

# Perception of Local Panchayat Raj Institution Representatives on MGNREGS with Special Reference to erstwhile Nizamabad District.

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**Abstract:** The purpose of the study to know the consequences of the MGNREGS according to Local Panchayat Raj Institutions Representatives, PRIs who elected by citizen of rural dwellers according to constitution of India, and their thoughts, involvement which make big difference in rural aspects at defined certain change, for that the PRIs have such wide perspective concerns to MGNREGS, their opinion is on MGNREGS is not only creating employment, which leads dignified life through economical, social development in their mass by ensuring local work, and their another perspective is creating assets, labor shorting in agriculture may greater impact in adopting technology.

**Key Words:** Perception of PRIs on MGNREGS, Adopting technology in Agriculture, Socio economic development.

## 1. INTRODUCTION OF MGNREGS:

Rural employment and rural living conditions, unnecessary unemployment in agriculture sector, even low productivity in agriculture, and due of adopting adequate technology, illiterate, lack of infrastructure these all were brought the rural poverty, for this eradication of hungry of the rural mass pre MGNREGS number of food for work programmes has been implemented, further the various relevant programmes were merged and introduced the National Rural Employment Scheme by the central government in February, 2006 in 200 districts and subsequently it has extend to all eligible districts of the India. And it is an entitlement scheme guarantees to provide 100 days of employment to all those rural house households unskilled manual work that who demand for work.

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is aim to providing the work to who demands and ready to do manual unskilled work, through generating employment purpose to empower the rural mass with create assets i.e., infrastructure of canal work, rural connectivity, repair the traditional water bodies for irrigation, land development, plantation, water saving works etc. and opportunity to demanding the agriculture wage rates.

## 2. REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE:

The number of studies conducted on Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in India in various aspects it is analyzed by the authors.

Firdoos Ahmad Sheikh stated that the implementation of NREGA in the Amritsar and Gurdaspur districts might not only raise the livelihood of the people in the two districts but also the employment opportunity created through NREGA would gradually overcome the problem of drug abuse and check the migration of rural youth to towns Sarpanches of the two studied blocks remarked that we give more preference to poor women who can earn their livelihood near their villages otherwise they have to move to far away areas. Underlined the importance of PRIs role in strengthen program by effective implement mechanism, with ensure the transparency.

National tribunal on MGNREGA (2006) their key findings were that the factual information about the program was lacking amongst people and implementers. There are tremendous hurdles faced at first stage of registration, women headed households and joint families are advantage in assessing the benefits of the scheme.

## 3. CONCEPT OF THE STUDY:

The present study is to critic analysis of PRI's opinion on the MGNREGS as it implementing many years, to know the consequence changes in rural mass social, cultural changes and their livelihood pre and post implemented of the MGNREGS scheme, and impacts on agriculture.

## 4. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

To found significance change with the MGNREGS in the rural mass livelihood according to the opinion of PRI's, as they have might represented the whole respective population.

1. To make significance the scheme in empower of the beneficiaries.
2. Critic analysis to found the problems of MGNREGS in implementing system, coordination with the PRIs in taking their concerns.
3. Define the public representative's view on the MGNREGS scheme in rural economic society.

## 5. METHODOLOGY:

The data base for this research study consists of both primary and secondary data. The erstwhile Nizamabad District is purposively selected, and here for the present research work the researcher collected the Primary Data, follow the structured interview schedule and (FGD's) Focused Group Discussions with keen observation. Secondary Data will be collected from journals, Maxine's, Ministry Documents and other sources, Books, Published material, Internet source related to research problem.

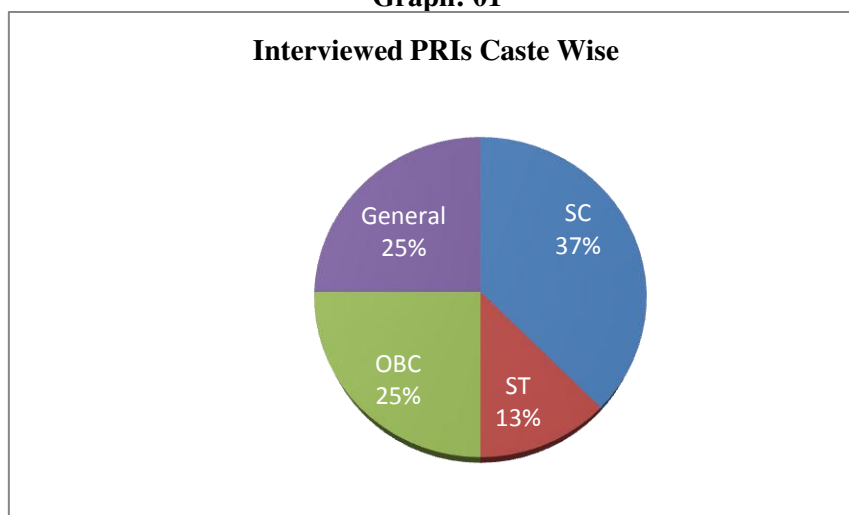
## 6. DATA ANALYSIS:

The data is collected for the statement of the problem of the study, to defend the objectives and data is interpreted below in various way:

**Table: 01**  
**Interviewed PRIs Division & Caste Wise**

SI. No	Name of the Revenue Division	Number of PRI's Interviewed Caste Wise				Total
		SC	ST	OBC	General	
1	Armoor	3	1	2	2	<b>08</b>
2	Bodhan	2	4	4	2	<b>12</b>
3	Nizamabad	3	4	1	3	<b>11</b>
4	Kamareddy	2	1	4	2	<b>09</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>09</b>	<b>40</b>

**Graph: 01**

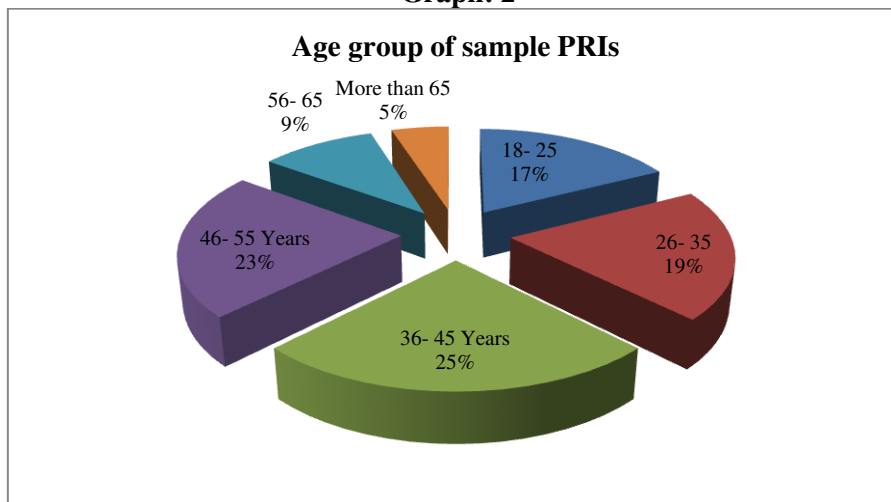


As shown the graph: 1 Respondents community wise SC Community PRIs are high 37 percentage, OBC & General community placing second place and rest ST community occupying the 13 percentage, and more the vulnerable sections of the society are SC, OBC are 62 percentage which means participating of the PRIs from weaker section may great impact to move forward the concerns of rural mass. And their responses for this study place significance.

**Table: 02**  
**Age group of sample PRIs**

SI. No	Age Group	No of PRIs
1	18- 25 Years	7
2	26- 35 Years	8
3	36- 45 Years	10
4	46- 55 Years	9
5	56- 65 Years	4
6	More than 65 Years	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>40</b>

**Graph: 2**

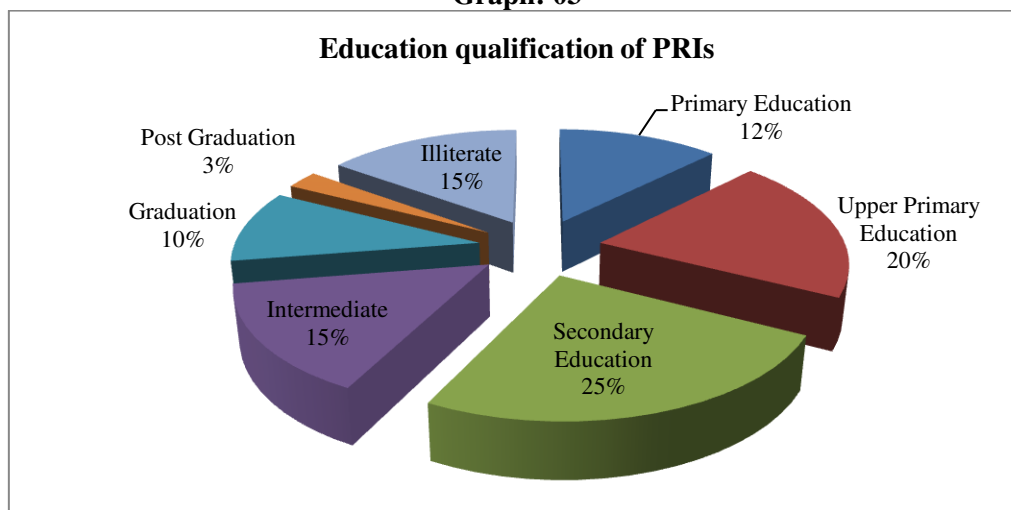


As shown the graph:2 Respondents age profile is 25 percentage of the PRIs are middle age (36 to 45 years) and it is 17 percentage of the PRIs are young starts (18 to 25 years) who entered in politics and 9 percentage of the people are old age person (56 to 65 years ) are shared their views on the MGNREGS, which is covered it all age group of PRIs perception.

**Table: 03**  
**Education Qualification of PRIs**

SI No	Education	PRIs
1	Primary Education	5
2	Upper Primary Education	8
3	Secondary Education	10
4	Intermediate	6
5	Graduation	4
6	Post Graduation	1
7	Illiterate	6
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>40</b>

**Graph: 03**



The above graph shows that the 25 percentage of the respondents have posses qualification secondary education where they are pays vital role and their view also shared impacts the study and 10 percentage of graduated and 15 percentage of Intermediate, and the only 15 percentage illiterate are shared their view represents the bottom of the rural people in this study of MGNREGS.

**7. FINDINGS:**

The PRIs are stated that, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is playing vital role in generating the employment to rural mass it is really helped to that, who don't have the agriculture lands, whose livelihood depends on only agriculture wage labor, who very special vulnerable communities in the society.

Where about in the district Total net area of 1,58,000 hectares was irrigated during 2005- 2006. About 21% of net area irrigated was under surface water, while the rest 79% was irrigated by groundnut water. According to this source of information the 40 percentage PRIs are expressed, if rainfall is sufficient for fiscal year there would be much agriculture work in rural areas around it may covers 200 days.

Two divisions of the sample PRIs almost 50 percentage opinioned as The MGNREGS is really helps where the areas are connected with low rainfall, drought, where prevalence more uncultivable land, where no water irrigation projects are avail.

In the study 45 percentage of sample PRIs are expressed to avoid the labor shorting in agriculture, could be collaborate the MGNREGS work to agriculture, so that farmers might be chance to use less chemicals to prevent weeds in crop for eco friendly.

And the PRIs are expressed that in improving the efficiency of the scheme to prevent the rural poor should be ensure in time wage payments and locating the work places by considerations of all other opinions i.e., Sarpanches, Ward members, MPTCs.

The PRIs are appreciated the program because it is creating assets of plantation with collaboration of the state policies/program of Harithaharam, which gives greenery and ensure to improve the rainfall.

Employment should be provided during the lean season, where about stop the work peak agriculture work and further continue the MGNREGS work after and that which could not affect other modes of the beneficiaries livelihood in terms of agriculture, animal husbandry.

In this study it is findings the importance in strengthening the local Panchayathi Raj Institutions (PRIs) which can act as an effective delivery mechanism because in more transparency will ensure people's participation in the scheme. Panchayat Raj institutions that respond to the needs of the beneficiaries encourage mobilization of the rural poor and also act as to the situation in rural segment which could be in appreciate manner, means to benefit all sectors of the people to make view at sustain the rural livelihood and customs of rural culture.

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