MGNREGA and Rural Poor: A Case Study of Mysore District

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Abstract

The present study is about MGNREGA and Mysore. A Case Study of Mysore District. The objective of this study is to understand the impact of MGNREGA on the livelihood of ruralites, to examine changes in the economic conditions of rural population after the introduction of this programme and also to study the socio-economic demographic profile of respondents of the study area. A sincere attempt has been made to evaluate MGNREGA in the study area. The findings of the study show that 80 percent of respondents are of the opinion that this programme has improved their economic conditions and 65.5 percent of respondents are satisfied with the overall objectives of MGNREGA. Therefore it is proved that the impact of MGNREGA on rural poor in bringing them above the poverty line is very much lauded. The present study covers four Gramapanchavats viz. Hinkalm Koppa And Aasanapura of Mysore district. 110 respondents have been selected random sampling method. Structured questionnaire and interview method have been adopted to collect primary data and secondary data has been collected from concerned Gramapanchayts, book, magazines, working papers and official websites of ministry of rural development. The available data has been analyzed with frequency test and chi-square test.

Keywords: *MGNREGA, Gramapanchayats. Rural Poor, Employment card holders.*

Introduction

Mahathma Gandhi national rural employment guarantee act has created numerous success stories on rural landscape of India. It is building sustainable livelihood for the poorer sections of the society. It has brought positive changes in the lives of poor ruralites. MGNREGA was enacted by the government of India on august 25th, 2005 to create remarkable landmark in this country. According to 2011 census, India has 6, 40,867 villages and 68.84 percent of people have found their livelihood in rural parts. In this background the concept of rural development plays a vital role. The important objectives of this rural development are to alleviate poverty and to make ruralites employed to find better livelihood opportunities therefore many rural development programmes have been designed and redesigned to improve the economic conditions of rural poor. MGNREGA is one such programme in India which holds a success key to alleviate poverty. The person comes under this act gets a secured job of 100 days and statutory minimum wage is paid directly to a beneficiary on weekly basis or within fifteen days without any fail. Under this scheme an applicant is provided employment card and he is asked to work with in 5 km from his native place otherwise he would be paid TA and he is provided job within 15 days of his application reaching Gramapanchayathi.

Objectives

- The following are the objectives of the present study.
- To examine the impact of MGNREGA on rural poor in mysore district.
- To study the socio-economic conditions of the sample respondents.
- To study the change in Income level of the study area after the implementation of MGNREGA
- To evaluate the satisfaction level with regard to MGNREGA in the study area.

Hypothesis

I. There is a significant difference between the improvement in economic conditions of rural poor and gender factor with regard to MGNREGA implementation.

II. There is a significant difference between income level and satisfaction level.

Methodology

The present study is based on both primary and secondary data. For the purpose of the evaluation of MGNREGA programme, Mysore district has been chosen and 110 respondents have been selected from the same study area.

Table: 1. Area and despondence selected for the study

Name of Gramapanchayathi	No. of respondents
Hinkal	28
Ramanahalli	28
Bettadahalli	28
Beechanahalli	26
Total = 4	110

(Source: Primary data)

The present study has taken Hinkal of Mysore, Ramanahalli of Hunsur taluk, Bettadapura of Periyapattana and Beechanahalli of H.D.Kote taluk of Mysore district on simple random sampling method. Structured questionnaire method and interview method have been used as tools of book, magazines, working papers and official websites of Minority of rural development. The available data has been analysed with the help of statistical tools such has frequency test and chi-square test.

Table: 2. Profile of MGNREGA of Mandya district – 2014-15

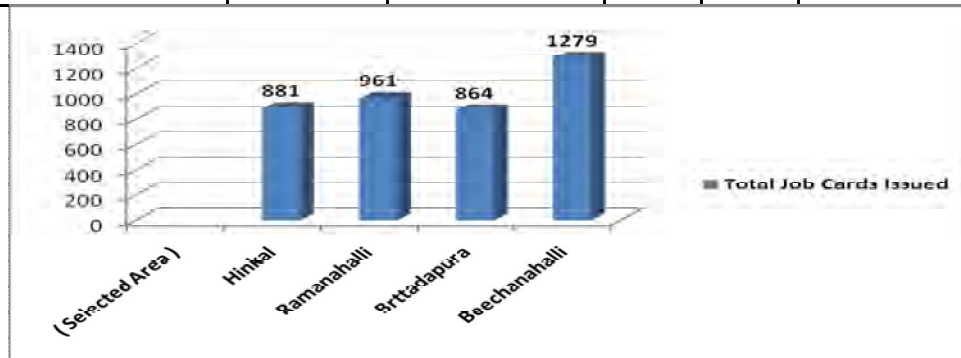| Name of Taluks	Total job cards Issued	Total job card to (SC)	Total job card to (ST)	Total job card to (OBC)
K.R. Nagar	37957	2664	399	34894
Periyapattana	42787	3323	233	39231
T. Narasipura	40520	7096	234	33190
Mysore	40201	3429	234	36538
Nanjangud	28150	2155	243	25752
Hunsur	23645	2441	186	21018
H.D. Kote	18457	2318	131	16008

(Source: Gramapanchayath)

The above table and diagram clearly show that periyapattana taluk of Mysore district has issued highest number of employment cards i.e. 42787 to rural needy and H.D Kote has issued 18457 employment cards which is the lowest of all. T.N Pura taluk has provided 7096 employment cards to scheduled caste people which is highest among all the seven talukhs of Mysore district and only 2155 sc people have got this benefit in nanjanagud talukh. ST population in KR Nagara 399 people has obtained employment cards. It is the highest card provider to ST population as compared to 131 card holders in H.D. Kote when it comes to OBC periyapatna has issued 39231 jobs cards to them.

Table: 3 .Profile of MGNREGA of study area: 2014 -15

Name of Gramapanchayathi (Selected Area)	Total Job Cards Issued	% of Men Worked	% of Women Worked	% of Sc Worked	% of St Worked
Hinkal	881	58.92	41.08	6.45	1,08
Ramanahalli	961	53.19	46.81	6.91	0.53
Brttadapura	864	70.3	29.7	2.97	0.5
Beechanahalli	1279	55.04	44.96	15.55	0.63

Demography profile of respondents

Demographic profile has been evaluated on gender, income and caste wise classification for the present study.

Table 4. : Gender –wise Classification

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	68	61.8	61.8	61.8
	Female	42	38.2	38.2	100.0
	Total	110	100.0	100.0	
Age wise classification					
Valid	20-30	28	25.5	25.5	25.5
	30-40	55	500	50.0	75.5
	40-50	19	17 3	17.3	92.7
50 years and above		B	7.3	7.3	100.0
Total		110	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Primary data)

The above frequency table shows that 50 percent of respondents belong to 30-40 years of age group. Frequency for this age group is about 55, 28 respondents come from the age group of 20-3, 40-50 years of age group has 19 respondents and only 8 members belong to the age group of 50 years and above age group.

Table 5. Income wise classification

	Income wise classification	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	5000-10000	55	50.0	50.0	50.0
	10000-15000	39	35.5	35.5	85.5
	15000 and above	16	14.5	14.5	100.0
	Total	110	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Primary data)The above frequency table clearly shows that 50 percent of respondents belong to income group o

f Rs 5000 – 10000, 35.5 percent of respondents are from the income group Rs 10000-15000 and only 14.5 percent of respondents belong to the income group of Rs 15000 and above.

Table 6. Cast – wise classification

	Caste Wise Classification	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
. Valid	SC	39	35.5	35.5	35.5
	ST	12	10.9	10.9	46.4
	OBC	59	53.6	53.6	100.0
	Total	110	100.0	100.0	

Majority of respondents belong to OBC group, which constitutes 53.6 percent 35.5 percent belong to SC group and only 10.9 percent belong to ST category. In beechaahally gramapanchayathi there is more number of SC category beneficiaries.

There is a significant difference between economic and gender factor with regard to MGNREGA implementation

Table 7. Chi –Square Tests

I Value		df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.617	1	.106
Continuity Correction	1.914	1	.166
Likelihood Ratio	2.563	1	.109
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.593	1	.107
N of Valid Cases	110		

O cells (o %) has expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 9.55

The above table gives computed chi – square values of 2.617 with 1 degree of freedom. The P value corresponding to the chi-square is 0.106. Which is greater than 0.05 of level of significance therefore the null hypothesis is accepted.

Table 8. There is a significant difference between income level and satisfaction level
Chi – Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig.(2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	12.129	2	.002
Likelihood Ratio	12.288	2	.002
Linear-by-Linear Association	11.793	1	.001
N of Valid Cases	110		

A 1cells (16.7%) have expected count less than 5, the minimum expected count is 4.95. the above table gives computed chi – square value of 12.129 with 2 degrees of freedom. The P value corresponding to the chi – square is 0.0002, which is below the 0.005 of level of significance. Therefore the null hypothesis is rejected.

Findings and Conclusion

From the evaluation it is proved that (61.8 percent of job card holders in the study area is male and 38.2 percent of female population have been selected. Majority of the respondents belong to the age group of 30-40 years. Most of the respondents have the income of Rs 5,000-10,000. about 80 percent of respondents have expressed their opinion that MGNREGA has improved their economic conditions. The study has analysed the effectiveness of MGNREGA in bringing the rural people above poverty line. It is also proved from the analysis that MGNREGA has significant impact on the livelihood of employment card holders and it has given work and ensured minimum wages.

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