

# Impact of MGNREGA on Rural Development in Mobiripatty Panchayati in Dharmapuri District

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## Abstract

*The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) indicates that the programme can have an impact positively on the social and economic well-being of rural labourers and their families in particular. It holds the great prospect of bringing significant changes in the rural area. MGNREGA has strengthened the social auditing through various mechanisms adopted by the scheme which is mandated to be implemented by the village panchayats. One of the prime requirements of the project is that it is to be performed by the village panchayat not through the contractors either appointed by the panchayats.*

**Keywords:** Rural Employment opportunities, women, empowerment, gender, improvement rural area, eradication poverty, beneficiaries BPL families, MGNREGA Mobiripatty panchayati.

## Introduction

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) was 2nd October 2009 to give statutory backing to the scheme. The objective of the Act is to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment. The MGNREGA Act provides for the development of lands owned by households belonging to the SC /ST, Small and Marginal farmers or the areas of BPL families and the nations of the beneficiaries of IAY and Land Reforms. Such land development activities are being practised in some States. Implementation of Land development activities, including farm ponds, will have a significant impact. The present study is based on Implication of MGNREGA Activities in Rural Employment Opportunities, ie A Micro Level Analysis by case study of Mobiripatty Panchayati of Dharmapuri district of Tamil Nadu should take steps to provide employment opportunities and rural development scheme implemented MGNREGA the study area.

## Social Audit in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

Social audit in a government instrument meant for raising transparency and accountability and minimising corruption. With the decentralisation and devolution of functions, functionaries and funds to the Panchayati Raj Institutions, the social audit has become inevitable. On the one hand, will prevent scepticism of corruption against Panchayati and at the same time make the Panchayati Raj institutions accountable to the people. NREGA has strengthened the social auditing through various mechanisms adopted by the scheme which is mandated to be implemented by the village

panchayats. One of the prime requirements of the project is that it is to be performed by the village panchayat not through the contractors either appointed by the panchayats or by the government. In this context, the social audit has become paramount importance. This research paper tries to find out the mechanism of social review MGNREGA. This uses the data collected during the preparation of Mobiripatty Village Panchayati MGNREGA plan of Dharmapuri district of Tamil Nadu. The empowerment of panchayat on social audit system is an essential contribution of MGNREGA.

### **Funding Shares in the Central Government and State Government**

The total cost of wages of unskilled manual works, 75 per cent of the loss of material wages of skilled and semi-skilled jobs. Administrative expenses as may be determined by the central government, which include the salary and the allowances of the programme officer and his supporting staff, work site facilities. Expenses of the primary employment guarantee council. The state governments 25 per cent of the cost of material, wages of skilled and semi-skilled workers. Unemployment allowance payable in case the state government cannot provide wage employment guarantee council. The central government and the state government was sharing the costs in the ratio of 75; 25.

### **Growth performance of MGNREGP in Tamil Nadu**

During the Central Empowered Committee meeting on MGNREGA Labour Budget held at New Delhi during March 2016, the following focus areas have been proposed for implementation for the year 2016-17.

1. 7,500 Farm ponds and 10,000 ponds and Ooranies
2. 385 Vermi-Compost units
3. 7.50 lakh Individual Household Latrines
4. 1000 AnganwadiCentres
5. Roadside plantation to a length of 10,000 Km

The following significant activities have been proposed for implementation during 2016-17, based on the commitments.

- Asset creation for individual beneficiaries like the

construction of farm ponds on lands belonging to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes, Small and Marginal Farmers and 7.5 lakh Individual Household Latrines.

- To continue the increase in the Green cover initiative started during the year 2013-14, plantation activities have been proposed on Village Panchayat lands, Common premises and the roadsides. Nurseries to cater to the supply of seedlings are raised in all 385 blocks in the State.
- Water Harvesting works like renovation of traditional water bodies including desilting of irrigation tanks and other water bodies like Ooranies, Ponds, MI Tanks, Supply channels and Farm Ponds are proposed to be taken up. During the Financial Year 2016-17, such water harvesting and irrigation works are intended to be taken up approximately at an estimated cost of around Rs.1000 crore

### **Review of Literature**

The present study focused on rural development schemes, with particular reference to Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS). Hence the critical studies conducted in the past on implementation of impact on the beneficiaries were presented to facilitate the better presentation of the results of this study.

**Dhurjatimurkherjee (2014)** in his article “Budget and the Rural Sector Technology and urban Approach Refreshing” revealed that The government rightly decided to continue with the MGNREGA, the trust has now been given to work that is more productive, asset creating and substantially liked to agriculture and all industries. The asset creation aspect would help in making the programme build things that would be long and take forward the process of rural development. But while last year the allocation was Rs 33.000 crores, this year’s sum of around Rs 33.36 00 crores, may be challenging to manage given that inflation rate has been around 10 per cent. Moreover, wages have increased by 15 per cent in most states, and implementation is expected by cost the exchequer an additional Rs 1000 crores almost Rs 640 crores more than the allocation during the budget 2014-2015.

**Birendra Prasad Yadav (2014)** in his article “Changing Rural Landscape Through Rural Development Schemes” examined that the rural development schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Indira AwaasYojana (IAY), Pradhan Mantri Gram SadakYojana (PMGSY) and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) have made a profound impact on the lives of the people in rural India. NREGA is renamed as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) on 2.10.2009. The main motive of this Act is to enhance the purchasing power of rural people. While these programmes the government is trying to bring about an overall improvement in the quality of life to the people in rural areas through employment generation, reduction in poverty by enabling poor households to access gainful self-employment, ensuring a minimum national standard for social assistance and provision of other basic amenities. These programmes have also contributed more towards the realisation of some of the essential millennium development goals.

### Objectives of the Study

1. To examine the extent of benefit and utilisation of MGNREGA programme among the select beneficiary in the study area.
2. To examine the rural development scheme implemented MGNREGA the study area.

### Methodology

This research paper the method of data collection and tools of analysis used for the present study. The needed data to the select objective was obtained from primary as well as secondary sources.

### Collection of Secondary Data

The secondary data for the study was collected for some time of 2016-2017 The information related to the MGNREGA scheme implemented and its beneficiaries from 2016-2017 was obtained from the official records of Mobiripattypanchayat.

### Collection of Primary Data

The Primary data collection was carried out by a well structured and pre-tested interview schedule among the select beneficiaries of the study area. The respondents were selected randomly. Out of the total recipients of 1384 under MGNREGA in Mobiripattypanchayati during 2016-2017, 5 per cent of the beneficiaries were chosen randomly, which accounted to 70 beneficiaries selected. All the seven hamlet area of Mobiripattypanchayat was chosen as the study area. In each hamlet areas, ten recipients were interviewed. The hamlet areas of Mobiripattypanchayati selected was Mobiripattyp, Mobiripattypudur, sekkampattyp, ettiyapattyp, Thandakuppam, soriyampattyp and soriyampattypudur.

### Field of the Study

Mobiripattypanchayati is located the Harur block of the Dharmapuri district of Tamil Nadu, Mobiripattypanchayati is five sq km far from the panchayat. Mobiripattyp Panchayati is famous for Agriculture is the main occupation of this person in this area. The major crops cultivated in the lands of this panchayat. Wells (farm wells) serves as the primary source of irrigation. Mobiripattypachayatiis spread over a total geographical area of 5sqkms with a population of 7737 and of whom 3944 males and the remaining 3793 are females. There are 3100 scheduled caste, 22 scheduled tribe and 4615 all general categories people in this location. The altitude of this Panchayatiranges from 505 to 1251.80 meters above the mean sea level. The latitude of this panchayat is 110 47'N 110 57' N, and longitude 780 02 to 780, 40' 30"E. Examines the longitude and scope of the seven Mobiripattyp, Mobiripattypudur, Sekkampattyp, ettiyapattyp, dhandakuppam, soriyampattyp and soriyampattypudur.

### Utilization and Impact of MGNREGA among the Select Respondents of Mobiripattyp Panchayat

**Table 1 Gender-Wise Classification of the Select Respondents**

S. No.	Hamlets	Male	Female	Total
1	Mobiripattyp	1	9	10
2	Mobiripattypudur	--	10	10
3	Sekkampattyp	2	8	10
4	Ettiyapattyp	3	7	10
5	Thandakuppam	2	8	10

6	Soriyampatty	---	10	10
7	Soriyampattypudur	1	9	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>70</b>

Source: Primary data

Table 1 examines the gender-wise classification of the respondent in the study area. Among the 70 respondents, nearly 51 respondents were female, and only nine respondents were observed to be male. The major hamlets mobiripattypudur and soriyampatty 100 per cent of respondents were female.

**Table 2 Age-Wise Classification of the Select Respondents**

S.No.	Hamlets	18-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	Above 60	Total
1	Mobiripatty	-	-	4	6	-	10
2	Mobiripattypudur	-	2	6	2	-	10
3	Sekkampatty	-	3	3	3	1	10
4	Ettiyapatty	-	5	4	1	-	10
5	Thandakuppam	-	2	5	3	-	10
6	Soriyampatty	2	3	1	3	1	10
7	Soriyampattypudur	1	2	3	2	2	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>70</b>

Source: Primary Data

**Table 4 Respondent Opinion on MGNREGA Function in Mobiripatty Panchayat**

S.No.	MGNREGA Function	The Respondents			Total
		Satisfied	Not-Satisfied	No Comments	
1	Wage Rate	36	29	5	70
2	Working House	40	24	6	70
3	Working Condition	39	31	0	70
4	Location of Work	45	20	5	70
5	Wage Distribution	48	18	4	70
6	Performance of Panchayat Officials	47	23	0	70

Source: Primary Data

Table 4 clearly stated that the MGNREGA function received by the selected respondent in the study area. The overall analysis indicated that the majority of them were satisfied with most of the MGNREGA implemented in the study area.

It was observed from table 2 indicate age wise classification of the respondent. The Majority MGNREGA 26 respondent is between in age of 41-50 years. This data shows that the youth group are the minimum number of the respondent.

**Table 3 Caste-wise Classification of the Select Respondents**

Caste	Male	Female	Total	%
General Category	2400	2215	4615	59.64
Scheduled Caste	1685	1415	3100	40.06
Scheduled Tribes	12	10	22	0.30
<b>Total</b>	<b>4097</b>	<b>3640</b>	<b>7737</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data

Table 3 reveals that the general category majority of community and scheduled Tribes minorities in the study area. Around 59.64 per cent of them are General categories including Scheduled Caste in the remaining 30.06 per cent under MGNREGA. The Scheduled Tribes are minorities confined only to 0.30 per cent.

In which wage rate, Working House, Working Condition, Location of Work, Wage Distribution, Performance of Panchayat Officials are highly satisfied by the respondent in the study area

**Table 5 Impact of MGNREGA programme the Select Respondent**

S. No.	Hamlets	Economic Development	Benefit MGNREGA	Total
1	Mobiripatty	4	7	10
2	Mobiripattypudur	2	5	10
3	Sekkampatty	1	9	10
4	Ettiyapatty	3	7	10
5	Thandakuppam	2	8	10
6	Soriyampatty	4	6	10
7	Soriyampattypudur	3	7	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>19</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>70</b>

**Source:** Primary Data

Table 5 examined the impact of MGNREGA scheme among the select respondent by way of economic development in their livelihood and benefited it was evident from the table that nearly 19 respondent economic development in their livelihood by way of increased savings, asset creation etc. 51 of the select respondent benefited income increase. It was evident from the table that little more than 51 respondents observed helped taking place in their families

Impact of Impact of MGNREGS on Rural Development in Mobiripatty Panchayati of Dharmapuri District. The primary data collected was systemically tabulated and made suitable for analysis and interpretation. The study was based on the select respondents of MGNREGA programme members from various Hamlets of Mobiripatty Panchayati through interview schedule. A sample size of 70 respondents from seven Hamlets was selected. The results obtained was discussed about the select objectives of the study.

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#### Conclusion

The study has revealed that the benefit and utilisation of MGNREGA scheme Among the select beneficiary in the study area MGNREGA scheme in the rural area, they are the needy people. This study concludes that the system does not improve the expected level of socio-economic conditions of rural people. Through increasing the number of working days and wages, rural people improve the increased income. The MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act) indicates that the programme can have an impact positively on the economic and social well-being of rural labourers and their families in particular; it holds the compelling prospect of bringing significant changes in the rural area.

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