



ROLE OF MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE PROGRAMME IN RURAL –URBAN MIGRATION -A GRAM PANCHAYAT VILLAGE LEVEL STUDY IN GULBARGA DISTRICT OF KARNATAKA STATE

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Abstract

The examination of the phenomenon of rural migration in a village level in Gulbarga District of Karnataka state, India reveals that out-migration from the village occurred primarily in bid for survival and coping with indebtedness and other vulnerabilities in the district. The study conducted in the state of Karnataka has investigated the impact of implementation of MGNREGA in Gulbarga district. The impact of MGNREGA within a district has also been studied in terms of income and employment security, migration, debt repayment, extent of participation in MGNREGA works, socio-economic status, etc. The study has observed that despite being a source of employment, MGNREGA has been able to prevent the migration from the less developed region because of higher wage rates at destinations.

Gulbarga district in Karnataka state are among the 200 backward districts in which this programme was implemented in I phase. Agriculture is predominant sector in the district economy with 67% of population employed in agriculture. But the district is a drought prone area. Therefore people suffer from both in security of income and employed. Therefore, a programme of this nature was a dire need of the people. In recent times, the implementation of the programme has been taken up very effectively to the point that Gulbarga district now stands in second position in expenditure incurred under the programme. It is essential to analyse the impact of the programme on the livelihood of the people through examining distributional dimensions of MGNREG in terms of income and consumption of the poor households in rural areas. Further it is also necessary to find out what factors have led to its effective implementation in the district, so that it can serve as a model to other district in the country.

In this context, The present study is confined itself to examine the role of the of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme in particularly on the Rura-Urban Migration in the village economy as well as to see the impact of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme in particularly on the socio -economic condition of the rural people in the study area in terms of employment generation and rural asset creations.

Keywords: *Migration, Rural-Urban migration, Survival migration, Employment, Wage rate, Occupation, Destination, Migrants earnings.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Adequate employment generation is therefore essential to generate income for the poor in the economy. In India, since 1980; government has introduced many employment generation programmes to eradicate poverty and unemployment. All these programmes were inadequate and piecemeal in their approach. Therefore, the programmes failed to make any major dent on the problems of poverty and unemployment.

With globalization and liberation of the economy, it is always feared that the incidence of poverty and unemployment will increase substantially. In this context, the implementation of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act by UPA government is the most appropriate course of action. This flagship programme of UPA government is revolutionary in its promise of inclusive growth and Right to work. The act was passed in September 2005 and was implemented in 200 most backward districts of the country since February 2006.

NREGA is renamed as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act Programme (MGNREGA) on 2nd October 2009. The Act gives legal guarantee for at least 100 days of employment in a financial year to a rural household. The act mandates that anyone who applies at the Panchayat for a job card must be given within 15 days. Job card is a license and a pan card of the wage worker's family with a record of days of work and wages received during the year. The process of obtaining employment involves that the application for work the date and receipt are crucial to trigger the demand for work. The receipt is also the basic record for claiming unemployment allowance if the work is not provided within 15 days. The MGNREGA of 2005 covered 200 districts is the Phase I district and in 2006-2007 this was extended to cover 130



additional districts known as the Phase II districts. In Karnataka state for the first phase Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme was implemented in the districts like Bidar, Gulbarga, Chitradurga, Davangere and Raichur.

II. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Gulbarga district in Karnataka state are among the 200 backward districts in which this programme was implemented in I phase. Agriculture is predominant sector in the district economy with 67% of population employed in agriculture. But the district is a drought prone area. Therefore people suffer from both in security of income and employed. Therefore, a programme of this nature was a dire need of the people. In recent times, the implementation of the programme has been taken up very effectively to the point that Gulbarga district now stands in second position in expenditure incurred under the programme. It is essential to analyse the impact of the programme on the livelihood of the people through examining distributional dimensions of MGNREG in terms of income and consumption of the poor households in rural areas. Further it is also necessary to find out what factors have led to its effective implementation in the district, so that it can serve as a model to other district in the country.

In this context, The present study is confined itself to examine the role of the of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme in particularly on the Rura-Urban Migration in the village economy as well as to see the impact of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme in particularly on the socio -economic condition of the rural people in the study area in terms of employment generation and rural asset creations.

III. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The present study aims at examining role of the of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme in particularly on the Rura-Urban Migration in the village economy in rural areas Karnataka and Gulbarga District. For this purpose following objectives have been outlined.

- To examine the impact of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme on rural -urban migration in Gulbarga District.
- To examine the impact evaluation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme in Gulbarga District.
- To identify the administrative draw back in the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme.
- To offer policy suggestions to improve the working of the programme.

IV. HYPOTHESES

On the basis of the Review of literature and objectives of this study, to proceed in a systematic way, following hypothesis are formed for testing to arrive at some definite conclusions they are:

- Livelihood opportunities have increased due to Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme for the Unemployed and Weaker Sections.
- National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme minimizes the extent of migration of the rural people by providing employment opportunities in their respective places.

V. METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH TO THE STUDY

The study has been designed under the frame work of both primary and secondary data. The study covers the period from 2006-2014.

a). Selection of Sample Blocks

The sample Talukas are selected in two categories like Developed Talukas and Under Developed Talukas which are in the neighborhood of main district roads, the Talukas which have comparatively better infrastructure, the Taluka which lack infrastructure and, which succeed in undertaking comparatively more activities under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme Programme. Keeping in view these parameter 04 Gram Panchayat villages are selected i.e., 2 each from sample Talukas.



Table-1.1,Particulars of sample Gram Panchayat Villages selected in Gulbarga district

Block	Gram Panchayat	Village	No. in sample
Gulbarga	Kavalga(B)	Kavalga(B)	36
	Mahagoan	Mahagoan	41
Jevargi	Aralagundagi	Aralagundagi	34
	Wadgera	Wadgera	38
Total			149

b). Selection of Sample Respondents

Having had consultations with the village Panchayat Secretaries and the senior citizens of the respective sample village as many as 149 sample beneficiary respondents were picked up from 8 villages with a view of giving proper representation to small and marginal farmer, landless agricultural labour, members from SC/STs and Other Communities. Thus the selections of sample respondents are done under the frame work of Stratified Random Sampling.

c). Statistical Tools:

The following analytical techniques will be employed. Percentages, Ratio's, average, tools are used to analyze the data to find out the impact of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme on village economy in terms of generation of employment, increasing in the income pattern of the households etc.

d). Data Analysis:

The analysis of the empirical data was conducted throughout the research process. For the descriptive statistics SPSS was used to illustrate the findings. All the objectives are discussed and presented based on findings with often the qualitative data supplying the quantitative data. The purpose of combining the qualitative and the quantitative data is to portray a more holistic picture of how successful the implementation of the MGNREGA was for reducing poverty in the study area.

e). Period of Analysis

The study covers the period from 2006 to 2014. The sample respondents who are participated in the MGNREGA programme are included in the sample.

f). Limitation of the Study:

The Study examining the evaluation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and to analyze extent of additional employment generated through MGNREGA to in rural area Karnataka and Gulbarga District only. The present study suffers from the following limitations.

- ❖ The study is confined to Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme in Gulbarga district only.
- ❖ The information used for analysis collected from sample respondents, its validity depends on the honesty of the respondents.
- ❖ The conclusions drawn from the study have limited applications and they may not be generalized, the limits are also set by the availability of data and the personal capacity of the researcher.

VI. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The present study is an attempt to evaluate the the role of the of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme in particularly on the Rural-Urban Migration in the village economy. Out of seven blocks I have chosen two blocks namely Gulbarga and Jewargi, from these two blocks four Grama Panchayats in proportion to their numbers in each block were selected. In all 149 sample respondents are selected through Simple Stratified random sampling method ensuring representation to every selected gram panchyat. While selecting the sample; social, cultural, political, economical and geographical variations are given due representation.

Table-1, Caste Composition of the Sample Respondents in the Study Area

Sl. No.	Name of Taluka	Name of Gram Panchayat	Caste Composition of the Sample Respondents				
			SC	ST	General	OBC	Total
1	Gulbarg	Kavalga(B)	14 (4.37)	14 (4.37)	02 (0.62)	06 (1.87)	36 (11.25)
		Mahangaon	15 (4.68)	11 (3.43)	04 (1.25)	11 (3.43)	41 (12.82)
2	Jevargi	Aralagundagi	10 (3.12)	08 (2.5)	08 (2.5)	08 (2.5)	34 (10.62)



		Wadagera	17 (5.31)	07 (2.18)	07 (2.18)	07 (2.18)	38 (11.87)
	Total		57 (38.25)	40 (26.84)	21 (14.09)	32 (21.47)	149 (100)

Source: Primary data

Note: Figures in parenthesis are percentages.

The social capital in the study will be discussed in relation to caste and social networks. The identification of caste is still evident in every part of the rural Karnataka, and, in many ways, caste reflects people's social belonging and status. The above table represents the caste composition of the sample respondents in the study area. A large number of respondents i.e., about 38.25% per cent belong to SC category, and about 26.84% per cent of respondents belong to ST category and only a little number 14.09% per cent of them belongs to General Category. The rest i.e, 21.47% per cent belongs to OBC category are working under MGNREGA programme. Fig. 6.1 shows the caste composition of the sample respondents in the study area.

Table-2,Literacy Status and Educational Level of the Sample Respondents

Sl. No.	Name of Taluk	Name of Gram Panchayat	Educational level				Total
			Primary	Secondary	High School	Illiterate	
1	Gulbarga	Kavalga(B)	10 (3.12)	02 (0.32)	00	24 (7.5)	36 (11.25)
		Mahangaon	18 (5.62)	10 (3.12)	02 (0.32)	11 (3.43)	41 (12.82)
2	Jevargi	Aralagundagi	16 (5.00)	04 (1.25)	00	14 (4.37)	34 (10.62)
		Wadagera	10 (3.12)	02 (0.32)	02 (0.32)	24 (7.5)	38 (11.87)
	Total		54 (36.24)	18 (12.08)	4 (2.68)	73 (48.99)	149 (100)

Source: Primary data

Note: Figures in parenthesis are percentages

The above table and Fig. 1 shows that when all the villages taken together, the percentage of the illiteracy is 48.99% per cent. Whereas the respondents with secondary and high school education constitute only a little over 12.08% and 2.68 % percentage. Rest are having primary education i.e., only 35 per cent, no any PUC and degree holder workers are found working under MGNREGA programme at the work site. Jevargi taluk it is found that most of the respondents are illiterate. From the above analysis, it is found that relatively high illiteracy levels in the study area which means great deals of unskilled labour practices are found.

Fig.1.- Literacy Status and Educational Level of the Sample Respondents

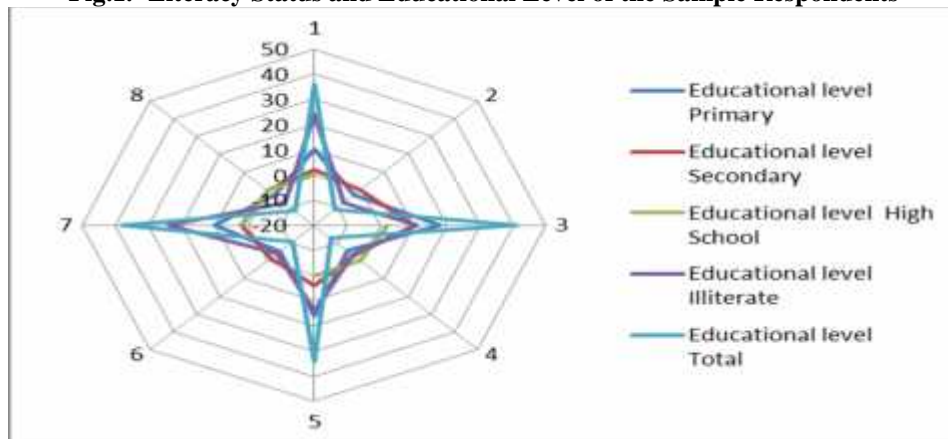




Table- 3,Awareness of Sample Respondents about MGNREGA Programme

	Yes	No	Total
Whether Aware of MGNREGA in Gulbarga District	120 (80.53)	29 (19.47)	149 (100)

Source: Primary data

Note: Figures in parenthesis are percentages

The above table shows the awareness of the sample respondents about the MGNREGA programme in the study area. 80.53 % per cent of a large number of respondents are aware about the MGNREGA programme in the study area and we found that remaining 19.47% per cent of the respondents are unaware about the MGNREGA programme in the study area.

Table-4, Nature of Work of the Sample Respondents under MGNREGA

Sl. No.	Name of Taluk	Name of Gram Panchayat	Nature of work					Total
			Land develop ment	Flood control	Rural connec tivity	Water conser vation	Drought proofing	
1	Gulbarga	Kavalga(B)	12 (3.75)	04 (1.25)	05 (1.56)	11 (3.43)	04 (1.25)	36 (11.25)
		Mahangaon	14 (4.37)	02 (0.62)	08 (2.5)	14 (4.37)	03 (0.93)	41 (12.82)
2	Jevargi	Aralagundagi	13 (4.06)	01 (0.31)	06 (1.87)	12 (3.75)	02 (0.62)	34 (10.62)
		Wadagera	15 (4.68)	02 (0.62)	08 (2.5)	11 (3.43)	02 (0.62)	38 (11.87)
Total			54 (36.24)	09 (6.04)	27 (18.12)	48 (32.21)	11 (7.38)	149 (100)

Source: Primary data

Note: Figures in parenthesis are percentages

The above table explains that a majority of workers have been assigned in the land development related work, it's 36.24% per cent. And 18.12% per cent of respondents are workers in the rural connectivity. 32.21% per cent of respondents work in water conservation and 7.38 % per cent of the respondents work in drought proofing. The great thing is that 6.04 % per cent of respondents are working in flood control work in the study area.

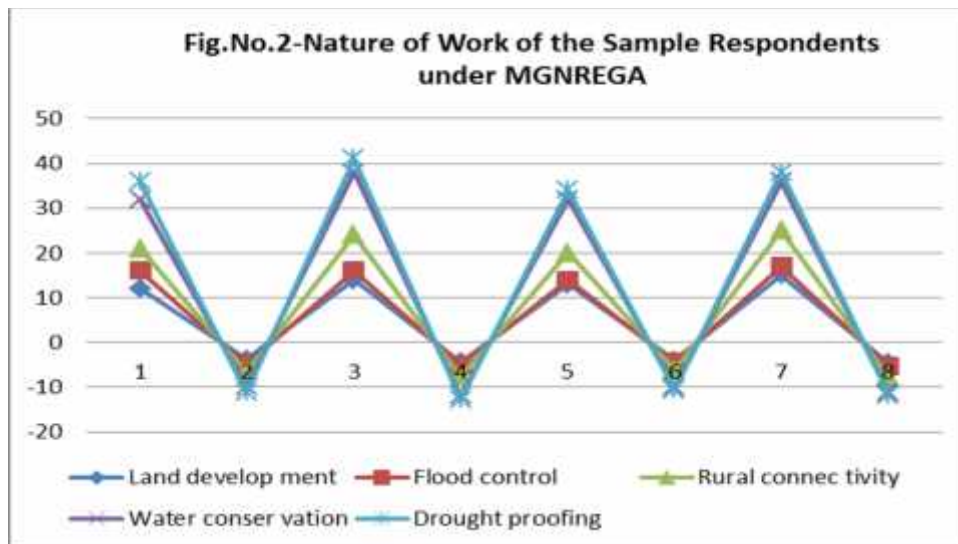




Table-5,Yearly Income of the Sample Respondents before Joining to MGNREGA Work

Sl. No.	Name of Taluk	Name of Gram Panchayat	Yearly income of the sample respondents before joining to MGNREGA work						Total
			5000	5001-8000	8001-12000	12001-16000	16001-20000	20001 <	
1	Gulbarga	Kavalga(B)	05 (1.56)	12 (3.75)	08 (2.5)	07 (2.18)	02 (0.62)	02 (0.62)	36 (11.25)
		Mhangaon	12 (3.75)	14 (4.37)	06 (1.87)	05 (1.56)	02 (0.62)	02 (0.62)	41 (12.82)
2	Jevargi	Aralagundagi	06 (1.87)	12 (3.75)	07 (2.18)	06 (1.87)	02 (0.62)	01 (0.31)	34 (10.65)
		Wadagera	10 (3.12)	11 (3.43)	08 (2.5)	04 (1.25)	03 (0.93)	02 (0.62)	38 (11.87)
Total			33 (22.14)	49 (32.88)	29 (19.46)	22 (14.76)	09 (6.04)	06 (4.02)	149 (100)

Source: Primary data

Note: Figures in parenthesis are percentages

It can be clearly observed from the above table that most of the respondents 32.88% from all the village are earning ₹.6000 to Rs.8000 their yearly income which shows the very low income before they joined to MGNREGA work and 19.46 per cent of the respondents earn was ₹.9000 to ₹.12000 of yearly income About 14.76% per cent of the respondents' earnings was ₹.13000 to ₹.16000 of Yearly income and 6.04% per cent of respondents earning was ₹.170000 to ₹.20000 and the rest of the 4.02% per cent of the respondents earning was above ₹.more than 20000 before they joined to MGNREGA work which shows the very low level yearly income in the Table-5.

Table-6,Yearly Income of the Sample Respondents after Joining to MGNREGA Work

Sl. No.	Name of Taluk	Name of Gram Panchayat	Yearly income of the sample respondents after joining to MGNREGA work						Total
			5000	5001-8000	8001-12000	12001-16000	16001-20000	20001 <	
1	Gulbarga	Kavalga(B)	03 (0.93)	08 (2.5)	07 (2.18)	10 (3.12)	04 (1.25)	04 (1.25)	36 (11.25)
		Mahangaon	07 (2.18)	08 (2.5)	08 (2.5)	08 (2.5)	06 (1.87)	04 (1.25)	41 (12.82)
2	Jevargi	Aralagundagi	04 (1.25)	07 (2.18)	07 (2.18)	09 (2.81)	05 (1.56)	02 (0.62)	34 (10.62)
		Wadagera	06 (1.87)	08 (2.5)	06 (1.87)	11 (3.43)	03 (0.93)	04 (1.25)	38 (11.87)
Total			20 (13.42)	31 (20.80)	28 (18.79)	30 (20.13)	18 (12.08)	14 (9.39)	149 (100)

Source: Primary data

Note: Figures in parenthesis are percentages.

The above table reveals that out of 149 sample respondents about 20.13% per cent of respondents yearly income was ₹.13000 to ₹.16000 after they joined MGNREGA and before it was only 14.76% and 6.03% per cent of the sample respondents are After joining the income was MGNREGA was above ₹ ₹.5000 above in a month and the real fact is that the respondents earned more than they earned in their villages. But after the MGNREGA they are earning more money than previous days. Since the chi-square at 0.03 at 0.001 per cent level since the hypothesis "Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme has changed the socio-economic conditions of beneficiaries in Gulbarga District." This hypothesis is true/proved from the above table. When they migrate to other districts or other states their expenditure equals their earning in cities



The wage providing under MGNREGA may be less than the wage rate in cities. But it is more when we compare it with the wage rate of non-migrates who are working in villages. But in some villages like Kavalaga (B) and Wadagera, the earning of the people has not changed after joining MGNREGA work because in these villages the workers are not getting full work in a month. Only 15 days of work they get in a month and they have to wait for remaining 15 days or month to get the wage of their work.

Fig.No.3- Yearly Income of the Sample Respondents after Joining to MGNREGA Work

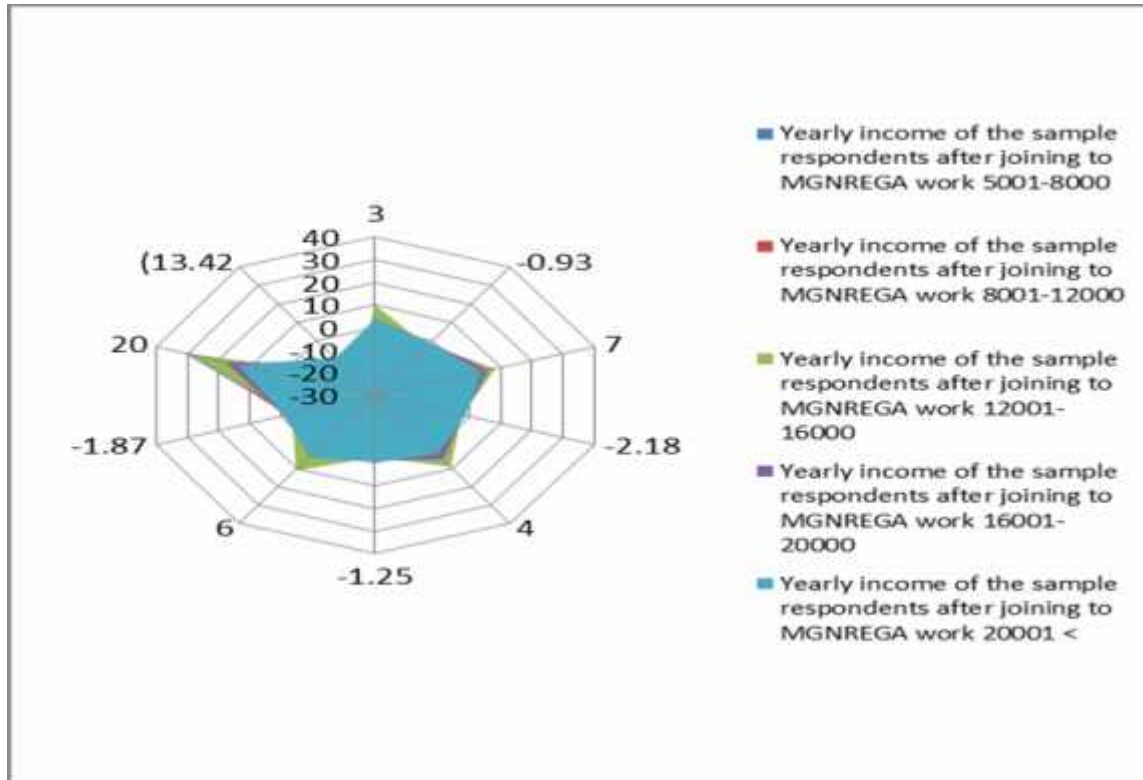


Table-7 ,Migration Status of the Sample Respondents before the MGNREGA Programme

Sl. No.	Name of Taluk	Name of Gram Panchayat	Migration status				Total
			Other village	Other district	Other state	Non-migrants	
1	Gulbarga	Kavalga(B)	10 (3.12)	08 (2.5)	10 (3.12)	08 (2.5)	36 (11.25)
		Mahangaon	06 (1.87)	16 (5.00)	09 (2.81)	10 (3.12)	41 (12.81)
2	Jevargi	Aralagundagi	04 (2.5)	11 (3.43)	07 (2.18)	12 (3.75)	34 (10.62)
		Wadagera	06 (1.87)	09 (2.81)	08 (2.5)	15 (4.68)	38 (11.87)
Total			26 (17.45)	44 (29.53)	34 (22.81)	45 (30.20)	149 (100)

Source: Primary data

Note: Figures in parenthesis are percentages

It can be observed from the above table that out of the total 149 sample respondents of the study area, only 30.20% per cent of the people are bonded with their villages. About 29.53% per cent of them have migrated to other districts and the rest of 22.81% per cent of respondents migrates to other states (Table-7).



Fig.No.4- Migration Status of the Sample Respondents before the MGNREGA Programme

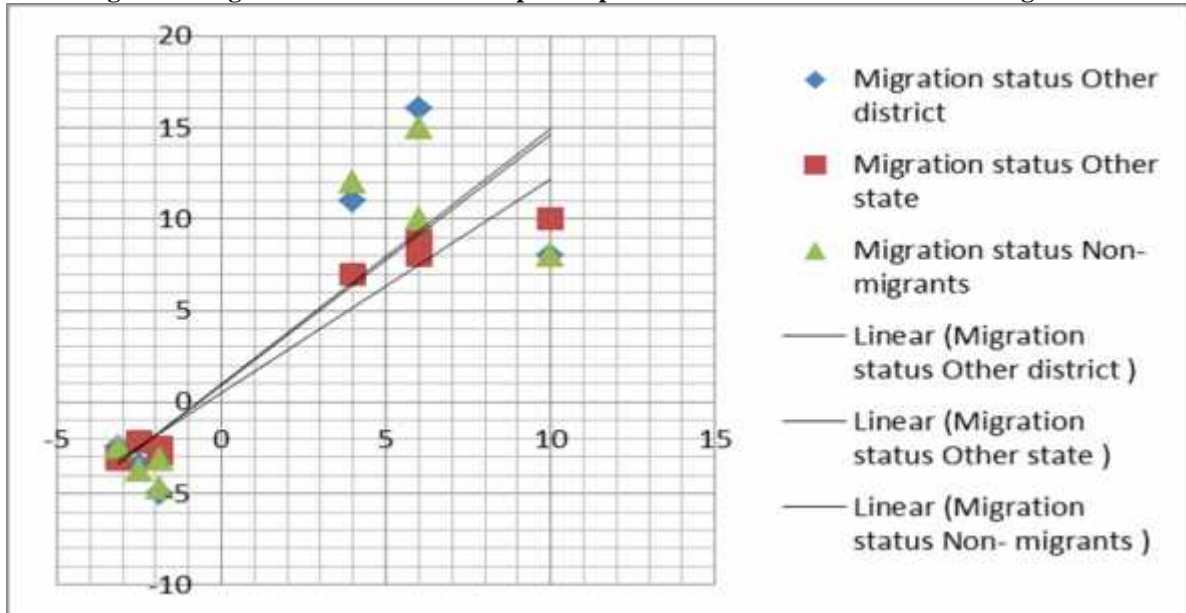


Table-8, Migration Status of the Sample Respondents after the MGNREGA Programme

Sl. No.	Name of Taluk	Name of Gram Panchayat	Migration status				Total
			Other village	Other district	Other state	Non-migrants	
1	Gulbarga	Kavalga(B)	10 (3.12)	5 (1.56)	6 (1.87)	15 (4.68)	36 (11.25)
		Mahangaon	6 (1.87)	12 (3.75)	5 (1.56)	18 (5.62)	41 (12.81)
2	Jevargi	Aralagundagi	4 (1.28)	6 (1.87)	4 (1.28)	20 (6.25)	34 (10.62)
		Wadagera	7 (2.18)	6 (1.87)	3 (0.93)	22 (6.87)	38 (11.87)
Total			27 (18.12)	29 (19.46)	18 (12.08)	75 (50.33)	149 (100)

Source: Primary data.

Note: Figures in parenthesis are percentages.

The above table shows the status of migration in which the sample respondents migrates from the study area. After the introduction of MGNREGA programme most of the sample respondents are not ready to migrates to other places. The above table shows clearly that 50.33% per cent of the respondents are bonded with their villages and 18.12% per cent respondents have moved to other nearby villages and 19.46 per cent of the respondents have migrated to other districts and only 12.08% per cent of the respondents migrating to other state.

From the above analysis it's clear that National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme minimizes the extent of migration of the rural people by providing employment opportunities in their respective places. Hence the present study second hypothesis is proved here.

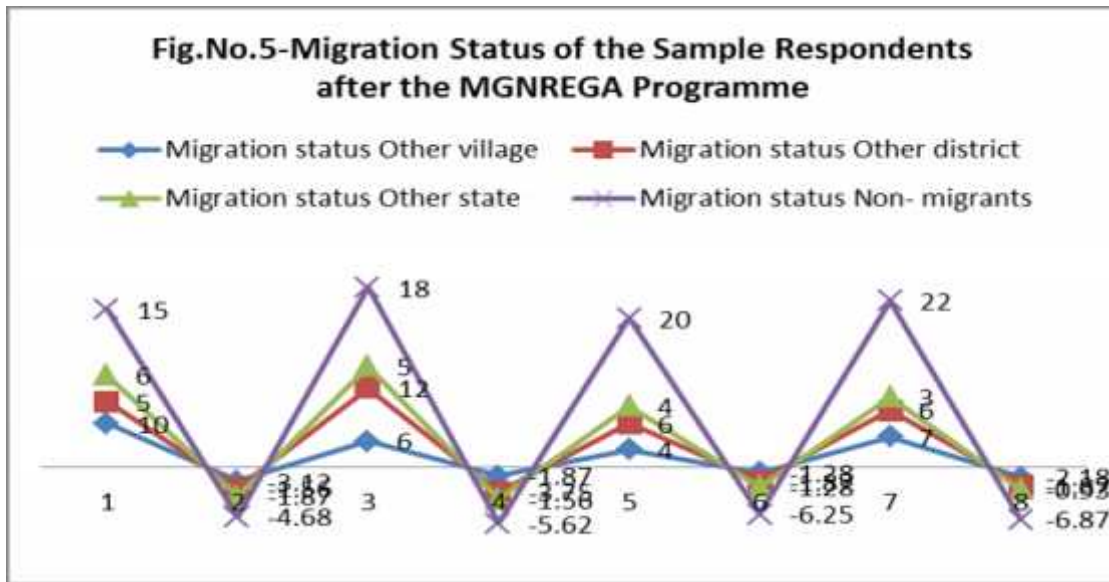


Table-9,Satisfactory Status of the Sample Respondents with MGNREGA Work

Sl. No.	Name of Taluk	Name of Gram Panchayat Village	Satisfactory status		Total
			Satisfied	Dissatisfied	
2	Gulbarga	Kavalga(B)	15 (4.68)	21 (6.56)	36 (11.25)
		Mahangaon	23 (7.18)	18 (5.62)	41 (12.82)
3	Jevargi	Aralagundagi	20 (6.25)	14 (4.37)	34 (10.62)
		Wadagera	22 (6.87)	16 (5.00)	38 (11.87)
Total			80 (53.69)	69 (46.30)	149 (100)

Source: Primary data.

Note: Figures in parenthesis are percentages.

Other factors that can indicate the need for the MGNREGA in the research area was the prevalence of poverty and the increase in prices of consumption goods. One indication of this was the number of people living below the poverty line as shown by the distribution of ration cards (65% per cent). The widespread number of illiterates (50 per cent) demonstrates that few opportunities are available for many of the villagers to develop their potentials. These people will be mostly engaged in unskilled labour, which is a kind of work the act provides. The high presence of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes (65. % per cent) among the respondents constitutes the main target groups of the act, because they make up most of the marginalized sections of the Indian society. A limited opportunity for accumulation of money means fewer possibilities to make investments. Thus, enhancement of empowerment of poor people is one of the goals of the MGNREGA; the act can help strengthen the villager's political participation. In addition, approximately 53.69 % per cent of the respondents were satisfied to participate in the Act. Hence forth, these are all factors that can reflect not only the need-but also the wish for the MGNREGA in the study area.

VII. SUMMARY, FINDINGS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

The MGNREGA is a new life line of the rural people who earn their livelihood as wage earners. It also gears up the social relationship among the rural people which is a pre requisite condition to build a strong society or a nation. It also reduces the gender difference for some works which are in practice in rural areas. It is also observed that female workers, both urban and rural, receive lesser wages than their male counterparts for doing the same jobs. The act of the MGNREGA has removed the



gender difference in wages. During the period, with the orientation, sensitization and follow up by state and district administration on the failings that surfaced/ identified have resulted in improved implementation. The main findings are listed below:

MAIN FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- The study found that the the percentage of the illiteracy is 48.99% per cent. Whereas the respondents with secondary and high school education constitute only a little over 12.08% and 2.68 % percentage. Rest are having primary education i.e., only 35 per cent, no any PUC and degree holder workers are found working under MGNREGA programme at the work site. Jevargi taluk it is found that most of the respondents are illiterate.
- The study found that the awareness of the sample respondents about the MGNREGA programme in the study area. 80.53 % per cent of a large number of respondents are aware about the MGNREGA programme in the study area and we found that remaining 19.47% per cent of the respondents are unaware about the MGNREGA programme in the study area.
- The study found that the 6.25 and Fig.6.17 that out of the total 320 sample respondents of the study area, only 28.12% per cent of the people are bonded with their villages. About 28.12% per cent of them have migrated to other districts and the rest of 29.08% per cent of respondents migrates to other states.
- The study found that the 6.28 and Fig 6.20 shows the status of migration in which the sample respondents migrates from the study area. After the introduction of MGNREGA programme most of the sample respondents are not ready to migrates to other places. The above table shows clearly that 51.56% per cent of the respondents are bonded with their villages and 12.81% per cent respondents have moved to other nearby villages and 20 per cent of the respondents have migrated to other districts and only 15.56% per cent of the respondents migrating to other state.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Some suggestions are incorporated here on the basis of field observations and interactions with enlightened village people.

- There should be frequent audit of accounts and registers of MGNREGA by the district/ state audit agencies.
- There is a need to streamline and intensify MGNREGA monitoring. The new guidelines of MGNREGA stipulates 100% verification of muster rolls. Using official machinery for this purpose may not yield desired results. Involving civil society organizations may be considered. As part of regular monitoring, specific tasks and relevant formats may be designed for Collectors, PDs, BDOs, Sectoral Heads of related line departments and ensure that these officials send feed back to district and state levels. The follow-up and corrective action should also be documented.
- Gulbarga districts deserve special attention in monitoring, supervision and follow-up action. Special monitors may be appointed to check things and bring all those involved in irregularities to book.
- The Grama Sabha should be made more participatory and strengthened to take up social auditing.
- Panchayat should be empowered financially and job responsibility should be distributed to all the elected members. Some amount of MGNREGA programmes may be granted as remuneration to elected panchayat members.
- A package of work site facilities is also an important entitlement of workers. Apart from taking care of the welfare of workers, these facilities raise the level of productivity of workers. The strong monitoring of the facilities by the administration will be useful.
- The respondents have a suggestion to increase employment of 100 days to 200 days in a year.
- The respondents have a suggestion to increase the wage rate from ₹ 155 to ₹ 200 to ₹ 250 because of increase in the food grain prices.
- In Gulbarga district some part of the villages are not having full awareness about the programme and the performance of the programme is very low in some part of the talukas so the officials should take for the effective implementation of the programme in the backward areas.

CONCLUSION

MGNREGA implementation, in the initial year, faced several teething problems including huge spill over works. The contractor syndrome and preference for high material cost works etc. posed challenges to meet the guidelines requirement of MGNREGA. Inadequate orientation to the provisions of MGNREGA, poor staff strength, inappropriate planning and priorities etc. led to several violations of the provisions of the MGNREGA. It would be possible for MGNREGA only when it continues to maintain transparency in each and every aspect of programmes in implementation. It is often said that poverty is a rural phenomenon which must be negated through judicious implementation of the flagship programmes like MGNREGA.



There is also a need to carry out further research studies intensively in analyzing the various factors involving the effective implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme in the district which may help to develop an appropriate strategy to implement the programme very effectively in the Gulbarga district.

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