**An Analytical Study of Socio-Economic Categories Benefited under the MGNREGA Programme in Southern Rajasthan, India**

**Abstract**

The Government of India launched the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in 2006, initially as NREGA, and expanded it in 2009 to cover all states, including Jammu and Kashmir. Implemented in three phases, MGNREGA now encompasses all districts across India. The scheme has significantly contributed to employment generation and poverty alleviation, particularly in Rajasthan, which records one of the highest participation rates in the country. It serves as a crucial source of livelihood, especially during non-agricultural seasons when farming opportunities are limited. The study was conducted in Southern Rajasthan, focusing on Dungarpur and Rajsamand districts, selected for their highest number of families completing 100 days of MGNREGA work. From each district, two blocks were chosen, and five villages per block were randomly selected, total of 20 villages. A sample of 240 beneficiaries was interviewed face-to-face using a structured schedule for data collection. The findings revealed that various categories of people benefited under the program, with their respective Mean Per cent Scores (MPS) and ranks. The most benefited group was Scheduled Tribes (STs), ranked 1st, followed by rural households living below the poverty line (2nd), youth and unskilled workers in rural areas (3rd), Scheduled Castes (SCs) (4th), and women (5th). In total, ten categories of beneficiaries were identified in the study. Based on the study, MGNREGA should focus on inclusive participation of marginalised groups like STs, SCs, women and rural poor. Local institutions need to be strengthened for effective implementation and monitoring. Linking MGNREGA with skill development programs can enhance long-term livelihood opportunities. Timely wage payments, better worksite facilities, and asset creation should be prioritised. Regular awareness, convergence with other schemes and evaluations will further improve the program’s impact.

**Key words: -** MGNREGA, Employment Generation, Rural Development, Poverty Alleviation, livelihood

**Introduction:**

India’s rural economy has long been characterised by seasonal employment, underemployment, and poverty. To address these persistent issues and provide a legal guarantee of wage employment, the Government of India introduced the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in 2005, which came into effect in 2006. Initially launched as the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), it was renamed in 2009 as MGNREGA and extended to cover all districts across the country, including Jammu and Kashmir. The Act aims to provide at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual work. The scheme is often hailed as one of the world’s largest public works programs. Beyond providing employment, the program also seeks to create durable rural assets, improve agricultural productivity and empower vulnerable and marginalised communities.

MGNREGA is a rights-based and demand-driven programme that not only offers economic security but also strengthens democratic processes through community participation, social audits, and decentralised planning. Over the years, it has emerged as one of the most important rural development initiatives in India, particularly during periods of agrarian distress, drought, or lack of seasonal agricultural work. The Act places special emphasis on social inclusion, aiming to bring women, Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), and people living below the poverty line into the fold of formal wage employment.

Rajasthan is among the leading states in terms of MGNREGA implementation and performance. With a high rural population, significant tribal presence, and frequent drought-prone conditions, the state has consistently ranked high in terms of person-days generated and the number of households that completed 100 days of employment. Within Rajasthan, the southern region—comprising districts such as Dungarpur, Rajsamand, Udaipur, Banswara**,** Chittorgarh, Pratapgarh and Bhilwara—is particularly important due to its socio-economic backwardness and high dependence on MGNREGA for livelihood support.

Southern Rajasthan is predominantly rural with a significant presence of Scheduled Tribes like the Bhils and Meenas. Agriculture is the primary occupation, but due to erratic rainfall, low productivity, and small landholdings, it fails to provide year-round sustenance. Migration to urban centres is common. The region scores low on the Human Development Index, making social welfare schemes like MGNREGA essential (Mohanakumar et al., 2020; Choudhary, 2020)

**Objectives of the Study**

* To identify key demographic groups benefiting from MGNREGA in Southern Rajasthan.
* To assess the socio-economic impacts of the scheme on these groups.
* To explore gender-specific outcomes, particularly the participation of rural women.
* To suggest policy recommendations based on the findings.

**Materials and Methods:**

An ex-post-facto research design was adopted for the present study, as it involved the analysis of events that had already occurred, without any manipulation of variables. The study was conducted in Southern Rajasthan, which comprises seven districts: Udaipur, Rajsamand, Banswara, Dungarpur, Chittorgarh, Pratapgarh, and Bhilwara. Among these, two districts, Dungarpur and Rajsamand, were purposively selected based on the criterion of the highest number of families who had completed 100 days of employment under the MGNREGA.

From each selected district, two blocks were chosen using the same criterion, resulting in a total of four blocks. Within each block, five villages were randomly selected, thereby comprising a total of twenty villages for the study. From these villages, a sample of 240 beneficiaries (i.e., 12 respondents per village) was selected through random sampling. The primary data were collected using a well-structured interview schedule, administered through face-to-face interviews with the selected respondents.

**Result and discussion:**

**Categories of People Benefited under the Programme**

The term “categories of people benefited under the MGNREGA programme” refers to the various socio-economic groups within rural communities who derive either direct or indirect benefits from the scheme. Table 1 presents the categorisation of beneficiaries based on categoryunder MGNREGA, along with their corresponding Mean Per cent Score (MPS) and ranks in both Dungarpur and Rajsamand districts. This classification highlights the relative importance and extent of benefits received by each group, reflecting MGNREGA's targeted inclusiveness in its implementation.

An analysis of Table 1 reveals that Scheduled Tribes (STs) ranked first with an overall MPS of 97.50, indicating the significant inclusion of tribal populations under the program. Notably, in Dungarpur district, STs secured the highest position with MPS 98.33, while in Rajsamand, they

**Table 1: Distribution of beneficiaries based on their category under MGNREGA**

| **S. No.** | **Category of beneficiaries** | **Dungarpur****(n1=120)** | **Rajsamand****(n2=120)** | **Total****(n=240)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **MPS** | **Rank** | **MPS** | **Rank** | **MPS** | **Rank** |
| 1 | Rural households that are living below the poverty line. | 95.83 | IV | 98.33 | I | 97.08 | II |
| 2 | Agricultural labourers who may face seasonal unemployment due to the nature of agricultural work. | 93.33 | VII | 94.16 | V | 93.75 | VII |
| 3 | Marginalised and vulnerable groups such as Schedule castes (SCs) | 95.00 | V | 95.83 | IV | 95.41 | IV |
| 4 | Marginalised and vulnerable groups such as Schedule tribes (STs) | 98.33 | I | 96.66 | III | 97.50 | I |
| 5 | Marginalised and vulnerable groups such as Women | 96.66 | III | 93.33 | VI | 95.00 | V |
| 6 | Marginalised and vulnerable groups such as People with Disabilities (PWDs) | 84.16 | XI | 86.66 | XI | 85.41 | XI |
| 7 | Landless labourers who do not own agricultural land. | 90.00 | VIII | 89.16 | IX | 89.58 | IX |
| 8 | Small and marginal farmers, who have limited land holdings and may not have sufficient agricultural work throughout the year. | 97.50 | II | 91.66 | VII | 94.58 | VI |
| 9 | At least one-third of the beneficiaries should be women participants. | 89.16 | IX | 90.83 | VIII | 90.00 | VIII |
| 10 | Youth and unskilled workers in rural areas. | 94.16 | VI | 97.50 | II | 95.83 | III |
| 11 | Migrants and returnee workers who may have lost their livelihoods due to various reasons. | 88.33 | X | 87.50 | X | 87.91 | X |

They were ranked third with MPS 96.66. This underlines MGNREGA’s focus on providing livelihood security to the most marginalised rural groups, particularly tribal communities. Rural households living below the poverty line (BPL) were ranked second overall (MPS 97.08), with Dungarpur ranking them fourth (MPS 95.83) and Rajsamand ranking them first (MPS 98.33). The third position was occupied by youth and unskilled rural workers, with an overall MPS of 95.83. In Dungarpur, they were ranked sixth (MPS 94.16), whereas in Rajsamand, they secured the second rank (MPS 97.50).

Scheduled Castes (SCs) were ranked fourth overall with MPS 95.41. In Dungarpur, this group was placed fifth (MPS 95.00) and in Rajsamand, fourth (MPS 95.83).

Women were ranked fifth in the overall analysis (MPS 95.00). They held a higher position in Dungarpur (third, MPS 96.66) compared to Rajsamand (sixth, MPS 93.33). This demonstrates MGNREGA’s emphasis on gender inclusion by promoting female workforce participation.

Small and marginal farmers were ranked sixth overall (MPS 94.58). Dungarpur showed greater benefit for this group (second rank, MPS 97.50), whereas Rajsamand ranked them seventh (MPS 91.66), suggesting that MGNREGA serves as a vital support mechanism for farmers with limited landholdings.

Agricultural labourers, who face seasonal unemployment, were placed seventh overall (MPS 93.75). In Dungarpur, they ranked seventh (MPS 93.33), while in Rajsamand, they were placed fifth (MPS 94.16). The data confirms MGNREGA’s role in supplementing income during lean agricultural seasons.

Mandated women's participation, which ensures that at least one-third of the beneficiaries are women, was ranked eighth (overall MPS 90.00). It ranked ninth in Dungarpur (MPS 89.16) and eighth in Rajsamand (MPS 90.83), further reinforcing the program’s gender-sensitive design.

Landless labourers were ranked ninth (overall MPS 89.58), with Dungarpur assigning them the eighth rank (MPS 90.00) and Rajsamand the ninth (MPS 89.16). This shows the program’s importance for those without access to land and dependent entirely on wage labour.

Migrant and returnee workers were ranked tenth overall (MPS 87.91). They occupied the tenth position in both Dungarpur (MPS 88.33) and Rajsamand (MPS 87.50), indicating moderate support for this group under MGNREGA.

Lastly, people with disabilities (PWDs) were ranked lowest, in the eleventh position, with an overall MPS 85.41. They received an MPS 84.16 in Dungarpur and 86.66 in Rajsamand, pointing to a need for more inclusive strategies to enhance their participation in the programme.

These findings align with those of Reddy *et al.* (2014), who reported that Scheduled Tribe populations in MGNREGA Phase-I districts experienced significant poverty and that the scheme provided critical livelihood support during the lean agricultural season.

**Conclusion**

The present study clearly highlights that MGNREGA has been instrumental in providing employment and livelihood security to various vulnerable and marginalised sections of rural society in Southern Rajasthan. Among all beneficiary categories, Scheduled Tribes (STs) emerged as the most benefited group, followed by rural households living below the poverty line, and youth and unskilled workers, reflecting the program's strong alignment with its objective of supporting the rural poor and disadvantaged. The program also showed significant outreach to Scheduled Castes (SCs), women, and small and marginal farmers, affirming its inclusive design and equitable implementation. However, the relatively lower ranks of people with disabilities (PWDs), migrants, and landless labourers point to existing gaps in targeting and outreach, which need policy and implementation attention. District-level differences in beneficiary rankings further suggest that local socio-economic dynamics influence the effectiveness of the program. More attention should be given to people with disabilities, migrant workers, and landless labourers so they can get more benefits from the program. MGNREGA should be linked with skill training programs to help young and unskilled workers get better jobs in the future. To encourage more women to join, basic facilities like childcare, toilets, and rest areas should be provided at the work sites. Since each district is different, planning should be done based on the local needs and situations of the people. Regular checks should be done to make sure all groups, especially weaker sections, are getting fair chances to benefit from MGNREGA. Awareness camps and meetings should be organised so that more people, especially the poor and disadvantaged, know about their rights under the scheme.

**Challenges and Limitations**

Despite its strengths, in general, MGNREGA faces several obstacles as reported by several researchers:

1. **Delayed Wage Payments:** Many workers report wage delays of over 30 days, affecting household budgeting (Narayanan et al., 2019).
2. **Corruption and Ghost Workers:** Irregularities in muster rolls and inflated work estimates reduce efficiency (Dutta, 2024; Bassi et al., 2014).
3. **Lack of Awareness:** Many eligible households are unaware of the scheme's provisions and entitlements (Saba & Nadeem, 2023).

COMPETING INTERESTS:

Authors have declared that they have no known competing financial interests OR non-financial interests OR personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

Disclaimer (Artificial intelligence)

Option 1:

Author(s) hereby declare that NO generative AI technologies such as Large Language Models (ChatGPT, COPILOT, etc) and text-to-image generators have been used during writing or editing of manuscripts.

Option 2:

Author(s) hereby declare that generative AI technologies such as Large Language Models, etc have been used during writing or editing of manuscripts. This explanation will include the name, version, model, and source of the generative AI technology and as well as all input prompts provided to the generative AI technology

Details of the AI usage are given below:

1.

2.

3.

**References**

Bassi, N., Kumar, M. D., & Narayanamoorthy, A. (2014). Ghost workers and invisible dams 1: Checking the validity of claims about impacts of NREGA. In The Water, Energy and Food Security Nexus (pp. 39-56). Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315848686>

Chandra, N.K., 2010. Inclusive growth in neoliberal India: A Façade? *In Economic and Political weekly,* 43-56.

Choudhary, R. (2020). The impact of MGNREGA on employment and migration: a case study of Rajasthan. Asian Journal of Research in Social Sciences and Humanities, 10(10), 1-13. <https://doi.org/10.5958/2249-7315.2020.00017.9>

Dutta, S. (2024). Decentralization, Clientelism and Corruption: The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in Two Indian States. In Corruption and Anti-Corruption Upside Down: New Perspectives from the Global South (pp. 313-332). Cham: Springer International Publishing. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-66032-0_13>

Jayati and Ghosh, 2009. Equity and inclusion through public expenditure: The potential of the NREGS. International Conference on NREGA, 21-22 January, 2009. Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India and ICAR, New Delhi.

Karemullah, K., Reddy, K.S., Rao, C.A. R., Kumar, S. and Venkateswarlu, B., 2009. Soil and water conservation works through NREGA in Andhra Pradesh-An analysis of livelihood impact. *Agriculture Economics Research Review*, **22**(4): 443-450.

Kumar, A., Singh, P., and Dipak de, 2010. The perceived problems and suggestions of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme beneficiaries. *Journal of Global Communication,* **8**(2): 166-170.

Mohanakumar, S., & Vipin Kumar, R. (2018). Rural labour market and farmers under MGNREGA in Rajasthan. The Indian Journal of Labour Economics, 61(1), 131-155. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s41027-018-0125-4>

Narayanan, R., Dhorajiwala, S., & Golani, R. (2019). Analysis of payment delays and delay compensation in MGNREGA: Findings across ten states for financial year 2016–2017. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, *62*(1), 113-133. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s41027-019-00164-x>

Natesan, S. and Marathe, R., 2021. MGNREGA Implementation in Tamil Nadu: Voices from the fields. *Indian Journal of Human Development,* **15**(1): 128-137.

Pinaki, C., 2007. Implementation of employment guarantee: a preliminary appraisal. *Economic and Political Weekly*, **42**(7): 548-551.

Rai, N. and Rohatgi, S., 2019. Effectiveness of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act on women empowerment in Bijanbari block, Darjeeling district. *International Journal of Basic Applied Research*, **9**(1): 2249-3352.

Ranaware, K., Das, U., Kulkarni, A. and Narayanan, S., 2015. MGNREGA Works and their impacts. *Economic and Political Weekly*, **13**: 53-61.

Reddy, N., Reddy, A.A., Nagaraj, N., Bantilan, C., 2014. Impact of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) on rural labour markets. *International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics,* **13**(3): 1-34.

Saba, I., Nadeem, F.S., (2023) Awareness Level of MGNREGA: An Assessment Study in Aligarh District. The Journal of Exclusion Studies. 13(2), 113-128. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5958/2231-4555.2023.00009.8>

Appendix: 1 (Questionnaire Format)

**GENERAL INFORMATION**

Name of Respondent..................................Father’s Name………………

Residential Address: village.......................................... Block..............................................

Gram Panchayat………………...

District....................

Mobile No........................

 **Part –I**

#  Measurement of Profile of beneficiary respondents

 **I. Age......................**

# II. Type of Family:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **S. No.** | **Family Type** | **Score** |
| 1. | Nuclear | 1 |
| 2. | Joint | 2 |

**III. Land holding:** Cultivable land**……...**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **S. No.** | **Land** | **Score** |
| **1.** | Marginal (<1 hac) | 1 |
| **2.** | Small (1-2 hac) | 2 |
| **3.** | Medium (3-4hac) | 3 |
| **4.**  | Semi medium (5-10 hac) | 4 |
| **5.** | Large (above 10 hac) | 5 |

**IV. Caste, you belong to**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Sr. No.**  | **Caste**  | **Score**  |
| 1.  | Scheduled tribe  |  1  |
| 2. | Scheduled caste  |  2  |
| 3. | Other back ward class  |  3  |
| 4. | General caste  |  4  |
| 5. | Special backward class  |  |

**V. Family Education**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **S. No.**  | **Education level**  | **Score**  |
| 1.  | Illiterate   |  0 |
| 2.  | Literate can read and write only  |  1 |
| 3.  | Primary school level  |  2 |
| 4.  | Secondary school level  |  3 |
| 5.  | Senior secondary level  |  4 |
| 6.  | Graduate  |  5 |
| 7.  | Above graduate  |  6 |

# VI. Occupation Status

# Main…………. Subsidiary…………….

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **S. No.** | **Category** | **Score** |
| 1. | Agriculture only | 1 |
| 2. | Agriculture + Labour | 2 |
| 3. | Agriculture + Animal husbandry | 3 |
| 4. | Agriculture + other | 4 |

**VII. Family size**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **S. No.**  |  **Category**  | **Score**  |
| 1.  | Up to 2 members  |  **1** |
| 2.  | 3 to 4 members  |  **2** |
| 3.  | 4 to 6 members  |  **3** |
| 4.  | Above 6 members  |  **4** |

# VIII. Annual income

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **S. No.**  |  **Category**  |  **Score**  |
| 1.  | Below 10000 per annum  |  **1** |
| 2.  | Between 10000 to 60000 per annum  |  **2** |
| 3.  | More than 60000 per annum  |  **3** |

**IX. Source of information**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S. No.** | **Information localities** | **Regular****(2)** | **Occasionally****(1)**  | **Never****(0)** |
| **A.** | **Personal localities**  |
| 1. | Friends  |  |  |  |
| 2. | Neighbours  |  |  |  |
| 3. | Relatives  |  |  |  |
| 4. | Progressive farmers |  |  |  |
| 5. | Local leaders |  |  |  |
| 6. | Others |  |  |  |
| **B.** | **Personal cosmopolites** |
| 1. | Gram sevak |  |  |  |
| 2. | Agriculture officer |  |  |  |
| 3. | Agriculture supervisors |  |  |  |
| 4. | Bank officer (Agriculture) |  |  |  |
| 5. |  AAO |  |  |  |
| 6. | Agriculture university |  |  |  |
| 7. | KVK Scientist  |  |  |  |
| 8. | Horticulture department  |  |  |  |
| 9. | BDO/VDO |  |  |  |
| 11. | Other |  |  |  |
| **C.**  | **Mass media** |
| 1 | News paper  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Radio |  |  |  |
| 3 | Television  |  |  |  |
| 4 | Farm magazine |  |  |  |
| 5 | Internet |  |  |  |
| 6 | WhatsApp  |  |  |  |
| 7. | Kisan call centre |  |  |  |
| 8. | Other social media channel |  |  |  |
| 9.  | Others |  |  |  |
| **D.** | **Extension education methods** |
| 1 | Meetings  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Group discussions |  |  |  |
| 3 | Demonstrations |  |  |  |
| 4 | Trials |  |  |  |
| 5 | Field days |  |  |  |
| 6 | Field visits |  |  |  |
| 7 | Farmers tours |  |  |  |
| 8 | Agriculture campaigns |  |  |  |

 **Part- II**

 **To document regional MGNREGA Plan, activities, and execution**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **S. No.** | **Characteristics** |  **Degree of Implementation\ Execution\Necessities** |
| 1. **Plan**
 | **Fully implemented (2)** | **Partially implemented (1)** | **Not implemented (0)** |
| **1.** | Aims to employment guarantee |  |  |  |
| **2.** | Focus on rural development |  |  |  |
| **3.** | Focus on decentralized planning |  |  |  |
| **4.** | Focus on demand driven approach |  |  |  |
| **5.** | Plan to improve livelihoods |  |  |  |
| **6**. | Plan to create sustainable rural infrastructure |  |  |  |
| **7.** | Focuses on generating productive assets in rural areas |  |  |  |
| **8.** | Focuses on timeliness of payment |  |  |  |
| **9.** | Focuses on mode of payment and ease in getting the payment |  |  |  |
| **10.** | Focuses on security at work place |  |  |  |
| **(B)** | **Activities** |  |  |  |
| **I.** | **A public works relating to natural****resource management** |  |  |  |
| **1.** | Water conservation and Anicut/ Water harvesting structure |  |  |  |
| 2. | New talab/ Pond |  |  |  |
| 3. | Loose stone check dam |  |  |  |
| 4. | Watershed management |  |  |  |
| **5.** |  Construction of new canals |  |  |  |
| **6.** | Repair of existing canals |  |  |  |
| 7. | Community lift scheme |  |  |  |
| 8. | Desilting of tanks/ ponds/ anicuts |  |  |  |
| 9. | Desilting of old canals |  |  |  |
| 10. | Desilting of traditional open wells |  |  |  |
| **11.** | Repair anicut |  |  |  |
| 12 | Afforestation/ tree plantation |  |  |  |
| 13 | Land levelling |  |  |  |
| 14 | Contour/ field bunding |  |  |  |
| 15 | Gully plugs |  |  |  |
| 16 | Water harvesting structure |  |  |  |
| 17 | Minor irrigation works and creation |  |  |  |
| 18 | Desilting of irrigation tanks and other water bodies |  |  |  |
| 19 | Horticulture in common and forest lands, Road margins, canal bunds, tank foreshores |  |  |  |
| 20 | Drought Proofing |  |  |  |
| 21 | Pasture development |  |  |  |
| 22 | Nursery development |  |  |  |
| 23 | Raising of new nursery |  |  |  |
| 24 | Flood control and protection |  |  |  |
| 25 | Drainage in water logged areas |  |  |  |
| 26 | Gravel road |  |  |  |
| 27 | WBM road (Water Bound Macadam) |  |  |  |
| 28 | C.D. works |  |  |  |
| 29 | C.C. Road (Cement Concrete Road) |  |  |  |
| II | **Individual assets for vulnerable sections of society** |  |  |  |
| 1 | Improving productivity of lands of Households  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Improving livelihoods through Horticulture  |  |  |  |
| 3 | Improving livelihoods through plantation  |  |  |  |
| 4 | Development of fallow or waste lands of households  |  |  |  |
| 5 | Construction of houses  |  |  |  |
| 6 | Creating infrastructure for promotion of Poultry shelter  |  |  |  |
| 7 | Creating infrastructure for promotion ofGoat shelter  |  |  |  |
| 8 | Creating infrastructure for promotion of Cattle shelter  |  |  |  |
| 9 | Unskilled houses  |  |  |  |
| 10 | Nutri gardens  |  |  |  |
| 11 | Vermi compost  |  |  |  |
| III | **Common infrastructure for NRLM compliant Self-help groups** |  |  |  |
| 1 | Works for promoting agricultural productivity by creating durable infrastructure required for bio fertilizers and post-harvest facilities including pucca storage facilities for agricultural produces |  |  |  |
| 2 | Common work sheds for livelihood activities of self-help groups |  |  |  |
| **C.** | **Execution\ Necessities**  |  |  |  |
| **I.** | Eligible rural households must register with the gram panchayat to participate in the scheme |  |  |  |
| **II.** | Registered households submit job applications to the gram panchayat, specifying the type of work they are willing to do the duration |  |  |  |
| **III.** | The gram panchayat assigns work to the registered households based on the availability of projects labor demand and priority set by the community |  |  |  |
| **IV.** | After completion of the assigned work, the workers submit attendances record. The payment of wages is made directly into their bank accounts within 15 days of workcompletion |  |  |  |
| **V.** | Regular social audits are conducted by independent bodies to ensure transparency, accountability, and proper implementation of MGNREGA. These audits involve public hearings where beneficiaries can raise concerns of grievances |  |  |  |

 **PART IV**

 **To workout categories of people benefited under this programme**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sr. No.** | **Categories of beneficiaries** | **Yes (1)** | **No (0)** |
|  | **Who can be benefited?** |  |  |
| **1.** | Rural households who living below poverty line. |  |  |
| **2.** | Agricultural labourers who may faces seasonal unemployment due to the nature of agricultural work. |  |  |
| **3.** | Marginalized and vulnerable groups such as schedule caste (SCs). |  |  |
| **4.** | Marginalized and vulnerable groups such as schedule Schedule tribes (STs) |  |  |
| **5.** | Marginalized and vulnerable groups such as Women |  |  |
| **6.** | Marginalized and vulnerable groups such as People with Disabilities (PWDs) |  |  |
| **7.** | Landless labourers who do not own agricultural land. |  |  |
| **8.** | Small and marginal farmers, who limited land holding and may not have sufficient agricultural work throughout the year. |  |  |
| **9.** | At least one third of the beneficiaries should be women participants. |  |  |
| **10.** | Youth and unskilled workers in rural areas. |  |  |
| **11.** | Migrants and returnee workers who may have lost their livelihoods due to various reasons. |  |  |

 **Part –III**

  **Measurement of Beneficiary’s knowledge about MGNREGA activities**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S. No.**  | **Knowledge about MGNREGA programme**  | **Yes (1)**  | **No (0)**  |
|  | **Do you know?**  |   |   |
| 1.  | MGNREGA ensures at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year.  |   |   |
| 2 | The programmed aims to livelihood security and reduce poverty in rural areas |  |  |
| 3 | Do you know MGNREGA focuses on labor intensive projects that contribute to the creation of productiveassets in rural areas. |  |  |
| 4 | Do you know MGNREGA benefits households need to register and obtain a job card. |  |  |
| 5 | Do you know MGNREGA encourages the participation of women in the workforce and ensures at least one thirdparticipation of women in the programmed. |  |  |
| 6.  | The programme includes construction of roads, water conservation projects, irrigation facilities and rural infrastructure development. |   |   |
| 7 | Do you know MGNREGA gives priority to vulnerable sections of society, such as schedule caste (SCs),schedule tribes (STs) and persons with disabilities (PWDs). |  |  |
| 8 | Do you know the job card serves as an identity document for accessing employment opportunities and helps in tracking the work performed by individual. |  |  |
| 9 | Do you know MGNREGA has a well-defined grievanceredressal mechanism to address any issues or complaints raised by the beneficiaries. |  |  |
| 10. | Do you know the programme incorporates a social audit system where local communities and civil society organizations can actively participate in monitoring the implementation of MGNREGA projects. This helps inpreventing corruption. |  |  |
| 11 | Do you know MGNREGA ensuring quality work and maintaining transparency. |  |  |
| 12 | Do you know MGNREGA also focuses on skill development and capacity building of the workers. |  |  |
| 13 | Do you know training programmes are connected to enhance their skills and improve their employability beyond the programme. |  |  |
| 14 | Do you know MGNREGA aims to create synergy with other rural development schemes to maximize theimpact on rural livelihoods. |  |  |
| 15 | Do you know information regarding job opportunities, wage and other program related details are disseminated through various means including public meetings, posters, and digital platforms. |  |  |
| 16 | Do you know the government conducts awarenesscampaigns to educate potential beneficiaries about their rights under MGNREGA. |  |  |
| **Knowledge about MGNREGA activities****Do you know?** | **Yes (1)** | **No (0)** |
| 1 | Water conservation and water harvesting structures |  |  |
| 2 | Watershed management |  |  |
| 3 | Micro and minor irrigation works |  |  |
| 4 | Renovation of traditional water bodies |  |  |
| 5 | Afforestation by tree plantation |  |  |
| 6 | Horticulture in common lands |  |  |
| 7 | Road margins |  |  |
| 8 | Canal bunds, tank foreshores |  |  |
| 9 | Land development works and improvement of productivity of lands |  |  |
| 10 | Improvement livelihood through horticulture plantation |  |  |
| 11 | Construction of houses |  |  |
| 12 | Govt. awareness campaigns to educate potential beneficiaries about MGNREGA activities |  |  |
| 13 | MGNREGA provide infrastructure for promotion of livestock |  |  |
| 14 | Goat shelter |  |  |
| 15 | Common work sheds for livelihood activities of self-help groups |  |  |
| 16 | Individual household’s latrines |  |  |
| 17 | School toilet units |  |  |
| 18 | Anganwadi toilets |  |  |
| 19 | Open defection free status |  |  |
| 20 | Solid and liquid waste management |  |  |
| 21 | All-weather road connectivity to unconnected villages |  |  |
| 22 | Pucca road network and construction of pucca internal roads or streets |  |  |
| 23 | Construction of play fields |  |  |
| 24 | Construction of gram panchayat |  |  |
| 25 | Construction of Anganwadi centres |  |  |
| 26 | Village hats crematoria at the village or block levels |  |  |
| 27 | Construction of food grain storage structures |  |  |

 **PART IV**

 **To workout categories of people benefited under this programme**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sr. No.** | **Categories of beneficiaries** | **Yes (1)** | **No (0)** |
|  | **Who can be benefited?** |  |  |
| **1.** | Rural households who living below poverty line. |  |  |
| **2.** | Agricultural laborers who may faces seasonal unemployment due to the nature of agricultural work. |  |  |
| **3.** | Marginalized and vulnerable groups such as schedule caste (SCs). |  |  |
| **4.** | Marginalized and vulnerable groups such as schedule Schedule tribes (STs) |  |  |
| **5.** | Marginalized and vulnerable groups such as Women |  |  |
| **6.** | Marginalized and vulnerable groups such as People with Disabilities (PWDs) |  |  |
| **7.** | Landless laborers who do not own agricultural land. |  |  |
| **8.** | Small and marginal farmers, who limited land holding and may not have sufficient agricultural work throughout the year. |  |  |
| **9.** | At least one third of the beneficiaries should be women participants. |  |  |
| **10.** | Youth and unskilled workers in rural areas. |  |  |
| **11.** | Migrants and returnee workers who may have lost their livelihoods due to various reasons. |  |  |

 **Part V**

 **To measure opinion of beneficiaries about the programme**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Sr. No.** |  **Opinion of beneficiaries** |  **Degree of agreement** |
| **SA (5)** | **A (4)** | **UND (3)** | **DA (2)** | **SDA (1)** |
| 1. | MGNREGA programme is beneficial. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. | Addition of new activities required MGNREGA programme |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. | Increase in MGNREGA working days from 100 to 125 days are satisfactory |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. | Framed eligibility criteria in MGNREGA programme provides right information. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5. | Timely distribution of information regarding under MGNREGA programme by gram panchayat. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6. | Facility provided by government under the MGNREGA programme reaches beneficiaries in time  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7. | Funds provided by government under MGNREGA programme is fully used on the project. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8. | Tools like shovel, spade, pan, can, gravel sieve are made available at right time under MGNREGA programme. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9. | Facilities of first aid provided under the MGNREGA programme are helpful  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10. | Work is made available within 15 days after the registration. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11. | Improvement in economic status due to MGNREGA programme. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12. | Improvement in social status due to MGNREGA. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13. | Change in standard of living due MGNREGA scheme. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14. | Increase in agricultural productivity, rural development, and rural growth due to MGNREGA scheme. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15. | Improvement in decision making due to MGNREGA scheme. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16. | MGNREGA programme provides social security to rural communities. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17. | Work like pond, well, check dams etc. are beneficial for rural people  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18. | Facility is made for rural people by constructing roads, bridges, culverts, footpaths, and road connectivity. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 19. | Conservation of environment is done by plantation of trees, reforestation of degraded areas and development of nurseries.  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20. | Improvement in animal husbandry programmes due to construction of livestock sheds, water trough and other infrastructure. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 21. | Latrines, school toilet units, Anganwadi toilets are beneficial under the MGNREGA programme. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 22. | Procedure of job application is long  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 23. | Delayed payments affect the normal life of beneficiaries |  |  |  |  |  |
| 24. | More work is done than the limit set by the government under the MGNREGA programme. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25. | Difficulties faced due to political interference |  |  |  |  |  |
| 26. | Problems faced due to differences with colleagues at work place |  |  |  |  |  |
| 27. | MGNREGA work is available at the time of your need |  |  |  |  |  |
| 28. | Unemployment allowance is provided if failed to provide work within 15 days after registration |  |  |  |  |  |
| 29. | Agree with the decision of similar wages given to all type of work done under the MGNREGA programme. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 30. | Difficulty due to corruption and mismanagement. |  |  |  |  |  |

**(SA- Strongly Agree, A- Agree, UND- Undecided, DA- Disagree, SDA- Strongly Disagree)**

 **Part –VI**

 **To measure extent of employment gained by beneficiary’s**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S. No.** |  **Nature of work done**  | **No. of days employed** | **Wage gained** |
| **A.** | **Natural Resource management related works** |  |  |
| **1.** | Water conservation and Water harvesting structures  |  |  |
| I. | (ⅰ)Anicut(ⅱ)Water harvesting structure |  |  |
| II. | (ⅰ)New talab(ⅱ)Pond |  |  |
| III. | Gabion Structure |  |  |
| IV. | Loose stone check dam |  |  |
| V. | Any other |  |  |
| **2.** | Drought proofing  |  |  |
| I. |  Plantation |  |  |
| II. |  Afforestation |  |  |
| III. |  Pasture Development |  |  |
| IV. |  Nursery Development |  |  |
| V. |  Raising of New Nursery |  |  |
| VI. |  other |  |  |
| **3.** | Micro irrigation works  |  |  |
| I. | Construction of New Canal |  |  |
| II. | Repair of Existing Canal |  |  |
| III. | community Lift Scheme |  |  |
| IV. |  other |  |  |
| **4.** | Renovation of traditional water bodies  |  |  |
| I. | (ⅰ)Desilting of tanks(ⅱ)Ponds(ⅲ)Anicut |  |  |
| II. |  Desilting of old canals |  |  |
| III. |  Desilting of traditional open well  |  |  |
| IV. |  Repair Anicut  |  |  |
| V. |  Others |  |  |
| **5.** | Land development  |  |  |
| I. |  Plantation |  |  |
| II. |  Land levelling |  |  |
| III. |  (ⅰ) Contour(ⅱ) Field Bunding |  |  |
| IV. |  Others |  |  |
| **6.** | Flood control and protection construction  |  |  |
| I. | Drainage in wager logged areas |  |  |
| II. | Construction & repair of embankment |  |  |
| **B.** | **INDIVIDUAL ASSETS** |  |  |
| **1.** | Improving Productivity of Lands of households |  |  |
| **2.** | Improving Livelihoods  |  |  |
| I. | Horticulture related works |  |  |
| II. | Sericulture related works |  |  |
| III. | Plantation |  |  |
| IV. | Farm forestry related works |  |  |
| V. | Other |  |  |
| **3.** | Development of fallow and Waste Lands |  |  |
| **4.** | Construction of Houses |  |  |
| **5.** | Creating infrastructure for Promotion of Livestock |  |  |
| I. | Poultry shelter |  |  |
| II. | Goat shelter |  |  |
| III. | Piggery shelter |  |  |
| IV. | Cattle shelter |  |  |
| V. | Fodder for cattle |  |  |
| **6.** | Creating infrastructure for promotion of Fisheries |  |  |
| I. | Fish drying |  |  |
| II. | Fish yards |  |  |
| III. | Fish storage facilities |  |  |
| IV. | Promotion of fisheries in seasonal water bodies on public land |  |  |
| V. | Any other |  |  |
| **C.** | **COMMAN INFRASTRUCTURE FOR NRLM COMPLIANT SHG** |  |  |
| **1.** | Promoting Agricultural Productivity |  |  |
| I. | Pucca storage facilities |  |  |
| **2.** | Works-Sheds Self-help Groups |  |  |
| **D.** | **RURAL INFRASTRUCTURES** |  |  |
| **1.** | Rural Sanitation Works |  |  |
| **I** | Individual household latrines |  |  |
| **II** | School toilet units |  |  |
| **III** | Anganwadi toilets |  |  |
| **IV** | Open defection free status  |  |  |
| **V** | Solid and liquid waste management |  |  |
| **VI** | Roof top rain water in government houses |  |  |
| **VII** | Cemetery work |  |  |
| **VIII** | Other |  |  |
| **2.** | Rural Road Connectivity & Pucca Streets |  |  |
| I. | Gravel Road |  |  |
| II. | WBM Road |  |  |
| III. | C.D. Works |  |  |
| IV. | C.C. or Other Road |  |  |
| V. | Others |  |  |
| **3.** | Disaster Preparedness |  |  |
| **4.** | Buildings for Panchayats |  |  |
| **5.** | Buildings for women self-help group federations |  |  |
| **6.** | Buildings for Cyclone shelters |  |  |
| **7.** | Buildings for Anganwadi centres |  |  |
| **8.** | Food Grain Storage |  |  |
| **9.** | Production of Building Material |  |  |
| **10.** | Construction for play fields |  |  |
| **11.** | Other |  |  |

#