# Chapter II

## Review of Literature

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1. Introduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2. Reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3. Books and Research Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4. Summary of Related Literature</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.1. Introduction:

Review of literature is essential to take stock of few things to design the framework for the study. As essential aspect of any research is based on the review of related literature. A review represents the third step of scientific method which is outlined by Dewey and other educational philosophers. A survey of related literature was found necessary to have an idea of what has been done in similar area to scrutinize the methodology used in co-ordinated study with others to find gaps to avoid duplication and to direct the work along useful lines. Review of literature is arranged with a view to look into the findings of few researches which were conducted earlier and which are also related to the analysis of the previous research findings that helps the researcher to know how the hypothesis are constructed, types of data and tools used for research etc.,

A very effective search for specialized knowledge can be possible only with the help of related literature. This will help in understanding the various methodological procedures of the problem. A review of related literature would develop the insight of the researcher.

A complete elaborate survey of literature will largely enable the investigator to overcome the problems in all aspects of his study.

A number of literature based on empirical studies are available on the role of MGNREGA in achieving livelihood security and promoting sustainable development. These studies depict that MGNREGA programme has shown mixed results so far in whole rural India.

2.2. Reports:

Several of these studies have been conducted as part of the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India’s own initiative, the Professional Institutional Network (PIN) was set up in collaboration with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to conduct independent evaluations and assessments of MGNREGA across States. Under the PIN, impact assessments, appraisals and research were conducted by Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Agriculture Universities, Civil Society Organisations and other professional institutes.

Centre for Science and Environment (CSE), conducted a study on ‘An Assessment of the Performance of the National Rural Employment Guarantee
Programme in Terms of its Potential for Creation of Natural Wealth in India's Villages' (2008)

There have been a number of studies that look at the implementation of the act in terms of employment created as well as issues of wages, processes of implementation, feedback mechanisms, etc. However, few studies have actually focused on an assessment of the impact of the MGNREGA in terms of the realisation of its development potential. With the overwhelming considerations of ideology and corruption at the forefront, rarely have any of these studies attempted to look into the actual assets being created and their contribution towards long-term development and sustained employment generation in the villages. This study tries to bridge this lacuna by attempting to study the effectiveness of the assets created under the Act.

Institute of Development Studies (IDS), carried out a study on ‘Evaluation of MGNREGA in Rajasthan’, (2008) to look at process level issues in MGNREGA implementation in Rajasthan in Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Banswara, Jalore and Karauli districts. The issues include articulation of demand for work, execution of works, monitoring, etc. It also assessed early outcomes of the programme. In general, the study identified problem areas such as Job Cards not being updated, delayed payments, issues in registration and provides recommendations for addressing these concerns.

IIM-(Bangalore), study relating to ‘NREGS Surveys in Anantpur, Gulbarga, Adilabad and Raichur’ (2008) was conducted across four districts of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka to appraise the MGNREGA processes and procedures. The report emphasised the need for capacity building, awareness generation and strengthening of MGNREGA demand process. The results also indicated that the programme appears to be better implemented in the districts of Andhra Pradesh as compared to Karnataka.

IIM-(Calcutta), conducted a study on ‘MGNREGA in Burdwan, Birbhum, Malda and Purulia Districts, West Bengal’, (2009) The study reviews and appraises implementation of MGNREGA process in four districts, viz. Burdwan, Birbhum, Malda and Purulia of West Bengal. It focuses on awareness about MGNREGA among workers, implementation processes like demand for work, registration, work process, wage payment, records, monitoring, social audit and redressal of grievances. The findings of the study indicate that there has been an increase in income and wages across the four districts of West Bengal. The study also notes an
increase of 50-80 per cent in daily wages of the workers compared to the past two
to three years, increase in the wage rates by 20 per cent in the districts and no
difference in task rates for male and female workers. The study also identifies
problems like non-availability of lists of approved works for the year at the GP and
non-access to Muster Roll.

AFPRO carried out a study in” Chainpur Block, District Gumla, Jharkhand.
on ‘Infrastructure Development and Beyond: Exploring the Scope for Sustainable
Livelihood Support under MGNREGA’(2009)” Recognizing the need to learn from
work carried out in MGNREGA and its effectiveness for sustainable livelihood
support at the community level, An assessment was done of 37 works in 28
villages and 10 Gram Panchayats (GP) in Chainpur block. Works covered
included—ponds, wells, roads, check dams, earthen bunds, land leveling sites and
guard walls. Works were selected on a random basis from different years of
MGNREGA implementation since 2006. Areas for improvement at village-level
were related to effective participation of villagers/beneficiaries in the decision-
making process, selection of need-based programmes, and increasing the
ownership of infrastructure created under the programme. The need to give priority
to selection of smaller structures for soil and water conservation has also been
highlighted in the recommendations. Giving better tools to workers, orientation of
functionaries, co-ordination among line departments, etc. are some of the other
measures suggested.

The study by Aiyar, Y. and S. Samji, ‘Guaranteeing Good Governance:
Understanding the Effectiveness of Accountability in MGNREGA’, in MGNREGA:
Design, Process and Impact,(2009) documents social audits in Andhra Pradesh and
the state’s experience in institutionalizing these audits into the implementation of
the MGNREGA. It draws on empirical work aimed at measuring effectiveness of
social audits conducted between March and December 2007.

IIM-(Ahmedabad), conducted a study on ‘A Quick Appraisal of
MGNREGA Strategies for the Next Level’,(2009) a part of the Professional
Institutional Network (PIN) set up by the Ministry of Rural Development in
collaboration with the UNDP to conduct a quick appraisal of MGNREGA across
states, IIM-Ahmedabad undertook a survey in Jalpaiguri, West Bengal and Dangs
in Gujarat. The study notes that MGNREGA may lead to an increase in
agricultural wage rate for three important reasons: (i) increased demand for labour
resulting from increased land productivity; (ii) higher reservation wage due to off-season employment opportunity, and; (iii), increased collective bargaining power. It is found that non-poor workers constituted about 20-30 per cent of MGNREGA work force as expected because employment opportunities were provided on the basis of demand rather than poverty. Similarly, persistent seasonal migration of labourers from rural to urban centres seems to lead to the inference that there were indeed errors of exclusion as well.

Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), conducted a study on ‘Quick Appraisal of MGNREGA in Andhra Pradesh’, (2009) to understand MGNREGA’s processes, procedures and impact. The study was oriented towards identifying good practices that could be upscaled for strengthening the programme. Research was undertaken in six blocks of three districts—Anantpur, Adilabad and Guntur of Andhra Pradesh. The positive findings of the study included, increase in groundwater in Anantpur as a result of the assets created, improved agricultural yields across all three districts and reduction in migration. The study also showed the problems the programme faced including delays in wage payment and poor quality of assets.

Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), had a study on ‘Appraisal/Impact Assessment of NREGS in Selected Districts of himachal Pradesh, Punjab and haryana’ (2009) for an assessment of MGNREGA in three districts, viz. Sirsa in Haryana, Sirmaur in Himachal Pradesh and Hoshiarpur in Punjab. The study aimed at identifying efficient management practices, procedures, processes, and recommending interventions and strategies for dissemination and upscaling. More than 62 per cent of the selected Panchayats in Sirsa district and nearly three-fourth Panchayats in Sirmaur district reported that agricultural productivity has increased due to MGNREGA activities. But more than 87 per cent panchayats of Hoshiarpur district reported that MGNREGA did not have any impact on agriculture and irrigation. Data gathered during the survey also indicated that there was no change in in-migration of the workers in Sirmaur and Hoshiarpur districts. Whereas 37 per cent panchayats in Sirsa district reported that in-migration had decreased due to MGNREGA work at their native place. But on the other side there was a decrease in out-migration from the villagers. All the panchayats in Sirmaur, three-fourth in Hoshiarpur and 50 per cent in Sirsa reported that out-migration from their village had decreased.
Centre for Good Governance (CGG), conducted a study on ‘Social Audit of NREGS in Andhra Pradesh: Best Practice Notes on Social Accountability Initiatives in South Asia’, (2009) The report reviews the social audit system of Andhra Pradesh. It documents the institutional arrangements set up for the social audit, their impact and challenges in up-scaling them.

Institute of Applied Manpower Research, Delhi (2009), conducted a study on “All India Report on Evaluation of MGNREGA, A Survey of Twenty Districts”. This study is based on evaluation of the NREGS which assess its impact by taking 20 districts from Northern, Western, Southern and North-East region of India and 300 beneficiaries from each districts. This study reveals that in many districts, affixing of photograph on job cards is not followed and in some places the beneficiary is paid money for getting it. Job card was not designed to have sufficient space for all the entries in detail. Many households did not get the work within the stipulated 15 days time of demand for work, neither were they paid any unemployment allowance. On the utility of maximum number of days of works, only small fractions of households could utilize more than 35 days of work, remaining still lagging behind. The reason for non-utilization of maximum permissible 100 days of work is late starting of the programme. In most of the worksites, excepting crèche, other facilities like shed, drinking water were provided. Due to the income generation through this programme, the numbers of beneficiaries at the low earning level are reduced to nearly half in size. There is a rise of families who are spending more on food and non-food items.

Centre for Education and Research Development (CERD), conducted a study on ‘MGNREGA Processes in Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh: Appraisal and Research Study’, (2010) CERD the research was initiated to assess not only the benefits and challenges of MGNREGA in Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, but also to study existing management practices for further replication, among other States and districts in similar circumstances.

The districts of study were Chittoor and Vizianagaram in Andhra Pradesh and Shahdol and Seoni in Madhya Pradesh. The study did an analysis of both secondary data from MIS and field level data gathered through surveys, focus group discussions, case studies, etc. The research makes general recommendations on processes and procedures to ensure greater efficiency in the two States. A targeted approach in terms of empowering the vulnerable groups may need to be
followed both towards creating awareness and for extending outreach in participation. Replicable practices include: Andhra Pradesh systems of mobile musters and muster roll maintenance; weekly cycle of opening and closure of musters; Fixed Daily Activity Schedule in generating pay-orders/system of weekly cycle; and the system of wage cum withdrawal slips. Public private partnership may need to be explored and encouraged especially for enhancing awareness levels of wage seekers and the masses.

Hyderabad Karnataka Centre for Advanced Learning (HKCAL), conducted a study on ‘Scientific Field Appraisal Study on MGNREGA in Bidar District of Karnataka’, (2010) The study looks at the different aspects of the programme implementation in a scientific and systematic way. The study notes that through the implementation of the MGNREGA, the GP is able to position itself as the benefactor of the poor and the downtrodden. Works carried under the MGNREGA has resulted in the increase of the ground water (increase is reported to be as high as 30-40 per cent). It also states that MGNREGA works on private lands belonging to different communities including the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has helped in consolidating their efforts towards undertaking various land developmental works. Best practices on MGNREGA have also been documented under the study.

Institute for Development of Youth, Women and Child (IDYWC), conducted study on ‘Impact Assessment of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme on Sustainable Asset Creation and Livelihood’, (2010) this study covered four districts, spread across two States, i.e. Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, critically evaluating development effectiveness, asset creation and livelihood sustainability through NREGS. The study was conducted in 16 panchayats of these four districts among 640 households. These households have been interviewed through a structured questionnaire. Random sampling was adopted for the study; however, there has been a conscious effort to ensure the maximum representation of the most marginalized including women in the sample design. As a result, more than half of the sampled households are tribal and 21.5 and 17.3 per cent of the sampled households belong to the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes. This has provided a great deal of insight to the present status of programme, its acceptability, impact and implementation bottlenecks through the lenses of the most marginalized populations in terms of sustainable livelihood generation. The findings suggest that the NREGS has
substantially improved the livelihood scenario of rural India by providing multiple livelihood options. The average wage, whether agricultural or non-agricultural has increased, resulting in the creation of more flexible and fair labour market in rural areas. The study shows that the average income of the households has increased considerably.

The study has evaluated approximately 580 structures/works executed under NREGS in selected panchayats on the given parameters. It was found that the structures, which have been built under the NREGS, are sustainable and will last for the designed period of time. Particularly, wells and checkdams have been built with the right quality and technical inputs. The study has done a detailed assessment of agricultural productivity in sample villages, which shows a positive trend. If the investment in rural economy continues to take place at the present rate, the agriculture growth could be as high as 7 per cent per annum in next 10 years in NREGS districts where implementation is good.

Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM), conducted a study on ‘Impact Assessment of MGNREGA’s Activities for Ecological and Economic Security’, (2010). The study was carried out in the four districts of Madhya Pradesh, of which two were rich in natural resources (Panna and Chhindwara) and two poor in natural resources (Dhar and Ujjain). The increased supply of water due to multiple individual and community level activities of MGNREGA has lead to an increase in the irrigated land in all the sampled districts which in turn has lead to increased crop production, crop diversity and thereby increase in household income. In the resource rich districts, i.e. Panna and Chhindwara, the irrigated land area has increased by 26 per cent and 18.5 per cent respectively, whereas, in the resource poor districts, the increase of irrigated land area was even higher (Dhar [35 per cent] and Ujjain [30 per cent]). As a result of this, the cropped area under Rabi, especially wheat has increased significantly, leading to an increase in wheat production. Between the two resource rich districts (Panna and Chhindwara), the production of wheat per household has doubled in both districts after MGNREGA’s intervention. In case of gram, some variability has been noticed as like in Dhar district, per household agriculture production of gram has increased by four times. In contrast, gram was replaced by wheat in Panna district. The impact of irrigation amongst KD beneficiaries in all the sampled districts has been more pronounced. The change in wheat production was significantly higher and it
ranged from 2.25 to 16.7 folds, with maximum for Ujjain and minimum for Dhar. The importance of such interventions under MGNREGA can be seen in the form of increased income per household from agricultural production in the sampled districts. The increase in income from Rabi crop varied from 15 to 117 per cent of total beneficiaries.

2.3. Books and Research Works:

Sood (2006) studied NREGP challenges in implementation and reported that in Jashpur block of Chattisgarh, the staff had a negative impact on the working of the MGNREGA. Also sub-engineer were being burdened with the task of maintaining job card simplying that their primary tasks suffered. Such additional appointments are a rare opportunity to provide employment to the youth in villages and should not be allowed to be squandered due to administrative hurdles.

Mazdoor Kisan S.Amiti and Nari Shakti Sangathan (2006) studied status of implementations of NREGP Programme in Jharkhand district. A sample of 36 respondents(men and women) from 8 Panchayats were taken. The finding of the study revealed that in village Jilimatanr, out of nine respondents only one reported that Gram Sabha was organized in which four women and 12 male participated.

National Tribunal (2006) studied 100 days programme of NREGP in districts of Madhya Pradesh and reported that tremendous hurdles were faced at the first stage of registration and acquiring of the job cards. Women headed household and joint families are the main disadvantages in accessing the benefits of the programme as it is applicable only to the head of the household. Here every individual has actually received the benefits of work.

Iqubal et al., (2006) stated that public vigilance can be helpful to minimize corruption in rural employment guarantee Programme in Rajasthan and Haryana. Study found corruption being minimized in Rajasthan due to public vigilance leading to more than one and a half lakh people gaining employment in Dungarpur district. There was massive participation of rural folk. Tribal women looked forward to seeing their men back home. Also proactive administration was found in Rajasthan. Corruption and neglect handling affected implementation of the programme in Haryana.

Dreze et al., (2006) found that in Andhra Pradesh minimum wages were not received by the workers even for a full days work, unemployment allowance was observed as low as ₹ 6 to 13 per day for a full days digging work. Measurement
of work was not made in front of the workers. Engineers do not visit the worksite regularly and women received lower wages as compare to men for similar work.

Central Guarantee Council (2007) reviewed the implementation of MGNREGA in Burdibeda village Jharkhand district and revealed that. Job cards were handed over to the workers only two days prior the visit of the social audit team in the same village. Two community development works have been sanctioned on the same land owned by the Pradhan of the Village. Construction of well and a farm pond are both being carried out on the Pradhans land.

Dreze (2007) looks at the corruption in rural employment programme in Orissa and how this has continued in a NREGS as well. Nonetheless, he believes that there is tremendous potential of MGNREGA in the survey areas. Where work was available, it was generally found that workers earned close to (and sometimes more than) the statutory minimum wage of ₹ 70 per day, and that wages were paid within 15 days or so. This is an unprecedented opportunity for the rural poor, and there was evident appreciation of it among casual labourers and other disadvantaged sections of the population. There is the hope among workers that MGNREGA would enable them to avoid long-distance seasonal migration, with all its hardships. Further, there is plenty of scope for productive MGNREGA works in this area, whether it is in the field of water conservation, rural connectivity, regeneration of forest land, or improvement of private agricultural land. The challenges involved in “making MGNREGA work” should always be seen in the light of these long-term possibilities and their significance for the rural poor.

Mathur (2007) argues in favour of MGNREGA that it has marked the beginning of momentous changes in the lives of the rural poor. He shows that migration was less than in several villages in Andhra Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Orissa and Rajasthan, was less than minimum wage were raised in many states, the participation of women increased significantly even in the districts of Rajasthan and Uttara Pradesh.

On the other hand, Chakaraborty (2007) observes that employment guarantee is low in Maharastra, Karnataka, Bihar and Jharkhand. It is noted that while for Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat the supply of employment has met the demand, for most other states enrolment falls for short of demand.

Aulakh (2007), writing about the implementations of NREGS in Nawanshar says that people still prefer low paid government office job rather than
manual work under the NREGS, in Punjab manual labour is a social stigma, the writer has narrated some of the good works done under the NREGS but educated people generally, even after getting registered avoid the physical labour. The migrant labour which is barred under the act wants to work on the programme. Similarly women folks also want to work but social stigma stops them along with the reluctance of the educated youths to work with their hands.

Misra, Neelesh (2007) said that funds for the national employment guarantee programme are being misused in U.P. and, all this is happening because of nexus among village heads, government officials and politicians and he further raises a question as to why can’t the MGNREGA workers be integrated into, say the PM’s roads project, where they can be a force multiplier for machine-aided projectors? Otherwise, there will be cases like the one at Arsaliya in Hardoi, where the headman decided to dig a pond though the villagers didn’t need it. So none of them have job cards with them, and none of them got to work for 100 days. The job cards are with the village officials said that the villagers were lazy and they did not want to work. Then he excused himself. He had an election meeting to organize, he said.

Saho (2007) reporting about MGNREGAS in Orissa quoting a study carried out by New Delhi-based Centre for Environment and Food Security (CEFS), in its recent survey to evaluate and assess the performance of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGS) in 100 Orissa villages, has revealed that there is “participatory loot and plunder of NREGS fund.”

Khan, Ullah and Salluja (2007) have discussed the direct and the indirect effects of NREGP on employment generation and poverty reduction in a local area. For this, a detailed survey was done in a poor agricultural village with 400 households, nearly 2500 people. The survey recorded income and expenditure levels by type of household including large, small and marginal farmers, agricultural labour etc. The survey also recorded production activities undertaken by the inhabitants. This village study reveals that most people do not access the Programme, as they haven’t heard of the programme. They would like a more proactive role of the panchayat in deciding the infrastructure to be constructed. Almost everyone wants more work from the Programme and better facilities at the work place. There is enough evidence of fudging and mismanagement of records.
Mathur (2007) thinks that a system of regular and continuous flow of authoritative information is essential, as opposed to the sporadic reports and studies dependent on the initiative of individuals and groups. There is room for the government to take up concurrent evaluations, more effective time-series studies, and focused reports on critical aspects like minimum wages, muster rolls. The states should also shoulder responsibility through rural development department, labour, and agriculture, forests, planning, the CSSO and its network. To improve implementation, the government needs to troubleshoot, modify policy directives, and issue operational guidelines for the district, block and village levels. The government must take the lead, be proactive, mobilize institutions and groups, and use the media effectively. NREGS involves several lakh government officials, panchayat functionaries, elected representatives, NGOs and community groups. They play a critical role but have had little preparation for the challenge. Government has the primary responsibility, and fortunately, also the capacity to do so, with its training in budget, infrastructure and network of support institutions. Most importantly, the isolation in which the MGNREGA now operates must end—as a mere programme of one ministry, and no more. This in fact is a programme of national importance which has been marginalized. While the ministry of rural development is the nodal ministry at the centre.

Datt (2008) revealed that out of 20.1 million household employed in the MGNREGA, only 2.2 million (i.e. 10.5%) received a full 100 days employment and wages. The average employment per household was 43 days in 2006-07 and 35 days in 2007-08 respectively.

Datt (2008) reported that main constraints under MGNREGA were lack of professional staff, lack of proper project planning, bureaucratic resistance to MGNREGA, inappropriate rates of payment, lack of worksite facilities and lack of transparency and social audit.

Nayak, Behera, and Mishra (2008) conducted their study in 2 districts of Orissa mainly Mayurbhanj and Balasore. MGNREGA programme was first introduced in 200 most backward districts of the country. During the first phase itself, Mayurbhanj was selected along with other 18 backward districts of the state including KBK districts. In the next phase, five more districts of Orissa were included under the programme including Balasore. Mayurbhanj completed 3 years
of MGNREGA implementation while Balasore has completed two. Both the
districts are reported to have achieved certain goals and failed in others.

This study shows that the state as a whole as well as the two sample
districts are well in certain physical and financial parameters like provision of
employment to those who demand jobs and maintenance of wage and non-wage
ratio. However, their performance in certain other important parameters like
utilization of funds and creation of demand for jobs is not very encouraging. While
the target is to guarantee 100 days of employment to each household, not many
households have achieved this target. According to this report well thought out
effort is necessary to address these problems of MGNREGA in the state.

Shankar and Shah (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 effort at building up a massive
cadre of fully trained grass-root workers required at the gram Panchayat level
through a nationwide movement for capacity building, engaging government and
non-government training institutions. There is also a need for provision of
adequate resources and setting up systems for continuous monitoring and
evaluation at every stage of the programme to ensure quality. Information
technology has to be utilized optimally to infuse more transparency, accountability
and speed at all stages, from sanction of works, release of funds, wage payments to
social audit. The author also recommends revision of the schedule of rates so that
they are in line with a programme that bans machines and contractors, are gender
sensitive, more accurately reflect variations in climate and geology, valuate
separately the different activities that comprise works and move in randem with
changes in statutory minimum wages.

Mehrotra (2008), a civil servant who has worked in implementation of the
programme, believes that 4 per cent of programme costs were allocated to
administrative costs and professional support is still quite low and does not
recognize the fact that a programme of the scale of the NREG requires serious
professional support. If the 2 per cent per annum agricultural growth rate is to be
reversed, the rain-fed areas that constitute 60 per cent of the agricultural cropped
area in the country have to raise their land productivity; they have to move from
one crop per year to preferably two if not three crops per year. The evidence from
watershed development programmes in the past has demonstrated that such
programmes can repay the investment on them many times quickly. Therefore, if the NREG continues in the existing manner, the programme runs the risk of going the way of most previous wage employment programmes. On the other hand, if its design weaknesses, as well as the flaws in the design of its implementation are addressed, it can raise the stagnating rural wages, push up productivity, stem the tide of rural urban migration and have second- and third-round effects that go well beyond the policymakers’ original design.

Khera (2008) thinks that the successful implementation of the MGNREGA in the Pati block in Orissa state goes beyond the ability of its residents to claim their rights. This is brought out by the high levels of engagement with the programme in terms of planning, implementation and monitoring. Apart from its immediate aim of being a form of social security for the rural poor, by providing them local employment, it was expected that the MGNREGA would contribute to activating Gram Sabhas, empowering women and developing rural areas. In this sense, the organization studied by the author in Madhya Pradesh has fully imbibed the spirit of MGNREGA, where it is looked upon as an opportunity to promote the overall development of the village as well as to alter the balance of power in the village society. Aside from showing that it is possible to make the MGNREGA work, the Sangathan’s experience also provides important insights into the transformation that is possible if the act is effectively implemented.

Ambasta et al., (2008) made an attempt to focus on the quality of assets under MGNREGA works. They point out that the quality of the assets was poor. Farm bunding has been initiated without any proper technical planning because the quality of work was shoddy. In Tikamgarh, plants have already died because no arrangement was made for water. So, the poor quality of assets makes a hindrance in achieving sustainable development.

S. Kameswara Rao (2008) in his dissertation “An Assessment on Implementation of MGNREGA a Case Study in Anatapur and Raichur District” stated that the act takes into account all possible relevant aspects of the rural wage employment providing a legal support when compared to earlier work fare programmes. One can see MGNREGA is a shift from supply side to a demand side approach. The Act aims to achieve principles (Article 41) in the Constitution of India. During the last 18 months of implementation, the MGNREGA has registered
significant success in many of the states and more than 2.57 crore rural households were provided employment.

Mathur (2009) states that in social audit undertaken in Andhra Pradesh it was found that in certain villages, some people stated that they had not been paid for the work done. When comparisons were made of the payments as per the passbook with the payment as per the job card, it was discovered that the job card did not contain the inner pages that record the work done by each person; the job card itself was incomplete. This came as a surprise as it had not happened in any region so far but then this area had resisted the initiative. The MPDO was asked to ensure that complete job cards were issued, investigate the lapse, fix responsibilities and send a report. Earlier, several officials, Field and Technical Assistants and Mates admitted to irregularities and about ₹ 50,000 were returned. From separate discussions with the sarpanches, it was evident that they were keen to ensure that there was no irregularity in their villages. In one of the regions, Thimmapur mandal had been selected as a pilot project for the payment of wages through Smart Cards, which work like ATM cards and are given to each person registered under the NREGA. The bank concerned at the mandal headquarters appoints an agent to make payment for each village under the programme. The Kollampalli village agent was a young lady who was also the President of a successful SHG. She operated a simple instrument connected on line with the bank, and after biometric identification each worker was paid the wage earned that had been deposited in the savings account. The families preferred this procedure to that of payments through the Post Office. Hence, in our literature review and some other articles discussed in this report, we find that a number of problems and issues have been discussed by authors assessing the programme. There have also been success stories and interesting new practices that can be used as benchmarks adopted across the country. On the whole, the authors are very positive about the potential of the programme and see it as a means to revolutionize the way rural India lives and works.

Jha et al., (2009) found that landholding of a household is a negative predictor of employment provided under NREGS in Rajasthan, suggesting better targeting in Rajasthan. However, the relationship turns positive in Andhra Pradesh suggesting programme capture by households with larger landholdings. This difference, according to them, arises due to varied level of land inequality in the
two states (more inequality in AP than in Rajasthan) and higher ratio of NREGS wage to agricultural wage rates. Other determining factors are remoteness of the villages and greater political interference in AP. They also found evidence of complementarity in both the states, between public distribution and NREGS employment suggesting real income transfer through food subsidies require supplementation.

Ravi and Englar (2009)” stated that “MGNREGA has attracted a considerable amount of academic interest because of its size and its implications for rural India”. The data was collected from one district (Medhak) of Andhra Pradesh, a state in the Southern India to look at the impact of the programme on food security, savings, and health outcomes. They used a single cross-section data containing 1066 households collected in June 2007 (when MGNREGA was already operational in the district) to implement Propensity Score Matching (PSM). They also use a subsequent panel data of 320 households (collected in December 2008) to implement a double deference and triple deference. Since MGNREGA was already operational in the district when their baseline data was collected, they used new joiners, long-term participants, and other constructed groups to implement their double and triple deference strategy. They found that MGNREGA significantly increased expenditure on food by 40 per-cent and non food consumables by 69 per cent. They also found that the programme improved the probability of holding saving by 9 per cent.

Khera and Nayak (2009) used qualitative data collected on 1060 MGNREGA workers from 98 MGNREGA worksites spread across 10 sample districts from six north Indian states to examine the socio-economic consequences of MGNREGA for women workers. They reported that significant benefits have already started accruing to women through better access to local employment, at minimum wages, with relatively decent and safe work conditions. Almost half of the MGNREGA women workers responded that they could not have worked at the MGNREGA worksites, they would have worked at home or remained unemployed.

Basu et al., (2009) argue that the success of an employment guarantee programme (EGS) in safeguarding the welfare of poor depends both on the wage given and the ease with which any worker can gain access. Thus EGS is both a wage guarantee and rationing devise. According to them, EGS is linked to an
aggregate, not just EGS, employment target. Once the target is determined, EGS wage and access can be manipulated to deliver outcomes ranging from a contestable labour market to a simple universal unemployment benefit. The credibility of the target is however, dependent on a number of endogenous factors like, distributional concerns of the planner, (whether or not to put more emphasis on equity concerns-concerns expressed by Shah, 2008), private farming sector productivity (concerns expressed about the possible negative impact on private sector production if minimum wage offered under NREGS exceed the wage offered in the market), prevalence of market power enjoyed by local bureaucracy and political elements and proper implementation of socially productive public works.

Prasanta Basuri (2010) revealed that the villagers never got 100 days of employment, got around 30 days of work, however not continuously, the wages were also paid after along time. So rural livelihood security of the Burulia district West Bengal is still in problem after the implementation of MGNREGA. He also found that the labour cost and material cost (60:40) ratio makes hindrance towards real asset creation.

Liu and Deiningger (2010) used a panel data for 2500 households, collected in 2004, 2006, and 2008, from five districts in Andhra Pradesh, a state in the Southern India to study the impact of MGNREGA participation on consumption expenditure, calorie consumption, protein intake, and asset accumulation. They employ deference-in-deference and triple difference methodology. They found significant impact of MGNREGA participation on calorie consumption, protein intake, and consumption expenditure. Importantly, they found an impact on consumption which is greater than the direct cash transfer from MGNREGA, and concluded that the short term effects of MGNREGA on participating households were positive and greater than the programme costs.

Dey, and Bedi (2010) study entitled “studied the functioning of the NREGS between February 2006 and July 2009 in Birubham district, West Bengal”. reveals that in order to serve as an effective “employer of last resort”, the programme should provide more job days during lean season and wages should be paid in a timely manner. This study shows that, in Birubham, there is universal awareness about the NREGS, job card have been made available to all those who have applied and NREGS related information is well maintained and relatively
accessible. But there are long delays in wage payments during the first year of the programme, since then, the payment lag has declined and it is now in the range of 20 days.

Pankajand Tankha (2010) based on their descriptive analysis of a field survey of MGNREGA workers report that women as individuals have gained because of their ability to earn independently and it was made possible due to the paid employment opportunity under MGNREGA. He has used information collected from 428 female MGNREGA workers from four northern states in India.

Ratna M. Sudarshan (2010) observed from field work that many women have been persuaded to come out of house for work for the first time in response to this programme in both Rajasthan and Kerela. In Malapuzha, Kerela the programme has encouraged non-working women, widows and elderly women to participate. The potential of the Programme for allowing women to make some savings was observed everywhere. The experience of the MGNREGA in Tamilnadu and in India is of more than three years. Therefore, it is time to analyse the performance of the programme and highlights its strength and weaknesses and judge whether this strategy holds relevance in future plan. An attempt will be made to do this during the course of study.

Adhikari Anindita and Kartika Bhattia (2010) in their study “MGNREGA” Wage Payments: Can we bank on the bank? Which has alleviation published in Magazine, “Economic and Political Weekly” concluded that the Government of India has shifted from cash payment of wages under the renamed Mahatma Gandhi Employment Guarantee Programme to settlement through bank accounts. This has been done in order to prevent defrauding of workers and to give them greater control over their wages.

The survey findings found that the direct transfer of wages into workers bank accounts is a substantial protection against embezzlement provided that banking norms are adhered to and that workers are able to manage their own accounts. Respondents had a fairly positive attitude towards bank payments and an interest in learning how to use the banking system, while the rushed transition to bank payments (in 2008) created a certain amount of confusion and chaos, the prospects of effective use of bank as a payment agency for MGNREGA seem reasonably good.
P. Anandharaja Kumar and Sri. Well Haori (2010) conducted study on “Impact Assessment of MGNREGA on Rural Migration” in “Kurukshetra”, a journal on Rural Development-this article assesses the impact of the MGNREGA on rural migration, in Dindigal district of Tamil Nadu. The district which has received award from the Government of India along with other three districts viz., Sivagangai, Cuddalore and Tirunelveli in Tamil Nadu for their best implementation of MGNREGA. A total 846 sample respondents were selected for the research 333 respondents (39.3%) have never migrated before and after the implementation of the programme and 513 respondents (60.6%) have migrated for work, of which only 66 respondents (12.8%) have stopped after the implementation of the programme and the rest 447 respondents (87.1%) still migrate for work. Migration has stopped in five Panchayats with the implementation of the programme of the total 18 Panchayats considered for the present research work.

Hirway Indira (2010) worked on “MGNREGA after four years : Building on Experiences to move Ahead”, in The Indian Journal of Labour Economics, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), launched in February 2006, has already completed four years. This paper attempts to draw lessons from the experience of these four years for guiding the future course of MGNREGA. Section I make a broad assessment of the performance of MGNREGA during the past four years and identifies the major concerns, while Section II presents the lessons that can be learnt for the future. The paper argues that the two non-negotiable features of MGNREGA are: a) the entitlements guaranteed to workers; and b) strengthening livelihoods of people through MGNREGA assets by improved planning and strong convergence. These non-negotiable features need to be implemented in letter and spirit in the coming years.

Hazra Anupam (2010) in her view on “Migration: Still a Survival Strategy for Rural India” published in “Kurukshetra” says that if well managed, migration can ensure a better living for the rural poor. In terms of the impacts of migration it can be concluded that migration generally seems to have a positive impact on the households involved and; migration has the potential to contribute to poverty reduction, with widespread and generally beneficial impacts.

Modi Anita (2010) in her article on “Role of Migration in Urban Growth” which has published in the magazine “Kurukshetra” believed that the social and
cultural factors such as quest for independence, the desire to break away from traditional constraints of social organization, conflict among family members also play their role in migration. The process of urbanization has been accelerated by “distress migration” from rural areas which are affecting both rural as well as urban areas adversely. Unfortunately cities have become unmanageable because of uncontrolled migration.

Tiwari Atul Kr. (2010) in the article “Bridging Urban-Rural Divide-Providing Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA)” published in “Kurukshetra” state that the objectives of PURA are proposed to be achieved under the framework of public private partnership between Gram Panchayats and private sector partner with active State Government support.

Sanyal Subhashree (2010) in her article “Migration Trends and Impact on India: Gendered Aspects and Dimensions” published in “Kurukshetra” state that when one talks about the gendered perspective to migration, it does not essentially mean that we are negating the presence of the large working force of “male labourers” but bringing to light the inadequate attention towards the importance of women labourers who form an essential part of the migrant population and also their relevant contribution. Often it is seen that studies on migration is “Gender Neutral” which rules out the essential components of women’s contribution to this work force and hence theories on migration seems largely skewed. This paper highlights migration in India and importance and impact of gendered component in migration.

P. Anandharaja Kumar and Well Haorie (2010) in their work on “Impact Assessment of MGNREGA on Rural Migration” which has been published in the magazine “Kurukshetra” assesses the impact of the MGNREGA on rural migration in Dindigul which has received award from the government of India along with other three districts namely, Sivagangai, Cuddalore, and Tirunelveli in Tamil Nadu for their best implementation of MGNREGA. Migration has stopped in five Panchayats with the implementation of the programme. The collaboration, mostly in the realm of ideas, has thus been fruitful for both and perhaps for the rest of the world as well.

Banerjee Kaustav and Saha Partha (2010) in their work on “The MGNREGA, the Maoists and Developmental Woes of the Indian State” in “Economic and Political weekly” held the opinion that the United Progressive
Alliance government’s much touted flagship Programme under the National Rural Employment Act aimed at countering some of the developmental woes of the Indian state in the backward regions. The Maoists are active in some of the most backward areas and the government has been accusing them of stalling development. Hence, the current solutions as operationalised by the government is to flush out the anti-develop mentalists by force and then proceed with development. We have examined these issues through a case study of the MGNREGA in Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Orissa. The districts chosen were from the first 200 where the MGNREGA has been implemented from 2006 onwards and are also under the influence of the Maoists.

Prem Chend Kamboj et al., (2010) in their article on “Impact of MGNREGA Programme on Agriculture Sector” in “Southern Economist” stated that primary objective of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGS) is to enhance the livelihood security in rural areas, by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment to unskilled labour in a financial year. Secondary objective, however, is to enhance the productivity of agriculture sector. Therefore, it becomes imperative to study the impact of NREGS on the agriculturally advanced state like Hariyana. In the present study an attempt has been made to assess though NREGS and its impact on employment, income and migration in the rural agriculture sector, along with suitable suggestions for changes in MGNREGA.

S.P. Naganagouda and H.H. Uliveppa (2010) on “Employment Guarantee: Key to Women Empowerment” in the magazine “Southern Economist” stated that provision of effective child care facilities, protection to women against sexual harassment at worksite, provision of rest-shed, keeping first aid kit have to be taken care in practice. No payment and delayed payment to women are also heard at many NREGS worksites. This issue calls for thorough inspection, monitoring by both official and non official bodies. This programme should, be treated as a national mission of Government of India.

Sontakki Bharat S. and Ahire Laxman M. (2011) in their report on “Rural Employment Guarantee Programme: Boon or Bane to Indian Agriculture” defined that the formers with large form holdings who holdings depend on farm labourers who would be inversely affected by this NREGS programme. When the daily wages are more in NREGS, quite naturally the labourers preference would be to
work through it. It would not be economical for the farmer to provide higher wages to the labour in order to retain the labour in his field. Or in the other sense food prices have to be increased so that the farmer can hire labour for higher wages. The implementing agency of NREGS failed to look into these matters. Tea gardens in Tripura are facing a shortage of labour with the expansion of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) Programme in all four major tea producing districts, thus absorbing about 20-22 per cent tea workers.

Saraswat, Deepak (2011) carried out a study to assess “Effect of Employment Guarantee on Access to Credit: Evidence from Rural India” Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is the largest and most ambitious public works programme for poverty alleviation, adopted by Government of India since independence. It was implemented in year 2006, starting with the first phase of 200 most backward districts in India. Two more consecutive phases were implemented to cover all rural regions in India but, even after almost 6 years of its implementation, it has not been adequately analyzed for its effect on various development indicators. This paper aims to study, whether participating in a typical employment guarantee programme like MGNREGA, increases access to financial services and in particular, credit. Results provide evidence that, MGNREGA has been successful in self-selecting rural poor into participation and households participating longer in the programme have been able to borrow more from formal sources. This paper also provides evidence that, increase in productivity of economic activities for participants, due to work in MGNREGA acts as a link between longer participation and increased access to formal credit.

Subhashree Sanyal (2011) in her review on “Rural Employment Generation Programmes in India: An Analytical Review” has reviewed that taking into consideration the limitation of earlier rural employment programme, in recent years the government has taken a historic move by enacting the MGNREGA, which is perhaps the largest employment generating programme in the world ensuring a one-step-ahead move towards guaranteeing the right to work in a country with a population over a billion-created in old spirits but new letters with an ambition to build durable assets and basic rural infrastructure in the country.

Kaur Parminder and Kaur Arjindar (2011) in their article on “Pattern of Rural Workforce Participation on India: Gender Inequalities” stated that the
present study was undertaken to analyze the gender specific pattern of employment at all India level, focusing on gender disparities in labour force in the country. The study revealed that the rural labour force participation and work force participation rates among males and females showed an increasing trend in the year 2004-05 marking the resurgence of employment growth after the period of negative growth. The rise in female participation rates may be due to cracking up of the traditional patriarchal system in India.

T.S. Papola (2011) in the concept on “Employment in Development: Connection Between Indian Strategy and ILO Policy Agenda has stated that Employment is a “ soft” subject compared to labour standards-the hard core of the International Labour Organisation’s mandate and agenda. The contribution that the agency can make to a member country regarding employment generally takes the form of assistance in developing approaches, strategies and programmes, rather than direct action. As such, it has significantly influenced Indian Policy on the subject. On the other hand, the ILO has gained substantially from India’s expertise and experience in formulating its own approaches and applying them to employment promotion policies and programmes in other developing countries.

Kamala Sankaran (2011) in the article on “ Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work: India and the ILO” published in “Economic and political Weekly” state the manner in which rights at work have been identified and articulated within both the International Labour Organisation and India since the founding of the agency in 1919, bears a close similarity. Despite what its mandate would suggest, the ILO (like India) has chosen to treat only certain selected rights as “fundamental” at the expense of issues such as those relating to conditions of work, wages and social security, which equally constitutive of what is termed as “decent work”. The paper argues that recent developments within the ILO and India indicate the need for adopting a broader and more inclusive approach to ensuring decent work.

Vimala P. (2011) in her article on “Employment Generation through NREGs in Kerala” in the magazine “Southern Economics” stated that MGNREGA is by far the most ambitious attempt of Government of India to tackle the unemployment problem. An employment revolution of this type will change the face of rural poverty. Employment brings income which raises standard of living and assured income brings a measure of stability. Though there are certain
problems, it is obvious that the programme focuses on natural resource management and has opened up the space for pro poor innovation. NREGS, as it is seen, holds out the prospect not only in transforming livelihood of poorest people of the country but also in heralding a revolution in rural governance in the state.

K. Shobha and V. Vinitha (2011) in their report on “Inclusion of Female Labour Force in MGNREGA” published in “Southern Economics” stated that the economic conditions of the women beneficiaries improved after joining MGNREGA which is a good sign of development. Women beneficiaries had also started repaying their debt. The beneficiaries had faced problems relating to low wages, hours of work and hard work. Due to low wages, they found it difficult to cope up with new type of work. It is necessary to improve the wage level of the workers and raise their living standards.

G. Sivaiah and K. Nageswara Rao (2011) in their article “Andhra Pradesh Rural Employment Guarantee Programme: its Impact on the Rural Areas of Anantapur District” published in Southern Economicst” stated that the study reveals that Andhra Pradesh Rural Employment programme succeeded in providing wage employment to the unskilled workers in the rural areas, particularly to women, with least concern to promotion of social benefit. A developing economy with scarce financial resources for productive investment has to ensure effective utilization funds for the socio-economic development of rural and backward areas. Hence, the Programme has to guarantee not only employment but also village development by honoring the minimum wages Act of 1948.

Rakesh Tiwari et al. (2011) in their project work on “MGNREGA for Environmental Service Enhancement and Vulnerability Reduction: Rapid Appraisal in Chitradurga District, Karnataka” published in “Economic and Political weekly” stated that the activities undertaken under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in Chitradurga district, Karnataka, were assessed for their potential to enhance and provide environmental services. Key programmes implemented in 20 villages during 2009 were studied using rapid scientific assessment methods. An indicator approach was adopted to analyse environmental services such as water for irrigation and improvement in soil quality. The status of environmental services before and after implementation of the activities was examined and vulnerability indices were constructed and compared. 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.

B.K. Pattanaik and Hans Lal (2011) an article on “Mahatma Gandhi MGNREGA and Social Audit System of Village Panchayats” which has published in “Kurukshetra” stated that the social audit is a governance instrument meant for raising transparency and accountability and minimizing corruption. With the decentralization and devolution of functions, functionaries and funds to the Panchayati Raj Institutions, the social audit has become inevitable. The empowerment of Panchayats and its functionaries on social audit system is an important contribution of MGNREGA.

Mehtabul Azam (2011) study entitled “The Impact of Indian Job Guarantee Programme on Labour Market Outcomes: Evidence from a Natural Experiment” Public works programmes, aimed at building a strong social safety net through redistribution of wealth and generation of meaningful employment, are becoming increasingly popular in developing countries. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), enacted in August 2005, is one such programme in India. This paper assesses \( \text{emph\{causal\} impacts (Intent-to-Treat) of MGNREGA on public works participation, labour force participation, and real wages of casual workers by exploiting its phased implementation across Indian districts. Using nationally representative data from Indian National Sample Surveys (NSS) and Difference-in-Difference framework, we find that there is a strong gender dimension to the impacts of MGNREGA: it has a positive impact on the labour force participation and this impact is mainly driven by a much sharper impact on female labour force participation. Similarly, MGNREGA has a significant positive impact on the wages of female casual workers - real wages of female casual workers increased 8% more in MGNREGA districts compared with the increase experienced in non-MGNREGA districts. However, the impact of MGNREGA on wages of casual male workers has only been marginal (about 1%). Using data from pre-MGNREGA period, we also perform falsification exercise to demonstrate that the main conclusions are not confounded by pre-existing differential trends between MGNREGA and non-MGNREGA districts.}

Mohanty, Soumya ’s (2012) study entitled “Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and Tribal Livelihoods: A Case Study in Sundargarh District of Odisha” through light on Mahatma Gandhi National Rural
Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) which is considered as a “Silver Bullet” for eradicating rural poverty and unemployment, by way of generating demand for productive labour force in villages. It provides an alternative source of livelihood which will have an impact on reducing migration, restricting child labour, alleviating poverty, and making villages self-sustaining through productive assets creation such as road construction, cleaning up of water tanks, soil and water conservation work, etc. For which it has been considered as the largest anti-poverty programme in the world. But the success of this Act depends upon its proper implementation. Thus, the present study attempts to critically examine the implementation process of this programme and its impact on tribal livelihoods i.e. to what extent MGNREGA has given justice in sustaining the livelihoods of poor tribal communities in a tribal dominated panchayat of Sundargarh district, Odisha. The study reveals that there is little impact of MGNREGA on tribal livelihoods. The faulty implementation strategy has ruined the spirit of this programme. Religion and street biasness and favoritism in case of distribution of job card, dominance of dominant families, defective leadership and improper co-ordination among the stakeholders have stood as major hurdles in this programme.

Samik Shome, Ramanna Shetty, T. J. Joseph, and Mihir Dash (2012) study entitled “Impact of Workfare Programmes on Quality of Life: A Case Study of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in India” study attempts to analyze the effectiveness of implementation of The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 in India and its impact on quality of life in the Anekal taluk of Bangalore district in the Indian State of Karnataka. Data was collected from a sample of two hundred households who were beneficiaries of the MGNREGA, randomly selected from four different panchayats in the taluk. To measure the quality of life, two dimensions were considered. First, the household-level quality of life, comprising the variables of income, housing conditions, education level and health condition; and, secondly, village-level infrastructural development, including drought-proofing, land development, rural connectivity, renovation of traditional water bodies, irrigation, and drainage/sewerage. An index for quality of life was constructed using the variables above, which was used to analyse the impact of MGNREGA. The study found that there was a widespread variation in the effectiveness of implementation of MGNREGA among different panchayats in Anekal taluk. The results suggest that the MGNREGA has a significant impact in both village-level infrastructural development and also in household quality of life. However, there is
also an urgent need for immediate rectifications of some of the flaws observed during
the survey to make MGNREGA more effective and responsive to the needs of the
underprivileged citizens.

Strategies and Local Realities: The Greenfield Approach and the MGNREGA in
Karnataka” paid attention to the case for “shock therapy,” the conceptualization of
the implementation stage of policy making does not always get the attention it deserves.
As a result there is inadequate understanding of the precise role this conceptualization
plays in the transformation of a policy initiative into practice. This article draws on some
of the insights of Amartya Sen, in another context, to identify different approaches to the
conceptualization of the implementation of policy initiatives. It goes on to explore the
consequences of using what we have termed the Greenfield approach in a reality marked
by diversity in social, economic and political relations. It does so using the experience of
the working of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee
Programme in the south Indian state of Karnataka.

2.4. Summary of Related Literature:

The review of related literature has revealed certain facts. First of all, it is known
that the area has been extensively examined by the researchers. The literature review has
revealed certain gaps which indicate future research. Most of the studies have focused
on impact of MGNREGA on rural Urban Migration, MGNREGA and social audit
system in state levels and inclusion of female labour force in MGNREGA” but lacked
their approach towards evaluation of MGNREGA particularly in Gulbarga District. No
detailed study has been conducted to evaluate the MGNREGA Programme in Gulbarga
District. The present study is confined itself to examine the effectiveness of the
programme provided by Central and State Government from the angle of Rural
unskilled labourers’ as well as to see the impact of the MGNREGA programme in
particularly on the socio-economic condition of the rural people in the study area in
terms of employment generation and rural asset creations.