



ROLE OF MGNREGA IN EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN BIDAR DISTRICT OF KARNATAKA

Economics

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ABSTRACT

MGNREGA is being implemented in Karnataka since 2006. It was introduced in only five districts of Karnataka in the first phase. The objective is to ensure livelihood and food security by providing unskilled work to people through creation of sustainable assets. The present study was carried out with a broad objective to examine the performance of MGNREGA in Bidar District of Karnataka. The study mainly analyzed on impact of MGNREGA on Released Fund, Expenditure, Projects, and Job Cards Issued in the district of Bidar.

KEYWORDS

MGNREGA, Job Cards, Employment, Funds, Expenditure

INTRODUCTION

In India, majority of the people live in villages and about 50 percent of the villages have very poor socio-economic conditions. There are many attempts to raise the living standards of rural communities. Accordingly, rural development and poverty elimination has been of main concern in all the five year plans. The Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, runs a number of schemes and programmes with the principal objective of enabling rural people to improve the quality of their lives. It realizes that sustainable strategy of poverty alleviation must be based on the growth of productive employment opportunities in the development process. In this connection, the Government of India launched Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was started as a flag ship program in 2005 by the Central Government. The Act was implemented in the country in three phases, notifying 200 districts in the first phase; extending to 130 districts in the second phase and including all the remaining districts in the third phase. This act is a landmark legislation aimed at strengthening livelihood security for the rural poor by guaranteeing hundred days of wage employment in a financial year. It has generated more employment for the rural poor than any other program in the history of independent India. It has the potential to transform the lives of the rural poor not just by guaranteeing wage employment through creation of productive assets, but also by empowering the rural poor through improved governance in rural areas and enhanced capacity and responsiveness of the Panchayati Raj Institutions.

OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

The paper focuses on three objectives: firstly, to examine the performance of MGNREGA in Bidar District of Karnataka. Secondly, to study focuses on impact of MGNREGA on Released Fund and Expenditure of MGNREGA. Thirdly, to examine the MGNREGA Projects and job cards issued in Bidar District. And finally, to study mainly focuses on household provided employment and person days generated of MGNREGA in Bidar district during 2010-11 to 2016-17. The present study is made use of secondary data and data were collected from reports related to MGNREGA works were collected from the state official website, published articles, books and other government reports.

MGNREGA in Karnataka

National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) is being implemented in Karnataka since 2006 by the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, Karnataka. The Act is now covering all the 30 districts of the state. The basic objective of the Act is to ensure the livelihood and food security by providing unskilled work to people through the creation of sustainable assets. The three phase implementation of NREGA in Karnataka. The Programme was implemented in five districts in the first phase, namely Bidar, Chitradurga, Davangere, Gulbarga and Raichur, w.e.f., February 2, 2006. The second phase started from the beginning of the next financial year (1st April 2007) whereby another six districts namely, Bellary, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Belgaum, Shimoga and Kodagu were added into the list of districts where NREGA was under implementation. From the beginning of the next financial year, i.e., 1st April 2008, the rest of the 17 districts of the state were also brought under the umbrella of the NREGA Act. Thus, from the financial year 2008-09, NREGA has been implemented in Karnataka in all the districts.

MGNREGA in Bidar District

Bidar is one of the 30 districts of Karnataka state is situated in the northern part of Karnataka. It is one of the smallest districts of Karnataka state and Hyderabad-Karnataka region, parts of which are transferred to the neighboring states during November 1956 states reorganization. At present Bidar district constitutes five Talukas viz., Aurad, Basavakalyan, Bhalki, Bidar and Humanabad. According to the 2011 census, Bidar with a total population of 1,703,300 stands in the 16th position in terms of population in the State. The district with a Sex ratio of 956 holds 27th rank in the State. The district has a literacy rate of 70.5 percent and is placed at 19th rank in the State. The district has registered the lowest work participation rate of 41.2 percent in the State.

Table 1: Release of Funds and Classification of Expenditure under MGNREGP during 2010-11 to 2016-17 (Rs. in Lakhs)

Years	Release fund	Expenditure	Percentage
2010-11	2244	3715.53	165.58
2011-12	135.19	3002.31	2220.81
2012-13	2640.54	2280.91	86.38
2013-14	184	3982.34	2164.32
2014-15	0	2505.67	-
2015-16	43.8	3092.33	7060.11
2016-17	0	2184.15	-
Total	5247.53	20763.24	11697.19

Source: MoRD, Department of Rural Development, GoI

The table 1 reveals the total Released fund during the year 2010-11 was Rs.2244 lakhs and exceptionally high during the year 2012-13 it is Rs.2640.54 lakhs and in the years 2015-16 and 2016-17 it is 0. However the total resealed fund is Rs. 5247.53 lakhs. Similarly the expenditure of the fund has increased from Rs. 3715.53 lakhs in 2010-11 to Rs. 3982.34 lakhs in 2013-14. However the total expenditure is Rs. 20763.24 lakhs during 2010-11 to 2016-17. The total utilization of percentage is 11697.19 between releases fund and expenditure during 2010-11 to 2016-17.

Table 2: MGNREGA Projects in Bidar District from 2010-11 to 2016-17

Years	Sanctioned	Completed	Percentage	In Progress
2010-11	4862	5582	114.81	15075
2011-12	4124	3237	78.49	12655
2012-13	4345	1837	42.28	14466
2013-14	5537	4415	79.74	24719
2014-15	6319	13323	210.84	20793
2015-16	6587	10710	162.59	20308
2016-17	7719	1603	20.77	25072
Total	39493	40707	709.51	133088

Source: MoRD, Department of Rural Development, GoI

The table 2 reveals the out of total projects works taken up, sanction of works 4862 in 2010-11 and it is increased 7719 in 2016-17. The total sanctioned works is 39493 during 2010-11 to 2016-17. Completed 5582 works in 2010-11 and it is increased 10710 works up to 2015-16, only 1603 works have been completed in 2016-17. Total completed

works is 40707 during 2010-11 to 2016-17. However the total percentage of works completed are 709.51 between sanctioned and completed works during 2010-11 to 2016-17. And still in progress of 133088 works from 2010 - 11 to 2016-17. The performance in terms of completed work is high.

Table 3: Employment Provided to Participating Households in Bidar District from 2010-11 to 2016-17

Years	Total	SC	ST	Others
2010-11	96097	24230	12285	59582
2011-12	57135	14999	7799	34337
2012-13	33147	8451	4569	20127
2013-14	37713	8991	4491	24231
2014-15	23269	5504	2643	15122
2015-16	35486	9163	4580	21743
2016-17	27383	8264	3728	15391
Total	310230	79602	40095	190533

Source: MoRD, Department of Rural Development, GoI

The table 3 reveals the employment provided to participating households in Bidar District from 2010-11 to 2016-17. The total employment provided to participating households to 27383 in 2016-17 from was 96097 in 2010-11, the share of SC households participating is 8264 in 2016-17 from was 24230 in 2010-11. The share of ST households participating is 3728 in 2016-17 from was 12285 in 2010-11. And share of other categories households participating is 15391 in 2016-17 from was 59582 in 2010-11. The overall performance of Bidar district in terms of Employment provided to participating households has been decreased during the study period.

Table 4: Person days Generated in MGNREGA in Bidar District from 2010-11 to 2016-

Years	Total	SC	ST	Others
2010-11	5006190	1046947	1046947	2912296
2011-12	1790130	422617	234095	1133418
2012-13	1489318	334680	185971	968667
2013-14	1888237	403280	211553	1273404
2014-15	992391	205736	104784	681871
2015-16	1736802	405447	208762	1122593
2016-17	775244	219977	96025	459242
Total	13678312	3038684	2088137	8551491

Source: MoRD, Department of Rural Development, GoI

The table 4 reveals the person days generated in Bidar district during 2010-11 to 2016-17. The total person days generated to 775244 in 2016-17 from was 5006190 in 2010-11, the share of SC person days is 219977 in 2016-17 from was 1046947 in 2010-11. The share of ST is 96025 in 2016-17 from was 1046947 in 2010-11. And share of other categories person days generated is 459242 in 2016-17 from was 2912296 in 2010-11. The overall performance of Bidar district in terms of person days generated has been decreased during the study period.

CONCLUSION

MGNREGA aims to increase livelihood security by providing adequate employment to at least one hundred days guarantee wage employment for each rural household for working with an unskilled hand. In this context, the performance of study has revealed that MGNREGS in Bidar district during 2010-11 to 2016-17, the total utilization of percentage is 11697.19 between released fund and expenditure, the performance of projects, in terms of completed work is high and SC, ST and other category job card issued were totally decreased. However, in terms of Employment provided to participating households have been decreased, and also person days generated has been decreased during the study period. Hence, the panchayath raj institutions should be more active in the effective implementation of this scheme.

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