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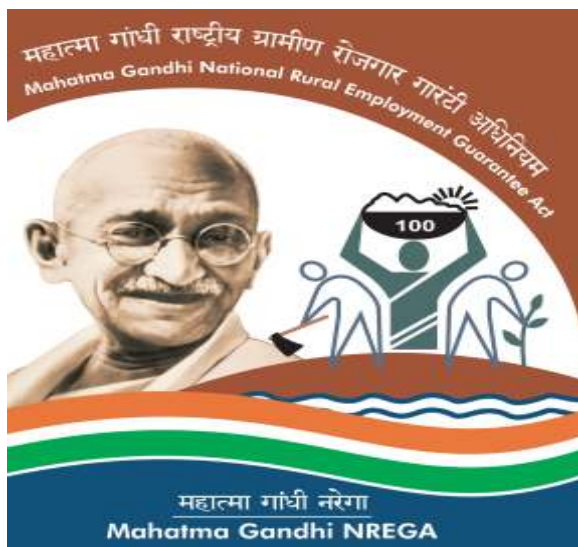
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## MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME (MGNREGS) IN GULBARGA DISTRICT.



SanjeevKumar. C  
Lecturer – Sociology , Govt. First Grade College, Sulepeth.



### ABSTRACT

Poverty in India, according to the Planning Commission report, has reduced successfully in 2009-10 from 1973. Likewise, the rural poverty also declined during the same period. However, India is still facing the mass poverty even after successful completion of Eleventh Five Year Plan. For poverty alleviation, India started a number of programs and policies; but all remained unsuccessful. Despite achieving more than 5 per cent economic growth, the trickle-down effect idea to reach the benefit of growth to the poor also failed. Several laws were passed for poverty alleviation, but they too could not help much to the poor. Now, the planning

commission thought of “inclusive growth” for the poor to be included in the growth and development process. MGNREGA is one of the important act for the rural people to include in the growth process. It is helpful in reducing poverty in rural areas by providing 100 days guaranteed wage employment. In the villages, the infrastructures are created, which is of prime importance for the development of the rural as well as the urban areas. MGNREGA is also helpful in raising the standard of living of the rural people. However, the people in rural areas welcomed the MGNREGA, but considered it as “half a loaf is better than none”.

**KEYWORDS :** *inclusive growth, National Rural, Employment.*

### INTRODUCTION

As discussed in the methodology, the present study is made to assess the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in Gulbarga district. For this purpose, the researcher conducted a sample study of MGNREGA beneficiaries in Sedam Taluka of Gulbarga district. There are many aspects which are based on the area or geographical territory, which influences the socio-economic conditions of the NREGA beneficiaries. They include the education level, demography, occupations, etc. Hence, there is need to know about the geographical area, climate, population, literacy, education, culture, etc of the Gulbarga district in general and Sedam Taluka in particular. The present described these aspects as under.

### Gulbarga District:

Gulbarga district is one of the three districts that were transferred from Hyderabad State to Karnataka state at the time of re-organization of the state in 1956 and is also called as "Kalaburgi" in Kannada. The district is one among the 30 districts of Karnataka State. It is located in the Northern part of the state. The District was a biggest district in the state and in 2008, it was divided and new district Yadgir was formed with 3 talukas from Gulbarga district. Gulbarga district is bounded on the west by Bijapur district of Karnataka and Sholapur district of Maharashtra, on the west by Bijapur district of Andhra Pradesh, on the north by Bidar district of and Osmanabad district of Maharashtra and on the south by Richur district of Karnataka. There are seven talukas located in Gulbarga district, namely, Afzalpur, Aland, Chincholli, Chittapur, Gulbarga, Jewargi and Sedam. Geographical location of Gulbarga district in Karnataka state is shown as under.



**Map No. 1. Location of Gulbarga District in Karnataka State**

### 1. Brief History:

The District was under the rule of Nizam of Hyderabad before independence. The district has a rich background of knowledge and culture. The existence of university at Nagai in Chitapur, Vignaneshwaras Mitakshara, Nrupatungas Kavirajmarg and the religious and social revolution led by Shivsharanas and the Sufi saint Banda Nawaz are all evidence of it. However, due to erratic rainfall and continuous occurrence of droughts in the 19th century the life of the people was never smooth and secure. Further during the Nizams' period, the district could not develop due to the negligence and inefficient administration. The distance was also a factor contributing to it. Thus it was one of the most backward districts when it joined the old Mysore State. This position has not changed even after five decades. The map of Gulbarga district is shown as under.



Map No. 2. Gulbarga District

### 2.Socio Economic Background:

In recent years a High Power Committee was constituted by the govt. of Karnataka to look into the problem of regional imbalances in the state. The Committee (popularly known as Nanjundappa Committee) submitted its report in 2002. The committee, on the basis of various socio-economic indicators assessed the development of 175 talukas in the state. The Committee has identified nine talukas among the ten talukas in Old Gulbarga district as the most backward talukas.

Table No. 1. Most Backward Talukas of Gulbarga District in Karnataka State

Taluka	Rank in State	Index
Sedam	155	0.72
Chittapur	165	0.65
Afzalpur	170	0.62
Aland	172	0.61
Chincholi	173	0.57
Jewargi	174	0.57

Source: Report of the High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalance in Karnataka, Govt. of Karnataka Bangalore 2002.

### 3.Position of the District in Human Development:

Karnataka State has published Human development Report in 1999 based on 1991 date for the then 20 district in the state. The progress in human Development was brought out through another report published in 2005 for 27 districts in the state today based on 2001 Data. The position of the district along with the other district in Hyderabad Karnataka Region is indicated in the following table. The district in both the reports is at the bottom level.

**Table No. 2. Human Development and Gender Development in Gulbarga District and HK region**

Districts	HDI 1991	Rank	HDI 2001	Rank	GDI 1991	Rank	GDI 2001	Rank
Bellary	0.512	18	.617	18	0.499	17	0.606	17
Bidar	0.496	23	0.599	21	0.477	23	0.572	22
Gulbarga	0.453	25	0.564	26	0.432	25	0.543	26
Raichur	0.443	27	0.547	27	0.422	27	0.530	27
State	0.541	-	0.650	-	0.525	-	0.637	-

Source: Human Development Report 2005 Govt. of Karnataka.

The position of the district has come down from 25th to 26th in the State. This is because of slow progress in the field of Education and fall in Income index.

**Table No. 3. Various Indices of human Development for Gulbarga District**

Year	Health Index	Rank	Education Index	Rank	Income Index	Rank
1991	0.575	23	0.432	25	0.352	24
State	0.618	-	0.602	-	0.402	-
2001	0.632	20	0.572	25	0.490	25
State	0.680	-	0.712	-	0.559	-

Source: Human Development Report 2005 Govt. of Karnataka

Thus the position of the district has not improved significantly over the years. The gap between the State and the district is reduced by only a margin of 0.2 (From 0.88 to 0.86).

#### 4. Geographical Traits:

The district has total area of 16174 Sq. Kms. This constitutes 5.93% of the area of the state. The region is characterized by black cotton soil, expanses of flat treeless surface, a range of hills covering a surface of about 60 miles and same lower belts following the main rivers. The district is devoid of forest except in the hilly portion of Aland and Chincholi. The area under forest is 4.2% of the total area.

**Table No. 4. Area of Gulbarga district**

Sl.No	Taluks	Hoblies	Grama Panchayaths	Inhabited	Un-Inhabited	Towns/ Urban Agglomeration
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Afzalpur	3	22	89	4	0
2	Aland	5	39	135	1	1
3	Chincholli	4	32	137	11	0
4	Chittapur	5	35	122	3	5
5	Gulbarga	6	36	136	4	1
6	Jewargi	5	33	145	14	0
7	Sedam	4	23	109	8	3
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>10</b>

#### 5. Rainfall and Land Use:

The district is a drought prone area. The average rainfall is 777 mm. and the normal rainy days

are 46 in a year. The climate is very hot during the summer which effects adversely on the work capacity of the people. The temperature ranges between 44° centigrade in summer to 26° in winter. The period from December to May is the driest part of the year. The land use is classified in the district is shown in the following table.

Table No. 5. Land use Classification (Unit: Area in Hectares)

Taluka	Area under Forest	Land Not available for cultivation		Cultivable waste	Uncultivated land excluding fallow land		Fallow land	
		Land put to non agri.uses	Barren & uncultivable land		Pmt. Pastures & other grazing land'	Mics. Tree crops, groves	Current fallows	Other fallow land
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Afzalpur	78	5819	2395	458	1322	4	15083	
Aland	2854	3465	3142	974	3469	55	28504	2600
Chincholi	19622	3006	13003	2723	6516	857	8703	700
Chittapur	6150	9368	3689	4530	674	21	25591	1480
Gulbarga	4121	8150	4223	78	4322	39	24237	300
Jewargi	310	8317	1838	294	6486	60	3761	230
Sedam	2181	3295	6823	360	3066	50	3345	1475
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35316</b>	<b>41420</b>	<b>35113</b>	<b>9417</b>	<b>25855</b>	<b>1086</b>	<b>109224</b>	<b>6785</b>

Table No. 6. Rain fall of Gulbarga District for last 5 years (2002 To 2006)

Year	Total
2002	525.99
2003	504.14
2004	578.64
2005	790.12
2006	508.6

### 6. Basic Infrastructure:

The district also lacks adequate infrastructure which is one of the basic cause of long economic stagnation in the district. The total length of surface roads is only 28.26 kms. The length of village roads is 3678.75 kms. A large part of these roads are closed during rainy season. The total length of railway line is 225 kms. The district headquarters lies on the main National Network. But the internal network availability is very low. Only 4 talukas Afzalpur, Chittapur, Gulbarga and Sedam are connected by a railway line.

Table No. 7. Basic Infrastructure

Taluka	State Highways	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Village Roads	Railway Route Length
Afzalpur	101.1	141.48	----	602.4	31
Aland	185.1	182.5	----	703.2	---
Chincholi	131.6	112	----	582.85	---
Chittapur	56.3	272.2	----	693.35	66
Gulbarga	112.3	48.85	0	648.79	38
Jewargi	36.35	239.1	----	1045.7	
Sedam	95.6	117	0	381.45	32
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>718.35</b>	<b>1113.13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4657.74</b>	<b>167</b>

**Table No. 8. Area Irrigated through various Sources**

Taluka	Canals	Tanks	Wells	Borewells	Lift Irrigation	Other Sources	Total
Afzalpur		67	8891	970	60	1653	11641
Aland	--	165	6045		247	177	7297
Chincholi	1529	324	544	799	---	158	3354
Chittapur	--	--	538	265	---	518	1321
Gulbarga	77	45	3112	202	---	---	3436
Jewargi	16859	--	6000	330	---	592	23781
Sedam	--	480	1215	179	---	293	2167
<b>Total</b>	<b>18465</b>	<b>1081</b>	<b>26345</b>	<b>2745</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>3391</b>	<b>52997</b>

**Table No. 9. Rural Electrification**

Taluka	Total Villages	Villages electrified	IP Sets
Afzalpur	89	93	9251
Aland	135	75	11567
Chincholi	137	125	1800
Chittapur	122	68	2358
Gulbarga	136	29	7599
Jewargi	145	36	2644
Sedam	109	34	1840
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>37059</b>

#### 7. Educational Infrastructure:

The district has following infrastructure for provision of Education.

**Table No. 10. Educational Infrastructure**

Primary Schools	2800
High School	500
Junior College	132
General Colleges;	26
Medical Colleges (Including ISM)	06
Polytechnic Colleges	08
Engineering Colleges	04

#### 8. Demographic Trends:

Gulbarga District is experiencing rapid growth of population since 1951. The decimal growth rate has increased from 14.5 percent to 15.3 percent between 1951 to 61 to 24.2 percent between 1981 to 1991 and has slightly come down to 21 percent between 1999 to 2001. The population of the district as per 2001 census is 31, 30,922 of which male population is 15,92,789 and female population is 15,38,133. The sex ratio is 966 per 1000 male persons. This is slightly above the state average of 965 and well above the national average of 933.72% of the population lives in rural areas. The population is spread over the geographical area and the density of



population is 192 per sq.km.

**Table No. 11. Population trends during the 20th century Decadal variation**

Year	Population	Percentage
1901	883062	--
1911	964468	9.22
1921	887875	-7.94
1931	990505	11.56
1941	1059716	6.99
1951	1213608	14.5
1961	1399457	15.31
1971	1739220	24.2
1981	2080643	19.6
1991	2582169	24.1
2001	3130922	21.4

Source: Census of India District census Hand book: Gulbarga District 1961-2001.

**Table No. 12. Demographic Characteristics - 2001**

Taluka	Area	Total Population	Male	Female	Rural	Urban
Afzalpur	1305	180071	92538	87533	160736	19335
Aland	1735	297136	152233	144903	261891	35245
Chincholi	1569	223646	113309	110337	206502	17144
Chittapur	1765	366802	186390	180412	238532	12870
Gulbarga	1730	675679	348665	327014	245414	430265
Jewargi	1822	235254	119598	115656	216075	19179
Sedam	1025	196154	97709	98445	156026	40128
District	10951	2174742	1110442	1064300	1485176	574166

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### 9.SC and ST Population:

Gulbarga district has a sizable part of Scheduled Caste Population. It is 23% of the total population of the district. It is ranked 3rd in the state in respect of this next to Kolar and Chamraj

Nagar. In absolute numbers, the position of the district (7,17,595) is next to Bangalore Urban (8,51,047). The SC and ST population forms 22.9 and 4.9 percent of total population respectively. Within the district the SC population is concentrated in the talukas of Chincholi (33.2%) Chittapur (29.3%) and Sedam (25.8%). It is lowest in Afzalpur taluka i.e., 17.8%. The proportion of SC population to total population has declined from 23.6% to 22.9% between 1991-2001. The decline follows mainly from two talukas i.e., Gulbarga (21.4% to 20.4%) and Afzalpur (18.6% to 17.8%). The proportion of ST population in district population has increased marginally from 4% to 4.9%. The total ST population of the district as per 2001 census is 154195. It was 106935 in 1991. The growth rate per annum is 4.4%.

**Table No. 14. Population of Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes 2001**

Sl.No	Taluka	Scheduled Castes				Schedule Tribes			
		Total	Rural	Urban	Proportion to total population (percent)	Total	Rural	Urban	Proportion to total population (percent)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Afzalpur	32103	28607	3496	17.82	3720	3667	53	2.06
2	Aland	67652	63682	3970	22.77	6194	6035	159	2.08
3	Chincholi	74337	70023	4314	33.23	5153	4917	236	2.3
4	Chittapur	107506	66845	40661	29.3	5789	4560	1229	15.78
5	Gulbarga	138047	73669	64378	20.43	9986	5335	4651	14.78
6	Jewargi	46806	43240	3566	19.89	11221	10454	767	4.76
7	Sedam	50686	42248	8438	25.83	5072	4129	943	2.58
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>517137</b>	<b>388314</b>	<b>128823</b>	<b>169.27</b>	<b>47135</b>	<b>39097</b>	<b>8038</b>	<b>44.34</b>

**Table No. 15. Literacy Rate- Scheduled Caste**

Talukas	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Afzalpur	45.7	24.4	35.4	45.07	23.43	34.59	51.04	32.21	42.14
Aland	46.8	25.1	36.3	46.12	24.43	35.53	57.14	37.06	47.78
Chincholi	41	20	30.8	44.12	23.65	34.31	66.23	46.31	56.74
Chittapur	43	24.84	34.08	39.3	19.2	29.75	56.7	35	47.19
Gulbarga	54.7	34.1	44.8	28.9	13.98	21.47	51.47	30.15	41.14
Jewargi	36.8	18	27.5	35.38	18.66	27.15	55.48	35.08	45.5
Sedam	32.8	16.6	24.7	35.4	16.88	26.27	53.04	30.95	42.54
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>300.8</b>	<b>163.04</b>	<b>233.58</b>	<b>274.29</b>	<b>140.23</b>	<b>209.07</b>	<b>391.1</b>	<b>246.76</b>	<b>323.03</b>

**Table No. 16. Literacy Rate- Scheduled Tribes**

Sl.No.	Talukas	Male	Female	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Afzalpur	48.4	28.6	39	39	39.6
2	Aland	46.8	25.2	36.4	36.2	42.1
3	Chincholi	50.2	27.3	39	38.6	47
4	Chittapur	38.4	19.9	29.4	24.6	47.1
5	Gulbarga	55.2	35.9	45.9	33	60.7
6	Jewargi	37	15.7	26.5	25.6	38.4
7	Sedam	34.5	17	25.6	24	32.2
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>310.5</b>	<b>169.6</b>	<b>241.8</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>307.1</b>

## 10.Social Indicators:

The basic social indicators are presented in the following table. The help us to understand the general conditions of the people, there literacy levels and other Gender related

issues. High proportion of agricultural labourers and non workers as well as the SC / ST population indicates high incidence of poverty in the district.

Table No. 17. Social Indicators of the District

Name of the taluka	Population	Sex Ratio	Proportion of agricultural labourers to total workers		Proportion of SC/ST population		Proportion of non workers		Literacy	
			1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
	2001	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
Afzalpur	180071	946	53.86	48.27	20.6	19.89	56.1	57.31	37.62	51.67
Aland	297136	952	50.34	50.39	27.1	24.85	54	48.63	39.12	53.79
Chincholi	223646	974	47.42	47.52	35.7	35.54	51.3	49.91	33.41	49.38
Chittapur	366802	968	36.33	30.48	31.4	30.88	59.8	61.49	38.72	50.25
Gulbarga	675679	938	25.57	22.85	23.1	21.9	67.5	67.04	57.33	67.46
Jewargi	235254	967	49.13	52.45	26.6	24.66	56.7	53.71	32.85	44.26
Sedam	196154	1008	35.71	39.5	25.4	28.42	52.4	53.42	34.5	45.23
District	2174742	6753	298.36	291.46	189.9	186.14	397.8	391.51	273.55	362.04

Table No. 18. Literacy and Education

Taluka	Growth in literacy 1961 to 2001 (percent)									
	Total literacy rate					Growth in literacy				
	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1991-01	1961-01
Afzalpur	9.2	16	23.7	37.62	51.67	73.91	48.13	58.73	37.34	461.63
Aland	14.23	18.2	24.8	39.12	53.79	27.89	36.26	57.74	37.5	278
Chincholi	14.45	16.8	21.3	33.41	49.38	16.26	26.78	56.85	47.8	241.73
Chittapur	13.06	18.8	25.46	38.72	50.25	43.95	35.42	52.08	29.77	284.76
Gulbarga	24.8	31	38.65	57.33	67.46	25.01	24.67	48.33	17.66	172.01
Jewargi	9.8	15.2	20.87	32.85	44.26	55.11	37.3	57.4	34.73	351.63
Sedam	13.7	15.7	21.67	34.5	45.23	14.59	38.02	59.2	31.1	230.14
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>99.24</b>	<b>131.7</b>	<b>176.45</b>	<b>273.55</b>	<b>362.04</b>	<b>256.72</b>	<b>246.58</b>	<b>390.33</b>	<b>235.9</b>	<b>2019.9</b>

## CONCLUSION:

Gulbarga district is one of the three districts that were transferred from Hyderabad State to Karnataka state at the time of re-organization of the state in 1956 and is also called as Kalaburgi in Kannada. The district is one among the 30 districts of Karnataka State.

The District was a biggest district in the state and in 2008, it was divided and new district Yadgir was formed with 3 talukas from Gulbarga district. Gulbarga district is bounded on the west by Bijapur district of Karnataka and Sholapur district of Maharashtra, on the west by Bijapur district of Andhra Pradesh, on the north by Bidar district of and Osmanabad district of Maharashtra and on the south by Richur district of Karnataka. The position of the district along with the other district in Hyderabad Karnataka Region is indicated in the following table.

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