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## PROBLEMS OF MGNREGA PROGRAMME IN ANDHRA PRADESH - A CASE STUDY IN NELLORE DISTRICT

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### ABSTRACT:

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is an Indian occupation certification scheme, sanctioned by enactment on August 25, 2005. On February 2, 2006, in the midst of extraordinary publicity and expectation, the MGNREGA came into power in 200 of India's retrogressive locale. The plan gives a lawful certification to one hundred days of work in each budgetary year to grown-up individuals from any provincial family ready to do open business related untalented manual work at the statutory the lowest pay permitted by law.



**KEYWORDS:** provincial family, India's retrogressive locale, provincial family ready.

### INTRODUCTION :

The law was at first called the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) yet was renamed as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA) on 2 October 2009. This act was presented with a point of improving the obtaining intensity of the rustic individuals, principally semi or un-talented work to individuals living in provincial India, regardless of whether they are underneath the neediness line.

### CONCEPT OF MGNREGA

The MGNREGA is a centrally sponsored scheme that

administered by the Panchayats and Rural Development Departments. The providing guaranteed wage employment for to protect rural households from poverty. The focus of MGNREGA is all encompassing. Along with individual, group, or family oriented benefits it also focuses on community assets in the form of infrastructure, such as roads, water conservation and water harvesting, drought proofing including a forestation and tree plantation, health care facilities etc. the communication of information is about these programmes through local people. To improve the quality of life of all the members of rural

families living below the poverty line, particularly of the children and the women. The MGNREGA involves participatory planning and implementation of the scheme through the (I) Pioneer contribution of Gram Sabha; (II) Hardly and continuous monitoring through social audit; and (III) Participation of common respondents at the bottom-up level.

### PROCEDURE OF MGNREGA SCHEME

- ✓ Make a shelf of project which based on decision suggested by the meeting of Gram Sabha.
- ✓ Make an action plan &

transmit it to the M.D.O. office.

- ✓ Find out the outlay for action.
- ✓ Determine the felt need of respondents by which roles of MGNREGA are complete.
- ✓ The Gram Panchayat for finding out whether the applicant resides in that village and is an adult would verify the application for registration.
- ✓ Within 15 days from submitting the application or from the date when employment sought, Gram Panchayat should provide employment.
- ✓ Gram Panchayat will inform application where and when to report for work within 15 days, by means of letter.
- ✓ Wages are to be paid through bank account.

### **SALIENT FEATURES OF MGNREGA**

#### **✓ Registration**

The adult members of a rural household willing to do unskilled manual work, may apply for registration either in writing, or orally to the local Gram Panchayat (GP). The unit for registration is a household. Under the Act, each household is entitled to a 100 days of employment every year.

#### **✓ Job Card**

After due verification of place of residence and age of the member/s (only adult members are eligible for employment), the registered household is issued a Job Card (JC). The job card forms the basis of identification for demanding employment. A JC is to be issued within 15 days of registration. Each JC has a unique identification number. The demand for employment in the GP, or at block level has to be made against the JC number. The job cards are also supposed to be updated with days of work and payment made to the beneficiary as and when the work is undertaken.

#### **✓ Application for Work**

A written application seeking work is to be made to the GP or Mandal Development Office, stating the time and duration for which work is sought. The GP will issue a dated receipt of the written application for employment, against which the guarantee of providing employment within 15 days operates.

#### **Unemployment Allowance**

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#### **✓ Provision of Work**

While designating work, the underneath referenced contemplations are pursued: The work is given inside 5 kilometers sweep of the town. On the off chance that, work is given past 5 kms, additional wages of 10 percent are payable to meet extra transportation and everyday costs. Need is granted to ladies, with the end goal that at any rate 33% of the recipients under the plan are ladies. At any rate 50 percent of works, as far as expense, are to be executed by the GPs.

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#### ✓ Wages

The wages are to be paid as per the State-wise Government of India (GOI) notified MGNREGA wages. Wages are also to be paid according to piece rate, as per the Schedule of Rates (SORs). The payment of wages has to be done on a weekly basis and not beyond a fortnight in any case. The payment of wages is mandatorily done through the individual/joint bank/post office beneficiary accounts.

#### ✓ Planning

The plans and decisions regarding the nature and choice of works to be undertaken in a FY along with the order in which each work is to be taken up, site selection, etc. are all to be made in open assemblies of the Gram Sabha (GS) and ratified by the GP. The works that are inserted at Block and District levels have to be approved and assigned a priority by the GS before administrative approval can be given. The GS may accept, amend or reject them.

#### OBJECTIVE

- ✓ To identify the problems faced by the sample beneficiaries while getting their wage and to analyse other problems faced by the respondents.

#### SCOPE OF THE STUDY AREA

The present study makes the researcher to have an insight about the problems of MGNREGA beneficiaries in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh. This study is totally relevant to the present day problem pertaining to the development of the scheme. An attempt has been made to find out the various causes for the above problem. This study also helps to suggest necessary remedial measures to reduce the problems. The study based on primary data. The primary data collected from the sample respondents through personal interview method. A multi-stage sampling procedure was adopted for the selection of sample respondents in the study area. This data has collected through questionnaire and which have been circulated 300 sample respondents. The data analysis is used for converting the collected data into information by used some statistical tools like percentage analysis and weighted average method to analyse the data. The problems faced by the sample beneficiaries in presented in Table-I.

**Table-I**  
**Problems faced by the Sample Beneficiaries in Nellore District of Andhra Pradesh**  
(N: 300)

S.No	Constrains @	Responses		Rank
		Number	Per cent	
1	Legal guarantee of 100 days of employment is not adequate	248	82.66	I
2	No person engaged at work place to look after beneficiaries children	236	78.66	II
3	Continuous work is not provided	221	73.66	III
4	Usage of machinery	212	70.66	IV
5	Huge delay in work payment	195	65.00	V
6	No difference wages between men and women	186	62.00	VI
7	Delay in issue of Job Card	181	60.33	VII
8	Ex-gratia payment not given after injury	176	58.66	VIII
9	Families below poverty line not registered	165	55.00	IX

10	Improper measurement of earth work	161	53.66	X
11	Lack of primary aids	158	52.66	XI
12	Lack of safe drinking water	151	50.33	XII
13	Local residents only are eligible to work	146	48.66	XIII
14	Long distance provided for work	135	45.00	XIV
15	Low wage rates	131	43.66	XV
16	Negligence of childcare facilities	128	42.66	XVI
17	No extra facilities are given to women	122	40.66	XVII
18	No facilities at work site	114	38.00	XVIII
19	Behaviour of mate is not good	108	36.00	XIX
20	Others problems	101	33.66	XX
	F-Test	19.34**		

Source: Field Data. @ Multiple Response \*\* : Significant at 1% Level

Table-I reveals that, the major problems encountered by MGNREGA beneficiaries. The legal guarantee of 100 days of employment is not adequate with 82.66 per cent (Rank-I), followed by there was no person to look after children their children at work place with 78.66 per cent (Rank-II), the continuous work not provided with 73.66 per cent (Rank III), the usage of machinery with 70.66 per cent (Rank-VI), huge delay in wage payment with 65 per cent (Rank-V), there is no difference wages between men and women with 62 per cent (Rank-VI), the delay in issuing job cards with 60.33 per cent (Rank- VII), the ex-gratia payment not given after injury with 58.66 per cent (Rank- VIII), the families below poverty line not registered with 55 per cent(Rank-IX), the improper measurement of earth work with 53.66 per cent (Rank-X), Lack of primary aids with 52.66 per cent(Rank-XI), the lack of safe drinking water with 50.33 per cent (Rank-XII), the local residents only are eligible to work with 48.66 per cent(Rank-XIII), Local residents only are eligible to work with 48.66 per cent (Rank-XIII), Long distance provided for work with 45 per cent (Rank-XIV), Low wage rates with 43.66 per cent (Rank-XV), Negligence of childcare facilities with 42.66 per cent (Rank-XVI), No extra facilities are given to women with 40.66 per cent (Rank-XVII), No facilities at work site with 38 per cent (Rank-XVIII), Behaviour of mate is not good with 36 per cent (Rank-XIX), and Others problems with 33.66 per cent (Rank-XX) respectively. The F-test revealed that the preferences given towards constraints by the beneficiaries found to be highly significant (F- value- 19.34\*\*).

### Constraints faced in the implementation of the MGNREGA by Mandal Programme Officer (M.D.O.) at Mandal Level

- ✓ High political pressure and political interference
- ✓ The lack of efficient staffs in adequate number in many levels.
- ✓ Difficulty in creating awareness among villagers about different MGNREGA work undertaken.
- ✓ The lack of labour availability during the time of peak agricultural seasons.
- ✓ Corruption at lower levels.
- ✓ Lack of demand for work.

### CONCLUSION

In India more than 70 per cent of the population is living in rural areas. Hence, the majority of them depend upon agriculture or migrate to cities in search of jobs. One the serious problem India is facing is poverty. In rural areas are the most affected with the problem of poverty. In this back ground, MGNREGA, an employment guarantee scheme provides 100 days guaranteed wage employment for all demands for work. For one-third of the share in total employment women and men are given guarantee. The MGNREGA is a scheme that providing that providing 100 days of wage employment in a year to every rural house-hold who is adult. The scheme aims at improving socio-economic conditions of the rural households. Every Mandal is the basic unit of implementation process in this programme.

The focus of rural development is all-encompassing along with individual, group, or family oriented benefits; it also focuses on community assets community, flood control, water conservation and water harvesting, drought proofing, and land development.

### **SUGGESTIONS TO IMPROVE THE WORKING OF MGNREGA**

- ✓ The information should provide to respondent in timely.
- ✓ The work should available when are need it.
- ✓ Our goods and equipment should be protected.
- ✓ The primary aids should be available.
- ✓ The wages of MNREGA should equal to market.
- ✓ Hundred days of work should available.

### **SUGGESTIONS FOR MAKING MGNREGA MORE EFFECTIVE FOR WOMEN**

There are problems and challenges that limit the participation of women under MGNREGA. The following important interventions can make MGNREGA more effective and result oriented for the cause of women:

- ✓ The Panchayat must create awareness among the local people about MGNREGA. The awareness should be created among women regarding rights, entitlements, provisions and procedures under MGNREGA.
- ✓ The involvement of NGOs in MGNREGS has been very low. NGOs and SHGs should spearhead the awareness programme among the women. This feature requires to be strengthened to make the rights-based MGNREGA more successful and meaningful.
- ✓ The women should be kept in the forefront of planning, execution and evaluation of MGNREGA programmes. Moreover, from policy to implementation level, there should be the involvement of anganwadi workers, health workers, SHGs, NGOs, village committees, co-operatives and other local bodies.
- ✓ Only male members get job card which makes women depend on them, women should also be provided a job card. Every individual worker should have his or her own job card.
- ✓ There should be joint bank accounts so women easily can withdraw money according to their need. This will reduce their dependence on men for withdrawing money.
- ✓ Some of the projects should be designed in such a way that can be done easily by women as all projects are not appropriate for woman. The MGNREGA should promote semi-skilled and skilled jobs such as social services and rural health, so that, women can get associated with rural literacy and health missions and infrastructural activities in the villages.
- ✓ A special provision should be made for the people such as widows, women with disabilities, single and deserted women in each household.
- ✓ The programme design includes a recommendation that mobile crèches need to be available at workplaces. The programme should improve quality of childcare.
- ✓ The extending reservation to dalits with particular reference to dalit women.
- ✓ Lastly it may be stressed here that effective information flows and dissemination about the various angles of this provision of the Scheme through all types of media and channels in the rural areas are essential.

### **IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE STUDY**

As of now, the MGNREGA programme envisaged 100 days of unskilled employment to villagers. However, it is necessary to bring skilled work also under the umbrella of MGNREGA. Therefore, those both skilled and unskilled workers in the village get enough employment in their village it self hat indirectly check migration also.

Presently, works under MGNREGA are spread through out the year which hinders the farmers participation in the programme during cropping season dividing them getting their wage earnings. Hence, itis very much necessary that the works under MGNREGA should be allotted to beneficiaries



during lean/off season. So that, sufficient labourers are available during cropping season for farmers to carryout their timely operations in their farms. The concurrent monitoring and social auditing of MGNREGA works mustbe made compulsory throughout the project cycle to ensure the payment of wages in time, issue of job card to all the registered house-holds under MGNREGA without any delay and gram Sabha should be made more participatory through wide publicity. The Third party evaluations need to be done once in every three years for effective accountability and transparency of the programme.

During the period of personal interview, it is very closely observed that the conceived women beneficiaries struggling hard in MGNREGAworks due to financial constraints in their family without care of their health. Therefore, the Government can make such a provision/amendment where the MGNREGA women beneficiaries will be paid half the amount in her absence during the maternity period through direct deposition of amount in her account. This helps the women beneficiary on humanitarian grounds, which fills courage and inspires other women beneficiaries to take part in the programme actively. It was evident from the findings of the study that there was no person to look after the beneficiaries children at work place, delay in payment of wages, the continuous work not provided, delay in issue of job card, lack of facilities at work place and 100 days of employment not provided were the important problems encountered by the MGNREGA women beneficiaries. Hence, the implementing agency of the MGNREGA need to make necessary amendments to the programme toovercome the above said problems. So that the labourers can work inthe programme with pride and prestige.

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