

RESEARCH ARTICLE



OPEN ACCESS

Received: 12.09.2021

Accepted: 20.12.2021

Published: 28.12.2021

Citation: Shivanna MB. (2021). Implication of MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act) - In Rural Development Programme: A Case Study of Ramanagara District between 2006-2013. Geographical Analysis. 10(2): 33-36. <https://doi.org/10.53989/bu.ga.v10i2.7>

Funding: None

Competing Interests: None

Copyright: © 2021 Shivanna. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Published By Bangalore University, Bengaluru, Karnataka

ISSN

Print: 2319-5371

Electronic: XXXX-XXXX

Implication of MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act) - In Rural Development Programme: A Case Study of Ramanagara District between 2006-2013

M B Shivanna¹

¹ Department of Geography, Government First Grade College, Bangalore

Abstract

Mahatma Gandhi NREGA seeks to enhance the livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The Ministry of Rural Development is the nodal Ministry for implementing the MGNREGA. This flagship programme of the Government of India touches the lives of the rural poor and promotes inclusive growth. The primary objective of the Act is augmenting wage employment. Its auxiliary objective is strengthening natural resource management through works that address causes of chronic poverty like drought, deforestation and soil erosion and so encourage sustainable development. The Act was notified in 200 districts in the first phase with effect from 2nd February 2006 and then extended to additional 130 districts in the financial year 2007-08.

Keywords: Rural development programme; MGNREGA

Introduction

Mahatma Gandhi NREGA seeks to enhance the livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The Act has been notified throughout the country with effect from 1st April 2008. The MGNREGA is the first ever law internationally, that guarantees wage employment in an unprecedented scale. MGNREGA aims at enhancing livelihood security of households in rural

areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Unique features of the Act include; time bound employment guarantee and wage payment within 15 days; incentive-disincentive structure to the State Government for providing employment as 90 per cent of the cost for employment provided is borne by the centre or payment of unemployment allowance at their own cost and emphasis on labour-intensive works prohibiting the use of contractors,

and machinery. The Act also mandates 33 percent participation of women. MGNREGA workers have been identified as a category for Jana Shree Bima Yojana of LIC for insurance cover. Efforts are also on to extend the benefits of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana to MGNREGA workers.

Around 75% of the district population is living in rural areas. People in rural areas should have the same quality of life as is enjoyed by people living in sub urban and urban areas. Ramanagara is situated in the south of the SouthKarnataka. It is positioned between $12^{\circ} 54'$ to $13^{\circ} 53'$ North latitude $75^{\circ} 04'$ and $76^{\circ} 21'$ East longitude. To Examine the socio-economic status of the people before and after implementation of rural development programmes in selected villages. The present study completely depends on secondary data. For the secondary source, published and unpublished data and data collected from the government and semi-government offices or department will be used. The present research work is being carried out with the help of survey of India topographical maps and maps supplied by district planning.

Study Area

Ramanagara is situated in the south of the SouthKarnataka. It is positioned between $12^{\circ} 54'$ to $13^{\circ} 53'$ North latitude $75^{\circ} 04'$ and $76^{\circ} 21'$ East longitude., Ramanagara district borders with Bangalore Rural in the north, Mandya in the west, Tumkur in the northwest, Bangalore Urban in northeast, Chamarajnagar in the south and Tamil Nadu in the East.

Ramanagara(known as Closepet, after Sir Barry Close (1756–1813), in pre-Independence times and retained in geology) is a town and a city municipal council in the Indian state of Karnataka. It is also the headquarters of Ramanagaram district. Ramanagaram is approximately 50 km southwest of Bangalore. It has an average elevation of 747 metres (2450 feet). Ramanagaram is also famous for the huge rocky outcrops. Those that are popular for rock climbing are; Ramadevarabetta, SRS betta and Thenginkalbetta.

Ramanagara's geographical area is 3,599 sq.km, it has bifurcated 4 revenue talukas, 18 hoblis, 130 village panchayath, 2 municipalities, 2 town agglomeration and 823 villages.

Objectives

- To examine the implication of MGNREGA on the socio-economic status of the people.
- To find out the MGNREGA programme beneficiaries of selected rural development programmes in the district.

Methodology

The present study completely depends on secondary data. For the secondary source, published and unpublished data and data collected from the government and semi-government

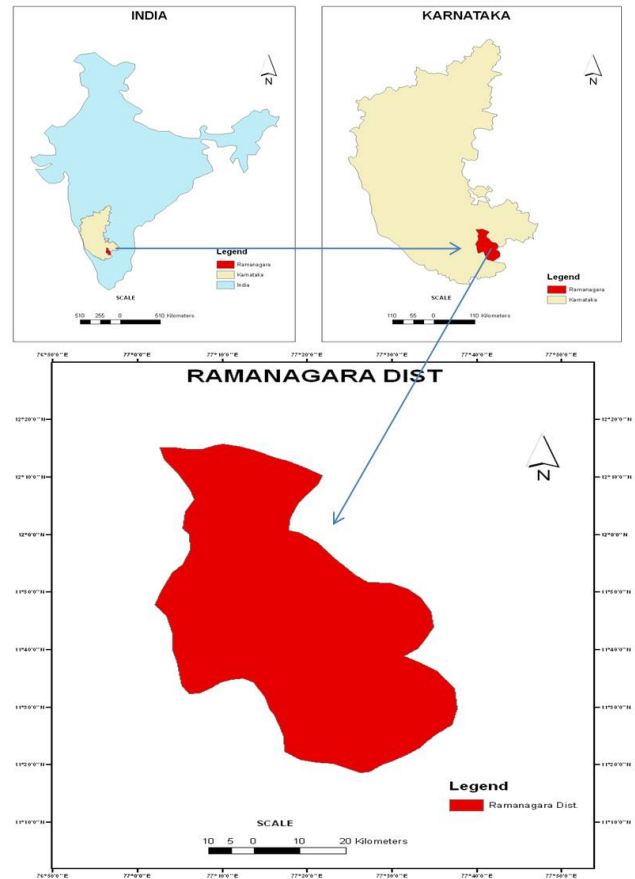


Fig. 1. Location map of the study area

offices or department will be used. The present research work is being carried out with the help of survey of India topographical maps and maps supplied by district planning.

Result & Analysis

372095 members are registered but where 133098 job cards are issued in Ramanagara district. 2554 families are availing 100 days of employment under the scheme (till 2010-11).

92 Micro and minor irrigation works, 2480 km renovation and maintenance of irrigation canals and 197 Renovation of traditional water bodies including desilting of irrigation carried out in Ramanagara district under the MGNREGA scheme.

600 farm Bonds and other water harvesting structures are constructed. 4500 tress are plannted, 4000 hectare fallow land developed for cultivation, 2000 toilets are constructed under the MGNREGA scheme.

The district had 22.60% of income from primary sector in 2001, but in 2011 there was gradual increase up to 32.4% due to implementation of several rural development programmes.

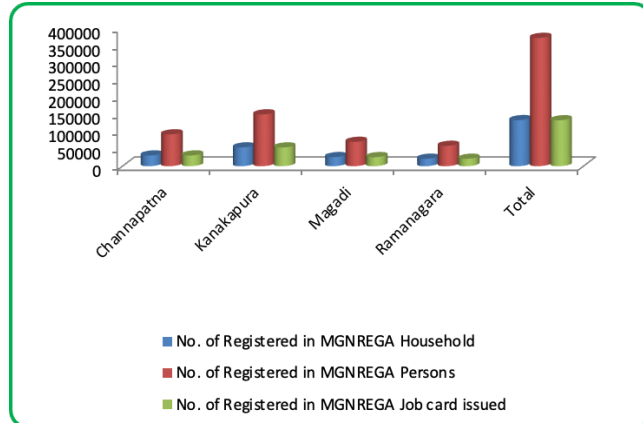
Table 1. MGNREGA employment generated during the year 2012-2013

Name of the taluk	No. of Registered in MGNREGA		Job card issued
	Household	Persons	
Channapatna	31060	92279	31051
Kanakapura	54515	150258	54263
Magadi	26298	70517	26227
Ramanagara	21621	59041	21557
Total	133494	372095	133098

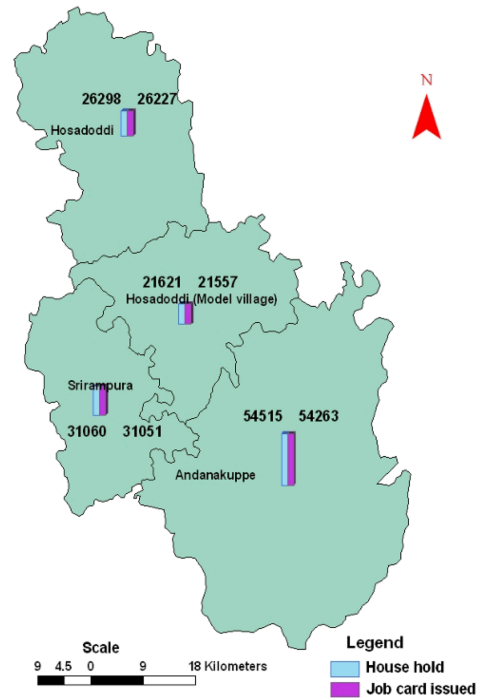
Source: Zillapanchayat, Ramanagara District, January 04, 2013.

The above Table 1 depicts that taluk-wise registered MGNREGA householders and persons and job card issued in the Ramanagara district. In the Channapatna taluk 31051 MGNREGA job cards are issued, 54263, 26227, 21557 job cards are issued in Kanakapura, Magadi, Ramanagara taluk respectively. And the total Ramanagara district has 133098 MGNREGA job cards. (2011-12)

Hence Kanakapura taluk is least backward taluk in the district so the highest job card holders selected, Ramanagara taluk has been noted as a developed taluk in Ramanagara district. So the least job card holders in the Ramanagara district. Channapatna and Magadi taluks remained as a medium developed taluks in Ramanagara district.

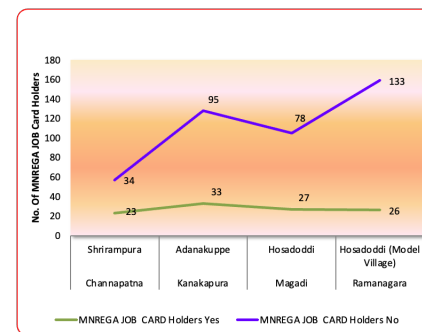
**Fig. 2.** MGNREGA employment generated during the year 2012-2013, Source: Zillapanchayat, Ramanagara district, January 04, 2013

The above Table 2 depicts MGNREGA job card holders in families selected villages of Ramanagara district. Shrirampura has 23 job holders, 34 are not registered, Adanakuppe has 33 job holders, 95 are not registered, Hosadoddi has 27 job holders, 78 are not registered, and Hosadoddi Model village has 26 job card holders, 133 are not registered. In total, 109 members has job holders, and 340 members are not registered in MGNREGA job holder.

**Fig. 3.** MGNREGA employment generated in selected villages**Table 2. Table MGNREGA JOB CARD Holders in Selected Villages**

Taluk Name	Village Name	MGNREGA JOB CARD Holders	
		Yes	No
Channapatna	Shrirampura	23	34
Kanakapura	Adanakuppe	33	95
Magadi	Hosadoddi	27	78
Ramanagara	Hosadoddi (Model Village)	26	133
Total		109	340

Source: Primary data collected by researcher.

**Fig. 4.** MGNREGA JOB CARD Holders in Selected villages from Ramanagara District

Above Figure 4 depicts the selected villages of families of MGNREA Job holders in Channapatna taluk Kudlur gram panchayat Shrirampura Village has 23 job card holders, Kanakapura taluk Kallahalli Village, Adanakuppe village has 33 families job holders, Magadi taluk, Ajjanahalli gram panchayat Hosadoddi village has 27 job card holders and In Ramanagara taluk, Machanayakanahalli gram panchayat Hosadoddi Model village has 26 job card holders in Ramana-gara district.

References

- 1) Government of Karnataka: Bangalore Rural District At A Glance: 2006-07, 2007-08. . Available from: www.ramanagara.nic.in.
- 2) Government of Karnataka: Ramanagara District At A Glance: 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 reports, Department of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore. .
- 3) Bhatnagar OP. Evaluation methodology for training: theory and practice. New Delhi, Oxford Company; New Delhi. Viva Books Pvt. Ltd. 1987.
- 4) . . Available from: www.ramanagara.nic.in.
- 5) Bohra OP. Decentralization and devolution of powers and functions to panchayats. *Journal of Rural Development*. 2000;19(2):185–197.
- 6) Cernea M. Putting people first, sociological variables in rural development. New York. Oxford University Press. 1991.
- 7) Christopher EM, Snaith LE. Leadership training - a source book of activities. New Delhi. Viva Books Pvt. Ltd. 1995.
- 8) Of KG. Bangalore Rural District At A Glance. .
- 9) Agnihotri VK, Krishna S, Mukherjee A. Human resource development for panchayats. In: Mukherjee A, editor. Decentralization, panchayats in the nineties. New Delhi, Vikas. 1994;p. 89–106.
- 10) Bishop S, Taylor D. Training for change: activities to promote positive attitudes of change. 1996.