

# Sustainable Rural Development with MGNREGS with Special Reference to Nizamabad District

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**Abstract:** Sustainable Rural Development is an entitle to positive changes in rural livelihood by generating durable assets, and it is not only in economic concern it may also interrelates in promotion of socio and cultural aspects by avoid bad socio-practices. In this for Sustain Rural Development state and central governments are initiating so many programs and it is one of the basic essence feasibility program Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

**Key Words:** Rural Development, central governments, MGNREGS,

## INTRODUCTION OF MGNREGS:

The Maharashtra State government has initially initiated Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Scheme during 1970s, later on the kind of scheme is Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme has introduced by the central government in February, 2006 in 200 districts and subsequently it has extend to all eligible districts of the India. And it is an entitlement scheme guarantees to provide 100 days of employment to all those rural house households unskilled manual work that who demand for work.

It is Intervention that the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is to empower the rural mass through generating the employment and it is mode of activity for alleviation of poverty, and it is improve the purchasing power of rural people to access minimum needs.

## CONCEPT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT:

Sustainable Developments denotes as the “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their needs” it has published in “Our Common Future” by Bruntland Commission in the year of 1987. (United Nations General Assembly, 1987, p. 43).

In the world scenario the labor market is the key factor for the growth of any economy and is of particular importance in developing economies as these economies primarily depends on human development. Therefore, the growth by way of gainful employment of the labor is essential for the sustainable development. The annual growth of labor force at 2.5 percent has outpaced that of employment at 2.3 percent per cent in India. The unemployment rate in the country increased from 8.35 to 9.22 per cent during 1973 to 1983, but later it is decreased to 6.06 by 1993 and again it is increased to 8.28 per cent in 2005 (Planning Commission, 2011).

The Sustainable Rural Development is some more likely to be possible with the implementation of MGNREGS activities are generating employment and eradication of poverty, creating with durable assets, to make theme sensitive in savings.

## OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

The present study is made specific reference to the Nizamabad district and its situation of beneficiaries along with study of their social conditions, and their inter relevance

1. Significance study for know the socio-economical condition of beneficiaries.
2. To study the research area geographical situation it's natural sources. Its inter prevalence to the scheme.
3. Significance Inter relevance for agriculture sector with MGNREGS.

**METHODOLOGY:**

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

**PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA:**

The Nizamabad district, named after the Nizam of Hyderabad Asaf Jah VI is one of the ten districts of Telangana as on September-2016. The total geographical area of the district is 8062 sq.km. The district is located in North Western part of the State bordering Maharashtra State. It lies between 18° 05" 00' and 19° 00" 00' North latitudes and 77° 32" 00' and 78° 40" 00' East longitudes. Nizamabad district is primarily an agrarian district ranking first among Telangana districts of the State with almost 80% populace living in rural areas. The district has a population of 23,42,803 with decadal growth rate of 15%. Density of population in the district is 290 persons/km<sup>2</sup>.

**DRAINAGE SYSTEM IN NIZAMABAD DISTRICT:**

The district falls under Godavari river basin. The two tributaries Manjira and Maneru join the Godavari. The Manjira flows from South East to North West and then towards North, takes an easterly turn and then flows in NNE direction before joining the Godavari at Kadakurthi (Sangam). The Maneru river flows from Kamareddy towards south east in the district.

The drainage predominantly forms dendritic pattern, which is governed by lithology of the area in absence of structural control. Granitic and basaltic terrains mainly exhibit this type of pattern while the rare parallel to sub-parallel drainage pattern locally exhibited in alluvial areas. (Central Ground Water Board Ministry of Water Resources Government of India, Southern Region Hyderabad July, 2007)

**Cropping Pattern:**

The district is the most developed agrarian district of the State. Sugarcane and paddy are the main crops grown in the district. Other crops include maize, jowar, groundnut, cotton, turmeric, chillies, greengram, black gram, soyabean etc. Mostly long duration paddy and sugarcane are grown in perennial zone (falling under canal command area). In dry lands, crops like jowar, ragi, groundnut and cotton are cultivated.

**Irrigation:**

Total net area of 1,58,000 ha was irrigated in the district during 2005- 2006. About 21% of net area irrigated was under surface water, while the rest 79% was irrigated by groundnut water.

**i) Surface water:**

There are two major irrigation projects namely Nizamsagar project and Sriramsagar project and 4 medium irrigation projects namely Pocharam project, Ramudugu project, Koulasnala project and Nallavagu projects. Besides, there are several minor irrigation projects. A net area of 33,000 hectares was irrigated under surface water during 2005-2006. Net area of 10,000 ha was irrigated under major and medium projects and 23,000 hectares under minor irrigation projects.

**ii) Ground water:**

A total net area of 1,25,000 ha was irrigated underground water during the year 2005-2006 i.e., 1,20,000 ha under bore wells and 5,000 ha under dug/dugcum- bore wells.

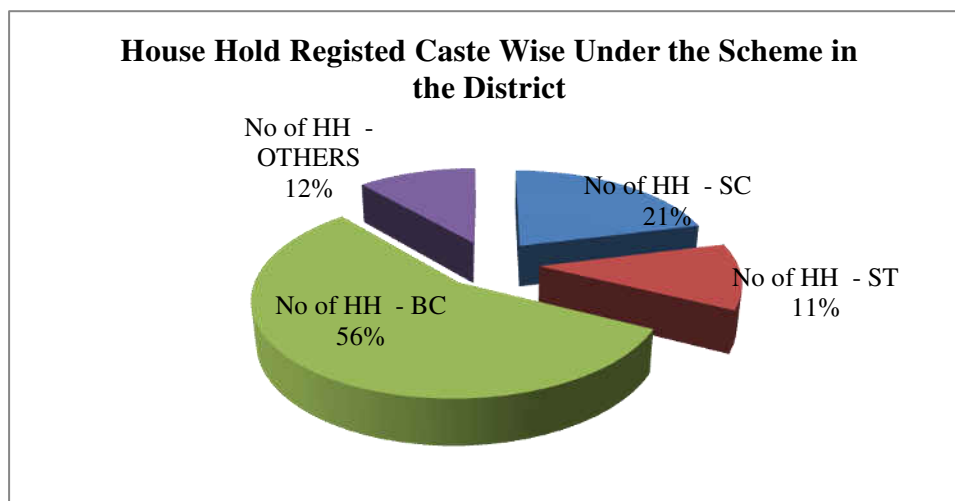
**DATA ANALYSIS:**

The data is collected is based on the stated objectives of the research and it is the collected data and interpreted in various way.

**No of House Hold are Registered under the Scheme Community Wise in the District, Division Level****Table: 1**

Division	No of HH of SC	No of HH of ST	No of HH of OBC	No of HH of Others
Nizamabad	17486	17102	45955	7595
Bodhan	26754	11204	68929	20798
Kammareddy	30666	16272	89224	14219
Armoor	26943	9620	67228	12479
Total	101849	54198	271336	55091

**Fig: 1** Number of total households is registered under the MGNREGA Scheme Community wise in the study area Nizamabad district.



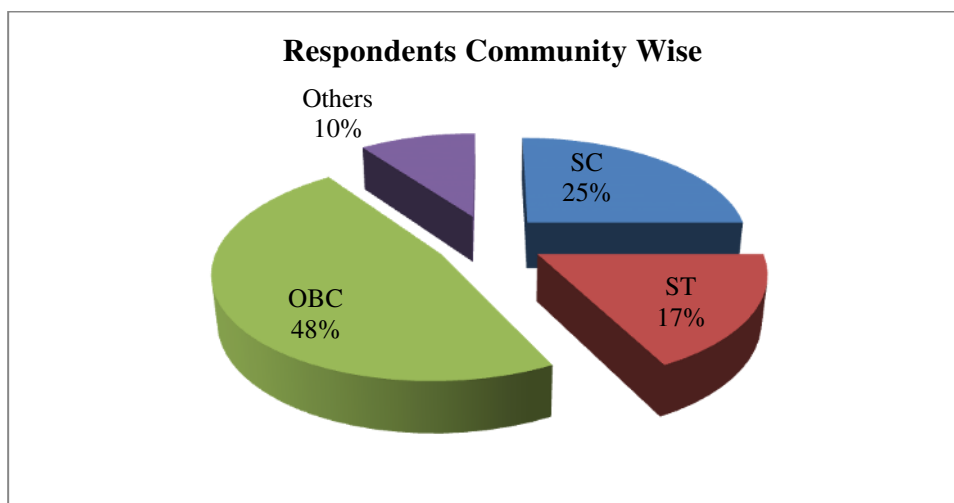
As above fig: 1 shows that there is the major portion in house hold registered for the MGNREGS is high 56% other back ward class, and second place is occupied by scheduled caste 21 % and more are equal the scheduled tribes and the others.

For this research study it has interviewed 40 members in the Nizamabad district with equal proportion of all the divisions of the district to represent the whole district.

**Table: 2**

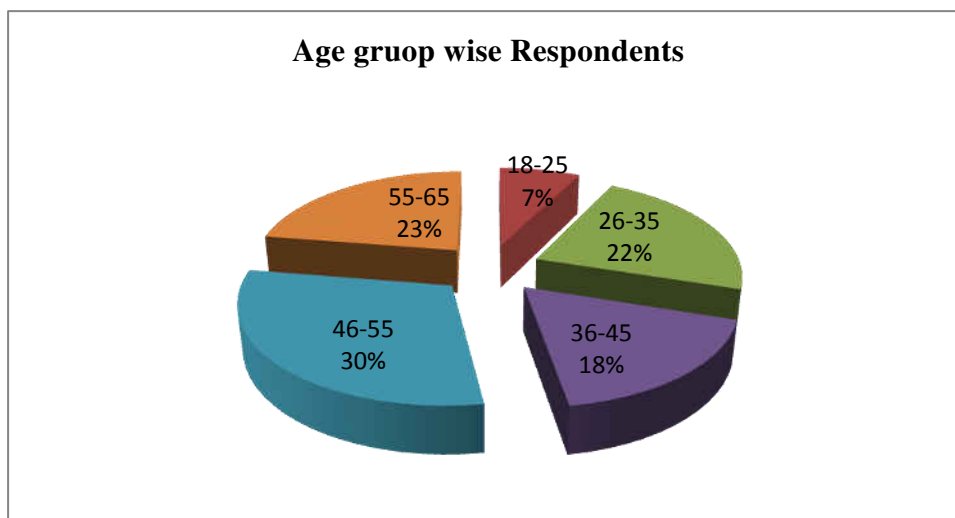
SI. No	Caste	No of Beneficiaries Interviewed
1	SC	10
2	ST	7
3	OBC	19
4	Others	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>

**Graph:2**



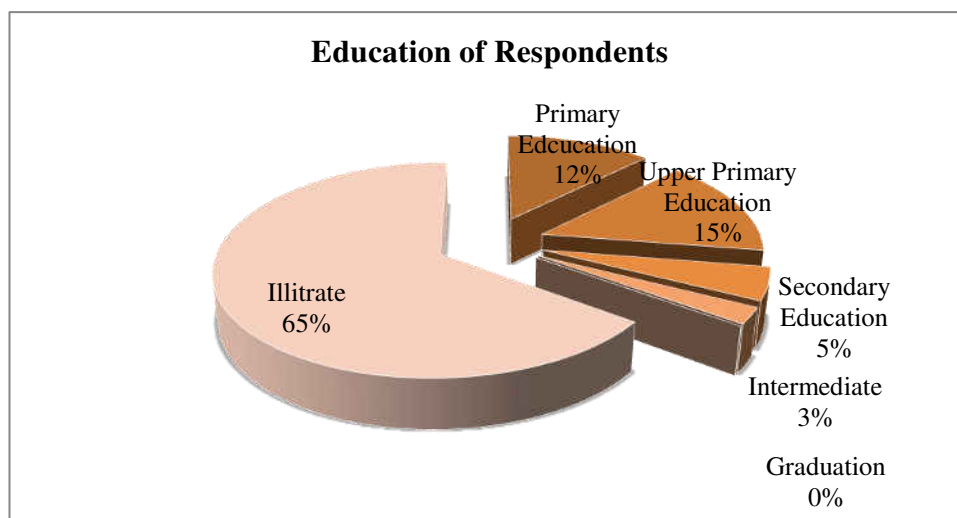
As shown the graph: 2 Respondents community wise OBC are high 48 percentage and SC community placing one fourth of place and rest ST community occupying the 17 percentage, and more the vulnerable sections of the society are SC, ST are 37 percentage which means OBCs are participating more in MGNREGS because of their the economic condition they depending on the scheme

**Graph: 3**



Education level of Respondents is plays certain key role in understanding the rules and regulations of the scheme, and it is helps to getting their rights.

**Graph: 4**



The above graph shows that the 65 percentage of the respondents are illiterate and very small portion of the respondents have literacy respectively 12 percentages of the respondents having the primary education and 15 percentages of the respondents having the Upper primary education. It reveals that there number of respondents are illiterate and who were also depends on it MGNREGS.

**Beneficiaries possessing the land which could affect their economical status:**

	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
Land Less	3	2	6	1	12
Below 1 Acre	4	3	6	2	15
1.1 to 3 Acres	3	1	4	0	8
3 to 5 Acres	0	1	2	1	4
5 to 7 Acres	0	0	1	0	1
More than 7	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>40</b>

The above table shows that the who are employed under the scheme major portion is occupied by the landless and below 1 acre land it is conclude vulnerable economic section, who are mostly depends on the MGNREGA work and depend agricultural wage work and also their primary activity for survival.

### **FINDINGS:**

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme had made tremendous steps in generating the employment to rural mass it is really helped to, that who don't have the agriculture lands, whose livelihood depends on only agriculture wage labor, who very special vulnerable communities in the society, and who that mostly women, aged people who depended completely on it is very favorable condition to these rural mass.

In Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is created so many local assets as the respondents were expressed with short and long term like developed the waste lands of scheduled caste, scheduled tribe which are uncultivable lands are developed.

And the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is slightly collaborated with the Kakatiya Mission which aimed to develop the traditional water bodies and traditional water irrigation projects in improving the canal system. It is back ground aim of Kingdom of Kakatiya rullers in chain system for traditional water bodies.

HARITHAHARAM Plantation program is also taking place through the MGNREGS which could be future assets, saving eco system and hidden befits will be in future, and for upcoming generation.

Wages under the scheme is low compare to agriculture wages at many places and very rare places it is equal to schemes wages.

### **CONCLUSION:**

As marginal formers are stated that after implementation MGNREGS is shorting the labor for agriculture, for many paddy works they are approaching in adopting the technology and in using the pesticides and weedicides for management of the crop.

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