



A Study on District-Wise Implementation of MGNREGS in Andhra Pradesh: A Data Envelopment Analysis

Mrs. L. Swathi

Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University, Srikakulam, Etcherla.

Prof. Biddiki Addai

Head, Department of Economics, Rector, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University, Srikakulam, Etcherla.

Abstract

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) is one of the most progressive legislations enacted since independence. Its significance is evident from a variety of perspectives. First, it is a bold and unique experiment in the provision of rural employment in India and indeed in the World at large. In Andhra Pradesh, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) aims to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment to every household whose adult members volunteer for unskilled manual work. Postcolonial India's rural employment guarantee programme can be seen as one of such district interventions in the process of contemporary capitalist development. India's Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) of 2005 and the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) operated under it, first introduced in 2006 in 200 most backward districts of India, and then rolled out nationally in 2008, is a very important economic development scheme operated by the government. The present article examines specifically the inter-district variations in the performance of MGNREGS during 2020–21 to 2024–25. This paper clearly analyse the data on total households employed, total Individuals worked, average days of employment, households completed 100 days of employment and average wage rate district wise data presented in Andhra Pradesh.

Index Terms: Rural Employment, MGNREGS, Wage rate, Livelihood, District, Individuals, Households.

Introduction

The latest employment generation programme MGNREGS has been designed to plug all the loopholes and made massive allocation and applied the people's participation method by mandatory social audits and signing of muster rolls by workers. MGNREGS can thus be construed as a timely intervention. A legally-binding rights-based programme of this kind is expected to bring about a turnaround in the rural economy by eradicating many social menaces. MGNREGS can provide sustainable rural livelihoods through spillover effects thereby enabling the poor to manage their risks and opportunities effectively. There is no denying of the importance of policy and programme action for employment generation to ensure food security amongst poor than direct food subsidy strategies.

The unique character of the Act lies in the remarkable opportunities it opens up to transform the development scenario in India. There is a provision for social audit by the local people on the works under taken under the NREGS. Perhaps for the first time transparency and accountability could be seen in a Government Programme. This is the direct outcome of social audits, the conduct of which has been mandated not only in the Right to Information (RTI) Act, but also in the NREGA itself.

Over nineteen years have elapsed since the inception of the MGNREGS programme. It is now imperative to make an assessment of the MGNREGS from all its important perspectives. Although it is necessary to understand as to how the programme has affected the socio-economic and livelihood conditions of the rural people in general and the Tribal communities who are below poverty line in particular, it is also vital to assess the processes and procedures of the implementation of the MGNREGS in the country. Needless to say, the success of the programme largely depends upon the processes of its implementation.

Many researchers have concluded that the following problems existed and caused failure of the major employment Programmes implemented in India so far: lack of awareness, lack of proper planning, poor quality of assets created, false muster rolls, and problems in payment, often less than prescribed wages, disparity between wages paid to women and men, involvement of contractors in works, no comprehensive data-base, inadequate capacity of implementing agencies, no public accountability and inadequate budget allocation.

Objectives

The Objectives of the Study are:

- ✓ To examine the district wise Households and Individuals Worked under MGNREGS in Andhra Pradesh
- ✓ To analyse households completed 100 Days of Wage Employment in MGNREGS: 2020-21 to 2024-25 in district level in Andhra Pradesh.
- ✓ To examine the differences in wages in district level in Andhra Pradesh.

Review of Literature

Suresh Kumar J and D. Shobana (2024) in their paper opined that originality and value of this study lie in its comprehensive approach, examining multiple facets of social security. By offering evidence-based recommendations, this research contributes to the ongoing dialogue on social welfare, providing a foundation for future policy formulations that prioritize inclusivity, efficiency, and sustainability. Ultimately, this study contributes to the ongoing discourse on social security, providing valuable insights for shaping the trajectory of social welfare programs in India.

Neena Malhotra and Navdeep Kour (2023) study presented at results of the study indicates that there is a positive impact between poverty rates and rural population growth rate; women's participation in MGNREGA and sex ratio; SC and ST participation rates in MGNREGA, with SC and ST proportions in state populations.

Veena Upadhyay (2022) paper observed that the MGNREGA has also helped in the upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes through the creation of livelihood opportunities. MGNREGA was recognized by the World Bank in 2015 as the world's largest public works programme. According to the report of the National Council of Applied Economic Research (Chhattisgarh), MGNREGA has played an important role in reducing poverty among the poor and socially weaker sections, such as labourers, Tribals, Dalits, small and marginal farmers. MGNREGA works in the village panchayats of Sultanpur district.

Balasubramaniam P et al (2022) paper reveals that it has raised the purchasing capacity of the rural people and this has an accelerating effect on the rural economy. The scheme has a positive impact on the livelihood of wage labourers and it improves the socio-economic status of the unskilled workers and stopped out-migration from the villages.

Sanjoy Singh M, Satish Modi and Raj Maurya (2022) study audits under the law. MGNREGA is a safety value since it provides risk factor measures for each personal injury produced by a worker's accident. As seen by the previous results, MGNREGA is well-planned legislation that has proven to be a powerful tool in the hands of rural low-income families and ensures alternative livelihood choices for tribal poor beneficiaries.

Karuna Vakati Aakella (2015) has rightly commented that the experience of (undivided) Andhra Pradesh, where there is optimal use of technology at every stage of implementation of the scheme, is worth studying. The kind of control, transparency and level playing field that use of technology has brought about in MGNREGS in the state is a clear departure from the way public programmes, especially wage employment programmes, have been implemented in the state/country and provides a way forward for implementation of other public programmes which are beset with similar issues of large numbers, varied geographies, and socio-economic contexts.

Eswarappa Kasi (2011) article reveals that the consequences of developmental programmes often appear to be out of focus and seen at the ground level, there seems to be a gap between what is intended and what is actualized. His paper presents a case study of the social, cultural and economic correlates of the development processes in Addakulapalle, a settlement of Sugali Tribe people, once a semi-nomadic tribe, in Anantapur District of Andhra Pradesh, South India.

Lalit Mathur (2007) revealed in his paper related to the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in its second year. MGNREGA is the first tangible commitment by any government to the poor that they can expect to earn a living wage, without loss of dignity and demand this as a right. The MGNREGA will be extended to the entire country from 2008-09.

District wise Households Worked in MGNREGS

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) aims to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Table 1 presents District wise Total Households Worked in MGNREGS: 2020-21 to 2024-25 in Andhra Pradesh. In the Year 2024-25 majority of Households worked in Srikakulam district with 3.32 lakhs occupied top place, next in order to Vizianagaram 3.08 lakhs, Prakasam 2.9 lakhs, Eluru 2.5 lakhs and Nellore 2.16 lakhs in Andhra Pradesh. Prakasam district takes top place with 4.85 lakhs Households Worked in MGNREGS in the year 2020-21, followed by Srikakulam 4.37 lakhs, East Godavari 4.28 lakhs, Anantapur 4.22 lakhs and Vizianagaram 4.1 lakhs in Andhra Pradesh.

Table -1

District wise Total Households Worked [In Lakhs] in MGNREGS: 2020-21 to 2024-25

District	2024-25		2023-24		2022-23		2021-22		2020-21	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
ALLURI SITHARAMA RAJU	2.12	4.62	2.05	4.40	1.96	4.28	0	0.00	0	0.00
ANAKAPALLI	2.07	4.51	2.07	4.45	2	4.36	0	0.00	0	0.00
ANANTAPUR	2.06	4.49	1.99	4.27	2.01	4.39	4.07	8.71	4.22	8.88
ANNAMAYYA	1.49	3.25	1.61	3.46	1.49	3.25	0	0.00	0	0.00
BAPATLA	1.7	3.71	1.7	3.65	1.68	3.67	0	0.00	0	0.00
CHITTOOR	1.49	3.25	1.49	3.20	1.47	3.21	3.13	6.70	3.24	6.82
EAST GODAVARI	0.98	2.14	1.01	2.17	1.02	2.23	4.15	8.88	4.28	9.01
ELURU	2.5	5.45	2.67	5.74	2.71	5.91	0	0.00	0	0.00
GUNTUR	0.66	1.44	0.73	1.57	0.71	1.55	3.45	7.38	3.39	7.13
KAKINADA	1.6	3.49	1.56	3.35	1.58	3.45	0	0.00	0	0.00
KONASEEMA	1.23	2.68	1.24	2.66	1.25	2.73	0	0.00	0	0.00
KRISHNA	1.45	3.16	1.52	3.27	1.47	3.21	3.23	6.91	2.99	6.29
KURNOOL	2.07	4.51	2.01	4.32	1.93	4.21	3.45	7.38	3.67	7.72
NANDYAL	1.65	3.60	1.65	3.54	1.64	3.58	0	0.00	0	0.00
NELLORE	2.16	4.71	2.24	4.81	2.08	4.54	2.64	5.65	2.59	5.45
NTR	1.47	3.21	1.5	3.22	1.41	3.08	0	0.00	0	0.00
PALNADU	1.97	4.30	1.98	4.25	1.92	4.19	0	0.00	0	0.00
PARVATHIPURAM MANYAM	1.77	3.86	1.76	3.78	1.73	3.77	0	0.00	0	0.00
PRAKASAM	2.9	6.32	3.09	6.64	3.23	7.05	4.65	9.95	4.85	10.21
SRI SATHYA SAI	1.7	3.71	1.49	3.20	1.51	3.29	0	0.00	0	0.00
SRIKAKULAM	3.32	7.24	3.38	7.26	3.31	7.22	4.26	9.11	4.37	9.20
TIRUPATI	1.7	3.71	1.78	3.82	1.79	3.91	0	0.00	0	0.00
VISAKHAPATANAM	0.27	0.59	0.28	0.60	0.27	0.59	3.67	7.85	3.85	8.10
VIZIANAGARAM	3.08	6.72	3.21	6.90	3.12	6.81	4.14	8.86	4.1	8.63
WEST GODAVARI	0.99	2.16	1.04	2.23	1.07	2.33	3.41	7.30	3.43	7.22
Y.S.R	1.46	3.18	1.48	3.18	1.46	3.19	2.48	5.31	2.56	5.39
ANDHRA PRADESH	45.85	100.00	46.55	100.00	45.83	100.00	46.74	100.00	47.52	100.00

Source: MGNREGS Official Website

District wise Individuals Worked in MGNREGS

Table 2 presents District wise Total Individuals Worked in MGNREGS: 2020-21 to 2024-25 in Andhra Pradesh. Majority of Individual workers worked in Prakasam district 4.95 lakhs in the year 2024-25 next in order to Srikakulam 4.84 lakhs, Vizianagaram 4.65 lakhs, Eluru 4.05 lakhs and Alluri Sitharama Raju 3.8 lakhs in Andhra Pradesh, these are top five districts Individual workers worked in Andhra Pradesh. The data clearly shows that Prakasam district occupied top place with 10.48 lakhs of Individual workers worked in MGNREGS during the year 2020-21 next in order to Anantapur 9.62 lakhs, Vizianagaram 9 lakhs, Srikakulam 8.89 lakhs, Kurnool 8.24 lakhs, Visakhapatnam 8.17 lakhs, East Godavari 7.99 lakhs, Guntur 7.28 lakhs, West Godavari 6.9 lakhs, Chittoor 6.6 lakhs, Krishna 6.4 lakhs, Y.S.R 5.21 lakhs and Nellore 5.18 lakhs of Individual workers worked in MGNREGS.

Table -2

District wise Total Individuals Worked [In Lakhs] in MGNREGS: 2020-21 to 2024-25

District	2024-25		2023-24		2022-23		2021-22		2020-21	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
ALLURI SITHARAMA RAJU	3.8	5.20	3.72	4.93	3.62	4.76	0	0.00	0	0.00
ANAKAPALLI	3.01	4.12	3.06	4.06	3.01	3.96	0	0.00	0	0.00
ANANTAPUR	3.52	4.82	3.42	4.53	3.63	4.78	7.26	9.38	7.65	9.62
ANNAMAYYA	2.24	3.07	2.44	3.23	2.32	3.05	0	0.00	0	0.00
BAPATLA	2.9	3.97	2.95	3.91	2.95	3.88	0	0.00	0	0.00
CHITTOOR	2.34	3.20	2.35	3.12	2.41	3.17	5.03	6.50	5.28	6.64
EAST GODAVARI	1.3	1.78	1.37	1.82	1.46	1.92	6.12	7.91	6.35	7.99
ELURU	4.05	5.54	4.43	5.87	4.63	6.09	0	0.00	0	0.00
GUNTUR	1.06	1.45	1.19	1.58	1.2	1.58	5.95	7.69	5.79	7.28
KAKINADA	2.26	3.09	2.25	2.98	2.31	3.04	0	0.00	0	0.00
KONASEEMA	1.72	2.35	1.78	2.36	1.8	2.37	0	0.00	0	0.00
KRISHNA	2.48	3.39	2.62	3.47	2.61	3.43	5.57	7.20	5.09	6.40
KURNOOL	3.58	4.90	3.54	4.69	3.5	4.61	6.06	7.83	6.55	8.24
NANDYAL	2.79	3.82	2.84	3.77	2.85	3.75	0	0.00	0	0.00
NELLORE	3.2	4.38	3.34	4.43	3.21	4.22	4.19	5.42	4.12	5.18
NTR	2.46	3.37	2.56	3.39	2.46	3.24	0	0.00	0	0.00
PALNADU	3.31	4.53	3.4	4.51	3.36	4.42	0	0.00	0	0.00
PARVATHIPURAM MANYAM	3.02	4.13	3.07	4.07	3.05	4.01	0	0.00	0	0.00
PRAKASAM	4.95	6.78	5.42	7.19	5.73	7.54	7.94	10.26	8.33	10.48
SRI SATHYA SAI	2.93	4.01	2.52	3.34	2.68	3.53	0	0.00	0	0.00
SRIKAKULAM	4.84	6.63	5.06	6.71	4.98	6.55	6.7	8.66	7.07	8.89
TIRUPATI	2.56	3.50	2.75	3.65	2.82	3.71	0	0.00	0	0.00
VISAKHAPATANAM	0.38	0.52	0.4	0.53	0.4	0.53	6.04	7.81	6.5	8.17
VIZIANAGARAM	4.65	6.37	5.04	6.68	4.99	6.57	7.05	9.11	7.16	9.00
WEST GODAVARI	1.43	1.96	1.54	2.04	1.64	2.16	5.49	7.10	5.49	6.90
Y.S.R	2.31	3.16	2.37	3.14	2.36	3.11	3.96	5.12	4.14	5.21
ANDHRA PRADESH	73.05	100.00	75.43	100.00	75.99	100.00	77.37	100.00	79.52	100.00

Source: MGNREGS Official Website

Average Days of Employment Provided

The district wise Average days of employment provided per household in MGNREGS: 2020-21 to 2024-25 are presented in table-3. In the state of Andhra Pradesh registered 47.63 average days of employment provided per household in MGNREGS in the year 2020-21. Out of 26 districts 11 districts registered above the state average days of employment provided per household in MGNREGS in the year 2024-25, these are Alluri Sitharama Raju 69.79 days got top place next in order to Parvathipuram Manyam 65.49, Srikakulam 54.68, Tirupati 53.74, Anakapalli 53.43, Annamayya 53.27, Visakhapatnam 51.76, Chittoor 51.45, Sri Sathya Sai 51.22, Vizianagaram 50.7 and East Godavari 48.62. the remaining 15 districts registered below state average days of employment provided per household in MGNREGS in the year 2024-25, these district are Anantapur 47.62, NTR 47.39, Y.S.R 47.1, Krishna 45.9, Eluru 44.05, Konaseema 43.79, Prakasam 42.04, Nellore 41.7, Kakinada 41.62, Nandyal 38.9, Kurnool 37.78, Bapatla 36.1, Guntur 35.58, Palnadu 35.33 and West Godavari 33.94.

Table -3
District wise Average days of employment provided per Household in MGNREGS: 2020-21 to 2024-25

Si.No.	District	2024-25	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22	2020-21
1	ALLURI SITHARAMA RAJU	69.79	72.44	60.3	0	0
2	ANAKAPALLI	53.43	59.11	55.17	0	0
3	ANANTAPUR	47.62	54.75	53.84	62.71	66.3
4	ANNAMAYYA	53.27	56.92	55.94	0	0
5	BAPATLA	36.1	43.24	43.26	0	0
6	CHITTOOR	51.45	54.76	53.49	54.2	60.4
7	EAST GODAVARI	48.62	50.1	56.65	47.16	50.14
8	ELURU	44.05	51.78	52.4	0	0
9	GUNTUR	35.58	43.24	42.38	41.14	31.64
10	KAKINADA	41.62	44.45	41.79	0	0
11	KONASEEMA	43.79	45.36	43.66	0	0
12	KRISHNA	45.9	50.16	47.31	48.56	41.64
13	KURNOOL	37.78	49.29	47.46	44.12	40.21
14	NANDYAL	38.9	46.4	43.05	0	0
15	NELLORE	41.7	53.53	54.42	48.83	41.43
16	NTR	47.39	54.14	51.33	0	0
17	PALNADU	35.33	43.07	40.85	0	0
18	PARVATHIPURAM MANYAM	65.49	70.83	61.92	0	0
19	PRAKASAM	42.04	50.22	51.44	47.83	55.33
20	SRI SATHYA SAI	51.22	52.49	52.65	0	0
21	SRIKAKULAM	54.68	64.57	60.66	51.15	61.47
22	TIRUPATI	53.74	62.57	56.26	0	0
23	VISAKHAPATANAM	51.76	59.3	57.42	56.81	68.17
24	VIZIANAGARAM	50.7	68.3	62.67	61.63	74.86
25	WEST GODAVARI	33.94	38.37	36.9	50.06	45.12
26	Y.S.R	47.1	53.95	49.68	56.1	58.2
	ANDHRA PRADESH	47.63	54.89	52.27	51.66	54.41

Source: MGNREGS Official Website

Households completed 100 Days of Wage Employment

Mahatma Gandhi NREG Act, 2005 is to provide at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult member volunteers to do unskilled manual work. State can provide additional mandays of work over and above of 100 days from its own resources. An additional 50 days of wage employment is provided over and above 100 days in the notified drought affected areas or natural calamity areas in the country on recommendation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. At present, there is no plan to increase days of work under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. Table 4 presents the data on District wise Total Number of households completed 100 Days of Wage Employment in MGNREGS: 2020-21 to 2024-25. The data clearly shows that two tribal districts i.e., Alluri Sitharama Raju (53828) and Parvathipuram Manyam (30092) districts occupied top two places under the category, households completed 100 Days of Wage Employment in MGNREGS in the year 2024-25. There is an increase in the number of households who have completed 100 days of work under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA between 2020-21 to 2024-25. In this regard the details are given below table.

Table -4

District wise Total No. of HHs completed 100 Days of Wage Employment in MGNREGS: 2020-21 to 2024-25

District	2024-25		2023-24		2022-23		2021-22		2020-21	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
ALLURI SITHARAMA RAJU	53828	17.20	60083	8.74	22664	8.72	0	0.00	0	0.00
ANAKAPALLI	15512	4.96	30913	4.50	7517	2.89	0	0.00	0	0.00
ANANTAPUR	13595	4.34	34671	5.04	6770	2.61	77516	16.54	124309	14.41
ANNAMAYYA	11056	3.53	23437	3.41	6322	2.43	0	0.00	0	0.00
BAPATLA	3593	1.15	9939	1.45	7787	3.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
CHITTOOR	10588	3.38	22178	3.23	8519	3.28	45761	9.77	86434	10.02
EAST GODAVARI	7515	2.40	8347	1.21	10394	4.00	29866	6.37	60264	6.98
ELURU	12354	3.95	19367	2.82	6701	2.58	0	0.00	0	0.00
GUNTUR	888	0.28	4311	0.63	1619	0.62	21185	4.52	12926	1.50
KAKINADA	5813	1.86	7650	1.11	2408	0.93	0	0.00	0	0.00
KONASEEMA	8789	2.81	10624	1.55	3024	1.16	0	0.00	0	0.00
KRISHNA	10065	3.22	21960	3.19	2051	0.79	38725	8.26	23658	2.74
KURNOOL	6390	2.04	19808	2.88	8165	3.14	24600	5.25	22316	2.59
NANDYAL	5431	1.74	15517	2.26	4705	1.81	0	0.00	0	0.00
NELLORE	4393	1.40	28894	4.20	17411	6.70	22627	4.83	19527	2.26
NTR	8511	2.72	22736	3.31	1186	0.46	0	0.00	0	0.00
PALNADU	5708	1.82	20280	2.95	3370	1.30	0	0.00	0	0.00
PARVATHIPURAM MANYAM	30092	9.62	48445	7.05	12675	4.88	0	0.00	0	0.00
PRAKASAM	5475	1.75	15259	2.22	9705	3.73	31731	6.77	77480	8.98
SRI SATHYA SAI	13394	4.28	21003	3.06	10317	3.97	0	0.00	0	0.00
SRIKAKULAM	29186	9.33	95718	13.92	49883	19.20	25693	5.48	87181	10.10
TIRUPATI	26474	8.46	54079	7.87	30353	11.68	0	0.00	0	0.00
VISAKHAPATANAM	2504	0.80	5351	0.78	1886	0.73	43541	9.29	117403	13.61
VIZIANAGARAM	12690	4.06	65465	9.52	14109	5.43	39704	8.47	147963	17.15
WEST GODAVARI	2408	0.77	3388	0.49	601	0.23	34733	7.41	34085	3.95
Y.S.R	6671	2.13	17973	2.61	9717	3.74	32894	7.02	49261	5.71
ANDHRA PRADESH	312923	100.00	687396	100.00	259859	100.00	468576	100.00	862807	100.00

Source: MGNREGS Official Website

Average Wage rate per day per person

Under the scheme, minimum wages of Rs. 374/- per man day notified by the Ministry of Rural Development, Govt of India w.e.f. 1st April, 2024 are being paid equal to men and women workers. The payment of wages is being made through Saving Bank/Post Offices accounts of workers on weekly or fortnightly basis. Table 5 presents the data on District wise Average Wage rate per day per person (Rs.) in MGNREGS: 2020-21 to 2024-25. In the year 2024-25 the average wage rate per day per person registered in the state of Andhra Pradesh (Rs.255.45). Out of 26 districts 15 districts registered above the state average wage rate per day per person, i.e., Konaseema Rs.291.15, Kurnool Rs.286.92, Visakhapatnam Rs.284.26, Anakapalli Rs.284.17, West Godavari Rs.268.39, Tirupati Rs.267.1, Bapatla Rs.266.36, Anantapur Rs.263.14, Krishna Rs.261.93, Alluri Sitharama Raju Rs.261.66, Y.S.R Rs.260.22, Sri Sathya Sai Rs.259.39, NTR Rs.259.29, Annamayya Rs.259.22 and Chittoor Rs.259.01. The remaining 11 districts i.e., East Godavari Rs.254.21, Guntur Rs.252.47, Nellore Rs.252.02, Srikakulam Rs.250.67, Eluru Rs.250.34, Kakinada Rs.250, Parvathipuram Manyam Rs.249.48, Palnadu Rs.249.15, Nandyal Rs.247.15, Vizianagaram Rs.228.11 and Prakasam Rs.209.57 are below the state average wage rate per day per person registered.

Table -5
District wise Average Wage rate per day per person (Rs.) in MGNREGS: 2020-21 to 2024-25

Si.No.	District	2024-25	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22	2020-21
1	ALLURI SITHARAMA RAJU	261.66	252.21	232.64	0	0
2	ANAKAPALLI	284.17	259.22	196.77	0	0
3	ANANTAPUR	263.14	239.75	214.79	225.37	231.41
4	ANNAMAYYA	259.22	246.69	230.81	0	0
5	BAPATLA	266.36	245.7	203.1	0	0
6	CHITTOOR	259.01	253.24	243.36	231.51	233.81
7	EAST GODAVARI	254.21	235.56	211.97	226.82	233.04
8	ELURU	250.34	241.52	209.23	0	0
9	GUNTUR	252.47	245.28	212.82	213.9	222.53
10	KAKINADA	250	242.76	228.04	0	0
11	KONASEEMA	291.15	266.74	244.12	0	0
12	KRISHNA	261.93	250.99	233.21	223.76	225.77
13	KURNOOL	286.92	265.36	226.31	207.88	220.23
14	NANDYAL	247.15	241.25	209.58	0	0
15	NELLORE	252.02	259.38	202.63	211.18	221.38
16	NTR	259.29	251.65	216.89	0	0
17	PALNADU	249.15	239.06	190.15	0	0
18	PARVATHIPURAM MANYAM	249.48	240.81	199.86	0	0
19	PRAKASAM	209.57	223.07	194.49	204.75	223.53
20	SRI SATHYA SAI	259.39	225.36	213.62	0	0
21	SRIKAKULAM	250.67	252.01	189.17	197.26	220.85
22	TIRUPATI	267.1	260.75	211.55	0	0
23	VISAKHAPATANAM	284.26	250.38	204.33	219.25	233.33
24	VIZIANAGARAM	228.11	229.43	207.86	208.63	238.13
25	WEST GODAVARI	268.39	240.95	229.78	215.49	221.44
26	Y.S.R	260.22	246.56	219.92	231.04	235.43
	ANDHRA PRADESH	255.45	245.65	211.47	216.17	228.74

Source: MGNREGS Official Website

Conclusion

As mentioned earlier the works under NREGS should be useful to the community and sustainable. This aspect of NREGS has been receiving much criticism from different sections of the society and frequently seen in both print and electronic media. districts with lowest poverty rates have higher efficiency score which indicates efficiency in implementation of the scheme MGNREGS implementation efficiency and poverty indicates negative relationship. Similarly, the literacy level and MGNREGS implementation efficiency indicates that there was positive relationship. Therefore, education and awareness about scheme plays an important role for better implementation of the scheme.

References

- Balasubramaniam P, N. Sriram, V. Mohanraj and R. Kanimozhi (2022) : “Impact Assessment on Attainment of Social Status by MGNREGA Beneficiaries in Tamil Nadu”, Asian Journal of Agricultural Extension, Economics & Sociology, Vol.40(4), pp 93-99,
- Eswarappa Kasi (2011): “Poverty and Development in a Marginal Community: Case Study of a Settlement of the Sugali Tribe in Andhra Pradesh, India”, *Journal of Asian and African Studies*, Vol. 46(1), pp5-18
- Karuna Vakati Aakella (2015): “Technology in Governance: Case of MGNREGS in Andhra Pradesh”,

Economic and Political Weekly, Vol.50(13), pp24-26

Lalit Mathur (2007): “Employment Guarantee: Progress So Far”, *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol.42 (52), pp17-20

Neena Malhotra and Navdeep Kour (2023) : “Women and SC/ST Participation in MGNREGA in India: An Inter-State Analysis”, *International Research Journal of Economics and Management Studies(IRJEMS)*, Vol.2(3, pp 117-124

Sanjoy Singh M, Satish Modi and Raj Maurya (2022) : “Livelihood Security and Sustainability of MGNREGA in Tribal Areas”, *The International Journal of Social Sciences World*, Vol.4(2), pp 63-76

Suresh Kumar J and D. Shobana (2024): “A Study on Evaluation and Implementation of Indian Social Security Programs and Initiatives in India”, *International Journal of Research and Innovation in Social Science (IJRISS)*, Vol.8(3), pp 794-807

Veena Upadhyay (2022): “Utility of “Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA)” in India: with Special Reference to District Sultanpur (U.P.)”, *International Journal of Science Academic Research*, Vol.03(6), pp.3982-3985,

