A study of Productivity and Sustainability of MGNREGS Assets in selected districts from all the States in India

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

LIST OF ACRONYMS

DP   - Drought Proofing

FP   - Flood Protection

GOALS   - Governance Accelerated Livelihood Support

IC   - Irrigation Canal

IF   - Irrigation Facility

LD   - Land Development

MoRD   - Ministry of Rural Development

OPW   - Other Public Works

RC   - Rural Connectivity

RS   - Rural Sanitation

SK   - Seva Kendra

UNDP   - United Nations Development Programme

WC   - Water Conservation

WH   - Water Harvesting

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) was enacted on 7th September, 2005 with the objective of providing 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a year to the rural poor that they can expect to earn a living wage without loss of dignity. MGNREGA is the largest public works employment project in the world. Its most direct poverty reduction pathway is through boosting employment and income for the poor.

MGNREGA gives the government an opportunity to address the prolonged issue of rural infrastructure by creating Watershed development, restoration of water bodies such as tanks and canals, activities aimed at forestry, Land Development, soil erosion, flood control, construction of roads and Drought Proofing measures like afforestation, etc. MGNREGA does not just give employment to rural poor, but also creates community assets which are useful for the villagers in the long run. However, it is very critical to create assets that are useful to the community.

The recent intense focus on Mahatma Gandhi NREGA was on understanding the quality and durability of assets created under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA works. The question is when do works become assets?

Over the years, the research evidence shows that the completed works improved the livelihood security of the workers and the community, improved capability and changing decisions on cropping, risk, migration and productivity. This evidence is limited by two issues:

1.   Much of evidence on existing works constitute what is referred to as the best-case scenario of the works; further, research has been limited to micro-contexts not in a large context, in all the States studied to date.

2.   There has been some research and a widespread public perception of the possibility of 'unverifiable works'. The public perception is that works don't exist on the ground; the question asked is whether works exist in all geographical/State contexts.

With a view to address the two issues highlighted above, this research study was undertaken to test the claims from both sides objectively on asset created under MGNREGA or not, the study was by UNDP and conducted by the NIRDPR, Hyderabad. The study was conducted in all the 29 States and the present report highlights those results.

Study Details

The top two Gram Panchayats with the highest wage expenditure were automatically selected from each State, based on the MIS data of Financial Year 2013-14. All the works, to which completion certificates were issued during FY 2013-14 were listed from the MIS for a census verification of works in the selected Gram Panchayats. Overall 2,794 assets were physically verified by the research team. Out of 2,794 assets, 1,148 assets were community assets (40.1 per cent) and 1,646 assets are individual assets (59.9 per cent). Users' perception was collected from the beneficiaries (2,575) for the assets related to water and agriculture development. In the case of community asset user perceptions were collected from the users selected at random. In the case of individual assets, the beneficiary perception, as well as Return on Investment (RoI) was additionally collected from the 1,188 individual beneficiaries. The data collection was carried out simultaneously in all the 29 States of India with the help of the Bharat Niraman Volunteers (BNVs) wherever the sample size was more. Quality during the data collection process was ensured by deploying a strong supervision team and detailed training for the investigators. Faculties from NIRDPR, Research Associates from the UNDP-GOALS team were mobilised for the exercise.

Respondent Profile

The overall respondent profile from whom the data was collected was, 69 per cent male beneficiaries and 31 per cent female beneficiaries. The data reveals that 25 per cent of beneficiaries were cultivators and 18 per cent were labourers followed by 14 per cent beneficiaries being dependent on MGNREGA work. Seven per cent of them were agriculture labourers. Among the beneficiaries, nearly one-fourth (23 per cent) of them had not been to school. The majority (39 per cent) of beneficiaries belong to the OBC category followed by scheduled caste, general, minorities and schedule tribes representation as 18 per cent, 17 per cent, 14 per cent and 12 per cent, respectively.

Around, 43 per cent beneficiaries belonged to Above Poverty line (ABL) while the remaining 54 per cent beneficiaries belonged to Below Poverty line (BPL) category. The Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) family representation was found to be 3 per cent.

Key Findings

From all the States whose assets were verified, the following 11 States showed the existence of unverifiable works. Among these States, out of 2,008 assets verified, 268 assets (13.3 per cent) did not exist.

Unverifiable works in different States are as follows: Telangana (45.3 per cent, 196 works out of 433), Nagaland (30.4 per cent, 28 out of 92), West Bengal (7.2 per cent, 19 out of 264), Chhattisgarh (48.1 per cent, 13 out of 27) and less than 15 per cent of unverifiable works were found in Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and Tripura.

Table 1: Unverifiable Works in the States

State	Total Works	Unverifiable Works	Per cent of Unverifiable Works
Telangana	433	196	45.3
Nagaland	92	28	30.4
West Bengal	264	19	7.2
Chhattisgarh	27	13	48.1
Assam	14	2	14.3
Bihar	11	2	18.2
Jharkhand	25	2	8.0
Madhya Pradesh	172	2	1.2
Tamil Nadu	61	2	3.3
Kerala	286	1	0.3
Tripura	623	1	0.2

Status of Assets

Around 68 per cent of assets were found to be in good condition, 19 per cent were partially damaged and the remaining 13 per cent of assets were fully damaged.

Quality of Works

One-fourth of the beneficiaries reported that the quality of the works was very good and 19 per cent beneficiaries reported that the quality of works was average and another 2 per cent beneficiaries said the quality of work was low.

Table 2: Quality of the Assets Created

Variables	Frequency	Per cent
Very good	1,960	76.1
Average	492	19.1
Low/Bad	50	1.9
DK/CS	73	2.8
Total	2,575	100

Maintenance of Assets

On the whole, 68 per cent of the assets are maintained by the beneficiaries. In community works, only 52 per cent assets were maintained by the community. In individual assets, more than three-fourth (78.7 per cent) assets were maintained by the beneficiaries.

Awareness of Beneficiary in Selection Process

Overall 84 per cent beneficiaries were aware of the MGNREGA planning process of works. Most people were unaware of the process of planning in the following States, namely Haryana (88.2 per cent) Nagaland (85.0 per cent), Odisha (85.7 per cent), Punjab (83.3 per cent), Tamil Nadu (70.0 per cent), Gujarat (46 per cent) and Himachal Pradesh (32.5 per cent).

Participation of Beneficiary in the Selection of Works

All over the country 82 per cent beneficiaries participated in the selection of works. Non-participation was high in Gujarat, Haryana, Manipur, Odisha, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Nagaland.

Satisfaction on MGNREGA

At the national level, 247 (9.6 per cent) beneficiaries reported that they were dissatisfied and another 459 beneficiaries (17.8 per cent) were partly satisfied out of 2,575 beneficiaries who were interviewed. All together one-fourth of the beneficiaries were not happy with MGNREGA implementation.

Return on Investment (RoI)

Land Development

The study found that 55 per cent of Land Development was observed (2,931.7 acres out of 5,325.5 acres) through MGNREGA Land Development activities.

Increased Land Value

The study shows that on average the land value has increased 180 per cent, i.e., on average in India Rs. 20,72,786 worth land has increased to Rs. 37,42,225 through MGNREGA Land Development activities.
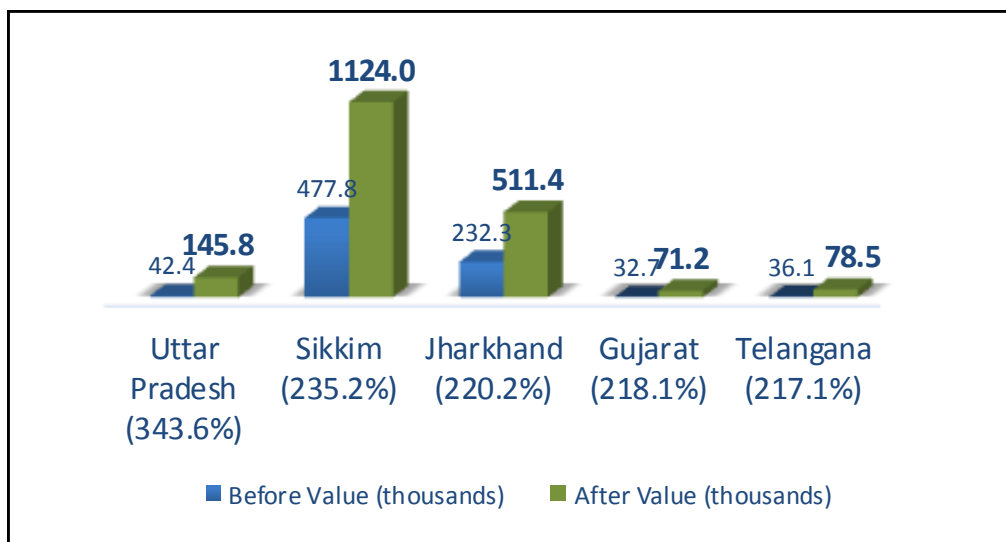

Chart 1: Change in Land Value

Change in Cropping Pattern

The return on investment was analysed only for the individual asset related to water and agriculture development. Through the MGNREGA work, the cropping pattern has changed for about two-third of individual beneficiaries (70.0 per cent). The Drought

Proofing works (44 per cent), other public works (40 per cent) had a lesser impact on change in cropping patterns compared to other types of works.

Agriculture Productivity

Around 57 per cent beneficiaries felt that there was a significant increase in productivity.

Shift from Dryland Farming to Irrigation Farming

Among 1,188 individual beneficiaries, 527 (44.4 per cent) reported shifting from dry land farming to irrigated farming. The individual Land Development works have benefitted the farmer largely.

Area Under Cultivation

The individual farmer has reported that a total of 368.6 acres of un-cultivable land has become cultivable through MGNREGA Land Development work. Further, 1,404 acres of land has got irrigation facilities through Land Development and Water Harvesting work. On the whole, 7 per cent of the land has become cultivable through MGREGS Land Development activities.

Conclusions and Policy Recommendations

1. Among the unverifiable works, the majority of them are individual works rather than community works, to address this issue, Gram Sabha should ensure that all completed works (cent per cent) should be authenticated by the beneficiary in a public hearing/meeting.

2. In most of the States, social audit practices are not effective and not carried out to this date. The States need to ensure that each asset created should pass through the social audit exercise. Wherever unverifiable works are listed, respective States can take a special initiative or drive to identify these works by doing special social audits and recover the complete money spent on such unverifiable works.

3. In case of community assets, to ensure proper maintenance and good condition of assets, user groups can be formed who can be entrusted with the task of monitoring the use and maintenance of the assets thus created.

4. To ensure that the individual assets are maintained properly in a timely manner, the Gram Panchayat should have an MoU with the individual beneficiary with a clause ensuring that if the asset is not maintained or not used, the beneficiary should repay the expenditure

5. Land value has increased due to individual Land Development activities, more focus and priority should be given to building individual assets as well as for Land Development activities, Agriculture related Drought Proofing works and other public works are not contributing to changes in cropping pattern and productivity. So these types of work can be less focused.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Background

In 1993, the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) was launched. In April, 2002 it was renamed. This time the two schemes Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and EAS were merged to create the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY). The spending was divided between the Panchayat Raj institution and administration. During the National Democratic Alliance period, JRY was renamed as Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY). A component of SGRY provided food grains to calamity stricken States. In late 2004, The National Food for Work Programme (NFTP) was launched. It was targeting 150 backward districts. These districts were identified by the Ministry of Rural Development. This programme was to be implemented through the district administration and a menu of labour-intensive projects. The final change came in December 2004, when the National Rural Employment Guarantee bill was tabled in Parliament. The bill provided a guarantee of 100 days of unskilled manual work in a financial year to every household in rural areas, whose adult members volunteered to work.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) was enacted on 7th September, 2005 with the objective of providing 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a year to the rural poor that they can expect to earn a living wage without loss of dignity. MGNREGA is the largest public works employment project in the world. Its most direct poverty reduction pathway is through boosting employment and income for the poor.

Need for the Study

It is clear that there is a great scope for building social capital on a massive scale under MGNREGA. Indeed, MGNREGA gives the government an opportunity to reverse the prolonged neglect of productive rural infrastructure. Watershed development, restoration of water bodies such as tanks and canals, activities aimed at forestry, land development, and soil erosion and flood control, construction of roads, Drought Proofing measures like afforestation can realise the potential of the programme in diverse conditions. The Act, by permitting activities on private land up to a point, significantly

increases the scope of the programme. This will lead to the creation of rural assets which would lead to the development of sustainable agriculture in the rural villages by enhancing agricultural productivity which in turn improves the rural economy's ability to absorb labour. MGNREGA does not just give employment to rural poor, but also creates community assets which are useful for the villagers in the long run.

Institute of Human Development conducted a study in six districts of Bihar and three districts of Jharkhand (Institute of Human Development, 2006). The study points out that the assets created under MGNREGA proved very useful. MGNREGA was able to provide improved irrigation facilities through the construction of Water Conservation and Water Harvesting structures.

In 2008-09, 260 National Level Monitors (NLMs) visited 330 districts covered in Phase I & Phase II of MGNREGA (MoRD, 2008). As per the reports of the NLMs, 97 per cent of the works were found useful for the community. The quality of works in 91 per cent cases was good. NLM reports also point out that in 92.91 per cent villages; Gram Sabha was convened to recommend the list of works for taking up under MGNREGA. A high level of awareness about MGNREGA was found in 75.49 per cent cases. Social audit has been completed in 65.41 per cent of the villages visited by NLMs. In addition, various studies point out that the implementation of MGNREGA had a positive impact on the incomes of rural people in the country. The wage negotiation capacity of the workers has increased. MGNREGA has augmented employment opportunities in rural areas. It has also been proved as an instrument of regeneration of natural resources.

The work provided under the right to employment helps in earning wages and in creating durable productive assets. Hirway, Saluja and Yadav[1] argued that the role of any employment guarantee programme is much more than guaranteeing work to the poor because guarantee alone will have a limited impact on employment generation in the economy. Hence the construction of productive assets is critical. They further argued that the guarantee can be treated as an end in itself only under the assumption that the development process of the developing economies will generate adequate employment opportunities in the medium term to absorb the surplus manpower, including additions

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1. Hirway, Indira, Saluja, m. R., Yadav, Bhupesh (2010) "Employment guarantee programme and pro-poor growth: The study of a village in Gujarat", Academic Foundation: New Delhi

to the labour force. Thus, they conclude that in addition to the immediate impact in terms of poverty reduction, a well-designed employment guarantee programme can lead the economy towards labour-intensive growth path through the creation of assets. The productive value of MGNREGA work has been criticised as a futile attempt "to play with mud, to create road that goes from nowhere to nowhere, to dig ditches that will be wasted away in the next monsoon[2]" .

Under MGNREGA programme, different types of works were undertaken, namely watershed related works, watershed related works in mountain regions, agriculture-related works, livestock-related works, fisheries-related works, works in coastal areas, rural drinking water-related works, rural sanitation-related works, flood-related works and irrigation command related works, etc. Under these main heads, there are different types of sub works. With the proposed study, here we are trying to assess the productive works completed during 2010-2014 and looking at the sustainability of the works done for the community.

The Renewed Focus on Sustainability of Assets

The recent intense focus on Mahatma Gandhi NREGA has been on understanding the quality and durability of assets created as Mahatma Gandhi NREGA works. The question is when do works become assets? The research on works is sparse and most research has either been extremely focused on technical aspects or has only looked at beneficiary perception. Clearly, there is a need to look at the works both from the technical point of view as well beneficiary perception of the works. While research has highlighted that if properly planned, works do become assets, there is a need to do further research on the durability of assets. Research in this area has immense potential to generate policy insights.

Over the years, the research evidence on the works has been interpreted with caution. While evidence shows that the works which were completed, improving the livelihood security of the workers and the community, improving capability and changing decisions on cropping, risk, migration and productivity this evidence is limited by two issues:

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2. Ghose, Sagarika (2008) "*The idiocy of Urban Thinking*", Hindustan Times, 14 February

1. Much of evidence on existing works constitute what is referred to as the best-case scenario for the works; further, research has been limited to micro-contexts not in large context, across the States study where has been done till date.

2. There has been some research and a widespread public perception of the possibility of 'unverifiable works'. The public perception is that works don't exist on the ground; the question that has been asked is whether works exist in all geographical/State contexts.

With a view to addressing the two issues highlighted above, there is a clear rationale to conceptualise a research study to enquire about the existence and productivity of works. To test the claims from both sides objectively on asset created or not under MGNREGA, the current research study was initiated by UNDP and conducted by the NIRDPR, Hyderabad. The study has been conducted in all the 29 States and the report highlights those results.

Inclusion Criteria for the GPs in All States

The inclusion criteria for the selection of Gram Panchayats and thereafter the selection of works to be verified is as under:

1. The top two GPs with the highest wage expenditure were automatically selected from each State, based on the MIS data of Financial Year 2013-14.

2. All the works issued completion certificates during Financial Year 2013-14 were listed from the MIS for a census verification of works in the selected Gram Panchayats.

Sample Details

1. Overall 2,794 assets were physically verified by the research team. Out of 2,794 assets, 1,148 assets were community assets (40.1 per cent) and 1, 646 assets are individual assets (59.9 per cent).

2. User's perception is collected from the beneficiaries (2,575) for the assets related to water and agriculture development. In the case of community asset too, user perceptions were collected from the users selected at random.

3.   In the case of individual assets, the beneficiary perception, as well as return on investment (RoI) is additionally collected from the 1,188 individual beneficiaries.

Objectives

- To verify and assess the productivity of works in all States

- To bring out the beneficiary perception on the assets created (water-related)

- To identify the Return on Investment (RoI) for individual assets related to Water

Data Collection and Analysis

The data collection was carried out simultaneously in all the 29 States of India with the help of the Bharat Nirman Volunteers (BNVs) wherever the sample size was more. In each State, SIRDs identified two BNVs with minimum qualification of graduation and preferably post-graduate. The identified BNVs were involved in data collection under the supervision of Research Associates (RAs). Quality during the data collection process was ensured by deploying a strong supervision team and detailed training of the investigators. Faculties from NIRDPR, Research Associates from the UNDP-GOALS team were mobilised for the exercise.

Profile of Respondents

The overall respondent profile from whom the data was collected was 69 per cent male beneficiaries and 31 per cent female beneficiaries. In Goa, Kerala and Haryana the female beneficiaries are higher in number. Male and female beneficiaries are equal in Manipur and Meghalaya. There is no female representation in Bihar and Chhattisgarh. The data reveals that 25 per cent of beneficiaries were cultivators and 18 per cent were labourers followed by 14 per cent beneficiaries being dependent on MGNREGA work. Around 75 of them were agriculture labourers. Among the beneficiaries, nearly one-fourth (23 per cent) of them had not been to school. Only, 20 per cent of the beneficiaries had completed primary schooling, 22 per cent, and 17 per cent of the beneficiaries had completed middle education and high schooling, respectively. The graduate percent is only 4.4 per cent. The chart 1.1 depicts that majority (39 per cent) of beneficiaries belong to OBC category followed by scheduled caste, general, minorities and schedule tribes representation as 18 per cent, 17 per cent, 14 per cent and 12 per cent.
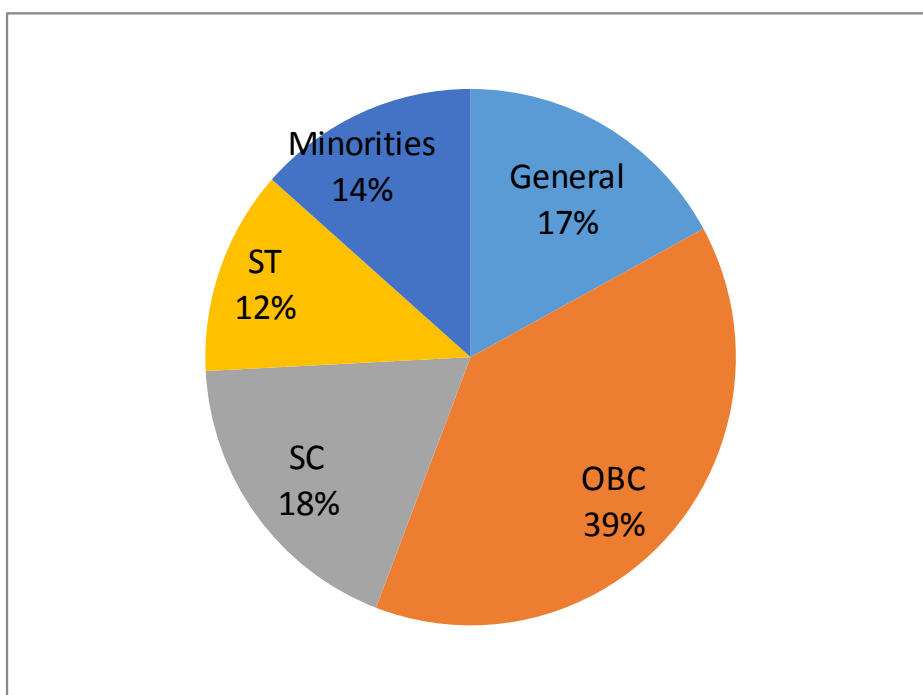
Chart 1.1: Social Group of Respondents

Economic Status

The data is evident that 43 per cent of beneficiaries belong to Above Poverty line (ABL) followed by 54 per cent of beneficiaries are belonging to Below Poverty line (BPL) category. The Anthodhaya Anna Yojana (AAY) family representation is found to be three per cent.

CHAPTER - 2

OVERALL STUDY FINDINGS

Asset Verification

Category of Assets Created

The MGNREGA is a search engine for creating sustainable assets for community development. During 2013-2014, in the selected Gram Panchayats, there have been a lot of land developments works taken up (22 per cent). This was followed by Water Conservation works (15 per cent), Irrigation Facility and Rural Sanitation works. There were a huge number of sub-category of works that were undertaken as permissible works.

Table 2.1: Category of Works

Category of Sample Works		
Categories	**Frequency**	**Percent**
Land Development	598	21.6
Water Conservation	416	14.7
Water Harvesting	104	3.8
Irrigation Facilities	358	12.6
Irrigation Channel	72	2.6
Flood Protection	210	7.6
Drought Proofing	350	12.6
Drinking Water	1	.0
Rural Connectivity	263	9.5
Rural Sanitation	352	12.6
Seva Kendra	1	.0
Other Public Works	69	2.5
Total	2,794	100.0
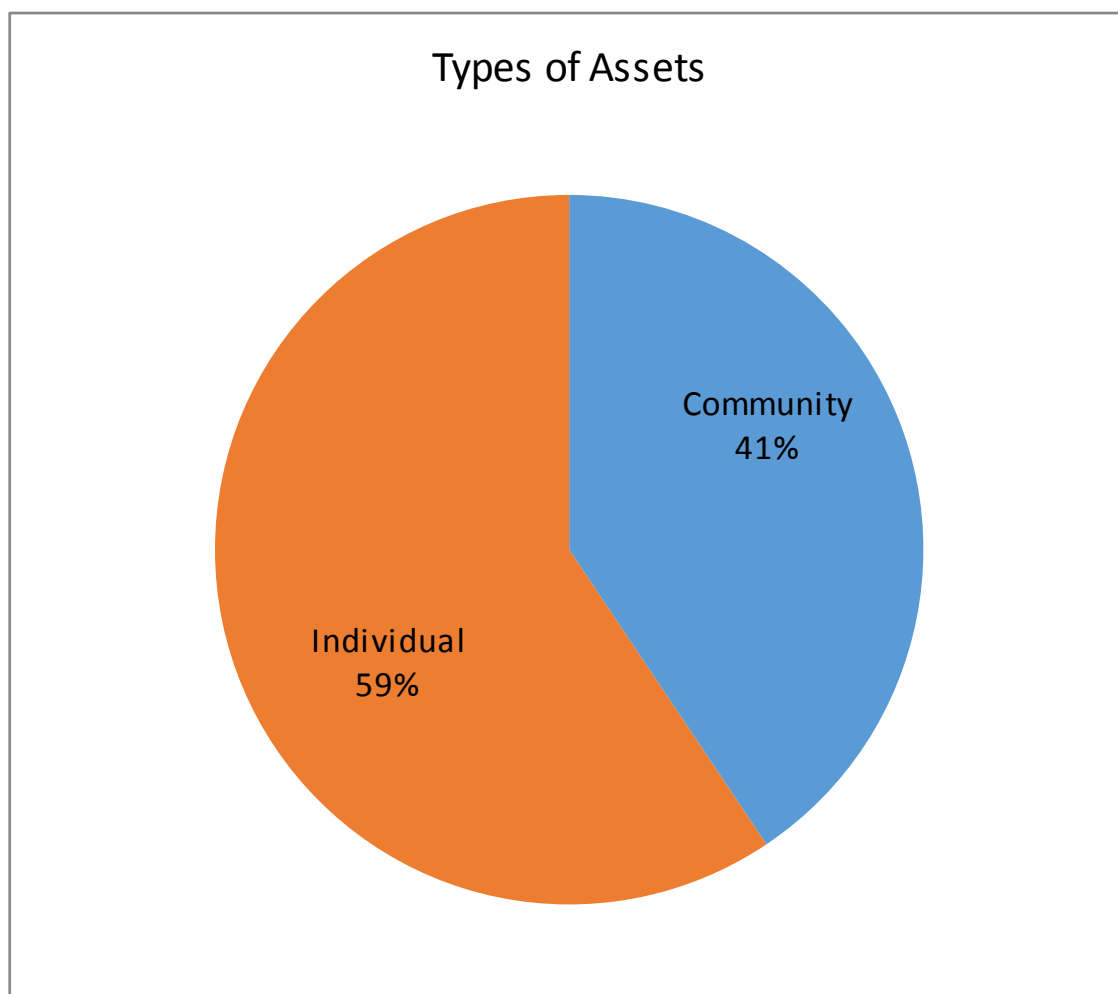
Chart 2.1: Types of Assets Created

The Graph shows that the individual assets were more in number (59 per cent) than the community assets. However, it was observed that individual and community work are equally concentrated.

Asset Verification

The study covered a total of 2,794 assets for verification, out of which 10 per cent of the works were unverifiable. Around 85 per cent of the works physically existing in the field as per MIS and asset register. Out of 2,008 assets verified, 268 assets (13.3 per cent) did not physically exist in field. Out of the 27 States where the assets were verified, the following 11 States had unverifiable works, in the remaining 16 States identified all listed assets.

Table 2.2: Unverifiable Works in the States

State	Total Works	Unverifiable Works	Per cent of Unverifiable Works
Telangana	433	196	45.3
Nagaland	92	28	30.4
West Bengal	264	19	7.2
Chhattisgarh	27	13	48.1
Assam	14	2	14.3
Bihar	11	2	18.2
Jharkhand	25	2	8.0
Madhya Pradesh	172	2	1.2
Tamil Nadu	61	2	3.3
Kerala	286	1	0.3
Tripura	623	1	0.2
Total	**2,008**	**268**	**13.3**

Unverifiable works in different States are as follows, Telangana (45.3 per cent, 196 works out of 433), Nagaland (30.4 per cent, 28 out of 92), West Bengal (7.2 per cent, 19 out of 264), Chhattisgarh (48.1 per cent, 13 out of 27) and less than 15 per cent of unverifiable works were found in Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and Tripura. In community assets 6.3 per cent of the works were unverifiable and in individual works 12 per cent of works were unverifiable. It is apparent from the study that more of the individual works are unverifiable. Among the unverifiable works, the top three types of works were Water Conservation (20 per cent), other public works (19 per cent) and Rural Sanitation (15 per cent).
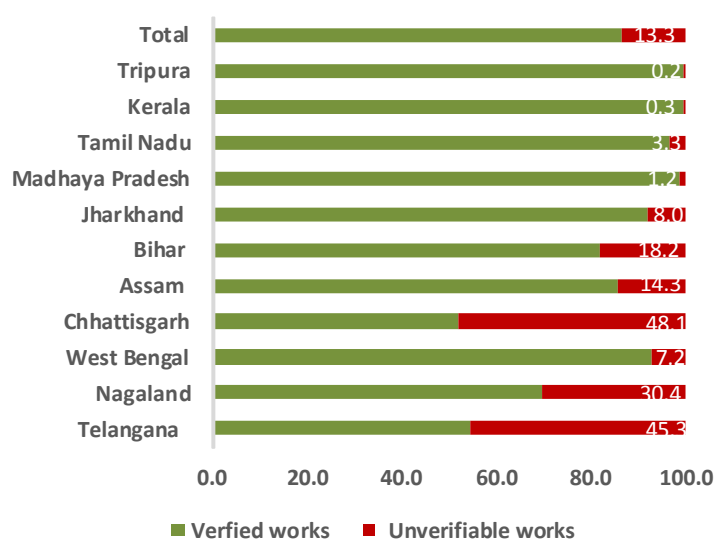
Chart 2.2: Per cent of Unverifiable Works Against Total Works

Convergence

The study finds that overall only 7 States have initiated the convergence with line departments. Among the total assets created, only 12 per cent assets were created through convergence. In Bihar, 100 per cent assets were created through convergence with other departments. In Gujarat, the convergence was found with the forest department and nine per cent assets were created with convergence. In Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Karnataka toilets were constructed in convergence with the rural development department. In Kerala, there has been convergence with the agriculture department but on a very small scale.

Status of Asset

More than half (68.4 per cent) of the works were found in good condition. One out of five (19.3 per cent) works were found partially damaged and three percent of works were fully damaged. One-third (33 per cent) of community assets and 10 per cent of individual assets were partially damaged. Four percent of community assets and two per cent of individual assets were fully damaged. It is evident from the data that the community assets were more damaged than individual assets.
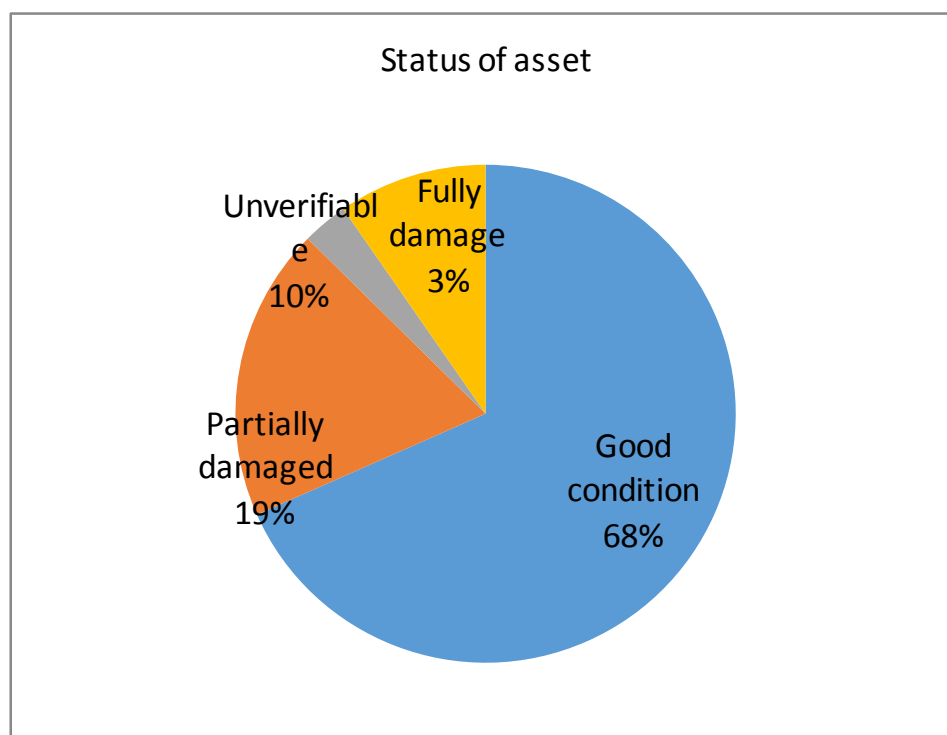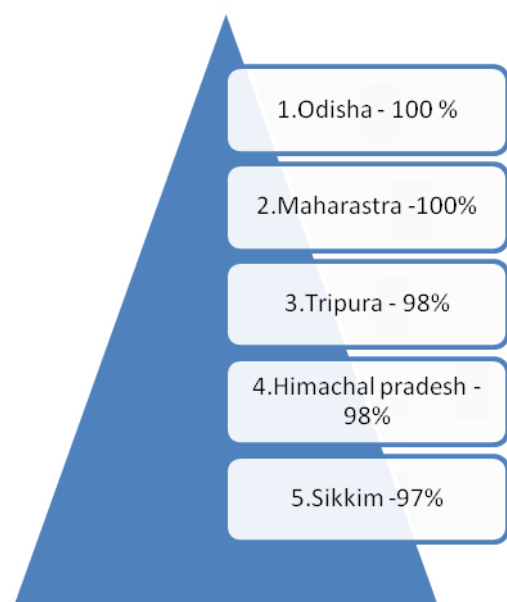

Chart 2.3: Status of Asset

Highlights on Status of Assets

- More than half (62 per cent) of the flood protection works were partially damaged

- One-third (33 per cent) rural connectivity works were partially damaged

- One-fourth (26 per cent) canal works were partially damaged.

- Nearly one-third (32 per cent) irrigation facilities were partially damaged.

- Many drought proofing works (8per cent) were fully damaged

- Irrigation facilities were(6 per cent) fully damaged

- Water conservation and rural connectivity works are damaged up to 3 per cent

Top Five States

Bottom Five States

1.Odisha - 100 %

2.Maharastra -100%

3.Tripura - 98%

4.Himachal pradesh - 98%

5.Sikkim -97%

1.Chhattisgarh - 48 %

2.Mizoram -46%

3.Kerala - 32%

4.Bihar -27%

5.Telangana -24%
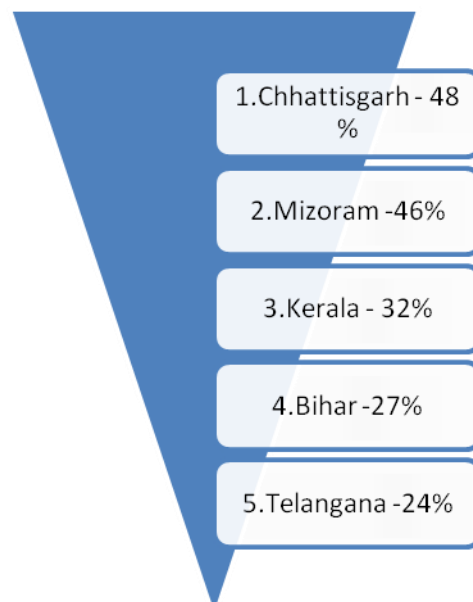
Chart 2.4: Top and Bottom Five States – Good Condition of the Assets

Maintenance of Asset

Only two-third assets were maintained by the beneficiaries. It is apparent from the study that 41 per cent community assets were not maintained by the community and 10 per cent of individual assets were not maintained by beneficiaries. The maintenance of assets is essential. Where the assets are not maintained there is every possibility of damaging the assets. Further, it is observed that drinking water and Seva Kendra works were not maintained. This is true for Land Development works, other public works and Water Harvesting works too by the beneficiaries in 86 per cent, 75 per cent, and 73 per cent, respectively.

Himachal Pradesh	Jharkand- 44%
Andhra Padesh	Mijoram-40%
Rajasthan	Telangana- 33 %
Odisha	Maharastra - 27 %
Manipur	Haryana- 12 %

Chart 2.5: Maintenance of Asset: Top Five States (100 per cent) & Bottom Five States
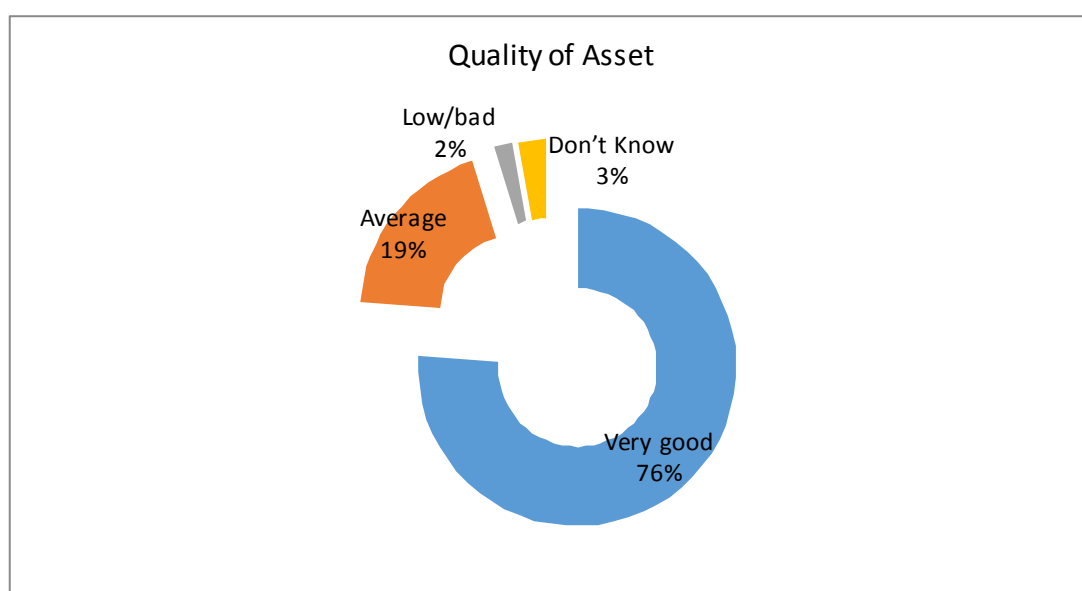
Chart 2.6: Quality of Assets - Beneficiary Perception

Quality of Works

It is seen from the graph that a majority of the respondents (76 per cent) perceive that the quality of works is very good. Only 19 per cent beneficiaries have reported that the quality of works was average and 2 per cent beneficiaries have answered that the quality of works is low. It is seen that 74 per cent individual works and 74 per cent community works are very good in quality. Further 21 per cent of individual assets and 17 per cent community assets were found to be average in quality. Two per cent of individual and community works were found to be of low or bad quality.

Other public works (nine per cent), horticulture (7.3 per cent) and Drought Proofing (8 per cent) were found to be the ones reported to be of low or bad quality. Particularly the respondents reported that the quality of plants was very poor. Further 84 per cent Land Development works and 82 per cent other public works were found to be of very good quality.

Chhattisgarh — 100	Uttarakhand — 62
Sikkim — 100	Andhra Pradesh — 59.3
Haryana — 98.5	Manipur — 50
Madhaya Pradesh — 97	Goa — 37.5
Karnakata — 96	Telangana — 25
Top five States (per cent)	**Bottom five States (per cent)**
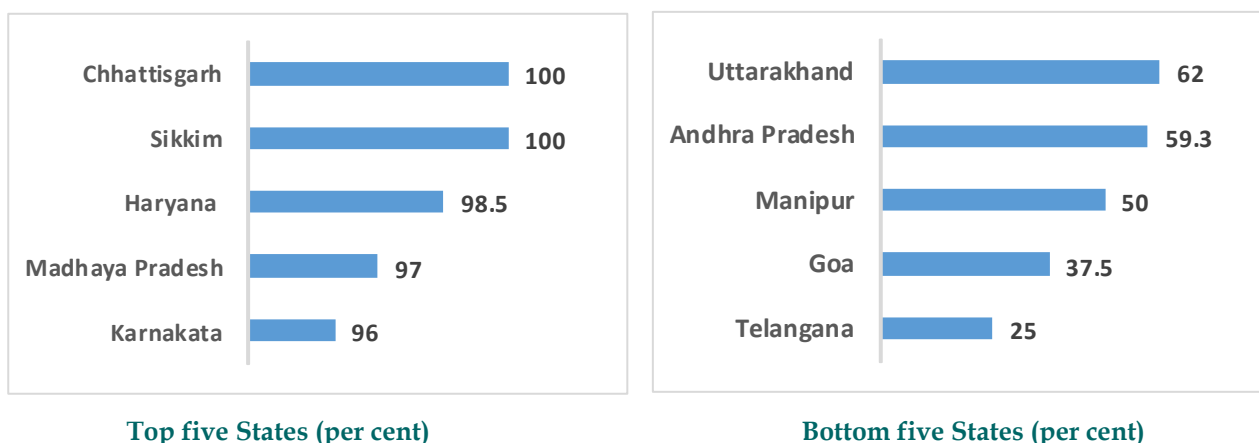
Chart 2.7: Quality of Assets: Beneficiary Perception

Uses of Assets

It is evident from the graph that more than two-third (79 per cent) assets are very useful to the beneficiary and 18 per cent beneficiaries felt that the asset created under MGNREGA is somewhat useful. Further, two per cent beneficiaries reported that the assets are not useful. The individual and community assets were rated equal in terms of their usefulness. Many of the Drought Proofing (8 per cent) and horticulture (6 per cent) works were reported to be non-useful. It indicates that the quality of work may not have been good.

Usefulness of Assets

No useful 2%
Can't say 1%
Some what useful 18%
Very useful 79%

Chart 2.8: Usefulness of Assets

Table 2.3: Highlights on Uses of Works (Multiple Responses)

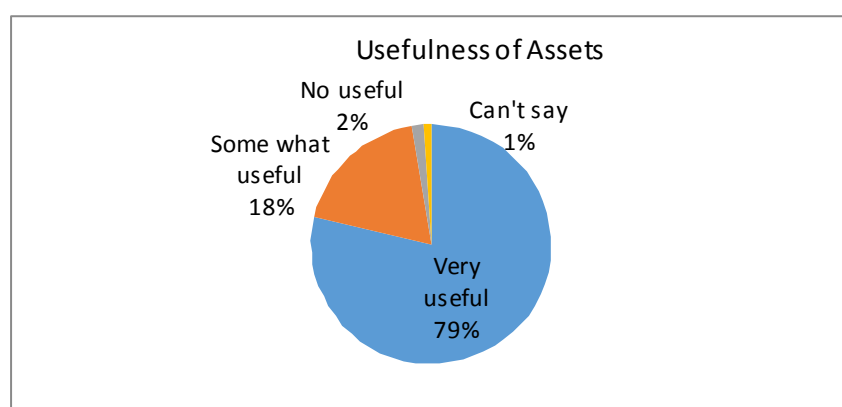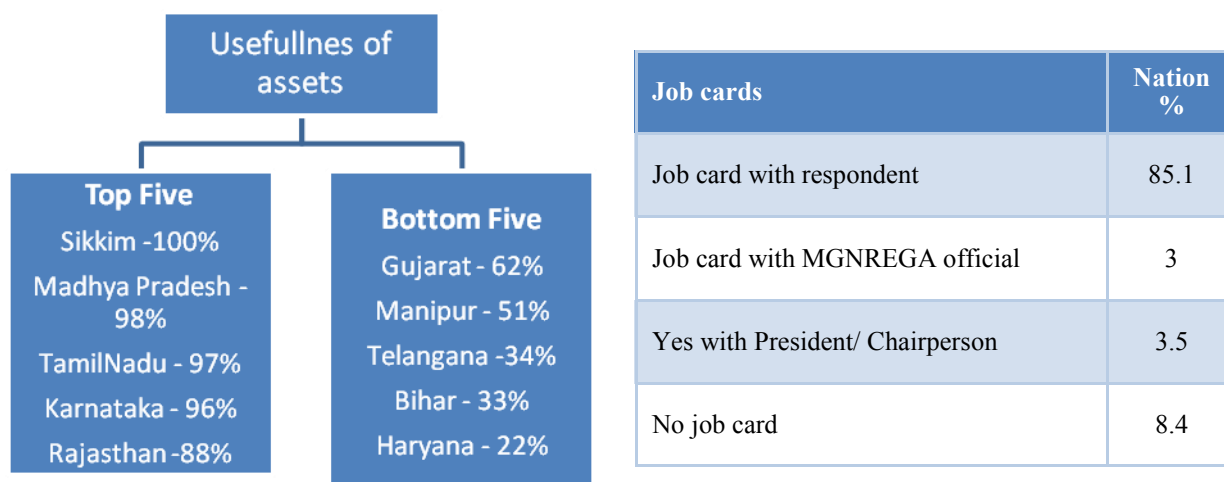| Uses of MGNREGA Assets	Per cent
Increase the income of the family	69.75
Able to have three meals a day	35.15
Increased land value	57.55
Increased groundwater tables	9.90
Yield has increased	18.14
Growing more than one crop	9.01
Got irrigation facilities	23.81
Shifted to irrigation land from dryland	3.30
Shifted to grow commercial/cash crops	3.11
Migration for work has come down	3.15
Road connectivity has improved	4.08
Access to the market has improved	0.97
Sanitation facility has improved	3.46
Water level has increased	8.04
Community-led cultivation initiated	2.37

Usefullnes of assets

Top Five
Sikkim -100%
Madhya Pradesh - 98%
TamilNadu - 97%
Karnataka - 96%
Rajasthan -88%

Bottom Five
Gujarat - 62%
Manipur - 51%
Telangana -34%
Bihar - 33%
Haryana - 22%

Job cards	Nation %
Job card with respondent	85.1
Job card with MGNREGA official	3
Yes with President/ Chairperson	3.5
No job card	8.4

Chart 2.9: Usefulness of Assets Availability of Job Card with the Beneficiary

## Awareness of Beneficiary on Selection Process

Overall 83.8 percent beneficiaries were aware of MGNREGA planning process of works. Beneficiaries who are unaware of process of planning are very high in the following States, namely Haryana (88.2 per cent), Nagaland (85.0 the), Odisha (85.7 per cent), Punjab (83.3 per cent), Tamil Nadu (70.0 per cent), Gujarat (46 per cent) and Himachal Pradesh (32.5 per cent).

Participation of Beneficiary on Selection of Works

All over the country 81.6 percent of beneficiaries had participated in the selection of works. Non-participation is high in Gujarat, Haryana, Manipur, Odisha, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Nagaland.

Satisfaction on MGNREGA

At the national level, 247(9.6 per cent) beneficiaries reported that they were dissatisfied and another 459 beneficiaries (17.8 per cent) were partly satisfied out of 2,575 beneficiaries who were interviewed. All together one-fourth of the beneficiaries were not happy with MGNREGA implementation.
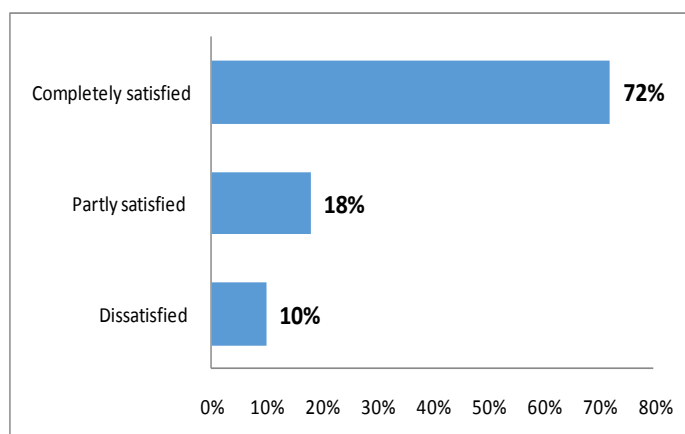
What should be done to make you completely satisfied?

1. *Increase the wage rate and number of minimum guaranteed wage employment days*
2. *State specific works need to be selected*
(Ex-Gujarat-Bamboo Plantation)

Chart 2.10: Satisfaction on MGNREGA

Return on Investment (RoI)

The government has spent huge amounts of money on creating assets through MGNREGA so it is relevant to reveal the RoI of assets. The RoI includes the following parameters such as land developed through MGNREGA, area under cultivation, land value, cropping pattern and productivity.
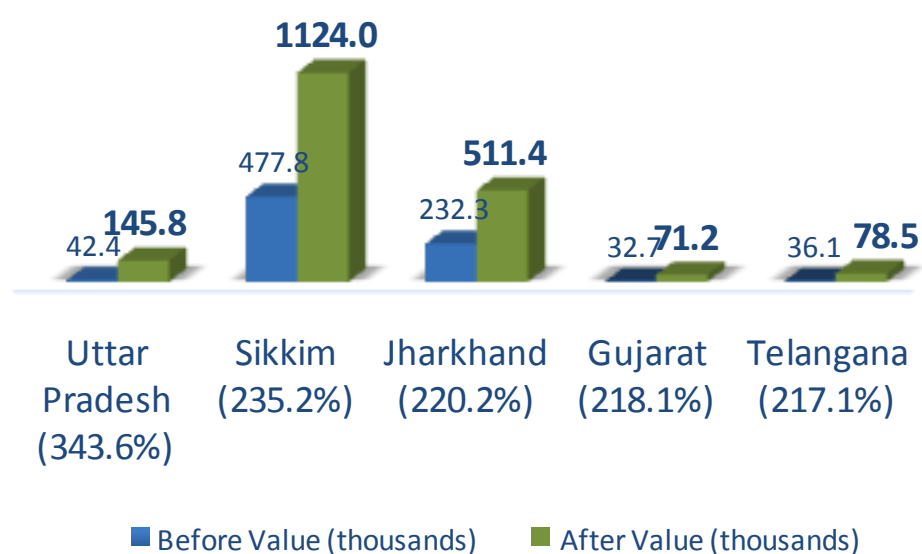
Land Development

In India, 55 per cent of Land Development has been observed (out of 5,325.5 acres 2,931.7 acres) through MGNREGA Land Development activities. The following tables show the top and bottom five States with regard to Land Development through MGNREGA.

Table 2.4: Top and Bottom Five States - Land Development

State	Available land (Acres)	Developed Land (Acres)	Per cent of land developed
TOP FIVE STATES			
Andhra Pradesh	489.7	384.4	78.5
Kerala	188.0	144.6	76.9
Madhya Pradesh	713.0	532.3	74.7
Tamil Nadu	135.5	87.8	64.8
Tripura	1,065.1	629.8	59.1
Uttar Pradesh	80.8	46.2	57.2
BOTTOM FIVE STATES			
Haryana	23.0	7.0	30.4
Karnataka	240.6	56.1	23.3
Mizoram	27.5	6.0	21.8
Gujarat	432.6	85.3	19.7
Nagaland	19.7	2.3	11.4

Increased Land Value

The beneficiaries reported that on average there has been an increase in the land value up to 180 per cent due to MGNREGA Land Development activities. In other words, on average the land value in India which was Rs. 20, 72,786, has increased to Rs.37,42,225 through MGNREGA Land Development activities. The following graph lists the top five States based on increased land value.

Chart 2.11: Change in Land Value

Change in Cropping Pattern

The Return on Investment is analysed only for the individual assets related to water and agriculture development. The cropping pattern has changed due to MGNREGA works, which has benefitted two-thirds of individual beneficiaries (70 per cent). The rest of the respondents said that there is no change in the cropping pattern. The Drought Proofing works (44 per cent) and other public works (40 per cent) have shown only a little or no impact on the cropping pattern compared to other types of works.
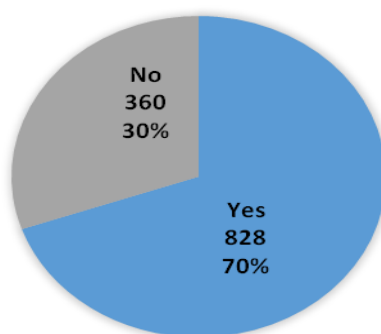
Chart 2.12: Change in Cropping Pattern

Agriculture Productivity

56.3 per cent beneficiaries felt that there is a significant increase in productivity. The significant increase is less than 50 per cent recorded for other public works (40 per cent) and for Drought Proofing (34.2).

Table 2.5: Impact of Assets on Productivity

MGNREGA Assets - Impact on Productivity		
Impact	**Frequency**	**Per cent**
Significant increase	669	56.3
Moderate	331	27.9
Less significant	42	3.5
No significant	53	4.5
No response	93	7.8
Total	1,188	100.0

Shift from Dryland Farming to Irrigation Farming

Among 1,188 individual beneficiaries, 527 (44.4 per cent) reported that they have shifted from dry land farming to irrigated farming. The remaining have reported that they have not shifted from the existing pattern of farming. The individual Land Development works have benefitted the farmer.
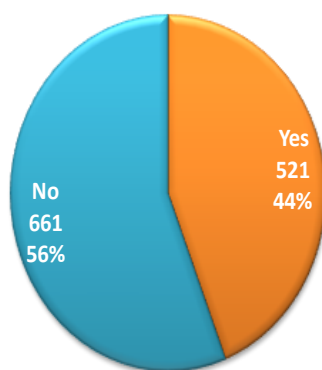
Chart 2.13: Shift from Dryland Farming to Irrigation Farming

Changes in Area under Cultivation

The individual farmer has reported that totally 368.6 acres of un-cultivable land has become cultivable land through MGNREGA Land Development work. Further, 1,404 acres of land has got irrigation facilities through Land Development and Water Harvesting work. On the whole, around 7 per cent of the land has become cultivable land through MGNREGS Land Development activities.
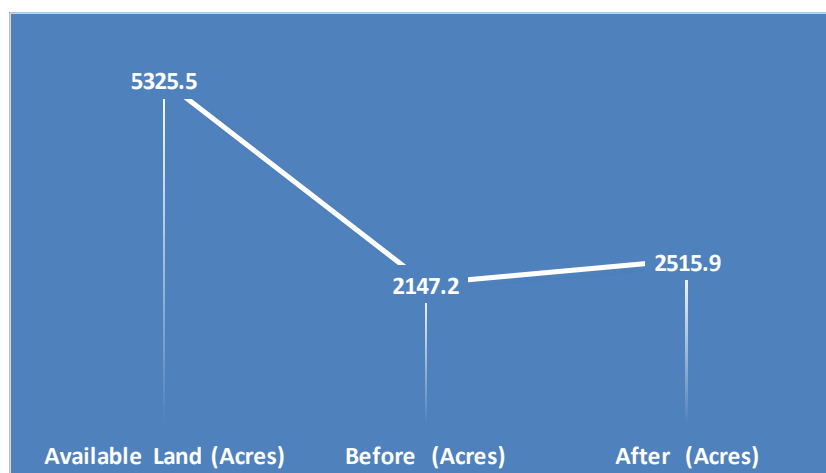
Chart 2.14: Increased Cultivable Land Area

There is a significant impact of MGNREGA Land Development activities on extending irrigation facilities (26.4 per cent) compared to pre-MGNREGAs interventions.
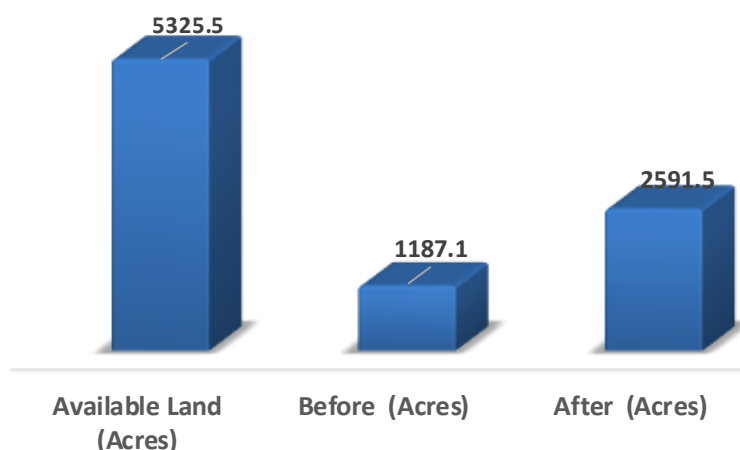
Chart 2.15: Extended Irrigation Facilities

Migration

The MGNREGA created a significant impact on migration in eight States. In Tripura, the migration has come down to zero in sample Gram Panchayat. In Gujarat, the study finds that migration has decreased to 65 per cent. It is revealed from the study in Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu migration has reduced to 50 per cent. In Telangana, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan to the migration has decreased to 22 per cent, 11 per cent and 10 per cent, respectively.

CHAPTER 3
STATE FINDINGS

3.1 ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Study Area	Sampling Details:
Sample GP -1: Kiyit Yitdym GP, Mebo block, East Siang district **Sample GP- 2:** Namsing Anggo GP, Mebo block, East Siang district	**Total assets verified:** 4 **User perception collected:** 0 **RoI analysed:** 0

I. Asset Verification

Table 3.1.1: Category of Works and Number of Sample Works

Categories	Frequency	Per cent
Rural Connectivity	3	75.00
Other Public Works	1	25.00
Total	4	100.00%

> **Convergence is not initiated at all**

100 per cent works physically exist in the field

100 per cent works are community works

100 per cent assets are partially damaged

100 per cent Assets were maintained by the beneficiary

Maintenance of Asset register is good

Recommendations

S. No.	Recommendations	Duration	Responsibility
1	Initiate convergence of MGNREGA works with other departments	Six months	State Government
2	The user group can be formed to maintain the public assets	Six months	Line departments
3	Improve the quality of works	One year	Block/Gram Panchayat
4	Agriculture related works can be taken up	Next year	Gram Panchayat

Summary

The sample Gram Panchayats were concentrated on only creating community assets and particularly the construction of the roads. All the assets physically existed in the field. Cent per cent assets were maintained by the beneficiary even though all assets were partially damaged. Convergence is not initiated and the maintenance of asset register is good. The State can concentrate on initiating convergence and agriculture related works can be taken up.

3.2 ANDHRA PRADESH

<u>**Study Area**</u>
Sample GP-1: Ponnada GP, Etcherla block, Srikakulam district
Sample GP-2: Kanganpalle GP, Kanganpalle block, Anantapur district

<u>**Sampling Details**</u>
Total assets verified: 108
User perception collected: 113
RoI analysed: 61

Demographic profile of respondents
Gender: Female -36.3 per cent, male – 63.7 per cent
Livelihood: One-third beneficiaries are cultivators (34.91), Agriculture labour- 16.13 per cent
Income: Mean income of MGNREGA is Rs.10,807
Social group: General -10.6 per cent, OBC-87.6 per cent and SC-1.8 per cent.
Education: No schooling – 31.9 per cent, literate without formal education – 10.6 per cent, primary school – 12.4 per cent, middle school-14.2 per cent, 9-12 Std-30 per cent, UG-0.9 per cent.
Poverty line: APL-1.8per cent, BPL-98.2 per cent.

I. Asset Verification

100 per cent works physically exist in field

Table 3.2.1: Category of Works and Number of Sample Works

Categories	Frequency	Per cent
Land Development	0	0.00 %
Water Conservation	63	58.30 %
Water Harvesting	2	1.90%
Irrigation Facilities	0	0.00%
Irrigation Channel	22	20.40%
Flood Protection	0	0.00%
Drought Proofing	0	0.00%
Drinking Water	0	0.00%
Rural Connectivity	3	2.80%
Rural Sanitation	18	16.70%
Seva Kendra	0	0.00%
Other Public Works	0	0.00%
Total	**108**	**100.00%**

Convergence is not initiated at all

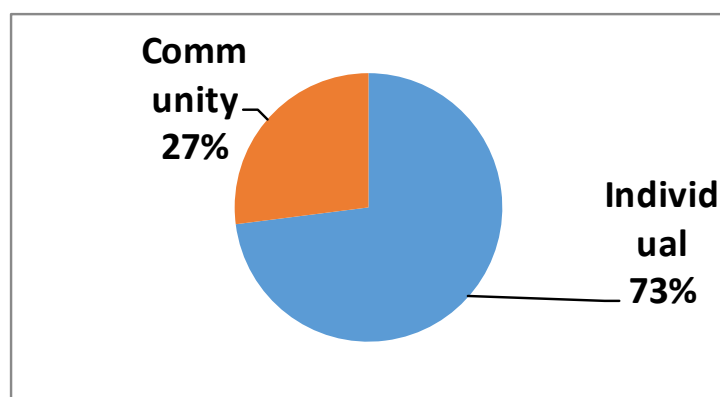Comm unity 27%

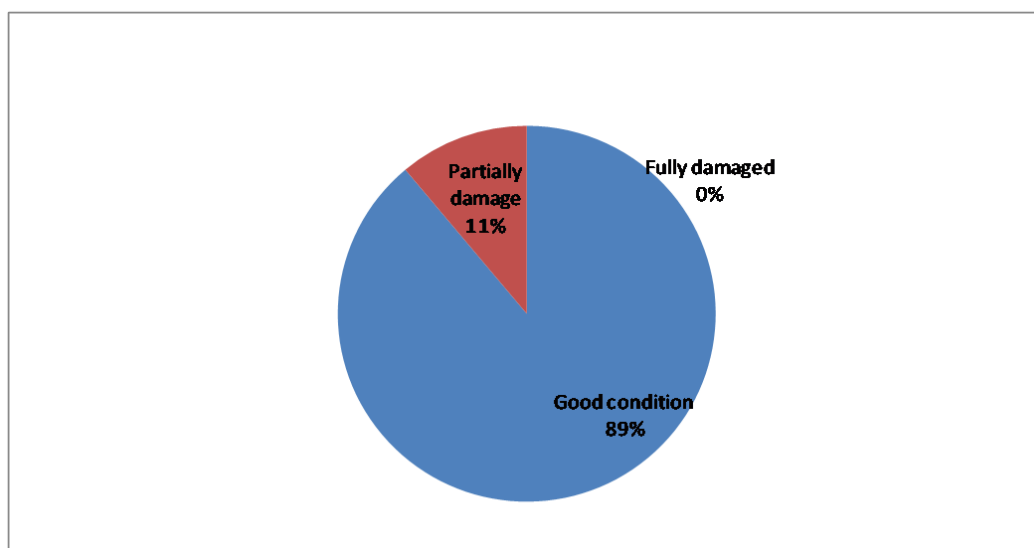Individ ual 73%

Chart 3.2.1: Types of Assets Created

Chart 3.2.2: Current Status of Assets

Highlights on Status of Assets

95 per cent individual assets were in good condition
27.6 per cent community assets were partially damaged
66.7 per cent roads are roads were partially damaged
27.3 per cent irrigation channels were partially damaged
22.2 per cent toilets were partially damaged

Asset register was not maintained

Table 3.2.2: Job Card

Job cards	State %	Nation %
Job card with respondent	97.3	85.1
Job card with MGNREGA official	2.7	3
Yes with President/Chairperson	0	3.5
No job card	0	8.4

Table 3.2.3: Planning Process

Planning process	Yes	No
Aware of planning of works	100 %	0
Involved in selection of works	100%	0

User Perception
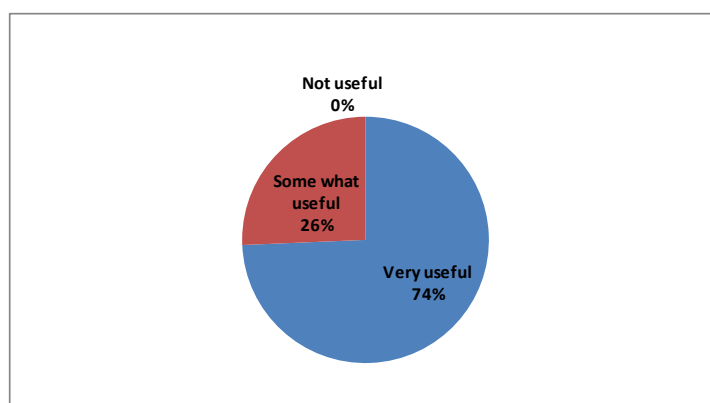
Chart 3.2.3: Usefulness of Assets

Highlights of uses of assets (Multiple uses)
85 per cent of the beneficiaries reported an increase in the family income through MGNREGA assets
Land value has increased for 55 per cent beneficiaries
26.5 per cent of them shifted to growing commercial crops

Chart 3.2.4: Quality of Assets

What should be done to make you completely satisfied?

1. *Increase the daily wage rate*
2. *Increase the number of minimum guarantee days*

Chart 3.2.5: Satisfaction on MGNREGA Scheme

Most Useful Works

- Majority (46 per cent) of the beneficiaries reported that Land Development work was most useful for individuals
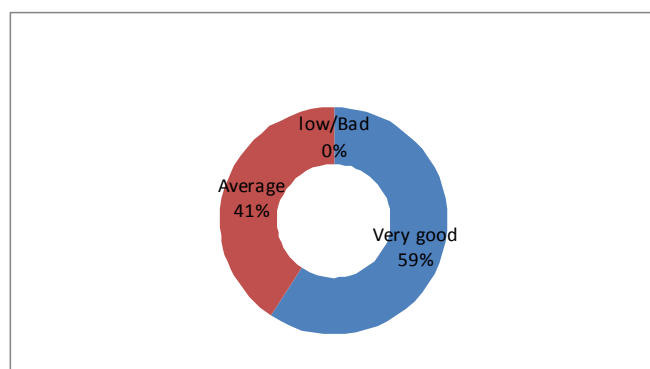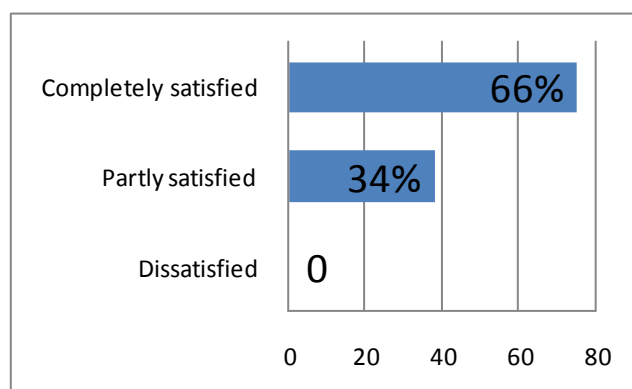- Second most useful work for individuals was rural drinking water (24.8 per cent)
- Rural drinking water was most useful for community
- Second most useful work for the community is Water Harvesting and Water Conservation (29 per cent)

III. Return on Investment
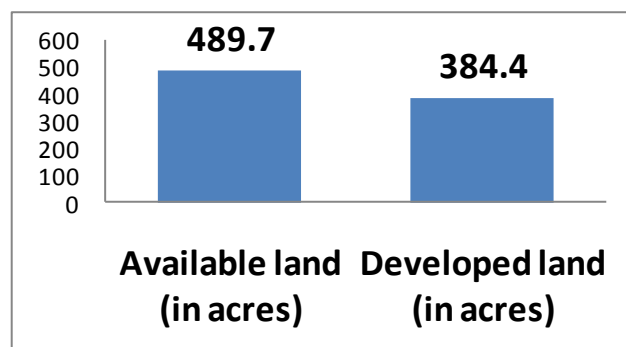
Chart 3.2.6: Land Development

Out of 489.7 acres of individual land 384.4 acres (78.5 per cent) of land is developed through MGNREGA.
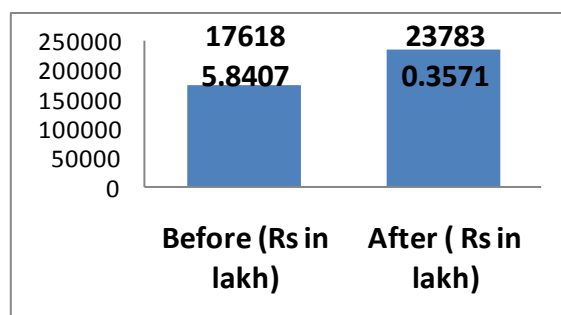
Chart 3.2.7: Land Value

Area under Cultivation and Irrigation
Area under cultivation is increased from 58 per cent to 77 per cent
The area under irrigation is not increased significantly
Change in cropping pattern (100 per cent) is more than national average
Significant increase in production 92 per cent; moderate increase in productivity seven per cent
The agricultural income has increased up to 66 per cent

Chart 3.2.8: Area under Cultivation and Irrigation

Recommendations

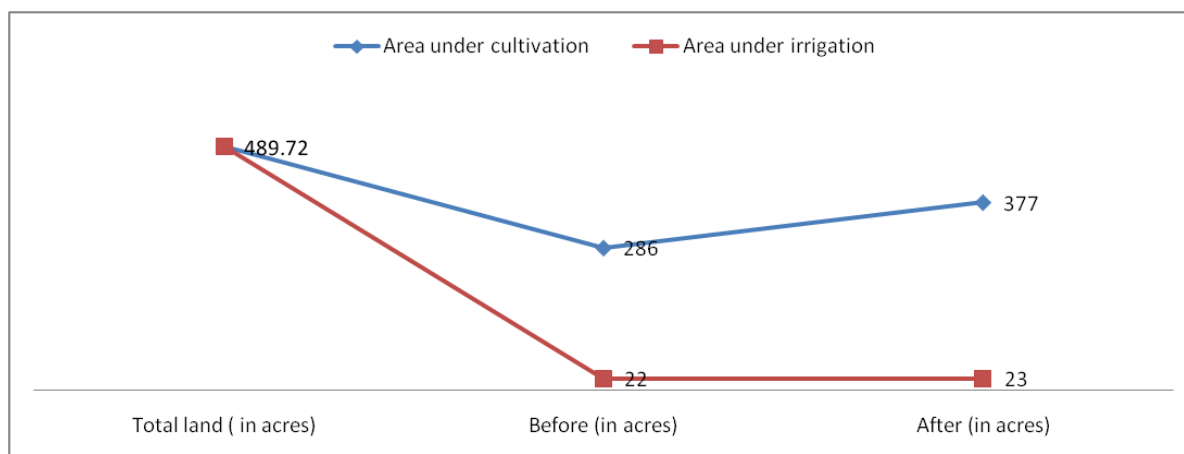| S. No.	Recommendations	Duration	Responsibility
1	Initiate convergence of MGNREGA works with other departments	Six months	State government
2	Form user groups to maintain the public assets	Six months	Line departments
3	Improve the quality of works	One year	Block/Gram Panchayat
4	Maintain asset register	Three months	Gram Panchayat
5	Ensure availability of job card with beneficiaries	Three months	Gram Panchayat
6	Take up works related to irrigation facilities	Next year	Gram Panchayat
7	Create awareness on the planning process	One year	Block/Gram Panchayat

Summary

In sample GP, the Water Conservation related assets were more in number. All the assets were physically existing in the field. 85 per cent of them reported an increase in family income through MGNREGA assets. Land value increased to 55 per cent beneficiaries. More than one-third of the assets were average in quality. A majority (46 per cent) of them reported Land Development work was most useful for individuals. The second most useful work for individuals was rural drinking water (24.8 per cent). Rural drinking water was most useful for the community. The State has to concentrate more on convergence and ensuring the quality of works.

3.3 ASSAM

<table>
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Study Area
Sample GP-1: Kenduguri GP, Khagorijan block, Nagaon district
Sample GP-2: Pavakati-1 GP, Mayong block, Morigaon district

Sampling details
Total assets verified: 14
User perception collected: 10
RoI analysed: 0

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Demographic profile of respondents
Gender: Female -10 per cent, male – 90 per cent
Livelihood: Nearly one- fourth beneficiaries are cultivators -23.3 per cent, service private – nine per cent
Income: Mean income of MGNREGA was Rs.8,450
 Annual mean income: Rs. 81,300
Social group: General -30 per cent, SC-10 per cent and Minorities -60 per cent
Education: No schooling – 20 per cent, primary school– 20 per cent, middle school- 30 per cent, 9-10 Std-30 per cent

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</table>

I. Asset Verification

100 per cent works exist and no unverifiable works

Table 3.3.1: Category of Works and Number of Sample Works

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Land Development	7	50
Rural Connectivity	6	43
Seva Kendra	1	7
Total	14	100

Types of Assets Created

All verified works are community works

Convergence was not initiated at all
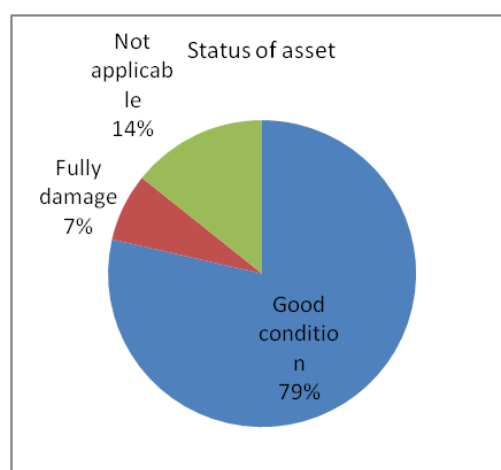
Chart 3.3.1: Current Status of Assets

Table 3.3.2: Availability of Job Card

Job cards	State %	Nation %
Job card with respondent	100	85.1
Job card with MGNREGA official	0	3
Yes with President/ Chairperson	0	3.5
No job card	0	8.4

Highlights on Status of Assets

Table 3.3.3: Awareness and Involvement in Planning

Planning process	Yes	No
Aware of the planning of works	100 %	
Involved in the selection of works	90%	10 %

100 per cent roads and Seva Kendra were in good condition.
14 per cent Land Development works were damaged.
28 per cent Land Development assets' status was not identifiable.
14 per cent Land Development assets were not maintained.

Asset register was not maintained for 50 per cent assets

II. User Perception
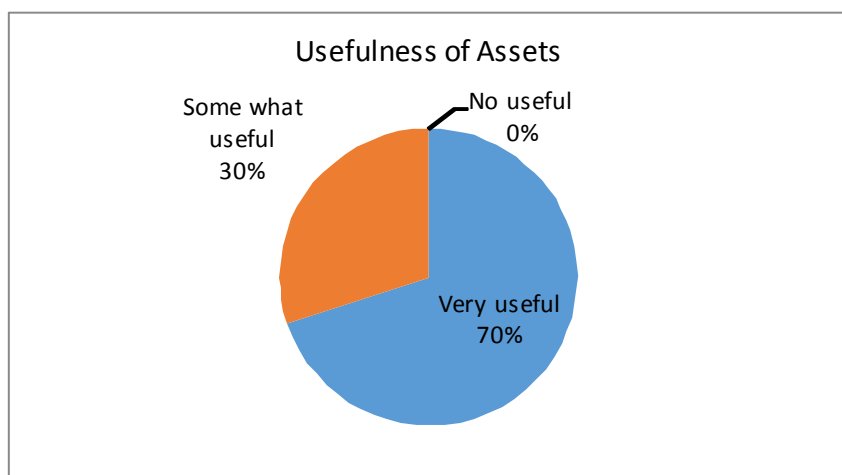
Chart 3.3.2: Usefulness of Assets

Highlights of uses of assets (Multiple uses)
- 20 per cent of the beneficiaries reported an increase in the family income through MGNREGA assets
- Land value increased for 20 per cent beneficiaries
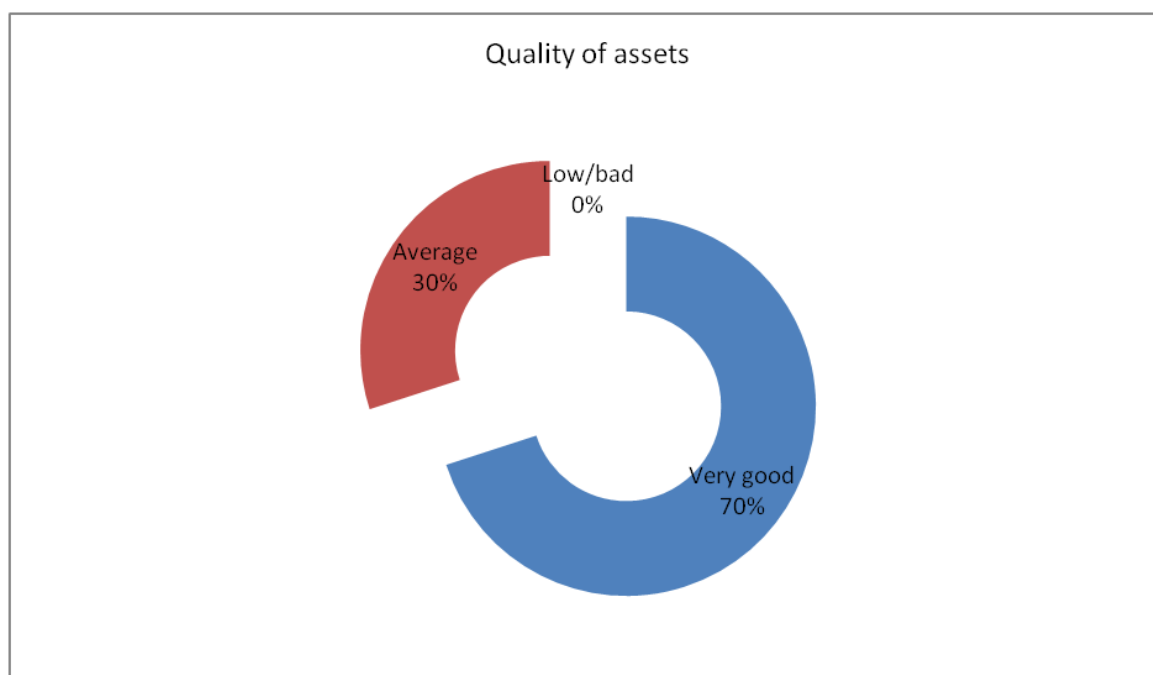
Chart 3.3.3: Quality of Assets
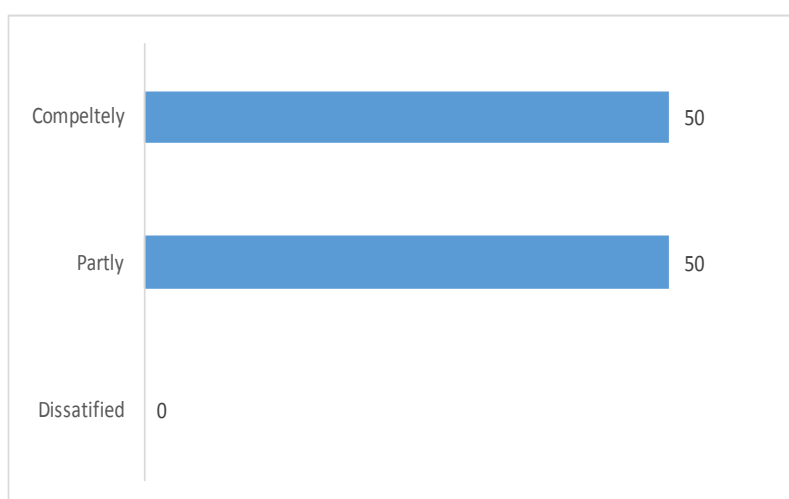
> What should be done to make you completely satisfied?
>
> 1. *Provide wage on time*
> 2. *Create more wells for drinking water*
> 3. *Increase number of minimum guarantee days*

Chart 3.3.4: Satisfaction on MGNREGA Scheme

Most Useful Works

- Half of beneficiaries reported Flood Protection and flood control work was most useful for individuals.
- Fishery work is most useful for 20 per cent individual beneficiaries.
- Flood Protection and flood control work was most useful for 40 per cent public.
- Second most useful work for the community was Rural Connectivity (30 per cent).

Recommendations

S. No.	Recommendations	Duration	Responsibility
1	Concentrate on the convergence of MGNREGA works with other departments	Six months	State government
2	Form user groups to maintain the assets	Six months	Line departments
3	Improve the quality of works	One year	Block/Gram Panchayat
4	Maintain asset register	Three months	Gram Panchayat
5	Take up drinking water-related works in the coming year	Six months	Gram Panchayat

Summary

In Assam, a majority of works are Land Development works and most of the beneficiaries are male. No unverifiable works were found in this State. More than half of the works were community works. More than half of the works were damaged. There has been no effort towards convergence. The asset registers were not maintained properly. More than half of the assets were very good in quality and very useful to the beneficiaries. The wage seekers were expecting wages on time and the beneficiaries required the drinking water wells to solve the water problem. The Flood Protection works were most useful to individuals as well as community. The State has to concentrate on the quality of work.

3.4 BIHAR

Study area	Demographic profile of respondents
Study area Sample GP -1: Rajpurkalan GP, Simri block, Buxar district Sample GP- 2: Jagadishpurtiyari GP, Noorsarai block, Nalanda district **Sampling details:** Total assets verified: 11 User perception collected: 6 RoI analysed: 0	**Demographic profile of respondents** **Gender:** Female -0 per cent, male – 100per cent **Livelihood:** More than one-third beneficiaries are agricultural labour (43.5 per cent), NREGS Labour-26.2 per cent **Income:** Mean income of MGNREGA is Rs.10,372, **Annual mean income:** Rs. 32,977 **Social group:** One-third beneficiaries belong to OBC, SC-50 per cent and minorities – 16.7 per cent **Education:** No schooling – 50 per cent, middle school - 16.7 per cent and 9-12 Std-33.4 per cent

I. Asset Verification

Out of 11 assets 2 community (18 per cent) assets are unverifiable

Table 3.4.1: Category of Works and Number of Sample Works

Categories	Frequency	Per cent
Drought proofing	6	54.5
Rural sanitation	5	44.5
Total	**11**	**100 %**

Convergence was not initiated at all
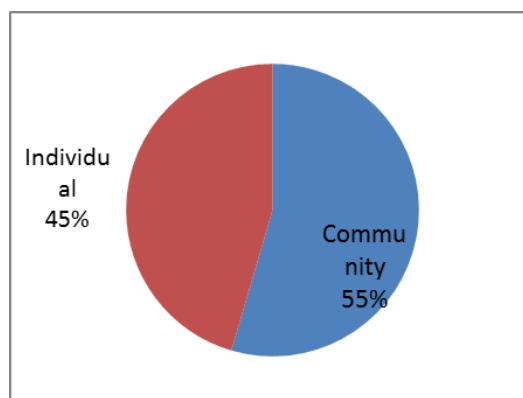
Chart 3.4.1: Types of Assets Created
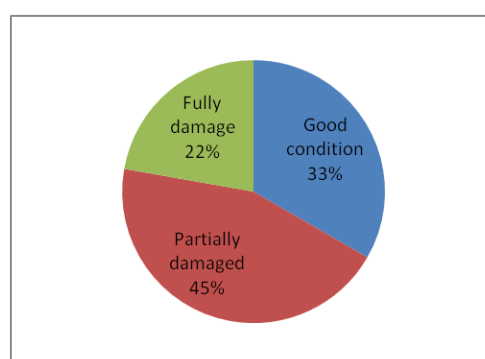
Chart 3.4.2: Current Status of the Assets

Highlights on Status of Assets

No community work in good condition

3 out of 11 community assets are partially damaged

One community and one individual asset was fully damaged

Table 3.4.2: Job Card

Job cards	State %	Nation %
Job card with respondent	0	85.1
Job card with MGNREGA official	83	3
Yes with President/ Chairperson	0	3.5
No job card	17	8.4

Asset register was not maintained properly

Table 3.4.3: Planning Process

Planning process	Yes	No
Aware on planning of works	100 %	0
Involved in selection of works	100%	0

II. User Perception
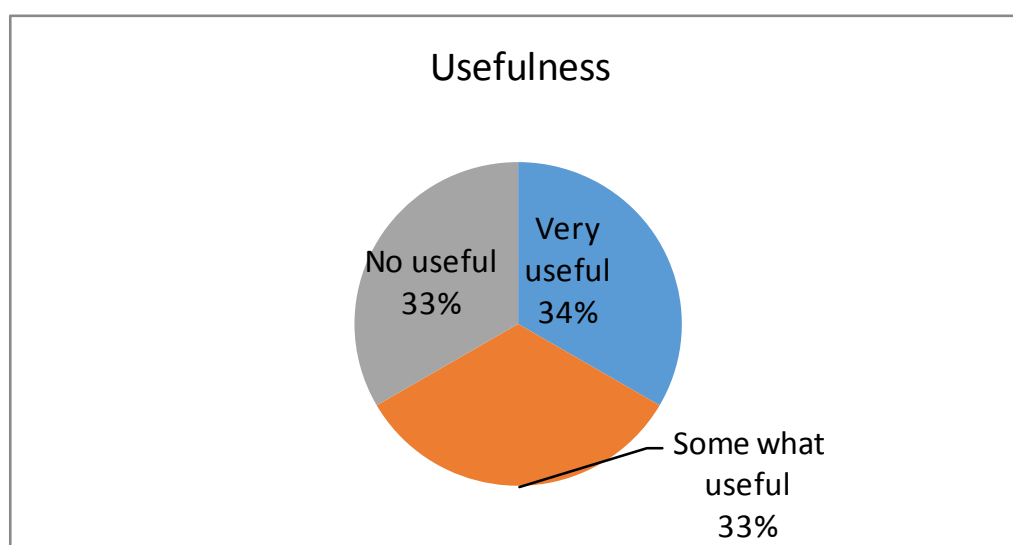
Chart 3.4.3: Usefulness of Assets

	Highlights of uses of assets (Multiple uses)
♦	83 per cent of the beneficiaries reported an increase in the income of the family through MGNREGA assets
♦	100 per cent beneficiaries are able to have three meals a day
♦	100 per cent beneficiaries reported migration for work has come down in the family

Quality of Assets

More than three-fourth (83 per cent) of the interviewed beneficiaries said that the quality of the assets created is very good and the rest said that they were of average quality.

Satisfaction on MGNREGA Scheme

100 per cent beneficiaries were completely satisfied.

Most Useful Works

♦ Rural drinking water and Rural Connectivity works are most useful to individual beneficiaries

♦ 67 per cent of them reported Rural Connectivity is most useful for the community

♦ Second most useful work for the community is Flood Protection and flood control (33 per cent)

IV. Recommendations

S. No.	Recommendations	Duration	Responsibility
1	Initiate special social audit to address unverifiable asset issue	Six months	District administration
2	Concentrate on the convergence of MGNREGA works with other departments	Six months	State government
3	Form user groups to maintain the assets	Six months	Line departments
4	Improve the quality of works	One year	Block/Gram Panchayat
5	Maintain asset register	Three months	Gram Panchayat
6	Ensure availability of job card with beneficiaries	Three months	Gram Panchayat
7	Take up more Flood Protection and flood control works	Next year	Gram Panchayat

Summary

In this State, 11 assets were completed during the Financial Year 2013-14. All assets were verified and six user perceptions were collected. Out of 11, the assets two assets were unverifiable. Totally three out of 11 community assets were partially damaged. One community and one individual asset are fully damaged. The job cards were not available with the beneficiaries. There was good awareness and involvement of beneficiaries in the planning process. One-third assets were very useful and one-third assets were somewhat useful another one-third assets were not useful. The majority of the assets were good in quality. The migration has come down through MGNREGA. The State has to concentrate on addressing unverifiable assets and improve the quality of assets.

3.5 CHHATTISGARH

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Study area
Sample GP -1: Kosir GP, Sarangarh block, Raigarh district
Sample GP- 2: Kamarima GP, Bagicha block, Jashpur district

Sampling details:
Total assets verified: 27
User perception collected: 7
RoI analysed: 3

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Demographic profile of respondents
Gender: Female -0 per cent, male - 100 per cent
Livelihood: cultivator -40.5 per cent, agricultural labour- 18.3 per cent
Income: Mean income of MGNREGA is Rs.16,733, mean annual income Rs.57,771
Social group: OBC -71 per cent, ST-29 per cent
Education: No schooling – 29 per cent, middle school - 43 per cent and 9-12 Std- 26.6 per cent
Poverty line: BPL-100 per cent

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</table>

I. Asset Verification

48 per cent works are Unverifiable (13 out of 27)

All unverifiable works were community works

Table: 3.5.1: Category of sample works

Categories	Frequency	Per cent
Land Development	3	11.1 %
Water Conservation	5	18.5%
Water Harvesting	6	22.2
Irrigation Facilities	1	3.7
Drought Proofing	5	18.5
Rural Connectivity	7	25.9
Total	27	100.00%

No assets were maintained by the beneficiary

Convergence was not initiated at all
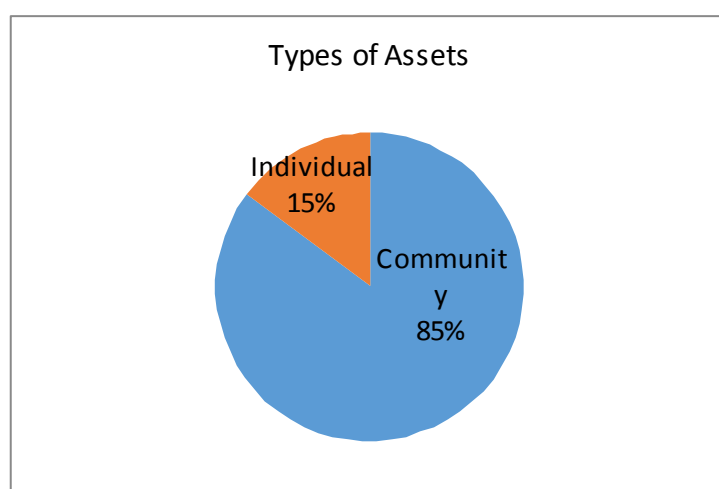
Chart 3.5.1: Types of Assets Created
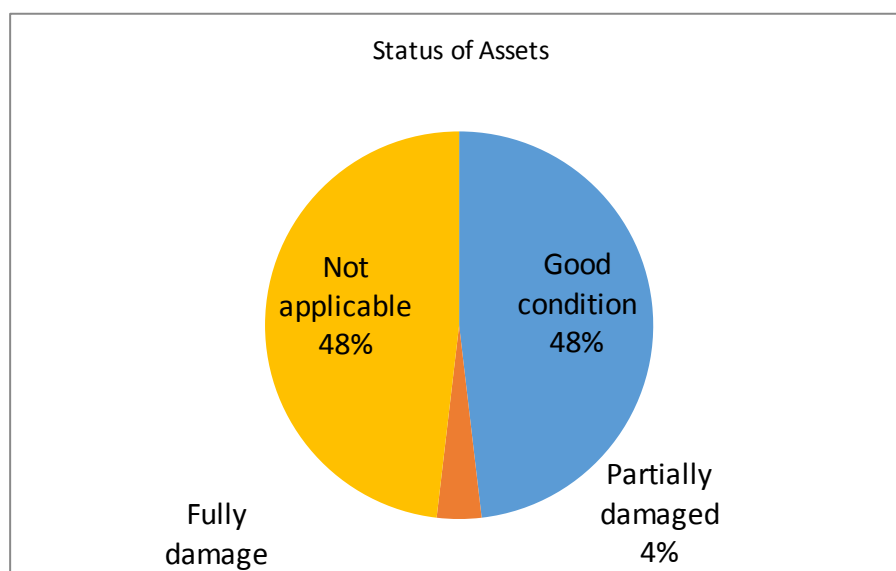
Chart 3.5.2: Current Status of Assets

Table 3.5.2: Availability of Job Cards

Job cards	State %	Nation %
Job card with respondent	100	85.1
Job card with MGNREGA official	0	3
Yes with President/ Chairperson	0	3.5
No job card	0	8.4

Highlights on Status of Assets

One community work (Drought Proofing) was partially damaged

Table 3.5.3: Planning Process

Planning process	Yes	No
Awareness of the planning of works	86 %	14%
Involved in selection of works	71 %	29%

Asset register was not maintained for 74 per cent of the assets

II. User Perception
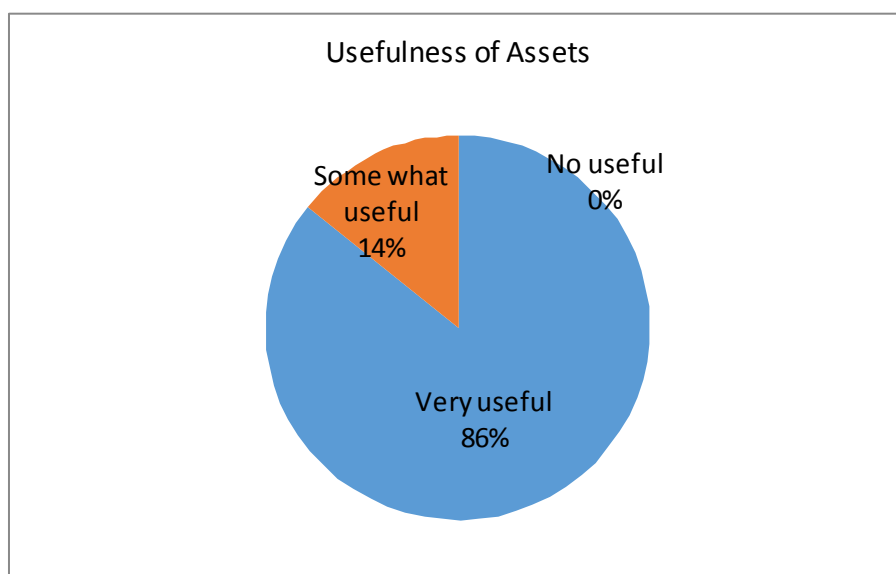
Chart 3.5.3: Usefulness of Assets

Highlights of uses of assets (multiple uses)
- 86 per cent respondents reported Land value has increased
- 43 per cent reported income of the family is increased through MGNREGA assets
- 43 per cent beneficiaries yield has increased.
- 29 per cent of them were able to grow more than one crop

Quality of Assets

100 per cent assets are of very good quality

Satisfaction on MGNREGA Scheme
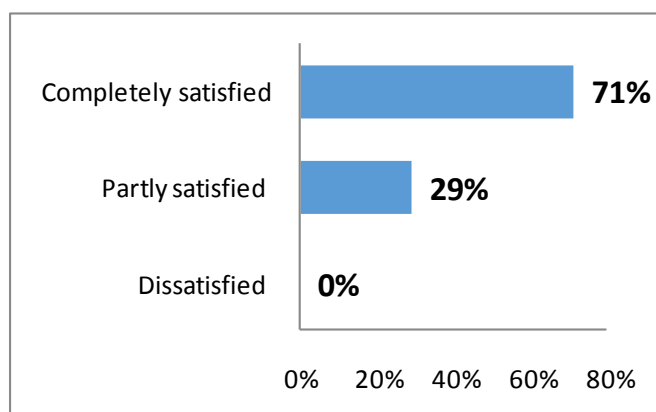
What should be done to make you completely satisfied?

Responses of partly satisfied beneficiaries

1. Check dam work should be taken up
2. Irrigation facility has to be ensured

Chart 3.5.4: Satisfaction on MGNREGA

Most Useful Works

- Majority (71 per cent) of the respondents reported Land Development work was most useful for individuals
- Second most useful work for individual was rural drinking water and Water Harvesting (14 per cent)
- Rural drinking water was most useful for community
- Second most useful work for the community was Bharat Nirman Seva Kendra

III. Return on Investment

Chart 3.5.5: Land Development

Out of 26.25 acres of individual land 9.25 acres (35 per cent) of land was developed through MGNREGA.
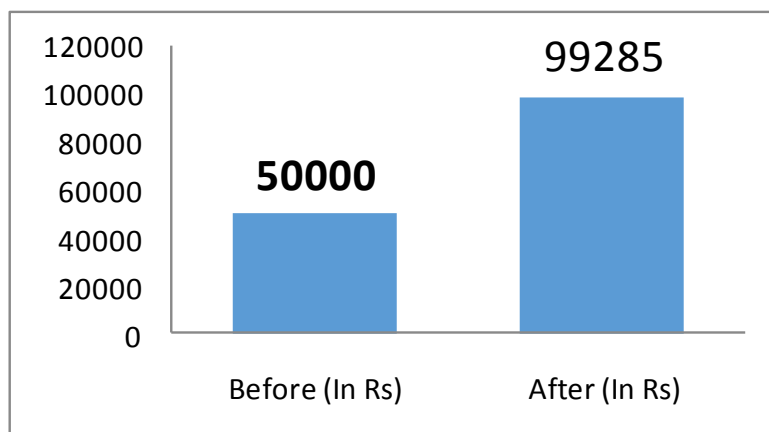
Chart 3.5.6: Land Value

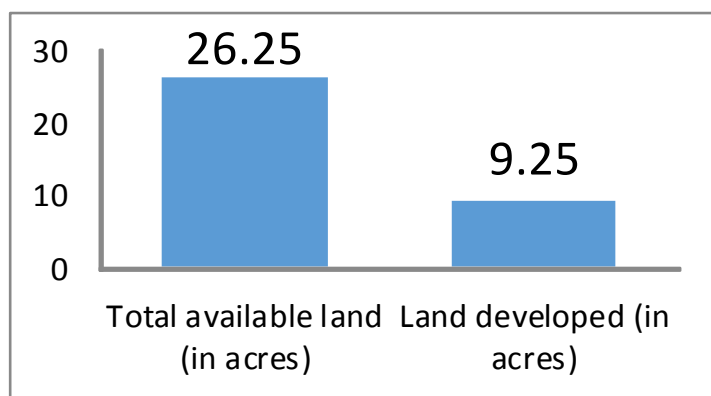The land value has increased up to 198 per cent

Area under Cultivation and Irrigation

- No improvement in area under cultivation
- The area under irrigation is increased significantly up to 25 per cent
- 43 per cent beneficiaries say change in cropping pattern
- 67 per cent shifted from dry land crops to irrigation crops
- One-third have been benefited from double cropping
- Significant increase in production 33.3 per cent
- Moderate increase in productivity 66.7 per cent
- The agricultural income increased from Rs. 1,20,000 to Rs. 2,03,600

Area under irrigation

26.25

1

6.5

Total land (in acres)   Before (in acres)   After (in acres)
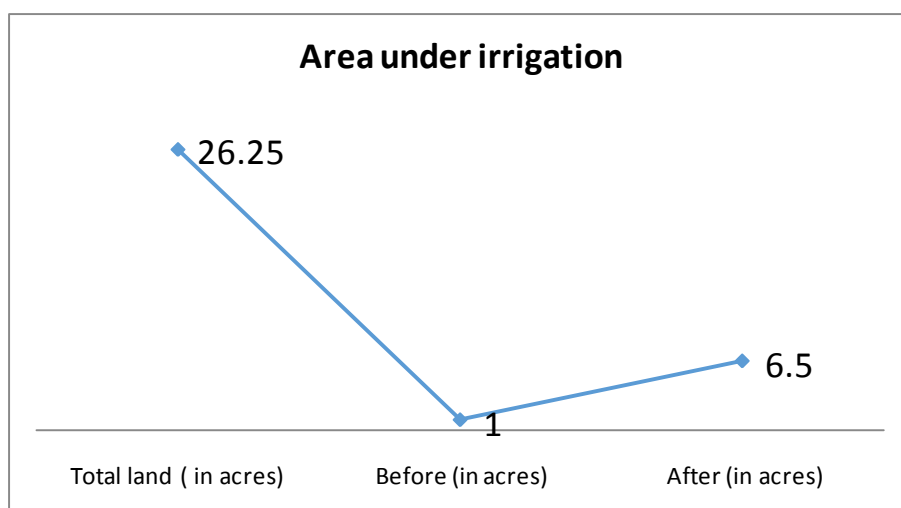
Chart 3.5.8: Area under Irrigation

IV. Recommendations

S. No	Recommendations	Duration	Responsibility
1	Initiate special social audit to address unverifiable asset issue	Six months	District administration
2	Concentrate on convergence of MGNREGA works with other departments	Six months	State government
3	Form user groups to maintain the assets	Six months	Line departments
4	Maintain asset register regularly	Three months	Gram Panchayat
5	Focus on Irrigation Facility	Next year	Gram Panchayat
6	Take up more Land Development work and Check dam work	Next year	Gram Panchayat

Summary

Out of 27 assets verified in this State, 13 assets were found to be unverifiable. All unverifiable works were community assets. A majority of the assets created were community assets. One-third of works were related to Rural Connectivity and no assets were maintained by the beneficiary. The asset register was not maintained properly. The majority of the works were in good condition. The job cards are available with the beneficiaries. Many (86 per cent) beneficiaries were aware about planning of works and more than two-third of them had participated in planning of works. A majority (71 per cent) of them reported Land Development work was most useful for individuals. More than half of the beneficiaries were completely satisfied. Good impact on agriculture was visible. The State has to concentrate on convergence and arresting leakage.

3.6 GOA

<table>
<tr><td>

Study area
Sample GP -1: Advalpal GP, Bi-cholim block, North Goa district
Sample GP- 2: Mayem GP, Bicho-lim block, North Goa district

Sampling Details:
Total assets verified: 14
User perception collected: 8
RoI Analysed: 0

</td><td>

Demographic profile of respondents
Gender: Female -75 per cent, male – 25 per cent
Livelihood: Agricultural labour (7.5 per cent)
NREGS Labour-55 per cent
Income: Mean income of MGNREGA is Rs.11,037, Annual mean income: Rs. 20,037
Social group: General 50 per cent and OBC 50 per cent
Education: No schooling – 25 per cent, literate without formal education -25 per cent, primary school -37.5 per cent, middle school -12.5 per cent
Poverty line: APL-75 per cent, BPL-25 per cent

</td></tr>
</table>

I. Asset verification

Table 3.6.1: Category of sample works

Categories	Frequency	Per cent
Water Harvesting	4	29
Rural Connectivity	10	71
Total	14	100.00%

Table 3.6.2: Availability of Job Cards

Job cards	State %	Nation %
Job card with respondent	100	85.1
Job card with MGNREGA official	0	3
Yes with President/ Chairperson	0	3.5
No job card	0	8.4

Types of Assets Created

Cent per cent assets are community assets

Cent percent assets are existing in field

All verified assets are in partially damaged condition.

Table 3.6.3 Planning Process

Planning process	Yes	No
Aware of planning of works	100 %	0 %
Involved in selection of works	87.5%	12.5 %

Convergence was not at all initiated

Asset register was not maintained properly

II. User Perception

Usefulness of Assets

No useful 0%

Some what useful 25%

Very useful 75%
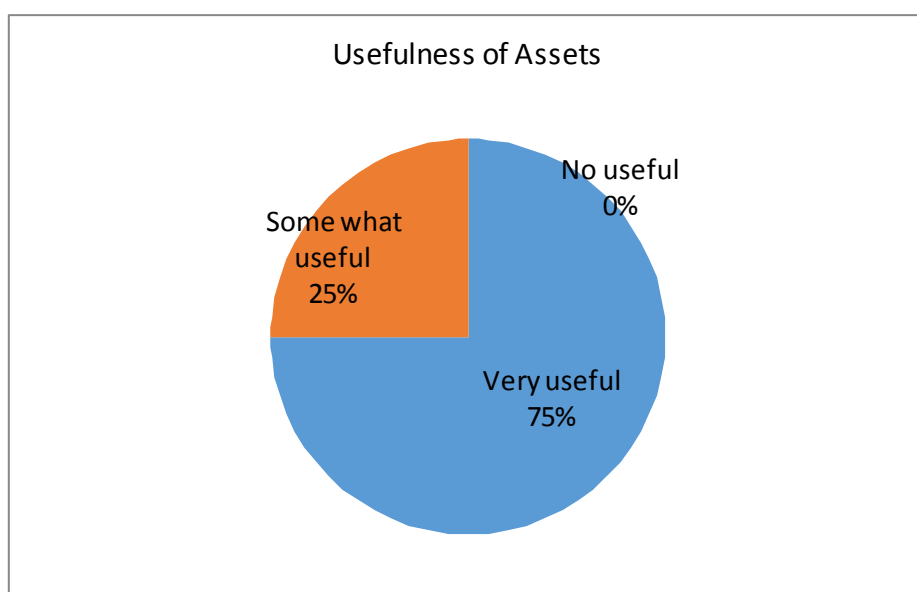
Chart 3.6.1: Usefulness of Assets

Highlights of uses of assets (Multiple uses)
- 100 per cent beneficiaries reported an increase in the family income through MGNREGA assets
- 62.5 per cent beneficiaries were able to have three meals a day
- Water level increased for 37.5 per cent beneficiaries
- 25 per cent of them reported road connectivity had improved

Quality of the Assets

Interviewed beneficiaries said that only one-third of the asset was in very good condition (37 per cent) and a majority of the assets were in average (63 per cent) condition only.
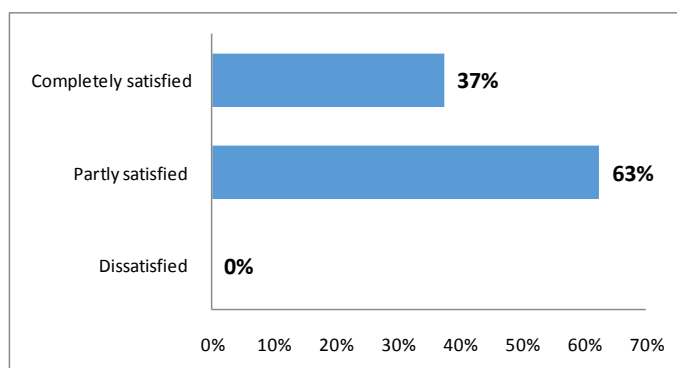
> **What should be done to make you completely satisfied?**
>
> *Responses from partly satisfied respondents*
> *1. Increase the daily wage rate*
> *2. Create more assets*

Chart 3.6.2: Satisfaction on MGNREGA scheme

Most Useful Works

♦ Rural drinking water and Rural Sanitation works are most useful for individual beneficiaries

♦ 75 per cent of them reported Rural Connectivity is most useful for community

♦ Second most useful work for the community was Water Conservation and Water Harvesting (12.5 per cent)

IV. Recommendations

S. No.	Recommendations	Duration	Responsibility
1	Concentrate on convergence of MGNREGA works with other departments	Six months	State government
2	Form user groups to maintain the assets	Six months	Line departments
3	Improve the quality of works	One year	Block/Gram Panchayat
4	Maintain asset register	Three months	Gram Panchayat
5	Take up more Rural Sanitation work	Next year	Gram Panchayat

Summary

All 14 assets verified were physically existing in the field. All works were community related works and a majority of the assets were related to Rural Connectivity. All the assets were partially damaged and no asset was maintained by the beneficiary. The convergence was not initiated and asset register was not maintained properly. Cent per cent job cards were available with a beneficiary. All were aware on the planning of works. Most of the works were very useful but the quality was average. A majority of beneficiaries were partly satisfied. The State can focus on improving the quality of work and improving the convergence.

3.7 GUJARAT

<table>
<tr><td>

Study area

Sample GP -1: Sukwal GP, Dediyapada block, Narmatda district

Sample GP- 2: Fulsar GP, Dediyapada block, Narmada district

Sampling Details

Total assets verified: 123
User perception collected: 126
RoI analysed: 82

</td><td>

Demographic profile of respondents

Gender: Female -16.7 per cent, male – 83.3 per cent

Livelihood: More than one-third of beneficiaries were cultivators (40.3 per cent) Agriculture labour- 10.2 per cent, NREGS worker -22.3 per cent

Income: Mean income of MGNREGA is Rs.6,587, mean annual income –Rs. 22,478

Social group: General -2 per cent, ST-98 per cent

Education: No schooling – 73 per cent, literate without formal education – 0.8 per cent, primary education – 14 per cent, middle education – 8 per cent,

Poverty line: APL-25 per cent, BPL-52 per cent, AAY-23 per cent.

</td></tr>
</table>

I. Asset Verification

100 per cent works physically exist in field

Table 3.7.1: Category of Works and Number of Sample Works

Categories	Frequency	Per cent
Land Development	78	63.4
Water Conservation	3	2.4
Flood Protection	2	1.6
Drought Proofing	21	17
Rural Connectivity	19	15.4
Total	**123**	**100.00%**

Types of assets

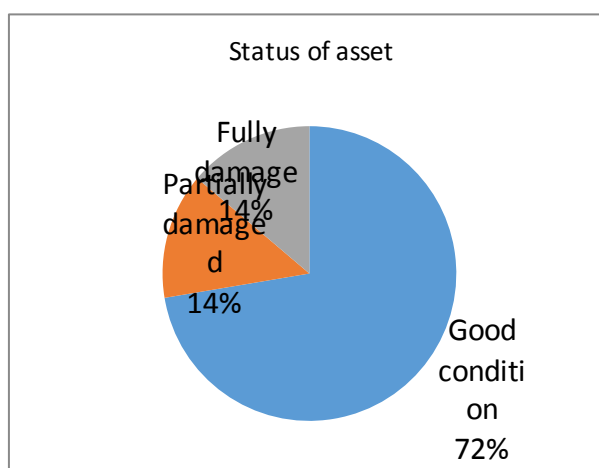Community 35%

Individual [PERCENTAGE]
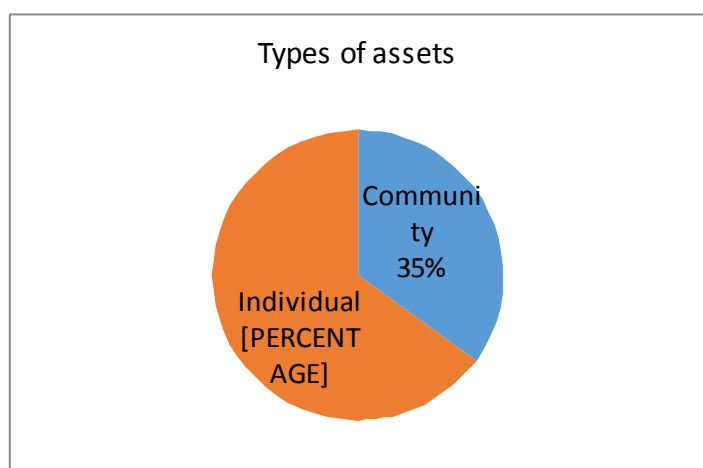
Nine per cent assets were created under Convergence with Horticulture department

Chart 3.7.1: Types of assets created

Table 3.7.2: Availability of Job card

Job cards	State %	Nation %
Job card with respondent	85.7	85.1
Job card with MGNREGA official	0	3
Yes with President/ Chairperson	0.8	3.5
No job card	13.5	8.4

Chart 3.7.2: Current Status of Assets

Highlights on Status of Assets

Cent per cent individual assets were in good condition

39.5 per cent community assets were partially damaged

79 per cent roads were partially damaged

10 per cent Drought Proofing works were partially damaged

One-third Water Conservation assets were fully damaged

More than half (76 per cent) of the Drought Proofing works are fully damaged

Table 3.7.3: Awareness on Planning

Planning process	Yes	No
Aware of planning of works	54 %	46%
Involved in selection of works	58 %	42%

Asset register is not maintained for 11 per cent assets

II. User Perception
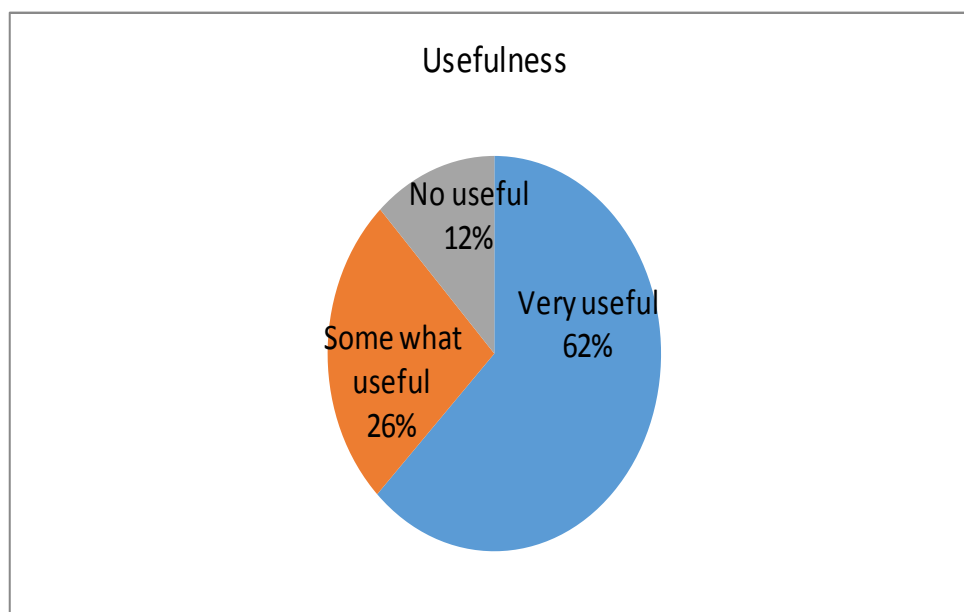
Usefulness

Chart 3.7.3: Usefulness of Assets

♦ **Highlights of uses of assets (Multiple uses)**
- 90 per cent beneficiaries reported an increase in the family income MGNREGA assets
- 64 per cent beneficiaries are able to have three meals a day
- Land value has increased for 44 per cent beneficiaries
- 21 per cent beneficiaries yield has increased

Quality of the Assets

More than two-thirds of the interviewed beneficiaries said that assets were in very good quality (70 per cent) and 14 per cent reported that the quality of assets created was low/bad.

Chart 3.7.4: Satisfaction on MGNREGA Scheme

What should be done to make you completely satisfied?

Responses from partly satisfied respondents
1. *Individual works should be taken up more (Bamboo plantation)*
2. *Increase number of minimum guarantee days and wage rate*

Most Useful Works

♦ Majority (55 per cent) of the beneficiaries reported Land Developmentwork was most useful for individuals

♦ Second most useful work for individuals was Rural Connectivity (14 per cent)
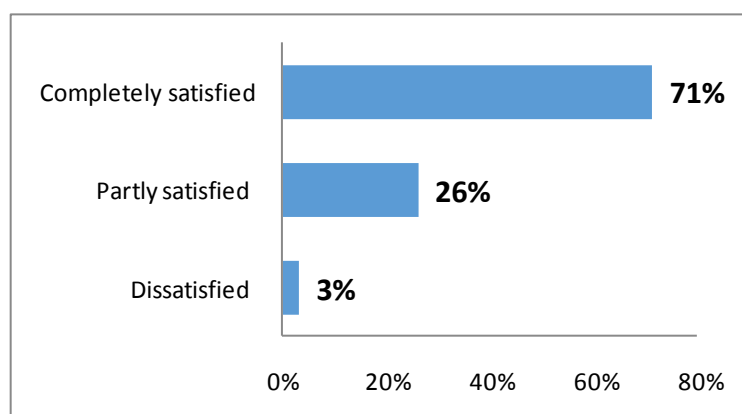
♦ Rural Connectivity was most useful for community

♦ Second most useful work for the community was land development

III. Return on Investment
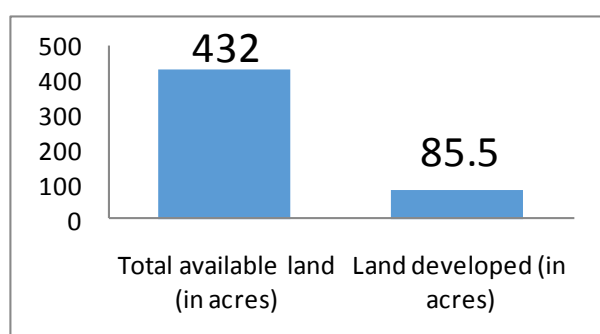
Chart 3.7.5: Land Development
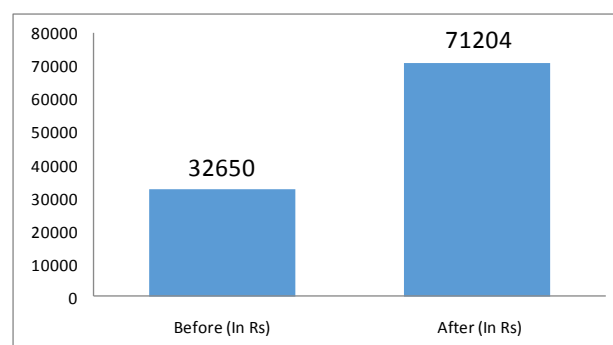
Chart 3.7.6: Land value

Out of 432 acres of individual land 85.5 acres, (19.7 per cent) of land was developed through MGNREGA. The land value has increased up to 218 per cent

Area under cultivation and irrigation

- Area under cultivation was increased to 49 per cent

- The area under irrigation is not increased significantly (13 per cent)

- Change in cropping pattern (99 per cent)

- 44 per cent beneficiaries have benefitted with double cropping

- 15 per cent beneficiaries shifted from dry land cropping to irrigation cropping

- Significant increase in production 79 per cent

- Moderate increase in productivity 15 per cent

- One-third beneficiaries production has increased

- The agricultural income has increased up to 44 per cent
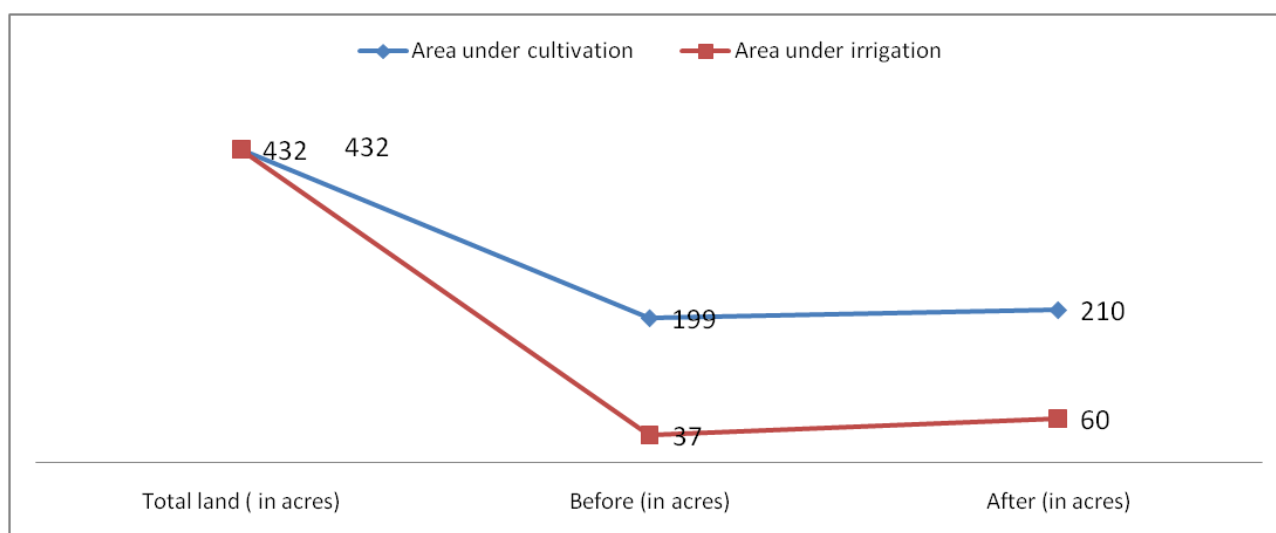
Chart 3.7.7: Area under Cultivation and Area under Irrigation

IV. Recommendations

S. No	Recommendations	Duration	Responsibility
1	Improve convergence of MGNREGA works with other departments	Six months	State government
2	Form user groups to maintain the public assets	Six months	Line departments
3	Improve the quality of works	One year	Block/Gram Panchayat
4	Maintain asset register	Three months	Gram Panchayat
5	Ensure availability of job card with beneficiaries	Three months	Gram Panchayat
6	Take up more individual works (EX-Bamboo plantation	Next year	Gram Panchayat

Summary

Cent per cent assets physically existed in sample Gram Panchayat. Individual assets were created with more convergence with horticulture department only. Compared to other States, the convergence is appreciable. Asset register was not maintained properly and most of the assets were very useful to beneficiaries. However, there is scope to improve the use through creating individual assets. One-fourth beneficiaries are partly satisfied because they expect bamboo plantation work in individual lands. Land Development works are most useful to individuals and Rural Connectivity works are most useful to the community. There is a significant increase in land value and irrigation land. The State can focus on improving the quality of works and increase individual asset creation.

3.8 HARYANA

Study area	Demographic profile of respondents
Sample GP -1: Kuleri GP, Agroha block, Hisar district Sample GP- 2: Pabra GP, Uklana block, Hisar district **Sampling Details:** Total assets verified: 39 User perception collected: 68 RoI analysed: 6	**Gender:** Female -60 per cent, male – 40 per cent **Livelihood:** One-fourth of beneficiaries are (32.6 per cent) agriculture labour. NREGS worker -34.83 per cent **Income:** Mean income of MGNREGA is Rs.17,035, mean annual income –Rs.48,910 **Social group:** General -17.6 per cent, OBC – 27.9 per cent and SC-54.4 per cent **Education:** No schooling – 78 per cent, primary school – 9 per cent, middle school – 4.4 per cent **Poverty line:** APL-55.9 per cent, BPL-42.6 per cent and AAY-1.5 per cent

I. Asset Verification

Table 3.8.1: Category of Works and Number of Sample Works

Categories	Frequency	Per cent
Land Development	9	23.1
Water Cconservation	8	20.5
Irrigation Facility	6	15.4
Irrigation Canal	11	28.2
Flood Protection	2	5.1
Rural Connectivity	3	7.7
Total	39	100.5%

Individual 15%

Community 85%
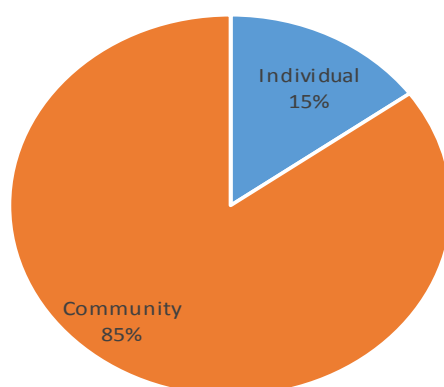
Convergence not at all initiated

Chart 3.7.1: Types of Assets Created

100 per cent works physically exist in field
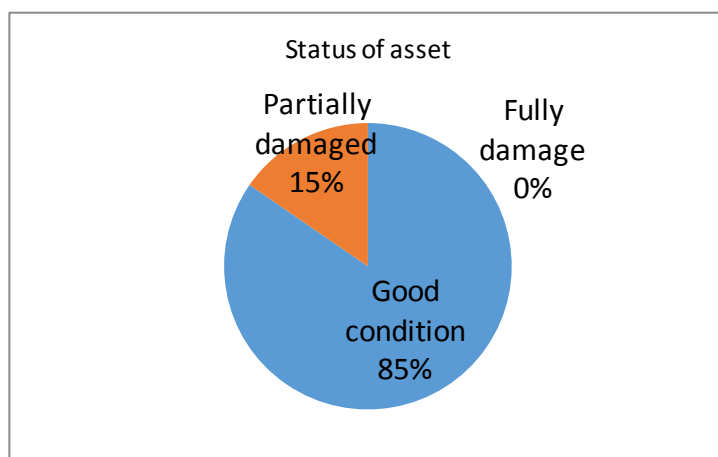
Status of asset

Chart 3.8.2: Current Status of Assets

Table 3.8.2: Availability of Job card

Job cards	State %	Nation %
Job card with respondent	76.5	85.1
Job card with MGNREGA official	0	3
Yes with President/ Chairperson	23.5	3.5
No job card	0	8.4

Table 3.8.3: Awareness and Involvement in Planning

Planning process	Yes %	No %
Aware of planning of works	12	88
Involved in selection of works	7.4	92.6

Asset register maintenance was good

Highlights on Status of Assets

Cent per cent individual assets are in good condition

18 per cent community assets are partially damaged

One-third irrigation canal, flood protection and rural connectivity assets were partially damaged

Maintenance of Assets

87 per cent assets were not maintained by the beneficiary

100 per cent community assets were not maintained

100 per cent Land Development work, Water Conservation and Flood Protection works were not maintained by the beneficiary

II. User Perception
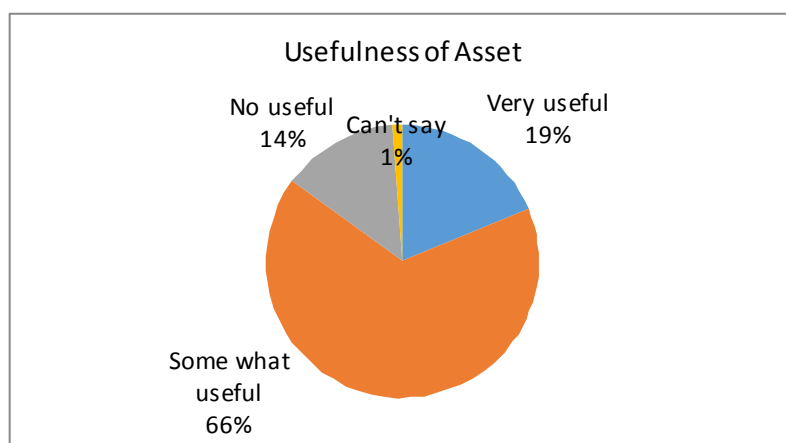
Chart 3.8.3: Usefulness of Assets

Highlights of uses of assets (Multiple uses)

- 100 per cent of the beneficiaries reported an increase in the family income through MGNREGA assets
- 100 per cent beneficiaries are able to have three meals a day
- Land value has increased for nine per cent beneficiaries
- Nine per cent beneficiaries yield has increased

Quality of the Assets

All most all (99 per cent) interviewed beneficiaries said that assets were in very good condition.

Satisfaction on MGNREGA Scheme

Cent per cent interviewed beneficiaries were completely satisfied with MGNERGS functions.

Most Useful Works

- Rural drinking water is most useful for one-fourth individuals
- Second most useful work for individuals is renovation of traditional water bodies (25 per cent)
- Rural Connectivity is most useful for community
- Second most useful work for the community was land development

III. Return on Investment
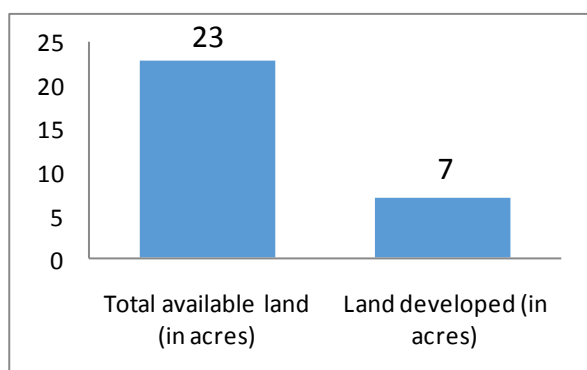
Chart 3.8.4: Land Development
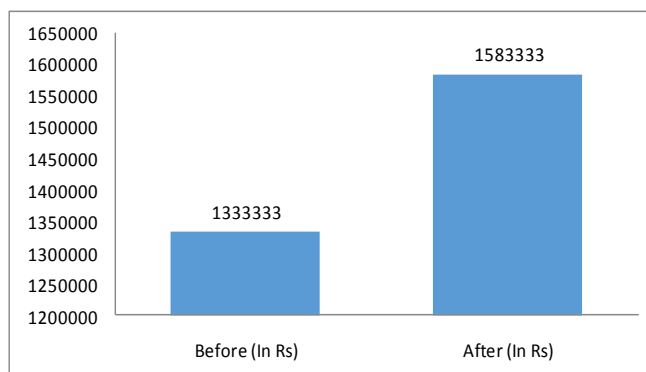
Chart 3.8.4: Land Development

Out of 23 acres of individual land seven acres (30.4 per cent) of land was developed through MGNREGA

The land value has increased up to 118 per cent

♦ The area under irrigation has increased up to 30 per cent

♦ Change in cropping pattern was 100 per cent

♦ 83 per cent beneficiaries benefitted with double cropping

♦ 100 per cent beneficiaries shifted from dry land cropping to irrigation cropping

♦ Significant increase in production, i.e., 100 per cent

♦ The agricultural income has increased up to 44 per cent
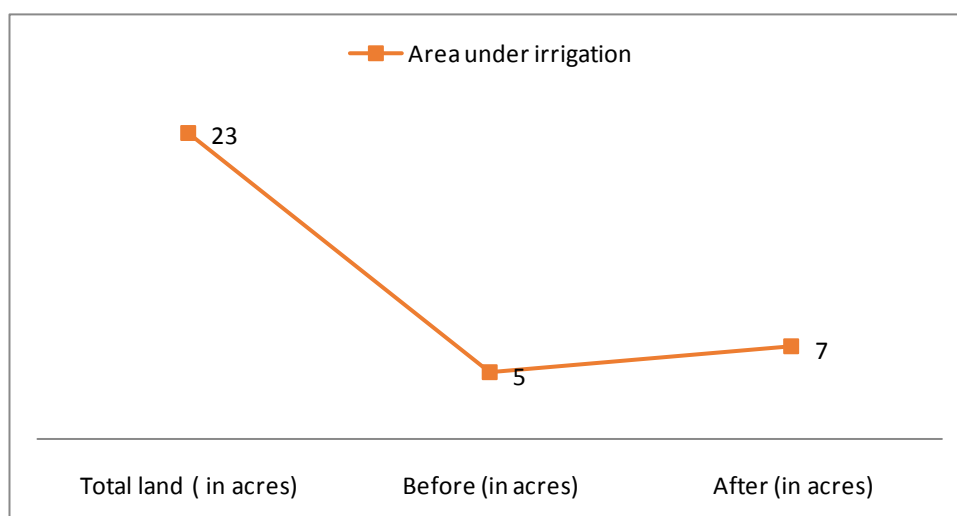
Chart 3.8.6: Area under Cultivation

IV. Recommendations

S. No	Recommendations	Duration	Responsibility
1	Improve convergence of MGNREGA works with other departments	Six months	State government
2	Form user groups to maintain the public assets	Six months	Line departments
3	Improve the quality of works	One year	Block/Gram Panchayat
4	Take up more agriculture works	Next year	Gram Panchayat
5	Ensure availability of job card with beneficiaries	Three months	Gram Panchayat

Summary

Cent per cent assets physically existed in sample Gram Panchayat. The community works was not initiated in convergence. A majority of the works were in good condition. One-third irrigation canal, Flood Protection and Rural Connectivity assets are partially damaged. Majority of the works were somewhat useful to community. All (100 per cent) of them reported an increase in income of the family through MGNREGA assets. There was a significant improvement in agriculture. The government can concentrate on convergence and improving the quality of works.

3.9 JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Study area:

Sample GP -1: Tellar GP, Marwah block, Kishtwar district
Sample GP- 2: Androola GP, Rajouri block, Rajouri district
Sampling Details:
Total assets verified: 19
User perception collected: 10
RoI analysed: 0

Demographic profile of respondents
Gender: Female -0 per cent, male – 100 per cent
Livelihood: Cultivator cum Agriculture labour-80 per cent, NRGS worker -20 per cent
Social group: General -10 per cent, ST-50 per cent, OBC– 40 per cent
Education: No schooling – 60 per cent, middle – 10 per cent, high school -30 per cent
Poverty line: APL-10 per cent, BPL-60 per cent, AAY-30 per cent

I. Asset verification

Types of Assets Created

Cent per cent community assets only created

Cent per cent works are physically exist in field

Maintenance of asset register is good

Table 3.9.1: Category of Works and Number of Sample Works

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Land Development	1	5
Water Conservation	3	16
Irrigation Canal	1	5
Flood Protection	1	5
Rural Connectivity	11	58
Other Public Works	2	11
Total	19	100

Convergence was not at all initiated

Asset register is maintained properly
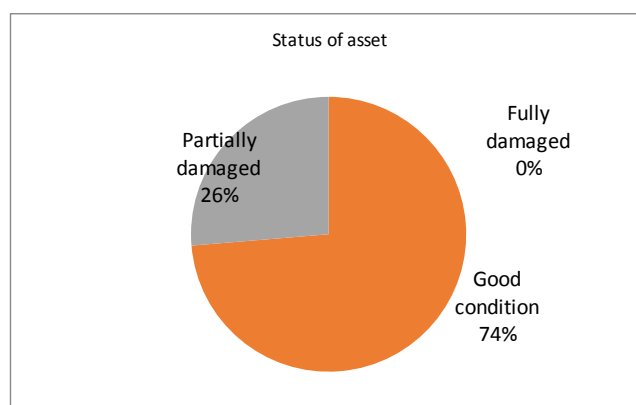
Chart 3.9.1: Current Status of Assets

Table 3.9.2: Availability of Job Card

Job cards	State %	Nation %
Job card with respondent	70	85.1
Job card with MGNREGA official	20	3
Yes with President/ Chairperson	0	3.5
No job card	10	8.4

Table 3.9.3: Awareness and Involvement in Planning

Planning process	Yes	No
Aware on planning of works	80 %	20 %
Involved in selection of works	80 %	20 %

Highlights on Status of Assets

Cent percent Land Development and Irrigation Canal works are in good condition

66 per cent of Water Conservation works are partially damaged

18 per cent of roads were partially damaged

Maintenance of Assets

Cent percent Land Development and Irrigation Canal works were maintained

66 per cent of Water Conservation works are not maintained

18 per cent of roads were not maintained

II. User Perception
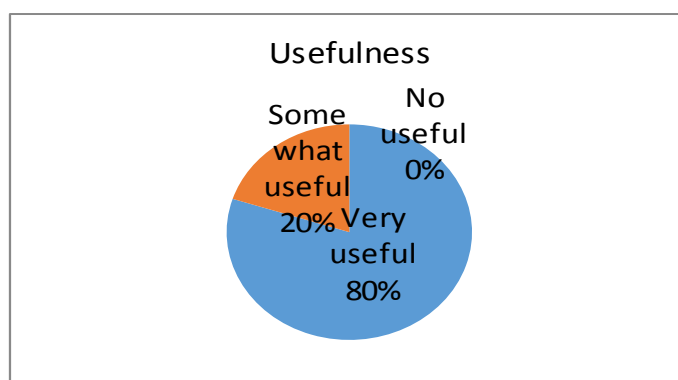
Chart 3.9.2: Usefulness of Assets

<div style="background:#9a8fe0">

Highlights of uses of assets (Multiple uses)

♦ 90 per cent of them reported income of the family is increased through MGNREGA assets

♦ Land value increased for 70 per cent of the beneficiaries

♦ 30 per cent of beneficiaries got irrigation facilities

♦ 10 per cent road connectivity has improved

</div>

Quality of Assets

Average 10% Low/bad 0% Very good 90%
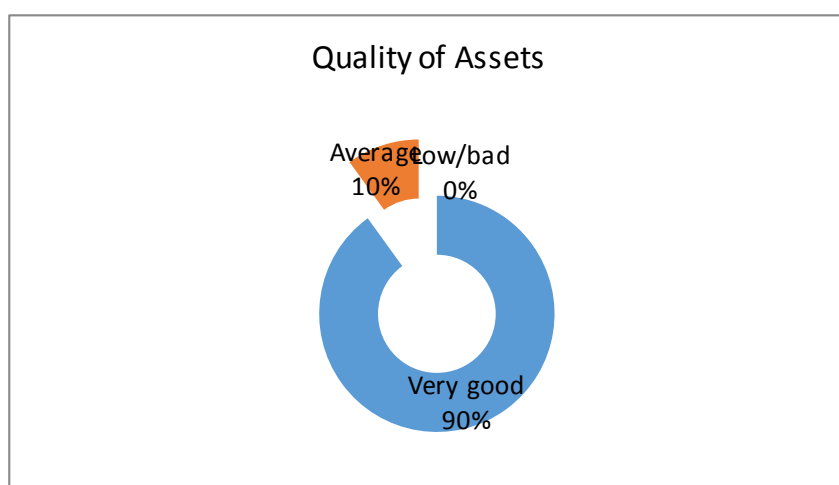
Chart 3.9.3: Quality of Assets
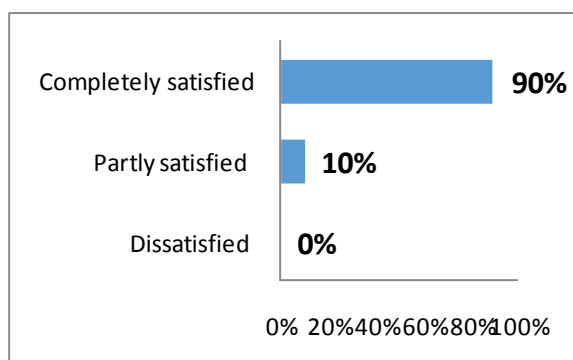
Completely satisfied **90%**

Partly satisfied **10%**

Dissatisfied **0%**

0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

What should be done to make you completely satisfied?

Responses from partly satisfied respondents

1. Increase the daily wage rate

2. Increase the minimum guarantee employment days

Chart 3.9.4: Satisfaction on MGNREGA Scheme

Most Useful Works

♦ Majority (60 per cent) of them reported that Land Development work is the most useful for individuals

♦ Second most useful work for individual was micro irrigation

♦ Land Development is most useful for community

♦ Second most useful work for the community was micro irrigation

IV. Recommendations

S. No.	Recommendations	Duration	Responsibility
1	Initiate convergence of MGNREGA works with other departments	Six months	State government
2	The user group can be formed to maintain the public assets	Six months	Line departments
3	Awareness need to create among wage seekers	Six months	Block/Gram Panchayat
4	People friendly work need to select (Micro irrigation)	Next year	Gram Panchayat

Summary

The sample Panchayat was concentrated only on creating community assets. All the assets were physically existing in field. Majority of the works were maintained by the beneficiaries and majority of the assets were in good condition. Mostly people were satisfied and most beneficiaries felt quality of asset was also very good. Majority (60 per cent) of them reported Land Development work was most useful for individuals. Second most useful work for the community as well individual was micro irrigation. The State can concentrate on convergence of works and improve the quality of assets. The Gram Panchayat was to select the people friendly work to ensure the usefulness of asset.

3.10 HIMACHAL PRADESH

Study area:

Sample GP -1: Jejwin GP, Jhandutta block, Bilaspur district
Sample GP -2: Khani GP, Seraj block, Mandi district

Sampling Details:
Total assets verified: 124
User perception collected: 120
RoI analysed: 86

Demographic profile of respondents
Gender: Female -27 per cent, Male – 73 per cent
Livelihood: Cultivator (19.6 per cent), agriculture labour- 0.11 per cent, NREGS worker -11.95 per cent.
Income: Mean income of MGNREGA is Rs.13,929, mean annual income –Rs. 1,16,554
Social group: General -71.7 per cent, OBC – 5.8 per cent, SC -19.2 per cent, ST-3.3 per cent
Education: No schooling – 11 per cent, literate without formal education – 4 per cent, primary school– 19 per cent, middle school– 16.7 per cent, graduate-7.5 per cent

I. Asset verification

Types of assets created

Table 3.10.1 Category of Works and Number of Sample Works

Categories	Frequency	Per cent
Land Development	18	14.5
Water Conservation	55	44.4
Irrigation Facility	29	23.4
Drought Proofing	1	.8
Rural Connectivity	15	12.1
Rural Sanitation	6	4.8
Total	124	100.00
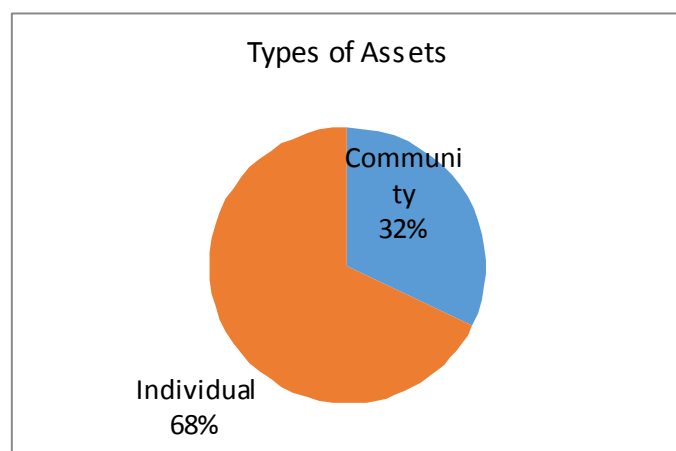
Types of Assets

Community 32%

Individual 68%

Chart 3.10.1 Types of Assets Created

Convergence is not initiated at all 100 per cent works physically exist in field
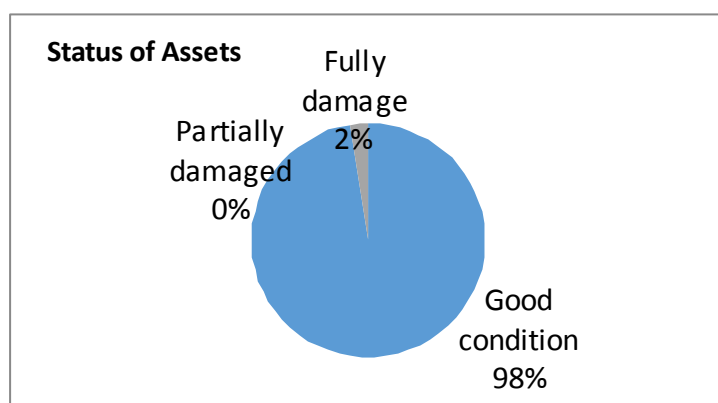
Status of Assets

Chart 3.10.2: Current Status of Assets

Table 3.10.2: Availability of Job Card

Job cards	State %	Nation %
Job card with respondent	100	85.1
Job card with MGNREGA official	0	3
Yes with President/ Chairperson	0	3.5
No job card	0	8.4

Table 3.10.3: Awareness and Involvement in Planning

Planning process	Yes	No
Aware on planning of works	67.5 %	32.5 %
Involved in selection of works	95 %	5 %

Highlights on Status of Assets

Cent per cent individual assets are in good condition

7.5 per cent community assets are fully damaged

Water Conservation and Drought Proofing works are damaged

Maintenance of Assets

More than half (52.5 per cent) of community assets are not maintained 3.6 per cent individual assets are not maintained .

Asset register was maintained only for 60 per cent assets

II. User Perception

Usefulness of asset

No useful 2%

Some what useful 15%

Can't say 2%

Very useful 81%
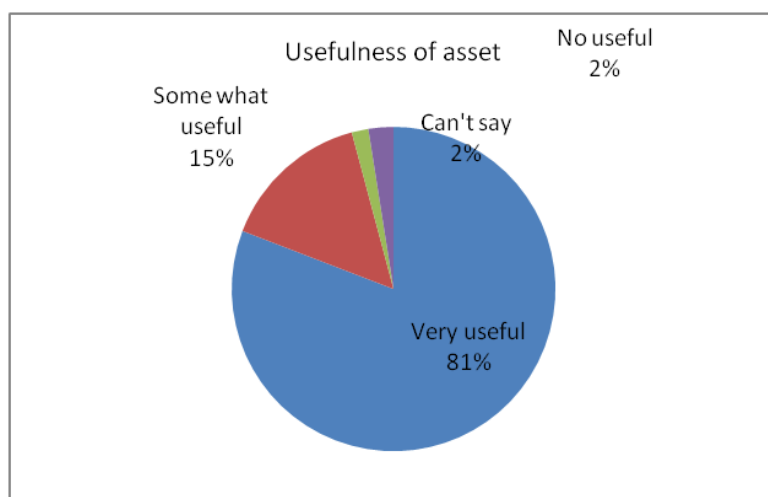
Chart 3.10.3: Usefulness of Assets

Highlights of uses of assets (Multiple uses)

♦ 18 per cent of the beneficiaries reported an increase in family income through MGNREGA assets

♦ 15 per cent beneficiaries are able to have three meals a day

♦ Land value has increased for 36 per cent beneficiaries

♦ 12.5 per cent beneficiaries have got irrigation facilities

Quality of the Assets

Two-third of the interviewed beneficiaries said that quality of the assets created were very good, another 29 per cent said that average and two per cent said that quality of the asset created was low/bad.
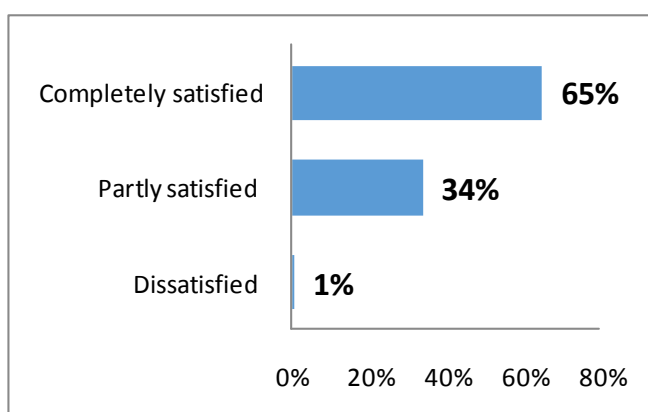
Completely satisfied **65%**

Partly satisfied **34%**

Dissatisfied **1%**

0%   20%   40%   60%   80%

What should be done to make you completely satisfied?
Responses from partly satisfied respondents
1. Useful work has to be selected
2. Quality needs to be improved

Chart 3.10.4: Satisfaction on MGNREGA Scheme

Most Useful Works

♦ Majority (47 per cent) of the beneficiaries reported that Land Development work was most useful for individuals

♦ Second most useful work for individual was Water Conservation and Water Harvesting

♦ Rural Connectivity was most useful for community

♦ Second most useful work for the community was Water Conservation and Water Harvesting

III. Return on Investment
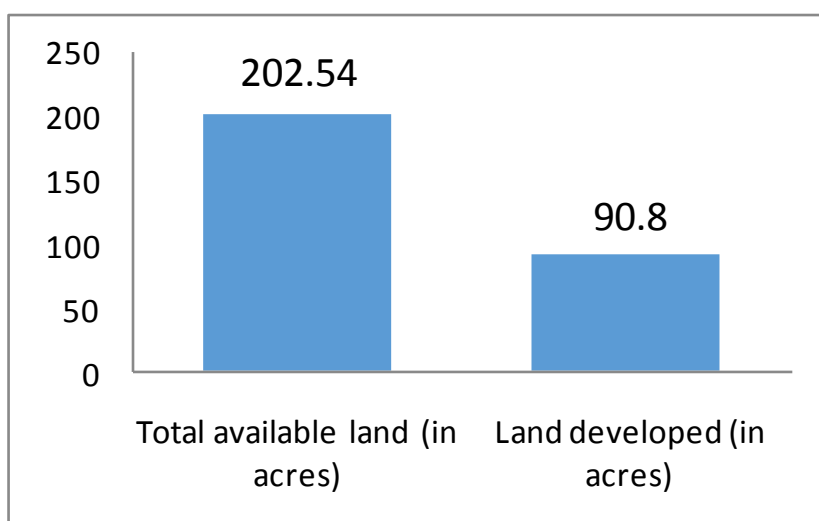
Chart 3.10.5: Land Development
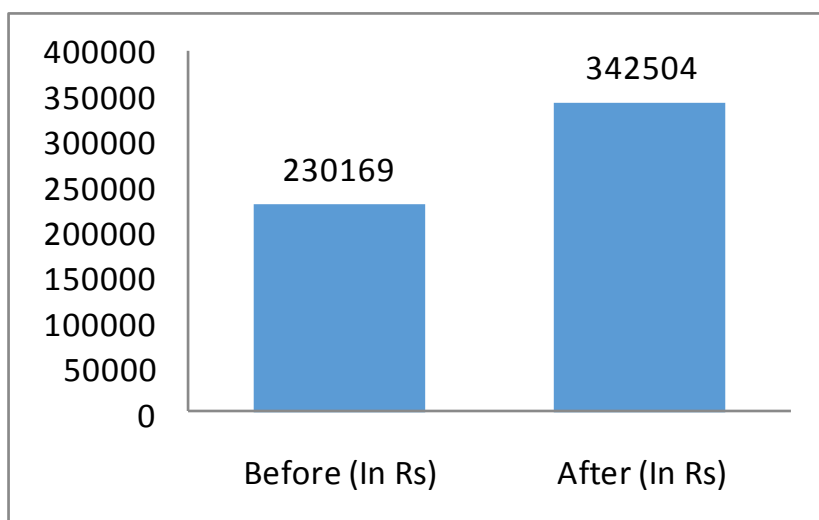
Chart 3.10.6: Land Value

Area under Cultivation and Irrigation

- ♦ The area under irrigation has not increased significantly (10 per cent)
- ♦ Change in cropping pattern was 92 per cent
- ♦ 50 per cent beneficiaries benefitted with double cropping
- ♦ 22 per cent beneficiaries shifted from dry land cropping to irrigation cropping
- ♦ Significant increase in production, i.e., 48 per cent
- ♦ Moderate increase in productivity, i.e., 46 per cent
- ♦ The agricultural income has increased up to 58 per cent
- ♦ Migration decreased by 97 per cent
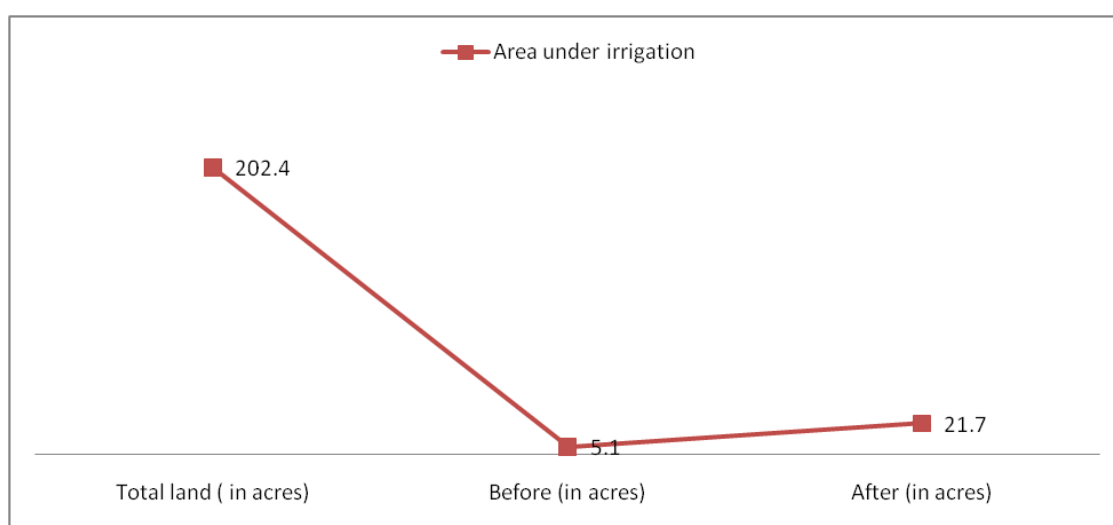
Chart 3.10.7: Area under Irrigation

IV. Recommendations

S. No	Recommendations	Duration	Responsibility
1	Initiate convergence of MGNREGA works with other departments	Six months	State government
2	Form user groups to maintain the public assets	Six months	Line departments
3	Improve the quality of works	One year	Block/Gram Panchayat
4	Maintain asset register	Three months	Gram Panchayat
5	Create awareness among wage seekers	Six months	Block/Gram Panchayat
6	Select people friendly works	Next year	Gram Panchayat

Summary

Majority of the assets created were water related and individual works. Cent per cent assets exist in the field. Convergence was not initiated and asset register was not maintained properly. The job cards were available with the beneficiaries. Cent per cent individual assets are in good condition. 7.5 per cent of the community assets were fully damaged. Water Conservation and Drought Proofing works were damaged. Family income and land value have increased. There was significant increase in production. The State can concentrate on convergence of works and improve the quality of assets. The Gram Panchayat has to select people friendly works to ensure the usefulness of asset.

3.11 KARNATAKA

I. Asset verification

Types of assets created

Table 3.11.1: Category of Works and Number of Sample Works

Categories	Frequency	Per cent
Land Development	1	0.50%
Water Conservation	9	4.80%
Water Harvesting	8	4.%
Irrigation Channel	10	5.%
Flood Protection	32	17.%
Drought Proofing	1	0.50%
Rural Connectivity	18	9.6 %
Rural Sanitation	105	56.00%
Other Public Works	2	1.00%
Total	186	100.00%
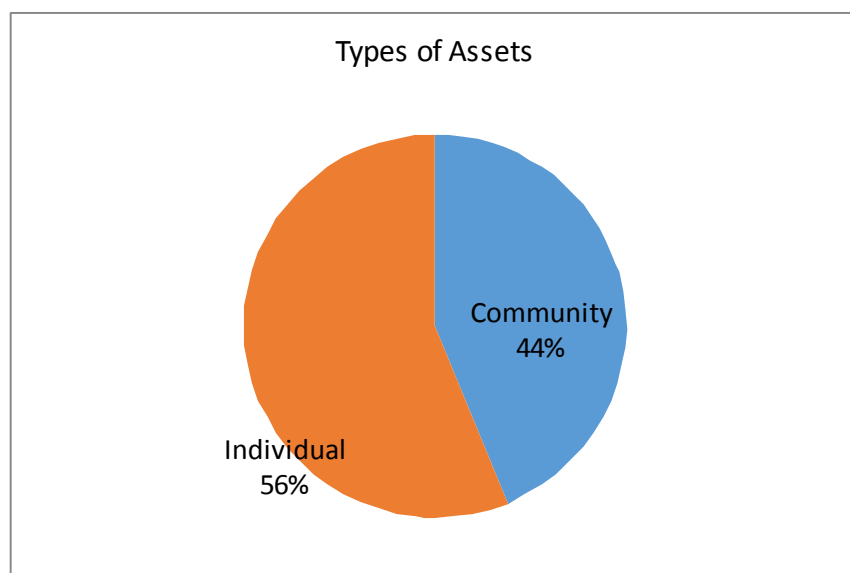
Chart 3.11.1: Types of Assets Created

More than half (56 per cent) of the assets are created under convergence with Rural development department

100 per cent works physically exist in field
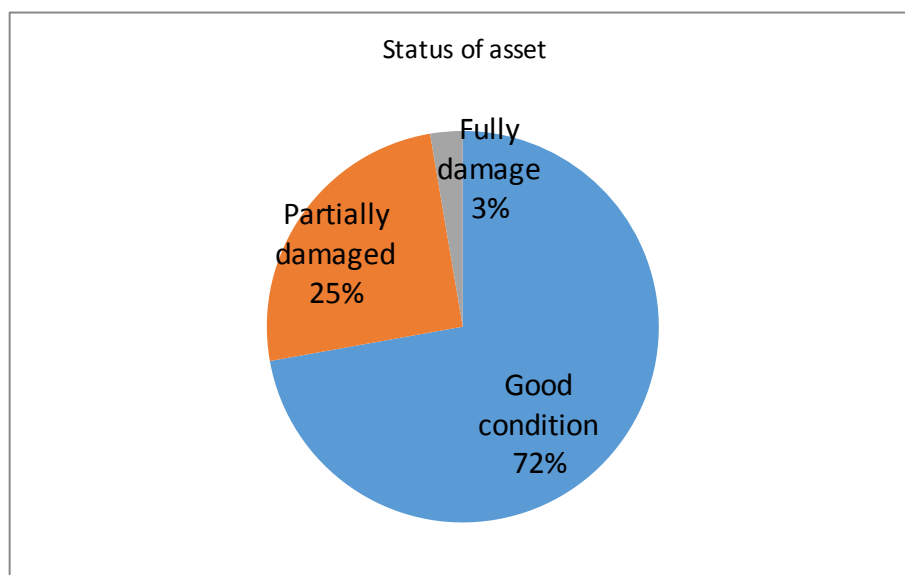
Chart 3.11.2: Current Status of Assets

Table 3.11.2: Availability of Job Card

Job cards	State %	Nation %
Job card with respondent	100	85.1
Job card with MGNREGA official	0	3
Yes with President/ Chairperson	0	3.5
No job card	0	8.4

Table 3.11.3: Awareness and Involvement in Planning

Planning process	Yes %	No %
Aware on planning of works	100	0
Involved in selection of works	76	24

Highlights on Status of Assets

54 per cent community assets were partially damaged

Six per cent community assets were fully damaged

Three per cent individual assets were partially damaged

Cent per cent Land Development works were in good condition

89 per cent Water Conservation works were partially damaged

12 per cent Water Harvesting works were fully damaged

Maintenance of Asset

On the whole 40 per cent assets were not maintained, 89 per cent community assets and one per cent individual assets are not maintained.

> **Asset register was not maintained for 45 per cent assets**

II. User Perception

Usefulness

Some what useful 4%

Very useful 96%
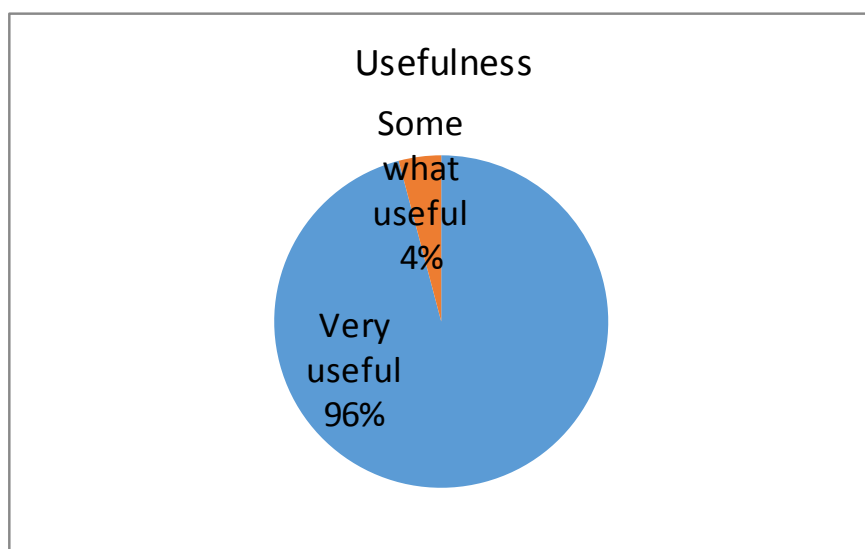
Chart 3.11.3 : Usefulness of Assets

> **Highlights of uses of assets (Multiple uses)**
> - 100 per cent beneficiaries reported an increase in the family income through MGNREGA assets
> - 99 per cent beneficiaries are able to have three meals a day
> - Land value has increased for 52 per cent beneficiaries
> - 12 per cent beneficiaries reported that the water table has increased

Quality of the Assets

Except four per cent (average), rest of the intervened beneficiaries reported that quality the assets created was very good.

Satisfaction on MGNREGA scheme

Ninety-eight per cent of the interviewed beneficiaries were completely satisfied the way MGNREGA functions and rest were dissatisfied.

Most Useful Works

- ♦ Majority (36 per cent) of the beneficiaries reported Land Development work was most useful for individuals
- ♦ Second most useful work for individual is Fisheries (30 per cent)
- ♦ Rural drinking water is most useful for community

IV. Recommendations

S. No	Recommendations	Duration	Responsibility
1	Improve convergence of MGNREGA works with other departments	Six months	State government
2	Form user groups to maintain the public assets	Six months	Line departments
3	Improve the quality of works	One year	Block/Gram Panchayat
4	Maintain asset register	Three months	Gram Panchayat
5	Create awareness to participate in planning process	Three months	Block/Gram Panchayat
6	Take up more individual works (Ex-Land development, Fisheries)	Next year	Gram Panchayat

Summary

Cent per cent assets physically existed in sample Gram Panchayats. Individual assets were more and convergence found only with rural development department. Compared to other States the convergence was appreciable. Asset register was not maintained properly. Most of the assets were very useful to beneficiaries. However, there is scope to improve the use through creating individual assets. Land Development works were most useful to individual and rural drinking water works were most useful to the community. The block can focus on creating awareness to participate in planning process. The quality of works needs improvement.

3.12 KERALA

<table>
<tr><td>

Study area:

Sample GP -1: Vellarada GP, Perumkadavilla block, Thiruvananthapuram district
Sample GP- 2: Mararikulam south GP, Aryad block, Alappuzha district

Sampling Details
Total assets verified: 286
User perception collected: 569
RoI analysed: 8

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Demographic profile of respondents
Gender: Female -65 per cent,male – 35 per cent
Livelihood: Cultivator (7 per cent), Agriculture labour- 40 per cent, NREGS worker -13 per cent
Income: Mean income of MGNREGA is Rs.17,144, mean annual income – Rs. 1,07,238
Social group: General -15 per cent, OBC-62 per cent, SC-5.4 per cent, minorities-17 per cent
Education: Primary school – 26 per cent, middle school – 34 per cent, graduate -three per cent
Poverty line: APL-30 per cent, BPL-68 per cent, AAY-two per cent

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</table>

I. Asset Verification

Table 3.12.1: Category of Works and Number of Sample Works

Categories	Frequency	Per cent
Land Development	84	29.4
Irrigation Facility	72	25.2
Irrigation canal	2	.7
Water Conservation	3	2.4
Flood Protection	124	43.4
Drought Proofing	4	1.4
Total	289	100 %
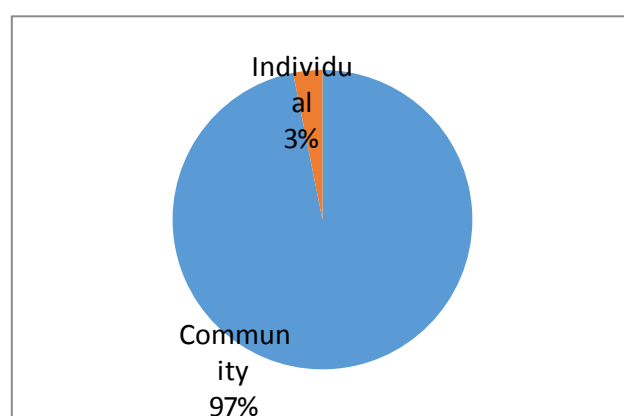
Chart 3.10.1: Types of Assets Created

Convergence initiated with agriculture department

1 out of 286 (0.3 per cent) is unverified work.
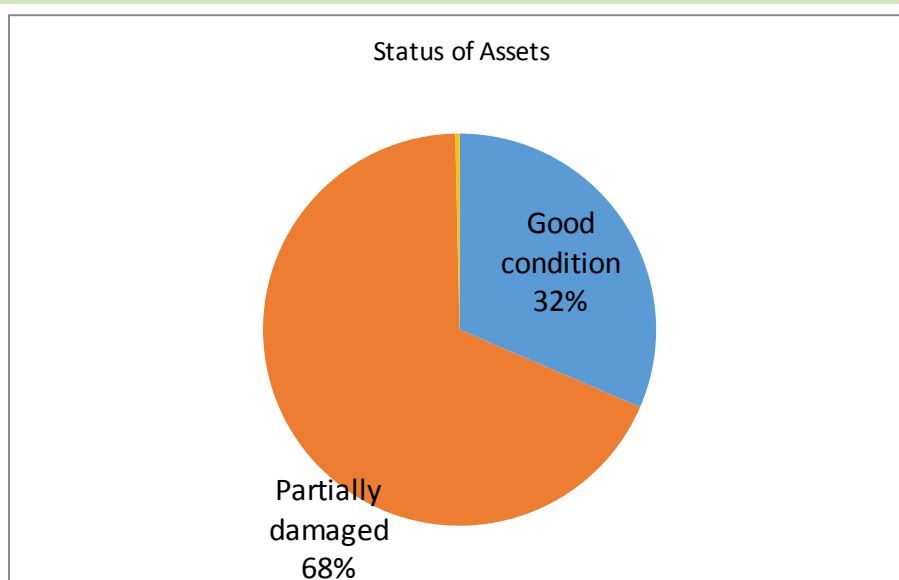
Status of Assets

Chart 3.12.2: Current Status of Assets

Table 3.12.2 Availability of Job Card

Job cards	State %	Nation %
Job card with respondent	83	85.1
Job card with MGNREGA official	6.7	3
Yes with President/ Chairperson	0.2	3.5
No job card	10	8.4

Table 3.12.3 Awareness and Involvement in Planning

Planning process	Yes %	No %
Aware on planning of works	90	10
Involved in selection of works	85	15

Highlights on Status of Assets

Cent per cent individual assets are in good condition

92 per cent Flood Protection works are partially damaged

62 per cent Land Development works are partially damaged

Maintenance of Asset

53 per cent community assets were not maintained; more than three-fourth (80 per cent) of Flood Protection assets are not maintained.

Asset register was not maintained for 3.5 per cent works

II. User Perception
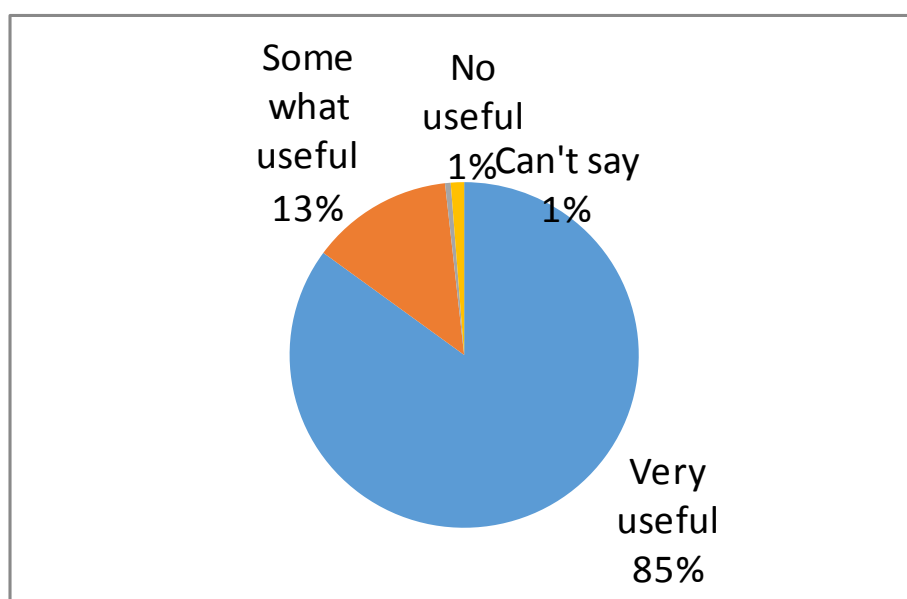
Chart 3.12.3: Usefulness of Asset

Highlights of uses of assets (Multiple uses)
♦ 83 per cent beneficiaries reported an increase in the family income through MGNREGA assets
♦ 34 per cent beneficiaries are able to have three meals a day
♦ Land value has increased for 44 per cent beneficiaries
♦ 22 per cent beneficiaries yield has increased
♦ 56 per cent beneficiaries have got irrigation facility
♦ 13 per cent beneficiaries sanitation facility has improved

Quality of the Assets

Eighty-three per cent of interviewed beneficiaries reported that quality the assets created was very good and 15 per cent said that the quality of asset created was average.
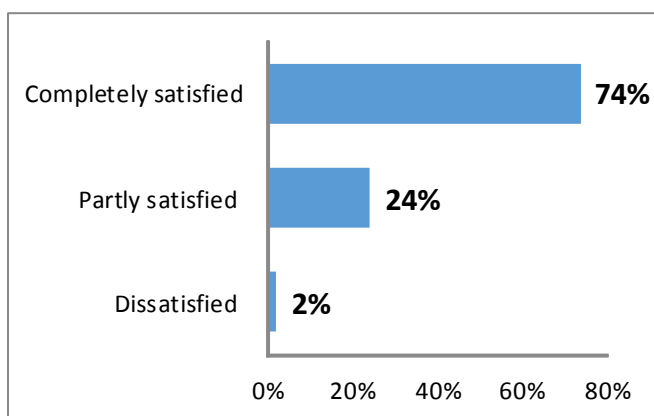
What should be done to make you completely satisfied?

Responses from partly satisfied respondent
1. Provide safety materials at work sites
2. Increase number of minimum guarantee days and wage rate
3. Include coir works under permissible works

Chart 3.12.4: Satisfaction on MGNREGA Scheme

Most Useful Works

♦ Majority (55 per cent) of the beneficiaries reported Land Development work was most useful for individuals

♦ Second most useful work for individuals was flood control and Flood Protection (27 per cent)

♦ Flood control and Flood Protection was most useful for the community

♦ Second most useful work for the community was Land Development

Chart 3.12.5: Land Development   **Chart 3.12.6: Land Value**

Return on Investment

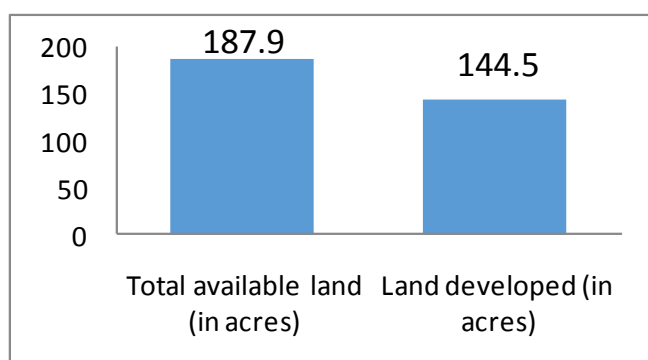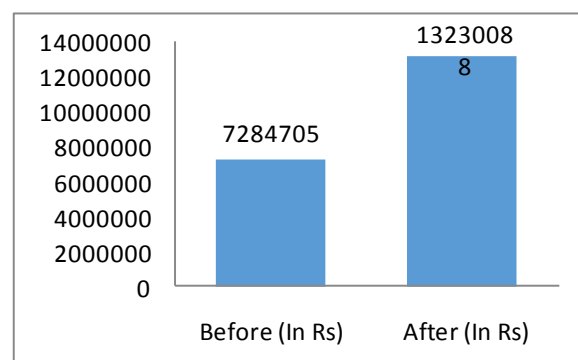Out of 187.9 acres of individual land 144.5 acres, (77 per cent) of land was developed through MGNREGA

The land value has increased up to 181 per cent

Area under Cultivation and Irrigation

- Cent per cent change in cropping pattern
- Two-third beneficiaries benefitted from double cropping
- One-third were benefited with multi cropping
- One-third beneficiaries shifted from dry land cropping to irrigation cropping
- Moderate increase in productivity 100 per cent
- One third beneficiaries income increased

IV. Recommendations

S. No.	Recommendations	Duration	Responsibility
1	Initiate special social audit to monitor the works	Three months	State government
2	Improve convergence of MGNREGA works with other departments	Six months	State government
3	Form user groups to maintain the public assets	Six months	Line departments
4	Improve the quality of works	One year	Block/Gram Panchayat
5	Maintain asset register	Three months	Gram Panchayat
6	Ensure availability of job card with beneficiaries	Three months	Gram Panchayat

Summary

Most of the works executed are related to flood control and flood protection. The majority of the works were related to the community. Only 0.3 per cent works was unverified in the field. The convergence was initiated with the agriculture department. Around 92 per cent Flood Protection works and 62 per cent of Land Development works were partially damaged. A majority of the beneficiaries were aware of the planning process and were involved in planning of works. Most of the community works are not maintained and partially damaged. The individual work related to agriculture is less so there is no significant improvement in agricultural productivity. The State has to concentrate on promoting user groups through Kudumbashree to ensure the maintenance of work.

3.13 MAHARASHTRA

<table>
<tr><td>

Study area:

Sample GP -1: Parner GP, Parner block, Ahmednagar district
Sample GP- 2: Umapur GP, Georai block, Beed district

Sampling Details:
Total assets verified: 11
User perception collected: 10
RoI analysed: 2

</td><td>

Demographic profile of respondents
Gender: Female -one per cent, male – 90 per cent
Livelihood: Majority of the beneficiaries were cultivators (90 per cent), NREGS worker -10 per cent
Income: Mean income of MGNREGA is Rs.14,000, mean annual income –Rs. 74,500
Social group: General -90 per cent, SC-10 per cent
Education: No schooling – 10 per cent, primary school– 10 per cent, middle school – 10 per cent, higher secondary school -50 per cent
Poverty line: APL-100 per cent, BPL-0 per cent, AAY -0 per cent

</td></tr>
</table>

I. Asset Verification

Table 3.13.1: Category of Works and Number of Sample Works

Categories	Frequency	Per cent
Water Harvesting	1	9
Water Conservation	9	82
Rural Connectivity	1	9
Total	**11**	**100%**
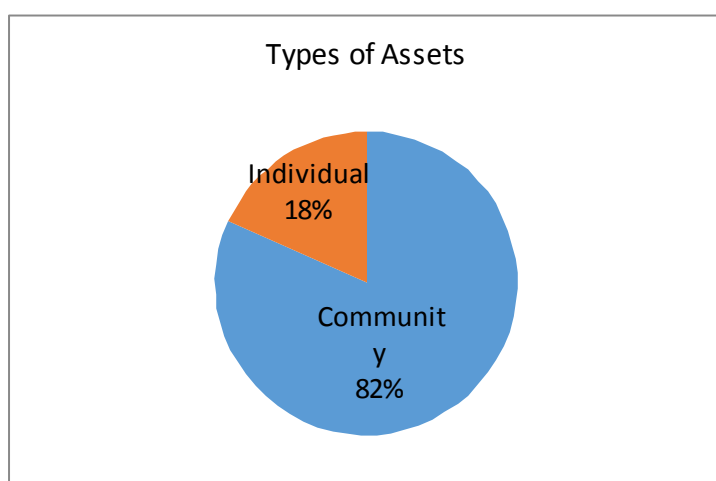
Chart 3.13.1: Types of Assets Created

Convergence was not at all initiated

100 per cent works physically exist in field

Table 3.13.2: Availability of Job card

Job cards	State %	Nation %
Job card with respondent	70	85.1
Job card with MGNREGA official	0	3
Yes with President/ Chairperson	0	3.5
No job card	30	8.4

Current Status of Assets

Cent per cent assets are in good condition

Maintenance of asset

More than two- thirds of assets were not maintained

Asset register was not maintained

II. User Perception
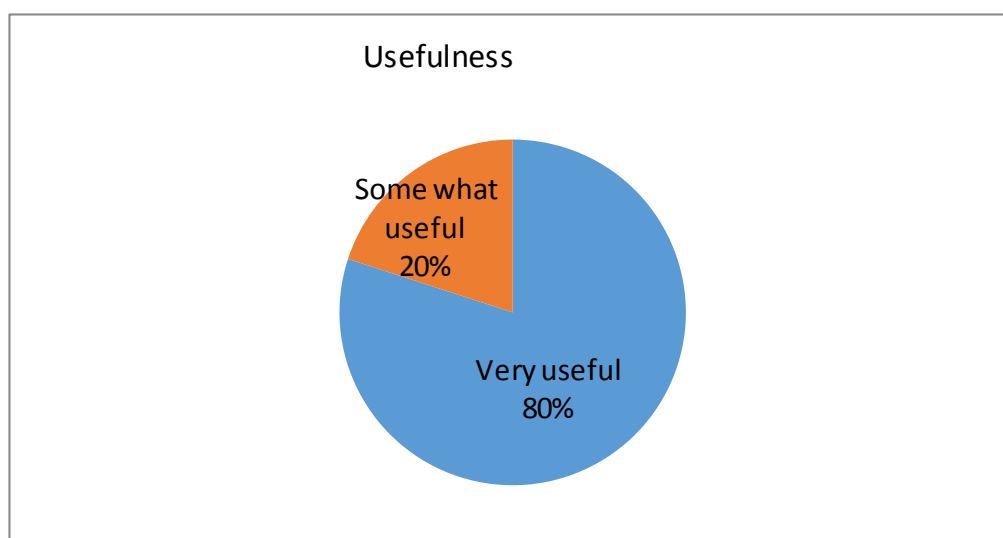
Chart 3.13.2: Usefulness of Assets

Highlights of uses of assets (Multiple uses)

- 60 per cent beneficiaries reported ground water table increased through MGNREGA assets
- 40 per cent beneficiaries have got irrigation facilities
- Land value has increased for 30 per cent beneficiaries
- 90 per cent of beneficiaries yield has increased

Quality of the Assets

Among the interviewed beneficiaries, 60 per cent said that the quality of the asset created was very good and rest reported as average.
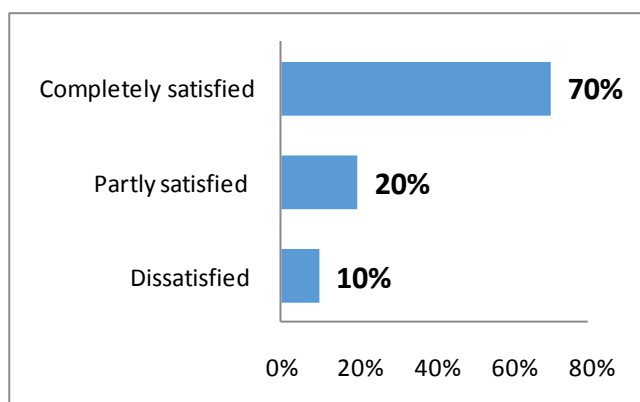
What should be done to make you completely satisfied?
Response was partly satisfied and dissatisfied from the respondents
1. Useful work should be selected under MGNREGA

Chart 3.13.3: Satisfaction on MGNREGA Scheme

Most Useful Works

♦ Majority (70 per cent) of the beneficiaries reported Land Development work was most useful for individuals

♦ Second most useful work for individual was micro-irrigation works, i.e., 20 per cent

♦ Water Conservation and Water Harvesting was most useful for the community, i.e., 60 per cent

♦ Second most useful work for the community was Rural Connectivity, i.e., 30 per cent

III. Return on Investment
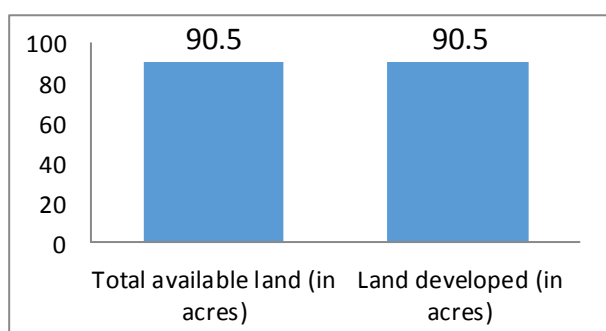
Chart 3.13.4: Land Development
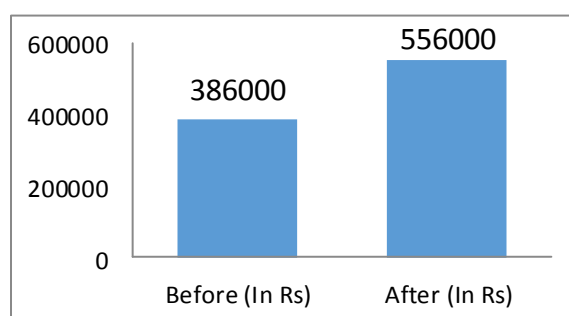
Chart 3.13.5: Land Value

Out of 90.5 acres of individual land 90.5 acres, (100 per cent) of land is developed through MGNREGA.

The land value has increased up to 144 per cent.

Area under Cultivation and Irrigation

- The area under irrigation was increased moderately
- Change in cropping pattern, i.e., 90 per cent
- 100 per cent beneficiaries benefitted with double cropping
- 100 per cent beneficiaries shifted from dry land cropping to irrigation cropping
- Significant increase in productivity, i.e. 100 per cent
- Half (50 per cent) the beneficiaries got an increase in their production
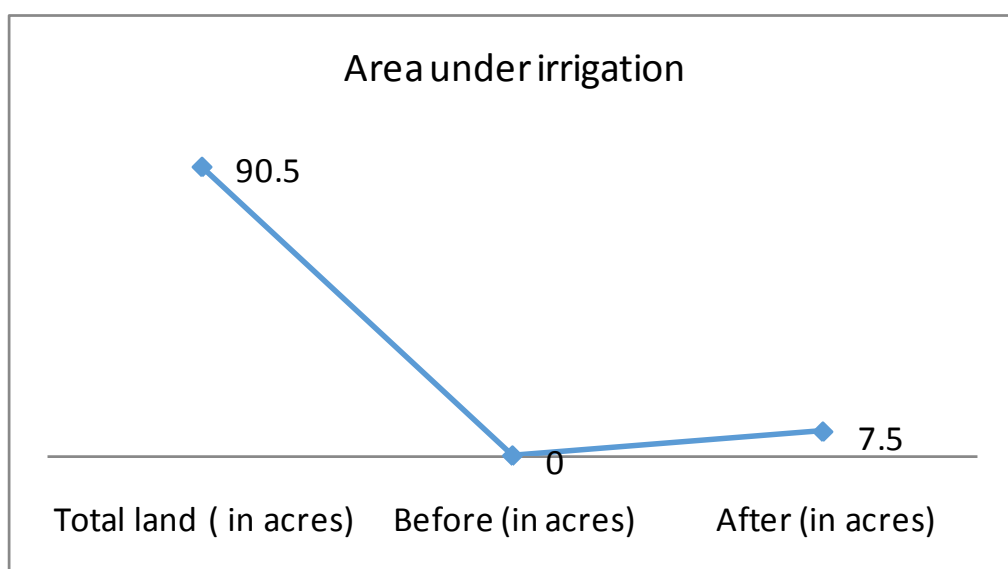
Chart 3.13.6: Area under Irrigation

IV. Recommendations

S. No.	Recommendations	Duration	Responsibility
1	Improve convergence of MGNREGA works with other departments	Six months	State government
2	Form user groups to maintain the public assets	Six months	Line departments
3	Improve the quality of works	One year	Block/Gram Panchayat
4	Maintain asset register	Three months	Gram Panchayat
5	Take up more individual works (Ex- Land Development work and micro- irrigation works)	Next year	Gram Panchayat

Summary

Cent per cent assets physically exists in sample Gram Panchayat. Community assets were more. Convergence has not been initiated at all. Asset register was not maintained properly and more than two third of assets were not maintained. Cent per cent assets

were in good condition. A Majority of the beneficiaries were aware of the planning process. Most of the assets were very useful. 60 per cent of them reported that the groundwater table has increased through MGNREGA assets. 40 per cent beneficiaries have got irrigation facilities. Land value has increased for 30 per cent beneficiaries and 90 per cent beneficiaries yield has increased. The area under irrigation increased moderately. Change in cropping pattern (90 per cent) was also seen. All (100 per cent) beneficiaries have been benefitted with double cropping. The asset register needs to be maintained and individual works related to Land Development and micro-irrigation work can be taken up for next year.

3.14 MANIPUR

<table>
<tr><td>

Study area:

Sample GP -1: Ukhrul GP, Ukhrul block, Ukhrul district
Sample GP- 2: Zenhang Lamka GP, Lamka Block, Churachandpur district

Sampling Details:
Total assets verified: 9
User perception collected: 2
RoI analysed: 0

</td><td>

Demographic profile of respondents
Gender: Female -50 per cent, male – 50 per cent
Livelihood: Majority of the beneficiaries (79 per cent) were in private service (40.3 per cent), Agriculture labour- 8 per cent, NREGS worker -three per cent
Income: Mean income of MGNREGA is Rs.4,207, mean annual income –Rs. 1,51,807
Social group: General -100 per cent
Education: No schooling – 50 per cent, primary school – 50 per cent
Poverty line: APL-100 per cent, BPL-0 per cent, AAY -0 per cent

</td></tr>
</table>

I. Asset Verification

Table 3.14.1: Category of Works and Number of Sample Works

Categories	Frequency	Per cent
Water Conservation	1	11
Flood Protection	1	11
Other public works	4	44
Rural Connectivity	3	33
Total	9	100

Table 3.14.2: Availability of Job Card

Job cards	State %	Nation %
Job card with respondent	100	85.1
Job card with MGNREGA official	0	3
Yes with President/ Chairperson	0	3.5
No job card	0	8.4

Types of Assets Created

Cent per cent community assets

100 per cent works physically exist in the field

Convergence was not at all initiated
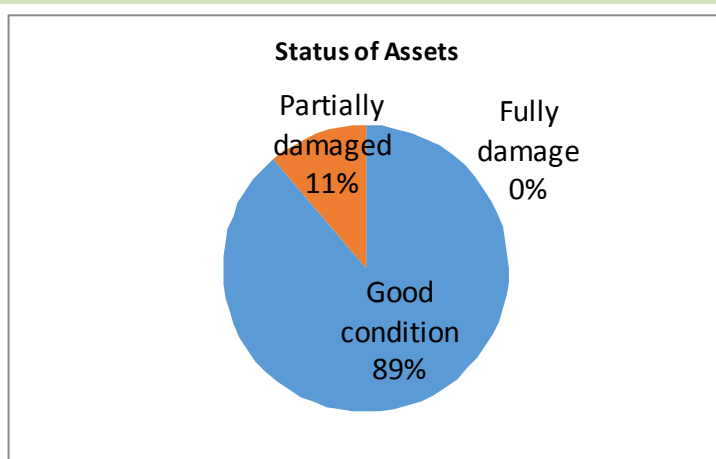
Chart 3.14.1: Current Status of Assets

Table 3.14.3: Awareness and Involvement in Planning

Planning process	Yes %	No %
Aware of planning of works	100	0
Involved in the selection of works	50	50

II. User Perception
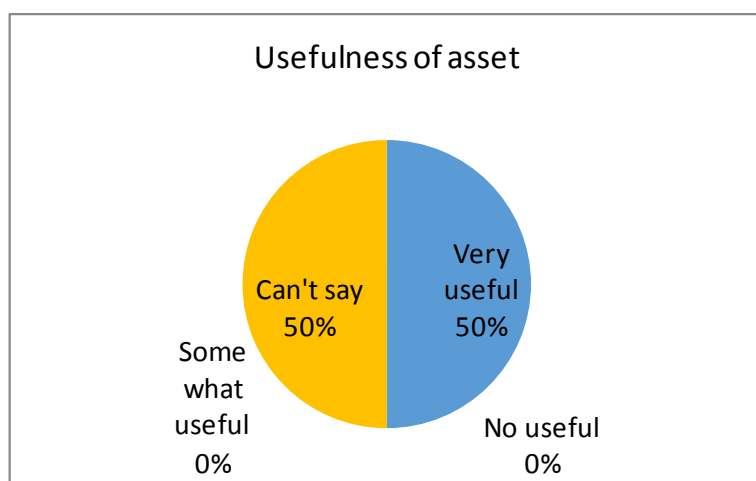
> **Highlights of uses of assets (Multiple uses)**
> **100 per cent** water level has increased

Chart 3.14.2: Usefulness of Asset

Quality of the Assets

Among the interviewed beneficiaries, half of the respondents (50 per cent) said that the quality of the asset created was very good.

Satisfaction on MGNREGA Scheme

Cent Per cent of beneficiaries are completely satisfied

Most Useful Works

♦ 100 per cent beneficiaries reported Rural Connectivity work was most useful for individuals

♦ Rural drinking water work was most useful for community

II. Recommendations

S. No.	Recommendations	Duration	Responsibility
1	Initiate convergence of MGNREGA works with other departments	Six months	State government
2	Form user groups to maintain the public assets	Six months	Line departments
3	Improve the quality of works	One year	Block/Gram Panchayat
4	Create awareness to participate in planning process	One year	Block/Gram Panchayat
5	Take up Rural Connectivity works and drinking water related works	Next year	Gram Panchayat

Summary

All the assets are community assets and cent percent of them are existed. One Rural Connectivity (community) work is partially damaged. The awareness of planning process was good. The water level has increased and 100 per cent beneficiaries were completely satisfied. All (100 per cent) of them reported Rural Connectivity work was most useful for individuals and rural drinking water work was most useful for community.

3.15 MEGHALAYA

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Study area:

Sample GP -1: Haribanga-II GP, Selsella block, West Garo hills district
Sample GP- 2: Pomshutia GP, Pynursla block, East Khasi hills district

Sampling Details:
Total assets verified: 7
User perception collected: 4
RoI analysed: 0

</td><td>

Demographic profile of respondents
Gender: Female -16.7 per cent, male – 83.3 per cent
Livelihood: Agricultural labour- 5 per cent, NREGS worker -11 per cent, labourer -34 per cent
Income: Mean income of MGNREGA is Rs.6,996, Mean annual income –Rs. 62,492
Social group: General -25 per cent, ST-50 per cent, Minorities -25 per cent
Education: No schooling – 25 per cent, primary school– 25 per cent, middle school -25 per cent
Poverty line: APL-50 per cent, BPL-50 per cent

</td></tr>
</table>

I. Asset Verification

Table 3.15.1: Category of Works and No. of Sample Works

Categories	Frequency	Per cent
Land Development	1	14
Flood Protection	1	14
Rural Connectivity	5	72
Total	7	100

Types of Assets Created

100 per cent works physically exist in field

Cent per cent community works

Asset register is not maintained

Table 3.15.2: Availability of Job Card

Job cards	State %	Nation %
Job card with respondent	100	85.1
Job card with MGNREGA official	0	3
Yes with President/ Chairperson	0	3.5
No job card	0	8.4
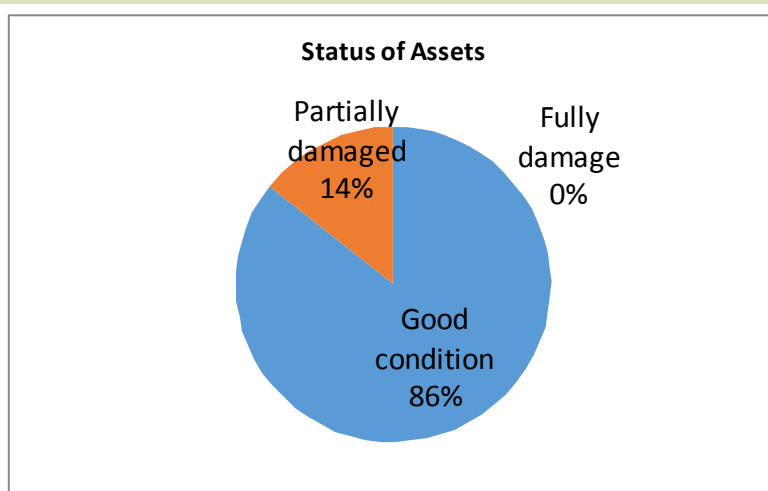
Status of Assets

Chart 3.15.1: Current status of Assets

Table 3.15.3: Awareness and Involvement in Planning

Planning process	Yes %	No %
Aware of planning of works	100	
Involved in selection of works	100	

Highlights on Status of Assets

100 per cent Land Development works are damaged

43 per cent assets are not maintained

II. User Perception

100 per cent assets are very useful

Cent per cent asset quality is average
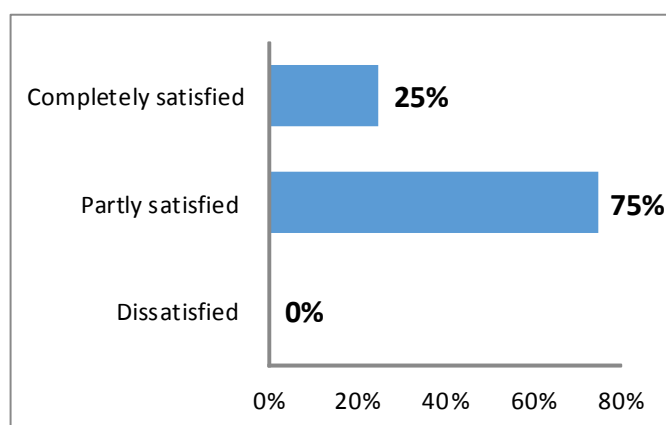
Highlights of uses of assets (Multiple uses)
100 per cent income has increased

Convergence was not at all initiated

Chart 3.15.2: Satisfaction on MGNREGA Scheme

Most Useful Works

♦ Majority (50 per cent) of the beneficiaries reported rural drinking water work was most useful for individuals

♦ Second most useful work for individual is Flood Protection and Flood Control (25 per cent)

♦ Rural Connectivity is most useful for community

♦ Second most useful work for the community was Flood Control and rural sanitation

IV. Recommendations

| S. No	Recommendations	Duration	Responsibility
1	Improve convergence of MGNREGA works with other departments	Six months	State government
2	Form user groups to maintain the public assets	Six months	Line departments
3	Improve the quality of works	One year	Block/Gram Panchayat
4	Maintain asset register	Three months	Gram Panchayat

Summary

All assets physically existed in field and cent per cent works were the community. The Rural Connectivity was improved. Most of the works were very good in quality. All (100 per cent) Land Development works were damaged and 43 per cent of the assets were not maintained. Half of the (50 per cent) respondents reported that rural drinking water work was most useful for individuals. Rural Connectivity works were most useful for the community. The State was to concentrate on initiating convergence and improve the quality of works.

3.16 MIZORAM

Demographic profile of respondents
Gender: Female -25 per cent, Male – 75 per cent
Livelihood: Cultivator – 18 per cent, Agricultural labour- 10 per cent, NREGS worker -1 per cent, pensioner -19 per cent
Income: Mean income of MGNREGA is Rs.1,702, mean annual income –Rs. 1,46,154
Social group: ST-100 per cent
Education: primary school– 25 per cent, middle school-37.5 per cent
Poverty line: APL-62.5 per cent, BPL-37.5 per cent

I. Asset Verification

Table 3.16.1: Category of Works and Number of Sample Works

Categories	Frequency	Per cent
Land development	1	7
Flood Protection	2	13
Rural Connectivity	12	80
Total	15	100.00%
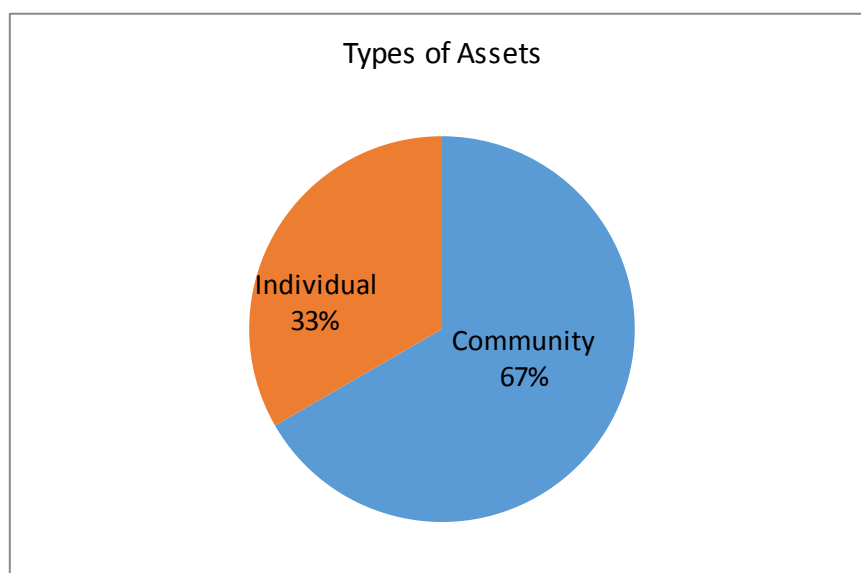
Chart 3.16.1: Types of Assets Created

100 per cent works physically exist in field

Convergence not initiated

Table 3.16.2: Availability of Job Card

Job cards	State %	Nation %
Job card with respondent	100	85.1
Job card with MGNREGA official	0	3
Yes with President/ Chairperson	0	3.5
No job card	0	8.4
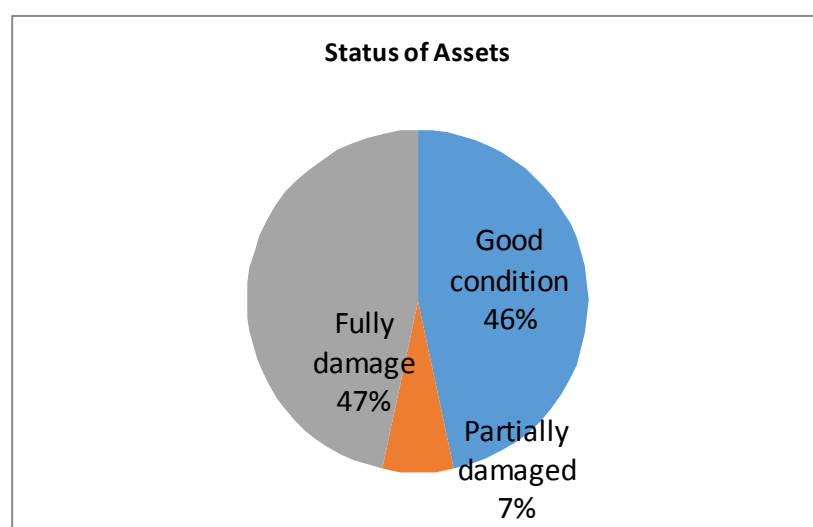
Status of Assets

Chart 3.16.2: Current Status of Assets

Table 3.16.3: Awareness and Involvement in Planning

Planning process	Yes %	No %
Aware of planning of works	100	0
Involved in selection of works	87.5	12.5

Highlights on Status of Assets

60 per cent community assets were fully damaged

20 per cent individual assets were fully damaged

58 per cent roads were fully damaged

100 per cent Land Development works were partially damaged

Maintenance of asset

♦ 60 per cent assets were not maintained

♦ 70 per cent community and 40 per cent individual assets were not maintained

♦ Cent per cent Land Development works were not maintained

II. User perception
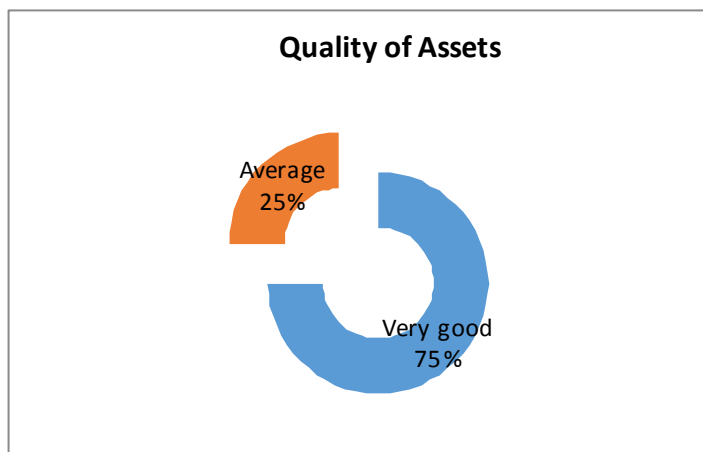
Chart 3.16.3: Quality of Assets

Highlights of uses of assets (Multiple uses)

• 37 per cent beneficiaries reported an increase in the family income through MGNREGA assets

• 12 per cent beneficiaries are able to grow more than one crop

• Land value has increased for 25 per cent beneficiaries

• 25 per cent beneficiaries yield has increased
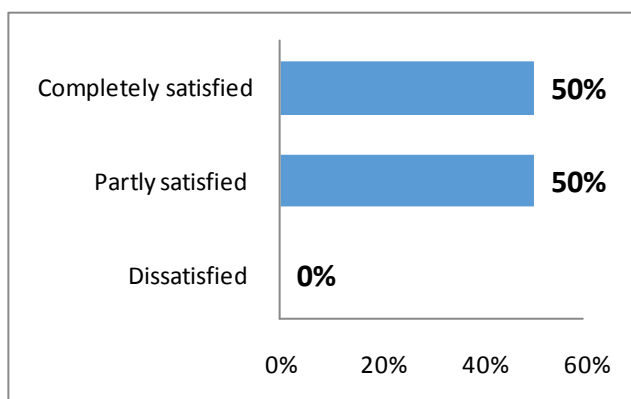
What should be done to make you completely satisfied?

Partly satisfied respondents said:

1. Wage should be provided on stipulated time
2. Increase number of minimum guarantee days and wage rate

Chart 3.16.4: Satisfaction on MGNREGA Scheme

Most Useful Works

♦ Majority (37 per cent) of the beneficiaries reported fisheries work is most useful for individuals

♦ Second most useful work for individuals is Land Development work (25 per cent)

♦ Rural Connectivity is most useful for the community (75 per cent)

♦ Second most useful work for the community was Land Development (25 per cent)

III. Return on Investment

Chart 3.16.5: Land Development
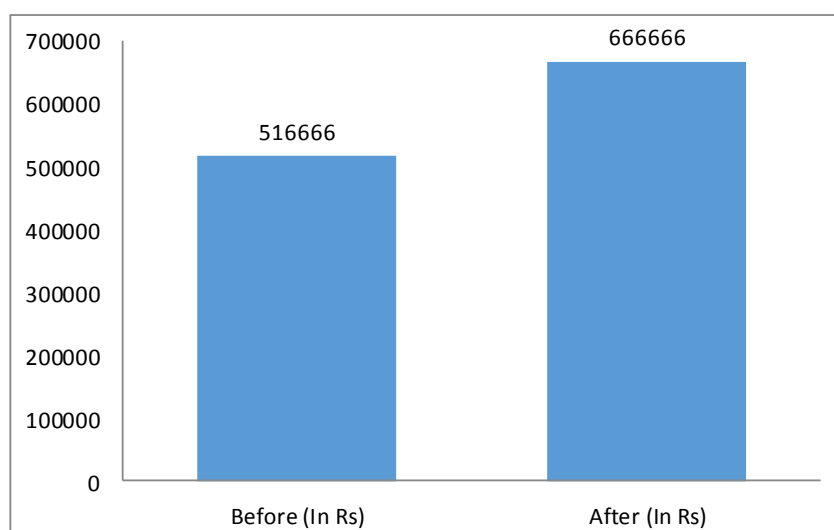
Chart 3.16 6: Land value

Out of 27.5 acres of individual land 6 acres, (21 per cent) of land has developed through MGNREGA. The land value has increased up to 129 per cent.

Area under Cultivation and Irrigation

♦ The area under irrigation has not increased significantly (21 per cent)

♦ Change in cropping pattern (50 per cent)

♦ 100 per cent beneficiaries benefitted with double cropping

♦ 15 per cent beneficiaries shifted from dry land cropping to irrigation cropping

♦ Significant increase in production 25 per cent

♦ Moderate increase in productivity 50 per cent

♦ 100 per cent beneficiaries income has increased

♦ The agricultural income has increased up to 86 per cent

IV. Recommendations

S. No	Recommendations	Duration	Responsibility
1	Initiate convergence of MGNREGA works with other departments	Six months	State government
2	Form user groups to maintain the public assets	Six months	Line departments
3	Improve the quality of works	One year	Block/Gram panchayat
4	Maintain asset register	Three months	Gram panchayat
5	Provide the wage on stipulated time	Six months	Block/Gram panchayat

Summary

Cent per cent assets physically existed in sample Gram Panchayat. Community assets are more. Around 60 per cent community assets and 20 per cent individual assets are fully damaged. Around 60 per cent assets were not maintained – 70 per cent community and 40 per cent individual assets were not maintained. Cent 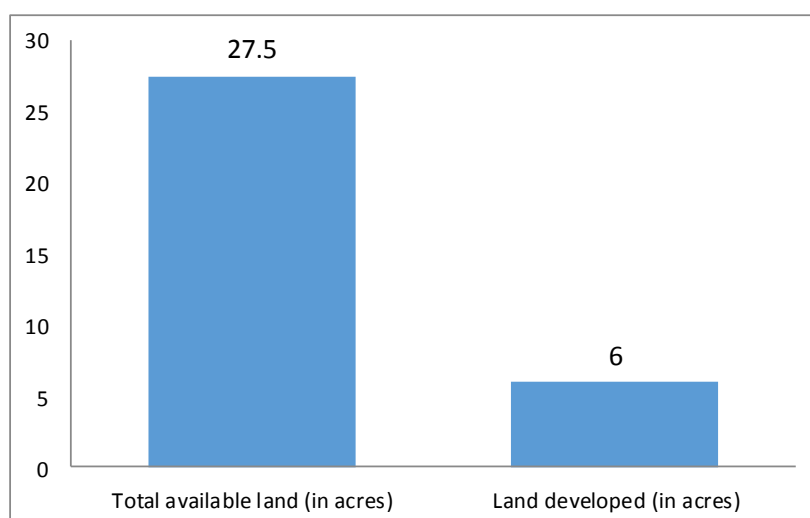per cent Land Development works were not maintained. The area under irrigation has not increased significantly (21 per cent). Change in cropping pattern was found among 50 per cent beneficiaries. Cent per cent beneficiaries were benefitted with double cropping. Only, 15 per cent beneficiaries have shifted from dry land cropping to irrigation cropping. The State has to concentrate on convergence and maintaining asset register.

3.17 MADHYA PRADESH

Study area:

Sample GP -1: Bandpura GP, Pahadgarh block, Morena district
Sample GP- 2: Singhana GP, Manawar block, Dhar district

Sampling Details:
Total assets verified: 172
User perception collected: 141
RoI analysed: 96

Demographic profile of respondents
Gender: Female -16.7 per cent, male – 83.3 per cent
Livelihood: Majority of beneficiaries are cultivators s(86 per cent), Agricultural labour- two per cent, NREGS worker -5.3 per cent
Income: Mean income of MGNREGA is Rs.11,972, mean annual income –Rs. 1,39,403
Social group: General -10 per cent, OBC-87 per cent, ST-3 per cent
Education: No schooling – 6.4 per cent, Literate without formal education – 1 per cent, primary school – 17 per cent, middle school- 30 per cent, graduate-13 per cent
Poverty line: APL-25per cent, BPL-52per cent, AAY-23 per cent.

I. Asset Verification

Table 3.17.1: Category of Works and Number of Sample Works

Categories	Frequency	Per cent
Land Development	37	21.5
Water Conservation	13	7.6
Irrigation Facility	68	39.5
Irrigation Canal	2	1.2
Rural Sanitation	42	24.4
Drought Proofing	6	3.5
Rural Connectivity	4	2.3
Total	172	100%

Types of assets

Community 22%

Individual 78%
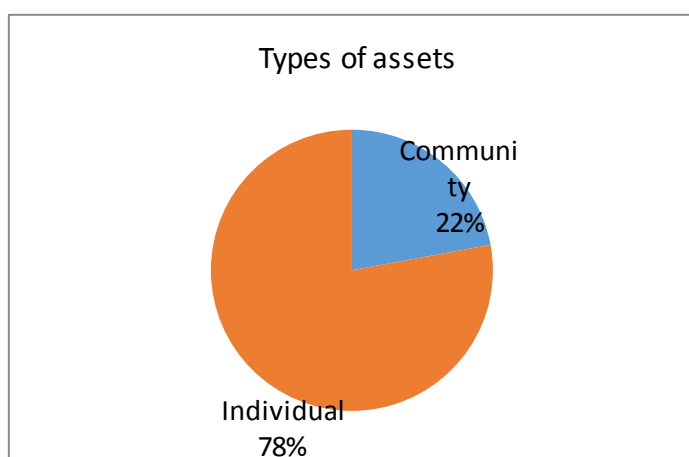
1.2 per cent works are unverifiable works (2 out of 172)

Convergence is not initiated at all

Chart 3.17.1: Types of Assets Created

Table 3.17.2: Availability of Job Card

Job cards	State %	Nation %
Job card with respondent	97	85.1
Job card with MGNREGA official	0	3
Yes with President/Chairperson	1.4	3.5
No job card	1.4	8.4
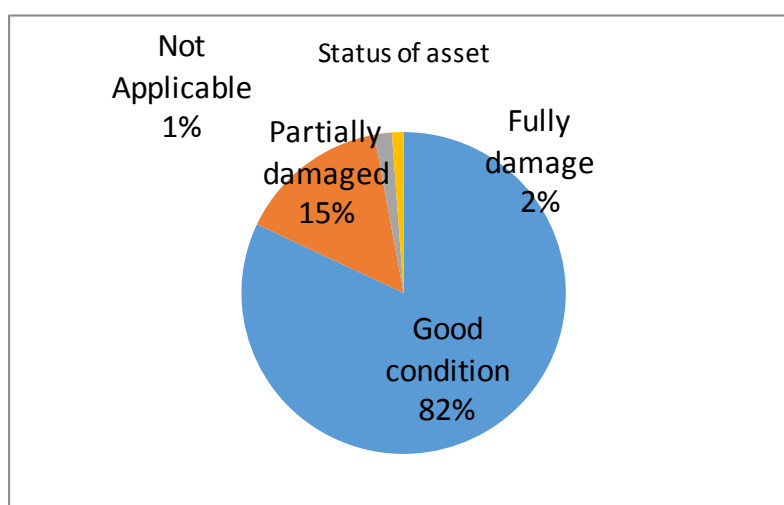
Chart 3.17.2: Current Status of Assets

Table 3.17.3: Awareness and Involvement in Planning

Planning process	Yes %	No %
Aware of planning of works	97	3
Involved in selection of works	96.5	3.5

Highlights on Status of Assets

Cent per cent community assets are in good condition

19 per cent individual assets are partially damaged

two per cent individual assets are fully damaged

16 per cent Land Development works are partially damaged

23 per cent Irrigation Facility works are partially damaged

10 per cent Drought Proofing works are partially damaged

Asset register is not maintained for only one per cent of assets

Maintenance of Asset

More than one-third of assets were not maintained, 97 per cent of community assets and 18 per cent of individual assets were not maintained.
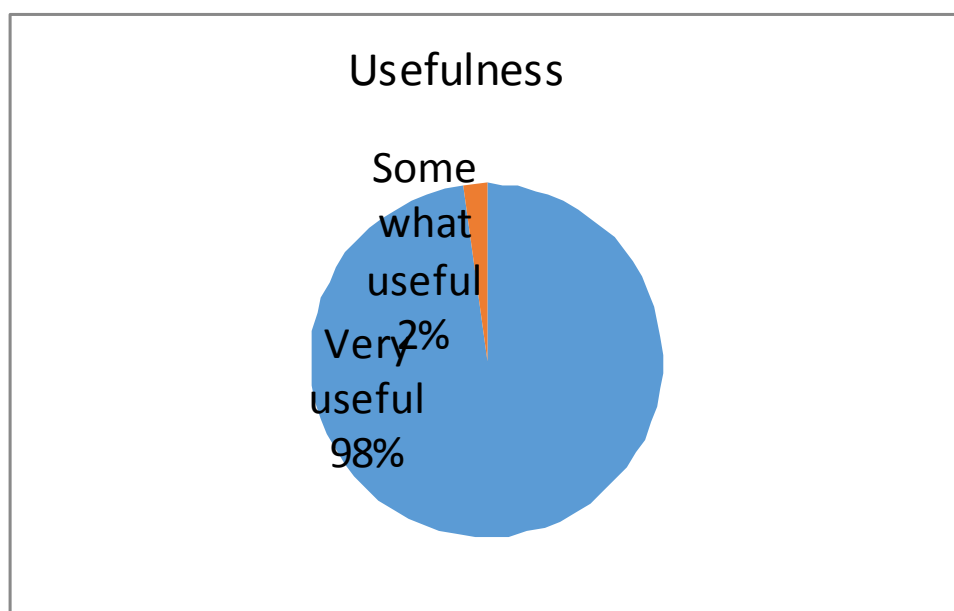
Chart 3.17.3: User Perception

Highlights of uses of assets (Multiple uses)
♦ 88 per cent beneficiaries reported an increase in the family income through MGNREGA assets
♦ 66 per cent beneficiaries were benefited through increasing ground water tables
♦ Land value has increased for 66 per cent beneficiaries

Quality of the Assets

Among the interviewed beneficiaries, 97 per cent said that the quality of the assets created was very good.
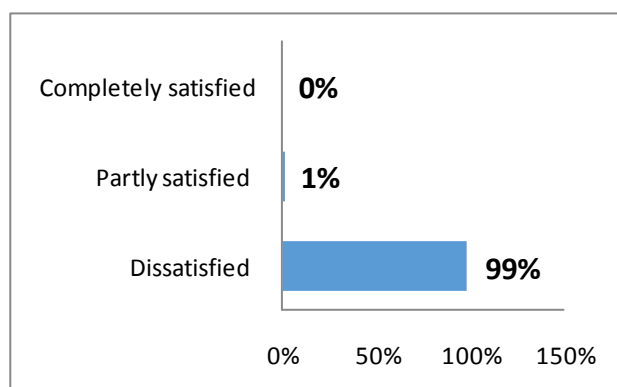
Reason for dissatisfaction
1. Works are not completed on time
2. Machines were used in MGNREGA
What should be done to make you completely satisfied?
3. Cattle shed and well need to be constructed under MGNREGA

Chart 3.17.4: Satisfaction on MGNREGA Scheme

Most useful works

♦ Majority of the beneficiaries reported Land Development work was most useful for individuals

♦ Second most useful work for individuals is micro-irrigation works

♦ Rural Connectivity is most useful for community

♦ Second most useful work for the community was drinking water

III. Return on Investment
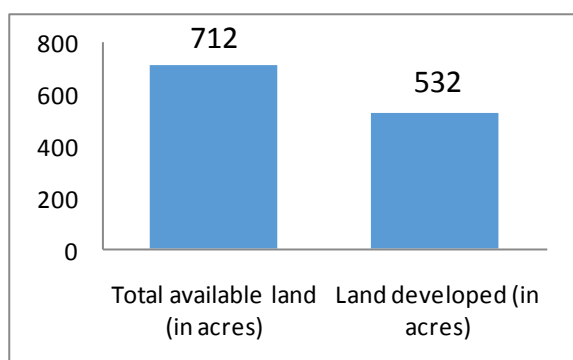
Chart 3.17.5: Land Development
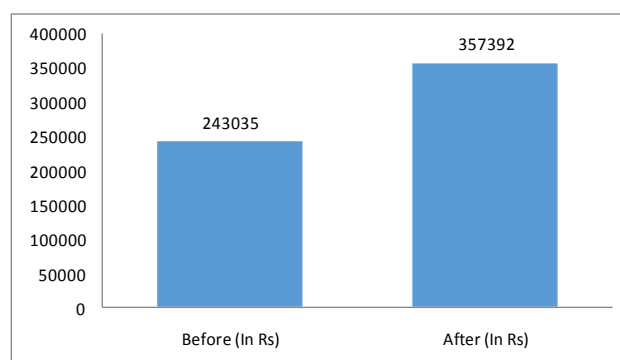
Chart 3.17.6: Land value

Out of 712 acres of individual land 532 acres, (75 per cent) of land is developed through MGNREGA.

The land value has increased up to 147 per cent

Area under Cultivation and Irrigation

♦ Area under cultivation is increased 55 per cent

♦ The area under irrigation is not increased significantly

♦ Change in cropping pattern (71 per cent)

♦ 63 per cent beneficiaries shifted from dry land cropping to irrigation cropping

♦ Significant increase in production 79 per cent

♦ The agricultural income has increased up to 62 per cent
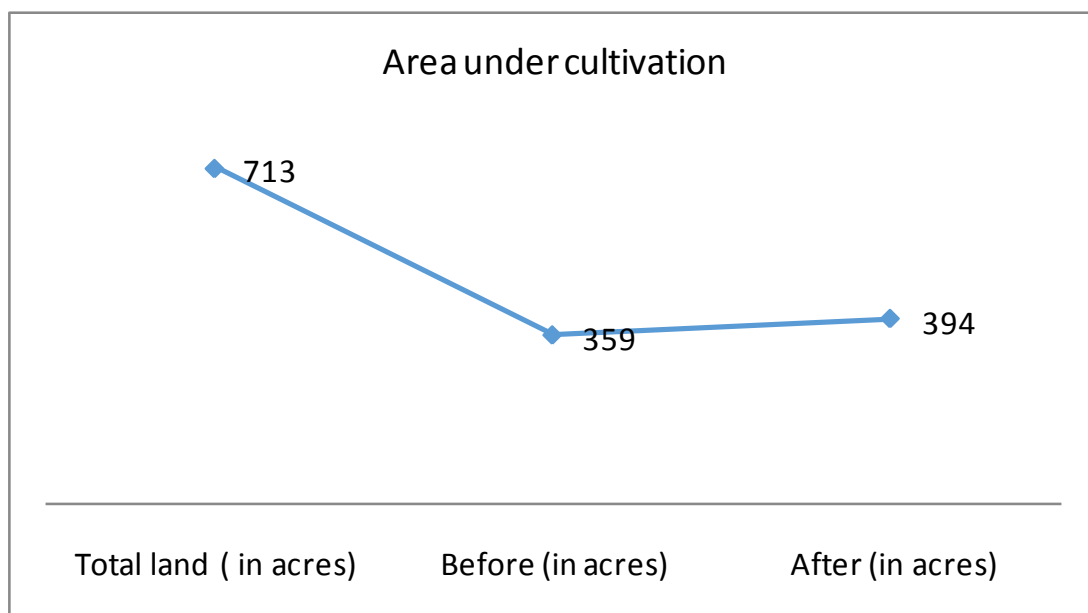
Chart 3.17.7: Area under Irrigation

IV. Recommendations

S. No.	Recommendations	Duration	Responsibility
1	Initiate the special social audit	Six months	State government
2	Initiate convergence of MGNREGA works with other departments	Six months	State government
3	Form user group to maintain the public assets	Six months	Line departments
4	Closely monitor the implementation of works	Always	District administration
5	Improve the quality of works	One year	Block/Gram Panchayat
6	Maintain asset register	Three months	Gram Panchayat
7	Ensure availability of job card with beneficiaries	Three months	Gram Panchayat
8	Take up more individual works (Ex- Cattle shed and Kabil- dhara well)	Next year	Gram Panchayat

Summary

Individual assets were concentrated more, more than one-third of the assets were related to irrigation facilities. Only one percent of the assets were physically unverifiable

and convergence was not initiated. Cent per cent community assets were in good condition and most of the individual assets were partially damaged. Majority of them reported that Land Development work was most useful for individuals. The Rural Connectivity was most useful for the community. The area under cultivation also increased significantly. There was a significant increase in production (79 per cent). The State can concentrate on convergence and maintenance of works. The individual works like cattle shed and work on the well can be taken up to satisfy the beneficiaries.

3.18 NAGALAND

Study area:

Sample GP -1: Kohima village GP, Kohima block, Kohima district
Sample GP-2: Purana Bazar GP, Chumukedima Block, Dimapur district

Sampling Details:
Total assets verified: 92
User perception collected: 20
RoI analysed: 4

Demographic profile of respondents

Gender: Female -25 per cent, Male – 75 per cent

Livelihood: Cultivators – 7 per cent, Agriculture labour- 1.5 per cent, NREGS worker -one per cent,

Income: Mean income of MGNREGA is Rs.6,654, mean annual income –Rs. 3,56,167

Social group: ST-100 per cent

Education: No schooling – 10 per cent, primary school – 25 per cent, middle school -20 per cent

Poverty line: BPL-100 per cent

I. Asset Verification

Table 3.18.1: Category of Works and Number of Sample Works

Categories	Frequency	Per cent
Land Development	4	4
Water Conservation	2	2
Irrigation Canal	4	4
Flood Protection	4	4
Drought Proofing	1	1
Rural Connectivity	34	37
Other Public works	43	47
Total	92	100%
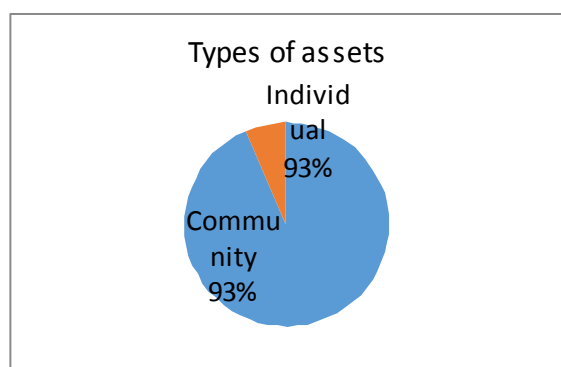
Chart 3.18.1: Types of Assets Created

30 per cent works

unverifiable in the field

(28 out of 92 works)

Convergence was not initiated

101

Table 3.18.2: Availability of Job Card

Job cards	State %	Nation %
Job card with respondent	0	85.1
Job card with MGNREGA official	5	3
Yes with President/ Chairperson	50	3.5
No job card	45	8.4

Status of asset

Not Applicable 31%

Good condition 54%

Fully damage 2%

Partially damaged 13%
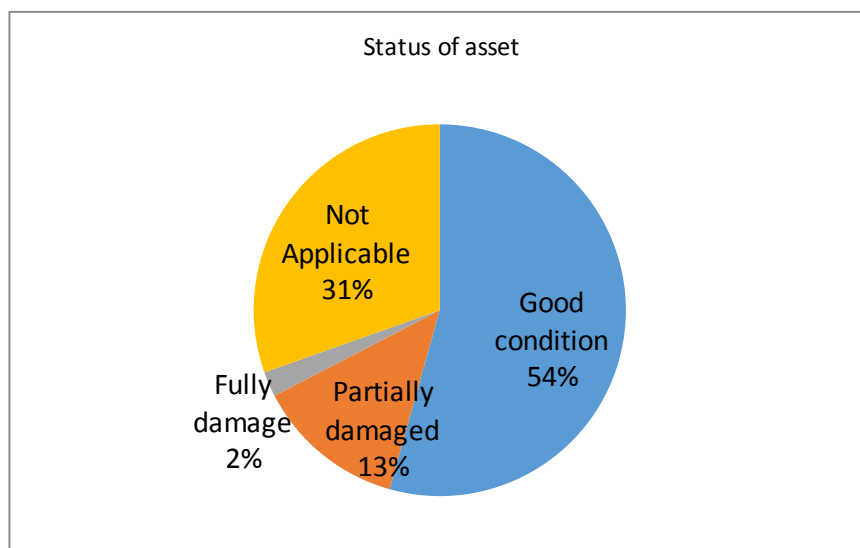
Chart 3.18.2 Current Status of Assets

Convergence was not at all initiated

Table 3.18.3 Awareness and Involvement in Planning

Planning process	Yes %	No %
Aware of planning of works	15	85
Involved in the selection of works	10	90

Highlights on Status of Assets

50 per cent individual assets are in good condition

12 per cent community assets are partially damaged

two per cent community assets are fully damaged

33 per cent individual assets are partially damaged

32 per cent roads are partially damaged

2.3 per cent other public works are partially damaged

25 per cent Land Development works are fully damaged

More than half (76 per cent) of the Drought Proofing works are fully damaged

Maintenance of Asset

Nine per cent of community assets were not maintained

50 per cent Land Development works are not maintained

Funds were diverted to non-permissible works under MGNREGA

Machines were used

Assets were not created

Maintenance of asset register was good

II. User Perception
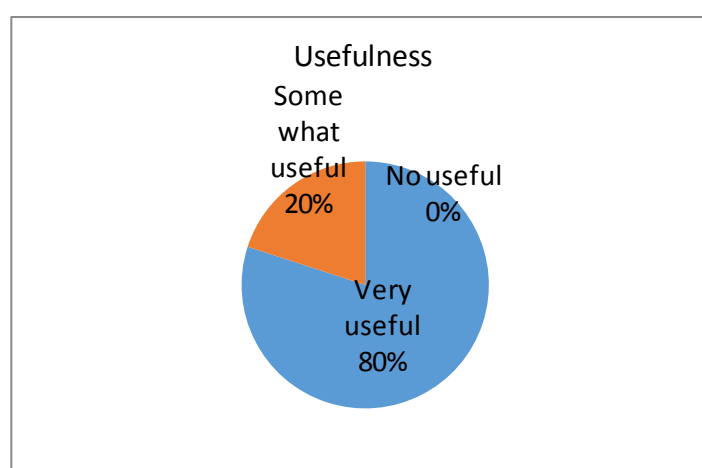
Chart 3.18.3: Usefulness of Assets

Quality of the Assets

Among the interviewed beneficiaries, 65 per cent said that quality of the asset created was very good, 25 per cent said average and 10 per cent reported that the quality of the assets created was bad/low.

Highlights of uses of assets (Multiple uses)

- 45 per cent beneficiaries reported that the family income has increased through MGNREGA assets
- 25 per cent beneficiaries are able to have three meals a day
- Land value has increased for 15 per cent beneficiaries

Completely satisfied **95%**

Partly satisfied **5%**

Dissatisfied **0%**

0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%
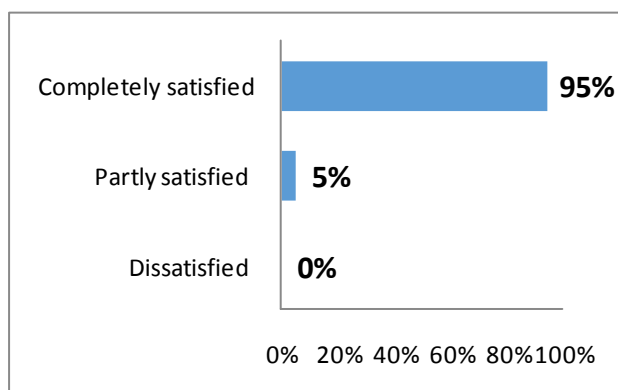
What should be done to make you completely satisfied?

Response from respondents was partly satisfied

1. The work was not useful

Chart 3.18.4 Satisfaction on MGNREGA Scheme

Most Useful Works

- Majority (50 per cent) of the beneficiaires reported Rural Connectivity work was most useful for individuals
- Second most useful work for individuals was Land Development(25 per cent)
- Rural Connectivity was most useful for community
- Second most useful work for the community was rural drinking water

Return on Investment

19.6

2.2

Total available land (in acres)   Land developed (in acres)

1157500

1017500

Before (In Rs)   After (In Rs)

Chart 3.18.5 Land Development   **Chart 3.18.6 Land Value**
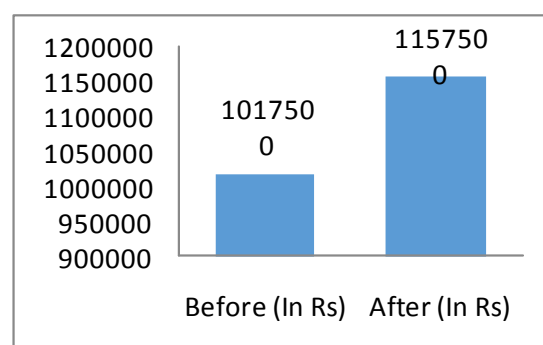
Out of 19.6 acres of individual land 2.2 acres, (11 per cent) of land was developed through MGNREGA. The land value has increased up to 113 per cent

Area under Cultivation and Irrigation

- Change in cropping pattern (25 per cent)
- 100 per cent beneficiaries shifted from dry land cropping to irrigation cropping
- Significant increase in production, i.e., 25 per cent
- Moderate increase in productivity, i.e., 25 per cent
- One-fourth beneficiaries got an increased production
- The agricultural income increased up to 61 per cent

IV. Recommendations

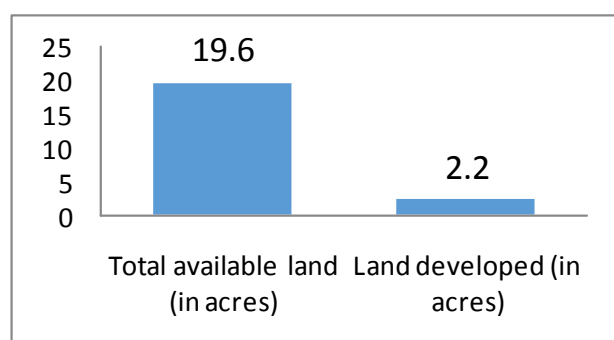| S. No	Recommendations	Duration	Responsibility
1	Initiate special social audit once in a quarter	Six months	State government
2	Monitor the implementation rigorously	Three months	District administration
3	Initiate convergence of MGNREGA works with other departments	Six months	State government
4	Form user groups to maintain the public assets	Six months	line departments
5	Improve the quality of works	One year	Block/Gram Panchayat
6	Ensure availability of job card with beneficiaries	Three months	Gram Panchayat
7	Take up more individual works (Ex-Land development)	Next year	Gram Panchayat

Summary

Most of the assets were related to Rural Connectivity and it was very useful to the tribal community to connect with mainstream. One-third of the assets (30 per cent) were unverifiable. The funds were diverted to non-permissible works like construction of church and private meeting hall. Nearly half of the assets were damaged. A majority (50 per cent) of them reported Rural Connectivity work was most useful for individuals. Second most useful work for individuals was Land Development(25 per cent). Rural Connectivity was most useful for the community. The second most useful work for the community was rural drinking water. The State should concentrate on addressing the issue of unverifiable works, initiating convergence and ensure the maintenance of assets.

3.19 ODISHA

Study area:

Sample GP -1: Pokharia GP, Saraskana block, Mayaurbhanj district
Sample GP- 2: Beguniya GP, Joshipur block, Mayaurbhanj district

Sampling Details:
Total assets verified: 14
User perception collected: 4
RoI analysed: 0

Demographic profile of respondents
Gender: Female -48 per cent, male – 52 per cent
Livelihood: Agriculture labour- 77 per cent, NREGS worker -23 per cent
Income: Mean income of MGNREGA was Rs.10,401, mean annual income –Rs. 45,353
Social group: SC-52 per cent, ST-48 per cent
Education: No schooling – 52 per cent, primary school – 33 per cent, middle school -14 per cent
Poverty line: APL-5 per cent, BPL-67 per cent, AAY-28 per cent

I. Asset verification

Table 3.19.1 Category of Works and Number of Sample Works

Categories	Frequency	Per cent
Water Conservation	4	29
Rural Connectivity	10	71
Total	14	100.00%

Table 3.19.2 Availability of Job Card

Job cards	State %	Nation %
Job card with respondent	100	85.1
Job card with MGNREGA official	0	3
Yes with President/ Chairperson	0	3.5
No job card	0	8.4

100 per cent works physically exist in field

Types of Assets Created

Cent per cent Community assets

Cent per cent assets are in good condition

Cent per cent assets are maintained by beneficiary

Table 3.19.3: Awareness and Involvement in Planning

Planning process	Yes %	No %
Aware of planning of works	14	86
Involved in the selection of works	0	100

Convergence was not initiated at all and Asset register maintenance was good

II. User Perception

All of the interviewed beneficiaries reported that the works which are create through MGNGRGS were somewhat useful.

Highlights of uses and quality of assets

♦ 100 per cent beneficiaries reported that the income of the family has increased through MGNREGA assets

♦ Cent per cent beneficiaries say that the quality of assets was average
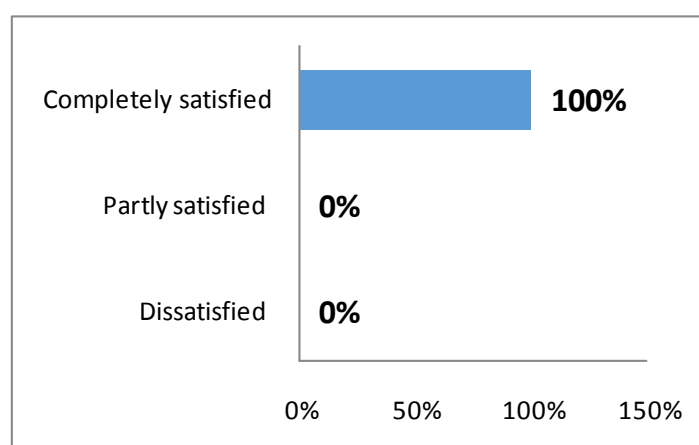
Chart 3.19.1: Satisfaction on MGNREGA Scheme

Most Useful Works

♦ Majority (62 per cent) of the beneficiaries reported rural drinking water works was most useful to individuals

♦ Second most useful work for individuals was Water Conservation and Water Harvesting (38 per cent)

♦ Water Conservation and Water Harvesting was most useful for the community (100 per cent)

III. Recommendations

S. No.	Recommendations	Duration	Responsibility
1	Initiate convergence of MGNREGA works with other departments	Six months	State government
2	Form user groups to maintain the public assets	Six months	Line departments
3	Maintain asset register	Three months	Gram Panchayat
4	Create awareness among beneficiary about planning process	Six months	District administration
5	Ensure the beneficiary participation in selection process	Next year	Gram Panchayat
6	Take up more individual works (Ex- Water Conservation and Water Harvesting)	Next year	Gram Panchayat

Summary

Cent per cent assets physically existed in sample Gram Panchayat. All the assets were properly maintained by beneficiary. All (100 per cent) beneficiaries reported an increase in the income of the family through MGNREGA assets. Cent percent beneficiaries say that the quality of asset was Average. A majority (62 per cent) of them reported that the rural drinking water works were most useful for individuals. The State has to concentrate on convergence of works and ensure that the beneficiaries are more aware of the planning process.

3.20 PUNJAB

Study area:

Sample GP -1: Fatta maluka GP, Sardulgarh block, Mansa district
Sample GP- 2: Badhacuhhikalan GP, Sirhind block, Fatehgarh Sahib district

Sampling Details:
Total assets verified: 6
User perception collected: 6
RoI analysed: 0

Demographic profile of respondents

Gender: Female -33 per cent, male – 67 per cent

Livelihood: Cultivators – 22 per cent, agriculture labour - 11 per cent, NREGS worker -68 per cent

Income: Mean income of MGNREGA is Rs.10,401, mean annual income –Rs. 23,858

Social group: SC-100 per cent

Education: No schooling – 100 per cent

Poverty line: APL-100 per cent

I. Asset Verification

Types of Assets Created

Table 3.20.1: Category of Works and Number of Sample Works

Categories	Frequency	Per cent
Irrigation Canal	1	17
Rural Sanitation	1	17
Drought Proofing	1	17
Rural Connectivity	3	50
Total	6	100.00%

100 per cent works physically exist in the field

100 per cent Community assets are created

Table 3.20.1 Category of Works and Number of Sample Works

Job cards	State %	Nation %
Job card with respondent	100	85.1
Job card with MGNREGA official	0	3
Yes with President/ Chairperson	0	3.5
No job card	0	8.4

> Convergence was not initiated at all and
> Asset register was properly maintained
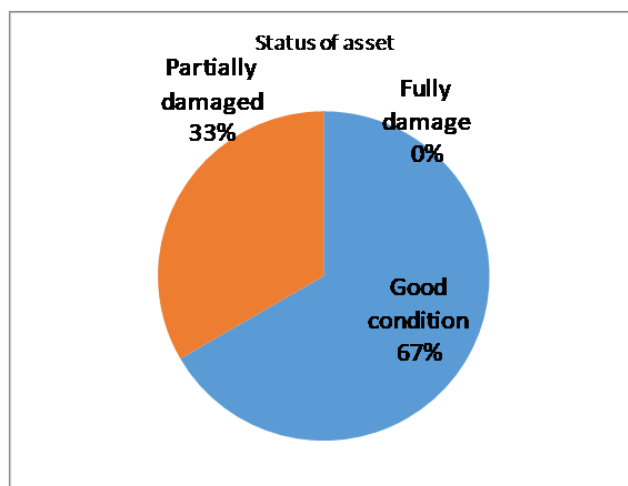
Chart 3.20.1 Status of Asset

Cent per cent assets was not maintained by the beneficiary

Cent percent Drought Proofing assets were partially damaged

One-third of Rural Connectivity works were partially damaged

Table 3.20.3: Awareness and Involvement in Planning

Planning process	Yes %	No %
Aware on planning of works	17	83
Involved in selection of works	0	100

II. User Perception

All the assets were somewhat useful to the beneficiary
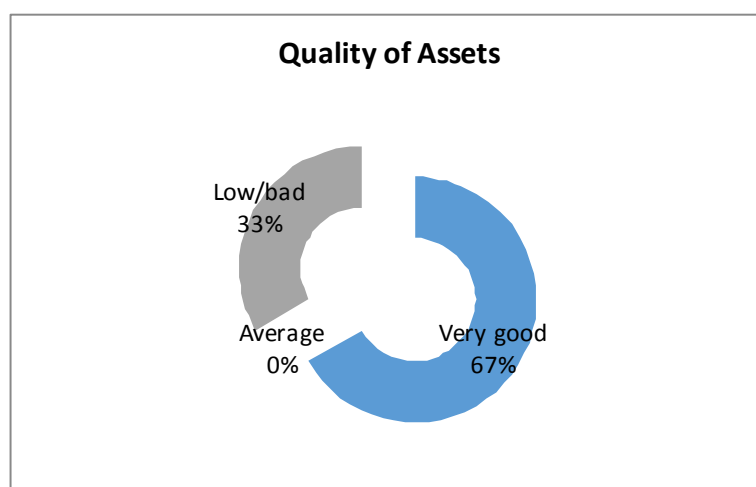
Chart 3.20.2: Quality of Assets

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">

Highlights of uses of assets (Multiple uses)

</td></tr>
</table>

- 100 per cent beneficiaries reported an increase in the income of the family through MGNREGA assets

- 100 per cent beneficiaries were able to have three meals a day
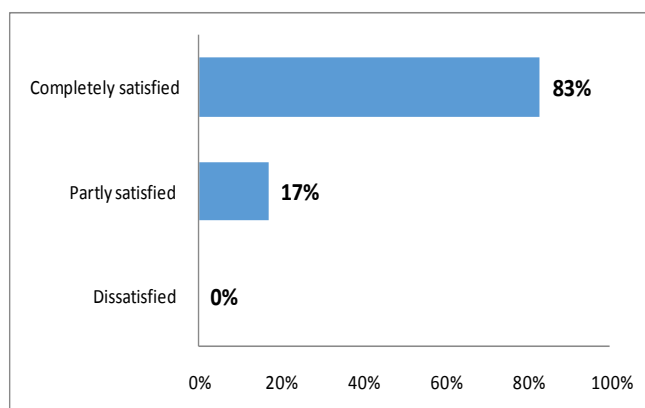
What should be done to make you completely satisfied?

Response from partly satisfied respondents
1. Increase number of minimum guarantee mandays

Chart 3.20.3: Satisfaction on MGNREGA Scheme

Most Useful Works

- Majority (67 per cent) of the beneficiaries reported micro- irrigation work was most useful for individuals

- Second most useful work for individuals was renovation of traditional water bodies (17 per cent)

- Rural Connectivity was most useful for community

- Second most useful work for the community was renovation of traditional water bodies

IV. Recommendations

S. No.	Recommendations	Duration	Responsibility
1	Initiate convergence of MGNREGA works with other departments	Six months	State government
2	Form user groups to maintain the public assets	Six months	Line departments
3	Improve the quality of works	One year	Block/Gram Panchayat
4	Create awareness on planning process	Six months	Block/Gram Panchayat
5	Take up more individual works – micro-irrigation work	Next year	Gram Panchayat

Summary

All the assets physically exist in the field. The Panchayat has concentrated only on creating the community-based assets. Cent per cent beneficiaries reported that the income of the family has increased through MGNREGA assets. Majority (67 per cent) of them reported micro-irrigation works are most useful for individuals. Rural Connectivity was most useful for the community.

3.21 RAJASTHAN

Study area:

Sample GP -1: Sama GP, Sama block, Jaisalmer district
Sample GP- 2: Kheda GP, Sukarpur Block, Dungarpur District

Sampling Details:
Total assets verified: 15
User perception collected: 16
RoI analysed: 8

Demographic profile of respondents

Gender: Female -6 per cent, male – 94 per cent
Livelihood: One-third of beneficiaries were labourer (33 per cent); cultivator 21 per cent, agriculture labour- two per cent; NREGS worker -38 per cent
Income: Mean income of MGNREGA is Rs.10,527, mean annual income –Rs. 27,902
Social group: OBC – 12.5 per cent, SC – 19per cent and ST- 37.5 per cent
Education: No schooling – 19 per cent, literate without formal education – 25 per cent, primary school – 37.5 per cent, middle school- 19 per cent
Poverty line: APL-37.5 per cent, BPL-62.5 per cent

I. Asset Verification

Types of Assets Created

Table 3.21.1: Category of Works and Number of Sample Works

Categories	Frequency	Per cent
Water Conservation	4	27
Irrigation Facility	11	72
Total	15	100.00%

100 per cent works physically exist in the field.

Types of Assets

Community 27%

Individual 73%
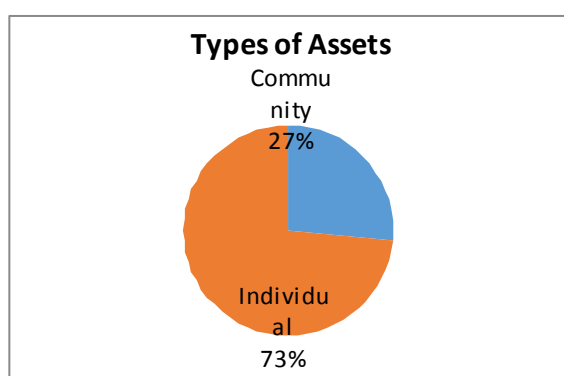
Convergence was not initiated at all

Chart 3.21.1: Types of Assets Created

Table 3.21.2: Availability of Job Card

Job cards	State %	Nation %
Job card with respondent	100	85.1
Job card with MGNREGA official	0	3
Yes with President/ Chairperson	0	3.5
No job card	0	8.4

Table 3.21.3: Awareness and Involvement in Planning

Planning process	Yes	No
Aware of planning of works	94 %	6 %
Involved in the selection of works	94 %	6 %

Highlights on Status of Assets

75 per cent of community assets were partially damaged

18 per cent of individual assets were partially damaged

79 per cent of roads were partially damaged

Cent per cent Water Conservation works

were partially damaged

Cent per cent assets were maintained by beneficiary

Asset register was not maintained

II. User Perception
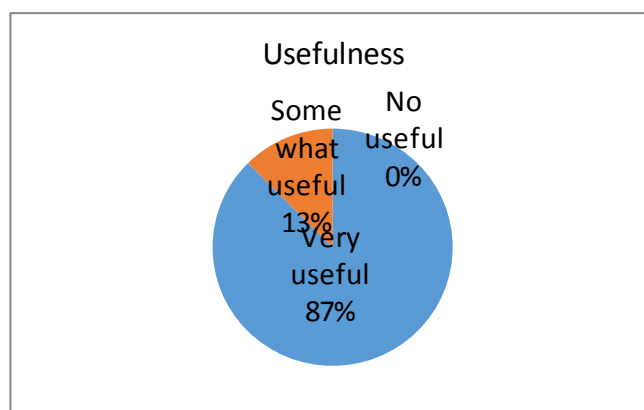
Chart 3.21.3: Usefulness of Assets

Highlights of uses of assets (Multiple uses)

♦ 18 per cent reported that the income of the family has increased through MGNREGA assets

♦ 18 per cent beneficiaries got increased groundwater table

♦ Land value has increased for all (100 per cent) beneficiaries

♦ 43per cent of beneficiaries yield has increased

Quality of the Assets

Among the interviewed beneficiaries, 81 per cent said that the quality of the asset created was very good and 13 per cent said that the average quality of the assets created.
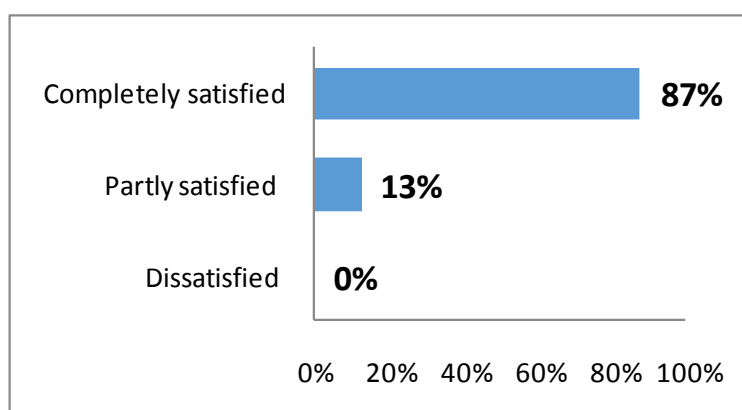
Chart 3.21.4: Satisfaction on MGNREGA Scheme

Most Useful Works

♦ Majority (37.55 per cent) of them reported micro-irrigation work was most useful for individuals

♦ Second most useful work for individual was Land Development work (44 per cent)

♦ Rural Connectivity was most useful for community

♦ Second most useful work for the community was land development

III. Return on Investment

Out of 128.7 acres of individual land 67.1 acres   was developed under MGNREGA . The land value has increased to 212 per cent in the developed 52 per cent land through MGNREGA.
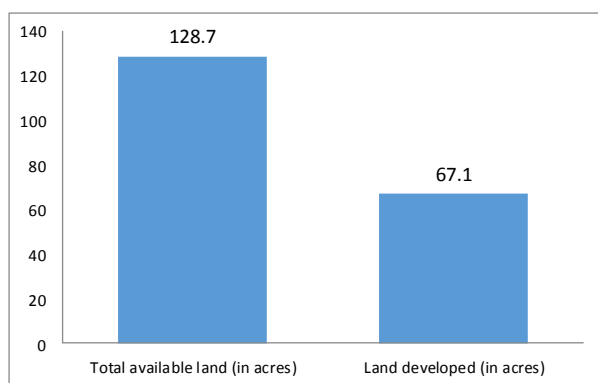
Chart 3.21.5: Land Development
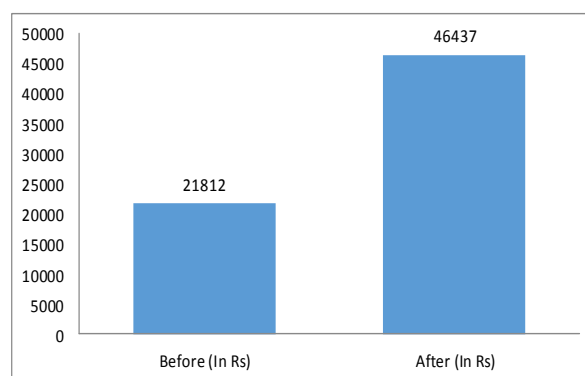
Chart 3.21.6: Land Value

Area under Cultivation and Irrigation

Increase in area under cultivation 49 per cent

No significant increase in area under irrigation (13 per cent)

Cropping pattern has changed (75 per cent)

83 per cent beneficiaries were benefitted with double cropping

Productivity had increased moderately (75 per cent)
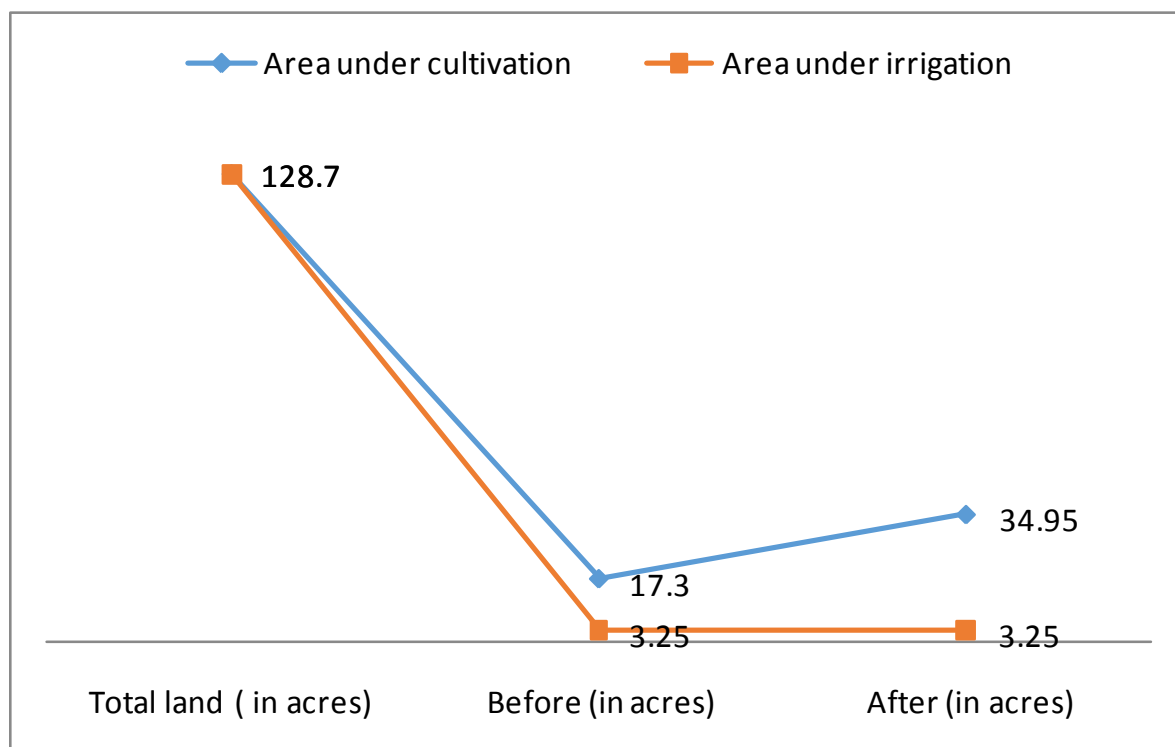
Chart 3.21.7: Area under Cultivation and Irrigation

IV. Recommendations

S. No.	Recommendations	Duration	Responsibility
1	Initiate convergence of MGNREGA works with other departments	Six months	State government
2	Form user group to maintain public assets	Six months	Line departments
3	Improve the quality of works	One year	Block/Gram Panchayat
4	Maintain asset register	Three months	Gram Panchayat

Summary

Cent per cent assets physically exist in sample Gram Panchayat. Individual assets were more and asset register was not maintained properly and most of the assets were very useful to beneficiaries. Nevertheless, there was scope to improve the use through creating individual assets. Around 13 per cent beneficiaries were partly satisfied and the remaining were completely satisfied. Micro-irrigation works and Land Development works were most useful to individuals while Rural Connectivity works were most useful to the community. There was a significant increase in land value. The State can focus on improving the quality of works and increase individual asset creation.

3.22 SIKKIM

Study area:	Demographic profile of respondents
Sample GP -1: Lachung Zumza GP, Chugthang block, North district Sample GP- 2: Poklok Denchung GP, Jorethang block, South district **Sampling Details** Total assets verified: 30 User perception collected: 34 RoI analysed: 0	**Gender:** Female -41 per cent, male – 59 per cent **Livelihood:** Cultivator (19 per cent); Agriculture labour- 4 per cent; NREGS worker -15 per cent **Income:** Mean income of MGNREGA was Rs.13,057, mean annual income –Rs. 80,744 **Social group:** General -6 per cent, OBC – 71 per cent, SC-6 per cent and ST-18 per cent **Education:** No schooling – 23 per cent, primary school – 26 per cent, middle school- 32 per cent **Poverty line:** APL-38 per cent, BPL-69 per cent

I. Asset Verification

Types of Assets Created

Table 3.22.1: Category of Works and Number of Sample Works

Categories	Frequency	Per cent
Land development	9	30
Water Conservation	4	13
Flood Protection	7	23
Irrigation canal	5	17
Rural Connectivity	5	17
Total	30	100.00%

100 per cent Community assets are created

100 per cent works physically exist in the field

Table 3.22.2: Availability of Job Card

Job cards	State %	Nation %
Job card with respondent	44	85.1
Job card with MGNREGA official	23.5	3
Yes with President/ Chairperson	23.5	3.5
No job card	9	8.4

Convergence was not initiated at all
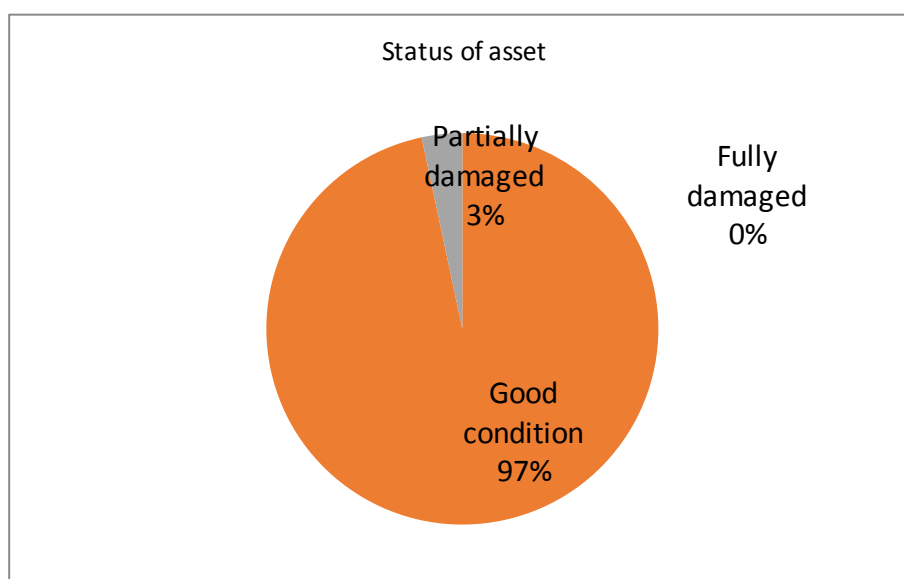
Chart 3.22.1: Current Status of Assets

Highlights on Status of Assets

20 per cent of irrigation canals were partially damaged

22 per cent of Land Development works were not maintained by the beneficiary

Table 3.22.3: Awareness and Involvement in Planning

Planning process	Yes	No
Aware of planning of works	77 %	23%
Involved in selection of works	68 %	32%

II. User Perception

Cent per cent quality of work is very good

Cent per cent work is very useful.

Highlights of uses of assets (Multiple uses)
♦ 56 per cent of the beneficiaries reported increase in family income through MGNREGA assets
♦ 35 per cent of beneficiaries are able to have three meals in a day
♦ Land value increased for half (50 per cent) of the beneficiaries
♦ 23per cent beneficiaries have got irrigation facilities.

Most useful works

♦ Majority (18 per cent) of them reported rural drinking water work was most useful for individuals

♦ Second most useful work for individuals was Rural Connectivity (12 per cent)

♦ Water Conservation and Water Harvesting was most useful for the community

♦ The second most useful work for the community was rural drinking water

Chart 3.22.2: Satisfaction on MGNREGA Scheme

Response from partly satisfied and dissatisfied respondents

1. Increase number of minimum guarantee days and wage rate

IV. Recommendations

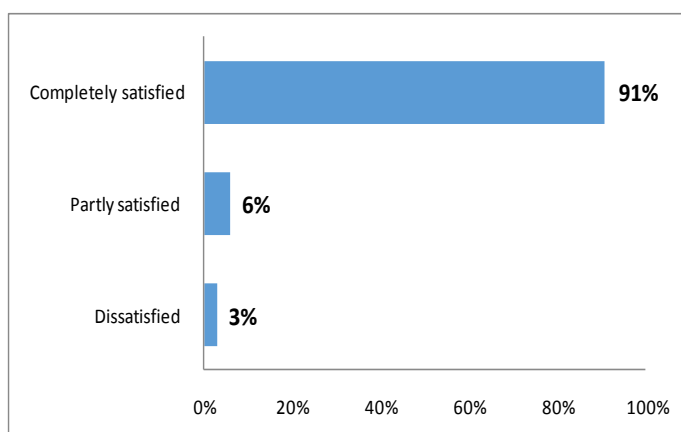| S. No.	Recommendations	Duration	Responsibility
1	Initiate convergence of MGNREGA works with other departments	Six months	State government
2	Form user group to maintain the public assets	Six months	line departments
3	Ensure availability of job card with beneficiaries	Three months	Gram Panchayat
4	Take up more individual works	Next year	Gram Panchayat

Summary

The sample GP has concentrated on creating diversified works and a majority of them were community works. All the assets physically existed in the field. The beneficiaries felt that the quality of work and usefulness of work was very good. Around 56 per cent of them reported that the income of the family has increased through MGNREGA assets. Also, 35 per cent of beneficiaries are able to have three meals a day. A majority (18 per cent) of them reported rural drinking water work was most useful for individuals. The State can concentrate on the convergence of work and creating individual assets.

3.23 JHARKHAND

Study area:

Sample GP -1: Itchak GP, Latehar block, Latehar District
Sample GP- 2: Amarwadih GP, Bariatu block, Latehar district

Sampling Details:
Total assets verified: 25
User perception collected: 33

Demographic profile of respondents
Gender: Female – three per cent, male – 97 per cent
Livelihood: Cultivator (15 per cent), agriculture labour- 50 per cent; NREGS worker -20 per cent
Income: Mean income of MGNREGA was Rs.8,886, mean annual income –Rs. 43,795
Social group: General – three per cent, OBC – 45, SC -12 per cent and ST-39 per cent
Education: No schooling – 18 per cent, primary school – 15 per cent, middle school – 21 per cent
Poverty line: APL-18 per cent, BPL-82 per cent

I. Asset Verification

Types of Assets Created

Table 3.23.1: Category of Works and Number of Sample Works

Categories	Frequency	Per cent
Land Development	5	20
Water Conservation	7	28
Irrigation Facility	7	28
Rural Connectivity	6	24
Total	25	100.00%

8 per cent works were unverifiable (2 out of 25 works)

Types of assets

Community 36%

Individual 64%
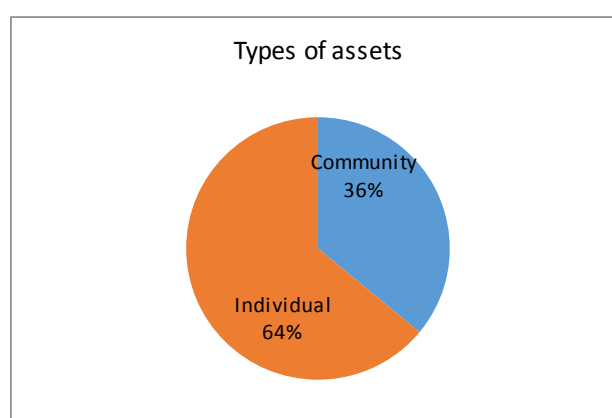
Convergence is not initiated

Chart 3.23.1: Types of Assets Created

Table 3.23.2: Availability of Job Card

Job cards	State %	Nation %
Job card with respondent	51.5	85.1
Job card with MGNREGA official	21	3
Yes with President/ Chairperson	3	3.5
No job card	24	8.4
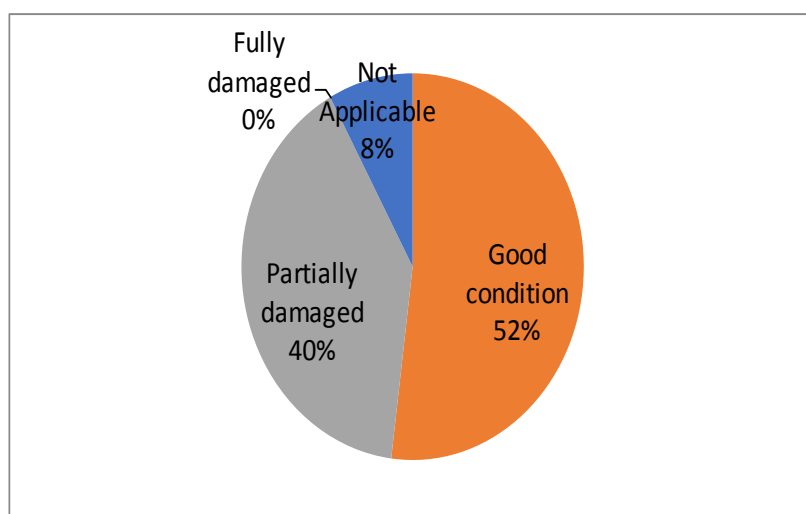
Chart 3.23.2: Current Status of Assets

Highlights on Status of Assets

67per cent of community assets are partially damaged

25per cent of individual assets are partially damaged

50 per cent of roads are partially damaged

71 per cent of Water Conservation works are partially damaged

Nearly half **(48 per cent)** of assets were not maintained by beneficiary

Table 3.23.3: Awareness and Involvement in Planning

Planning process	Yes	No
Aware of planning of works	97 %	3%
Involved in selection of works	100 %	

Asset register was not maintained properly

II. User Perception
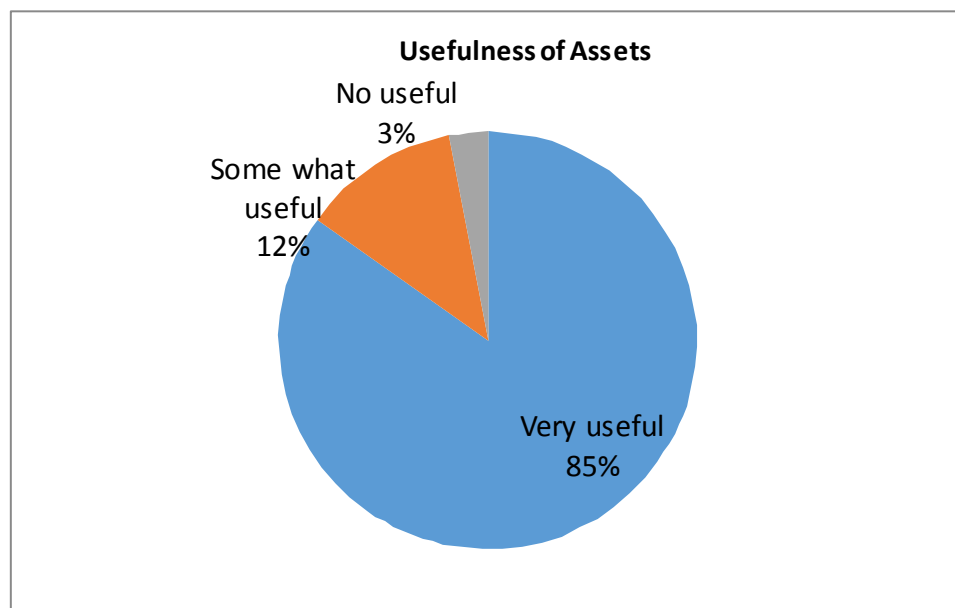
Chart 3.23.3: Usefulness of Assets

Highlights of uses of assets (Multiple uses)

♦ Family income has increased for 45 per cent of beneficiaries through MGNREGA assets

♦ 10 per cent beneficiaries are able to have three meals in a day

♦ Land value has increased for 54 per cent beneficiaries

♦ 76 per cent beneficiaries were growing more than one crop

♦ 58 per cent beneficiaries have got irrigation facility

Quality of the Assets

Among the interviewed beneficiaries, almost three-fourth of the (73 per cent) said that the quality of the asset created was very good and rest said that quality of the assets created was average.
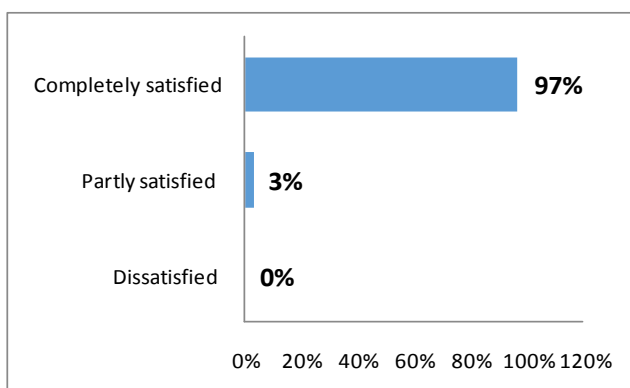
What should be done to make you completely satisfied?

Responses from partly satisfied respondents
1. *Quality of work should be improved*
2. *Increase number of minimum guarantee days and wage rate*

Chart 3.23.4: Satisfaction on MGNREGA Scheme

Most Useful Works

- Majority (30 per cent) of the beneficiaries reported Land Development work was most useful for individuals
- Second most useful work for individuals was Anganwadi (27 per cent)
- Rural Connectivity was most useful for community
- Second most useful work for the community was rural drinking water

III. Return on Investment

Out of 106.25 acres of individual land 56.75 acres, (53 per cent) of land was developed through MGNREGA.

The land value increased up to 220 per cent
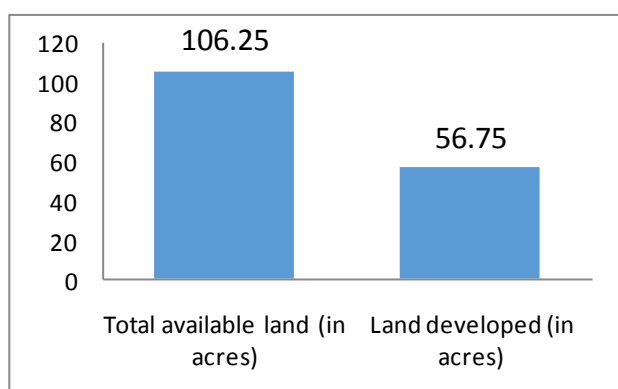
Chart 3.23.5: Land Development
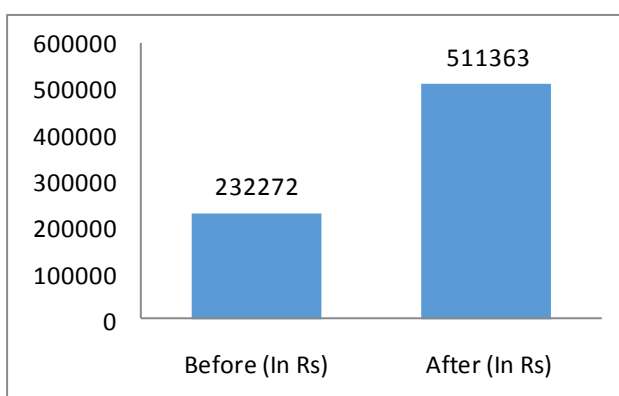
Chart 3.23.6: Land value

Highlights of uses of assets (Multiple uses)

- Change in cropping pattern (100 per cent)
- 79 per cent beneficiaries have ben benefitted with double cropping
- 45 per cent beneficiaries have shifted from dry land cropping to irrigation cropping
- Significant increase in production 50 per cent; moderate increase in productivity 46 per cent
- The agricultural income has increased for 54 per cent beneficiaries and migration reduced to 17 per cent
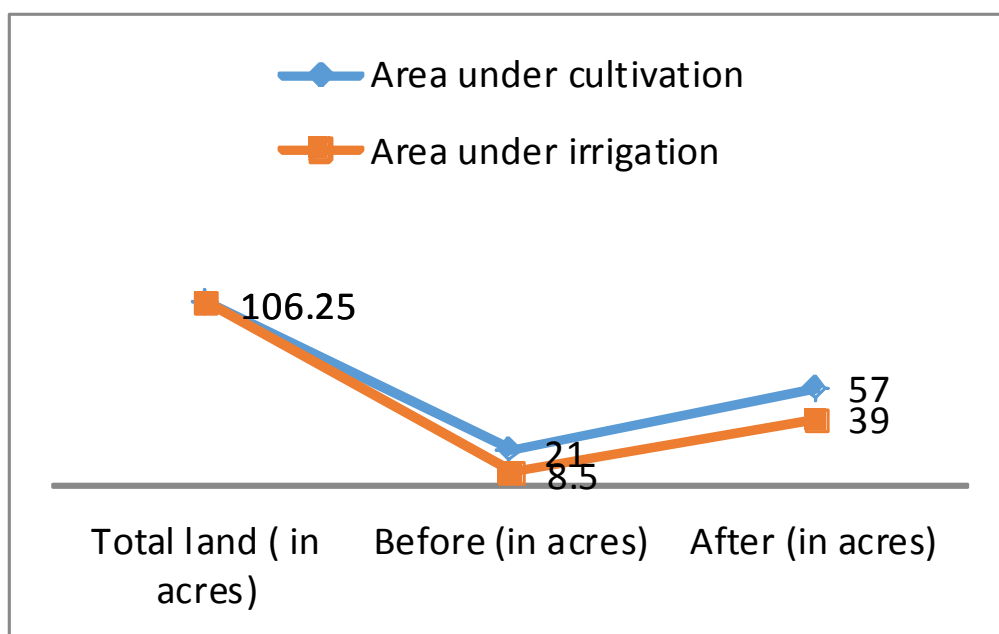
Chart 3.23.7: Area under Cultivation and Irrigation

IV. Recommendations

S. No.	Recommendations	Duration	Responsibility
1	Initiate special social audit process for rigorous monitoring	Six months	State government
2	Improve convergence of MGNREGA works with other departments	Six months	State government
3	Form user group to maintain the public assets	Six months	Line departments
4	Improve the quality of works	One year	Block/Gram Panchayat
5	Asset register should be maintained	Three months	Gram Panchayat

Summary

The sample GP has concentrated more on creating individual assets. Diversified asset creation was found and eight percent of assets were unverifiable. More than half of the works were in good condition. Land value has increased for 54 per cent beneficiaries. Around 76 per cent beneficiaries were growing more than one crop and 58 per cent beneficiaries have got Irrigation Facility. There has been a moderate increase in productivity as reported by 46 per cent beneficiaries. The agriculture income has increased for 54 per cent beneficiaries. The State has to concentrate on initiating convergence and improve the quality of assets. The special social audit event has to be organised for rigorous monitoring ensuring the existence of work.

3.24 TAMIL NADU

<table>
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Study area:

Sample GP-1:
Natrampalayam GP, Thally block, Krishnagiri district
Sample GP-2: Pannapatty GP, Manapparai Block, Trichirapalli District

Sampling Details:
Total assets verified: 61
User perception collected: 30
RoI analysed: 10

</td><td>

Demographic profile of respondents
Gender: Female -13 per cent, male – 87 per cent
Livelihood: More than one-third beneficiaries were Cultivators (41per cent), Agriculture labour- 4 per cent and NREGS worker - 5.4 per cent
Income: Mean income of MGNREGA was Rs.10,204, mean annual income – Rs. 1,79,717
Social group: OBC -97 per cent, SC-three per cent
Education: No schooling – 10 per cent, literate without formal education – 3.3 per cent, primary school– 10 per cent, middle school- 27 per cent,
Poverty line: APL-13 per cent, BPL-87 per cent

</td></tr>
</table>

I. Asset Verification

Types of Assets Created

Table 3.24.1: Category of Works and Number of Sample Works

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Land Development	1	2
Water Conservation	19	31
Rural Connectivity	3	5
Rural Sanitation	38	62
Total	**61**	**100%**

Types of Assets
Community 31%
Individual 69%

Chart 3.24.1: Types of Assets Created
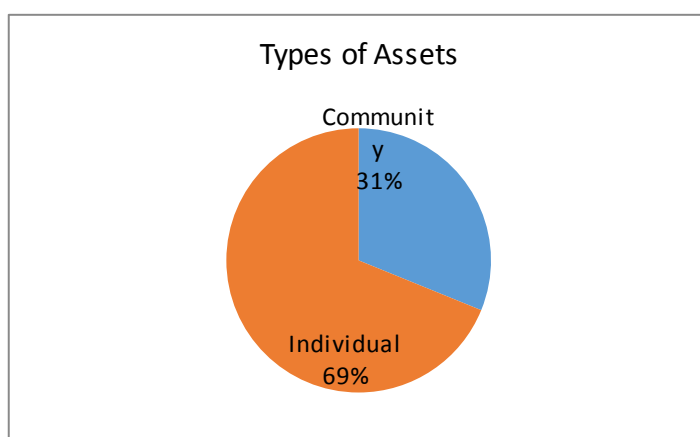
Convergence is not initiated at all

3.3 per cent works are unverifiable

(2 out of 61 works)

Status of Asset

Partially
damaged
2%

Fully
damaged
0%

Good
condition
98%
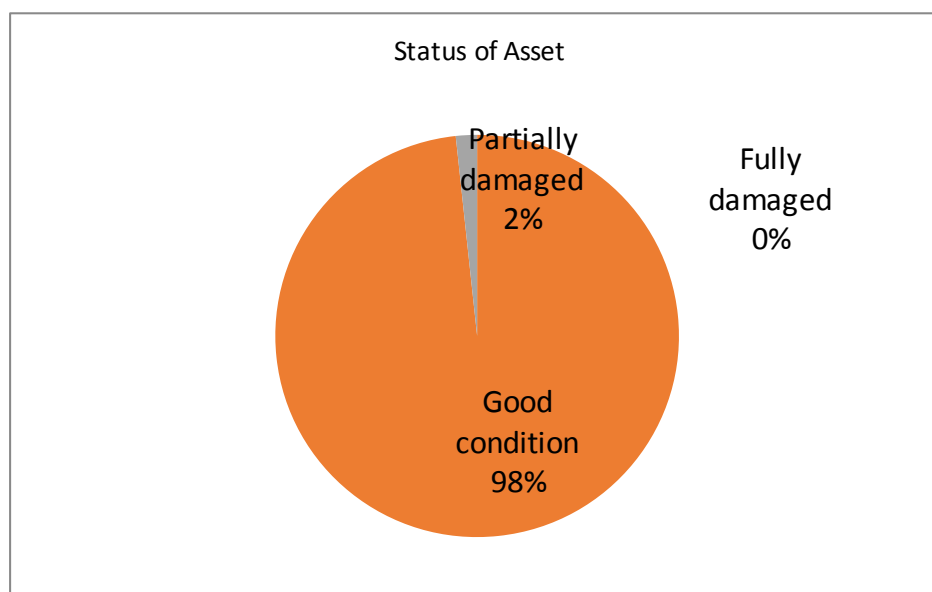
Chart 3.24.2: Current Status of Assets

Table 3.24.2: Availability of Job Card

Job cards	State %	Nation %
Job card with respondent	50	85.1
Job card with MGNREGA official	0	3
Yes with President/Chairperson	3.3	3.5
No job card	46.7	8.4

Highlights on Status of Assets

5 per cent of community assets are partially damaged

Rural Sanitation works were partially damaged

Table 3.24.3: Awareness and Involvement in Planning

Planning process	Yes	No
Aware of planning of works	30 %	70%
Involved in selection of works	43 %	57 %

Maintenance of Asset

50 per cent of community and individual assets were not maintained

50 per cent of assets were not maintained by the beneficiary

Rural Sanitation (53 per cent) and Rural Connectivity (67 per cent) assets are not maintained

II. User Perception
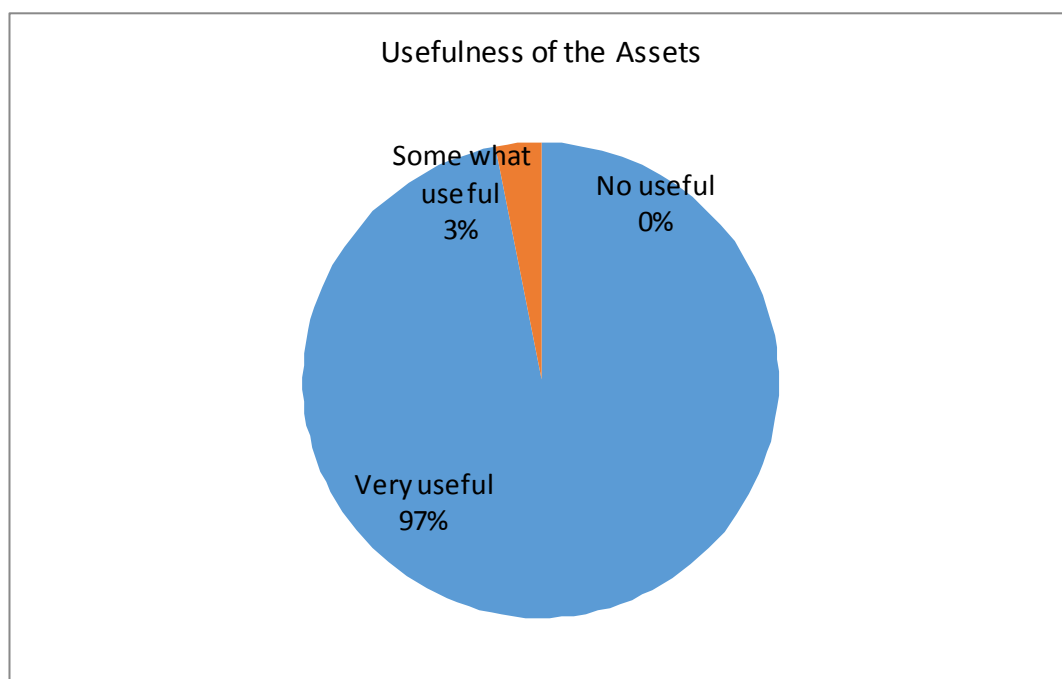
Chart 3.24.3: Usefulness of the Assets

Highlights of uses of assets (Multiple uses)
♦ 43 per cent of the beneficiaries reported increase in family income through MGNREGA assets
♦ 30 per cent beneficiaries were able to have three meals in a day
♦ Land value has increased for 67 -per cent of beneficiaries
♦ 63per cent of beneficiaries have got increased groundwater table

Quality of the Assets

Among the interviewed beneficiaries, 83 per cent said that the quality of the asset created was very good and rest said that the quality of the assets created was average.

What should be done to make you completely satisfied?
Responses from partly satisfied respondents
1. *Individual works should be taken up more*
2. *Increase number of minimum guarantee days and wage rate*

Chart 3.24.4 Satisfaction on MGNREGA Scheme

Most Useful Works

♦   Majority (37 per cent) of the beneficiaries reported renovation of traditional water bodies work is most useful for individuals

♦   Second most useful work for individual was Water Conservation and Water Harvesting (20 per cent)

♦   Renovation of traditional water bodies was most useful for the community

♦   Second most useful work for the community was Rural Connectivity

III. Return on Investment

Out of 135.5 acres of individual land 87.5 acres (64 per cent) of land is developed through MGNRGEA.

The land value has increased up to 200 per cent
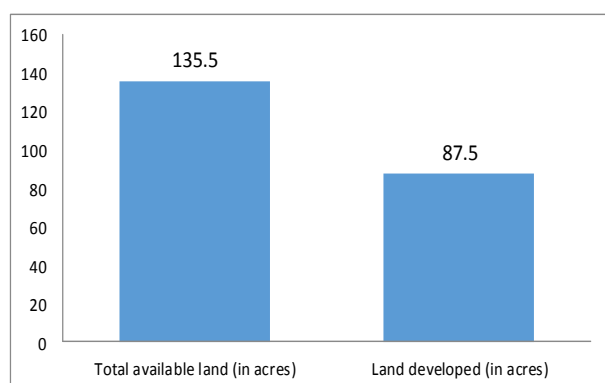
Chart 3.24.5: Land Development
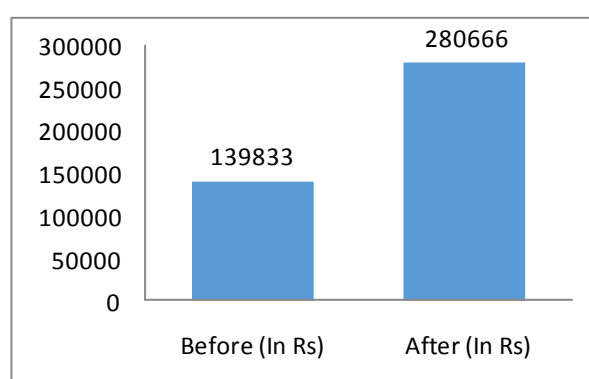
Chart 3.24.6: Land Value

Area under Cultivation and Irrigation

♦   Change in cropping pattern (50 per cent)

♦   40 per cent beneficiaries have been benefitted with double cropping

♦   40 per cent beneficiaries shifted from dry land cropping to irrigation cropping

♦   Significant increase in production, i.e., 20 per cent

♦   Moderate increase in productivity, i.e., 30 per cent

♦   20 per cent beneficiaries have been benefitted with increased production

♦   The agricultural income has increased up to 71 per cent
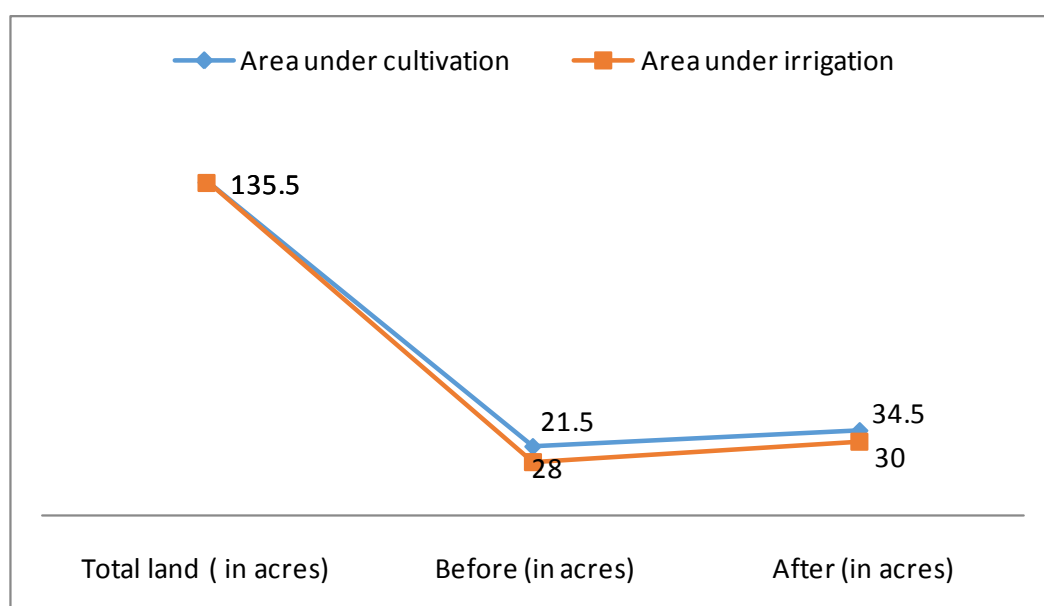
Chart 3.24.7: Area under Cultivation and Irrigation

IV. Recommendations

S. No	Recommendations	Duration	Responsibility
1	Organise special social audit	Three months	district administration
2	Improve convergence of MGNREGA works with other departments	Six months	State government
3	Form user groups to maintain the public assets	Six months	Line departments
4	Improve the quality of works	One year	Block/Gram Panchayat
5	Maintain asset register	Three months	Gram Panchayat
6	Ensure availability of job card with beneficiaries	Three months	Gram Panchayat
7	Create awareness on planning process	Next year	Gram Panchayat

Summary

In the sample GP the Rural Sanitation works were found in the majority. Few toilets were not constructed but reported as completed works. Half (50 per cent) of community works as well as individual works were not maintained by the beneficiary. More than half of Rural Sanitation (53 per cent) and R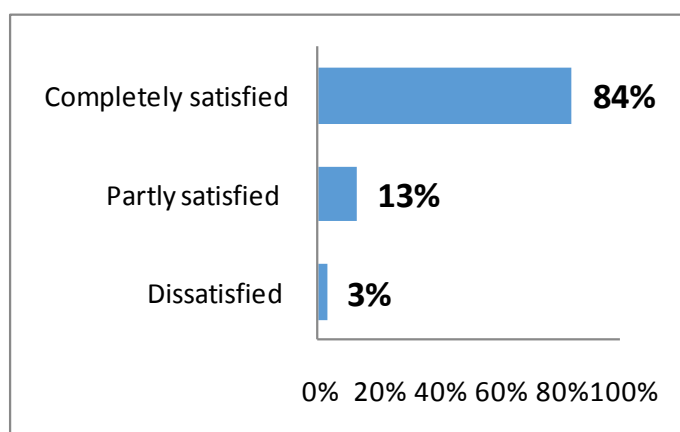ural Connectivity (67 per cent) assets were not maintained. A Majority (37 per cent) of them reported renovation of traditional water bodies' work as the most useful one for individuals. Renovation of traditional water bodies was most useful for the community. The State has to concentrate on improving convergence, ensuring maintenance of asset register and ensure the quality of work.

3.25 TELANGANA

Study area:

Sample GP-1: Kerameri GP, Kerameri block, Adilabad district
Sample GP-2: Utnoor GP, Utnoor block, Adilabad district
Sampling Details:
Total assets verified: 433
User perception collected: 155
RoI analysed: 139

Demographic profile of respondents
Gender: Female -23 per cent, male – 77 per cent
Livelihood: More than one-third the beneficiaries are cultivators (39 per cent), agriculture labour- 18 per cent and NREGS worker -19 per cent
Income: Mean income of MGNREGA was Rs.9,703, mean annual income –Rs. 48,249
Social group: OBC -24 per cent, SC -27 per cent, ST-39 per cent and minority -10 per cent
Education: No schooling – 59 per cent, literate without formal education – 6 per cent, primary school– 10 per cent, middle school – 10 per cent
Poverty line: APL-0.6 per cent, BPL-91 per cent and AAY-8.4 per cent

I. Asset Verification

Types of Assets Created

Table 3.25.1: Category of Works and Number of Sample Works

Categories	Frequency	Per cent
Land Development	4	0.9
Water Conservation	124	28.6
Irrigation Facility	142	33
Drought Proofing	15	3.5
Rural Connectivity	15	3.5
Rural Sanitation	133	31
Total	433	100.00%
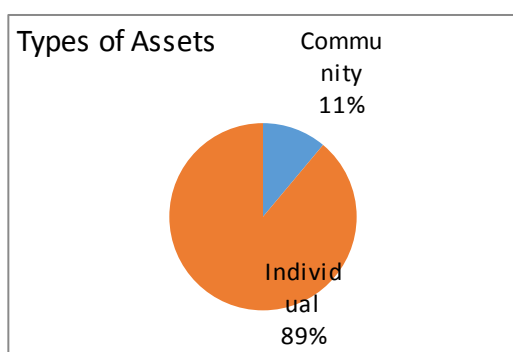
Chart 3.25.1: Types of Assets Created

45.3 per cent works (196 out of 433) are unverifiable

Nine per cent of assets were created under convergence with drinking water and sanitation

Table 3.25.2: Availability of Job Card

Job cards	State %	Nation %
Job card with respondent	80.6	85.1
Job card with MGNREGA official	4.5	3
Yes with President/ Chairperson	11.6	3.5
No job card	3.2	8.4
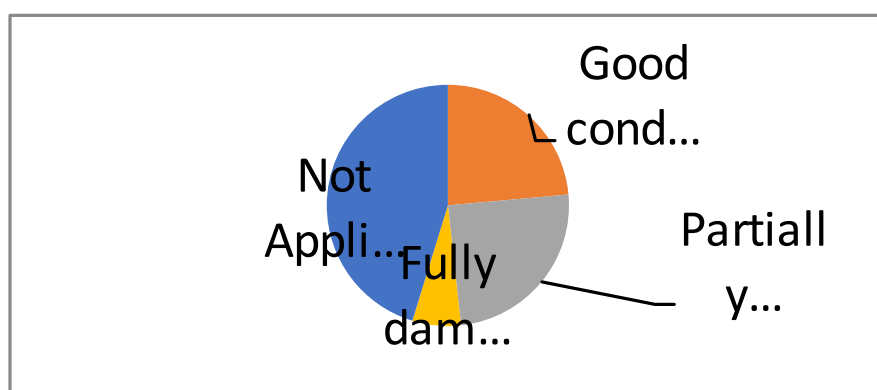
Chart 3.25.2: Current Status of Assets

Highlights on Status of Assets

6 per cent individual and community assets are fully damaged

10.4 per cent of community assets are partially damaged

26.5 per cent of individual assets are fully damaged

13 per cent of Irrigation Facility works are fully damaged

41 per cent of Irrigation Facility works are partially damaged

22 per cent of assets were not maintained by the beneficiary

Convergence was not initiated at all

Table 3.25.3: Awareness and Involvement in Planning

Planning process	Yes	No
Aware of planning of works	84 %	16%
Involved in selection of works	91 %	9%

Asset register was not maintained properly

133

II. User Perception
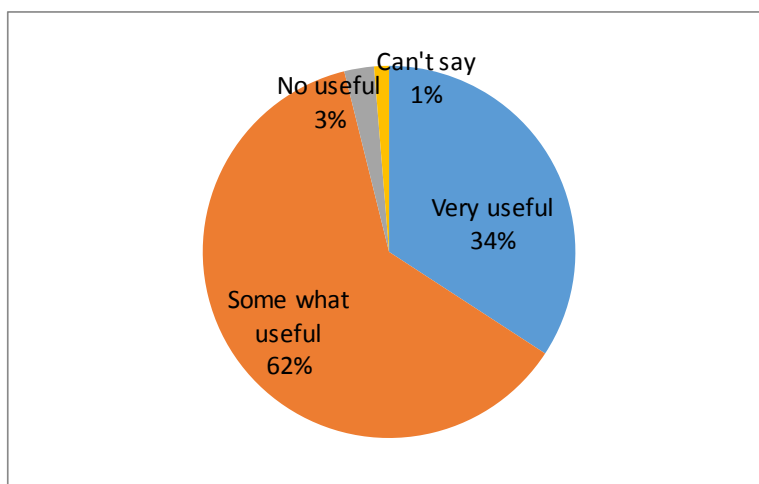
Chart 3.25.3: Usefulness of Assets

Highlights of uses of assets (Multiple uses)

♦ 80 per cent of the beneficiaries reported increase in family income through MGNREGA assets

♦ 6.5 per cent beneficiaries are able to have three meals in a day

♦ Land value has increased for 68.4 per cent beneficiaries

♦ 44.5 per cent beneficiaries have got irrigation facilities

Quality of the Assets

Among the interviewed beneficiaries, only about to one- fourth (26 per cent) said that quality of the asset created was very good, 69 per cent said that quality of the assets created was average and three per cent reported that quality of the work created was low/bad.
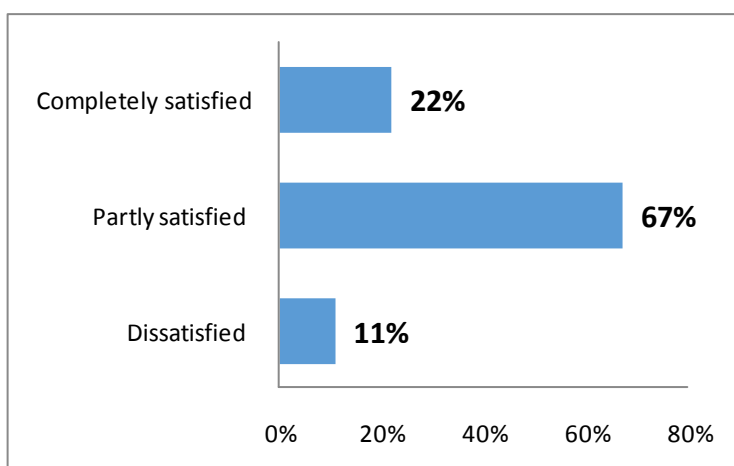
Responses for dissatisfied respondents

1. *Wage payment was delayed*

2. *Due to lack of irrigation facility plants die*

Chart 3.25.4: Satisfaction on MGNREGA Scheme

Most Useful Works

♦ Majority (73 per cent) of them reported Land Development work was most useful for individuals

♦ Second most useful work for individuals was micro-irrigation (12 per cent)

♦ Rural Connectivity was most useful for community

♦ Second most useful work for the community was rural drinking water

III. Return on Investment

Out of 681 acres of individual land 344 acres of land was developed through MGNREGA.

The land value increase up to 217 per cent (50 per cent)
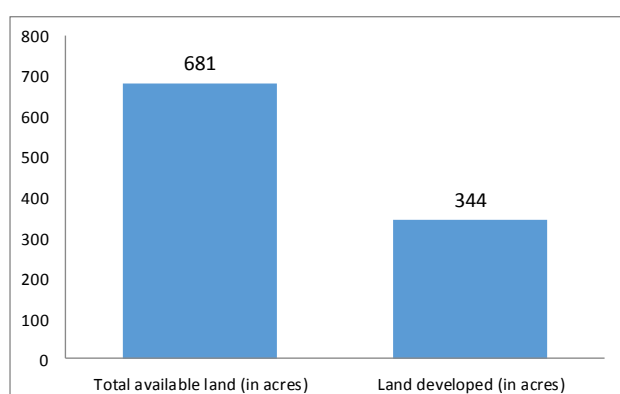
Chart 3.25.5: Land Development
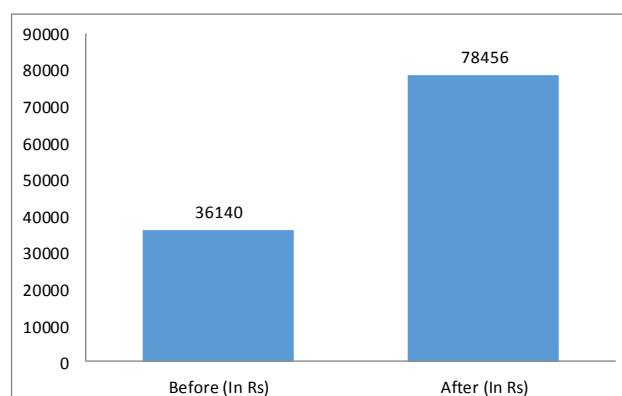
Chart 3.25.6: Land Value

Area under Cultivation and Irrigation

♦ Change in cropping pattern (63 per cent)

♦ Eight per cent beneficiaries shifted from dryland cropping to irrigation cropping

♦ Significant increase in production, i.e. 79 per cent

♦ Moderate increase in productivity, i.e., nine per cent

♦ One-third beneficiaries have got increased production

♦ The agricultural income has increased up to 59 per cent

♦ Migration decreased up to 22 per cent
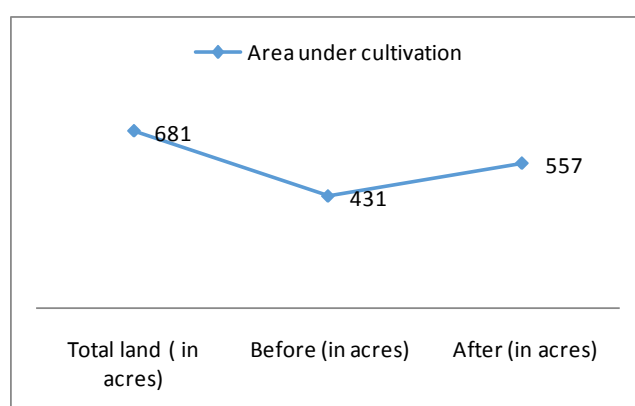
Chart 3.25.7: Area under Cultivation

IV. Recommendations

S. No	Recommendations	Duration	Responsibility
1	The State has to conduct special social audit event	Once in four months	State government
2	Improve the convergence of MGNREGA works with other departments	Six months	State government
3	Form user group to maintain the public assets	Six months	Line departments
4	Improve the quality of works	One year	Block/Gram Panchayat
5	Maintain asset register	Three months	Gram Panchayat
6	Ensure availability of job card with beneficiaries	Three months	Gram Panchayat
7	Take up more individual works to ensure Irrigation Facility	Next year	Gram Panchayat

Summary

The asset creation was diversified in sample GP and more individual assets were created. Nearly, 45.3 per cent (196 out of 433) works were unverifiable. A majority of the assets were not maintained and most of the individual assets were damaged. 80 per cent of them reported an increase in family income through MGNREGA assets. Around 6.5 per cent beneficiaries were able to have three meals in a day. Land value has increased for 68.4 per cent beneficiaries. Majority (73 per cent) of them reported that the Land Development work was most useful for individuals. Second most useful work for individuals was micro-irrigation (12 per cent). Rural Connectivity was most useful for the community. Significant increase is found in production, i.e. 79 per cent. A moderate increase in productivity of nine per cent. One-third beneficiaries have seen an increase in production. The State has to conduct a special social audit event for monitoring the execution of works and the asset register needs to be maintained properly.

3.26 TRIPURA

<table>
<tr><td>

Study area:

Sample GP -1: Madhuban GP, Dukli block, West Triupura district

Sample GP- 2: Khilpara GP, Matabari block, Gomati district

Sampling Details:

Total assets verified: 623

User perception collected: 607

RoI analysed: 545

</td><td>

Demographic profile of respondents

Gender: Female -23 per cent, male – 77 per cent

Livelihood: Cultivator (18 per cent), agriculture labour- nine per cent and NREGS worker -15 per cent

Income: Mean income of MGNREGA is Rs.11,836, mean annual income –Rs. 67,324

Social group: OBC -22 per cent, SC -33 per cent, ST-3 per cent and minority -29 per cent

Education: No schooling – 17 per cent, literate without formal education – 6 per cent, primary school – 21 per cent and middle school – 25 per cent

Poverty line: APL- 54 per cent, BPL-44 per cent and AAY-two per cent.

</td></tr>
</table>

I. Asset Verification

Types of Assets Created

Table 3.26.1: Category of Works and Number of Sample Works

Categories	Frequency	Per cent
Land Development	4	0.9
Water Conservation	124	28.6
Irrigation Facility	142	33
Drought Proofing	15	3.5
Rural Connectivity	15	3.5
Rural Sanitation	133	31
Total	433	100.00%

0.2 per cent works (1 out of 623) are unverifiable

Convergence was not initiated at all
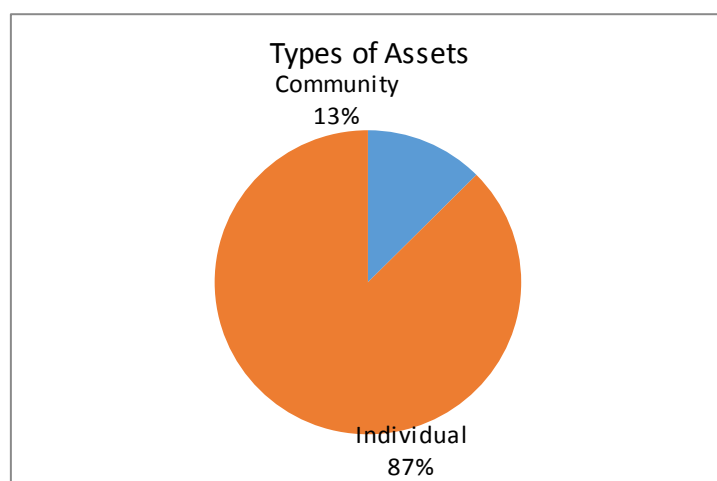
Chart 3.26.1: Types of Assets Created

Table 3.26.2: Availability of Job Card

Job cards	State %	Nation %
Job card with respondent	85.3	85.1
Job card with MGNREGA official	0.3	3
Yes with President/ Chairperson	3.6	3.5
No job card	10.7	8.4
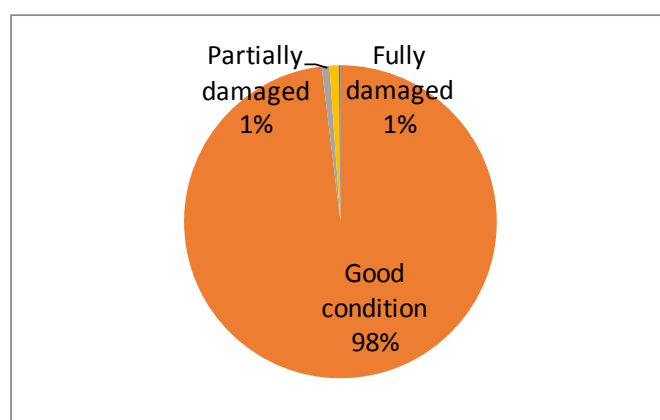
Chart 3.26.2: Current Status of Assets

Table 3.26.3: Awareness and Involvement in Planning

Planning process	Yes	No
Aware of planning of works	94 %	6%
Involved in selection of works	89 %	11%

Highlights on Status of Assets

6 per cent community assets are fully damaged

14 per cent of Irrigation Canal works are partially damaged

Water Harvesting, Rural Connectivity and other

Public works are c**ent per cent** in good condition

one per cent assets were not maintained by the beneficiary

> **Maintenance of asset register needs to be improved**

II. User Perception
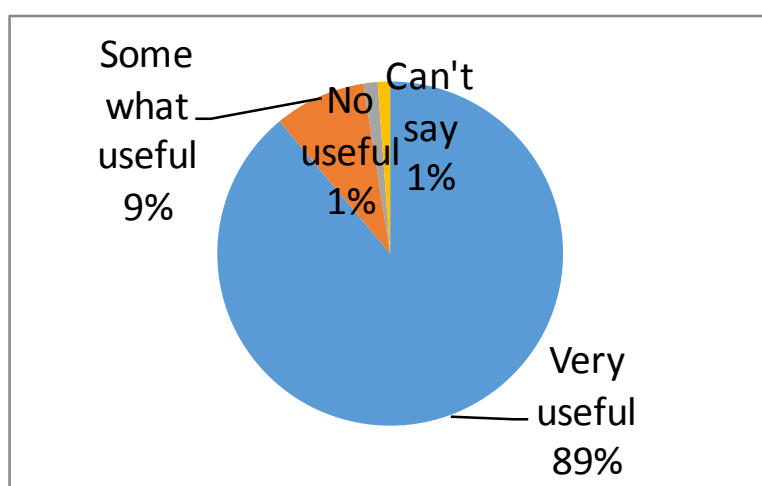
Chart 3.26.3: Usefulness of Assets

> **Highlights of uses of assets (Multiple uses)**
> ♦ 56 per cent beneficiaries reported an increase in the family income through MGNREGA assets
> ♦ 42 per cent beneficiaries are able to have three meals in a day
> ♦ Land value has increased for 87 per cent beneficiaries
> ♦ 20 per cent beneficiaries yield has increased

Quality of the Assets

Among the interviewed beneficiaries, 84 per cent said that the quality of the asset created was very good, nine per cent said that the quality of the assets created was average.
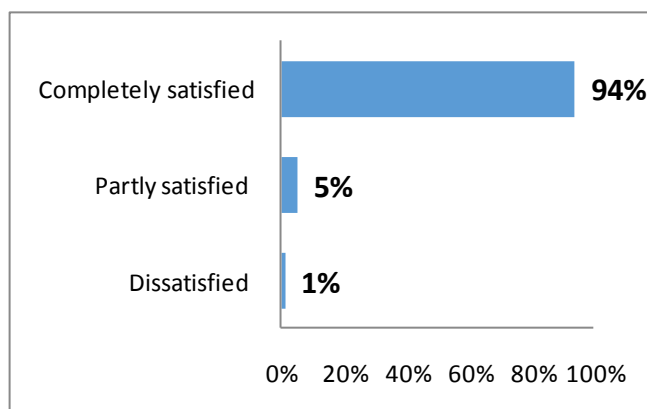
Completely satisfied	94%
Partly satisfied	5%
Dissatisfied	1%

0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

What should be done to make you completely satisfied?

Responses from partly satisfied respondents
1. *Increase minimum guarantee employment days and wage rate*
2. *Provide wage on stipulated time*

Chart3.26.4: Satisfaction on MGNREGA Scheme

Most Useful Works

♦ Majority (69 per cent) of them reported Land Development work was most useful for individuals

♦ Second most useful work for individuals was Rural Connectivity (eight per cent)

♦ Rural Connectivity was most useful for community

♦ Second most useful work for the community was rural drinking water

III. Return on Investment

Out of 1,065 acres of individual land 629 acres developed through MGNREGA.

The land value increased up to 183 per cent of the 59 per cent of land.
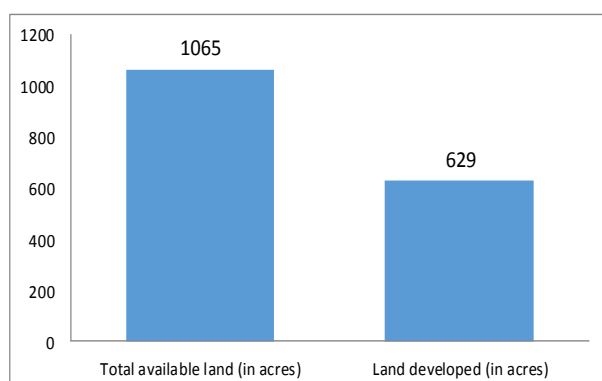
Chart 3.26.5: Land Development
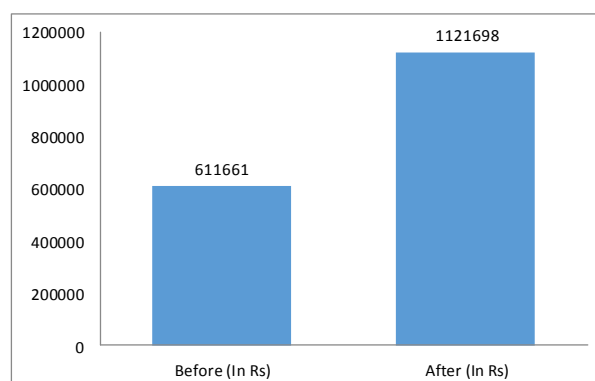
Chart 3.26.6: Land Value

Area under Cultivation and Irrigation

- ♦ Change in cropping pattern (60 per cent)
- ♦ 36 per cent beneficiaries benefitted from double cropping
- ♦ Significant increase in production,i.e., 47 per cent
- ♦ Moderate increase in productivity,i.e.,31 per cent
- ♦ 5.5 per cent beneficiaries have got an increase in production
- ♦ The agricultural income has increased up to 57 per cent
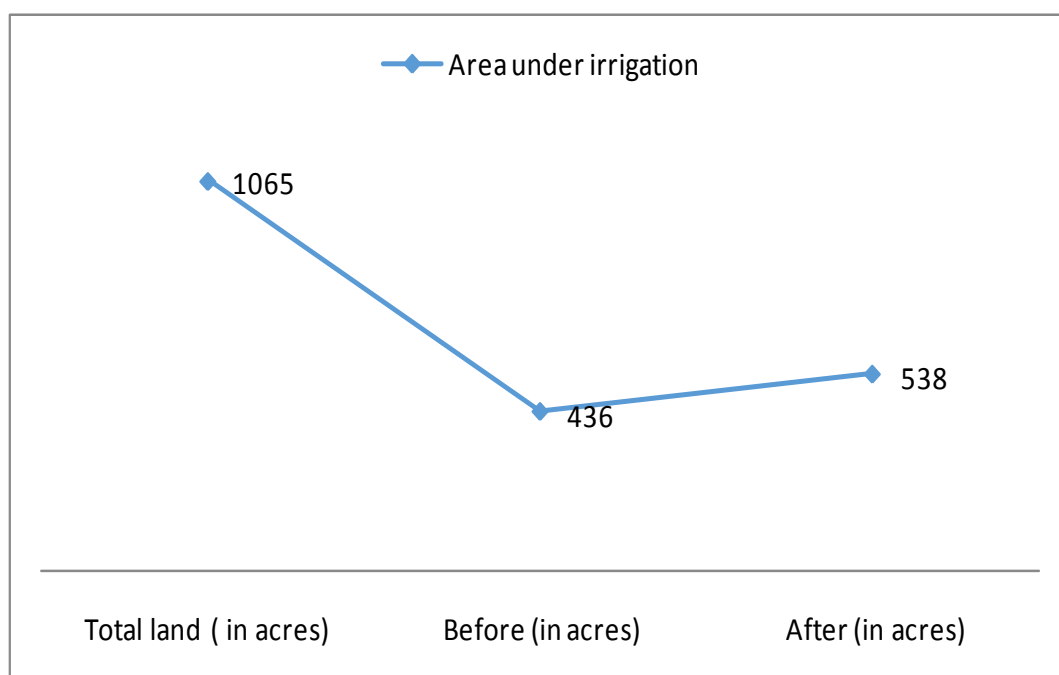
Chart 3.26.7: Area under Irrigation

IV. Recommendations

S. No	Recommendations	Duration	Responsibility
1	The State has to conduct special social audit event	Once in four months	State government
2	Improve convergence of MGNREGA works with other departments	Six months	State government
3	Form user groups to maintain the public assets	Six months	Line departments
4	Improve the quality of works	One year	Block/Gram Panchayat
5	Maintain asset register	Three months	Gram Panchayat
6	Ensure availability of job card with beneficiaries	Three months	Gram Panchayat

Summary

The asset creation was diversified in the sample GP and individual assets were created in more number. Only 0.2 per cent (1 out of 623) works are unverifiable. The maintenance of the assets was good. The assets' quality and usage was appreciable among North-East States. 56 per cent of them reported an increase in family income through MGNREGA assets. Around 42 per cent beneficiaries are able to have three meals in a day. Land value has increased from 87 per cent beneficiaries. A majority (69 per cent) of them reported Land Development work was most useful for individuals. The second most useful work for individuals was Rural Connectivity (eight per cent). Rural Connectivity was most useful for the community. The State has to conduct a special social audit event for monitoring the execution of works and the asset register needs to be maintained properly.

3.27 UTTAR PRADESH

Study area:

Sample GP -1: Narhat GP, Madawara block, Lalitpur district
Sample GP- 2: Khandi GP, Talbheat block, Lalitpur district
Sampling Details:
Total assets verified: 33
User perception collected: 37
RoI analysed: 27

RoI analysed: 545

Demographic profile of respondents
Gender: Female -13.5 per cent, male – 86.5 per cent
Livelihood: Cultivator (14 per cent), agriculture labour- 34 per cent and NREGS worker -28 per cent
Income: Mean income of MGNREGA is Rs.19,212, mean annual income –Rs. 59,608
Social group: OBC -89 per cent, SC – eight per cent and minority – three per cent
Education: No schooling – 57 per cent, primary school – 11 per cent and middle school – 24 per cent
Poverty line: APL- 68 per cent, BPL-32 per cent

I. Asset Verification

Types of Assets Created

Table 3.27.1: Category of Works and Number of Sample Works

Categories	Frequency	Per cent
Land Development	10	30
Water Conservation	7	21
Water Harvesting	1	3
Irrigation Facility	10	30
Drought Proofing	1	3
Irrigation Canal	4	12
Total	**33**	**100%**

100 per cent works physically exist in the field

Convergence initiated with forest department land and water resource department

Types of Assets
Community 21%
Individual 79%
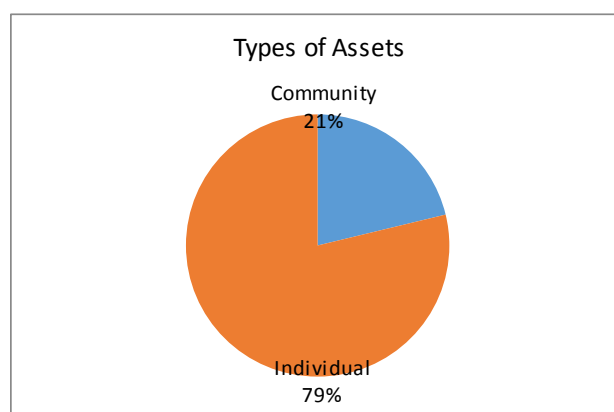
Chart 3.27.1: Types of Assets Created

Table 3.27.2: Availability of Job Card

Job cards	State %	Nation %
Job card with respondent	95	85.1
Job card with MGNREGA official	0	3
Yes with President/ Chairperson	0	3.5
No job card	5	8.4
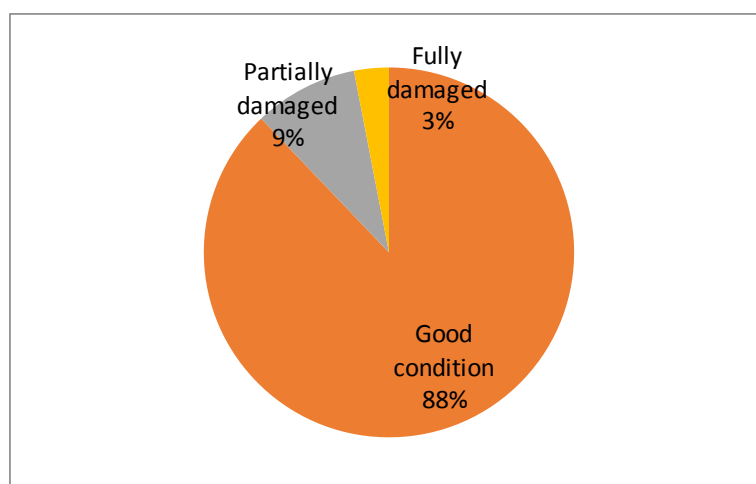
Chart 3.27.2: Current Status of Assets

Highlights on Status of Assets

Eight per cent individual assets are partially damaged

14 per cent community assets are partially damaged

14 per cent individual assets are fully damaged

14 per cent Water Conservation works are fully damaged

20 per cent Irrigation Facility works are partially damaged

24 per cent assets were not maintained by the beneficiary

Convergence is not initiated at all

Table 3.27.3: Awareness and Involvement in Planning

Planning Process	Yes	No
Aware of planning of works	97 %	3%
Involved in selection of works	97 %	3%

Asset register was not maintained properly

II. User Perception
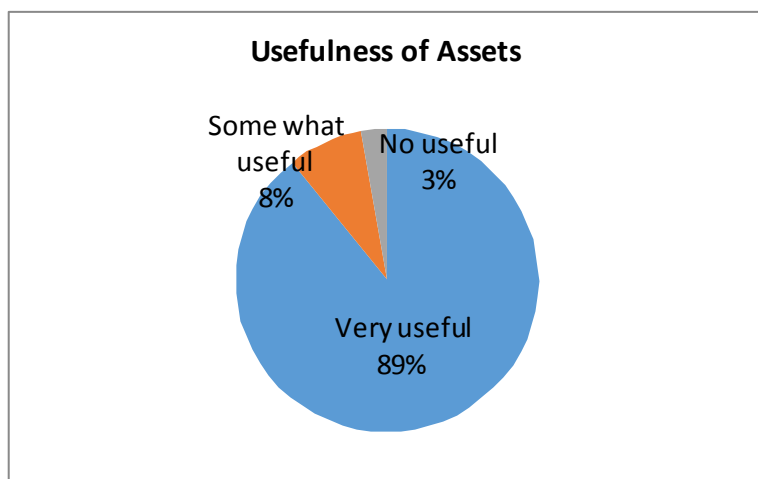
Chart 3.27.3: Usefulness of Assets

Highlights of uses of assets (Multiple uses)
♦   Increased the income of the family – 43 per cent
♦   Able to have three meals a day -27 per cent
♦   Increased land value -83 per cent
♦   Increased groundwater table – 16 per cent
♦   Yield has increased – 32 per cent
♦   Growing more than one crop -56 per cent
♦   Got irrigation facilities-65 per cent
♦   Shifted to irrigation land from dry land-54 per cent

Quality of the Assets

Among the interviewed beneficiaries, 92 per cent said that quality of the assets created were very good, three per cent said that quality of the assets created was average and five per cent said that quality of the asset created was low/bad.
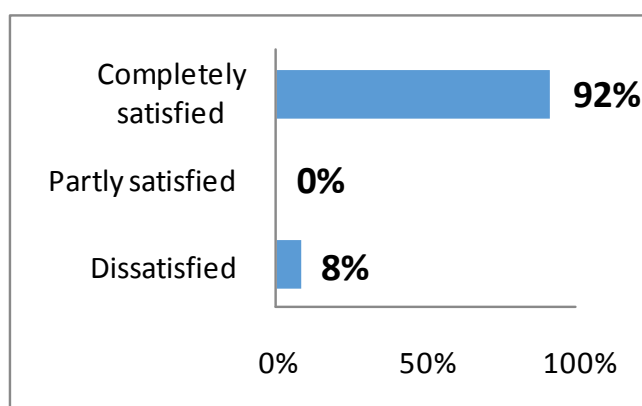
Reason for dissatisfaction
1.   *Work was not completed on time*
2.   *Work quality was not good*

Chart 3.27.4: Satisfaction on MGNREGA Scheme

Most Useful Works

♦ Majority (19 per cent) of the beneficiaries reported Land Development work was most useful for individuals

♦ Second most useful work for individuals was micro-irrigation (14 per cent)

♦ Rural Connectivity was most useful for community

♦ Second most useful work for the community was Water Conservation and Water Harvesting

III. Return on Investment

Out of 81 acres of individual land 46 acres in the 57 per cent of land developed through MGNREGA.

The land value has increased more than 343 per cent
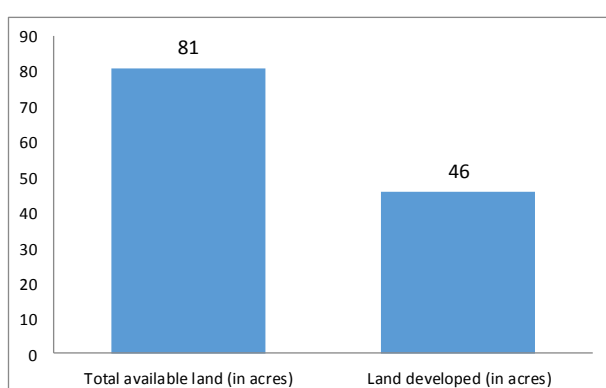
Chart 3.27.5: Land Development
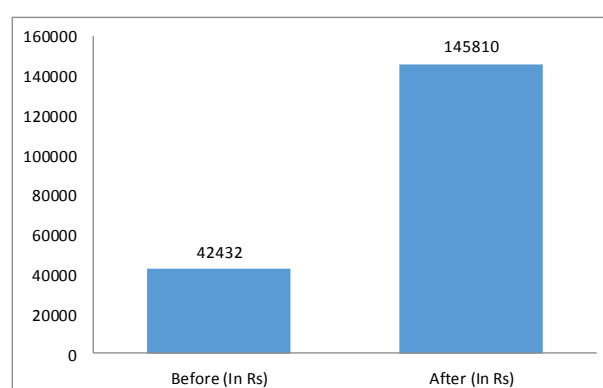
Chart 3.27.6: Land Value

Area under Cultivation and Irrigation

♦ Change in cropping pattern (89 per cent)

♦ 42 per cent beneficiaries shifted from dry land cropping to irrigation cropping

♦ 38 per cent benefitted double cropping

♦ Significant increase in production 78 per cent

♦ 74 per cent beneficiaries got an increase in production

♦ The agricultural income increased up to 40 per cent

♦ Migration decreased up to 50 per cent
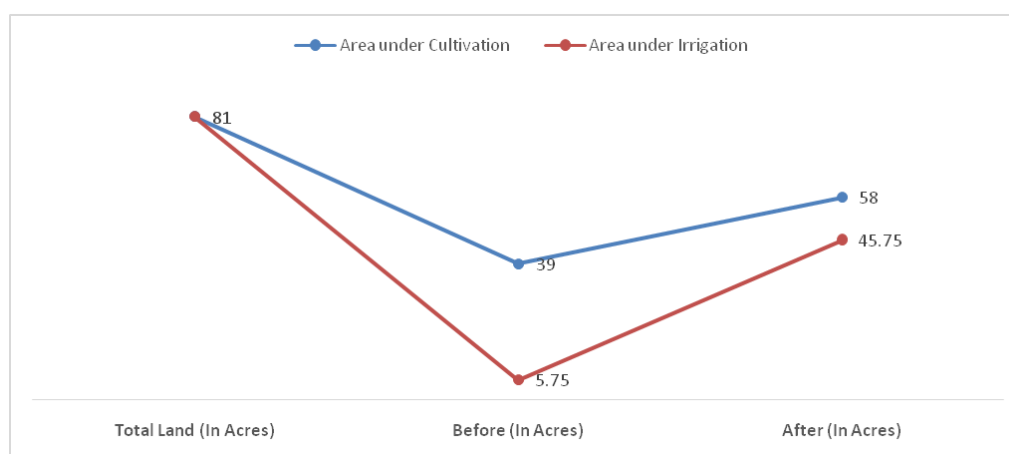
Chart 3.27.7: Area under Irrigation and Area under Cultivation

IV. Recommendations

S. No.	Recommendations	Duration	Responsibility
1	Improve convergence of MGNREGA works with other departments	Six months	State government
2	Form user groups to maintain the public assets	Six months	Line departments
3	Improve the quality of works	One year	Block/Gram Panchayat
4	Maintain asset register	Three months	Gram Panchayat
5	Ensure availability of job card with beneficiaries	Three months	Gram Panchayat

Summary

Majority of works created were Land Development and Irrigation Facility. The panchayat has concentrated more on creating individual assets. All the assets were physically existing in the field. Only eight per cent individual assets were partially damaged and 14 per cent of community assets were partially damaged. Around 14 per cent individual assets were fully damaged. A majority (19 per cent) of them reported Land Development work was most useful for individuals. Second most useful work for individuals was micro-irrigation (14 per cent). Rural Connectivity was most useful for community. Second most useful work for the community was Water Conservation and Water Harvesting. There is a change in cropping pattern (89 per cent). About 42 per cent beneficiaries shifted from dry land cropping to irrigation cropping. Around 38 per cent benefitted from double cropping. The State has to concentrate on improving the quality of asset and maintenance of asset register.

3.28 UTTRAKHAND

I. Asset Verification

Types of Assets Created

Table 3.28.1: Category of Works and Number of Sample Works

Categories	Frequency	Per cent
Land Development	3	10.7
Irrigation Facility	3	10.7
Flood Protection	19	68
Rural Connectivity	3	10.7
Total	28	100.00%

Cent per cent works were physically existing in field

100 per cent community assets are created
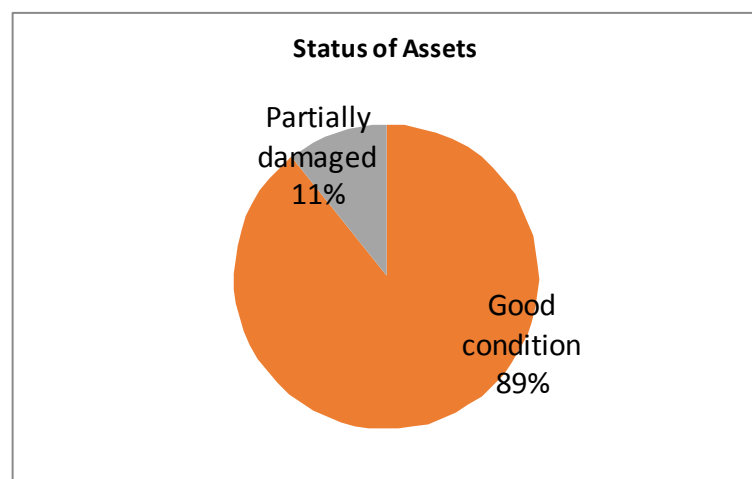
Chart 3.28.1: Status of Assets

Table 3.28.2: Availability of Job Card

Job cards	State %	Nation %
Job card with respondent	94	85.1
Job card with MGNREGA official	6	3
Yes with President/ Chairperson	0	3.5
No job card	0	8.4

Convergence was not initiated at all

Table 3.28.3: Awareness on Planning

Planning process	Yes	No
Aware on planning of works	84 %	16
Involved in selection of works	91 %	9

Highlights on Status of Assets

16 per cent of Flood Protection works were partially damaged and **28 per cent** of assets were not maintained by the beneficiary

II. User Perception
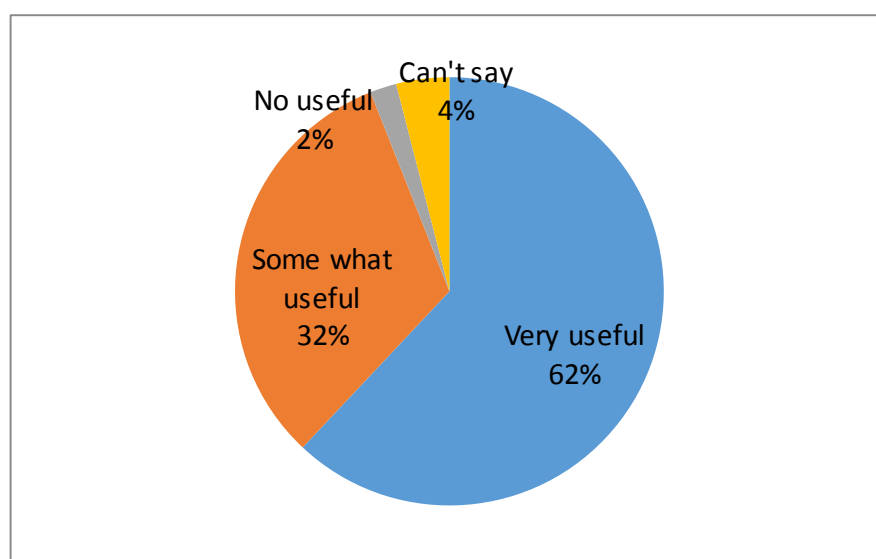
Chart 3.28.2: Usefulness of Assets

> **Highlights of uses of assets (Multiple uses)**
>
> ♦ 10 per cent of the beneficiaries reported an increase in family income through MGNREGA assets
>
> ♦ Land value has increased for 6 per cent beneficiaries
>
> ♦ 10 per cent beneficiaries have benefited through increased water level

Quality of the Assets

Among the interviewed beneficiaries, only about one-fourth (26 per cent) said that quality of the asset created was very good, 69 per cent said that quality of the assets created were average and three per cent said that quality of the asset created were low/ bad.

Most Useful Works

♦ Majority (48 per cent) of the beneficiaries reported flood control and Flood Protection work was most useful for individuals

♦ Second most useful work for individuals was Rural Connectivity (20 per cent)

♦ Flood Control and Flood Protection was most useful for the community

♦ Second most useful work for the community was Rural Connectivity
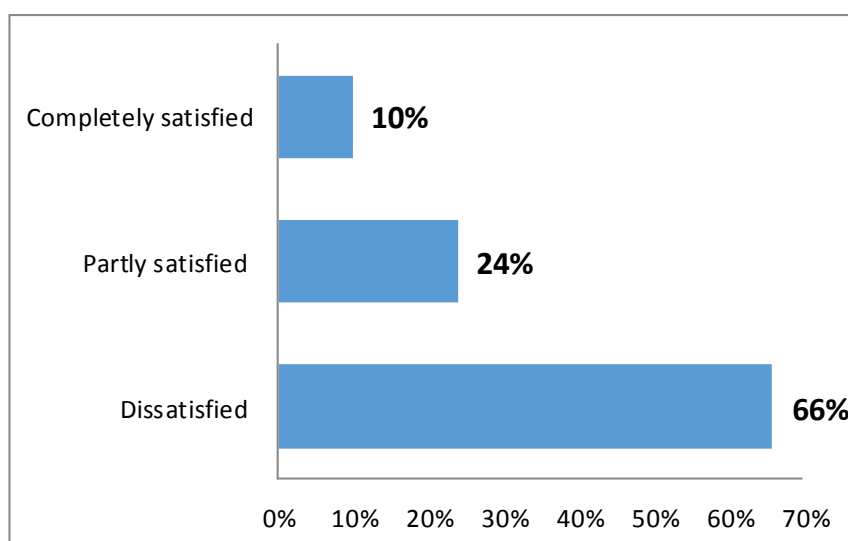
Chart 3.28.3: Satisfaction on MGNREGA Scheme

What should be done to make you completely satisfied?
Responses from dissatisfied and partly satisfied respondents:

1. *Quality needs to be improved*
2. *Useful works need to be elected*

IV. Recommendations

S. No	Recommendations	Duration	Responsibility
1	Initiate convergence of MGNREGA works with other departments	Six months	State government
2	Form user groups to maintain the public assets	Six months	Line departments
3	Improve the quality of works	One year	Block/Gram Panchayat
4	Maintain asset register	Three months	Gram Panchayat
5	Ensure availability of job card with beneficiaries	Three months	Gram Panchayat

Summary

The sample GP has concentrated more on creating community assets. All the assets were physically existing in the field. A majority of the assets were Flood Protection and flood control works. 10 per cent of them reported that the income of the family has increased through MGNREGA assets. Land value has increased by six per cent for beneficiaries. 10 per cent beneficiaries benefitted through increased water level. Majority (48 per cent) of them reported flood control and Flood Protection work was most useful for individuals. Second most useful work for individuals was Rural Connectivity (20 per cent). Flood Control and Flood Protection were most useful for the community. The State has to concentrate on initiating convergence and ensuring job card with beneficiaries. The quality of assets needs to be improved.

3.29 WEST BENGAL

Study area:

Sample GP -1: Eruar GP, Bhatar block, Burdwan district

Sample GP- 2: Bhatar GP, Bhatar block, Burdwan district

Sampling Details:

Total assets verified: 264

User perception collected: 252

RoI analysed: 83

Demographic profile of respondents

Gender: Female -5 per cent, male – 95 per cent

Livelihood: More than one-third beneficiaries were cultivators (45 per cent), agriculture labour- 11 per cent and NREGS worker -14 per cent

Income: Mean income of MGNREGA was Rs.9,450, mean annual income –Rs. 76,939

Social group: General – 44 per cent, OBC -11 per cent, SC -27 per cent, ST-7 per cent and Minority -11 per cent

Education: No schooling – 20 per cent, literate without formal education – four per cent, primary school – 15 per cent and middle school- 23 per cent

Poverty line: APL-85 per cent, BPL-15 per cent

I. Asset Verification

Types of Assets Created

Table 3.29.1: Category of Works and Number of Sample Works

Categories	Frequency	Per cent
Land Development	5	2
Water Conservation	88	33
Water Harvesting	23	9
Irrigation Facility	1	0.4
Drought Proofing	86	32.6
Rural Connectivity	45	17
Flood Protection	16	6.1
Total	264	100.00%

7.2 per cent works (19 out of 264) are unverifiable

Convergence was not initiated at all
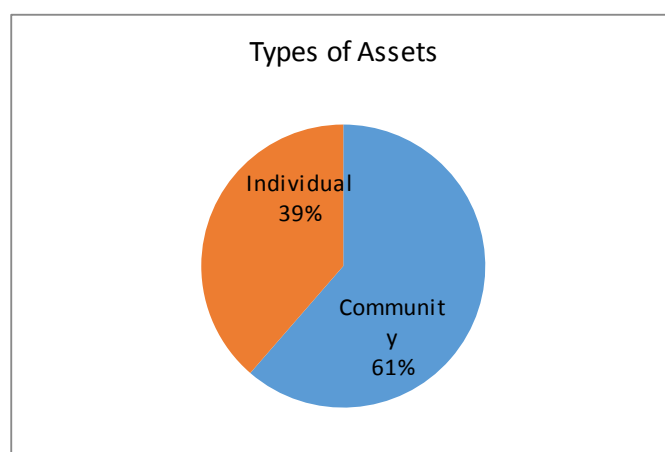
Types of Assets

Chart 3.29.1: Types of Assets Created

Table 3.29.2: Availability of Job Card

Job cards	State %	Nation %
Job card with respondent	82.5	85.1
Job card with MGNREGA official	1.2	3
Yes with President/ Chairperson	4	3.5
No job card	12.3	8.4

Highlights on Status of Assets

Two per cent individual and community assets are fully damaged

26 per cent community assets are partially damaged

Nine per cent individual assets are partially damaged

19 per cent Flood Protection works are fully damaged

37.5 per cent Flood Protection works are partially damaged

100 per cent Irrigation Canal works are partially damaged

Six per cent assets were not maintained by the beneficiary

Maintenance of asset register needs to be improved

Table 3.29.3: Awareness and Involvement in Planning

Planning process	Yes	No
Aware of planning of works	77 %	23%
Involved in selection of works	73 %	27 %

II. User Perception

Usefulness of Assets
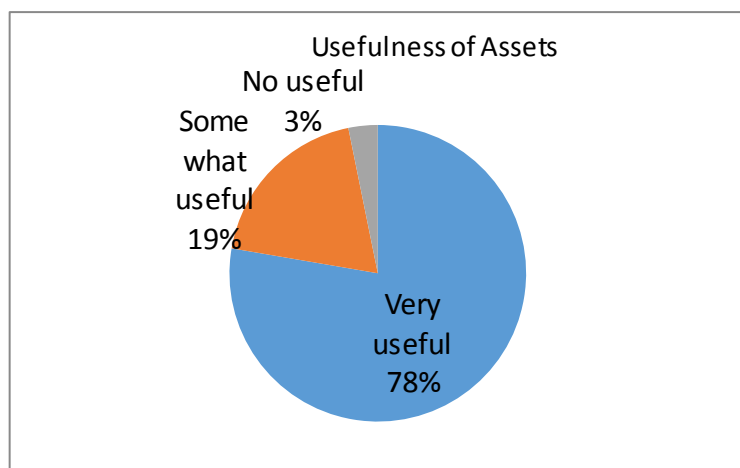
Chart 3.29.3: Usefulness of Assets

Highlights of uses of assets (Multiple uses)
♦ 63 per cent beneficiaries reported an increase in the family income through MGNREGA assets
♦ 38 per cent beneficiaries are able to have three meals in a day
♦ Land value has increased for 60 per cent of the beneficiaries
♦ 16 per cent beneficiaries got irrigation facilities
♦ 21 per cent beneficiaries benefited through increased water table

Quality of the Assets

Among the interviewed beneficiaries, 69 per cent said that quality of the asset created was very good, 24 per cent said that quality of the assets created was average and five per cent said that quality of the asset created was low/bad.
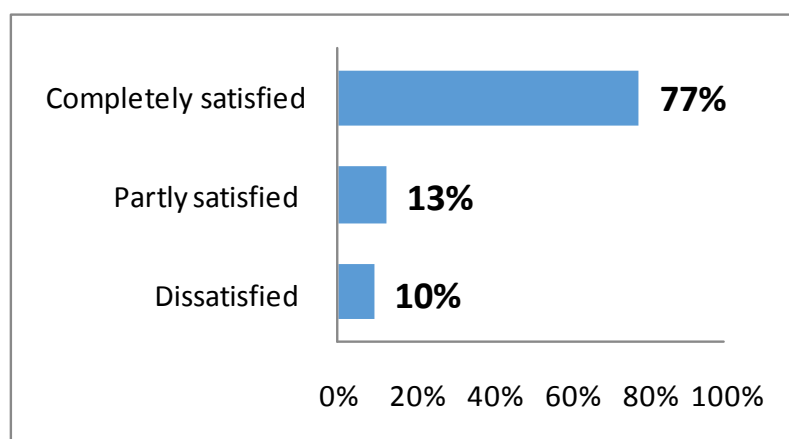
Chart 3.29.4: Satisfaction on MGNREGA Scheme

Responses from dissatisfied respondents:

1. *Quality of plant was poor*
2. *Wage was not provided on stipulated time*
3. *Work was not completed*

What should be done to make you completely satisfied?

Responses from partly satisfied respondents

1. The material cost needs to be given to the beneficiary

2. Wage should be paid on time

Most Useful Works

♦ Majority (41 per cent) of the beneficiaries reported fisheries work was most useful for individuals

♦ Second most useful work for individuals was Rural Connectivity (14 per cent)

♦ Rural Connectivity was most useful for community

♦ Second most useful work for the community was rural drinking water

III. Return on Investment

Out of 524 acres of individual land 258 acres, (49 per cent) of land was developed through MGNREGA.

The land value increased up to 158 per cent**.**
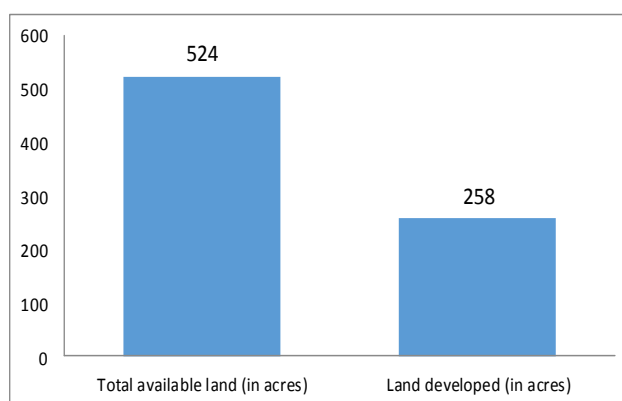
Chart 3.29.5: Land Development
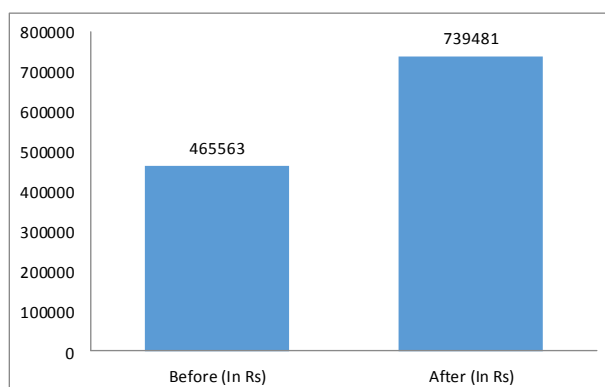
Chart 3.29.6: Land Value

Area under Cultivation and Irrigation

- Change in cropping pattern (54 per cent)
- 18 per cent beneficiaries shifted from dry land cropping to irrigation cropping
- 13 per cent beneficiaries benefited double cropping
- Significant increase in production,i.e., 22 per cent
- Moderate increase in productivity 52 per cent
- The agricultural income increased up to 37 per cent
- No impact on migration
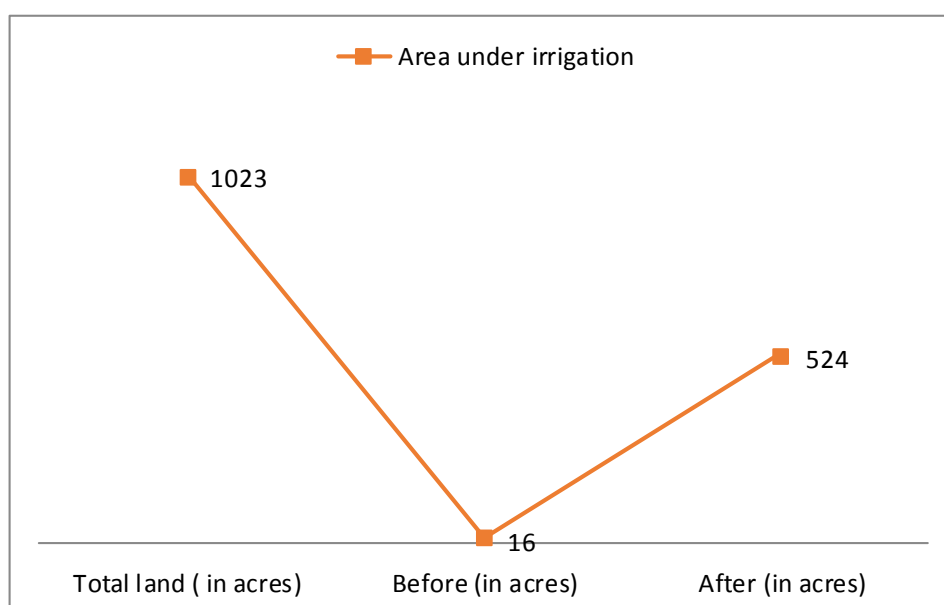
Chart 3.29.7: Area Under Irrigation

IV. Recommendations

S. No.	Recommendations	Duration	Responsibility
1	The State has to conduct special social audit event	Once in four months	State government
2	Improve convergence of MGNREGA works with other departments	Six months	State government
3	Form user groups to maintain the public assets	Six months	Line departments
4	Improve the quality of works	One year	Block/Gram Panchayat
5	Maintain asset register	Three months	Gram Panchayat
6	Ensure availability of job card with beneficiaries	Three months	Gram Panchayat
7	Take up more individual works to ensure Irrigation Facility	Next year	Gram Panchayat

Summary

The asset creation was diversified in sample GP and community assets were created more. Around 7.2 per cent (19 out of 264) works were unverifiable. A majority of the assets were in good condition and very useful to community. 63 per cent of them reported the income of the family has increased through MGNREGA assets. About 38 per cent beneficiaries were able to have three meals a day. Land value increased for 60 per cent of the beneficiaries. Around 16 per cent beneficiaries got irrigation facilities. Majority (41 per cent) of them reported fisheries work was most useful for individuals. The second most useful work for individuals is Rural Connectivity (14 per cent). The State has to conduct a special social audit event for monitoring the execution of works and the asset register needs to be maintained properly.

CHAPTER 4
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions

MGNREGA is a largest public works programme in the world that seeks to provide a minimum of 100 days wage entitlement with a significant possibility that works to be completed through this programme construct relevant and durable community and individual assets.

Asset Creation and Verification

A common opinion which was highlighted in several studies undertaken on MGNREGA was the existence of "Unverifiable Assets". During 2013-2014, in the selected Gram Panchayats, a lot of land developments works were taken up (22 per cent). There was an almost equal focus on the creation of community as well as individual assets, with individual assets taking a share of 59 per cent of the total assets created and community assets being 41 per cent. In most of the States social audit practices were not effective and not carried out.

The study shows that unverifiable assets are not in alarming numbers. Out of the 2,771 assets that were verified only 10 per cent of the works were not verifiable. These unverifiable assets were found in 11 States among which, Chhattisgarh and Telangana topped the list where the unverifiable assets came close to half of the assets created in the State under the programme.

Status and Maintenance of Assets

Creating assets was good but more important was to maintain these assets in proper condition so as to make use of it for a longer period of time.

It was good to note that the study shows that more than half of the assets created were in good condition. Among those assets that were damaged, community assets were in large numbers as compared to individual assets. Odisha and Maharashtra top the list of States where a majority of the assets (100 per cent) were in good condition.

It is seen from the study that the assets created lacked maintenance. This was more in case of community assets where 41 per cent of the assets were not maintained by the

community. This directly correlates to the fact discussed above where a larger number of community assets were found to be damaged.

Quality of Assets

Often, in large government programmes, it was seen from several studies that the assets were created were not of expected quality. Hence their life and usefulness were far below the expected.

It was found from this study that the quality of the assets seems to be good with more than 70 per cent respondents. Some of the Horticulture (7.3 per cent), Drought Proofing (eight per cent) assets were reported to be of low or poor quality.

Usefulness of Assets

Often it was seen that assets were created for common good by utilising public resources but it is hardly used as most people for whom these assets are meant to serve found it totally useless. Hence creating assets that were useful to the beneficiaries was absolutely important.

A majority of the assets created in the study area were reported to be useful to beneficiaries. There have been several positive impacts because of the assets created. These include an increase in family income, an increase in land value, improved irrigation facilities, etc.

The participation in and awareness of the process of planning of works under MGNREGA was not uniform across the country. In some States, participation and awareness were very high while in some States like Haryana and Nagaland the awareness, as well as participation, was very low. This may have a bearing on the execution of works that are not totally useful to residents.

Return on Investment (RoI)

The government has spent huge amounts of money on creating assets through MGNREGA so it is relevant to reveal the Return of Investment (RoI) of assets. The RoI was calculated based on these parameters- land developed through MGNREGA, the area under cultivation, land value, cropping pattern and productivity.

In India, 55 per cent of Land Development has been observed (out of 5,325.5 acres, 2,931.7 acres) through MGNREGA Land Development activities. The study shows that on

average there has been an increase in the land value up to 180 per cent due to MGNREGA Land Development activities. The cropping pattern has changed due to MGNREGA works, which has benefitted two-thirds of individual beneficiaries (70 per cent). Agricultural productivity has increased for more than half the respondents with 527 out of 1,188 individual beneficiaries shifting from dry land farming to irrigated farming.

A total of 368.6 acres of un-cultivable land has become cultivable land through MGNREGA Land Development work. Migration has also reduced in many States as a result of MGNREGA works.

Convergence with Line Departments

Though the assets were created under the MGNREGA programme, it was necessary to converge with the local department while creating the assets. This ensures proper maintenance and sustainability of the assets created. However, this seems to be the weakest link in the chain.

The study finds that overall only seven States have initiated the convergence with line departments. Among the total assets created, only 12 per cent assets were created through convergence. It is heartening to note that in Bihar 100 per cent assets were created through convergence with other departments.

Overall Satisfaction

At the national level, it was seen that one-fourth of the beneficiaries were not happy with MGNREGA implementation. The main reasons for dissatisfaction seem to be the low wage rate and a the number of minimum guaranteed wage employment days.

Recommendations

Based on Assets Verified

Among the unverifiable works, a majority of them were individual works rather than community works, to address this issue, Gram Sabha should ensure that all completed works (cent per cent) should be authenticated by the beneficiary in a public hearing/meeting.

The Gram Panchayat (GP) has to send the work completion report to the individual beneficiary and the copy should be maintained by Gram Panchayat with the signature of the beneficiary.

The work site board should be ensured and additionally, the list of assets created under MGNREGA should be disseminated through the signboard in public places of every GP from time to time.

In most of the States, social audit practices were not effective and not carried out to this date. The States need to ensure that each asset created should pass through the social audit exercise. Wherever unverifiable works were listed, respective States can take a special initiative or drive to identify these works by doing special social audits and recover the complete money spent on such unverifiable works.

Ministry of Rural Development should bring necessary changes in the guidelines to avoid leakages by splitting the same works in a phased manner by restricting it to only two phases (more than Rs. 3,00,000 wroth works). In exceptional cases where the nature of work calls for more than two phases, the district officials should examine and approve the same.

Based on User Perception of Assets Created

To ensure that the individual assets are maintained properly in a timely manner, the Gram Panchayat should have an MoU with the individual beneficiary with a clause ensuring that if the asset is not maintained or not used, the beneficiary should repay the expenditure.

In case of community assets, to ensure proper maintenance and good condition of assets, user groups can be formed who can be entrusted with the task of monitoring the use and maintenance of the assets thus created. The user group performance can be monitored by the respective department. Example: (Community tank- PWD).

All individual assets should have 25 per cent contribution by beneficiary to have ownership of assets for continued maintenance, like an IWMP.

Based on Return on Investment

The Agriculture related Drought Proofing works and other public works are not contributing to changes in cropping pattern and productivity. So these types of work can be less focused.

As study findings show, land value has increased due to individual Land Development activities, more focus and priority should be given to building individual assets as well as for Land Development activities.

A positive finding in the study is that 44 per cent of interviewed beneficiaries have shifted from dry land farming to irrigation farming through MGNREGA agriculture interventions. However, there is still scope to improve this further (to ensure that the remaining 56 per cent also shift to irrigation farming) by giving more priority and attention to sustainable agriculture.

ANNEXURE 1

State-wise Unverifiable Works

State	Total Works	Unverifiable Works	% of Unverifiable Works
Telangana	433	196	45.3
Nagaland	92	28	30.4
West Bengal	264	19	7.2
Chhattisgarh	27	13	48.1
Assam	14	2	14.3
Bihar	11	2	18.2
Jharkhand	25	2	8.0
Madhya Pradesh	172	2	1.2
Tamil Nadu	61	2	3.3
Kerala	286	1	0.3
Tripura	623	1	0.2
Total	2,008	268	13.3

Category-wise Unverifiable Works

Type of Work	No. of Works	% of Unverifiable Works
Water Conservation (WC)	81	20.0
Rural Sanitation (RC)	53	15.2
Irrigation Facility (IF)	50	14.3
Drought Proofing (DP)	32	9.1
Rural Connectivity (RC)	19	7.2
Other Public Works (OPW)	13	18.8
Land Development (LD)	10	1.7
Water Harvesting (WH)	4	3.8
Irrigation Channel (IC)	4	5.6
Flood Protection (FP)	2	1.0
Total	268	13.3

ANNEXURE 2
SAMPLING DETAILS

Final Sample Details

State	District	Block	GP	Community	Individual	Total Assets
Arunachal Pradesh	East Siang	Mebo Block	Kiyit Yitdym	2	0	2
Arunachal Pradesh	East Siang	Mebo Block	Namsing Anggo	2	0	2
Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	Etcherla	Ponnada	27	18	45
Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	Kanaganapalle	Kanaganapalle	2	61	63
Assam	Nagaon	Khagorijan	Kenduguri	12	0	12
Assam	Morigaon	Mayong	Pavakati	2	0	2
Bihar	Buxar	Simri	Rajpur Kalan	6	0	6
Bihar	Nalanda	Noorsarai	Jagdishpur Tiyari	0	5	5
Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	Sarangarh	Kosir	19	0	19
Chhattisgarh	Jashpur	Bagicha	Kamarima	4	4	8
Goa	North Goa	Bicholim	Advalpal	9	0	9
Goa	North Goa	Bicholim	Mayem	5	0	5
Gujarat	Narmada	Dediyapada	Sukwal	17	0	17
Gujarat	Narmada	Dediyapada	Fulsar	26	80	106
Haryana	Hisar	Agroha	Kuleri	25	6	31
Haryana	Hisar	Uklana	Pabra	8	0	8
Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	Jhandutta	Jejwin	19	55	74
Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	Seraj	Khani	21	29	50
Jammu & Kashmir	Kishtwar	Marwah	Tellar	12	0	10
Jammu & Kashmir	Rajouri	Rajouri	Androlla	7	0	9
Jharkhand	Latehar	Latehar	Itchak	9	16	25
Karnataka	Davanagere	Jagalur	Devikere	0	105	105
Karnataka	Devanagere	Jagalur	Anabur	82	0	82
Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Perumkadavila	Vellarada	16	0	16
Kerala	Alappuzha	Aryad	Mararikulam South	261	9	270
Madhya Pradesh	Morena	Pahadgarh	Bandpura	2	0	2
Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	Manawar	Singhana	36	134	170

Contd...

Final Sample Details

State	District	Block	GP	Community	Individual	Total Assets
Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	Parner	Parner	3	2	5
Maharashtra	Beed	Georai	Umapur	6	0	6
Manipur	Ukhrul	Ukhrul	Ukhrul	8	0	8
Manipur	Churachandpur	Lamka	Zenhang Lamka	1	0	1
Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	Selsella	Haribhanga II	2	0	2
Meghalaya	East Garo Hills	Pynursla	Pomshutia	5	0	5
Mizoram	Aizawal	Thingsulthliah	Saitual	3	5	8
Mizoram	Lunglei	Lunglei	Chammari	7	0	7
Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Saraskana	Pokhria	9	0	9
Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Joshipur	Begunia	5	0	5
Punjab	Mansa	Sardulgarh	Fatta Maluka	4	0	4
Punjab	Fatehgarhsahib	Sirhind	Badhacuhhi kalan	2	0	2
Sikkim	North District	Chungthang	Lachung Dzumsa	11	0	11
Sikkim	South District	Jorethang	Poklok Denchung	19	0	19
Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	Manapparai	Pannapatty	16	42	58
Tamil Nadu	Krishnagiri	Thally	Natrampalayam	3	0	3
Tripura	Gomati	Matabari	Khilpara	6	265	271
Tripura	West Tripura	Dukli	Madhuban	72	280	352
Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	Madawara	Narhat	1	14	15
Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	Talbehat	Khandi	6	12	18
West Bengal	Burdwan	Bhatar	Eruar	129	14	143
West Bengal	Burdwan	Bhatar	Bhatar	33	88	121
Nagaland	Kohima	Kohima	Kohia Village	85	6	91
Nagaland	Dimapur	Chumukedima	Purana Bazar	1	0	1
Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	Sam	Sam	3	6	9
Rajasthan	Dungarpur	Dungarpur	Kheda	1	5	6
Telangana	Adilabad	Kerameri	Kerameri	24	163	187
Telangana	Adilabad	Utnur	Utnur	24	222	246
Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	Dharchula	Jumma	19	0	19
Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	Dharchula	Baluwakote	9	0	9
		Total		1,148	1,646	2794

ANNEXURE 3

DATA COLLECTION TOOL 1 - ASSET VERIFICATION

National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR)
Rajendranagar, Telangana

A study of productivity of works completed during the year 2013-2014 and their sustainability in all the States

Asset Verification schedule for Community Assets/Individual Assets

State:　　　　　District:　　　　　Block:　　　　　GP:

S.No.	1.Work code	2.Name of the asset	2.A.Type of asset 1=Community 2=Individual	3.Commencement		4.Completion		5.Does the work/asset actually exist on the specified location? (not applicable to works like desilting) 1=Yes 2= No 3=NA
				3.A. Month	3.B. Year	4.A. Month	4.B. Year	

Contd...

S. No.	6.Sanctioned amount In Rs	7.Actual Expenditure Rs	8.If deviation Reason	9.If convergence Write details (If no- NA) 9.A.Name of the department	9.B.Amount in Rs	10.Individual Investment in Rs (Only for individual assets)	11.Current Status of asset 1=Good condition 2= Partially damaged 3=Fully damaged	12.If Investment needed Rs.in lakh	13. Is the Beneficiary maintaining the asset? 1=Yes 2=No	14.No. of person days	15.Total No. of beneficiaries	16.Maintenance of asset register 1=Yes 2=No

Codes for Convergence Departments: 1- Agriculture, 2- Horticulture, 3- Fisheries, 4-Animal Husbandry, 5-Forest, 6-Sericulture, 7-Social welfare, 8-Highways , 9-Public Welfare Department, 10-Civil supplies, 11-Rural development, 12-Water resources (Minor Irrigation) 13-Watershed, 14-Drinking water & sanitation, 15-Others

ANNEXURE 4
DATA COLLECTION TOOL 2:
USER PERCEPTION & RETURN ON INTERNMENT (RoI) SCHEDULE

National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR)
Rajendranagar, Telangana

A study of productivity of works completed during the year 2013-2014 and their sustainability in all the States

MGNREGA– Respondent Perception& RoI questionnaire

INSTRUCTION: Introduce yourself and speak to the respondent, fill the appropriate boxes properly and circle with proper codes carefully.

INTRODUCTION: Namaskar, I am ………………………….. representing NIRDPR &UNDP. We are currently trying to assess the awareness, knowledge, usage of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) by the respondent.   I would like to know your experiences that will help us to assess the quality of this programme offered by the government. We would like to assure you that the information collected would be collated and presented collectively. Could I please talk to you for a few minutes in this regard?

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.Name & Contact number of the Respondent:	Name_____ Contact Number (Mandatory, with 10 digits) ||||||||||| Date of Interview DD_____MM_____YY Starting time of interview_____am/pm
2. Name of the Locality_____ 3. Name of the village_____ 4. Name of the GP _____ 5.Name of the Block_____ 6.Name of the District _____ 7. Name of the State_____	

S. No.	Question	Options	Response	Skip to
8	Category of Work:	Individual	1	
		Community	2	
9	Work code	_____		
10	Type of Main Category works done?	Land Development (LD)	1	
		Water Conservation (WC)	2	
		Water Harvesting (WH)	3	
		Irrigation Facility (IF)	4	
		Irrigation Channel (IC)	5	
		Flood Protection (FP)	6	
		Drought Proofing (DP)	7	
		Horticulture (HC)	8	
		Other Public Works (OP)		
		Others Specify………………………..		
11	As mentioned in above question, what kind of detailed activities (sub category) have taken place for work/Asset creation? **Note: code relevant options as per work/Asset created in above question?**	**Land development**		
		Earth filling	1	
		Plantation	2	
		Land development	3	
		clearance	4	
		Platform	5	
		Water conservation		
		wall construction	6	
		digging pond	7	
		digging well	8	
		tank	9	
		Water conservation	10	
		Water harvesting		
		Desilting of lake	11	
		Form pond	12	
		Supply channel	13	
		Water conservation	14	
		Irrigation facility & Channel		
		Irrigation facility	15	
		Land levelling	16	
		Irrigation channel	17	
		Clearance	18	
		Drought proofing &Flood protection		
		Plantation	19	
		drought proofing	20	
		Digging pond	21	
		Excavation	22	
		Drainage	23	
		Flood protection	24	

B. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENT

S.No.	Question	Options		Response	Skip to
1	Who is the respondent?	Beneficiary		1	
		Family member		2	
2	What is the age of the beneficiary?	Age_____(completed Years)			
3	What is the sex of the beneficiary?	Male		1	
		Female		2	
4	What is the relationship of the respondent with the beneficiary?	Self		1	
		Wife		2	
		Husband		3	
		Daughter		4	
		Brother		5	
		Sister		6	
		Son		7	
		Daughter – in law		8	
		Son – in – law		9	
		Grand father		10	
		Grand mother		11	
		Grand son		12	
		Grand daughter		13	
		Others_____			
5	What are the occupations of family member of the house? (Multiple Responses) **Note: Income of the all family members , income per year**			Income (Year)	
		Cultivator	1		
		Agricultural labourer	2		
		Cultivator cum agricultural labourer	3		
		Labourer (non-agriculture)	4		
		Petty business	5		
		Self employed	6		
		Service (Govt.)	7		
		Service (Private)	8		
		Unemployed/ not working	9		
		MGNREGS employment	10		
		Pensioner	11		
		Others_____			
6	To which social group/caste does the beneficiary belong?	General Category		1	
		Other Backward Caste(OBC)		2	
		Scheduled Caste (SC)		3	
		Scheduled Tribe (ST)		4	
		Minorities		5	
		Others (Specify_____			

7	What is the education level of the beneficiary?	No schooling	1	
		Literate without formal education	2	
		1-5th Standard completed	3	
		6-8th Standard completed	4	
		9-10th Standard completed	5	
		High secondary / PUC (+2)completed	6	
		Graduate-completed	7	
		Post-graduate & Above	8	
		Diploma / Certificate courses like ITI	9	
		Others_____		

8	How many members are there in this household?		Male	Female	Total		
		Adults (18 yrs and above)					
		Children (17 years and below)					

9	How many workers are there in this household?		Male	Female	Total		
		Adults (18 yrs and above)					
		Children (17 years and below)					

10	How much land does the household own? **Note: In Acres Note: For Land Less put N.A**	Land	Own	Leased in	Leased Out	Land Less
		wet land				
		dry land				

11	Mention the category to which beneficiary belongs?	APL	1	
		BPL	2	
		AAY	3	

12	Do you have a job card?	Yes, with the respondent	1	
		Yes, with the GP/village headman/chairman	2	
		Yes, with the MGNREGA official	3	
		No	4 ➡ 14	

13	What is the job card number?	
	▯▯▯▯▯▯▯▯▯▯▯▯▯▯▯▯▯▯▯▯▯▯▯▯▯	

14	Are you aware about MGNREGA planning of works?	Yes	1	
		No	2	

15	Who selects the works to be done?	Gram Sabha	1	
		MGNREGA officials	2	
		Both	3	
		DK/CS	4	
		Others (Specify_____)		

16	Are you involved in planning of the present identified work?	Yes	1	
		No	2	

17	Selection of your work has passed the Gram Sabha resolution?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		DK/CS	3	

18	Days of Participation in the identified work from your household? Name of the work:_____Type of work:_____							
S. No.	Duration of work		No. of days	Particulars of family members in the job card				
	From	To		Name	Sex	Age	Days	Total Wage Received (Rs.)
1								

1. User Perception on Works

S. No.	Question	Options	Response	Skip to
1.1	How much of your land got developed through MGNREGA?	Total available land _____Acres Out of_____acres, _____acres		
1.2	What was your land value before MGNREGA intervention?	Rs._____(Per acre)		
1.3	What was your land value after MGNREGA intervention?	Rs._____(Per acre)		
1.4	How useful is the are asset created (both private & public assets)	Very useful Somewhat useful Not useful (DK=Don't know; CS=Can't say)DK/CS	1 2 3 4	
1.5	What is the quality of the work/Asset created?	Very good Average Low/bad DK/CS	1 2 3 4	

1.6	In what way the work/Asset created under MGNREGA has helped you? (Multiple Responses)	Increased the income of the family	1	
		Able to have 3 meals in day	2	
		Increased land value	3	
		Increased ground water tables	4	
		Yield has increased	5	
		Growing more than one crop	6	
		Got irrigation facilities	7	
		Shifted to irrigation land from dry land	8	
		Shifted to grow commercial/cash crops	9	
		Migration for work has come down	10	
		Road connectivity has improved	11	
		Access to market has improved	12	
		Sanitation facility has improved	13	
		Water level has increased	14	
		Community led cultivation initiated	15	
		Others (Specify_____)		
1.7	Considering your experiences with all the above aspects of the MGNREGA scheme, how satisfied are you?	Dissatisfied Partly satisfied Completely satisfied	1 ➡ 1.9 2 3 ➡ 1.10	
1.8	What should be done to make you feel completely satisfied?	1._____ 2._____ 3._____		} 1.10
1.9	Reasons for dissatisfaction?	1._____ 2._____ 3._____		

S. No.	Question	Options	As an individual	For Village	Skip to
1.10	Out of listed MGNREGA works, which work is most useful (code only for one work)?	Anganwadi	1	1	
		Bharat Nirman Rajeev Gandhi Seva Kendra	2	2	
		Coastal Areas	3	3	
		Drought Proofing	4	4	
		Fisheries	5	5	
		Flood Control and Protection	6	6	
		Food Grain	7	7	
		Land Development	8	8	
		Micro Irrigation Works	9	9	
		Play Ground	10	10	
		Renovation of traditional water bodies	11	11	
		Rural Connectivity	12	12	
		Rural Drinking Water	13	13	
		Rural Sanitation	14	14	
		Water Conservation and Water Harvesting	15	15	
		Works on Individuals Land (Category IV)	16	16	
		Other Works (specify) _____			

2. Return on Investment (RoI) estimation for assets created on Individual works (Note: RoI estimations only for individual works/assets created under MGNREGA)

S.No	Question	Options	Response	Skip to
2.1	Size of land holding (In acres)/ Quantity (Nos)of the individual work/ asset created?	_____Acres		
2.2	Month & Year of asset/ work constructed	Starting of the work___MM_____YY Completion___MM_____YY		
2.3	What is the estimated cost for individual work/asset? (From asset Register/ Technical estimate /Administrative sanction)	Rs._____		

2.4	How much amount have you got **sanctioned** under MGNERGA?	Rs._____		
2.5	What is total cost on work/asset created?	Expenditure through MGNREGS Wages Rs._____ Material Rs._____ Maintenance Rs._____ Personal Expenditure (specify by item wise) _____Rs._____ _____Rs._____ _____Rs._____ _____Rs._____ _____Rs._____ Other department contribution Rs._____ Total Expenditure Rs._____		
2.6	Have you borrowed money to construct the asset?	Yes No	1 2	⇨ 2.8
2.7	How much?	Rs_____		
2.8	Has there been a change in the cropping pattern due of the MGNREGA work on your land?	Yes No	1 2	⇨ 2.10
2.9	What is the change in cropping pattern after MGNREGA initiative? (Multiple Responses)	Cultivating same crops Shifted from dry land crops to irrigation crops Double cropping Multi cropping	1 2 3 4	
2.10	What is the impact on productivity of your land?	Significant increase Moderate Less significant No significant	1 2 3 4	
2.11	Have you shifted from dry land farming to irrigated farming?	Yes No	1 2	
2.12	List the benefits of the MGNREGS work on your land? (Multiple Responses)	Increased utilisation of family labour Increase in production Increased income Migration for work has come down Any other (Specify_____	1 2 3 4	

2.13	Question	Before MGNERGA Intervention (Work/Asset Created)	After MNREGA intervention (Work/Asset Created)
A	Area under cultivation	_____Acres	_____Acres
B	Area under irrigation	_____Acres	_____Acres
C	Cost of the cultivation? (Including all cost)	Rs._____	Rs._____
D	Quantum of Production? (No of KGs * cost)	Rs._____	Rs._____
	What is theestimated value of your land (per acre)?	Rs._____	Rs._____
E	What is the total yearly agriculture income?	Rs._____	Rs._____
G	How many members from your family have migrated to other places for earning their livelihoods?	___ No. of members	___ No. of members
2.14	End time of interview	_____am/pm	

1	Name of the Interviewer_____Contact. No			
2	Whether spot checked	Yes No	1 2	Signature Go to Q.No 4	
3	Spot checked by	Supervisor NIRDPR officials Both	1 2 3	Signature Signature	
4	Whether back checked	Yes No	1 2	Go to Q.No 6	
5	Back checked by	Supervisor NIRDPR officials Both	1 2 3	Signature Signature	
6	Scrutinised by	Supervisor NIRDPR officials Both	1 2 3	Signature Signature	

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