

**Social Inclusion – Rural Development through MGNREGA with Special Reference to Malkipuram Mandal of East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh**

Dr. G. Venkata Rao, MA,B.Ed,M.Phil,Ph.D.  
Associate Professor, HOD of Social Work,  
MVN JS & RVR College of Arts and Science,  
Malkipuram – EG Dt.  
[drgvrao7@gmail.com](mailto:drgvrao7@gmail.com)

**Abstract**

Today almost all societies in the world are suffering with some or the other social problems. A social problem is a condition or set of events that some people in society view as being undesirable. India is facing a large number of social issues such as caste system, child labor, illiberally, gender inequality, superstitions, religions conflicts and many more. It is high time that the society gets relief from these undesirable social evils. The menace of illiteracy affects many countries today and it is further complicated by strong links between illiteracy and poverty. India's official poverty measure has long been based solely upon the ability to purchase a minimum recommended daily diet of 2,400 kilocalories in rural areas where about 70 percent people live and 2,100 kilocalories in urban areas. Rural areas usually have higher kilocalories requirements because of greater physical activity among rural residents. The BPL (below poverty line) populations are currently estimated at 29 percent in rural areas and 26 percent in urban areas. The BPL estimates set a rough ceiling on how many people are eligible for BPL identity cards, which provide some commodities at greatly reduced prices.

The NREGA Bill notified in 2005 and came into force in 2006 and further modified as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) on 2 October 2009. This scheme guarantees 150 days of paid work to people in rural areas. The scheme has proved to be a major boost in India's rural population's income. The Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) is the nodal Ministry for the implementation of MGNREGA. It is responsible for ensuring timely and adequate resource support to the states and to the Central Council. It has to undertake regular review, monitoring and evaluation processes and outcomes.

**Key Words** : Inequality, conflict, poverty, calories, evaluation

**Introduction**

An Act to provide for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every house hold whose adult members volunteers to do unskilled manual work and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. World Bank defines social inclusion as the process of improving the terms for individuals and groups to take part in society and the process of improving the ability, opportunity, and dignity of people, disadvantaged on the basis of their

identity, to take part in society. In the policy discourse, efforts to promote social inclusion have arisen from concerns over social exclusion.

Social inclusion as a process aims at improving the terms of participation in society for people who are disadvantaged on the basis of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status, through enhanced opportunities, access to resources, voice and respect for rights. Thus, social inclusion is both a process and a goal. Promoting social inclusion requires tackling social exclusion by removing barriers to people's participation in society, as well as by taking active inclusionary steps to facilitate such participation. As a political response to the exclusion challenge, social inclusion is thus a more deliberate process of encompassing and welcoming all persons and embracing greater equality and tolerance.

## **Objectives of the Study**

- To study and understand working of MGNREGA
- To study the uses of MGNREGA
- To study the role of inclusive growth in rural development through MGNREGA
- To study the eradicate of poverty through MGNREGA

## **Methodology**

The present study is based on Primary and Secondary data. The data for study is collected from various sources including annual report of rural development from Malkipuram Mandal of East Godavari District in Andhra Pradesh as well as private publications.

## **Need of the Study**

Majority of the works are linked to agriculture and allied activities. Recently the center decided to permit an additional 50 days of work in draught-hit areas. The work is usually on projects to build durable assets like roads, canals, ponds and wells. Growing poverty and unemployment have lead to the fragmentation of land and an increase in number of agriculture labourer. Agriculture labourer increased significantly from 7.08 million in 1981 to 221 million in 2013.

## **Findings**

The following table showing the information of various constructive activities which provide employment to the marginalized people through this MGNREGA scheme in various villages of Malkipuram mandal, East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh.

**Table 1**

Sl.No.	Name of the Title	Number in Figures
1	Total No. of Grampanchayats	20
2	Total No. of Habitations	25
3	Total No. of Job cards issued in 2018-19	5,543
4	Total No. of labor groups registered	297
5	Total No. of labor in labor groups	4,377

Most of the Grampanchayats out of 20, divided into 25 habitations, and also issued job cards to 5,543 laborers.

**Table – 2**

Works in Progress		Total No. of works Completed		Total Expenditure	
Number	402	Number	1025	Wages	477.66
Estimated Value (Rs. In Lakhs)	355.75	Estimated Value (Rs. In Lakhs)	712.47	Material and Skilled Wages	81.23
				Contingent Expenditure	38.27
				Total (Rs. In Lakhs)	597.16

**Table – 3**

Title of the Work	Social Status	Figures
Wage Employment Provided	Household (Nos)	3,345
	Individual (Nos)	3,824
	Men (Nos)	1,471
	Women (Nos)	2,353
	SC Individual (Nos)	1,898
	ST Individuals (Nos)	21
	BC Individuals (Nos)	1,561
	Minority Individuals (Nos)	1
	Others Individuals (Nos)	343
	Persons with disability (PWDs)	114
	No. of ST individual in SSS	14

The above table showing the wage employment provided mandal wise, inclusive scheduled caste generated 1,898. Total persons days generated 2,34,291 in Malkipuram Mandal.

**Table – 4**

Name of the community wise generated	Works Provided days/Percentage	
	Days	Percentage
Scheduled Caste	1,16,515	47.86
Scheduled Tribe	1,019	0.42
Backward Class	92,979	39.69
Minorities	46	.02
Others	23,732	10.13

**Table – 5**

Wage Statistics Information	Wage Particulars (Rs.)
Average Wage rate per day per person (Rs.)	203.88
Average Number of days Employment provided per household	70.04
Total number of household completed 100 days of wage employment	918

**Report during the financial year 2018-19 upto the month of march.**

### **Benefits of the MGNREGA scheme**

- ❖ Creation of Employment: Livelihood security: increase in consumption, food security and nutrition, reduction in poverty, positive impact on health and education
- ❖ The most important benefit according to workers is self-respect .
- ❖ Asset creation: benefit agri. And rural development and environment protection
- ❖ Positive impact on agricultural wages
- ❖ Impact on women empowerment
- ❖ Help marginalized sections SCs and STs
- ❖ Reduction in Distress Migration
- ❖ Seasonal benefits and insurance function
- ❖ Financial Inclusion
- ❖ Strengthening grass root processes of democracy infusing transparency and accountability in governance.

Particularly involvement of panchayats, social audit can improve governance. Increase in general and drought years in particular there are extreme views on MGNREGA. It is better to examine the evidence based on field studies. All concurrent audits are done every month, while the gram panchayats is mandated to conduct audit every six months. All related records and expenditure are open to public scrutiny, free of cost

### **Social Inclusion and Development**

Social Inclusion aims to facilitate human and social development. Thus the social inclusion policies are designed to correct negative outcomes of exclusion which can be ascribed to gender;

age; ethnicity; location; economic, education, or health status or disability, etc., Social inclusion is also seen as a “a process which ensures that those at risk of poverty and social exclusion gain the opportunities and resources necessary to participate fully in economic, social and cultural life and to enjoy a standard of living and well-being that is considered normal in the society in which they live. It ensures that they have greater participation in decision making which affects their lives and access to their fundamental rights”. Thus social inclusion helps in human and social development.

## **Conclusion**

From the above review, we can conclude that MGNREGA is proving a significant employment providing scheme started by government of India as it has increased the rate of employment, level of income of the people living in rural areas and helped to increase in standard of living.

## **References**

1. *Sociology, Social Issues Policies And Development*, Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Open University Hyderabad
2. *The Gazette Of India* New Delhi 7 -9 -2005
3. Mandal Revenue Office records Of Malikipuram mandal East Godavari district of AP Financial Year 2018-19
4. Pune Research Discovery – *An International Journal of Advanced Studies*, Vol. 2, ISSUE 1