

A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF MNREGA PROGRAMS IN JAIPUR DISTRICT OF RAJASTHAN

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Abstract

As far back as the origin of MNREGA, Rajasthan was doing admirably well ahead of other states as far as the number of individuals enrolled, the number of man-days created, and so on. Also, it is just in Rajasthan that MNREGA had the option to meet a portion of the center targets of country resource creation, miniaturized scale watershed improvement, checking urban movement, and so forth. Rajasthan has the most noteworthy record of following the social audit method. The spearheading job of Rajasthan in MNREGA usage is predominantly a direct result of three reasons: Firstly, the general population's development for the order of RTI and MNREGA was started in Rajasthan. A large portion of the works done under the plan was intended to create rural infrastructure, community resource base, and minor water system ventures. In a dry area like Rajasthan, this methodology was, in fact, a shelter to restore the up to this point underestimated rustic economy. Thirdly, Rajasthan has a past filled with effective dry season help program free from debasement and spillage of open assets. At the point when MNREGA was executed in 200 districts in India, 6 backward districts were selected from Rajasthan. The selected districts were Udaipur from phase I, Tonk from phase II, Dausa, Jaipur and Sikar are from phase III. In this paper, a study about Jaipur district has been analyzed critically.

Keywords: MNREGA, RTI, Water System Ventures, Rural Infrastructure.

Introduction

In contrast to the other states, Rajasthan is far ahead in creating better employment opportunities and higher person-days. Rajasthan's achievement is not just restricted to creating person-days or providing job cards. Further, the marginalized sections, including women, received due consideration in providing the employment opportunities. The share of women in employment is approximately two-third in the state. Most importantly, 80% of SC/ST populace got employment, which has generously improved their way of life. Be that as it may, the most significant component which makes Rajasthan experience unparallel is the uplifted enthusiasm shown by local people in practicing the privilege to data and checking debasement. The program implementation at all levels holds the key of MNREGA. The MNREGA need to be deployed at the following levels: (a) Gram Panchayat; (b) Block; (c) District; (d) State; (e) Centre.

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The major work scheme of MNREGA defines the dual goals of non-urban growth and career. The MNREGA scheme states that performs must be foresides towards a set of particular non-urban growth activities such as water preservation and growing A forestation non-urban connection overflow control and security such as growth and fix of embankments etc, so by improving these necessary fields, the government of India wants to make the country a developed one. This work scheme is highly appreciated by the people of the country searching for new tanks/ ponds, percolation, aquariums, and growth of small check on public performances are also given significance. The scheme gives importance to perform in such activities, as area stabilizing shrub, Farmville farm, etc.

Jaipur - A Demographic Analysis

Jaipur the capital of Rajasthan state in India was founded in 18 November 1727 by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II, a Kachwaha Rajput, who ruled Jaipur State from 1699-1743. Initially his capital was Amber, which lies at a distance of 11 km from Jaipur. The economy of Jaipur district is mainly dependent on works other than agriculture (60.8 percent). Work participation rate (WPR) of Jaipur district has recorded 37.2 percent and gender gap in WPR is 25.7 percent points.

Table 1: Population of Jaipur District

Total Population (as per 2011 census)	Absolute			Percentage		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Total Persons (Males+Females)	6626178	3154331	3471847	100.00	47.60	52.40
Males	3468507	1642924	1825583	100.00	47.37	52.63
Females	3157671	1511407	1646264	100.00	47.86	52.14

Source: jaipur.rajasthan.gov.in (census 2011)

From the table, it is evident that the total population of Jaipur district is 6626178, in which the ratio of rural and urban population is 48:52 percent. The sex ratio in the district is 52:48 between males and females. The males and females person ratios both are 48:52 percent in rural and urban areas.

Jaipur - MNREGA Statistics

Table 2: MNREGA Statistics of Jaipur District

S No.	States	District	Blocks	No. of Panchayats	No. of Villages
1	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Jaalsu	29	115
2			Pawta	29	52
3			Amber	22	75
4			Kotputali	31	91
5			Govindgarh	45	106
6			Chaksu	37	256
7			Jamvaa ramgarh	49	236
8			Jhotwara	18	65
9			Dudu	57	220
10			Faagi	32	170
11			Bassi	44	216
12			Virat nagar	29	107
13			Shahpura	33	84
14			Sanganer	30	138
15			Shambhar	47	153
			Total	532	2084

Source: <http://nrega.nic.in/>

Jaipur district ranks 1st in terms of population, 9th in terms of area and 1st in terms of population density. Jaipur district has thirteen tehsils, in which Chaksu tehsil has the highest number of villages (287) whereas Jaipur tehsil has lowest number of villages (72).

Jaipur – Work Statement Under MNREGA

Table 3: MNREGA Work Statement of Jaipur District

Works	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
Number of GPs with NIL expenses	46	37	8	0	0
Total no. of works taken up (new + spillover) (in lakhs)	0.14	0.19	0.1	0.12	0.13
Number of ongoing works (in lakh)	0.11	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.11
Number of completed works	3038	10393	2988	3048	1680
% of NRM expenditure (public + individuals)	39.79	43.69	49.67	47.1	46.74
% of category B works	7.8	11.93	24.58	46.68	60.35
% of expenditure on agriculture & agriculture allied works	39.85	44.48	50.92	54.33	58.88

Source: <http://nrega.nic.in/>

The table indicates in the Jaipur district, there was no Gram Panchayats with nil expenditure in the financial years 2016-17 and 2017-18, whereas in FY 2013-14, 2014-15, & 2015-16, respectively 46, 37 & 8 Gram Panchayats were found with nil expenditure. Total number of works taken up (new + spill over) indicates the increasing trend since FY 2013-14, when it was 0.14 and that just reached to 0.13 after four years, in FY 2017-18. Number of ongoing works also indicated a stagnant trend which was at 0.11 lakh in FY 2013-14, and remained at 0.11 in FY 2017-18. The number of completed works shows uneven trend as it was 3038 in FY 2013-14, it increased to 10393 in FY 2014-15, and then declined to 2988 in FY 2015-16, then again increased to 3048 in FY 2016-17 and finally declined to 1680 in the next financial year i.e. 2017-18. A general increasing trend was observed in % of MNREGA expenditure (Public + individuals), but % of category B works & of expenditure on agriculture & agriculture allied works increased during the study period.

Jaipur – Work Progress Report under MNREGA

Table 4: MNREGA Progress Report of Jaipur District

Progress	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
Approved labour budget (in lakhs)	92.42	54.7	28.81	32.96	51.54
Person days generated so far (in lakhs)	29.31	30.66	36.33	46.74	51.75
% Total of labour budget	31.71	56.05	126.11	141.79	100.4
% as per proportionate labour budget					100.4
SC person-days % as of total person days	22.26	24.63	24.74	24.94	23.49
ST person-days % as of total person-days	7.51	9.65	9.08	10.28	8.96
Woman person-days out of total %	81.52	84.75	84.87	85.2	83.9
Average days of employment provided per household	30.21	29.12	37.88	39.61	41.55
Average wages rate per day per person (Rs.)	116.49	118.07	121.18	123.53	125.21
Total no. of Households completed 100 days of wages employment	2172	1407	2366	1639	1079
Total household worked (in lakhs)	0.97	1.05	0.96	1.18	1.25
Total individual worked (in lakhs)	1.08	1.18	1.08	1.33	1.43
Different abled persons worked	43	58	101	186	257

Source: <http://nrega.nic.in/>

The table indicates that in financial year 2013-14, the allotted budget was Rs. 92.42 lakh, which shows fluctuating trend in the following financial years and finally settled to Rs. 51.54 lakh in 2017-18. Proportionate labour budget is 100.4 in Financial year 2017-18, generated person-days was 29.31 lakh in 2013-14, person days increased in financial year 2014-15, when it was 30.66, person days increased in financial year 2015-16 to 36.33 & further increased in FY 2016-17 to 46.74 and finally it increased to 51.75 in FY 2017-18. SC person-days in total person-days was 22.26 in FY 2013-14, which increased to 23.49 in FY 2017-18, and percentage of ST person-days shows uneven trend. Percentage of woman person-days out of total in FY 2013-14 was 81.52. For next financial year 2014-15, it increased to 84.75. For the next three financial years 2015-16, 2016-17 & 2017-18, it was 84.87, 85.2 & 83.9. The maximum MNREGA days of employment provided per household was 41.55 in FY 2017-18, whereas in FY 2013-14, 30.21 days of average employment was provided to the households. The average wage rate per day per person increased from year to year and in the FY 2017-18, the average wage rate per day per person was Rs. 125.21, which was at Rs. 116.49 in FY 2013-14. A total of 2172 households completed 100 days of wage employment in base year 2013-14 in Jaipur district, under this program but in FY 2017-18, it heavily declined. The number of households which completed 100 days of wage employment was only 1079. Total household that worked in FY 2013-14 were 0.97 lakh, whereas in FY 2017-18, it was 1.25 lakh households. In total individuals work, it shows rising trend, with 1.08 lakh individuals in FY 2013-14 to 1.43 lakh individuals in FY 2017-18 working under the MNREGA program and differently abled persons work ratio increased year by year. It was 43 in FY 2013-14 and 257 in FY 2017-18.

Jaipur – Financial Progress Report UNDER MNREGA

Table 5: MNREGA Financial Progress Report of Jaipur District

Financial Progress	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
Total expenses (in lakhs)	5590.27	6462.18	5257.81	8676.91	9894.44
Wages (in lakhs)	3174.5	3949.51	3886.86	6075.76	6651.55
Material and skilled wages (in lakhs)	1579.07	1608.76	524.09	1538.29	2312.74
Material %	33.22	28.94	11.88	20.2	25.8
Total administrative expenditure (in lakhs)	836.7	903.91	846.86	1062.86	930.15
Administrative expenses %	14.97	13.99	16.11	12.25	9.4
Liabilities (wages) (in lakhs)	0.02	0.41	0.87	5.15	107
Average cost per day per person (in Rs.)	183.98	177.78	154.44	160.28	166.92
% of total expenditure through EFMS	26.01	99.86	100	99.95	99.99
% payments generated within 15 days	31.35	34.12	53.56	84.17	91.3

Source: <http://nrega.nic.in/>

In concern of financial progress of MNREGA in Jaipur district, total center release and total availability shows the same trend. It was 5590.27 & 3174.5 for center & total availability in FY 2013-14 respectively. Throughout the study period, it indicates the increasing trend year by year, and in FY 2017-18, the center release fund was 9894.44 & total availability was 6651.55. Total expenses also show the same trend. Material & skilled wages was at 1579.07 in FY 2013-14, increased to 2312.74 in FY 2017-18. Total administrative expenditures was 836.7 in FY 2013-14, it increased and reached to 1062.86 in FY 2016-17, then it declined to 930.15 in FY 2017-18. The % of administration expenses shows a declining trend, and decreased from 14.97% in FY 2013-14 to 9.4% in FY 2017-18. The liabilities (wages) increased every year to boost MNREGA program. In FY 2017-18 current liabilities were 107 lakhs, whereas it was only 0.02 lakh in FY 2013-14. Average cost per day per person was Rs. 183.98 in FY 2013-14, that decreased & reached to Rs. 166.92 per day per person in FY 2017-18. The % of total expenditure through EFMS was 26.01% in FY 2013-14. It shows an increase in remaining four FYs, when it was around 99.96%. The percentage of payments generated within 15 days increased year by year. It was 31.35% in FY 2013-14, 34.12% in 2014-15, 53.56% in 2015-16, 84.17% in 2016-17, and finally in FY 2017-18 the payment generation was 91.3%.

Some Operational Problems in Implementation of MNREGA

The most beneficial component of the ICT Ecosystem for MNREGA has been the use of information kiosks. It has been one of the most important components that attracted the women beneficiaries enabling them to overcome the barriers in access to information. However, one of the major roadblocks in widening the scope and impact of this ICT enabled service delivery mechanism in the state of Rajasthan was the absence of adequate number of kiosks. While the project started with three kiosks, finally only one kiosk was operational at Dudu Panchayat in Jaipur district. Limited capacity of the implementing agency to expand the project in terms of finances and human resources could be attributed as the primary factor behind its inability to support and sustain the expansion of the project in the region beyond the pilot stage. It is important to note here that the project was launched on a pilot basis and was exclusively funded by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and implemented by the Government of Rajasthan. Planning for scaling up of the project could not be taken up for lack of budgetary support.

Conclusion

The study revealed that only approximately thirty percent of the total workers in Jaipur district had visited the information kiosks. The figures were indicative of the fact that the majority of rural population has been unable to utilize this service offered by the project. This could be attributed to the inaccessibility of information kiosks for many members of the rural communities. Poor roads and lack of adequate public transport facilities restricted the mobility in rural areas in significant ways. The lack of basic infrastructural development surfaced as a major roadblock to efforts at expanding the outreach of the project.

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