

**“A SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT OF MAHATMA
GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT
GUARANTEE PROGRAMME
IN BALLARI DISTRICT”**

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CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. INTRODUCTION:

At present, India has become the second most popular front and the sixth largest economy in the world, the third-largest by purchasing power parity (PPP), and it is also one of the most poverty-stricken countries. Our economy is surpassing China; hence we call India an emerging nation (World Economic Outlook, [2018]). As of now, 70 per cent of people live in rural areas, and significantly poverty in India is estimated to have one third of the world. Historically, developing economies such as India have been plagued by the unequal distribution of valuable natural resources. Such imbalance is leading to poverty, illiteracy, meagre consumption, low investment and slower growth. The development economist is often warning that unless the eradication of poverty takes place the growth of the nation could not be expected; also the growth-oriented economy cannot be reined justifiably. Thus, the vital key to the distribution of natural resources lies down in the conception of employment opportunities for the developing country like India.

In times of growing poverty and unemployment, remedial programmes are necessary measurements to control the above-said problem in developed and developing countries in the course of time. In these countries, dominant problems are high unemployment rates, unequal transfer payments from welfare benefits that can forbid poverty from deterioration, especially during inclination periods. Removal of poverty in a country like India usually is only to fix a long - term goal.

Since 1950s, the governments, non-governmental organizations (NGO) and institutions of other countries have started various programmes to alleviate the poverty at root level. The efforts include giving food subsidies and other basic needs, giving loans, initiating modern agricultural equipments and minimum price supports, and giving agriculture education and so forth. From past few decades, India has direct and targeted interventions programmes to fight poverty. In 1990s, the Congress government took active steps to introduce new economic policies such as liberalization, privatization and globalization. An exemplary treatment of its impact

on growth and development, employment and poverty in rural and urban areas is required.

Poverty is always depending on the base of income, expenditure and nourishment value. The Indian government has implemented several policies in order to generate employment and eradicate poverty. In this series, the Government of India has introduced one of the world's most significant development programme in human history with a new concept, i.e. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (MGNREGP). It is a right based socio-economic protection inaugural programme, and it contains guarantees of 100 days of work engagement to rural household labour whose more than 18 age members are willing to do different types of works such as unskilled, skilled and manual work in every fiscal year. This programme came into existence initially in 200 districts all over the country on 2nd February 2006. After that, it extended to all nooks and corner of India from April 2008 onwards.

According to the Mihir Shah Committee Report (2012), "In the last six years, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act has provided the most significant employment program in human history. Self-selection, the claim-based design is a new and unprecedented way, and many of the poorest people benefit from the government program". One of the primary objectives of the project is to reduce poverty by providing 100 days of employment to rural low-income families in one year. A massive amount of money is being spent on this scheme every year. In 2018-19, India's expenditure on MGNREGP was estimated to be Rs. 55, 000 crores, and over the last seven years, the government has spent a sum of Rs. 2, 60, 853. 21 crores.

1.2. DISTRICT RURAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (DRDA):

At present, the District Rural Development Agency has been an essential part of the district level to monitor the implementation of various anti-poverty programs. From the outset, the administrative costs of DRDAs met by setting a share for each application. Of late, however, the number of applications has increased, and some programs have provided for the administrative costs of DRDAs, while others have not. There was no uniformity in the different schemes in providing administrative

costs. Nevertheless, the need for a district level competent agency to coordinate the anti-poverty effort, a new central sponsored scheme to strengthen DRDA introduced on April 1, 1999. Accordingly, the administrative costs were fulfilled by providing a separate budget provision. The project is funding between the Center and the State on a 75:25 ratio and aims to strengthen and professionalise DRDA.

If effective programme design is crucial to the successful implementation of rural development programmes, the same applies to the delivery agency. No anti-poverty programs are effective unless they are implemented with clarity of purpose and commitment to the task. DRDA plays a crucial role. The DRDA is not merely the implementation agency, but it also oversees the implementation of different programmes and ensures whether necessary linkages are reaching. Thus DRDA is a supporting and facilitating organisation. It plays a very active role as a catalyst in the development process. Currently, the District Rural Development Agency is visualizing itself as a professional agency. On the one hand, it is capable of managing the anti-poverty programs of the Ministry of Rural Development; on the other, it effectively links the overall effort to poverty alleviation in the district. In other word, while the DRDA will continue to ensure effective utilisation of the funds intended for anti-poverty programmes, it needs to develop a greater understanding of the processes necessary for poverty eradication. It needs to build the capacity to build synergies among different agencies involved for the most effective results. Therefore, it needs to create unique capabilities rather than legally performing tasks in the domain of PRIs or line departments. The role of DRDA is therefore essential from all other agencies. DRDA needs to be more professional and able to communicate effectively with other agencies. They are expected to coordinate with Line Department, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Banks and other financial institutions to provide the necessary resources for poverty alleviation in the District. Their mission and mission are to secure inter-sectoral coordination in order to reduce poverty in the region. They need to bring together coordination and methodology between different agencies to alleviate poverty. They are not supposed to perform any functions of PRIs. DRDAs retain their separate identity but function under the chairmanship of the Zilla Parishad. He will be a facilitator and advocate for the Zilla Parishad, providing the necessary administrative and technical support for poverty alleviation. If there are no Zonal Councils or non-functioning, DRDA will function under the Collector / District

Magistrate / Collector; and the DRDA oversees the implementation of various anti-poverty programs of the Ministry of Rural Development in the District.

The DRDAs will monitor the application with the help of periodic reports as well as frequent field visits. The purpose of the trip is to enhance the quality of implementation of programs and enable implementation agencies in order to improve the implementation process. It includes confirming whether the intended beneficiaries receive benefits under different plans. The DRDAs must monitor and ensure that the benefits reach a specific downtrodden section of society such as SCs, STs, women and disabled. They should take all the necessary steps to achieve the prescribed norms.

DRDAs take the necessary steps to raise awareness about rural development and poverty alleviation, especially among the rural poor. It often instils confidence in the problems of poverty, the opportunities available to the rural poor, and their ability to alleviate poverty. It involves sensitising the various activists of the district to various aspects of poverty and poverty alleviation programs.

The District Rural Development Agency would strive to promote transparency in the implementation of different anti-poverty programmes. Towards the end, they shall publish the details of the various plans and their application. Financial discipline looking at substantial investments in poverty alleviation programs ensures that DRDA receive funding from central or state governments. They ensure that accounts are properly managed, including funds or implementing agencies, assigned to banks by the directions of many projects.

However, the DRDA works towards the effective implementation of anti-poverty programmes and coordinating with other agencies – governmental, non-governmental, technical and financial – for successful programme implementation. The application and monitoring are to ensure compliance with guidelines, quality, equity and efficiency in order to enable the community and rural poor to participate in the decision-making process. Reporting to the appropriate authorities on implementation, promoting transparency in decision making and implementation are a few tasks of the body. Besides, the DRDA coordinates and oversees the conduct of the

BPL Census and such other surveys. They also carry out or help in carrying out action research or evaluation studies initiated by the Central/State Governments.

The DRDA deals only with the anti-poverty programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development. If DRDAs are too entrusted with plans of other ministries or those of the State Governments, it should ensure that these have a particular anti-poverty focus. Any program of DRDA, other than the Ministry's anti-poverty programs, must be from any Government of India or the respective State Government. It should be happening with the approval of the Secretary of Rural Development of the individual state (s), and such request examined in consultation with the Ministry of Rural Development of the Government of India. In such cases, it is necessary to ensure that adequate staff is provided for the proper implementation of the program.

1.3. ACT AND SCHEME:

Why is it essential to have an Act, and not just an employment "scheme"? An Act provides a legal guarantee of employment. It places a judicially enforceable obligation on the state and gives bargaining power to the labourers.

It creates accountability. By contrast, a scheme does not involve any legal entitlements and leaves labourers at the mercy of the government officials. There have been numerous employment schemes in the past: the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP), among others. Most of them have failed to bring any security in people's lives. Often people are not even aware of them.

There is another crucial difference between a scheme and an Act. A scheme can be trimmed or even cancelled by a bureaucrat, whereas changing a law requires an amendment in Parliament. Under the Employment Guarantee Act, labourers will have durable legal entitlements. Over time, they are likely to become aware of their rights and to learn how to claim their due.

1.4. POVERTY ERADICATION PROGRAMMES:

The foundation of the Indian freedom movement was built upon economic nationalism concept. It was conceptualised by achieving a correlation between colonisation and impoverishment in the planning for the reconstruction of Indian polity and economy after freedom. Gandhi's Hind Swaraj (1909) was an essential basis of the approach of rural development movement spread in different parts of post-colonial India under the leadership of Vinoba Bhave under the conjugation of Sarvodaya.

It offers wage and employment on public minimum wages. Wage Employment Programs Rural Manpower (RMP) (1960-61), Crash Project for Rural Employment (CSRE) (1971-72), Pilot Intensive Rural Employment Program (PIRP) (1972), Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA), Minimal Farmers and Agricultural Labor Scheme (MFAL) (1973 - 74) are ment for for the poorest of the poor. These programmes were translating into a full-fledged Wage Employment programme in 1977 in the form of Food for Work Programme (FWP). On 2nd October 1980, this programme was further re-introduced in the name of National Rural Employment Programme (NREP).

It later merged into a programme called the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) at the start of the Sixth Plan (1980-85). However, an official evaluation pointed out that small and medium farmer also reported working under the EGS and NREP. It was important motivation for starting the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) in 1983.

In order to monitor the performance of the infrastructure sector and Twenty Point Programme, the Ministry of Programme Implementation (MPI) was introduced on 25th September 1985. Other programmes are Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY 1993-94) and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS). The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) was merged with Swarna Jayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SJGSY 1999-2000), and later it was made as rural infrastructure programme.

The programme was merged with the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana from 2001-02, Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY, 2001) and National Food for work (NFFWP, 2004). The SGRY and NFFWP merged with NREGS in 2005.

Box: 1.1**Poverty Eradication Programmes in India**

Year	Programmes
1960-61	Rural Manpower (RMP)
1971-72	Crash Scheme for Rural Employment (CRSE)
1972	Pilot Intensive Rural Employment Programme (PIREP) Small Farmers Development Agency(SFDA)
1973-76	Marginal Farmers and Agricultural labour scheme (MFAL)
1977	Food for work. Programme (FWP) and Antyodaya Programme
1980	The National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)
1983	Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme
1993-94	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS).
1999-2000	The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) was merged with JGSY was made a rural infrastructure programme
2001	The Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)
2004	National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP)
2005	Notification of NREGA
2007	NREGA Phase II - Extended Additional 130 Districts
2008	NREGA phase III Extended to cover all districts of India
2009	NREGA renamed as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

Source: Indian Economy, V.K.Misra & Puri, 2018

The Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Scheme (MEGS) was launched in 1972-73. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (from now on referred to as NREGA or the ACT) was brought into practice on 25th August 2005, and it came into force on 2nd February 2006. The scheme was renamed after the Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) on 2nd October 2009.

1.5. BACKGROUND OF THE MGNREGP:

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act passed by the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) Government in 2005, and it is one of the largest and most ambitious anti-poverty schemes adopted by the Indian Government since the Independence. The NREGA was enacted on September 7th 2005. It came into force on February 2nd 2006, and it was implemented in phases. The NREGA was initially kicked off from Anantapur district in Andhra Pradesh by Prime Minister Dr Manamohan Singh. In the first phase, it was introduced in the 200 economically backward districts of the country.

Additionally, it was implemented in 130 districts under Phase II in 2007-08. The initial goal was to expand across the country in five years. After a careful consideration, the scheme was extended to the remaining 274 rural districts of India from April 1st 2008 in the third phase. Thus, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) now covers all rural areas of the country. From October 2nd 2009 onwards, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) has renamed after the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi i.e. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act aims at “Each household where adult members volunteer to work unskilled manpower increases the livelihood security of rural households in the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in the financial year”.

1.5.1. Objective of the MGNREGP:-

The NREGA was adopted in 2008 with a focus on twin objectives.

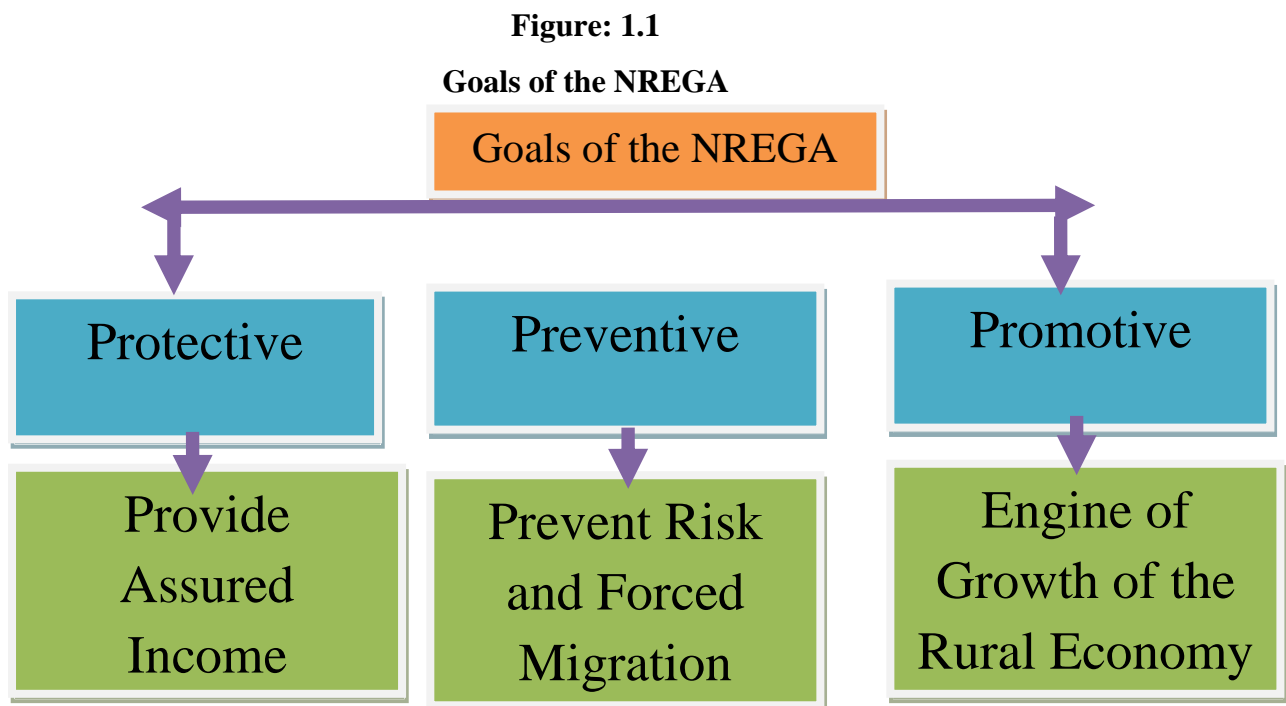
First, it guarantees the legal right to work for a few days for poor people who want to work at minimum wage rates, especially in rural areas, thus reducing the flow of migration from rural to urban areas. (Dreze et al. 2006).

In addition to this, another important objective of the Act has been to strengthen the PRIs. (Panchayat Raj Institution).

1.5.2. The Major Objectives and Goals of MGNREGP:-

- ❖ To enhance livelihood securities through the provision of a minimum of 100 days of employment to rural households based on their demand.
- ❖ To create long-lasting assets and strengthen the livelihood resource of the rural poor
- ❖ Providing wage employment opportunities
- ❖ To work for the sustainable development of an agricultural economy
- ❖ Empowerment of the rural poor through rights-based legal processes
- ❖ Strengthening rural governance through decentralization and processes of transparency and accountability

It proposes the flow of distress rural-urban migration, curbing child labour, alleviating poverty, and making villages self -sustaining through productive assets creation (such as building roads, cleaning up water tanks soil and water conservation works, etc.) (Jha.2009). The programme also seeks to make long-lasting assets and fortify the livelihoods of the rural poor people.

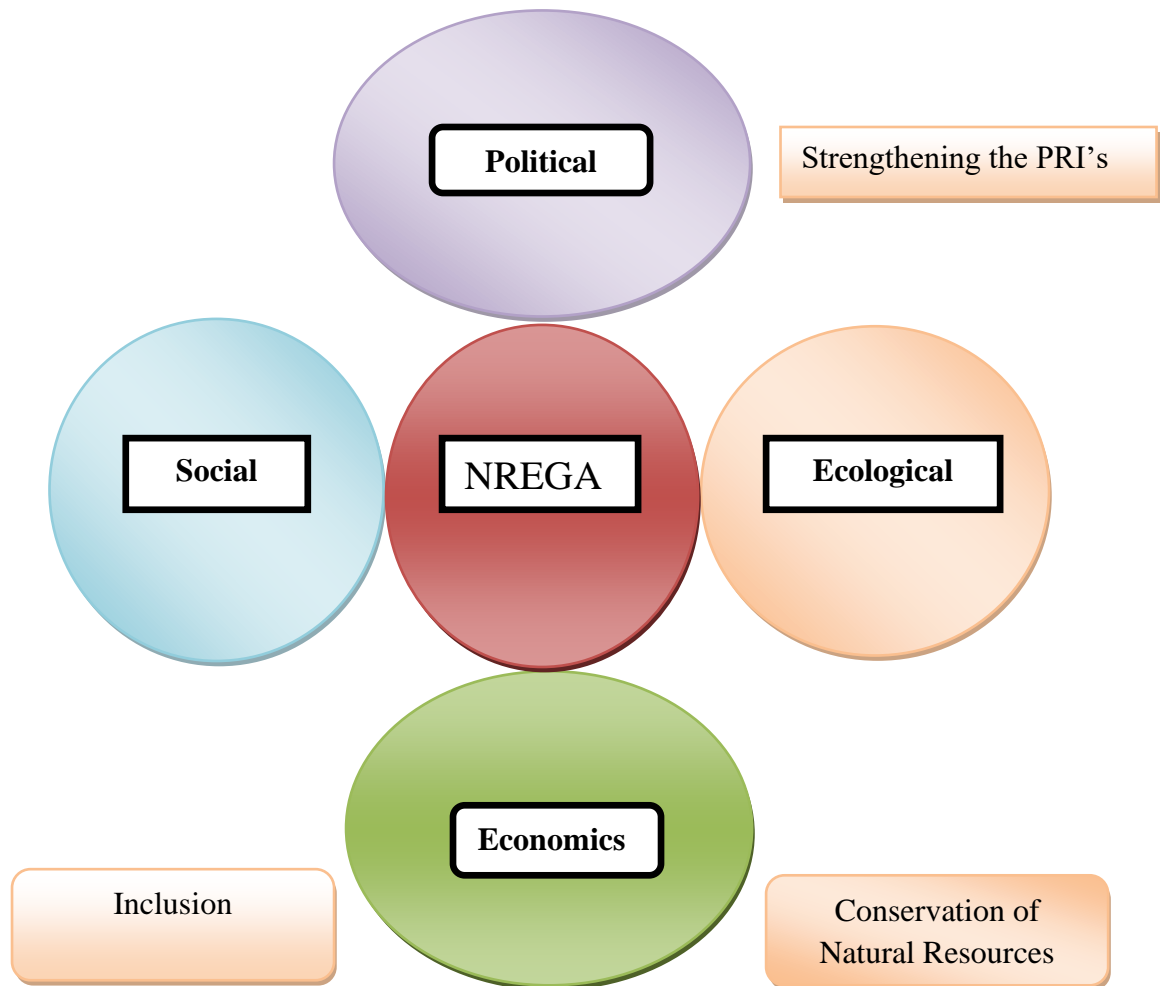


Source: Report of the IIT (Kharagpur) for ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, New Delhi.

The selection of works specified in the Act leads to chronic poverty such as drought, deforestation and soil erosion, thus making the process of job creation

sustainable. To initiate new ways of doing business, as a model of governance reform anchored on the principles of transparency and grass root democracy.

Figure: 1.2
The Broad Objectives of NREGA



The broad objectives of MGNREGP are economic, political, social as well as ecological (as displayed in the figure 1.2 above), although political considerations seem to be most overriding, especially in the absence of a rigorous conceptual foundation. It can put things together and can evolve a stakeholder cooperation process which would be mostly self-enforcing in nature.

1.6. SALIENT FEATURES OF THE MGNREGP:

The MGNREGP develops law internationally that guarantees wage employment on an unprecedented scale. Salient features of the Act are summarized below.

- ❖ Adult members of the rural household and willing to work unskilled manuals can apply for registration to the local village panchayat in writing or orally.
- ❖ After proper verification, the Gram Panchayat Job Card will be issued.
- ❖ The employment card contains a photograph of all adult members of the household willing to work under MGNREGP and it is free of charge.
- ❖ A written application for employment cardholder employment can be submitted to the Gram Panchayat (GP) with the prescribed time and duration.
- ❖ The Job card should give within 15 days of application.
- ❖ The duration of employment is usually at least fourteen days, not more than six days a week.
- ❖ Upon receipt of a valid application for work, the Gram Panchayat issues the date receipt to the applicant.
- ❖ The work must be given within 15 days of his application. If the applicant seeks employment in the event of an advance application, he/she is entitled to a daily unemployment allowance.
- ❖ The unemployment allowance is liable to the state government, and the home applicant is paid at the rate specified by the state government subject to the eligibility of the home.
- ❖ The unemployment allowance rate must be less than one-fourth of the pay rate for the first thirty days of the fiscal year, and not less than half the rate of pay for the remainder of the financial year.
- ❖ Generally, the employability should be provided within 5 km of the village. If a job provided beyond 5km, an additional 10 per cent would be paid to cover additional transportation and living expenses.
- ❖ The state's agricultural labourers are required to pay wages as per the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, except that the Center does not specify a wage rate of Rs. 60 / (US \$ 1.33) per day. Men and women will be given equal pay.

- ❖ Wages must be paid by following the piece rate or daily rate. The salary distribution must be made weekly and, in no case, it should not exceed fifteen days.
- ❖ At least one-third of the beneficiaries must be women who are registered and requested for work.
- ❖ Workplace facilities such as creche, drinking water, shade, and emergency health care need to be provided.
- ❖ The village council recommends a list of village plans and the ZP approves it.
- ❖ At least 50 per cent of works will be awarded to GPs for execution.
- ❖ Permissible works predominantly include
 - a) Water conservation and water harvesting.
 - b) Drought prevention (including plantation and forestry).
 - c) Irrigation canals, including micro and small irrigation works.
 - d) Flood control and protection work.
 - e) Minor Irrigation, Horticulture and Land Development in SC / ST / BPL / IAY (Indra Awas Project) and Reform Beneficiaries.
 - f) Renovation of traditional water bodies including desist of tanks.
 - g) Land Development.
 - h) Rural Connectivity.

The program function in 60:40 maintain wage and material ratio. No contractors and machinery are allowed. The central government, including the wages of skilled and semi-skilled workers, accounts for 100 per cent of the wage cost of unskilled manual workers and 75 per cent of material costs.

The State Governments bear the costs of 25 per cent of the cost of material and wages of skilled and semi-skilled workers. Some other administrative costs and the unemployment allowance are payable in case the State Government provides wage employment on time.

A social audit should be carried out to ensure that the grievance redressal procedures of the village council implemented in a responsive implementation process. All the records and manuals relating to the project must be available for public review.

1.7. ADVANTAGES OF THE MGNREGP:

1.7.1. Enabling Articulation of Demand for Employment:-

As the NREGA is a rights-based program, the basic premise of its operation is the expression of the demand for the rural poor. The demanding process of MGNREGA sets it apart from other wage-employment programs and has its most significant challenge, especially if the pay-seeker is illiterate and not organized. The rural residential area through Information, Education and Communication (IEC) enables rural poor to define demand. States have devised various methods for preparing communication materials for NREGA processes in the plain local language, one-day orientations of sarpanches/ward members, calling village meetings, using district teams for village level communication, communication with local newspapers and social mobilization, TV and radio spots, pamphlets and pamphlets and indigenous cultural forms. Innovative methods such as information counters, village information walls, setting a Roger Day during the week, and setting up help also are used.

Hence, there is more employment as there is more demand for jobs due to enabling articulation through IEC under this Act which was earlier dormant.

1.7.2. Quality of assets planned and created for the works:-

This act guarantees employment within fifteen days of demand and is the unskilled manual work selected from a list of works not permitted by the employer. This law guarantees how the works planned systematically. The labour budget set under the Act as a tool for planning so that districts can estimate their labour demand for the next fiscal year by the end of December. The self of projects to list of works are ready to meet employment demand. In this way, this Act permits us to harness the potential of the workforce and helps create infrastructure for the development of the economy.

1.7.3. Completed work record and payroll:-

Legally the employment guarantee Act mandates that wages due to being paid to workers within fifteen days of work completion. An excellent record is required to maintain the work done. The main factors that will ensure this are (a) proper handling

of muster rolls, (b) timely measurement and record in measurement books, (c) actual formulation and schedule notification.

- **Management of official muster rolls:** It ensures workplace legitimacy; each work approved by the Program Officer is assigned to the muster rolls and operated by the implementing agency in the workplace. Muster rolls must enter the worker's job card number; there should be a place to record the number of days worked, the amount of work done, the amount paid and the checks. Muster rolls must be read on the job during measurement and payroll to prevent duplicate records. Entries on the Muster Roll often have to maintain records on the worker's job cards. It is made sure to update the muster roll data on block level computers over a 15-day cycle. All muster rolls must be made available for public inspection on the NREGA website.
- **Measurement and supervision of work done:** Regular measurement and supervision of works have to be done by qualified technical personnel on time. The size needs to record in authenticated measurement books, and measurement details need to be read out to workers.
- **Schedule of Rates:** The Act stipulates that a worker working seven hours should usually earn an amount equal to the wage rate. The Act directs that task rates should be fixing so that this objective is fulfilling. The Schedule of Rates needs to be reviewed based on Work - Time - Motion - Studies and be made transparent so that workers know the rates payable for a specific quantum of work.

By maintaining proper muster rolls, keeping timely measurement and record of the books, the supervision of the work can be done quickly and also a good record of the work can be maintained; the process helps in checking any form of corruption.

1.7.4. Alertness and Transparency:-

As the Act seeks to establish a rights-based framework for wage employment, it places a strong emphasis on vigilance and transparency. Key strategies in this direction include:

- ❖ **Management Information System (MIS):** A web-enabled MIS www.nrega.nic.in has developed to place all information in the public domain.

It is a household level database and has internal checks for ensuring consistency and conformity to normative processes. All parameters are supervising in an open area;

- 1) Worker Eligibility Data and documents such as registration, job cards, muster rolls.
- 2) Work selection and execution data including self-approved and sanctioned works, work estimates, work execution, under the measure.
- 3) Employment demanded and provided.
- 4) Financial indicators such as available funds used, and the separate structure of fund used to determine paid amount like wage, staff and organisational duties.

This data software is engineered by MIS locations, all critical data on the web, and has significant advantages in terms of transparency because it enables the cross-checking of documents and reports on any parameter of the Act. The objective is to ensure connectivity at the block level on priority, and wherever possible, at the Gram Panchayat level, Geographic Information System for MGNREGP is also being planned.

1.7.5. Public Accountability:-

When placing, monitoring and evaluating data in the public domain, it creates liability systems that benefit employees and others for civil liability hence corruption is kept under scrutiny. Based on statutory directives, a three-face strategy for public accountability has been implemented.

1. Preliminary Disclosure: Annual reports on the results are mandatory for the Parliament and State Assembly. Also, the Minister of Rural Development makes a statement on MGNREGP at every session.
2. Information upon Payment: Documents have to be made available to the public on payment of a prescribed fee.
3. Social Audit: The Gram Sabha shall conduct a social audit of all works in the Gram Panchayat, and the Gram Panchayat shall provide all its records in the same manner. Social Audit is a compulsory element in MGNREGP. Social

audit processes can divide into pre-social audit processes, procedures during the social Audit, and follow - up processes after the social inspection.

1.7.6. Grievance Redressal:-

A valid grievance redressal mechanism is required to enforce the right to employment. The statute carries with it the responsibility of grievance redressal. Efforts are being made to strengthen grievance redressal procedures at all levels.

1.7.7. Strengthening Management Support to MGNREGP:-

In this Scheme, since there is a captive workforce, so many projects are being undertaken, and experts hired for the same, which helps in better implementation of projects.

1.7.7.1. Central employment guarantees council:-

At the state level, 4 per cent of the total cost is to be used as the administrative cost enabling resource for personnel is crucial in implementation, viz. the Gram Rozgar Sewak at the GP level and Programme officer, engineers, IT and accounts staff at the Block Level. At the level of the Ministry, the Central Employment Guarantee Council (CEGC) has been set up. CEGC members are actively involved in field visits, social audit along with the State Government / District officials. Executive Committee has been set up, and the Technical Secretariat is being set up to infuse multidisciplinary professional expertise for technical resource support.

1.7.7.2. Deployment of additional dedicated personnel for MGNREGP:-

The central government, learning from the implementation of previous wage employment programs, has initiated measures to support the implementation and implementation of MGNREGP.

1.7.7.3. Training:-

Another issue critical to strengthening administrative systems pertains to training of different stakeholders. The requirements of exercise are considered at all levels and include functionaries, PRIs, and the local vigilance committees.

1.7.8. Financial Management:-

Under MGNREGP, financial resources are released based on demand for employment received in a district. A non-lapsable Central Employment Guarantee Fund has been set up to ensure the availability of funds to match working season demands. Labour Budgets are being prepared by Districts to project annual fund requirements based on the estimation of labour demand and works proposed to meet it. Fund releases based on the appraisal of both financial and physical indicators of outcomes as a) Person-days generated b) Wage material ratio c) Average work cost and the wage paid.

Thus, this Act primarily gives employment to unemployed people and BPL families and has also led to the creation of infrastructure and development projects.

1.8. SHORTCOMINGS OF THE MGNREGP:

The MGNREGP is being closely monitored by various stakeholders, from policymakers to grassroots organizations. Surveys, both rapid and extensive, are being carried out to assess its implementation of the ground. Reports point out Act is lagging and areas where visible and appreciated.

Some quarters that need to be addressed to meet the objectives of the Act are

1.8.1. Registration of families:-

1.8.1.1. Definition of a household:-

The operational guidelines of the MGNREGP give a detail of a household as a nuclear family comprising a mother, father and their children. Besides, a house refers to a single - member family. Despite this explanation, there is still much confusion about the definition of this critical word. For example, Madhya Pradesh (Dhar district) reports that the Gram Panchayat treats joint families as a single household, thus giving them a single employment card. Our country has historically followed a system of joint families; such practices put joint families at a disadvantage.

1.8.1.2. Denial of registration:-

There are reports from the field point of incidents of denial of registration to single - women - head households and physically challenged individuals. Caste-based discrimination has also observed in some states, such as Gujarat. A survey conducted by the Participatory Research (PRIA) in Uttar Pradesh (Sitapur district) discouraged women from registering. In Gujarat (Sabarkantha district), aged and physically challenged people have been refused access to registration forms.

1.8.1.2. Distribution of job cards:-

According to information provided on the MGNREGP website maintained by the Ministry of Rural Development, the percentage of employment cards issued to registered families varies across the state. For states like Maharashtra, it is 12 per cent, for others like Andhra Pradesh is more than 90 per cent.

1.8.1.3. Delay in the distribution of job card:-

However, the point of concern is not just the percentage of issuance of job cards but the percentage of issuance of job cards. Although job cards are ready in most states; in many states, they do not reach people, thereby restricting their right to work. One reason for this is the workload of the Panchayat servant who is carrying out the distribution.

1.8.2. Application for work and wage receipt:-

1.8.2.1. Unsolicited fees charged for work application forms:-

Fees for application forms are charging in many states like Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand. The price ranges from Rs 5 to Rs 50 in a few states. Types are also sold openly in local markets. If lots of the MGNREGA guidelines that state that applications may even is submitting to the Gram Panchayat on an everyday piece of paper.

1.8.2.2. Non-issuance of receipts:-

Another general problem noted in the villages in the absence of a system to issue receipts to applicants because of a lack of awareness on the part of the

Panchayat Development Officers and the villagers. Revenue, however, is crucial as proof of work demanded.

1.8.2.3. Implementation and supervision of MGNREGP works:-

1.8.2.3.1. Absence of worksite facilities:-

The MGNREGA provides for safe drinking water, shades for children, periods of rest and a first - aid at the work site. However, many facilities have to be done to ensure these facilities, whose significant absence is a problem that needs to be cut across states. Small children remain unnoticed, in the heat. As a result, women hesitate to bring their children to the sites. It compels them to rethink applying for work first, as trees serve as the sole source of shade for the poor villagers who work on the sites. The Supreme Court commissioners have advised states that, if necessary, they should build temporary shelters for Nrega workers, and focus on the general need to uphold the 'right to life' of the fundamental 'right to life'. As enshrined in paragraph 21 of the Indian Constitution.

1.8.2.3.2. Presence of contractors:-

As with many other rural development programs, contractors often threaten MGNREGA. While this may not seem like much on the surface, private contractors are slowly finding their way into the system. It clearly stated in the Act that there is no sanction for the implementation of projects.

1.8.2.3.3. Muster rolls are not available in the workspace:-

It is rare indeed to find muster rolls at the worksites. Reports from across NREGA district show that people at work sites are maintaining muster rolls/attendance sheets. Rough notebooks and diaries are being used to mark attendance and make wage payment.

1.8.2.3.4. Shortage of staff and delay in appointments:-

The Act's launch is not accompanied by the appointment of additional staff for its implementation. It has resulted in the existing team burdened with extra work. At

the Panchayat level, the guidelines specifically advised the appointment of a 'Rozgar Sevak'. Disappointingly, this has not been done yet.

The lack of staff situation is a negative impact on the working of the MGNREGP.

1.8.2.4. Payment of wages:-

1.8.2.4.1. Delay in wage payments:-

Delays in pay in past employment programs have always been a concern and this issue has plagued MGNREGP.

Payroll can be a delay for weeks, sometimes even months. The time delay varies from state to state.

1.8.2.4.2. Payment of less than the minimum wage:-

In many states, workers do not earn the minimum wage. It is a violation of the Act, which requires a "rate schedule" that requires a worker who works seven hours to earn a minimum wage.

1.9. IMPACT OF MGNREGA ON RURAL POOR:

The significant dimensions of the impact of MGNREGP can be summarised as the following.

- 1) The legitimacy to rights based approach about the challenge of poverty.
- 2) Increased employment opportunities.
- 3) Higher participation by SC and ST poor.
- 4) Increased average wages.
- 5) The decline in out-migration of the landless labour force. Reduction of hunger.
- 6) Economic empowerment of poor women. Children in School
- 7) Accessing medical facilities
- 8) Relief from rural village moneylenders Disengagement from hazardous work.
Pastoral asset formation
- 9) Improvement in rural environment and sanitation.
- 10) The new interface between rural poor, state and civil society.

1.10. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND AND REVIEW OF EARLIER LITERATURE:

Review of literature introduces the research topic, presents a concise summary of the relevant literature, and also discusses the methodological aspects of the investigation. The MGNREGA and economic and social development concept are prevalent at present days, so considering background is the very essential thing in to implement the new findings. There are many studies, scholars, experts of the vital subject, government agencies, etc., conducted research particularly MGNREGA, Wage for work, socio-economic status of MGNREGA worker, MGNREGA and Household and village development, policies for inclusive growth etc. Current unit discussed three parts viz., theoretical framework, empirical earlier literature and research gap

1.10.1. Theoretical Background:-

The theoretical account acquired for this work is the Keynesian theory and Multiplier-accelerator Effects which was initially introduced by Keynes (1936), and these two approaches emphasize wage, employment and the marginal propensity of consumption (MPC) shifts attention away from household's viz., MGNREGA beneficiaries towards economic development.

1.10.1.1. Keynes, Public Works and Multiplier-accelerator Effects: -

The origin of the public works programme as a macroeconomic policy lies in the theories of the business cycle and employment/unemployment. The business cycle is a phenomenon associated with the free market laissez-faire economy where the boom and recession follow cyclically and are considered a natural part of the capitalist production system. A situation of full employment arrives during the boom, and further investment without a corresponding increase in demand triggers recessionary condition that leads to massive unemployment and subsequent fall in the economy. However, there is a limit to this fall as even in the recession, minimum demand for goods and services remains in the marketplace.

Classical economists prescribe a monetary-policy-based interventionist measure to fight the recession and restore the economy to its full employment

situation. Rate of interest holds the key to the classical economist's prescription for fighting recession. It held that the reduced price of interest will generate further employment and income, and will increase the sufficient demand via additional income in the economy.

Keynes disagrees with the classical economist's position and holds that marginal efficiency of capital (MEC) is Florida key to the explanation of the trade cycle. He interprets MEC in broader terms and includes the factor of expectation of the rising demand that generates confidence in entrepreneurs. He prescribes that the public works programme will increase the MEC via increased sufficient demand in the economy that, in turn, depends on the higher marginal propensity of consumption (MPC).

The classical theory of full employment assumed that a worker is willing to employ himself or herself, so long as his or her wage is equal to the marginal utility of his labour. Moreover, the producer is willing to engage at a wage rate, which is similar to the marginal productivity of labour. Based on the proposition of marginal utility and wage rate, classical economists argue that a situation of full employment equilibrium is achieved in an economy by the interaction of demand and supply curves at a level where the wage rate is equal to the marginal productivity of labour. The wage rate plays a critical role, as an increase in the wage rate may enhance the supply of the job and decrease in it may decrease its quantity. Thus a full employment equilibrium position (full employment) is achieved based on the interplay of demand and supply forces.

The Great Depression of 1929 and its devastating effects on the capitalist economies throughout the world demonstrated the weakness of the classical theory of full employment equilibrium and the inability of the monetary policy to correct the situation (fall). Without much fall in the monetary wages, the real wages toppled. Unemployment increased sharply, and there was hardly any demand for labour even at the reduced (financial) payments. The full employment assumptions of the classical economists broke down, and the monetary policy based prescription to correct the situation was not showing any results. Recession-hit industries were trenching workers and, in the absence of demand for their product, and closing trades. They

were reluctant to invest further even if they had the option of getting cheap labour and credit.

The classical economists consider full employment as a normal condition and explain only two types of unemployment: (a) frictional, and (b) voluntary. Keynes explains the existence of a third type of unemployment that he calls it the involuntary unemployment; classical economists did not admit its existence. He defines involuntary unemployment as:

Men are involuntarily unemployed if, in the event of a small rise in the price of wage goods relative to the money wage, both the aggregate supply of labour willing to work for the current money wage and the aggregate demand for it at that wage would be greater than the existing volume of employment.(Keynes,1951:15)

More simply, some people are willing to work on the actual wage rate, but there is no demand for this additional labour in the economy. Keynes suggests that public works programme can satisfy this additional demand for job and can restore the full employment equilibrium.

Keynes, however, adds that full employment equilibrium is not a stable condition, but less than full employment is a more reasonable and stable condition. Moreover, aberrations from the standard shape, that is less than full employment can correct through public investment in public works programme. Since a private placement will not be forthcoming in the recession, a condition of low expectation of return, Keynes explains it as low MEC, and hence, public investment is the only choice. Thus to Keynes, public investment in public works programme is a remedial measure to fight the recession and remove involuntary unemployment. However, the desirable effects of public works plan can achieve if and only if the economy can meet the additional demand for goods and services without increasing prices (inflation). Also, multiplier effects work only if the other requirement does not lead to a rising, or the demand met through import in the economy.

1.10.1.2. Keynes and MGNREGP:-

MGNREGP in India has adopted in the context which is different from the recessionary condition and Keynesian presumption. The Indian economy is growing

fast, but the high growth rate in GDP is in disjunction with the employment growth rate. Also, per capita GDP has increased, but in the absence of destruction, inequality has also increased. The increased difference has implications for the sustainability of the high growth rate. If income accumulates only in the hands of the rich people whose MPC is less than that of the poor people, the effect of increased revenue on sufficient demand via MPC is also less. The multiplier effects of increased income will be more significant in equal than in an unequal society.

Similarly, the unemployment problem in India is of a different type. Even though open unemployment was only about 3.5 per cent in 2004-05, underemployment is massive. A large number of people are seemingly employed, but they earn very little; this knows as the phenomenon of working poor. In 2004-05, 39 per cent of the working population was from below poverty line (BPL) families. The (NCEUS) estimates that 79 per cent of India's working population was paltry in 2004-05. Thus unlike the post-recession situation, the problem of unemployment in India is of a different type. It is a problem of creating productive employment at a rate commensurate with the growth rate in the working population or somewhat more significant than that.

In the above context, the public works based employment programme under MGNREGP has been adopted more as a distribution measure than as an anti-recession course corrective mechanism. However, the multiplier effects in the economy would be more significant, as this programme creates wage employment and mostly for the poor people whose MPC is greater. Bhaduri has explained the role of public works based decentralised guaranteed employment programme in obtaining full employment equilibrium for the Indian economy as an alternative model of development (Bhaduri, 2005). He argues that there is a substantial unutilised capacity in wage goods industries, and income transfer to the poor households under the employment guarantee programme will not only lead to the full utilisation of the existing position, but its multiplier effects would be significant.

1.10.1.3. Multiplier, accelerator and MGNREGP:-

Multiplier explains the net effect of change in investment on overall employment, and accelerator explains a shift in demand for capital goods derived

from alteration for consumption goods. Keynes describes multiplier as a definite relation between income and investment and between total employment and employment directly employed on the venture. He defines, forgiven any circumstances, a precise ratio, to be called multiplier, and that established between income and expenditure. The subject to certain simplifications, between the total employment and the employment directly employed on venture (also called primary work); he further describes it as a part of his full employment theory, as it establishes a précis relationship, given the propensity to consume, between aggregate employment and investment'. (Keynes, 1951:113)

Although multiplier explains the total net affects of change in investment on income and employment, yet Keynes distinguishes between investment and employment multipliers. They define the investment multiplier when there is an increase in total investment, and income increases by many times the investment (Keynes, 1937: 115). Keynes denotes the multiplier. Similarly, he defines employment multiplier as the total employment which is associated with a given increment of primary jobs in the investment industries.

The MPC is fundamental to the working of the multiplier. Higher the MPC, the greater is the multiplier effect and lower the MPC, the lesser is the multiplier effect. Since the MPC of the wealthy population is less than that of the poor, the multiplier effect of increased income is higher in the poor than in the affluent society. Moreover, it is more significant in equal than in an unequal society where additional income goes to the rich with less MPC.

While the MPC determines the value of the multiplier, the multiplier effects of public works operate under a particular assumption. An important assumption relates to no change in other investment. In other words, the public works should not offset the additional investment. It, in turn, is related to the method of financing. If financing policy results in offsetting other investments, multiplier effect are likely to be less on the economy. For the extra money which flows in the market because of the new income and consumption, it might increase inflation and might result in an increased rate of interest. However, if there is an increase in the price of interest, it will reduce MEC, and that will work as a disincentive to the private entrepreneurs. Another essential assumption relates to the nature of consumption goods and the ability of the

economy to produce it locally. If the increased demand for the wage goods in met through imports, the multiplier effects will not work effectively. In a sense, the domestic economy must have the capacity to produce wage goods locally without pushing inflation.

While multiplier explains the net effects of change in investment on income and employment, accelerator explains the net effects of variation in consumption outlay on total investment. When there is an increased demand for consumption goods here wage goods, a result of public finance, there is an increase in the market for capital goods to produce the additionally demanded consumer goods. However, as in the case of the multiplier, the MPC plays a critical role in accelerator effects. If the MPC is zero, the entire net income is automatically saved, and there is no demand for consumption goods and, hence, no corresponding demand for capital goods to produce additional consumption goods. In other words, to generate additional consumption goods, additional capital goods are required, however, if there is unused additional capacity in the economy and the increased demand can be meeting without additional investment in capital goods, then there would not be accelerator effects. However, if there is unutilised capacity in terms of labour and raw material, but still there is a demand for machine and technology, the additional investment will be required. However, like in the case of the multiplier, accelerator depends on the MPC and existing unutilised capacity in the economy to produce the additional consumption goods.

The MGNREGP is primarily an income transfer programme that transfers income to the sparse population in the ratio of 60 per cent of the total cost as wages, and since the MPC of the sparse population is most magnificent, the multiplier is likely to be more significant. Some studies capture consumption expenditure of MGNREGP workers and show that most of the workers are using the major part of their wage income from MGNREGP to meeting their daily consumption necessities (Pankaj, 2008a; Pankaj and Tankh, 2009). It shows that the MPC of MGNREGP workers is not only higher, but they are spending the major part of the earning on wage goods, which increases demand for the wage goods and there remains unutilised capacity in the economy. Thus, it is unlikely that the higher MPC of the MGNREGS

workers will push inflation, as the increased demand for wage goods can quickly meet through unutilised capacity in the economy.

It is noticed that most MGNREGP works spend their MGNREGP earnings for daily use purposes and food, clothing, tea, sugar, medicines, home appliances, small farm equipment, etc. The Indian economy has the unutilised capacity in terms of raw materials and labour to produce most of these consumer goods. The additional demand for these items can meet without resorting to importing. However, the demand for some products may need additional capital investment. The increased demand for consumption goods might trigger the demand for capital goods. Private entrepreneurs will mobilise their resources to produce other application. In this way, the MGNREGP might induce the combined forces of multiplier and accelerator in the Indian economy. It is not surprising that India's economy has been less affected by the recent global recession. For example, in 2008, the year of the worldwide recession, India maintained a 6.8 per cent growth rate in GDP. In the successive years too, India's GDP grew at the rate of 8 per cent and 8.6 per cent in 2009-10 and 2010-11, respectively.

1.10.2. Earlier Empirical Literature:-

Intellectuals have emphasized that the reading of literature is essential for the success of research work. The research scholar made a sincere attempt to locate documentation by going through the venous sources. Some of the critical reviews of the literature are showing below. The scholar also delved into the works of many experts and applied their ideologies and procedures at relevant phases of the study. Empirical research overwhelmingly suggests that various works done by different authors are related to this work.

In this context, the research scholar collected related literature manuals. Many research works had been completed and are still being conducted for the future development of the sports facilities and sports participation with the resulting achievements thereon. Therefore, it was essential to have an idea about the studies, which have already been completed. This unit includes a resume of research studies and other literature relevant to the present study. The present study divided into eight sections as below;

1. MGNREGP and Socio Economic Status
2. Assessment and Effectiveness of MGNREGP
3. Impact of MGNREGP
4. MGNREGP and Migration
5. MGNREGP and Women Labour Working Caudation
6. MGNREGP and Rural Development
7. MGNREGP and Poverty
8. Problems and Challenges of MGNREGP

1.10.2.1. MGNREGP and Socio Economic Status:-

Pinaki Chakraborty (2007) opines that according to state-by-state employment demand supply data and the use of funds released under NREGA, there are significant interstate differences in the supply of employment. This amount is significantly reduced by demand in low-income states where the institutional capacity to implement the scheme is limited. It has been noted that NREGA-induced fiscal expansion does not lead to higher budget imbalances. The NREGA fund utilisation ratio varies widely across states and is abysmally low in the weaker countries.

P.S. Srikantha Murthy and S. Indumati (2011). Their study reveals that the effect of the MGNREGA wage is modest on the economic shortage of workers compared to the impact of non-agricultural wage increases. Providing food security through a public distribution system has contributed to the economic shortage of workers, but the relative increase in non-farm wages has led to more job losses than PDS and MGNREGA wages. The study has suggested that subsidies for farm mechanisation should be provided to sustain food and livelihood security in the drought-prone as well as irrigation-dominant states of India.

Prasad K. V. S (2012). His study discussed that process outcomes include strengthening grass-root processes of democracy and infusing transparency and accountability in governance. Keeping this view, the author has attempted to review the performance of MGNREGA which the main objective of this research. It also explains the goals, features, permissible works under this Act and funding pattern of MGNREGA.

Soumya Mohanty (2012). The present study attempted to critically examine the implementation process of this programme and its impact on tribal livelihoods, i.e. to what extent MGNREGS has given justice in sustaining the livelihoods of poor tribal communities in a tribal dominated panchayat of Sundargarh district, Odisha. The study revealed that there is little impact of MGNREGA on tribal livelihoods. The faulty implementation strategy has ruined the spirit of this programme. Religion and street biases and favouritism in case of distribution of job card, the dominance of dominant families, poor leadership and improper coordination among the stakeholders have stood as significant hurdles in this programme.

Shashikumar T. P (2013) has discussed empirical evidence that the average fund utilisation per district was Rs.44.12 crore. In Karnataka, considerable achievements have been made in the financial inclusion of NREGA workers. A total number of households registered under NREGA in Karnataka are 15, 65,679, the total number of Job Cards issued are 14, 79,744. The total available funds constitute of 181472.56 lakhs, Belgaum is top on the list it accounts for 8.8 per cent, followed by Gulbarga 8.2 per cent. In 2011-12 the allocation was 2412.76 crores, and the target was 1155.34 of the number person-days generated, but the achievement was not satisfactory because it is just around 699.57.

Surendra Singh (2013) study explained that Bundelkhand region of (M.P.) a backward area and in this area MGNREGA had not provided 100 days job guarantee to who are willing to do jobs under this scheme. Irregularities also found in the implementation of MGNREGA in this area. Like Muster roll was not appropriately prepared & wages inequalities between women and men. But another picture is that it's provided with some amount of jobs for peoples in this area. In the Bundelkhand region, government data have shown that jobs were provided under MGNREGA, but social & individual researches could not found them. In many cases found that jobs were offered to real beneficiaries.

Techi Sissal and Ashok Sharma (2014) this research is to study beneficiaries' perceptions towards MGNREGA programme in Doimukh Panchayat of Papum Pare district of Arunachal Pradesh. In this regard, a primary field study has been conducted with 50 job cardholder of MGNREGA regarding their view on the programme, that whether it has increased their livelihood and brought any changes in their family

position or not. The paper focused on some of the fundamental awareness issues like knowledge about days worked, wage rate, kinds of activities undertaken, social audit, job card, etc.

Kuldip Singh Chikkara et al. (2014) study observed an overall performance of all the sampled districts at all the three fronts of efficiency measurement with a comparative score of OTE, PTE and .S.E. The implementation of the scheme was observed that the mean score of three fronts, i.e. OTE (98.7 per cent), PTE (99.2 per cent) and..S.E. (99.5 per cent) during the year 2011-12 and the mean score of three fronts, i.e. OTE (95.9 per cent), PTE (97 per cent) and S.E. (98.8 per cent) during the year 2012-13 attained by all the sampled districts collectively. Districts Palwal and Hissar were found to be inefficient due to decreasing returns to scale in 2012-13 and areas Sirsa, Bhiwani and Yamunanagar in the year of 2011-12.

Harendra Mohan Singhand & Girish Chandra Benjwal (2013) have found that on one side where the percentage of household provided employment is in a continual decreasing order since the beginning of this scheme, and on the other hand the proportion of expenditure on unskilled wages against total spending is increasing in ascending order (data given). The outcomes of the research suggest that the decrease in the employed household along with the increase in expenditure on unskilled wages every financial year does not create a very satisfying picture regarding the implementation of this scheme.

Asha Sharma (2013) study discussed that the Ministry is striving hard to increase livelihood opportunities and improved quality of life of rural poor people. Furthermore, eradicating poverty is a significant endeavour of the Ministry. Implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development, National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) is the flagship programme of the Government that directly touches the lives of the poor and promotes inclusive growth.

Nisar Ahmad Shiekh & Mushtaq Ahmad Mir (2013) have studied that over the last seven years, MGNREGA has delivered the most significant employment programme in human history, which is unlike any other in its scale, architecture and thrust. It's bottom-up, people-centred, demand driven, self-selecting; the right-based design is new and unprecedented. Since its inception, MGNREGA has generated 15,575 crore

person-days of employment up to December 2013. From the financial year 2006-07 up to the fiscal year 2013-14 (up to December 2013), over Rs.1, 55,000crore has been spent on wages. The scheme's notified wages have increased across all states since 2006.

Farzana Afridi (2014) the present study found a positive but insignificant impact on MGNREGA delivery in Andhra Pradesh to audits on employment generation and a modest decline in the leakage amount per labour related irregularity. These are outcomes with high beneficiary stakes. The latter occur alongside an increase in 'harder to detect' material-related anomalies with lower beneficiary stakes. Although it was found evidence suggestive of beneficiary' learning' from audit participation and of audit effectiveness in detecting irregularities, repeated audits did not deter irregularities. This highlights needs for a time-bound process where transgressors are punished, and responsibilities for follow-up of social audit findings are laid out and credibly enforced, and it suggests changing the anatomy of corruption, where transgressors keep one step ahead of auditors and respond to more intense scrutiny by locating new avenues for rent extraction.

Farzana Afridi (2014) present studies the impact of audits on programme irregularities and employment generation during MGNREGA implementation in Andhra Pradesh. Researcher finds a modest decline in complaints related to non-availability of work and in the leakage amount per labour related irregularity: outcomes with high beneficiary stakes. The latter occur alongside an increase in harder to detect material-related abnormalities with lower beneficiary stakes. He gave the evidence suggestive of beneficiary learning 'from audit participation and of audit effectiveness in detecting irregularities. In contrast, the impact of repeated audits in deterring irregularities are mostly absent and highlight the need for a time-bound process where transgressors are punished, and responsibilities for follow up of social audit findings are laid out and credibly enforced.

Santosh Singh (2014) the purpose of the study is to analyse the performance of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in district Pauri Garhwal of Uttarakhand state. However, the paper finds substantial women participation under this scheme; the highest number of assets is created in the area of rural connectivity and few in drought proofing.

Farzana Afridi and Vegard Iversen (2014) their study discussed the impact of these audits on MGNREGA delivery in Andhra Pradesh. It highlights the need for a time-bound process where transgressors are punished and responsibilities for follow-up of social audit findings are laid out and credibly and findings suggested changing the anatomy of corruption where transgressors keep one step ahead of auditors and respond to more intense scrutiny by locating new avenues for rent extraction.

Sangamma M Dandgund (2015) his study analyses the MGNREGA promises from the perspective of women's empowerment as well. Most boldly, in a rural milieu marked by stark inequalities between men and women – in the opportunities for gainful employment afforded as well as wage rates – MGNREGA represents the action on both these counts. The Act stipulates that wages will be equal for men and women. It is also committed to ensuring that at least 33 per cent of the workers shall be women. By generating employment for women at fair wages in the village, MGNREGA can play a substantial role in economically empowering women and laying the basis for greater independence and self-esteem.

Siddalingareddy & M. Basheer Ahmed Khan (2015) this paper attempt has been made to highlight the performance of MGNREGP while implementing the world's most extensive employment generating programme in Dharwad district of Karnataka state. The scheme helped in the sustainable development of Dharwad district through infrastructure development, and a lot of focus has been for water and soil conservation, in that more emphasis was given for water conservation and water harvesting and Drought Proofing which are essential for upliftment of the rural poor.

Navneet Seth (2015) has analysed Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) scheme both the positive and negative effects of this scheme with this paper. In some parts, it has made the people especially women self-dependent and increased the employment rate while in some parts several reports regarding the corrupt activities in MGNREGP, non-availability of work, biases regarding the distribution of work had come. This paper aims at providing an overview of MGNREGA's implementation in several parts of India.

Karthika K T (2015) a significant section in the world is facing the problem of poverty and unemployment. Rural people are the victims of this poverty and

unemployment, to eliminate these, the Government also undertake some employment and poverty alleviation programmes like MGNREGP. This paper discusses benefits of MGNREGP and its implementation, through this study, we focus on identifying the influence and role of MGNREGP in rural development and growth and also suggested for the better implementation of this scheme.

Suman Pamecha and Indu Sharma (2015) MGNREGP is an ambitious scheme providing employment to rural people of India. It also aims at transforming the rural areas by improving the socio-economic conditions of people. The rural economy is the backbone of Indian economic development. Providing employment to rural households will undoubtedly boost the economy. It increases the demand for goods and services. In this article, an effort has been made to analyse the socio-economic impact of MGNREGP scheme on the life of beneficiaries in Dungarpur district. The findings of the study revealed that the programme has brought the change in the lives of the recipients. Though it was always a debatable issue that such modifications, by MGNREGP, are sustainable or temporary.

Rahul Bahuguna et al. (2016) has focused the Act is to facilitate the social protection for the people living in rural India by providing employment opportunities and therefore contributing towards the overall development of the local people. The present study was attempted to figure out the impact of MGNREGP on the global economic and social development of beneficiaries in Rudraprayag district of Uttarakhand. The study was carried out in the disaster-affected areas of Rudraprayag with recipients as respondents. The results found that MGNREGP has significantly improved their social and economic well being.

Mafruza Sultana and Srinivasa Rao K.S (2016) in this paper, the status of women participation and their performance in MGNREGP in India, particularly in the state of West Bengal, has been discussed. The purpose of this paper is also to study, how women have empowered themselves with an innovative MGNREGP Program, particularly the women from socially and economically marginalised groups which ultimately leads to the sustainable development of society as a whole. Even though globalisation has changed every sphere of life, still issues like gender disparities, risk, vulnerability and challenges faced by women are prevalent in society. The active

participation of women through woman empowerment will improve the GDP of the country and establish a new and developed economy.

Sarbajit Paul (2016) study discussed the role of MGNREGP on rural employment generation and development. Comprehensive research on the MGNREGP has been planned to carry out in-depth analysis on advantages of the MGNREGP, applicability of MGNREGP and challenges before MGNREGP implementation. It also proposed to portray the present status of MGNREGP in rural areas of India as well as West Bengal in recent years.

Darshana Das (2016) the seasonality of agriculture and its low productivity combined with the absence of alternative opportunities are responsible for the higher incidence of poverty in the rural sector. This study tackles the problems of poverty and unemployment, the planners and policymakers have suggested and based on their suggestion the Govt launched National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was launched on 2nd February 2006 to enhance livelihood security in rural areas of the country. MGNREGA is the most pragmatic approach to the problems of rural poverty and unemployment. In fact, the scheme ensures the economic security of the rural poor by providing guaranteed 100 days of wage employment. This Act has marked a paradigm shift from the other employment programmes with its right based approach. Govt. is legally accountable for providing work of a hundred days to those who demand it. The study is an attempt to assess the impact and effectiveness of the Act in the district of Barpeta in Assam during the financial year 2013-14.

Sanjay Kumar et al. (2016) the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) scheme outruns all the existing arrangements and stands out as the most massive poverty alleviation scheme operational in the country, and it has been partially successful in achieving its goal of eradicating poverty. The present paper discussed with empirical evidence from a rural and tribal setup of Jharkhand attempts to assess the institutional and non-institutional bottlenecks and impediments which are encumbering the accomplishment of the desired mission and vision of the scheme at the grass-root level. It also endeavours to forward a few recommendations for policymakers for enhancing and improving the implementation of the said scheme.

Rajiv Ranjan (2016) this research considers the performance of MGNREGP since its inception and examines its objectives, design and the several modifications in it. The purpose is to investigate the consistency and effectiveness of this policy. An assessment of the program till date has been performed using secondary data analysis and the intended and non-intended effects and impacts are discussed. It is clear that the program is no silver lining but have several clouds associated with it.

Gangadhara Reddy Y and Aswath G.R. (2016) this paper studies the performance of MGNREGA in Karnataka State. MGNREGA was the most significant employment guarantee programme in the world, providing work to 5 crores rural household or 10 crore workers. One in every 3 rural homes is a worker under this programme. It addressed 41% of the problem of underemployment in rural areas. In Karnataka, 57.23 lakh households registered and 57.23 lakh job cards have been issued. In 2014-15 total availability of fund is 1590.40 crores.

Shamim Ahmad (2017). The paper explained that the potential of this program and its role in individual performance. 15 Panchayats of Mewat district of Haryana has been taken as a sample for the study. The example has represented both male and female categories. The study focused on the impact of MGNREGA in Mewat region on the women population and their different development indicators. The analysis showed an encouraging result and identified significant changes in rural women entrepreneurship through these arrangements.

Mahesh. S (2017). The paper contains an overview of MGNREGA, performance at the national level, and at Chikkamagalur district level in Karnataka State. MGNREGA:(Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act) The scheme cum Act provides a legal guarantee for one hundred days of employment in each and every financial year to an unskilled member of any rural household willing to do public work-related unskilled manual work at the statutory minimum.

Prerona Baruah & Anjali Radkar (2017) have studied some distinctive socio-economic characteristics to deduce targeting efficiency of MGNREGA across India in general and in the State of Assam in particular. The study suggested that it was the poorer and underprivileged regions as well as households who constitute the bulk of those demanding MGNREGA employment. Low income, poor material conditions,

social backwardness, low levels of literacy and absence of a stable source of income are significant in determining MGNREGA participation. Moreover, there is considerable participation by people past the conventional working age of 65 years as well as from women who are otherwise not part of the formal workforce.

1.10.2.2. Assessment and Effectiveness of MGNREGP:-

Rakesh Tiwari et al. (2011) have emphasised that activities undertaken under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in Chitradurga district, in Karnataka was assessed for their potential to enhance and provide environmental services. Key programmes implemented in 20 villages. An indicator approach was adopted to analyse ecological services such as water for irrigation and improvement in soil quality. The activities were found to have reduced the vulnerability of agricultural production, water resources and livelihoods to uncertain rainfall, water scarcity and poor soil fertility.

Nitin A. Lokhande (2012) this study attempts a micro level investigation in three development blocks in the state of Maharashtra to bring out the problems associated with technical aspects of the implementation of the Scheme. The quantitative and qualitative assessment has clarified that the inadequate number and capacity of the technical personnel are affecting the execution of MGNREGS works at the Block and GP levels with a strong indication of the snowballing of deteriorating performance over the last three years. The study presents some recommendations to mitigate the problems associated with the technical aspects of the implementation of MGNREGS.

Anu Jhamb (2014) research study has examined that impact of MGNREGA programme on generating rural employment opportunities in India. As with many past schemes, MGNREGA suffers from poor implementation, and there is a lack of trust amongst the people who avail this Scheme. This is precise, where plans like MGNREGA can go a long way in winning the immense scale trust of the people. But having said that the sad reality is that Scheme is currently stalled in the political tricks of the local leaders. This paper spelt that effectiveness of MGNREGA in generating rural employment opportunities exemplifies the issue, challenges and significance of MGNREGA, since its enactment in 2005, MGNREGA is playing a crucial strategic role to improve the livelihood security of rural India. An attempt through this research

has been made to analyse the different issues and challenges and achievements of the Scheme.

M.Shanthi & K.T.Geetha (2014) the present study was a modest attempt to explain the quality of life of the tribal population in Coimbatore district in Tamil Nadu, was an effort to collect research and evidence on their present conditions at the micro level. The analysis of quality of life index revealed that the tribal households, especially those living below the poverty line, had a poor socioeconomic index and suggested the need to ameliorate their living standards by enhancing their income.

Negi RS (2015) the study is an attempt to assess the impact on implementation and effectiveness of the Act in district Pauri Garhwal, Uttarakhand, during the financial year 2013-14. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (NREGA) renamed as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is the most pragmatic approach to the problems of rural poverty and unemployment. In fact, the Scheme ensures the economic security of the rural poor by providing guaranteed wage employment. MGNREGA has a positive impact on the employment pattern of women. MGNREGA works are primarily focused on land and water resources which include: water harvesting and conservation, soil conservation and protection, irrigation provisioning and improvement, renovation of traditional water bodies, land development and drought proofing.

1.10.2.3. MGNREGP and Impact:-

Usha Rani Ahuja (2011) the study conducted the state of Haryana, and it has investigated the impact of the implementation of MGNREGA in two districts one agriculturally-advanced (Karnal) and the other agriculturally-backwards (Mewat). This research has investigated the difference in the employment status, income, landholding size, herd size and other assets of the sample farm households in these two districts by taking 120 farm families, 60 from each area. The impact of MGNREGA within a region has also been studied in terms of income and employment security, migration, debt repayment, the extent of participation in MGNREGA works, socio-economic status, etc. by seeking information from 30 participating and 30 nonparticipating households in MGNREGA works in each district. The study noted that MGNREGA was not able to verify migration from the

developed area because of the high market wage rate at the destinations, despite the source of employment.

Jyoti Poonia (2012) this study was highlighted the impact and women participation in MGNREGA. The overall preliminary finding confirms that the NREGA has the potential to stimulate local development if the management and delivery are right; and that women's weak position in the labour market has much helped. The evidence further suggests these benefits are due to an active state apparatus (which include the Kudumbashree) and not to the demand of citizens per se.

Praveen Kumar Bebarta (2013) the paper assesses the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and its various impacts in the lives of tribal people in the district of Gajapati of Odisha. As known, the MGNREGA provides guarantee employment to rural households. It empowers the marginalised through decentralised planning and ensures the livelihood security by creating durable assets. It is a quantitative study with descriptive research design which gives an understanding about the level of awareness related to the different provisions of MGNREGA, and its impact includes socio-economic condition, livelihood security, sustainable asset creation, agricultural productivity, migration and social empowerment.

Anil Kumar Kote B & Honakeri P. M (2013) the main focus of this paper was to analyse the impact of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme on Socio-Economic Condition of the households and the study was also trying to assess the effective functioning of the Programme in the two Gram Panchayat Villages Linagumpalli and Malkhed in Sedam Block of Gulbarga District. In this context, there is need more micro level studies to find out the in what extent the Programme has an impact on the households income level in the study area.

Satveer Kaur (2013) an attempt has been made in this study to analyse the impact of NREGA on the rural labour market, the income of the poor households and overall agriculture production using secondary data for six districts of Punjab. The study found that MGNREGA has positively impacted rural people in Punjab, but this impact seems to be less significant. However, the results of the study may not be

generalised to other districts of Punjab as the evidence is scant. In this regard, extensive empirical works need to be the demand for future work in this area.

Sudha Narayanan et al. (2014) this paper presented the results of a survey of over 4100 works created under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and over 4800 randomly selected users across 100 villages in 20 districts in Maharashtra. The study found that 92% of the randomly selected users in this research that their main occupation is farming; half of them are small and marginal farmers, owning less than 1.6 hectares of land. An overwhelming 90% of respondents considered the works very useful or somewhat useful; only 8% felt the actions were useless. There is some evidence that where people think that has played a part in deciding the type of work, these are more likely to be ranked as useful and well-maintained. Overall it appeared that the practices are supportive of agriculture and small and marginal farmers.

Harish B.G et al. (2014) this study evaluates the impact of MGNREGA on income generation and labour supply in agriculture in a district in the central dry zone of Karnataka. The results showed that the number of working days in a year increased significantly to 201 days with the implementation of the MGNREGA program, reflecting an increase of 16 per cent. The increase in income is to the tune of 9.04 per cent due to additional employment generated from MGNREGA. Of the total income, agriculture's contribution was the most significant (63per cent), followed by non-farm income (29per cent) and MGNREGA revenue (8per cent). Implementation of MGNREGA works contributes to 53per cent and 30per cent of agricultural shortages, respectively, such as weeding and sowing. Labour-intensive crops such as tomatoes and millet declined by 30 per cent due to the implementation of MGNREGA.

Adeppa D (2014) the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) is one of the most progressive legislation enacted since independence. Its significance is evident from a variety of perspectives. Data from the official site of the government showed that share of work days going to women in NREGA has been on the rise. In understanding the actual outcomes from MGNREGA, we need to understand the nature of local dynamics, power struggles and dominance.

Deepak Varshney et al. (2014) study was motivated by concerns about potential adverse impacts of the MGNREGA on agriculture; acting by bidding up the price of labour, leading to its scarcity, and thereby inducing shifts in cropping patterns. First, a district level panel dataset was used to study impacts of the scheme on gross irrigated area, agricultural wages, cropping patterns and crop yields. Next, unit-record data from the Employment Unemployment Surveys are used to estimate impacts on time spent across various employment categories and on casual wages. A unique contribution of paper was that it compares two sets of implications: impact on poorer districts (Phase 1 and 2 zones) under the partial implementation of the scheme with wealthier districts (Phase 3 districts) under full implementation. Identification is achieved using a difference-in-differences method.

Kabita Borah & Rimjhim Bordoloi (2014) the primary objectives of the research are to study the impact of MGNREGA on women empowerment and to identify the obstacles in the path of the implementation of the scheme. The paper focused on the female worker in the Sonitpur District of Assam to derive conclusions from highlighting the impact of the program on the lives of women. Female workers significant benefit reported by the study include – income gains, social empowerment, more say in intrahousehold decision making and creation of community assets etc. The paper ends up by identifying specific barriers to women are access to MGNREGA.

Xavier G and Mari G (2014) the eleventh five-year plan marks a significant departure from the conventional way of looking at women in the plan document. It tries to score the centrality of women in all sectors. It explicitly recognises, probably for the first time, that women are not just equal citizens but agents of economic and social growth. The study tries to evaluate the impact of MGNREGA on socio-economic empowerment of women in Kalakkanmoi panchayat of Sivaganga district, Tamil Nadu. The study finds that the MGNREGA increases income and expenditure of the households compared over the pre MGNREGA period and the scheme significantly enhances the social and economic decision making power to women in the men dominated rural society. Hence the system ensures improved standard of living of the vulnerable poor, more specifically among women.

Pushpa Suryavanshi (2014) discussed that in the last year, several schemes and programmed had been introduced and implemented in rural areas of the country. MNREGA was one of the significant programmes since independence, designed and implemented appropriately. The process of MNREGA distinguish wishes from other wages employment programmed and also constitutes its most significant challenge, particularly in if wage sequencers are not littering are not organised. Under MGNREGA and the average fund utilisation in the scheme is 90per cent. The special provisions of this Programme were undoubtedly helping the rural poor especially the women to provide 100per cent guaranteed employment, but this major social sector programme is affecting adversely to the agriculture sector especially to the ability of the labour and increasing the labour cost of production. The proposed study is planning to analyse the issue of rising labour cost due to the MGNREGA effect.

Jayanta Hajra and Chandrasekhar Hajra (2015) Rural Indian economy characterised by demand constrained as well as supply constrained economy. New jobless growth of Indian economy is accentuating further problems of our rural economy. In this situation, NREGA works were expected to take care of both sides together. However, arbitrariness in the selection of a total number of work days related with social capital formation, independent of the level of skill formation in the economy, availability of technological inputs will ultimately lead to the sub-optimal situation.

Suman Pamecha & Indu Sharma (2015) MGNREGA is an ambitious scheme employing rural people of India. The primary aim of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is to enhance the livelihood security of household in a rural area. It increases the demand for goods and services. In this article, an effort has been made to analyse the socio-economic impact of MGNREGA scheme on the life of beneficiaries of Dungarpur district. The findings of the study described that the Programme had brought the change in the lives of the recipients. Though it was always a debatable issue that such modifications, by MGNREGA, are sustainable or temporary.

Deepak Varshney (2015) study paper examined the impact of MGNREGA on cropping patterns and labour use at the village level. The article distinguishes between three categories of rural households viz; labourer-households, middle-farmers and

large-farmers. The database for the analysis comprises a primary survey of 667 households in Dholpur and Karauli districts in Rajasthan, and Barabanki and Sonbhadra districts in Uttar Pradesh. The empirical strategy exploits the non-uniform implementation of MGNREGA and compares outcomes in high-treatment villages with those in low-treatment communities using a difference-in-difference framework to identify causal effects.

Divakar Reddy P et al. (2016) study was undertaken to assess the impact of the scheme on change in the income, savings pattern and extent of employment after the implementation of the scheme in Kalaburagi district of Karnataka state. Kalaburagi district covered during the third phase of implementation of MGNREGA, which selected for the study with the immediate objective of analysing the impact of MGNREGA on the participant households. Findings expressed that the average amount of savings made in SHGs was Rs.2,380, in fully implemented MGNREGA villages, whereas in partially implemented MGNREGA villages it was Rs.1,543. The savings made in banks Rs.12,000 by the participants in fully implemented MGNREGA villages. Whereas, in the case of partially implemented MGNREGA villages, the savings made by participants Rs.8,120, it was less compared to fully implemented MGNREGA villages.

Jagadeesh Pandi. S & K. Baladhandayutham (2016) the study was conducted in Karur district in Tamilnadu. Multi-stage sampling technique adopted for choosing the samples. The concept of sustainable livelihoods is increasingly crucial in research about regional development poverty alleviation, rural agriculture development and agricultural resource management. As poverty is multidimensional, it can be reduced by increasing purchasing power by providing employment. Through the scheme, the government injects money into the hands of the respondents who are an economically backward and socially weaker section in the society.

Naresh Kumar (2016) studied the impact of socio-economic factors (SEFs) on the academic performance of students has always been a matter of debate. Some studies have argued that students from low socio-economic background lagged behind those from well-to-do families. However, there are also others which rule out this notion. Therefore, this article analyses the impact of parental SEFs on the performance of students in IIT-JEE, which is considered to be one of the most challenging

examinations for engineering admission in India. However, there are some limitations of the study due to paucity of time-series data on the relevant attributes.

Annika Echarti (2017) the dissertation examines the impact of the Act on child labour practices and children's educational attendance by assessing participating household children. He used Logit regressions, and chi-square tests reveal that children of households who worked under the Act during 2011-12 were less likely to engage in child labour and less likely to attend school. The income effect has theorised that child labour requires fewer children if the household is paid for by MGNREGA jobs. The reason for lower school attendance seems to be an alternative effect: If family members work for MGNREGA, girls are more likely to abandon school attendance, especially to look after younger siblings. The results of this essay suggest that MGNREGA is not able to address the poverty problem in rural India in a sustainable manner, as it promotes educational decline, leading to unskilled and scarce populations in the future.

1.10.2.4. MGNREGP and Migration:-

Naomi Jacob (2008) assessed that NREGA workers were digging ditches and then re-filling them at work sites, of workers not being paid their wages, of inflated muster rolls with nonexistent workers and vast amounts were ratcheting out of the programme which is amply funded by the Centre. There is an article every week highlighting areas where NREGA has failed miserably. However, while the film is certainly not as rosy as the Bharat Nirman ads, there are some places where NREGA is doing well, where it is a lifeline for its workers, and the success stories in these places should be highlighted to serve as a model for the rest of the country.

Usha Rani Ahuja et al. (2011) the study was carried out in the state of Haryana has investigated the impact of the implementation of MGNREGA in two districts — one agriculturally-advanced (Karnal) and the other agriculturally-backwards (Mewat). The impact of MGNREGA within a district on income and job security, immigration, loan repayment, participation in MGNREGA activities, and socio-economic status have studied. MGNREGA works in each district with information from 30 participating and 30 non-participating families. The study noted that MGNREGA was not able to verify migration from the developed area because of the high market wage rate at the

destinations, despite the source of employment. The study concluded that farmers with large landholdings and large numbers of animals were less interested in participating in MGNREGA activities.

Das, Pallav (2013) the MGNREGA is the flagship welfare programme of the UPA Government and the largest of its Kind in India. The MGNREGA season has a significant positive impact on rural and urban migration. Therefore, public works that offer relatively affordable employment are particularly useful for slowing rural-urban migration.

Nandini Singh (2013) has used data on migration data for the 2007-08 NSSO data. In his analysis, has found that migration was a complicated process, which was not always done by poverty and a desperate situation, but by complex factors viz., facilities and education. Further, he stated that people were migrating because of lack of adequate agricultural land, low level of agricultural production, inadequate irrigation facilities and grievous water shortages. In these situations, the macro-level analysis, the correlation between MGNREGA and migration was fragile. Thus, it concluded that NREGA could help to reduce temporary migration but is ineffective in an extended period when several factors would change together.

Bhaskar D (2014) assessed that labour is a primary factor of production. It was considered to be important not only because it is productive but also because it activates other factors and makes them useful for production purposes. Therefore, the size of the labour force in a country is of crucial importance for the level of economic activity. However, with the rapid increase in population, the absolute number of people engaged in agriculture has become exceedingly large. According to NSSO, unemployment in rural workers has increased. Particularly seasonal unemployment in agriculture is a reasonable condition in India. Agriculture labourers in India rarely have worked throughout the year. The flagship programme of the Government was MGNREA 2005, to provide a job guarantee scheme for rural Indians. The scheme provides a legal guarantee for at least 100 days of paid employment. This research paper critically examines the implementation and achievement of the programme and also the impact of MGNREGS on the migration of labour from rural areas.

Vijay Korra (2015) the main focus of this paper is to examine the performance, outcomes and impact of MGNREGA Scheme on beneficiary households. This article inscribed in a field survey conducted in 2010 in three villages in Mahabubnagar district of Telangana state, India. This study adopted a multi-step random sampling approach. The study found that most job card holders are only able to get a job/job between 30-60 days and pay a maximum of 60 to 70 wages per day, including wage discrimination based on gender. It concludes by stating that the government-sponsored employment program has given the rural poor a guaranteed sense of security through guaranteed employment. On the other hand, the scheme is flawed in giving full working days, wages, and thus preventing the working class from migrating to cities/towns in search of employment.

Suman Pamecha & Indu Sharma (2015) have discussed that the primary aim of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is to enhance the livelihood security of household in a rural area. By this scheme, Govt. gives assurance of employment to the unskilled agricultural labourer for 100 days. With better implementation, such type of programme may be an effective weapon to fight against poverty. Employing rural households will undoubtedly boost the economy. In this study an analyse the socio-economic impact of MGNREGA scheme on the life of beneficiaries of Durgapur district. The present study findings revealed that the programme had brought the change in the lives of the recipients. Though, it was always a debatable issue that such modifications, by MGNREGA, are sustainable or temporary.

Jajati Keshari Parida's paper (2015) attempts to study the role of MGNREGS in improving the household living standards, and its impacts on seasonal distress out-migration, conducting a primary survey of 400 households from Mayurbhanj and Jajpur districts of Odisha during 2011-12. The significant findings suggest that MGNREGS has contributed enormously in creating job opportunities for the needy poor and socially backward households. The accessibility of MGNREGS prevented distress seasonal out-migration and brought financial autonomy for the landless poor (Below Poverty Line) and socially backward (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) households through regular wage income. It helped them to come out of hunger and debt traps, and hence an improved living standard. Therefore, the

government should take proper measures to continue this programme in rural areas and allocate the resources based on demands calculation to avoid wastage of funds and hence will provide a sustainable source of agricultural employment and income generation to the socially and economically marginalised groups in India.

Koustab Majumdar (2016) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) aims at amplifying the resource security of individuals in rural areas by guaranteeing a hundred days of wage-employment during a fiscal year to the rural area, whose adult members volunteer to prepare unskilled manual work. Uttar Dinajpur district is a primarily agricultural district in terms of the principal supply of resource of its operating population. However, lack of irrigational water, works chance in the non-agricultural season, low wage rate, environmental and natural hazards connected vulnerability lead towards rural migration results shifting to figure within the non-farm sector mainly work as centring labour across and around India throughout the non-agricultural season. This paper found that the role of the MGNREGA scheme towards migration reduction, which also reviewed the different aspects behind migration in the perspective of wage rate discrimination in the migrated areas of the migrating household of the centring labour community in Uttar Dinajpur district of West Bengal since last five years period (2011-15).

Monaj Kumar Pahari (2017) in this paper we work in migration data for July 2007 to June 2008 NSSO & Census of India, 2011 data. By his analysis, we find that migration is a complex process; it is not always there due to poverty and desperate situation, but complex factors (facilities, education). People, especially tribals, are migrating due to lack of adequate agricultural land, inadequate agricultural production, fewer irrigation facilities, and acute water scarcity and stringent enforcement of Forest Laws before implantation of Forest Act. In the macro-level analysis, the correlation between migration and MGNREGA is weak. Supported by literature and scrutiny, MGNREGA is assisting the poorest and most vulnerable sections of the community by employing during a one-year critical period (seasonal migration). In principle, MGNREGA helps to reduce temporary migration but is ineffective over extended periods, when several factors change together.

1.10.2.5. MGNREGP and Working Women Labour:-

Reetika Khera (2009) this paper was based on a survey of 1060 NREGA workers conducted in May-June 2008 in six Hindi-speaking states of North India. The article focuses on the female workers in the sample to highlight the impact of the NREGA in the lives of women workers. One of the significant benefits women reports is increased food safety and better ability to avoid dangerous work. The availability of local wage employment at the statutory minimum wage for women is a new development for the NREGA in many areas covered by the survey. However, women's participation varies widely in the survey areas. The paper concludes by identifying some barriers to women's involvement in the NREGA.

Sukti Dasgupta & Ratna M. Sudarshan (2011) evaluated that Act for the programme was passed by the government in 2005 and implemented initially in 200 backward districts in 2006. The Act guarantees 100 days of work to rural households who undertake unskilled manual labour, with 33 per cent of all workdays reserved for women workers. The return to power of the Indian National Congress government in the 2009 elections has been attributed to the implementation of this programme by some activists and political analysts in India Women's participation in this programme has generally been high on the average and increasing, though there are state-level variations. This massive participation by women is essential in itself and different in magnitude from previous public works programmes in India. It is necessary to understand and analyse it and to what extent participation in NREGP benefits women workers and reduces labour market inequalities between women and men.

Shilp Verma and Tushaar Shah (2012) paper expected to absorb some labour supply downturns, increase equilibrium wage rates in the open market, put more purchasing power into the hands of the working class and reduce 'trouble migration'. Moderate and large farmers see the arrival of MGNREGA, creating a maximum labour shortage, increasing farm wages and making agriculture more inefficient. Has this all happened? In 2009-10, and then again in 2010-11, the IWMI commissioned more than 50 postgraduate students in rural management to survey the landscape of these interactions. This highlight gives a quick synthesis of what the students found.

Rashmi Tripathi (2013) Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is a vehicle for growth that guarantees wage employment at an unprecedented scale. The women participation has been 40per cent to 47per cent, which itself is the indicator of the rising in women participation and alertness in MGNREGA. The paper will discuss the level of women participation and how the scheme is beneficial for them. Further, it will also take into consideration the States where women participation is low and the factors which act as hindrances for this gender group in villages.

Vinita Arora et al. (2013) the study analysed the relevance of MNREGS on women empowerment in the Rohtak district of Haryana. Data obtained from 250 respondents through a field survey in 2012 using a randomised stratified sampling technique. Based on the purpose of the mind study, an extended interview schedule was designed to find information from respondents. Which helped the beneficiaries meet, investigate motives and feelings.

Srinivasa Rao Didda & Muthaiyan P (2013) the objective of the paper is to examine the extent to which the intended programme has reached the tribals people in terms of employment generation, asset creation and wage accruals through involving MGNREGA works for the last five years of the programme at the village level in Parvathipuram Mandal, Budurvada village in Andra Pradesh. It was the most tribal participating village in the Parvatipuram Mandal under MGNREGA. The reference period of the analysis was 2006-07 to 2010-11. Data collected from secondary sources for this study. It contains information available on the official websites of MGNREGA and APNREGA. Simple averages, ratios, and percentages are used to perform a purpose. The significant findings of the study were no household in tribal of the village completed 100 days employment in first three years of the programme, above 50per cent employment sharing by the tribal women in every year in this village.

Sharma Vishnu Kant & Kumar Ashvine (2013) study has attempted to study the participation of women in rural employment through MNREGA in various states of India and also in districts of Uttar Pradesh. It is commendable that most states and UTs employ one-third of women. In terms of person-days, women can find higher employment status in Kerala. When we consider the total employment status of Uttar

Pradesh through MGNREGA, a total of 26, 68, 27,811 person days employment is generated, out of which the share of women stands at 16.97 per cent.

Satinder Singh Randhawa (2013) present paper attempt has been made to study the role of MGNREGA on the socio-economic conditions of rural women, their participation and percentage of women person days in all the Districts of Himachal Pradesh and its comparison at the national level. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) Act 2005 was launched on 2nd February 2006 from Anantapur in Andhra Pradesh and initially implemented in 200 rural most impoverished District and later on extended throughout the country. It started with the objectives of 100 days of wages employment in a financial year to any rural adult household willing to do unskilled work, strengthening the rural women employment by enforcing that 33 per cent of the total workforce should be women and equal wages to men and women.

Shruti et al. (2013) the practical reality in the villages that started this project is that women make up more than sixty per cent of the workforce. The thrust of this initiative is to empower this workforce by improving access to information about their qualifications under the Act. The project launched as a pilot in 20 villages of the districts of Bhilwara and Udaipur in Rajasthan. This pilot proved the success of leveraging a combination of ICT tools for streamlining the implementation of MGNREGA particularly in terms of creating awareness about the Act amongst the intended beneficiaries and facilitating a transparent and accountable process of job demand, job allocation and wage payments. This case study focuses on how ICT tools such as information kiosks, internet, mobile telephony, and community radio have been leveraged to enable access to information amongst the women regarding their entitlements, thereby enhancing their ability to demand their rights and improving the delivery of the services under MGNREGA.

Narasimha Reddy D et al. (2014) this study has evaluated the differentiating impact of MGNREGA on the extent of fulfilment of the basic entitlements such as days of employment, wages and earnings and the size of coverage of social groups like Dalits, Adivasis and women and poverty alleviation. This study has disaggregated state-level data to discern the factors that make a difference to the performance. Also, some subtle scenarios presented in the villages of Andhra Pradesh based on Focus Group

Discussions (FGD) reports. There is evidence of an increase in agricultural wages nationwide between 2006-07 and 2011-12, including the impact of MGNREGA. This review has revealed a sharp rise in female agricultural wages and a significant decline in male-female wages. The search for information on the impact of MGNREGA on agricultural labour markets leads to some evidence on labour shortage, changes in wages, mechanisation, peak season adjustment of work or adoption of MGNREGA calendar and migration. The absolute decline in the labour force has tightened the rural labour market leading to a shortage of labour for farm operations.

Sarmistha Saha (2014) this paper used a gender and development (GAD) approach and explored how M.G.NREGA is opening a new window for the ease of livelihood for rural women in India. MGNREGA is the first right based and demand driven employment generating the Act of the country which ensures some special provisions for rural women. For the entire study, a twofold approach is taking. First is the analysis of available literature to understand the possible outcomes of the scheme with current discourses of economic development. Second, analysis of primary and secondary data for revealing the characteristics of the problem based on the gender dynamics of the region. This study relates findings from the field survey of 210 samples in the State of West Bengal, India. An intensive. An intensive field study has identified several positive outcomes like saving of time for domestic works, mainstreaming of women labour, generation of income and livelihood security for village women, reorganisation of women's work etc. with wide regional variations.

Bhaskar Kumar Kakati and Behera MC (2014) under this backdrop, the paper makes a critical enquiry of the status of women in MGNREGA in the State of Jharkhand. Based on the State level data on the implementation of this scheme, this paper examined the status of women participation in MGNREGA in Jharkhand. The article presents inter-district variation drawing on the secondary source and forwards reasons for the same. In this programme, a minimum of 33 per cent participation of women envisaged. However, the participation has wide inter-State variation ranging between 94 in Kerala and 19 per cent in Uttar Pradesh during the financial year 2012-13. Participation percentage of Jharkhand is 32, which is one per cent below the minimum requirement.

Subrata Chatterjee (2014) analysing various issues of women empowerment and the challenges related to it in the districts of East Medinipur, West Bengal. It assesses the MGNREGA marks a paradigm shift and stands out amongst other rural employment programmes as it empowers the rural population, particularly women and different backward sections of the society with a legal right and employment guarantee through an act of parliament, unlike other wage employment programmes. One of the essential features of MGNREGA is that it pays women the same as men, virtually unimaginable in rural India. The Act plays a significant role to meet the practical as well as strategic needs of women's participation. It stipulates that one-third of the total workers should be women. It finds that the additional income of poor women from MGNREGA increased their social status in the family circle. This Act focuses on rural development and women empowerment. However, MGNREGA is not free from various limitations. The poor implementation across the nation (such as lack of child care facility, worksite facility, illegal presence of contractors, etc.) accrued the gender sensitiveness of this Act. Specific initiatives and changes should be taken to remove these barriers.

Sudha Narayanan & Upasak Das (2014) this paper uses the National Sample Survey for the 68th employment-unemployment round (2011-12) to examine the performance of states in terms of participation and rationing of women in the programme relative to that of men. Also, it documents these indicators from various sub-populations of women, including widows, mothers of young children, etc. who typically face severe constraints in the context of labour market participation. The study finds substantial variations both across states and, implying the need for a differentiated policy focus across states to support women's access to and participation in the MGNREGA.

Channaba Savaiah H.M & Jayaraj M (2014) discussed how women empower themselves with an innovative MGNREGA Program, particularly of women from socially and economically marginalised groups. Which were the ultimate leads to the sustainable development of society as a whole? It intended to find out various motivating, and de-motivating internal and external factors of women empowerment in MGNREGA scheme in Karnataka MGNREGA firmly states that the status of women would not change merely by bringing legislation; it supported by a change in

the women's social circumstances and situations and also man's sexist attitude to women. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act provides for the full participation of women in the statutory minimum wage for rural families entitled to 100 days of casual employment in public works.

Sumeet Agarwal & Madhuri Devi M (2015) the present paper attempts to analyse the status of women's empowerment in Chattisgarh through MGNREGA using a variety of indicators such as women's decision making power, economic autonomy, freedom of movement, political participation, media exposure, access to education, and the experience of family violence. It based on data from different references. The study revealed that women of India are relatively disempowered and they enjoy a somewhat lower status than that of men despite many efforts undertaken by the government. By adopting MGNREGA, Inclusive, growth of participation will play a significant role in bringing the women of society into the productive sector. Rural women are more vulnerable to domestic violence than urban women. The study concludes by an observation that MGNREGS has to lead to women empowerment through active participation of women in MGNREGS works.

Murty C. S (2015) the article brings together secondary data pertaining to the rural labour market and argues that it is inappropriate to judge the impact of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) based on the trends in employment/Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) because the Act can both prop up and dampen them while enhancing welfare. Instead, it noted that the impact of the Act could be best ascertained by analysing the trends in unemployment and real wage rates. After a close look at these trends, it concluded that the MGNREGA served rural India adequately enough to accomplish its objective of improving the living conditions of the poor by containing unemployment, by affecting an increase in real wage rates and by reducing the gender gap in wage rates.

Saleem Akhtar Farooqi & Imran Saleem (2015) in this paper by conducting a survey of rural areas of district Aligarh (Uttar Pradesh) and by the in-depth interview of women beneficiaries it is tried to find out that up to what extent MGNREGA is helpful for women empowerment by raising the standard of living through the provision of 100 days guaranteed employment. The paper also highlighted that factors influencing the participation of women in the scheme and needs for assessment of

institutional and governance system related to the implementation of the scheme particularly the ways through which employment opportunities offered to women.

Yankatappa Sabanna (2016) the eleventh five-year plan marks a significant departure from the conventional way of looking at women in the plan document. It explicitly recognises, probably for the first time, that women are not just equal citizens but agents of economic and social growth. According to UN Women (2013), The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in India and the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) in South Africa are examples of essential, safety nets for women. The study tries to evaluate the impact of MGNREGA on socio-economic empowerment of women in Sedam taluka Kalaburagi district, Karnataka.

Ashok Kumar M & Mahesh Kumar M (2016) the MGNREGA ensures on demand one hundred days of employment in a year to a household at the minimum wage for rural households. The MGNREGA based on twin principles of universality and self-selection. The Act gives the State an enforceable obligation and empowers rural women workers. In many aspects related to the MGNREGA's previous job creation plans, for the legal right to work. it examined that the impact of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act on rural women in Coimbatore.

Anupam Sarkar & Jechonia Islary (2017) this article aims to study recent trend and patterns of participation, employment and income generation from MGNREGA among casual labourers in Jharkhand which happens to be one of the weak and tribal dominated states of India. Most of the participants in MGNREGA are the backward and underprivileged sections of society. A sum of Rs.480 billion has allocated for the program in the central government budget for 2017–18. However, in recent years, there have been criticisms of the government for undermining and weakening the program's critical features to jeopardise the interests of poor workers. Alternatively, many see the programme as an unnecessary drag on public money.

1.10.2.6. MGNREGP and Rural Development:-

Richard Scaria and Vijayan P. K (2012) the present study integrates the advantages of Geometrics technology and the workforce of MNREGS for rural development activities. It has emerged as an inevitable phenomenon influencing every walk of life

in all sections of in the present society. With the ease of availability of enormous computing power and convenient access to large volume and variety of data and information, they will undergo profound this century. Nations are engaged in exploiting this phenomenon for many of their environmental and socioeconomic requirements. Timely and reliable data are a cost-effective manner in the spatial and temporal domain. Which can act as a secure baseline information on natural resources at scale ranging from regional to micro levels, can be generated by geographic information system (GIS), which can help for integrated analysis of natural resources inventory, management and planning the strategy for sustainable development and stand as a power useful administrative and management tool as decision making.

Sadhana Jha & Anil (2013) study has been made to make a critical evaluation of NREGA concerning Haryana. Being a significant part of the population of India in villages, the role of the rural economy is vital in the overall development of the country. Regional balance in growth is required to achieve the targeted growth rate and take a competitive advantage at a global level. Leading causes of rural backwardness are unemployment, poverty, illiteracy, lack of facilities, inadequate infrastructure, and lack of Government support in terms of practical implementation of various programmes & plans made in this regard etc., but the significant cause is unemployment which disguised in nature.

Kaushiki Singh (2014) study aims at enhancing livelihood security in rural areas of the country by providing guaranteed wage employment in the financial year to every household whose audit members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee (MGNREGA) implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development the flagship programme of the Government that directly touches the lives of the poor and promotes inclusive growth. Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is the first ever law internationally that guarantees so. The primary objective of the Act is augmenting wage employment.

Farooq Ahmad Ganiee (2014) study based on the secondary data and its attempt has been made to comprehensively understand the development effort to rebuild the rural life and livelihood based on various secondary data. The present paper discussed that rural development generally refers to the process of improving the quality of life and

economic welfare of people living in relatively isolated and sparsely populated areas. MGNREGA is considered as a "Silver Bullet" for eradicating rural poverty and unemployment, by way of generating demand for the productive labour force in villages.

Sourav Das (2014) an attempt has been made to identify the pattern of rural unemployment in Chanditala-I C.D block of Hugli district, West Bengal as well as to ascertain the causes of unemployment and the effects also. Emphasis is also given on the status of employment generation in the area through Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

Banhi Chakraborty & Sutapa Das (2014) this study was conducted to investigate the reasons for this unexpected outcome. Water management, constituting the major thrust of the MGNREGA, was examined for two purposively selected areas with distinctively different physio-climatological variations at the micro level from the state of West Bengal. The data from the MGNREGA website and field investigations show a short-term benefit, whereas sustainability issues on a long-term basis remain a concern. Straight-jacketed norms for scheme implementation, ignoring physical heterogeneity across the country appear to be a significant cause. Reframing and customization of construction specifications recommended as a solution.

Uttara Dada Kamble & Sushama S. Patil (2015) present scenario brings with its legislation and rights-based approach for implementing pro-people development policies in the country. However, the most example of this is the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). Responsibility for the immense task of generating sufficient work for all who demand it and for supervising worksites delegated to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) in the Act. Gram Panchayats tasked with estimating local demand for work, suggesting suitable projects, issuing job cards for new job seekers, monitoring worksites, and implementing at least 50per cent of worksites.

Basharat Bashir Bhat & Mariyappan P (2016) discussed that MGNREGA has an objective to enhance livelihood security to the rural poor by providing at least one hundred days of wage employment to every household whose adult members are ready to do unskilled manual work. MGNREGA not only provide wage employment

as an alternative source of livelihood but also create durable assets such as road construction, land development, water conservation and irrigation facility, which has a tremendous influence on different sectors of the village economy. Thus in the present study, an attempt has been made by the researcher to study the impact of MGNREGA on rural lives in village panchayat Hangah, Kupwara district, State Jammu and Kashmir.

Anthony Rodrigues (2017) study attempts to assess the perspective and consecutive of sustainable development in connection with MGNREGA. The Government of India ordained the National Rural Employment Act in 2005 to provide minimum days of employment to a registered, demanding household whose primary purpose is to monitor the effectiveness of this MGRNEGA in achieving development goals.

Roshni Pandey (2017). His paper showed how MGNREGA is a beneficial and practical scheme for the development of rural India. Also provide some essential suggestions have been proposed to make this scheme more powerful, fruitful and valuable. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. (MGNREGA) Has been implemented in India with various objectives of using the rights-based framework, addressing rural poverty, checking the migration and building rural infrastructure. Similarly, 15–20 per cent of all households in India annually and 30 per cent of families in rural India get some form of employment under the MGNREGA program. MGNREGA asserts that any rural householder has the legal right to a hundred days' worth of employment at the request of the employees. Although its coverage is nationwide, there are vast inter-state and inter-district differences in the achievement of the objectives of the MGNREGA Act.

1.10.2.7. MGNREGP and Poverty:-

Prattoy Sarkar et al. (2011). The present study conducted in the Burdwan district of West Bengal, has examined the socioeconomic impact of MGNREGA on the rural poor who mainly comprised of small and marginal farmers & agricultural labourers. The study based on a random sample of 102 respondents (82 beneficiary and 20 non-beneficiary households) drawn by the PPS method from two good-performing and two poorly-performing Gram Panchayats randomly selected from one randomly selected good-performing block in the district. It found that there were significant

changes in socioeconomic variables, such as annual per capita income, monthly per capita food expenditure, per capita education, per capita savings, housing status, health care and other amenities. Assets or luxury items for homes that regularly work on a project.

According to the value of the prepared socioeconomic index, in the first year of implementation of MGNREGA in the study area (2007-08), 43.9 per cent of beneficiary households were in poor socioeconomic conditions, gradually improving in subsequent years and declined to 32.9 per cent in 2008-09 and 18.3 per cent in 2009-10. The study offers some suggestions for incorporating improvements to the current MGNREGA project based on the current MGNREGA project is based on the restrictions reported by the workers involved in the project.

Hanumantha Rao K (2014) the poverty alleviation programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development are designed to act as safety nets to the poor during the times of crisis even while addressing partly the multi-dimensional poverty. So, The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act-2005, a social protection programme, has emerged as a significant theme in development discourses perhaps due to its scale of finance and adoption of 'rights' based framework. What has been its overall impact and in particular on rural poverty?.

Yogesh Kumar's study (2014) used NSS data on poverty and shows a considerable link between NREGA and poverty reduction. Casual work accounts for just 2 per cent of all work undertaken in rural India. Moreover, the lion's share (about two-thirds) is non-NREGA public works. MIS provides that average wage paid per day to a worker was Rs 114.5 in 2011-12, and 121.4 in 2012-13. With an average number of person-days per household being 43.2 and 46.1 in two years, the total amount accrued to per household (on an average) per year amounts to Rs 4946 and Rs 5596 per year which means Rs 13.51 and Rs 15.33 per day for the entire household. For a family of size 4 to 5 in rural areas, this is around Rs 3 and Rs 3.41 per capita per day in the two years. It concluded that MGNREGA providing sustainable income directly seems questionable from this perspective. However, there are more than these simple statistics.

Santosh Singh et al. (2014). The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) to provide for enhanced livelihood security for households in rural areas by ensuring at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. As a legal right to work, MGNREGS contrast with previous employment- generation schemes in several aspects. The purpose of the study is to analyze the performance of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in district Pauri Garhwal of Uttarakhand state. However, the paper finds massive women participation under this scheme; the highest number of assets created in the area of rural connectivity and few in drought proofing.

Ram Jeet (2015) the study was undertaken in western Uttar Pradesh primarily aiming to evaluate the aspects of MGNREGA as employment generating poverty alleviation programme. The study confined to three districts — a questionnaire used as a tool for this study. Stratified random sampling technique was adopted to select the 270 MGNREGA beneficiaries as a sample in this study. The female participation in MGNAREGA was found to be very low; the availability of worksite facilities was negligible. There was about 73 per cent increment in working days. Approximately MGNREGA has created an additional 48 days work annually. After the enactment of the MGNREGA, the average wage increased from 80 rupees per day to 320 rupees per day. It can see as an effect of MGNAREGA that decision making power regarding the right to work and choices of where to work has come under the thought of the labourers. Increase in the days of employment also led to the rise in the income of the workers. The right to hundred days of work in the MGNREGA was not felt sufficient by the beneficiaries. MGNREGA has transferred financial resources to the workers and enhances their income, which, consequently increase the total consumption and nutrition in total. It has increased income and encouraged needy people to save and invest, which could eventually hold the poor to be involved in productive activities. So the scheme must be extended at large scale with minimum wage to those areas of the country which are severely affected by poverty and unemployment.

Kumar Amaresh & Rajiv Ranjan (2016) discussed that the primary objectives of Rural Development Programmes had been the alleviation of poverty and unemployment through creation of necessary social and economic infrastructure,

provision of training to rural unemployed youth and providing employment to marginal Farmers/ Labourers to discourage seasonal and permanent migration to urban areas. In this study assessed the MGNREGA scheme and how this scheme helps in employment to thousands of unemployed rural people and poverty alleviation. It also examined the implementation of MGNREGA, its management and improvement in living conditions of people. The state of Bihar in Madhubani district selected for the study. Random sampling used in choosing the panchayats. Both primary and secondary data used for the study.

Disha Sharma et al. (2017) present paper studied and outlines the role of MGNREGA in enhancing the livelihood of poor rural people through twin incorporation of work with skill. Also, there is a need for overcoming the procedure of payment. This paper examines the employment generation of MGNREGA, the work is doing according to this law, and how well this program has been successful in alleviating poverty in rural India. Many researchers have found that this program has a significant impact on job creation in rural India.

Santosh Singh and R. S. Negi (2017) thus, a study on the impact of MGNREGA in generating employment and increase in income of the selected respondents in selected blocks of the district Pauri Garhwal and linear regression has been used as the statistical tool to measure such impact. The result examined that there is a significant impact of MGNREGA in generating employment and an increase in income of the respondents in the selected village of the dist. The Act provides an opportunity to work in the lean season, which helps rural poor to keep the consumption level and strengthen the livelihood resource base during this critical period. Only the growth of the economy cannot create social justice and balanced development unless it is attached to poverty improvement and employment generating opportunity for a poor and marginalized section of the society. It was perhaps the largest and most ambitious social security and public works programme in the world.

1.10.2.8. Problems and Challenges of MGNREGP:-

Ajit K. Ghose (2011) represented an explicit recognition by the government of its responsibility for ensuring availability of adequate employment for all workers and an explicit acknowledgement of the fact that the growth process in the country has been

failing to generate adequate employment opportunities and will continue to do so in the foreseeable future. Employment scheme under MGNREGA – we shall henceforth refer to it as MGNREGS—was launched in 200 poorest districts during 2006-07 and extended to another 130 districts during 2007-08. Since 2008-09, MGNREGS has implemented in all the 600-odd non-urban districts in the country.

Bhurelal Patidar and Dinesh Gupta (2012): the ability to identify how to implement the challenges of program implementation requires detailed insights into the actual process of program implementation, unobtrusive opinions about the origin of leakage and abuse, sensitivity of program implementation to the influence of different actors, local power structures and informal bureaucratic processes. This study used a new participatory research method, referred to as Process- Influence Mapping, to shed light on these issues and related governance challenges, using the implementation of NREGA as an example. The Process-Influence Mapping tool helps identify the specific features of the NREGA implementation process that limit the program's effectiveness (for example, elite capture in the definition of work and capacity limitations due to staff shortages and lack of training) and create scope for the misappropriation of funds. The insights gained can be used to identify policy options for reforming the administrative process of NREGA implementation to create a useful social safety net.

Spandita Kar's paper (2013) discussed the status of women participation in Odisha in comparison to other States and issues and challenges for women's participation in MGNREGS. There is inequality and vulnerability of women in all sphere of life. They need to be empowerment in all walks life. Without the active participation of women, the establishment of a new social order may not be a successful one, because women constitute half of the population. Women should realize that they have constitutional rights to quality health care, economic security, and access to education and political power. Mahatma Gandhi firmly states that the status of women would not change merely by bringing legislation; it must support by the change in the women's social circumstances and situations and also man's sexist attitude to women.

Ahmad Emad's study (2013) estimated that the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), implemented in 2005, is one such social protection theory. We use the breakdown implementation of the MGNREGA

program to identify the impact of guaranteed employment on rural expenditure through a variance-variance approach. We use nationally representative data from the National Sample Surveys (NSS) conducted by the Indian government in 2004-2005 and 2007-2008. The study Findings indicate that households smooth consumption by investing in long-term assets like durable goods and clothing and bedding as a result of the program. We also determine the significant impacts of MGNREGA on the share of food items in monthly expenditure on food in rural households and on the variance of staple and luxury food items within districts.

Manpreet Kaur (2014) has discussed the issues in recent years; rural markets have acquired significance and attract the attention of marketers as 68.84 per cent population of India resides in villages. Just like everything else in India, rural India is changing. Education, access to technologies and a progressive outlook is the new face of rural India. The overall growth of the economy has resulted in a substantial increase in the purchasing power of rural communities. These changes provide new opportunities for marketers, but besides these opportunities, marketers have to face some challenges like pricing and distribution. Based on secondary data, this study identified that the rural market status in India, different rural marketing strategies, opportunities and challenges of rural markets in India. It would allow businesses to formulate an appropriate strategy to face the challenges and benefit from the same.

Sudha Narayanan et al. (2016): this study focuses on the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in India and investigates the effects of poor implementation on public projects. Using nationally representative data, we empirically test for the discouraged labor effect caused by two mechanisms: the administrative ration of jobs and the delay in payment of wages for those who want to work. We find strong evidence at the home and district level that discouraged post-work demands of administrative rations. Delayed wage payments are likely to be significant during a rain shock. We further found that rationing was strongly associated with indicators of implementation competence, such as staff strength. Politics appears to play only a limited role. The findings suggest that assessments of the relevance of public programs over their lifecycle need to factor in implementation quality.

Rajalakshmi V & Selvam V (2017): the purpose of the study is to examine the women empowerment, issues and challenges and impact on MGNREGA scheme in India from 2005 to 2015 and this review paper helps new and young researcher who wants to do research under this area may be really helpful to them in order to identify the research problem and research gap. Women participation is very high, with 80per cent of the total beneficiaries under the scheme. The concept of women's empowerment has got wider popularity and acceptance in Tamil Nadu with the launching of decentralized planning in the state. The study concludes that economically empowering women on MGNREGA scheme lays the basis for greater independence and also for self-esteem. It has become a lighthouse of light in the empowerment of rural women and has contributed significantly to improving their lifestyle and economic conditions.

1.10.3. RESEARCH GAP:

Various research institutes and researchers have analyzed the socio-economic status of respondents, financial situations, economic impacts, problems, so forth issues. However, many such micro-level studies are required to understand the various problems of rural areas as they vary from districts to districts and states to states. Further, these studies have not adopted an integrated approach to the analysis of the different dimensions of the problems, i.e., economic-social and employment changes in their livelihood and the actual problems faced by MGNREGA stakeholder. Such studies are very few in the backward district like Ballari in Hyderabad-Karnataka region. Therefore the present study is needed to assess the socio-economic impact from the MGNREGA performance with specific reference to Ballari district.

1.11. SCOPE OF THE STUDY:

The present study enttield "**A Socio-Economic Assessment of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme in Ballari District**" analyses the socio-economic status and its impact on Employment Generation in the study area. The impact of the study is to evaluate in terms of employment and income generation, creation of social capitals, assets durability, distressed rural-urban migration, savings and investment potentials, expenditure pattern of workers, consumption level, women contribution, household participation, empowerment, the

overall performance of the scheme and impact at their village level. Further, the study analyses awareness level of workers about the provisions provided under the scheme which make them get employ under the scheme and attain the benefits to empower them economically.

1.12. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

Poverty and unemployment are two major problems in most of the developed and developing countries. India has no exclusion in this regard. The significant economic growth is not possible without job creation and income growth. India's population is most vulnerable to socio-economic backwardness. Due to lack of adequate gainful employment opportunities, they become excessively dependent on agricultural sectors which add further fuel to the fire. India has a long history of work schemes in which the central and state government work for the safety of livelihoods in rural areas by providing employment. The country's previous policies and employment schemes outreach and fail to address the issues and have no significant impact so far. Therefore, the world's most prominent Employment Guarantee Act aimed directly for improving rural livelihood is Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGP).

The present study analyses the socio-economic assessment of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (MGNREGP) in Ballari district of Karnataka. The MGNREGP has the inherent advantage of ensuring that only those who are in need and who are willing to do manual labour become its beneficiaries. However, the focus of implementation should be on less bureaucracy and more accountability as also on choosing the most relevant works for optimal use of the resources. It has argued that the most significant gap with observe to the MGNREGP is that it is not growth-oriented. It is designed to provide succour to the most vulnerable sections by providing employment. However, it does not provide them to pick up skills that will equip them for the employment market. There is a long history (of at least four decades in post-independence India) of wage employment programmes, and reviews of these programmes had shown the following perennial problems. The number of office staff approved for execution projects under MGNREGP was not sufficient. Low programme coverage, wrong identification of beneficiaries, bureaucracy dominated planning, little participation of the community

in planning, work to women lower than stipulated days employment provided to household, assets created not durable, Corruption reports of false muster rolls; numerous contractors; and payment often less than prescribed wages are a few chronic problems. Consequently, in this study, an attempt has been made to identify the problems and provide a solution to eradicate these problems.

1.13. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:

The following are the objectives of the study.

1. To retrospect analysis of the MGNREGP in India and Karnataka.
2. To understand the implementation of MGNREGP at gross root level in the study area.
3. To understand the economic assessment and outcome of MGNREGP in the study area.
4. To analyse the Opinion and Awareness of beneficiaries about MGNREGP in Ballari District.
5. To study the socio-economic impact of the MGNREGP in the study area.
6. To suggest the remedial measures for effective implementation of rural programs.

1.14. METHODOLOGY:

The study was undertaken by collecting both Secondary and Primary sources of data and information. However, the main focus of the study is on the primary source of data and information. Accordingly, multi-stage simple sampling method has been followed in the collection of Primary data. The stages are as follows:

1.14.1. Data source: -

1. Primary Data:-

Stage-I: Selection of the district: CMDR Dharwad has prepared the District level index for different components based on the data of Nanjundappa Committee report and the indicators for different sectors brought out by CMDR Dharwad -2010. The index and ranks of the districts in HK Region are:

Table-1.1
Population Index of Districts in H K Region

Sl.No	District	Index	Rank
1	Ballari	0.82	22
2	Bidar	0.75	26
3	Koppal	0.67	29
4	Raichur	0.67	28
5	Kalaburagi (undivided)	0.78	24

(CMDR Monograph Series No. 68 DISTRICT LEVEL DEVELOPMENT DISPARITIES IN KARNATAKA) Shiddu H and Abdul Aziz 2011

One of the main objectives of the study is to study the socio-economic impact of MGNREGP in the study area. In order to attain the objectives, Ballari District of Karnataka has selected for the in-depth study. Ballari in the region is at the top with an index of 0.82 at 22nd Place in the State on this criteria researcher selected this District.

Stage-II: Selection of the Study Area: The Ballari District of Karnataka comprising seven blocks has been selected for the study. Furthermore, as per the data available from www.mgnrega.nic.in, Ballari, it is observed that all types of labours are found to

activate participation in the District. The blocks covered in the taluka are Ballari, Siruguppa, Hosapete, Sandur, H B Halli, Hadagali and Kudligi.

Stage-III: Selection of the Sample Labours: -

At this stage from Ballari district highest and lowest active labours were chosen. For the selection of the working labours of Ballari district, a simple random sampling method adopted. However, the sample size of labours falling in each category varied from 5 per cent. In order to make a fair representation of labours from different taluka's. Thus, taking all the categories labours together, four taluka active labours are considered for the study. The numbers of total available registered units in 7 blocks, covering all the categories active labours are 9732, out of which 487 labours selected for the study. Further, in Ballari District from each block out of the total panchayats, 16 (16 PDO+ presidents 16+ wise president 16+ members 16= 64) are selected as sample by using the lottery method. Table 1.2 shows the distribution of sample respondents.

Table 1.2

Ballari District All Blocks Active Job Card holder 2017-18

S. No	Block	Gram Panchayat	Job card Active
1	Ballari	39	21540
2	Hadagalli	26	18688
3	H B Halli	24	18976
4	Hosapete	22	13337
5	Kudligi	36	23074
6	Sandur	26	10904
7	Siruguppa	27	13622
Total		200	120141

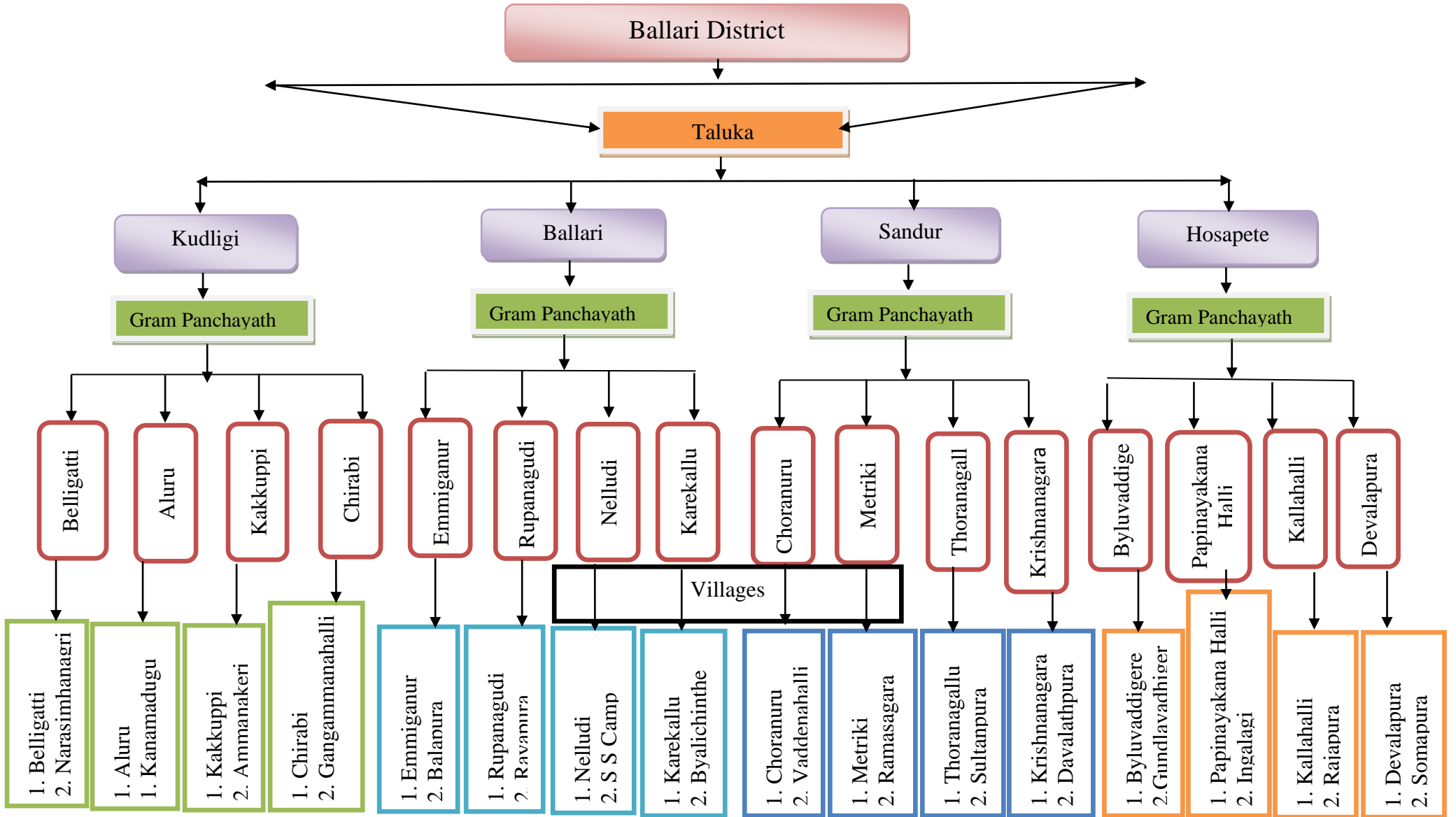
Source: www. mgnrega.nic.in

Table 1.3**Particulars of Sample Gram Panchayat Villages Selected in Ballari District**

SN	Taluka	Gram Panchyat	Active No Job Card	Sample Villages	Sample 5%	Total
1	Kudligi	Belligatti	1125	Belligatti	30	56
				Narasimhanagri	26	
		Aluru	1050	Aluru	33	53
				Kanamadugu	20	
		Kakkuppi	256	Kakkuppi	8	13
				Ammanakere	5	
Chirabi	283	Chirabi	8	14		
		Gangammanahalli	6			
2	Ballari	Emmiganur	990	Emmiganur	36	50
				Balapura	14	
		Rupanagudi	927	Rupanagudi	30	46
				Rayapura	16	
		Nelludi	337	Nelludi	11	17
				S S Camp	6	
Karekallu	360	Karekallu	11	18		
		Byalichinthe	7			
3	Sandur	Choranuru	791	Choranuru	20	40
				Vaddenahalli	20	
		Metriki	734	Metriki	22	37
				Ramasagara	15	
		Thoraganallu	108	Thoraganallu	3	5
				Sultanpura	2	
Krishnanagara	203	Krishnanagara	6	10		
		Davalathpura	4			
4	Hosapete	Byluvaddigere	947	Byluvaddigere	30	47
				Gundlavadhigere	17	
		Papinayakana Halli	933	Papinayakana Halli	32	47
				Ingalagi	15	
		Kallahalli	304	Kallahalli	10	15
				Rajapura	5	
Devalapura	384	Devalapura	12	19		
		Somapura	7			
Total			9732		487	

Source: mgnrega.nic.in 2018

Sample Structure



An interview schedule administered, and interviews conducted with the registered households about the scheme, registration, wage payment, unemployment allowance, work measurement, muster roll preparation, worksite facilities, transparency and accountability, performance and overall impact of the programme.

1.14.2. Analysis of Data:-

The present study based on primary and secondary source of data; here, the primary data required for the study collected during the year 2017-18.

1.14.3. Secondary Data:-

The primary source of secondary data was www.mgnrega.nic.in, Ballari. The other sources data were: Statistical Abstract of Karnataka, Economic Survey, Karnataka At A Glance, District At a Glance of Ballari District, Books, Monographs, Working Papers of ISEC etc.

1.14.4. The Period of Study:-

A period of 11 years in the case of coverage taken up (since from inception 2006 to 2016-17) a detailed study of 11 years of the oldest data with particular emphasis on labour based on secondary data.

The present study based on primary and secondary source of data; here secondary had collected data since from inception to 2016-17. Likewise, the primary data required for the study collected during the year 2016-17.

1.14.5. Analysis of Data:-

The analysis of data was collecting with the help of various statistical tools and techniques which included Percentage analysis, Chi-square Test, Garrett Ranking Technique, Reliability Test, Cramer V Test, Contingency Co-efficient, Sign Test, One Way ANOVA Test, Confirmatory Factor Analysis and Structural Equation Model with the help of SPSS-23.

The percentage analysis has been used throughout the study to express the opinion of the respondents about MGNREGS. Garrett ranking technique has been used to rank the priority given to the works done under MGNREGP and also to rank

the distribution of expenditure from MGNREGP earnings on a priority basis by the respondents.

In order to know the opinion of the respondents about the awareness regarding the necessary provisions under the MGNREGP and also to know the awareness about the transparency provisions in sanction and implementation of works under the scheme sign test used.

To classify the opinion level into three groups, namely high, medium and low-level arithmetic mean and standard deviation of the score applied. The Chi-Square test was applied using the following formula to analyze the relationship between respondents' socioeconomic variables and the level of feedback on the performance of MGNREGS.

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(O - E)^2}{E}$$

With (r-1) (c-1) degrees of freedom

O = Frequencies Observed

E = Frequencies Expected

r = Rows in Number

c = Columns in Number

In order to analyse the ranking data, Garrett Ranking technique used, and in order of merit assigned by the respondents is converted into scores by using the following formula.

$$PP = \frac{100(R_{ij} - 0.5)}{N_j}$$

PP= Per cent Position

R_{ij} = ith variable of given Rank by the jth respondent

N_j = Number of variables ranked by the jth respondents

The Per cent position and the Garret value is calculated based on the formula. After that, the Garret table value and the scores of each Rank are multiplied to record the scores. Then by adding each row total, Garret score is obtained, based on the Total score Average score is calculated. Based on the Average score, Ranks given in descending order.

In order to analyse the impact of a demographic variable on Women empowerment, Household empowerment and Village through MGNREGS One way ANOVA is used. ANOVA is a statistical technique specially designed to test the difference among the mean of the population by examining the amount of variation within each of these samples, relative to the amount of variation between samples.

In order to analyse the impact of MGNREGP on Household empowerment and Village empowerment, the Confirmatory Factor Analysis and Structural Equation Model used.

1.15. CONTRIBUTION OF THE STUDY:

The study assesses the impact of MGNREGP situation on the economic conditions of the labours. It helps to understand the employment requirement and provision of getting job and amount utilisation by poor labours in the Ballari district of Hyderabad Karnataka region. It may add to the existing literature on the functioning of the rural labour market further; it may help the policymakers in the formulation of suitable employment policies for the development of poor labourers in the study area.

1.16. LIMITATIONS OF THE RESEARCH:

The following are limitations of the study:

1. Present research covers the Ballari District only.
2. Based on their interest, opinion and distaste, the respondents have given a biased opinion.
3. Though there are 9732 active workers from the sampled Panchayats Ballari District due to research design, the researcher has selected 5 per cent respondents that constitute 487 respondents only.

1.17. CHAPTER OUTLINE:

The research report is organised and presented in five chapters

Chapter-I is devoted to the **Introduction**; the chapter spells out India's poverty situation and their eradication programmes related to poverty. Further, it includes a review of literature and attempts methodology in nature to trace out the scope, problems, objectives and hypothesis of the study; further the study explains the sources of data and methodology adopted and requisite statistical tools.

Chapter-II discusses the **Growth and Development of MGNREGP in India and Karnataka**. It discusses the performance of MGNREGP situation such as account details, job holder details, gender wise employment and caste wise employment and MGNREGP growth etc.

Chapter-III describes **Socioeconomic Profile of the Study Area** and evaluates socioeconomic factors in this district. This chapter has been divided into two parts. The first part presents the brief profile of Ballari district and the part second represents the profile of MGNREGP.

Chapter-IV throws light on **Data Analysis and Interpretation**. The chapter deals with socioeconomic profile of MGNREGP stakeholders in the study area. Further, it evaluates the impact assessment of MGNREGP in the study area analysed. This chapter discusses the MGNREGP implementation reduced the migration of workers; any member of the household has stopped migration after MGNREGP. Further, it examines the decision-making skills of women household after MGNREGP implementation, the impact of MGNREGP on household empowerment and the impact of MGNREGP on village empowerment

Chapter-V provides **Summary of Major Findings, Suggestions and Conclusion** to policy making to Rural Employment situation particularly MGNREGP issues.

CHAPTER-II

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF MGNREGP IN INDIA AND KARNATAKA

2.1. INTRODUCTION:

“Poverty is the basic cause of all the social evils”, hence the government has launched a sustained and refined number of different poverty alleviation programmes from time to time for inclusive growth of India since the early 1960s. For inclusive growth of India, improving the livelihood of the rural people is required. Such eradication is possible through the employment opportunity. The list of different programmes implemented by the government includes the “National Rural Employment Programme” and the “Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme”. The National Rural Employment Programme evolved in 1980 from the earlier Food for Work Program in order to use unemployed and underemployed workers in building productive community assets. The Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme was instituted in 1983. The porgrammes was meant to address the plight of the hardcore rural poor by expanding employment opportunities and building the rural infrastructure as a means of encouraging rapid economic growth. With a motto too improve the effectiveness of National Rural Employment Program, it combined with the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme in 1989 and was renamed as “Jawahar Rozgar Yojana”. These aimed to create community infrastructure and generate additional gainful employment for unemployed and underemployment persons, both men and women, in the rural areas (GOI 2010). In India, more than 70 per cent people live in rural areas and among rural population marginalized sections of the society are more vulnerable. In order to reduce poverty, inclusive growth should provide livelihood opportunities. In rural areas, still, the problem of mass poverty is very severe even though India had already achieved a growth rate of more than 8.00 per cent in the Eleventh Plan. In this background, there is a need for the Government to enact the employment guarantee Act such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (Veena and Mahadeva Murthy, 2014). The MGNREGP was part of the commitments made by the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) government in its Common Minimum Programme and came into force in February 2006. Initially the programme was introduced in 200

selected districts, at one each one state. It has been hailed as a landmark and has attracted national and international attention. It has diverse objectives. On the other hand, it is a social protection measure and builds on the experience of previous public programmes, especially the employment guarantee scheme (EGS) in Maharashtra. On the other hand, by providing guarantee employment in rural areas, it also seeks to improve labour market outcomes (Jyoti Poonia, 2012).

Unemployment augments poverty that is the most critical issue in the country. It traditionally measured by income and expenditure levels, which maintain a minimum standard of living. However, measuring the standard of living is an ambiguous issue. Income or consumption levels and access to a minimum level of social amenities are the essential aspects of living standards. The factors giving supplementary information about poverty are life expectancy, infant mortality rate, nutrition literacy, access to primary schools, health clinic and drinking water etc. Absolute poverty views the poverty line as the expenditure required to purchase subsistence bundle of items by the individuals.

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (MGNREGP) has been launched in the year 2005. The programme may be dubbed as one of the significant indigenously programmed flagship strategies of the Govt. of India. The programme is in coherence with the pursuit of the objective of removing poverty and unemployment; further, it was supposed to serve as one of the primary millennium development goals of poverty alleviation intended to be achieved by the year 2015. In this perspective, it shows that the primary aim of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme is to enhance the livelihood security of the people in rural areas. In a financial year, the programme intends to guarantee hundred days of wage employment to a rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. It aims to serve multiple purposes: a robust social safety net for the vulnerable groups in society, a growth engine for sustainable development of an agricultural economy, source of empowerment of rural poor through the processes of rights-based law and a novel model of governance based upon the rules of transparency and grass root democracy.

The Programme has particular relevance as it is meant to promote peoples' empowerment and capability by enhancing asset based in the rural sector and promoting people's access to it. It is supposed to function as an act of the people, by the people and for the people. It is meant to serve an important social responsibility of

the government by recognizing peoples' right to work and right to earning. The unique importance of the Programme lies in its provision to enhance people's livelihoods on a sustained basis by developing the economic and social infrastructure in rural areas.

The Government of India is implementing the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGP) since 2006. The annual budget expenditure for the Programme has been fluctuating from year to year. With a budget allocation of Rs 38,500 crore (or USD 10.5 billion) in the fiscal year of 2016–17 and with an accumulated budgetary expenditure for the Programme of about Rs.3065 billion (i.e. over 46 billion USD) during the last ten years (till mid of 2015), the Programme has one of the most extensive employment generation programmes in the world. In-built with various transparency and accountability measures and provisions for social audits, this Act, for the first time, brings the role of the state as a provider of employment and livelihood in India. The Act was initially launched in the selected 200 poorer districts of India in February 2006 and was broadened up to encompass all the districts in the country from 1st April 2008.

2.2. GROWTH, DEVELOPMENT AND ITS SALIENT FEATURES MGNREGA IN INDIA AND KARNATAKA:

Since 2009, not only the name and contents of the programme have been changed but also the funding for the programme was almost twice as large. Further, it turned into an integral part of the rural development and social safety net measures in rural India. Adding to it, the programme covers nearly 50 million households annually. Such households voluntarily participate in the programme by providing unskilled manual labour. In 2012-13, with USD 8 billion per annum of government expenditure for the MGNREGP related activities, this is also one of the largest employment generations related to social safety net measures in the world.

The total budgetary expenditure for MGNREGP indeed also varies from year to year. In monetary terms, it has increased in the recent past, though in real terms, it gives a different picture altogether. The total expenditure for MGNREGP is accounted for 0.36 per cent of the annual GDP of India in 2013, which got reduced to 0.26 per cent of GDP in 2016-17.

Table 2.1

Physical and financial performance of MGNREGP since its implementation

SN	Coverage: employment, expenditure and social groups	Phase-I		Phase-II		Phase-III						
		2006- 07	2007- 08	2008- 09	2009- 10	2010- 11	2011- 12	2012- 13	2013- 14	2014- 15	2015- 16	2016- 17
1	Number of districts under MNREGA	200	330	615	615	615	615	632	632	632	659	689
2	Number of households covered by the programme											
2.1	Households with job cards (million)	38	65	100	113	119	123	130.1	128.1	128	128.4	129
2.2	Households provided employment (million)	2.1	3.4	4.5	5.3	54	50	49.9	47.9	41.4	34	36
2.3	Total households (million)	900	1440	2160	2840	2570	2110	2302.90	2202.80	1662.30	1202.90	142580
2.4	Average no of days employed per household	43	42	48	54	47	42	46.15	45.99	40.15	35.37	32.67
3	Share of marginalised groups in NREGA employment (%)											
3.1	Women	40	42	49	49	48	48	47.04	47.97	50.23	52.72	54.68
3.2	Scheduled Tribes (ST)	36	29	25	21	21	18	17.93	17.88	18.44	18.09	19.08

3.3	Scheduled Caste (SC)	26	27	29	30	31	22	22.79	22.93	22.23	23.36	24.56
4	Expenditure on NREGA											
4.1	Total expenditure (Rs. million)	8813	120570	272510	379050	397720	376370	397782.70	385526.20	360245.60	266485.10	298582.10
4.2	Average expenditure per district (Rs. million)	44	48	44	62	640	610	650	680	710	730	740
4.3	Average expenditure per person day (Rs.)	98	110	126	134	153	178	172.73	175.02	216.72	221.54	238.65
4.4	Average wage per person day (Rs.)	65	75	84	90	100	117	117.91	120.26	145.56	159.89	168.86
4.5	Share of wages in total expenditure (%)	66	68	67	68	68	70	68.26	68.71	67.17	72.18	74.65

Source: www.mgnrega.nic.in

Note: Performance until 8th December 2016

The total budgetary expenditure for MGNREGP varies from year to year. In monetary terms, it has increased in the recent past, though in real terms, it gives a different picture altogether. In the recent years, a more significant chunk of the rural people are directly engaged in any of the MGNREGP related activities for about 50 days of manual work activities provided by the local governments (see table 2.1 for a detailed overview of the physical and financial performance of MGNREGP since its inception).

In due course, the scope of the MGNREGP activities has been widened with an active participation from most of the states with different intensity of implementation. Keeping the federal structure of the Indian constitution inconsideration, and agriculture and rural development issues being the subjects of interest to the centre and states, different states have implemented the programme by localizing it with appropriate changes. It is also one of the reasons for variation in performance and effectiveness of the programme across states and regions in India.

The table 2.2 provides state-wise statistics on the number of days of employment created, their socio-economic characteristics and the number of projects completed and ongoing. Overall, 81 crore households were issued job cards during the period from 2006–07 to 2013–14 (up to October). Out of which, around 35 per cent demanded employment and around 97.5 per cent provided employment. Around 34 crore households were employed during the period 2006–07 to 2016–17 averaging around 4.5 crore households working in MGNREGA per annum that constitutes roughly around 30 per cent of the rural households in the country as a whole.

Table 2.2
Employment Generated Through MGNREGP and Its Socio-Economic Characteristics (2006–07 to 2016–17)

Name of the States	Cumulative No. of HH issued job cards (in crores)	No. of HH who have demanded employment (in crores)	No. of HH provided employment (in crores)	Percentage of HH provided employment	No. of days of Employment provided (per HH)	Person days in crores					Works completed (%)	No. of HH availed 100 days of Employment	Percentage of HH completed 100 days of employment
						Total	SCs (%)	STs (%)	Women (%)	Others (%)			
AnP	8.57	4.08	4.08	100	50.82	207.37	25.31	14.91	57.82	59.78	16.4	49,05,592	12.02
AP	0.09	0.07	0.05	74.4	28.32	1.38	0.45	87.4	27.94	12.15	23.12	17,985	3.7
Assam	2.54	1.19	1.14	96.34	33.47	38.26	9.22	32.44	27.93	58.34	30.22	3,80,266	3.33
Bihar	8.51	2.39	2.32	97.4	30.92	71.85	40.95	2.29	28.42	56.77	25.15	10,03,496	4.32
Chhattisgarh	2.85	1.8	1.76	97.53	47.89	84.09	12.96	39.29	45.98	47.75	46.92	10,93,631	6.23
Goa	0.01	0	0	99.53	24.79	0.1	3.93	23.97	70.4	72.2	29.89	678	1.74
Gujarat	2.34	0.61	0.59	97.36	37	21.86	11.77	42.67	45.4	45.55	59.56	3,21,998	5.45
Haryana	0.39	0.15	0.15	95.7	39.22	5.73	51.47	0	36.49	48.52	53.05	63,756	4.36
HP	0.68	0.33	0.31	95.1	47.95	14.9	31.35	8.11	49.98	60.54	45.33	2,02,038	6.5
J& K	0.53	0.27	0.25	92.28	43.17	10.78	6.84	20.02	13.63	73.14	32.62	1,47,968	5.92
Jharkhand	2.82	1.23	1.22	99.2	42.19	51.33	16.46	40.81	32.1	42.74	30.9	5,23,126	4.3
Karnataka	3.26	1.2	1.13	93.85	47.22	53.22	18.26	9.93	43.17	71.81	21.83	7,72,301	6.85
Kerala	1.52	0.78	0.73	93.19	39.79	28.97	15.93	3.72	90.98	80.36	66.12	5,92,212	8.13
MP	8.03	3.04	3.01	98.97	52.46	157.85	18.35	42.73	43.11	38.93	32.59	25,15,984	8.36
Maharashtra	4.3	0.67	0.66	98.06	46.65	30.8	12.53	25.27	43.99	62.21	13.26	5,11,089	7.74
Manipur	0.28	0.25	0.25	98.47	59.45	14.73	6.96	65.14	39.59	27.9	48.1	3,58,487	14.47
Meghalaya	0.27	0.21	0.2	95.9	46.02	9.13	0.53	93.29	46.58	6.18	31.83	1,25,782	6.34

Mizoram	0.13	0.12	0.12	99.11	71.71	8.43	0.03	99.79	31.03	0.18	35.58	2,99,150	25.44
Nagaland	0.23	0.22	0.22	99.87	63.68	14.04	0.34	97.51	33.27	2.14	38.76	3,69,167	16.75
Odisha	4.26	1.18	1.13	95.67	39.96	45.13	19.77	39.2	36.91	41.03	23.55	4,83,165	4.28
Punjab	0.49	0.15	0.15	95.95	27.37	4.06	77.65	0.02	36.46	22.33	36.76	25,521	1.72
Rajasthan	6.05	3.48	3.37	96.69	60.57	204.1	23.7	27.49	67.81	48.81	26.5	54,64,900	16.22
Sikkim	0.05	0.04	0.03	95.75	62.76	2.11	7.46	40.73	45.04	51.81	34.68	59,476	17.69
Tamil Nadu	4.94	3.38	3.37	99.65	49.37	166.27	42.26	1.71	78.98	56.03	37.25	45,32,597	13.46
Tripura	0.42	0.39	0.39	99.51	67.6	26.47	18.65	43.44	42.96	37.91	61.14	7,92,636	20.24
UP	9.11	4.07	3.92	96.47	42.21	165.62	47.84	1.68	19.43	50.48	43.7	24,43,749	6.23
Uttarakhand	0.64	0.28	0.28	99.24	38.79	10.72	23.21	3.62	41.69	73.17	39.62	93,252	3.37
WB	7.83	3.38	3.27	96.58	28.36	92.64	35.34	12.56	30.33	52.09	48.39	5,43,778	1.66
GT	81.15	34.96	34.09	97.51	45.24	1541.94	26.87	21.95	48.04	51.18	29.59	2,86,43,780	8.4

Source: www.mgnrega.nic.in

Note: ANP: Andhra Pradesh AP: Arunachal Pradesh, J& K Jammu & Kashmir, HP: Himachal Pradesh, UP: Uttar Pradesh, WB: West Bengal, GT: Grand Total

The thrust of MGNREGP is to build a model of governance based on the principles of transparency and grassroots democracy. As per the Act, the village and district Panchayats will be principal authorities for planning and implementation of the scheme. The district programme coordinator at the district level and the programme officer at the Block level (BDO or equivalent officer) coordinate the implementation of MGNREGP. The local administration is legally bound to provide work on demand to any worker or group of workers who apply for work, within 15 days of receipt of a work application for public works under the MGNREGP. If the local administration fails to give the work, an unemployment allowance has to be paid to the workers.

As per the provision of the Act, Gram Sabha (Village Committee) is supposed to assist in the identification of households, and recommend developmental works and conduct social audit of the programme. Based on the Gram Sabha's recommendation, the village panchayat will identify a shelf of projects to be taken up in its area and will forward to the programme officer for scrutiny. The district coordinator is supposed to finalize and approve the block-wise shelf of projects to be taken up for implementation. Although the list of permissible works under MGNREGP is somewhat restricted, there is ample scope for undertaking projects that provide economically useful assets. There are several provisions which are of particular interest to women workers. First, the act mandates that at least one-third of the workers should be women. Second, the wage earned is equal for both men and women.

The states that employed more than three crore households during the implementation of this programme (2006–07 to 2015–16 up to October) were Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh. The states that employed one and three crore households included Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Assam, Odisha and Karnataka (table 2.2). All other states employed less than one crore households. However, the more pertinent question is how different states under this programme generated many person-days of employment.

Table 2.3

State Wise Works Completed/Progress under MGNREGP: 2006–07 to 2016–17 (Number of Projects)

Name of the States	Rural connectivity		Flood control and protection		Water conservation and water harvesting		Drought proofing		Micro irrigation works	
	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing
Andhra Pradesh	96072	332649	21065	123352	740931	4166080	143666	2133419	376592	798429
AP	1358	4135	478	1313	181	532	300	1007	410	1589
Assam	40333	101689	7232	12810	4606	12129	12819	34698	3245	7242
Bihar	171453	368650	22,021	30746	52580	88956	49496	483797	33588	68356
Chhattisgarh	91054	163096	3134	5461	42829	67189	25962	36512	9358	18293
Goa	384	602	308	816	26	77	0	0	13	47
Gujarat	34055	50061	21610	33457	274251	55316	33699	44872	2152	4120
Haryana	17,607	16,049	1480	1368	6929	6657	2052	706	8300	4634
Himachal Pradesh	62887	76446	24101	28775	36386	45728	4433	5527	17514	21865
J & K	48709	113499	36935	67761	12582	21969	1397	2426	15401	32092
Jharkhand	87228	170077	1380	2503	182157	400014	6350	22832	4289	10354
Karnataka	53274	195123	43371	143692	81071	282463	60952	233728	24480	107565
Kerala	15139	8803	144198	65111	85059	51230	16704	8042	51489	26332
Madhya Pradesh	159245	485482	6886	13849	286594	610645	141083	444608	16291	27902
Maharashtra	8071	97378	794	3035	73094	281498	26814	290489	1053	7399
Manipur	11157	15694	8632	4532	3770	4139	5524	5008	2418	3961

Meghalaya	15284	34309	1236	2333	5653	11,489	3115	6545	1132	2098
Mizoram	9680	19943	451	1431	669	978	1247	1146	45	132
Nagaland	10230	31182	2116	1492	5195	4250	2422	1933	2326	3235
Odisha	100955	300250	1703	5474	59131	203444	18819	73121	2362	13072
Punjab	12141	15197	1022	1451	737	972	3592	7425	2483	2725
Rajasthan	96038	329594	4403	15,908	77562	209918	15922	65295	18707	51608
Sikkim	1265	3263	683	1481	714	906	1875	1307	404	844
Tamil Nadu	49546	76873	1270	1429	34490	54179	20	698	28543	45246
Tripura	77346	51055	6145	2901	55988	41135	21244	22493	34691	19940
Uttar Pradesh	768128	1078544	95639	130862	187423	300482	106272	148556	93070	132081
Uttrakhand	10449	17765	30578	49775	33419	38916	10406	15631	11216	16009
West Bengal	249932	264990	50444	44475	168582	169640	161177	213229	43854	41273
Grand Total	2299020	4422398	539315	797593	2512609	7130931	877362	4305050	805426	1468443

Table 2.3 (continued)

Name of the States	Providing irrigation facilities for land owned		Redevelopment of traditional water bodies		Land maturation		Other activity approved by MRD		Total	
	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing
Andhra Pradesh	178432	1445415	169653	240612	480878	441458	5292	1596704	2212581	11278118
AP	3	47	44	100	139	1290	214	386	3127	10399
Assam	8934	11325	2205	4363	8256	23621	6631	9764	94261	217641
Bihar	6196	17549	31225	49156	20130	60066	15082	28623	401771	1195899
Chhattisgarh	149507	99959	42582	50645	146154	130673	3780	10009	514360	581837
Goa	0	22	112	286	362	975	2	6	1207	2831
Gujarat	34166	73672	15508	15,201	17328	14409	24774	19514	457543	310622
Haryana	221	557	2925	3114	7080	5645	1072	3447	47666	42177
Himachal Pradesh	18436	25661	10616	9188	30266	34032	4210	4694	208,849	251916
J & K	1824	1475	5082	8660	16765	34168	2403	9454	141098	291504
Jharkhand	82383	245775	22708	38241	44653	67748	10031	29178	441179	986722
Karnataka	71740	217398	23588	109093	84405	278475	20258	90995	463139	1658532
Kerala	29605	17765	76302	36574	168587	86313	2923	2187	590006	302357
Madhya Pradesh	498100	892407	32280	66484	287962	396537	12998	43320	1441439	2981234
Maharashtra	17747	205425	10130	43678	8834	27899	3223	23162	149760	979963
Manipur	121	139	1099	618	3847	4723	1191	1920	37759	40734

Meghalaya	60	115	2119	3164	2261	5019	547	2181	31407	67253
Mizoram	17	30	46	58	2288	3349	1334	1497	15777	28564
Nagaland	121	64	658	216	6014	2584	777	2229	29,859	47,185
Odisha	47063	135351	44764	166316	23558	50193	18362	81140	316717	1028361
Punjab	5	16	6378	17049	3761	7936	2274	2947	32393	55718
Rajasthan	172731	376559	44095	122296	25862	77916	17756	63047	473076	1312141
Sikkim	5	16	69	105	1630	4579	265	513	6910	13014
Tamil Nadu	2347	6579	94071	164219	858	6403	166	398	211311	356024
Tripura	6814	1340	18781	19106	93243	53383	60708	26940	374960	238293
Uttar Pradesh	346603	293826	115361	123932	236,892	254645	139757	228512	2089145	2691440
Uttrakhand	1808	2025	5206	9346	9270	20014	1053	3314	113405	172795
West Bengal	44048	57322	104647	94581	85787	80329	5850	9190	914321	975029
Grand Total	1719037	4127834	882254	1396401	1817070	2174382	362933	2295271	11815026	28118303

Source: www.mgnrega.nic.in

Table 2.4**State Wise Works Completed/Progress under MGNREGP: 2006–07 to 2016–17 (Amount Spent in Rs. 100,000)**

Name of the States	Rural connectivity		Flood control and protection		Water conservation and water harvesting		Drought proofing		Micro irrigation works	
	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing
Andhra Pradesh	132725	266257	17308	18954	282201	328702	58889	79896	122307	80349
Arunachal Pradesh	1383	3237	741	1048	153	275	219	424	282	892
Assam	108688	188426	38185	55059	10766	63607	7783	16989	8278	13955
Bihar	414436	265008	29648	28787	70108	67018	24017	146007	35634	40763
Chhattisgarh	189845	266619	7144	11864	80890	95590	31874	443472	25463	49101
Goa	384	178	290	230	24	17	0	0	18	7
Gujarat	44619	38911	17889	20588	45145	27900	10049	14140	1869	1712
Haryana	28805	23321	2057	2014	13752	11771	2169	769	9819	4868
Himachal Pradesh	43124	53692	19489	19885	22703	19937	2933	2551	14389	14935
J&K	39209	40364	28128	21422	7055	5477	914	875	10383	10858
Jharkhand	92222	135953	2036	2832	122054	180601	4063	18906	5187	7947
Karnataka	72874	111914	70909	96820	79803	110186	31858	63520	27821	52467
Kerala	7193	2764	55282	17589	53313	19692	8909	2461	23383	7705
Madhya Pradesh	329666	526028	14158	11208	232843	363973	44279	115125	15435	26266
Maharashtra	23480	135098	1471	5013	105266	372686	561301	403847	356	1979
Manipur	52343	51823	14394	7630	10172	8995	9178	8011	12551	16832
Meghalaya	35180	39596	3372	3721	6649	7094	4198	4048	1996	1701
Mizoram	43902	50391	832	504	2040	1428	3223	785	152	129

Nagaland	83294	78581	7887	2669	6703	3401	5347	3542	9094	3642
Odisha	90800	229009	1571	4121	27037	117620	4340	29316	2797	9215
Punjab	11910	14523	1709	2434	713	882	1489	2176	1563	2155
Rajasthan	220979	693470	9844	33745	154238	391973	18943	90645	30671	83176
Sikkim	1938	4903	1219	2592	213	1096	598	938	658	1073
Tamil Nadu	126183	152188	3794	4171	105413	130905	49	219	82856	98477
Tripura	105375	40610	8903	1777	44592	10334	21975	10685	23755	8739
Uttar Pradesh	636707	587497	71143	67109	187913	180279	52125	53527	43800	52641
Uttrakhand	6524	7532	27466	29465	20189	15053	7482	6635	10329	9955
West Bengal	333576	242484	69105	58808	183097	102444	42802	37740	54901	32219
Grand Total	3277363	4250378	525972	532,059	1875045	2638938	961004	1557250	575747	633759

Table 2.4 (continued)

Name of the States	Providing irrigation facilities for land owned		Redevelopment of traditional water bodies		Land maturation		Other activity approved by MRD		Total	
	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing
Andhra Pradesh	120024	214876	240826	167178	149580	97842	3896	38956	1127756	1293011
Arunachal Pradesh	3	0	62	54	79	716	46	78	2969	6724
Assam	1603	2048	6026	9393	16037	33950	6407	9531	203773	392958
Bihar	7007	8901	32091	35311	21683	29415	11,923	20743	646546	641953
Chhattisgarh	38601	27644	88391	92205	48461	41113	1379	8085	512048	1035693
Goa	0	5	73	69	413	259	2	0	1203	765
Gujarat	11617	21810	15241	7399	4383	4396	4480	19471	155292	156326
Haryana	247	279	4756	5118	10580	8523	2897	7980	75082	64644
Himachal Pradesh	9951	6714	5651	4797	16804	12986	2194	2098	137238	137596
J&K	1166	453	2657	2331	14603	11981	2322	6100	106438	99862
Jharkhand	58311	91997	15621	20100	15845	21476	3566	18536	318906	498349
Karnataka	21115	28382	26350	45423	50561	73015	15859	41760	397151	623488
Kerala	21615	8298	35249	12172	123831	36485	1643	757	330418	107924
Madhya Pradesh	251448	281179	34364	44473	65988	99762	2918	5302	991099	1473316
Maharashtra	15463	65294	48930	47750	6711	8404	1315	8234	764294	1048306
Manipur	146	450	3909	1000	15029	11385	5298	4079	123020	110205
Meghalaya	62	88	1750	1748	4595	5419	2149	5292	59952	68707
Mizoram	328	433	71	71	5603	3087	4370	1817	60519	58646
Nagaland	447	12	755	204	8457	3884	5237	5263	127221	101200

Odisha	7342	13821	22210	72317	3636	7425	21411	66590	181143	549434
Punjab	4	2	8070	18119	4193	6224	2067	4876	31718	51392
Rajasthan	73072	127180	89451	256152	25410	64214	30560	61335	653169	1801890
Sikkim	7	10	23	105	1338	2443	69	178	6062	13339
Tamil Nadu	1503	2729	301011	432977	933	3639	585	366	622328	825671
Tripura	4496	518	10315	2200	62512	13467	29255	20769	311177	109099
Uttar Pradesh	61344	45349	164895	98327	100240	82516	44239	55867	1362405	1223110
Uttrakhand	733	581	3347	2563	9547	10685	588	1813	86204	84282
West Bengal	30332	14402	138552	73727	69451	42493	3438	5833	925255	610149
Grand Total	737989	963455	1300648	1453281	856503	737205	210115	421713	10320386	13188037

Source: www.mgnrega.nic.in

There are around nine broad categories of works in which MGNREGA wage earners were employing. They are: (a) rural connectivity, (b) flood control and protection, (c) water conservation and water harvesting, (d) drought proofing, (e) micro irrigation works, (f) provision of irrigation facility to land owned by SCs, STs and others, (g) renovation of traditional water bodies, (h) land development, and (i) other activities approved by Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India.

The percentage distribution of works completed or ongoing during the entire period of MGNREGP implementation up to October 2016 is shown in the table. Among the different activities undertaken, water conservation was the principal activity which occupied around 24 per cent projects (completed or under progress). It was followed by Rural connectivity projects (17 per cent), provision of irrigation (14 per cent), Drought proofing (13 per cent), Land development (10 per cent), Renovation of traditional water bodies and Micro-irrigation (6 per cent each) and Flood control (3 per cent). Other works, including Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra, occupied around 7 per cent among the total works completed or undergoing during the reference period.

State-wise details of works completed/under progress are given in table 2.3, while table 2.4 presents the details of the total amount spent on each programme under MGNREGA up to December 2016. It reveals that a total number of Rs.1 crore projects were completed and around Rs.2.9 crores were ongoing during the reporting period. Out of the total Rs.4 crore projects taken up, around 30 per cent were about to be completed and the rest 70 per cent were in progress. However, the total amount spent on the above projects aggregated to Rs.103,204 crores (44 per cent) on the completed projects and Rs.131,880 crores (56 per cent) on the ongoing projects during the period. Thus, a total of Rs.235,084 crores spent on the MGNREGP during the period spanning seven and a half years since its launching, with an average of slightly less than Rs.30,000 crores every year.

While presenting the national budget for the financial year 2016–17, the then Finance Minister allocated a sum of Rs.33, 000 crores for MGNREGA work. The total expenditure incurred per project for the completed projects turned out to be around Rs.87 thousand per project (completed) while it was Rs. 47 thousand per project (ongoing

works) giving a combined average of Rs.59 thousand cost per project for all MGNREGA works undertaken so far at the aggregate level.

The table 2.4 presents the status of works completed or ongoing for each of the above nine categories of activities during the reporting period. Out of the total Rs.4 crore projects undertaken, around Rs.96 lakh projects (24 per cent) were adopted for water conservation, Rs. 67 lakh (17 per cent) for rural connectivity, Rs.58 lakh (15 per cent) for provision of irrigation, Rs.52 lakh (13 per cent) for drought proofing, Rs40 lakh (10 per cent) for land development and Rs.23 lakh for renovation of traditional water bodies and micro-irrigation, each and around Rs.13 lakh (6 per cent) for the flood control and protection. The total amount spent on completed and ongoing projects during the reporting period is showing in table 2.4. The table shows that a total of Rs.2.35 lakh crores was spent on MGNREGP works during the reference period.

Out of this, an amount of Rs.75 thousand crore (32 per cent) was spent on rural connectivity. The list of amount and sectors includes: Rs.45,000 crores (19 per cent) on water conservation, Rs.27 (11.5 per cent) and 25 (10.6 per cent) thousand crore on the renovation of traditional water bodies and drought proofing, respectively, Rs.17,000 crores (7.2 per cent) on provision of irrigation, Rs.16,000 crores (6.8 per cent) on land development, Rs.12,000 crores (5.1 per cent) on micro-irrigation, Rs. 11,000 crores (4.7 per cent) on flood control and around Rs.6000 crores (2.6 per cent) on other activities, including Bharat Nirman Works (table 2.4). Undertaken during the entire period. Uttar Pradesh was second with Rs.48 lakh works followed by Madhya Pradesh (Rs.44 lakh works). Karnataka, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand and Odisha fall in the middle order with many projects ranging between Rs.20 and Rs.10 lakh. The states that lie in the lower stratum included Meghalaya, Nagaland, Punjab, Haryana and Manipur with numbers of projects between Rs.50,000 and Rs.100,000, while Mizoram, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh and Goa had less than Rs.50,000 projects.

Glancing through the total budget spent on the completed and ongoing projects by different states as presented in table 2.4, Uttar Pradesh topped the list with a total budget of Rs.26,000 crores, closely followed by Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh with the almost similar amount spent on all projects at the aggregate. Maharashtra,

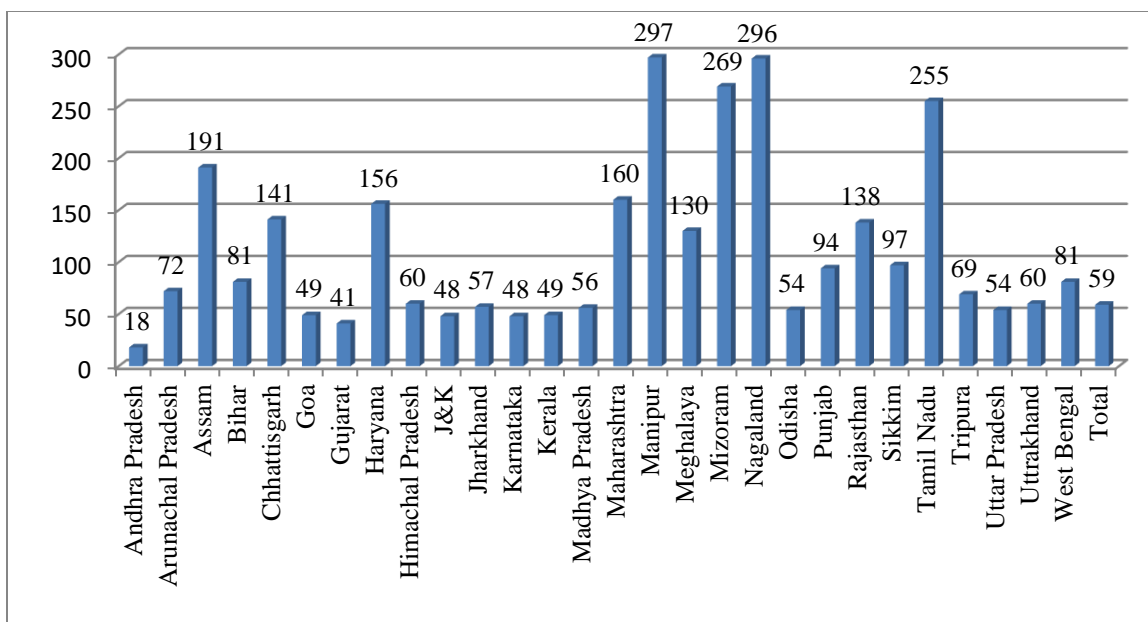
Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Bihar spent slightly less each varying between Rs.13,000 and Rs.18,000 crores. Nagaland, Manipur, Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Meghalaya, Haryana and Mizoram spent only around or less than Rs.2000 crores each, while Punjab, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh and Goa lie at the bottom with less than Rs.1000 crores spent on MGNREGP during the period.

The expenditure incurred on the completed and ongoing projects was not precisely similar to that of allocation of projects in different states indicating cost differences across the projects as well as per project cost across states. While an average amount of around Rs.59,000 is spent per project at the aggregate level, the highest amount per project was spent on the renovation of traditional water bodies i.e. Rs.121,000. It was followed by Rs.112,000 per project on rural connectivity.

Flood control was in third place with an expenditure of Rs.79,000 per project. Micro-irrigation had spent of Rs.53,000 per project followed by drought-proofing Rs.49 thousand per project, water conservation Rs.47,000 per project, land development Rs.40,000 per project and provision of irrigation Rs.29,000 per project.

Fig. 2.1

State wise amount spent under MGNREGP during 2006–07 to 2016–17



The water conservation topped in the total numbers of projects undertaken; but the expenditure per project was much less on water conservation compared to rural connectivity that topped among all projects. State-wise total expenditure per project (aggregate of all categories) is shown in Fig.2.1. Highest amount per project was spent in Manipur (Rs.297 thousand), followed by Nagaland (Rs.245 thousand), Mizoram (Rs.269 thousand), Tamil Nadu (Rs.255 thousand), Assam (Rs.191 thousand) and Maharashtra (Rs.160 thousand). The states that were at the bottom in spending per project were Andhra Pradesh (Rs.18 thousand), Gujarat (Rs.41 thousand), Karnataka and Goa (Rs.48 thousand), Kerala (Rs.49 thousand) and Uttar Pradesh (Rs.54 thousand) only.

2.3. PERFORMANCE OF MGNREGP - SOME QUALITATIVE INDICATORS:

The table 2.5 provides details of social auditing and inspection carried out for MGNREGP work in different states in India. The Gram Panchayats open muster rolls to carry out registration of workers demanding employment under MGNREGP. These muster rolls are verifying under social auditing. During 2008–09 to 2016–17 (up to October), a total number of 10.52 crore muster rolls were opened at the aggregate (all states) out of which around 85 per cent verified by the authorities who carried out the auditing work. The verification process was more than 70 per cent in all the states except West Bengal, where it was only 59 per cent. Social auditing of MGNREGP work of the Gram Panchayats (GP) was held in around 87 per cent of the GPs during 2008–09 to 2016–17. The social audit held in above 90 per cent GPs in Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala and Nagaland, whereas, it was held in less than 60 per cent GPs in Arunachal Pradesh, around 60–65 per cent GPs in Jammu & Kashmir and Karnataka.

As a token of regards, the inspection of the MGNREGP works were taken up by GPs; it is mandating that regular inspections are conducted both at the district and block levels. In this regard, the percentage of works inspected at the district level was meagre, i.e. only 12 per cent, whereas the works inspected at the block level were as high as 81 per cent during the period. Almost half of the works were inspected at the district level in Arunachal Pradesh while the proportion of inspected works was half to one-third in Assam, Sikkim, Nagaland and Kerala. In the rest of the states, less than one-third of works are inspecting at the district level. On the other hand, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh

and Maharashtra had less than half of the works inspected at the block level. In Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh and Tamil Nadu almost all the works taken were being inspected at the block level, while in rest of the states, more than half to three-fourth works were inspected at the block level.

Complaint redressed system is adopting under MGNREGP, and a total number of 215,542 complaints were registered in all the states during the period of analysis, out of which, around 84 per cent redressed. Complaint redressed was 100 per cent in Goa, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. It was less than 80 per cent in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, West Bengal and Gujarat. In rest of the states, over 80 per cent of complaints were re-resolved. MGNREGP not only employs the households but also brings awareness among the households.

The efforts are being made to bring more transparency in the payment system. The Gram Panchayats are encouraged to make payments to the workers through banks or post office. The number of active bank accounts exceeded 20 crores on individual accounts and three crores on joint accounts during the period. Similarly, the active post office accounts during the same years exceeded 15 crores on individual accounts and around 1.8 crores on joint accounts. Thus, a total number of 41 crore individual and joint accounts in post offices and banks were operative through which payments are making on MGNREGP works (table 2.6).

Table 2.5

Social Auditing and Inspection of MGNREGP Work (2008–09 to 2016–17)

Name of the States	Must roll verified		Social audit		Inspections conducted			Gram Sabha held			Complaints	
	No. of muster rolls used	% of muster rolls verified	Total Gram Panchayats	% of GP where social audit held	Total works taken up	%of Works inspected at district level	% of Works inspected at block level	Total Gram Panchayats	No. of Gram Sabhas held	No. of VMC meetings held	No. of complaints received	% of Complaints disposed
Andhra Pradesh	15256472	91.33	22025	84.92	2961546	9.14	91.27	22025	21232	7112	9486	96.38
Arunachal Pradesh	19312	99.41	313	58.93	2437	45.38	90.07	313	189	124	5	100
Assam	2215732	82.28	1886	88.13	111733	35.71	101.51	1904	5742	3121	1687	90.16
Bihar	6848974	84.91	5307	91.83	548555	9	60.85	5137	16948	16902	13720	61.81
Chhattisgarh	7364510	82.78	8089	92.44	684369	19.2	87.53	9544	12,046	5110	11625	85.28
Goa	7370	94.67	142	73.54	1806	8.75	89.04	172	411	22	4	100
Gujarat	2264472	97.37	13777	93.28	612509	9.86	95.13	14744	20008	17301	4708	79.25
Haryana	446733	98.66	5979	60.27	80898	9.21	73.07	5535	6683	3299	661	88.05
Himachal Pradesh	950859	86.54	4430	80.45	301485	13.38	85.44	2903	7576	13,166	2633	85.83
J&K	607317	85.8	2548	65.55	170958	17.08	76.87	2563	3087	2834	1893	96.2
Jharkhand	6210689	92.21	4445	122.64	899744	16.14	71.4	5073	23270	19340	6447	90.65
Karnataka	1429346	88.71	4041	60.02	822657	11.89	76.04	4094	4398	1897	3264	87.38
Kerala	2470199	88.82	2242	77.26	331141	31.07	90.47	2583	16105	19,947	1536	91.02
Madhya Pradesh	8694851	87.32	21544	91.39	2834452	13.11	93.46	20784	52174	34859	28621	73.58
Maharashtra	925445	88.05	18179	79.97	194925	11.17	52.03	18752	23614	9713	468	73.93
Manipur	808504	88.05	2029	94.68	27634	27.46	74.17	2402	3590	3006	1184	89.95

Meghalaya	763359	86.82	1602	71.28	43016	14.33	83.83	1681	3392	3160	1050	86
Mizoram	230216	103.95	585	71.26	12817	30.77	99.42	570	600	990	138	98.55
Nagaland	100110	93.63	1109	99.44	37,598	33.88	82.44	1160	1776	1661	48	68.75
Odisha	5445318	86.54	7373	95.68	1050512	15.03	74.17	6178	8104	13,201	8646	79.26
Punjab	295491	91.33	9439	95.71	54264	20.11	83.85	9591	11209	5024	630	81.43
Rajasthan	14962913	97.64	7337	90.11	841546	19.9	148.12	7083	7435	9531	45460	85.44
Sikkim	38747	97.9	161	69.16	9046	33	96.29	164	431	34	5	80
Tamil Nadu	2287101	100.01	13,293	107.47	267117	14.36	99.7	14272	29826	2513	2332	97.73
Tripura	2008475	88.54	1039	89.15	254039	11.56	49.87	1039	1019	3538	190	86.32
Uttar Pradesh	13824894	71.4	45966	82.56	2325857	10.46	53.9	38098	36637	33994	61460	90.21
Uttrakhand	1250775	73.07	5869	88.17	157424	11.42	64.96	5869	5767	6418	1540	87.34
West Bengal	7454365	59.25	6322	71.73	803781	3.59	37.17	3276	4908	2852	6101	78.45
Grand Total	105182549	85.46	204191	87.06	16443866	12.75	81.06	194419	312577	231023	215542	84.13

Source: www.mgnrega.nic.in

Table 2.6

The MGNREGP Payment Processed Through Banks/Post Office (2008–09 to 2016–17)

Name of the States	No. of active bank account during the financial year 2008–16		Amount of wages disbursed through bank accounts (in lakhs.)	No. of active post office account for financial year 2008–16		Amount of wages disbursed through post office accounts (in lakhs.)	Total no. of accounts use during the financial year 2008–16 (No).			Total amount Disbursed (in lakhs.)
	Individual	Joint		Individual	Joint		Individual	Joint	Total	
Andhra Pradesh	22125456	0	394046.94	42043964	0	808835.74	64169420	0	64169420	1202882.70
Arunachal Pradesh	21494	24469	677.54	11695	8630	299.45	33189	33099	66288	977
Assam	5703034	197343	95646.95	5010532	119764	62480.54	10713566	317107	11030673	158127
Bihar	6479061	333180	45795.39	23157465	660261	280992.25	29636526	993441	30629967	326788
Chhattisgarh	11407540	73186	187901.99	16491178	211570	201899.95	27898718	284756	28183474	389802
Goa	34475	77	1165.9	0	0	0	34475	77	34552	1166
Gujarat	1932740	2610942	59221.44	4940075	4575279	114429.75	6872815	7186221	14059036	173651
Haryana	857602	732424	61864.24	62872	58554	3581.33	920474	790978	1711452	65446
Himachal Pradesh	3439016	194048	122274.09	285601	15419	9980.15	3724617	209467	3934084	132254
J&K	1584941	59762	61997.69	11646	3466	533.01	1596587	63228	1659815	62531
Jharkhand	4098462	626363	81722.79	9735868	1,321331	243991.71	13834330	1947694	15782024	325715
Karnataka	11897536	3528235	442482.38	2031841	3030668	73287.31	13929377	6558903	20488280	515770
Kerala	5218247	1894	176256.46	290630	382	7471.65	5508877	2276	5511153	183728
Madhya Pradesh	22075781	8598461	747073.59	3368858	1416761	125028.63	25444639	10015222	35459861	872102
Maharashtra	3083926	217317	64163.93	4246868	139114	106456.36	7330794	356431	7687225	170620
Manipur	359537	5909	37000.36	574904	0	19801.65	934441	5909	940350	56802
Meghalaya	151475	37,389	32651.95	188854	18465	5044.47	340329	55854	396183	37696

Mizoram	82809	62108	14139.42	138069	159825	18904.43	220878	221933	442811	33044
Nagaland	0	4591	110752.64	0	0	0	0	4591	4591	110753
Odisha	7748786	706114	124108.73	4112687	1291956	93912.53	11861473	1998070	13859543	218021
Punjab	1408591	283549	25740.76	418789	47440	7120.67	1827380	330989	2158369	32861
Rajasthan	16310043	3749423	622331.03	22460108	1292003	493892.13	38770151	5041426	43811577	1116223
Sikkim	156091	18419	11459.04	100201	11,881	5284.05	256292	30300	286592	16743
Tamil Nadu	35021217	523462	11566.79	8875	2408	0	35030092	525870	35555962	11567
Tripura	271203	1212990	59151.96	202405	372610	20073.81	473608	1585600	2059208	79226
Uttar Pradesh	33039242	2780426	1221270.10	761804	48979	28893.86	33801046	2829405	36630451	1250164
Uttrakhand	3060330	325669	63417.57	654146	57462	18522.96	3714476	383131	4097607	81941
West Bengal	11527289	3879158	247013.49	14573671	3148637	258281.34	26100960	7027795	33128755	505295
Grand Total	209095924	30786908	5122895.10	155883606	18012865	3008999.70	364979530	48799773	413779303	8131895

Source: Pankaj, A. K. (2012). *Right to Work and Rural India: Working of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)*. (A. K. Pankaj, Ed.) New Delhi: SAGE Publications India Prvt Ltd.

Looking at the state-wise performance, the highest number of bank and post office accounts were operative in Andhra Pradesh (Rs.6.4 crores), Rajasthan (Rs.4.4 crores), Uttar Pradesh (Rs.3.7 crores), Tamil Nadu (Rs.3.6 crores) and Madhya Pradesh (Rs.3.5 crores) during the reporting period. The north-eastern states, namely Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh were at the bottom having less than Rs.10 lakh accounts in operation for MGNREGP.

The more critical issue is how much amount had been paid through these accounts under MGNREGP. The table 2.6 also presents the amount disbursed through bank/post office for making MGNREGP payments to the households employed. A total sum of Rs.81,000 crores was disbursed through banks and post offices during the period, out of which, Rs.51,000 crores (63per cent) were through banks and Rs. 30,000 crores (37per cent) through the post offices. State-wise, the highest amount was disbursed by Uttar Pradesh (Rs.125,000 crores), followed by Andhra Pradesh (around Rs.12,000 crores), Rajasthan (Rs.11,000 crores), Madhya Pradesh (Rs.9,000 crores) and Karnataka (around Rs.5,000 crores). Arunachal Pradesh in North East was at the bottom in disbursement of the total amount through banks and post offices.

One of the exciting subjects to note that out of the total amount paid through banks and post offices in MGNREGP, the average amount paid through bank/post office per account was Rs.1.97 lakh. Statewide, the highest amount paid per account was in Nagaland (Rs.24 lakh), Meghalaya (Rs.9.5 lakh), Mizoram (Rs.6 lakh), Sikkim (Rs.5.8 lakh) and Tripura (Rs.3.8 lakh). The lowest amount has paid in Tamil Nadu (only Rs 3 thousand), Bihar (Rs.1 lakh) and Gujarat (Rs.1.2 lakh).

The table 2.7 shows the unemployment allowance paid to the households instead of not being able to employ them after having registered a household's name for MGNREGP work. According to the legislation on MGNREGP, if a member of a household has not been employed issuing him/her a job card after a lapse of 15 days, the GPs are supposed to provide unemployment allowance, and the concerned state government would bear such amount. Following this rule, during the period 2007–08 to 2016–17 unemployment allowance was due for Rs.4.83 crores person days.

Table 2.7
Unemployment Allowances Paid in Lieu of Not Providing Employment (2007–08
to 2016–17)

Name of the States	Unemployment allowance due	Unemployment allowance paid		Amount paid Rs. per day	% Days for which unemployment allowance paid
	No. of days	No. of days	Amount (in Rs.)		
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	1547352	0	0	0	0
Assam	37064	0	0	0	0
Bihar	1270148	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	1111264	0	0	0	0
Goa	83088	19	1438.5	76	0.02
Gujarat	692117	19	1820	96	0
Haryana	18930	0	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	621270	12	1320	110	0
J&K	4889440	33	1146	35	0
Jharkhand	129936	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	745276	322	10836	34	0.04
Kerala	775611	31	1038	33	0
Madhya Pradesh	627763	21	1214	58	0
Maharashtra	413621	0	0	0	0
Manipur	1238993	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	276807	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	1342045	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	2080547	663	11620	18	0.03
Odisha	226004	0	0	0	0
Punjab	3358232	71	6238	88	0
Rajasthan	680960	15	1200	80	0
Sikkim	145014	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	862564	282	99924	354	0.03
Tripura	74405	6	600	100	0.01
Uttar Pradesh	690635	218	24,620	113	0.03
Uttrakhand	6012677	7	430	61	0
West Bengal	18409904	759	16574.50	22	0
Total	48361667	2478	180019	73	0.01

Source: Pankaj, A. K. (2012). *Right to Work and Rural India: Working of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)*. (A. K. Pankaj, Ed.) New Delhi: SAGE Publications India Pvt Ltd.

However, there was hardly any unemployment allowance paid to the job card holders. The unemployment allowances were paid for a few days only in West Bengal, Nagaland, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and few other states. Even in the states where some unemployment allowance was paid, the amount paid per day was much less than the stipulated minimum wages set by the states, except in the case of Tamil Nadu. However, it is an interesting fact to note that only a fraction of the total number of days for which the unemployment allowance paid in those states. At the aggregate, out of 4.83 crore days for which unemployment allowance was due only 2478 days of the allowance was paid that makes only 0.01 per cent days of unemployment allowance paid, and it was not more than 0.04 per cent in any state.

2.4. TRENDS IN RURAL HOUSEHOLD PARTICIPATION IN MGNREGP:

At the outset, we examine the overall trends in rural household participation in MGNREGA across states. The analysis compares the state wise work participation during the entire period from 2006–07 to 2016–17 as well as compares the changes in participation during the first 5-year period and the last 4-year period. The results are presenting in Table 2.8. We follow the classification of states based on the four levels of rural participation in the programme as noted above.

Table 2.8
Trends in Rural Households' Participation in MGNREGP, Major States 2006–07
to 2016–17

No	States based on extent of participation	Changes in participation of rural households in MGNREGA (%)		
		2006–07 to 2016–17	2006–07 to 2010–11	2011–12 to 2016–17
A. Very Low participation (0–14%)				
1	Punjab	6.6	4.9	8.6
2	Maharashtra	6.7	3.8	10
3	Haryana	6.7	4.7	9
4	Gujarat	11.1	12.5	9.4
B. Medium participation (15–29%)				
5	Bihar	16.7	23	9.9
6	Odisha	18.4	18.3	18.5
7	Uttar Pradesh	19.5	19.1	20
8	Karnataka	19.5	21.7	17
9	Kerala	23.5	14.2	36.2
10	J & K	24.5	17.8	32
11	Assam	26.9	31.9	21.4
12	Uttarakhand	27.4	25	30.1
C. High participation (30–44%)				
13	Andhra Pradesh	30	36.5	22.4
14	Jharkhand	32.4	37.4	26.9
15	Himachal Pradesh	32.6	28.6	37.3
16	West Bengal	33.6	28.4	39.7
17	Madhya Pradesh	35.8	42.8	28.3
D. Very high participation (45% above)				
18	Rajasthan	45.8	50.8	40.5
19	Tamil Nadu	47.2	32	65.1
20	Chhattisgarh	52.4	52.1	53

Source: Pankaj, A. K. (2012). *Right to Work and Rural India: Working of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)*. (A. K. Pankaj, Ed.) New Delhi: SAGE Publications India Prvt Ltd.

Three of the four states with a low level of participation in MGNREGS reflect participation rates that are just below 7 per cent during the entire period under consideration. However, comparing the level of participation between the two periods (2006–07 to 2010–11 and 2011–12 to 2016–17) shows that there was a notable increase in rural participation during the latter period (2011–12 to 2016–17) in these three states. The highest increase in participation was in Maharashtra (from 3.8 to 10 per cent), followed by Haryana (from 4.7 to 9 per cent) and Punjab (from 4.9 to 8.6 per cent). Gujarat is an exception to this trend, as there was a decline in the participation of rural households (from 12.5 to 9.4 per cent) during the last four years.

While reporting a medium level of participation during the entire period of analysis some interesting trends have emerged in the case of eight states. Some states that were classified as medium rural participation states had improved their status by moving to the next category of high participation states. These states are Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand. On the contrary, some states such as Bihar, Assam and Karnataka reported a decline in participation, while Odisha and Uttar Pradesh reported a consistent level of rural participation during the two periods.

States such as Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh, which have higher levels of participation, reported a decline in their participation rates during 2011–12 to 2016–17. But Himachal Pradesh and West Bengal reported an increase compared to their trajectory of development in the first 5-years period.

Amongst the three states reporting very high participation, estimates for Tamil Nadu doubled from 32 to 65 per cent between the two periods, while Rajasthan reported a decline by about 10 per cent and Chhattisgarh reported a marginal increase from 52 to 53 per cent.

2.5. MGNREGP AND THE MARGINALISED GROUPS:

One of the critical observations emerging from a large number of studies on MGNREGP (including the chapters in this volume) is that the programme has led to increased participation by the vulnerable social groups, i.e. households and women of SCs, STs. Hence, this subsection examines the status and trends in participation of the marginalised social groups in MGNREGP.

Table 2.9

Status of Participation of SC, ST and Women in MGNREGP, 2006–07 to 2016–17

No	Level of MGNREGA participation % of total rural HH	Total person days (in Crore)	SC person days (%)	ST person days (%)	SC/ST person days (%)	Women person days (%)	Others person days (%)
A. Low participation 0–14%							
1	Punjab	5.58	58.63	18.58	77.2	41.04	22.78
2	Maharashtra	38.54	13.47	22.41	35.9	44.06	64.12
3	Haryana	6.90	42.06	NA	42.1	36.97	49.65
4	Gujarat	24.87	14.21	39.84	54.1	44.95	45.95
B. Medium participation 15–29%							
5	Bihar	79.46	36.84	5.13	42.0	28.90	58.03
6	Odisha	53.75	22.36	36.30	58.7	35.98	41.34
7	Uttar Pradesh	185.19	43.52	4.82	48.3	19.76	51.65
8	Karnataka	64.67	17.40	10.87	28.3	43.78	71.73
9	Kerala	39.81	13.54	6.69	20.2	91.38	79.78
10	Jammu & Kashmir	15.23	8.79	17.03	25.8	16.44	74.17
11	Assam	41.92	9.67	30.24	39.9	27.64	60.09
12	Uttarakhand	13.41	20.17	5.31	25.5	42.70	74.51
C. High participation 30–44%							
13	Andhra Pradesh	200.16	23.95	14.80	38.8	57.54	61.26
14	Jharkhand	57.39	17.91	38.64	56.6	31.80	43.45
15	Himachal Pradesh	18.66	27.39	11.44	38.8	51.63	61.16
16	West Bengal	128.10	30.27	15.86	46.1	32.56	53.87
17	Madhya Pradesh	179.93	19.08	40.38	59.5	42.99	40.51
D. Very high participation 45% above							
18	Rajasthan	228.82	23.82	26.78	50.6	67.85	49.40
19	Tamil Nadu	205.16	34.74	6.68	41.4	80.08	58.58
20	Chhattisgarh	96.68	16.88	35.08	51.8	46.36	48.34

Source MGNREGA Public Portal accessed in February, 2016 www.nrega.nic.in

The statewide participation of marginalised groups, viz. SCs, STs and women in MGNREGP are presenting in Table 2.9. Participation of women in MGNREGP was high in several States with the highest levels reported as 91.4 per cent in Kerala and 80 per cent in Tamil Nadu. However, participation was meagre at 20 per cent in Uttar

Pradesh, 29 per cent in Bihar and 16 per cent in Jammu and Kashmir-lower than the nationally stipulated norm of 33per cent. The share of SCs was highest at 58.6 per cent in Punjab, 42.1per cent in Haryana and 43.5 per cent in Uttar Pradesh. Person-days among STs were highest in Madhya Pradesh (40.4per cent) and Jharkhand (38.6 per cent).

Among states with low household participation, the presence of SC and ST households (as expressed by their combined share) was very high in Punjab (77 per cent) and Gujarat (54 per cent), followed by Haryana (42 per cent) and Maharashtra (36 per cent). Participation of women was also high in these states, with the highest percentage reported from Gujarat (45 per cent), and followed by Maharashtra (44 per cent), Punjab (41 per cent) and Haryana (37 per cent).

In the case of states with medium levels of participation by rural households in MGNREGP, the extent of participation was greatest for SCs/STs in Odisha (59 per cent), followed by Uttar Pradesh (48 per cent), Bihar (42 per cent) and Assam (40 per cent), it noticed that within the SC/ST categories, the relative share of the ST households was the highest in Odisha (36 per cent) and Assam (30 per cent). Similarly, the states that had higher participation of SC households in MGNREGP were Uttar Pradesh (43.5 per cent), followed by Bihar (37 per cent) and Odisha (22 per cent). The percentage of women's participation in MGNREGP in case of medium participation states was extremely high in Kerala (91 per cent), followed by Karnataka (44 per cent), Uttarakhand (43 per cent), and Odisha (36 per cent).

In the case of states with high levels of rural participation in MGNREGP, the combined share of SC and ST was notably high for Madhya Pradesh (59.5 per cent), closely followed by Jharkhand (57 per cent) and West Bengal (46 per cent) while it was 39 per cent in Andhra Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh. More than half of those who participated in MGNREGP work were women in Andhra Pradesh (57.5 per cent) and Himachal Pradesh (51.6 per cent).

In the three states with very high levels of rural participation in MGNREGP, the combined share of SC/ST was only half (51–52 per cent). The relative share of ST households benefiting from the programme was high in Chhattisgarh (35 per cent) and Rajasthan (27 per cent), while the share of SC households was the highest in Tamil

Nadu (35 per cent). The extent of women's participation was the highest in Tamil Nadu (80 per cent), followed by Rajasthan (68 per cent) and Chhattisgarh (46.36 per cent).

In the end, the combined share of SC/ST households was the highest in states with low, high and very high participation of households in MGNREGP, while the extent of women's participation was extremely high in states with very high levels of participation (table 2.9). Three states reported extremely high levels of women's participation, viz. Kerala (91 per cent), followed by Tamil Nadu (80 per cent) and Rajasthan (68 per cent). The states with a low level of MGNREGP participation also indicated a more significant share of SC and ST households in the MGNREGP compared to other states.

Based on the above table, it noted that a more significant proportion of social groups, such as SC and ST were able to benefit in states such as Punjab, Haryana and Gujarat, where the overall household participation was meagre. The proportion of SC/ST households benefiting from the MGNREGP was also seen to be highest across states with medium and high levels of MGNREGP participation, such as Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. Notably, these states also reported higher percentages of ST households are benefiting under the programme. It is observed that higher proportions of SC households were benefited from the programme in Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar and Tamil Nadu. Thus, it concluded that the MGNREGP has been significant in reaching out to the marginalised social groups in most states. However, an important question here is whether the state-supported interventions such as MGNREGP would reduce (if not ameliorate) the existing class differences based on the socio-economic categories. Alternatively, do such State-supported programmes lead to further deepening or perpetuating the existing differences? This significant challenge needs further discussions as to how the state support could be recast to bring about equity across social groups on par with the mainstream groups.

2.6. CONCLUSION:

In the three phases of MGNREGP implementation in India (from 2006–07 to 2016-17), 129 million households were issued job cards across the states. Of these, 36 crore households are getting employment (averaging around 32.67 crore households).

Indeed, this is a commendable achievement, as the coverage under MGNREGP constitutes roughly around 30 per cent of the rural households in the country as a whole.

Out of the total person-days generated, the share of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was 19.08 crores and 24.56 crores, respectively. The share of women in the total employment was 54.68 crores. The undivided Andhra Pradesh topped in the generation of total person-days, followed by Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. A total number of 45 person days of employment was provided under MGNREGP during the period, while the target set under the programme is 100 days of employment per household.

Though the MGNREGP was a centrally sponsored scheme, with clear guidelines on the implementation at each level of governance, there were considerable variations across states in planning and implementation of asset creation. Depending on the local economic, political and social structure, planning and implementation of asset creation under the scheme was redesigned, re-interpreted and implemented to accommodate the interests of the various interest groups. To generalize if there were a functioning and robust gram panchayat and gram sabha system at the village level, then there was more excellent representation in demand generated for work and assets at the local level.

There is a growing evidence of an increase in agricultural wages across the country over the period spanning between 2006–07 and 2016–17 in which the impact of MGNREGP is considerable. This review has also revealed a steep increase in female agriculture wages and a substantive decline in the male-female wage gap. The search for information on the impact of MGNREGP on agricultural labour markets leads to some evidence on labour shortage, changes in wages, speeding up mechanization process, peak season adjustment of work or adoption of MGNREGP calendar and migration.

CHAPTER-III

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF MGNREGP IN THE STUDY AREA

3.1. INTRODUCTION:

Preparing a profile of Ballari district is an important and essential thing for identifying the overall picture of the district. The wellbeing of the people of a district among other factors is influenced by the region's history, availability of resources, physiography, health, level of education among the people, governance, gender, caste composition and so forth. To understand the situation of MGNREGP in Ballari district, it is essential to understand the historical background and other factors mentioned above. In this backdrop, the present chapter provides brief information on the background and regional history, physiographic divisions, land, soil and natural resource endowments, demographic features, the status of education, development of industry, irrigation, infrastructure, regional backwardness and other perspectives of Ballari district. The present chapter is developed into two parts such as:

- I. General profile of Ballari District
- II. MGNREGP Scenario in Ballari District

PART- I

GENERAL PROFILE OF BALLARI DISTRICT

3.2. BACKGROUND AND BRIEF HISTORY:

Ballari district is one of the 30 districts of Karnataka state. On 1st October 1953 AD, the district was separated from the erstwhile Hyderabad state based on linguistic lines. Areas with a significant Kannada speaking population were added into erstwhile Mysuru state which later became Karnataka state. Historically, Ballari was ruled in succession by the Mauryas, the Satavahanas, the Pallavas, the Kadambas, the Badami Chalukyas, the Rashtrakutas, the Kalyani Chalukyas, the Southern Kalachuryas, the Sevuna Yadavas, and the Hoysalas. For a brief period of time, it was also ruled by the Cholas during the wars between Kalyani Chalukyas and the Cholas.

After the Islamic sultanates of Delhi defeated the Sevuna Yadavas and the Hoysalas, the Vijayanagara Empire was raised under the kingship of Harihara I and

Bukka I. After the fall of the Vijayanagara Empire, the Hande Nayakas of Ballari became successively subsidiary to the Adilshahi sultanate, the Maratha Empire, the Mughals, the Nizam, Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan. Finally they obeyed the British Empire after the Nizam ceded a large part of the southern Deccan to the British East India Company. In 1808 AD, the ceded districts disunited into the Ballari and Kadapa districts, and in 1867 AD the Ballari Municipal Council was created. Further, in 1882 AD, Anantapuram district was carved out of the Ballari District. The Maratha Princely state of Sandur was surrounded by Ballari district.

In 1901 AD, Ballari was the seventh most significant town in Madras Presidency. Being garrisoned by British and native Indian troops under the British Indian Government, Ballari emerged into one of the leading military stations in southern India. The industries in the town included a small distillery and two steam cotton presses. The town included a public railway station to the east of the Ballari Fort, the cantonment and its railway station on the west, the Cowl Bazaar and the suburbs of Bruce Pete (currently spelt Brucepet) and 'Mellor Pete', named after two British officers once stationed in the town. The industries in the town included a small distillery and two steam cotton presses. The steam cotton (spinning mill) established in 1894 had 17,800 spindles and employed 520 hands. Areas of the district with significant Telugu speaking population were fused into Anantapur and Karnulu districts; such area would later become Andhra Pradesh state. Ballari city itself, with both Kannada and Telugu speaking populace in large numbers, was included into Mysore state after a protracted debate and controversy. The district has 7 talukas; they are Ballari, Hosapete, Hoovina Hadagali, Kudligi, Sanduru, Siraguppa and Hagaribommanahalli.

3.3. PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS OF THE DISTRICT:

The district is spread from southwest to northeast and situated on the eastern side of Karnataka state. The district located at 15° 30' and 15°50' north latitude and 75° 40' and 77° 11' east longitude. This district is bound by Raichur district to the north, Koppal district to the west, Chitradurga and Davanagere districts to the south, and Anantapur and Kurnool districts of Andhra Pradesh to the east. It comes under the

administrative control of Kalaburagi division and development jurisdiction of Hyderabad-Karnataka Development Board (HKDB), Kalaburagi.

Administratively, the Ballari district has 524 villages, 200 GPs, one city corporation (Ballari city), one city municipal corporation (Hosapete), four town municipal councils (Hadagali, Sandur, Siruguppa and Kampli), four town panchayats (Kamalapur, Kudligi, Kottur, Tekalakote) and seven taluks (Ballari, Hadagali, Hagaribommanahalli, Hosapete, Kudligi, Sandur and Siruguppa). The district is known for its tourist places, particularly Hampi. Hampi has been recognised as a cultural heritage site by UNESCO and continuing to attract tourists from across the globe.

Map. 3.1

Karnataka and Ballari District Map

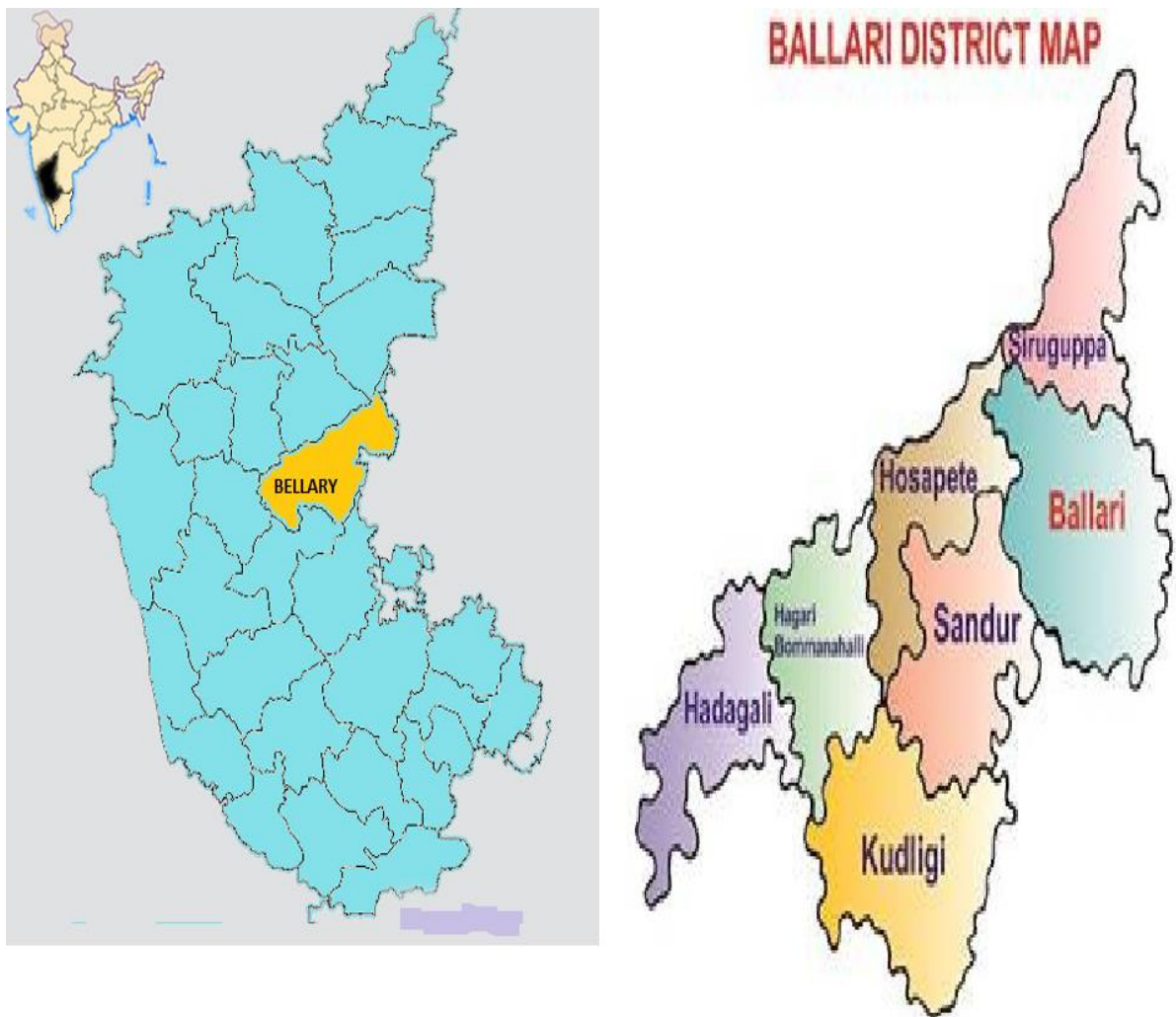


Table 3.1**Administrative Classification of Ballari District**

Name of the Taluks	Geographical Area in sq km	Nada	VA	Number of GPs	ULBs	Inhabited Villages	Uninhabited Villages	Total
Ballari	1688.59	5	80	39	3	99	4	103
Hadagali	947.82	3	29	26	1	56	1	57
H B Halli	973.95	4	31	24	1	53	3	56
Hosapete	904.17	4	42	22	4	68	6	74
Kudligi	1618.87	4	50	36	2	89	2	91
Sandur	1152.42	3	31	26	2	76	13	89
Siruguppa	1036.17	4	52	27	2	83	1	84
District	8450	27	315	200	15	524	30	554

Source: District at a Glance 2017-18 & District Human Development Report, 2014 P-1
AC-Village Accountant

3.4. SOIL AND NATURAL RESOURCE ENDOWMENTS:**3.4.1. Soil:-**

The soil type found in the district is of the black and red varieties. The soil is rich in calcium and poor in nitrogen phosphate and potash. While the soils in the western division are predominantly sandy and red loamy, those in the eastern portion, namely Ballari and Siruguppa taluk are mainly of the deep black cotton type. Soil content in Siruguppa, Hosapete and Ballari blocks is deep black type. Under the irrigated conditions, the soil is used for paddy and sugarcane cultivation. The soil in the western parts of Sandur, Hosapete and Ballari is red-gloomy with a hilly area having abundant minerals like iron ore of 65-ferrous, and manganese ore of 40-48 manganese. The Tungabhadra River flows from western parts to eastern parts of the district, and 97017 hectares is under forest area out of the total geographical area of 813196 hectares. Craggy rocks are scattered over in the eastern parts of the district.

The most prevalent soil of the area as well in the region is black cotton soil, which is the result of the disintegration of Horne-blend schist – a derivation of old volcanic flows of metamorphic lava. Under the rainfed condition, the soil yields the crops of jowar, groundnut and cotton and when suitably irrigated, it yields paddy and sugarcane as well.

Table 3.2
Major soil structure of Ballari District

Types of Soil	Area ('000 ha)
Black soils	369.0
Red soils	407.9
Sandy loams	25.4
Sandy soils	10.7

Source: [http://www.crida.in/CP\(2012/statewiseplans/Karnataka\)20\(Pdf\)/UAS,\)20Raichur/KA25\(Bellary\)2004.10.2011.pdf](http://www.crida.in/CP(2012/statewiseplans/Karnataka)20(Pdf)/UAS,)20Raichur/KA25(Bellary)2004.10.2011.pdf) Page-2

3.4.2. Natural Resource Endowments:-

The Ballari district is having the precious metallic and non-metallic minerals resources. The metallic mineral resources include iron ore, manganese ore, red oxide, gold, copper and lead. The non-metallic mineral resources include andalusite, asbestos, corundum, clay, dolomite, limestone, limekankan, moulding sand, quartz, soapstone, granite and red ochre. The metallic minerals are exuberant in only three taluks in Ballari district viz., Sandur, Hosapete and Ballari.

3.4.3 Minerals:-

The district is gifted with abundant mineral resources. The annual production of Iron ore is calculated with an average between 2.75 to 4.5 million tonnes. The availability of the manganese ore is calculated between 0.13 million tonnes to 0.3 million tones.

3.4.4. Mining Industry:-

Ballari District is having twenty five percent of India's iron ore reserves. Until 1994, a significant number of mining companies functioned here including state supported National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC). Later, the Government issued mining licenses to various private operators. After that Mining Industry boomed with heave in iron ore prices because of demand from emerging China. The mining license allotment policy from the Central government was based on political oriented than merit based. This blemished mining policy lead to wider illegal mining. Ombudsman report on mining in Karnataka state says that the privately owned mining companies in the Ballari region bought off politicians, and then joined politician who reached higher positions in the Karnataka

state government. These kind of mining businessmen turned into politicians influenced the local authorities, hence the Indian media set out Ballari as a "new republic".

However, the mining industries of Ballari district produced highest amount of iron ore production which is very high as among the all states of the country. The below given table describes the production and shipment of iron ore in various years in Ballari district.

Table: 3.3

Production and dispatch of iron ore various 1999-00 to 2011-12 in Ballari District

(in metric tones)

Year	Production	Dispatch
1999-00	47890	45082
2000-01	48669.18	47622.99
2001-02	15584	17444
2002-03	41947	44276
2003-04	N.A	N.A
2004-05	310561	316595
2005-06	280571	282187
2006-07	1044877	1070538
2007-08	5868412	16245270
2008-09	4794598	37045860
2009-10	16161698	18684297
2010-11	157623	410591
2011-12	40302	21902

Note: Note-NA Not applicable

Source: mines and geology office Ballari.

The table indicates a boom mining in Ballari over the time and it indicates the production and dispatch of the iron ore the various countries in the year 2007-08 and 2008-09.

The district is considered as an underdeveloped industrial district despite the high availability of minerals. There are 23 large and medium scale industrial units in this district. It currently employs about 447.76 crore people and is the ninth largest industrial base in the state of Karnataka. Satavahana Ispat Limited is the first pig iron plant established in the region to utilize the abundant iron ore reserves. However, with the establishment of Jindal Vijayanagar Steel Limited in Hospet, the industry situation in the district has undergone a

sea change. It empathizes that Mukund Steels and Kalyani Steels have started industries in the region. The investment inflow for these industries is around Rs. 30,000 crores. Therefore, the district will be under heavy pressure on essential infrastructure such as electricity, communication, health, education and police stations which again will require massive investment to create the necessary basic facilities. It is an urgent action needed to pool the resources sectors such as District Sector, State sector and Border Area.

3.4.5. Rainfall:-

The rainfall in the district is very less and mild, and it is uncertain - the average rainfall in the district is 986.3 mm (2010). The district received rainfall from the south-east (locally known as Monsoon) and the northeast (locally known as Hingari). Rainfall takes place between two periods: May to September and December respectively.

The rainfall of the district was very high in pre-mining period. In pre-mining period, the district had a right quantity of rainfall. Mahatma Gandhi's famous saying – "see Sandur in September" – means that in September the district has a good rainfall. So Gandhiji expressed such opinion. However, when the district took a boom period in 2010, in this period, the district lost the forest resources from the unscientific mining activity. After this, the rainfall of the area comes down in every year as concerned to major mining oriented taluks. The table given below explains the status of rainfall in several years in the district.

Table 3.4
Rain fall from 2006 to 2017 in Ballari District

Taluka	Rainguage Stations	Annual Normal Rainfall (1951 to 2000)		Actual Annual Rainfall from 2006 to 2017											
		Rainy days	Normal Rainfall	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2014	2016	2017
Ballari	8	27	519	603.9	447.4	551.9	770.2	957.9	776.3	462.7	475.8	462.9	471.4	350.9	640.9
Hadagali	3	51	642	520.4	605.3	844.3	675.6	742.5	639.4	533.5	614	525.3	761.3	495.8	682.6
H B Halli	7	42	518	609.9	779.1	665.6	466.3	824.6	665.2	561.5	425.4	488.6	776.4	548.7	653.8
Hosapete	7	40	700	1079	593.8	618.7	574.9	881.3	997.7	492	501.6	774.4	719.6	433.3	566.33
Kudligi	7	45	604	617.1	427.4	489.3	459	1152.9	912.9	430.8	500.9	493.9	511.4	419	610.5
Sandur	4	54	817	960.4	668.7	753.3	1009.7	1053.3	1191.4	811.8	776.6	728.2	760.1	421.7	622.88
Siruguppa	8	52	667	735.1	600.7	908.5	535.5	1291.8	943.9	372.8	511.7	616.5	529.6	456.1	729.8
Dist. Total	44	311	638.1	732.3	588.9	690.2	641.6	986.3	875.3	523.6	543.7	584.3	647.1	446.5	643.8

Source: District at a Glance 2017-18 & District Human Development Report, 2014 P-25.

The above table shows rainfall data of the Ballari district in different years. The data shows the decline of rainfall from one year to another. The unscientific human activities like unsustainable mining, forest loss etc. have caused the decline of rainfall in the district.

3.4.6. Rivers:-

The union of two rivers the Tunga and the Bhadra forms the Tungabhadra river. They rise at Gangamula in the Varaha Parvata of the Western Ghats. Tunga-Bhadra is also a perennial river, very deep in certain places and almost unaffordable even in the dry season. Tungabhadra River which flows across Ballari and Siruguppa taluks is the principal river of the district. Its two tributaries are Hagari and Chikkahagari and flow across Harpanahalli, Kudligi and Hagaribommanahalli taluks before joining Tungabhadra, which is a very significant river in the district, flowing in 5 out of 7 blocks. The district is bestowed with immense groundwater potential. Part of Ballari, Siruguppa and Hosapete blocks are irrigated by Tungabhadra reservoir.

3.5. DEMOGRAPHY:

This part illustrates the demographic profile of the Ballari district. Selected demographic indicators such as population, particularly SC/ST, male-female population, sex ratio are illustrating in Table 3.5.

In 2011 census, the total population of the Ballari district was 24.53 lakhs, of which 50.43 per cent are males, and 49.57 per cent are females. There are 983 females per 1000 males in the district and SC/STs population comprises 39.51 per cent of the total population of the district. It is quite high compared to Karnataka state SC/ST population of 24 per cent. It is important to note that the proportion of SC/ST female population per thousand male population in the district is 1001.5. The decadal population growth rate between 2001(2011 witnessed quite high growth rate (20.98) compared to the decadal population growth rate (7.25) between 1991-2001 leading to a substantial increase in the density of population from 240 during the year 2001 to 290 during the year 2011. However, compared to Karnataka state (319), the density of population is lower in Ballari district.

Table 3.5
Demographic Profile of the Ballari District

Demographic Particulars	1991 Census	2001 Census	2011 Census	Karnataka 2011 Census
Population(Total	1890092	2027140	2452595	61130704
Male	961989 (50.90)	1029714 (50.80)	1236954 (50.43)	31057742 (50.8)
Female	928103 (49.10)	997426 (49.20)	1215641 (49.57)	30072962 (49.8)
Decadal Population Growth-1991-2001	26.91 (1981-91)	7.25 (1991-01)	20.98 (2001-11)	15.7 (2001-2011)
Density of Population (per sq. km)	196	240	290	319
Area (in sq. km)	9885	8450	8450	191791
Number of Households-Total	326719	368360	489118	13357027
Rural	225951 (69.16)	237028 (64.35)	295258 (60.37)	7946657 (59.49)
Urban	100768 (30.84)	131332 (35.65)	193860 (39.63)	5410370 (40.51)
Children under the age 0-6 Years- Total	367604 (19.45)	319086 (15.74)	344152 (14.03)	7161033 (11.71)
Male	187804 (51.09)	163892 (51.36)	175540 (51.0)	3675291 (51.32)
Female	179800 (48.91)	155194 (48.64)	168609 (49.0)	3485742 (48.68)
0(6 Years Sex Ratio	956	947	960	948

Source: District Human Development Report, 2014, P-30

According to the 2011 census, children under the age of 6 years constitute 14.03 per cent of the total population of the district. Among the child population, 51 per cent are males and 49 per cent females, and there are 960 female children per every 1000 male children, which is better than 948 females per every 1000 males at the state level. Compared to 1991(19.45 per cent) and 2001 (15.74 per cent) census, in the 2011 census, the percentage of children to total population has come down to 14.03 per cent but remains above that of the

state (11.71 per cent). It is important to note that, although the decadal children population growth rate during 2001-2011 is 7.85 per cent, the decadal total population growth rate during the same period is 20.98 per cent.

3.5.1. Sex Ratio:-

The sex ratio is 969 per 1000 male persons and 983 per male persons in 2001 and 2011 census, respectively. It is slightly above the state average of 983 and well above the national average of 943. Moreover, 72 per cent of the population lives in rural areas. In Ballari district, sex ratio is 983, which is equal to the state average, which is 983. This sex ratio was highest in Siruguppa 999, and lowest in Sandur, i.e., 945 in 2001 and the highest sex ratio is highest in Hosapete 1006 and lowest in Sandur, i.e., 941 in 2011 census.

Table 3.6
Sex ratio in Ballari District

(No. of Females per 1000 Males)

Taluka	2001	2011
Ballari	969	988
Hadagali	977	975
H B Halli	980	974
Hosapete	977	1006
Kudligi	955	962
Sandur	945	941
Siruguppa	999	1005
Dist. Total	969	983

Source: District at a Glance 2017-18 P-13

3.5.2. Literacy Level:-

This section provides the literacy status of the Ballari district during the year 2011. However, as compared to the previous decade, table 3.7 gives the taluk wise literacy profile of the district as per the 2001 census while table 3.8 gives the literacy profile as per 2011 census. As per the 2011 census data, Ballari district has a literacy rate of 67.43 per cent as against the state average of 75.36. Male literacy is comparatively high with 76.64 per cent as against the respective figure of 58.09 for females. The respective state averages for males and females were 82.47 and 68.08. The gender disparity is 18.55 per cent as against the state

figure of 14.39. The district is lagging behind the state as far as literacy is concerned. However, over the period from 2001 to 2011, there is an improvement of 10 percentage points in literacy in the district as compared to 8.72 percentage points for the state.

Table 3.7
Taluk-wise Total Male and Female Literacy Rates – Rural/Urban – 2001 Ballari District

(in Percentage)

Taluk	Total	Male	Female	Rural			Urban		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Ballari	59.7	70.8	48.19	44.92	58.56	30.97	73.57	82.14	64.57
Hadagali	60.32	72.12	48.23	59	71.46	46.26	68.37	76.13	60.32
H B Halli	58.07	70.81	45.22	58.07	70.81	45.22	NA	NA	NA
Hosapete	60.88	71.59	49.96	46.85	59.33	34.31	70.26	79.69	60.55
Kudligi	59.54	72.14	46.39	57.29	70.63	43.38	70.75	79.63	61.39
Sandur	53.35	65.54	40.43	48.57	61.38	35.09	74.3	83.5	64.27
Siruguppa	43.56	56.92	30.33	40.32	54.38	26.46	51.72	63.29	40.16
District Total	57.4	69.2	45.28	50.29	63.49	36.82	70.24	79.41	60.69
State	66.64	76.1	56.87	59.33	70.45	48.01	80.58	86.66	74.12

Note: Note-NA Not applicable

Source: District Human Development Report, 2014 P.65

Table 3.8
Taluk-wise Total Male and Female Literacy Rates – Rural/Urban – 2011

(in Percentage)

Taluk	Total	Male	Female	Rural			Urban		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Ballari	68.61 (8.91)	77.38 (6.58)	59.78 (11.59)	57.28 (12.36)	68.71 (10.15)	45.7 (14.73)	78.38 (4.81)	84.87 (2.73)	71.85 (7.28)
Hadagali	71.23 (10.91)	80.38 (8.26)	61.86 (13.63)	70.22 (11.22)	80.01 (8.55)	60.17 (13.91)	77.17 (8.8)	82.56 (6.43)	71.75 (11.43)
H B Halli	69.77 (11.7)	79.45 (8.64)	59.89 (14.67)	69.77 (11.7)	79.45 (8.64)	59.89 (14.67)	NA	NA	NA
Hosapete	70.16 (9.28)	78.49 (6.9)	61.93 (11.97)	59.75 (12.9)	69.97 (10.64)	49.56 (15.25)	77.22 (6.96)	84.32 (4.63)	70.26 (9.71)
Kudligi	69.23 (9.69)	78.43 (6.29)	59.68 (13.29)	66.82 (9.53)	76.62 (5.99)	56.59 (13.21)	80.69 (9.94)	87.21 (7.58)	74.11 (12.72)
Sandur	66.81 (13.46)	76.63 (11.09)	56.32 (15.89)	61.88 (13.31)	72.61 (11.23)	50.84 (15.75)	77.84 (3.54)	85.15 (1.65)	69.36 (5.09)
Siruguppa	53.26 (9.7)	64.26 (7.34)	42.4 (12.07)	50 (9.68)	61.77 (7.39)	38.39 (11.93)	61.08 (9.36)	70.21 (6.92)	52.03 (11.87)
District Total	67.43 (10.03)	76.64 (7.44)	58.09 (12.81)	61.81 (11.52)	72.42 (8.93)	51.02 (14.2)	76.63 (6.39)	83.58 (4.17)	69.62 (8.93)
State	75.36 (8.72)	82.47 (6.37)	68.08 (11.21)	68.73 (9.4)	77.61 (7.16)	59.71 (11.7)	85.78 (5.2)	90.04 (3.38)	81.36 (7.24)

Note: NA Not applicable Source: District Human Development Report, 2014 P.65

Rural literacy in the District as per 2011 census is 61.81 per cent, and the urban literacy is much higher with a value of 76.63 per cent, both figures show an improvement over the 2001 census figures. The rural literacy for males is higher by 21.40 percentage points, and the same for urban areas is 13.96. Literacy of males is much better than females in both urban and rural area. The rural-urban disparity is about 14.82 per cent.

The taluk-wise data of literacy shows that Hadagali has the highest total literacy (71.23) as well as the highest rural literacy (70.22), while urban literacy is reasonably high (77.17). The lowest total literacy found in Siruguppa taluk (53.26). For urban areas, Kudligi taluk (80.69) has the highest literacy. In the rural area, the highest literate taluk was Hadagali (70.22). The taluks which fall below the average district literacy are Sandur and Siruguppa.

3.5.3. Population and Human Resources:-

Ballari district is observed to be in the prolonged second stage of demographic transition. The population of Ballari District as per 2011 census presented in the below

Table 3.9
Demographic Characteristics – 2011 Ballari District

Taluka	Area	Total Population	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	% Share of total population
Ballari	1689	770929	387744	383185	360484	410445	31.43
Hadagalli	948	195219	98853	96366	167252	27967	7.96
H B Halli	974	188238	95337	92901	188238	0	7.68
Hosapete	904	459991	229338	230653	188965	271026	18.76
Kudligi	1619	308901	157402	151499	255932	52969	12.59
Sandur	1152	260213	134034	126179	181097	79116	10.61
Siruguppa	1036	269104	134246	134858	190388	78716	10.97
Total	8450	2452595	1236954	1215641	1523256	920239	100.00

Source: District at a Glance 2017-18 P-30

Table 3.10**Population of Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes in Ballari District**

Taluka	Scheduled Castes (SC)				Schedule Tribes (ST)			
	Total	Rural	Urban	% of SC total population	Total	Rural	Urban	% of ST total population
Ballari	138979	75878	63101	18.03	132166	88541	43625	17.14
Hadagali	53893	49925	3968	27.61	14620	12917	1703	07.49
H B Halli	46026	46026	00	24.45	25527	25527	00	13.56
Hosapete	104902	55268	49634	22.81	75069	37791	37278	16.32
Kudligi	69380	59682	9698	22.46	86077	75329	10748	27.87
Sandur	46411	35183	10598	17.84	68189	56126	12063	26.21
Siruguppa	57638	43244	14394	21.42	50058	38200	11858	18.60
Total	517409	366016	151393	21.10	451406	334131	117275	18.41

Source: District at a Glance 2017-18 P-16

As per 2011 census, the district population was 24,52,595 of which male population was 12,36,954 and female population was 12,15,641. Among all the talukas, the highest population is in Ballari taluka, i.e., 7,70,929. Next, highly populated taluka is Hosapete, i.e., 1,88,238. District share of the total population was highest in Ballari, i.e., 31.43. Like that the rural and urban population was 1523256 and 920239 respectively.

The Distribution of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population and their percentage to the total population is presented in table-3.10. Total scheduled caste population of the district is 517409, of which rural are 366016, and urban is 151393. Scheduled Castes constitute 21.10 per cent of the total population. Among all the talukas, the highest per cent of the population is in Hadagali, i.e., 27.61 and lest percentage population was in Ballari, i.e., 18.03.

Further, observed from the total ST Population of the district was 451406, out of this 334131 are living in rural areas and the rest of and 117275 are living in an urban area. Scheduled Tribes constitute 18.41 per cent of the total population. Among all the talukas, the highest per cent of the population was in Kudligi, i.e., 27.87, the second highest was in Sandur Taluka, i.e., 26.21 per cent and lest percentage population was in Hadagali, i.e., 04.79 per cent.

3.5.4. Child Population in Ballari District:-

In census enumeration of data regarding child under 0-6 age were also collected for all talukas, including Ballari. There were total 344,152 children under age of 0-6 in 2001 census against 319,086 of 2011 census. Of total 344,152, male and female were 175,543 and 168,609, correspondingly.

The Child Sex Ratio as per census 2011 was 947 compared to 960 of census 2001. In 2011, Child Proportion under 0-6 formed 14.03 per cent of Ballari District in 2001 and 2011 it was 15.74 per cent. The proportion of boys and girls age 0-6 was 14.19, and 13.87 per cent in 2001 and this percentage raised 15.92 and 15.56 per cent in 2011 respectively.

Table 3.11

Child Population in Ballari District

Particulars	2001	2011
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Age)	960	947
Total Child Population (0-6 Age)	344,152	319,086
Male Population (0-6 Age)	175,543	163,892
Female Population (0-6 Age)	168,609	155,194
Child Proportion (0-6 Age)	14.03%	15.74%
Boys Proportion (0-6 Age)	14.19%	15.92%
Girls Proportion (0-6 Age)	13.87%	15.56%

Sources: Census of Karnataka 2001 and 2011

3.5.5. Housing Status:-

Access to quality housing, often, reduces the vulnerability of individuals to the natural and economic shocks. It is not just because housing protects families from adverse environmental conditions; it gives individuals an 'existence, a base that provides them with the psychological strength to fight the odds and lead life optimistically.

Table 3.12
Pucca Household Status of Ballari District -2011

Household Status	Total Households	Rural	Urban	Total Pucca Households	Rural	Urban
Ballari District	481704	291383	190321	288974 (60)	159207 (55)	129767 (68)
Karnataka State	13179911	7864196	5315715	7917049 (60)	4068616 (52)	3848433 (72)

Source: District Human Development Report, 2014, P-134

In Ballari district over 1.09 lakh (Table 3.12) families lack access to either house or site as per the 2011 census. Nearly 62 per cent of these families do not have a shelter, and the rest do not even possess a site. The reduction in deprivation of housing is also visible, albeit marginal, from 14.64 per cent (2001 census) to 13.93 per cent (2011 census) among the houseless category. This decline may attribute to the positive steps taken by the government in providing shelter through different schemes and programmes such as Ashraya, Pradhan Mantri Gram Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY), Valmiki, Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY), Tribal sub-plan and so forth. However, it seems that this decline is more among the non-weaker sections, with a percentage of houseless among SCs rising marginally to 23.3 per cent (22.7 per cent) and remaining constant for ST's at 25.4 per cent (25.4 per cent) respectively for 2011 census over 2001 census. A possible reason for this is a remarkable rise in SC and ST population between 2001 and 2011 census periods – the decadal variation for SCs (STs) is 38.26 (23.79) per cent as against overall variation of 20.98 per cent for Ballari district. The relative impoverishment among houseless is more pronounced among the SCs and STs, populating to nearly half of the houseless households (Table 3.13).

Table 3.13**Houseless and Site-less Households in Ballari District**

Taluka	Houseless			Site-less		
	SC	ST	Others	SC	ST	Others
Ballari	25.6	26.5	47.9	28.3	26.9	44.9
Hadagalli	24.1	25.9	50	34.5	9.3	56.2
H B Halli	25.2	20.8	54.1	19.8	15.7	64.5
Hosapete	28.4	25.9	45.7	26.9	22	51.1
Kudligi	19.5	20.6	59.8	29.1	34.5	36.4
Sandur	19.2	35.8	45	15.2	36.2	48.6
Siruguppa	24	26.1	49.9	29.5	21.5	49
Dist Total	23.3	25.4	51.3	25.9	24.3	49.8

Source: District Human Development Report, 2014, P-133

3.5.6. The occupational pattern:-

The census classifies workers into four major categories, viz., cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry workers and other workers. The occupational pattern of population in terms of Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors shows that the share of the primary sector has come down from 75.55 per cent in 1991 to 66.53 per cent in 2001. However, over the period 2001 and 2011, the share of primary sector has increased from 66.53 per cent to 67.09 per cent. This unusual increasing trend is due to an increase in mining activities in Ballari district. The share of tertiary sector has shown a marked increase, rising from 15.2 per cent in 1991 to 30.7 per cent in 2001. However, over 2001-2011, the share of the tertiary sector has just registered a marginal increase from 30.7 per cent to 31.6 per cent. The secondary sector has shown a declining trend, decreasing from 9.3 per cent in 1991, to 2.8 per cent in 2001 and further to 1.4 per cent in 2011.

Table 3.14**Occupational Pattern of Population in Ballari District**

Sectors	1991 Census	2001 Census	2011 Census
Primary	611919 (75.55)	612640 (66.53)	815085 (67.09)
Secondary	75125 (9.27)	25737 (2.80)	16485 (1.36)
Tertiary	122945 (15.18)	282444 (30.67)	383399 (31.56)

Source: District Human Development Report, 2014, P-30

Though dependency on the primary sector is declining, still a large proportion of the population of Ballari district continues to depend on the primary sector which indicates a sign of backwardness. A more substantial change is witnessing in the share of secondary and tertiary sectors between 1991 and 2001. In the case of people engaged in the secondary sector, in absolute terms it has declined from 25,737 in 2001 to 16,485 in 2011(table 3.14). It points to the district's backwardness in industrial development. The nature of work participation rate has illustrated in Table 3.14 According to 2011 census; the workforce constitutes 52.97 per cent of the total population (7 years and above population) in the district, which is marginally higher than the state work participation rate of 51.68 per cent.

Table 3.15**Nature of Work Participation Rate in Ballari District**

(in Percentage)

Work Participation	Ballari		Karnataka State
	2001	2011	2011
Work Participation Rate	53.91	52.97	51.68
Male Participation	64.95	66.26	66.94
Female Participation	42.57	39.5	36.04
Main Workers	87.03	86.79	83.94
Marginal Workers	12.97	13.21	16.06
Agricultural Laborers	39.25	36.36	25.67
Cultivators	26.25	23.11	23.61

Source: District Human Development Report, 2014, P-32

While the male workers constitute 66.26 per cent of the total male population, the percentage share of the female workforce in the total female population is only 39.50 per cent. Over 2001 and 2011, while the male participation rate has gone up female participation rate has come down; however, female participation is above that of the state (36.04). The composition of the workforce shows that 86.79 per cent of workers constitutes primary workers, and 13.21 per cent are marginal workers. In rural areas, cultivators constitute 23.11 per cent of workforce and agricultural labourers constitute 36.36 per cent.

Table 3.16
Occupational Pattern in 2001 (as) to Total Workers

Taluka	Percentage of Cultivators to Total workers		Percentage of Agriculture labourers To Total workers		Percentage of workers in Household Industries		Other workers	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Ballari	23.74	19.26	30.32	27.64	2.97	2.32	42.97	50.78
Hadagalli	28.33	21.56	52.25	54.79	3.03	2.73	16.38	20.93
H B Halli	30.52	27.85	49.28	49.52	2.96	1.88	17.24	20.74
Hosapete	16.72	14.06	36.1	30.1	2.88	1.81	44.3	54.03
Kudligi	43.9	36.84	36.16	40.29	3.65	2.51	16.29	20.37
Sandur	30.6	24.7	32.8	22.2	1.75	1.72	34.85	51.37
Siruguppa	25.68	26.24	56.07	51.31	1.86	1.07	16.39	21.39
Dist Total	27.28	23.41	39.25	36.36	2.8	2.04	30.67	38.19
State	29.25	23.61	26.46	25.67	4.08	3.28	40.21	47.44

Source: District Human Development Report, 2014, P-119

3.5.7. Position of the District in Human Development:-

Human Development Index (HDI) has considered as the most appropriate tool to measure the development of a region. Initially (since the 1990s), with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) efforts, HDI was constructed at the cross country level, later it began to be constructed at the national level and then at the state level. Karnataka State is a significant state in this regard, and it issued two such reports in 1999 and 2005. These reports go a long way in highlighting the existing regional imbalance in the State. The 1999 report provided well-organised data covering a wide range of human development

indicators; the 2005 report examined and analysed the relationship between public investment patterns and human development outcomes.

The position of the district along with the district in Hyderabad-Karnataka Region indicated in the table-3.17. The division in both the reports is at the bottom level.

The position of the district stands at 18th rank in 1991 and 2001 but in 2014 Ballari district rank is declined to 24th rank in the State. Compared to other districts in Hyderabad – Karnataka region Ballari district position is better in both indices of HDI and GDI up to 2001, but in 2014 it is so poor than Bidar and Gulbarga and compares to other HK-districts in a better position. When it compared with other districts like Mysore and Bangalore, it is not healthy.

Table -3.17

Human Development Situation in Kalaburagi Division

Year	HDI 1991	Rank	HDI 2001	Rank	GDI 1991	Rank	GDI 2001	Rank	HDI 2014	Rank
Ballari	0.521	18	0.617	18	0.499	17	0.606	17	0.354	24
Bidar	0.496	23	0.599	21	0.477	23	0.572	22	0.43	19
Gulbarga	0.453	25	0.564	26	0.432	25	0.543	26	0.407	20
Koppal	0.446	26	0.582	24	0.428	26	0.561	24	0.28	28
Raichur	0.443	27	0.547	27	0.422	27	0.53	27	0.165	30
Yadagiri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.196	29

Source: Human Development Reports Government of Karnataka

The HDI and its three dimension indices for seven taluks of Ballari district and relative positions of taluks within the district captured in Table 3.18. The table reveals the existence of significant disparity in HDI value and three dimension indices across all taluks. Among all the taluks in the district, Ballari taluk stands out in HDI performance in the district, with relatively better performance in Standard of living (0.783) and Health dimension (0.915), its performance is relatively better with HDI value of 0.754. Siruguppa taluk stands last in the district with a low HDI value of 0.364. The HDI value for the rest of the taluks ranges between 0.364 and 0.518. Among all the taluks, Kudligi taluk has shown mixed performance, i.e., 0.461.

Table 3.18**Taluk-wise Human Development Index (HDI) Ballari District - 2011-12**

Individual Indices	Living Standard Index		Health Index		Education Index		HDI	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Ballari	0.783	2	0.915	1	0.599	6	0.754	1
Hadagali	0.124	7	0.737	2	0.787	3	0.416	6
H B Halli	0.259	4	0.391	5	0.867	2	0.444	5
Hosapete	0.811	1	0.219	7	0.649	5	0.486	3
Kudligi	0.187	6	0.551	4	0.956	1	0.461	4
Sandur	0.718	3	0.294	6	0.659	4	0.518	2
Siruguppa	0.203	5	0.609	3	0.392	7	0.364	7

Source: District Human Development Report, 2014, P-45

The HDI position of the district has 18th in the state. It is because of slow progress in the field of Education and slow growth in Income of the district. Thus, the position of the district has not improved significantly over the years. The position of the district HDI value has 18th in the state because of progress in the field of Education and Income index.

The position of the district has improved significantly over the years. The gap between the state and the district is increased by 0.512 to 0.617

In 2005, High Power Committee was constituted by the Government 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.

Table 3.19**Health, Education and Income Index Rank of Ballari District**

Year	Health Index	Rank	Education Index	Rank	Income Index	Rank	HDI Value	Rank	GDI Value	Rank
1991	0.63	10	0.506	23	0.399	9	0.512	18	0.499	17
State	0.618		0.602		0.402		0.541		0.525	
2001	0.685	7	0.618	23	0.549	9	0.617	18	0.606	17
State	0.68	-	0.712	-	0.559	-	0.65		0.637	

Source: Human Development Report 2005 Govt. of Karnataka.

The Committee, based on various socio-economic indicators, assessed the development of 176 talukas in the state. The Committee has identified nine talukas among the ten talukas in Ballari district as the most backward talukas.

3.6. ECONOMIC PROFILE:

The principal occupation of this district is agriculture, and 75 per cent of its total labour force is dependent on agriculture for its livelihood. The principal crops grown are cotton, jowar, groundnuts, rice, sunflowers and cereals, etc. The chief source of irrigation is the Tungabhadra reservoir. The canal network which is supported by the Tungabhadra reservoir accounts for 64 per cent of irrigation area in the district. The famous rivers are Tungabhadra, Hagari and Chikhagari.

Ballari district is abundant in natural resources which need to be catered to a great extent for the overall development of the district. The district has abundant natural resources. It contains both metallic and non-metallic minerals. Metallic minerals include iron ore, manganese ore, red oxide, gold, copper and lead. Non-metallic minerals admit andalusite, asbestos, corundum, clay, dolomite, limestone, limestone, mould sand, quartz, soapstone, granite and red ocher. Metallic minerals are abundant. In Ballari district only three talukas, Sandur, Hosapete and Ballari, in the mode of the intensity of mining activity. To its credit, Ballari has the second largest single rock mountain in the world.

Ballari district has 25 per cent of India's Iron ore reserves. Till 1994, a handful of mining companies operated here including state-owned National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC). Later Govt issued mining licenses to many private operators.

3.6.1. Agriculture Situation:-

Ballari has a well-planed agricultural structure and activities. Moreover, this was concerned that the district has so much of agriculture area and so many rivers. The Ballari District comes in Northern dry zone-3 region, 2 and it is situated in the northern part of Karnataka State. The geographical area of the district is 8.13 lakh hectares comprising of seven taluks namely Ballari, Siruguppa, Sandur, Kudligi, Hospet, Hagaribommanahalli and Hadagali taluks. The cultivable area of the district is 5.12 lakh hectares (63 per cent), out of which the irrigation facilities are made available for 1.57 lakhs hectares (30 per cent) through Tungabhadra Project, Vijayanagar Canals, Narihalla Project, Malvi Project, Wells, Tanks and Lift Irrigations. 94 thousand Hectares (60 per cent) area is irrigated only through

the Tungabhadra Project, which is a boon to the district as it serves both the irrigation as well as drinking water purposes. Rest of the area, i.e., 3.55 lakh hectares (70 per cent) is coming under rainfed cultivation.

The soil types are deep black, medium black and red sandy loam and the crops are growing in three seasons, namely Kharif, Rabi and summer. The annual rainfall of the district is 626 mm which is erratic, torrential and ill-distributed. The significant rainfall is concentrated only during September and October months.

The principal crops of the district are Paddy, Jowar, Maize, Ragi, Groundnut, Safflower, Sunflower, Cotton and Sugarcane. The average production in respect of cereals is 4.45 lakh tones, Pulses 0.17 lakh tones, Oil seeds 1.62 lakh tones and sugarcane 0.54 lakh tones. The present production target of the district in respect of cereals is 5.67 pulses 0.19, Oilseeds 1.16 and Sugar 02.80 lakh tones. There is a shortage of production in case of pulses. There are 57900 small farmers, 53100 marginal farmers, 87764 other farmers in the district based on land holdings. Out of which there are 18035 Scheduled Caste and 7453 Schedule tribes farmers in the district. The crop intensity of the district is 1:1.22 proportions.

The department also implements certain State Sector Schemes like Plant protection scheme, Popularization of bio-fertilizers, Natural farming, Sugarcane development scheme, Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), Women and Youth Training Extension Project (WYTEP) production prizes to farmers, distribution of tractors, power tillers, study tour (Karnataka and Bharat Darshan) to farmers.

The principal crops grown are cotton, jowar, groundnut, paddy, sunflower and cereals. The net irrigated area is 37 per cent to the net area sown. The primary source of irrigation is Tungabhadra Dam. The Canal network accounts for 64 per cent of the irrigated area.

The Ballari district also mainly dependent on the water resources for its agriculture. The famous rivers are Tungabhadra, Hagari and Chikkahagari. The western taluks of the district dogged with scarcity conditions with the failure of rains during successive years.

Table-3.20

Agriculture land utilization in Ballari District (in hectares)

Taluks	Geographical Area	Forest	Land not available for cultivation			Other Uncultivated Land			
			Land put to Non- Agril uses	Barren and Uncultivable land	Total	Cultivable waste	Permanent Pasture	Tree and Groves	Total
Ballari	169027	2877	20864	8483	29347	1273	154	211	1638
Hadagali	94853	4738	12156	2766	14922	1747	2216	1	3964
H B Halli	97599	4482	21147	5159	26306	2058	1108	124	3290
Hosapete	93374	24970	16388	8546	24934	6696	275	142	7113
Kudligi	159706	33661	15773	8159	23932	7229	1571	2886	11686
Sandur	94359	24118	13330	17700	31030	1659	45	1	1705
Siruguppa	104278	2171	10633	2664	13297	4177	103	241	4521
Total	813196	97017	110291	53477	163768	24839	5472	3606	33917

Source: <http://e-krishiuasb.karnataka.gov.in/ItemDetails.aspx?DepID=14&cropID=0&SubDepID=12#>

Table-3.21

Agriculture land utilization in Ballari District (in hectares)

	Fallow Land		Area Sown			
	Current	Other	Total	Net	More than once	Total
Ballari		29352	3334	32686	102479	46785
Hadagali		1477	145	1622	69607	10817
H B Halli		16552	5701	22253	41268	19862
Hosapete		3999	110	4109	32248	13814
Kudligi		5702	702	6404	84023	8369
Sandur		808	4167	4975	32531	2559
Siruguppa		17504	5827	23331	60958	23499
Total		75394	19986	95380	423114	125705

Source: as for above table

Table 3.22**Agricultural Land Holdings 2011-12, All Holdings in Ballari District**

Taluk	Total size of land holdings Area (in Ha)	Total number of cultivators	Average size of holdings
Ballari	130753.3	60452	2.16
Hadagali	77994.18	38393	2.03
H B Halli	65301.74	32131	2.03
Hosapete	42256.36	34072	1.24
Kudligi	96575.99	43211	2.23
Sandur	37319.51	24009	1.55
Siruguppa	87324.73	42867	2.04
District Total	537525.8	275135	1.95

Source: Human Development Report 2005 Govt. of Karnataka.

Taluk-wise agricultural land holding is shown in the table 6.4. Land holdings are lesser in Hosapete and Sandur. The average land holding size is around 2 hectares, which is lesser than the national and state average land holding, in the remaining taluks. Among all the taluks, Hosapete taluk has the lowest land holding size of 1.24 hectares, followed by Sandur at 1.55 hectares.

Agricultural land holding is an essential economic asset in a rural area, and the majority of rural people depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Though the government has been intervening to bring the equitable distribution of agricultural land holdings, still there exists broad unequal distribution of agricultural land holding, with the share of marginalized sections being meagre in the Ballari district.

3.6.2. Irrigation:-

Like other parts of the state, agriculture economies of the Ballari district also depend upon rainfall. Therefore, the development of irrigation facilities would open a new door to the farmers of this region. However, the district has only two major rivers viz., Tunga-Bhadra and Vedavathi. Hence a large part of the district has to depend upon other sources of irrigation.

The table 3.23 shows the various sources of irrigation and the land irrigated by them in the district.

Table 3.23
Area Irrigated through various sources in Ballari District

Taluks	Tube Wells		Lift Irrigation		Other Sources		Total	
	Gross Irrigated Area	Net Irrigated Area	Gross Irrigated Area	Net Irrigated Area	Gross Irrigated Area	Net Irrigated Area	Gross Irrigated Area	Net Irrigated Area
Ballari	1706	8637	754	9053	7667	9053	7667	106625
Hadagali	3152	21516	707	5934	4869	6545	5418	29474
H B Halli	6184	21352	48	3772	607	3772	607	25124
Hospet	1614	7678	74	1231	1079	6580	5788	38039
Kudligi	3603	23079	0	0	0	0	0	23161
Sandur	1068	8379	0	0	0	0	0	12563
Siruguppa	599	4207	2014	24015	21439	28423	25375	55643
Total	17926	94848	3597	44005	35661	54373	44855	290629

Source: <http://e-krishiuasb.karnataka.gov.in/ItemDetails.aspx?DepID=14&cropID=0&SubDepID=12#>

Out of the total sworn area, 125705 lakh hectares area receive water through the various source of irrigation. Other sources are the primary source of irrigation in the district, as they irrigate 35661 lakhs of total irrigated land. Next comes lift irrigation which accounts for 3597 lakhs of the total irrigated area, i.e. 44855 lakhs

3.6.3. Cropping Pattern:-

Food crops mainly dominate the cropping pattern. Paddy is the main crop produced in the district. Jowar is the other central food crop, sunflower and groundnut are the major oilseeds which occupy the area of 1783870 hectares and 59047 hectares respectively. The below table shows that the main features of the cropping pattern are a predominance of pulses over other crops.

Table-3.24**Main crops of Ballari District From 2012-13 to 2016-17 (in hectares)**

Main Crops	Year				
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Cereals & Millets	285562	284861	271056	267006	266788
Pulses	74889	71879	61402	74876	86092
Total food grains	360451	356740	332458	341882	352880
Sugar Crops	9466	11621	8571	9436	9870
Condiments & Spices	14780	15528	13517	13681	22532
Fresh Fruits	6100	4635	5811	6931	7663

Source: Karnataka At a Glance various Reports

The above table 3.24 shows that agriculture was the predominant occupation in the district. Moreover, the table also explains the land utilization concerned with major crops in several years.

Table 3.25**Sowing Seeds Distributed During 2016-17 in Ballari District**

Taluks	Paddy	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Bajra	Bajra	Bengal Gram	Green Gram	Ground Nut	Sun Flower	Tur
Ballari	2075	3	0	68	8	8	1315	3	62	6	12
Hadagali	108	2	275	2405	86	86	596	16	298	2	126
H B Halli	76	0	47	1236	126	126	203	18	235	8	45
Hosapete	635	0	28	385	16	16	36	8	185	12	23
Kudligi	73	0	356	2565	245	245	228	5	4575	41	58
Sandur	242	0	151	1228	48	48	131	4	506	4	55
Siruguppa	538	0	8	3	2	2	308	4	6	3	4
Total	3747	5	865	7890	531	531	2817	58	5867	76	323

Source: <http://e-krishiuasb.karnataka.gov.in/ItemDetails.aspx?DepID=14&cropID=0&SubDepID=12#>

The above table explains the taluk-wise main crops in hectares in 2016-17. The table also classified the significant crops like paddy, wheat, jowar, maize, bajra, Bengal gram, green gram, groundnut, sunflower and tur. Moreover, the data given above shows all taluka's land utilization under the significant crops in the year of 2016-17.

3.6.4. Livestock in Ballari District:-

Animal Husbandry plays a vital role in determining the agricultural economy of the state. The main occupation of more than 75 per cent of the rural population in this state is agriculture and its allied activities. Agricultural activities are predominantly dependent on drought power provided by the animal husbandry sector. Production from the domesticated animals and poultry, like milk, meat, wool and eggs has become the subsidiary occupation of the farmers in the district.

Table 3.26
Livestock Population in Ballari District (No.)

Taluks	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Rabbits	Total Livestock	Poultry
Ballari	54782	32384	124261	25159	5014	159	247273	855569
Hadagali	45590	14244	109732	21289	186	106	194051	43662
H B Halli	46959	11922	86236	19361	1860	51	169041	1365449
Hosapete	38114	18962	94999	31839	4473	49	192960	298836
Kudligi	79954	28265	184372	37961	766	9	346929	610714
Sandur	46795	14125	104953	25527	1416	37	195455	150970
Siruguppa	31975	22294	47139	14799	1712	74	120658	23617
Total	344169	142196	751692	185935	15427	485	1466367	3348817

Source: <http://e-krishiuasb.karnataka.gov.in/ItemDetails.aspx?DepID=14&cropID=0&SubDepID=12#>

3.6.5. Fisheries:-

Ballari endowed with vast natural resources for Inland fisheries development. The district has 73 departmental tanks, 71 Gram Panchayat tanks and 61 Minor Tanks with a water spread area of 12652 ha, three reservoirs with a water spread area of 39303 ha, two rivers with a length of 210 km and 340 km length of irrigation canals.

Table 3.27
Fisheries Situation in Ballari District

Taluks	Fish catch (tons)	Families involved in fisheries		No. of Beneficiaries under Mathsasraya scheme	Fish Lets (lakhs)	Fish Markets (No.)
		Full Time	Part Time			
Ballari	2714.32	275	840	10	21.78	0
Hadagali	1830.43	2450	8200	10	5.50	0
H B Halli	1316.36	1900	5010	10	3.25	0
Hosapete	2579.19	4050	10100	10	27.08	1
Kudligi	1834.78	900	4420	5	16.05	0
Sandur	1305.50	2170	6450	20	48.35	1
Siruguppa	3423.42	2175	6760	10	8	0
Total	15004	13920	41780	75	130	2

Source: Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Sciences, Ballari -2014-15. Government of Karnataka.

The Tungabhadra (TB) project as well as many other lift irrigation schemes on the upstream and downstream of the Tungabhadra (TB) reservoir, Tungabhadra (TB) River, Hagari River and significant canal in the district irrigates about 2.50 lakh ha of land. In the Tungabhadra (TB) command area of Ballari, about 30000 ha of irrigated land has become saline and waterlogged which is unfit for agriculture and can be brought back to commercial use by excavating fish ponds and taking up fish culture. There is a fishermen population of 41780 in the district out of the 12407 people are full-time active fishermen.

3.7. EDUCATIONAL SITUATION IN BALLARI DISTRICT:

Importance of investment in education has been well recognized both by researchers and policymakers. The Directive Principles in the Constitution states “the state shall endeavour to provide within ten years from the announcement of this Constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years”. Though education is currently in the concurrent list of the Constitution, the State Governments play a significant role in the development of education, especially in the

Primary and Secondary Education sectors. In the light of the National Policy on Education (NPE) 1986, the thrust of the Seventh Plan changed concerning education.

3.7.1. Enrollment in Elementary and Secondary School:-

Enrollment refers to the number of children taking admission in schools from among the relevant age group. The progress of literacy and education depends upon the level of enrollment of children in schools. Since independence, central and state governments have undertaken several schemes to provide free and compulsory education to children till they reach fourteen years. It ensures the compulsory education at primary and secondary levels. In recent years in order to attract and retain children in school, several new schemes have been implemented both by the central and state government. However, results are not encouraging, especially on quality education. This section tries to present the level of enrollment of students in primary and secondary schools in Ballari district.

Table: 3.28

Taluk-wise Gross and Net Enrollment (Elementary School) & Gross Enrollment in Ballari District

Taluka	Gross Enrollment Rate- Elementary School	Net Enrollment Rate Elementary School	Secondary School Gross Enrollment Rate (15-16 years)
Ballari	102.95	86.66	60.61
Hadagali	108.13	88.13	65.16
H B Halli	111.99	87	70.82
Hosapete	102.26	74.68	67.47
Kudligi	117.38	89.99	72.6
Sandur	108.2	86.85	55.47
Siruguppa	113.98	75.6	48.56
District Total	107.51	83.78	62.69

Source: Ballari District Human Development Report 2014 P-67

The table 3.28 shows the gross and net enrollment at an elementary stage in the district. Gross enrollment is more than 100 per cent in Ballari district and all taluks of the district. GER more than 100 may be due to children from other regions attending school in a given region, and repeaters and dropouts getting enrolled. Among the taluks, Kudligi

taluk is ahead of all the talukas at 117.38, and the lowest value found in the taluk of Hosapete at 102.26.

In the case of net enrollment rate, the district average is 83.78 per cent. Among the taluks, Kudligi is leading at 89.99 per cent while the lowest value again found in the taluk of Hosapete at 74.68 per cent. About Gross enrollment at the secondary level, the district average is low at 62.69 per cent. There is significant variation among the taluks; again, Kudligi is the best performer with the highest value at 72.6 per cent while here the lowest value is found in the taluk of Siruguppa at 48.56 per cent. It is important to note that, Hosapete taluk being one of the most urbanized taluks and with a good number of schools in the district is unable to attract all the children to the schools. It is appreciable that Kudligi being a relatively backward taluk in the district and with a large proportion of SC/ST population housed in the taluk can perform better both in GER and NER at the elementary level and NER at the secondary level.

Table 3.29
Teacher-Pupil Ratio Secondary and Elementary - 2011-12 in Ballari District

Taluks	TPR-Secondary	TPR-Elementary
Ballari	17.53	32.36
Hadagali	15.29	26.88
H B Halli	15.57	31.08
Hosapete	17.31	33.41
Kudligi	16.56	30.55
Sandur	17.45	37.63
Siruguppa	16.98	34.26
District Total	16.9	32.33

Source: Ballari District Human Development Report 2014 P-70

The Teacher-Pupil Ratio (TPR) in Ballari district for both elementary and secondary education is satisfactory. The TPR is well within the norms for elementary and secondary level in the district with value at 32.33 and 16.90 respectively. The highest value for secondary education is found in Ballari taluk i.e.17.53; and the highest value for elementary education is found in the taluk of Sandur with a value of 37.63. All the taluks need attention concerning elementary TPR which would help in lowering their respective values.

Table 3.30**No. of P.U Colleges, Students and Lecturers in Ballari District**

Taluks	No. of Colleges	No of Lecturers		No of Students in (Ist & II nd Year)						Total	
				Governments		Aided		Un-Aided			
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Ballari	41	330	168	2557	1353	2503	970	6270	3132	11330	5455
Hadagali	11	88	16	462	305	370	295	321	312	1153	912
H B Halli	12	110	28	700	584	80	71	405	289	1185	944
Hospet	26	270	60	1794	1316	602	485	2284	870	4680	2671
Kudligi	24	112	20	1119	546	384	202	2292	686	3795	1434
Sandur	10	52	20	291	272	0	0	802	380	1093	652
Siruguppa	10	79	23	420	264	497	392	810	373	1727	1029
Total	134	1041	335	7343	4640	4436	2415	13184	6042	24963	13097

Source: District at a Glance 2017-18 P-93

During 2016-17 Pre-University Ist and IInd, PUC education has increased to over all-district. One hundred thirty-four colleges gave education to all college students in the district. Seven thousand three hundred forty-three boys and 4640 girls' students enrolled in government colleges, Aided colleges 4436 boys and 2415 girls enrolled the PU course, and 13184 boys and 6042 girls enrolled unaided colleges in the district.

As per individual taluks concerned, in Ballari taluka students enrolment was highest, and it was more than district enrolment in PUC years and lest enrolment was in Hagaribommanahalli taluka.

Ballari district lacks several institutions as well as quality in higher education. The district has been unable to attract students from outside the districts. On the contrary, a large number of students of Ballari district migrate to other cities such as Hubballi-Dharwad and Bangaluru for their higher studies. Except for Ballari and Hosapete, the quality of education is poor in other taluks. Most of the educational institutions are concentrated in Ballari and Hosapete cities. The information on post-secondary education in the district has been shown in the table 3.30.

Table 3.31
Post-Secondary Education in Ballari District

Taluka	General Degree Colleges		Engineering Colleges		Medical, Dental and Nursing		Polytechnic	
	No.	Students	No.	Students	No.	Students	No.	Students
Ballari	6	3584	2	4765	3	830	4	3625
Hadagali	2	558	1	596	0	-	0	
H B Halli	1	917	0	0	0	-	1	242
Hosapete	5	643	1	1129	0	-	3	2103
Kudligi	2	525	0	0	0	-	2	538
Sandur	2	350	0	0	0	-	1	692
Siruguppa	2	673	0	0	0	-	1	646
District Total	20	7250	4	6490	3	830	12	7846

Source: Ballari District Human Development Report 2014 P-74

As per Table 3.31, there are 20 general degree colleges (Arts, Commerce and Science), four Engineering colleges, 3 Medical, dental and nursing colleges and 12 Polytechnic colleges in Ballari district. Recently Vijayanagar Sri Krishndevaraya University has been set up by the Karnataka government. There is unevenness in the distribution of educational institutions among all the taluks in Ballari district. The district has more than 60 per cent of educational institutions centralised in Ballari and Hosapete taluks. All the three medical, dental, and nursing colleges are in Ballari taluk. The remaining five taluks in the district have fewer post-secondary educational institutions.

3.8. HEALTH AND NUTRITION:

Health infrastructure plays a vital role in bringing health care to the rural community. Along with this, human resources for health are another vital input which would strengthen health care delivery. Hence, state and central governments have initiated several measures to promote preventive as well as curative health facilities. These health facilities primarily include health institutions like sub-centres, primary health centres (PHC), community health centres (CHCs), taluk and district general hospitals, specialized hospitals to treat specific ailments, research and training institutions, family welfare centres and sub-centres. The present section analyses the nature of health infrastructure available in Ballari district.

Table 3.32
Population Served by Sub Centers, PHCs, Doctors and Nurses – 2011 in Ballari
District

Taluk	Rural Population / Sub centre	Rural Population /PHC	Number of Doctors / Thousand Population	Nurses / Thousand Population	Population Bed Ratio Per 1000 People	Ambulance – Population Ratio Per 1000 people
Ballari	4506	30040	0.31	0.02	0.26	0.17
Hadagali	3156	16725	0.18	0.13	0.3	0.09
H B Halli	4092	23530	0.15	0.1	0.2	0.11
Hosapete	4973	26995	0.14	0.04	0.16	0.15
Kudligi	3937	36562	0.13	0.11	0.11	0.16
Sandur	4527	45274	0.12	0.08	0.07	0.04
Siruguppa	4051	27198	0.19	0.07	0.18	0.07
District	4153	27861	0.2	0.06	0.17	0.11

Source: Ballari District Human Development Report 2014, P-91

The following table 3.32 depicts these inputs in the district of Ballari. Evident from Table 3.32 that all the taluks are having sufficient coverage of PHC network as per the normative standards. The provision of sub-centres also seems to be entirely satisfactory. For every 4153 population, there is one sub-centre in the Ballari district as a whole. Sandur and Ballari taluks have less number of sub-centres in the district. The position of Hadagali, Kudligi and Siruguppa taluk is relatively better.

Average population served by a PHC is 27861 and the best value 16725 is found in Hadagali and the worst value 45274 in Sandur. However, the availability of doctors and nurses per thousand populations requires more attention across the district. The situation about the provision of human resources is quite alarming across all the taluks in the district. Number of doctors as well as nurses per 1000 population is so less that one can say that it is as good as having no health care personnel at all. There may be genuine reasons for this kind of alarming situation; however, efforts need to be made to bring improvement in this indicator. Not even one doctor and not even one nurse are available per 1000 population. Hence, not only there is a shortage of institutions but also of personnel to cater to the health needs of people in the district. There is not even one bed

per 1000 persons in the district and not one ambulance for every 1000 population which are wholly inadequate.

3.9. INDUSTRIAL SITUATION IN BALLARI DISTRICT:

The need for the development of industries is an accepted factor in the evolution of a region's economy. Ballari district favourably situated regarding the production of most of the raw materials needed for the development of its industries. A large number of roads laid in recent decades and the connection of the district headquarters by rail to Guntakal from whence lines radiate to Bombay, Vijayawada, Madras and Bangalore and the railway lines from Ballari to Hubli and Hosapete to Kottur have all contributed towards industrial expansion in the district. The district abounds invaluable natural resources and necessary raw materials vital for the expansion of key industries of the modern type; these resources have to be systematically exploited and utilised for capital works of a productive nature calculated to enhance the prosperity of the people of the district.

Ballari is rich in mineral wealth, especially in iron ore. The region between the twin ranges of the Sandur hills is "exceedingly rich in iron, most abundant in the whole of India and one of the richest in the world "(R. Bruce Foote). The district is also rich in manganese, the ore containing an average of 43 per cent of manganese dioxide. Agricultural raw materials of considerable value raised every year. Cotton, which constitutes the main item for the textile industries, and oil-seeds, especially groundnut, which is responsible for a large number of oil mills, are grown in considerable quantities. Sugarcane is grown mainly in Ballari and Hospete taluks, and this has been helpful for the starting of sugar factories in the district. Among the other vital industries may be mentioned cotton ginning and pressing, handloom weaving and beedi-manufacture. In this section, a detailed analysis had made to identify this kind of and other industries of the district concisely.

Another important old-time industry was the glass bangle which was once flourishing in Narasapur in Kudligi taluk. The bangles were of the plain variety and sold within the district. Owing to the import of fancy bangles, the demand for the local bangles of this plain variety gradually decreased though it continued to hold its importance for some years because of the religious significance attached to the bangles and also because the poorer classes continued to buy the cheaper qualities. To quote from the old Ballari District Gazetteer: "The glass bangle industry which flourished in Narasapur, Kudligi

taluk, became defunct recently. The Department of Industries mainly investigated the question of revival of this industry, but it found that the industry was incapable of development. Further, it held that even with Government assistance, the indigenous bangle manufacture would not be able to withstand intense foreign competition.

Ballari has been mostly an agricultural district with approximately 63 per cent of its geographical area under cultivation. Apart from the mining industry referred to earlier, there are only about half-a-dozen large and medium-scale industries in the district concentrated mostly at Ballari and Hosapete.

The Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited situated close to the Tungabhadra Dam in Hosapete taluk is a successor to the Workshops and Machinery Division of the Tungabhadra Reservoir Project which started in 1948. In 1952, it was converted into a Shutter Manufacturing Factory for the manufacture of gates, hoists and penstocks required for the Tungabhadra Project.

There is general acceptance of the need to intensify the development of small-scale and cottage industries. Providing higher employment and income opportunities, especially to the semi-urban and rural population, they act as a great stabilising force. They contribute to a faster rate of industrial development by serving as feeder and ancillary units. Given this, greater importance is attached to them in the industrial policy resolution of the Government in the successive five-year plans. Several promotional measures have been undertaken for their healthy development.

According to the 'Mysore Industrial Directory' published jointly by the Department of Industries and Commerce, Government of Mysore, and the Mysore Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Bangalore, in December 1910, there were 243 registered small-scale industrial units in Ballari district in 1969-70. They had together invested capital of about four crores of rupees and employed about 5,430 persons. These industries could be divided into nine broad categories as follows: (1) Textile Industries; (2) Food, Beverage and Tobacco Industries; (3) General Engineering Units ; (4) Wood Industries; (5) Printing Presses; (6) Leather and Rubber Products; (7) Chemical Industries; (8) Ferrous and Non-Ferrous. Industries; and (9) Miscellaneous Industries.

As on 31-3-2012, in Ballari district, there are 13 Mega industries, 109 Medium and Large industries and 16,620 Small Scale Industries (Table 3.33). These industries together contribute to investment of Rs 2845.90 lakhs and employ 1,71,013 people.

Table 3.33
Total Number of Industries in Ballari District

Type of industry	Number of Units	Investment in Rs. Lakhs	Employment Provided
Small Scale Industries	16620	51756.34	81781
Medium & Large Industries	109	201561	62735
Mega Industries	13	31273	26497
All	16742	284590.3	171013

Source: Ballari District Human Development Report 2014, P-34

The table 3.33 provides details of SSI (Small Scale Industries) registered in the district including the products manufactured, the number of units involved in their manufacture, the total investment in each industrial category and the employment generated by each industrial category. The most significant number of units are in the textile industry (2920) contributing to the highest employment (15758), however, in terms of investment, the Food and Beverage industry has the most significant share (Rs. 12078.23 Lakhs).

Table 3.34
Ballari District SSI Registration

Products	Units	Investment in Rs. Lakhs	Employment
Food Beverages	1973	12078.23	11405
Textiles	2920	8198.76	15758
Wood	1730	1672.74	7329
Printing & Stationery	276	899.93	1156
Leather & Leather Product	653	393.11	3127
Rubber & Plastic	117	893.43	3025
Glass & Glass Chemicals	312	769.75	1635
Chemicals	299	4120.29	2610
Metal Products	282	1628.88	1519
General Engineering Works	1350	4511.7	8301
Electricals & Electronics	407	1338.68	1974
Transportations	161	256.41	1124
Repairs & Servicing	2881	2614.4	7818
Ferrous & Non Ferrous	73	415.74	759
Other Services	439	5608.32	2565
Miscellaneous	1738	1946.2	6658
Job Works	1009	4409.77	5018
Total	16620	51756.34	81781

Source: Ballari District Human Development Report 2014 P-35

3.10. BANKING FACILITIES:

Banking in the modern sense of the term was almost unknown in the district before 1915. In the same year, the Town Co-operative Bank at Hosapete was established in order to alleviate the economic distress of the people residing in and around that place. In that year, several prominent men of Hosapete and surrounding places met and discussed the need for regulating the methods of banking. They pooled their resources and started a small institution at Hosapete called the Town Co-operative Bank. In 1918, a branch of the then Bank of Madras (now State Bank of India) was opened at Ballari. The District Co-operative Central Bank at Ballari was established in 1920 by a few enthusiasts of the place to provide credit facilities to the people of the area, and other banks followed suit

gradually. During 1934 and 1936, two branches of the Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate, one at Ballari and the other at Hosapete, were opened. After a lapse of ten years, in 1946, a branch of the Vysya Bank, Bangalore, was started in Ballari town. The Andhra Bank opened its branch in Ballari in 1951 followed by a branch of the Canara Banking Corporation in the same place in 1953. A branch of the Bank of Mysore (now the State Bank of Mysore) was set up at Ballari in 1957, while a branch of the Indian Bank was also opened there in 1961. Later, branches were opened at quicker succession. There were, in January 1971, a dozen branches of nationalised banks, 14 public sector banks and seven non-nationalized banks. The State Bank of Mysore (which was formerly called the Bank of Mysore), which has its registered office at Bangalore, opened its branch at Ballari (its first branch in the district) in December 1954. Three years later, one more branch started at Harapanahalli and the very next year (1958) another branch at Hosapete.

Due to lack of commercial facilities, the industrial sector of this district is not growing at the desired rate. The district has 89 regional rural banks branches and the given total loan was Rs. 260377, agriculture loan was Rs. 201303 and rest Rs. 59074 given other purpose loan. The total deposited was Rs. 371704 in Ballari district. The existing branches are not providing adequate financial facilities for the development of the district in the industrial, agricultural allied fields.

Table 3.35

Regional Rural Banks in Ballari District

(Rs. in lakhs)

Taluks	No. of Branches	Agriculture Loan	Other Loan	Total Loan	Deposits
Ballari	33	103772	30408	134180	249345
Hadagali	10	14570	4276	18846	15547
H B Halli	8	13952	4135	18087	12652
Hosapete	12	26465	7768	34233	46484
Kudligi	9	15037	4414	19451	18314
Sandur	7	7622	2237	9859	17880
Siruguppa	10	19885	5836	25721	11482
Total	89	201303	59074	260377	371704

Source: District at a Glance 2017-18 P-68

Table 3.36
Scheduled Commercial Banks in Ballari District

(Rs. in million)

Taluks	Public Sector Banks			Regional Rural Banks			Private Sector Banks		
	Offices	Deposits	Credits	Offices	Deposits	Credits	Offices	Offices	Deposits
Ballari	72	449176	349733	33	249345	134180	9	64349	43704
Hadagali	12	75134	38782	10	15547	18846	1	3087	3425
H B Halli	10	18703	39479	8	12652	18047	2	3079	718
Hosapete	48	157187	128743	12	46484	34233	7	43264	21355
Kudligi	18	76952	95695	9	18314	19451	2	2097	2201
Sandur	16	132476	83983	7	17880	9859	2	9761	2505
Siruguppa	17	35219	54259	10	11482	25721	3	5978	14374
Total	193	944847	790674	89	371704	260337	26	131615	88282

Source: District at a Glance 2017-18 P-69

The above mentioned table explains the District and Bank Group-Wise Distribution of Number of Offices, Deposits and Bank Credit of all Scheduled Commercial Banks in Ballari district.

The Public Sector Banks total branches were 193; the total deposit was Rs. 944847, and the total amount of credit was Rs. 790674 during the period 2017-18 in Ballari district.

The Rural Banks of Branches were 89, their deposits and credit was Rs. 371704 and Rs. 260337 in the present district. Similarly, The Private Sector Banks number of offices, deposit and credit were 26, Rs.131615, and Rs.88282 respectively.

3.10.1. Credit Co-operative Societies:-

The beginning of the district co-operative movement is in the first quarter of the present century. With the establishment of a town co-operative bank in 1915, there was a real commencement of co-operative movement in the district. A year after this, another co-operative bank on similar lines was started at Ballari. In 1920, the District Co-operative Central Bank was started. After experiencing a setback, the co-operative movement regained momentum from 1950.

The Ballari District Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., Hosapete, is the central financing agency of the district for all co-operative credit societies affiliated to it. It also serves as a balance point where one firm receives additional money and makes the other

capital available to another. The object of this bank is to cater mainly to the needs of the agriculturists of the district. This co-operative bank started in 1920 with 15 individual members and 52 societies as members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 4,800, the jurisdiction of the bank extending to all the taluks of the district. There are two town co-operative banks in the district. Of the two banks, the Town Co-operative Bank at Hosapete which was the earliest banking institution in the district was established in 1915. A year later, the Town Co-operative Bank was started in Ballari on similar lines. These banks have been brought under the purview of the Banking Regulations Act, 1949, as applicable to co-operative societies. The Ballari District Industrial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Ballari, started functioning from October 1964. The bank exclusively meant for promoting agro-industries, processing industries, mainly small-scale industries, and cottage and village industries. It extends financial help to village artisans and such other persons who are engaged or interested in establishing and running cottage and village industries through registered co-operative societies and also by direct disbursement. Bank membership is open to registered co-operatives, small-scale industrialists, etc.

Table 3.37
Credit Co-operative Societies in Ballari District (No.)

Taluks	Agricultural		Non-Agricultural		Total	
	Society	Members	Society	Members	Society	Members
Ballari	22	52605	20	9812	42	62417
Hadagali	19	42175	5	5308	24	47483
H B Halli	16	63143	4	1534	20	64677
Hosapete	22	66775	23	9752	45	76527
Kudligi	25	49226	6	1935	31	51161
Sandur	11	20423	1	789	12	21212
Siruguppa	29	63256	3	789	32	64045
Total	144	357603	62	29919	206	387522

Source: District at a Glance 2017-18 P-72

The momentum of co-operative movement was accelerated from the second five year plan on wards; there were 206 all type of co-operative societies with a membership of 387522 in the district. About 144 and 62 farmers' service societies are functioning in the district.

3.10.2. Role of Women's group and SHGs:-

Self Help Group (Self Help Groups) is a small voluntary association of poor people, preferably from the same socioeconomic background. They come together to solve their common problems through self-help and mutual help. The SHGs are promoting small savings among its members, and they kept the amount in a bank weekly or monthly basis. This general fund is in the name of the Self Help Association. In general, the number of members in a self-help group does not exceed twenty. Prof. Mohammad Yunus of Bangladesh successfully experimented with small mutual co-operative institutions and called them as the self-help groups (SHGs). In Karnataka, the SHGs are set up either with the assistance of government or through NGOs. The government-sponsored SHGs are known as Stree Shakti Sanghas and are supported and supervised by the Department of Women and Child Development.

Table 3.38
SHGs and Women Related Information in Ballari District

Taluks	Total No SHGs	Self Help Group Members			
		SC	ST	Others	Total
Ballari	950	3576	2667	6044	13237
Hadagali	745	2925	765	7485	11920
H B Halli	726	2666	2319	5672	11383
Hosapete	890	3420	2966	9035	16311
Kudligi	983	2920	3356	6790	14049
Sandur	710	2185	2962	5678	11535
Siruguppa	820	2532	2013	7619	12984
Total	5824	20224	17048	48323	91419

Source: District at a Glance 2017-18 P-128

Information related to several self-help groups (SHGs) has been presented in table 3.38. There were 5824 SHGs in the district. In Kudligi taluk there are 983 SHGs. In Ballari taluk it is found that there were 950 SHGs, it has the highest SHGs per lakh population among the taluks. Women from other categories are highly participating in SHGs in Ballari district. All categories of women actively participate in the SHGs, which is evident from the fact that all categories of women found as members in all taluks.

Table 3.39
Total Savings and Investment of SHG in Ballari District (2011-12) (Rs. in lakhs)

Taluks	Total Savings (Rs. in Crores)	Self Help Groups - (Rs. in Crores)		
		Loan taken from Banks (No. of SHG)	Total Loan received from Bank	Revolving Funds received from Govt.
Ballari	15.91	910	15.37	0.09
Hadagali	8.12	672	8.67	1.38
H B Halli	5.94	626	8.88	0.32
Hosapete	10.69	715	13.69	1.51
Kudligi	9.54	764	11.09	1.16
Sandur	6.89	669	9.44	0.35
Siruguppa	7.46	780	9.6	1.10
Total	64.55	5136	76.74	5.91

Source: District at a Glance 2017-18 P-129

Savings and over-dues have been presented in the table 3.39. Rs. 64.55 crore is the savings by women SHGs in Ballari district. Rs. 76.74 crores paid as loans to the members for different income generating activities. Rs.5.91 crore was the Revolving Funds received from Govt. outstanding amount during 2017-18. Performance of SHGs in terms of per capita (per member) savings is comparatively better in Ballari and Sandur taluks. Siruguppa has the lowest performance in this regard. Hosapete taluk is in the middle position (4th rank) in savings. The top position in per capita loan paid to the members is taken by Ballari taluk, while in loan repayment Hosapete is in the lowest position with the highest outstanding amount.

3.11. INFRASTRUCTURE:

The district also lacks adequate infrastructure which is one of the fundamental causes for the long economic stagnation in the district. The length of significant district roads is 1804.54 km, length of state highway roads is 929.91 km and 394.73 km covered under the national highway. A large part of these roads are closed during the rainy season. However, internal network availability is deficient. The railway line is connected in Ballari, HagaribomanaHalli, Hosapete and Sandur talukas in the present district.

Table 3.40
P.W.D. Road Length in Ballari District

(PWD length in Km)

Taluka	National Highway	State Highway	Major District Roads
Ballari	199.45	159.55	353.99
Hadagali	4.26	145.19	251.29
H B Halli	15.15	108	235.4
Hosapete	76	102.97	220.31
Kudligi	73.87	174.3	335.65
Sandur	11	124.6	263.65
Siruguppa	15	115.3	144.25
District	394.73	929.91	1804.54

Source: District at a Glance 2017-18 P-78

3.12. COMMUNICATION:

The communication is considered to be the most important matrix in the development of economy. In the modern days, the communication has transformed a world into a global village. Some of the means and modes of communication have given in the below-given table.

The systems of carriers and E-government have reduced the function of the post office. Further, the private exchange system has come in the line and overtaken the telephone exchanges. For example, TATA Indicom and other companies have their network of exchanges which are responsible for taking the place of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL). Similarly, the Air-Tel, Idea, BSNL and Vodafone have taken over the number of landlines. Therefore, the developments of IT and BT sector have overtaken all the existing means and models of communication, especially in Karnataka. The government has introduced E-Government with the help of computers and has been able to reach up to the talukas.

Table 3.41**Number of Post Office, Telephone Exchanges, Telephones in Ballari District**

Taluka	Post Offices *	Telephone Exchanges \$	Telephones	Internet Connections
Ballari	95	30	9065	3292
Hadagali	41	9	490	229
H B Halli	34	9	687	360
Hosapete	64	15	5951	2267
Kudligi	81	13	982	495
Sandur	19	12	2325	1094
Siruguppa	51	10	599	255
District	385	98	20099	7992

Note: \$ General Manager, Telecom. * Post Master General,
Source: District at a Glance 2017-18 P-80

The table 3.41 gives an image of Number of Post Office, Telephone Exchanges, and Telephones in Ballari district. The district is well connected with the telephone network. The district consists of 385 post offices, 98 telephone exchange officers, 20099 telephone exchanges and 7992 internet connections.

PART-II

MGNREGP SCENARIO IN BALLARI DISTRICT

3.13. INTRODUCTION:

Since 2006, MGNREGP, an initiation of the central government, has been aiming to provide 100 days of guaranteed employment to rural unskilled labourers within the vicinity of their habitation. The Scheme proposes to pay minimum wages, equally for both men and women and provide other basic amenities such toilets, drinking water and crèches at the worksite. In order to avoid pilferage, the wages are to be paid through saving accounts maintained by either Bank or Post Office.

The component of expenditure on machinery is also predetermined. If the Gram Panchayat fails to employ individual registers and demands employment, there is a provision for paying unemployment allowance. This section seeks to present briefly the progress made by the Ballari district in the implementation of the MGNREGS. The Scheme has been in implementation in Ballari district since 2006-07. The relevant data is presented in below given tables.

Table 3.42

Job Card Holder Details Under MGNREGP from 2011-12 to 2017-18 in Ballari District

Year	SC	%	ST	%	Others	%	Total	%
2011-12	48423	00.00	51338	00.00	134371	00.00	234132	00.00
2012-13	48524	00.21	50933	-00.79	134628	00.19	234085	-00.02
2013-14	43192	-10.99	44723	-12.19	119220	-11.44	207135	-11.51
2014-15	44199	02.33	45545	01.84	123738	03.79	213482	03.06
2015-16	46217	04.57	47151	03.53	130580	05.53	223948	04.90
2016-17	49093	06.22	49456	04.89	136923	04.86	235472	05.15
2017-18	50550	02.97	51331	03.70	141878	03.62	243759	03.52

Source: www.mgnrega.nic.in

The table 3.42 implies the details of job card holders under MGNREGP in Ballari district. The number of the holders of job card has grown from from 234132 to 243759 from 2011-12 to 2017-18 respectively.

In this way, the caste wise number has increased in Ballari. Individually, the number of job-card holders from Scheduled caste has raised from 48423 to 50550, the number of job-card holders from scheduled tribe raised from 51338 to 51331. The number of other people having such cards has increased from 134371 to 141878 from 2011-12 to 2017-18.

Table 3.43
Employment Situation under MGNREGP from 2011-12 to 2017-18 in Ballari District

Year	Total households worked	%	Total persons worked	%
2011-12	28261	00.00	103378	00.00
2012-13	31069	09.94	113996	10.27
2013-14	32369	04.18	115965	01.73
2014-15	27952	-13.65	92582	-20.16
2015-16	32597	16.62	92685	00.11
2016-17	87982	169.91	245016	164.35
2017-18	92440	05.07	196385	-19.85

Source: www.mgnrega.nic.in

The given table (3.43) shows the upward development of the employment situation under MGNREGP in the district. The number of household workers involved in the scheme has been tremendously increasing from year to year. For example, the number has increased from 2861 to 92440 from 2011-12 to 2017-1. But calculation of the percentage shows in a different situation. Likewise, the total person workers increased from 103378 in 2011-12 to 196385 in 2017-18 but the percentage variation widened from year to year.

Table 3.44
No. of days generated under MGNREGP from 2011-12 to 2017-18 in Ballari District

(in Lakhs)

Year	Total No. of person days generated under NREGS	%	Total No. of person days generated Women Under NREGS	%	Total	%
2011-12	12.93	00.00	6.14	00.00	19.07	00.00
2012-13	14.14	9.36	6.80	10.75	20.94	9.81
2013-14	15.82	11.88	7.65	12.50	23.47	12.08
2014-15	12.51	-20.92	6.07	-20.65	18.58	-20.84
2015-16	15.26	21.98	7.19	18.45	22.45	20.83
2016-17	42.74	180.08	20.40	183.73	63.14	181.25
2017-18	29.00	-32.15	13.80	-32.35	42.80	-32.21

Source: www.mgnrega.nic.in

The afore-mentioned table (3.44) discusses the number of days generated under MGNREGA in Ballari district. A total number of days generation increased from 19.07 lakhs in 2011-12 to 42.80 lakh days in 2017-18. Similarly, a total number of person-days generated under MGNREGP has increased from 12.93 lakhs in 2011-12 to 29.00 lakhs in 2017-18, but the percentage shows a fluctuating situation in Ballari district. However, the total number of person-days generated for women under NREGS confirms that the number has increased from 6.14 lakhs in 2011-12 to 13.80 lakhs in 2017-18 although the percentage change was not a good sign in this regard.

Table 3.45
MGNREGP Wage Rate (Rs per day) from 2011-12 to 2017-18 in Ballari District

Year	Wage Rate	%
2011-12	125	00.00
2012-13	155	124.00
2013-14	173	111.61
2014-15	191	110.40
2015-16	204	106.81
2016-17	230	112.75
2017-18	236	102.61

Source: www.mgnrega.nic.in

The table 3.45 gives the details of wage rate under MGNREGP in Ballari district. In the course of the time, the wage rate has increased from Rs.125 to Rs.236

during 2011-12 to 2017-18 respectively. As for the percentage of variation concern, the wage rate per cent has declined from 124 per cent to 102.61 per cent in Ballari district.

Table 3.46
Expenditure and Total Works Incurred Under MGNREGP form 2011-12 to 2017-18 in Ballari District (Rs. In Lakhs)

Year	Labour exp. (disbursed, Rs. In Lakhs)	Material exp. (disbursed, Rs. In Lakhs)	Amount sanctioned (Rs. In Lakhs)	Total works
2011-12	2340	1037	1814915	10369
2012-13	2009	826	29463346	13750
2013-14	2977	826	17427769	31643
2014-15	2501	1063	7465753	16265
2015-16	2851	1507	9585393	17458
2016-17	9631	3263	33768223	35815
2017-18	9044	2997	117522744	45538

Source: www.mgnrega.nic.in

The table 3.46 implies that expenditure and total works incurred under MGNREGP in Ballari district. The whole work number grew from 10369 to 45538 from 2011-12 to 2017-18 respectively.

The table mainly discusses two main expenditure items such as labour expenditure and material expenditure. The disbursed amount for labour expenditure has been increased from Rs.2340 lakhs to Rs.9044 lakhs, and substantial investment expend amount was also mounted up from Rs.1037 lakhs to Rs.2997 lakhs during the period from 2011-12 to 2017-18.

Similarly, the sanctioned amount in the district increased from Rs. 1814915 lakhs to Rs. 117522744 lakhs during 2011-12 to 2017-18 in Ballari.

Table 3.47**Demand and Supply gap of work situation MGNREGP from 2011-12 to 2017-18
in Ballari District**

Year	Total households demanded work	Total households allotted work	Demand & Supply Gap	Total persons demanded work	Total persons allotted work	Demand & Supply Gap
2011-12	28411	28411	00	103975	103975	0
2012-13	33976	33941	35	127041	126888	153
2013-14	41332	41210	122	148924	148507	417
2014-15	43032	43032	00	140980	138372	2608
2015-16	53880	52547	1333	153972	149743	4229
2016-17	104326	102693	1633	306774	301193	5581
2017-18	101352	100154	1198	228098	222451	5647

Source: www.mgnrega.nic.in

The table 3.47 grapples with the total households demanded work, total households allotted work, demand & supply gap, total persons demanded work and total persons allotted work.

The total households demanded work and total households allotted work data shows that the number were the same in 2011-12, but after 2017-18 both numbers gap is widened widened, i.e., demand and supply gap was 1198.

Similarly, total persons demanded work and total persons allotted to work situation was the same in 2011-12 but in 2017-18 this figure changes in the broader situation that means that demand & supply gap was 5647 in Ballari district.

Table 3.48**No. of Person Days Employment Generated Under MGNREGP from 2011-12 to 2017-18 in Ballari District**

(in lakhs)

Year	Person days SC	Person days ST	Person days others	Person days Women
2011-12	27.15	25.18	76.95	618.85
2012-13	28.92	32.89	79.02	680.34
2013-14	31.98	34.37	91.86	764.60
2014-15	26.67	26.45	71.89	606.81
2015-16	31.53	33.90	87.20	718.80
2016-17	94.01	94.38	23.90	204.03
2017-18	83.97	82.53	21.79	185.80
Total	427.92	374.33	569.1	3875.176

Source: www.mgnrega.nic.in

The table 3.48 gives an image of No. of Person Days Employment Generated Under MGNREGP in Ballari district. In the district, total number of Scheduled Caste persons employed is 427.92 lakhs, Scheduled Tribe population received 374.33 lakhs, other category people received employment of 569.1 lakhs and 3875.176 lakhs were by women during the time spanning from 2011-12 to 2017-18.

From year to year, the employment in scheduled caste has increased from 27.15 lakhs to 83.97 lakhs. Employment received by the scheduled tribe has increased from 25.18 lakhs to 82.53 lakhs. Contradictingly, the employment in other caste has decreased from 76.95 lakhs to 21.79 lakhs. Finally, days of employment among has witnessed a drastic decline from 618.85 lakhs to 185.80 lakhs. The developments are studied from 2011-12 to 2017-18.

Table 3.49
MGNREGP Payment Processed Through Banks/ Post Office from 2011-12 to
2017-18 in Ballari District

Year	No. of bank account opened		Total Account			Total Amount Disbursed (in lakhs)
	Individual	Joint	Individual	Joint	Total	
2011-12	19137 (0.00)	105938 (00.00)	19137 (00.00)	105938 (00.00)	125075 (00.00)	195914973 (00.00)
2012-13	19606 (02.45)	118410 (11.77)	19606 (02.45)	118410 (11.77)	138016 (10.35)	184716658 (-05.72)
2013-14	22143 (12.94)	128679 (08.67)	22143 (12.94)	128679 (08.67)	150822 (09.28)	286404938 (55.05)
2014-15	26878 (21.38)	137956 (07.21)	26878 (21.38)	137956 (07.21)	164834 (09.29)	231325802 (-19.23)
2015-16	44166 (64.32)	176851 (28.19)	44166 (64.32)	176851 (28.19)	221017 (34.08)	272997394 (18.01)
2016-17	401494 (809.06)	55,049 (-68.87)	401494 (809.06)	55049 (-68.87)	456543 (106.56)	847169943 (210.32)
2017-18	332572 (-17.17)	54034 (-01.84)	332572 (-17.17)	54034 (-01.84)	464446 (01.73)	873957147 (03.16)
Total	865996	776917	865996	776917	1720753	2892486855

Source: www.mgnrega.nic.in

The table 3.49 gives statistics about the MGNREGA payment processed through banks/ post office in Ballari district. The above table is explained in different issues such as No. of bank account opened, the number of wages disbursed through bank accounts, total account situation, the total amount disbursed during the period from 2011-12 to 2017-18. Overall the opening bank accounts were 1642913; wage disbursement amount was Rs. 2892486855, total account were 1720753 and disbursed total MGNREGA amount was Rs. 2892486855 lakhs in Ballari district.

The number of bank accounts, both individual and joint, increased in the district from 2011-12 to 2017-18. For example, individual account number raised

from 19137 and joints were 105938 to 332572 individual and 54034 joint accounts in the Ballari district.

Similarly, the number of wages disbursed through bank accounts was mounting from Rs. 195914973 lakhs in 2011-12 to Rs. 873957147 lakhs in 2017-18.

Likewise, MGNREGP total accounts also increased; for example, this number rose from 125075 to 464446 during the period from 2011-12 to 2017-18.

However, in this way the total district amount disbursed amount was increased in Ballari district from Rs. 195914973 lakhs to Rs. 873957147 lakhs during the period of 2011-12 to 2017-18.

3.14. CONCLUSION:

The sketches of Ballari district show its presence in the northern part of Karnataka state. The climate is mostly semiarid the region spread between three river basins of south India, i.e., Tungabhadra and Vedavathi. The district has an enormous natural resource. Agriculture is the mainstay of the population. However, due to dependency on rain, part and fragmentation of agricultural land and lack of diversification in the cropping pattern have hampered the agriculture development. Though the district has been endowed with valuable natural resources, such as manganese, iron ore, etc., their exploitation is not up to the mark due to the weak industrial base.

On the contrary, the district has excellent potential for the development of manufacturing industries, so these industries have to provide employment opportunities to the masses of the district. The infrastructure facilities have also not been appropriately designed. Thus, the community has all the characters of the same developed area compare to other neighbourhoods in Hyderabad-Karnataka Region.

CHAPTER-IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1. SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS:

Socio-economic status is an economic and sociological measure taken to study the work experience of a person and economic and social position of individuals or families. This chapter analyses the socio-economic background of the respondents in Ballari District. It includes factors such as age, gender, religion, community, marital status, education, family members, and significant employment and so on. This chapter portrays the socio-economic background of the MGNREGP active workers.

4.2. DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS OF THE RESPONDENTS:

Demographical situations explain socio-economic characteristics of population such as the age, gender, shelter and sanitation conditions, and income of the people within the population. Fundamental issues identify the exact position in society. The below-given table explains the demographical issues.

Age is one of the essential aspects of self-development since the resistance to change is relatively less at a young age compared to the old age. At the same time, the aged have more knowledge and experience in their field. Table 4.1 reveals that 33.88 per cent of the respondents belong to the age group of 31-40 years, 24.64 per cent are above the age group of 50 years, 33.88 per cent of respondents belong to the age group of 31-40 years, and the remaining 6.98 per cent of the respondents belong to the age group of 18-31 years. This study shows that the majority of the members registered under MGNREGP are young people.

Gender is an important variable which has an impact on the respondent's belief and perception regarding MGNREGP. It understood that out of 487 respondents, 285 (58.50) respondents are male, and the remaining 202 (41.50) are female. It concluded that most of the respondents in MGNREGP are males.

Table 4.1
Demographic Details (N=487)

Sl.No	Details	No. of Responses	Percentage
1	By Age group:		
	18 - 31 years	34	6.98
	31 -40 years	165	33.88
	41 - 50 years	168	34.5
	50 Years and above	120	24.64
	Total	487	100.00
2	By Gender:		
	Male	285	58.5
	Female	202	41.5
	Total	487	100.00
3	By Religion:		
	Hindu	466	95.69
	Muslim	11	2.26
	Christian	10	2.05
	Total	487	100.00
4	Community-wise Classification:		
	SC	122	25.1
	ST	137	28.1
	Others	228	46.8
	Total	487	100.00
5	Marital Status:		
	Married	433	88.9
	Single	01	0.21
	Widow	53	10.88
	Total	487	100.00
6	By Educational Status:		
	Literate	145	29.77
	Illiterate	342	70.33
	Total	487	100.00

Source: Primary Data.

Religion is one of the critical socio-economic factors. Out of 487 sample respondents, 466 (95.69) respondents belong to the Hindu religion, 11 (2.26) of them belongs to the Muslim religion, and the remaining 10 (2.01) respondents belong to the Christian religion. It inferred that a majority (93.43) of the respondents belong to the Hindu religion.

The status and lifestyle of the respondents vary from one society to another. The caste is also determined by the traditional occupation, participation and social interaction patterns. 38.14 per cent of the respondents belong to the backward classes, 46.8 per cent of the respondents belong to others castes, 28.1 per cent of the respondents belong to the scheduled tribes and rest of the 25.1 per cent of the respondents are belonging to Scheduled Castes. It understood that majority of the respondents (46.8) belonged to the other community.

Marital status is an essential social variable because it creates an urge for a person to earn more as the family expenses would increase after marriage. In the case of marital status, the respondents are classified as married, single and widow. 88.9 per cent of the respondents are married, 10.88 per cent of the respondents are a widow, and the rest of them (0.21) are single. Thus, it concluded that a majority (90) of the respondents are married.

Literacy is essential to human development as it offers a foundation for achieving socio-economic development and institutions of democracy. Thus, the absence of literacy makes it a challenge to attain fundamental needs and uphold basic human rights and advance a better quality life. Out of 487 respondents, 29.77 per cent of the respondents are literate, and the remaining 70.33 per cent of the respondents are illiterate. Hence, a majority (70.33) of the respondents in MGNREGP are illiterate.

4.2.1. FAMILY, EMPLOYMENT AND JOB SITUATION:-

The family size denotes the number of family members living along with the respondents in their respective families. The number of members in the family is one of the essential factors that determine the standard of living of the respondents. It may have an impact on the expectation and their earning capacity. The purpose of providing a ration card is to provide the essential commodities to more impoverished families at an affordable price. In Karnataka, Antyodaya or BPL card is issued to all

those cardholders opting for rice as well as all other essential commodities. APL card is issued to cardholders opting for sugar instead of rice and also can buy all other essential commodities. APL card is also issued to cardholders who do not want any commodity under the Public Distribution System.

Further, the employment-wise classification of the respondents represents the primary source of employment they engaged at the time of collecting data. The primary employment source is one of the factors that may lead the respondents to work under MGNREGP. The land ownership confers as a productive factor, life contingencies and social status of the rural people. The researcher has made a study regarding the details of land that has been owned by the respondents. Housing situations is a top priority for most people in the district. For poor people, housing is the most critical need over food, health care and education for their children.

Table 4.2
Family, Ration Card, Employment and Land Details (N=487)

SI.No	Details	No. of Responses	Percentage
1	By Nature of Family :		
	Joint family	10	2.1
	Single Family	4	0.8
	Nuclear Family	473	97.1
	Total	487	100.00
2	Number of Members in the Family:		
	Below 3 members	145	29.77
	3 - 6 members	318	65.3
	7 - 9 members	24	4.93
	Total	487	100.00
3	Type of Ration Card:		
	BPL	300	61.6
	APL	187	38.4
	Total	487	100.00
4	Major Employment		
	Agriculture in own land	89	18.28
	Others land employment	210	43.12

	Others	188	38.6
	Total	487	100.00
5	By Details of Land Owned:		
	Land less	297	60.99
	Up to 1 hectare	124	25.46
	1 to 2 hectare	62	12.73
	2 hectare and above	4	0.82
	Total	487	100.00

Source: Primary Data.

Above table discusses the nature of family, Ration card, employment and land details of the respondents in the study area. Table 4.2 indicates that 97.1 per cent of the respondents belong to a nuclear family, 2.1 per cent of the respondents come from joint family, and meagerly four respondents belong to a single family.

About 65.30 per cent of the respondents have 3-6 family members, 29.77 per cent of the respondents have below three members in their family, and only 4.93 per cent of the respondents have 7 - 9 members in their families. It inferred that a majority of 318 (65.30) of the respondents have 3-6 members in their family.

Out of 487 sample respondents, 259 (53.18) respondents are listed under Below Poverty Line and the rest of the 228(46.82) respondents are not listed under Below Poverty Line. It inferred that a majority 228(46.82) of the respondents are not listed under BPL.

61.60 per cent of the respondents have BPL ration card, and 38.40 per cent of the respondents have APL ration card. It concluded that a majority (61.60) of respondents have green Antyodaya or BPL cards.

Out of 487 sample respondents, 210 (43.12) of the respondents are employed in someone's land for employment; 188 (38.60) of the respondents get engaged in other sources of employment other than agriculture. The remaining 89 (18.28) of the respondents are employed in their own land for agriculture.

Sixty-one per cent of the respondents are landless. About 25.46 per cent of the respondents have an up to 1-hectare land, 12.73 per cent of the respondents have land

ranging between 1 and 2-hectare land, and 0.82 per cent of the respondents possess more than 2-hectare land.

4.2.2. HOUSING, SANITATION AND WATER AVAILABILITY

SITUATION:-

Adequate housing is considered to be a fundamental human right; hence an observation is made pertaining to the ownership of the house. Electricity is highly essential for the economic development of a country and also plays a vital role in improving the standards life at the household level. The sanitation system protects and promotes human health by providing a clean environment and breaking the cycle of diseases. Thus, inadequate sanitation is disproportionately burdening the rural poor with diseases. Drinking water is an essential commodity for survival; it seconds the improvement of quality of life or health and economy based development. One major constraint in reducing poverty and promoting economic prosperity in rural areas is the the absence of a sustainable community-based safe drinking-water supply. In traditional water sources, there is a risk of bacterial and parasitic infection when the water is collected from polluted areas. Therefore, the study of the availability of the drinking water sources is important as the respondents belong to the rural areas. Water supplies are often at the top of the list of what the rural poor ask for themselves. For collecting water, women and children have to spend an hour in a day or have to travel for some kilometres.

Table 4.3**Hosing, sanitation and water availability situation (N=487)**

Sl.No	Details	No. of Responses	Percentage
1	Holding House:		
	Having own house	400	82.14
	Not having own house	87	17.86
	Total	487	100.00
2	Electricity Facility:		
	Available	440	90.35
	Not Available	47	9.65
	Total	487	100.00
3	Sanitation:		
	Available	24	4.93
	Not available	463	95.07
	Total	487	100.00
4	Sources of Drinking Water		
	Public	480	98.56
	Private	7	1.44
	Total	487	100.00
5	Types of Drinking Water		
	Tap (panchayat)	471	96.71
	Hand pump	12	2.46
	Dug well	2	0.41
	River	2	0.41
	Total	487	100.00
6	Distance to Travel for Drinking Water:		
	Less than 0.5 km	392	80.49
	0.5 -1 km	84	17.25
	More than 1 km	11	2.26
	Total	487	100.00

Source: Primary Data.

The table 4.3 exhibits that out of 487 respondents, 400 respondents have their own house and the remaining 87 respondents do not have their own shelter. It is known from the table 4.3 that most of the respondents (82.14) have their own house.

About 90.35 per cent of the respondents' houses have electricity; electricity facility is not available in the houses of the remaining 9.65 per cent of the respondents. The significant finding from the table is 90.35 per cent of the respondents have an electricity facility in their houses.

Out of 487 sample respondents, 463 (95.07) respondents do not have any sanitary facility in their house, and only 24 (4.93) respondents are having sanitation facility in their houses. The data presented in the table discloses the fact that 487 of the respondents are not having any sanitation facilities in their house.

It is observed from the table that 98.56 per cent of the respondents state that they have a public source for drinking water, and 1.44 per cent of the respondents state that they have a private source of drinking water. It also highlights that a majority of the respondents have a public source for drinking water.

It is apparent from the table that 96.71 per cent of the respondents state that they have panchayat tap as the source for drinking water; 2.46 per cent of the respondents state they use the hand pump as the type of source, 0.41 per cent have dug well as the source and another 0.41 per cent state that river is the source for drinking water. It concluded that a majority (96.71) of the respondents use the panchayat tap as the source of drinking water.

About 80.49 per cent of the respondents confirm that they have to travel for less than 0.5 km for drinking water, 17.25 per cent of the respondents state that they have to travel for about one kilometer, and 02.26 per cent of the respondents state that they have to travel for more than one kilometre for getting drinking water. It is clear from table a majority of the respondents (80.49) are getting their drinking water within 0.5-kilometre distance.

4.2.3. ANNUAL INCOME OF THE FAMILY EXCLUDING INCOME FROM MGNREGP:-

The annual income of the respondents is included as one of the socioeconomic variables as it denotes the income earned by the respondents from all possible and available sources. Since the income of the respondents has its impact on their family

requirements, it is necessary to know the annual income of the respondent's family before joining the scheme. The results are shown in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4
Family Annual Income Status (N=487)

SI.No	Details	No. of Responses	Percentage
1	By Family Annual Income - Excluding Income from MGNREGP:		
	Below 20000	68	13.96
	20001 - 40000	406	83.37
	40001 - 60000	11	2.26
	Above 60000	2	0.41
2	By Annual Family Income Including Income from MGNREGP:		
	Below Rs.20000	7	1.44
	Rs.20001 - Rs.40000	376	77.21
	Rs.40001 - Rs.60000	98	20.12
	Above Rs.60000	6	1.23

Source: Primary Data.

The table 4.4 exhibits that the annual income of 83.37 per cent of the respondents is between 20001 and 40000 excluding MGNREGP income, 13.96 per cent of them earn an annual income of below 20000, 2.26 per cent of them earn an annual income between 40001 and 60000 and the remaining 0.41 per cent of them earn an annual income of about 60000 and above. It is learned from the table 4.4 that the annual income of 83.37 per cent of the respondents is between 20001 and 40000 (excluding MGNREGP income).

MGNREGP provides 100 days of guaranteed employment and the members employed under the scheme as the MGNREGP is one of the sources of employment for income generation and may have a considerable increase in the annual income of the respondents. The table 4.4 shows the annual family income of the respondents, including the income from MGNREGP.

It is observed from the table that 77.21 per cent of the respondents' annual family income is between 20001 and 40000, 20.12 per cent of them earn between 40001 and 60000, 1.44 per cent of them earn below 20000 and the remaining 1.23 per cent of them earn above 60000. It is clear from table 4.4 that 77.21 per cent of the respondent's annual family income is between 20001 and 40000 including MGNREGP income.

4.3. AWARENESS OF RESPONDENTS ABOUT MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME:

MGNREGP is known for its unique vision of providing employment opportunities to the deprived people in rural India. However, the possibility and efficient changes in employment mostly come with a better level of awareness as it marks the level of accessibility. This issue of awareness emerges as one of the hindrances to the local community. Awareness of MGNREGP is an essential prerequisite for the effective implementation of the project. As a majority of the rural population is illiterate, the extent of awareness about MGNREGP has emerged out to be a significant concern. Only in the case of information, the workers can assert their right to entitlements under the scheme. The necessary provisions of the schemes are 100 days of employment, minimum wages, and equal wages for men and women, three-fourths of the workers should be women, and wages should be paid within 15 days. Also, the eligibility requirements for work and wage provisions guarantee workers some basic entitlement by providing some social security measures such as prioritizing female worker participation, guaranteeing travel allowance for work over a distance of 5 km. Workers' Residence, Permitted Works, Workplace Facilities, Unemployment Allowance and Relief for Disability and Death in the Workplace.

As MGNREGP is a demand-driven program, people who want to avail the scheme are to register at their village panchayats. All adult members who are willing to do unskilled manual work may apply for registration. The application for registration may be given in a plain paper or even orally. After the scrutiny and verification of the application in an open meeting, the panchayat enters all the desired information in the register. The village panchayat issues the job card with photographs for all the registered adult members for free of charge, with a unique identification number. Having the job card is the first step to demand employment, to claim wages and unemployment allowance if the job is not provided within the stipulated time. The guaranteed employment generation under the act is dependent on several administration factors such as registration of job card, preparation and distribution of job card, issuance, and updating a job card if there is any discrepancy in this process.

The MGNREGP is established with an agenda of providing work within 15 days of the receipt of an application for work from the households. The workers should also be paid the minimum wages within 7 to 15 days. The act provides clear cut instructions regarding the wage payments, the nature of payments to be made, the minimum wages, the unemployment allowance details and the time frame in which the workers can get their entitlements. This section deals with the necessary provisions regarding the wages.

Transparency is the keystone of MGNREGP framework. The act places every document either in the form of paper or in electronic form of the government's official website available in public domain. It is also mandatory that all the information should be placed before the village assembly once in every quarter. A substantial grievance redressed system has been envisaged to attend to the complaints of the beneficiaries. Here all the details and aspects of the project are publically scrutinized. The information regarding project preparation, fund allotment, maintenance of Grama panchayat board, project meeting, a record of attendance, work measurement, and work supervision has been done publically. Every panchayat has been provided with several types of registers to maintain the details of works. Most issues related to transparency and accountability are addressed if these records are maintained regularly. This chapter deals with the level of the opinion of respondents about the basic entitlements, registration process, provisions regarding wages, transparency and accountability in MGNREG Programme.

This section deals with basic entitlements provided under the scheme. It includes awareness about minimum wages, the minimum number of days of employment, reservation for women, permissible works, worksite facilities, unemployment allowance and compensation for an accident, if any, at worksite etc.

Table 4.5
Awareness of MGNREGP in Ballari District (N=487)

Sl.No	Details	No. of Responses	Percentage
1	By Number of Members in the Family Registered Under the Scheme		
	Registered	103	21.15
	Not Registered	384	78.85
	Total	487	100.00
2	By Opinion about Awareness Level of Minimum Wages		
	Aware	179	36.76
	Not Aware	308	63.24
	Total	487	100.00
3	By Awareness on Minimum Number of Days of Employment:		
	Aware	400	82.14
	Not Aware	87	17.86
	Total	487	100.00
4	By Awareness about Reservation for Women:		
	Aware	112	23.00
	Not Aware	375	77.00
	Total	487	100.00
5	By Awareness about Permissible Works under the Scheme:		
	Aware	07	1.44
	Not Aware	480	98.56
	Total	487	100.00
6	By Awareness about Worksite Facilities:		
	Aware	04	0.82
	Not Aware	483	99.18
	Total	487	100.00
7	By Awareness of Unemployment Allowance:		
	Aware	03	0.62
	Not Aware	484	99.38
	Total	487	100.00
8	By Awareness about Financial Aid under the Scheme		
	Aware	278	57.08
	Not Aware	209	42.92
	Total	487	100.00
9	By Awareness about the Compensation for Disability and Death under the Scheme:		
	Aware	87	17.86
	Not Aware	400	82.14
	Total	487	100.00

Source: Primary Data.

The primary provision is to provide 100 days of guaranteed employment in a year under MGNREGP. The 100 days of employment is shared among the members of the family. It is observed from table 4.5 that 78.85 per cent of family member of the the respondents have not registered under the scheme, and the remaining 21.15 per cent of the respondents have registered their family members under the scheme. It concluded that most (78.85) of the respondents had not registered their family members under the scheme.

The awareness about minimum wages provided under MGNREGP motivates the people to participate actively. About 63.24 per cent of the respondents are not aware of the minimum wages provided by the scheme MGNREGP. 36.76 per cent of the respondents are aware of the minimum wages provided by the MGNREG Scheme. It is inferred that a majority (63.24) of the respondents are not aware of the minimum wages provided by the MGNREGP Scheme.

Hundred days of guaranteed employment in a year to a rural household on demand to adult members is the preamble provision under MGNREGP. This feature raises the confidence of the rural poor regarding regular employment. The awareness level of the respondents regarding the minimum number of days of employment presented in table 4.5 found that 82.14 per cent of the respondents are aware of the minimum number of days of guaranteed employment, and the rest 17.86 per cent of them are not aware of the minimum number of days of employment in a year under MGNREGP.

Among many provisions, the scheme offers a unique advantage to women workers. The scheme claims that at least one-third of members to whom work is allotted have to be women. This provision may have a significant improvement in women participation and earnings opportunities. It is evident from table 4.5 that out of 487 sample respondents, 375 respondents are not aware, and the rest 112 respondents are aware of the provision of reservation for women under the scheme. It is understood that most (77) of the respondents are not aware of the provision of reservation for women workers.

The functional structure of MGNREGP involve nearly eight types of works, i.e., water conservation and harvesting, drought proofing, irrigation canals,

renovation, land development, flood control and rural connectivity. 98.56 per cent of the respondents are not aware of permissible work, and the remaining 1.44 per cent are aware of the provision of permissible works under the scheme. Table 4.5 indicates that most of the respondents are not aware of the permissible works done under MGNREGP.

Under the provisions of the law, some facilities should be provided to workers in the worksite or working place. It is observed that 99.18 per cent of the sample respondents are not aware of the facilities, and the rest of 0.82 per cent of the respondents are aware of the worksite facilities to be provided at the workplace. Table 4.5 highlights that majorities (99.18) of the respondents are not aware of the provisions of worksite facilities to be provided at the workplace.

Unemployment allowance is provided under the scheme in the event of failure to provide a job within 15 days of demand made by the workers. It will induce the implementing agency to provide work in the time. The sample respondents very poorly understand table 4.5. Out of the 487 sample respondents, 484 respondents are not aware of the allowance, and the rest three respondents are aware of the provision of unemployment allowance under the scheme. This study makes it clear that most of the respondents are not aware of the unemployment allowance provided under the scheme.

Under MGNREGP, the workers are entitled to get some necessary facilities. As per the provision of the act, the financial aid is provided to the workers under the scheme for any accidents occur at the workplace. 57.08 per cent of the respondents are aware of financial aid, and 42.92 per cent of the respondents are not aware of the financial aid provided for accidents that happen at the workplace. It also highlights that 57.08 per cent of the respondents are aware of the financial aid for an accident that happens at the workplace.

Compensation for disability and death happening at the workplace is provided under the scheme. 82.14 per cent of the sample respondents are not aware of the compensation, and only 17.86 respondents are aware of the compensation provided for disability and death happening at a workplace at the time of work.

4.4. DISTANCE TRAVELLED BY MEMBERS WORKING UNDER MGNREGP:

Besides the entitlements related to provision of work and wages, the MGNREGP ensures certain basic entitlements with the aim of granting dignity to workers and providing them some contingency related social security, such as prioritizing participation of women workers, ensuring travelling allowance in case of work at a location of more than 5 kms from the residence. As per the act, if the work is provided above 5 kms from their village, the implementing agency has to provide transport facilities to the workers. Table 4.6 shows the opinion of the respondents.

Table 4.6
Distance Travelled by Members Working under MGNREGP in Ballari District
(N=487)

Sl.No	Details	No. of Responses	Percentage
1	By Opinion of Respondents about Distance Travel above 5 K ms for Work under MGNREGP:		
	Gone	2	0.41
	Not Gone	485	99.59
	Total	487	100.00
2	By Opinion about the Transport Facilities Provided to Work above 5 K ms		
	Provided	1	50.00
	Not Provided	1	50.00
	Total	2	100.00

Source: Primary Data.

From table 4.6, it is clear that 99.59 per cent of the respondents have not travelled for work more than 5 kms from their village and the remaining 0.41 per cent of the respondents have travelled for work for about 5 kms and above in order to work under the scheme. It is inferred that most of the respondents have not gone for work by covering a distance of 5 kilometres and above from their panchayat.

Only two respondents state that they travel for about more than 5 kms, as per the survey. The table 4.6 indicates that out of the two respondents only one of them is

provided with the transport facility and another one not provided with the transport facility.

4.5. REGISTRATION UNDER THE SCHEME:

This section deals with the registration process of the MGNREG Scheme. It comprises of the respondent's opinion about the registration process, Grama Sabha meeting for job card registration, and transparency in job card preparation, issue an update, and maintenance of the GP notice board.

Table 4.7

Registration under the Scheme of MGNREGP in Ballari District (N=487)

Sl.No	Details	No. of Responses	Percentage
1	By List Prepared By Grama Panchayat		
	Prepared	23	4.72
	Not Prepared	118	24.23
	No idea	346	71.05
	Total	487	100.00
2	By First Registration At Grama Sabha		
	Done	237	48.67
	Not Done	13	2.67
	No Idea	237	48.67
	Total	487	100.00
3	By List of Registered Persons Read Out in Grama Sabha		
	Read	98	20.12
	Not Read	66	13.55
	No Idea	323	66.32
	Total	487	100.00
4	By Job Card Registration		
	On going	315	64.68
	Not on going	4	0.82
	No idea	168	34.50
	Total	487	100.00
5	By Survey taken to Identify Willingness of Workers to Work under MGNREGP		
	Survey taken	8	1.64

	Survey not taken	168	34.50
	No idea	311	63.86
	Total	487	100.00
6	By Method of Applying for Employment:		
	Written Application	20	4.11
	Oral Application	467	95.89
	Total	487	100.00
7	By Households Willing to Register but not Registered:		
	Not Yet Registered	5	1.05
	Registered	159	32.65
	No Idea	323	66.32
	Total	487	100.00
8	By Issue of Job Card within the month of Registration:		
	Issued	385	79.06
	Not Issued	102	20.94
	Total	487	100.00
9	By Transparency in Job Card Preparation:		
	Transparency	301	61.80
	Not Transparency	18	3.70
	No Idea	168	34.50
	Total	487	100.00
10	By Cost of Job Cards:		
	Free of Cost	460	94.46
	At Cost	27	5.54
	Total	487	100.00
11	By Updation of Job Card and Display on Notice Board:		
	Put on Notice Board	29	5.95
	Not put on Notice Board	172	35.32
	No Idea	286	58.73
	Total	487	100.00
12	By Opinion about Non-receipt of Job Card		
	Not Received	5	1.03
	Received	159	32.65
	No Idea	323	66.32

	Total	487	100.00
13	By Display of Work Allotment List on Notice Board		
	Always	1	0.21
	Sometimes	2	0.41
	Rarely	292	59.96
	Never	192	39.43
	Total	487	100.00
14	By Receipt of Dated Receipt:		
	Received	7	1.44
	Not Received	480	98.56
	Total	487	100.00
15	By Discrimination over Prioritized Works between Workers		
	Sometimes	10	2.05
	Never	477	97.95
	Total	487	100.00
16	By Work Information Received:		
	Informed	486	99.79
	On Demand	1	0.21
	Total	487	100.00

Source: Primary Data.

In order to enjoy the benefits of the scheme, the households have to register with the Grama Panchayat. All the adult members of rural households willing to do unskilled manual work can apply for registration. Table 4.7 shows the opinion of the respondents about the preparation of the list for registration.

It is observed that 71.05 per cent of the respondents do not have any idea about the preparation of list, another 24.23 per cent of the respondents stated that such list has not prepared and the remaining 4.72 per cent of the respondents stated that such a list has been prepared by the Grama Panchayat. It inferred that a majority (71.05) of the respondents do not have any idea about the preparation of list by the Grama Panchayat for registration.

The table 4.7 shows the opinion of members about the registration done during Grama Sabha meeting. About 48.67 per cent of the sample respondents stated the registrations happened in a special meeting in Grama Panchayat. Another 48.67 per

cent of the respondents stated that they have forgotten about their first registration and the rest 2.67 per cent of the respondents state that no such meeting had been conducted for their first registration. It is apparent from the table that 48.67 per cent of the respondents had the Grama Sabha meeting and the same per cent respondents opine that they have no idea about the process.

Reading out aloud the list of registered households in the Grama Sabha meeting ensures transparency in registration. A survey based on the opinion of the respondents about whether the list of registered households read out or not presented in table 4.7. 66.32 per cent of the sample respondents have reported that they do not attend any Grama Sabha meeting and have no idea whether the list of registered members is read out or not. 20.12 per cent of the respondents have stated that the list has been read out aloud in Grama Sabha and 13.55 per cent respondents have reported that no such list has been read out in Grama Sabha meeting for verification.

A majority (66.32) of the respondents report that they do not attend any Grama Sabha meeting and have no idea about the list of registered persons being read out at Grama Sabha meeting. As per the guidelines provided under the scheme, the registration is to be made throughout the year by the Grama Panchayat. It exhibits that 64.68 per cent of the respondents have stated that the job card registration is an on-going process throughout the year, 34.50 per cent of them have stated that they have no idea about the registration and 0.82 per cent of them reported that the registration is not done throughout the year.

It has been stated that all adult members in rural areas who are willing to do unskilled manual work can apply for registration. The table 4.7 indicates the opinion of the respondents about the survey taken to know the willingness of workers to work under the MGNREGP Scheme. It is also learnt that 63.86 per cent of the respondents have no idea about the survey taken to identify the willingness of workers to work under MGNREGP. 34.50 per cent of the respondents have stated that no such survey has taken in their Grama Panchayat and 1.64 per cent of respondents have stated that the survey has been taken to identify the willingness of workers.

Forgetting employment under the scheme, the worker has to submit a written application to the GP. The opinion of the respondents about the method of applying for employment under MGNREGP presented in Table 4.7 it observed that 95.89 per

cent of the respondents had submitted their application through oral communication, which is due to lack of awareness and illiteracy of the respondents. The remaining 4.11 per cent of the respondents have submitted their written application for getting employment under the scheme.

Above table 4.7 shows the opinion about the willingness of the households of the village to register but have not registered yet. It is observed that 66.32 per cent of the respondents have no idea about the registration, 32.65 per cent of the respondents have stated that everyone has registered and the rest 1.05 per cent respondents have stated that some people are yet to register under the scheme.

The job card is to be issued to the households within a month of registration as per the Guidelines of the scheme. The table 4.7 shows the opinion of the respondents about the issue of the job card. About 79.06 per cent of the respondents have got their job cards within a month of registration, and the remaining 20.94 per cent of the respondents have got their job card after one month of registration. The analysis of table 4.7 reveals that a majority of the respondents (79.06) have got their job cards within a month of registration.

As per the guidelines of the scheme, the preparation of job cards, issuance and updation are done explicitly. The opinion about transparency maintaining the job card is presented in the table 4.7. It is observed that 61.80 per cent of the respondents have stated that the job card is prepared and updated unambiguously. 34.50 per cent respondents stated that they have no idea, and 3.70 per cent of respondents have stated that no transparency is maintained in job card preparation, issue and updation.

As per guidelines of the scheme, the job cards are issued at a nominal charge of Rs.5 per card. The table 4.7 shows the opinion of respondents pertaining to the money charged for the issue of job cards. It exhibits that 94.46 per cent of the sample respondents got their job cards at free of cost and the remaining 5.54 per cent of the respondents have stated that they have to pay to get their job cards. The study makes it clear that most of the respondents (94.46) have received their job cards free of cost.

Regularity in updating and displaying of job card details in GP notice board improves the level of transparency in the maintenance of job cards. Table 4.7 reveals that 58.73 per cent of the respondents have responded that they have no idea about the

operation and display of job cards. 35.32 per cent of them have stated that no such updates and display are put on GP board and the rest of 5.95 per cent of the respondents have stated that the job card is updated and displayed on notice board. It is clear from the table 4.7 that a majority of the respondents (58.73) have no idea about updating the job cards.

As per MGNREGP guidelines, the job cards are issued to the applicants within 15 days of the receipt of application from households. About 66.32 per cent of the respondents have stated that they have no idea about the job cards. 32.65 per cent state that all the registered members have got job card and the remaining 1.03 per cent state that some members in their GP have not received the job cards.

Displaying the allotted works on the GP board ensures transparency and accountability in work allotted to the workers. The workers can know the work details and demand their rights accordingly. 59.96 per cent of the respondents have stated that the work details are rarely displayed on the notice board. 39.43 per cent of the respondents have stated that such details are never displayed. 0.41 per cent of the respondents state that work details are displayed sometimes, and the rest 0.21 per cent of them stated that the work allotments always displayed on notice board.

As per the guidelines, under the MGNREGA scheme, the worker who submits a written application for a job should be provided with a dated receipt. The receipt may be of used later to claim unemployment allowance for not providing job within the stipulated time. 98.56 per cent of the respondents have opined that the Grama Panchayat do not provide any dated receipt and the remaining 1.44 per cent of respondents have claimed that they have received the dated receipt. It concluded that most of the respondents have stated that they do not receive any dated receipt.

As per the act, the works undertaken in the scheme are quoted under permissible works. There should be no disparity on any basis in providing works to the beneficiaries. The respondents' opinion pertaining to any discrimination shown among workers while allotting works is presented in the table. 4.7 per cent of the respondents have stated that they never experienced any such discrimination over prioritized works and the remaining 2.05 per cent of respondents have stated that sometimes such disputes can be seen during the selection of works.

As MGNREGP is a demand-driven programme, the workers are to be given work based on demand made by the workers. The table 4.7 indicates that 99.79 per cent of the respondents have opined that they informed through neighbours about the work, and 0.21 per cent of the respondents say that work allotted based on demand. It is understood that all the respondents except one get their information about works through their neighbours.

4.6. WAGE PAYMENTS:

This section deals with the level of opinion toward the wage payments under the scheme. The views of the respondents about the number of days worked, time limit, place and nature of wages paid, minimum wages earned, and unemployment allowance are presented.

Table 4.8
Wage Payments situation in Ballari District (N=487)

SI.No	Details	No. of Responses	Percentage
1	Number of Days Worked under MGNREGP during 2017-18:		
	6 -15 days	2	0.41
	16 - 45 days	54	11.09
	46 - 75 days	189	38.81
	76 - 100 days	242	49.69
	Total	487	100.00
2	By Payment of Wages within 15 Days:		
	Paid within 15 days	331	67.97
	Not paid within 15 days	156	32.03
	Total	487	100.00
3	By the Place where the Wages are Paid		
	GP office	390	80.08
	Public place	92	18.89
	Private place	5	1.03
	Total	487	100.00
4	By Availability of Payment Details for Public Scrutiny:		
	Available	396	81.31
	Not available	91	18.69
	Total	487	100.00

5	By Reading out the Payment Details in Public While Making Payments:		
	Read out	235	48.25
	Not read out	252	51.75
	Total	487	100.00
6	Payment made by the Implementing Authority:		
	Implementing Authority	480	98.56
	Other Agency	7	1.44
	Total	487	100.00
7	By Mode of Payments Made		
	Bank Account	487	100.00
	Total	487	100.00
8	By Opinion about due Payments:		
	Still due	3	0.62
	No dues	484	99.38
	Total	487	100.00
9	By Instances of Earning less than Minimum Wages:		
	Earned	483	99.18
	Not earned	4	0.82
	Total	487	100.00
10	By the Period Taken to Allot Work:		
	Get work fortnight	480	98.56
	Did not get	7	1.44
	Total	487	100.00
11	By Opinion about Unemployment Allowance:		
	Not provided	487	100.00
	Total	487	100.00
12	Efforts made to get Unemployment Allowance:		
	Efforts not made	487	100.00
	Total	487	100.00
13	By the Reasons for Not Making Effort to Get Unemployment Allowance:		
	Not aware	4	57.14
	Lengthy Process	3	42.86
	Total	8	100.00

Source: Primary Data.

The scheme guarantees 100 days of work in a year for the households. Due to lack of awareness, people do not apply or demand work and usually work when the panchayat allots them. The numbers of days the respondents have worked under the scheme is given in Table 4.8. It is observed from the table 4.8 that 49.69 per cent of the respondents have worked for about 76 to 100 days, 38.81 per cent respondents have worked up to 46 to 75 days, 11.09 per cent of the respondents have worked for almost 16 to 45 days, and only 0.41 per cent have worked for a minimum of 6 to 15 days during the year 2017-18.

One of the essential provisions under MGNREGP is that the wages should be paid within 15 days of completion of work. For workers depending on the daily wages, waiting to receive wages for about 15 days may drive them to debt. The table presents the opinion of the respondents pertaining to the days taken to dispatch the payment to workers. 67.97 per cent of the respondents state that the wages are paid within 15 days and the remaining 32.03 per cent of the workers state that the wages are not paid within 15 days of completion of work.

Wages are paid in the Grama Panchayat office in order to assure the transparency and accountability. The table 4.8 shows the responses of the respondents regarding the place where the wages are paid. About 80.08 per cent of the respondents state that the wages are paid at GP office, 18.89 per cent of the respondents state that the wages are paid at public places and 1.03 per cent of the respondents state that wages are paid in private.

The muster rolls are kept at all work-sites in order to record the attendance of workers, work done and also wages due to all workers. Lack of transparency in muster roll is often found, hence lead to manipulation. The table 4.8 shows the responses regarding the availability of payment details for public scrutiny. Out of 487 sample respondents, 396 (81.31) respondents state that the payment details kept for public scrutiny and the remaining 91 (18.69) respondents have opined that the payment details are not available for public scrutiny.

Reading of payment details publically while making payments ensures transparency. From table 4.8 observed that 51.75 per cent of the respondents report that the payment details are not read out in public while making payments and 48.25

per cent respondents report that details of payment are read out in public while making payments to the beneficiaries.

Under MGNREGP, the authority of implementation and the agency of maintenance of muster roll and wage payment are the same. The table 4.8 shows the opinion of the respondents whether payments are made by the agency other than the implementing authority. Out of 487 sample respondents, 480 (98.56) respondents state that the implementing agency makes the wage payment. Only 7 (1.44) respondents state that the payment is made by other agency other than the implementing agency.

At the initial stage of MGNREGP, the payments of wages were paid in cash only. In 2008, a national directive was issued to make wage payment only through banks/post offices to ensure speedy and accurate wage transfer to workers, and it is believed that leakages and money siphoning by intermediaries had been reduced. The table shows the opinion of respondents about the mode of payments made to workers. All of the 487 respondents receive their wages directly in bank account. The payment is made through bank account only. Hence it is one the great signs of financial inclusion in the MGNREGP in the study area.

The wages are to be paid to the beneficiaries within 15 days of the completion of work. The table 4.8 shows the responses of the workers about the regularity in the payment made by the implementing agency. Here 99.38 per cent of the respondents have received their payments within the stipulated time and have no dues, and only 0.62 per cent of the respondents have some payment as due which they are yet to receive from the implementing authority.

The government fixes them. The implementing authority has to pay the prescribed wages or the wages to be paid based on the work undertaken by the workers. Out of the sampled respondents, 99.18 per cent of the respondent's state that they earn less than the minimum wages and 0.82 per cent of the respondents state that they receive the minimum wages as prescribed under the scheme.

As per the operational guidelines of MGNREGP, the workers got work within a fortnight (15 days) of the submission of application. The responses of the workers are presented in the table. About 98.56 per cent of the respondents have got work

within a fortnight of demand made for the job, and only 1.44 per cent of respondents have not got work within the stipulated time.

As per the provision under MGNREGP, unemployment allowance is to be provided to the workers in case the job is not allotted to them within 15 days of the receipt of application. As per previous the table 4.8, only seven respondents state that they did not get a job within the stipulated time and are eligible for unemployment allowance.

Unemployment allowance is to be paid to workers if there is any delay in providing works to beneficiaries. The figures show the responses regarding any effort made by workers in getting the unemployment allowance. It is noticed that all the seven respondents who are eligible for unemployment allowance did not get that allowance. They also did not take any effort to get the unemployment allowance.

Lastly, the researcher has further analysed the reasons for not making an effort to get unemployment allowance presented in table and it reveals that out of 7 respondents, 4 of them state that they are not aware of the unemployment allowance and 3 of them state that the unemployment allowance has a lengthy process and hence hesitate to take any effort.

4.7. TRANSPARENCY IN SANCTION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF WORKS:

This section deals with the practice as far as transparency and accountability in MGNREGP work. It includes the opinion of the respondents on project preparation in the GP meeting, at the worksite, about worksite materials, work measurement taken, and supervision of works presented.

Table 4.9
Transparency in Sanction and Implementation of MGNREGP Works in Ballari
District (N=487)

SI.No	Details	No. of Responses	Percentage
1	By Know the Projects to be prepared in Grama Sabha for Works:		
	Known	39	08.01
	Not Known	448	91.99
	Total	487	100.00
2	By the Participation in Grama Sabha Meetings for Decision-making about Works:		
	Participated	62	12.73
	Not Participated	425	87.27
	Total	487	100.00
3	By the Consideration of Panchayat Representatives in Plan Preparation:		
	Considered	13	2.67
	Not Considered	74	15.20
	No Idea	400	82.14
Total	487	100.00	
4	By the Reading of List of Works, Amount Sanctioned and Spends for works in Grama Panchayat:		
	Read out	05	1.03
	Not read out	222	45.59
	No idea	260	53.39
	Total	487	100.00
5	By the Grama Panchayat Notice Board Updated with List of Works:		
	Some times	5	1.03
	Rarely	252	51.75
	Never	230	47.23
	Total	487	100.00
6	Notice Board Kept at Worksite with Work Details:		
	Notice Board Kept	201	41.27
	Notice Board not Kept	286	58.73
	Total	487	100.00

7	Open Project Meeting held before Commencement of Work to Explain Work Details:		
	Held	254	52.16
	Not held	233	47.84
	Total	487	100.00
8	By the Record of Attendance Maintained At Worksite:		
	Maintained	480	99.56
	Not Maintained	7	1.44
	Total	487	100.00
9	By the Nature of Attendance Taken at Worksite:		
	Thumb Impression/Signature	480	99.56
	Oral call	7	1.44
	Total	487	100.00
10	By the Muster Rolls Available for Public Scrutiny at Worksite:		
	Available	425	87.27
	Not available	42	8.62
	Total	487	100.00
11	By the Work Materials		
	Material given	2	0.41
	Material not given	485	99.59
	Total	487	100.00
12	By the Worksite Materials Register Maintained:		
	Register not Maintained	487	100.00
	Total	487	100.00
13	By the Individual Measurement of Work Conducted:		
	Conducted	484	99.38
	Not conducted	3	0.62
	Total	487	100.00
14	By the Final Measurement of Works Taken in Presence of the Workers:		
	Done	172	35.32
	Not done	315	64.68
	Total	487	100.00
15	By the Supervision of Works:		
	Panchayat Officials	414	85.01
	Implementing Agency	2	0.41

	Members	65	13.35
	Any others	6	1.23
	Total	487	100.00
16	By the Opinion about Filing of Complaints:		
	Panchayat Officials	483	99.18
	Block Officials	4	0.82
	Total	487	100.00
17	By the Redressal of Complaints:		
	Redressed	4	0.82
	Not Redressed	483	99.18
	Total	487	100.00
18	By the Work Carried Out by any Contractor:		
	Carried by Contractors	4	0.82
	Not carried by contractors	483	99.18
	Total	487	100.00
19	Machinery Used in Execution of Works:		
	Machinery Used	38	7.80
	Machinery not Used	449	92.20
	Total	487	100.00

Source: Primary Data.

Under MGNREGP, the Grama Sabha will recommend the works related to the Grama Panchayat in order to prepare an annual shelf of works. In Grama Sabha meeting, the Grama Panchayat will estimate the labour demand likely to be raised. The table 4.9 indicates the knowledge about the projects for works to be prepared in the Grama Sabha meeting.

It was evident that 91.99 per cent of the respondents knew of the projects prepared in Grama Sabha, and 8.01 per cent of the respondents knew about the projects to be executed and prepared in Grama Sabha meeting. Thus, the study reveals that most of the respondents do not know about the projects to be prepared in the Grama Sabha meeting.

The Grama Panchayat arranges the Grama Sabha meetings as an arena for sharing information, addressing various issues and concerns and participating in the decision-making process of the villagers concerning MGNREGP. The table 4.9

indicates the workers' participation in Grama Sabha meetings. It is observed that 87.27 per cent of the respondents had not taken part in Grama Sabha meetings, and the remaining 12.73 per cent of the respondents have taken part in Grama Sabha meetings.

Under MGNREGP, the Grama Panchayat is to be considered while preparing a plan. The table 4.9 shows the opinion of the respondents about the consideration of representatives of Grama Panchayat in preparing a plan. 82.14 per cent of the respondents have no idea about the inclusion of the representatives of the GP while preparing a plan. 15.20 per cent of the respondents states that representatives of GP are not considered while preparing a plan and 2.67 per cent of the respondents state that GP representatives are considered while preparing a plan.

The MGNREGP has provided various mechanisms to ensure transparency and accountability. On this base, reading out the list of works, the amount sanctioned and the amount spends on work also ensures transparency. The opinion of the respondents is presented in the table 4.9 and it is observed that 53.39 per cent of the respondents have no idea about the details being read out in GP. 45.59 per cent of the respondents report that there is no such procedure like reading out the details of works, the amount sanctioned and spent followed in GP. Only 1.03 per cent respondents stated that the list of works, amount sanctioned and spent are read out in Grama Panchayat.

It is also clear that about 53.39 per cent of the respondents have no idea about the details regarding the amount sanctioned and spent on work being read out in Grama Panchayat. Updating the Grama Panchayat board with the list of works ensure transparency and provide a current status of the works undertaken. The opinion of the respondents presented in Table 4.9 it is found that 50.36 per cent of the sample respondents state that the GP board is updated rarely. 48.73 per cent of the respondents state that GP notice board never updated with the list of works. Only 0.91 per cent of the respondents states that sometimes the GP board is updated with the list of works. A majority of the respondents (50.36) have opined that the Grama Panchayat board rarely updated with the list of works.

MGNREGP also has a provision of establishing an information board at the worksite with work details in order to inform and spread information to the community. It also ensures transparency and accountability in the activities

undertaken. 58.73 per cent of the respondents opine that no such notice board with work details was kept at a worksite. 41.27 per cent of the respondents opine that a notice board was kept at the worksite with some details.

Explaining the work details before the work to be executed facilitated the workers to get an idea about work, and also they decide the work requirements as material and labour component. It is observed that 52.16 per cent of the respondents state that an open project meeting is held to explain work details and 47.84 per cent respondents report that no meeting is held to explain work details before the commencement of work. 52.16 per cent of the respondents opine that an open project meeting was held before the commencement of work.

According to the provision of the scheme, the muster rolls shoulda be kept on site, and the attendance of the workers is recorded onsite only. Keeping of records in public facilitates easy monitoring and verification. opinion regarding the maintenance of the record is presented in table 4.9. It is evident from the table that 99.56 per cent of the respondents state that the record of attendance is maintained at a worksite and 1.44 per cent of the respondents state that filling of muster rolls at the worksite is not appropriately maintained.

From the figures in the table, it is clear that 99.56 per cent of the sampled respondents state that attendance is made through thumb impression/signature at a worksite. Only 1.44 per of the respondent state that the attendance is taken through oral call.

As per the transparency and public accountability rules of MGNREGP, the muster rolls are to be kept at the worksite for public access on demand during all working hours. The opinion pertaining to the availability of muster rolls for public scrutiny is presented in the table 4.9. The table reveals that 87.27 per cent of the sample respondents state that the muster roll is available for public scrutiny at the workplace and 8.62 per cent of the respondents state that the muster rolls are not available for public scrutiny at the workplace.

99.59 per cent of the sample respondents state that worksite materials are not given, and the workers bring them and only 0.41 per cent of respondents state that work materials are given for work.

According to the provisions of the Act, if worksite materials is provided to workers, a register must be maintained along with a verification by at least five workers at the worksite. Out of 2 respondents, both of them state that such registration is not maintained at a worksite.

Under MGNREGP, wages are calculated based on the work to be undertaken by the individual workers before the commencement of work. The individual workers undertake the respondents opinion regarding the weighing of works which is presented in the table 4.9. 99.38 per cent of the sampled respondents state that the individual measurement of work are conducted daily and 0.62 per cent of the respondents state that the measurement is not conducted daily before the commencement of work.

After completing the allotment of works to workers, the final measurement is to ensure the quantum of work done and also provide wages to them subsequently. It is discussed in table 4.9 that out of the surveyed respondents, 64.68 per cent of the respondents state that the final measurement is not carried out in their presence and 35.32 per cent respondents state that the final measurement of work is carried out in their presence.

The concerned officials supervise the works undertaken by the workers. With regarding the supervision of works done under MGNREGP shows in table 4.9. Out of the sampled respondents, 85.01 per cent of the respondents state that the panchayat officials supervise their work. 13.35 per cent of the respondents state that the members of the GP supervise their work, 1.23 per cent of the respondents state that outsiders supervise the work and 0.41 per cent of the respondents state that the implementing agency itself supervises their work.

As per the Act, if the village panchayat files any complaint regarding the execution of the programme, the matter shall be referred to the block programme officials. The complainant may use the complaint box or suggestion box placed at the office of the concerned officials. The opinion of the respondents on filing the complaints is presented in the table 4.9. About 99.18 per cent of the respondents made complaints to panchayat officials, and 0.82 per cent of respondents filed complaints with block officers.

According to MGNREGP, complaints are filed in the prescribed format. The grievance redressal officers should enter every complaint in their registration with the date and enquire through spot verification and by inspection. The complaints are redressed within seven working days. Failure considered as a contravention of the Act. It is apparent that out of 487 respondents, 483 of the respondents report that the complaints are not redressed within seven days if complaints are made orally and only four respondents report that their complaints are redressed within seven days even if they are made orally. According to the figures in table 4.9, most of the respondents (99.18) report that the complaints are not redressed within the stipulated time.

As per the guidelines of the scheme, contractors are not allowed in the execution of work under the scheme. It is evident from the table 4.9 that majority of the sampled respondents state that the work is not carried out by any contractor and only by the panchayat presidents and only 0.82 per cent respondents report that the works are carried out by some unknown persons.

Under the Act, the use of machinery is not allowed in executing works done under the scheme. The table 4.9 exhibits the opinion of the respondents in using machinery at the worksite. The majority (92.20) of the respondents have replied that the works are carried out by them manually and machinery is not used, and only 4.80 per cent of the respondents have replied that the works are carried out using machinery. It concluded that most of the respondents (92.20) have opined that no machinery used in executing the work under the scheme.

4.8. AWARENESS OF BENEFICIARIES ABOUT THE MGNREGP PROVISIONS:

It is essential to know that the opinion of the respondents about their level of awareness about the provisions under MGNREGP. The level of awareness makes the respondents participate and get benefited. For that purpose, the researcher has attempted to get the opinion of the respondents.

4.8.1. Provisions under MGNREGP and the Level of Awareness of Respondents:-

The researcher has chosen specific necessary provisions mentioned under the act in order to measure the level of awareness about the available provisions under the

scheme. The opinion of the respondents is gathered on a two-point scale namely “aware” and “not aware”. The table 4.10 shows the level of awareness of the respondents about the provisions provided to workers who are registered under the scheme.

Table 4.10
Level of Awareness about the Provisions under MGNREGP

Sl. No.	Provisions under MGNREGP	Aware	Not Aware	Total
1.	Know about the registration of Family Members under <i>MGNREGP</i>	98 (20.12)	389 (79.88)	487 (100)
2.	Aware of the Minimum Wages Fixed by the Government under the Scheme	210 (43.12)	277 (56.88)	487 (100)
3.	Know about the Minimum Number of Days of Employment under <i>MGNREGP</i>	449 (92.19)	38 (7.81)	487 (100)
4.	Know about that 33% Jobs of <i>MGNREGP</i> are for Women Workers	66 (13.55)	421 (86.45)	487 (100)
5.	Know about the Permissible Works under <i>MGNREGP</i>	4 (0.82)	483 (99.18)	487 (100)
6.	Know about the Provisions Relating to <i>MGNREGP</i> work site Facilities	4 (0.82)	483 (99.18)	487 (100)
7.	Know about the Unemployment Allowance provided under <i>MGNREGP</i>	3 (0.62)	484 (99.38)	487 (100)
8.	Aware of Financial Aid Regarding the Accidents at the Work Place	250 (51.33)	237 (48.67)	487 (100)
9.	Know about the Compensation for Disability and Death.	53 (10.88)	434 (89.12)	487 (100)
Cronbach's Alpha		No. of. Items		9
		Result		0.577

Note : Percentage in parenthesis indicate column and row percentage
Source: Primary Data.

According to the data presented in the table 4.10, the majority of the respondents state that they are not aware of the provisions under the scheme except the minimum wages, the minimum number of days and financial aid provided under the scheme. Symbol testing is used to analyze beneficiaries' perception towards the provision available under MGNREGP.

The Cronbach's Alpha is the most common measurement for internal consistency ("reliability"). It is generally used when there are multiple like questions

in a survey/questionnaire that form a scale. The reliability of the scale can test through this test. Reliability came to the fore when the variables developed by the summary scales were used as the act of determining factor in the objective models. Because small scales are a set of interrelated items designed to measure the underlying constructs, it is necessary to know whether the same questions were re-administered to the same questions and re-administered to the same respondents. Variables derived from test equipment are declared reliable only when they provide consistent and reliable responses on the repeated administration of the test. Reliability analysis allows the researcher to determine the extent to which a scale produces consistent results if the measurements repeated. A general rule for measuring reliability is when Alpha 0.70 is considered reliable, Alpha value above 0.50 is probably reliable, and Alpha below 0.5 is considered not reliable. For testing the reliability of Likert two points scale is used for the provisions under MGNREGP. Cronbach's Alpha test applied by using SPSS. The table 4.64 shows the results of the Alpha test. The Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.577 indicates that the scale is probably reliable.

4.8.2. Applications of Sign Test:-

The sign test is the simplest of the non-parametric tests. Its name comes from the fact that it based on the direction of the plus and minus sign of the observations in a simple and not on their numerical magnitudes. To test the null hypothesis of H_0 against an appropriate alternative on the basis of a random sample of size n , we replace the value of each and every item of the sample with a plus(+) sign, if it is more significant than H_0 , and with a minus(-) sign if it is less than H_0 . However, if the value happens to be equal to H_0 , then we discard it. After doing this, the researcher tests the null hypothesis whether these pluses (+) and minus (-) signs are values of a random variable, having a binomial distribution with $P = 1/23$.

For that purpose, the null hypothesis which claims that there is no significant difference between the overall mean and the individual mean of the statements pertaining to the awareness of the provisions under MGNREGP. Table 4.11 shows that total score is an average score of the individual states and the overall opinion of the respondents about the provisions under the scheme.

Table 4.11
Awareness Level of the Respondents about the MGNREGP: Application of Sign Test

SI No	Details	Aware	Not Aware	Total (No of Respondents)	Total Score	Average Score (mean)	Sign
1	Know about the registration of Family members under MGNREGP	214	416	487	660	1.2	í
2	Aware of minimum wages fixed under the scheme	468	289	487	787	1.42	+
3	Minimum no of days of employment provided under the scheme	965	28	487	1058	1.93	+
4	Know about that 33% jobs of MGNREGP are for women	192	432	487	644	1.17	í
5	Known about the permissible works under the scheme	14	491	487	555	1.01	í
6	Know about provisions relating to MGNREGP work site facilities	8	501	487	552	1	í
7	Known about the un1.employment allowance provided under MGNREGP	6	415	487	551	1	í
8	Awareness regarding the financial aid for the accidents at the work place	492	247	487	829	1.51	+
9	Know about the compensation for disability and death	146	435	487	621	1.13	í
Total				4383	6257		
Overall Mean				1.268			

Source: Computed data

To test the null hypothesis $H_0 = 1.26$ against the alternative hypothesis $H_1 = 1.26$ at 5per cent or (0.05) the level of significance, the researcher first replaces each value higher than 1.26 with a plus sign and each value less than 1.26 with a minus sign, and then we get the following symbols -, +, +, -, -, -, -, +, -

Now, the researcher can examine whether the three-plus sign observed in 9 statements support the null hypothesis $P = \frac{1}{2}$ or the alternative hypothesis $P \neq \frac{1}{2}$. The chance of one or fewer successes with $n = 9$ and $P = \frac{1}{2}$ can work out as follows:

$$= [{}^9C_0P^0Q^9 + {}^9C_1P^1Q^8 + {}^9C_2P^2Q^7]$$

$$= [{}^9C_0 (1/2)^0 (1/2)^9 + {}^9C_1 (1/2)^1 (1/2)^8 + {}^9C_2 (1/2)^2 (1/2)^7]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= [(1 \times 1 \times 1/512) + (9/1 \times 1/2 \times 1/256) + ((9 \times 8)/(1 \times 2) \times (1/4) \times (1/128))] = 1/512 \\
&+ (9 \times 1/512) + 36/512 \\
&= 1/512 + 9/512 + 36/512 = (1 + 9 + 36) / 512 \\
&= 46/512 \\
&= 0.089
\end{aligned}$$

(These values can be appealed from the table of binomial probabilities when $P = 1/2$ and $N = 9$).

Since this value is higher than $\alpha = 0.05$, the null hypothesis should be rejected. In other words, it concluded that there is a significant difference between the overall mean and the individual mean of the statement concerning the opinion of respondents about the awareness of MGNREGP.

4.9. AWARENESS OF BENEFICIARIES ABOUT THE PROVISIONS OF TRANSPARENCY IN SANCTION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF WORKS UNDER MGNREGP:

Many provisions have been laid under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Gurantee Programme. Therefore, to know the transparency maintained in sanction and implementation of works under MGNREGP, an attempt has been made to get the level of awareness about the provisions.

In order to identify the Transparency level in sanctioning and implementing the works under the Scheme, the researcher has taken up eleven provisions. All the eleven provisions are included under the act to maintain transparency. The opinion of the respondents pointed in a two-point scale, namely aware and not aware. Table 4.12 provides the statistics on sanction and implementation of works under the Scheme.

Table 4.12
Transparency in Sanction and Implementation of Work under MGNREGP:
Application of Sign Test

Sl. No.	Provisions under MGNREGP	Aware	Not Aware	Total
1.	Know the Projects was to be prepared in the Grama Sabha for taking up the works under MGNREGP	37 (07.60)	450 (92.40)	487 (100)
2.	Know about the Grama Sabha meeting for Decision-making regarding Works	61 (12.53)	426 (87.47)	487 (100)
3.	Notice Board are kept at work site	198 (40.66)	289 (59.34)	487 (100)
4.	Open Project meeting held before commencement of work to explain the details of the workers	255 (52.36)	232 (47.64)	487 (100)
5.	Record of Attendance maintained at work site	483 (99.18)	4 (0.82)	487 (100)
6.	Muster Rolls available for public scrutiny at all times at the work site	450 (92.40)	37 (07.60)	487 (100)
7.	Individual measurement of work conducted daily	484 (99.38)	3 (0.62)	487 (100)
8.	Final measurement of work done in presence of the workers	185 (37.99)	302 (62.01)	487 (100)
9.	Complaints redressed within seven days by the grievance redressal authority	4 (0.82)	483 (99.18)	487 (100)
10.	The work was carried out by any Contractor	4 (0.82)	483 (99.18)	487 (100)
11.	Any machinery used in execution of work	17 (3.49)	470 (96.51)	487 (100)
Cronbach's Alpha		No. of. Items		11
		Result		0.653

Note : Percentage in parenthesis indicate column and row percentage

Source: Primary Data.

According to the data presented in the table 4.12, a majority of the respondents opine that they are not aware of the provisions except open project meeting held before the commencement of work, the record of attendance maintained at work site, muster rolls available for public scrutiny, and individual measurement of work done in the presence the workers. Therefore, to analyse the opinion of the respondents about the awareness of transparency provisions under MGNREGP, the Sign Test has

been used. In order to test the reliability factor, Cronbach's Alpha test is applied. The result presented in the Cronbach's Alpha value is 0.653, and it indicates that the scale is probably reliable.

4.9.1. Applications of Sign Test:-

To analyse the opinion of the respondents about the awareness of transparency provisions under MGNREGP, the Sign test is used. For that purpose, the null hypothesis framed is that there is no significant difference between the overall mean and the individual mean of the statements concerning the opinion of respondents about the awareness of the provisions laid to maintain transparency.

The table 4.13 shows the total score and the average score of the individual states and the overall opinion of the respondents about the preparations under the scheme.

Table 4.13

**Level of Awareness of Respondents about Transparency in Sanction and
Implementation of Work under MGNREGP: Application of Sign Test**

SN	Provisions	Aware	Not Aware	Total (No of Respondents)	Total Score	Average Score	Sign
1	Know the Projects was to be prepared in the Grama Sabha for taking up the works under MGNREGP	104	439	487	607	1.1	í
2	Know about the Grama Sabha meeting for Decision-making regarding Works	134	426	487	630	1.15	í
3	Notice Board are kept at work site	402	285	487	779	1.42	+
4	Open Project meeting held before commencement of work to explain the details of the workers	502	212	487	834	1.52	+
5	Record of Attendance maintained at work site	1011	4	487	1092	1.99	+
6	Muster Rolls available for public scrutiny at all times at the work site	932	47	487	1039	1.89	+
7	Individual measurement of work conducted daily	1020	3	487	1093	1.99	+
8	Final measurement of work done in presence of the workers	386	213	487	653	1.19	-
9	Complaints redressed within seven days by the grievance redressal authority	8	486	487	552	1	í
10	The work was carried out by any contractor	8	504	487	552	1	Í
11	Any machinery used in execution of work	34	491	487	575	1.05	Í
12	Total			4383	8406		
	Overall Mean			1.39			

Source: Computed Data.

To test the null hypothesis $H_0 = 1.39$ against the alternative hypothesis $H_1 = 1.39$ at 5 per cent or (0.05) level of significance, the researcher first replaces each value higher than 1.39 with a plus sign and each value less than 1.39 with a minus sign and then we get the following symbols - , - , + , + , + , + , + , - , - , - , -

Now the researcher can examine whether the five-plus sign observed in 11 statements support the null hypothesis $P = \frac{1}{2}$ or the alternative hypothesis $P \neq \frac{1}{2}$. The occurrence chance of one or fewer successes with $n = 11$ and $P = \frac{1}{2}$ can be worked out as

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= [{}^{11}C_0 P^0 Q^{11} + {}^{11}C_1 P^1 Q^{10} + {}^{11}C_2 P^2 Q^9 + {}^{11}C_3 P^3 Q^8 + {}^{11}C_4 P^4 Q^7] \\
 &= [{}^{11}C_0 (1/2)^0 (1/2)^{11} + {}^{11}C_1 (1/2)^1 (1/2)^{10} + {}^{11}C_2 (1/2)^2 (1/2)^9 + {}^{11}C_3 (1/2)^3 \\
 &\quad (1/2)^8 + {}^{11}C_4 (1/2)^4 (1/2)^7] \\
 &= [(1 \times 1 \times 1/2048) + (11/1 \times 1/2 \times 1/1024) + (110/2 \times 1/4 \times 1/512) + (990/6 \times 1/8 \\
 &\quad \times 1/256) + (7920/24 \times 1/16 \times 1/128)] \\
 &= [1/2048 + 11/2048 + 55/2048 + 165/2048 + 330/2048] = (1 + 11 + 55 + 165 + 330/ \\
 &2048) \\
 &= 562 / 2048 \\
 &= 0.27
 \end{aligned}$$

(These values can also be seen from the table of binomial probabilities when $P = \frac{1}{2}$ and $N = 11$)

Thus, this value is higher than $\alpha = 0.05$, and the null hypothesis must be rejected. In other words, it is concluded that there is a significant difference between the overall mean and the individual mean of the statement concerning the opinion of respondents on the awareness of MGNREGP.

4.10. OVERALL PERFORMANCE OF MGNREGP ACTIVITIES IN THE STUDY AREA:

From time to time, the opinion may differ from one person to another. The opinion of the respondents regarding the performance of MGNREGP is not an exceptional one. Awareness about the scheme, family status and participation in the scheme by the respondents determines their opinion regarding the performance of the scheme. Hence, an effort has been taken by the researcher to analyse the socio-economic factors of the respondents and their opinion regarding the overall performance of the MGNREG Scheme.

4.10.1. Opinion of the Respondents about the Overall Performance of MGNREGP in Ballari District:-

This section deals with the respondents about the overall performance of MGNREGP. The views of respondents about the performance of MGNREGP may vary from person to person. The opinion of the respondents is meant to indicate the extent to which the scheme has performed. During the survey, the respondents are asked to opine about the performance of MGNREGP. The opinion is determined by the score values and calculated based on the 16 statements associated with the performance of MGNREGP. Likert scaling technique is adopted in frame this test. The reliability of the scale is tested with the help of Cronbach's Alpha test by using SPSS-22. The table 4.14 shows the details of the opinion of the respondents about the overall performance of MGNREGP.

Table 4.14

Opinion of the Respondents about the Overall Performance of MGNREGP

Sl.N	Overall Performance of MGNREGP	Strongly Agree	Agree	Fair	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total Score
1	Minimum Wages of MGNREGP130	00	4 (0.82)	51 (10.47)	432 (88.71)	00	487 (100)
2	Equal wages for men and Women	7 (1.44)	430 (88.30)	28 (5.75)	22 (4.52)	00	487 (100)
3	Upto 100 days of Employment	9 (1.85)	118 (24.23)	342 (70.23)	18 (3.70)	00	487 (100)
4	Wage Payment within 15 days	21 (4.31)	312 (64.07)	72 (14.78)	82 (16.84)	00	487 (100)
5	1/3 of job seekers be women	327 (67.15)	141 (28.95)	18 (3.70)	1 (0.21)	00	487 (100)
6.	Unemployment allowance/travelling allowance are given	2 (0.41)	4 (0.82)	478 (98.15)	3 (0.62)	00	487 (100)
7	Transparency in maintenance of Muster Roll	00	62 (12.73)	425 (87.27)	00	00	487 (100)
8	Free treatment in case of accident at work site	00	67 (13.76)	396 (81.31)	24 (4.93)	00	487 (100)
9.	Improvement in socio-economic living conditions of the workers	9 (1.85)	118 (24.23)	358 (73.51)	2 (0.41)	00	487 (100)
10	Employment generation with in the village	320 (65.71)	158 (32.44)	9 (1.85)	00	00	487 (100)
11	Sure payment against work days	358 (73.51)	124 (25.46)	5 (1.03)	00	00	487 (100)
12	Women are getting job at their door steps	368 (75.56)	114 (23.41)	3 (0.62)	2 (0.41)	00	487 (100)
13	Improvement in soil conservation	6 (1.23)	3 (0.62)	356 (73.10)	118 (24.23)	4 (0.82)	487 (100)
14	Improvement in Water conservation	00	00	371 (76.18)	114 (23.41)	2 (0.41)	487 (100)
15	Increase in water level	00	00	180 (36.96)	301 (61.81)	6 (1.23)	487 (100)
16	Afforestation work and flood control	1 (0.21)	00	198 (40.66)	284 (58.32)	4 (0.82)	487 (100)
Cronbach Alpha		No of Items			16		
		Result			0.673		

Note : Percentage in parenthesis indicate column and row percentage

Source: Filed Study

The table 4.14 discloses that majority of the respondents have rated fair for all the statements regarding the opinion of the respondents about the overall performance of MGNREGP, the percentage is high for fair when compared to Agree and Strongly Agree. The Cronbach Alpha value of 0.673 indicates that the scale is probably reliable.

4.10.2. Identification of the Opinion of the Respondents about the Overall Performance of MGNREGP:-

The responses observed for each statement in the schedule have been made to secure the total score based on the opinion of the respondents. Five points are given for “Strongly Agree”, four points for “Agree”, three points are given for “Fair”, two points for “Disagree”, and one point for “Strongly Disagree” responses. Thus, the total opinion score of the respondent obtained by adding up scores of all 16 statements. The opinion of the respondents has classified into three categories, namely, low level, medium level and high-level opinion for analytical purposes. The minimum scores are 16, and the maximum scores are 80. As already stated earlier, the respondents are classified into three categories. The classification is followed by the fundamental statistical parameter such as mean and standard deviation.

Table 4.15

The Opinion of the Respondents about the Level of Performance of MGNREGP

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Low	108	22.18
2	Medium	291	59.75
3	High	88	18.07

Source: Calculated Primary Data.

From the table 4.15, it is clear that out of 487 respondents, 108 respondents (22.18) fall under the category of high-level opinion, 291 respondents (59.75) come under the category of medium level opinion, and the remaining 122 respondents (18.07) fall under the category of low-level opinion. The table 4.15 makes it clear that 59.75 per cent of the respondents have a medium level of opinion about the performance of MGNREGP.

4.10.3. Socio-Economic Factors and the Overall Performance of MGNREGP:-

For testing the relationship between the socioeconomic variable of the respondents and regarding the performance of MGNREGP, Chi-square Test has been employed. The formula for the Chi-square Test is as follows.

The Chi-square for a given level of significance is usually at 5 per cent level. If the P value is less than the table value, the null hypothesis is rejected and otherwise is accepted. The following hypotheses have framed for analysing the opinion of the respondents.

Ho: There is no relationship between gender, age, marital status, religion, community, educational status, size of the family and annual income of the respondents and their level of opinion about the overall performance of MGNREGP.

4.10.4. Respondent's Gender and Opinion on the Level of Performance of MGNREGP:-

The opinion of the respondents differs from male to female. An attempt has been made to analyse whether there is any significant relationship between the Gender of the respondents and the opinion on performance. The table 4.16 shows the level of performance of the respondents.

Table 4.16

Gender and Respondent's Opinion on the Level of Performance of MGNREGP

Sl.No	Gender	Level of Performance			Total
		Low	Medium	High	
1	Male	108 (22.18)	115 (23.61)	62 (12.73)	285 (58.5)
2	Female	96 (19.71)	102 (20.94)	4 (0.82)	202 (41.48)
Total		204 (41.89)	217 (44.56)	66 (13.55)	487 (100)
Pearson's Chi-Square		Value	d.f.	P - value	
		27.714	4	0.000	
Likelihood Ratio		28.766	4	0.000	
No. of Valid Cases		487			
Phi Cramer's V		Value	Approx.Sig		
		0.235	0.000		
		0.235	0.000		

Note Note : Percentage in parenthesis indicate column and row percentage

Source: Computed Data.

The table 4.16 shows that among 217 respondents who have a medium level of opinion about the performance of MGNREGP, 102 of the respondents are female, and 115 of them are male. In the case of low-level opinion, out of 204 respondents, 96 of them are female, and 108 of them are male. Out of 66 respondents, with a high-level opinion, 62 of them are female, and four of them are male.

In order to test whether there is any significant difference between the opinion of the male and female respondents, Chi-square test has applied. For that purpose, the following null hypothesis has been framed.

There is no significant relationship between the Gender of the respondents and the level of performance. The table 4.16 shows the computed results of Chi-square test.

It is evident from the table 4.16 that the P value is less than 0.05. The null hypotheses is expressed that there is no relationship between the gender of the respondents and their opinion on performance is rejected. Hence, it is concluded that there is a significant relationship between the gender of the respondents and their opinion about the overall performance of MGNREGP.

4.10.5. CRAMER'S V STATISTIC:

When the assumed hypothesis is rejected, and the number of rows and columns in a contingency table are not equal, we may use the statistic called Cramer's V statistic to determine the strength of a relationship between the assumed variables. The value of Cramer's V statistic is obtained through the following formula.

$$V = \sqrt{\chi^2 / n (f-1)}$$

To determine the strength of the relationship purpose, the researcher has used the lower and upper limit of Cramer's V statistic. The lower limit of V is zero when the Chi-square is zero. When the Chi-square is maximum, the upper limit of the V statistic is one. The lower value of V statistic implies a low level of relationship between variables, the high value of V implies a high level of relationship between variables.

Since the Chi-square value is significant, to determine the strength of the relationship, the Cramer's V statistic has applied through SPSS. The value of Cramer's V statistic using SPSS given in Table 4.16

It is evident from table 4.16 that the value of V is 0.225 which implies that the Gender of the respondents have a minimum or low influence on their opinion about the overall performance of MGNREGP

4.10.5.1. Respondent's Age and Opinion on the Level of Performance of MGNREGP:-

Age is one of the important influencing factors in determining the opinion of the respondents. The age and the opinion of the respondents about the performance of MGNREGP are presented in Table 4.17.

Table 4.17
Age and Respondent's Opinion on the Level of Performance of MGNREGP

Sl.No	Age	Level of Performance			Total
		Low	Medium	High	
1	18 - 31 Years	11 (2.26)	18 (3.70)	5 (1.03)	34 (6.98)
2	31 - 40 Years	42 (8.62)	88 (18.07)	35 (7.19)	165 (33.88)
3	41 - 50 Years	35 (7.19)	111 (22.79)	22 (4.52)	168 (34.50)
4	50 Years and Above	23 (4.72)	59 (12.11)	38 (7.80)	120 (24.64)
Total		104 (21.36)	295 (60.57)	88 (18.07)	487 (100)
		Value	d.f.	P – value	
Pearson's Chi - square		20.68	4	0.001	
Likelihood Ratio		20.018	4	0.002	
No. of Valid Cases		487			
Phi Cramer's V		Value		Approx.Sig	
		0.189		0.001	
		0.131		0.001	

Note : Percentage in parenthesis indicate column and row percentage
Source: Calculated Primary Data.

Out of 295 respondents with medium level opinion, 24.27 per cent of the respondents belong to the age group between 41-50 years, 12.11 per cent of the respondents belong to the age of 50 years, and above, 18.07 per cent of the respondents belong to the age between 31-40 years and 3.70 per cent belong to the age group between 18 - 31 years. Out of 104 respondents having a low-level opinion, 8.62 per cent belong to the age group of 31 - 40 years. 7.19 per cent belong to the age group of 41-50 years, 4.72 per cent belong to the age group above 50 years, and 2.26 per cent belong to the age group of 18-31 years. Further, with high-level of opinion out of 88 respondents 7.80 per cent belong to the age group of 50, and above, 7.19 per cent belong to the age group 31 - 40 years, 4.52 per cent belongs to the age group between 41-50 years and 1.03 per cent belong to the age group between 18 - 31 years.

To test the relationship between the performance of MGNREGP based on age and the opinion factors are tested with the null hypothesis. “There is no significant relationship between of performance”. The Chi-square test was applied and the computed results are given in the table 4.17.

Concerning age and opinion of the respondents about the overall performance of MGNREGP, the P value is less than 0.05. The null hypothesis framed is rejected. Hence, it is concluded that age has a significant influence on the opinion of the respondents about the overall performance of MGNREGP.

Since the Chi-square value is significant to determine the strength of the relationship, the Cramer’s V statistic has applied through SPSS. The value of Cramer’s V statistic using SPSS is given in the table 4.17. The table makes it clear that the value of V is 0.141 which implies that the age of the respondents has a profound influence on their opinion about the overall performance of MGNREGP.

4.10.5.2. Respondents Marital Status and Opinion on the Level of Performance of MGNREGP:-

An attempt has been made to study the relationship between marital status and the opinion of the respondents about the performance of MGNREGP. The marital status and the opinion of the respondents are shown in Table 4.18.

Table 4.18
Marital Status and Respondents Opinion on the Level of Performance of
MGNREGP

Sl. No.	Marital Status	Level of Performance			Total
		Low	Medium	High	
1	Married	98 (20.12)	278 (57.08)	57 (11.70)	433 (88.91)
2	Single	00	1 (0.21)	00	1 (0.21)
3	Widow	14 (2.87)	35 (7.19)	4 (0.82)	53 (10.88)
Total		112 (23.00)	314 (64.48)	61 (12.53)	487 (100)
Particulars		Value	d.f.	P – value	
Pearson’s Chi - square		4.316	4	0.256	
Likelihood Ratio		5.062	4	0.256	
No. of Valid Cases		487			

Note : Percentage in parenthesis indicate column and row percentage
Source: Calculated Primary Data.

It has been revealed from the table 4.18 that out of 314 respondents with a medium level of opinion 278(55.47) of them married, while 1(0.21) of them are single, and 35(7.19) respondents are a widow. In the case of low-level opinion, out of 112 respondents, 98(20.12) of them are married, and 14(2.87) of them are a widow. Out of 61 respondents, with high-level opinion 57(11.70) of them are married, and 4(1.82per cent) of them are a widow. To test the relationship between the variables, the hypothesis that

“There is no significant relationship between the marital status of the respondents and their opinion about the performance of MGNREGP” has been framed. The Chi-square test is applied to examine the null hypotheses and the computed results are given in the table 4.18. Concerning marital status and the opinion of the respondents towards the overall performance of MGNREGP, the P value is more significant than 0.05, the null hypothesis framed is accepted. Hence, it is concluded that the opinion of the respondents of MGNREGP does not differ significantly concerning the marital status.

4.10.5.3. Respondent's Religion and Opinion on the Level of Performance of MGNREGP:-

Religion is one of the influencing factors on opinion of the respondents pertaining to the performance of MGNREGP and the details of which are shown in Table 4.19.

Table 4.19

Religion and Respondent's Opinion on the Level of Performance of MGNREGP

Sl. No.	Religion	Level of Performance			Total
		Low	Medium	High	
1	Hindu	111 (22.79)	286 (58.73)	69 (14.17)	466 (95.69)
2	Muslim	1 (0.21)	7 (1.44)	3 (0.62)	11 (2.01)
3	Christian	3 (0.62)	5 (1.03)	2 (0.41)	10 (2.05)
Total		115 (23.61)	298 (61.19)	74 (15.2)	487 (100)
Pearson's Chi-Square		Value	d.f.	P - value	
		2.436	4	0.388	
Likelihood Ratio		3.099	4	0.388	
No. of Valid Cases		487			

Note : Percentage in parenthesis indicate column and row percentage
Source: Calculated Primary Data.

It is evident from the table 4.19 that out of 298 respondents with a medium level of opinion, 286 (58.73) of them are Hindus, followed by 7(1.44) Muslims and 5(1.03) Christians. In case of low level of opinion, out of 115 respondents, 111(22.79) are Hindus, 3(0.62) are Christians, and 1(0.21) is Muslim, out of 74 respondents who have high-level opinion, 69(14.17) are Hindus, 3(0.62) are Muslims, and 2 respondents (0.41) are Christians.

For finding the relationship between the religion and the opinion of respondents about the performance of MGNREGP, the following null hypothesis is formulated. *“There is no significant relationship between the religion and the opinion*

of the respondents about the performance”. The Chi-square test is applied to test the hypotheses, and the results are shown in the table 4.19.

In the case of the religion of the respondents and their opinion about the overall performance of MGNREGP, the p-value (0.388) is higher than 0.05, and so the null hypotheses are accepted. Hence, it is concluded that the opinion does not differ significantly concerning that of religion.

4.10.5.4. Respondent’s Community and Opinion on the Level of Performance of MGNREGP:-

Community is one of the factors which influence the opinion of the respondents and the same is shown through data in Table 4.20.

Table 4.20
Community and Respondent’s Opinion on the Level of Performance of MGNREGP

Sl. N.	Community	Level of Performance			Total
		Low	Medium	High	
1	SC	26 (5.34)	80 (16.43)	16 (3.29)	122 (25.05)
2	ST	31 (6.37)	86 (17.66)	20 (4.11)	137 (28.13)
3	Others	66 (13.55)	124 (25.46)	38 (7.80)	228 (46.82)
Total		123 (25.26)	290 (59.55)	74 (15.20)	487 (100)
Pearson’s Chi - Square		Value	d.f.	P - value	
		5.199	4	0.401	
Likelihood Ratio		6.014	4	0.32	
No. of Valid Cases		487			

Note : Percentage in parenthesis indicate column and row percentage
Source: Calculated Primary Data.

From the table 4.20, it has been revealed that out of 290 respondents with a medium level opinion, 124(25.46) respondents belong to Others category, 86(17.66) belong to STs, and 80(16.43) of them belong to SCs. In the case of low-level opinion,

out of 123 respondents 66(13.55) of them belong to others category, another 31(6.37) belong to STs, and 26(5.34) of them belong to SC population. Further, it shows that out of 74 respondents who have a high-level opinion, 38(7.80) belong to others, 20(4.11) belong to STs and 16(3.29) belong to SC community.

The following null hypothesis is formulated for testing the relationship between the community and the opinion of the respondents about the performance of MGNREGP. *“There is no significant relationship between the community and the opinion of the respondents about the performance”*. To test the hypothesis the Chi-square test is applied, and the result is presented in the table 4.20.

In the case of the community and the opinion of respondents about the overall performance of MGNREGP, the p-value is higher than 0.05, and so the null hypothesis formulated is accepted. Hence, it is concluded that the community of the respondents does not influence the opinion of the respondents about the overall performance of MGNREGP.

4.10.5.5. Respondent’s Educational Qualification and Opinion on the Level of Performance of MGNREGP:-

Education is an opinion of the respondents. Education of respondents and their opinion about the performance of MGNREGP is shown in Table 4.21.

Table 4.21
Educational Qualification and Respondent's Opinion on the Level of Performance of MGNREGP

Sl.No	Educational	Level of Performance			Total
		Low	Medium	High	
1	Literate	44 (9.03)	74 (15.20)	21 (4.31)	139 (25.54)
2	Illiterate	56 (11.5)	212 (43.53)	74 (15.20)	342 (70.23)
Total		100 (20.53)	291 (59.75)	96 (19.71)	487 (100)
Pearson' Chi-Square		<i>Value</i>	<i>d.f.</i>	<i>P - value</i>	
		8.954	2	0.007	
Likelihood Ratio		8.52	2	0.009	
No. of Valid Cases		487			
Phi		<i>Value</i>	<i>Approx.Sig</i>		
		0.125	0.007		
Cramer's V		0.125	0.007		

Note : Percentage in parenthesis indicate column and row percentage
Source: Calculated Primary Data.

From the table 4.21, it appears that among 291 respondents with a medium level of opinion, 212(43.53) are illiterate, and 74(11.50) are literate. In the case of the low level of opinion, out of 100 respondents, 56(14.23) respondents are illiterate, and 44(9.03) are literate, out of 96 respondents who have a high opinion, 74(15.20) are illiterate, and 21(4.31) are literate.

For finding out the relationship between the literacy level and the opinion of performance, the following null hypothesis is formulated. “*There is no relationship of respondent's performance of MGNREGP*”. The Chi-square test is applied for the formulated hypothesis. The computed results of the Chi-square test are presented in the table 4.21.

Regarding the literacy level and the opinion of respondents about the overall performance of MGNREGP, P value (0.007) is less than 0.05, and so the null hypothesis is rejected. Hence, it is concluded that the opinion of respondents differs significantly with the literacy level of the respondents. Since the Chi-square value is significant in determining the strength of the relationship, the Cramer's V statistic has

been applied through SPSS. The value of Cramer's V statistic using SPSS is given in the table 4.21. The table makes it clear that the value at V is 0.125 which implies that literacy has a profound influence on the opinion of respondents on the performance of MGNREGP.

4.10.5.6. Respondent's Size of the Family and Opinion on the Level of Performance of MGNREGP:-

The opinion of the respondents also depends upon the number of members in their family. An attempt is made to study the relationship between the size of the family and the opinion of the respondents about the performance of MGNREGP. The size of the family of the respondents and their opinion are shown in the table 4.22.

Evidences from table 4.22 reiterate that out of 311 respondents with a medium level of opinion, 214(43.94) respondents' families have 3-6 members, 81(16.63) families have below three members, and 16(3.29) families have 7-9 members. In case of the low level of opinion, out of 93 respondents, 61(12.53) of their families have 3 - 6 members, and 26(5.34) of the families have below three members. Out of 83 respondents with a high level of opinion, 43(8.83) families have 3 - 6 members and 38 (7.80) families have below three members.

In order to test the relationship between the size of the family and the opinion of the sampled respondents, the following null hypothesis is formulated. "*There is no significant relationship between the size of the family and the opinion of respondents about the performance of MGNREGP*". The Chi-square test has been used to test the formulated hypothesis.

In the case of the size of the family and their opinion about the overall performance of MGNREGP, the p-value (0.017) is less than 0.05. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected. Hence, it can be concluded that the level of the opinion of respondents differs significantly in accordance with the size of the family.

Table 4.22**Size of the Family and Respondents Opinion on the Level of Performance of MGNREGP**

Sl. No.	Size of the Family	Level of Performance			Total
		Low	Medium	High	
1	Below 3 Members	26 (5.34)	81 (16.63)	38 (7.80)	145 (29.77)
2	3 - 6 Members	61 (12.53)	214 (43.94)	43 (8.83)	318 (65.30)
3	7 - 9 Members	6 (1.23)	16 (3.29)	2 (0.41)	24 (4.93)
Total		93 (19.10)	311 (63.86)	83 (17.04)	487 (100)
		Value	d.f.	P - value	
Pearson Chi - square		12.027	2	0.017	
Likelihood Ratio		12.578	2	0.014	
No. of Valid Cases		487			
Phi		Value		Approx.Sig	
		0.148		0.017	
Cramer's V		0.105		0.017	

Note : Percentage in parenthesis indicate column and row percentage
Source: Calculated Primary Data.

Since the Chi-square value is significant, the assumed hypothesis is rejected. It reveals that there is a significant relationship between the size of the family of the respondents and their opinion about the overall performance of MGNREGP. Therefore, to determine the strength of the relationship, the Cramer's V statistic has been applied through SPSS. The value of Cramer's V statistic using SPSS is shown in the table 4.22, and it is clear that the value of V is 0.148 which implies that the size of the family has a low influence on the opinion of the respondents on the overall performance of MGNREGP.

4.10.5.7. Respondent's Family Annual Income (including income from MGNREGP) and Opinion on the Level of Performance of MGNREGP:-

The opinion of the respondents may also depend upon their annual income. An attempt is made to study the relationship between the annual income of the family and

the opinion of the respondents. The annual income of the family (including MGNREGP income) of the sampled respondents and their opinion are shown in Table 4.23.

Table 4.23
Respondent's Annual Family Income and Opinion on the Level of Performance of MGNREGP

Sl. No	Family Annual Income	Level of Performance			Total
		Low	Medium	High	
1	Below Rs.20,000	8 (1.64)	30 (6.16)	30 (6.16)	7 (1.28)
2	Rs.20,001- Rs.40,000	96 (19.71)	226 (46.41)	84 (17.25)	406 (83.37)
3	Rs.40,001- Rs.60,000	2 (0.41)	8 (1.64)	1 (0.21)	11 (2.26)
4	Above Rs.60,001	00	2 (0.41)	00	2 (0.41)
Total		106 (21.77)	266 (54.62)	115 (23.61)	487 (100)
		Value	d.f.	P - value	
Pearson's Chi - square		9.413	4	0.108	
Likelihood Ratio		9.850	4	0.108	
No. of Valid Cases		487			

Note : Percentage in parenthesis indicate column and row percentage
Source: Calculated Primary Data.

It is learnt from the table 4.23 that out of 266 respondents with a medium level opinion, 226 (46.41) have an annual income between 20,001 and 40,000, 8(1.64) have an annual income between 40,001 and 60,000, 30(6.16) have annual income up to Rs.20,000, and two earn above 60,000 annually. In case of low-level opinion, out of 106 respondents, 96(19.71) have an annual income between 20001 and 40000, 2(0.41) have an annual income between 40,001 and 60,000, and 8(1.64) have an annual income up to 20,000. Further, it also shows that out of 115 respondents with a high-level opinion, 84(17.25) have an annual income between 20,001 and 40,000, 1(0.21) have an annual income between 40,001 and 60,000, and 30(6.16) have an annual income up to 20,000.

In order to test the relationship between the annual family income of the respondents and the opinion about the performance of MGNREGP, the following null hypothesis is framed. "There is no significant relationship between annual family income of the respondents and their opinion about the performance of MGNREGP". The Chi-square test is applied to the framed null hypothesis. The results are presented in the table 4.23.

Based on the respondents' annual family income and their opinion on the overall performance of MGNREGP, the p-value (0.108) is higher than 0.05. Therefore, the null hypothesis formulated is accepted. Hence, it is concluded that the opinion of respondents does not differ significantly concerning their annual family income.

4.11. AN EVALUATION OF IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF MGNREGP IN THE STUDY AREA:

MGNREGP is the most extensive programme in India with a substantial public investment. With its legal framework and proper orientation, MGNREGP aims to increase livelihood security by providing 100 days of employment to every rural household. The adult members volunteering to work unskilled manually as the scheme projected has been provided with social security which, in return, provides a substantial income to the households working under the scheme. The scheme has an enormous potential to uplift the socio-economic status of the rural poor who are landless agricultural labourers, marginal farmers and landless farmers. The scheme is expected to bring about radical changes in the rural economy and generate durable assets. It also encourages men and women to participate in the social, economic and political decision-making process. Hence, an effort is taken by the researcher to analyse the impact of MGNREGP on household empowerment and village empowerment. This chapter explores the impact of the scheme on men and women, households and village empowerment.

4.11.1. PRIORITY GIVEN TO WORKS UNDER MGNREGP:-

A study analyses the priority given to works made under the MGNREGP. Table 4.24 shows the ranks given by the respondents for the work done under the scheme.

Table 4.24**Ranking the Priority for Works done under MGNREGP**

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Permissible Works</i>	<i>Ranks</i>							<i>Total</i>
		<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	
1	Water conservation and harvesting	387	45	42	11	1	0	1	487
2	Drought proofing	12	62	156	187	53	16	1	487
3	Irrigation canals	83	240	77	59	26	0	2	487
4	Renovation	3	34	46	88	253	60	3	487
5	Land Development	1	0	5	8	0	9	464	487
6	Flood Control	0	2	1	35	46	394	9	487
7	Rural Connectivity	1	104	160	99	108	8	7	487
		487	487	487	487	487	487	487	

Source: Primary Data.

The table 4.24 shows that 387 respondents have given the first rank to water conservation and harvesting. Eighty-three respondents have given the first rank to irrigation canals, 12 respondents have given the first rank to drought Proofing, three respondents have given the first rank to renovation, only one respondent has given the first rank to land development and another one respondent has given the first rank to rural connectivity.

Moreover, the researcher has used Garrett Ranking Test to identify the priority given to the works done under the scheme. The researcher has taken seven types of works: water conservation and harvesting, drought proofing, irrigation canals, renovation, land development, flood control and rural connectivity. The respondents are asked to rank them.

4.11.2. Finding out Per cent Position and Garrett Value:-

The Garrett Ranking Method has been used to calculate by using the Garrett Ranking formula. First, the Per cent position and Garret value are calculated based on Garret ranks. The formula to calculate Per cent position is

$$\text{Per cent Position} = \frac{100 (R_{ij} - 0.5)}{N_j}$$

R_{ij} = Range for an i th variable by J th defendant

N_j = J th Number of variables stratified by respondents

Then based on the Garrett ranks, the Garret table value ascertained. Table 4.24 shows the per cent and garret value.

Table 4.25

Percent Position and Garrett Value

<i>Sl.No.</i>	$\frac{100(R_{ij} - 0.5)}{N_j}$	<i>Calculated Value</i>	<i>Garret Value</i>
1	$\frac{100(1-0.5)}{7}$	7.14	79
2	$\frac{100(2-0.5)}{7}$	21.42	66
3	$\frac{100(3-0.5)}{7}$	35.71	57
4	$\frac{100(4-0.5)}{7}$	50.00	50
5	$\frac{100(5-0.5)}{7}$	64.29	43
6	$\frac{100(6-0.5)}{7}$	78.57	34
7	$\frac{100(7-0.5)}{7}$	92.86	21

Source: Computed Data

Then the Garrett table values in the table 4.25 and scores of each rank in table 4.25 are multiplied to record scores in the table 4.25. Then by adding each row, the total Garret score is obtained. The table 4.25 shows the Garrett scores for various ranks and overall scores.

Table 4.26
Calculation of Garrett Score

Sl. No	Permissible Works	Ranks							Total Score
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Water conservation and harvesting	32311	4290	2964	950	86	0	21	40622
2	Drought proofing	1422	4752	9633	9850	2709	884	63	29313
3	Irrigation canals	9164	16500	6042	2650	860	34	42	35292
4	Renovation	237	2904	3192	5300	11352	2380	105	25470
5	Land Development	79	0	114	250	0	578	10983	12004
6	Flood Control	0	132	57	1650	3225	14450	252	19766
7	Rural Connectivity	79	7590	9234	6750	5332	306	42	29333
Garret Value		79	66	57	50	43	34	21	

Source: Computed Data

Finally, based on the total score in Table 4.26, an average rating is calculated and based on the average, the Garrett Ranks is given. The abovedata shows the ranking of priority given for works permissible under MGNREG Scheme.

Table 4.27**Ranking of Priority for the Works done under MGNREG Scheme**

Sl.No	Permissible works	Total Score	Average Score	Garrett Ranks
1	Water conservation and harvesting	40622	74.13	I
2	Drought proofing	29313	53.49	IV
3	Irrigation canals	35292	64.40	II
4	Renovation	25470	46.48	V
5	Land Development	12004	21.90	VII
6	Flood Control	19766	36.07	VI
7	Rural Connectivity	29333	53.53	III

Source: Primary Data.

It observed from the table that water conservation and harvesting work had been ranked first; next rank is given to irrigation of canals. The third rank has been given to rural connectivity. The fourth rank is for drought proofing, fifth rank for renovation, sixth rank for flood control and the seventh rank given to land development. It is evident from the table that water conservation and harvesting have been ranked first.

4.11.3. RATE OF DURABILITY, DURABILITY OF ASSETS CREATED UNDER THE SCHEME:-

The selection of works in MGNREGP is based on the need of the village. The actions taken up are to improve the quality of life of people, help community against flood, soil erosion and enhancing groundwater level. The different categories of permissible works taken up under MGNREGP are essential to note that the assets created may contribute towards the quantity of life for people.

Table 4.28
Rate of Durability and Durability of Assets Created Under MGNREGP in
Ballari District (N=487)

SI.No	Details	No. of Responses	Percentage
1	Rate of Durability of Assets Generated under MGNREGP		
	Durable	60	12.32
	Just to provide employment	427	87.68
	Total	487	100.00
2	Durability of Assets Created under the Scheme		
	Durable	40	8.21
	Not Durable	447	91.79
	Total	487	100.00

Source: Primary Data.

Table 4.28 exhibits that 87.68 per cent of the surveyed respondents opine that the works provided under the scheme are to provide employment. 12.32 per cent of respondents opined that the assets created are durable, and none of the respondents has felt that the assets are durable and useful. It could conclude from the statistics presented in the table 4.28 that majority (87.68per cent) of the respondents opine that the work assigned under the scheme is to provide employment.

The table presents the opinion of the respondents about the durability of works done under the MGNREGA Programme. It is understood that 91.79 per cent of the respondents opined that the assets created under the programme are not durable, and 8.21 per cent respondents opine that the assets created under the scheme are sustainable.

4.11.4. IMPACT OF INCOME AND HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS GET EMPLOYMENT AFTER GETTING WORK UNDER MGNREGP:-

MGNREGP provides 100 days of guaranteed employment to rural households. The households who are very poor do not have enough assets or any base to a sustainable livelihood, and the income through the scheme creates a small impact on their economic status. The respondents' opinion pertaining to income under MGNREGP is presented in the table 4.29.

Table 4.29
Impact of Income and Household Members Get Employment after Getting Work Under MGNREGP

Sl.No	Details	No. of Responses	Percentage
1	Impact of Income after Getting Employment under the Scheme		
	Considerably increased	2	0.41
	Increased somewhat	444	91.17
	Not Increased and remains same	41	8.42
	Total	487	100.00
2	By the other Households Get Employed under the Scheme		
	Get Employment	49	10.06
	Do not get Employment	438	89.94
	Total	487	100.00

Source: Primary Data.

The aforementioned shows that 91.17 per cent of the respondents' income was increased somewhat, 8.42 per cent of the respondents income remains the same, and income of 0.41 per cent of the respondents has risen considerably after employed under the scheme. The study discussed that most of the respondents opined that there was somewhat increase in their income after working under the programme.

Under the scheme, 100 days of employment are provided for rural households. The other members of the family can also get work under the programme. Above table 4.29 shows the details of the job of other members in the family of the respondents. The member in the families of 89.94 per cent of the respondents are not employed under the scheme, and 10.06 per cent of the respondents state that the other members also are operated under the scheme.

4.11.5. DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURE FROM MGNREGP EARNINGS ON PRIORITY BASIS:-

As MGNREGP provides 100 days of regular employment, the households employed under the scheme have monthly earnings. The researcher has attempted to analyse the distribution of expenditure on a priority basis from the profits of MGNREGP. For this analysis, Garrett Ranking test is used to identify the priority given to the spending from the earning of MGNREGP. The researcher has taken nine types of expenses, and the respondents are asked to rank them. The results of which are given in Table 4.30.

Table 4.30
Ranking the Distribution of Expenditure from MGNREGP Earnings

Statement	Ranks									Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Food and other consumption items	479	6	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	487
Households durables	1	310	160	11	3	0	0	0	2	487
Education	6	167	188	13	12	8	35	57	1	487
Loan repayment	1	1	57	150	119	107	44	5	3	487
Social ceremony	0	2	68	198	139	15	56	7	2	487
Land/house	0	0	0	0	1	18	57	311	100	487
Animals	0	1	12	98	122	220	29	3	2	487
Productive assets	0	0	0	13	64	101	244	58	7	487
Others	0	0	1	4	27	18	21	46	370	487
Total	487	487	487	487	487	487	487	487	487	

Source: Primary Data

The table 4.30 shows the various ways of distribution of expenditure from MGNREGP earnings. Among 487 sampled respondents, 479 respondents have given the first rank to food and other consumption items, six respondents have given priority to education, one respondent has provided the first rank to household durables, and another one has delivered the first rank to loan repayment. The researcher has used the Garrett Ranking test to identify the priority basis which one to the respondents.

The Garrett Ranking method is used with an appropriate Garrett Ranking formula. The per cent position and Garrett Table value are ascertained on the base of Garrett Ranks. The formula to calculate the per cent position is

$$\text{Per cent Position} = \frac{100 (R_{ij} - 0.5)}{N_j}$$

R_{ij} = Range for an i th variable by J th defendant

N_j = J th Number of variables stratified by respondents

Then based on the Garrett ranks, the Garret table value ascertained.

Table 4.31
Percent Position and Garrett Value

<i>Sl.No.</i>	$\frac{100(R_{ij} - 0.5)}{N_j}$	<i>Calculated Value</i>	<i>Garret Value</i>
1	$\frac{100(1-0.5)}{9}$	5.56	80
2	$\frac{100(2-0.5)}{9}$	16.67	69
3	$\frac{100(3-0.5)}{9}$	27.78	62
4	$\frac{100(4-0.5)}{9}$	38.89	56
5	$\frac{100(5-0.5)}{9}$	50.00	50
6	$\frac{100(6-0.5)}{9}$	61.11	44
7	$\frac{100(7-0.5)}{9}$	72.22	39
8	$\frac{100(7-0.5)}{9}$	83.33	30
9	$\frac{100(7-0.5)}{9}$	94.44	19

Source: Computed Data

The Garrett table value and scores of each rank in Table 4.31 are multiplied to record scores in Table 4.31 finally by adding each row, and the total Garrett score is obtained and presented in Table 4.31.

Table 4.32
Calculation of Garrett Score

<i>Statement</i>	<i>Rank</i>									<i>Total</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Food and other Consumption items	43200	414	62	0	0	0	62	0	0	43738
Households Durables	80	23460	11222	1176	150	0	0	0	38	36126
Education	480	13662	12338	728	1000	836	1365	1710	19	32138
Loan Repayment	80	69	4154	9352	6450	5148	2106	270	57	27686
Social Ceremony	0	138	5394	12824	7450	660	2184	240	38	28928
Land/House	0	0	0	0	50	792	2613	10860	1900	16215
Animals	0	69	744	5656	7100	11440	1131	30	38	26208
Productive Assets	0	0	0	728	3850	4444	11037	2010	133	22202
Others	0	0	62	224	1350	792	897	1320	8189	12834
Garret Value	80	69	62	56	50	44	39	30	19	

Source: Computed Data

Finally, based on the total score obtained in Table 4.32, an average rating is calculated. The average rating is used as a base to give ranks. Table 4.32 shows the rank list of the expenditure from MGNREGP earnings.

Table 4.33
Ranking of Distribution of Expenditure from MGNREGP

Sl. No	Particulars	Garret Score	Average Score	Garret Ranks
1	Food and other consumption items	43738	79.81	I
2	House hold durables	36126	65.92	II
3	Education	32138	58.64	III
4	Loan repayment	27686	50.52	V
5	Social ceremony	28928	52.78	IV
6	Land/house	16215	29.59	VIII
7	Animals	26208	47.82	VI
8	Productive assets	22202	40.51	VII
9	Others	12834	23.42	IX

Source: Computed Primary Data

It is evident from the table 4.33 that food and other consumption items have ranked first. Household durable has been ranked second; education is placed in the third position, followed by a social ceremony in the fourth position. With loan repayment as the fifth priority, animals have been ranked sixth, buying of productive assets in the seventh position, land/house as the eighth rank, and the other expenditures have been listed in ninth rank. It is clear from the table 4.33 that the respondents can give priority to food and other consumption items from their earnings from MGNREGP.

4.11.6. OPINION ABOUT WORKSITE FACILITIES PROVIDED:-

As per the provisions of the act, the worksite facilities are given to the workers at the worksite. The opinion of the respondents regarding the worksite facilities offered is shown in Table 4.34.

Table 4.34
Opinion of Respondents about Worksite Facilities Provided to Workers at Worksite

Sl.No	Facilities	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Fair	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
1	Crèche	00 (0.0)	00 (0.0)	00 (0.0)	42 (8.62)	445 (91.38)
2	Drinking Water	00 (0.0)	01 (0.21)	01 (0.21)	67 (13.76)	418 (85.83)
3	Shades	00 (0.0)	00 (0.0)	00 (0.0)	47 (9.65)	440 (90.35)
4	First aid	1 (0.21)	51 (10.47)	406 (83.37)	26 (5.34)	3 (0.62)

Note : Percentage in parenthesis indicate column and row percentage

Source: Primary Data.

It is observed from the table 4.34 that majority of the respondents mention that the facilities like crèche, drinking water and the rest-shelter are not available at worksites and first aid facility is provided in fair condition at worksites.

4.11.7. SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPROVEMENT MGNREGP:-

As per the MGNREG Act, 100 days of guaranteed employment is provided to rural poor. These 100 days of work have considerable impact as an additional income. This extra income may affect the reduction of debt of the beneficiaries. The MGNREGP is specifically designed to employ the rural poor. The guaranteed 100 days of employment as a right to the rural households is an opportunity to check distress migration. The implementation of the scheme may indirectly reduce the migration of the families. The minimum wages have already been fixed under the programme. The payments that have set for agricultural work is low compared to the payments fixed under the scheme, which eventually lead to an increase in market wages also. The permissible practices under the programme may directly or indirectly contribute to the development of the agricultural sector. The works related to land development, and conservation, plantation may result in a marginal increase in the cultivatable areas and expands the opportunities for improved agriculture. Employment under the scheme, the level might have increased to some extent. This increase may improve the consumption level of the beneficiaries. Hundred days of guaranteed regular income results in additional flow of income to the households and may also develop the saving habits. It is one of the provisions under the scheme that 33 per cent of the workers should be women. And the majority of the participants under the programme are women. This tendency of women to earn money will also increase the decision-making skills in them. The permissible works under the scheme contribute to increasing the cultivable areas and improves the irrigated lands.

Table 4.35

Socio-Economic Improvement MGNREGP in Ballari District (N=487)

Sl.No	Details	No. of Responses	Percentage
1	Reducing Households Debt through MGNREGP Earnings:		
	Somewhat	14	2.87
	Not much	34	6.98
	Not at all	439	90.14
	Total	487	100.00
2	Reduction of Migration after the Scheme Implementation		
	Moderately decreased	2	0.41

	Decreased to some extent	265	54.41
	Very little	125	25.67
	Not at all	95	19.51
	Total	487	100.00
3	By the Stoppage of Migration of Household Members:		
	Stopped Migrating	88	18.07
	Not Stopped Migrating	399	81.93
	Total	487	100.00
4	By Increase of Market Wages after MGNREGP Implementation		
	Increased	298	61.19
	Increased somewhat	188	38.60
	Not increased and remains same	1	0.21
	Total	487	100.00
5	By the the Scheme Implementation Increases the Agricultural Productivity:		
	Not much	20	4.11
	Not at all	467	95.89
	Total	487	100.00
6	By the Improvement of Consumption Level after Employed in MGNREGP:		
	Increased somewhat	35	7.19
	Not much	381	78.23
	Not increased and remains same	71	14.58
	Total	487	100.00
7	By the Increase in Savings after being employed under the Scheme:		
	To some extent	6	1.23
	Very little	34	6.98
	Not at all	447	91.79
	Total	487	100.00
8	By the Increase in Decision Making Skills of Women Workers		
	Considerably increased	3	0.62
	Increased some what	12	2.46
	Not much	155	31.83
	Not increased and remains same	317	65.09

	Total	487	100.00
9	By the Benefit Perceived by Households: Land Holding-wise:		
	Marginal farmer	186	38.19
	Small farmer	4	0.82
	Landless Household	297	60.99
	Total	487	100.00

Source: Primary Data.

It is evident from the table 4.35 that 90.14 per cent of the respondents state that the income does not help in reducing the household debts, 6.98 per cent of the respondents indicate that the income not much helpful in reducing debt and only 2.87 per cent of the respondent's state positively as it helps somewhat in reducing debt. The above table highlights that majority of the respondents (90.14) mention that the income earned from MGNREGP does not help in lowering their obligation in any way.

The reduction of migration after scheme implementation presented in Table 4.35. It is observed that 54.41 per cent of the respondents state that MGNREGP implementation has decreased migration to some extent, 25.67 per cent of the respondents state migration has decreased only to a small margin, 19.51 per cent state that the migration has not reduced at all and only 0.41 per cent state that the migration has moderately reduced. It depicted from the above table that 54.41 per cent of respondent's state that the problem of migration has decreased to some extent after the implementation of the scheme.

The table 4.35 shows the stoppage of migration of other households after MGNREGP implementation. The data exhibits that 81.93 per cent of the sampled respondents feel that MGNREGP is not stopping the migration, and the remaining 18.07 per cent of the respondents feel that the household members arrested migrating.

The data in the table presents the respondent's opinion about changes in market wages in the study area. It reveals that 61.19 per cent of the respondents have reported that there has been an increase in market wages, 38.60 per cent of the respondents have said that the market wages have increased somewhat and 0.21 per cent of the respondents have said that the market wages have remained the same with zero per cent increase after implementation of MGNREGP.

The impact of MGNREGP on agriculture sector has presented in table 4.35. It has found that 95.89 per cent of the respondents state that the scheme has not at all increased the agricultural productivity and only 4.11 per cent of the respondents say that there is not much increase in agricultural productivity.

The table 4.35 shows the improvement level in the consumption of beneficiaries. It is evident that 78.23 per cent of the respondents have reported that there has not been much increase in their consumption level after employed under MGNREGP, 14.53 per cent have said that the consumption level has not increased, and 7.19 per cent have reported that their level of consumption has improved somewhat, after being employed in MGNREGP.

The statistics presented in the table discuss the opinion about the increase in savings after employed under the scheme. It is found that 91.79 per cent of the respondents have reported that the savings have not at all increased, 6.98 per cent have said that there has been very little increase in savings and the remaining 1.23 per cent have reported that their savings have increased to some extent after getting jobs under MGNREGP. The study makes it clear that most of the respondents (90.15) have reported that their savings have not increased at all after reaching employment under the scheme.

The table discusses the impact of an increase in decision-making skills in women workers in Ballari district. About 65.09 per cent of the respondents say that the decision-making skills of women workers have not increased and remains the same, like that 32.12 per cent of the respondents say that there had not been much increase. However, 2.46 per cent of the respondents said that the women workers decision-making skills had increased somewhat and only 0.62 per cent of the respondents dared say that there is a considerable increase in decision-making skills in women workers. It depicted from the data that 65.09 per cent of the respondents have stated that the decision-making skills in women workers have remained the same after being employed under MGNREGP.

The data mentioned in the above given table grapples with the impact of benefit that has been received by the workers in term of securing a land property. It indicates that 61 per cent of the respondents have stated that the benefit of MGNREGP has received by the landless households; only 38.19 per cent of the

respondent's state that marginal farmer also receive the benefit of the scheme, and 1.85 per cent of the respondent's country that small farmers also benefit under the programme.

Table 4.36
Details of Income Pre and Post MGNREGP

Details	Caste						Total	
	SC		ST		Other		Before	After
	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After		
Annual Income	3704.92	5260.66	3642.34	5802.92	3767.54	6732.46	3704.93	5932.01
Annual Expenditure	3090.16	4114.75	2036.5	3167.88	3114.04	4043.86	2746.9	3775.49
Annual savings	614.76	1145.91	1605.84	2635.04	653.5	2688.6	958.03	2156.52

Source: Primary Data.

Above table 4.36 discussed that detail of income pre and posted MGNREGP in the study area. Overall income was changed when becoming a member of MGNREGP, and figures show that before joining members annual income was Rs. 3704.93 after that increased Rs. 5932.01, their annual expenditure before was Rs. 2746.9 and after entering that increased Rs. 3775.49, similarly before joining the programme savings was only Rs. 958.03 after joining this amount raised Rs. 2156.52.

The caste wise figures explained that scheduled caste annual income has before joining MGNREGP it was Rs. 3704.92 after that that raised Rs.5260.66, likewise yearly expenditure was Rs. 3090.16 after joining MGNREGP raised Rs. 4114.75, annual saving data shows that before joining work that was only Rs. 614.76 but after that increased Rs. 1145.91.

Before joining MGNREGP, the annual income of scheduled tribe has been Rs. 3642.34. Later it reached to Rs. 5802.92. Likewise the annual expenditure was Rs.2036.5. After joining MGNREGP, it raised to Rs.3167.88, annual saving data shows that before joining work that was only Rs.1605.84 but after that was increased to Rs.2635.04.

Similarly, before joining MGNREGP, annual income of the other castes was Rs. 3767.54; later it rose to Rs.6732.46. Likewise, the annual expenditure was Rs.3114.04; after joining MGNREGP, it reached Rs.4043.86. Annual saving data shows that before entering work, it was only Rs.653.5 but after that it increased to Rs.2688.6.

Table 4.37
Details of Average Wage Earnings of Households

(in Rupees)

Average wage earnings of sample households in Rs	Cast of the Respondents			
	SC	ST	Other	Total
2012-13	8483.61	8605.84	8543.86	8546.20
2013-14	10967.21	11211.68	11087.72	11092.40
2014-15	12934.43	13423.36	13175.44	13184.80
2015-16	14901.64	15635.04	15263.16	15277.21
2016-17	16901.64	17635.04	17263.16	17277.21

Source: Primary Data.

Above table 4.37 shows average wage earnings of households. The overall figure of the Ballari district gives a positive picture; an average wage earnings has been increased from Rs. 8546.20 in 2012-13 to Rs. 17277.21 in 2016-17.

The caste wise figures confirm that firstly the average wage earnings of other caste increased from Rs.8543.86 in 2012-13 to Rs.17263.16 in 2016-17, the ordinary wage stations of Scheduled Tribe increased from Rs.8605.84 in 2012-13 to Rs.17635.04 in 2016-17. The wages amount of Scheduled Castes also hiked from Rs. 8483.61 in 2012-13 to Rs. 16901.64 in 2016-17.

Table 4.38
Details of Income Pre and Post MGNREGA

SN	Sources of Income	Income Before MGNREGA	Income after MGNREGA
A	Agriculture self employment/Cultivation	2985.63	5533.88
B	Agricultural labour	3061.60	5691.99
C	Non-Agricultural self Employment	3024.64	6073.92
D	Non-Agricultural labour	2852.16	5603.70
E	Milch animals/live stock migration remittance	2747.43	6275.15
G	Total	14250.51	28691.99

Source: Primary Data.

The above given table 4.38 notices details of income before and after joining the works under MGNREGP. Before joining the scheme, their income was Rs. 2985.63;

after getting a job, the income reached Rs. 5533.88. In terms of Ballari district, the income from agricultural labour was Rs. 3061.60. After joining work the income increased Rs. 5691.99. In income from non-agricultural self-employment was Rs. 3024.64; later it grew to Rs.6073.92. Before MGNREGP Non-Agricultural labour income was only Rs. 2852.16 after involving the work their income raised to Rs. 5603.70. Finally, before joining the practice Milch animals/livestock migration remittance income was only Rs. 2747.43. After unification of jobs, the value increased to Rs. 6275.15.

Table 4.39
Details of Income Pre and Post MGNREGP from different caste

Details	SC		ST		Other		Total	
	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
Agriculture self employment/Cultivation Income	3000	5565.57	2992.7	5532.85	2973.68	5517.54	2985.63	5533.88
Agricultural labour Income	3065.57	5803.28	3131.39	5729.93	3017.54	5609.65	3061.6	5691.99
Non-Agricultural self Employment Income	3016.39	6098.36	3094.89	6102.19	2986.84	6043.86	3024.64	6073.92
Non-Agricultural labour Income	2844.26	5614.75	2788.32	5613.14	2894.74	5592.11	2852.16	5603.7
Milch animals/live stock migration remittance	2786.89	6336.07	2810.22	6270.07	2688.6	6245.61	2747.43	6275.15
Total Income	14303.28	28918.03	14277.37	28656.93	14206.14	28592.11	14250.51	28691.99

Source: Primary Data.

Above table 4.39 discusses the details of income before and after MGNREGP in the study area. The table focuses on the caste wise improvement of major important income determinant factors such as agriculture self-employment/cultivation income, agricultural labour income, non-agricultural self-employment income, non-agricultural labour income and milch animals/livestock migration remittance.

Before joining the scheme, the income from the agriculture self-employment/cultivation was Rs. 3000.00. After getting a job it reached to Rs. 5565.57. Before agricultural labour the income was Rs. 3065.57, after joining work income increased to Rs.5803.28. In concentration of non-agricultural self-

employment, it was Rs. 3016.39. After entering the work it increased to Rs. 6098.36. Before MGNREGP, income of the non-agricultural labour was only Rs. 2844.26; after involving the work their income raised to Rs. 5614.75. Finally, before joining the practice, the income of Milch animals/livestock migration remittance was only Rs. 2786.89. After unification of jobs, the value increased to Rs. 6336.07.

The annual income of scheduled tribes can be observed in two phases: before and after joining MGNREGP. The income from agriculture self-employment/cultivation was Rs. 2992.70. After getting a job under the scheme, it reached Rs. 5532.85. Before agricultural labour income was Rs. 3131.39 after joining work income increased to Rs. 5729.93. In concentration of non-agricultural self-employment before it was Rs. 3094.89 after entering the work that increased to Rs. 6102.19. Before MGNREGP, the income from non-Agricultural labour was only Rs. 2788.32. After involving in the work, their income raised to Rs. 5613.14. Finally, before joining, the income of Milch animals/livestock migration remittance was only Rs. 2810.22. After unification of jobs, the value increased to Rs. 6270.07.

Similarly, annual income of other castes can be studied in two stages: before and after joining MGNREGP. The income of agriculture self-employment/cultivation was Rs. 2973.68. Later it reached to Rs. 5517.54. Income from agricultural labour was Rs. 3017.54, after joining work, the income was increased to Rs. 5609.65. In concentration of non-agricultural self-employment, the income was Rs. 2986.84. after entering the work, it increased to Rs. 6043.86. Before MGNREGA Non-Agricultural labour income was only Rs. 2894.74; after involving in the work their income raised to Rs. 5592.11. Finally, before joining the scheme, the income from the practice of Milch animals/livestock migration remittance was only Rs. 2688.60. Later the value increased to Rs. 6245.61.

Table 4.40
Impact of MGNREGP on Rural Labor Market in Select Villages in Ballari
District

Indicator	Increased	Decreased	No Change	No clear response	All Villages
Agricultural wages	28	NA	2	2	32
Peak season shortage of agricultural Labour	24	NA	4	4	32
Male-female agricultural wage differential	NA	28	NA	4	32
Migration (a+b)	NA	22	8	2	32
(a) Villages with migration before MGNREGP	NA	22	4	NA	26
(b) Villages with no migration before MGNREGP	NA	NA	8	NA	8

Note: NA-Not Available

Source: Primary Data.

Of the 32 villages reported in the table 4.40, eight villages did not witness migration before or after MGNREGS. There was not much change in the migration situation even after the scheme in four villages. In two other villages, there was no clarity in the information recorded. In the rest of the 26 villages, there were varying degrees of decline in migration. Most of the fall is in distress migration, but not in the emerging process of moving towards higher paying, relatively high productivity non-agricultural work and often, rural to urban mobility. At least four villages reported complete stoppage of distress migration.

Some villages in taluks like Kudligi reported a decline in long-distance distress migration to Bangalore and Hyderabad, which is similar to the decrease in migration from drought-prone Sandur district. In many other villages, the participants in discussions observed that there would be a further decline in distress migration if MGNREGP work provided for more extended periods at a time and if wages were paid without much delay. Their arguments were well reasoned. They were conscious of the costs of migration including raising easy loans at high interest rates to meet the expenses of mobility, high rents and fuel costs in destinations, the ordeal of having to live in sub-human conditions and the risk of their children missing a chance to go to school.

The non-distress type of migration from these villages, which is not affected much by MGNREGS, is of three kinds. One is the migration of male members of the households for high paying non-agricultural work for relatively long durations. For instance, from the villages of Kurnool district which borders Karnataka, male members of the families migrate to Bellary to work in construction, mining and other activities. The second type of non-distress migration that continues even after MGNREGP is rural to rural migration from dry land areas to fertile areas for agricultural work.

These families return during September–October to their villages to work in agriculture, and some, even in MGNREGP. The third type of continuing migration is strictly speaking, not migration-daily commuting to neighbouring towns. For instance, in Kudligi taluka members of some rural households commute to neighbouring talukas like Ballari or Hosapete to work in shops and other establishments where the wages are high. Interestingly, some work in MGNREGP in their villages in the forenoon, and commute in the afternoon to nearby towns to work in odd jobs including vegetable and fruit vending.

Table-4.41
Production, Productivity has Increase Under MGNREGP

SN	Name of Crops	Before		After	
		Production	Productivity	Production	Productivity
1	Kharif				
a	Sunflower	04	02	06	04
b	Jowar	10	05	12	07
c	Ground nuts	09	04	12	06
d	Paddy	40	30	52	38
e	Cotton	08	10	12	14
f	Chilli	30	10	40	15
g	Maize	20	13	26	20
2	Rabi				
a	Sunflower	0	0	0	0
b	Jawar	04	06	06	08
c	Paddy	42	31	48	36

Note: Production per acre in Bags; Productivity in quintals per acre; production per acre in Bags; productivity in quintals per acre; Source: field survey

Above table shows MGNREGP impacts, the production in bags and productivity in quintals per acre. Different crops in both seasons increased in a

significant manner. Both production and productivity increased before and after MGNREGP issues.

The Ballari district data explained production and productivity situation in both seasons such as Kharif and Rabi, and the present district is partially dry area and somewhat having plenty of irrigation facilities and Tungabhadra Dam flowing three talukas in the district.

In terms of Karif season crops, firstly the paddy production before MGNREGP it was produced only 40 bags per acre and loan existence in farm activities that stood at 52 bags per acre, like that chilli production before MGNREGP the productivity was only 30 quintal after MGNREGP it has increased 40 quintals per acre. The cotton crop production was 08 bags before MGNREGP after MGNREGP that quantity of cotton increased 12 bags per acre, so productivity MGNREGP loan was only ten quintals after MGNREGP situation it raised 14 quintals per acre. The Chili Production MGNREGP loan was only 30 bags per acre after MGNREGP it stood at 40 bags. Similarly, the productivity was only ten quintals in before MGNREGP, after getting work from MGNREGP this situation increased 15 quintals per acre. Thus, Maize production was 20 bags in before work after that it raised 26 bags, the productivity also shows that similar evidence for example MGNREGP loan the productivity of maize only 13 quintals per acre after the involvement of work of the farm productivity has increased 20 quintals.

In Rabi season they grow only Paddy crops, before MGNREGP the production was 42 bags after getting work in this programme raised drastically, i.e., 48 bags total productivity was only 31 quintals per acre after this quantity increased 36 quintals per acre in proceeding district.

4.12. IMPACT OF MGNREGP ON HOUSEHOLD EMPOWERMENT:

To analyze the impact of MGNREGP on household empowerment, the respondents are provided with ten different statements about the household empowerment. The opinions about the effect of MGNREGP on the household empowerment are presented in Table 4.42.

Table 4.42**Impact of MGNREGP on Household Empowerment**

Sl. No.	Household Empowerment	I.L.E	M.I	R.S.	M.D.	D.L.E	Total
H1.	Improvement in Consumption level	313 (64.27)	2 (0.41)	172 (35.32)	00	00	487 (100)
H2.	Savings	11 (2.66)	4 (0.82)	472 (96.92)	00	00	487 (100)
H3.	Enhancement of spending pattern	346 (71.05)	3 (0.62)	138 (28.34)	00	00	487 (100)
H4.	Enhancement of self-confidence among workers	457 (93.84)	24 (4.93)	5 (1.03)	1 (0.21)	00	487 (100)
H5.	Contribution to Food security	453 (93.02)	31 (6.37)	2 (0.41)	1 (0.21)	00	487 (100)
H6.	Health care contribution	434 (89.12)	47 (9.65)	6 (1.23)	00	00	487 (100)
H7.	Repayment of small Debts	53 (10.88)	9 (1.85)	422 (86.65)	3 (0.62)	00	487 (100)
H8.	Bargaining power of workers	23 (4.72)	1 (0.21)	458 (94.05)	5 (1.03)	00	487 (100)
H9.	Effect on migration	01 (0.21)	00	187 (38.40)	299 (61.40)	00	487 (100)
H10.	Changes in own Lives	74 (15.20)	1 (0.21)	403 (82.75)	9 (1.85)	00	487 (100)

I.L.E- Increased to Large Extent, M.I- Moderately Increased, R.S- Remains the Same, M.D- Moderately Decreased, D.L.E- Decreased to Large Extent.

Note : Percentage in parenthesis indicate column and row percentage

Source: Primary Data

Majority of the respondents have chosen the option “increased to a large extent” for the statements numbered H1, H3, H4, H5, and H6. Some have opted for “remains the same” for the statements numbered H2, H7, H8 and H10 and others have chosen “moderately decreased” for the account number H9 in Table 4.42.

4.13. ANALYSIS OF IMPACT OF MGNREGP ON HOUSEHOLD EMPOWERMENT:

To get a better understanding of MGNREGP on household empowerment, the influences of demographic factors like age, gender, marital status, educational status, family members, primary employment, income excluding MGNREGP income and income including MGNREGP income of the respondents analysed through ANOVA. One of the objectives of the study is to influence demographic factors towards the MGNREGP on household empowerment. The researcher has attempted to test the following hypotheses:

H1: There is no substantial difference between the opinion of the respondents about the impact of MGNREGP on household empowerment.

H2: There is no substantial difference in the opinion of different gender group of respondents about the impact of MGNREGP on household empowerment.

H3: There is no substantial difference in the opinion of a substantial marital status group of respondents about the impact of MGNREGP on household empowerment.

H4: There is no substantial difference in the opinion of a different educational group of respondents about the impact of MGNREGP on household empowerment.

H5: There is no substantial difference between the opinions of different family members group of respondents about the impact of MGNREGP on household empowerment.

H6: There is no substantial difference in the opinion of different employment group of respondents about the impact of MGNREGP on household empowerment.

H7: There is no substantial difference in the opinion of different income- excluding MGNREGP income group of respondents about the impact of MGNREGP on household empowerment.

H8: There is no significant difference in the opinion of different income - including MGNREGP income group of respondents about the impact of MGNREGP on household empowerment.

4.13.1. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) Test:-

The one-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) test has been applied by using SPSS to test the above-said hypotheses.

Table.4.43
Respondents and their Opinion Regarding the impact of MGNREGP on Household Empowerment

S.No	Factors	Sum of Squares	d.f.	Mean Square	F.	Sig.
1	Age	32.984	17	1.940	2.455	0.001
2	Gender	6.039	17	0.355	4.682	0.000
3	Marital Status	5.244	17	0.308	1.581	0.064
4	Educational Status	3.190	17	0.188	0.989	0.469
5	Number of Family Members	15.549	17	0.915	4.855	0.000
6	Major Employment	10.277	17	0.605	1.102	0.348
7	Annual Income Excluding MGNREGP Income	5.320	17	0.313	2.377	0.002
8	Annual Income Including MGNREGP Income	5.684	17	0.334	1.568	0.068

Source: Computed Data.

The ANOVA test has been applied to find out if there is any significant difference among the different age group of respondents about the impact of MGNREGP on household empowerment.

From Table 4.43, it is noted that the p-value is 0.001, which is less than 0.05, the assumed level of significance. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected. Hence, it is concluded that the difference in age is attributed to the MGNREGP impact on household empowerment.

Gender is the imperative factor that influences the opinion of the respondents about the impact of MGNREGP on household empowerment. The ANOVA test has

been applied to find out if there is any significant difference among the different gender group of respondents about the impact of MGNREGP on household empowerment, the ANOVA test was applied. The result of ANOVA Test is presented in the table 4.43

It is observed from the table 4.43 that the p-value is 0.000, which is less than 0.05, the assumed level of significance. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected. Hence, it is concluded that the difference in gender is attributed to the MGNREGP impact on household empowerment.

Marital status is a vital factor that influences the opinion of the respondents about the impact of MGNREGP on household empowerment. The ANOVA test has been applied to find out if there is any significant difference between the marital status groups of respondents about the impact of MGNREGP on household empowerment.

From Table 4.43, it is concluded that the p-value is 0.064, which is higher than 0.05, the assumed level of significance. Therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted. Therefore, it is concluded that the difference in marital status could not influence of MGNREGP on household empowerment.

Educational status is an imperative factor that influences the respondents opinion about the impact of MGNREGP on household empowerment. The ANOVA test has been applied to find out if there is any significant difference between the educational status and the opinion of respondents about the impact of MGNREGP on household empowerment. The table 4.43 shows the calculation of ANOVA Test. The table exhibits that the p-value is 0.469, which is higher than 0.05 – the assumed level of significance. Therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted. Hence, it is concluded that the difference in educational status is assigned to the MGNREGP impact on household empowerment.

The number of family members is a vital factor that influences the opinion of the respondents about the impact of MGNREGP on household empowerment. The ANOVA test is used to find out if there is any significant difference between family members and the opinion of respondents about the impact of MGNREGP on household empowerment. Table 4.43 shows the calculation of ANOVA Test.

From the tabl, it is concluded that the p-value is 0.000, which is less than 0.05 0 – the assumed level of significance. Therefore, the null hypothesis rejected. Hence, it is concluded that the difference in the number of family members is

attributed to the MGNREGP impact on household empowerment.

The ANOVA test has been applied to find out if there is any significant difference among different major employment group and opinion of respondents about the impact of MGNREGP on household empowerment.

It is observed from the table 4.43 that the p-value is 0.348, which is higher than 0.05 – the assumed level of significance. Therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted. Hence, it is concluded that the difference in employment status would not impact on MGNREGP household empowerment.

The annual income of respondents, excluding MGNREGP income, is an essential factor that influences the opinion of the respondents about the impact of MGNREGP on household empowerment. The ANOVA test has been applied to find out if there is any significant difference between the annual income and the opinion of respondents about the impact of MGNREGP on household empowerment. The table 4.43 shows the calculation of ANOVA Test.

The table 4.43 shows that the p-value is 0.002, which is less than 0.05, the assumed level of significance. Therefore, the null hypothesis rejected. Hence, it concluded that the difference in the income excluded MGNREGP income attributed to the MGNREGP impact on household empowerment.

Respondents' annual income, including MGNREGP income, is an imperative factor that influences the opinion of respondents about the impact of MGNREGP on the household empowerment. In order to find out if there is any significant difference between annual income and the opinion of respondents about the impact of MGNREGP on household empowerment, the ANOVA test applied. The table 4.43 shows the calculation of ANOVA Test.

It is observed from the table 4.43 that the p-value is 0.068, which is higher than 0.05, the assumed level of significance. Therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted. Hence, it concluded that the difference in the annual income, including MGNREGP income, could not be the same as MGNREGP impact on household empowerment.

4.13.2. Consolidation of ANOVA Test Results: Socio-Economic Factors and Impact of MGNREGP on Household Empowerment:-

The consolidated null hypotheses result tested by using Multiple Regression and is presented Table 4.44.

Table 4.44

Identification of Factors Influence Household Empowerment

Sl.No	Demographics Factors	Result of Hypotheses
1	Age	Rejected
2	Gender	Rejected
3	Marital status	Accepted
4	Educational status	Accepted
5	Family members	Rejected
6	Major employment	Accepted
7	Income excluding <i>MGNREGP</i> income	Rejected
8	Income including <i>MGNREGP</i> income	Accepted

Source: Computed Data.

From the table 4.44, it is derived that demographic factors such as marital status, educational status, primary employment, and annual income, including MGNREGP income, do not influence household empowerment. It is also inferred that the factors such as age, gender, family members, and annual income excluding MGNREGP income influence the household empowerment.

4.14. CONFIRMATORY FACTOR ANALYSIS FOR HOUSEHOLD EMPOWERMENT:

The Confirmatory Factor Analysis is used to analyze household empowerment through MGNREGP. For this analysis, ten different factors about household empowerment have been taken. CFA is applied for ten factors, nine factors are considered for further study, and the remaining factor is excluded. The excluded factor H10 Standard Co-efficient value is -0.16, GFI value is 0.36, CFI value is 0.18, and RMSEA value is 0.67. Therefore, it is concluded that the excluded factor H10 has Negative Co-efficient and also inappropriate measurement error has excluded factors.

On the other hand, the RMSEA value is more than the threshold value of 0.05. The GFI value is 0.36, and the CFI value is 0.18, which is less than 0.90. So

the researcher excludes the factor for further analysis.

After the CFA is estimated, the next step is to assess how the model fits the observed data. Some statistical criteria evaluate User-defined model validity. Therefore, determination criteria imply acceptable fit and others are close to meeting acceptable fit value. First, the model fulfils the criterion that begins with the Chi-square statistic. Chi-square test describes differences between the observed and expected metrics. The Chi-Square likelihood value indicates that the acceptable model fit is close to zero or less than 0.05. Another commonly reported statistic is the Root Mean Square Error of Estimate (RMSEA) fit measure. The RMSEA value of about 0.05 or less indicates that the model is close to the level of independence. CFI and NFI values meet criteria (0.90 or significant) for acceptable model fit.

Table 4.45

Confirmatory Factor Analysis Statistical results for Household Empowerment

SN	Statistical measurements	Confirmatory Factor Analysis Statistical results				
		1	Test of Absolute Fit	χ^2 -Value	DF	ρ -Value
	Household Empowerment	128.33	24	0.73		
2	CMIN/DF Statistic	NPAR	CMIN	DF	P	CMIN/DF
	Household Empowerment	21	41.56	24	0.014	1.732
3	GFI/AGFI Statistic	RMR	GFI	AGFI	PGFI	
	Household Empowerment	0.13	0.984	0.969	0.525	
4	RMSEA	RMSEA	LO90	HI90	PCLOSE	
	Household Empowerment	0.0337	0.016	0.055	0.879	

Source: Computed Data.

Household empowerment is tested through Chi-square Test with the threshold value of 0.05 which indicates that the researcher should proceed for further study to validate the model. In the test of hypotheses, the model for Household empowerment yields the Chi- square value of 128.33 with 24 degrees of freedom and probability value higher than 0.05($P > 0.05$). While addressing the Chi-square limitations by developing goodness of fit indices that take practical approach to the evaluation process therefore the alternative indices lies on the other statistic named as GFI, AGFI and RMSEA.

The researcher has interpreted only selected part of fit statistic of CFA and SEM focusing on the first set of statistic named as NPAR, CMIN, DF and CMIN/DF. The table 4.45 shows the CMIN/CF statistic.

The CMIN represents the discrepancy between the unrestricted sample of co-variance matrix and the restricted co variance matrix. The test statistic is most commonly expressed as Chi-square statistic. As stated earlier, considering the sensitivity of Chi-square, the researcher may move to other alternative indices for evaluating the model.

Goodness of Fit Index (GFI) is a measure of fit between the hypothesized model and the observed co-variance matrix. The table 4.45 shows the GFI and AGFI output. The Adjusted Goodness of Fit Index (AGFI) corrects the GFI, which is affected by the number of indicators of each latent variable. The GFI and AGFI range between 0 and 1 with a value of over 0.9 generally indicating acceptable model fit.

The Household empowerment GFI value is 0.984 and AGFI value is 0.969. Therefore, the present model fulfills the criteria of GFI and AGFI with good fit.

The next set of fit statistics focuses on the Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA). The RMSEA takes into account the error of approximation in the population. RMSEA value less than 0.05 indicates goodness of fit, and values as high as 0.08 represents reasonable errors of approximation in the population. Finally, the researcher will consider the statistic RMSEA; this measure indicates the complexity of the model. The table 4.45 clearly states that RMSEA value is less than the threshold value of 0.05. Therefore, the model is good fit with the data. The graphical representation shows the empirical evidence of present model.

Figure 4.1
Confirmatory Factor Analysis and Factor Effect Model for Household Empowerment

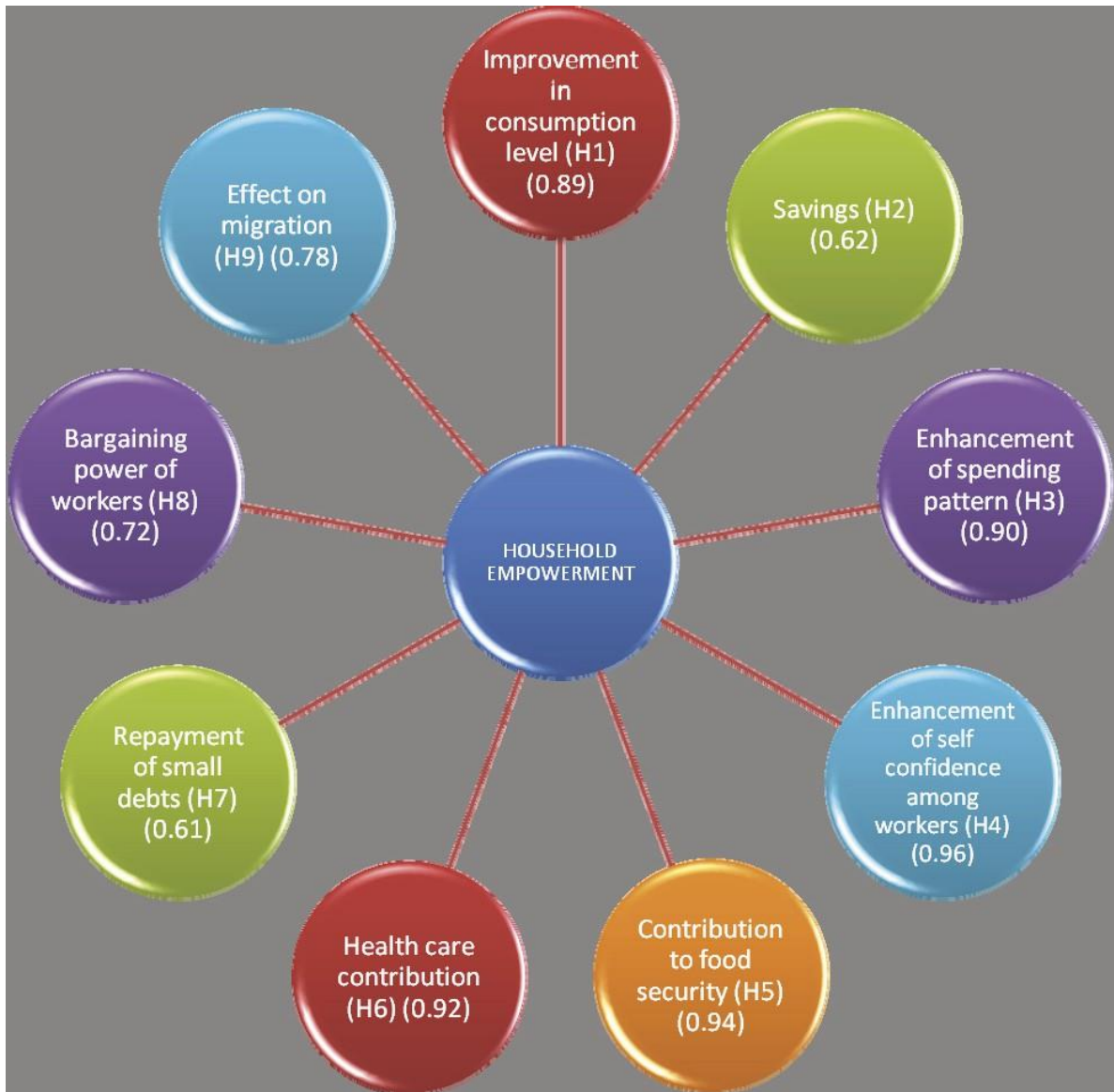


Figure 4.1 shows the various dimensions of MGNREGP concerned with the household empowerment. The hypothesised model is confirmed through CFA, and graphical workout reveals the practical evidence. Among the nine factors, factor H4 with a standardised coefficient (0.96), profoundly influences the household empowerment followed by the factors H5, H6, H3, H1, H9, H8, H2, and H7.

4.15. IMPACT OF MGNREGP ON VILLAGE EMPOWERMENT:

The respondents are provided with twelve different statements to analyze the impact of MGNREGP on village empowerment. The opinion of the respondents about MGNREGP impact on their village is presented in the table 4.46.

4.15.1. Analysis of Impact of MGNREGP on Village Empowerment:-

The demographic factors like age, gender, marital status, educational status, family members, primary employment, income excluding MGNREGP income, and income including MGNREGP income of the respondents are analysed through ANOVA towards understanding the influence of MGNREGP on a village. The objective is to study the influences of demographic factors on village empowerment through MGNREGP. The researcher has attempted to test the following hypotheses:

H1: There is no substantial difference in the opinion of the different age group of respondents about the impact of MGNREGP on the village.

H2: There is no substantial difference in the opinion of different gender group of respondents about the impact of MGNREGP on the village.

H3: There is no substantial difference in the opinion of a different marital status group of respondents about the impact of MGNREGP on the village.

H4: There is no substantial difference in the opinion of a different educational group of respondents about the impact of MGNREGP on the village.

H5: There is no substantial difference between the opinions of different family members group of respondents about the impact of MGNREGP on the village.

H6: There is no substantial difference in the opinion of different employment group of respondents about the impact of MGNREGP on the village.

H7: There is no substantial difference in the opinion of different income- excluding MGNREGP income group of respondents about the impact of MGNREGP on the village.

H8: There is no significant difference in the opinion of different income - including

MGNREGP income group of respondents about the impact of MGNREGP on the village.

4.15.2. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) Test:-

The one-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) test has been applied by using SPSS to test the above hypotheses.

Table 4.46
ANOVA Test Result Opinion Regarding the Impact of MGNREGP on their Village

SN	Factors	Sum of Squares	d.f.	Mean Square	F.	Sig.
1	Age	18.267	17	1.218	1.494	0.102
2	Gender	2.417	17	0.161	1.955	0.017
3	Marital Status	5.244	17	0.308	1.581	0.064
4	Educational Status	5.764	17	0.339	1.834	0.022
5	Number of Family Members	13.678	17	0.805	4.192	0.000
6	Major Employment	9.994	17	0.588	1.071	0.380
7	Annual Income Excluding MGNREGP Income	5.364	17	0.316	2.399	0.001
8	Annual Income Including MGNREGP Income	4.428	17	0.260	1.208	0.253

Source: Computed Data.

Age factor is an essential factor that influences the respondents opinion about the impact of MGNREGP on the village. In order to trace out if there is any significant difference among the different age group of respondents about the impact of MGNREGP on the village, the ANOVA test is applied. The table 4.46 shows the calculation of ANOVA Test.

From the table 4.46, it is noted that the p-value is 0.102, which is higher than 0.05, the assumed level of significance. Therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted. Therefore, it is concluded that the difference in age attributed to the MGNREGP impact on the village.

Gender is a vital factor that influences the opinion of the respondents about

the impact of MGNREGP on the village. In order to trace out if there is any significant difference among the different gender group of respondents about the impact of MGNREGP on village empowerment, the ANOVA test applied. The result of ANOVA Test presented in the table 4.46.

It observed from the table 4.46 that the p-value is 0.017, which is less than 0.05, the assumed level of significance. Therefore, the null hypothesis rejected. Hence, it concluded that the difference in gender attributed to the MGNREGP impact on the village.

Marital status is an imperative factor that opinion of the respondents about the impact of MGNREGP on the empowerment of village. ANOVA test is applied to find out if there is any significant difference among the different marital status of respondents about the impact of MGNREGP on the village. The table 4.46 shows the result of ANOVA Test.

The table 4.46 exhibits that the p-value is 0.064, which is higher than 0.05 – the assumed level of significance. Therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted. Hence, it concluded that the difference in marital status could not to the MGNREGP impact on the village.

Educational status is an essential factor that influences the opinion of the respondents about the impact of MGNREGP on the village. In order to trace out if there is any significant difference among the educational status group of respondents about the impact of MGNREGP on the village, the ANOVA test is applied.

In the light of the statistical information provided in the table 4.46, it is concluded that the p-value is 0.022, which is less than 0.05 – the assumed level of significance. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected. Hence, it is concluded that the difference in educational status is attributed to the MGNREGP impact on the village.

Family members give opinion about the impact of MGNREGP on the village. ANOVA test is applied to find out if there is any significant difference between the number of family members and the opinion of respondents about the impact of MGNREGP on the village.

The table 4.46 indicates that the p-value is 0.000 which is less than 0.05, the assumed level of significance. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected. Hence, it is concluded that the difference in the number of family members and the MGNREGP impact on the village.

Significant employment is an essential factor that influences the opinion of the respondents about the impact of MGNREGP on the village. The ANOVA test has been applied to find out if there is any significant difference between the occupation and the opinion of respondents about the impact of MGNREGP on the village, the ANOVA test was applied.

It is observed from the above table (4.46) that the p-value is 0.380 which is higher than 0.05 – the assumed level of significance. Therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted. Hence, it is concluded that the difference in the employment Status could not impact on the village level MGNREGP.

Annual income excluding MGNREGP income is an essential factor that influences the opinion of the respondents about the impact of MGNREGP on the village. In order to trace out if there is any significant difference between annual income and the opinion of respondents about the impact of MGNREGP on the village, the ANOVA test is applied.

From the table 4.46, it is noted that the p-value is 0.001 which is less than 0.05, the assumed level of significance. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected. Hence, it is concluded that there is a difference between the income excluding MGNREGP income and the MGNREGP impact on the village.

Annual income, including MGNREGP income, is the main factor that influences the opinion of the respondents about the impact of MGNREGP on the village. The ANOVA test has been applied to find out if there is any significant difference between the annual income and the opinion of respondents about the impact of MGNREGP on the village.

From the table 4.46, it is noted that the p-value is 0.253 which is higher than 0.05, the assumed level of significance. Therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted. Therefore, it is concluded that the difference in income, including MGNREGP income, could not impact on the village in MGNREGP.

4.15.3. Consolidation of ANOVA Test Result: Socio-Economic Factors and Impact of MGNREGP on Village Empowerment:-

The consolidated null hypotheses result has been tested using Multiple Regression and presented in Table 4.47.

Table 4.47
Identification of Factors Influence Village Empowerment

Sl.No.	Demographics Factors	Result of Hypotheses
1	Age	Accepted
2	Gender	Rejected
3	Marital status	Accepted
4	Educational status	Rejected
5	Family members	Rejected
6	Major employment	Accepted
7	Income excluding <i>MGNREGP</i> income	Rejected
8	Income including <i>MGNREGP</i> income	Accepted

Source: Computed Data.

From the aforementioned table 4.47, it is concluded that the demographic factors such as age, marital status, primary employment, and annual income, including MGNREGP income, do not influence village empowerment. It is also inferred that the factors like gender, educational status, family members, and annual income excluding MGNREGP income influence village empowerment.

4.15.4. CONFIRMATORY FACTOR ANALYSIS FOR VILLAGE LEVEL EMPOWERMENT:-

The CF Analysis is used to analyse village empowerment through MGNREGP. For this analysis, 12 different factors about village empowerment have been taken. CFA is applied to 12 factors but only 11 factors are considered for further study and the remaining one factor is excluded. The excluded factor V8, standardised coefficient value is -0.17. GFI value is 0.21. CFI value is 0.16 and

RMSEA value is 0.76. Therefore, it is concluded that the excluded factor V8 has Negative Co-efficient and also inappropriate measurement error has been excluded factors.

On the other hand, the RMSEA value is more than the threshold value of 0.05. GFI value is 0.21, and the CFI value is 0.16 which is less than 0.9. So the researcher excludes the factor from further analysis.

After estimating a Confirmatory Factor Analysis, the next step is to access how well the model matches the observed data. Some statistical criteria evaluate User-defined model validity. Therefore, determination criteria imply acceptable fit and others are close to meeting acceptable fit value. Firstly, the model fulfils the criteria begins with the Chi-square statistic. Chi-square test describes differences between the observed and expected metrics. Acceptable model fit is indicated by a chi-square probability value, which is close to zero or less than 0.05. In other way reported statistic is Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA), a measure of fit. RMSEA indicate that a value of about 0.05 or less would indicate a close fit of the model concerning the DF. Confirmatory fit index (CFI) and Normed-fit index (NFI) values meet the criteria (0.90 or significant) for acceptable model fit.

Table 4.48

Confirmatory Factor Analysis Statistical results for Village Level Impact

SN	Statistical measurements	Confirmatory Factor Analysis Statistical results				
		χ^2 -Value	DF	ρ -Value		
1	Test of Absolute Fit					
	Village level impact	156.89	38	0.64		
2	CMIN/DF Statistic	NPAR	CMIN	DF	P	CMIN/DF
	Village level impact	28	271.335	38	0.000	7.140
3	GFI/AGFI Statistic	RMR	GFI	AGFI	PGFI	
	Village level impact	0.020	0.917	0.916	0.528	
4	RMSEA	RMSEA	LO90	HI90	PCLOSE	
	Village level impact	0.0066	0.094	0.118	0.000	

Source: Computed Data.

Village level impact is tested through Chi-square test with the threshold value of 0.05. The value says that the researcher should proceed with further study for validating the model. In the test of hypotheses, the model of village level impact yields the Chi-square value of 156.89 with 38 degrees of freedom and probability value higher than 0.05 ($P > 0.05$). While addressing the Chi-square limitations by developing goodness of fit indices that take a practical approach to the evaluation process; therefore, the alternative indices lies on the other statistic named as GFI, AGFI and RMSEA.

The researcher has interpreted only selected part of the fit statistic of CFA and SEM, focusing on the first set of statistic named as NPAR, CMIN, DF and CMIN/DF. The table 4.48 shows the CMIN/CF statistic.

The CMIN represents the discrepancy between the unrestricted sample covariance matrix and the restricted covariance matrix the test statistic most commonly expressed as the Chi-square statistic. As stated earlier, considering the sensitivity of Chi-square, the researcher may move to other alternative indices for evaluating the model.

The table 4.48 clearly states that the village empowerment GFI value is 0.917, and AGFI value is 0.916. Therefore, the present model fulfils the criteria of GFI and AGFI with excellent fit.

Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA) takes into account the estimation error in the population. RMSEA value less than 0.05 indicates the goodness of fit and values as high as 0.08 represent reasonable errors of approximation in the population. In conclusion, the researcher will consider the statistic RMSEA, and this measure indicates the complexity of the model.

The table 4.48 clearly states that RMSEA value is less than the threshold value of 0.05. Therefore, the model is a good fit with the data. The graphical representation shows the empirical evidence of the present model.

Figure 4.2

Confirmatory Factor Analysis and Factor Effect Model for Village Level Impact



Figure 4.2 shows the various dimensions of MGNREGP concerned with the village empowerment. The hypothesized model is confirmed through CFA, and graphical workout reveals the practical evidence. There are eleven factors separated with three latent variables in village empowerment through MGNREGP. Out of eleven factors, the factor V4 (0.95) profoundly influences the village empowerment followed by the factors V6, V3, V5, V2, V11, V10, V9, V1, V12, and V4.

4.16. CONCLUSION:

The specific parameters are adopted to assess the socioeconomic status of the respondents in the survey areas. As far as the demographic profile of the respondents is concerned, a majority of them are Hindus, most of the respondents are landless and have their own houses. Regarding the annual family income of the respondents, after getting employment under MGNREGP, there is an increase in their income level.

In this chapter, the researcher has analysed the opinion of the respondents about MGNREGP. Most of the workers are not aware of the minimum wages, permissible workers, the provision related to worksite facilities and unemployment allowance provided under the scheme. Evidence from research shows that the job card is issued and an update is done in a transparent manner; workers got their job cards free of cost; wages are paid within 15 days with no dues; workers have got job within fortnight; majority of the respondents are not aware of the Grama Sabha meeting and about the preparation of the project. Respondents have reported that there is transparency in the maintenance of attendance at worksite. Attendance is made at the worksite; muster rolls are available for public scrutiny; measurement of work is done daily; works are not carried out by any contractors, and photos are rarely taken at the worksite.

Further analysis has also been made to know the level of awareness of the respondents regarding the necessary provisions and the transparency provisions under the scheme. For which, the sign test is used. The test brings out that there is a significant difference between the overall mean and the individual mean. The provisions like the minimum number of days of employment, awareness about the financial aid and minimum wages are the necessary provisions awarded by the respondents.

The Chi-square test was used to test the relationship between socioeconomic variables and their opinion regarding the overall performance of MGNREGP in the study area. The analysis confirms that there is a significant relationship with the gender, age, educational status and the size of the family of the respondents and their opinion regarding the performance of MGNREGP. The researcher has analysed the impact of MGNREGP on the socioeconomic and area development of

Ballari district. The study brings out that water conservation and harvesting has been given priority among the permissible works. The study further exhibits the assets created are not durable, the works provided are to provide employment; the income earned has not at all helped them in reducing household in debt; the migration has decreased to some extent; there is no increase in agricultural production instead it indirectly increases the wages for agricultural labourers. The respondents have opined that the income from MGNREGP has not at all increased savings. There is also not much increase in their consumption level. The decision-making skills have not increased and remained the same, and the benefits of the scheme are made available to landless households.

The impact analysis reveals that the demographic factors like the marital status, the primary employment and the annual income, including MGNREGA income, do not influence on their economic development. The factors such as the age, the gender, the educational status, the family members and the annual income excluding MGNREGP income influence household empowerment. The demographic factors such as marital status, educational status, primary employment and annual income, including MGNREGP income, do not influence Household Empowerment. The factors like age, gender, family members and annual income excluding MGNREGP income influence household empowerment. The demographic factors such as age, marital status, primary employment and annual income including MGNREGP income do not influence the Village Empowerment,.

CHAPTER-V

SUMMARY OF MAJOR FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.1. INTRODUCTION:

The present study discusses the socio-economic assessment of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme; which is vital and also it helps to understand the socio-economic status of the beneficiaries and performance of MGNREGP in Karnataka, in general Ballari district. Specifically, it has made at length with different angles such as beneficiaries socio-economic conditions, and beneficiaries attitude getting the work situations in preceding chapters. Contributions and overall progress made by these beneficiaries have been discussed critically in relevant chapters. It is proposed here to summarise the main findings of the study and to put forth important policy implications to make these banks more useful for the cause of household and village development in Ballari district, in particular four taluks analysis.

The present study comprises in five chapters: the first chapter gives an introductory situation and review of the literature; the second chapter explicates the growth and development of MGNREGP in India and Karnataka; furthermore, the third chapter discusses the Socio-economic profile of the study area; similarly, the fourth chapter traces out the various issues such as a socio-economic profile of MGNREGP stakeholders, awareness of respondents about MGNREGP, the overall performance of MGNREGP activities and evaluation of impact assessment of MGNREGP in the study area; finally, the last chapter summarizes the significant findings, along with conclusions and suggestions.

5.2. SUMMARY OF MAJOR FINDINGS:

An attempt has made in the **first chapter**, which is introductory to spell out India's poverty situation and their various poverty eradication programmes. After that, it discusses the District Rural Development Agency programme situation in India, the background of the MGNREGP and their objective of the MGNREGP. Further, the emphasis given to the explanation of the salient features of the MGNREGP in India and also the shortcomings of the MGNREGP discussed. However, the discussed

chapter relies on certain factors like the theoretical background of Keynes issues in MGNREGP and Multiplier accelerator theme in this preliminary work.

Next section deals with the review of literature, which help to get better picture of the various significant aspects of MGNREGP. The review of literature is of great use since it provides a broad spectrum of rural employment programme and highlights various issues relating to this MGNREGP. A careful examination of the study conducted on the subject, and it brings out the need for comprehensive study and it is covering various aspects: such as, theoretical background (Keynesian and Multiplier-accelerator Effects), socioeconomic status, assessment and effectiveness, impact, migration, women labour working conditions, rural development, poverty and problems and challenges of MGNREGP. Hence, most of the studies reviewed here concentrate on one or two specific issues about the MGNREGP. Further, large numbers of studies are not empirical and generally based on observations of individual researchers.

However, it attempts methodology in nature to trace out the scope of the study, statement of problems, objectives and hypothesis of the study and explain the sources of data and the methodology adopted.

The main objectives of the thesis are six as follows: to retrospect analysis the MGNREGP in India and Karnataka; to understand the implementation of MGNREGP at grass root level in the study area; to understand the economic assessment and outcome of MGNREGP; to analyse the opinion and awareness of beneficiaries about MGNREGP in Ballari District; to study the socioeconomic impact of the MGNREGP; and, to suggest the remedial measures for effective implementation of rural programs in the study area.

This research aims to study the virtually intensive four talukas of Ballari district: Kudligi, Ballari, Sandur and Hosapete, which are MGNREGP's chosen beneficiaries.

Pertaining to data collection, I've collected two types of data in my thesis and also primary and secondary data. Various Annual Reports viz., Statistical Abstract of Karnataka, Economic Survey of Karnataka, Karnataka at a Glance, District at a

Glance Secondary source of data from District, Books, Monographs, ISEC Worksheets etc, helped me to accumulate for my research.

My study covers the period of 11 years span of time, focused on MGNREGP (since from inception 2006 to 2016-17). A detailed study of 11 years of the oldest data with particular emphasis on labour has based upon on the secondary data. The primary data for the present study obtained information from different categories of beneficiaries in the study area. For the selection of the samples from the district, Multistage Simple Random Sampling method adopted.

However, the sample size of labours falling in each category varied from 5 per cent. In order to make a fair representation of labours from different talukas' all the categories labours together, four taluka active labours considered for the study. The numbers of total available registered units in 7 blocks, covering all the categories active labours are 9732, out of which 487 labours selected for the study. Further, in Ballari District from each block out of the total panchayats 16 (16 PDO's, 16 Presidents, 16 Vice-presidents and 16 members). Each panchayat I have selected a sample of one panchayath development officer, one President, one Vice-president, one member by using the lottery method. The data is collected with the help of the interview schedule.

The study specifically, with greater emphasis, analyses the period of one year, i.e., January to December 2018. The analysis of data made with the help of various statistical tools and techniques such as: Percentage analysis, Chi-square Test, Garrett Ranking Technique, Reliability Test, Cramer V Test, Contingency Co-efficient, Sign Test, One Way ANOVA Test, Confirmatory Factor Analysis and Structural Equation Model. All this goes to show that, the better prospects and ample scope for MGNREGP in the coming future.

The growth and development of MGNREGP in India and Karnataka have been explored in the second chapter. MGNREGP plays an essential role in the development of rural economy which has been receiving increasing attention from the Central as well as State and local governments. Hence, it is important in constructing a strong and better India. In recent years, the funding contribution from agriculture towards the rural development and the national income has been increasing. Many reasons are responsible especially food for work and enhancement of agricultural

development activities. However, if the agro-industries to succeed in getting the required amount of resources from government to rural people in particular and the entire population of the country, in general, will be benefited much.

The **third Chapter** deals with the socioeconomic profile of MGNREGP in the study area. This chapter has been divided into two parts. The first part presents the brief profile of Ballari district and the part second represents the profile of MGNREGP. This chapter also outlines the aspects of the study area as location, land, population, occupational pattern, irrigation, land utilisation, cropping pattern, literacy, the pattern of landholding, banking performance, transport and communication, industries in the present district. Considerable diversity in the socioeconomic aspects has observed in Ballari district and second part discussed MGNREGGP beneficiaries population, wage rate, gender distribution etc. A comparative picture of the characteristics of Ballari district has therefore reviewed.

Chapter four analyses the socioeconomic profile of MGNREGP stakeholders in the study area. It discusses the awareness of respondents about Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme and which covering various issues viz., awareness about the Programme, minimum wage, job card registration, the method of applying for employment, information about work, wage payments, transparency in sanction and implementation of works, awareness of MGNREGP provisions and overall performance of MGNREGP activities.

Further, it evaluates the impact assessment of MGNREGP in the study area analysed. Which includes priority given to works under MGNREGP, the durability of assets created, rate of the durability of assets generated under the scheme, impact of income after getting work under MGNREGP and other household members get employment under MGNREGP. Further, the distribution of expenditure from MGNREGP earnings on a priority basis, opinion about worksite facilities provided and MGNREGP income helped in reducing household debt. Further, it discusses the MGNREGP implementation reduced the migration of workers; any member of the household has stopped migration after MGNREGP. However, with the increases in market wages after implementation of MGNREGP and it has increased the agricultural productivity, consumption level improved after getting jobs under MGNREGP, savings increased after getting jobs under MGNREGP. Lastly, it

examines the decision-making skills of women household after MGNREGP implementation, the impact of MGNREGP on household empowerment and the impact of MGNREGP on village empowerment.

In this context an attempt has been made to evaluate the overall performance with the help of field study. The essential findings of this chapter have outlined below:

- ❖ It is clear that the majority of the respondents (33.88 per cent) belong to the age group of 31 - 40 years and least 6.98 per cent of the respondents belong to the age group of 18-31 years.
- ❖ It is inferred that a majority of the respondents 285 (58.50 per cent) respondents are male and remaining 202 (41.50 per cent) of them are female.
- ❖ It is observed that a majority of the respondents (95.69 per cent) are Hindus.
- ❖ Most of the respondents (38.14 per cent) belong to the backward class, 46.8 per cent of the respondents belong to others caste, 28.1 per cent of the respondents belong to the Scheduled Tribes, and only 25.1 per cent of the respondents are belonging to Scheduled Castes.
- ❖ It is inferred that most of the respondents, 88.9 per cent of the respondents are married, 10.88 per cent of the respondents are a widow, and the rest of them (0.21 per cent) are single.
- ❖ As per the present study, a majority of the respondents (70.33 per cent) are illiterate, and 29.77 per cent of the respondents are literate.
- ❖ In this study 97.1 per cent of the respondents have belonged to nuclear family and 2.1 per cent of the respondents are in joint family.
- ❖ A majority of the respondents (65.30 per cent) have 3-6 members in their family.
- ❖ The study shows that 259 (53.18 per cent) respondents listed under Below Poverty Line and the rest of the 228(46.82 per cent) respondents not listed under Below Poverty Line.
- ❖ In this study, 61.60 per cent of the respondents have BPL ration card, and 38.40 per cent of the respondents have APL ration card.
- ❖ It is observed that a majority of the respondents (43.12 per cent) employed in other's land for employment.
- ❖ In the study area majority of the respondents (61 per cent) are landless.

- ❖ It is observed that a majority of the respondents (82.14 per cent) have their own house.
- ❖ A majority of the respondents (90.35 per cent) houses are electrified.
- ❖ It is inferred that the majority of the respondents are (95.07 per cent) do not have proper sanitary facilities in their houses.
- ❖ It is evident that the vast majority of the respondents (98.56 per cent) use the public source for drinking water.
- ❖ It is observed that most of the respondents (96.71 per cent) use the tap as a source for drinking water.
- ❖ It is understood that a majority of the respondents (80.49 per cent) travel less than 0.5 km for drinking water.
- ❖ The study shows that the majority of the respondents (83.37 per cent) earn Rs.20001–Rs.40000 annually, excluding MGNREGP income.
- ❖ A majority of the respondents (77.21 per cent) annual income is between Rs.20001 and Rs.40000, including the MGNREGP income.
- ❖ A majority of the respondent's family members (78.85 per cent) are not registered under the Scheme.
- ❖ The study shows that a majority of the respondents (63.24 per cent) are aware of the details regarding the minimum number of days for guaranteed employment under the Scheme.
- ❖ In this study found that 82.14 per cent of the respondents are aware of the minimum number of days of guaranteed employment and least 17.86 per cent of them are not aware of the minimum number of days of employment in a year under MGNREGP.
- ❖ Beneficiaries are facing various problems due to lack of relevant information on the employment guarantee scheme.
- ❖ Beneficiaries have received wage amount 20 to 25 days instead of 15 days which is the major cause of low economic status
- ❖ Only a few respondents work 5 K ms away from the village.
- ❖ As per the present study, a majority of the respondents (99.38 per cent) are not aware of the unemployment allowance provided under the Scheme.
- ❖ A majority of the respondents (57.08 per cent) are aware of the financial aid for accidents at the worksite.

- ❖ It is inferred that a majority of the respondents (82.14 per cent) are not aware of the compensation offered for disability and death occurred at the workplace.
- ❖ It is understood that a majority of the respondents (71.05 per cent) have no idea about the preparation of list by grama panchayat for registration.
- ❖ It is inferred that the majority of the respondents (48.67 per cent) state that registration done in the Grama Sabha meeting.
- ❖ It is observed that the majority of the respondents (66.32 per cent) have no idea about the reading the names of registered persons in grama sabha for verification.
- ❖ It is clear that the majority of the respondents (64.68 per cent) state that the job card registration is an ongoing process done throughout the year.
- ❖ It is observed that the majority of the respondents (63.86 per cent) have no idea about the survey taken to identify the willing workers.
- ❖ The study shows that a majority of the respondents (95.89per cent) have submitted their application through oral communication.
- ❖ It is understood that a majority of the respondents (66.32 per cent) have no idea about the registration of other households.
- ❖ A majority of respondents (79.06 per cent) have got their job cards within the month of the registration.
- ❖ It is clear that respondents (61.80 per cent) have opined that preparation of the job card and updating an issue of job card done transparently.
- ❖ A majority of respondents (94.46 per cent) have got their job cards at free of cost.
- ❖ It is inferred that a majority of the respondents (58.73 per cent) have no idea about the update of displaying of job cards on notice board.
- ❖ In the study area, a majority of the respondents (59.96 per cent) state that the work allotment list rarely displayed on the notice board.
- ❖ It is observed that a majority of the respondents (98.56 per cent) opine that Grama Panchayat does not issue any dated receipt.
- ❖ It is clear that a majority of the respondents (97.95 per cent) stated that there is no discrimination shown among the workers during allotment of work.
- ❖ It is observed that a majority of the respondents (99.79 per cent) opine that information about work informed through neighbours.

- ❖ A majority of respondents (49.69 per cent) have worked 76 to 100 days per annum.
- ❖ It is lucid that a majority of the respondents state that wages are paid within 15 days (67.97 per cent).
- ❖ It is inferred that a majority of the respondents (81.31 per cent) state that the payment details are made available for public scrutiny.
- ❖ It is observed that a majority of the respondents (51.75 per cent) have reported that payment details are not read out in public while making payments.
- ❖ A majority of the respondents (98.56 per cent) state that the implementing agency pays the wage payments.
- ❖ Beneficiaries are deprived of many types of infrastructure when employed in work sight.
- ❖ One can observe that there is an inadequate understanding of employment information of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.
- ❖ The study shows that 487 respondents state that they have received the wages through their bank account.
- ❖ It is clear that a majority of the respondents (99.38 per cent) have received their payment in stipulated time and have no dues.
- ❖ It is observed that a majority of the respondents (99.18 per cent) had earned less than the minimum wages.
- ❖ It is evident that a majority of the respondents (98.56 per cent) have got work within a fortnight of the demand made.
- ❖ It is clear that the respondents (57.14 per cent) aware of the unemployment allowance.
- ❖ A majority of the respondents (47.23 per cent) state that the grama panchayat notice board is rarely updated.
- ❖ It is observed that a majority of the respondents (578.73 per cent) opine that no notice board with work details kept at the worksite.
- ❖ It is inferred that a majority of the respondents (52.16 per cent) have said that the open project meeting is held to explain the work details.
- ❖ A majority of the respondents (99.56 per cent) have said that the attendance maintained at the work site.

- ❖ It is understood that a vast majority of the respondents (99.56 per cent) have said that the attendance made through thumb impression/signature at the worksite.
- ❖ As per the present study, a majority of the respondents (87.27 per cent) have said that muster rolls are made available for public scrutiny at work place.
- ❖ It is clear that a majority of the respondents (99.59 per cent) state that the worksite materials not given.
- ❖ Most of the respondents (99.38 per cent) said that the individual measurement of work conducted daily.
- ❖ A majority of the respondents (64.68 per cent) state that the final measurements are not carried out in the presence of workers.
- ❖ A majority of the respondents (85.01 per cent) state that the panchayat officials supervise the work.
- ❖ A majority of the respondents (99.18 per cent) state that the complaints made to the panchayat officials.
- ❖ A majority of the respondents (99.18 per cent) have reported that the grievances not redressed within seven days.
- ❖ A majority of the respondents (99.18 per cent) state that works is not carried out by any contractors.
- ❖ It is found that machinery not used in the execution of works.
- ❖ The sign test has applied to know the level of awareness of the respondents about the basic provisions under MGNREGP. The Sign test reveals that there is a significant relationship between the overall mean and the individual mean. The respondents are aware of the provisions like a minimum number of days of employment, financial aid and minimum wages.
- ❖ Further to understand the transparency maintained in the Scheme, an attempt has been made to know about the opinion and awareness of respondents about the provisions under MGNREGP, sign test has applied. The Sign Test reveals that there is a significant difference between the overall mean and the individual mean. While the respondents are aware of the provisions numbered 7, 5, 6, 4, 3, 8 and 11, they are not aware of the other provisions.
- ❖ 108 respondents (22.18 per cent) fall under the category of high-level opinion, 291 respondents (59.75 per cent) come under the category of medium level

opinion, and the remaining 122 respondents (18.07 per cent) fall under the category of the low level of Performance of MGNREGP.

- ❖ There is a significant relationship between the gender of the respondents and their opinion about the overall performance of MGNREGP.
- ❖ The community of the respondents does not influence the opinion of the respondents about the overall performance of MGNREGP.
- ❖ There is a significant relationship between the size of the family of the respondents and their opinion about the overall performance of MGNREGP.
- ❖ The Chi-square test reveals that there is no relationship between the marital status, religion, community and annual income of the respondents towards the performance of MGNREGP. The test also reveals that there is a significant relationship between socio-economic factors like the gender, age, educational status and size of the family of the respondents and their opinion regarding the performance of MGNREGP.
- ❖ The researcher has also identified the priority given for the works permissible under the Scheme. Water conservation and harvesting have ranked first; irrigation of canals as second; rural connectivity has ranked third; followed by drought proofing, flood control renovation of ponds and land development.
- ❖ A majority of the respondents (91.79 per cent) opine that the assets created under the Scheme are not durable.
- ❖ A majority of the respondents (87.68 per cent) opine that works provided under the Scheme are to provide employment.
- ❖ A majority of the respondents (91.17 per cent) income has somewhat increased through MGNREGP.
- ❖ A majority of the respondents (89.94 per cent) state that the other members in their family not employed under the Scheme.
- ❖ The study has identified that priority given for expenses from the MGNREGP earnings. Food and other consumption items have ranked first; household durables have ranked second; education has placed in the third position; loan repayment placed fourth.
- ❖ A Majority of the respondents mention that the facilities like crèche, drinking water and the rest shades are not available at worksites, and first aid facility provided in fair condition at worksites.

- ❖ A majority of the respondents (90.14 per cent) mention that the income earned from MGNREGP does not help in reducing their debt.
- ❖ A majority of the respondents (54.14 per cent) state that the MGNREG scheme has decreased the migration to some extent.
- ❖ A majority of the respondents (61.19 per cent) have reported that there is a considerable increase in the market wages after the implementation of the Scheme.
- ❖ It is observed that most of the respondents (95.89 per cent) have stated that the implementation of the Scheme has not increased agricultural productivity.
- ❖ A majority of the respondents (78.23 per cent) have reported that there is not much increase in their consumption level after being employed under MGNREGP.
- ❖ A majority of the respondents (91.79 per cent) have reported that their savings have not at all increased after getting a job under the Scheme.
- ❖ A majority of the respondents (65.09 per cent) opined that the decision-making skills of women workers have not increased and remained the same.
- ❖ Majorities of the 61 per cent of the respondents have stated that the benefit of MGNREGP has received by the landless households, 38.19 per cent of the respondent's state that marginal farmer also receive the benefit and 1.85 per cent of the respondent's state that small farmers also benefit under the MGNREGP.
- ❖ Age is an important factor that influences the opinion of the respondents about the impact of MGNREGP on household empowerment. ANOVA test has been applied to find out if there is any significant difference among the different age group of respondents about the impact of MGNREGP on household empowerment.
- ❖ About the village level impact, the demographic factors like gender, educational status, family members and annual income excluding MGNREGP income influence village.
- ❖ The difference in the employment status has not attributed to the MGNREGP impact on household empowerment.
- ❖ Demographic factors such as marital status, educational status, major employment, and annual income, including MGNREGP income, do not influence household empowerment. It also inferred that the factors age,

gender, family members, and annual income excluding MGNREGP income influence household empowerment.

- ❖ The various dimensions of MGNREGP concerned with the household empowerment. The hypothesised model confirmed through CFA among the nine factors, factor H4 with a standardised coefficient (0.96), highly influences the household empowerment followed by the factors H5, H6, H3, H1, H9, H8, H2, and H7.
- ❖ The demographic factor such as age, marital status, major employment, and annual income, including MGNREGP income, does not influence village empowerment. It also inferred that the factors like gender, educational status, family members, and annual income, excluding MGNREGP income influence village empowerment.
- ❖ The Confirmatory Factor Analysis is used to analyse village empowerment through MGNREGP. For this analysis, 12 different factors about village empowerment have taken. CFA applied to 12 factors, but only 11 factors considered for further study, and the remaining one factor excluded. The excluded factor V8, standardised coefficient value is -0.17. GFI value 0.21. CFI value is 0.16 and RMSEA value is 0.76. Therefore, it concluded that the excluded factor V8 has Negative Co-efficient and also inappropriate measurement error has excluded factors. On the other hand, the RMSEA value is more than the threshold value of 0.05. GFI value is 0.21, and the CFI value is 0.16, which is less than 0.9. So the researcher excludes the factor from further analysis.
- ❖ Various dimensions of MGNREGP concerned with the village empowerment. The hypothesised model confirmed through CFA (Confirmatory Factor Analysis) and graphical workout reveals the practical evidence. There are eleven factors separated with three latent variables in village empowerment through MGNREGP. Out of eleven factors, the factor V7 (0.95) highly influences the village empowerment followed by the factors V6, V3, V5, V2, V11, V10, V9, V1, V12, and V4. Further, the SEM (Structural Equation Model) analysis reveals that the household empowerment influences.
- ❖ Does not influence the village empowerment which constitutes for the overall economic progress.

5.3. SUGGESTIONS:

- The provision for unemployment allowance has to implement if work not provided within the time.
- A majority of the respondents are not aware of the various provisions of the Programme, it recommended that the implementing agency the Grama Panchayat should familiarise the provisions among the beneficiaries by way of issuing booklets, conducting village-level campaigns, village level meetings, street play, local folk media, building a cadre of volunteers to educate rural people on their rights.
- The Government should be provided with the proper necessary infrastructure to the beneficiaries wherever they are employed.
- Panchayats take up the responsibility to maintain assets created under MNREGA. Landowners own the assets like farm ponds, irrigation wells etc. created on private land of SC/ST/ OBC households. The assets created on private land are generally well maintained by the owners. However, the study found that panchayats are not well performed to maintain community assets properly. They always argued that they have no adequate fund to tackle this bottleneck. Because of the poor maintenance of these community assets, it becomes less durable and non-useable in a short period. Therefore, maintenance of created community assets has to bring under the MNREGA purview, and Panchayat must provide with special funds for maintenance. If this problem not addressed immediately, this alone has the potential to destroy whatever has achieved.
- Irregular and late in payment of MGNREGP works is also adversely affect the Act's progress potential. During the field study, we have seen that many households expressed their frustration towards very late payment of wages. In some places, payment found to be delayed for a month and beyond it. Most of the households are very poor and have deplorable economic conditions, due to late payment; they are facing many problems to meet their recurring expenses. Some households stopped to work under MGNREGP owing to the late payment.
- Activity and started to work in non-MGNREGP works where payment is high and in the timely base. The shortage of qualified staff and their laziness at all

levels was the main cause for delay in wage payment. Therefore, it is our esteemed suggestion to create an appropriate agreement and ensuring timely and the regular wage paid to MGNREGP workers.

- For securing maximum benefits from MGNREGP, it is necessary to integrate the MGNREGP programme with the other relevant ongoing central/state government programmes. In this context, ongoing programmes like, Watershed Development, NWDPRRA, DPAP, Minor Irrigation, Farm Ponds, and Tribal Development Programme etc. Instead of permit new independent works, efforts should be made to contribute to the ongoing efforts through MGNREGP. It is also necessary that at the district, taluka and village level, efforts should be made for convergence of these different programmes to make them effective. Such convergence will enable the planner to generate large-scale wage employment continuously in these districts on the one hand and promote the rapid development of the regions on the other hand.
- Based on the employment, authorisation must be given the wage to hired recipients within the one-week duration of employment.
- As per the respondent's opinion about the transparency level in sanction and implementation of works reveals that there is a low-level awareness regarding the provisions such as projects to be prepared in Grama Sabha; decision making regarding works at Grama Sabha; complaints redressed within seven days and work was not carried out by any contractors. As Grama Sabha is the vital institution at their village level, identifying the shelf of the projects and approving the capacity building measures were to be adopted to build the capacity of Grama Sabha and Gram Panchayat.
- The wages under MGNREGP for women workers is equal or higher than the prevailing market wages, especially for agriculture. The women workers are not interested in doing agriculture works, and this leads to an increase in wages for agricultural works. To avoid the indirect increase in market wages, the workers of MGNREGP may engage in private land for employment.
- It is observed that the income earned through MGNREGP is not enough for meeting the basic entitlements such as food and other consumption items and forgetting household durables. Which indicates that the number of days of employment provided under MGNREGP is not enough and the income from

the scheme forms a small part of their earnings. Thus, there should be a revision in the number of days and the minimum wages under the scheme.

- MGNREGP should not only create employment but also create assets and give importance to afforestation under the MGNREGP by linking it to other forestry programmes.
- As work carried out under the scheme is to provide employment and not on the nature of the work. It suggested that a uniform policy should frame for the nature of the work and the quantum of the work to be executed under the scheme.
- A majority of the workers feel that quantity and durability of the work to be taken for the scheme are not up to the level. Therefore, it is suggested to form the committee which consists of representatives from all sections of the village to select and monitor the work for the scheme. It also suggested that the committee should convene once in a month or at regular intervals to and discuss the important issues there too.
- As the scheme is a failure in the eradication of rural migration, it suggested that a forum be created to provide labour forces to the private landowners. It increased the participation of men in the scheme and suggested to revise the minimum wages prescribed under the scheme based on the productivity of the individual.
- A separate staff should be appointed at the district as well as at the union level for the effective implementation of the programme.
- The present level of wage is far below the ruling or minimum wage rate. Hence the wage rate should be modified. Further, every year, the wage rate should be increased concerning the inflation rate. Weekly wages payment should be adopted.
- Awareness among the target group should be improved, and their participation in making and implementing the scheme should ascertain. The beneficiaries should be allowed to express their suggestions. So that the loop-holes in the scheme rectified.
- In some cases, there is non-availability and irregular supply of workers. To ensure the regular supply of labour, the planners should estimate the extent and nature of unemployment and a suitable period for the successful implementation of the programme.

- The allocation of funds to the states, district and blocks should be substantial either based on the concentration of agricultural labourers who are mostly unemployed and underemployed particularly slack agricultural seasons.
- To monitoring the efficiency wage payments and monitoring, the preference should give to centralised banks and financial institutions with computerised records. Further, a list of all the payment agencies involved in the MGNREGP wage payments should be made available at the panchayat/ block office and to the Ministry of Rural Development.
- As per the opinion of the respondents, the migration of the households for the job to the other places has decreased to some extent. Therefore, to reduce the migration, completely, employment should be provided continuously, and the number of days of employment must increase.
- Participation of men in MGNREGP work is very less. It is because of low wages when compared to the market wages for other works. Therefore, a provision should make for providing higher wages for men workers. This revision may bring skilled workers to work under the scheme.
- To improve the income level of the household who are mostly dependent on MGNREGP works, 100 days of employment should provide to each adult member of the family, instead of 100 days of employment per household.
- The employment authority should increase the wage rate Rs.300 to 350 in place of Rs.249.
- In a fiscal year, the human days should increase from 150 to 200 days instead of 100 days.
- One of the major complaints about MGNREGP is that it affects agricultural works during the peak season of agriculture. Hence, to facilitate the smooth operation of agricultural works, the MGNREGP works may be temporarily suspended during the agriculture peak season.
- An officer should appoint at the village level in connection with the Gram Panchayat Employment Guarantee Scheme.
- To ensure accountability within this new system, banks must bring out under the ambit of the Act's transparency provisions. The RBI should direct banks to follow certain minimum safeguards such as: (a) money should be withdrawn only in the presence of MGNREGP workers; (b) passbooks should issue to all account holders; (c) passbooks should be updated when money withdrawing;

(d) all MGNREGP-related documents (including details of bank accounts of MGNREGP workers) maintained by the banks should be open to public scrutiny; (e) bank statements of gram Panchayat accounts should proactively disclose at the end of each financial year.

- The report issued by the Awareness and Stewardship Committee, along with the completed workshop report, must be submitted to the Gram Panchayat.
- The Social Audit Committee should read it review the report and the codified reports of the Awareness and Stewardship Committees at the Gram Sabha.
- Involvement of MGNREGP increases income and savings level and also increases the level of financial inclusion at the rural level.
- Nowadays, the scheme is practiced as a motivating tool for empowering rural women.
- Solid Government has implemented several strategies to eliminate poverty and unemployment, of which the employment guarantee scheme has its significance.

5.4. CONCLUSION:

In this research, the impact of MGNREGP is measured by the changes in the quality life of rural households and their village infrastructure development. This analysis looks at the direct and indirect impact of MGNREGP on employment generation, income generation and poverty reduction. MGNREGP is so for successful in enhancing the welfare of rural households by offering them consistent income through local employment at minimum wages.

The study reveals that supply led by demand for MGNREGP in the state. However, most of the household workers are confident that work would be provided certainly within 15-20 days. The study also discusses that some of the workers were denied work for more extended periods, and they deprived of unemployment allowance. To make it timely and work demand led, the field staff should be persuaded to accept the application for work from both individuals as well as a group of workers and issue acknowledgement with the date. It will make MGNREGP demand driven.

Employment is the primary requirement for affluent villages. Poverty and unemployment are interconnected which form the vicious circle of poverty. So, this

kind of situations villages is unable to solve. The unemployment and social unrest of the population is increasing, which is causing havoc in the villages. Solutions applied lukewarm as if concealing the wound with a beautiful blanket can heal it, or attractive slogans can solve the problem. Since the days of community development, this process has been ongoing, and the results are visible. People are migrating from villages, and there is no space left in cities. Villages are disintegrating, and cities are turning into slums. It implements remedial measures with determination and commitment.

One major, and indeed unique, programme for poverty alleviation through employment generation and asset creation, which has elicited worldwide attention, is the Mahatma Gandhi Employment Guarantee Programme. It is based on the genius of using public works to play the role of a safety net by providing stabilization benefit to the rural poor people who lack skills of any kind except perhaps possessing economic situation. It has enabled the deployment of labour of the poor to build infrastructure for development. Its preponderant and immediate benefit every year, especially during times of distress due to droughts, is the effect of enabling the poor to handle the risk of decrease in consumption. One of the essential aspects of MGNREGP is that the villagers can rightfully demand employment. The study carried out in four taluks of Ballari district has also proved it.

In this research, the researcher studies the impact of the scheme towards the individual and household improvement happened by providing employment and income-generation. These aspects are useful in satisfying their basic household entitlements. The suggestion that has forwarded through this research may be helpful to improve the level of empowerment of village at large and to reduce poverty in rural area like study area and also India.

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**“A SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASSESMENT OF MAHATMA GANTHI NATIONAL
RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARATEE PROGRAMME IN BALLARI
DISTRICT”**

Objectives:

1. To retrospect analysis the MGNREGP in India and Karnataka.
2. To understand the implementation of MGNREGP at gross root level in the study area.
3. To understand the economic assessment and outcome of MGNREGP in the study area.
4. To analyse the Opinion and Awareness of beneficiaries about MGNREGP in Ballari District.
5. To study the socio-economic impact of the MGNREGP in the study area.
6. To suggest the remedial measures for effective implementation of rural programs

Interview schedule for farmers for sample beneficiaries of MGNREGA

(Please put a tick (√) mark against the answers you choose)

A. Personal information of the Beneficiaries:

1. Gram Panchayat Name : _____
2. Village Name : _____
3. Do you have Job card : 1. Yes () 2. No ()
4. Name and Address of the Beneficiary: _____

5. Gender : a) Male () b) Female ()
c) Others ()
6. Age (in years) : a) 18-31 () b) 31-40 ()
c) 41-50 () d) 51-60 ()
e) 61-80 () f) Greater than 80 ()
7. Marital status : a) Married () b) Unmarried ()
c) Divorced () d) Widow ()
e) Separated ()
8. Religion : a) Hindu () b) Muslim ()
c) Christian () d) Jain ()
e) Other (specify) ()
9. Cast : a) SC () b) ST ()
c) OBC () d) Other ()
10. Level of Education : a) Illiterate () b) Literate ()
c) Primary () d) Higher Secondary ()
e) Graduate () f) Post Graduate ()
g) Others ()
11. Nature of Family: a) Joint family () b) Single Family ()
c) Nuclear Family ()
12. Family particulars: _____

Number of Family Members working in MGNREGA		Sex	Age	Education	Marital Status	Income Status
Sl.No	Names					
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
	Total					

13. Type of Ration Card : a) APL () b) BPL () c) Anthyodaya ()
14. Nature of house ownership: a) Owned () b) Rent ()
15. Type of house: a) Thatched () b) Sheet ()
c) Tiled () d) Concrete ()
e) Hut ()

16. Annual income of Farmers (On an average):
- a) Up to Rs.15,000 () b)Rs. 15,001-30,000 ()
c) Rs.30,001-50,000 () d) Rs. 50,001-70,000 ()
e) Above 70,001 ()
17. Annual expenditure of farmers (On an average):
- a) Up to Rs. 10,000 () b) Rs. 10,001-20,000 ()
c)Rs. 20,001-30,000 () d) Rs. 30,001-40,000 ()
e) 40,000-50,000 () e) Above Rs. 50,001 ()
18. Annual savings of farmers (On an average):
- a) Bellow Rs. 10,000 () b) Rs. 10,001-20,000 ()
c) Rs. 20,001-30,000 () d) Rs. 30,001-40,000 ()
e) 40,000-50,000 () f) Above Rs,50,001 ()
19. Do you have land: a) Yes () b) No ()
20. Assets other than land:

Type of Assets	Approximate value - (Present)
1. Physical Assets	
a. House b. Miltch animals' c. Consumer durables. d. Jewelry. e. Vehicle	
2. Financial Assets	Amount in Rs.
a. Cash in hand b. Fixed deposits in c. Co-operatives d. Commercial banks e. Post office savings bank f. Money lenders g. Chit funds	

21. Nature of ownership and landholding (Area in Acre)

S.N	Nature of land	Owned	Leased	Total	cultivated	Un-cultivated
1	Wet					
2	Dry					
	Total					

22. Have you indebted: a) Yes () b) No ()
23. If yes specify the source of loan: a) Land lord () b) Money lender ()
 c) Trader and Commission Agents ()
 d) Cooperative Societies ()
 e) Banks () f) Relatives ()
24. Reasons for indebtedness
 a) Consume expense () b) Marriage & Ceremonies ()
 c) Repay of old debts () d) Gambling & Liquor ()
 e) Agriculture () f) Medical Expenses ()
 g) House loan ()
25. State the distance between medical aid centers and your location
 a) Less than 1 km () b) 1-4 km ()
 c) above 4 km ()
26. What is the system of Medicine in the nearby medical aid centre?
 a) Ancient Medicine () b) Auyurvedic Medicine ()
 c) Homeopathic Medicine () d) Modern medicine ()
27. Weather any member is suffering from disease?
 a) Yes () b) No ()
28. If yes, what disease?
 a) Typhoid () b) TB ()
 c) Small Pox () d) Leprosy ()
 e) Heart problem () f) other
 specify: _____
29. Are you adopted family planning?
 a) Yes () b) No ()

30. Which kind of facilities do you have available in your place of Residence?

SN	Facilities	Facilities Available Yes/No	Are you using this facilities Yes/No
1	Primary Health Centre		
2	Schools		
3	Banks		
4	Post Office		
5	Co-operative Societies		
6	Cinema Theatre		
7	Telephone		
8	Shops		
9	Bus Routes		
10	Linking Roads		
11	Library		
12	Solar Light		
13	Buses		
14	Ponds/Wells/ Dirking water Taps		
15	Ration shop (PDS)		
16	Others		

31. Did you vote in the last election Gram Panchayat/Vidhansaba/Lokasabh assembly?

a) Yes () b) No ()

32. Do you participate in Grama sabha?

a) Yes () b) No ()

33. Do you have any membership?

a) Yes () b) No ()

34. If yes, details of membership

Membership	Yes	No
SHGs		
Cooperatives		
Political party		
Others		

35. Location of the Beneficiaries : a) Local () b) Outsider ()

36. What was the income source before MGNREGA implementation :

a) Agriculture () b) Labor ()

c) Non-Agriculture Labor () d) Own Business ()

e) Trade () f) Livestock Farming ()

f) Others Specify _____

37. Do you aware the MGNREGA Programme?
 a) Yes () b) No ()
38. From which source did you come to know about MGNREGA?
 a) Gram Panchayat members () b) Media ()
 c) Poster () d) Family/Friends/Neighbor ()
 e) if, Other Specify ()
39. Job Card Number : _____
40. When did you apply for the Job Card : Date & Month _____ Year

41. After application, within how many days did you receive the Job Card?
 a) On the Day of Registration () b) 1-7 Days ()
 c) 7-15 Days () d) Above 15 Days ()
42. Did you get any Unemployment Wages? in case you didn't get the job within
 15 days of the time demanded? :
 a) Yes () b) No ()
43. Are you aware of conduct of Gram Sabha?
 a) Yes () b) No ()
44. Were Grama Sabhas convened to select works?
 a) Yes () b) No ()
45. Is it Gram Panchayat display the approved list of works on public display?
 a) Yes () b) No ()
46. Are you happy with the choice of work?
 a) Yes () b) No ()
47. Are you involved in MGNREGA Programme?
 a) Yes () b) No ()
48. Your current activity of work is under the Programme of _____? :
 a) Flood Control () b) Water Conservation ()
 c) Road () d) Foot path ()
 e)Gutter (Drainage) () f) Land Develop ()
 g)Plantation () h) Other Specify ()

49. Job Cards Details and Working Status of the Respondent

Sl.No	Job I.D.	Type of Work	Muster Roll No.	Duration of Muster Roll		No. of Working Days	Wages Paid	
				From	To		Rs	Date
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								

50. Work implementation details:

Sl.No	Details	Mention the details Yes/No
1	Is there evidence of contractors and machinery?	
2	Is measurement of work done on time within a fortnight?	
3	Are works in progress is being technically supervised regularly?	
4	Work site facilities are adequately available?	

51. Which kind of facilities have you received in field work?

Sl.No	Facilities	Yes/No
1	Drinking water	
2	Shade	
3	Medical aid	
4	Creche (Baby care)	
5	Others	

52. Are you working in the village/GP? in where you're reside?:

a) Yes () b)No ()

53. If no, if you go more than 5 km, is they give TA?

a) Yes () b)No ()

54. How many days of employment were given to you in the last year under this Programme?: Numbers : _____

55. Do you think there is a need for more than 100 days of employment in this Programme? :

a) Yes () b) No ()

56. If yes, Specify No, of days _____

57. What is the mode of your wage payment under MGNREGS?

(a) Cash () (b) Post Office Account ()
(c) Bank Account () (d) Other _____

58. If in cash please specify the average amount of wage paid to you?
Rs_____
59. Do you receive cash in time?
a) Yes () b) No ()
60. If no Mention the reason:_____
61. Generally, the wage payments were done within how many days of completion of work?
a) Within a week () b) 7-14 days ()
c) 14-21 days () d) After one month ()
e) After two months ()
62. Are you getting sufficient wages?
a) Yes () b) No ()
63. Did they give equal wages to male and female laborer in field?
a) Yes () b) No ()
64. If no, how much amount they would give?
a) For Male Rs._____ b) For Female Rs._____
65. If no mention the reason for getting lower wages under MGNREGS:
a) Worked Less than 9 hours () b) Work turnout was less ()
c) All group members not performed fully ()
d) No proper measurement by TA () e) No proper mark out by Mate ()
66. Knowledge about seeking work(s) and wages? Please tick the right answer
a) Equal wages to men and women ()
b) Employment without job card ()
c) Employment without application ()
67. How did you demand for work?
a) Orally demanded for work () b) Applied in written for work ()
c) Never applied but get the work ()
d) Applied through Groups leader or Mate ()
68. In how many days did Gram Panchayat allot work after the application was received?
a) Immediately () b) Less than a week ()
c) 7-10 days () d) 11-15 days ()
e) 15-30 days () f) More than a month ()

69. Details of income pre and post MGNREGA

Sl.No	Sources of Income	Income before MGNREGA		Income after EGA	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Agriculture self employment/Cultivation				
2	Agricultural labour				
3	Non-Agricultural self Employment				
4	Non-Agricultural labour				
5	Milch animals/live stock migration remittance if any				
6	Others				
	Total				

70. Changes of Annual Income and expenditure pre and post MGNREGA

Sl.No	Annual Income	Before	After	Annual Expenditure	Before	After	Annual savings	Before	After
1	Up to Rs.15,000			Up to Rs. 10,000			Up to Rs. 10,000		
2	Rs. 15,001-30,000			Rs. 10,001-20,000			Rs.10,001-20,000		
3	Rs.30,001-50,000			Rs. 20,001-30,000			Rs. 20,001-30,000		
4	Rs. 50,001-70,000			Rs. 30,001-40,000			Rs. 30,001-40,000		
5	> 70,000			Rs. 40,001-50,000			Rs. 40,000-50,000		
6				> Rs 50,000			>Rs 50,000		

71. Changes in cropping patterns in pre and post MGNREGA

Sl. No		Before in quintals	After in quintals
1	Food crops		
2	Commercial crops		
	Total		

72. Details of average wage earnings of sample households in Rs?

Sl. No	Year	Amount
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

73. Wage income from MGNREGA is

- a) Totally supplementary () b) partially substitution ()
 c) largely substitution ()

74. Do you have to incur expenditure on stationary?

- a) Yes () b) No ()

75. Where do your children study?

- a) Private school () b) Government school ()

76. Do you send children into private tuition?

- a) Yes () b) No ()

77. Whether MGNREGA money is used for education /tuition fees?

- a) Yes () b) No ()

78. Whether you /other family member(s) have fallen ill during the last one year?

- a) Yes () b) No ()

79. Which hospital did you visit?

- a) Private hospital () b) Public hospital ()

80. If private hospital, where did you get money? _____

81. Did MGNREGA money helped in this regard?

- a) Yes () b) No ()

82. Pre-MGNREGA, from where did finance health expenditure? _____

83. Awareness on medical facilities

Sl. No	Details	Yes	No
1	Treatment if injured at work site		
2	Medical treatment if hospitalized		
3	Compensation if died/disabled		
4	Other specify		

84. G Impact of MGNREGA on household migration:

Migration details of family members MGNREGA implementation

SN	Name	Sex	Age	Destination	Factors	Days of Migration	Wage Per month	Remittances per month
A	Before							
B	After							

Code for sex: 1, male; 2, female

Code for age: (1) Less than 18 (2) 18-30 (3)30-60 (4) 60 and above

Code for Destination: (1) Out of village (2) Within the district (3) Within the State (4) Out of the State

Code for Reasons for migration: (1)lack of food security, (2)lack of employment opportunity,(3) low wages rate, (4)drought/floods, (5)low fertility of soil & lack of irrigation source,(6) non-availability of fodder to animals,(7) indebtedness, (8)landlessness, (9)large family size,(10) credit not available.

85. Name assets for which you have worked under MGNREGA during last three years? And indicate your opinion about the Quality, durability and usefulness of Assets to village

SN	Asset	Quality	Durability	Accessibility	Useful to village
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

(Use codes Quality: Very good -1; Good -2; Average -3; Not good -4; don't know -5)

(Use codes Durability: Durable -1; Not durable -2; can't say -3)

(Use codes Accessibility: Durable -1; Not durable -2; can't say -3)

(Usefulness: useful - 1; not useful - 2 ; can't say- 3)

86. Information on financial inclusion

process:_____

87. How your going suggest to improvement of this programmes in very sufficient manner in grass root level.....



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SCHEDULE-II- FOR GRAM PACHAYAT DEVELOPMENT OFFICER:

1. Name of the District: _____
2. Name of the Taluka: _____
3. Name of the Gram Panchayath: _____
4. Name of the Village: _____
5. Profession: a) PDO () b) President () c) Wise President ()
d) Member ()
6. Age of the interviewee: _____
7. Gender of the interviewee: _____
8. Education details: _____
9. What are the provisions and procedures of
MGNREGA: _____
10. Did you attend block orientation conventions? a) Yes () b) No ()
11. If yes, Names of convention place/s attended:

12. Are you giving any notice before conducting the meetings in village level?
Yes/No
13. Were Grama sabhas held on MGNREGA? a) Yes () b) No ()
 1. List of meetings held under MGNREGA:
 - a) Block Level: _____
 - b) Gram Sabha: _____
 - c) Gram Panchayat Office: _____

14. How many meetings at the block level regarding MGNREGA orientation have you attended in last one year?
15. How many villages/blocks included in your jurisdiction area need to know about MGNREGA: _____
16. What are the procedures of getting a work under MGNREGA sanctioned?
17. Are you aware of the key provisions and procedures of the MGNREGA?
- a) Number of days of employment per household per year _____(days)
- b) Unemployment allowance per day _____(Rs.)
- c) Payments of wages per day _____(Rs.)
- d) Other specify _____
18. Impact of MGNREGA

Sl. No	Village development before MGNREGA	Village development After MGNREGA
1		
2		
3		
4		

19. Is there a list of approved works for this year in the Gram Panchayat?
Yes/No
20. If 'Yes' is it on public display in the Gram Panchayat?
- (a) Always () (b) Frequently ()
- (c) Sometimes () (d) Rarely () (e) Never ()
21. Number of works in the approved list for this year:
1. Water conservation/Water harvesting Drought proofing/Plantation
 2. Irrigation canal/irrigation works Individual fields
 3. Renovation/de-silting of tanks/ponds Land development
 4. Flood control & protection works Rural roads/culverts
 5. Other works approved by MoRD or Not approved by MoRD
22. What kinds of work have been given priority?
.....
.....
23. How many of these approved works have got adequate financial and technical support to start when employment demand is received? _____
24. How many projects have been implemented by the Gram Panchayat at present, especially, to satisfy employment demand? _____

25. How is the work selected?
- (a) On the basis of available natural resources
 - (b) On the basis of need for the community
 - (c) On the basis of both natural resources and need for the community
26. Who selects the work?
- (a) Elected representatives of the panchayat alone
 - (b) Elected representatives of the panchayat in consultation with some selected villagers
 - (c) Elected representatives of the panchayat in consultation with the officials
 - (d) Gram Sabha through people's active participation
 - (e) Decided at the block level without consultation with the Gram Panchayat
27. Were local people happy with the choice of work?
- (a) Completely ()
 - (b) Largely ()
 - (c) Reasonably ()
 - (d) Marginally/to some extent ()
 - (e) Not at all ()
28. How do the villagers come to know about the works?
- (a) Directly from the public display in Gram Panchayat ()
 - (b) From the officials of the Gram Panchayat ()
 - (c) From the elected representatives of the Gram Panchayat ()
 - (d) From other villagers ()
29. What proportion of the works selected for execution does the Gram Panchayat have?
- (a) Less than 25% ()
 - (b) 25%-50% ()
 - (c) 50%-75% ()
 - (d) More than 75% ()
30. Have works been inspected by district/block/state functionaries in last one year?
- Yes /No
31. Does the VMC monitor and certify the completion of work? Yes /No
32. Have all works been inspected by the Vigilance and Monitoring Committee? Yes /No
33. Has social audit of works been done? Yes /No
34. If yes, who did social audit?
- (a) Gram Sabha
 - (b) NGO
 - (c) Other agency (specify) _____
35. Were labours involved in social audit? Yes /No

36. What is the frequency of social audits by the Gram Panchayath?
 (a) Monthly () (b) Quarterly ()
 (c) Half yearly () (d) Annually ()

37. How many Social audits were conducted last year in the village?:_____

38. Status of migration

Sl. No	Before MGNREGA	After MGNREGA
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

39. Is the GP getting sufficient funds? Yes /No
 40. Has any village level team been constituted for effective monitoring/supervision of MGNREGA implementations? Yes /No
 41. Are there any NGOs/SHGs involved in implementation of the MGNREGA schemes in the GP? Yes /No
 42. Role played by Media in awareness generation, sensitizing people, highlighting malpractices/defects in the scheme etc:_____

43. Evaluation of Community Works Completed

Types of assets created	Amount Spent (Rs.)		No. of workers employed		Quality of assets created			Durability of assets	Quality assessment
	Labour	Material	Men	Women	Good	Avr	Poor		

44. Evaluation of Individual Works Completed

Types of assets created	Amount Spent (Rs.)		No. of workers employed		Quality of assets created			Durability of assets	Quality assessment
	Labour	Material	Men	Women	Good	Average	Poor		

45. List out the constraints in implementation of MGNREGA in the GP

a.....

46. Suggestions offered by the GP authorities:

a.....

Photographs

People are involving Construction of canal in Rupanagudi GP



Wormens are engaging in MGNREGP activities in PK Halli Villag



A Group of Men also actively participation in MGNREGP works tank mud lifting in PK Halli GP



Filed work in MGNREGA in Emmignur GP



Men and Women worker involving in MGNREGA Emmiganur GP



Visited Alur GP

