

Performances of MGNREGA on improving the rural livelihood patterns: A case study of Andhra Pradesh

¹ M Koteswara Rao, ²Dr. Ericharla Raju

¹ Prof., Executive Member of A.N.U., Dean, College Development Council and Chairman, Board of Studies in Economics, Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, India

² Post-Doctoral Fellow, Dept. of Economics, Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, India

Abstract

National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme can play a vital role in fighting against unemployment and poverty eradication. The two major problems facing all over the world is poverty and unemployment, not only developing countries but also some of the developed countries of the world are struggling with these problems. The MGNREGA is the largest and most ambitious social security and public works programme in the India. The main objective of the present study is to examine the performances of MGNREGP in the changing rural livelihood patterns in Andhra Pradesh (2011-2015).

The Performance of NREGA in Andhra Pradesh from 2006-07 to 2011-12 on total households employment provided has increased from 2174798 lakhs in 2006-07 to 6192107 in 2010-11 and it declined to 4998053 in 2011-12. The share of SCs and STs in MGNREGA from 2006-07 to 2011-12. The share of the SC households in the total number of household employment provided is 625053 in 2006-07 and it increased to 1328473 in 2011-12. The wage Employment provided to number of households between 2011-15 indicate that majority of wage employment provided to 3427411 households in 2013-14. The majority of the payment generated to employment in 3 days was 75.81% in 2014-15, in 2012-13 had 68.39%, in 2013-14 had 62.98%, and in 2011-12 payment generated to worker in 3 days had 15.29%. Majority of the total wage paid to worker is 2, 13,823 in 2012-13, in 2013-14 to 1, 97872.23, in 2011-12 to 1,92043.35 and total wage paid to worker is 1,75504.01 in 2014-15. The wage employment provided to SCs is 15,28,607 in 2013-14. In 2012 -13 to 15,19,772, in 2011-2012 to 14,11,973 and wage employment provided to SCs is 13,93,943 in 2014-15. For significant number of households the total man days created under the programme is 20,20,66,354 in 2012-13, in 2011-12 to 19,70,08,730, in 2013-14 to 18,76,65,468 and Total man days created under the programme is 14,82,75,123 in 2014-15. The Average wage rate paid to person per day is Rs 118.36 in 2014-15. Rs 105.82 paid in 2012-13, in 2013-14 paid to Rs105.44 and Average wage rate paid to person per day is Rs 97.48 in 2011-12. Significant of the households 100 days completed wage employment were 6,82,476 in 2012-13, 6,79,576 households completed 100 days in 2011-12, 5,91,622 households completed 100 days in 2013-14, and 3,07,183 households completed 100 days in 2014-15. In the light of vital role played by MGNREGP in fighting against unemployment in India and it can also help to bring the positive changes in the rural areas.

Keywords: MGNREGA, rural livelihood, Andhra Pradesh

1. Introduction

India is the third largest economy in the world with reference to GDP on purchasing power parity and tenth largest economy on nominal basis (World Bank, 2014). The two major problems facing all over the world is poverty and unemployment, not only developing countries but also some of the developed countries of the world are struggling with these problems. One of the biggest challenges India faces is to provide livelihood security to its citizens especially to rural mass beset with seasonal unemployment. Government of India as well as the state governments have given due importance to employment generation and poverty alleviation in rural India. To face this challenge, Government of India launched many programmes for job creation from time to time. Prominent among those are Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY), Swarnajayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SSRY) and Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) among the old ones and National Food For work programme (NFWP), Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) and MGNREGS among the new ones. MGNREGA (P) is world largest Rural Employment Guarantee Act to unskilled manual work in India. It is a

significant social security program for rural poor in India also notified that corruption is at different levels.

The MGNREGA is the largest and most ambitious social security and public works programme in the India. The MGNREGA is completely different in concept from the earlier government employment schemes since it treats employment as a right and the programme is initiated to be demand-driven. The right-based framework of the programme makes the government legally bound to extend employment to those who demand it. It is also being increasingly recognized that the MGNREGA has the potential to transform rural economy and social relations at many levels. The "Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA)" was enacted in 2005 to provide a minimum guaranteed wage employment of 100 days in every financial year to rural households with unemployed adult members prepared for unskilled manual work. MNREGA ranks among the most powerful initiatives ever undertaken for transformation of economy of rural households in India. It holds out prospect of not only transforming livelihood of poorest people but also heralding a revolution in rural governance of India. It aims at arresting outmigration and

enhancing food and livelihood security of rural peoples on a sustained basis. It recognizes employment as a legal right. MNREGA is in implementation in all the rural districts of the country since April, 2008. The UPA Government had planned to increase the number of working days from 100 to 150 before the 2014 Lok Sabha Elections in the country but failed. One of the biggest challenges India faces is to provide livelihood security to its citizens especially to rural poor. This challenge grew in to gigantic proportions and became pressing urgency to the policy makers when the Indian population had grown by 1.43 percent per annum during 2004-05 to 2006-07 and labour force had grown by 2.02 per cent per annum as per eleventh plan document (Yadav and Panda, 2013) Coupled with a high rate of unemployment of 5.3 and 8.28 per cent of labour force measured on usual principal status¹ and current daily status² as per NSSO 61st round survey of 2004-05 (Datt and Mahajan, 2013). The study has also attempted to throw some light on the constraints being faced by the beneficiaries in the study area. Financial allocations for the NREGA increased steadily between 2006-2010 when it touched nearly Rs. 40,000 crores. Since then, however, allocation for NREGA has stagnated just below Rs. 40,000 crores. In 2014-15, allocations were cut dramatically to less than Rs. 30,000 crores. Unemployment rates on current daily status were much higher than those on the basis of usual status which underlies the fact that instead of open unemployment, the more serious problem is under-employment. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is reducing migration and unemployment in agricultural labour households. The present research is very need to development of rural poor livelihood and it is main stream of the society in India.

1.1 Objectives

The main objective of the present study is to examining the performance of MGNREGP to rural livelihood in India with special reference to Andhra Pradesh (2011-2015)

Source of data

The study is based on the secondary data. The data collected from NREGA official website of Govt. of Andhra Pradesh. www.nrega.ap.gov.in^[14]

Need for the Study

Some studies found substantial positive impact of MNREGA on wage rate, food security, migration whereas some studies reported minimum and delayed wage payment, non-payment of 16 unemployment allowances, failure in halting migration, errors in wage calculation, number of operational bottlenecks, corruption etc. The most of the studies have cantered on systemic defects rather than probing the impact on beneficiaries. At present, degree of impact, implementation procedure, irregularities and corruption of MNREGA has become a hot issue of debate for researchers, academicians and politicians. These conflicting views on implementation procedure, level of corruption and degree of impact of MNREGA etc. indicate that clear picture on functioning and effectiveness of Act has yet to emerge. Further, there are

many issues, which are straddling the implementing agencies right from State / district to Gram Panchayat. The families owning small agricultural land which is insufficient to generate food security for the whole of the year or create additional surplus of cash to meet other basic needs, families are supplementing agricultural income with wage income of MGNREGA. There are large numbers of small land holding families having low agricultural produce; MGNREGA income provides a significant value addition to meet their higher order needs critical for their survival or growth and development of their family. The study is very need for the decreasing the poverty and migration in rural agriculture labour households.

1.2 Implementation and Performance of the NREGA in India

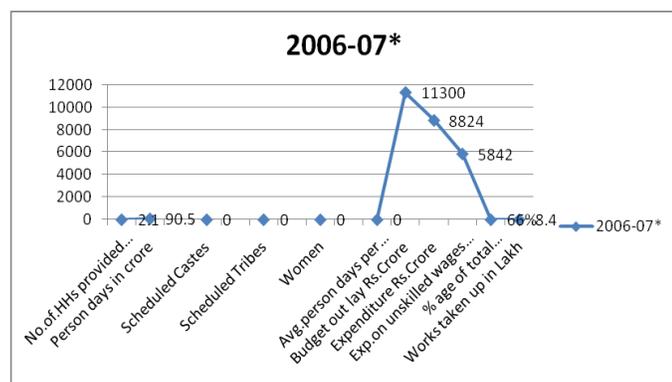
National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme is one of the flagship programmes of the UPA government that directly touches lives of the poor and promotes inclusive growth. In 2004, the National Advisory Council (NAC) made an in-depth study on the job guarantee schemes launched by the previous governments and study submitted to the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) government. The National Advisory Council was then entrusted with the project to transform rural lives in India through social intervention by initiating a new programme called National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. It is the one of the most progressive legislations enacted since independence. The NREG Act was notified on 7th September, 2005 the mandate of the Act is to provide 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The central government meets the cost towards the payment of wage, 3/4th of material cost and some percentage of administrative cost under the NREGA. State governments meet the cost of unemployment allowance, 1/4th of material cost and administrative cost of state council. Since the state governments pay the unemployment allowance, they are heavily incentivized to offer employment to workers. However it is up to the state government to decide the amount of unemployment allowance, subject to the stipulation that it not be less than 1/4th the minimum wage for the first thirty days and not less than 1/2 the minimum wage thereafter. Another area of concern under the scheme is wage payments through banks since September 2008. This is a relatively recent administrative innovation for ending corruption in the scheme. To study the impact of National Rural employment Guarantee Act on poverty, it also important to look at the inter play between NREGA wages and market wages. The study of *E. Berrg and S. Bhattacharyya* suggest that wage employment programmes like MGNREGA, that can put upward pressure on agriculture wages, are likely to be some of the most effective ways of improving the welfare of the poor. Study by Jean Dreze (2010) says that 69 % of the respondents felt that the NREGA had “helped them to avoid hunger”. Performance of the MGNREGA in India from 2006-07 to 2011-12 has seen from the table -1

1.2.1 Performance of the MGNREGA in India from 2006-07 to 2011-12

Table 1: Performance of the MGNREGA in India from 2006-07 to 2011-12

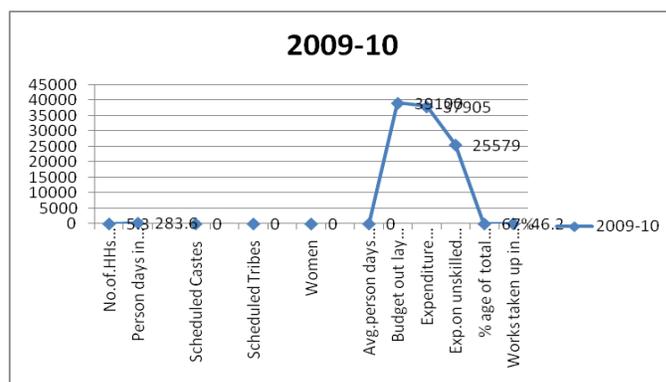
	2006-07*	2007-08*	2008-09**	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
No. of. HHs provided employment (in Cro)	2.1	3.4	4.5	5.3	5.5	5.1
Person days (in crore)	90.5	143.59	216.3	283.6	257.2	209.3
Scheduled Castes	23 (25%)	39.4 (27%)	63.4 (29%)	86.5(30%)	78.8(31%)	46.2(22%)
Scheduled Tribes	33(36%)	42(29%)	55(25%)	58.7(21%)	53.6(21%)	37.7(18%)
Women	36(40%)	61(43%)	103.6(48%)	136.4(48%)	122.7(48%)	101.1(48%)
Avg.person days per emp HHs	43 Days	42 Days	48 Days	54 Days	47 Days	42 Days
Budget out lay Rs.Crore	11300	12000	30000	39100	40100	40000
Expenditure Rs.Crore	8824	15857	27250	37905	39377	37303
Exp.on unskilled wages Rs.Crore	5842	10739	18200	25579	25686	24660
% age of total Expenditure***	66%	68%	67%	67%	65%	66%
Works taken up in Lakh	8.4	17.9	27.8	46.2	51.0	73.6

Source: MGNREGA (www.mgnrega.nic.in) [13], MGNREGA Sameeksha released by Ministry of Rural Development, 2012



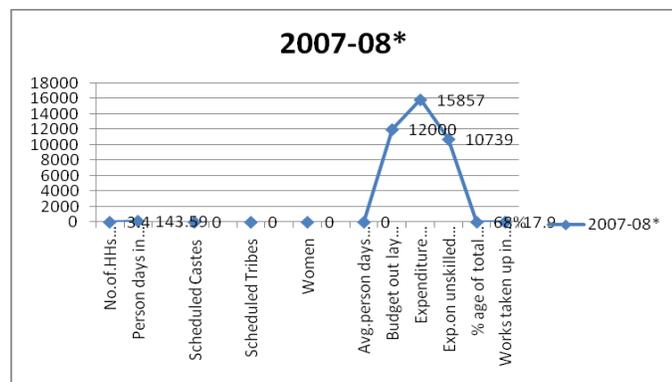
Source of data: table-1

Fig 1: Performance of the MGNREGA in 2006-07



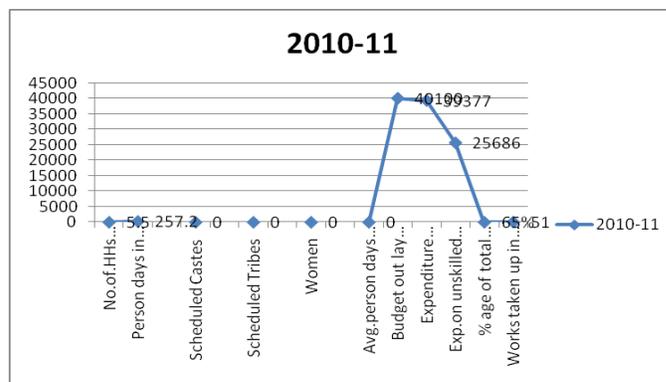
Source of data: table-1

Fig 4: Performance of the MGNREGA in 2009-10



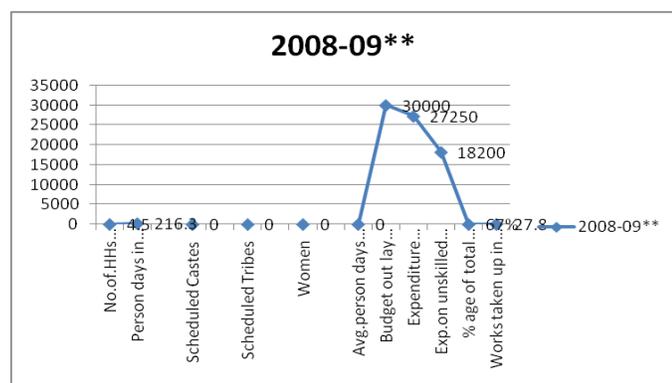
Source of data: table-1

Fig 2: Performance of the MGNREGA in 2007-08



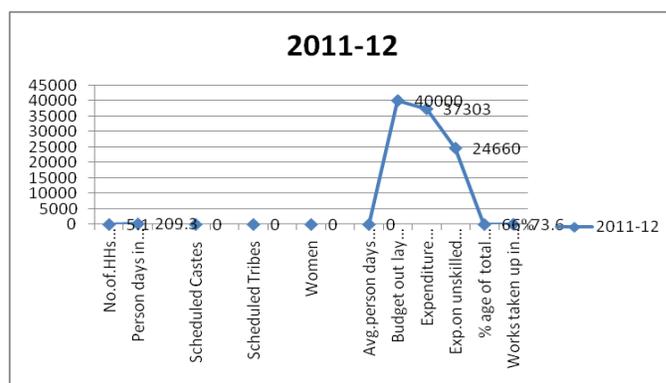
Source of data: table-1

Fig 5: Performance of the MGNREGA in 2010-11



Source of data: table-1

Fig 3: Performance of the MGNREGA in 2008-09



Source of data: table-1

Fig 6: Performance of the MGNREGA in 2011-12

An analysis of the table-1 shows that performance of the MGNREGA in India from 2006-07 to 2011-12. Under this scheme number of households provided employment has been increased from 2.1 crore in 2006-07 to 5.5 crore until 2010-11, then onwards it come down to 5.1 crore in 2011-12. The person days created under the scheme was 90.5 crore days in 2006-07 and 209.3 crore in 2011-12, it shows that a significant increase. The share of the Schedule Caste in the person days created under the programme has been increased from 23 crore in 2006-07 to 86.5 crore in 2009-10 reaching high, from 78.8 crore in 2010-11 declined to 46.2 crore in 2011-12. The share of Schedule Tribes was 33 crore in 2006-07, it touches the highest share 58.7 crore in 2009-10 after that it declined to 37.7 crore in 2011-12. Out of the 216.3 crore person days created under the scheme in 2008-09, 29 percent 25 percent were in favour of SC and STs Population respectively and 48 percent of the total person days went in favour of women. In 2011-12 it is 22 percent and 18 percent in favour of SC and STs Population respectively. Central government budget outlay for the scheme was increased from 11300 crore in 2006-07 to 40000 crore in 2011-12. The average person days per employed household were 43 days in 2006-07, 54 days in 2009-10 and 42 days in 2011-12. The works taken up under the scheme is high compared to work completion. In 2006-07 8.4 lakh works were taken among them only 3.9 lakh works are completed, it is 73.6 lakhs in 2011-12 among them only 14.3 lakh were completed 59.1 lakh works are uncompleted during this period.

1.2.2 MGNREGA National Reports 2013 - 2014

Table 2: MGNREGA National Reports 2013 – 2014

MGNREGA National Reports 2013 - 2014	
Employment provided to HHs person days (in crore)	2.31(crore)
SCs	14.45 [23.1%]
STs	9.59 [15.33%]
Women	34.91 [55.78%]
Others	38.53 [61.57%]
Total works taken up	44.18 Lakhs
Work Completed	4.22 Lakhs
Works in progress	39.96 Lakhs

Source: MGNREGA National Reports 2013 – 2014. (www.mgnrega.nic.in) [13] - 2015

Above table 2 shows that National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme as per National Reports in 2013 – 2014. Through MGNREGA Employment provided to HHs person days had 2.31(crores) in 2013-14. SCs had 14.45 [23.1%], ST had 9.59 [15.33%], women had 34.91 [55.78%], others had 38.53 [61.57%], total works taken up had 44.18 Lakhs, Work Completed 4.22 Lakhs, and Works in progress are 39.96 Lakhs.

2. Status of the MGNREGA in Andhra Pradesh

In Andhra Pradesh, National Rural employment Programme was launched from Anantapur in February, 2006 in a phased manner. In phase-I thirteen districts were come under the NREGA with effect from 02.02.2006. Six more districts were added from 01.04.2007 under the scheme in phase –II. The

remaining three districts were covered in 2008 when phase-III started. According to the guidelines of Ministry of Rural Development, in order to participate in Employment Guarantee Scheme, qualified households need apply for registration to the local panchayat under the supervision of the Gram Panchayat chief executive (The Sarpanch). Job card should be delivered to households free of charge within 15 days of the application. 8181761 job cards are issued in Andhra Pradesh (The data collected from NREGA official website of Govt of Andhra Pradesh. data received date is March 27, 2015. www.nrega.ap.gov.in.) [14]. To make sure that schemes are being implemented as planned, government of Andhra Pradesh has started the implementation of social audits since July 2006. Furthermore the government of Andhra Pradesh has made important Employment Guarantee Scheme information available online so that it can be accessed by everyone at any time. The increased transparency makes it easy to trace every participant and every payment under EGS thus increases the potential cost of corruption. The transparency and publication of information significantly facilitates analysis.

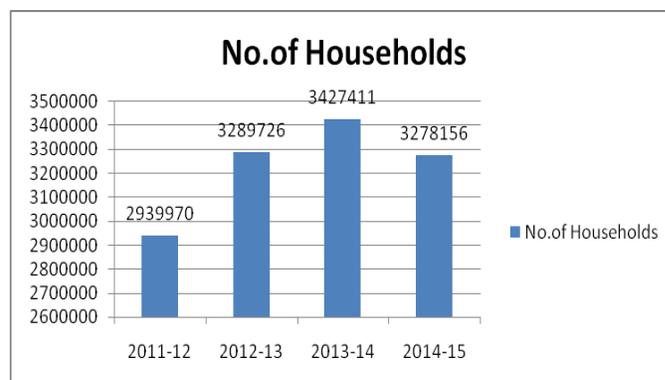
2.1 Wage Employment Provided for Number of Households from 2011-12 to 2014-15

Table 3: Wage Employment Provided for Number of Households from 2011-12 to 2014-15

S. No.	Financial year	No. of Households
1	2011-12	2939970
2	2012-13	3289726
3	2013-14	3427411
4	2014-15	3278156

Source: National Rural employment Programme in Andhra Pradesh - 2015, (www.mgnrega.nic.in) [13].

The wage Employment provided to number of households between 2011-15 indicate that majority of wage employment provided to 3427411 households in 2013-14. In 2011-12 Employment provided to 2939970 households, in 2012-13 to 3289726 households and in 2014-15 wage Employment provided to 3278156 households. The same value is presented in Fig 7.



Source: Table -3

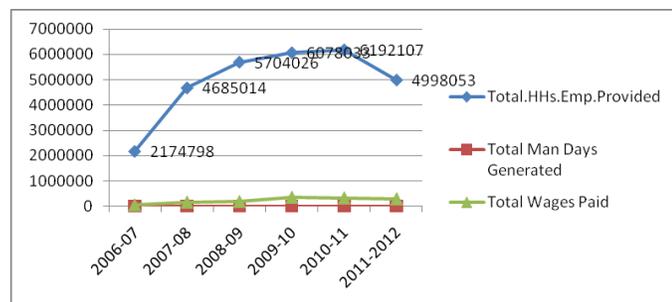
Fig 7: Wage Employment Provided for Number of Households from 2011-12 to 2014-15

2.2 Performance of NREGA in Andhra Pradesh from 2006-07 to 2011-12.

Table 4: Performance of NREGA in Andhra Pradesh from 2006-07 to 2011-12.

Financial year	Total HHs. Emp. Provided	Total Man Days Generated	Total Wages Paid
2006-7	2174798	655.3	53140.91
2007-8	4685014	1990.34	161022.8
2008-9	5704026	2255.26	185365.9
2009-10	6078033	3882.32	349233.2
2010-11	6192107	3351.18	324998
2011-12	4998053	2977.21	289350.2

Source: NREGA official website of Government of Andhra Pradesh, (www.nrega.ap.gov.in) [14]



Source: Table -4

Fig 8: Performance of NREGA in Andhra Pradesh from 2006-07 to 2011-12.

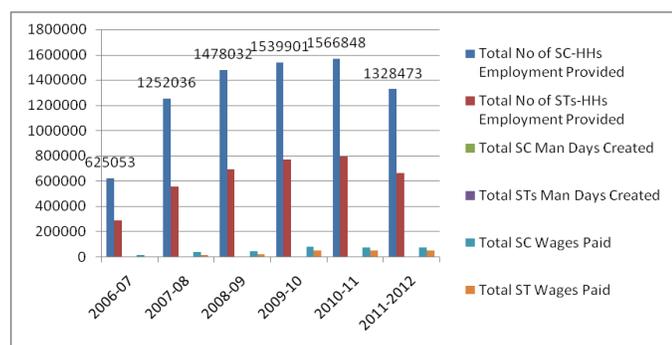
The Performance of NREGA in Andhra Pradesh from 2006-07 to 2011-12 on total households employment provided has increased from 2174798 lakhs in 2006-07 to 6192107 in 2010-11 and it declined to 4998053 in 2011-12. Total man days created under the programme was 655.3 in 2006-07 and 2977.21 in 2011-12. The total wages paid to the workers was 53140.91 lakhs in 2006-07 it increases to 289350.2 lakhs in 2011-12. The earnings from NREGS wages accounted for 32 per cent of the household income for those families who worked in the scheme as labourers. The average wage under the scheme is Rs 81 per worker. A study conducted in Andhra Pradesh to measure the impact of MGNREGA on poverty levels of a household, per capita expenditure has been used as a proxy indicator. They find that the NREGA has caused a significant increase in monthly per capita consumption expenditure of around 10 percent for households. The wage seekers were spending their additional wage from NREGA 50 per cent mainly on food, 20 per cent on clothing, 10-15 per cent on education and 10 percent on Health. Expenditure on non-food consumption increased significantly by around 23 per cent. Expenditure on transportation decreased significantly due to the NREGA by around 65 percent. NREGA stipulates that employment should be provided within five kilometres of the residence of participants.

2.3 Share of SCs and STs in MGNREGA from 2006-07 to 2011-12

Table 5: Share of SCs and STs in MGNREGA from 2006-07 to 2011-12

Years	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-2012
Total No of SC-HHs Employment Provided	625053	1252036	1478032	1539901	1566848	1328473
Total No of STs-HHs Employment Provided	288212	560055	695532	774040	796255	667143
Total SC Man Days Created	191.36	547.9	583.27	943.86	812.81	789.08
Total STs Man Days Created	82.69	254.73	289.69	567.93	538.37	537.54
Total SC Wages Paid	15443.91	44106.11	47991.9	84354.32	78449.03	77514.16
Total ST Wages Paid	6814.13	20658.01	24085.95	52988.4	54805.28	54315.35

Source: NREGA official website of Government of Andhra Pradesh. (www.nrega.ap.gov.in) [14]



Source: table -5

Fig 9: Share of SCs and STs in MGNREGA from 2006-07 to 2011-12

The share of SCs and STs in MGNREGA from 2006-07 to 2011-12. The share of the SC households in the total number of household employment provided is 625053 in 2006-07 and it increased to 1328473 in 2011-12 (Table 5). The share of the ST households in the total number of household employment provided is 288212 in 2006-07 and it increased to 667143 in

2011-12. The share of SC and ST man days created under the scheme in total man days in Andhra Pradesh was 191.36 lakhs and 82.69 lakh in 2006-07 and it is 789.08 and 537.54 in 2011-12 respectively. The total wages paid to the SC workers is 15443.91 lakh in 2006-07 and 77514.16 lakhs in 2011-12, wages paid to the ST workers is 6814.13 in 2006-07 and 54315.35 in 2011-12.

2.4 Wage Employment Provided to STs from 2011-12 to 2014-15.

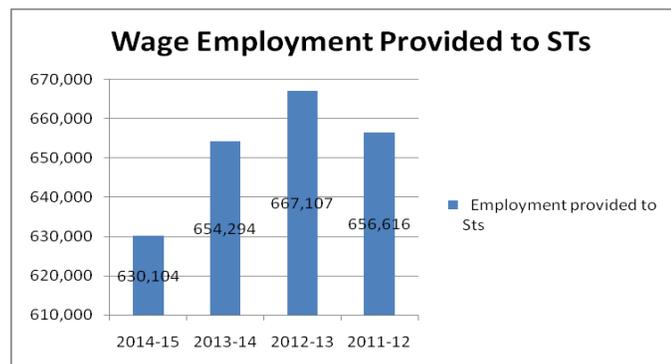
Table 6: Wage Employment Provided to STs from 2011-12 to 2014-15.

S. No.	Financial year	Wage Employment
1	2014-15	6,30,104
2	2013-14	6,54,294
3	2012-13	6,67,107
4	2011-12	6,56,616

Source: (http://www.nrega.ap.gov.in/Nregs/2015) [14]

The Wage Employment provided to Sts from 2011-12 to

2014-15 shows that majority of Wage Employment provided to Sts was 6,67,107 between 2012-2013, in 2011-2012 to 6,56,616, in 2013-14 to 6,54,294, and Wage Employment provided to Sts was 6,30,104 in 2014-15 (See table -6 and Fig 10)



Source: table 6

Fig 10: Wage Employment Provided to STs from 2011-12 to 2014-15

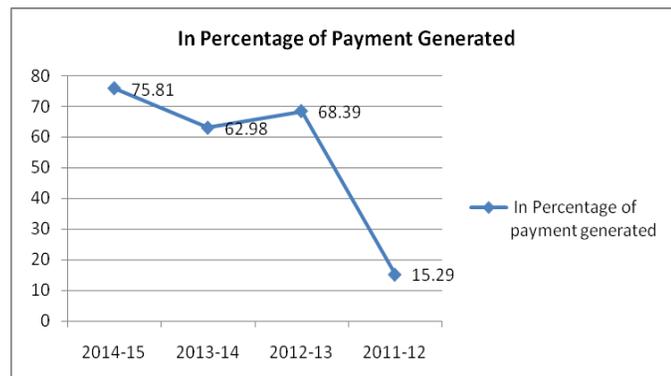
2.5 Percentage of Payment Generated to Worker in 3 Days from 2011-12 to 2014-15

Table 7: Percentage of Payment Generated to Worker in 3 Days from 2011-12 to 2014-15

S. No.	Financial Year	Percentage of Payment Generated
1	2014-15	75.81
2	2013-14	62.98
3	2012-13	68.39
4	2011-12	15.29

Source: (<http://www.nrega.ap.gov.in/Nregs/2015>)^[14]

Table 7 shows that Percentage of payment generated to worker in 3 days from 2011-12 to 2014-15. The majority of the payment generated to Employment in 3 days was 75.81% in 2014-15, in 2012-13 had 68.39%, in 2013-14 had 62.98%, and in 2011-12 payment generated to worker in 3 days had 15.29% (See Fig 11).



Source: Table – 7

Fig 11: Percentage of Payment Generated to Worker (Employment) in 3 Days from 2011-12 to 2014-15

2.6 Total Wage Paid to Worker from 2011-12 to 2014-15

Table 8: Total Wage Paid to Worker from 2011-12 to 2014-15

S. No.	Financial year	wage paid
1	2014-15	1,75,504.01
2	2013-14	1,97,872.23
3	2012-13	2,13,823.00
4	2011-12	1,92,043.35

Source: (<http://www.nrega.ap.gov.in/Nregs.2015>)^[14]

The total wage paid to worker from 2011-12 to 2015. Majority of the total wage paid to worker is 2, 13,823 in 2012-13, in 2013-14 to 1, 97872.23, in 2011-12 to 1,92043.35 and total wage paid to worker is 1,75504.01 in 2014-15 (Table -8 and Fig 12.)



Source: table - 8

Fig 12: Total wage paid to worker from 2011-12 to 2014-15

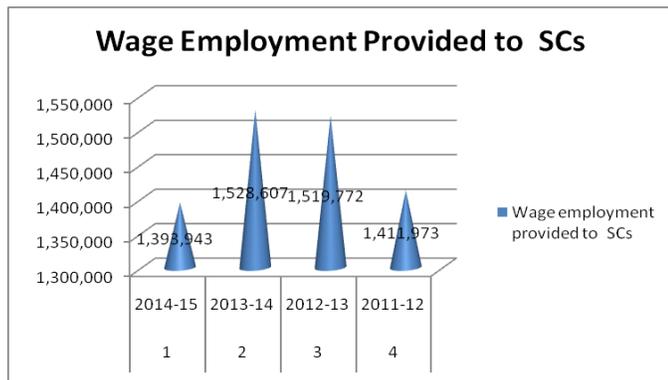
2.7 Wage Employment Provided to SCs Individuals (from 2011-12 to 2014-15)

Table 9: Wage Employment Provided to SCs Individuals from 2011-12 to 2014-15

S. No.	Financial Year	Wage Employment Provided to SCs
1	2014-15	13,93,943
2	2013-14	15,28,607
3	2012-13	15,19,772
4	2011-12	14,11,973

Source: (<http://www.nrega.ap.gov.in/Nregs,2015>)^[14]

The wage employment provided to SCs individuals from 2011-12 to 2014-15 shows that Majority of the wage employment provided to SCs is 15,28,607 in 2013-14. In 2012 -13 to 15,19,772, in 2011-2012 to 14,11,973 and wage employment provided to SCs is 13,93,943 in 2014-15(See Fig 13).



Source: table – 9

Fig 13: Wage Employment Provided to SCs Individuals from 2011-12 to 2014-15.

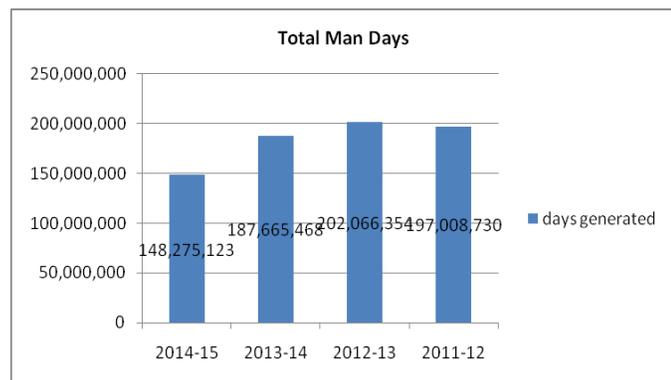
2.8 Total man Days Created under the Programme from 2011-12 to 2014-15

Table 10: Total man Days Created under the Programme from 2011-12 to 2014-15

S. No.	Financial Year	Total man days
1	2014-15	14,82,75,123
2	2013-14	18,76,65,468
3	2012-13	20,20,66,354
4	2011-12	19,70,08,730

Source: (<http://www.nrega.ap.gov.in/Nregs>, 2015) [14]

The total man days created under the programme from 2011-12 to 2014-15 indicate that majority of the total man days created under the programme is 20,20,66,354 in 2012-13, in 2011-12 to 19,70,08,730, in 2013-14 to 18,76,65,468 and Total man days created under the programme is 14,82,75,123 in 2014-15. The same is presented in Fig 14.



Source: Table -10

Fig 14: Total Man Days Created under the Programme (from 2011-12 to 2014-15)

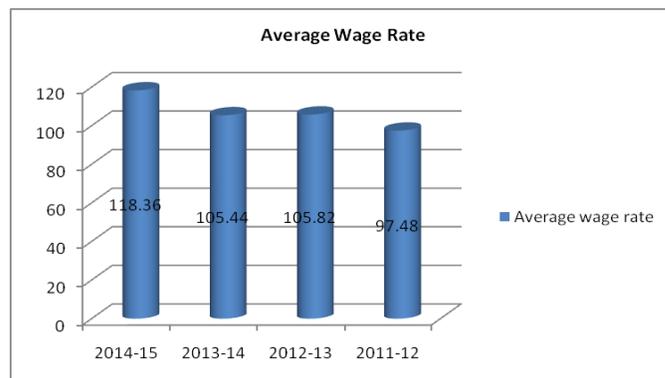
2.9 Average Wage Rate to Person per Day (from 2011-12 to 2014-15)

Table 11: Average Wage Rate to Person per Day (from 2011-12 to 2014-15)

S. No.	Financial Year	Average Wage rate (in Rupees)
1	2014-15	118.36/-
2	2013-14	105.44/-
3	2012-13	105.82/-
4	2011-12	97.48/-

Source: (<http://www.nrega.ap.gov.in/Nregs>, 2015) [14]

An analysis of the table 11 shows that Average wage rate paid to person per day from 2011-12 to 2014-15. Majority of the Average wage rate paid to person per day is Rs 118.36 in 2014-15. Rs 105.82 paid in 2012-13, in 2013-14 paid to Rs105.44 and Average wage rate paid to person per day is Rs 97.48 in 2011-12 (See Fig 15).



Source: Table -11

Fig 15: Average Wage Rate to Person per Day from 2011-12 to 2014-15

2.10 Households Completed 100 Days of Wage Employment from 2011-12 to 2014-15

Table 12: Households Completed 100 Days of Wage Employment from 2011-12 to 2014-15

S. No.	Financial Year	Completed 100 Days
1	2014-15	3,07,183
2	2013-14	5,91,622
3	2012-13	6,82,476
4	2011-12	6,79,576

Source: (<http://www.nrega.ap.gov.in/Nregs>, 2015) [14]

The households completed 100 days of wage employment from 2011-12 to 2014-15 indicate that majority of the households 100 days completed wage employment were 6,82,476 in 2012-13, 6,79,576 households completed 100 days in 2011-12, 5,91,622 households completed 100 days in 2013-14, and 3,07,183 households completed 100 days in 2014-15 (See Fig 16).



Source: Table -12

Fig 16: Households Completed 100 Days of Wage Employment from 2011-12 to 2014-15

3. Conclusion

The MGNREGA is the largest and most ambitious social

security and public works programme in the India. National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme is under implementation in almost all the rural districts of the country with the major objective of enhancing rural livelihood opportunities through productive works in India. Andhra Pradesh is one of the states among the leading states in implementing the scheme with a large number of works, expenditure and employment. It has been observed that average number of days or employment provided to participation of households has been increasing from 2005 to 2015. The share of the SC and STs Population in employment provided under the scheme is also the same. The MGNREGP is decreasing seasonal migration and seasonal unemployment in agricultural labour household. Several evaluation studies and impact studies concluded that NREGA has helped the rural people and it has changed their lives in unseasonal. Gram Sabhas should be strengthened to monitor proper implementation of the scheme and also to check corruption through social audit. On the whole National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme can play a vital role in fighting against unemployment in India. It can also help to bring the positive changes in the face of the rural areas. Rigorous research is very need for rural poor livelihood and it is main stream of the society in India.

4. Suggestion

1. Government of India should increase the central allocation for the scheme so that number of work days can be increased to 150 days and per day wage can be increased to Rs. 250 (due to increased Price).
2. Minimum 100 days of work should be ensured to all card holders
3. Minimum wage act should be strictly implemented and delay in wage payment should be resolved.
4. Gram Sabhas should be strengthened to monitor proper implementation of the scheme and also to check corruption through social audit.
5. MGNREGA should be extended to urban areas to unemployment and poverty eradication in urban.

5. Reference

1. Ravi kumar G, Sandhya S. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee program and its impact on the livelihood opportunities in village Economy. Acharya Nagajuna University Social Science Journal. 2014, pp.10.
2. Prattoy Sarkar, Jagdish Kumar, Supriya. Impact of MGNREGA on Reducing Rural Poverty and Improving Socio-economic Status of Rural Poor: A Study in Burdwan District of West Bengal. Agricultural Economics Research Review, (Conference Number). 2011; 24:437-448.
3. Thomas Solinski. NREGA and labour migration in India, is village life what the 'rural' poor want?, The saught asianist. 2012; 1(1):17-30.
4. Sanjay Kanti Das. A Brief Scanning on Performance of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in Assam, India. American Journal of Rural Development. 2013; 1(3):49-61. Available online at <http://pubs.sciepub.com/ajrd/1/3/3>.
5. Rao MV, Hanumantha Rao K, Dheeraja C, Saurabh Kumar. Status Report on Convergence Initiatives of MGNREGA in India, National Institute of Rural Development (Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India). 2010; pp.1.
6. Pallav Das. MGNREGA and rural-urban migration in india, abhinav national monthly refereed journal of reasearch in commerce & management. 2012; 2(2):2277-1166.
7. Shah VD, Manish Makwana. Impact of NREGA on wage rates, food security and rural urban migration in Gujarat, research study no.141138, 2011.
8. Mushtaq Ahmad Malla. NREGA in Kashmir Opportunity for Derailed Social Protection, Economic & Political Weekly. 2014; 49(52).
9. MGNREGA Sameeksha. Ministry of rural development Govt of India, 2012.
10. Viswanathan PK, *et al.*, Implementation of the performance, outcomes and implication s on sustainable across states MGNREGA in India, Gujarat institute of development research, 2014.
11. Mona Meurer. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGA) in India, ICDD Research Cluster 4.2. Work Livelihood and Economic Security in the 21st century: India and South Africa compared, 2010.
12. Kala Seetharam Sridhar, Venugopala Reddy A. India's Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) has it impacted poverty, Public Affairs Centre, 2013.
13. www.mgnrega.nic.in,
14. www.nrega.ap.gov.in.