

PERFORMANCE OF THE MGNREGA PROGRAMME IN TELANGANA: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MEDAK AND MAHABUBNAGAR DISTRICTS

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ABSTRACT

The unemployment and poverty is major problems in rural areas. The rural people migrated to urban cities for better employment and income opportunities. In this circumstances, the government of India initiated MGNREGA programme in 2006 to provide adequate employment and improve infrastructure while create assets in rural areas. The Telangana is the one of the major state of performance of the MGNREGA programme in south India. The study aim to analyses the performance of programme in Telangana state during 2006-7 to 2010-11 in terms of employment, budget allocations, physical assets creation and under taken works. The objective of the study is that examine and analyze performance of the programme in two district which are Medak and Mahabubnagar in Telangana. The study based on the secondary data source. The study would like draw that the performance of Medak district is better than the Mahabubnagar district in the Telangana.

Key Words: *Unemployment, MGNREGA, Medak and Mahabubnagar and Employment.*

1. INTRODUCTION

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA) guarantees 100 days of employment in a financial year to any rural household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual work. The Act which came into force initially in total 625 districts, and will be extended gradually to other areas notified by the central Government. It will cover the whole country within five years. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is a "people's Act" in several senses. The Act was prepared through a wide range of consultation with people's organizations. Second, the Act addresses itself chiefly to working people and their fundamental right to life with dignity. Third, the Act empowers ordinary people to play an active role in the implementation of employment guarantee schemes through GramaSabha, social audits,

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participatory planning and other means. More than any other law, MGNREGA is an Act of the people, by the people and for the people. This Act is an important step towards the realization of the right to work. It is also expected to enhance people's livelihoods on a sustained basis, by developing the economic and social infrastructure in rural areas. The choice of works seeks to address the causes of chronic poverty such as drought, deforestation and soil erosion. Effectively implemented, the employment generated under the Act has the potential of transforming the geography of poverty. The MGNREGA programme was started in 2006-07 financial year phase I in Two districts, Medak and Mahabubnagar district (part of Telangana region) in Telangana. These two districts happen to be the most backward districts in Telangana as a large number of below poverty line people reside here.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The aim of the paper is to analyse the performance of the MGNREGA programme in the Medak and Mahabubnagar districts in Telangana state. The major objectives are following:

1. To analyses the performance of the MGNREGA programme in the Medak and Mahabubnagar in Telangana.
2. To examine the comparative performance of Medak and Mahabubnagar districts in Telangana.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study is based on the secondary data source. The data has been collected from various off-line and online source which are include annual report of government reports, books, articles, NSSO different rounds, official website of MGNREGA at national and districts, local level. The some of the data has collected district concert authorities. The data has used simple average percentages tools.

3.1 Medak District Profile

Medak district with an area of 9702 km, is located in the North-eastern part of Telangana. Medak district is located at 17° 31' N latitude and 78° 15' E longitude on the North-eastern part of Telangana, which is on the South-eastern coast of the Indian peninsula. It is one of the nine districts of Telangana. It consists of 45 mandals of which Patancheru, Jinnaram and Shankarampet are mandals, which have been affected most by pollution, amongst a few others. Medak is known for its many natural rivulets and cheruvus (lakes) in the catchment areas of the Manjira River. Manjira is the only perennial river here, and is a major tributary of the Godavari. Many

villages in the area are situated on alluvium and weathered bedrock. Amidst the granite terrain, the Nakkavagu stream, one of the tributaries of the Manjira, has been identified as a paleo-channel that is composed of clay-silt-sand. The region experiences a semi-arid tropical climate with persistent drought, unpredictable weather, limited and erratic rainfall. The area gets two monsoons in varying degrees, the Southwest monsoon from end of June till August, and Northeast monsoon from September till November. May is the hottest month with the mean daily temperature of about 40°C. December is the coldest month with a mean daily temperature of about 29°C. The Patancheru Industrial Estate was set up in 1975 as part of the government initiative to bring in more industries to the state of Telangana. In 1977, subsidies and incentives were offered to attract industrialists to Medak District. Over a period of 34 years, about 320 industries that manufacture pesticides, chemicals, pharmaceutical and steel rolls came up in this area. Patancheru was transformed overnight into one India's major industrial zones. According to the 2011 census Medak district has a population of 3,031,877, roughly equal to the nation of Oman or the US state of Iowa. This gives it a ranking of 121st in India (out of a total of 640). The district has a population density of 313 inhabitants per square kilometre (810 /sq mi). Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 13.55 %. Medak has a sex ratio of 989 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 62.53 %.

3.2 Mahabubnagar District Profile

Mahabubnagar district headquarters town was named after Mir Mahabub Ali Khan, the Nizam of Hyderabad. It is located between 160 and 170 N, latitudes and 770 and 790 E, longitudes. It is bounded on the north by Rangareddy and Nalgonda districts, on the east by Nalgonda and Guntur districts, on the south by the rivers Krishna and Tungabhadra and on the west by Raichur and Gulbarga districts of Karnataka State. The area of the district is 18,432 sq. kms. The district may be physiographically divided into more or less two distinct regions, the plains region with low lying scattered hills and the extensive Amarabad Farhabad plateau, a continuous range of hills, of an average, elevation of about 800 meters, extending more or less, east-west along the Krishna river on the southern boundary of the district. The hill range is interspersed by several deep valleys, which are almost inaccessible from the plains. The forests in this district are known to contain timber trees like bijasal (*pterocarpusmarsupium*), Nallamaddi (*terminaliatomentosa*), Eppa (*Hardwickiabinata*), ebony, teak, babul (*Acacia Arabica*), mango and tamarind. The forest consists of brushwood, tarvar (*cassia auriculata*) and other plants used for fuel. Two important rivers, viz. Krishna and Tungabhadra flow through the district. The Krishna River enters Telangana in Makthaltaluk of this district and covers Makthal, Gadwal, Atmakur, Wanaparathi, Kollapnr, Alampur and Achampettaluks. The Tungabhadra flows through the taluks of Gadwal and Alampur. The Dindi River, which is a tributary of the Krishna flows through Kalvakurthi and Achampet and joins the

Krishna River, 18 miles east of Chandragiri. Pedavagu and Chinavagu are the other tributaries of the Krishna in the district. The principle food grain crops in Mahabubnagar district are rice, jowar, bajra and ragi while, the principle commercial crops are groundnut, castor, chilies and tobacco. Red-gram is the major pulse crop. Mahabubnagar or Mahabubnagar is the biggest town in Mahabubnagar District of Telangana; India. The city of Mahabubnagar is located at a distance of 100 km from Hyderabad. Formerly known as, Rukmammamapeta and Palamoor, it was named as Mahabubnagar on 4 December 1890, in the honour of Mir Mahabub Ali Khan AsafJah VI, the Nizam of Hyderabad (1869-1911 AD). It has been the headquarters of the district since 1883 AD. Mahabubnagar is bordered with River Tungabhadra in the south and surrounded by the Nalgonda, Hyderabad, Kurnool, Raichur and Gulbarga districts. It is believed that the Golconda diamonds including famous "KOHINOOR" diamond came from Mahabubnagar district. It is the head quarter of Mahabubnagar District. It is also known by its erstwhile name of Palamoor. It is 100 km southwest of the state capital Hyderabad.

Table-1: Medak district and Mahabubnagar District Profile

	Medak	Mahabubnagar
Districts Profile	2011 Census	2011 Census
Headquarters	Sanga Reddy	Mahabubnagar
Area	9699 Sq. M.	18,432 sq.km
Latitude	17° 31' N	15 ° 55' and 17 °29' N
Longitude	78° 15' E	77°15 ' and 79 °15 'E
Revenues		3 5
Mandals	46	64
Normal Rainfall	873.00mm	604mm
Irrigation	Canals, tube wells & wells, tanks	Canals, tube wells & wells, tanks
Forests		302700 ha
Land Utilization	2352200	
Principal Crops	Paddy, Jawahar	Paddy, Jawahar,Ragi , Bajra
	Pules,Oil seeds,	Vigetables,Puls, (Red gram
	chilis, Vigetables	grengam) and Othere millets
	Sugarcanse	Groundnut,Custor,Sugarcane
Actual Population	3,031,877	4,042,191
Male	1,524,187	2,046,247
Female	1,507,690	1,995,944
Population Growth	13.55%	15.03%
Area Sq. Km	9,700	18,432
Density/km2	313	219
Sex Ratio (Per 1000)	989	975
Average Literacy	62.53	56.06
Male Literacy	72.5	66.27
Female Literacy	52.49	45.65
Literates	1,677,732	1,984,586
Male Literates	975,710	1,183,860
Female Literates	702,022	800,726
SCs Population	530,578	691,215
Percentage Population	18	17
STs Population	134,919	320,545
Percentage Population	5	8

Source: Socio Economic Survey

3.3 MGNREGS Mahabubnagar District

In the year 2006-07, number of job cards issued was 4,57,000 in Mahabubnagar district and wage employment was provided to 2,25,748 number of households in the district. In the year 2007-08, 534393 job cards were issued while employment was provided to 305864 numbers of households. In 2008- 09, number of job cards issued increased to 619782 while 311560 number of households received wage employment during this period. Figures for the year 2009-10 reveals that 721700 job cards were issued and wage employment was provided to 379836 numbers of households. As for the year 2010-11, the number of job cards issued was 761167 alongside wage employment to 342777 numbers of households. The figures suggest that the number of households receiving wage employment has increased with each successive year of the programme.

The Total Expenditure (in lakh Rs) of the MGNREGS Program in Mahabubnagar district during 2006-07 was 4817.26; which included wages to the tune of 4387.1, material /skilled wages to the tune of 175.69, and contingency expenditures to the tune of 254.47 lakhs of Rs. In 2007-08, out of the total expenditure of 15071.06, wages paid was 10842.26, material / skilled wages were around 3770.32 while contingency stood at 381.38 in 2008-09, total expenditure was 16099.8 with 11947 of wages, 3770.32 of material/skilled wage and 381.38 of contingency expenditures. In the year 2009-10, wage expenditure was 21043.22, material /skilled wage was 3589.89 and contingency was 562.79 with a total expenditure to the tune of 25195.9 lakhs of Rs. As for the year 2010-11, wage expenditure was to the tune of 17759.87 with Material/skilled wage of 3767.77 and contingency of 1151.5 out of the total expenditure of 22679.14 lakh Rs.

The MGNREGS Program in Mahabubnagar district generated 5637633.5 person days of employment in 2006-07, which increased to 14516469 in 2008-09 and further increased to 2,27,28,994 in 2009-10. The average days of employment per household generated through this programme increased from 24.97 in 2006-07 to 42.94 in 2007-08 and further on to nearly 60 days (59.84) in 2009-10. As regards the number of households who have completed 100 days of employment during a year, the figures suggest a substantial increase in the number from 4668 in 2006-07 to 27052 in 2007-08 and to 71772 in 2009-10. However, the year 2010-11 of the programme in Mahabubnagar district, witnessed a simultaneous decline not only in the person days of employment generated (18579711) and the average days of employment per household (54.2) but also in the number of households who have completed 100 days of employment in a year, which reduced to 50365 households in this year.

Table-2: MGNREGS Programme in Mahabubnagar district

	Mandal Name	No of job cards issued (Since Inception)	Wage employment provided	Expenditure (Rs.In Lakhs)				Person days	Avg days of emp per HH	No of HH Completed 100days
Years			No of HH	Wage	Material / Skilled Wage	Contingency	Total			
2006-07	64	457000	225748	4387.1	175.69	254.47	4817.26	5637633.5	24.97	4668
2007-08	64	534393	305864	10842.26	3854.92	373.88	15071.06	13133989	42.94	27052
2008-09	64	619782	311560	11947.48	3770.32	381.38	16099.8	14516469	46.59	34118
2009-10	64	721700	379836	21043.22	3589.89	562.79	25195.9	22728994	59.84	71772
2010-11	64	761167	342777	17759.87	3767.77	1151.5	22679.14	18579711	54.2	50365

Source: www.apregs.nic.in

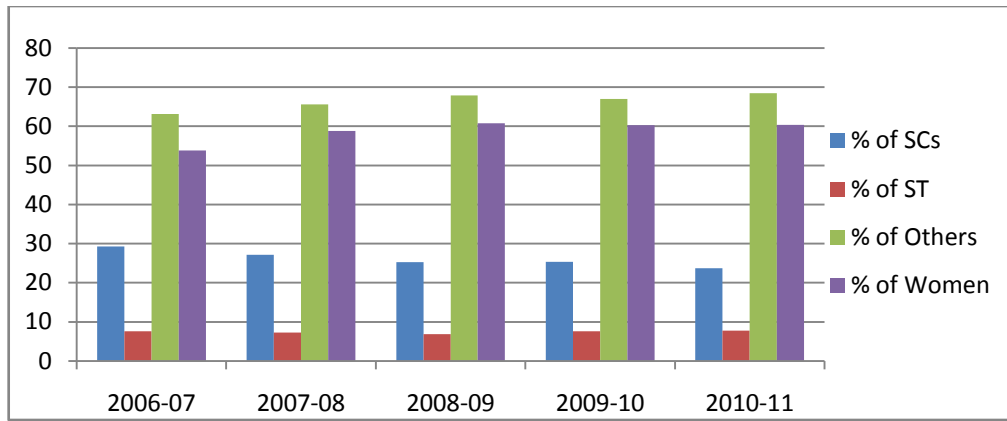
3.4 MGNREGS Employment Generate to Social Category in Mahabubnagar District

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme envisages every state in the country formulates a state specific Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (REGS) in conformity with the minimum feature specified in the Act. Telangana Employment Guarantee Scheme (TSREGS) is implemented in 22 districts. In this programme one of the included districts was Mahabubnagar. In Mahabubnagar district, 64 Mandals were covered under the MGNREGS in 2006-07. Under the MGNREGS in Mahabubnagar district, the cumulative person days of employment generated was 29.28 % for SCs, 7.58% percentage for STs, 63.14 % for others and 53.83 % for Women. During the second year (i.e. 2007-08) of the programme, employment generated was 27.12% for SCs, 7.25 % for STs, 65.64 % for others and 58.84 % for Women. In the Third year (2008-09) of the programme, 25.27% of SCs, 6.84 % of STs, 67.87 % of others, 60.26 % of Women got employment through this programme in this district. In the Fourth year (2009-10) of the programme employment generated was 25.38% for SCs, 7.62% for STs and 66.99 % for Women. Finally, the Fifth year (2010 -11) of MGNREGA programme generated employment to the tune of 23.73% for SCs, 7.81 % for STs, 68.45 % for others and 60.34 % for Women. This suggests that Women have benefited the most during the five years of the programme in this district.

Table-3: MGNREGS Employment Generated to social category in Mahabubnagar District

Mahabubnagar District in MGNREGA										
		Employment Generated (In Person Days)(Cumulative for the year)								
Years	No of Mandals	SCs	% of SCs	STs	% of STs	Others	% of Other	Womens	% of Wom	Total
2006-07	64	1650417	29.28	427611.5	7.58	3559594	63.14	3034679	53.83	5637623
2007-08	64	3506988.5	27.12	937431.5	7.25	8489272	65.64	7610100.5	58.84	12933692
2008-09	64	3569795.5	25.27	967116	6.84	9587592	67.87	8590257.5	60.81	14124503
2009-10	64	5739067	25.38	1723191.5	7.62	15149171	66.99	13626588	60.26	22611430
2010-11	64	4378810.5	23.73	1441950	7.81	12629048	68.45	11133126	60.34	18449809

Source: www.apregs.nic.in



3.5 MGNREGS-Medak District

In the year 2006-07, number of job cards issued was 209644 alongside providing wage employment to 108610 numbers of households. In the year 2007-08, 299527 number of job cards were issued while employment was provided to 203855 number of household, thereby showing an increase compared to the previous year. In 2008-09, 372031 number of job cards were issued alongside generating wage employment for 199939 number of household. As for the year 2009-10, MGNREGS generated wage employment for 263472 households alongside issuing 442795 number of job cards. The year 2010-11 of the programme, generated wage employment for 240490 numbers of households alongside an increase in the number of job cards issued to 468897.

The total Expenditure (in lakh Rs) of the MGNREGS Program in Medak district during 2006-07 was 2964.75, which included wages to the tune of 2637.06, material /skilled wages to the tune of 47.9, and contingency expenditures to the tune of 279.79 lakh Rs. In the year 2007-08, expenditure on wages amounted to 9721 with expenditure on material / skilled wage at 1606.41 and with contingency expenditures at 297.85, thereby resulting in a total expenditure of 11625.25 during the year. In the year 2009-10, out of the total expenditure of 19130.68 lakhs of Rs, expenditures on wages and material skilled/wage amounted to 16207.6 and 2532.8 respectively while contingency expenditures amounted to around 390.29 lakh Rs. As for the year 2010-11, wage expenditure of 13390.07, Material /skilled wage of 2807, and contingency expenditures of 704.68 contributed to the total expenditure of 16901.74 lakh Rs as part of the programme.

The MGNREGS Program in Medak district generated 3149654 person days of employment in 2006-07, which increased to 8652173.5 in 2008-09 and further increased to 16777288 in 2009-10. The average days of employment per household generated through this programme increased from 29 in 2006-07 to 53.52 in 2007-08 and further on to 63.68 in 2009-10. As regards the number of households who have completed 100 days of

employment during a year, the figures suggest a substantial increase in the number from 2633 in 2006-07 to 29399 in 2007-08 and to 54420 in 2009-10. However, the year 2010-11 of the programme in Medak district, witnessed a simultaneous decline not only in the person days of employment generated (1313844.5) and the average days of employment per household (54.2) but also in the number of households who have completed 100 days of employment in a year, which reduced to 34013 households in this year.

Table-4: MGNREGS Medak district

	Mandal Name	No of job cards issued (Since Inception)	Wage employment provided	Expenditure (Rs.In Lakhs)				Person days	Avg days of emp per HH	No of HH Completed 100days
Years			No of HH	Wage	Material / Skilled Wage	Contingency	Total			
2006-07	46	209644	108610	2637.06	47.9	279.79	2964.75	3149654	29	2633
2007-08	46	299527	203855	9721	1606.41	297.85	11625.3	10909425	53.52	29399
2008-09	46	372031	199939	7739.65	2243.1	316.75	10299.5	8652173.5	43.27	17812
2009-10	46	442795	263472	16207.6	2532.8	390.29	19130.7	16777288	63.68	54420
2010-11	46	468897	240490	13390.07	2807	704.68	16901.7	13138644.5	54.63	34013

Source: www.apregs.nic.in

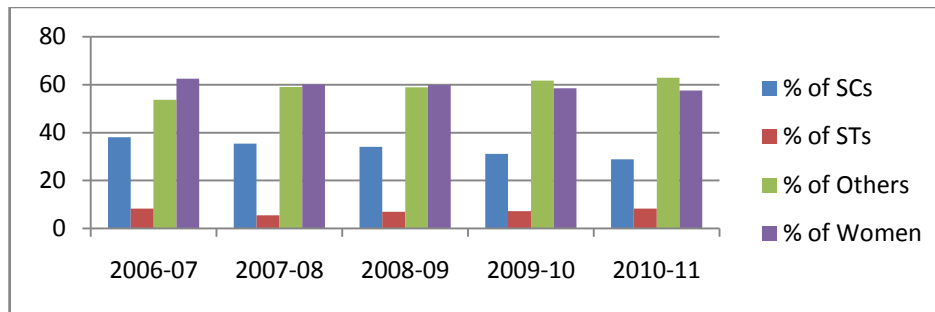
3.6 MGNREGS Employment Generated to Social Category in Medak District

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme was implemented in 46 mandals in the Medak district during the year 2006-07. This programme came into effect from April, 2006. The total employment generated in the district during the period of 2006-07 under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme was 38.02 % for SCs, 8.27 % for STs, 53.71 % for others and 62.49 % for Women. In the Second year 2007-08, employment generated was 35.43 % for SCs, 5.48 % for STs, 59.07 % for others, and 60.14 % for Women as part of the programme. During the third year (2008-09) of the programme, employment generated was 34.07 % for SCs, 6.96 % for STs, 58.96 % for others and 59.79 % for Women. For the fourth year (2009-10), MGNREGA provided employment to 31.11 % of SCs, 7.21 % of STs, 61.66 % of others and 58.54 % of Women. As for the fifth year (2010-11) of the programme, MGNREGA generated employment for 28.82 % of SCs, 8.22 % of STs, 62.94 % of others, and 57.57 % of Women. Hence, we can see that MGNREGA has benefited the rural population (in terms of employment generated) in the two districts of Mahabubnagar and Medak during the five years of the programme.

Table-5: MGNREGS Employment Generated in Medak District

		Medak District in MGNREGA								
		Employment Generated (In Person Days)(Cumulative for the year)								
Years	No of Mandals	SCs	% of SCs	STs	% of STs	Others	% of Other	Womens	% of Wom	Total
2006-07	46	1197518.5	38.02	260600	8.27	1691536	53.71	1968067	62.49	3149654
2007-08	46	3849414.5	35.43	596207	5.48	6416294	59.07	10861915	60.14	10861915
2008-09	46	2924021.5	34.07	597920	6.96	5059836	58.96	5131675	59.79	8581777
2009-10	46	5213029.5	31.11	1208956	7.21	10330972	61.66	9808232	58.54	16752957
2010-11	46	3784898	28.82	1079994	8.22	8264118	62.94	7559119	57.57	13129010

Source: www.apregs.nic.in



3.7 Comparison of Physical Performance MGNREGS in Mahabubnagar district and Medak district

In the year 2006-07, the number of water conservations in progress (4127) and completed works (3817) in Mahabubnagar district was more compared to Medak district which had 3011 works in progress and 694 works completed. Drought proofing and plantation in progress was 951 and completed works were 528 in Mahabubnagar district which was more than that of the number of works in progress (463) and works completed (28) in Medak district during the same year. The number of Irrigation canals in progress (78) in Mahabubnagar district was less than that in Medak district which had 153 cases of works in progress. The completed number of irrigation projects in Mahabubnagar district (214) exceeded that of Medak district (61). Provision of Irrigation facilities in progress in Mahabubnagar district was less than that of Medak district. Land development projects in progress (1612) and projects completed (2180) in Mahabubnagar district are far more than that in Medak district which has 168 works in progress and 598 works completed. While, the number of Flood control works in progress was 4 in Mahabubnagar district and 8 in Medak district, none of the projects were completed in both the districts. As for Rural connectivity projects, both the number of works in progress and works completed in Mahabubnagar district was greater than that in Medak district. Finally, the overall number of works in progress in Mahabubnagar district exceeded that of Medak district for the year 2006-07.

In the year 2007-08, number of water conservation works in progress and works completed are more in Mahabubnagar district as compared to Medak district. While Drought proofing and plantation works in progress are more in Mahabubnagar than in Medak district, the number of completed works are more in Medak than in Mahabubnagar district. As regards Irrigation related works in progress and completed irrigation works, the number happens to be greater in Medak than in Mahabubnagar district. Works in progress and completed works with respect to renovation of traditional water bodies are more in Mahabubnagar district than in Medak district. Land development works in progress are more in Mahabubnagar district while the numbers of completed works are more in Medak district. Flood control works in progress and completed works are more in Mahabubnagar district while rural connectivity works in progress and completed works are more in Medak district. Moreover, the overall works in progress are more in Mahabubnagar district than in Medak district for the year 2007-08.

In the year 2008-09, number of water conservation works in progress and works completed are more in Mahabubnagar district as compared to Medak district. While Drought proofing and plantation works in progress are more in Mahabubnagar than in Medak district, the number of completed works are more in Medak than in Mahabubnagar district. As regards Irrigation related works in progress and completed irrigation works, the number happens to be greater in Mahabubnagar district compared to Medak district. Works in progress with respect to renovation of traditional water bodies are more in Mahabubnagar district than in Medak district while the numbers of completed works are nearly the same in both the districts. Land development works in progress and completed works are more in Mahabubnagar district than in Medak district. Flood control works in progress and completed works are more in Mahabubnagar district while rural connectivity works in progress and completed works are more in Medak district. Moreover, the overall works in progress are more in Mahabubnagar district than in Medak district for the year 2008-09.

In the year 2009-10, the number of water conservation works in progress and works completed are more in Mahabubnagar district as compared to Medak district. Drought proofing and plantation works in progress and completed works are more in Mahabubnagar than in Medak district. As regards Irrigation related works in progress, the number happens to be greater in Mahabubnagar than in Medak district while the number of completed works happens to be greater in Medak district. Works in progress with respect to renovation of traditional water bodies are more in Medak than in Mahabubnagar district. However, the numbers of completed renovation projects were greater in Mahabubnagar than in Medak district. Land development works in progress and completed works are more in Mahabubnagar district as compared to Medak district. Flood control works in progress and completed works are more in Mahabubnagar district while rural connectivity works in progress and

completed works are more in Medak district. Moreover, the overall works in progress are more in Mahabubnagar district than in Medak district for the year 2009-10.

In the year 2010-11, the number of water conservation works in progress and works completed are more in Mahabubnagar district as compared to Medak district. Drought proofing and plantation works in progress and completed works are more in Mahabubnagar than in Medak district. As regards Irrigation related works in progress, the number is greater in Medak district while the numbers of completed irrigation works are more in Mahabubnagar district. Works in progress with respect to renovation of traditional water bodies are more in Mahabubnagar district than in Medak district. However, the numbers of completed renovation projects are greater in Medak district. Land development works in progress and completed works are more in Mahabubnagar district as compared to Medak district. Flood control works in progress and completed works are more in Mahabubnagar district with regard to Medak district. As regards rural connectivity works in progress the number is greater in Medak district while the number of completed works are more in Mahabubnagar district. Moreover, the overall works in progress and completed works are more in Mahabubnagar district than in Medak district for the year 2010-11.

Table-6: Physical Performance of MGNREGS in Mahabubnagar district

	Land Development		Flood control		Rural Connectivity		Total no of works		
	comp	Inprog	comp	Inprog	comp	Inprog	comp	Inprog	
	548	1612	2180	4	0	225	120	7761	7417
	164	6743	851	1068	290	495	42	20076	2622
	147	14450	1789	1495	333	804	131	32311	4673
	1419	12812	13246	907	1835	1680	387	31494	26888
	2634	1387	22976	43	1622	1838	2699	17747	51229

Physical Performance Report in MGNREGA										
Years	No of Mandas	Water conservation		Drought proofing and Plantation		Irrigation Canals (Micro and Minor Irrigation works)		Provision of Irrigation Facilities		Renovati on of traditional water bodies
		Inprog	comp	Inprog	comp	Inprog	comp	Inprog	comp	Inprog
2006-07	64	4127	3817	951	528	78	214	6	10	758
2007-08	64	7932	619	968	44	309	16	572	596	1989
2008-09	64	11167	1085	942	33	375	37	748	1118	2330
2009-10	64	9588	8561	566	421	404	246	3621	773	1916
2010-11	64	7420	14653	615	516	151	1192	6182	4937	48

Source: www.apregs.nic.in

Table-7: Physical Performance of MGNREGS in Medak District

Physical Performance Report in MGNREGA											
		No of works (cumulative)									
Years	No of Mandals	Water conservation		Drought proofing and Plantation		Irrigation Canals (Micro and Minor Irrigation works)		Provision of Irrigation Facilities		Renovation of traditional water bodies	
		Inprog	comp	Inprog	comp	Inprog	comp	Inprog	comp		
2006-07	46	3011	694	463	28	153	61	32	0	741	
2007-08	46	5041	868	452	70	320	26	1735	1157	1435	
2008-09	46	6669	488	419	39	345	24	2220	645	1551	
2009-10	46	4825	7081	241	268	263	263	2319	2370	2140	
2010-11	46	6042	7620	428	202	213	591	7887	2388	45	

		Land Development		Flood control		Rural Connectivity		Total no of works	
comp	Inprog	comp	Inprog	comp	Inprog	comp	Inprog	comp	Inprog
57	168	598	8	0	26	15	4602	1453	
84	887	868	160	67	778	57	10808	3197	
148	2135	419	148	36	1534	239	15021	2038	
931	1700	4857	78	233	1939	1380	13505	17383	
3736	120	3342	2	244	2289	2403	17082	20526	

Source: www.apregs.nic.in

3.8 MGNREGS Expenditure on works under taken by MGNREGA in Mahabubnagar District

The total overall work generated through the MGNREGS programme in the Mahabubnagar district has been presented below. The figures show that the total number of technical and administrative sanctions reduced from 7590 to 2929 during the first two years of the programme, after which it increased to 18541 sanctions in 2009-10. The total sanctioned amount for technical and administrative sanction increased from Rs 4686.64 lakhs in 2006-07 to Rs 32773.65 lakhs in 2009-10. The number of works in progress in Mahabubnagar district increased from 80 in 2006-07 to 245 in 2009-10 with the corresponding amount for such works increasing from Rs 98.54 lakhs in 2006-07 to Rs 1183.17 lakhs in 2009-10. The number of completed works increased from 7417 in 2006-07 to 17383 in 2009-10, after having declined to 2622 in 2007-08 and to 4673 in 2008-09. The amount spent on these works increased steadily through the five years of the programme in the district. The number of shelf works increased from 93 in 2006-07 to 1631 in 2008-09 thereby reducing to 913 in 2009-10. However, the total amount of all shelf work increased steadily over the five years of the programme. Finally, for the fifth year of the programme (2010-11) in the district, the figures for each of the above categories has increased significantly compared to the last four years of the programme.

Table-8: MGNREGS in Mahabubnagar district Total Working

Mahabubnagar district MGNREGA ; Total Working Overall									
Years	No of Mandals	Total Tech & Admin Sanction Given -	Total Tech & Admin Sanction Given -(Rs in Lakh)	Works Inprogress -(Nos)	Works Inprogress -(Rs in Lakh)	Works Completed -(Nos)	Works Completed -(Rs in Lakh)	Shelf of Works - (Nos)	Shelf of Works -(Rs in Lakh)
2006-07	64	7590	4686.64	80	98.54	7417	4436.55	93	151.55
2007-08	64	2929	6747.21	172	307.31	2622	6260.68	135	179.22
2008-09	64	6890	13415.89	586	2140.53	4673	10155.24	1631	1120.12
2009-10	64	18541	32773.65	245	1183.17	17383	29274.19	913	2316.29
2010-11	64	298767	273252.06	48623	50245.58	51409	113932.09	198735	109074.39

Source: www.apregs.nic.in

3.9 MGNREGS Expenditure on works under taken by MGNREGA in Medak District

The figures for the total number of technical and administrative sanctions in Medak district increased from 1590 to 18541 in 2009-10 with a slight decline to 2852 sanctions in 2008-09. The total sanctioned amount for technical and administrative sanctions in Medak district increased from Rs 1197.22 lakhs in 2006-07 to Rs 32772.65 lakhs in 2009-10. The number of works in progress in Medak district increased from 15 in 2006-07 to 245 in 2009-10 with the corresponding amount for such works increasing from Rs 25.37 lakhs in 2006-07 to Rs 1183.17 lakhs in 2009-10. The number of completed works increased from 1460 in 2006-07 to 17383 in 2009-10, after having declined to 2038 in 2008-09. The amount spent on these works increased steadily (apart from a marginal decline in the year 2008-09) through the five years of the programme in the district. The number of shelf works increased from 115 in 2006-07 to 913 in 2009-10. However, the total amount of all shelf work increased steadily over the five years of the programme. As for the fifth year of the programme (2010-11) in the district, the figures for each of the above categories has increased significantly compared to the last four years of the programme.

Table-9: MGNREGS in Medak district Total Working

Medak district MGNREGA ; Total Working Overall									
Years	No of Mandals	Total Tech & Admin Sanction Given - (Nos)	Total Tech & Admin Sanction Given -(Rs in Lakh)	Works Inprogress -(Nos)	Works Inprogress -(Rs in Lakh)	Works Completed -(Nos)	Works Completed -(Rs in Lakh)	Shelf of Works - (Nos)	Shelf of Works - (Rs in Lakh)
2006-07	46	1590	1197.22	15	25.37	1460	1026.98	115	144.87
2007-08	46	3485	4328.89	53	129.56	3197	3800.25	235	399.08
2008-09	46	2852	5098.21	144	468.87	2038	3235.28	670	1394.06
2009-10	46	18541	32773.65	245	1183.17	17383	29274.19	913	2316.29
2010-11	46	223759	135553.83	31316	19235.72	20512	65270.69	171931	51047.41

Source: www.apregs.nic.in

3.10 MGNREGA Average Wage rate in Medak district

The figures for wages in Medak district as part of the programme reveals that the average wage rate per person per day has been increasing steadily over the five years of the programme. In other words, the average wage rate increased from Rs.83.73 in 2006-07 to Rs.103.28 in 2010-11. As regards the average number of days of employment provided per household in this district, the number of days increased significantly from 29 in 2006-07 to 53.52 in 2007-08. However, in 2008-09, the number of days of employment provided per household reduced to 43.27 in 2008-09 followed by an increase in the number to 60.69 days in 2010-11.

Data pertaining to wages under MGNREGA in the two districts of Mahabubnagar and Medak during the five years of the programme has been presented below.

3.11 MGNREGA Average wage rate in Mahabubnagar District

The figures for wages in Mahabubnagar district as part of the programme reveals that the average wage rate per person per day has been increasing steadily over the five years of the programme. In other words, the average wage rate increased from Rs.77.82 in 2006-07 to Rs.96.91 in 2010-11. As regards the average number of days of employment provided per household in this district, the number of days increased significantly from 24.97 in 2006-07 to 59.86 in 2009-10. However, the number of days of employment provided per household reduced to 57.48 days in 2010-11.

Table -10: Average Wage rate and Employment days

Medak district in MGNREGA		
Year	Average Wage rate per day per person (Rs.)	Average No of days Employment provided per household
2006-07	83.73	29
2007-08	89.11	53.52
2008-09	89.49	43.27
2009-10	96.61	63.68
2010-11	103.28	60.69

Source: www.apregs.nic.in

Table-11: MGNREGA Average wage rate in Mahabubnagar district

Mahabubnagar district in MGNREGA		
	Average Wage rate per day per person (Rs.)	Average No of days Employment provided per household
Year		
2006-07	77.82	24.97
2007-08	82.55	42.94
2008-09	82.3	46.62
2009-10	92.58	59.86
2010-11	96.91	57.48

Source: www.apregs.nic.in

3.12 Social Audits

An innovative feature of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is that it gives a central role to “social audits” as a means of continuous public vigilance (MGNREGA, section 17). The basic objective of a social audit is to ensure public accountability in the implementation of projects, laws and policies. In this perspective, a Social audit is an ongoing process through which the potential beneficiaries and other stakeholders of an activity or project are involved at every stage, from the planning to the implementation, monitoring and evaluation. In the concerns, the process of social audit includes registration of families, issuance of job cards, receipt of work applications, preparation of shelf of projects and selection of sites, development and approval of technical estimates and issuance of work order, allotment of work to individuals implementation and supervision of works, payment of Unemployment allowance, payment of wages and evaluation of work .The Social Audit process in Telangana beings with filing the applications for MGNREGA records under the Right to Information Act by District Resource person (DRPS) designated by the Government. In every village, DRPs identify a few energetic literate youth who usually belong to the families of MGNREGA workers themselves. After being trained in social audit process, these youth form teams, which go from door to door authenticating Muster rolls, check work sites, record written statements of workers and conduct a series of meeting in each village.

In Medak district and Mahabubnagar district, social audit was conducted one time during the implementation of the MGNREGA for the period 2006-07 to 2010-11. This social audit includes the number of works conducted, expenditure, total labour involved, availability of the FA, payment of wages work site facilities and malpractices under MGNREGA. This social audit was conducted by five members that are college students whose are employed by the MGNREGA Block cell with recommendation of the district unit. This social audit team surveyed one or two month in that particular district and made a report to submit to the district EGS office District Programme Coordinator (DPC).

Table-12: MGNREGS in Medak district Project-wise Works

The various projects started in Medak district as part of the programme are as follows

In MGNREGA Medak district Project-wise works
CLDP EGS project in Fallow Lands
CLDP EGS project in Cultivated Lands
CMSA-LDP-EGS
LDFSAP-SC_ST
LDCSAP-SC_ST
LDFSAP-SM
LDCSAP-SM
Water Harvesting Project for Drinking Water
Ground Water Recharge Project in OE and Critical Villages
Drainage Line Treatment Project
Afforestation Project
Fodder Development and Fodder Conservation Project
CPR-Land Development Project
Drains and Channels Project
LD-FAP
Public Institutions Development Project
Drinking Water Tanks Project
Flood Control Project
Rural Connectivity Project

Source: www.apregs.nic.in

Table-13: MGNREGS in Mahabubnagar District Project Wise-works

The various projects started in Mahabubnagar district as part of the programme are as follows.

In MGNREGA Mahabubnagar district Project - wise works
CLDP EGS project in Fallow Lands
CMSA-LDP-EGS
LDFSAP-SC_ST
LDCSAP-SC_ST
LDFSAP-SM
LDCSAP-SM
Water Harvesting Project for Drinking Water
Ground Water Recharge Project in OE and Critical Villages
Drainage Line Treatment Project
Afforestation Project
Fodder Development and Fodder Conservation Project
CPR-Land Development Project
Drains and Channels Project
LD-FAP
Public Institutions Development Project
Drinking Water Tanks Project
Flood Control Project
Rural Connectivity Project

Source: www.apregs.nic.in

3.13 MGNREGA Project wise-works Medak and Mahabubnagar Districts

In the MGNREGA Program was the Mahabubnagar district and Medak district Project- wise works started 2006-07 to 2010-11 do the works names to do the MGNREGA programme work expenditures, Estimates generated, Number of works, skilled, unskilled, materials, In progress Expenditure details in this project wise report give to report.

In Telangana, the District Water Resources Management Agency (DWMA) is designated as the implementing agency for MGNREGS. The pilot projects initially have been envisaged for convergence with MoWR, ICAR and MoE&F. Convergence was envisaged in the eight districts- Karimnagar, Kurnool, Nalgonda, Chittoor, Khammam, Mahabubnagar and Medak and Kadapa. However, the district administration has gone beyond these departments and explored the scope to build convergence with several other line departments. A detailed and well-designed process is followed in the identification and design of convergence activities in the districts. Activities to be covered by MGNREGS and line departments/agencies are discussed at the district level under the direction of the Project Director (DWMA) and communicated down the line up to the Mandal level. With regard to the funding arrangements, the MGNREGS has been the principal contributor and the line departments join with their technical inputs, (knowledge & expertise) and funds in a small way. Several training programmes and videoconferences are organized and meetings are held to make the officials more clear about the concept of convergence. Convergence with other departments is as follows: In MGNREGS works, activities that can be taken up with machinery like bush clearance, removal of boulders, land leveling, creation of irrigation facilities, i.e., drilling of bore wells and erection of pump sets including energisation etc. are taken up in convergence with CLDP. Technical knowledge and subsidized inputs, including supply of saplings are provided from State Horticulture Mission (SHM), and these are extended to the small and marginal farmers under MGNREGS. Convergence with MGNREGS is worked out to provide subsidized drip irrigation facility to the small farmers on 30:70 ratio from MGNREGS and APMIP funds. ST Corporation takes up lands belonging to Tribals and executes works with its own funds and seeks support of CLDP for gap filling. The Mandals are tied up with NREGS for land development and horticulture and APMIP for drip irrigation.

4. CONCLUSION

The MGNREGS envisages every state in the country formulates a state specific Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (REGS) in conformity with the minimum feature specified in the Act. The Telangana Employment Guarantee Scheme (APREGS) is implemented in 9 districts. In this programme, one of the included districts was Mahabubnagar. In Mahabubnagar district, 64 Mandals were covered under the MGNREGS. Under the

MGNREGS in Mahabubnagar district, the cumulative person days of employment generated was 29.28 % for SCs, 7.81 % for STs, and 66.99 % for Women, 68.45 % for others. This suggests that Women have benefited the most during the five years of the programme in this district. The MGNREGS was implemented in 46 mandals in the Medak district during the year 2006-07. This programme came into effect from April, 2006. The total employment generated in the district during the period of 2006-07 under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme was 38.02 % for SCs, 8.27% of STs, 62.94 % of others, and 57.57 % of Women. Hence, we can see that MGNREGS has benefited the rural population (in terms of employment generated) in the two districts of Mahabubnagar and Medak during the five years of the programme. Comparing both Medak and Mahabubnagar districts the performance of Medak district is better than Mahabubnagar district. In percentage Medak district provided more Employment. The act has been instrumental in raising the productivity, increasing the purchasing power; reducing distress and migration, creating durable assets while ensuring livelihood opportunities for the needy and poor in rural India.

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