There are many studies done on evaluation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS). The literature reviewed here focuses on different studies that look at problems in the implementation of the scheme in general and in particular pertaining to women and at possible ways to deal with these problems. They aim to assess NREGA’s impact on the rural women and propose different changes how the scheme could be improved in order to meet its goals. This review of literature gives a direction for our current study on factors that facilitate participation of women in MGNREGS.

Women and MGNREGA Studies

Retika Khera and Nandini Nayak (2008) in his work on “Women Workers and Perceptions of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act” examined the socio economic consequences of the NREGA on women workers. He also attempts to understand the perception of the NREGA legislation as reported by workers. Looking at all India women on participation rates in the first 2 years of NREGA complementation it increased from 40 percent in 2006-07 to 44 percent in 2007-08 rent lalse interest variations in the participation of have been observed by him/ In ranges from 82 percent (Tamil Nadu) to 15 percent (Uttar Pradesh). He indentified following five barriers to women Participation.

1) Traditional social norms

2) Illegal presence of contractors.

3) Lack of child care facilities.
4) Law rates of wages.

5) Delay in Payment of wages.

The Project Report “An appraisal of NREGA in the states of Meghalaya and Sikkim” by Prof. B. Panda, Prof. A.K. Dutta and Prof. S.Prosty (2009) of IIM Shillong mentions that one of the poignant and most visible link impacts of NREGA is promotion of women empowerment. Provision of equal wages for men and women in the Act, the opportunity to share information during the course of work in NREGS worksite, the opportunity and necessity of interacting with the bank/post office/government officials have all in a fundamental way empowered the rural tribal women by enhancing their confidence level and by ensuring some degree of financial independence. Working in NREGA has given an opportunity to workers particularly women workers to share information among fellow workers. This has led to Knowledge Empowerment in the tribal society. Similarly, NREGA has also brought in improvement in the health status of the women workers. About 96 per cent of women workers surveyed are of the opinion that they have been able to gather information on health related problems through interaction with their coworkers while working in NREGS.

Gundeti Ramesh, Dr. T.Krishna Kumar (2009) in their article on “Facet of rural women Empowerment: A study in Karimnagar District in Andhra Pradesh” finds that NREGP has become a beacon of light in the empowerment of rural women and contributed substantially for the increased living and economic conditions by creating equal wages to male and female workers and increasing the minimum wages. The study reveals that 51.6% of
the workers are backward class communities, and 46.6% of workers are from S.C Category and the rest are from ST and O.C communities.

The study reveals that the beneficiaries expressed the following changes in the programme: Wages should be paid to workers on time. Health and life insurance is required not only during the working days but other days and there should be better communication between beneficiaries and officials, the nature of the work should be amicable to all the workers and beneficial to the community. Effective social audit is necessary to eliminate bogus beneficiaries.

Ashok Pankaj, Rukmini Tankha (2010) in their paper examines the empowerment effects of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme on rural women in Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh. The authors argue that women workers have gained from the scheme primarily because of the paid employment opportunity, and benefits have been realised through income-consumption effects, intra-household effects, and the enhancement of choice and capability. Women have also gained to some extent in terms of realisation of equal wages under the NREGS, with long-term implications for correcting gender skewness and gender discriminatory wages prevalent in the rural labour market of India. Despite the difficulties and hurdles for women, prospects lie, inter alia, in their collective mobilisation, more so in laggard states.

Richard Mahapatra (2010) in his article “How Women seized NREGA” mentions that unique features of the public wage programme turned it into a magnet for women. More women than men work under the national
programme that guarantees employment to rural people. In the current fiscal till October, women availed of more than 50 per cent of employment created under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). Their participation has been growing since the inception of the Act in 2006. This is remarkable given that only 28.7 per cent women form a part of the country’s workforce, according to the National Sample Survey Organization data of 2004-05, the latest such data available for the country, women take up this opportunity (MGNREGS) as economic freedom. In Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan, history of women mobilization for schemes and campaigns seems to have contributed to their higher participation. In Rajasthan, the campaign for social audits, in which women play a major role, has contributed to enhanced awareness and increased participation under MGNREGA. The State’s MGNREGA worksites have good facilities for children and women. In Kerala, management of worksites and other logistics for implementation is placed in the hands of women self help groups under the poverty eradication mission, Kudumbasree. He also mentioned that it is mandatory to have 50 per cent women Panchayat representatives who have nodal role to play in the programme’s implementation, including preparing the village development plan. So, if the supervisory roles of panchayat members and the dominant presence of workers converge, it will be a win-win situation for the programme as well as villages.

Pankaj & Tankha (2010) in their study shows that a woman worker’s earnings from MGNREGA constituted 14 percent of the total annual income of
the household on average across the four sample districts in 2008-09. This study also shows an increased participation of women in gram sabha meetings.

Naganagoud S.P. and H.H. Uliveppa (2010) in their article on “Employment Guarantee and Human Rights: Some Observations” considers that it will not be possible to achieve the full potential of NREGA unless the structure for its implementation is more adequately strengthened. Particularly the women are less participation in some states. Recent Social Audit of NREGA indicates the programme can have a positive impact on the socio-economic well being of rural labourer and their families. In particular, it holds powerful prospect of bringing major changes in the lives of women. This is especially true in a state like Tamil Nadu, Where women constitute an overwhelming proportion (80%) of NREGA workers. The provision of NREGS should be reviewed separately for tribal people in general and tribal women particularly. Nature of work to be taken should be flexibly in essential that we carefully consider the comparative relatives of women & child locally.

Vanitha S.M. and Srikantha Murthy P. S. (2011) considers that the MGNREGS women participants had better control over family expenditure, savings and social participation and participated more in household management decisions and financial management decisions compared to the non-participant women. The reason the authors cited is, the participation in MGNREGS gave them more confidence as they earned their own livelihood and also had opportunity to mingle and work with other people in the society. According to authors MGNREGS has been successful in providing all the
components that pave the way for empowering women. The study found that 31.67 per cent of participant women were highly empowered compared to only 5 per cent in case of non-participant women. This indicates that MGNREGS is enhancing the empowerment of women.

Govind Kelkar (2011) in his study shows that the challenge is not to reinstitute policy for women’s economic security, but to redeploy the machinery already in place to be used in a more gender responsive manner to overcome persistent gender inequalities, in both economic and socio-cultural spheres. As per author the overarching vision that informs the design of MGNREGA for women’s economic empowerment has hardly ever articulated the need for women’s interests and inclusion of adequate numbers of women in management and social audits of creation and maintenance of productive assets. These errors of omissions and systematic de-emphasizing of gender equality in MGNREGA policies need to be made visible through district- and country-level workshops. An integrated approach that links equality-based rights to manage productive assets and gender inclusive, participatory rural institutions is the need of the hour for sustainable development and for addressing risks arising from MGNREGA fatigue.

Asha Sharma (2012) highlights the difference in employment and empowerment attainment among the SC/ST women in rural India. The study found that the high status of women among the SC/ST groups in the Rajnandgoan, Jhabua, Mayurbhanj and Cuddalore has important effect on the generating community assets and enhancing their spending capacity. High poverty rates pose to be significant obstacles in attaining empowerment.
among SC/ST women in rural India. By putting cash earning in women’s hands, NREGA has both increased and diversified the contribution that women are making to household incomes as wage earners.

Merin S. Thadathil* and Vineeth Mohandas (2012) in their study revealed that the majority of the workers in MGNREGS are women, because women get a wage equivalent to a male worker. Not only that, they consider it as a matter of status to be a government worker rather than a mere labourer. So women who were mainly housewives and labourers of higher age group resorted to MGNREGS as it involves less toil and provides guaranteed employment. The study found that MGNREGS has contributed substantially towards the economic empowerment of rural women. The scheme has been found effective in rural poverty alleviation and women empowerment. It was also found that Neighbourhood help Groups (NHGs) like Kudumbasree have played a major role in the success of MGNREGS in the Wayanad district. The study has outlined some suggestions also for the effective implementation of the MGNREGS.

Neha Tiwari and Rajshree Upadhyay (2012) conducted a study to find out constraints faced by the women beneficiaries under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. The sample consisted of 100 randomly selected respondents from two panchayat samities. The author used Personal interview technique for collecting data. Finding of the study shows that personal and family (79.16 Mean Percent scores) were the major constraints faced by them.
Jyoti poonia (2012) in her paper highlighted the impact and women participation in MGNREGA. The author use data from various issues of RBI Annual report. The paper reviews India’s approach to social protection since independence and places the NREGA within the broader social protection discourse. It looks at how gender concerns have been addressed within public works, and specifically in the NREGA guidelines. The paper findings reveal that the NREGA has the potential to stimulate local development, if the management and delivery are good; and that women’s weak position in the labor market has been greatly helped. The evidence further suggests these benefits are due to a strong state apparatus (which include the kudumbashree) and not to the demand of citizens per se.

Sasi Kumar B.(2012) examines the socio – economic consequences of the NREGA for women workers. In spite of the drawbacks in the implementation of the legislation, significant benefits have already started accruing to women through better access to local employment, at minimum wages, with relatively decent and safe work conditions. The study finds that the National Rural Employment Guarantee. Act has brought about major changes in the lives of women. However, the act overlooks the fact that childcare is a problem for many of the working women, especially for young mothers.

Soumyendra Kishore Datta and Krishna Singh (2012) considers that the NREGA programme in India offers a lucrative opportunity for the rural women to participate in job market, earn income, and have control over life events. However women’s decision for participation as well as share in NREGA jobs are influenced by various socio-economic factors like education,
caste, religion, alternative income, health-related achievements, and fund availability. Variation in some of these variables is often beyond their control. In this context logit regression and DEA efficiency analysis is done by authors to analyses the issue of women’s participation and share of employment days in the context a poor region in India.

Utpal Kumar De and Polakshi Bhattacharyya (2013) in his paper tries to examine the level of participation of women in the much popular Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) activities vis-a-vis their male counterpart where special provisions are kept for the increased participation of women. They have done with the help of primary survey carried out in Morigaon District of Assam. By using tabular method to compare level of participation of women across communities vis-a-vis men, we also examined various socio-economic attributes that reflects the primary factors responsible for such gender-wise variation. Also, Probit analysis is followed to find out the role of gender along with other factors in the participation level. The result suggests that participation of women in physical activities and decision making is far from satisfactory except from backward communities who are more involved in physical work. Though education, primary occupation and age have inverse impact on participation in physical activities, education, distance from the Panchayat centre has inverse impact on participation in decision making.

Atieq Ul Rehman (2013) made a focus in this paper to explore the barriers and challenges to women’s participation in MGNREGA in Kashmir. The objectives of this study included first, to understand thoroughly the reasons behind women’s level of participation in the scheme in different parts
of the state; and second, to identify ways in which the well-being of women participants could be further enhanced, and the social protection potential of the programme better realized. There is an urgent need to bridge the gender gap in the MGNREGA scheme in the state because no society and civilization can move forward without the participation of its half population as well said by Swami Vivekanand, “There is no chance of the welfare of the world unless the condition of women is improved”. The paper will also explore the complex reasons why women’s participation in the scheme varies significantly across and within districts, and suggests improvements that could maximize the impact.

Lavanya V.L. and S.Mahima (2013) in their study focused on analyzing empowerment of rural women through MGNREGA with special references to Palakkad. Data were collected from 80 women from rural villages in Palakkad using the simple random sampling. The findings of the study revealed that women are benefited individually because they are able to earn independently spend some money for their own hands, contribute for their family expenditure. The study concluded that MGNREGA economically empowering women and laying the basis for greater independence and self-esteem. It has become a beacon of light in the empowerment of the rural women and contributed substantially for the increased living and economic conditions.

Gurukalyana Rout (2013) in his paper considers that the most distinguishing feature of MGNREGA is its approach towards empowering women citizen to play an active role in the implementation of the scheme, through gram sabha, panchayat raj institution and participatory planning. But the MGNREGA can’t turn out to be a major instrument for galvanizing
panchayati raj institution in India due to lack of mobilization of disadvantaged group like women, cultural non-acceptance of female participation in the labour force, non-parity of wages, non-availability of worksite facility, non-involvement of self help group & civil society organisation and non-implementation of an indispensable tool like Right to Information Act 2005 which are highlighted in the paper. The paper concludes with some policy suggestions by which women should be kept in forefront for planning, implementing and evaluation of the MGNREGA programme.

Spandita Kar (2013) in her paper discusses the status of women participation in Odisha in comparison to other States and issues and challenges for women’s participation in MGNREGS. According to author the effectiveness of MGNREGA crucially depends on what type of schemes it gives priority to lack of focus of social, gender inequality in creation of productive assets has been a major reason for limited success of wage employment programme. Compared to men, the proportion of unskilled, subsidiary workers among women is much larger under MGNREGA. Given poor health and literacy as well as the predominant responsibility of house work and caring, women have recourse only to work that is available.

Satinder Singh Randhawa (2013) in his paper made an attempt 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. The primary and secondary data has been taken to draw the conclusion. The author concludes that the overall impact of MGNREGA on the life style of
women is quite impressive and positive in many ways and in order to enhance it in future number of working person days for women specially may be increased to 150.

Smita Nayak (2013) conducted in Rajgangpur Block of Sundargarh district of Odisha. The author examines the potencies and loopholes in the existing MGNREA and its impact on tribal women in Odisha, especially Rajgangpur Block, which are causing more alienation than development. The study finding revealed that various bottle neck such as lack of tribal women’s involvement at the time of planning for NREGS work, lack of awareness, lack of crèche facilities at worksites, lack of women's ownership of job cards and bank accounts, wage discrimination between men and women, harassment at the workplace and lack of appropriate gender friendly methods of information dissemination etc have adversely impacted and thus questioned the efficacy of the MGNREGA in enhancing the status of the tribal women in the study area. The author concludes that to deal with bottlenecks and implementation lapses, besides governmental measure a high degree of participation from the community and civil society is essentially needed, which can enable the poor ignorant and illiterate tribal women to seek their entitlement and make them rise above their marginalized and subordinated sub-human status.

NIRD (2013) considered that The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is a landmark initiative in providing 100 days guaranteed employment. MGNREGA has several gender-sensitive features that are attractive for women workers. But even then the national average number of days of employment in MGNREGS is still less than 50 days and it varies
across different regions and states. Especially participation of women in MGNREGS is more passive in nature. Implementation processes are key to improve the quality of participation of marginalised especially poor and women in the programme. Actions towards women’s needs, accesses to resources and opportunities, control over outputs and outcomes are essential. Nevertheless, NREGA has the potential to enhance women’s economic independence through cash earnings and social status through participation. However, there is much to be done in achieving gender equality and sensitivity, which needs a comprehensive perspective. So the present study sought to explore, through fieldwork, the reasons behind, extent and the implications of women’s participation in NREGA in selected districts of four States, Kerala, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar.

Vinita Arora et. al. (2013) analyzes the relevance of MNREGS on women empowerment in the Rohtak district of Haryana State. Data were drawn from 250 responders through a field survey in 2012 using the random stratified sampling technique. Significant benefit reported by the study includes success in raising the level of employment and income of the rural household women, thereby enhancing their purchasing power, satisfaction, confidence etc. Women's MNREGA earnings have increased their contribution to household income. According to most of the beneficiaries, the amount earned through MNREGA is insufficient to repay debts.

Shihabudheen N (2013) in his paper looks into the salient features of the Act, its efficacy in empowering rural women, along with its major problems and prospects; by making an empirical study at Kottappady Panchayat of
Ernakulam district in Kerala. The study has shown that there is quite high level of potential for MGNREGA for socio-economic empowerment of women, and reasonable (moderate) level of political empowerment too. The experience so far being satisfactory, the Kerala’s model of MGNREGA implantation could replicated in other states. The Act appears to be quite meaningful and powerful for rural development in general and women empowerment in particular for the entire nation. The problem lies not in the Act per se, but in its defective implementation and lack of proper monitoring; as is evident from the bad experiences and unhealthy practices. Involvement of the middlemen, political and bureaucratic exploitation, misuse of funds, muster roll manipulation, lack of transparency etc. need to be strictly controlled. The prospects of the MGNREGA for rural development and women empowerment are quite bright provided it is properly executed.

Kabita Borah, Rimjhim Bordoloi (2014) in their paper focuses on the female worker in Sonitpur District of Assam to derive conclusions to highlight the impact of the program on the lives of women. Female workers significant benefit reported by the study includes – income gains, social empowerment, more say in intra household decision making and creation of community assets etc. The paper ends up by identify certain barriers to women is access to MGNREGA.

Channaba Savaiah H.M. and Jayaraj M. (2014) in their study makes an analysis of how women empower themselves with an innovative MGNREGA Program, particularly of women from socially and economically marginalized groups which ultimately leads to sustainable development of
society as a whole 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 legislations; it must be supported by change in the women’s social circumstances and situations and also man’s sexist attitude to women. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, which entitles rural households to 100 days of casual employment on public works at the statutory minimum wage, contains special provisions to ensure full participation of women. The paper discusses status of women participation in Karnataka, MGNREGS scheme recognized the relevance of incorporating gender equality and empowerment in its design various provisions under the act and its guidelines aim to ensure that women equitable the provision like priority for women in the ratio one third of total workers Equal payment Positive impact on women empowerment in MGNREGA.

Gowhar Bashir Ahangar (2014) in his study analyzes the women participation on MGNREGA special reference to Shahabad block of Anantnag Districts of Jammu & Kashmir. The author observes that the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), a scheme of Central government is unique in the sense that it provides adequate guarantee for the job. In this programme women are benefited most as a worker, than as a community. They are found to take this opportunity as freedom from their routine and tiresome family activities. Thus empowerment of women has emerged as an unintended consequence of MGNREGA. According to author SHGs become a part of its successful implementation, which helped to
increase the number of workers under this programme. Payment of wages through bank helps the workers to increase their deposits in the bank which helps the bank in financial inclusion process. Equal wages for men and women helps to reduce the gender inequality to some extent. And payment of unemployment allowances in the event that the local administration fails to provide work, is also an attracting feature of this programme. The old people, widows are the benefited group of this job. They get more respect from their family and society. The women become an earning member of the family. Any person, who is a NREGP card holder, gets this job. No basic qualification is required for it. The author concludes that the programme benefited all the rural people and women especially. Overall, it brings women empowerment to a greater extent compared to earlier schemes and programmes introduced by the central and state government in India.

Inder Jeet Kaur (2014) strives to find out how far has MGNREGA, as flagship programme of employment, benefitted rural women? How far has it ensured and achieved gender equity and empowerment—both economic and political? Whether there had been some gaps in assurance and achievement? If yes, why and where? Lastly, a humble attempt has been made to list some corrective measures for improving the structural and operational aspects of the programme strengthening their empowerment process. As per the steps in the process of empowerment, the author is of the view that this individual performance could pave way for empowerment of women as community if its ailments are checked on time as is happening in Kerala.
Xavier G. And G. Mari (2014) in their study tries to evaluate the impact of MGNREGA on socio-economic empowerment of women in Kalakkanmoi panchayat of Sivaganga district, Tamil Nadu. It further analyses various risk associated with the women during the working time of MGNREGA. 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 scheme ensures improved standard of living of the vulnerable poor, more specifically among women. It also finds that poor worksite facility, hot climate condition and reduction of leisure time put them much hardship during the working hours of MGNREGA.

Saharia R.P.(2014) reviews the economic empowerment of women due to MGNREGS from following angles.

- Employment Opportunity
- Women as Wage Earner
- Wage Parity
- Control rights of Women in Earning from MGNREGA
- Financial Inclusion
- Bargaining Power

The author concludes that some "Gender- Neutral Measures" such as increase in participation of women in planning and social audits of MGNREGA Implementation of better worksite facilities, proper payment of wages,
planning of works in phases, speedy grievance redressal etc. will encourage
women to demand more work under MGNREGS.

Sumeet Agarwal and Madhuri Devi M. (2015) made an attempt to
analyze the status of women empowerment in Chhattisgarh Through
MGNREGA using various indicators like women’s household decision making
power, financial autonomy, freedom of movement, political participation,
exposure to media, access to education, experience of domestic violence etc
based on data from different sources. The study reveals that women of India
are relatively disempowered and they enjoy somewhat lower status than that
of men in spite of many efforts undertaken by government. MGNREGA by
adopting Inclusive participatory growth is playing a major role bringing the
women of the society into the productive zone. Rural women are more prone
to domestic violence than that of urban women. A large gender gap exists in
political participation too. The study concludes by an observation that
MGNREGS has lead to women empowerment through active participation of
women in MGNREGS works.

General MGNREGS studies

According to Mathur (2007), a system of regular and continuous flow of
authoritative information is essential, as opposed to the random reports and
studies dependent on the initiative of individuals and groups. To improve
implementation, the government needs to solve problems, modify policy
directives, and issue operational guidelines for the district, block and village
levels. The government must take the lead, be proactive, mobilise institutions
and groups, and use the media effectively. NREGS involves several lakhs of
government officials, panchayat functionaries, elected representatives, NGOs and community groups. They play a critical role, but had little preparation for the challenge. NREGS in fact is a program of national importance which has been marginalised. While the Ministry of Rural Development is the nodal ministry at the centre, every relevant department and agency requires being involved.

Ambasta et al. (2008) gave a number of important recommendations. These included deployment of full-time professionals dedicated to MGNREGA at all levels, especially at the block level. Intensive efforts at building up a massive cadre of fully trained grass-root workers are required at the Gram Panchayat level through a nationwide movement for capacity building, engaging government and non-government training institutions.


Mehrotra (2008), a civil servant who has worked in implementation of the scheme, believes that 4 per cent of programme costs allocated as administrative costs and professional support is still quite low and does not recognise the fact that a programme at the scale of MGNREGA requires serious professional support.

Prasad K.V.S., (2013) considers that the process outcomes include strengthening grass-root processes of democracy and infusing transparency and accountability in governance. Keeping this view, the authors have made an attempt to review the performance of MGNREGA as the main objective of
this paper. It also explains the objectives, features, permissible works under this Act and funding pattern of MGNREGA. The author concludes that MGNREGS is not only giving rural livelihoods but also involving them in other non-agricultural work. This has helped in handling disguised workers. Employment in other non-agricultural work will also improve the rural infrastructure i.e. rural asset building. It will ultimately lead to sustainable development.

Farooq Ahmad Ganiee (2014) made an attempt has been made to comprehensively understand the development effort to rebuild the rural life and livelihood on the basis of various secondary data. The author felt that there is a need to critically examine the implementation process of this programme and its impact on livelihood of the rural people. The author concluded that the success of this Act depends upon its proper implementation and in this scenario, the community participation is very important to make this programme more effective.

Mushtaq Ahmad Malla (2014) looks at how the official figures correlate with the impact of the policy on the socio-economic vulnerabilities in the state. The outcomes in the sample area are primarily rooted in the weak contextual design and a venal institutional apparatus, which are not captured by official figures. A comprehensive understanding of the outcomes of such schemes thus depends on analysis of ground-level data rather than official figures alone.
Bindiya Narang (2014) made a livelihoods analysis of MGNREGA. The paper based on a field study conducted in Mewat, a backward district of Haryana, analyses the livelihoods context in selected villages and determines the effectiveness of this Act within wider livelihood strategies of rural poor. A concurrent mixed method research design has been used and perspectives from different stakeholders have been taken into account. The study yielded information on a plethora of constraints in terms of inadequacy of physical infrastructure, amenities, human and natural capital in the study area. The potential of this Act though found incipient, but the findings are also suggestive of the change it can bring to the rural edifice of this district, provided livelihoods oriented interventions are carried out in a participatory and sustainable manner.

Sarda Prasad (2014) opines that the consequence of labour shortage in agriculture is changes in cropping pattern and land market. The farmers have adopted various strategies to overcome labour shortage in agriculture such as use of family labour, increased use of machinery and hired labour from outside the village. Farmers (especially small and medium farmers) unable to pay wage rate as equal to the MGNREGA wage rate due to low income from agriculture. As MGNREGA is a labour bank in the rural areas, these labour should involve in agricultural work in the field of farmers that the best strategy to overcome labour shortage in agriculture. Another strategy is implementation of cooperative farming in the study areas.

Vikas Chaurasia (2014) study shows that much information is hidden in the data available in various fields which can be converted into valuable
information and knowledge. It is a complicate process to find the meaningful information from it. Data mining is a important method for doing this kind of process. In the recent years, detecting breast cancer using data mining is one of the important research topics taken for research purpose. For calculating the outcome or to analyze the behavior of tumor the breast cancer classification data can be used. It compares three decision trees, for interpreting the result.

Krishnan S., et al (2014) analyses this scheme as a India’s policy and programme to eradicate poverty by 2015. Since there are some problems, this is the most successful programme to eradicate poverty in India. It provides money directly in the hands of poor, especially women without any middlemen. This scheme creates visible and invisible effects on women and their saving capacity is increased. Majority of women workers are now able to participate in social activities.

Sugapriyan G. and S. Prakasam, (2015) analyzes the Success of MGNREGA in Kanchipuram District, using Data Mining Technique along with the comparison of previous year statistic data provided by the government. The author analyzes the performance and success of this scheme. The study shows that total number of person days generated for Women in the financial year 2012-13 are 14994815, for the year 2013-14 the number of days counts to 15826218 and for the financial year 2014-15 till November the number came to 10588415. Here we can find the increase in the number of women person days generated while comparing to the previous financial year.
It is evident from the above review of literature that quite a good number of studies have concentrated on NREGA legislation and its implications on rural poor. But these studies made a bird’s eye view of the programme at national and state level by taking two or more states as sample. Some of the studies focused on the major components of the scheme like social audit, administrative mechanism, etc while some of the studies remarked on the pros and cons of the scheme. But nobody has studied the functioning of the scheme in Kurnool District and it’s impact on rural livelihoods. Hence, the present study is an attempt to study the impact of NREGS on rural poor livelihood in Kurnool district which is the most backward and drought prone area in the entire country. The literature review carried out above reflects that though some researchers have done study on MGNREGS most of those are confined to economic aspect only. It is not comprehensive. Very few people have emphasized on implementation aspects of NREGS. Social aspects are not much highlighted. The present study will discuss both implementation and the impact of MGNREGS in backward district of Kurnool in Andhra Pradesh.
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