



EFFECTIVENESS OF MGNREGA IN MYSORE DIVISION OF KARNATAKA: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Anitha Jane J

Research Scholar, Department of Studies & Research in Economics, Karnataka State Open University, Mukththagangotri, Mysore

Dr. Ramananda

M.S., Professor of Economics, Department of Studies & Research in Economics, Karnataka State Open University, Mukththagangotri, Mysore

ABSTRACT Under MGNREGA the government of India, since 2005 has been implemented varieties of programmes to provide employment and improve the living standards of rural people. It has been also understood by many studies that effective implementation of MGNREGA is one of the conditions for success of MGNREGA. Given this background in the present paper an attempt has been made to analyze the effectiveness of the programme at the point of implementation. The present paper has used secondary cross section data collected from website of Ministry of Rural Development for the year 2024. The one sample t-test used for mean comparison of ratios. It is found from the study that there is no significant difference between applied for job cards and job cards issued. Accordingly, there is effectiveness in issue of job cards in Mysore division. The ratio of active job cards and registered cards is very less. The ratio of active workers and registered cards is also less. At the same time, active job cards are less compared to active workers. Hence, there is a misuse of programme in the stage of implementation of the programme. The active job cards should be equal to active number of workers. Therefore, there is a need to effectively implement the programme.

KEYWORDS : MGNREGA, Job cards, Active workers, livelihood, Effectiveness.

INTRODUCTION

One of the objectives of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is to improve the decision making power of rural people over their livelihood options. Under MGNREGA the government of India, since 2005 has been implemented varieties of programmes to provide employment and improve the living standards of rural people (V.Chinnasamy, 2019). It has been also understood by many studies that effective implementation of MGNREGA is one of the conditions for success of MGNREGA (Kumari & Alam, 2018). Given this background in the present paper an attempt has been made to analyze the active cards and active workers working under MGNREGA in eight district of Mysore division in Karnataka.

Review of Literature

MGNREGA is one of the highly reviewed employment programme in India (Marathe, 2016). Most of the previous studies have analyzed the status and growth of MGNREGA programme both in India and Karnataka (Feba Varghese, 2019). The studies have also examined the financial and physical performance of the programme (Sanjiv Kumar, Madheswaran, & Vani, 2021). Few studies have attempted to evaluate the sustainable asset creation (Saini, et al., 2020). Large numbers of studies have analyzed the jobs created under the programme (Nagaraj & Anilkumar, 2017). However, there is dearth of studies on comparison of registered for work and active workers working under the programme. At the same time, comparison of the programme among the districts is also limit, particularly, in Karnataka and very specifically in Mysore division. Therefore, the present paper on 'effectiveness of MGNREGA in Karnataka' is a new attempt.

Methodology

The present paper has used secondary cross section data collected from website of Ministry of Rural Development for the year 2024. The comparative method has been used for the present study. The comparison has made between applied for job cards and job cards issued. Comparison also made between registered for job cards and active job cards and also with active workers. The ratio and percentage have used for the analysis. The absolute figures and ratios have presented in the table form and also in the form of graphs. The one sample t-test used for mean comparison of ratios.

Table 1: Job Cards Registered and Active in Karnataka and in Mysore Division (In Numbers)

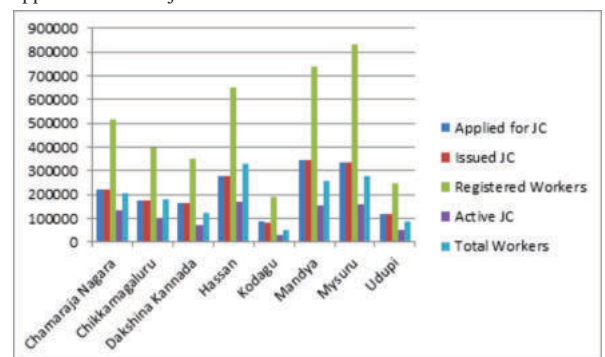
Region	Applied for JC	Issued JC	Registered Workers	Active JC	Total Workers
Karnataka	7943869	7916798	17997036	4605038	8295758
Chamaraja Nagara	221857	221404	515815	130962	207853
Chikkamagaluru	176032	175850	398942	98167	182389
Dakshina Kannada	164303	164167	352124	71867	125346

Hassan	279255	279126	652752	169755	330279
Kodagu	87426	82758	191355	32002	50347
Mandya	346352	346324	739846	155538	257976
Mysuru	337271	334843	831792	157896	276439
Udupi	120118	120032	249633	48043	88626
Mysore Div	1732614	1724504	3932259	864230	1519255

Source: Ministry of Rural Development.

Note: JC means Job Cards.

The above table presents multiple comparative pictures of Job cards in Karnataka, Mysore and districts of Mysore division. It is found that the registered workers are higher than the total workers worked under MGNREGA in all the districts of Mysore division, in Mysore division and also in Karnataka. There is not much difference between applied job cards and job cards issued. Active job cards very less compared to applied and issued job cards.



Graph a: Relative Comparisons of Job Cards

Source: Ministry of Rural Development.

The relative comparative pictures of job cards are presented in the above graph;

Table 2: Effectiveness of MGNREGA in Karnataka and in Mysore Division (In Percentage)

Region	Ratio of JC Issued and Applied	Active JC/ Reg Total	Active Worker/ Reg Total
Chamaraja Nagara	99.79581	25.38934	40.29604
Chikkamagaluru	99.89661	24.60684	45.71817
Dakshina Kannada	99.91723	20.40957	35.59712
Hassan	99.95381	26.00605	50.59793
Kodagu	94.66063	16.72389	26.31078
Mandya	99.99192	21.02302	34.86888
Mysuru	99.2801	18.98263	33.23415

Udupi	99.9284	19.24545	35.50252
Mys Div	99.53192	21.97795	38.63568
Karnataka	99.65922	25.58776	46.09513

Source: Ministry of Rural Development.

The ratios of job cards are presented in the above table. It is found that the ratio of job card issued and applied in Karnataka is 99.66 and it clearly indicates that the job cards are issued to almost all applied for the job cards. Accordingly, issue of job cards is very effective in Karnataka. The ratio of active job cards and registered job cards is 25.59 in Karnataka and it discloses that there are plenty of registered but inactive job cards. It is also found that there are variations in the ratio of active job cards and registered job cards. The ratio of active workers and registered job cards is 46.10 in Karnataka. Meaning almost fifty percent of registered workers are working in MGNREGA. At the same time it has been also observed that the ratio of workers to register is higher than the active job cards to register. It creates misunderstanding of effective functioning of MGNREGA in Karnataka. When the workers are more than active job cards indicates the miss-use of the programme in Karnataka. Accordingly, this issue has to be rectified for effective implementation of MGNREGA.

Table 3: Comparison of Ratios between Karnataka and Districts of Mysore Division

Variables	Bench Mark Value	Mean of Ratio	t-value	df	Sig
Ratio of JC Issued and Applied	99.66	99.18	-0.741	7	0.482
Active JC/ Reg Total	25.59	21.55	-3.367	7	0.012
Active Worker/ Reg Total	46.10	37.77	-3.102	7	0.017

Source: Ministry of Rural Development.

The one sample t-tests were conducted to make the comparison between Karnataka and districts of Mysore division. The ratios of Karnataka have been considered as bench mark for comparison. The ratio of job cards issued and applied in Karnataka is 99.66 and the mean ratio in Mysore division is 99.18. The one sample t-test is insignificant at five percent level. Accordingly, there is no significant difference between Karnataka and districts of Mysore division. Accordingly, the effectiveness of issue job cards is also high in Mysore division. The ratio of active job cards and registered total cards in Karnataka is 25.59 and the mean ratio in Mysore division is 21.55. The one sample t-test is significant at five percent level. Accordingly, there is no significant difference between Karnataka and districts of Mysore division. Accordingly, the ratio of active cards is significantly less in Mysore division compared to Karnataka. The ratio of active workers and registered total cards in Karnataka is 46.10 and the mean ratio in Mysore division is 37.77. The one sample t-test is significant at five percent level. Accordingly, there is no significant difference between Karnataka and districts of Mysore division. Therefore, the ratio of active workers is significantly less in Mysore division compared to Karnataka.

CONCLUSION

The present paper analyzed the effectiveness of MGNREGA in districts of Mysore division of Karnataka. It is found from the study that there is no significant difference between applied for job cards and job cards issued. Accordingly, there is effectiveness in issue of job cards in Mysore division. The ratio of active job cards and registered cards is very less. The ratio of active workers and registered cards is also less. At the same time, active job cards are less compared to active workers. Hence, there is a misuse of programme in the stage of implementation of the programme. The active job cards should be equal to active number of workers. Therefore, there is a need to effectively implement the programme.

REFERENCES

- Feba Varghese, N. C. (2019, June). Transparency, Accountability and Participation through Social Audit: Case of MGNREGA in Sikkim, India. *RAIS*, 125-136.
- Kumari, S., & Alam, S. (2018). Women Empowerment and the Position in 21st Century in Indian Economy. *Inspira*, 8, 154-158.
- Marathe, S. D. (2016, November). MGNREGA Implementation in Tamil Nadu: Voices from the fields.
- Nagaraj, H., & Anilkumar, H. (2017, July). Rural Development Programmes In India- An Analysis. *International Journal of Multidisciplinary Educational Research*.
- Saini, R., Kaur, M., Singh, R., Arora, K., Singh, G., Kaur, G., et al. (2020). Understanding Sustenance of Small Farm Holders: A Study of Income Inequality among Farm Households in Indian Punjab. *MDPI*, 2-14.
- Sanjiv Kumar, S., Madheswaran, & Vani, B. P. (2021). Response of Poverty Pockets to the Rightbased Demand-driven MGNREGA Programme. *Review of Development and Change*, 26 (1), 5-24.

- V.Chinnasamy. (2019). Impact of MGNREGA on Rural Development in Mobiripatty Panchayati in Dharmapuri District. *International Journal of Economics*, 7 (3), 21-25.