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Student study project

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act  
(MNREGA)

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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 Prof.Nagaraju , Ast.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 Degree .

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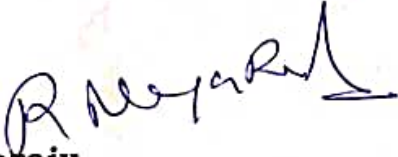
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**TELANGANA**

**CERTIFICATE**


This is to certify the present work titled “ Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment guarantee Act ( MGNREGA) ( A Study of Mahabubnagar District)” is the bonafide work of A.SURESH, GNANESHWAR REDDY, K. SAFIYODDIN, BADHE SAB, M.SHIVA PRASAD under the supervision of Prof. Naagaraju, 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 :



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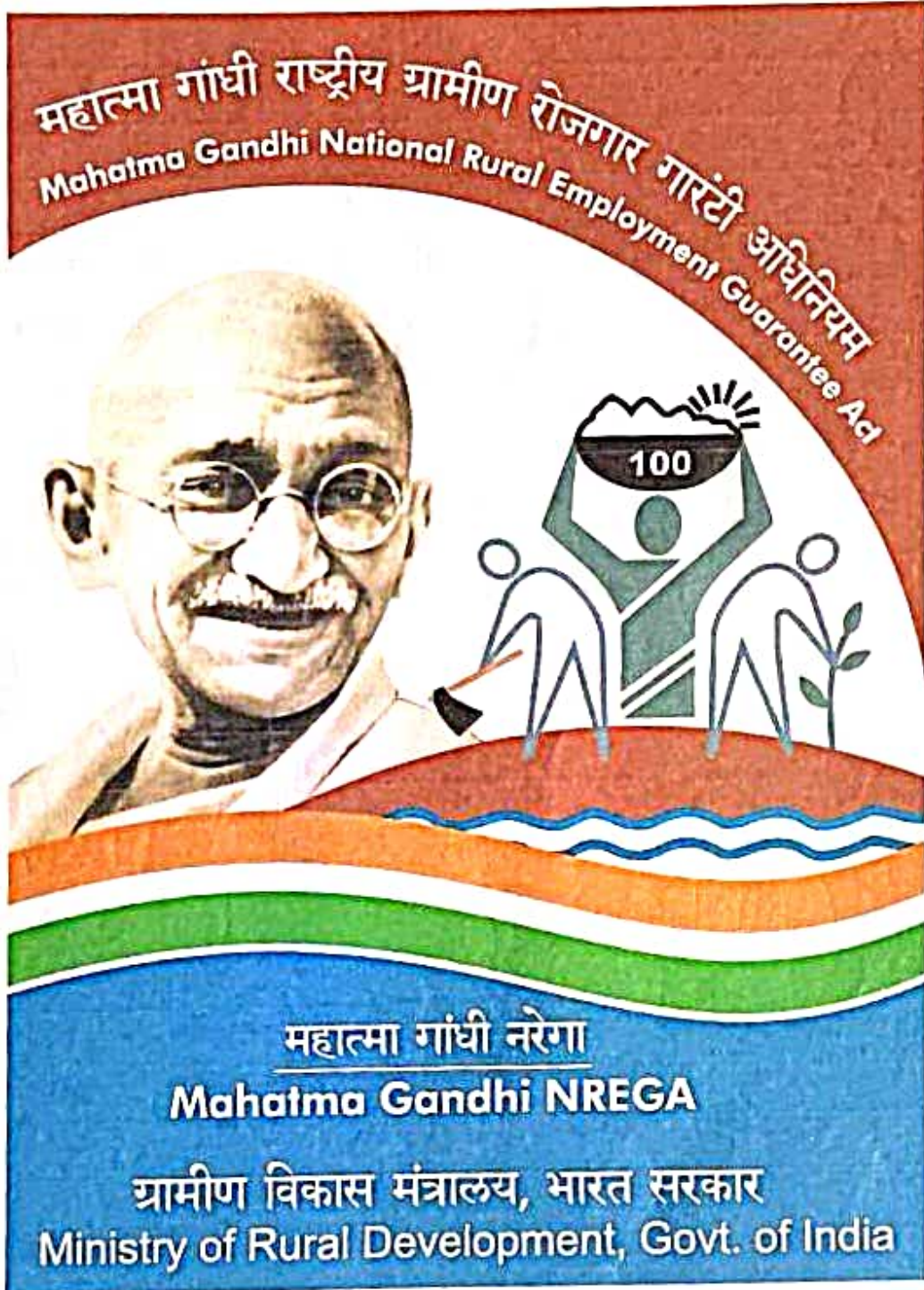
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**Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act  
[MGNREGA]**

{A Study of Mahabubnagr Dist }



## Introduction

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 [MGNREGA] guarantees 100 days of employment in 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 as to August 2023 there are a total of 766 Districts in India. In Telangana 33 Districts Recently, the funds for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) scheme have been reduced in the Budget 2023-24 About.

### Allocation Of Funds Under MGNREGA.

#### NATIONAL BUDGET 2023

crore for the same year. The government has shifted focus from transfers to investment, even in rural programs

According to the Ministry of Rural Development, MGNREGA is a demand-driven scheme and the generation of person days depends on the demand for work

The budget for MGNREGA was higher in 2020-21 to 2022-23 due to the COVID-19 pandemic and job and real income losses

The government during the pandemic had deployed two major social safety nets, the public distribution system and MGNREGA, to help vulnerable sections during the pandemic

MGNREGA has generated a record 389 crore person-days of employment in 2020-21 and 363 crore in 2021-22

As per the government, the lower budget for MGNREGA is based on the assumption that the economy has fully recovered from the pandemic and the war in Ukraine.

However, the consortium of activists and academics have demanded an allocation of ₹2.72 lakh crore for the scheme to provide the legally guaranteed 100 days of work to all households who have worked in the current year, with even 40 days of work requiring funding of ₹1.24 lakh crore

Sl.No	GP NAME	No.of FAs	Total no. of jobcards issued (as per R1.1)	Total no. of wageseekers	Active jobcards (as per GOI logic)	No. of wageseekers in active jobcards	Average days of employment provided to the Active job card holders during 1st July to 30th June
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Ayodhyanagar	1	181	600	136	266	84
2	Budharam	1	457	1344	279	518	28
3	Dachekpalle	1	247	710	187	305	49
4	Guddimalakapur	1	445	1187	291	611	59
5	Gundyala	1	620	1674	333	626	19
6	Hanwada	1	1133	2467	592	848	3
7	Ibrahimbad	1	425	1260	320	570	26
8	Kistampalli	0	260	586	103	155	19
9	Kohtapeta	1	343	817	193	283	34
10	Kongatpalle	1	364	1096	262	472	28
11	Madharam	1	391	1186	284	559	32
12	Munimoksham	1	497	1185	305	516	36
13	Nagionipalle	1	321	894	250	364	20
14	Peddadharpalle	1	402	1007	276	405	44
15	Sallonipalle	1	417	1249	381	796	49
16	Shaik Palle	1	356	1123	237	499	47
17	Tankara	1	899	2439	635	1186	24
18	Thirumalagiri	1	255	695	177	323	34
19	Vepoor	1	1048	2747	424	823	24
TOTAL		18	9061	24266	5665	10125-	

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 averages days of employment per housegold (54.2) but also in the number of households who have completed 100 days opf 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 wage rate increased form Rs.77.82 in 2006-07 to Rs.96.91 in 2010-11. As regards the average 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 Reducted to 57.48 days in 2010-11.

#### **Social Audits :**

# HANWADA MANDAL EMPLOYMENT DATA



Sl.No	GP NAME	No.of FAs	Total no. of jobcards issued (as per R1.1)	Total no. of waseekers	Active jobcards (as per GOI logic)	No. of waseekers in active jobcards	Average days of employment provided to the Active job card holders during 1st Jul to 30th June
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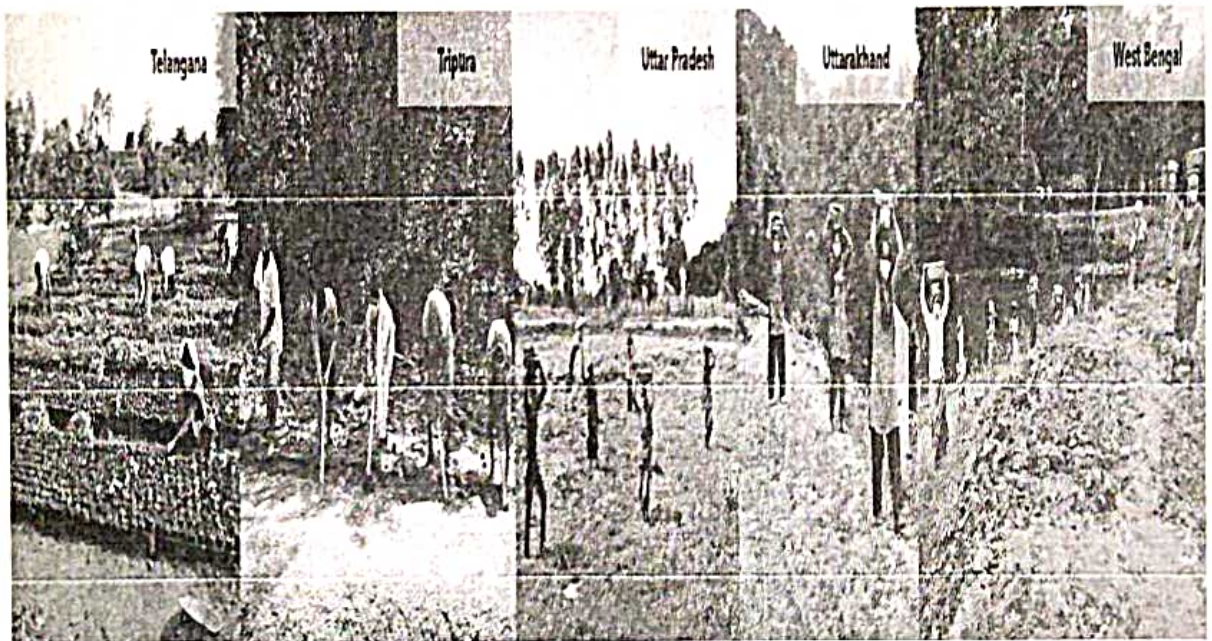


## CHAPTER – II

### 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 analyse the performance of the MGNREGA programme in Mahabubnagar District of in Telangana State
- To examine the comparative performance of the 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 same 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 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 7611167 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.in2007-08,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 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.

## Chapter –IV

### FINDINGS

1. In Mahabubnagardistrict MGNREGA was implemented in 15 Mandals
2. It promotes the social inclusion of the rural population of country
3. In our findings we found that women have benefited in the most from the MGNREMA
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



the requirement of the Act. The Scheme formulated by the state Government, Should provide for the minimum features specified in schedule I of the Act . persons employed under any state scheme made under the Act shall be entitled to minimum facilities listed in schedule II of the Act. The Schemes prepared by the states have to be consistent with the amendments made, from time to time, to the Act and its schedules

### **Amendments(s)**

States are required to amend / modify their Mahatma Gandhi NREG Schemes as per the amendments(s) made, from time to time, to the Act and its Schedule

## **Non-compliance of the Act Will be an offence**

Non-compliance of the provisions of the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA will be considered an offence under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, thereby, attracting the provisions of section 25 of the Act.

The Annual Master Circular for the financial year 2021-2022 like the earlier versions, is organised around the major entitlements of the jobseekers and the mechanisms that enable the implementing agency to implement Mahatma Gandhi NREGS.

### **The Annual Master Circular-a Comprehensive document**

The Annual Master Circular Is a Comprehensive document covering all aspects of implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREG Schemes, subject to the provisions of Mahatma Gandhi NREG Act, 2005 and the Schedule I and II of the Act, as amended from time to time

and willing to do unskilled manual work may submit their names, age and the address of the household to the Gram Panchayat at the village level in whose jurisdiction of which they reside for registration of their household for issuance of a jobcard.”

Para2, Schedule II : “It shall be the duty of the Gram Panchayat, after making such Para enquiry, as It deems fit, to issue a job card within fifteen days from the date of such application.....”

**Possession of jobcards**

All the job cards (JCs) must remain in the custody of concerned household and possession of JC by any other person, including Mahatma Gandhi NREGS functionaries and PRIs shall be considered as a violation of the Act. If JC is taken for updation , it must be returned immediately afterwards. JC found in the possession of any panchayat are Mahatma Gandhi NREGS functionary or any one else, without a valid reason, will be considered as an offence punishable under section 25 of the Act. It is the duty of the district program coordinator and the state Government to ensure that the JC remains in the possession of the concerned JC holder only.

### **RegularupdateofentriesoftheJCs**

It shall be the duty of the GramRojgarSahayak(GRS) or authorised functionary to update the JC of all jobs seekers, who have demanded job, have been



- II .Either family photo or photos of workers or individual photos (Preferably) or that family,duly attested by the competent authority is mandatory.
- III. Demand,allocation work done and payment details must be up dated in the job card.

### **Cancellation of job cards**

No JC is to be cancelled in a routine manner and certainly not on the ground of non – demand /non -reporting for work.The JCs can be cancelled, after due to verification,only if,

- I The house hold has migrated Permanently to the urban areas, or
- II. it is proved to be a duplicate, or

III. It has been registered based on forged documents (ie., Not issued by authorized personnel and /or issued to non-existent person or to a person on the basis of fake identity), or

IV. The household has migrated to a different Gram Panchayat.

Further in a Gram Panchayat area is declared as a Municipality/Municipal Corporation, all households residing in the area will cease to have the facilities of employment on production of the existing job cards. All such job cards shall be considered as automatically cancelled. The DPCs will ensure that these are done immediately after such notification.

Concomitant changes will also be made by the concerned state Government, who will also bring this to the notice of the ministry.

In all cases, the Programme Officer, after independent verification of the facts, may direct the Gram panchayat to cancel the JC. All additions / deletions / cancellations must be made public, presented to the Gram Sabha/ WardSabha, reported to the programme Officer and updated in the MIS.

### **Fresh/ new Job Cards**

The programme Officer/District programme coordinator/ the state Government will ensure the fresh job cards are issued with the same unique number in cases where the

previously issued job cards is not fit for further usage. New names will be entered on the existing Job Cards in case of new members attaining adulthood, new additions in the households due to marriage etc.

### **Implementation of indicative Framework for new Jobcards**

The ministry, in consultation with the states/UTs has formulated and issued an Indicative Framework for JC with respect to basic/ minimal requirements that should be ensured in every Mahatma Gandhi NREGA Job Card issued to beneficiaries across the country with regard to:

- I. Content
- II. Layout

III. Cost

IV. Implementation

The states/ UTs may incorporate the indicative guidelines in design and utilization of the new Job Cards. Expenditure involved for printing of new job cards, if required, will be met from administrative expenditure within the ceiling of 6% of the state's Mahatma Gandhi NREGS funds.

**Pro-active inclusion of socio-economic Caste Census (SECC)  
Vulnerable households**

or The households that are listed as vulnerable deprived as per the SECC should be issued Job Cards on priority. There is a possibility that many 'landless households dependent on manual casual labour for livelihood' category (as per SECC 2011), are not yet registered under the scheme. The states/ UTs should proactively reach out to these landless and manual casual labour households and register these households who do not have Job Cards and are willing to work under Mahatma Gandhi NRE

## **Demand for work**

Registering demand for work is central to the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. The programme officer and the programme implementing agencies (PIAs) must ensure that the process of submissions of multiple applications for work is kept open on a continuous basis. Every demand for work is required to be acknowledged by dated receipt.

Normally applications for work must be submitted for a at least fourteen days of continuous work and provision shall be made in the scheme for submission of multiple applications by the same person provided that the corresponding periods for which employment is sought do not overlap.

## **Allocation of work**

The programme Officer and implementing agencies must ensure that workers in need of employment under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA are provided work within 15 days of the receipt of the application of demand, in case of advance application, whichever is later.

The mandate of the act is to provide at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult member volunteers to do unskilled manual work. The Ministry mandates the provision of additional 50 days of wage employment (beyond the stipulated 100 days) to every scheduled Tribe Household in a forest area, provided



allocated work and received payments, within 15 days from the date of any of these events.

### **Verification/Updation of JobCards through campaigns**

The states may hold time Bound campaigns to verify /update JCs on a periodic basis. Is the role of the District program coordinator/ collector and the state government to ensure that these verification campaigns are conducted in a time Bound manner. For verification/updation Of a job card the following may be looked into:

- I. SECC TIN number, if any; bank account/post office account number Must be verified and entered into the job card

The state may facilitate registration of demand and allocation of work at worksite through biometric or MMS facility.

In addition, the Ministry may facilitate direct registration of application for demand for work through a national IVRS and the NREGA soft (worker module) amongst others.

#### Dated Receipt

The demands for work must be followed by the issuance of a dated receipt, without fail. Immediately Upon receipt of application for demand for work, the GRS/concerned Gram panchayat leveli functionary shall issue a

areas, is issued by the ministry of rural development as recommended by Ministry of agriculture & Farmers Welfare. As per the provisions of para 9, schedule I of the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, "adequate shelf of works shall be maintained by every Gram Panchayat to meet the expected for demand work in such a way that atleast one labour intensive public work at least one work which is suitable for particularly Vulnerable Groups especially the aged and the disabled which shall be kept open at all times to provide to work as per demand."

According to para 10 of schedule I, "while opening works in public works category, it

- a . Oral application, duly reduced to a written application of demand
- b . written application (through specified / form 6 / white paper)
- c . Telephonic application (through the interactive voice Response system (IVRS/Call Centers)
- d . Through kiosks set up by the state Governments.
- E . Online applications (through the NREGS soft or any other webmedium duly notified by the appropriate government)

The demand can be registered at the Gram Panchayat office, block office, during the Rozgar Diwas as well as at the worksite.

The Gram Panchayat or the programme Officer, as the case may be, shall be bound to accept valid applications of work.

shall be ensured that the on going or incomplete works should be completed first.”

Multiple mechanisms for demand for work

State Governments are mandated to put in place multiple mechanisms by which rural households can submit for applications demand for work at the Gram Panchayat(GP),Block and district level.

The multiple channels to provide or receive applications for work should necessarily include programme officer (PO), Gram

that these households have no other private property except for the land rights provided under the FRA Act, 2006.

In exercise of the provisions under section 3(4) of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, the central Government has decided to provide up to an additional 50 days of unskilled manual work in a financial year, over and above the 100 days of assured work to job card holders in such rural areas where drought or any natural calamity (as per Ministry of Home Affairs) has been notified. The notification to provide up to additional 50 days of unskilled manual work, over and above 100 days in drought or natural calamity notified rural

District programme coordinator must ensure that the Rojgar Diwas is preceded by appropriate IEC activities. The Gram panchayats must be especially oriented on the Rozgar Diwas Calender.

dated receipt acknowledging the same. It shall be ensured that application for demand for work received from any automated system shall result in an automatic generation of a dated receipt acknowledging the same. Non-provision of dated receipt will be considered as an offence punishable under section 25 of the Mahatma Gandhi NREG Act, 2005.

### RojgarDiwas

In order to accurately register unmet demand, effectively convey the entitlements and rights of workers and redress grievances, Gram Rojgar should be organised as a means of demand registration and grievance redressal. The



Rozgar Sahayak (GRS), Panchayat Secretary / other officials in the Gram Panchayat, Sarpanch, Ward member, Anganwadi worker, Mate, Self Help Group (SHG) / Village Organization, Village level revenue functionary, common service centre, producers group under Deendayal antyodayayojna – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) and Mahatma Gandhi NRREGS Labour Group.

Registration of demand should necessarily include provisions through multiple modes. It shall be ensured that concerned functionaries are sensitised on these multiple channels and resources, and demand from any one of them is considered valid and honoured as per time line of 15 days. The multiple modes include :

## 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
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