



IMPACT OF MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME ON RURAL HOUSE HOLDS IN ANANTAPURAMU DISTRICT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

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Abstract

The term rural development connotes overall development of rural areas with a view to improve the quality of life of rural people. In this sense, it is a comprehensive and multidimensional concept, and encompasses the development of agriculture and allied activities; village and cottage industries, crafts, socio-economic-infrastructure, community services and facilities and above all, the human resources in rural areas. Rural development can be conceptualized as a process, a phenomenon, a strategy a discipline. As process, it implies the engagement of individuals, communities and nations in pursuit of their cherished goals over time. As a phenomenon, rural development is the end result of interactions between various physical technological, economic, socio-cultural and institutional factors. As a strategy it is designed to improve the economic and social well being of a specific group of people that is the rural poor. As a discipline, it is discipline in nature, representing an intersection of agricultural, social, behavioural, engineering and management sciences. The Mahatma Gandhi NREGA has become a powerful instrument for inclusive growth in rural India through its impact on social protection, livelihood security and democratic governance. The Act came into force on February 2, 2006 and was implemented in a phased manner. The primary objective of the Act is augmenting wage employment. Its auxiliary objective is strengthening natural resource management through works that address causes of chronic poverty like drought, deforestation and soil erosion and so encourage sustainable development.

Introduction

Development is both a cause and a consequence of change. There is a two –way relationship between them, that is, development influences and influenced by change. The change implies a physical, technological, economic, social, cultural, attitudinal, organizational or political change. Whereas all manifestations of development can be traced to some change somewhere, sometimes not all changes lead to development. A change may be either for better (development) or for worse (retrogression) in the context of rural development, a change may be considered to be an instrument which can be used to promote rural development in India. The introduction of technological changes in the mid -1960s (new high-yielding varieties of crops, fertilizers, improved farm machinery and pesticides) led to the so called Green Revolution in agriculture. Similarly, technological innovations such as modern milk processing and feed processing plants, artificial insemination of dairy animals and organisational innovations such as the Anand pattern dairy cooperatives introduced in India on the large scale in the early 1970s under the operation flood programme contributed significantly to the modernization and development of the dairy industry of the country. Elsewhere, such as in Taiwan and the peoples Republic of China, agricultural development was largely a result of institutional reforms, especially land reforms and technological advances. Karl Marx was one of the great advocates of revolutionary (socio-economic) change as an instrument of development.



A change may occur naturally or autonomously, or may be induced. A development manager may accelerate the pace of development by both including a desirable change in a given system and by properly directing the autonomous change. It is important that likely impact of a contemplated change on various segments of the society be carefully evaluated ex ante (before the change is introduced)

Statement of the Problem

The success and effectiveness of any developmental programme in general and the National Rural Employment guarantee Programme in particular, which is designed for the benefit of rural poor, always depends upon its organisaitonal structure and operational procedures. Further, the various agencies involved in the execution of this programme should be such that they must be well versed in programmes of this nature and must have a kind of commitment towards the development of rural poor. The beneficiaries who are the target group must be really the worthy enough for receiving the scheme is well visualized through the quantum of growth they attained, the retention of assets secured through the programme, raising their income and crossing over their poverty line. The programme is in operation for more than three and half years. It appears that there are some lapses in the execution of the programme. There is also criticism against the effectiveness of this programme from some quarters and at all levels that the National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme is also not effective in eradicating of poverty in the rural areas. Against this backdrop, there is a dire need and urgency to study and evaluate the administration of rural development programmes with special reference to MNREGP in Anantapur district which is one of the backword and drought-prone districts in Andhra Pradesh.

Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the present study are:

- To study and understand the Rural Developmental programmes in India
- To examine the impact of MGNREGS on socio-economic conditions of sample households
- To draw the finding and conclusions

Sampling

The MGNREGS has been extended to all sections of the society irrespective of economic, social and political status of rural households. In Anantapuramu district was divided into five revenue divisions. The convenience of researcher, three revenue divisions were selected. Each division- two mandal were selected. Each mandal five villages were selected and finally each village 10 sample MNGRES workers were selected. All together 300 sample were selected from all revenue divisions in Anantapuramu district of Andhra Pradesh.

Sources of data and tools for data analysis

To examine the objectives of this study, relevant data were collected from both primary and secondary sources. Field survey was undertaken for collection of primary data. For this purpose, a pre-tested interview schedule was employed. Further, observation technique was followed to understand certain aspects of the problem.



Stopping out migration of labour

Table 1, Impact of MGNREGS in stopping out migration of labour, gender Discrimination and discrimination SC/ST at work place

S.No	Particulars	Opinion	
		Yes	No
1	Migration of labour	164	136
2	Gender discrimination	32	268
3	Discrimination against SC/ST	00	300

Source: Field Survey

The table 1 shows that, a major proportion 164 sample respondents reported that, the ongoing MGNREGS works in the study area are preventing migration of labour from the study area like Anantapuramu district of Andhra Pradesh. In this study also found that there is no gender discrimination among the gender of MGNREGS worker and SC/ST communities in the present study.

Table 2, Impact of MGNREGS different activities in study area

S.No	Particulars	Opinion	
		Yes	No
1	SHG activities	32	268
2	Agricultural activities	78	222

Source: Field survey

The respondent's views about the impact of MGNREGS on SHGs and Agricultural activities are presented in the table 2. It reveals that only 32 sample respondents of total respondents reported that MGNREGS weakened the SHGs activates in the study area.

Respondents views about the impact of NREGS on agricultural activities in the study. It can be observed that nearly 78 sample respondents are reported the negative impact of MGNREGS on agricultural activities going on in the study area. Among the respondents who reported there was the negative impact of the MGNREGS on agriculture, major proportion of them pointed out that the agriculture is affected badly due to MGNREGS because of the MGNREGS labour became costly and scarce in the study area.

The information relating to the impact of MGNREGS on the farm assets and households, durables across the respondents of the selected backward district like Anantapuramu district of Andhra Pradesh.

The impact of MGNREGS on the respondent's farm assets is estimated by way of collecting information about the quantity and value of farm assets owned by the respondents before and after implementation of MGNREGS in the study area.



Table 3, Impact of MGNREGS on the conditions of house pattern

S.No	Type of House	Respondents	
		Before	After
1	Kacha	90 (30.00)	50 (16.67)
2	Semi Pucca	52 (17.33)	62 (20.67)
3	Pucca under Government	140 (46.67)	152 (50.67)
4	Pucca Owned	18 (06.00)	36 (12.00)
		300 (100)	300 (100)

Source: Field survey

The statistical information regarding the net difference between the values of farm assets of the respondents reveals that much change is identified regarding their housing condition. It can be noticed from the table 3 that the impact of MGNREGS on the housing conditions of the respondents, it is found that, a positive impact of MGNREGS on the housing conditions in the selected district.

Table 4, Impact of MGNREGS on the consumer durable goods of selected samples

S.No	Particulars	Respondents	
		Before	After
1	Television	268 (89.33)	300 (100)
2	Electrical goods	24 (08.00)	60 (20.00)
3	Fans	288 (96.00)	300 (100)
4	Motor cycles	58 (19.33)	242 (80.67)
5	Bullock carts	32 (10.67)	44 (14.67)

Source: Field survey

The table 4 depicted that impact of MGNREGS on the selected households in Anantapuramu district of Andhra Pradesh. It is found that, similarly in case of household durables, the respondents have after the implementation of MGNREGS is indicated a positive change across the respondents in the study area. The positive change is noticed to a much extent regarding the durable item like motor cycle and electrical goods.



Table 5, Impact of MGNREGS on the farm of land of selected sample house holds

S.No	Land particulars	Respondents	
		Before	After
1	No land	260 (86.67)	204 (68.00)
2	<3 acres	28 (09.33)	76 (25.33)
3	3-7 acres	12 (04.00)	20 (06.67)
	Total	300 (100)	300 (100)

Source: Field survey

The impact of MGNREGS on the respondent’s farm assets is estimated by way of collecting information about the quantity owned by the respondents before and after implementation of MGNREGS in the district. Table 5 shows that a positive increase of the fixed assets like land after implementation of MGNREGS programme.

Table 6, Satisfaction of the sample households on implementation of MGNREGS

S.No	Opinion	No. of Respondents
1	Very Good	224 (74.67)
2	Good	62 (20.67)
3	Not-satisfaction	14 (4.66)
	Total	300 (100)

Source: Field survey

The statistical information relating to the respondents satisfaction about the implementation of the MGNREGS in the study area are presented in the table 6.

It reveals from the table that, 74 per cent of the sample households opined that, MGNREGS programme is implemented very good by the government and 20 per cent of the MGNREGS labourers and their opined good only. Only 5 per cent of the sample respondents are not satisfied about that programme. The main reason for unsatisfied of MGNREGS workers for irregular payments and their measurement of work in the backward district like Anantapuramu district.



**Table 7, Distribution of sample respondent suggestions for improvement
Of facilities in implementation of MGNREGS**

S.No	Opinion	No. of Respondents
1	Increase in wages	38(12.66)
2	Increase in working days	194(64.67)
3	Providing working tools	18(06.00)
4	Providing medical treatment	14(04.67)
5	Regular payment should be made	36(12.00)
	Total	300(100)

Source: Field survey

It reveals that, higher proportion of the respondents 64.67 per cent were suggested an increase in the working days in different MGNREGS works. Increase of wages and regular payment will pay the who are working under MGNREGS programme is represented 38 & 36 sample households in the present study. Only 4 per cent and 6 per cent of sample respondents are represented on matter of providing medical treatment and providing working tools for improvement and effectiveness of MGNREGS programme in the backward areas like Anantapuramu district of Andhra Pradesh.

It clearly found that majority of the sample households are suggesting to the government agencies on the matter of increase the working days per annum.

Conclusions

The Rural developmental programmes have been implementing by the both central and state governments for upliftment of the rural people in the Indian society. According to this backdrop, one of the most powerful development programmes like MGNREGS. It is evident that this programmes have been successfully implemented and also positive impact on socio economic conditions of rural people in drought prone area like Anantapuramu district of Andhra Pradesh. Hence, the government will concentrate effectiveness of this programme and increase the working days in summer seasons for increasing income and reducing migration of rural people in the study.

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