CHAPTER-III

RESEARCH DESIGN

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The present study on evaluation of the NREG Scheme is intended to assess the overall scenario i.e., the pros and cons associated with the scheme itself, the operational bottlenecks, the efficacy of social audit, and at last to assess the impact of the scheme on the targeted beneficiaries. This study analyzes the household status of beneficiaries of the program. An analysis of mechanism of job card registration and mode of receiving job card is an important aspect of the present study. The mode of registration of workers and work allocation procedure under National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme could be examined to find out the problem and prospects in executing the work. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme stipulates to provide basic facilities such as crèche, first aid, drinking water, and shed for workers in the work site. An analysis required to what extent such facilities are provided in the work site and it can be assessed from the point of view of household beneficiaries. There is a need to examine the modes of dissemination of information, detailing the work allocation so as to inform all the households falling in the jurisdiction of Gram
panchayat. Attention is needed to analyze the household data pertaining to average number of days of work provided to each and every household, time lag between application for job and allocation of job. In this study an attempt is made to analyze the mode of wage provision, impact of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme on wages, income and quality of life and impact on out migration.

**OBJECTIVES**

1. To study the socio economic status of beneficiary households in the study area.
2. To examine the mechanism of job card registration and mode of issuing job card for the eligible households under Mahathma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.
3. To study the impact of Mahathma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme on rural households’ income and expenditure level.
4. To analyze the problems and prospects of Mahathma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme on rural households.
5. To examine the impact of Mahathma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme on rural livelihood.
6. To suggest some rational policy measures to improve the performance of the scheme in Tamil Nadu state.
HYPOTHESIS

1. The mechanism of job card registration and mode of issuing job card for the eligible households under Mahathma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme do differ significantly in different blocks in Namakkal district, Tamilnadu.

2. The households differ significantly in realization of impact of Mahathma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme on income and expenditure.

3. There is a significant impact of Mahathma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme on rural households’ income and expenditure level.

4. There is a significant inter block variation with respect to rural households’ realization on problems and prospects of Mahathma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

5. There is a significant inter block variation with respect to impact of Mahathma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme on rural livelihood.

METHODOLOGY

This study aims at analyzing the performance of National Rural Employment Scheme in Namakkal district, Tamil Nadu. The study examines the effectiveness of the scheme from the point of view of
beneficiary households based on primary data analysis. In this study, variables relating to effectiveness of the scheme could be identified from the point of view of beneficiaries. Thus it is an exploratory method of identification of variables and factors relating to the performance and effectiveness of the scheme. The block regional factor and socio economic status of households are correlated with beneficiaries’ perceptions about the effectiveness of the scheme and this type of analysis constitutes analytical framework. Thus this study is partly exploratory in nature and partly analytical in nature.

RELEVANCE OF THE STUDY

This study aims at analyzing the performance of National Rural Employment Scheme of Government of India. This scheme is implemented to provide a guarantee of 100 days employment for the benefit of poor households in a financial year. It is a major rural employment scheme of United Progressive Alliance Government. Initially this scheme was implemented in 200 districts in India and later extended to all the rural districts of India from the financial year 2008-09. Consequent upon this situation the government of India has increased 144 per cent of financial allocation for the scheme. In order to implement the scheme, the Government of India has been spending crores of rupees. An analysis of performance of the scheme is highly useful for planning commission. This type of analysis enables the
members of implementing authorities to identify the defects and problems in the existing system of implementation and such problems and defects will be corrected through proper government intervention. The study of effectiveness of the scheme is highly useful to the planning commission members to identify the procedures of implementation of the scheme and to what extent guidelines in the Act is adhered in the process of implementation. If guidelines are not properly followed an appropriate policy suggestions can be initiated. The scheme implementing authorities can learn to what extent expectations of rural households are fulfilled through the scheme. The report of the study will identify the problems and prospects of implementation of National Rural Employment Scheme and impact of the scheme on wages, income and quality of life of rural households and also impact on out-migration. Such type of identification enables the planners to frame a suitable rural development planning in general and rural employment planning in particular.

**SAMPLING**

Namakkal district has 13 blocks. Out of the total box, the researcher has selected 5 blocks viz, Paramathi velur, Kolli hills, Namagirippet, Elachipalayam and Mohanur. Thus, totally 5 blocks are selected in the first phase of sampling. From each block, 2 villages are selected and thus totally 10 villages are selected in the second phase.
of sampling. From each village, 50 beneficiary households are selected as sample. Thus totally 500 households are selected as sample under multi stage stratified random sampling method.

DATA COLLECTION

The necessary secondary data are collected from the reports of department of rural development, state and central government ministry of rural development, planning commission, district rural development agency, panchayat union and so on. The researcher has collected primary data through field survey. The researcher has visited the target villages and met the respondents and collected necessary data from them by employing a well structured interview schedule.

DATA ANALYSIS

The collected data are classified and tabulated with the help of computer programming. Cross tabulation was made putting block and household status as independent variable and respondents; perceptions on mode of implementation of National rural employment scheme, mechanism of job card creation and mode of issuing job card, mode of job registration and work allocation procedure, impact of national rural employment guarantee scheme on wages, income and quality of life, impact on out-migration and problems and prospects of
implementation of National rural employment guarantee scheme as dependent variables. The block wise analysis was carried out to show the performance of the scheme on the basis of index method and coefficient of variation. The general data interpretation was done with the help of percentage and average analysis. The diagrammatic and graphic representation of the data was made to strengthen the field data.

CHAPTERIZATION SCHEME

The first chapter deals with introduction and statement of the problem. It examines the need for the study from the wider perspective, and it points out the area of investigation relevant to the scope of the project.

The second chapter discusses the relevant literature pertaining to the topic of the study. It traces out the findings of various research studies on rural employment. Through this chapter, research gap will be identified.

The third chapter deals with research design. This chapter deals with framed objectives, ways and means of analyzing the objectives, by formulating appropriate hypotheses, methods and techniques of undertaking the study, indicators used to measure the interstate disparity, data sources, data analysis, data collection procedure,
statistical tools applications, concepts used in the study, limitations and delimitations of the study.

The fourth chapter demonstrates about Namakkal district profile. It discusses the physical features of the state, demographic and socio economic features of the state, status of agriculture and its allied activities, industrial and transport and communication activities and status of health and education.

The fifth chapter examines the effectiveness of the scheme. It analyzes the background of beneficiary households, mechanism of job card creation, mode of issuing job card, job registration and work allocation procedure, Impact on wages, income and quality of life, impact on out-migration and problems and prospects of the scheme.

The sixth chapter is findings, conclusion and policy suggestions. It makes a brief discussion on physical and financial performance of the scheme. This chapter presents major findings on household details, mechanism of job card registration, issue of job card, registration and application for job, impact on wages, income and quality of life, impact on out-migration and problems and prospects of the scheme from the point of view of beneficiaries.