

“STUDY THE APPLICATION OF FUNDS FOR CREATION OF SUSTAINABLE RURAL ASSETS UNDER THE MGNREGS IN TELANGANA STATE”

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Abstract: - The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (NREGA), renamed the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), is the ultimate and precise way to address the problem of the poor and unemployed. In fact, the scheme confirms the economic care of the rural below shortage people by providing guaranteed wage employment. The MGNREGA tracks the total number of housing units, the total number of labour cards issued, the total number of unemployed people, the total number of man-hours produced, the total number of person days produced for SC, ST, BC, minorities, and others. Average daily pay per employee, the typical number of employment days per home, and the total number of households with 100 days of paid work. The study is an attempt to evaluate the creation of works and utilization of funds under the TS-MNREGA. During the 2015–2019 fiscal year. (4 years)

Keywords: *MGNREGA, MNREGA, Rural Development, Rural Employment, largely intensive.*

Introduction

The development of rural households is crucial to the development of India as a whole through inclusive and equitable growth, which currently lacks access to basic amenities and they are deprived of their livelihoods. In order to survive in this world and get out of this situation, the Government of India has enacted the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (hereinafter referred to as MNREGA). , launched its flagship program, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS).) provided rural households with 100 days of guaranteed work per year in 2006. It is considered the largest public employment project in the world. 1 This law gives rural adult families legal rights to claim at least 100 days of employment per year in public employment projects.

The project was launched with the aim of “improving the security of life in rural areas by guaranteeing at least 100 days of employment in the fiscal year for all households in which adults voluntarily engage in unskilled labour.” it was done. 2 Persons applying for work under this rule must be employed within 15 days of submitting their application. There is.4 the main goal of this project is to combat poverty in rural areas. The first phase of implementation of the law covered over 200 districts in 2006, was expanded to 150 additional districts in 2007, and from 2008 all rural areas. The program will be effective from February 2, 2006 in the following 9 rural districts in Telangana. (1) Adilabad, (2) Karimnagar, (3) Nizamabad, (4) Medak, (5) Mahabunagar, (6) Ranga Reddy, (7) Khammam, (8) Nalgonda, (9) Warangal.

Scheme features:-

1. Provides a statutory guarantee of up to 100 days of paid employment per household for adult members of rural households willing to engage in unskilled manual labor.
2. The village community has the right to choose work from her eight permitted work categories.
3. A 'work shelf' is identified by the village community for her 5 years and can be picked up by the village depending on the need for work and the number of eligible man-hours.
4. Works proposed by the village community cannot be changed by anyone unless they follow Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act guidelines.
5. Work must be carried out within a 5km radius of the village. • If the completed job is more than 5 km away, the job seeker will receive an additional amount of 10% of the minimum wage.
6. State Government. If a family claiming work under the MGNREG Act is unable to find work, they will be paid daily unemployment benefits of 25% of the minimum wage for the first 30 days and half

the wage for the remaining period is paid.
7. A 60:40 labour-to-material ratio must be maintained for all work performed under NREGA.
8. Use of contractors and machinery is prohibited.

Literature Reviews:

Pragabhal, Das K.V (2017) Has supported women by saying that economic development of any women is necessary which would help in improving the living standards , bettering the social opportunity structure , competing on identical terms, fighting against exploitation and violence, Environmental resources have a larger impact on women than on men. Empowerment of women is only possible when they having better living conditions, improved educational chances, equal ownership of productive resources and gender justice,

Arya, A.P and Meghna , S and Ambily, A(2017) examined a study of women beneficiaries in Kollam and Pathanamthitta Districts of Kerala. They interpreted that there had been a significant change in the revenue consumption pattern and livelihood leading to substantial empowerment of women as a result of being employed in MGNREGA. The selection of consumption of revenue earned by women working under MGNREGA are generally ten by women themselves and this has grown up their decision making power in their households. Few factors have changed the living standards of people in rural areas, these are actually improved and has let the people there to buy assets which is even more convenient for a livelihood. Livelihood patterns of the rural poor are often composite and may include agricultural as well as non-agricultural activities to help them obtain an additional income.

Beena George (2017) evaluated the efficiency of MGNREGA in enfranchising rural women in Kerala. About 20 percent of the benefits were earned between Rs. 30000 to Rs. 40000 and only five percent earned more than Rs. 50000. Major improvement was seen in women that followed the savings and expenditure pattern after joining the MGNREGA. The decisions were taken together by the husbands and the wives.

Rajesh Prasad Tiwari (2017) examined the effect of MGNREGA among the rural poor In Rewa district of Madhya Pradesh. Most of the people's earning were spent on the basic necessities such as food, clothing, and health. There are very rare cases where in earnings are spent on education, and debt repayment. There has also been no case of capital construction in agriculture or any other income generating activities.

Sugapriyan G. and S. Prakasam (2015) The success of MGNREGA in Kanchipuram District will be analyzed using data mining techniques and compared with the previous year's statistics provided by the government. The author analyzes the implementation and success of this program. According to the survey, a woman's total man-hours in 2012-13 is 1,499,4815, in 2013-14 she has 1,582,6218 days, and from 2014-15 her November number is her 1,058,8415. Percentage of working days for women compared to the previous fiscal year.

Solinski (2012) NREGA suggests that planned castes and planned tribes, as well as those with little or no access to active migration opportunities, may benefit. So it could be a good way to curb forced migration. However, it is generally unlikely to be successful in restricting labor mobility and would be undesirable in any case. Attempts by programs to reduce labor migration by providing unskilled and socially satisfying jobs in rural areas lead to the misconception that labor migration is simply the product of economic drivers of "push and pull". And, like many other development programs, stem from their failures. This inability to recognize or reject the exciting vision of the rural "poor" makes us question whether the much-vaunted NREGA is the radical law often portrayed in India. I am throwing

Vatta, Grover and Grover (2011) In their study of NREGA in Punjab, they stated that there was no significant impact of NREGA on rural labor migration in rural Punjab. Only 4.5% of households reported leaving the village due to lack of job opportunities, and no cases of returning to the village were reported. 33% of them migrated in the last year, while 67% of the migrations occurred in previous years. It was informally observed that many farm workers commute to nearby towns and

cities in search of work, but did not emigrate permanently. , may be because it is easier and cheaper to commute to these locations than to move permanently. The relatively high cost of living in urban areas was also a major obstacle to such migration. Workers commuted to cities during the recession, mainly to find work in the construction industry. Rural households do not expect return migration in the short term due to the employment effects of NREGA.

Objectives: - The present study was mainly on an attempt to study the Amount utilization for Creation of works under the TS-MGNREGA. (It includes: - (works in-progress, total no of works completed, total expenditure on wages, total expenditure on material, and total contingent expenditures under the scheme).

Research Methodology: - Secondary Data: - Secondary sources of data is from records and reports of Ministry of Rural Development and nrega.telangana.gov.in/nregs/.

Period of Study: - The period of study is from 2015-16 to 2018-2019 i.e., for 4 years.

Proposed Statistical Techniques: The data collected from Secondary sources will be analyzed with the help of percentiles.

Analysis and Interpretation:-

Amount utilization for Creation of works (Rural Asset) sunder the scheme:

Particulars		Years of the Study			
No. of works created and Expenditures		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Works in-progress	Number	831876	1108460	1086386	379796
	Estimated Value-(Rs in Lakhs)	1280225.31	1406386.64	32994.41	636168.34
Total No of Works Completed	Number	224604	1280104	413815	445759
	Estimated Value-(Rs in Lakhs)	155458.4	1569411.52	343621.15	379753.66
Total Expenditure	Wages (Rs in Lakhs)	177958.28	142270.08	159252.41	170626.77
	Material and Skilled Wages(Rs in Lakhs)	44915.99	98192.14	105511.62	104318.22
	District Contingent Exp (Rs in Lakhs)	14069.69	20000.28	24901.73	25231.15
	State Contingent Exp (Rs in Lakhs)	0	2133.23	3298.09	2546.05
	Total Contingent Exp (Rs in Lakhs)	14069.69	22133.51	28199.83	27777.2
	Total (Rs in Lakhs)	2,36,943.96	262595.72	292963.85	302722.18
	Admin Exp %	6.31	9.2	10.65	10.1

Source: - <https://nrega.telangana.gov.in/Nregs>

It shows that total no of works in-progress under the scheme during the study period in the year 2015-16 total 224604 no of works in progress and for that estimated value-(Rs 155458.4 in Lakhs), in the year 2016-17 total 1108460 no of works in progress and for that estimated value-(Rs 1406386.64 in Lakhs), in the year 2017-18 total 1086386 no of works in progress and for that estimated value-(Rs 32994.41Lakhs) and in the year 2018-19 total 379796 no of works in progress and for that estimated value-(Rs 1406386.64 in Lakhs) under the scheme. The above analysis shows

that the total no of works in-progress and estimated value for the works under the scheme has been decreased from 831876 to 379796 (2015-16 to 2018-19) i.e., 54.34%.

The total no of total no of works completed under the scheme during the study period in the year 2015-16 total 224604 no of works completed and for that estimated value-(Rs 155458.4 in Lakhs), in the year 2016-17 total 1280104 no of works completed and for that estimated value-(Rs 1569411.52 in Lakhs), in the year 2017-18 total 413815 no of works completed and for that estimated value-(Rs 343621.15 Lakhs) and in the year 2018-19 total 445759 no of Works completed and for that estimated value-(Rs 379753.66in Lakhs) under the scheme. The above analysis shows that the total no of works completed and estimated value for the works under the scheme has been increased from 224604 to 445759 (2015-16 to 2018-19) i.e., 98.46%.

The total expenditure (Rs in Lakhs) under the scheme during the study period in the year 2015-16 Rs 2, 36,943.96 in the year 2016-17 Rs 262595.72, in the year 2017-18 Rs 292963.85 and in the year 2018-19 Rs 302722.18. The above analysis shows that the total Expenditure (Rs in Lakhs) under the scheme has been increased from Rs 2, 36,943.96, to Rs 302722.18 (2015-16 to 2018-19) i.e., 27.76%.

The total expenditure on wages under the scheme during the study period in the year 2015-16 Rs 177958.28, in the year 2016-17 Rs 142270.08, in the year 2017-18 Rs 159252.41 and in the year 2018-19 Rs 170626. The above analysis shows that the total expenditure on wages under the scheme has been decreased from Rs 177958.28, to Rs 170626 (2015-16 to 2018-19) i.e., 4.12%.

The total expenditure on Material and Skilled Wages (Rs in Lakhs) under the scheme during the study period in the year 2015-16 Rs 44915.99, in the year 2016-17 Rs 98192.14, in the year 2017-18 Rs 105511.62 and in the year 2018-19 Rs 104318.22. The above analysis shows that the total expenditure on Material and Skilled Wages under the scheme has been increased from Rs 44915.99, to Rs 104318.22 (2015-16 to 2018-19) i.e., 56.94%.

The total contingent Expenses (Rs in Lakhs) under the scheme during the study period in the year 2015-16 Rs 14069.69 in the year 2016-17 Rs 22133.51, in the year 2017-18 Rs 28199.83 and in the year 2018-19 Rs 27777.2. The above analysis shows that the total Contingent Expenses (Rs in Lakhs) under the scheme has been increased from Rs 14069.69, to Rs 27777.2 (2015-16 to 2018-19) i.e., 97.43%.

Findings and conclusions:-

1. The analysis shows that the total no of works in-progress and estimated value for the works under the scheme has been decreased from 831876 to 379796 i.e., 54.34%. It is highest percent of increase due to more awareness about scheme.
2. The analysis reveals that the total no of works completed and estimated value for the works under the scheme has been increased from 224604 to 445759 i.e., 98.46%. It is highest percent of increase due to more awareness about scheme and creating durable assets in the state.
3. The analysis demonstrates that the total Expenditure (Rs in Lakhs) under the scheme has been increased from Rs 2, 36,943.96, to Rs 302722.18 i.e., 27.76%. The increase in expenditure is less as compared with assets creation ratio.
4. The analysis appears that the total expenditure on wages under the scheme has been decreased from Rs 177958.28, to Rs 170626 i.e., 4.12%. Due to the wage rates are very less as compared with market rate and it is causing on living cost of the beneficiaries of the scheme.
5. The analysis shows that the total expenditure on Material and Skilled Wages under the scheme has been increased from Rs 44915.99, to Rs 104318.22 i.e., 56.94%. Because of increasing material and skilled expenditures it effects on to decrease unskilled wages.
6. The analysis displays that the total Contingent Expenses (Rs in Lakhs) under the scheme has been increased from Rs 14069.69, to Rs 27777.2 i.e., 97.43%. The increased contingent expenditure is also additional expenditure to the scheme.

Suggestions:-

Through the analysis of study very few recommendations such as:

- No of working in-progress assets ratio has to be increase due to beneficiaries will get more no of days works.
- Increase the wage rates according to the market wage rates.
- Decrease the contingent expenditure.
- Labour and Material expenditure should maintain 60:40. Always not applicable.

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