

Performance of MGNREGA in Karnataka

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Abstract- Unemployment, poverty and inequality are related phenomena. Any success in solving one of these troubles would suggest some success in fixing the other. 'Poverty and unemployment are two sides of the same coin when we are going to solve one problem in the society, 2nd have been taken care with that. The poverty and unemployment at existing state of affairs are most extreme problems of Indian economy'. The Government's policy and programmes have laid emphasis on poverty alleviation, generation of employment and earnings opportunities and provision of infrastructure and basic services to meet the wishes of rural poor. For realizing these objectives, self-employment and wage employment programmes continued to grant in one structure or other. As a measure to strengthen the grass root stage democracy. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) is an Indian job warranty scheme, enacted via regulation on August 25, 2005 and renamed as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) on 2nd October, 2009 includes things to do below nine special heads to furnish employment to village communities and enhance their livelihoods. On February 2, 2006, amidst outstanding hype and hope, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) came into force in 200 of India's backward districts. In 2007, it was extended to cowl some other 130 districts and two with effect from April 1, two 2008 the two Act is two covering all rural India.

Keywords: Unemployment, Poverty, Economic conditions, Poor People, Economy, Rural Employment etc.

I. INTRODUCTION

Unemployment, poverty and inequality are related phenomena. Any success in fixing one of these troubles would suggest some success in solving the other. 'Poverty and unemployment are two sides of the identical coin when we are going to clear up one problem in the society, 2d has been taken care with that. The poverty and unemployment at current situation are most extreme problems of Indian economy'. The hassle of unemployment is haunting the minds of planners, economists, political leaders and social reformers of India because long. According to Jawaharlal Nehru - "The prosperity of a kingdom is judged via members of people who are employed, unemployment is bane of nation". Rural unemployment has been more severe than city unemployment in India, for the answer of rural unemployment; wage employment programmes have been careworn in labour surplus economy like India. The poverty and unemployment in rural India cannot be alleviated purely through government policies. The trouble goes a long way deeper than basically rectifying the monetary stipulations of the negative humans (GOI, 1973-74).

Agricultural labours, small and marginal farmers and

informal employees engaged in non-agricultural activities, constitute the bulk of the rural poor. Small land holdings and their low productiveness are the cause of poverty amongst households structured on land-based activities for their livelihood. Poor academic base and lack of other vocational skills also perpetuate poverty. Due to the negative bodily and social capital base, large shares of the humans are forced to seek employment in vocations with extremely low degrees of productiveness and wages. The introduction of employment possibilities for the unskilled group of workers has been an essential assignment for development planners and directors (GOI, 2002).

The Government's coverage and programmes have laid emphasis on poverty alleviation, generation of employment and profits possibilities and provision of infrastructure and fundamental services to meet the desires of rural poor. For realising these objectives, self-employment and wage employment programmes persisted to supply in one shape or other. As a measure to support the grass root stage democracy, the Government is constantly endeavouring to empower Panchayat Raj Institutions in phrases of functions, powers and finance. Gramasabha, NGOs, Self-Help Groups and PRIs have been accorded enough function to make

participatory democracy meaningful and effective. India has been a welfare kingdom ever because their Independence and the principal goal of all governmental endeavours has been the welfare of its millions. It used to be realized that a sustainable method of poverty alleviation has to be based totally on growing the productive employment opportunities in the process of growth itself (GOI, 1997).

In spite of a excessive rate of increase in the economy, the Indian economy suffers from countless distortions. The incidence of poverty in the u. s. is still very high, at 26.6 per cent with the bottom 10-15 per cent negative often suffering from starvation, largely emanating from the lack of sufficient buying power. Rural poverty and its eradication has been part of the discourse due to the fact independence. A plethora of programmes on the grounds that then have been tried in rural India to eradicate poverty, with assorted influences (Mahesh S., 2017). The possible beneficiaries may additionally find that the earnings from cultivation of small plots fall short of subsistence requirements. Specifically, thru a work-requirement, these programs are expected to knock out the extra prosperous sections.

1.1. MGNREGA Programme

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) is an Indian job assurance scheme, enacted by using law on August 25, 2005 and renamed as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) on 2nd October, 2009 consists of things to do beneath 9 exclusive heads to supply employment to village communities and improve their livelihoods. On February 2, 2006, amidst extremely good hype and hope, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) came into pressure in 200 of India's backward districts. In 2007, it was once extended to cover any other 130 districts and two with two impact from April 1, 2008 two the two Act is two covering two all two rural two India. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) has been flagged as India's most ambitious anti-poverty intervention. The scheme offers a legal assurance for one hundred days of employment in every monetary year to grownup individuals of any rural family inclined to do public work-related unskilled guide work at the statutory minimal wage of one hundred twenty per day in 2009 prices. This prison commitment is a landmark event in the history of poverty reduction strategies in India. It is also a unique match in the pro-poor strategies in the world, as no us of a in the world has ever given a proper of this sort to such a massive populace so far. By combining rural development with livelihood protection, the work is designed to strengthen infrastructure such as roads, irrigation and flood protection measures in rural areas two (Jha, 2012).

1.1.1. Growth Potentials of MGNREGA

The immediately benefit of the MGNREGA is the era of employment of opportunities in the rural economic system

of the country. The projects initiated for imparting of rural employment help create durable manufacturing assets, such challenge comprise of constructing of social capital in quite a number areas. Such social capital advent via MGNREGA suits with the Ragnar Nurkse two thesis of constructing social capital in capital starves over populated international locations with the aid of using the surplus labour on a variety of tasks viz. schemes concerning irrigation, drainage, roads, railway's housing etc. Vast scope for absorbing huge portions of human labour exists in rural areas via properly deliberate projects below the MGNREGA viz.

- Soil and water conservation
- Rain water harvesting
- Irrigation and Drainage works
- Flood control
- Watershed Development
- Distilling and maintenance of numerous water bodies- both human-made and natural ones and an ambitious programme of afforestation.

1.1.1.1. Payment

Payment must be made within a week and in no account be delayed beyond a fortnight. Payments must be made in scheduled banks /post offices / co-operative banks/ co-operative societies in the form of families' joint account and equal wages for both men and women.

1.1.1.2. Work site facilities

The following facilities are supposed to be available at the work site-

- Safe drinking water
- Shed for children
- Periods of rest
- First aid box with adequate material for emergency treatment for minor injuries and other health hazards connected with the work.
- The act states that in case the numbers of children below the age of six years accompanying the women working at any site are five or more provisions shall be made to depute one person who is deputed to look after such children. The person who is deputed to look after young children is entitled to the same minimum wages as other laborers.
- Work must be provided within 5km of the radius from the applicant's residence, it is provided beyond that radius, work must be provided within the block and workers must be paid an additional 10 per cent wage cover transport expense and living allowance.
- Provision to different work possibilities to persons with disabilities obligatory provision of special employment services to households where no one is capable to take up everyday employment possibilities due to incapacity or associated motives and ear-marking of three

percentages of REGS cash for employment individual with disabilities.

- If a laborer is injured “by accident bobbing up out of and in the route of his employment” underneath the MGNREGA Scheme, he or she is entitled to such medical therapy as is admissible beneath the scheme free of charge accommodation, treatment, medicines and a daily allowance. “Not less than half the wage rate”.

1.1.2. Performance of MGNREGA in India

The rapid economic growth in current years has glorified India’s monetary development but all the sectors have no longer been equally benefitted. two Among them, one is employment technology for massive section of u . s . Populace has going through the burden of unemployment. According to National Sample Survey, mixture unemployment rate was at 8.28 percentage in 2004-05 which goes on enlarge to 9.4 percentage in 2009-10 (GOI, 2010). Sector smart differential was also power and it was once 10.1 percent in rural areas and 7.3 percent in urban areas. A giant share of India’s staff population was remained underemployed (Jha, 2012). Centering on employment generation beneath The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) was a appropriate initiative of the authorities to strengthening livelihood safety for rural poor. It assured hundred days of wage employment in a monetary 12 months to rural family to reducing the burden of unemployment on one hand and improving livelihood on the different hand.

To understand overall performance of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in Karnataka due to the fact its inception. For higher understanding of the programme inside the state, more than a few symptoms at disaggregate degree has included. Some normal symptoms such as whole family worked, HHs reached one hundred days employment, women’s involvement, and price range allocation had been analyzed in this chapter to understand the extend of efficiency of the

program. In procedure this chapter tried to analyses on concise development and implication of MGNREGA at national stage and will listen on Karnataka at kingdom level.

Before transferring to kingdom level, overall performance of MGNREGA at national stage has tried to capture in Table1.1 for the period 2006-2016 on more than a few dimensions like job cards, households worked under the programme and the HH availed 100 days employment and complete humans days which include the days generated particularly for the women. Table 1.1 exhibits that over the duration of 10 years greater than one zero five crores job card has issued. It was 3.57 crores in 2006-07 to round 12 crores job playing cards in 2014-15. The maximum job card was once issued in 2012-13 when the wide variety crossed to 13 crores, alternatively when you consider that 2009-10; it diverse between 11 and 12 crores. In percentage terms, it has expanded to 339 percent in 2014-15 in contrast to 2006-07. Moving on total households worked underneath the MGNREGA, sample has now not been found constant as it used to be determined highest of around 5.5 crores households in 2010-11 which further it reduced to 3.89 crores in 2014-15. Overall 41.84 crores of households has labored in ten years from 2006-2016, out of which greatest participation was recorded at some point of the financial yr of 2010-11. In 2014-15, the households worked underneath the MGNREGA was once eighty three percentage more as in contrast to 2006-07 and is even higher than 2007-08, when it was round 58 percentage amplify used to be found. Among the whole family worked beneath the MGNREGA, 10.4 percent have bought 100 days employment which improved to 14.6 percent in 2008-09. The fashion over the year used to be not found steady and in the yr 2014-15, the percentage of family received one hundred days employed among the enrolled family decreased to round 6 percent. Like as the other symptoms to recognize performance of MGNREGA programme, complete character days generated has increased from 90.5 crores to 257 crosses in 2010-11, which further reduced to 155.8 crores in 2014-15 two.

Table 1.1: Performance of MGNREGA in India: 2006-2016

Years	Job cards issued	Total household worked	HH Reached 100 day limit	Person days generated to Women	Total person days (in Crores)	Average Person days of Employment per Household
2006-07	3.57	2.12	0.22	35.78	90.51	42.8
2007-08	6.42	3.36	0.36	59.27	143.76	42.4
2008-09	9.87	4.45	0.65	103.28	216.33	48.0
2009-10	11.22	5.23	0.71	135.57	283.60	54.0
2010-11	11.98	5.49	0.56	122.73	257.15	46.8
2011-12	12.51	5.06	0.42	105.26	218.82	43.2
2012-13	13.06	4.99	0.52	118.23	230.48	46.2
2013-14	12.82	4.79	0.47	116.39	220.36	46.0
2014-15	12.13	3.89	0.23	84.86	155.81	40.1
2015-16*	12.09	2.46	0.03	48.68	95.81	38.0
Total	105.67	41.84	4.16	930.08	1912.63	44.7

Sources:<http://www.nrega.nic.in/netnrega/home.aspx>. Note: * 31st December, 2016

Considering the gender component, it has been observed that, the share for variety of individual days for girls has increased over the period given that the inception of the programme. Over the length of ten years, total wide variety of individual days generated to girls was 930.08 crores and it used to be best of 135.57 crores in 2009-10. As it was once around 40 percent in 2006-07 which improved to 54 percent in 2014-15. This sample for ladies days is consistent and has proven growing style over the period.

Average person days over the year can additionally be understand from desk 1.1. During closing ten years, on common round forty five man or woman days were generated which assorted from fifty four character days per households in 2009-10 to 40 days in 2014-15. Here, it is awesome that the common man or woman days per family are considerably lesser than the prescribed norms of one hundred days employment for each of the enrolled households in the country. It can be brought here that there is a direct association between complete job cards issued and quantity of populace employed underneath this programme. It is also first-rate that women employment generated over the period has improved simultaneously can also be delivered as one dimension of female empowerment.

1.3.2.1 State wise Performance of MGNREGA in India

For better insight of the MGNREGA in various states on the above mentioned aspects has been provided into Table 1.2.

Job cards issued

Table 1.2 shows number of job cards issued to households in each states over the period of 2006-07 to 2015-16. It is observed that during the period, the easiest job playing cards were issued to Uttar Pradesh, observed via Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal. The job playing cards issued to Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh had been observed between 800 and 1000 lakh. On average, Karnataka kingdom has received around 442 lakh job cards. However smallest states and union territories such as Dadra & Nagar, Lakshadweep, Goa , Pondicherry, Arunachal Pradesh , Andaman & Nicobar and Sikkim and so on received tons less precedence and the number of job cards issued to those states/UTs were even less than 15 lakh and in proportion terms it was once less than one percentage in case of UTs. It can be stated right here that there is unequal distribution of job playing cards even inside the large states having large populace base and greater percentage poor and unemployed working force.

Table 1.2: State wise total Performance of MGNREGA in India 2006-07 to 2015-16

State	Job cards issued (Lakhs)	Total households worked (Lakhs)	HH Reached 100 day limit (Thousands)	Person days generated to Women (Lakhs)	Average Person days of Employment per Household (Numbers)
Andaman & Nicobar	3.3	1.1	8.6	18.23	32.3
Andhra Pradesh	1089.1	483.7	6558.3	10638.77	50.1
Arunachal Pradesh	13.9	7.4	19.5	22.09	27.8
Assam	339.5	133.9	830.6	943.77	32.8
Bihar	1111.8	251.3	1290.8	1577.89	33.8
Chhattisgarh	362.3	209.7	1835.7	3336.18	45.9
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.3	0.1	0.1	5366.23	21.5
Daman & Diu	NA	NA	NA	32.93	NA
Goa	2	0.5	0.8	142.52	22.2
Gujarat	302.1	68	386.1	1327.72	36.7
Haryana	54.1	18.8	94.7	312.94	38.6
Himachal Pradesh	91.9	40.4	334.4	1063.87	46.7
Jammu & Kashmir	78.6	33.7	283.6	928.91	38.5
Jharkhand	350.5	142	770.5	3737.23	41.6
Karnataka	441.6	139.3	1071.6	2007.79	42.6
Kerala	214.3	100.5	1156.7	3229.75	38.0
Lakshadweep	0.5	0.1	0.7	258.47	30.6
Madyapradesh	960.4	354.7	4418.4	7151.08	48.8
Maharashtra	552.2	86	872.6	996.78	46.5
Manipur	35.8	29.9	379.7	639.78	50.8
Meghalaya	35.5	24.3	239.9	382.06	43.4
Mizoram	16.1	15.7	346.4	381.11	58.4
Nagaland	30.9	30.3	464.4	1188.11	51.3
Odisha	552.5	140.4	894.9	2024.33	39.2
Puducherry	4.6	2.6	0.7	45.49	20.1
Punjab	72.5	21.8	47.3	258.57	30.1

Rajasthan	804.1	410.7	7717.8	16283.73	59.2
Sikkim	6.7	4.5	81.3	121.85	58.3
Tamil Nadu	651.9	448.2	5677.1	18015.92	47.5
Tripura	54.5	50.5	1337.1	1649.03	72.7
Uttar Pradesh	1221.5	470.2	3304.8	3913.97	39.6
Uttarakhand	86.4	36.3	159.5	597.01	36.5
West Bengal	1025.9	429.2	1064.9	4414.89	29.8
Total	10567.2	4185.7	41649.4	93008.99	44.7

Sources: <http://www.nrega.nic.in/netnrega/home.aspx>. Note: NA= Not Available

Total households worked

For the whole households labored beneath the MGNREGA programme over the ten years duration a total 4185.7 lakh households have been employed. The absolute best share of households employed beneath the programme was from Andhra Pradesh (11.6%), observed by using Uttar Pradesh (11.2%), Tamil Nadu (10.7%) and West Bengal (10.2%). Households labored in Bihar, Chhattisgarh have been nearly various between 5 and 6 percent amongst the whole worked households. In Karnataka a total of 139.3 lakh households have been worked until 2015-16 which accounted for 3.3 percentages of complete labored households. On the different hand, share of households in Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jammu& Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana had been discovered much less than one percent. Some small states as well as from north east and UTs have additionally been contributed for less than one percent. Hence, it is very clear that there is large disparity among the states on number of households worked beneath the scheme.

Households reached 100 days limit

Since 2006-07 to 2015-16, whole 41649.4 heaps households have bought one hundred days of employment under the programme (Table 1.2). At country level, it has been discovered very best in the nation of Rajasthan followed with the aid of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh. States mendacity between a thousand and 2000 are six states specifically West Bengal, Tripura, Karnataka, Kerala, Bihar and Chhattisgarh who have availed a hundred days of employment underneath the scheme. There are states/UTs additionally which have been found beneath 100 thousands. These states are Andaman & Nicobar, Arunachal Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, and Sikkim. There are UTs where quantity of HH who reached one hundred days of employment is very poor and are Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep, and Pondicherry other than Goa. Hence, it can be cited here that there is huge variations amongst the states alongside the line of 100 days employment limit. Notably, there are 14 states which share in total a hundred days restriction is much less than one percentage for each states/UTs have been contributed for less than 6 percentage at aggregate level. Among them, some essential states are like Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and Haryana two.

Employment Generated to Women

Table 1.2 also focuses some light on quantity of women days generated underneath the scheme for every states over the noted period. It is determined that a total of 93009 lakh women days have been generated at some stage in final 10 years on the grounds that 2006-07. The top three states on the line of highest range of generated girls days have been Tamil Nadu (18015.92 lakh days) accompanied by using Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh. Notably only 4 states have been discovered contributed for more than 50 percentage (56%) of total days generated for female across the united states over the said periods. These states are Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Beside these states; Madhya Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and West Bengal have issued greater number of days for women evaluating to last states which accounts 7151 lakh, 5366 lakh and 4415 lakh respectively. It has been observed that complete individual days employment issued to girls in Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Nagaland, and Tripura have been recorded between one and two thousand lakh which ought to be inadequate in accordance to density of female populace in these respective states. Furthermore, quantity of individual days job generated to girls are discovered low in Uttarakhand, Manipur, Maharashtra and Assam where it is found between 500 and 1000 lakh jobs days, accounted for 3.4 percentage of the total female days generated over the period in the country. Additionally women in Haryana, Lakshadweep, Goa, Sikkim, Punjab, Meghalaya, Mizoram seems acquired less jobs as these states accounted for round 2 percent of whole ladies days.

Average Person-days of Employment per Household

On average, a whole of 44.7 job days has been generated in the country over the length of 10 years (Table 1.2). Between monetary years 2006-07 and 2015-16, total common person days of employment supplied per family have been recorded very best of around 72.3 days in the country of Tripura. Another states discovered excessive on the range of days have been Rajasthan, Mizoram, Sikkim, Nagaland and Manipur the place range of days diverse between 59 and 51 days. Importantly, barring for Rajasthan, closing states are small states and located in north-east region of the country. There are 26 states where common number of days have now not been cross to 50 days over the said durations and among them Punjab and West Bengal are the states where the quantity of days. Lowest has been found in Pondicherry

the place solely 20 job days per households have been generated.

1.3.3. Performance of MGNREGA in Karnataka

The MGNREGA scheme is introduced in the state during the year 2006 and has been implemented across the districts into three phases. In first phase (2006), scheme was introduced

into five districts only. Those were Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur, Davanagere and Chitradurga. In second phase (April 2007), scheme is implemented into six additional districts. In third and last stage, in October 2008, the scheme is implemented in rest of the districts. The phase wise district covered under MGNREGA in Karnataka is provided into Table 1.3.

Table 1.3: Phase wise MGNREGA Implemented Districts in Karnataka

S.No	2006 I- Phase	S.No	2007 II- Phase	S.No	2008 III- Phase
1	Bidar	1	Bellary	1	Chamarajanagar
2	Chitradurga	2	Hassan	2	Mandya
3	Davangere	3	Chikmagalur	3	Koppala
4	Gulbarga	4	Belgaum	4	Udupi
5	Raichur	5	Shimoga	5	Tumkur
		6	Kodagu	6	Haveri
				7	Bangalore Rural
				8	Bijapur
				9	Kolar
				10	Uttara Kannada
				11	Bagalkot
				12	Gadag
				13	Mysore
				14	Dakshina Kannada
				15	Dharwad
				16	Bangalore
				17	Ramanagara
				18	Chikkaballapura

Total number of Job cards issued

From Table 1.4, it is evident that 4.17 percent job cards were issued to Karnataka out of total 10567 lakh card issued nationwide over the period of ten years. As by 2008, MGNREGA was implemented in all the districts of state, the job cards issued was around 34.2 lakh. However, over the period number of job cards issued to Karnataka has increased to a maximum of 55.85 lakh job cards during 2011-12 financial years. In successive years, the number of job card issues to the state has float between 54-55 lakh. In 2015-16, till December, 52.3 lakh job cards were issued in Karnataka state.

Total Households worked

From 2006-07 to 2015-16, a total 139.4 lakhs households have worked under MGNREGA scheme in the state which is

around 2.7 percent of total households worked at national level during the period. Notably, there is no consistent pattern found on number of households worked under the scheme. As it was around 10.1 lakh households worked in 2006-07, when it was implemented in only five districts of the states and it decreased to around 9 lakh in 2008-09 lakh, when the scheme is implemented in all districts of the state. Moreover, in the next year it increased to 35.4 lakh households in 2009-10. It was almost four times increased compared to the previous years. Another notable point is that, after the year 2009-10, the number of household is continuous on decline and it was reached to around 11 lakh households in 2014-15 and till December 2015, the number of households was around only 6.2 lakhs.

Table 1.4: The Performance of MGNREGA in Karnataka: 2006-2016

Years	job cards issued (in lakhs)	Total households worked (in lakhs)	HH Reached 100 day limit (in lakhs)	Person days generated to Women (In lakhs)	Total person-days (In lakhs)	Average Persondays of Employment per Household
2006-07	13.91	10.11	1.34	201	222.01	40.7
2007-08	15.23	5.5	0.23	96	197.78	36.0
2008-09	34.21	8.96	0.27	145	287.64	32.1
2009-10	52.21	35.35	4.46	737	2003.49	56.7
2010-11	52.94	22.24	1.32	505	1097.84	49.1
2011-12	55.85	16.52	0.45	323.41	701.03	42.3

2012-13	54.64	13.32	1.04	285.74	617.81	46.4
2013-14	55.58	14.5	1.18	334.92	718.86	49.6
2014-15	54.81	10.96	0.41	203.29	433.82	39.6
2015-16*	52.29	6.21	0.21	36.34	215.64	34.7
Total	441.67	143.67	10.91	2867.7	6495.92	44.5

Sources: <http://www.nrega.nic.in/netnrega/home.aspx>. Note: NA= Not Available* 31st December

Total Households reached to 100 days limit

Looking at Table 1.4, it is clear that out of total 143.7 lakh households worked under the MGNREGA over the specified period, only 10.7 Lakhs of households reached 100 days limit which is only 7.6 percent of total households worked under the scheme. Looking at the table 1.4, the trend is not consistent for reaching 100 days limit. As, it was 4.46 lakh households in 2009-10 after implementation in all the districts which instantly declined to 1.3 lakh household in next year. Reaching out of 100 days limit in the state is not very impressive as in the successive years it is either around one lakh households or even very low of less than one households. During the last financial years only 0.2 lakh households have got the job for 100 days limit.

Person days Generated to Women

Moving on gender dimension under the scheme, overall a total of 2868 lakhs person days for women have been generated under the scheme in the state. It is around 44 percent of total person days generated in the state (Table 1.4). It was highest in 2009-10, when 737 lakh women job days were generated. Afterward it is also showing declining nature as of the other indicators mentioned above. Considering the gender equality and empowerment of women on economic front, it is important to generation of person job days should be women centric.

Total person-days Generated

During Financial Years, 2006-07 to 2015-16, a total of 6495.92 lakhs of person job days have been generated under the MGNREGA scheme in Karnataka state. At the beginning, around 222 person job days was generated which increase to its maximum in 2009-10 and reached to 2003 person days of employment. It has declined further in the successive years and in the latest financial years it was covering around 215.6 lakh person days of employment. It shows that over the period, after 2010-11, person job days are continuous on decline.

Average Person-days of Employment per Household

Pinning on average person days of employment generated in the state (Table 2.4), it was around 45 days as against of 100 days norms under the scheme. It was 2009-10, when average person days of employment per household were recorded a highest of 57 days. On the other hand, it was found lowest in year 2008-09 when it was only 32 days. Thus, it can be mentioned very clearly here that there is not a clear pattern and relationship is found among the parameters of the scheme elaborated here.

1.3.3.1 Performance of MGNREGA in Karnataka across Districts

The district level information on performance of above mentioned parameters for the period of 2006-07 to 2015-16 have been provided into Table 1.5.

Total number of job Issued:

Table 1.5 reveals that a total of 441.7 lakhs job cards have been issued in Karnataka over the period of 2006-2016. At the district level, the highest job cards were issued to Belgaum (41.4 Lakhs) followed by Gulbarga, Tumkur, Raichur and Davanagere. These five districts received 29.5 percent jobs cards of total issued job cards in the state. Chitradurga district received a total of 22.9 lakhs job cards which is around 5 percent of total job cards issued in Karnataka. On the other hand, there are many districts which have received even less than 5 lakhs job cards over the periods. Among them Udupi received only 2.9 lakhs job cards, lowest in the state. Other districts received less than 5 lakh job cards are Bangalore and Kodagu. Total amount of job cards generated for these districts were only 2.7 percent of total job cards issued in the district. Rest of the districts varied in between. The distribution of job cards across the districts is found having much variation.

Table 1.5: District wise Total Performance of MGNREGA in Karnataka 2006-07 to 2015-16

District	job cards issued (in lakhs)	Total households worked (in lakhs)	HH Reached 100 day limit (in thousands)	Person days generated to Women (In lakhs)
Bagalkote	14.9	5.3	51.7	122.68
Bangalore	4.2	0.6	3.1	12.58
Bangalore Rural	6.1	1.5	11.7	36.93
Belgaum	41.4	11.2	51.6	212.93
Bellary	20.2	4.4	53.2	99.17
Bidar	16.7	5.6	23.9	137.07
Bijapur	20.4	5.3	50.9	120.52

Chamarajanagara	11	3.6	29.4	84.24
Chikkaballapura	10.6	3.3	28.2	58.46
Chikmagalur	10.8	2.6	10.4	49.4
Chitradurga	22.9	10.6	53	254.99
Dakshina Kannada	5.6	1.3	7.1	23.06
Davanagere	21	10.4	137.3	225.47
Dharwar	9.2	3.1	27.1	61.75
Gadag	9	2.9	14.9	48.71
Gulburga	23.4	7.5	55.7	173.93
Hassan	16.2	4.3	14.1	80.38
Haveri	15.3	5	25.9	84.29
Kodagu	4.8	1.1	5.3	24.66
Kolar	14.6	5.3	48.8	110.57
Koppal	16.1	4.3	90	92.78
Mandya	14.6	3.5	11.4	50.82
Mysore	14	3.1	21.9	56.18
Raichur	21.5	9.4	34.1	174.34
Ramanagara	10.4	2.8	19.4	66.7
Shimoga	15.5	6.3	20.7	91.88
Tumkur	23.1	8.1	135.9	164.68
Udapi	2.9	0.5	1.2	9.99
Uttara Kannada	10.9	3.1	9.3	54.88
Yadgir	14.6	3.5	24.4	86.65
Total:	441.7	139.4	1071.7	2867.7

Sources: <http://www.nrega.nic.in/netnrega/home.aspx>. * 31st December

Total Households worked

Across the districts within the state, a total of 139.4 lakhs households have been worked during the specified period. Moving on district distribution to understand the variation in number of households in each of the district, it varies from a maximum of 11.2 lakh households to lowest of only 0.5 lakh households. Along the district having maximum number of households worked under the scheme is Belgaum followed by Chitradurga (10.6 lakh), and Davanagere (10.4 lakh). On the other side, it was minimum number of households worked under the scheme is Udupi followed by Bangalore (0.6 lakh) Kodagu (1.1 lakh), Dakshina Kannada (1.3 lakh), and Bangalore rural (1.5 lakh). In majority of the districts, total household worked were floated between 2 to 6 lakhs and those were 18 districts out of 30 districts in the state. Hence, on average, 4.6 lakhs households worked under the scheme across the districts.

Total Households reached 100 days limit

Between 2006-07 and 2015-16, a total of 1071.7 thousands households have reached 100 days limit of employment across the districts in the state. On average, it can be 35.7 thousand households in each district but there is much variation across the districts as it varies from a highest of 137.3 thousand households to a lowest of only 1.2 thousand households. Among the districts availed high number of 100 days employment, it is Davanagere district. As, it is the district where total job cards received was less than other four districts namely Belgaum, Tumkur, Raichur, and Gulburga. Next to Davanagere; other districts whom found high on 100 days employment limit are Tumkur, Gulburga, Bellary, Bagalkote and Bijapur where more than 50

thousand households availed at least 100 days employment under the scheme. In Chitradurga district, 53 thousand households crossed 100 days job limit. Further, there are many districts whose performance on 100 days employment is very poor and among them Udupi are on the top where only 1.2 thousand households' availed 100 days employment under the MGNREGA programme. Other districts which found low or very low on 100 days limit are Bangalore, Kodagu and Dakshina Kannada.

Person days Generated to Women

Person days generated to women in across the districts in Karnataka revealed that on average, 95.6 lakh person days were generated for women in each district which found varied between a highest of 255 lakhs to lowest of 10 lakhs. It is observed very clearly that it is Chitradurga district where the number of women job days is found maximum. Other district which perform high or very high on women job days are Davanagere, Belgaum, Raichur etc. Among the district which are found low or very low on generating women job days are Udupi followed by Bangalore, Dakshina Kannada, Kodagu, and Bangalore rural. Among them, Udupi is found lowest with only 10 lakh women job days. There are 10 districts where number of women job days is more than 100 lakh, seven districts are found below 50 lakh women job days are rest were in between. Here, it can be added that the large variation on total number of person days generated to women is due to the differences in total job cards issued across the districts.

Overall information provided into table 1.5 revealed that there is high variance in distribution of job cards across the

districts, which propagate the variation in total number of household worked, households worked till 100 days limit and women participation under the MGNREGA programme. As it was Belgaum district where number of job cards and number of households are found highest but Davangere found highest on total number of 100 days limit and Chitradurga found on highest number of person days for women. In case of poorest performing district on all the above mentioned indicators, it was Udupi.

Average Person days of Employment Benefited per Households

Table 1.6 reveals district wise average person days per household benefitted from MGNREGA in Karnataka state between 2008 and 2016. It is evident that the average person days of employment benefitted per household is recorded highest in of 56.7 average person days in 2009-10, followed by 49.6 days and 49.4 days in 2013-14 and 2010-11 respectively. On the other hand, minimum number of days recorded was 32.1 average person days in 2008-09 followed by 34.7 person days in 2015-16 and 39.6 person days in

2014-15. Notably, it shows that the numbers of average person days of employment were almost increased from 2008-09 to 2013-14 but after that it trend is showing downward movement. It also found that the MGNREGA programme failed in fulfilling 100 days of employment guarantee in a financial year in Karnataka state.

Further, the district wise total average person day per household is also shows huge variation. From the Table, it is clear that Gulbarga is the highest average person days availing district recorded 52.4 days of employment followed by Davanagere district where, it is around 49 days. Among the district which availed lowest number of person days per households, it is Shimoga followed by Udupi and Mandya. When considering the district level variation for each financial year, it is Bidar in 2008-09 which availed maximum number of job days per households. It is Koppal and Bellary, where the number of days found maximum in next two successive years. For rest of the years and the lowest performing district in each year can be understood from Table 1.6.

Table 1.6: District wise average person day employment generated on MGNREGA in Karnataka 2008-16

District	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*	Total
Bagalkote			34.5	59.0	48.4	47.2	52.0	55.0	44.8	36.0	47.1
Bangalore Urban			11.2	58.8	38.7	29.9	29.6	23.8	22.2	39.2	31.7
Bangalore Rural			21.5	57.6	53.4	51.7	58.8	60.2	40.0	33.2	47.1
Belgaum		11.2	25.5	56.0	57.2	45.9	35.0	44.2	41.6	39.1	39.5
Bellary		14.6	23.9	66.1	64.1	45.8	45.5	48.9	44.7	41.9	43.9
Bidar	38.1	52.6	77.5	44.3	46.8	31.3	44.9	50.1	42.6	38.1	46.6
Bijapur			28.6	57.9	42.2	44.1	55.2	49.6	41.5	41.5	45.1
Chamarajanagara			15.7	41.0	32.0	46.1	35.3	48.2	43.4	36.8	37.3
Chikkaballapura			15.3	59.2	44.6	29.0	24.1	38.7	40.7	33.9	35.7
Chikmagalur		20.8	43.7	52.4	46.1	49.3	34.1	35.7	33.2	28.6	38.2
Chitradurga	49.1	34.8	22.5	57.6	61.5	47.5	57.0	61.6	49.6	44.9	48.6
Dakshina Kannada			15.9	47.9	36.5	40.6	38.0	39.9	36.5	35.3	36.3
Davanagere	51.7	40.4	30.2	61.0	52.3	56.1	57.5	59.1	44.6	37.6	49.1
Dharwar			26.7	51.8	46.0	39.7	55.7	48.1	42.9	31.0	42.7
Gadag			12.0	45.7	39.8	33.2	32.4	47.7	43.1	22.4	34.5
Gulbarga	45.9	61.6	55.2	58.4	46.2	49.8	55.8	63.1	52.1	36.2	52.4
Hassan		13.9	53.1	43.9	39.6	40.9	43.7	44.0	37.2	34.0	35.0
Haveri			25.6	55.2	54.6	44.7	48.4	47.4	38.1	35.7	43.7
Kodagu		3.6	51.5	53.0	57.2	51.0	40.7	46.5	36.3	26.1	40.7
Kolar			31.5	61.2	46.2	35.2	48.6	53.1	43.7	41.5	45.1
Koppal			21.1	69.6	56.2	45.3	36.4	51.6	46.2	34.8	45.2
Mandya			13.7	51.8	27.8	32.3	29.2	38.1	21.0	22.7	29.6
Mysore			28.6	45.4	48.8	39.1	40.4	40.9	32.7	32.6	38.6
Raichur	16.4	27.1	21.1	60.1	61.4	36.5	53.3	57.1	50.5	43.1	42.6
Ramanagara			4.3	58.3	48.6	46.0	48.8	52.2	50.9	50.5	45.0
Shimoga		14.7	22.3	44.4	40.2	22.7	25.8	29.4	22.3	17.3	26.6
Tumkur			17.1	65.1	48.1	40.7	54.5	60.8	29.2	31.5	43.4
Udupi			27.8	38.0	25.7	31.6	31.8	26.5	24.2	23.7	28.7
Uttara Kannada			35.4	45.0	39.8	39.9	28.0	30.7	27.3	26.5	34.1
Yadgir			NA	63.9	45.6	41.9	52.7	60.6	34.1	36.0	41.9
Total	40.7	36.0	32.1	56.7	49.4	42.3	46.4	49.6	39.6	34.7	44.5

Sources: Computed from MGNREGA website. Ministry of Rural Development, * 31st December <http://www.nrega.nic.in/netnrega/home.aspx>

Notified Wage Rate received by MGNREGA workers in Karnataka

The recent decision of linking the MGNREGA wage rates corresponding to annual increase has given an upward thrust to Mahatma Gandhi NREGA wage rates for all the states. Among them, only five states have MGNREGA wage rate below then their current minimum agriculture wage rates. Since, Mahatma Gandhi NREGA wage rate will be revised annually in January every year linked to Consumer Price

Index for Agriculture labourers (CPI-AL), it is likely that in the next revision there may be parity between Mahatma Gandhi NREGA wage rates and the agriculture minimum wage rates (UNDP, 2010). UNDP in its report have highlighted the changed wage rate of MGNREGA programme for each state within the country. Figure 1.1, reveals year wise wage rates changes under the scheme of MGNREGA in for the state of Karnataka.

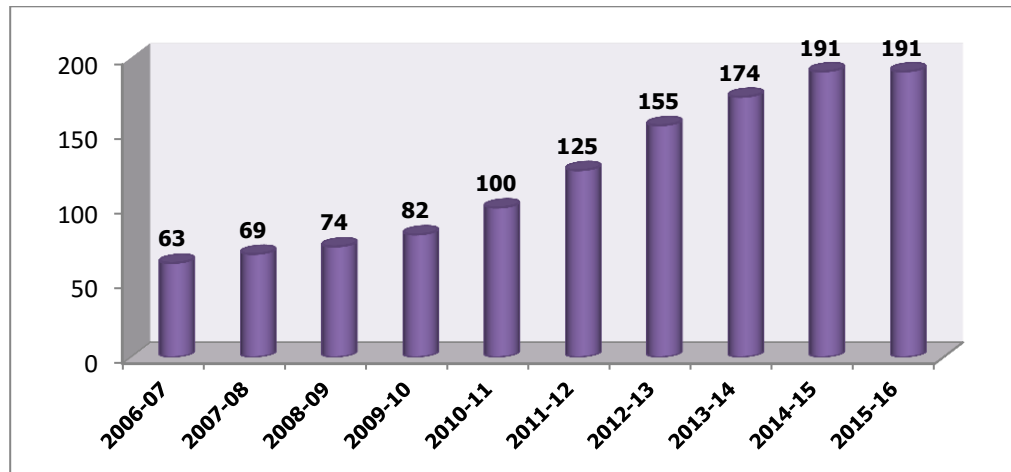


Figure 1.1: The year wise MGNREGA wage rate in Karnataka (In Rs.)

Sources: UNDP (2010) ‘Discussion Paper’ Pp-39, http://nrega.nic.in/nrega_statewise.pdf

At very beginning, in year 2006-07, the wage rate has been fixed Rs. 63 per day and further it was increased to Rs.69 per day in 2007-08 for both male and female. In successive year, wage rate increased simultaneously to Rs.74 per day in 2008-09 to Rs.100 per day in 2010-11. At present, the wage rate under the scheme is found Rs.191 per day. Now at 249 per day

Under the MGNREGA Programme, performance of number of works taken up against works completed seems very disappointing in the state. From the figure 1.2, it is evident that during the year 2006-07 to 2015-16, total works taken up is 4924.7 thousands and works completed is 688.9 thousands only. It seems that only 14 percent work has been completed of the total work taken under the Programme.

Works taken up to against total works completed

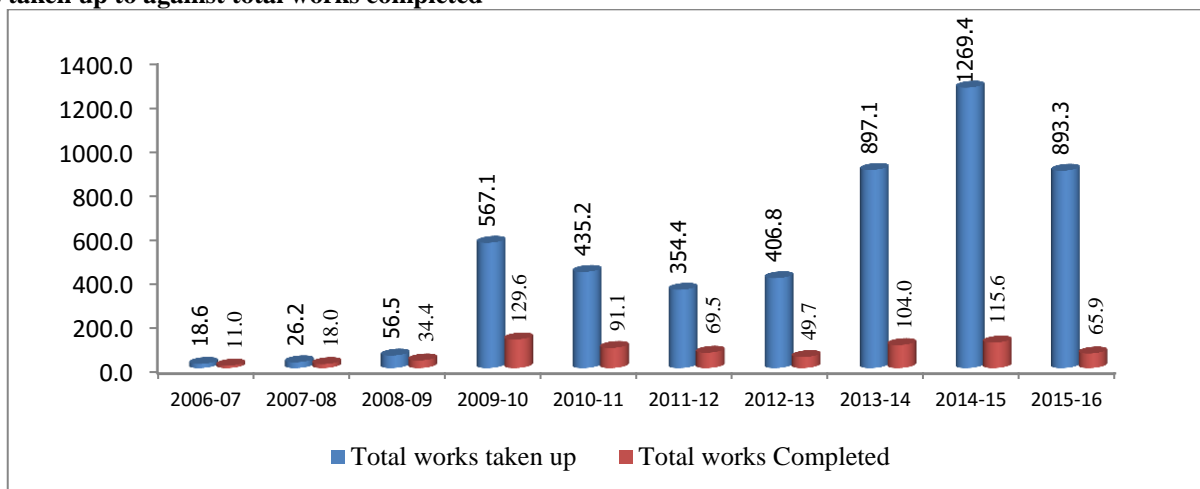


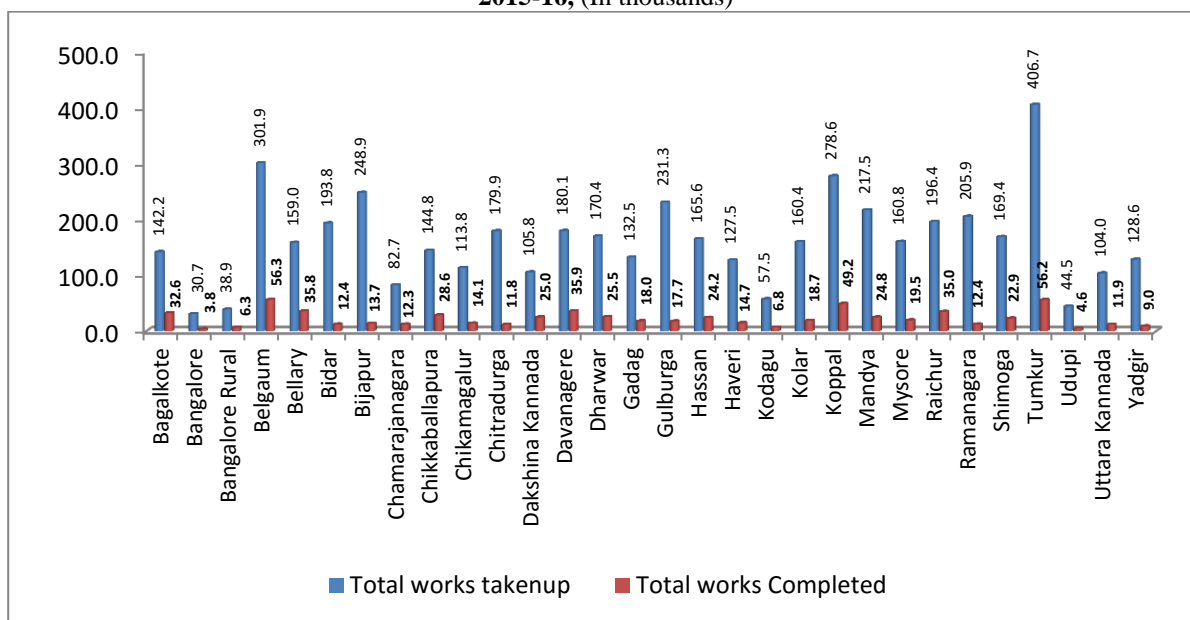
Figure 1.2: Total work taken up against total work completed under MGNREGA in Karnataka. 2006-07 to-2015-16, (In Thousands)

Sources: Computed from MGNREGA website. Ministry of Rural Development

As per the availability of the data for 2006-07 to 2015-16, the highest number of works taken up and number of works completed is found in year 2014-15 and it is 1269.4 thousand and 115.6 thousands respectively. Whereas, lowest work taken and completed in 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 is possibly because of the implementation of MGNREGA in the state is due to phase wise implantation of the programme in the state. But, comparing the ten years performance of the total works taken up and work completed works is very less in Karnataka.

District wise works taken against works completed

Figure 1.3: District wise total work taken against total work completed under MGNREGA in Karnataka. 2008-09 to 2015-16, (In thousands)



Sources: Computed from MNREGA website. Ministry of Rural Development

It is also observed that there are districts where very less works have been taken up and those districts are Bangalore (30.7), Bangalore rural (38.9), Udupi (44.5) and Kodagu (57.5). Concurrently, there are districts where very less work has been completed across the districts and those are Bangalore (3.8), Udupi (4.6), Bangalore rural (6.3) and Kodagu (6.8). Here, it can be concluded that performance of work taken and work completed are very disappointing in nature.

II. CONCLUSION

India's one of the most ambitious anti-poverty intervention programme namely Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) has been implemented at some point of the 12 months of 2006 and blanketed 5 districts in its first section of implementation. At the beginning, programme was once famous in very few districts solely however over the 12 months programme has

Figure 1.3 shows district wise variation in total works taken and completed during year 2008-09 to 2015-16. It does not provide for first two years i.e., 2006-07 and 2007-08 because the programme was not implemented in all the districts. Overall, performance across the districts seems very disappointing as there is huge gap in work taken up and work completed. Looking at the figure 1.3, it shows that the highest works taken up was in Tumkur (406.7) followed by Belgaum (301.9), Koppal (278.6), Bijapur (248.9) and Gulbarga (231.3). Whereas, the highest work completed is found in Belgaum (56.3) followed by Tumkur (56.2), Koppal (49.2) and Davanagere (35.9).

failed pleasant of their objectives for 100 percentage success. Based on the facts extensively on hand in public domain and analyzed in this chapter delineate that programme has not achieved its a hundred days of employment to each and every household and Job Cards. Even number of days of work is also failed in asset creation for rural development in whole. Over the period of ten years for 2006-07 to 2015-16, the wage rate appreciably expanded at initial years however in successive years the wage charge growth in rural areas was once not sufficient as of city area. But, it can't be overlooked that programme has been benefited to rural households throughout the country wishes enhance to quicker advancement of the rural Karnataka and India as well.

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