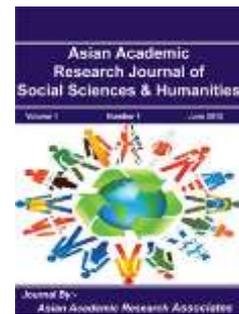




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**IMPACT OF MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT
GUARANTEE PROGRAMME (MGNREGP) IN ANDHRA PRADESH**

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ABSTRACT

The National Rural Employment Guarantee act (NREGA) has now been in operation for over three years, and is extended to all the rural areas of the country. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) was passed on 25th August 2005, and renamed Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (MGNREGA) in 2009. In a relatively short span of time, it has already become one of the most avidly studied programmes of the Central Government. The National Rural Employment Scheme (NREGS) is an important strategy in the current economic context of global economic crisis and national economic slowdown, where raising aggregate demand is a major task for the Government. Fiscal policy that provides more wages income directly to unskilled workers in the rural areas is likely to be much more effective in increasing aggregated incomes than other form of public spending. The MGNREGP potentialities & possibilities are Strengthening Democracy, Encouraging Natural Resource Management, Preventing Migration, Controlling Spread of HIV/AIDS, Transforming Rural Economic and Social Relations and Rural Employment in India level. In India majority of rural woman live in virtual isolation have little access to even the most public services. The Andhra Pradesh is one the success states in the country in implements the project especially empowering women. Under NREGS in chittoor district selected the study. A study has been conducted in 2011-2012 in chittoor district by 300 women beneficiaries of the programme. The present study the socio economic conditions are like, age, caste, education, family size, marital states and income, expenditure and savings patterns of the respondents in the study area. The study reveals that the beneficiaries expressed the following changes in the programme. The wages should be paid to workers on time. Health and life insurance is required not only during the working days but other days and there should be better communication between beneficiaries and officials. The Nature of the work should be amicable to all the workers and beneficial to the community. Effective social audit is necessary to eliminate bogus beneficiaries. At the field level, qualified persons are required to maintain accurate records of the beneficiaries. In spite of the few shortfalls in the programme, the programme is successful but it requires more transparency in its implementation. NREGP depends on the acceptability of the people, which further rests on the level of awareness among various stake holders and the desire among them to implement it. Therefore the Government should launch an intensive awareness programme through different media and make the masses aware of the objectives and provisions of the scheme. The Government should appoint public information officers at the central and state levels specifically for the purpose of NREGP. Print media small media like folk, street theater, group radio, Doordarshan/Video, or internet etc can play a catalytic role in changing the mindset/behavior of the people. For the success of the scheme, it is imperative that a village level micro plan is prepared and the works taken-up under the NREGP form part of the village area plan. Lastly, PRIs should be made solely responsible for the implementation of the NREGP successfully.