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PERFORMANCE OF NREGA IN HYDERABAD KARNATAKA  
REGION- AN EVALUATION



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Short Profile

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**INTRODUCTION:**

Unemployment persists in the developing country is due to the structural problems or lack of investment. Due these reasons labor force participation rate is lower in the developing country labor participation rate is measured in terms of hours of works performed quantitatively and qualitatively. Every able-bodied adult must work fully number of hours at the current return according to classical economist; normal situation is stable equilibrium at full employment. According to them, unemployment is due to either government interference or the not free play of market forces and also due to the

monopolistic practices, so government of India enacted MGNREGA in 2005 in this connection to create demand by providing job for unskilled labor at gross root level.

Hence it is an attempt to study, evaluate the programme in Hyderabad Karnataka region of Karnataka state.

The understanding of the performance of NRRGA in H.K. area background of the respondents is an important aspect of any research study. A study of the socioeconomic background of the respondents is directly and indirectly linked with the objectives of a research work. In the present study, Knowledge of the socioeconomic background of the respondents would help whether or not the NREGA have reached the target groups.

**Table-1 Caste category**

	No of Respondents	Percent (%)
Upper caste	3	1.0
OBC	158	52.7
SC	74	24.7
ST	65	21.7
Other (specify)	--	--
<b>Total</b>	300	100.0

Source: primary data

**Caste category**

Cost composition of the respondents, as shown in Table-5.2, shows that 24.7 and 21.7 per cent of the respondents belonged to SCs and STs, while 52.7 and 1.0 per cent were from Other Backward Castes (OBC). Just 1.0 per cent was from higher castes (Brahmin, Lingayats, etc.).

SCs, STs, OBC and Upper caste were drowning in majority from all the sample households in Hyderabad Karnataka area.

**Religion:**

The table-5 reveals the religion wise distribution of the sample village respondents Hindu were 85.3 (256 respondents) percent, Muslim certified 14.7 (44 respondents) per cent and no one per centage from Christian Sikh and etc.

**Table-2 Religion**

	No of Respondents	Percent (%)
Hindu	256	85.3
Muslim	44	14.7
Christian	--	--
Sikh	--	--
<b>Total</b>	300	100.0

Source: primary data

**Adult members of the household (Above 18 years):**

Sex composition of the respondents is another significant variable in any study. It shows whether men and women are proportionately represented in the sample.

**Table-3 Adult members of the household (Above 18 years)**

	No of Respondents	Percent (%)
Male	510	51.26
Female	485	48.74
<b>Total</b>	995	100

Source: primary data

Data presented in table- show that an overwhelming majority of the respondent 51.26% were males, while only 48.74 per cent constituted females. It shows that a majority of the beneficiaries of NREGA schemes were males.

Our discussion with the respondents revealed that women were not aware of the NREGA schemes. Besides, men had indifferent attitude towards women taking up developmental schemes for economic independence.

**Adult Working Member:**

Under the table 4 Show that overwhelming adult working members of 51.9 per cent were males and 48.1 per cent constituted females. It shows that adult working members of NREGA schemes were males.

**Table-4 Adult working member**

	No of Respondents	Percent (%)
Male	467	51.9
Female	443	48.1
<b>Total</b>	910	100

Source: primary data

**Age:**

A study of age composition of the respondents reveals whether the respondents are young, middle aged or old.

**Table-5 Age of the Sample Population**

Age (Years)	No of Respondents	Percent (%)
18-27	408	41.01
28-37	188	18.89
38-47	227	22.81
48-59	143	14.37
Above- 60	29	2.91
<b>Total</b>	995	100

Source: primary survey data

Data presented in Table-5.5 show that 41.01 per cent were in the age group of 18-27 year. It means a majority of the respondents were young. It can be further seen from the data that 18.89 per cent and 22.81 per cent were in the age groups of 28-37 and 38-47 years. It means 41.7 per cent of the respondents were category 14.37 And 2.91 per cents were in the age category of 48-59 and Above 60 years. It could be said that a majority of the respondents were young and middle aged.

It is still important to note that of the remaining total 995 Age of the Sample Population, a majority (415 or 41.7%) were in the age group of 28-47 years. The data show that the sample belonged to young and middle aged groups.

**Type of Family:**

The aim of this section was to know whether the respondents were living in nuclear, joint family system or gradually shifted to nuclear family system. Generally speaking, a joint family is one which represents the joint living of various blood and a final kins who live together usually covering three generations. While nuclear family is one which consisted of only husband, wife and their unmarried children. However, the concept of nuclear family as understood and practiced in western society cannot

be applied here joint family consists of brothers, their wives and children living together with elder brother as head of the family, While a nuclear is one where a son with his wife and children, and his parents live together. However, a satisfactory definition of joint family and nuclear family is yet to be formulated.

**Table -6**  
**Type of family or Family background of the respondents in H.K.Region**

	No of Respondents	Percent (%)
Nuclear	102	34.0
Joint	172	57.3
Joint but separated	26	8.7
Total	300	100.0

Source: primary survey data

Information collected regarding family background (table-5.5) show that 57.3 percent of the respondents were living in joint families, 34.0 percent of the respondents were living in nuclear families and while 8.7 percent of the respondents were living in joint but separated families.

There were nuclear families where husband, wife and small children lived together. But members of nuclear families constantly maintained relationship with joint family members. It was also observed that a trend toward separates living of grown up and married sons was observed that a trend towards separate living of grown up and married sons was observed in all the sample villages. In short, a majority of the respondents lived in nuclear families.

**Marital Status:**

Data collected with regard to marital status of the respondents (Table-) show that 65.23 per cent of the respondents were married. An overwhelming majority of the respondents were married. 29.65 per cent were unmarried and only per 5.13 cent were widows or widowers. In short, a majority of the respondents in all H.K. regions were married.

**Table-7 Marital Status**

	No of Respondents	Percent (%)
Unmarried	295	29.65
Married	649	65.23
Widow/widower	51	5.13
<b>Total</b>	995	100

Source: primary survey data

**Education status of the household:**

Education has come to be an important indicator of one's status in modern society. Education in terms of literacy (below primary), primary (up to 5th standard) upper primary (up to 8th standard), high school (class 10th complete), secondary (class 12th complete) and above class 12, plays a great role in bringing about social change, especially in rural society.

There is a close relationship between education and rural development. Literate ruralites can be convinced about rural development programmes and mobilized into action more easily than the illiterate ones.

**Table -8 Education status of the household**

	No of Respondents	Percent (%)
Illiterate	740	74.37
Literate (below primary)	59	5.93
Primary (class 5 complete)	111	11.16
Upper primary (Class 8 complete)	40	4.02
High school (class 10 complete)	23	2.31
Secondary(class 12 complete)	13	1.31
Above Class 12	9	0.9
<b>Total</b>	995	100

Source: primary survey data

An analysis of the data with regard to the educational background of the respondents (table-5.6) shows that 74.37 per cent of the respondents were illiterate, 5.93 per cent literate (below primary), 11.16 per cent primary (5th complete) and upper primary (8th complete) 4.02 per cent. Further 2.31 per cent studied high School (10th complete), while 1.31 percent PUC or secondary (12th complete) and 0.9 per cent graduation or above class 12.

In conclusion, it may be said that, although 74.34 per cent of the respondents were illiterate, rest of them had different levels of education.

On the whole, illiteracy continues to be a part of the rural society. There are signs of progress in literacy and education in the sample H.K. area.

#### **Main Occupation of the household:**

The working population were constitutes of the total population. The distribution of the population based on their main occupation reveals that 62.21 (619) per cent of the working population is agriculture labourers. Self employed in agriculture 27.64 (275) per cent self employed in non agriculture 4.22 (42) per cent. Further, 5.03 (50) and 0.9 (90 per cent were working of the non-agricultural labours and others (artisans, salaried) etc.

It is further important to observe that a majority of the respondents were working as agricultural labour in H.K. area. It may be concluded that the sample, under investigation was economically poor and weak.

**Table-9 Main Occupation of the household**

	No of Respondents	Percent (%)
Self employed in agriculture	275	27.64
Agricultural labour	619	62.21
Self employed in non agriculture	42	4.22
Non-agricultural labour,	50	5.03
Other (artisans, salaried) etc	9	0.9
<b>Total</b>	995	100

Source: primary survey data

#### **Secondary Occupation of the household:**

Under the table 5 Secondary Occupation of the household total working population of 995, the

sample villages have secondary occupation of the H.K area.

**Table-10 Secondary Occupation of the household**

	No of Respondents	Percent (%)
Self employed in agriculture	120	12.06
Agricultural labour	595	59.8
Self employed in non agriculture	38	3.82
Non-agricultural labour,	234	23.52
Other (artisans, salaried) etc	8	0.8
<b>Total</b>	995	100

Source: primary survey data

A look at above the table 5.5 shows that secondary occupation of the respondent were doing 59.8 (595) per cent agricultural labours self employed in agriculture 12.06 (120) per cent, 3.82 (38) per cent of self employed in non agriculture and non agricultural labour and other (artisan salaried) 23.52 (234) and 80.8 per cent.

**Type of house:**

Data presented in table5.8 about ownership of housing by the respondents show that a majority 50.3 per cent of the respondents lived in pucca, while 36.3 per cent lived in semi pucca, further, 10.7 per cent katcha, while 2.7 percent had housing status of unclear. It means a majority of the respondents lived in low-level houses.

**Table-11 Type of house**

	No of Respondents	Percent (%)
Katcha	32	10.7
semi pucca	109	36.3
Pucca	151	50.3
Unclear	8	2.7
Others (specify)	--	--
<b>Total</b>	300	100.0

Source: primary survey data

1. Kachcha & unclear House: A kachcha house is one whose walls and roofs are made either of unburnt bricks. Bamboo, mud, grass leaves, reeds, and/ or thatch.
2. Semi-Pucca: Semi-pucca structure generally comprises walls made of pucca materials viz., oven burnt bricks, stones, etc. and roof made of kachcha materials viz., bamboo, mud, grass, etc. in some cases, it may consist of walls of kachcha mterials like unburnt bricks, bamboo, etc. and roof of pucca materal like timber, jack board, asbesto cement sheets, etc.
3. Pucca : pucca house is one whose walls and roofs at least are made of cement concrete over burnt brick, stones, jack boards and or timber tiles, galvanized and or asbestos, cement sheets used in construction of the roof are regarded as pucca material.



**Type of ownership:**

The following table is equal wages for men and women of NREGA scheme. A vast majority of the sample households 92.3 per cent have house of their own. Around 7.0 & 0.7 per cent of them live in rented houses and IAY (Indira Awas yojana houses).

The type of ownership in which the respondents live indicates that majority of them live in IAY own and rented houses.

**Table-12 Type of ownership**

	No of Respondents	Percent (%)
IAY	2	.7
Own	277	92.3
Rented	21	7.0
<b>Total</b>	300	100.0

Source: primary survey data

**Electricity connection:**

Majority of the households (266) 88.7 per cent have electricity connection, among the Hyderabad Karnataka region. The 11.3 percentage of households without electricity was found H. K. area.

**Table-13 Electricity connection**

	No of Respondents	Percent (%)
Yes	266	88.7
No	34	11.3
<b>Total</b>	300	100.0

Source: primary survey data

**The Source of Drinking Water**

The distribution of households based on the source of drinking water shows that majority of the households have access to protected drinking water sources (See Table 5.7). Around 83 per cent of the households have safe sources of drinking water such as water tap within household premises (8.67%), public stand post (36.83%), Hand Pump 37.17 per cent and open well (15.17%). Rest of the households depends on unprotected water sources such as river, and any other. In H.K. area distribution of households shows that three sources of drinking water viz., water tap within the household premises, public taps, Hand pump and open wells constitute the main sources of drinking water in H.K. area.

**Table-14 the source of drinking water**

	No of Respondents	Percent (%)
Water tap in the household premises;	52	8.67
Public stand post;	221	36.83
Hand pump;	223	37.17
Open well;	91	15.17
Pond;	13	2.17
River;	--	
Any other	--	
<b>Total</b>	600	100

Source: primary survey data

**Land ownership:**

The Hyderabad Karnataka area is most backward division compared to other division of the Karnataka state. The people of this area are very poor. Among 300 respondents only (118 beneficiaries) 39.3 per cent had their landed and (182 beneficiaries) 60.7 per cent have any landless. Under the table shows that detail about the landed and landless study area.

**Table-15 Land ownership**

Land ownership	No of Respondents	Percent (%)
Landless	182	60.7
Landed	118	39.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100.0</b>
If landed then amount of land (in acres)		
	No of Respondents	Percent (%)
1 to 5	42	<b>35.59</b>
6 to 10	50	<b>42.37</b>
11 to 15	26	<b>22.03</b>
16 to 20		
<b>Total</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: primary survey data

**Type of ration card:**

The Government provides ration cards to rural poor those who are living below poverty line and they want to give minimum food grains which are the need per month. The availability of the food grains to the reasonable rates to the poor is the responsibility of the Government. The ration cards are different types like Antyodaya Anna Yojana, BPL an APL cards. The maximum number of beneficiaries had the ration cards i.e. 300 respondent.

**CONCLUSION**

An analysis of the Performance of NREGA in Hyderabad Karnataka Region, socio-economic profile of the respondents and the members of their families reveal that the beneficiaries of NREGA are from different sections of the households. The marginalized sections of the community have participated in the scheme. The Performance is NREGA population, age groups, literacy rate; housing conditions, electricity connection, drinking water sources, and regarding occupation pattern, NREGS has been emerging as main occupation and as subsidiary occupation etc. To sum up, the beneficiaries of NREGS are from poor to moderate socio-economic background and the NREGS has been emerging as the major source of livelihood for BPL households in this Hyderabad Karnataka Area.

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