



PERFORMANCE EVALUATION MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME

Economy

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ABSTRACT

Poverty is a major problem and it is dehumanizing. It affects human dignity and personality. All our economic reforms revolve around a common aim of removing poverty. Hence this MGNREGA is also a type of unemployment and poverty reduction program. This paper focusses on the evaluating the performance of MGNREGA at all India Level, analyze the performance of MGNREGA in Karnataka, analyze savings and income pattern in study region and give Suggestions on the basis of findings. The major findings were MGNREGA income has increased in the slab of level and relating to increase in savings after joining MGNREGA. The paper concludes that more awareness programs related to this scheme must be undertaken, timely payment needs to be made for the beneficiaries of the scheme and timely employment should be given to applicants of the scheme.

KEYWORDS

Rural Development, Poverty, Employment Guarantee Scheme, MGNREGA, Social Inclusion.

INTRODUCTION:

"Almost half of the population of the world lives in rural regions and mostly in a state of poverty. Such inequalities in human development have been one of the primary reasons for unrest and, in some parts of the world, even violence."

- A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

"Rural Development is a process of change, by which the efforts of the people themselves are united, those of government authorities to improve their economic, social and cultural conditions of communities in to the life of the nation and to enable them to contribute fully to national program."

- The United Nations

Literature Review:

- **Mohammad Toufique et al (2023)** in their article "Assessment of MGNREGA Scheme in Employment Generation Reducing Rural Poverty and Rural Urban Migration in India – An Overview" tried to study the operational mechanism and scheme type of the work Introduced by MGNREGA program, looked into the weakness and strength MGNREGA scheme. Secondary sources was the base. The study found that 100% of cost is borne by the Central Government, 25% material cost was borne by the state government, and unemployment allowance is borne by the state government. Finally, the paper suggests the central government must look into appointment of brand ambassador of MGNREGA program for better promotion of this scheme.
- **Sharvari et al (2022)** in their article "The Effect of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act on The Size of Outstanding Debts in Rural India" tried to study the extent and direction of the impact of MGNREGA and the consequences it has in terms of poverty reduction and rural development. This is also a completely secondary source based from NSSO. The study concludes that poverty is predominant in rural areas and inequality is between women and regions. Women are at a disadvantageous position in terms of making household decisions, literacy rates and control over household assets. Finally, the paper suggests there has been a systematic change in the way rural households perceive their rights as citizens and this has the potential to transform power relations in rural India.
- **Monika Negi and Dr Virendra negi (2022)** in their article "MGNREGA: A Work Oriented Social Scheme of India" tried to analyze the social protection for the people living in rural India by providing employment Opportunities, encouraging drought-proofing and higher land pro in rural India. The study uses descriptive analysis. The study found that there has been an increasing trend in number of job cards issued and the number of households demanded and provided employment under MGNREGA in all the states. Finally, the paper suggests that they have built different structures for its administration and coped with political pressure differently.
- **Sandeep et al (2022)** in their article "Analysis of MGNREGA in

Mahendragarh district, Haryana". tried to study the implementation aspects of the scheme. The study uses a multistage stratified sampling that was adapted by taking primary and secondary data. The study found that the lack of facility provided to the beneficiaries by the GP resulted in non-utilization of the released funds. Finally, the paper suggests that the funds released should be used for the facility shortfall provided by the GP to the beneficiaries.

- **Neetika Devi (2022)** in his article "Implementation of Scheme In India" tried to critically view the scheme with suggestion to make some improvements. The study uses descriptive analysis. The study found that the public has attacked MGNREGA for corruption and leaks in its implementation in some cases the applicants or beneficiaries were not poor in the first place. Finally, the paper suggests that the minimum wage should be properly enforced and wage payment issues like delay in payment of wages after fifteen days.
- **SeemaGotwal et al (2020)** in their article "Role of MGNREGA in Rural Development". tried to analyze the rural development in the context of environment and ensure employment in rural areas. The study uses descriptive analysis. The study found that the effective implementation and the height of opportunities in the rural areas. Finally, the paper suggests that under the MGNREGA an attempt has been made to make employment so that people can be saved from the rural of low and do not be exploited.

Research Gap:

Various works have examined, evaluated and described the features, structures, functions, implementation and effectiveness of MGNREGA. There are works which evaluated the scheme related to the issues like, generation of employment, poverty reduction, asset creation, consistency and efficiency, equity etc. Some studies have proved that the scheme has done well while others have not. A very few studies have a critically examined the scheme. However, a detailed study of the performance of MGNREGA for recent years has not been carried out. Hence this study is intended to fill this gap.

There are various schemes related to providing employment opportunities in India and one among them is MGNREGA.

Objectives of Study:

- To evaluate the Performance of MGNREGA at all India Level
- To analyze the performance of MGNREGA in Karnataka
- To analyze savings and income pattern in study region
- To Give Suggestions on the basis of findings.

Methodology:

Data collection techniques are of two types. They are Primary and secondary. The field survey was conducted for 100 respondents from Mukanhalli, Bannikuppe, Beejaganahalli, and Maradur. Secondary data was collected from various sources such as reports and journals. Chi Square Analysis was carried out.

Limitations of the Study:

- The Present Study covers only Hunsur Taluk Mysore District.
- Simply Statistical Tools Were Used for Analysis, Interpretation of Data.
- The Study is Confined to 100 Respondents only.
- Due to Lack of time in the Study was confined to few objectives from the Role the MGNREGA Rural Development in Case Study Hunsur Taluk.

Objectives of MGNREGA Scheme:

- Providing employment of 100 days
- To achieve the resource efficiency of the poor
- To cater the social inclusion
- To activate panchayat raj system

All India Status:

Household Employment in MGNREGA (2021-22 & 2022-23)

Table 3.1: Households Employment

Households Employment	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23			
	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	1 April 2022-15 December	
	1.99crore	2.01crore	1.99crore	5.38Crore	

Source: Ministry of Rural Development

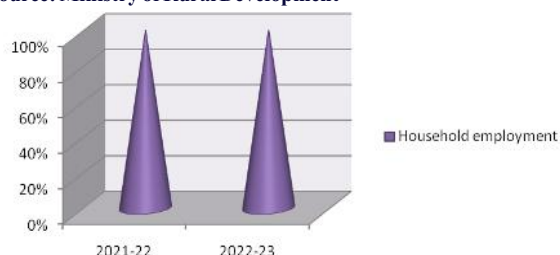
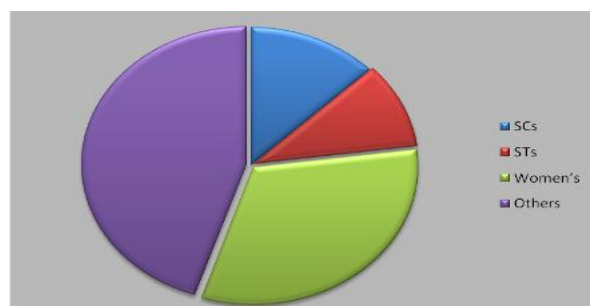
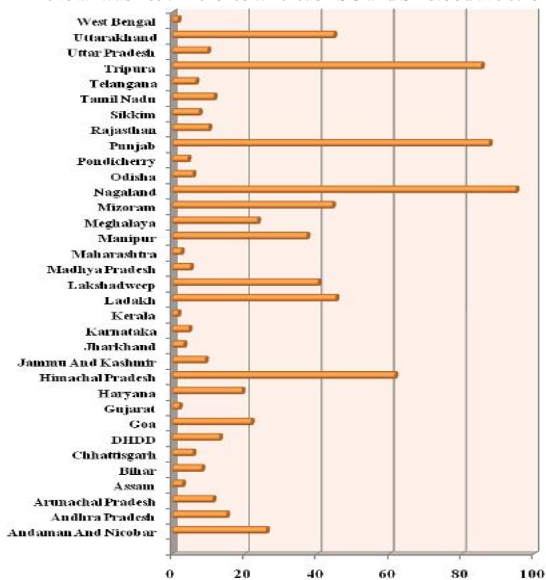


Chart 3.3: Households Employment

- On 15 December 2022, the Percentage of Participation of Schedule Caste (SC) was 19.75 %..
- The total was 289.24 crores whereas SC and ST stood at 56.19%.



Case Study Analysis

Part-A: General information

1. Gender profile

Table 1.1 Gender profile

Gender	Number of respondents	Percentage
Female	62	62%
Male	38	38%
Total	100	100%

Source: field survey

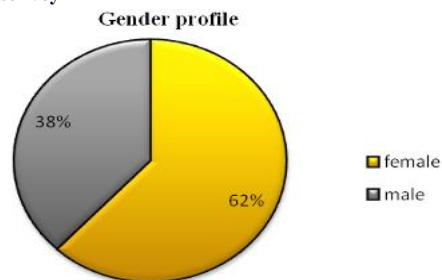


Chart 5.1 Gender profile

Out of 100 respondents, there were 38% male and 62% were females.

2. Age profile

Table 1.2 Age profile

Age	Number of respondents	Percentage
20-30	6	6%
31-40	23	23%
41-50	51	51%
51-above	20	20%
Total	100	100%

Source: Field survey

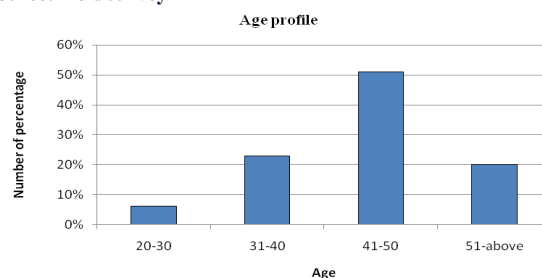


Chart 1.2 Age profile

The above information shows the age of the persons. 6% belonged to age group of 20-30, 23% belonged to age group of 31-40, 51% belonged to age group of 41-50 and 20% age group of 50 above. This study explains about that in MGNREGA there is an after 41-50 belonged age group are in large number and after 20-30 years in a lower age.

3. Education level

Table 1.3 Education level

Education level	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Illiterate	45	45%
Below SSLC	29	29%
PUC	18	18%
Graduates	8	8%
Total	100	100%

Source: field survey

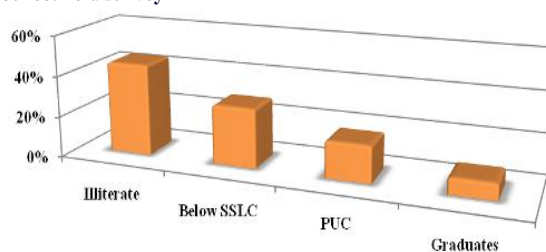


Chart 1.3 Education level

The above table and chart explained about the education level of the respondents. 45% person are illiterate and 29% people are below SSLC, 18% persons take the PUC education and 8% peoples are graduates. This study shows that the majority of the people are in illiterates and primary schools education level.

4. Income level

Table 1.4 Income level

Income level	Number of respondents	Percentage
Less than 25000	21	21%
25.001-50.000	72	72%
50.001-75.000	5	5%
75.001-1.00.000	1	1%
100001-above	1	1%
Total	100	100%

Source: field survey

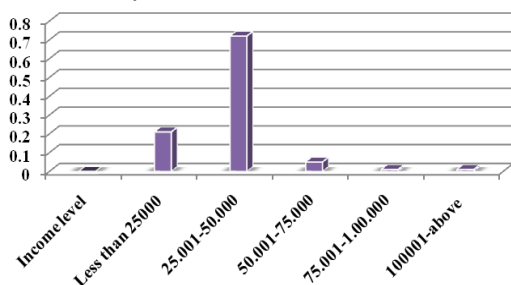


Chart 1.4 Income level

Out of 100 respondents, 21% were earning less than Rs. 25000 / - income, 72% belonged to income range of Rs. 25001-50000. 5% belonged to Rs.50001-75000, 1% belonged to Rs.75001-100000 and 1% belonged to income range of Rs.1,00,000 above.

5. Annual Income

Table 1.5: Annual income Before and After joining MGNREGA

Income	Before MGNREGAs	After MGNREGAs	Total
Below 5000	7	20	27
5.001-10.001	9	42	51
10.001-15.000	2	9	11
15.001-20.000	2	5	7
Above 20.000	1	3	4
Total	21	79	100

Source: field survey

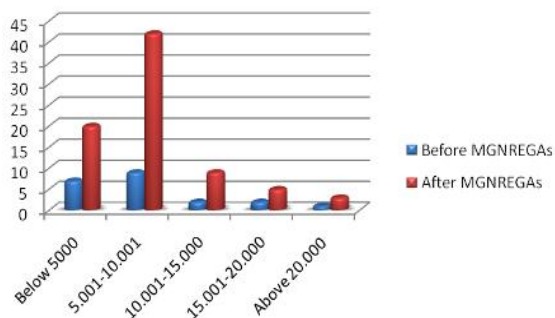


Chart 1.5: Annual Income Before and After joining MGNREGA

The above table and chart illustrates the increase in income after joining MGNREGA, among them 79% people responded positively and 21% people said responded that there was no increase in Income.

6 Monthly Savings of Employees

Table 1.6: Monthly Savings of Employees

Savings	Before MGNREGAs	After MGNREGAs	Total
Below 500	7	8	15
500-1000	8	10	18
1000-1500	10	21	31
1500-2000	3	11	14
Above2000	4	18	22
Total	32	68	100

Source: Field survey

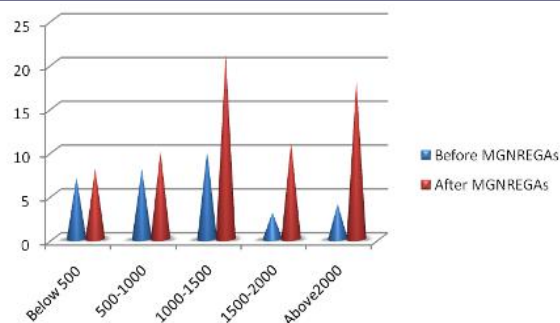


Chart 1.6: Monthly Savings of Employees

The above table and chart illustrates the increase in savings after joining MGNREGA, among them 68% people said yes and 32% people said no.

Table 1.7: Income Source Before MGNREGA

Income source before MGNREGA	Number of respondents	Percentage
Agriculture Labor	45	45%
Non Agriculture Labor	50	50%
Own Farming	5	5%
Total	100	100%

Source: Field survey

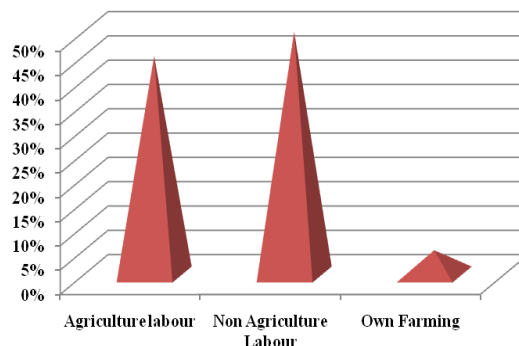


Chart :1.7 Income source before MGNREGA

Out of 100 respondents, 45 of them were agricultural Laborers, 50 were nonagricultural laborers, 5 of them were engaged in own farming

7. Employment

Table 1.8: Employment

Employment within 15 day	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	49	49%
No	51	51%
Total	100	100%

Source: field survey

Employment within 15 days

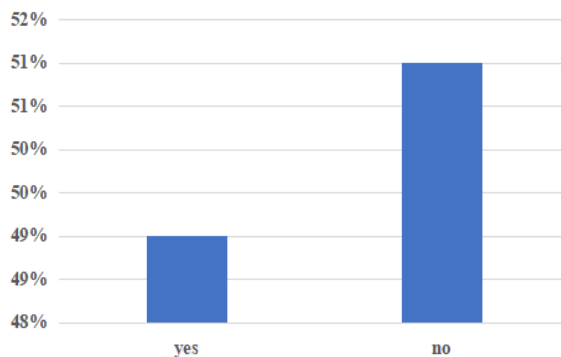


Chart 1.8: Employment

The above table and chart illustrates the Employment aspect. Among them 49% respondents opined that they received employment within 15 days and 51% opined negatively.

Hypothesis**Hypothesis Testing:****Hypothesis** **H_0 : Income is independent of MGNREGA program** **H_1 : Income is dependent of MGNREGA program**

MGNREGA Income Levels	Before MGNREGA	After MGNREGA	Total
Below 5,000	07	20	27
5,001-10,000	09	42	51
10,001-15,000	02	09	11
15,001-20,000	02	05	7
Above 20,000	01	03	4
Total	21	79	100

Description	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Below Rs 5,000	Before MGNREGA	7	13.7%
	After MGNREGA	20	39.2%
	Total	27	52.9%

Chi-Square goodness of fit value: 6.259, df:1, Sig:0.012

The table reveals that 13.7 % were in the status of income of Rs 5000 before the implementation of MGNREGA and 39.2% were in the income level of below Rs 5000 after MGNREGA. The total respondents the income level of Rs 5000 were of 52.9 %. *The chi-square goodness of fit test value is high and significant at five percent level. Therefore, Income is significantly impacted by this scheme.*

Description	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
5001-10,000	Before MGNREGA	9	17.6%
	After MGNREGA	42	82.4%
	Total	51	100.0%

Chi-Square goodness of fit value: 21.353 df:1, Sig:0.000

The table reveals that 17.6% were in the status of income of Rs 5001-10,000 before the implementation of MGNREGA and 82.4% were in the income level of Rs 5001-10,000 after MGNREGA. The total respondents the income level of Rs 5001-10,000 were of 100.0 %. *The chi-square goodness of fit test value is high and significant at five percent level. Therefore, Income in this slab level is significantly impacted by this scheme.*

Description	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
10,001-15,000	Before MGNREGA	2	3.9%
	After MGNREGA	9	17.6%
	Total	11	21.6%

Chi-Square goodness of fit value:4.455, df:1, Sig:0.035

The table reveals that 3.9 % were in the status of income of Rs 10,001-15,000 before the implementation of MGNREGA and 17.6% were in the income level of below Rs 10,001-15,000 after MGNREGA. The total respondents the income level of Rs 10,001-15,000 were of 21.6 %. *The chi-square goodness of fit test value is high and significant at five percent level. Therefore, Income is significantly impacted this slab by this scheme.*

Description	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
15,001-20,000	Before MGNREGA	2	3.9%
	After MGNREGA	5	9.8%
	Total	7	13.7%

Chi-Square goodness of fit value: 1.286, df:1, Sig:0.257

The table reveals that 3.9 % were in the status of income of Rs 15001-20,000 before the implementation of MGNREGA and 9.8% were in the income level of below Rs 15,001-20,000 after MGNREGA. The total respondents the income level of Rs 15,001-20,000 were of 13.7 %. *The chi-square goodness of fit test value is high and not significant at five percent level. Therefore, Income has not significantly impacted by this scheme.*

Description	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Above 20,000	Before MGNREGA	1	2.0%
	After MGNREGA	3	5.9%
	Total	4	7.8%

Chi-Square goodness of fit value: 1.000, df:1, Sig:0.317

The table reveals that 2.0 % were in the status of income of Rs Above 20,000 before the implementation of MGNREGA and 5.9% were in the income level of below Rs Above 20,000 after MGNREGA. The total respondents the income level of Rs Above 20,000 were of 7.8 %. *The chi-square goodness of fit test value is high and significant at five percent level. Therefore, Income is significantly impacted by this scheme.*

Opinion * Work Cross Tabulation

Description	Work					
		1	2	3	4	5
Opinion	Before	Count	7	9	2	2
		% within Work	13.7%	17.6%	3.9%	3.9%
	After	Count	20	42	9	5
		% within Work	39.2%	82.4%	17.6%	9.8%
Total	Count	27	51	11	7	4
	% within Work	52.9%	100%	21.6%	13.7%	7.8%

Chi-Square goodness of fit test value: 12.960, df: 01, Sig: 0.000**Chi-Square association test value:5.414 df: 04, Sig: 0.247**

The Opinion Cross tabulation indicate that after MGNREGA income has increased in the slab of level 1.2 and 3. But higher income level of 4 and 5 have not impacted due to the implementation of the program. Hence as per goodness of fit there is significant impact of MGNREGA on the income.

Findings

- The age of the persons. 6% belonged to age group of 20-30, 23% belonged to age group of 31-40, 51% belonged to age group of 41-50 and 20% age group of 50 above. This study explains about that in MGNREGA there is an after 41-50 belonged age group are in large number and after 20-30 years in a lower age.
- the education level of the respondents. 45% person are illiterate and 29% people are below SSLC, 18% persons take the PUC education and 8% peoples are graduates. This study shows that the majority of the people are in illiterates and primary schools education level.
- Out of 100 respondents, 21% were earning less than Rs. 25000 / - income, 72% belonged to income range of Rs.25001-50000, 5% belonged to Rs.50001-75000, 1%belonged to Rs.75001-100000 and 1% belonged to income range of Rs.1,00,000 above.
- Out of the 100 respondents 78% people were Hindus, 18% persons are Muslim, 3% people are Christian and 1% of people are others. Majority of respondents peoples are Hindu.
- 77% are unemployed, 6% Self-employed and 7% are business
- Relating to increase in income after joining MGNREGA, among them 79% people responded positively and 21% people said responded that there was no increase in Income.
- Relating to increase in savings after joining MGNREGA, among them 68% people opined positive and the Aware of MGNREGA scheme, among them 68% people said yes and 32% of them responded negatively.
- Out of 100 respondents 60% get information through gram panchayat, 15% of them through media, 2% respondents come to know about MGNREGA from poster, 23% from other sources.
- Out of 100 respondents, 45 of them were agricultural Laborers, 50 were nonagricultural laborers, 5 of them were engaged in own farming
- the 100 days of work, among them 82% people said yes and 18% people responded negatively.
- Out of 100 respondents in four GP (Mukanahalli, Bannikuppe, Beejaganahalli and Maradur) 46% people responded that their GP conducted awarenessprograms related to MGNREGA and 54% people responded negatively.
- Relating to payment of wages, 55% responded that they receive wages within 7 -15 days and 45% respondents opined negatively.
- In relation to employment 49% respondents opined that they received employment within 15 days and 51% opined negatively.
- Out of 100 respondents there less than 1 people in 11 families, 2 people in 34% families, 3 people in 29% families, 4 people in 28% families and 5 above people in 8% families working MGNREGA scheme.
- Out of 100 respondent, 58% responded that there was timely payment and 42% responded that there was timely payment
- Relating to their standard of living before MGNREGA. 60% people opined that their standard of living is good, 30% were satisfied and 10% were not satisfied.
- Out of 100 respondents all the respondents preferred MGNREGA scheme
- Out of 100 respondents, 50% respondents were having Irrigation Facility, 50% respondents don't have Irrigation Facility.

Suggestions

On the basis of above findings, the following conclusions can be drawn.

- More awareness programs related to this scheme must be

undertaken.

- Timely payment needs to be made for the beneficiaries of the scheme.
- Timely employment should be given to applicants of the scheme.
- The concerned authorities responsible for implementing the scheme should be rewarded for the good work done by them. It will help the state in establishing new standards in the fields
- There should be Management Information System (MIS) in issuing of job cards, muster rolls, wage payments and for easy accessibility of information: To create awareness regarding different provisions of MGNREGA among the people;
- Since the resources are limited and valuable, therefore, a proper calculation and estimation should be made scientifically before handling them to the users.
- Strict enforcement should be undertaken
- Gram Sabah should be strengthened to monitor proper implementation of the scheme and also to check corruption through social audit.
- Extended to urban areas is the need of the hour.
- The wage should be properly enforced, and wage payment. issues like delay in payment of who wages after fifteen days
- The Central Government should be appointing a brand Ambassador

CONCLUSION:

Hence this scheme should be implemented properly at various level at grass root level for success. If properly monitored it will surely lead to growth. A policy of "DIG A HOLE AND FILL A HOLE" is almost mirrored in this MGNREGA.

Authors Contribution

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