

**DR. BRR GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE,
JADCHERLA, MAHABUBNAGAR DIST.**

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

Student Study Project

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

(A Study of Mahabubnagar District)

Submitted by

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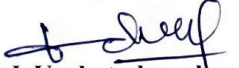
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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the present work titled “Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) (A Study of Mahabubnagar District)” is the bonafide work of K.Shashidhar Goud, K.Suvarna, Mangali Nandini, Mangani Vamshi Krishna, Motham Mahesh, under the supervision of Dr. J. Venkateswarlu, Asst. Prof. of Economics, Dr. BRR Government Degree College, Jadcherla. No part of this work has been submitted to any other University for the award of any Degree.

Date: 16-5-2022


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DECLARATION

We hereby declare that the investigation results incorporated in the present project titled "Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) (A Study of Mahabubnagar District)" were originally carried out by us under the supervision of Dr. J. Venkateswarlu, Asst. Prof. of Economics, Dr. BRR Government College Jadcharla. No part of this work has been submitted to any other university for the award of Degree.

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Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

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Introduction

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA) guarantees 100 days of employment in a financial year to any rural household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual work. The Act which came into force initially in total 625 districts, and will be extended gradually to other areas notified by the central Government. It will cover the whole country within five years. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is a „people’s Act „, in several senses. The Act was prepared through a wide range of consultation with people’s organizations. Second, the Act addresses itself chiefly to working people and their fundamental right to life with dignity. Third, the Act empowers ordinary people to play an active role in the implementation of employment guarantee schemes through Grama Sabha, social audits, participatory planning and other means. More than any other law, MGNREGA is an Act of the people, by the people and for the people. This Act is an important step towards the realization of the right to work. It is also expected to enhance people’s livelihoods on a sustained basis, by developing the economic and social infrastructure in rural areas. The choice of works seeks to address the causes of chronic poverty such as drought, deforestation and soil erosion. Effectively implemented, the employment generated under the Act has the potential of transforming the geography of poverty. The MGNREGA programme was started in 2006-07 financial year phase I in Mahabubnagar district (part of Telangana region) in Telangana.

Chapter – II

Objectives

The aim of the paper is to analyse the performance of the MGNREGA programme in the Mahabubnagar district in Telangana state. The major objectives are following:

- To analyses the performance of the MGNREGA programme in Mahabubnagar District of Telangana State.

- To examine the comparative performance of Mahabubnagar district in Telangana.



Chapter – III

Methodology and Review of Literature

The study is based on the secondary data source. The data has been collected from various off-line and online source which are include annual report of government reports, books, articles, NSSO

different rounds, official website of MGNREGA at national and districts, local level. The some of the data has collected district concert authorities. The data has used simple average percentages tools.

MGNREGS Mahabubnagar District:

In the year 2006-07, number of job cards issued was 4,57,000 in Mahabubnagar district and wage employment was provided to 2,25,748 number of households in the district. In the year 2007-08, 534393 job cards were issued while employment was provided to 305864 numbers of households. In 2008- 09, number of job cards issued increased to 619782 while 311560 number of households received wage employment during this period. Figures for the year 2009-10 reveals that 721700 job cards were issued and wage employment was provided to

379836 numbers of households. As for the year 2010-11, the number of job cards issued was 761167 alongside wage employment to 342777 numbers of households. The figures suggest that the number of households receiving wage employment has increased with each successive year of the programme. The Total Expenditure (in lakh Rs) of the MGNREGS Program in Mahabubnagar district during 2006-07 was 4817.26; which included wages to the tune of 4387.1, material /skilled wages to the tune of 175.69, and contingency expenditures to the tune of 254.47 lakhs of Rs. In 2007-08, out of the total expenditure of 15071.06,

wages paid was 10842.26, material / skilled wages were around 3770.32 while contingency stood at 381.38 in 2008-09, total expenditure was 16099.8 with 11947 of wages, 3770.32 of material/skilled wage and 381.38 of contingency expenditures. In the year 2009-10, wage expenditure was 21043.22, material /skilled wage was 3589.89 and contingency was 562.79 with a total expenditure to the tune of 25195.9 lakhs of Rs. As for the year 2010-11, wage expenditure was to the tune of 17759.87 with Material/skilled wage of 3767.77 and contingency of 1151.5 out of the total expenditure of 22679.14 lakh Rs.

The MGNREGS Program in Mahabubnagar district generated 5637633.5 person days of employment in 2006- 07, which increased to 14516469 in 2008-09 and further increased to 2,27,28,994 in 2009-10. The average days of employment per household generated through this programme increased from 24.97 in 2006-07 to 42.94 in 2007-08 and further on to nearly 60 days (59.84) in 2009-10. As regards the number of households who have completed 100 days of

Years	Mandal Name	No of job cards issued (Since Inception)	Wage employment provided	Expenditure (Rs.In Lakhs)				Person days	Avg days of emp per HH	No of HH Completed 100days	
			No of HH	Wage	Material / Skilled Wage	Contingency	Total				
2006-07	64	457000	225748	4387.1	175.69	254.47	4817.26	5637633.5	24.97	4668	
2007-08	64	534393	305864	10842.26	3854.92	373.88	15071.06	13133989	42.94	27052	
2008-09	64	619782	311560	11947.48	3770.32	381.38	16099.8	14516469	46.59	34118	
2009-10	64	721700	379836	21043.22	3589.89	562.79	25195.9	22728994	59.84	71772	
2010-11	64	761167	342777	17759.87	3767.77	1151.5	22679.14	18579711	54.2	50365	

employment during a year, the figures suggest a substantial increase in the number from 4668 in 2006-07 to 27052 in 2007-08 and to 71772 in 2009-10. However, the year 2010-11 of the programme in Mahabubnagar district, witnessed a simultaneous decline not only in the person days of employment generated and the average days of employment per household (54.2) but also in the number of households who have completed 100 days of employment in a year.

MGNREGA AVERAGE WAGE RATE IN MAHABUBNAGAR DISTRICT:

The figures for wages in Mahabubnagar district as part of the programme reveals that the average wage rate per person per day has been increasing steadily over the five years of the programme. In other words, the average wage rate increased from Rs.77.82 in 2006-07 to Rs.96.91 in 2010-11. As regards the average number of days of employment provided per household in this district, the number of days increased significantly from 24.97 in 2006-07 to 59.86 in 2009-10. However, the number of days of employment provided per household reduced to 57.48 days in 2010-11.

SOCIAL AUDITS:

An innovative feature of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is that it gives a central role to “social audits” as a means of continuous public vigilance (MGNREGA, section 17). The basic objective of a social audit is to ensure public accountability in the implementation of projects, laws and policies. In this perspective, a Social audit is an ongoing process through which the potential beneficiaries and other stakeholders of an activity or project are involved at every stage, from the planning to the implementation, monitoring and evaluation. In the concerns, the process of social audit includes registration of families, issuance of job cards, receipt of work applications, preparation of shelf of projects and selection of sites, development and approval of technical estimates and issuance of work order, allotment of work to individuals implementation and supervision of works, payment of Unemployment allowance, payment of wages and evaluation of work .The Social Audit process in Telangana beings with filing the applications for MGNREGA records under the Right to Information Act by District Resource person (DRPS) designated by the Government. In every village, DRPs identify a few energetic literate youth who usually belong to the families of MGNREGA workers themselves. After being trained in social audit process, these youth form teams, which go from door to door authenticating Muster rolls, check work sites, record written statements of workers and conduct a series of meeting in each village. In Medak district and Mahabubnagar district, social audit was conducted one time during the implementation of the MGNREGA for the period 2006-07 to 2010-11. This social audit includes the number of works conducted, expenditure, total labour involved, availability of the FA, payment of wages work site facilities and malpractices under MGNREGA. This social audit was conducted by five members that are college students whose are employed by the MGNREGA Block cell with recommendation of the district unit. This social audit team surveyed one or two month in that particular district and made a report to submit to the district EGS office District Programme Coordinator (DPC).

CHAPTER-IV

FINDINGS

- 1) In Mahabubnagar district MGNREGA was implemented in 15 mandals.
- 2) It promotes the social inclusion of the rural population of the country.

- 3) In our findings we found that Women have benefited the most from the MGNREGA
- 4) This act has been instrumental in raising the productivity, increasing the purchasing power creating durable assets while ensuring livelihood opportunities for the needy and poor in rural India.



CHAPTER-V

CONCLUSION

The MGNREGS envisages every state in the country formulates a state specific Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in conformity with the minimum feature specified in the Act. In this programme, one of the included district was Mahabubnagar. In Mahabubnagar district, 15 Mandals were covered under the MGNREGS. This study suggests that Women have benefited the most during the five years of the programme in this district. Hence, we can see that MGNREGS has benefited the rural population (in terms of employment generated) in the Mahabubnagar during the five years of the programme.

The act has been instrumental in raising the productivity, increasing the purchasing power; reducing distress and migration, creating durable assets while ensuring livelihood opportunities for the needy and poor in rural India.

CHAPTER-VI

REFERENCES

- MGNREGA Survey of Telangana
- District annual Reports.
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