



AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF MGNREGS WORKERS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

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Abstract

The life style of the rural poor depends on their socio-economic conditions. Before MGNREGA programme in rural India, many of the rural community depend on agricultural wages only during the rainy season. During the lean agricultural season many of the rural labour migrated to urban areas or some another irrigated areas in search of employment. This causes for their poor life style. After the MGNREGS programme, the socio-economic conditions of the rural poor has been improved. The present study focused on the social aspects of MGNREGS workers in the study area. Various social aspects such as religion, caste, educational status, occupation, housing conditions, and availability of civic amenities to the rural community are some of the aspects covered in the present study. Availability of drinking water, sanitation, entertainment, possession of Ration cards and availing pensions from the government have also been discussed in the study by selecting 270 sample MGNREGS households from nine selected Gram Panchayats in Kurnool district.

Introduction

The various aspects relating to the social conditions such as religion, caste and other living conditions, family structure, occupational status, housing conditions and other social aspects of the sample MGNREGS respondent households from 9 sample villages of Kurnool district under study is presented in this chapter.

The Major Objectives of the Study

- ❖ To understand the social status of sample MGNREGS respondent households.
- ❖ To examine the housing conditions of the respondent households.
- ❖ To assess the occupational pattern and family conditions of the respondent households under study.

For this purpose 270 sample respondents have been selected from nine sample Gram Panchayats in Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh.

Religion of Sample MGNREGS Respondent Households

The religion of the sample households in any survey determines the culture of that particular group of population and their way of living etc. It may also determine the traditions and conventions related to the religions. Hence, the data has been collected on the religion of the respondent households in the study area and analyzed the same with the help of table 1. It reveals that among the various religions in the study area, majority belongs to Hindu community with 63.70 percent followed by 20.37 percent of Christian community, 15.93 percent of Muslims under study. In Arikera Gram Panchayat, 63.33 percent of the respondent households are Hindus, followed by 20 percent of respondents from Christian community and 16.67 percent of the respondents from Muslims. In Molagavalli Gram Panchayat, 60 percent belongs to Hindu, 23.33 percent belongs to Muslim and 16.67 percent belongs to Christian community.



Table 1: Religion of MGNREGS Respondent Households

S.No.	Gram Panchayat	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Total
1	Arikera	19	05	06	30
	%	63.33	16.67	20.00	100.00
2	Molagavalli	18	07	05	30
	%	60.00	23.33	16.67	100.00
3	Alur	17	06	07	30
	%	56.67	20.00	23.33	100.00
4	Vandagallu	21	04	05	30
	%	70.00	13.33	16.67	100.00
5	Jampapuram	19	03	08	30
	%	63.33	10.00	26.67	100.00
6	Kosigi	18	05	07	30
	%	60.00	16.67	23.33	100.00
7	Kachapuram	20	04	06	30
	%	66.67	13.33	20.00	100.00
8	Madhavaram	18	05	07	30
	%	60.00	16.67	23.33	100.00
9	Paramanadoddi	22	04	04	30
	%	73.33	13.33	13.33	100.00
	Total	172	43	55	270
	%	63.70	15.93	20.37	100.00

Source: Field Survey Data

It may also noticed that in Alur, a Major Gram Panchayat, 56.67 percent of the sample MGNREGS respondent households are Hindus, 20 percent are Muslims and 23.33 percent are Christians. In Vandagallu Gram Panchayat, 70 percent of the respondent households are Hindus, 13.3 percent of the respondent households are Muslims and 16.67 percent are Christians under study. It shows that 63.33 percent of Hindus, 10 percent of Muslims and 26.67 percent of Christians are the respondent households under study in Jampapuram Gram Panchayat. In Kosigi Gram Panchayat, 60 percent of respondent households belong to Hindus, 16.67 percent belongs to Muslims and 23.33 percent belongs to Christians under study.

It may be observed that, in Kachapuram Gram Panchayat of Mantralayam Mandal, 66.67 percent of Respondent households are Hindus, 13.33 percent are Muslims and 20 percent of the respondents belong to Christian community as shown in table1. It reveals that in Madhavaram Gram Panchayat, 60 percent of the respondent households are Hindus, 16.67 percent are Muslims and 23.33 percent belongs to Christian community under reference. It may be noticed that 73.33 percent of Hindus, 13.33 percent of Muslims and another 13.33 percent of Christians are the sample MGNREGS respondents in Paramanadoddi Gram Panchayat.

Caste Category of Sample MGNREGS Respondent Households

The caste category of sample MGNREGS respondents in the study area is presented in the table 2. It reveals that in Arikera Gram Panchayat of Alur Mandal in Kurnool district, a majority of 33.33 percent



of the sample respondent households belongs to Backward Community followed by 26.67 percent of ST category and 20 percent each from SC and other community. It may also noticed that in Molagavalli Gram Panchayat, 26.67 percent of respondent households are SCs, 13.33 percent are STs, 36.67 percent are BCs and the remaining 23.33 percent of respondents are from Other community under study. It shows that in Alur Gram Panchayat, 23.33 percent of sample households belong to SC category, 20 percent belongs to ST category, 40 percent belongs to BC category and 16.67 percent of respondents belongs to Other category under reference.

Table 2: Category Wise MGNREGS Respondent Households

S.No.	Gram Panchayat	SC	ST	BC	Others	Total
1	Arikerla	06	08	10	06	30
	%	20.00	26.67	33.33	20.00	100.00
2	Molagavalli	08	04	11	07	30
	%	26.67	13.33	36.67	23.33	100.00
3	Alur	07	06	12	05	30
	%	23.33	20.00	40.00	16.67	100.00
4	Vandagallu	09	03	13	05	30
	%	30.00	10.00	43.33	16.67	100.00
5	Jampapuram	08	03	13	06	30
	%	26.67	10.00	43.33	20.00	100.00
6	Kosigi	10	05	11	04	30
	%	33.33	16.67	36.67	13.33	100.00
7	Kachapuram	09	07	10	04	30
	%	30.00	23.33	33.33	13.33	100.00
8	Madhavaram	10	07	08	05	30
	%	33.33	23.33	26.67	16.67	100.00
9	Paramanadoddi	08	08	11	03	30
	%	26.67	26.67	36.67	10.00	100.00
	Total	75	51	99	45	270
	%	27.78	18.89	36.67	16.67	100.00

Source: Field Survey Data

It may also observed that 30 percent of SC category, 10 percent of ST category, 43.33 percent of BC category and 16.67 percent of Other category sample respondent households are from Vandagallu Gram Panchayat of Kosigi Mandal. It shows that in Jampapuram Gram Panchayat, 26.67 percent of respondent households are SC category, 10 percent are ST community, 43.33 percent from BC category and 20 percent of respondent households are gfrom Other community under study. In Kosigi Gram Panchayat, 33.33 percent of sample households belongs to SC, 16.67 percent belongs to ST, 36.67 percent belongs to Bc and the remaining 13.33 percent of respondent households belongs to Other category under reference as shown in table 2. It shows that in Kachapuram Gram Panchayat, 30 percent of MGNREGS sample respondent households are SC category, 23.33 percent of respondents are ST category, 33.33 percent are BC category and 13.33 percent are from Other category. It reveals that in Madhavaram Gram Panchayat, 33.33 percent of respondents belongs to SC, 23.33 percent belongs to ST, 26.67 percent belongs to BC and 16.67 percent belongs to Other category under study. In Paramanadoddi Gram Panchayat of Mantralayam Mandal, 26.67 percent of sample respondents each



belongs to the category of SC and ST respectively. Another 36.67 percent of sample respondents are BCs and 10 percent of the respondent households are Other category in the Gram Panchayat under study.

Age Wise Sample MGNREGS Respondent Households

The age-wise distribution of respondents in the study area is presented in table 3. It shows that out of total 270 sample respondent households under study, 12.59 percent are in the age group of 18 to 25 years, 27.41 percent are in the age group of 25 to 40 years, 39.26 percent are in the age group of 40 to 60 years and the remaining 20.74 percent of the respondents are in the age group of above 60 years.

It may also noticed that 6.67 percent of the respondents each in Arikera Gram Panchayat of Alur Mandal and Kachapuram Gram Panchayat of Mantralayam Mandal, 10 percent each in Molagavalli and Madhavaram Gram Panchayats Alur and Mantralayam Mandal respectively, 13.33 percent of respondents each in Alur and Jampapuram Gram Panchayats, 16.67 percent of respondent households in Vandagallu Gram Panchayat, 20 percent of respondents in Kosigi Gram Panchayat are in the age group of 18 to 25 years.

Table 3: Age Wise MGNREGS Respondent Households (in Years)

S.No.	Gram Panchayat	18-25	25-40	40-60	>60	Total
1	Arikera	02	07	13	08	30
	%	6.67	23.33	43.33	26.67	100.00
2	Molagavalli	03	08	12	07	30
	%	10.00	26.67	40.00	23.33	100.00
3	Alur	04	05	11	10	30
	%	13.33	16.67	36.67	33.33	100.00
4	Vandagallu	05	06	10	09	30
	%	16.67	20.00	33.33	30.00	100.00
5	Jampapuram	04	09	14	03	30
	%	13.33	30.00	46.67	10.00	100.00
6	Kosigi	06	08	11	05	30
	%	20.00	26.67	36.67	16.67	100.00
7	Kachapuram	02	09	13	06	30
	%	6.67	30.00	43.33	20.00	100.00
8	Madhavaram	03	10	12	05	30
	%	10.00	33.33	40.00	16.67	100.00
9	Paramanadoddi	05	12	10	03	30
	%	16.67	40.00	33.33	10.00	100.00
	Total	34	74	106	56	270
	%	12.59	27.41	39.26	20.74	100.00

Source: Field Survey Data



It reveals that 23.33 percent of the respondent households in Arikera Gram Panchayat, 26.67 percent of respondent households each in Molagavalli and Kosigi Gram Panchayats, 16.67 percent in Alur Gram Panchayat, 20 percent in Vandagallu Gram Panchayat, 30 percent of respondents each in Jampapuram and Kachapuram Gram Panchayats, 33.33 percent of respondents in Madhavaram Gram Panchayat and 40 percent of MGNREGS respondent households in Paramanadoddi Gram Panchayat are in the age group of 25 to 40 years.

It may also noticed that 43.33 percent of MGNREGS respondent households in Arikera Gram Panchayat, 40 percent of respondents each in Molagavalli and Madhavaram Gram Panchayats, 36.67 percent of sample households each in Alur and Kosigi Gram Panchayats, 33.33 percent of respondents each in Vandagallu and Paramanadoddi Gram Panchayats, 46.67 percent of respondents in Jampapuram Gram Panchayat, 43.33 percent in Kachapuram Gram Panchayat and 40 percent of sample respondent MGNREGS households are in the age group of 40 to 60 years.

It may also observed that 26.67 percent of respondent households in Arikera Gram Panchayat, 23.33 percent in Molagavalli Gram Panchayat, 33.33 percent in Alur Gram Panchayat, 30 percent of respondent households in Vandagallu Gram Panchayat, 10 percent of respondent households each in Jampapuram and Paramanadoddi Gram Panchayats, 16.67 percent of respondent households each in Kosigi and Madhavaram Gram Panchayats are in the age group of above 60 years under study.

Marital Status of Sample MGNREGS Respondent Households

The marital status of sample MGNREGS respondent households in the study area of Kurnool district is presented in table 4. As shown in the table, in Arikera Gram Panchayat, 66.67 percent of respondent households are married, 20 percent are unmarried respondents, and 6.67 percent of respondent households each are widowed and divorced respectively. It shows that 60 percent of respondent households each are married in Molagavalli Gram Panchayat of Alur Mandal and Paramanadoddi Gram Panchayat of Mantralayam Mandal, 56.67 percent in Alur Gram Panchayat, 63.33 percent of respondent households in Vandagallu Gram Panchayat, 73.33 percent in Jampapuram Gram Panchayat, 70 percent in Kosigi Gram Panchayat, 53.33 percent in Kachapuram Gram Panchayat and 66.67 percent of respondent households in Madhavaram Gram Panchayat are married one.

It may also observed that the unmarried respondent households are 33.33 percent in Molagavalli Gram Panchayat, 30 percent each in Alur and Paramanadoddi Gram Panchayats, 23.33 percent in Vandagallu Gram Panchayat, 20 percent in Jampapuram Gram Panchayat, 13.33 percent in Kosigi Gram Panchayat, 36.67 percent in Kachapuram Gram Panchayat, and 26.67 percent in Madhavaram Gram Panchayat under reference. It reveals that 3.33 percent of MGNREGS Respondent households each in Molagavalli Gram Panchayat of Alur Mandal, Jampapuram Gram Panchayat of Kosigi Mandal and Madhavaram gram Panchayat of Mantralayam Mandal, 10 percent of respondents each in Alur and Kosigi Gram Panchayats, 6.67 percent of sample MGNREGS households each in Vandagallu, Kachapuram and Paramanadoddi Gram Panchayats and 3.33 are widowed respondents respectively under study. It reveals that 3.33 percent of sample respondent households each in Molagavalli, Alur, Jampapuram, Kachapuram, Madhavaram and Paramanadoddi Gram Panchayats are divorced respondent households. It may also observe that 6.67 percent of respondent households each in Vandagallu and Kosigi Gram Panchayats are divorced respondent households under reference.



Table 4: Marital Status of MGNREGS Respondent Households

S.No.	Gram Panchayat	Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Divorced	Total
1	Ariker	20	06	02	02	30
	%	66.67	20.00	6.67	6.67	100.00
2	Molagavalli	18	10	01	01	30
	%	60.00	33.33	3.33	3.33	100.00
3	Alur	17	09	03	01	30
	%	56.67	30.00	10.00	3.33	100.00
4	Vandagallu	19	07	02	02	30
	%	63.33	23.33	6.67	6.67	100.00
5	Jampapuram	22	06	01	01	30
	%	73.33	20.00	3.33	3.33	100.00
6	Kosigi	21	04	03	02	30
	%	70.00	13.33	10.00	6.67	100.00
7	Kachapuram	16	11	02	01	30
	%	53.33	36.67	6.67	3.33	100.00
8	Madhavaram	20	08	01	01	30
	%	66.67	26.67	3.33	3.33	100.00
9	Paramanadoddi	18	09	02	01	30
	%	60.00	30.00	6.67	3.33	100.00
Total		171	70	17	12	270
%		63.33	25.93	6.30	4.44	100.00

Source: Field Survey Data

Educational Status of Sample MGNREGS Respondent Households

Table 5 shows the educational status of Sample respondent households of MGNREGS works in the study area of Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh. It reveals that 30 percent of respondent households in Ariker Gram Panchayat of Alur Mandal, 26.67 percent of respondents each in Molagavalli and Vandagallu Gram, Panchayats of Alur and Kosigi Mandals respectively, 20 percent of sample households each in Alur, Kosigi and Kachapuram Gram Panchayats, 16.67 percent of sample households each in Jampapuram and Paramanadoddi Gram Panchayats and 23.33 percent of respondent households in Madhavaram gram Panchayat are illiterates. It shows that out of 270 sample respondent households under study, about 20 percent of them are illiterates.

It may also observed that out of 270 sample MGNREGS respondent households of nine selected Gram Panchayats under study 24.44 percent are literates. It may be observed that out of these, in Ariker, Vandagallu and Paramanadoddi Gram panchayats, 23.33 percent of respondents are literates. It shows that 20 percent of sample households in Molagavalli Gram Panchayat, 30 percent of respondents each in Alur, and Jampapuram Gram Panchayats, 26.67 percent in Kosigi and Madhavaram Gram Panchayats and 16.67 percent of sample respondent households in Kachapuram Gram Panchayat are literates under reference.

It reveals that 26.67 percent of respondent households in Ariker Gram Panchayat, 33.33 percent of sample households in Molagavalli Gram Panchayat, 36.67 percent in Alur, Jampapuram and Madhavaram Gram Panchayats, 40 percent of households in Vandagallu Gram Panchayat, 43.33



percent in Kosigi Gram Panchayat, 50 percent of sample households in Kachapuram Gram Panchayat, and 46.67 percent of respondent households in Paramanadoddi Gram Panchayat have secondary educational status under study.

Table 5: Educational Status of MGNREGS Respondent Households

S.No.	Gram Panchayat	Illiterate	Literate	Secondary	High School	Above High School	Total
1	Arikera	09	07	08	05	01	30
	%	30.00	23.33	26.67	16.67	3.33	100.00
2	Molagavalli	08	06	10	06	00	30
	%	26.67	20.00	33.33	20.00	0.00	100.00
3	Alur	06	09	11	02	02	30
	%	20.00	30.00	36.67	6.67	6.67	100.00
4	Vandagallu	08	07	12	02	01	30
	%	26.67	23.33	40.00	6.67	3.33	100.00
5	Jampapuram	05	09	11	05	00	30
	%	16.67	30.00	36.67	16.67	0.00	100.00
6	Kosigi	06	08	13	02	01	30
	%	20.00	26.67	43.33	6.67	3.33	100.00
7	Kachapuram	06	05	15	04	00	30
	%	20.00	16.67	50.00	13.33	0.00	100.00
8	Madhavaram	07	08	11	03	01	30
	%	23.33	26.67	36.67	10.00	3.33	100.00
9	Paramanadoddi	05	07	14	04	00	30
	%	16.67	23.33	46.67	13.33	0.00	100.00
Total		60	66	105	33	6	270
%		22.22	24.44	38.89	12.22	2.22	100.00

Source: Field Survey Data

It may also noted that 16.67 percent of sample MGNREGS respondent households each in Arikera and Jampapauram Gram Panchayats, 20 percent of sample households in Molagavalli Gram Panchayat, 6.67 percent each in Alur, Vandagallu and Kosigi Gram Panchayats, 16.67 percent of respondents in Jampapuram Gram Panchayat, 13.33 percent of sample households each in Kachapuram and Paramanadoddi Gram panchayats and 10 percent of respondent MGNREGS households in Madhavaram Gram Panchats have upto High School level educational standards. It may also observed that 6.67 percent of respondents in Alur Gram Panchayat, 3.33 percent of sample households in Arikera, Vandagallu, Kosigi, and Madhavaram Gram Panchayat have above high school level educational status under reference.

Family Status of Sample MGNREGS Respondent Households

The family status of sample MGNREGS respondent households i.e., whether they are living with joint family or with nuclear family is presented in the table 6. It reveals that out of 270 sample respondent households under study, a majority of 85.56 families have nuclear families and only 14.44 percent of families are living with joint families. It shows that 86.67 percent of the sample respondents each in



Arikera Gram Panchayat of Alur Mandal and Paramanadoddi Gram Panchayat of Mantralayam Mandal, 83.33 percent of respondents each in Molagavalli and Jampapuram Gram Panchayats, 90 percent each in Alur and Kosigi Gram Panchayats, 80 percent of respondent households in Vandagallu Gram Panchayat, and 76.67 percent of sample households in Madhavaram Gram Panchayat have nuclear families.

Table 6: Status of Family of MGNREGS Respondent Households

S.No.	Gram Panchayat	Nuclear	Joint	Total
1	Arikera	26	04	30
	%	86.67	13.33	100.00
2	Molagavalli	25	05	30
	%	83.33	16.67	100.00
3	Alur	27	03	30
	%	90.00	10.00	100.00
4	Vandagallu	24	06	30
	%	80.00	20.00	100.00
5	Jampapuram	25	05	30
	%	83.33	16.67	100.00
6	Kosigi	27	03	30
	%	90.00	10.00	100.00
7	Kachapuram	28	02	30
	%	93.33	6.67	100.00
8	Madhavaram	23	07	30
	%	76.67	23.33	100.00
9	Paramanadoddi	26	04	30
	%	86.67	13.33	100.00
Total		231	39	270
	%	85.56	14.44	100.00

Source: Field Survey Data

It may also noticed that 13.33 percent of sample MGNREGS respondent households each in Arikera and Paramanadoddi Gram Panchayats, 16.67 percent of sample households each in Molagavalli and Jampapuram Gram Panchayats, 10 percent of respondent households each in Alur and Kosigi Gram Panchayats, 20 percent of households in Vandagallu Gram Panchayat, 6.67 percent in Kachapuram Gram Panchayat, and 23.33 percent of MGNREGS respondent households in Madhavaram Gram Panchayat are living with joint families.

Type of House Occupied by Sample MGNREGS Respondent Households

The type of house owned by the sample MGNREGS respondent households in the study area is shown in the table 7. It reveals that out of 270 sample households under reference, 18.89 percent of respondents' houses are Kutcha type houses, 23.33 of respondents have Thatched houses, 40 percent have Pucca houses and the remaining 17.78 percent of respondent households have RCC houses under study. It shows that 20 percent of respondent households each in Arikera Gram Panchayat of Alur Mandal, Jampapuram Gram Panchayat of Kosigi Mandal and Paramanadoddi Gram Panchayat of Mantralayam Mandal, 16.67 percent each in Molagavalli, Kosigi and Madhavaram Gram Panchayats,



13.33 percent of households in Alur Gram Panchayat, 23.33 percent of sample households each in Vandagallu and Kachapuram Gram Panchayats, 20 percent of respondent households each in Jampapuram and Paramanadoddi Gram Panchayats are living in thatched houses under reference.

Table 5.7: Type of House Occupied by MGNREGS Respondent Households

S.No.	Gram Panchayat	Kutcha House	Thatched House	Pucca House	RCC House	Total
1	Arikera	06	07	12	05	30
	%	20.00	23.33	40.00	16.67	100.00
2	Molagavalli	05	08	10	07	30
	%	16.67	26.67	33.33	23.33	100.00
3	Alur	04	06	11	09	30
	%	13.33	20.00	36.67	30.00	100.00
4	Vandagallu	07	09	11	03	30
	%	23.33	30.00	36.67	10.00	100.00
5	Jampapuram	06	08	12	04	30
	%	20.00	26.67	40.00	13.33	100.00
6	Kosigi	05	06	13	06	30
	%	16.67	20.00	43.33	20.00	100.00
7	Kachapuram	07	06	14	03	30
	%	23.33	20.00	46.67	10.00	100.00
8	Madhavaram	05	05	13	07	30
	%	16.67	16.67	43.33	23.33	100.00
9	Paramanadoddi	06	08	12	04	30
	%	20.00	26.67	40.00	13.33	100.00
Total		51	63	108	48	270
%		18.89	23.33	40.00	17.78	100.00

Source: Field Survey Data

It may be observed that 40 percent of sample MGNREGS respondent households each in Arikera, Jampapuram and Paramanadoddi Gram Panchayats, 33.3 percent of sample respondents in Molagavalli Gram Panchayat, 36.67 percent of households each in Alur and Vandagallu Gram Panchayats, 43.33 percent of sample households each in Kosigi and Madhavaram Gram Panchayats and 46.67 percent of sample respondent households in Kachapuram Gram Panchayat are living in Pucca houses under study.

The table 7 also noticed that 16.67 percent of sample MGNREGS respondent households in Arikera Gram Panchayat, 23.33 percent of respondents each in Molagavalli and Madhavaram Gram Panchayats, 30 percent of sample households in Alur Gram Panchayat, 10 percent each in Vandagallu and Kachapuram Gram Panchayats, 13.33 percent of sample respondents each in Jampapuram and Kachapuram Gram Panchayats, and 20 percent of respondent households in Kosdigi Gram panchayat are living in RCC Pucca houses under study.

Water Facility to the House of Sample MGNREGS Respondent Households

Availability of safe water for drinking and other purposes is a common need for rich and poor and for rural and urban population. In this regard the availability of water facility for the sample MGNREGS



respondent households under study is presented in table 5.9. as shown in table 8. 13.33 percent of sample respondents in Arikera Gram Panchayat, 30 percent in Molagavalli Gram Panchayat, 43.33 percent in Alur Gram Panchayat, 20 percent of sample respondents in Vandagallu Gram Panchayat, 10 percent in Jampapuram Gram Panchayat, 36.67 percent of respondents in Kosigi Gram Panchayat, 6.67 percent in Kachapuram Gram Panchayat, 33.33 percent in Madhavaram Gram Panchayat and 3.33 percent of sample respondent MGNREGS households in Paramanadoddi Gram Panchayat are availing drinking water facility through the public taps in their villages.

It may also be observed that 60 percent of sample respondent households each in Arikera and Vandagallu Gram Panchayat, 50 percent of respondents in Molagavalli Gram Panchayat, 40 percent each in Alur and Madhavaram Gram Panchayats, 56.67 percent each in Jampapuram and Paramanadoddi Gram Panchayats, 33.33 percent of sample households in Kosigi Gram Panchayat, 53.33 percent of respondent MGNREGS households in Kachapuram Gram Panchayat are getting drinking water from the Panchayat bore wells. The hand Pumps are major drinking water sources for 20 percent of sample MGNREGS respondent households in Arikera Gram Panchayat, 13.33 percent of respondents each in Molagavalli and Alur Gram panchayats, 16.67 percent in Vandagallu Gram Panchayat, 23.33 percent each in Jampapuram and Madhavaram Gram Panchayats, and 33.33 percent of sample households each in Kachapuram and Paramanadoddi Gram Panchayats.

Table 8: Water Facility to the House of MGNREGS Respondent Households

S.No.	Gram Panchayat	Public Taps	Panchayat Bore Well	Hand Pump	Others	Total
1	Arikera	04	18	06	02	30
	%	13.33	60.00	20.00	6.67	100.00
2	Molagavalli	09	15	04	02	30
	%	30.00	50.00	13.33	6.67	100.00
3	Alur	13	12	04	01	30
	%	43.33	40.00	13.33	3.33	100.00
4	Vandagallu	06	18	05	01	30
	%	20.00	60.00	16.67	3.33	100.00
5	Jampapuram	03	17	07	03	30
	%	10.00	56.67	23.33	10.00	100.00
6	Kosigi	11	10	08	01	30
	%	36.67	33.33	26.67	3.33	100.00
7	Kachapuram	02	16	10	02	30
	%	6.67	53.33	33.33	6.67	100.00
8	Madhavaram	10	12	07	01	30
	%	33.33	40.00	23.33	3.33	100.00
9	Paramanadoddi	01	17	10	02	30
	%	3.33	56.67	33.33	6.67	100.00
Total		59	135	61	15	270
%		21.85	50.00	22.59	5.56	100.00

Source: Field Survey Data



As shown in table 8, 6.67 percent of households each in Arikera, Molagavalli, Kachapuram and Paramanadoddi Gram Panchayats, 13.33 percent of sample households each in Alur, Vandagallu, Kosigi, and Madhavaram Gram Panchayats, the other sources of drinking and 10 percent of respondent households in Jampapuram Gram Panchayat have other sources for their drinking water facility. It reveals that out of 270 sample MGNREGS respondent households under study, the major drinking water source is Public taps for 21.85 percent of households, Panchayat bore well is the major source of drinking water for 50 percent of respondents, Hand Pump is the major source of drinking water for 22.59 percent of respondents and other sources are the major drinking water sources for only 5.56 of respondent households under study.

Fuel Used for Cooking Purpose of MGNREGS Respondent Households

The time saving of the labour community mainly depends on the use of fuel for cooking purpose. If they depend on fire wood for cooking, then they must spend some days to collect the firewood from the nearby forest or from some other fields. So, it takes time consuming. In this regard, we will discuss about the use of fuel for cooking by different respondent households. The fuel used for cooking in the houses of sample MGNREGS respondent households is presented in the Table 9. It reveals that 20 percent of respondent households in the selected Gram Panchayats of Arikera, and Paramanadoddi, 30 percent of sample households in Molagavalli Gram Panchayat, 26.67 percent in Alur Gram Panchayat, 16.67 percent in Vandagallu Gram Panchayat, 13.33 percent of households each in Jampapuram and Kachapuram Gram Panchayats, 56.67 percent of households in Kosigi Gram Panchayat, and 46.67 percent of respondent households in Madhavaram Gram Panchayat are using Gas for cooking purpose in their houses.

Table 9: Fuel Used for Cooking of MGNREGS Respondent Households

S.No.	Gram Panchayat	Gas	Electrical	Fire Wood	Total
1	Arikera	06	01	23	30
	%	20.00	3.33	76.67	100.00
2	Molagavalli	09	02	19	30
	%	30.00	6.67	63.33	100.00
3	Alur	08	02	20	30
	%	26.67	6.67	66.67	100.00
4	Vandagallu	05	01	24	30
	%	16.67	3.33	80.00	100.00
5	Jampapuram	04	01	25	30
	%	13.33	3.33	83.33	100.00
6	Kosigi	17	03	10	30
	%	56.67	10.00	33.33	100.00
7	Kachapuram	04	01	25	30
	%	13.33	3.33	83.33	100.00
8	Madhavaram	14	04	12	30
	%	46.67	13.33	40.00	100.00
9	Paramanadoddi	06	02	22	30
	%	20.00	6.67	73.33	100.00
	Total	73	17	180	270
	%	27.04	6.30	66.67	100.00

Source: Field Survey Data



It may also be observed that only 3.33 percent of sample MGNREGS respondent households in 4 out of 9 Gram Panchayats (Arikeram, Vandagallu, Jampapuram and Kachapuram, 6.67 percent of respondents each in Molagavalli, Alur and Paramanadoddi Gram Panchayats, 10 percent of households in Kosigi Gram Panchayat, and 13.33 percent of sample households in Madhavaram Gram Panchayats are Electrical stoves for cooking. It reveals that out of 270 sample MGNREGS respondent households, 76.67 percent in Arikeram Gram Panchayat, 63.33 percent in Molagavalli Gram Panchayat, 66.67 percent in Alur Gram Panchayat, 80 percent in Vandagallu Gram Panchayat, 83.33 percent each in Jampapuram and Kachapuram Gram Panchayats, 33.33 percent of households in Kosigi Gram Panchayat, 40 percent of respondents in Madhavaram Gram Panchayat and 73.33 percent of sample households in Paramanadoddi Gram Panchayats are still depending on firewood for cooking.

Bath Room Facility to the Houses of Sample MGNREGS Respondent Households

Availability of bath room facility in the rural India is one of the major social problems for many rural poor communities. It depends on the socio-economic factors of the rural community. The table 10 reveals the availability of bath room facility to the sample MGNREGS respondent households. It shows that only 3.33 percent of the sample MGNREGS respondent households in Arikeram, Vandagallu, Jampapuram and Paramanadoddi Gram Panchayats, 6.67 percent of respondents in Molagavalli and Kachapuram Gram Panchayats, 13.33 percent in Alur Gram Panchayats and 16.67 percent of the sample households in Madhavaram Gram Panchayats have bath room facilities inside their houses.

Table 10: Bath Room Facility to the Houses of MGNREGS Respondent Households

S.No.	Gram Panchayat	Inside the House	Within the Premises	Out Side the Premises	No Facility	Total
1	Arikeram	01	10	15	04	30
	%	3.33	33.33	50.00	13.33	100.00
2	Molagavalli	02	14	12	02	30
	%	6.67	46.67	40.00	6.67	100.00
3	Alur	04	15	10	01	30
	%	13.33	50.00	33.33	3.33	100.00
4	Vandagallu	01	12	14	03	30
	%	3.33	40.00	46.67	10.00	100.00
5	Jampapuram	01	10	18	01	30
	%	3.33	33.33	60.00	3.33	100.00
6	Kosigi	05	13	11	01	30
	%	16.67	43.33	36.67	3.33	100.00
7	Kachapuram	02	08	18	02	30
	%	6.67	26.67	60.00	6.67	100.00
8	Madhavaram	03	11	15	01	30
	%	10.00	36.67	50.00	3.33	100.00
9	Paramanadoddi	01	07	19	03	30
	%	3.33	23.33	63.33	10.00	100.00
Total		20	100	132	18	270
%		7.41	37.04	48.89	6.67	100.00

Source: Field Survey Data



It may also noticed that 33.33 percent of sample respondents in Arikera and Jampapuram Gram panchayats, 46.67 percent in Molagavalli Gram Panchayat, 50 percent in Alur Gram Panchayat, 40 percent in Vandagallu Gram Panchayat, 43.33 percent in Kosigi Gram Panchayat, 26.67 percent Kachapuram Gram panchayat, 36.67 percent in Madhavaram Gram Panchayat and 23.33 percent of respondent households in Paramanadoddi Gram Panchayats have bath room facilities within the premises of their house. It may be observed that 50 percent of respondent households in Arikera and Madhavaram Gram Panchayats, 40 percent in Mollagavalli Gram Panchayats, 33.33 percent of respondents in Alur Gram panchayat, 46.67 percent in Vandagallu Gram panchayat, 60 percent of sample households in Jampapuram and Kachapuram Gram panchayats, 36.67 percent in Kosigi Gram Panchayat, and 63.33 percent of respondent households in Paramanadoddi Gram Panchayat have bath room facility at the outside of the premises of their houses. As shown in table 10, 13.33 percent of sample MGNREGS respondent households in Arikera Gram Panchayat, 6.67 percent of respondent households in Molagavalli and Kachapuram Gram Panchayats, 3.33 percent of the households each in Alur, Jampapuram, Kosigi and Madhavaram Gram Panchayats, and 10 percent of sample respondents in Vandagallu and Paramanadoddi Gram Panchayats have no bath room facilities within the house or outside the house.

Occupation of Sample MGNREGS Respondent Households

The occupation of the sample MGNREGS respondents in the study area is presented in table 11. AS shown in the table 11, agriculture is the main occupation for 46.67 percent of sample MGNREGS respondent households in Kachapuram Gram Panchayat, 43.3 percent of sample households in Paramanadoddi Gram Panchayat, 40 percent in Vandagallu Gram Panchayat, 36.67 percent of households in Jampapuram Gram Panchayat, 33.33 percent of households in Arikera Gram Panchayat, 26.67 percent of households in Madhavaram Gram Panchayat and 23.33 percent of sample respondent households in Alur Gram Panchayat.

Table 11: Occupation of MGNREGS Respondent Households

S.No.	Gram Panchayat	Agriculture	Agrl. Labour	Non-Agrl. Labour	Others	Total
1	Arikera	10	11	07	02	30
	%	33.33	36.67	23.33	6.67	100.00
2	Molagavalli	08	09	10	03	30
	%	26.67	30.00	33.33	10.00	100.00
3	Alur	07	08	12	03	30
	%	23.33	26.67	40.00	10.00	100.00
4	Vandagallu	12	11	06	01	30
	%	40.00	36.67	20.00	3.33	100.00
5	Jampapuram	11	12	05	02	30
	%	36.67	40.00	16.67	6.67	100.00
6	Kosigi	09	11	07	03	30
	%	30.00	36.67	23.33	10.00	100.00
7	Kachapuram	14	12	03	01	30
	%	46.67	40.00	10.00	3.33	100.00
8	Madhavaram	08	09	10	03	30
	%	26.67	30.00	33.33	10.00	100.00



9	Paramanadoddi	13	13	04	00	30
	%	43.33	43.33	13.33	0.00	100.00
	Total	92	97	63	18	270
	%	34.07	35.93	23.33	6.67	100.00

Source: Field Survey Data

Agricultural labour activity is the major occupation for 36.67 percent of respondent households in Arikera, Vandagallu and Kosigi Gram Panchayats, for 30 percent of respondents in Molagavalli and Madhavaram Gram Panchayats, for 26.67 percent in Alur Gram Panchayat, for 40 percent of sample households in Jampapuram and Kachapuram Gram Panchayats and 43.33 percent of sample MGNREGS households in Paramanadoddi Gram Panchayats. It may also noticed that non-agricultural labour activity is the prime occupation for 23.33 percent of sample households in Arikera and Kosigi Gram Panchayats, for 33.33 percent of sample respondents in Molagavalli and Madhavaram Gram Panchayats, for 20 percent of sample MGNREGS beneficiaries in Vandagallu Gram Panchayat, for 16.67 percent of respondents in Jampapuram Gram Panchayat, for 10 percent in Kachapuram Gram Panchayat and for 13.33 percent of sample households in Paramanadoddi Gram Panchayat under study. It shows that other activities are the major occupation for 6.67 percent of sample MGNREGS respondent households in Arikera and Jampapuram Gram Panchayats, for 10 percent in Molagavalli, Alur, Kosigi and Madhavaram Gram Panchayats and for 3.33 percent of sample households in Vandagallu and Kachapuram Gram Panchayats under reference.

Source of Entertainment for Sample MGNREGS Respondent Households

The source of entertainment for the sample MGNREGS respondent households under study is presented in the table 12. It reveals that for 36.67 percent of MGNREGS respondent households in Arikera and Paramanadoddi Gram Panchayats, 56.67 percent of sample households in Molagavalli Gram Panchayat, 66.67 percent in Alur Gram Panchayat, 43.33 percent in Vandagallu Gram Panchayat, 40 percent in Jampapuram Gram panchayat, 63.33 percent of sample respondents in Kosigi Gram Panchayat, 33.33 percent in Kachapuram Gram Panchayat, 73.33 percent of sample households in Madhavaram Gram Panchayat and 36.67 percent of respondents in Paramanadoddi Gram Panchayat Television is the major source of entertainment.

It may also noticed that for 16.67 percent of sample households in Arikera and Madhavaram Gram Panchayats, for 10 percent of respondents in Molagavalli Gram Panchayat, for 6.67 percent of households in Alur Gram Panchayat, for 23.33 percent in Vandagallu Gram Panchayat, for 20 percent of sample households each in Jampapuram and Kosigi Gram Panchayats, for 3.33 percent in Kachapuram Gram panchayat, and for 30 percent of sample households in Paramanadoddi Gram Panchayat, Radio is the major source of entertainment. It may also observed that recreation activities is the major source of entertainment for 6.67 percent of sample MGNREGS respondent households in Arikera, Vandagallu, Jampapuram, Kachapuram and Madhavaram Gram Panchayats, for 16.67 percent of respondents in Molagavalli Gram Panchayat, for 20 percent in Alur Gram Panchayat, and for 10 percent of respondent households each in Kosigi and Paramanadoddi Gram Panchayats,

It may be observed that 36.67 percent of respondents in Arikera Gram Panchayat, 16.67 percent in Molagavalli Gram Panchayat, 6.67 percent in Vandagallu and Kosigi Gram Panchayats, 26.67 percent of respondents in Vandagallu Gram Panchayat, 33.33 percent in Jampapuram Gram Panchayat, 26.67 percent in Kachapuram Gram Panchayat, 3.33 percent in Madhavaram Gram Panchayat, and 23.33



percent of the sample MGNREGS respondent households in Paramanadoddi Gram Panchayat have no source of entertainment at their houses or not availing any recreation activities.

Table 12: Source of Entertainment for MGNREGS Respondent Households

S.No.	Gram Panchayat	TV	Radio	Recreation Activities	No Sources	Total
1	Arikera	11	05	02	11	30
	%	36.67	16.67	6.67	36.67	100.00
2	Molagavalli	17	03	05	05	30
	%	56.67	10.00	16.67	16.67	100.00
3	Alur	20	02	06	02	30
	%	66.67	6.67	20.00	6.67	100.00
4	Vandagallu	13	07	02	08	30
	%	43.33	23.33	6.67	26.67	100.00
5	Jampapuram	12	06	02	10	30
	%	40.00	20.00	6.67	33.33	100.00
6	Kosigi	19	06	03	02	30
	%	63.33	20.00	10.00	6.67	100.00
7	Kachapuram	10	10	02	08	30
	%	33.33	33.33	6.67	26.67	100.00
8	Madhavaram	22	05	02	01	30
	%	73.33	16.67	6.67	3.33	100.00
9	Paramanadoddi	11	09	03	07	30
	%	36.67	30.00	10.00	23.33	100.00
	Total	136	52	27	55	270
	%	50.37	19.26	10.00	20.37	100.00

Source: Field Survey Data

Number of Members in the Family of Sample MGNREGS Respondent Households

The number of family members in the families of MGNREGS respondent households is shown in table 13. It shows that 13.33 percent of the sample families in Arikera Gram Panchayat, 10 percent of the household families in Molagavalli, Kosigi and Madhavaram Gram Panchayats, 16.67 percent of the families in Alur Gram Panchayat, 3.33 percent of the sample respondent families in Vandagallu Gram Panchayat and 6.67 percent of the sample families each in Jampapuram, Kachapuram and Paramanadoddi Gram Panchayats have only one family member in their families under reference.

It may also be observed that 56.67 percent of sample families in Arikera Gram Panchayat, 46.67 percent in Molagavalli and Madhavaram Gram Panchayats, 43.33 percent of sample families in Alur Gram Panchayat, 60 percent of the sample respondent families in Vandagallu Gram Panchayat, 66.67 percent of the families in Jampapuram Gram Panchayat, 53.33 percent in Kosigi and Paramanadoddi Gram Panchayat, and 50 percent of the sample MGNREGS respondent families in Kachapuram Gram Panchayat have two members in the family. As shown in table 17, 16.67 percent of the families in Arikera and Jampapuram Gram Panchayats, 23.33 percent of the sample families in Molagavalli, Kachapuram and Paramanadoddi Gram Panchayats, 30 percent in Alur Gram Panchayat, 20 percent of



the sample families each in Vandagallu and Madhavaram Gram Panchayats, and 26.67 percent of the families in Kosigi Gram Panchayat have three members in their families.

Table 13: Number of Members in the Family of MGNREGS Respondent Households

S.No.	Gram Panchayat	One	Two	Three	Four	More than Four	Total
1	Arikera	04	17	05	03	01	30
	%	13.33	56.67	16.67	10.00	3.33	100.00
2	Molagavalli	03	14	07	04	02	30
	%	10.00	46.67	23.33	13.33	6.67	100.00
3	Alur	05	13	09	02	01	30
	%	16.67	43.33	30.00	6.67	3.33	100.00
4	Vandagallu	01	18	06	04	01	30
	%	3.33	60.00	20.00	13.33	3.33	100.00
5	Jampapuram	02	20	05	02	01	30
	%	6.67	66.67	16.67	6.67	3.33	100.00
6	Kosigi	03	16	08	02	01	30
	%	10.00	53.33	26.67	6.67	3.33	100.00
7	Kachapuram	02	15	07	04	02	30
	%	6.67	50.00	23.33	13.33	6.67	100.00
8	Madhavaram	03	14	06	06	01	30
	%	10.00	46.67	20.00	20.00	3.33	100.00
9	Paramanadoddi	02	16	07	04	01	30
	%	6.67	53.33	23.33	13.33	3.33	100.00
	Total	25	143	60	31	11	270
	%	9.26	52.96	22.22	11.48	4.07	100.00

Source: Field Survey Data

It may also noticed that 10 percent of the sample respondent families in Arikera Gram Panchayat, 13.33 percent of the families each in Molagavalli, Vandagallu, Kachapuram and Paramanadoddi Gram Panchayats, 6.67 percent of respondent families each in Alur, Jampapuram and Kosigi Gram Panchayats, and 20 percent of respondent families in Madhavarm Gram Panchayat have four family members. It shows that there are more than four family members in the families of 3.33 percent in Arikera, Alur, Vandagallu, Jampapuram, Kosigi, Madhavaram and Paramanadoddi Gram Panchayats, 6.67 percent of the families each in Molagavalli and Kachapuram Gram Panchayats under reference.

Type of Ration Card Possessed by Sample MGNREGS Respondent Households

The type of ration cards possessed by the sample MGNREGS respondent households under study is presented in the table 14. As shown in table 18, 13.33 percent of sample MGNREGS respondent households each in Arikera, Molagavalli and Madhavaram Gram Panchayats, 10 percent of the respondents in Alur and Kosigi Gram Panchayats, 6.67 percent of respondent households in Vandagallu and 3.33 percent of respondent households in Jampapuram, Kachapuram and Paramanadoddi Gram Panchayats have possessed APL cards. It reveals that 83.33 percent of respondents in Arikera, Molagavalli and Madhavaram Gram Panchayats, 86.67 percent of respondent households in Alur, Vandagallu and Kosigi Gram Panchayats, 90 percent in Jampapuram and Paramanadoddi Gram Panchayats and 93.33 percent of sample households in Kachapuram Gram Panchayat have possessed BPL cards. It may also observed that 3.33 percent of respondent households



each in Arikera, Molagavalli, Alur, Kosigi, Kachapuram and Madhavarm Gram Panchayats, and 6.67 percent of sample MGNREGS respondents each in Vandagallu, Jampapuram and Paramanadoddi Gram Panchayats have not been possessed any type of ration cards.

Table 14: Type of Ration Card Possessed by MGNREGS Respondent Households

S.No.	Gram Panchayat	APL	BPL	No Card	Total
1	Arikera	04	25	01	30
	%	13.33	83.33	3.33	100.00
2	Molagavalli	04	25	01	30
	%	13.33	83.33	3.33	100.00
3	Alur	03	26	01	30
	%	10.00	86.67	3.33	100.00
4	Vandagallu	02	26	02	30
	%	6.67	86.67	6.67	100.00
5	Jampapuram	01	27	02	30
	%	3.33	90.00	6.67	100.00
6	Kosigi	03	26	01	30
	%	10.00	86.67	3.33	100.00
7	Kachapuram	01	28	01	30
	%	3.33	93.33	3.33	100.00
8	Madhavaram	04	25	01	30
	%	13.33	83.33	3.33	100.00
9	Paramanadoddi	01	27	02	30
	%	3.33	90.00	6.67	100.00
Total		22	236	12	270
%		8.15	87.41	4.44	100.00

Source: Field Survey Data

Pensions Availing by Sample MGNREGS Respondent Households

Availing various type of pensions by the sample MGNREGS respondent households in the study area is presented in the table 15. It reveals that out of 270 sample respondent households in the study area 78.89 percent are availing different pensions and the remaining 21.11 percent are not getting any type of pensions from the state government. It shows that 76.67 percent of households each Arikera, and Madhavaram Gram Panchayats, 83.33 percent of respondents in Molagavalli Gram Panchayat, 86.67 percent of sample households in Alur Gram Panchayat, 73.33 percent in Vandagallu and Kosigi Gram Panchayats, 70 percent in Jampapuram Gram Panchayat, 80 percent of respondents in Kachapuram Gram Panchayat and 90 percent of sample households in Paramanadoddi Gram Panchayat are not availing any pension schemes from the government.

Table 15: Pensions Availing by MGNREGS Respondent Households

S.No.	Gram Panchayat	Yes	No	Total
1	Arikera	23	07	30
	%	76.67	23.33	100.00
2	Molagavalli	25	05	30
	%	83.33	16.67	100.00
3	Alur	26	04	30



	%	86.67	13.33	100.00
4	Vandagallu	22	08	30
	%	73.33	26.67	100.00
5	Jampapuram	21	09	30
	%	70.00	30.00	100.00
6	Kosigi	22	08	30
	%	73.33	26.67	100.00
7	Kachapuram	24	06	30
	%	80.00	20.00	100.00
8	Madhavaram	23	07	30
	%	76.67	23.33	100.00
9	Paramanadoddi	27	03	30
	%	90.00	10.00	100.00
Total		213	57	270
	%	78.89	21.11	100.00

Source: Field Survey Data

Conclusions

The socio-economic aspects of sample MGNREGS respondent households have been discussed in the present chapter. It shows that out of 270 sample respondents from nine sample Gram Panchayats of three selected Mandals in Kurnool district, 63.70 percent are Hindus, 20.37 percent are Christians and 15.93 percent are Muslims under study. Regarding caste category, out of 270 sample households under reference, a majority of 36.67 percent of respondents belongs to BC category, 27.78 percent belongs to SC category, 18.89 percent belongs to ST category and the remaining 16.67 percent are from other communities in the study area.

It reveals that out of 270 sample MGNREGS respondent households, 12.59 percent of respondents are in the age group of 18 to 25 years, 27.41 percent are in the age group of 25 to 40 years, 39.26 percent are in the age group of 40 to 60 years and the remaining 20.74 percent of the sample respondents are in the age group of above 60 years. It may also noticed that 63.33 percent of sample households are married, 25.93 percent of respondents are unmarried, 6.30 percent are widowed and 4.44 percent of sample households are divorced one under study.

The educational status of sample MGNREGS respondents reveals that 22.22 percent are illiterates, 24.44 percent are literates, 38.89 percent of the respondents are studied upto secondary school, 12.22 percent are studied upto high school studies and only 2.22 percent have above high school level education. It shows that out of 270 sample respondents, 85.56 percent are living with nuclear family and 14.44 percent of the respondents are living with joint families. It reveals that out of 270 sample households under study, 18.89 percent of the families are living in Kutcha houses, 23.33 percent are living in thatched houses, 40 percent are living in Pucca houses and 17.78 percent are living in RCC houses.

The availability of drinking water facility to the houses of respondents reveals that out of 270 households, a majority of 50 percent are depending on Panchayat bore wells, 22.59 percent are using hand pumps, 21.85 percent depending on Public taps and only 5.56 percent are depending on other sources for drinking water purpose. It shows that out of 270 sample MGNREGS respondent



households under study, a majority of 48.89 percent have their bath room facility at the outside of their premises followed by 37.04 percent have bath rooms within the premises. Another 7.41 percent have bath rooms inside the house and 6.67 percent have no bath room facility for their families.

It reveals that out of 270 sample MGNREGS respondent households, agriculture is the main occupation for 34.07 percent of households, agricultural labour activity is the main occupation for 35.93 percent of respondent households, for 23.33 percent of respondents non-agricultural labour activity is the main occupation and for 6.67 percent of respondents are depending on other activities. It shows that Television is the major source of entertainment for 50.37 percent of households, radio is the main source of entertainment to 19.26 percent of households, recreation activities is the major source of entertainment to 10 percent of households and 20.37 percent of the respondent households have no source of entertainment.

It may be observed that out of 270 sample MGNREGS respondent households, 9.26 percent of the families have only one member in the family, 52.96 percent of the families have two members, 22.22 percent have three members, 11.48 percent of the families have four members and only 4.07 percent of the sample families have more than four members in the family. Out of 270 sample households a majority of 87.41 percent has BPL ration cards to procure the subsidized food grains and 8.15 percent have APL ration cards under study. It may also noticed that out of 270 sample MGNREGS respondent households under study, a majority of 78.89n percent are availing pensions and 21.11 percent are not availing pensions under reference.

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EMPOWERMENT OF RURAL POOR WOMEN IN ANDHRA PRADESH THROUGH MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME (MGNREGS)

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Abstract

A process that aims to change the form and direction of systemic factors that marginalise women and other disadvantaged sectors in a particular setting is known as empowerment. When it comes to a country like India, gender is an unavoidable aspect in the growth and development of the country. Women make up a disproportionately large portion of India's population of people living in persistent poverty. A significant portion of Indian femininity continues to be subjected to hardship and attitudes of discrimination. If the nation is going to make any forward in any area of development, it is imperative that the immense potential of its female population be put to use. The process of empowering women is a lengthy and challenging one that needs to be promoted with the full support of the public. This could be successful only when those women living at the lower strata who have been suppressed by the male-dominated society taking undue advantage of their lack of education and poverty are able to rise up and claim their rightful place in their own society. In spite of the challenges that have arisen during the process of putting the law into effect, significant benefits have already begun to accrue to women. These benefits include better access to local employment at wages at or above the minimum, as well as relatively decent and secure working conditions. The government has established a variety of programmes and plans in an effort to rescue women especially, rural poor women from the poverty and precariousness of their lives. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), which was passed into law in 2005, is an example of such a scheme that is favourable toward women. The MGNREGS plays a vital role in addressing the requirements of women's involvement, both in a tactical and a strategic sense. It has become a guiding light in the process of empowering rural women and has made a significant contribution to the improvement of living and economic conditions by ensuring that male and female employees are paid the same amount of money for their labour. This report examines the current situation of women's engagement in MGNREGS programmes in the state of A.P. In addition, this article discusses the obstacles that prevent women from participating in MGNREGS programme and offers recommendations to improve the program's usefulness for female participants.

Keywords: *Employment, MGNREGS, Rural Poor, Women, Wages, Workers.*

Introduction

This article discusses the background information of MGNREGS, including its goals and objectives, institutional mechanism, total number of workers participated in MGNREGS work, particularly rural poor women with reference to the state of Andhra Pradesh, objectives of the study, research methodology including sample of the study, sources of data and methods of data collection, data processing and analysis, and other topics. India is mostly an agricultural economy, and its rural areas are home to 68.84 percent of the country's population (2011 census). In spite of the fact that India has been independent for more than 60 years, the level of poverty in the country's rural parts continues to worsen, and an increasing number of people are moving to the cities in search of better job opportunities. In



other words, even after 60 years of independence, we still have a population that is over forty percent of the total that is living below the poverty level.

Every Five Year Plan and many other poverty alleviation programmes for the rural poor have come up with various income production and Employment Guarantee Schemes, but their results seem to be unsatisfactory. This is true despite the fact that these schemes have been developed. In the past, public wage programmes attracted a greater number of female participants than was originally anticipated. Between the years 1970 and 2005, India carried out 17 important programmes that were mostly geared at employment or self-employment. By the year 2000, employment programmes such as the National Rural Employment Programme, the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, and the Employment Assurance Scheme had women accounting for a quarter of the total employment that had been produced. More women than male participated in programmes designed to generate self-employment opportunities, such as the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and the Training for Rural Youth in Self-employment (TRYSEM).

National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

One of the most forward-thinking pieces of legislation that has been passed since the nation's independence is the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA). Its importance may be seen when seen from a number of different angles. To begin, it is a daring and one-of-a-kind venture in terms of the delivery of employment opportunities in rural areas of India and, indeed, the entire world. Second, it is the first time that the right to labour has been formally articulated as a legally enforceable entitlement. Gainful employment is a precondition for the realisation of other fundamental rights, such as the right to life, the right to food, and the right to education, in a nation in which the only economic asset that millions of people own is their ability to work. The NREGA, which has now been renamed as MGNREGS and is a component of the government's Common Minimum Programme, was initially implemented in February 2006 in the country's 200 most backward districts. During the course of 2007, the programme was expanded to include an additional 130 districts. Under the MGNREGS, the remaining districts have been informed, and the new regulations will go into force on April 1, 2008.

Therefore, MGNREGS extends its coverage to the entire nation except for those districts that are wholly comprised of an urban population. The Act guaranteed that the system would produce pay employment during the lean agricultural season by making a public works programme accessible on demand. It was anticipated that the scheme would provide wage jobs. It was believed that in addition to providing a floor for income, a stop would be put to migration caused by desperation, assets would be established for villages, and a process of sustainable development would be launched. The rural employment guarantee enshrines in law the right to work for a total of one hundred days, is driven by consumer demand, now has coverage over the entire country, has procedures for accountability, and was designed with some degree of gender sensitivity. Importantly, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGS) is a rights-based policy, in contrast to past employment systems.

Workers who are paid under the MGNREGS programme are entitled to a number of benefits, including employment on demand, minimum wages, gender parity in earnings, payment of payments within 15 days, and the supply of basic workplace amenities, amongst other benefits. A registered household is entitled to a statutory minimum of one hundred days of employment throughout the course of a calendar year. That the government is legally obligated to provide employment within 15 days of the application for work by a job seeker; that in the event of a delay or failure to provide employment to the job seeker, there is provision for unemployment allowance; and that the government is legally obligated to provide



employment within 15 days of the application for work by a job seeker. That any anyone interested in obtaining such a job should first register with the Gram Panchayat, which is the local administrative body, and then, following any necessary checks, the household should be given a job card.

Specific Characteristics of MGNREGS

- The MGNREGS operates under the presumption that every adult in the country has a legal entitlement to a minimum standard of employment that pays the statutory minimum wage.
- The objective of the MGNREGS is to eliminate food insecurity, foster community empowerment in rural regions, and develop assets that are of practical value to those communities.
- Full participation of the Gram Panchayat in the selection and choosing of employment activities, as well as its planning and execution.
- Full openness and the performance of social audits.
- Registration of social audits and rural assessments.
- The registering of those who work in rural households and the distribution of employment cards.

Key Features of MGNREGS

- Individuals not only receive a promise but also the right to find gainful job.
- There would be work available for each family for a total of one hundred days every year.
- It is proposed that the daily minimum salary not be less than Rs.60/-
- Additional compensation if the distance between the community and the job is greater than five kilometres.
- Unemployment compensation in the event that work is not made available.
- Financial support in the event that a worker at the work site is injured or dies.
- Facilities on-site such as potable water, first aid, shelter, and creches for the children of women who are doing manual labour.
- The growth of the village is centred.
- It is required that to invest in long-term investments.
- It is recommended to schedule an appointment with the Gram Rozgar Sevak.
- The people and the Gram Sabha are given some powers.

This program's primary objective is to reduce both unemployment and poverty in the target population. This plan offers employment to those with no experience or training at a rate of 60%, while only 40% go to those with experience or training. It is carried out with the assistance of NGOs, Zilla Parishads, and Gram Panchayats. This programme is made possible through funding from the government, with the Central Government contributing 90% and the State Government contributing 10% respectively. In order to accomplish the goals of the People's Participation Scheme, NGOs, Gram Panchayats, and Gram Sabhas as well as National and State Councils are suggested. Gram Sabha was also offered as a means of conducting social audits as part of the plan.

MGNREGA in India and in Andhra Pradesh

There have been a total of 12,36,78,008 households that have been issued job cards, and out of those 12,36,78,008 households, 3,35,00,842 households have been provided with employment, as stated by the information that was provided by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India with regard to the status of MGNREGS across India for the year 2011-12. There were a total of 10089.52 lakhs of person days of employment made available, of which there were 2313.06 for Scheduled Castes, 1504.92 for Scheduled Tribes, 5484.03 for women, and 6271.51 for other people. Out of the total of 7165538



works that have been started, there have been 5,99,682 finished thus far. On February 2, 2006, the Honourable Prime Minister of India initiated the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in Andhra Pradesh's Anantapur district for the first time. At the moment, the MGNREGS programme is being carried out in 22 districts (excluding Hyderabad).

According to the information that was provided by the Office of the Commissioner, Department of Rural Development, Government of Andhra Pradesh (2011-2012), a total of 2,91,28,697 individuals were registered in the MGNREGS across 22 districts of the state (excluding Hyderabad). Of these individuals, 1,49,53,158 are male and 1,41,75,539 are female. Hyderabad was excluded from these figures. In addition, 37,40,802 men and 46,20,375 women out of the total number of people who registered are employed accordingly. The district of Nalgonda has the largest proportion of all female workers in the state, followed by those of Warangal, Vizianagaram, Srikakulam, Kurnool, and Visakhapatnam. Kurnool has the lowest proportion of all female employees.

Women in MGNREGS

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) did not initially intend to empower rural poor women, and empowering rural poor women is not one of its primary goals. Neither of these things happened. However, the Act was amended to include measures such as preference for women in the ratio of one-third of total employees, equal remuneration for men and women, and creches for the children of women workers, with the goal of guaranteeing that rural poor women profit from the plan in a particular way. Provisions such as work within a radius of five kilometres from the house, lack of supervisor and contractor, and flexibility in terms of picking time and months of working were not created specifically for women, but have nevertheless proved favourable for rural women's employment. In comparison to other job generating programmes, such as the Sampoorna Gramin Rojgar Yojana (SGRY) and the Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Scheme, the number of women participating in MGNREGS is significantly higher (MEGS). The participation of women in MGNREGS has increased significantly beyond the share of 33 percent, and this appears to have taken place of its own. Participation rates of women in MGNREGS programmes are not uniform throughout the states. Their involvement, measured in terms of person days, is quite high in states like Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Rajasthan, and Tripura, as well as in other states like Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, West Bengal, Maharashtra, and Orissa.

Objectives of the Present Study

- To understand the socio-economic and demographic profile of the women engaged in MGNREGS and their families in the study area.
- To study the benefits accruing from the assets created through MGNREGS scheme and its impact on the socio-economic empowerment of women.

Research Methodology

The present study is a descriptive study based on secondary data collected from various published sources and websites.

MGNREGA Act and Women

On August 25, 2005, legislation known as the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) was approved. And in 2009, it was officially renamed as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Work Guarantee Act



(MGNREGA) ensures that every rural family would get a legally binding guarantee of at least one hundred days of pay employment throughout each fiscal year. Guaranteeing employment up to 100 days a year to poor rural households on demand, though women employment was not the soul objectives of the scheme; however, with its developmental goals, it comes automatically. The Act became effective at the state level in 200 districts, and it guaranteed employment up to 100 days a year to poor rural households. It has been envisioned that the MGNREGS will be a gender sensitive programme due to its provision of a guarantee of 100 days of unskilled labour for each household. The gender neutrality of this scheme may be attributed to the design aspects of this scheme. The legislative minimum criterion of 33 percent for the involvement of women in the workforce has been exceeded, and as a result, the justice and rights of women have been maintained. The Act grants women certain privileges in order to make it easier for them to take part in all aspects of society. These are the following:

- Equal wages for men and women – Equal wages shall be paid to both men and women workers and the provisions of Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 shall be complied with. (p.26)
- Participation in Management and monitoring of the programme – The Gram Sabha will elect the members of the committee and ensure that SC/STs and women are represented on it.(p.44)
- Participation in social audit –The timing of the forum must be such that it is convenient for people to attend – that it is convenient for REGS (Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme) workers, women and marginalized communities.(p.56)
- Providing support for child care, and convenience to households – The guidelines mention the need for a crèche at the worksite, and for the works to be convenient for families.
- Ensuring that single women are eligible – By recognizing a single person as a household, the Act makes it possible for widows and other single women to access this work for widows and other single women to access work. (mgnrega.nic.in)

MGNREGS in Andhra Pradesh

MGNREGS was initially implemented in Andhra Pradesh in 2006 in the state's 200 poorest districts, then in 2008 it was expanded to cover all 615 rural districts. Participants were from the most underprivileged social and economic backgrounds. 45% of them were members of a Scheduled Caste, 5% belonged to a Scheduled Tribe, and 51% were female. As of March 2010, 4.1 million works have been started in the state of Andhra Pradesh, with 45 percent of those works having been finished (Reddy et al. 2010). According to the findings of Reddy et al. (2010), all 481 households in the Andhra Pradesh component of their sample possessed job cards (the study was also carried out in Bihar and Rajasthan). Seventyone percent of people asked for employment, and more than ninety percent of those people obtained job within the first 15 days. The typical household worked 74 days per year, while more than half of all families reported working between 75 and 100 days. According to the findings of Reddy et al. (2010), payments were made on time and were much greater than agricultural earnings.

Furthermore, the researchers estimate that these payments accounted for 9.6% of household income. The number of people migrating due to distress had decreased; nonetheless, migration of men in search of greater salaries persisted. A history of MGNREGS projects being delayed while awaiting approval or investigation of an irregularity, or postponed to accommodate peak agricultural periods after requests from landowners, contributed in part to this perception that MGNREGS work is sporadic and of short duration. This perception was formed as a result of a history in which MGNREGS projects were delayed while awaiting approval or investigation of an irregularity. Because of the high degree of population knowledge of the scheme, relative to other States such as Jharkhand, and technical advancements,



several studies have put Andhra Pradesh in the forefront in implementing MGNREGS. Examples of such studies include CBGA (2006) in Drèze (2006). The grief shown by the people of Andhra Pradesh when the scheme's continuation was endangered by the passing of the Chief Minister who had initiated it was proof of the program's widespread appeal within that state. Only 3% of participants in MGNREGS programmes in Andhra Pradesh are considered to have incomes that are higher than the federal poverty level. This indicates that the programme is doing a good job of targeting those with lower incomes (Reddy et al. 2010).

However, Reddy and colleagues warn that these very characteristics of the participating households, that is, the fact that they are predominantly poor and marginalised, may also create the conditions for misuse and neglect of processes, and therefore call for effective institutional and governance structures. They remark that despite the political leadership's commitment, the local panchayats are weak, which inhibits their capacity to organise people in the planning and monitoring of the work. This is the case despite the fact that the political leadership is committed (a core function identified by Moore and Jadhav 2006). Additionally, Reddy et al. (2010) point out a few caution indicators in connection to the scheme's potential in the future. There is a lack of local technical experience, which impacts the quality of work, and it is difficult to track the awarding of unemployment assistance. The rules and record-keeping requirements are seen as being demanding. However, the fact that these organisations are frequently caste- or gender-based generates dynamics that have the potential to be discriminatory. For instance, hazardous labour may be assigned to Scheduled Caste groups, and single women may have a difficult time finding a group to join (Sai Nath 2007; Young Lives data in Poompuhar echo this finding). Finally, there is some dissatisfaction that the advantages flow to landholders rather than the landless in Andhra Pradesh because land development accounts for 45 percent of the state's total work. This percentage contributes to the state's high unemployment rate.

Role of MGNREGS in Women Empowerment

The MGNREGS plays a vital role in addressing the demands of women's involvement, both in a tactical and a strategic sense. It has become a guiding light in the process of empowering rural women and has made a significant contribution to the improvement of living and economic conditions by ensuring that male and female employees are paid the same amount of money for their labour. The following parameters can be used to investigate the effect that MGNREGS has had on the level of involvement of women:

Effects on Income and Consumption

We refer to a rise in the income of working women as having income-consumption consequences, which means that as a result of this increase, working women have more control over what they put in their shopping baskets. Women are given the opportunity to become financially independent through the MGNREGS programme, which enables them to do so while also providing for some of their personal requirements.

Intra-Household Effects

Women undertake a substantial amount of unpaid labour, which means that although they play a big role in the process of accumulating financial resources for their family, this aspect of their contribution is often overlooked. It has been observed that male in rural regions have a greater influence on the decisions that take place inside the households. MGNREGS has had a considerable influence in transforming certain unpaid employment into paid job and expanding the scope of women's decision-making roles in topics pertaining to the home. In spite of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, only a



small number of women participate in the decision-making process at the municipal and district levels of government. This has a negative impact on the community. However, the engagement of women has grown once the MGNREGS programme was put into place in many different places. The meeting that was organised in connection with MGNREGS and Gram Sabah was attended by a significant number of female workers. One of the many significant accomplishments of this Act is the empowering of women on the level of their communities.

The nature of the work, which does not require skilled workers, the limited hours of work, the availability of work locally, a reduction in the migration of male members, a substantial jump in the wage rate, etc., are some of the factors that encourage the participation of women workers in this scheme. Other factors that encourage their participation include: The level of participation of women varies greatly from one region of the country to another. Person days are the unit of measurement for women's involvement in the MGNREGS. There has been a notable rise in the percentage of participating women at the national level, which reached 53.01 percent in 2012-13. The highest levels of voter turnout were recorded in the state of Kerala (92.66 percent), followed by Pondicherry (83.96 percent). In spite of the fact that the percentage of women participating in the workforce under the Scheme is higher than the statutory minimum requirement of 33 percent, the Act requires that preference be given to women. When it comes to the actual execution of the programme, it stipulates that at least one-third of the beneficiaries must be females who have registered and asked for work. However, in a perfect world, there would be no difference between the sexes in terms of involvement in MGNREGS. This indicates that the percentage of women who participate and who put in person-days of labour should be approximately equal to one another. There are a few problems that make it difficult for women in the state to participate in the MGNREGS.

Problems in the Way of Women's Participation in MGNREGS

Corruption is the primary element that either directly or indirectly hinders the very spirit and efficacy of MGNREGS. Corruption may take many forms.

Societal attitude and Discrimination - In many rural regions of India, there are ingrained social conventions and stigmas that discriminate against women who work outside the house. These attitudes are perpetuated by discriminatory social attitudes. It was a popular misconception that women "cannot" work on construction sites, that they are "too weak," and that it is "socially undesirable" for them to engage in this line of labour.

In the event that there are more than five children under the age of six present at a workplace, the Act mandates that a female employee be selected to take care of the children in the event that there are more than five of them. However, the failure to put these regulations into effect has a negative effect on the number of working women.

Low wages and inconsistent payment are common problems for employees in the many places. In many states, the minimum wage is not paid. The situation is made much more challenging for working women when wage payments are delayed. In addition, every person who has an employment card is required to have a bank account at one of the local financial institutions, which is a process that is not simple for rural women to complete. This almost always results in complexities and delays in the process of calculating and paying wages.



Low levels of Awareness: In many states, the low levels of awareness among rural women on the process and rights of the programme contribute to their relatively low levels of involvement.

The majority of research indicates that the nature of employment is not good for rural women employees. This is something that should be taken into consideration. The majority of the work on the projects that required the application of physical force was assigned to male workers rather than women workers.

Inadequate Workplace Facilities: MGNREGS money have been allotted for the provision of clean drinking water, a place to relax, and first aid services. However, the majority of research found that, with the exception of facilities to provide drinking water, all other types of infrastructure were largely non-existent.

Suggestions for Making MGNREGS More Effective for Rural Poor Women

There are problems and challenges that limit the participation of rural poor women under MGNREGS. The following important interventions can make MGNREGS more effective and result oriented for the cause of rural women.

- The Gram Panchayat is tasked with raising MGNREGS-related consciousness among the populace of the area. It is important to educate women on their legal rights and responsibilities, as well as the MGNREGS's laws and operating processes.
- Non-governmental organisations have only participated in MGNREGS to a very little extent. The education and empowerment of women should be driven primarily by non-governmental organisations and other Self-Help Groups. This aspect of the rights-based MGNREGS programme has to be improved in order to achieve greater levels of success and significance.
- When it comes to the planning, carrying out, and assessing of the MGNREGS programmes, the participation of women should be prioritised. In addition, from the level of policy to the level of execution, there should be the engagement of Anganwadi workers, Health workers, Self-Help Groups, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), village committees, cooperatives, and other local authorities.
- Since, only male members receive work cards, women are forced to rely on them. Thus, women should also be given access to job cards. It is necessary for each individual employee to have their own job card.
- There should be the option for women to have joint bank accounts, which would make it simpler for them to access their funds when necessary. This will decrease their reliance on male workers to withdraw money from bank accounts.
- Some of the projects have to be rethought in order to make it simpler for women to complete them. This is due to the fact that women should not undertake every project. In order for women to be able to participate in rural literacy and health missions as well as infrastructure initiatives in the villages, the MGNREGS should encourage semi-skilled and skilled vocations such as social services and rural health.
- In each home, there should be a specific provision made for individuals who fall into certain categories, such as widows, women with disabilities, single women, and women who have been abandoned.
- The programme design contains a proposal that mobile creches need to be provided at workplaces in order to meet the requirements of the programme. The programme ought to raise the standard of the day-care offered.



- Extending reservation privileges to Dalits, with special attention paid to Dalit women.
- Lastly, it should be emphasised that effective information flows and distribution regarding the many aspects of this provision of the Scheme through all different kinds of media and channels in the rural regions are necessary. This point may be made by mentioning that it may be emphasised here.

Conclusions

The passage of MGNREGA into law and its subsequent application in the year 2005 represent the nation's most significant step toward improving the lives of the country's less fortunate citizens. The Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), which is part of the Indian government, is in charge of implementing this initiative, which has a direct impact on the lives of the less fortunate in order to encourage inclusive growth. It ensures that low-income households living in rural parts of the country will have a stable means of subsistence. The provision of 100 days of paid employment for those who are looking for it and the requirement that one-third of those who are employed should be women are the two most essential norms of this Act. The other norms of this Act may be found here.

The primary objective of the MGNREGS is not to improve the status of low-income women but rather to provide chances for low-income households to improve their standard of living. However, one of the unintended consequences of this policy might be the empowerment of low-income women. This would be accomplished by providing women with the same number of workdays and earnings as male workers. Because the wages are paid directly to the workers through banks and post offices, the female workers are more likely to not only have control over their earnings but also an increased say in the decision making process within their households. This is because the wages are paid directly to the workers. If the things that have been said up to this point are true at least to some degree, then it is reasonable to believe that women will at least partially acquire some kind of empowerment.

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- III. Inter- disciplinary and multi -disciplinary studies.
- IV. National integration Secularism and international understanding.

Now therefore the PSC&KVSC Govt. Degree College, Nandyal, Head Department of Economics and Head of the department of Economics, G.T.R.M. Govt. Degree College, Yerraguntla have intended, agreed and consented to promote and develop the study make provision for research and for the advancement and dissemination of knowledge/ organize and to undertake extra-mural studies and extension services.

1. FIELD OF CO-OPERATION:

- a. Both the institutions shall evolve a mutually acceptable schedule to develop programs, hold seminars and exchange visits.
- b. The said academic interaction and intellectual assimilation may include faculty/staff development and exchange.
- c. Exchange of Study.
- d. Seminars, research, conferences and workshops.
- e. Collaborations in the sharing of academic data, scientific information.
- f. Placements and execute training.

2. EXCHANGE OF STUDENTS/TEACHERS:

Reciprocal arrangements based on mutually acceptable terms shall be accomplished to give an impetus to collaborative research and joint projects. Teachers, researchers, guides and students of both the institutions shall be encouraged to work in tandem in the laboratories, workshops, faculties and departments of both the institutions.