CHAPTER – III

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The past studies have been scrutinised and presented in this section as below:

Abusaleh sheriff (2009) conducted a study on assessment of outreach and benefits of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme of India. The study was taken up to find out the perceptions of the disadvantaged groups towards the government programmes, particularly the poor and marginalised households were studied in the selected villages in 7 States and 16 districts located in northern part of India. This study examined i) implementation framework inter-state differentials in execution, coverage and administration, ii) Impact of MGNREGS on local level wage rates and prices of food items. iii) synergies- effects of MGNREGS on the nutrition levels of women and children and on child schooling. The studies concluded that MGNREGS was facilitated women’s empowerment by providing them opportunities for enhancing their participation and cash earnings. MGNREGS motivated the women for their empowerment in rural areas.

Ashok Pankaj et.al (2010) conducted a study on empowerment effects of the MGNREGS on women workers in a study among four States. The study has focused on the objectives of the empowerment effect of the MGNREGS on rural women both at individuals and community levels. At the individual level, this study examined through i) income and consumption effects ii) inter-household effects and enhancement of choice and capability. This study
concluded that increased participation in procedural aspects and greater control over the types and management of assets can increase social and community benefits. A minimum representation of women among the MGNREGS functionaries like Programme Officers, Rozgar Sevaks, Ombudsmen, Members of Vigilance and Monitoring Committees, Mates, etc, would be useful.

Barna Maulick (2009) in a study on implication of MGNREGA in the district Baranaanki, Uttar Pradesh the objective of the study (i) has MGNREGA encouraged the transfer of local solutions and best practices through the online knowledge network. (ii) Initial experiments in the use of smart cards for wage payment to MGNREGA workers in remote villages are being supported by these networkers. This study showed that implementation of MGNREGA in the Barabaki district of Uttar Pradesh, of the total population of the district, 27 percent from SC, 3.14 lakh is from below poverty line families. Women participation was only 1.30 percent. The contribution of SCs in the total man days generated was 64.82 percent and 0.08 percent were Women. This study highlighted that a majority of the beneficiaries were in the age group at 18-35 years. The beneficiaries were come from scheduled caste household and however, women participation was very low. This study further concluded that initial experiments in the use of smart cards for wage payment to workers in remote villages are being supported by these networks.

Bipul De (2009) analysed the “Implementation of MGNREGS in Rural West Bengal: A Cross District Analysis”. The study meant to trace the extent of disparity in the implementation of the Act in rural west Bengal with respect
to some important aspects like proportion of person days of employment generation, estimates of the proportion of work completed to total works taken up and the proportion of total funds spend under MGNREGA. The study found that highest household participation was in Burdwan as high as 60 per cent. The study also concluded that MGNREGA to great capacity building, mobilisation of the people to conduct social audit without fear of repression and effective grievance redressal of NREGA mechanisms.

**Gangadhara Rao et.al** (2011) in their study analysed the women participation in MGNREGA in India. This study analysed the women participation in 15 major states in all India. The MGNREGA is not only for the empowerment of women, but also focus on family welfare. This Act was to reduce poverty among marginal groups. Women participation was found highest in Kerala (92.26 percent in 2010-11) followed by Rajasthan (81.59 percent). A very low level participation was noticed in Jammu & Kashmir during the period of 2007 to 11. Household employment is the key to avoid migration to other village or town which is proximate to the workers. This study concluded that diet pattern of laborers has changed to considerable extent.

**Gundeti Ramesh et.al** (2009) in their study on facet of rural women empowerment – A study in Karimnagar district in Andhra Pradesh covered economic conditions like income and expenditure levels along with saving pattern of families who participated in the MGNREGS. This study revealed that 51.6 percent of the workers from backward class community, 74.62 percent of women and 66 percent of workers are from agricultural labour. This study also
revealed many operational issues in implementation, particularly related to payment of wage to works on time. The study suggested that better communication between beneficiaries and officials, to maintain accurate records, and also to require more transparency in its implementation.

Hema Bannerjee (2009) examined the livelihood aspect in a study in Andaman & Nicobar Islands in rural areas by way of guaranteed wage employment, generating productive assets, protecting environment, empowering rural women, fostering social equality and reducing rural urban migration. The study found that 40 per cent jobs were given to women workers. The works taken and completed under the scheme include – construction of kaccua road, footpath, drainage system in water logging areas, small check dams, digging of ponds, wells, renovation of traditional tanks & ponds, land development. This study observed that, i) response of the people to register their name is very enthusiastic, ii) only 20 per cent registered household have engaged in the scheme iii) social audit system is ineffective and iv) wage is higher compared to all India average, but the cost of living is very high in the Island.

Honnakeri et.al (2012), conducted a study on the impact of MGNREGA scheme on rural – urban migration in rural economy with special reference to Gulbarga district in Karnataka state. The objective of the study was to find out the impact of MGNREGA on rural – urban migration in Kodla and Kaligi village in the study area. This study revealed that 63 percent of beneficiaries stated that migration have decreased with introduction of MGNREGA. The study has also concluded that the direct and the indirect effects that the MGNREGS was on
employment generation and poverty reduction at local level. This study highlighted the impact of the MGNREGP on the rural–urban migration and the living condition of the rural poor in rural areas.

**Indira Hirway** (2010) in a study on MGNREGA attempted to draw lessons from the experiences. Secondary data was used. This study analysed overall performance of NREGA during the year 2006-07 to 2009-10. This study observed that manual work under MGNREGA is too strenuous for the weak and also for the old and women. But this scheme was important for women and children, and poor for their livelihood. The study highlighted provisions made for childcare, particularly day care of children, maintenance of public hygiene, and to providing employment to the beneficiaries for 100 days.

**Jogender Sharma** (2009) analysed the potential challenges for NREGA. The objective of the study was to examine whether excess demand for MGNREGA is responsive to head-count index of poverty, beside on the 61st round of the National Survey Sample (NSS). The analysed data was meant for 2007-08 and 2008-09 years. This study pointed out the significant changes, supply exceeded demand in a majority of the districts in Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, and Andhra Pradesh. The majority (83 percent) of the districts in Bihar recorded persistent excess demand. The excess demand in 2007-08 turned in to excess supply in 2008-09, about 17 percent of the districts in Behar are grouped in this category and about 11 percent in Andhra Pradesh, implying that no negligible proportions registered an improvement in the sense that there was a positive response to prevailing excess demand. This study suggested that
MGNREGA became less responsive to demand in 2008-09. The range of excess demand difference between the maximum and minimum was wider in 2008-09.

**Lalit Mathur** (2007) analysed progress made by employment guarantee scheme. The objective of the study of 100 days employment was not achieved in any state. This study used for secondary data, it’s covered from 27 states and 200 districts. Total participation of women 41 percent, SC 25 percent and 36 percent. Household provide employment were comparatively high in Madhya Pradesh 1.6 lakh, 86 days of households. Low level of household was providing for the states of West Bengal and Tamil Nadu 1.2 lakh household. This is the initial phase of NREGA problem have been inherited. This study required action for the close involvement of reluctant government officials and administration from the village to the state. There are poor partnership between officials and Panchayats. The media its vast influence and reach now even to remote villages. The impact of the study was migration has reduced in several villages in Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Rajasthan. The interventions of the study government could take up concerned evaluation more effective monitoring. To motivate the essential more than just sporadic reports and studies, and to used the media effectively.

**Mamidipally Rajanna et.al** (2009) conducted a study on MGNREGS – facet of inclusive growth. This study was in Karimnagar district in Andhra Pradesh. This study emphasised the economic condition like income and expenditure levels along with the deficit and saving pattern of the families, community, and age wise particulars, occupational pattern. It is found that 68
percent of women were from SC/ST and others communities. 66 per cent of worker there are come from agricultural laborers. This wage helped in paying the debits of the workers. This programme helped to reduce migration. Hence, it reduced disguised and seasonal unemployment. The study recommends for more transparency in records, social auditing and identification of need based work.

Muthamizh Vendan Murugavel (2009) analysed the driver of rural economy. The NREGS aimed at generating job in the rural areas, provided employment to over 4.47 crore households in the previous fiscal. NREGS have created half-a-million assets and provided jobs to around 3 per cent of India’s population. 4.5 crore households in the country benefited from the pioneering NREGS in the financial year 2008-09. The national level average wage paid under NREGS has increased from Rs.65 in 2006-07 to Rs 84 in 2008-09. The most successful state is Rajasthan which created 77 person days of work per household, women doing 68 per cent of the work. In Rajasthan 64 per cent of the work done were water related, Tamil Nadu and Kerala had a very high involvement of women i.e., 81 per cent and 86 per cent respectively. Women were not empowered in Rajasthan. Convergences of the scheme included digging ponds and building, but now include assets building scheme like constructing schools, hospitals and canals for irrigation projects. Highlights of NREGS delayed in wage payment, and complaints of worksite harassment. It is a valuable and valued opportunity for the rural poor and particularly for women to earn and living wage in a dignified manner. The scheme has huge potential for regenerating the village economy in India.
**Naganagoud et.al** (2010) analysed the “Employment guarantee: Key to women empowerment” The study is based on the objective of the key factor by which women can be empowered. Secondary data were used to analyse the study. The study found that in the beginning this programme was implemented in 200 districts only 41 percent women were benefited. In 2008-09, it raised to 48 percent. The study found that the scheme provided effective child care facilities, protection of women against sexual harassment in worksite. This programme should instead be treated as a national mission of government of India.

**Naganagoud et.al** (2010) have analysed the Employment Guarantee and Human Rights. This study observed that very few work sites had child care facilities of any sort, even when children were present at the site. In some places women are discouraged from bringing children to the work site. Women rights are also human rights. It is therefore MGNREGS should have child friendliness. This study concluded that the provisions for effective child care facilities, protection to women against sexual harassment at worksite. Provision of rest-shed, keeping first aid kit has to be taken care in practice. No payment and delayed payment again a violation of human rights to women are also heard at many NREGS worksites.

**Naomijacob** (2008) analysed the impact of MGNREGS on rural-urban migration Villupurem district of Tami Nadu. The study found that employment has generated on a massive scale, minimum wage was Rs.80/- and paid within a week. The women appreciated the programme and want it to continue. However, the study found some limitations in the implementation, that include
poor maintenance of job cards, caste segregation, disabled and old people are excluded, lack of basic first aid boxes, no child care provision, flaw in record keeping and low wage productivity. The study recommends introducing biometric job-cards, ATM card to avoid malpractices.

Nidhi Garu et.al (2010) conducted a study on socio economic conditions of MGNREGA workers in district Rewari. The study focused on the management of ground level sustainability and also to make suggestions regarding effective social mobilisation. Majority of the respondents (beneficiaries) was from large size of the family as they have joined to enhance their income to meet the food needs. It is also found that considerable (59 percent) number of workers (respondents) belong to below poverty line family. This study suggested for up-ward revision of wage rate, need for adequate publicity and creating fund for raising awareness.

Palanichamy (2011) conducted a study on Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (MGNREGP) in Truinijapuram block of Thiruvannamalai district in Tamil Nadu. The objective of the study was to analyse the socio-economic conditions of the percentage of population benefits under the scheme to find out the income level of beneficiaries, to find out how this programme is being successful in the study area in this programme. The study found that significant increase in the income level of the respondents after joining MGNREGS.

Pattanaik (2009) conducted a study on “National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.” The study was analysed the implementation of NREGS and
equity and efficiency issues in Hoshiarpur district in Punjab. The study found that Panchayats have taken up mostly the soil work activities, constructions and repair of road, renovation of ponds, public building restoration activities; minor irrigation, watershed projects and land leveling activities. But the study found that only 55.6 per cent of the households have received full 100 days employment in 2006-07. Paucity of funds, inability to identify the works and lack of awareness among the panchayats are the main reason for this lapse. The programme largely fulfilled equity and 90 per cent of the beneficiaries of the NREGS are SC. It also promoted gender equity. 82 per cent of respondent viewed their scheme raised households income. The unemployed illiterate (50 per cent) are the major beneficiaries. People in their age group of 18-40 years are the largest beneficiaries. For effective implementation, the study recommends for technical and managerial improvement, wage rate on par with market wage in the area, and community participation through Participatory Rural Appraisal.

Pattanaik et.al (2011) conducted a study on “Mahatma Gandhi: NREGA and social audit system of Village Panchayat”. The objectives of the study were to find out the mechanism of social audit adopted by the Panchayats for the social audit of MGNREGA. This study has shown that 24.89 per cent of the job card holders was opened their account in the bank and 74 per cent was opened their account in the post offices. This study observed that Panchyats complain non-payment of their bills deposits the utilisation of fund by them and most of them because of the faulty utilisation of the fund. This study
concludes that the mechanisms to promote social audit and improve governance in gross root democratic institutions. The success of any policy and programmes depend on the value system prevailing in particular panchyat.

**Pawan kumar Dhiman** (2011) analysed the Alleviation of poverty through rural development – An analysis. The objective of study was (i) to find out the role of government in providing employment through MGNREGA of Sulah of Kangra district Himachal Pradesh. (ii) to suggest the remedial measures to improve the working of government towards providing employment and upliftment of rural masses. Study suggested that government of the state should strengthen the polices of implementing MGNREGA schemes with letter and spirit, should be created to monitor the progress of the Panchayats and Pradhans of the village along with Block Development Office and District Rural Development Agency. This study found that in Sulah block of Kangra district very few people are benefited under the scheme especially MGNREGA those are living Below Poverty Line and are in village, it has also been observed that bulk of the government funds do not reach the rural people due to various transitional paths. But the proportion of these funds does reach, and makes a big difference to the lives of the rural poor.

**Preeti Kathuria** (2010) conducted a study on role of NREGA-2005 in poverty eradication in remote tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh. Tribal and non-tribal was taken for the study. The major objective of the study was to study the effectiveness of NREGS in generating employment opportunities in remote tribal areas and its role in reducing the incidence of seasonal
migration. The study found that the NREGS benefited mostly to chronically poor households. Further, the incidence of poverty is high when the households are dependent on NREGA for work. On the other hands poverty incidence reduces, significantly when the households is not dependent on this type of work. The study recommends for women’s participation, providing unemployment allowance and health care facilities at the work site.

**Prem Chand Kamboj et.al** (2010) attempted to analyse the nature of work undertaken through MGNREGS and its impact on agricultural sector through various indicators such as employment, income and rural – urban migration in Haryana. The study concluded that MGNREGS has a strong influence on checking rural-urban migration. To increase employment opportunities in rural areas private work may be allowed under the scheme. The more projects may be started for the development of agricultural sector.

**Raghbendra Jha et.al** (2009) conducted a study on Capture of Anti-Poverty Programmmmes and analysis of the national rural employment programs in India. The objective of the study is to provide enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least 100 days of guarantee wage employment to every household in unskilled manual work. Household level data was used in the states of Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan. The total employment generated under the NREGP was 905 million in the year 2006-07. Preliminary data obtained from Udaipur district in Rajasthan and Chitoor district in Andhra Pradesh. 3 villages were randomly selected from each district. In total 942 households were interviewed.
randomly. The study found that the size of land holdings is a negative predictor of participation in the NREGP. NREGP is experiencing “capture” in Andhra Pradesh, whereas it is reasonably well targeted in Rajasthan. This was due to varied level of land inequality in the two states. Geographical remoteness of the villages and relatively greater political interference in NREGP at the village level in Andhra Pradesh are other contributing factors for slow progress.

Raghbendra Jha et al (2011) analysed the net transfer benefits under the India’s rural employment guarantee scheme. The objectives of the study was to understand the impact of various anti poverty interventions on rural income of households in Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, and Maharashtra. Six districts were selected for each of AP and Maharashtra. Three villages were randomly selected from each district, followed by a random selection of households. The number of individuals interviewed for Rajasthan, AP, and Maharashtra were 2664, 2190 and 2270 respectively. The share of poor individual in the population is highest in Rajasthan was 47 percent followed by AP was 32 percent and Maharashtra was 29 percent. AP has the highest share of landless population (41 percent) whereas the proportion of landless is nearly the same about 32 percent in Rajasthan and Maharashtra. The share of the population owning 0-1 acre land is the lowest in Maharashtra about 5 percent whereas Rajasthan and AP have nearly the same share of population land owning category was about relatively neglected issues of real income transfers, net of the opportunity cost of time under NREGS. The study considered shares of NREG earnings net of the opportunity cost of time in
household income. Net transfers under the NREGS are quite modest. The study analysis demonstrates, this runs the risk of considerable exaggeration of real income transfers.

Raghbendra Jha et.al (2011) conducted a study on social safety nets and nutrient deprivation an analysis of the national rural employment guarantee program and the public distribution system in India. Objectives of the study were to understand the impact of various anti poverty interventions on nutrition. This study was used primary household level data. The study area was taken up in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. This study found that significant effects of the two policy interventions on nutrient intakes. The impact effects of a change in the policy measures were also computed and found to vary by nutrient and by state. The study underscores the necessity of identifying the principal types of nutritional deprivation in particular areas and quantifying the responsiveness of such deprivation to specific anti- policy interventions. The cost effectiveness of reducing under nutrition through NREG and Public distribution system.

Rajalaxmi Kamath (2010) study reveals that national rural employment guarantee act is an effective safety net. This study found that majority of the NREGA district in the dry land areas. Asset creation under the scheme goes hand-in-hand with tacking governance issues at the village administration level. NREGA was poverty alleviation programme and relief to the poor during distress and creation of durable assets such as better land. This study concluded that NREGA is one of the most powerful initiatives undertaken
and if implemented in a sound manner; it was the power to unleash the potential of rural livelihood in India.

**Rajkumar Siwacth et.al** (2009) conducted a study on MGNREGS in Haryana: a study of social audit. The basic aim of the study was to investigate the impact of social audit in the selected villages. This study was carried out to examine the states of social audit in the selected villages. The major finding of the study was no regular meetings of social audit took place in the selected villages and poor participation of stakeholders have no genuine interest in this meetings. This study revealed that there is a wide gap between the intended aims of the Act and cultural milieu of the villages in Haryana. The elected members of Panchayat, rural development department and local community leaders perceived the social audit as a daunting challenge to their traditional power structure.

**Ratna Bharali Talukdar** (2008) study reveals that women augment income through MGNREGS. The study found that the women participation also high (44.51 percent) among the northeastern states, Arunachal Pradesh 29.58 percent, Nagaland 29.36 percent and Mijoram 36.62 percent. Tripura was second rank of the country to implementation of MGNREGA. The money released only after submission of the completion report of every project. This study reveals that some of the women who were engaged in fishery development project have alleged that they have not received payments for the MGNREGA work.
Ravikiran et.al (2011) analysed the Indian economic reforms: evaluation of NRGES in Nanded and Hingoli districts of Marathwada region in Maharashtra. The objective of the study was to study the impact of the MGNREGP in Marathwada region of Maharashtra state. Nanded and Hingoli districts both of them 200 most backward districts in the country identified for phase I of MGNREGS. The total 81.16 percent of the total rural households was received job cards in the district of Nanded, percentage of SCs and STs are 14.18 percent and 9.96 percent to received job cards. In Hingoli district to received job card was SCs and STs, 33.41 percent and 31.71 percent. The total disabled beneficiaries were got employment in the Nanded and Hingoli 238 beneficiaries and 170 beneficiaries. This study suggested that employment should be guaranteed at least two members of the rural household at the national level. The study concludes that NREGS will change the face of rural Indian economy to a better development one. NGO and media have to play every crucial role to reduce corruption and to bring administrative efficiency.

Reetika Khera et.al (2009), conducted a study on women workers and perceptions on the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. The objective of the study was to assess socio-economic consequences of the NREGA for women workers. The study conducted in six north Indian states –Bihar, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan & Uttar Pradesh. The study found that the NREGA provides income-earning opportunities to women (Rs.85) much higher than agricultural wage (Rs.47-58). It also helped most disadvantaged groups. 75 per cent of women are from SC/ST community.
Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh provided maximum employment: 154 days and 90 days respectively. NREGA also helped to avoid hunger, less dependence on male. The earning bring improved food security, easy access to credit, treat illness, protected from migration, access to local employment, minimum wage and decent and safe work condition. The study recommends removing some of barriers to women’s participation in NREGA, especially harassment, delay in payment and contractors control.

Sankari et.al (2009) conducted a study on impact in Udangudi Panchayat union, Tamil Nadu- A case study. The object of the study the social and economic well being of rural labourers and their family, and the powerful prospect of bringing major changes in the lives of women. This study covered 16 villages from Udangudi Panchayat union, Thoothunkudi district, Tamil Nadu. The total sample size of 80 beneficiaries was interviewed and using random sampling method. 78 percent are women and the rest of the workers are men. 59 percent are from SC category and rests are from ST communities. This study reveals that after joining the MGNREGP, the family income of the workers had increased (43 percent). Households had income between Rs 15,00 – 30,000 and 13 percent of the household belonged the income group between Rs 45,000 – 60,000. This study reveals that 35 percent of the beneficiaries were saving in the post office. this study conclude that MGNREGP depends on the acceptability of the people which further rests on the level of awareness among various stake holders and the desire among them to implement it. The government should launch an intensive awareness program through different media and make the masses aware of the objectives and provision of the scheme.
Shobha et al (2011) conducted a study on “Inclusion of female labour force in MGNREGA” the study has focused with the objectives (i) to analyse the socio economic condition of SC/ST women beneficiaries (ii) to examine benefits acquired by the SC/ ST women beneficiaries after joining MGNREGS and (iii) to examine a problems. The size of the sample was 100 SC/ST women job card holders, 50 of the respondents were selected from each panchayat. The researcher has given job related details been they worked for 6 days per week and 7 hours per day. They worked within a radius of 1 to 1.5 km from their house. The works got the basic facilities of work side. However, the study found that after joining of MGNREGA women have improved economically. They are getting education for children, better housing, better health treatment, and better social status, purchase of household articles, purchase of jewels and purchase of house. The women job holder had also started repaying their dept.

Singh (2007) examines that MGNREGA: A new hope for rural employment generation. This study concludes that the programme raised incomes of rural poor and reducing their dependence on money lenders. Dhar in Madhya Pradesh and Dungarpur district of Rajasthan are dominated by tribal peoples. MGNREGS has reduced distress migration from the districts. Number of work days provided to women is 41.69 per cent in case of India average. The national average for schedule tribe employment is 37.87 per cent and is highest in case of Rajasthan 64.08 per cent. 13 per cent people used wage payment for the treatment of seasonal diseases and 20 per cent claimed to spend the wage money for the education of their children. This study concluded that the MGNREGS provides country with a potential social safety net. There is need to
revisit the multiplicity of poverty alleviation schemes. The effective implementation of MGNREGS is critical for improving inclusiveness. It reduced poverty and improve rural infrastructure.

Sivaiah et.al (2011) conducted a study in Andhra Pradesh rural employment guarantee scheme its impact on the rural areas of Anantapur District. This study reveals that 41.0 per cent of the total is non-working. Only 14.0 per cent have upper primary level education, 19.0 per cent have primary level education. One fifth of the respondent’s report that job cards are issued to households above the poverty line and some benamy names. Women feel that the basic amenities provided at the work spot like drinking water temporary shelter are highly unsatisfactory. This study measures to enhance the effective implementation of APREGS, who are just below the poverty line are provided employment under the scheme while no member of the house hold just above the BPL is denied this opportunity. Andhra Pradesh rural employment scheme succeeded in providing wage employment to the unskilled workers in the rural areas, particularly to women with least concern to promotion of social benefit. The socio-economic development of rural and backward areas under this APREGS scheme.

Subhabrata Dutta (2009) analysed a study on MGNREGA in west Bengal success and challenges. The objectives of the study was to know and understand the allocation of fund, projects, mandays and beneficiaries participation and their perception on the scheme. This study found out the majority of the respondent (77 percent) was told MGNREGS providing sufficient employment. 73 percent of the respondent was told getting payment was timely
and properly. The study concluded that MGNREGA in the exits frame was a great potential of transforming rural India, if it is sincerely and effectively implemented. This scheme generated a lot of hope in building rural society on a strong foundation for employment generation, empowerment of women and creation of much need infrastructure. The message drawn from the success story is that if the legislation is property and sincerely implemented, it will have a positive impact. This scheme could help to keep away hunger for up to 10 crore poor households.

Subrata mukherjee et.al (2009) conducted study on what determines the success and failure of 100 days work at the Panchayat level? A study of Birbhum district in West Bengal. The objectives of the study was (i) to make an attempt to assess the position of West Bengal in the national context and position of Birbhum in the context of West Bengal, in terms of certain indicators of MGNREGA implementation. (ii) to examine the variation in the performance indicators of MGNREGA across gram panchayat and panchayat samitis / block of Birbhum. (iii) to make an attempt to identify major factors behind the unsatisfactory performances. The study area was selected two gram Panchayats namely Chandrapur and Talowan are among the best and worst performing gram Panchayats respectively in terms of MGNREGA implementation. This study to underscore the fact that effective functioning of Panchayat Raj Institutions is the most important element for the successful execution of MGNREGA. This study suggests that the skill of converging different programmes / schemes at the GP level need to be developed at the earliest for the successful implementation of MGNREGA.
Venugopalan (2011) conducted a study on Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in Kerala. This scheme helps the poor people in increasing their annual income, to increased purchasing power. The highest number of account was opened for MGNREGS workers in Palakkad district in the year of 2008-09. The total amount disbursed during the year 2008-09 was 184.71 crore. It increased to 341.58 crores during the year 2009-10. 18.98 lakh numbers of job cards was issued to the household in Kerala. Highest number of 48,154 SC households received job cards was Palakkad district and highest number 33,720 of ST household received job card was Waganad district. 18.98 lakh jobs cared issued, 6.99 lakh households demanded jobs during the year 2008-09. The participation of women workers during the year 2008-09 was 85 percent it increased to 88.19 in the year of 2009-10. The share of SC was 19.5 percent and 16.77 percent respectively during the years 2008-09 and 2009-10. The share of ST was 9.25 percent and 4.18 during the year 2008-09 and 2009-10. The total available fund during the year 2008-09 was 997.72 crore. The expenditure was 224.54 crore, the actual utilisation was 75.42 percent the fund available during the year 2009-10 was 591.19 crore and the expenditure incurred was 471.51 crore and utilisation was 79.76. The fund available under the scheme increased from 297-72 crore 2008-09 to 591.19 crore 2009-10 and this was 993.47 crore more than that of the previous year 2008-09.

Vimala (2011) analysed the employment generation through MGNREGS in Karala. The objective of the study was (i) to achieve the objective by giving the right to work as enunciated in the directive principles in the constitution of India. This study used on secondary data and comparison of
two financial years 2008 and 09 in SC/ST people’s participation in Karala. In 2008-09 156.24 lakhs person days of employment were generated. The share of SC/ST was 19.16 and 9.11 percent respectively. In has provided employment for women 130.70 laksh in the year 2008-09. Their involvement in MGNREGS would improve the living conditions of their households specially the children. Only 1.76 percent of the households 100 days employment during the year 2008-09, 4.56 percent in 2009-10. 97 percent of wage disbursed through bank accounts. The government to tackle the unemployment problems, employment revolution of this type will change the face of rural poverty.

Vinayak Reddy (2007) analysed an approach to inclusive growth of MGNREGS. The MGNREGA have extended to cover not just BPL households but all in the rural areas. The wage rate was minimum Rs.60 per day. Migration has increased in rural areas. There is a need to fill the gap and reduce migration through direct employment programmes. The cost of MGNREGS would be around Rs.17, 000 crores in the first year 2005-06. The study criticised that the MGNREGS is going to be just a relief programmes without having much impact on poverty alleviation. MGNREGS is one of the instrument in alleviating poverty work under water conservation, water harvesting and drought proofing etc., this study reveals that the MGNREGS is going to be biggest social security programme for the unorganised workers. The efforts require reorientation of the several institutions and policies and adoption of new strategies to achieve the objectives of MGNREGS more effectively.