

*Study No. 104*

# **IMPACT OF NREGA ON WAGE RATES, FOOD SECURITY AND RURAL URBAN MIGRATION IN CHHATTISGARH**



AGRO- ECONOMIC RESEARCH CENTRE FOR MADHYA PRADESH AND CHHATTISGARH  
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# IMPACT OF NREGA ON WAGE RATES, FOOD SECURITY AND RURAL URBAN MIGRATION IN CHHATTISGARH

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## **PREFACE**

*The present study entitled “Impact of NREGA on Wage Rates, Food Security and Rural Urban Migration in Chhattisgarh” has been assigned by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics Ministry of Agriculture Government of India to this centre under the close coordination of Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation, Bangalore.*

*The study comprises of 200 NREGA house hold as 50 non NREGA house hold on different districts of Chhattisgarh. The study revealed that out of the total man days generated employment, an increasing trend was observed to other caste while decreasing trend was notice in case of Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes in the year 2010-11 as compare to 2008-09. Women got higher employment opportunity in NREGA than those of men. A decreasing trend was noticed in case of house hold completed 100 days employment. This might be due to the fact that bottom level planner do not have clear-cut vision of how to generate employment. Hence, there is need to involve agricultural scientist, thinkers and planers in policy implication. This program should tune up with Comprehensive District Agriculture Plan for effective and efficient implementation.*

*The present study was conducted by Dr. N. Khan, Mr. A Dangi, and Dr. Deepak Rathi of this Centre. They have respectively done field investigation, tabulation and analysis, and interpretation and drafting of the report. I wish to express my deep sense of gratitude to them and their team members namely; Mr. Shrikant Upadhye, Mr. C.K. Mishra, Mr. S.C. Meena, Mr. Dushyant Kumar and Mr. Ravi Singh Chouhan for their untiring efforts in bringing this innovative study to its perfect shape.*

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*On behalf of the Centre, I express my deep sense of gratitude to Dr. V. S. Tomar, Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor, Dr. S.S. Tomar, Director Research Services, Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur for providing all facilities and help during various stages in successful completion of this study of high importance.*

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*I hope the findings and suggestions made in the study would be useful to policy makers of the states and Govt. of India*

**Date : 24.12.2012**  
**Place: Jabalpur**

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# **CHAPTER-I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) was passed by the Lok Sabha on 23<sup>rd</sup> August 2005 and by the Rajya Sabha on 24<sup>th</sup> August 2005, received the assent of president on 5<sup>th</sup> September 2005 and became the NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT 2005. The NREGA was launched by the Prime Minister on February 02, 2006 from the state of Andhra Pradesh (Gram Panchayat Bandla palli; District Anantpur). The ongoing programmes of Sampurn Grameen Rozgar Yojna (SGRY) and National food for Work programme (NFFWP) were subsumed with this programme. It has been renamed as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act on 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2009.

The NREGA is an Indian job guarantee scheme for rural household. The scheme provides a legal guarantee for one hundred days of employment in every financial year to adult members (above the age of 18 years) of any rural household willing to do public work-related unskilled manual work at the statutory minimum wage of Rs 100 per day.

The Act was notified in 200 districts in the first phase with effect from February 2<sup>nd</sup> 2006 and then extended second phase to 130 districts in the financial year 2007-2008 (113 districts were notified with effect from April 1,2007 and 17 districts in UP were notified with effect from May 15,2007). The remaining districts (263) have been notified in phase three under the NREGA with effect from April 1, 2008. Thus, NREGA covers all the 593 districts in India.

The outlay was Rs 11,000 crores in 2006-2007 and has been rising steeply to Rs 39,100 crores in 2009-2010. Dr. Jean Dreze (2006) a Belgium born economist has been a major influence on this project.

The Scheme in the last four year of its existence has brought in a noticeable change in the rural existence areas with regard to employment opportunities nature of works, systems and procedures in work opportunities.

About 4,49,40,870 rural households were provided jobs under NREGA during 2008-09 with an national average of 48 working days per household.

### **Box 1.1 Goals of the NREGA**

- 1) Strong social safety net for the vulnerable groups by providing a fall-back employment-source, when other employment alternatives are scarce or inadequate
- 2) Growth engine for sustainable development of an agricultural economy. Through the process of providing employments on works that address causes of chronic poverty such as drought, deforestation and soil erosion, the act seeks to strengthen the natural resource base of rural livelihood and create durable assets in rural areas. Effectively implemented, NREGA has the potential to transform the geography of poverty.
- 3) Empowerment of rural poor through the processes of a rights-based law.
- 4) New ways of doing business, as a model of a governance reform anchored the principles of transparency and grass root democracy.

### **1.1 Salient features of the Act**

The Salient features of the Act are as follows :

- 1) Adult members of a rural household, willing to do unskilled manual work, may apply for registration in writing or orally to the local Gram Panchayat.
- 2) The Gram Panchayat after due verification issue a job card. The job card will bear the photograph of all adult members of the household willing to work under NREGA and is free of cost.
- 3) The job card should be issued within 15 days of application.
- 4) A job card holder may submit a written application for employment to the Gram Panchayat, stating the time and duration for which work is sought. The minimum days of employment have to be at least fourteen.
- 5) The Gram Panchayat will issue a dated receipt of the written application for employment, against which the guarantee of providing employment within 15 days operator.
- 6) Employment will be given 15 days of application for work, if it is not then daily unemployment allowance as per the act, has to be paid liability of payment of unemployment allowance is of the States.
- 7) Work should ordinarily be provided within 5 Km radius of the village. In case work is provided beyond 5 Km, extra wages of 10% are payable to meet additional transportation and living expenses.
- 8) Wages are to be paid according to the minimum wages act 1948 for agricultural laborers in the State, unless the centre notifies a wage rate which will not be less then Rs 60/per day. Equal wages will be provided to both men and women.
- 9) Wages are to be paid according to piece rate or daily rate. Disbursement of wages has to be done a weekly basis and not beyond a fortnight in any case.

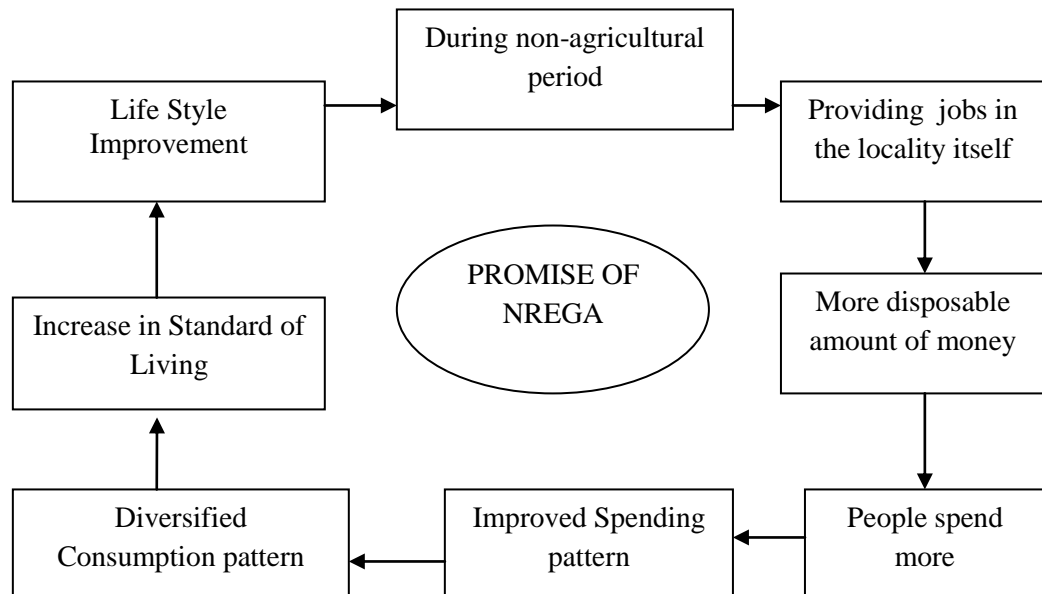


- 10) At least one-third beneficiaries shall be women who have registered and requested work under the scheme.
- 11) Work site facilities such as crèche, drinking water, shade have to be provided.
- 12) The shelf of projects for a village will be recommended by the Gram Sabha and approved by Zila Panchayat.
- 13) At least 50% of work will be allotted to Gram Panchayats for execution.
- 14) Permissible works predominantly include water and soil conservation, forestation and land development works.
- 15) A 60:40 wage and material ratio has to be maintained. No contractors and machinery is allowed.
- 16) The Central Government bears the 100 percent wage cost of unskilled manual labour and 75 percent of material cost including the wages of skilled and semiskilled workers.
- 17) Social Audit has to be done by Gram Sabha.
- 18) Grievance redressal mechanisms have to be put in place for ensuring a responsive implementation process.
- 19) All accounts and records relating to the scheme should be available for public scrutiny.

## **1.2 The Promise of NREGA**

NREGA is land mark legislation in the history of social security legislation in India after independence. Enacted after a successful struggle for a Comprehensive Employment Guarantee Law, this legislation is a partial victory towards a full fledged right to employment. The essential feature of this legislation as already see, within separates it from any other public service provisioning scheme in its enactment through the parliament of India. Coupled with the right to information out, this legislation is looked upon as one bringing about a silent revolution in rural areas of the country.

The Fig.1 gives a glimpse of how NREGA could be seen to render rural transformation for the welfare of the country as a whole.



**Fig.1.1 : The promise of NREGA**

### **1.3 Historical Background of Scheme**

India is a country of villages and about 50 percent of the villages have very poor socio-economic conditions. Since the dawn of independence, concerted efforts have been made to ameliorate the living standard of rural masses. The Ministry of Rural Development runs a number of schemes and programmes with the principal objective of enabling rural people to improve the quality of lives. It was realized that a sustainable strategy of poverty alleviation has to be based on increasing the productive employment opportunities in the process of growth itself. In the sixth five year stress was laid on employment and poverty alleviation. In that respect, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India launched Employment Generation programme are as follows.

#### **1) National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)**

The NREP was launched in October 1980 and became a regular plan programme from April 1981. The programme was expected to generate additional gainful employment in the rural areas, to the extent of 300-400 million man days per annum, create durable community assets and improve nutritional status and living standard of the poor.

An out lay of Rs1620 crores was provided under this programme, out of which this out lay from 1980-81 onwards (Rs1280crores) was to be shared equally between the centre and the states.

## **2) Rural Landless Employment Guarantee programme (RLEGP)**

RLEGP was introduced from 15<sup>TH</sup> August 1983 by Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, The prime objective of this programme was providing guarantee of employment to at least one member of every landless household up to 100 days in a year and creating durable assets for strengthening the infrastructure so as to meet the growing requirements of the rural economy. An outlay of Rs 500 crores to be fully financed by the Central Government was provided under this programme under the sixth five year plan.

## **3) Jawahar Rozgar Yojna (JRY)**

JRY was launched in 1<sup>st</sup> April 1989 of seventh five year plan with a total allocation of Rs 2600 Crores to generate 931 million man days of employment. The primary objective of the programme was generation of additional employment and productive works which would either be of sustained benefit to the poor or contribute to the creation of rural infrastructure. This was a poverty alleviation scheme which falls under the category of works programme for creation of supplementary employment opportunities.

## **4) Employment Assurance scheme (EAS)**

EAS was launched on 2<sup>nd</sup> October 1993 in 1775 identified backward blocks situated in drought prone, desert, tribal and hill areas in which the revamped public distribution system was in operation by District Rural Development Agency ( DRDA). The EAS has since been universalized to cover all the rural blocks in the country with effect from 1.4.1997.

The objectives of the EAS was to provide about 100 days of assured casual manual employment during the lean agricultural season at statutory minimum wages to all persons above the age of 18 years and below 60 year, who need and seen employment on economically productive and labour intensive social and community works. Its basic objective of providing assured employment in areas of extreme poverty and chronic unemployment. This could best be done by the

village panchayats who was closest to ground realities and who are effectively determine their local needs.

**5) Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY)**

Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) estructured, stream lined and comprehensive version of the erstwhile Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY). It has been launched on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 1999. It has been designed to improve the quality of life of the rural poor by providing them additional gainful employment.

The primary objective of JGSY was the creation of demand driven village infrastructure including durable assets to enable the rural poor to increase the opportunities for sustained employment. The secondary objective was the generation of supplementary employment for the unemployed poor in the rural areas.

**6) Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)**

SGRY was launched on 25 September 2001 by merging EAS and JGSY. The objectives of SGRY were to provide additional wage employment in rural areas and also food security, along side the creation of durable development. The SGRY also encompasses all food for work programmes in the country; since it includes a special component for augmenting food security through additional wage employment in calamity affected rural areas.

The Planning Commission identified 150 most backward districts of the country on the basis of prevalence of poverty indicated by SC/ST population agricultural productivity per worker and agricultural wage rate. Most of them happen to be tribal districts.

**7) National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP)**

This programme was launched in November 2004 by Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. The major objective was to provide additional resources apart from the resources available under the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) to 150 most backward districts of the country so that generation of supplementary wage employment and provision of food security through creation of need based economic, social and community assets in these districts was further intensified wages under SGRY and NFFWP were paid

partly in cash and partly in the form of foodgrains valued at BPL rates. It was felt that there was an excess flow of foodgrains for the poor through the wage employment schemes.

#### **1.4 Main Objectives of the Study**

The study covers the following objectives :

- 1) To measure the extent of manpower employment generated under NREGA, their various socio-economic characteristics and gender variability in all the districts implementing NREGA since its inception.
- 2) To compare wage differentials between NREGA activities and other wage employment activities.
- 3) To evaluate the effect of NREGA on pattern of migration from rural to urban areas.
- 4) To find out the nature of assets created under NREGA and their durability.
- 5) To identify the factors determining the participation of people in NREGA and find out it's impact in ensuring better food security to the beneficiaries.
- 6) To assess the implementation of NREGA, it's functioning and to suggest, suitable policy measures to further strengthen the programme.

#### **1.5 Data base and Methodology**

The study was based on both primary and secondary data. The primary data was collected from five districts viz; Kobra, Kanker, Mahasamund, Kabeerdham and Durg one each from the North, South, East, West and Central location of the State. (Fig. 1.2) From each district two villages were selected keeping into account their distance from the location of the district or the main city/town. One village was selected from the nearby periphery of around 5 kilometers of the district/city head-quarters and the second village was selected from the farthest location of 20 kilometers and more than that. From each selected village, primary survey was carried out on 20 participants in NREGA and 5 non-participants working as wage employed. Thus, from Chhattisgarh State 250 numbers of households (HHs) were surveyed from 10 selected villages (Table 1.1). For selecting participants' households, a list of all beneficiaries

(participants) in the village was obtained from the Gram Panchayat or Programme Officer in the village along with the information of caste factor of the workers.

**Table 1.1 : Sampling scheme for the study**

S. No	District	Block	Village	Near/Far	NREGA HHs					Non NREGA HHs				
					SC	ST	OBC	GEN	Total	SC	ST	OBC	GEN	Total
1	Kanker	Kanker	Daspur	Near	0	8	10	2	20	0	2	3	0	5
2	Kanker	Narharpur	Dumarpani	Far	2	13	5	0	20	0	3	2	0	5
3	Mahasamand	Mahasamand	Khaira	Near	5	3	10	2	20	1	0	3	1	5
4	Mahasamand	Mahasamand	Choukbeda	Far	6	13	1	0	20	1	3	1	0	5
5	Korba	Podhiproda	Eatman Nagar	Near	0	12	8	0	20	2	1	2	0	5
6	Korba	Korba	Urga	Far	3	5	12	0	20	0	3	2	0	5
7	Durg	Durg	Khapri	Near	0	1	19	0	20	0	1	4	0	5
8	Durg	Balod	Devina va	Far	2	5	13	0	20	0	1	4	0	5
9	Kabeerdhan	Balod	Chhirha	Near	17	0	3	0	20	3	0	2	0	5
10	Kabeerdhan	Kawardha	Rajador	Far	0	18	2	0	20	0	4	1	0	5
<b>Total</b>					<b>35</b> (17.5)	<b>78</b> (39)	<b>83</b> (41.5)	<b>4</b> (2)	<b>200</b> (100)	<b>7</b> (14)	<b>18</b> (36)	<b>24</b> (48)	<b>1</b> (2)	<b>50</b> (100)

After getting the list, a Stratified Random Sampling method was adopted for selection of the participant households giving proportionate representation to the caste, i.e. (1) Scheduled Caste (2) Scheduled Tribe (3) Other Backward Caste (4) Forward Castes (others). A due representation was given to the gender factor. For the selection of non participants, no such list was available. Therefore, criterion for selecting non participant households was those households who were not participating in NREGA but constitute the similar caste and gender characteristics as that of selected participant households to maintain the uniformity and to avoid the selection bias.



**Fig. 1.2: Map showing selected districts under study in Chhattisgarh**

While selecting the districts utmost care was given to the fact that how many districts implemented NREGA in the first phase and how many did in the second and third phase respectively in order to give proper representation to all the three phases of the NREGA implementation. The data was collected through interview schedule provided by the coordinating centre i.e Institute of Social and Economic Change, Bangalore and the collected data was analyzed using suitable statistical techniques.

In addition to household questionnaire, a village schedule was designed to capture the general changes that have taken place in the village during the last one decade and to take note of increase in labour charges for agricultural operation after implementation of NREGA. One village schedule in each village was filled up with the help of a Group Discussion with the Panchayat member officials educated and other well informed people available in the village were surveyed.

## **1.5 An Overview**

Employment generation in rural areas had been a vital component in various rural development programmes. It was realized that a sustainable strategy of poverty alleviation has to be based on increasing the productive employment opportunities in the process of growth itself. The massive scale of operation of NREGA has the potential to change the face of rural economy in terms of generation of employment and purchasing power, food security, creation of assets, decentralization and empowerment of the weaker section of the society. With this in mind an attempt has been made to discuss the study undertaken and present the findings under different chapters. Chapter I is the introductory chapter which is followed by Chapter II which contains the manpower employment generated under NREGA and its socio-economic characteristics along with performance of NREGA with some quantitative indicators. The income and consumption pattern of the HHs and its variability among beneficiaries and non beneficiaries categories along with functional analysis about the determinants of population in NREGA were analysed in Chapter III. Issues related to work profile, wage differentials and migration were discussed in Chapter IV. The functioning of NREGA on some qualitative aspects were analyzed in Chapter V. Impact of NREGA on village economy were also recorded in Chapter VI. The concluding remarks and policy suggestions were made in Chapter VII.

**0000**



## CHAPTER II

### MANPOWER, EMPLOYMENT GENERATED UNDER NREGA AND ITS SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

This chapter deals with district wise manpower generated under NREGA, its socio-economic characteristics. It also covers the functioning of NREGA in terms of number of projects completed and amount spent, social auditing, bank accounts, unemployment allowance and work projections in Chhattisgarh State.

#### 2.1 The functioning of NREGA (Three phases)

The NREGA was implemented in Chhattisgarh from Feb.2, 2006. In the I phase 13 districts were covered, II phase started from April 1, 2007 and four district were covered and the last III phase was started in April 1, 2008 and only one & last district Durg was covered under this phase (table 2.1).

**Table 2.1: The district wise functioning of NREGA under three phases in Chhattisgarh**

<b>Phase I (from Feb 2,2006)</b>	<b>Phase II (from April 1,2007)</b>	<b>Phase III (from April 1,2008)</b>
1. Bastar	1. Korba	1. Durg
2. Bilaspur	2. Janjgir Champa	
3. Dantewada	3. Mahasamund	
4. Dhamtari	4. Raipur	
5. Jashpur		
6. Kanker		
7. Kawardha		
8. Korea		
9. Raigarh		
10. Rajnandgaon		
11. Sarguja		
12. Bijapur		
13. Narayanpur		

#### 2.2 Employment Generated through NREGA and its Socio-economic characteristics

The district wise employment generated through NREGA and its socio-economic characteristics in Chhattisgarh State is shown in Appendix I. While observing the data, it was found that during last three years of implementation of the project the cent per cent job cards were made of household residing in the

villages comes under Gram Panchayat including money lender and the person belonging to higher income group who were really not in need of employment. A comparative picture of three years viz 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 shows that increasing trend of getting job cards were noticed to other caste i.e. 45.46, 47.60 and 54.72 per cent in 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively. However, decreasing trend was found in case of weaker section (scheduled tribes and scheduled castes) i.e. 54.54, 52.40 and 45.28 per cent in 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively. Among the weaker section in the year 2010-11 higher percentage of scheduled tribes population got job cards were from the districts Dantewada (80.55%) followed by Bijapur (79.81%), Narayanpur (79.79%) and Bastar (72.28%) as these are the tribal dominating districts of Chhattisgarh State. The higher percentage of scheduled castes population got job cards were from Janjgir-champa (26.25%) followed by Raipur (17.73%) district. The total number of house hold got employment are 67.68 per cent in 2008-09 while 56.67 per cent in 2009-10 and 60.88 per cent in 2010-11.

It is also revealed from the data that out of total man days generated employment, increasing trend were observed to other castes i.e. 42.28, 46.48 and 54.28 per cent in the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively, whereas decreasing trend was noticed in case of scheduled tribes & scheduled castes i.e. 57.73, 53.52 and 45.72 per cent in the year 2008-09, 2009.10 and 2010-11 respectively.

The Government is playing very important role to encourage women empowerment in NREGA. Women are also doing dual responsibilities i.e. household work as well as employment in NREGA. Out of total person days generated employment for women during last three years i.e. from 2008-09 to 2010-11 were found to be 47.43, 49.21 and 45.10 respectively. Women got higher opportunities of employment in districts like Rajnandgaon (53.41 per cent), Durg (52.12 per cent) and Raipur (49.69 per cent).

It is clear from the data that in Chhattisgarh almost 50 per cent women were found to be engaged under NREGA and it is also found that the other castes

were getting more employment as compared to weaker sections (scheduled castes and scheduled tribes) of the society during the period under study.

Decreasing trend was noticed in case of house hold completed 100 days employment and recorded as 7.50, 4.50, 3.57 per cent in the years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively. This might be due to the fact that the difficulty faced by bottom level planners in generating employment opportunities at gross root level. Hence, there is need to involve agricultural scientist, thinkers, planners in the policy implication from top to bottom for effective implementation of the programme. This programme should be tuned up with Comprehensive District Agricultural Plan (C-DAP). Rural households should be encouraged for cottage industry & value added products.

### **2.3 Number of Projects Completed and Total Amount Spent**

The Ministry of Rural Development has proposed to complete different works under NREGA for sustainable development of rural areas viz; rural connectivity, flood control and protection, water conservation and water harvesting, drought proofing, micro irrigation works, provision of irrigation facility to land owned by panchayat, renovation of traditional water bodies, land development and other activities approved by Ministry of Rural Development. But in Chhattisgarh the works taken up on priority basis were rural connectivity, flood control and provision of irrigation facility, renovation of traditional water bodies and land development.

The total numbers of works completed during financial year 2008-09 were 53673 with an outlay of Rs.76726.34 lacs and during 2009-10 the works completed were 52601 with an outlay of Rs.64900.63 lacs, while during 2010-11 the works completed were 89286 with an outlay of Rs.81759.67 lacs (Table 2.2 & 2.3). The total number of works completed during financial year 2010-11 (89286) was found to be more as compared to 2009-10 (52601) and 2008-09 (53673).

Generally the works to be carried out under NREGA, identified at the grass root level depending on the sphere of work viz. under the preview of Gram Panchayat, Block Panchayat and District Panchayat, the works were categorized and reserved in the shelf of works. Proposal of such works related to community

are prioritised in the Gram Sabha and sent to block which were finally approved at the district level by the implementing agency. The nodal agency for implementing the NREGA work is Zila Panchayat. The line departments like RES, Public Works Department, forest, minor irrigation are also involved for planning and executing the works in community / government lands. The ground level technical supervision done by staff of the block Panchayats with the help of field assistants. It was observed during the field investigation that in view of the heavy work load there is inadequate supervision leading to less than optimum quality Natural Resource Management structures. In some cases the supervising staff did not have technical qualification. Hence, necessary training should be provided to such staff before implementing different works and by placing qualified engineers.

It was found that the works completed during financial year 2010-11 the provision of irrigation facility (46.03 per cent) accounted for the maximum share in total works undertaken under NREGA in Chhattisgarh followed by land development (16.66 per cent) rural connectivity (14.41 per cent), and renovation of traditional water bodies (10.10 per cent). An increasing trend was observed in the works provision of irrigation facility during the period under study, while the decreasing trend were noticed for the activity of land development and rural connectivity, renovation of traditional water bodies, water conservation and water harvesting, drought proofing, micro irrigation works and flood control and protection in Chhattisgarh.

It is good to be noted that irrigation facilities are developing in a very fast rate which is most important factor for the development of agricultural sector in particular and industry as a whole in Chattisgarh State.

It is also observed that the amount spent on the works under taken shown increasing trend in provision of irrigation facility and renovation of traditional water bodies while decreasing trend were found in rural connectivity & water conservation and water harvesting during different financial year from 2008-09 to 2010-11.

**Table 2.2 : Works Completed during different financial years (% HHs)**

S.No	Type of works	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1.	Rural connectivity	22.22	23.86	14.41
2.	Flood control and protection	0.61	0.63	0.64
3.	water conservation and water harvesting	7.46	10.20	6.66
4.	Drought proofing	6.72	4.35	4.31
5.	Micro irrigation works	2.70	3.20	1.17
6.	Provision of irrigation facility	19.99	19.30	46.03
7.	renovation of tradition water bodies	11.93	14.50	10.10
8.	Land development	28.37	24.01	16.66
<b>Total works (No) in C.G.</b>		<b>53673</b> <b>(100)</b>	<b>52601</b> <b>(100)</b>	<b>89286</b> <b>(100)</b>

**Table 2.3: Amount spent under total works completed during different financial year in C.G. (Percentage)**

S.No	Type of works	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1.	Rural Connectivity	34.74	36.20	31.43
2.	Flood control and protection	1.75	2.64	2.26
3.	Water conservation and water harvesting	14.48	14.91	12.87
4.	Drought proofing	5.76	5.77	4.98
5.	Micro irrigation works	9.21	5.73	6.50
6.	Provision irrigation facility	4.10	6.83	13.45
7.	Renovation of traditional water	18.78	21.10	23.55
8.	Land development	11.21	6.83	4.96
<b>Total out lay lacs in C.G.</b>		<b>76726.34</b> <b>(100)</b>	<b>64900.63</b> <b>(100)</b>	<b>81759.67</b> <b>(100)</b>

## **2.4 Performance of NREGA – Some Qualitative Indicators**

The performance of NREGA can be judged very well by going through the some quantitative indicators viz; social accounting, auditing, bank accounts, unemployment allowance, work projection etc. It is very important to judge the smooth working performance of NREGA and also to inspect the works completed and going on at block level authority, social auditing , which is a key indicator to judge the balance sheet of NREGA, which helps to know the total amount sanctioned for the works completed and works going on utilized in a proper way with proper specification as per the norms of the project.

It was noticed that number of muster roll used in Chattisgarh were 1378278, 1404654 and 1395639 and out of which 73.28, 80.96 and 87.28 per cent were verified in the year 2008-09,2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively (Table 2.4).

Out of total Gram Panchayats i.e. 9772, 9754 and 8108, the social audit were held in 90.66, 99.54 and 99.04 per cent gram panchayats in the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively.

Out of total work taken up it was found that the district level authority inspected only 14.18, 14.74 and 11.39 per cent in the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively, While the block level authority frequently visited to the site where the works is going on and it was found to inspected 81.85, 89.86 and 94.11 per cent in the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively.

It was also noted that out of total Gram Panchayat in Chhattisgarh, total Gram Sabha held in the proportion of 1:2.11, 1:2.28 and 1:0.93 in the year 2008-09,2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively. It means that in the year 2010-11 less than one Gram Sabha per Gram Panchayat was found to be held during whole year. This might be due to the reason that now people are not taking interest in the works of NREGA due to lack of vision of creative works in the area under study.

Vigilance Monitoring Committee (V.M.C.) meeting held in the Gram Panchayat showed decreasing trend 81.56 per cent (2008-09) to 39.10 per cent in 2010-11. It was also observed that the number of complaints received from beneficiaries were 1493, 2305 and 2754 out of which 74.82, 87.81 and 84.93 per

cent were solved by the VMC in the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively.

**Table 2.4: Social auditing and inspection of NREGA Work**

S.No.	Social auditing & inspection	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
<b>1</b>	<b>Must Roll Verified</b>			
a)	No. of Muster Rolls used	13,78,278	14,04,654	13,95,639
b)	Verified	10,09,989 (73.28)	11,37,284 (80.96)	12,18,099 (87.28)
<b>2</b>	<b>Social Audit</b>			
a)	Total Gram Panchayat	9772	9754	8,108
b)	No. of G.P. where social audit held	9445 (96.66)	9,709 (99.54)	8030 (99.04)
<b>3</b>	<b>Inspection Conducted</b>			
a)	Total works taken up	1,04,116	97,806	1,47,340
b)	No. of works Inspected at District level	14,767 (14.18)	14,414 (14.74)	16,778 (11.39)
c)	No. of work inspected at block level	85,219 (81.85)	87,885 (89.86)	1,38,656 (94.11)
<b>4</b>	<b>Gram Sabha</b>			
a)	Total gram panchayat	9,772	9,754	8,108
b)	No. of Gram Sabha held	20,656 (211.4)	22,255 (228.2)	7,562 (93.30)
c)	No. of VMC meeting held	7,970 (81.56)	5,245 (53.77)	3,170 (39.10)
<b>5</b>	<b>Complaints</b>			
a)	No. of complaints received	1493	2305	2,754
b)	No. of complaints disposed	1117 (74.82)	2024 (87.81)	2,339 (84.93)

## 2.5 Mode of Payment in Chattisgarh

To check the corruption in the disbursement of wages to beneficiaries, the mode of payment created through institutional sources viz; commercial banks and post office rather than the non institutional sources (engineer, contractor etc.) in NREGA. The beneficiaries of NREGA preferred to open individual accounts rather than joint account in institutional sources like commercial banks and post office. Among the total accounts, 99.04 per cent accounts were opened as individual account while 0.96 per cent accounts were opened as joint account in the financial year 2010-11 (Appendix IV). The similar trend was found in the year 2009-10 and 2008-09.

It is observed from the data that post office played a significant role in the total number of accounts opened (58.66%) as compared to the commercial banks

(41.34%) in the year 2010-11 and almost same pattern has been observed in 2009-10 and 2008-09. The amount of wages disbursed through post office accounts (54.87%) was also found to be higher than the commercial bank accounts (45.13%), almost similar trend was found in the year 2009-10 but in the year 2008-09, the amount of wages disbursed through commercial bank accounts (66.27%) was also found to be higher than the post office accounts (33.73%). The total amount disbursed by the commercial banks and post office has been found to be higher in case of commercial banks (Rs.1991.16 per account) as compared to the post office (Rs.1706.12 per account) in the year 2010-11, the similar observations were recorded in the years 2009-10 and 2008-09 but shown drastic increase as compare to the year 2008-09 which shows the improvement in the transparency in disbursement of the funds.

Hence, it is concluded that the NREGA not only provided employment to the weaker section of the society but also strengthening the health of post office and commercial banks in the rural area. Although, the total amount disbursed by the commercial banks and post office is found to be Rs.1824.14, Rs. 1452.14 and Rs. 307.71 per account in the year 2010-11, 2009-10 and 2008-09 respectively.

## **2.6 Work Projection**

In the next financial year 2011-12, the attention will be given on provision of irrigation facility to owned land (31.76 per cent) followed by land development (23.42 per cent), rural connectivity (16.15 per cent), water conservation and water harvesting (12.38 per cent) and renovation of traditional water bodies (9.08 per cent). The highest employment man days to be generated in rural connectivity (34.31 per cent), water conservation and water harvesting (17.94 per cent), renovation of traditional water bodies (15.93 per cent), provision of irrigation facility to owned land (10.20 per cent) and land development (9.77 per cent). The estimated cost will be used on unskilled wages (68.82 per cent) and material cost (31.18 per cent) for the said activities. (Appendix V)

## **2.7 Summary of the Chapter**

The NREGA was implemented in Chattisgarh from Feb.2, 2006. In the I phase 13 districts were covered, II phase started from April 1, 2007 and four



district were covered and the last III phase was started in April 1, 2008 and only one & last district (Durg) was covered under this phase. The employment generated through NREGA and its socio-economic characteristics, number of projects completed and total amount spent, social auditing and inspection of NREGA works, payment through bank or post office accounts, payment of unemployment allowance, work projection were analyzed and the performance and function of the programme had been considered for detail investigation.

Out of total man days generated employment, increasing trend were observed to other castes i.e. 42.28, 46.48 and 54.28 per cent in the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively whereas decreasing trend was noticed in case of scheduled tribes & scheduled castes i.e. 57.73, 53.52 and 45.72 per cent in the year 2008-09, 2009.10 and 2010-11 respectively.

Out of total person days generated employment for women during last three years i.e. from 2008-09 to 2010-11 were found to be 47.43, 49.21 and 45.10 respectively. Women got higher opportunities of employment in districts like Rajnandgaon (53.41 per cent), Durg (52.12 per cent) and Raipur (49.69 per cent).

A decreasing trend was noticed in case of house hold completed 100 days employment and recorded as 7.50, 4.50, 3.57 per cent in the years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively. This might be due to the fact that the difficulty faced by bottom level planners in generating employment opportunities at gross root level. Hence, there is need to involve agricultural scientist, thinkers, planners in the policy implication from top to bottom for effective implementation of the programme. This programme should be tuned up with Comprehensive District Agricultural Plan (C-DAP). Rural households should also be encouraged for cottage industry & value added products.

Irrigation facilities are developing in a very fast rate which is most important factor for the development of agricultural sector in particular and industry as a whole in Chattisgarh State. The amount spent on the works undertaken shown increasing trend in provision of irrigation facility and renovation of traditional water bodies, while decreasing trend were found in rural connectivity & water conservation and water harvesting during different financial year from 2008-09 to 2010-11.

It was also noticed that number of muster roll used in Chattisgarh were 1378278, 1404654 and 1395639 and out of which 73.28, 80.96 and 87.28 per cent were verified in the year 2008-09,2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively.

Out of total number of Gram Panchayats i.e. 9772, 9754 and 8108, the social audit were held in 90.66, 99.54 and 99.04 per cent Gram Panchayats in the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively. In the financial year 2010-11 the total accounts opened as individual and joint accounts were found to be 99.04 and 0.96 per cent respectively.

The NREGA not only provided employment to the weaker section of the society but also strengthening the health of post office and commercial banks in the rural area. Although, the total amount disbursed by the commercial banks and post office is found to be Rs.1824.14, Rs. 1452.14 and Rs. 307.71 per account in the year 2010-11, 2009-10 and 2008-09 respectively.

Regarding work projection for the financial year 2011-12, it was observed that the more attention will be given on provision of irrigation facility to owned land (31.76 per cent) followed by land development (23.42 per cent), rural connectivity (16.15 per cent), water conservation and water harvesting (12.38 per cent) and renovation of traditional water bodies (9.08 per cent). The highest employment man days to be generated in rural connectivity (34.31 per cent), water conservation and water harvesting (17.94 per cent), renovation of traditional water bodies (15.93 per cent), provision of irrigation facility to owned land (10.20 per cent) and land development (9.77 per cent). The estimated cost will be used on unskilled wages (68.82 per cent) and material cost (31.18 per cent) for the said activities.

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## CHAPTER III

### HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS AND THEIR INCOME AND CONSUMPTION PATTERN

This chapter deals with the household profile of the respondents, main occupation, net income and consumption pattern and determinates of participation in NREGA.

#### 3.1 Household Profile of the Respondents

It includes numbers of household, household size, average number of earner, gender, age group, identity of respondents, education status, caste, card holders, decision maker, main occupation etc, which have been presented in table 3.1.

**Table 3.1: Demographic profile of the respondents (% of households)**

Characteristics		Beneficiaries	Non beneficiaries	Aggregate
No of HH		200(100)	50(100)	250(100)
Household size (numbers)		6(3)	5(10)	11(4.4)
Average numbers of earners		2.52	2.38	2.48
Gender	Male	656 (54.30)	133 (52.56)	789 (54.00)
	Female	552 (45.69)	120 (47.43)	672 (45.99)
Age group	<16	345 (28.56)	78 (30.83)	423 (28.95)
	16-60	779 (64.49)	161 (63.64)	940 (64.34)
	>60	84 (6.95)	14 (5.53)	98 (6.71)
Identity of respondent	Head	168(84)	37(74)	205(82)
	Others	32(16)	13(26)	45(18)
Education status	Illiterate	502 (41.56)	113 (44.66)	615 (42.09)
	Up to primary	382 (31.62)	92 (36.36)	474 (32.44)
	Up to secondary	262 (21.69)	38 (15.02)	300 (20.53)
	Up to graduate	36 (2.98)	7 (2.77)	43 (2.94)
	Above graduate	26 (2.15)	3 (1.99)	29 (1.98)
Caste	SC	35(17.5)	7(14)	42(16.8)
	ST	78(39)	18(36)	96(38.4)
	OBC	83(41.5)	24(48)	107(42.8)
	General	4(2)	1(2)	5(2)
Card holding	AAY	43(21.5)	8(16)	51(20.4)
	BPL	111(55.5)	32(64)	143(57.2)
	APL	23(11.5)	5(10)	28(11.2)
	None	23(11.5)	5(10)	28(11.2)
Decision maker	Male	181(90.5)	46(92)	227(90.8)
	Female	19(9.5)	4(8)	23(9.2)
Main occupation	Farming	71 (35.5)	20 (40)	91 (36.4)
	Self business	4 (2)	6 (12)	10 (4)
	Salaried/pensioners	3 (1.5)	2 (4)	5 (2)
	Wage earners	122 (61)	22 (44)	144 (57.6)
Involved in migration during year 2009		27(13.5)	5(10)	32(12.8)

It is observed from the data that out of 200 beneficiaries of NREGA, 54.30 per cent were male, and majority of them were came under the age group of 16-60 years (64.49 per cent). The sample average number of household size was found six member per household and 28.56 of the household member was found below 16 year of age and 6.95 percent household were above 60 years.

As regards to an identity of respondent bears the responsibility of family, 82 per cent households were found head of the family and 18 percent bears the responsibility of family as an other member of household. As regard to education status, 42.09 per cent household member were found illiterate, 32.44 percent were up to primary level, 20.53 percent were up to secondary level and only 2.94 percent were up to graduate level and 1.98 per cent was found up to post graduate level education.

As regard to castes of the household 42.8, 38.4, 16.8 and 2 per cent household belonged to OBC, scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and general group, respectively. About decision maker, 90.8 per cent male and 9.2 per cent female households were found to be decision maker.

On the directives of the central government, the state government providing different type of facilities to very poor and poor masses of rural area. They are AAY, BPL & APL card holders. The data shows that higher card holder were found under BPL group (57.2%) followed by 20.4 per cent card holder under AAY group and 11.2 per cent were of APL. The 11.2 percent of households were not found to have ration card. As regards to main occupation the 57.6 percent household were found wage earners, however 36.4 per cent household engaged in farming. The 12.8 percent household were migrated and only 4.0 per cent households have their own business in rural area..

There were no remarkable difference was found in the characteristics of the household of beneficiaries and non beneficiaries respondents. Among total household the majority of them were male decision maker, head of the family, illiterate, age group 16-60, belonged to OBC caste groups, BPL category. Their main occupation was related to farming and wage earning and out of the total only 12.8 per cent were migrated from the village.

### 3.2 Main Occupation

For the livelihood security of the household family member, earning by different sources is important. In the rural area main income generation activities were found to be agricultural casual labour, non agricultural casual labour, self employed in non farming, agriculture, livestock, regular salaried job, work under NREGA etc. The activity wise data under beneficiary and non beneficiary category has been recorded in table 3.2.

**Table 3.2: Main Occupation (% of total man-days per hh)**

Occupation	Beneficiaries	Non beneficiaries	Aggregate
Agricultural casual labour	11.00	12.97	11.48
Non agricultural casual labour	21.72	29.85	23.57
Work for public work programmes other than NREGA	0.93	0	0.73
Self employed in non farming	6.00	11.38	7.18
Self employed in agriculture	14.75	9.39	13.67
Self employed in livestock	12.06	13.63	12.46
Regular/salary job	10.27	13.54	11.02
Worked as a migrant worker	7.51	9.2	7.42
Worked under NREGA	15.77	0	12.47
Any other work	0.00	0	0
Total	100.00	12.97	11.48

Note:

- (i) While calculating man days working population excludes dependent, household work, students and others
- (ii) For salaried/pensioners the working days are considered as 365 man-days per person per annum
- (iii) For self employment in agriculture/livestock, man-days are calculated as (days\*number of hours/8)

Looking to the data of beneficiary and non beneficiary workers engaged in different occupation shows that maximum number of beneficiaries were found to be engaged as non agricultural casual labour (21.72%) followed by workers under NREGA (15.77%), self employed in agriculture (14.75%), self employed in livestock (12.06%), agricultural casual labour (11%), regular/salaried job (10.27%), worked as migrant worker (7.51%), self employed in non farming (6.0%) and minimum in worked for public work programmes other than NREGA (0.93%).

In case of non beneficiary, maximum respondents were engaged in non agricultural casual labour (29.85%) followed by self employed in livestock

(13.63%), regular/salaried job (13.54%), agricultural casual labour (12.97%), self employed in non farming (11.39%) and self employed in agriculture (9.39%) and minimum in worked as migrated worker (9.2%).

At aggregate level, maximum percentage of total man days per household were found to be engaged in non agricultural casual labour (23.57%) followed by self employed in agriculture (13.67%), worked under NREGA (12.47%), self employed in livestock (12.46%), agricultural casual labour (11.48%), regular/salaried job (11.02%), worked as migrant worker (7.42%), self employed in non farming (7.18%) and minimum were found in worked for public work programmes other than NREGA (0.73%).

It can be concluded from the above that maximum respondents were engaged as casual labour (35.05%) and 33.31 per cent were self employed while remaining were engaged in NREGA and regular jobs.

### **3.3 Per Household Annual Net Income**

Every one of rural household wants to get permanent work but in rural area there is no or very less opportunity exist to get permanent work. Rural masses move places to places in search of job to earn income from different sources for the livelihood security of their family.

The sources of income were NREGA, agriculture, public work programme, non farming of livestock, salary/pension etc. A household received an average total income of Rs.49376.79/year with fluctuation of 62.52 per cent in the study area. Although, the average income of beneficiaries Rs.48,236.28/year (66.26%) showed more fluctuation as compared to non beneficiaries Rs.55,452.90 (48.15%) household (Table 3.3).

The maximum fluctuation was noted in case of income from wages in public work programme (287.17%) followed by income from wages as earned from regular/salaried/ pension (221.51%), income from self employed in non farming (122.41%), income from wages as migrant worker (113.37%), while income from agriculture/livestock, income from non agricultural work, worked under NREGA and wages from agriculture were found to be 67.31, 62.30, 33.23 and 24.11 per cent, respectively (Table 3.3).

**Table 3.3: Household net income (Annual) (Rs per household)\***

Particulars	Average Income	CV (across HH)	Average Income	CV (across HH)	Average Income	CV (across HH)
	Beneficiaries		Non beneficiaries		Aggregate	
Income from work under NREGA	5329.62 (11.05)	33.23	0 (0.00)	0	4263.7 (8.64)	42.94
Income from wages in agriculture	7688.58 (15.94)	24.11	6765.6 (12.20)	41.84	7503.98 (15.20)	27.65
Income from wages non agriculture	12476.5 (25.87)	62.3	14925.2 (26.92)	51.23	12966.24 (26.26)	59.88
Income from wages in PWP	217.67 (0.45)	287.17	0(0.00)	0	202.94 (0.41)	292.56
Income from wages as migrant workers	6118.35 (12.68)	113.37	15077.74 (27.19)	85.74	7910.22 (16.02)	110.6
Income from self employed in non farming	2923.71 (6.06)	122.41	7057.7 (12.73)	112.88	3750.5 (7.60)	128.29
Income from agriculture/livestock	10587.85 (21.95)	67.31	10186.66 (18.37)	70.71	10507.61 (21.28)	67.94
Income from regular job/salary/pension	2894 (6.00)	221.51	1440 (2.60)	266.32	2271.6 (4.60)	263.68
Income from sale of assets/rent/ transfer etc.	0 (0.00)	0	0 (0.00)	0	0 (0.00)	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>48236.28 (100.0)</b>	<b>66.26</b>	<b>55452.9 (100.0)</b>	<b>48.15</b>	<b>49376.79 (100.0)</b>	<b>62.52</b>

Note: Figures in parentheses are respective percentage of total income

- Income from wages in non agriculture/income from migrant workers is calculated after subtracting their transportation cost, while income from agriculture also includes income from hiring out assets if any.

As regards non beneficiary respondents, variation in annual net income per household was found to be maximum from regular job/salary/pension (266.32%) followed by self employed in non farming (112.88%), wages as migrant worker (85.74%), income from agriculture/livestock (70.71%), wages from non agriculture (51.23%) and wages from agriculture (41.84%).

At aggregate level the maximum fluctuation in income was found in wages earned from public work programme i.e. 292.56 per cent and minimum was found in wages from agriculture i.e. 27.65 per cent.

### 3.4.1 Household Consumption

Household consumption under beneficiary, non beneficiary and at aggregate level were recorded for different food items viz; rice, wheat, total cereals, total pulses, edible oilseeds, milk, milk products, meat, fruits, vegetables etc. and presented in table 3.4. The food items data recorded in this table was also compared with the NSSO data of consumption.

At aggregate level, it was found that cereals were consumed in large quantity (13.7 kg/capita/month) as compared to any other items. In cereals, consumption of rice (11.08 kg/capita/month) was found to be more than the wheat (1.79 kg/capita/month) and other cereals (0.84 kg/capita/month). The quantity of rice consumed by the household was found to be less than the NSSO, 2006-07 data (12.14 kg/capita/month). Vegetables came second in terms of the quantity consumed by the household i.e. 6.51 kg/capita/month, followed by the consumption of total pulses (0.83 kg/capita/month), sugar (0.54 kg/capita/month), edible oils (0.39 kg/capita/month), liquid milk (0.31 lt/capita/month), poultry meat (0.21 kg/capita/month), fruits (0.14 kg/capita/month), spices (0.1 gm/capita/month) and milk products (0.011 kg/capita/month).

**Table 3.4: Household consumption of food items (kgs. per capita per month)**

Particulars	Beneficiaries	Non beneficiaries	Aggregate	NSS <sup>2</sup> 1993-94	NSS <sup>2</sup> 1999-00	NSS <sup>2</sup> 2004-05	NSS <sup>2</sup> 2006-07
Rice	10.97	11.59	11.08	6.03	5.44	12.6	12.136
Wheat	1.7	2.19	1.79	5.81	6.2	0.51	0.55
Other cereals	0.87	0.68	0.84	2.36	1.3	0.06	0.025
Total cereals	13.54	14.46	13.71	14.2	12.94	13.17	12.711
Total pulses	0.81	0.92	0.83	0.97	0.87	0.73	N.A.
Sugar	0.55	0.54	0.54	0.72	0.82	N.A.	N.A.
Edible oils <sup>1</sup>	0.39	0.38	0.39	0.3	0.43	N.A.	N.A.
Liquid milk <sup>1</sup>	0.34	0.17	0.31	2.76	2.71	N.A.	N.A.
Milk products	0.013	0.005	0.011	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Spices <sup>2</sup>	0.1	0.1	0.1	N.A.	0.142	N.A.	N.A.
Poultry-meat	0.2	0.22	0.21	N.A.	0.42	N.A.	N.A.
Fruits	0.1	0.31	0.14	N.A.	1.87	N.A.	N.A.
Vegetables	6.12	7.93	6.51	N.A.	4.53	N.A.	N.A.
Confectionery	0	0	0	N.A.	1.45	N.A.	N.A.

1. Edible oil and liquid milk is in litres

2. Spices in gms

The consumption pattern of the beneficiary and non beneficiary household was found to be almost same. Although beneficiary household consumes more quantity of liquid milk (0.34 lit/person) and milk products (0.013 kg/person) as compared to non beneficiaries household (0.17 lit. & 0.005 kg/person), while non beneficiaries consumes more quantity of total cereals, fruits and vegetables than the beneficiaries.

### 3.4.2 Household Consumption Expenditure

The monthly consumption expenditure data of the beneficiary, non beneficiary households and expenditure at aggregate level under different food items such as rice, wheat, other cereals, total cereals, total pulses, edible oilseeds,



sugar, spices, milk and its products, poultry meat, fruits, vegetables, confectionery and total food along with non food items viz; expenditure in education, clothing, footwear, other items, fuel and total non food has been given in table 3.5. NSSO consumption expenditure along with coefficient of variation of the above items have also been recorded and shown in the table.

It has been noticed while observing the monthly consumption expenditure of household that expenditure pattern of the beneficiaries, non beneficiaries and at aggregate level was almost same, the marginal difference was found in the expenditure under different food and non food items.

Approximately 50 per cent expenditure was made in total cereals under food items and under non food items 50 per cent expenditure was made in other items (other than education, clothing, footwear & fuel) across both the groups. Non beneficiary spent Rs. 34/- and Rs. 38/- more than the beneficiary under food and non food items respectively. The expenditure made by beneficiary under food (Rs.350.47) items found to be even less than the NSSO (2004-05) expenditure data (Rs.376.33), while it was recorded more (Rs.340.04) as compared to NSSO (Rs.330.50) in case of non food items. The expenditure made by non beneficiary under food (Rs.384.48) and non food (Rs.377.86) items was found to be more than the beneficiary and NSSO data. At aggregate level maximum expenditure was found in total cereals (48.69%) followed by vegetables (17.70%), pulses (9.93%), oilseeds (6.42%), poultry meat (5.08%) etc.

The monthly expenditure of households in food items varies from 234.02 (pulses) to 1074.48 (confectionery), 155.74 (pulses) to 2067.08 (fruits) and 220.3 (pulses) to 1469.20 (fruits) per cent and in non food items from 563.66 (others) to 873.68 (fuel), 400.64 (footwear) to 546.89 (clothing) and 531.92 (others) to 800.16 (fuel) per cent in case of beneficiary, non beneficiary and at aggregate level, respectively.

**Table 3.5: Monthly consumption expenditure of households**

Food Items	Monthly percapita (Rs)	Coefficient of variation	Monthly percapita (Rs)	Coefficient of variation	Monthly percapita (Rs)	Coefficient of variation	NSS 2004-05 (Rs)	NSS 2006-07 (Rs)
	Beneficiaries		Non beneficiaries		Aggregate			
Rice	145.55 (41.52)	371.48	160.57 (41.76)	342.95	148.23 (41.55)	365.45	137.9 3	N.A.
Wheat	17.37 (4.95)	825.66	21.78 (5.66)	542.53	18.16 (5.09)	763.02	14.76	N.A.
Other cereals	7.71 (2.19)	842.06	5.58 (1.45)	773.5	7.33 (2.05)	813.82	0	N.A.
Total cereals	170.63 (48.68)	360.14	187.93 (48.87)	314.35	173.72 (48.69)	350.48	152.6 9	122.3 8
Pulses	35.2 (10.04)	234.73	36.5 (9.49)	155.74	35.43 (9.93)	220.3	26.58	18.11
Sugar etc	14.28 (4.07)	465.59	13.41 (3.48)	366.96	14.13 (3.96)	449	17.07	10.16
Cooking oil	22.84 (6.51)	234.02	23.28 (6.05)	200.88	22.92 (6.42)	227.68	32.91	23.01
Spices	14.1 (4.02)	363.33	17.18 (4.46)	291	14.64 (4.10)	347.66	13.77	10.47
Milk & prods	9.15 (2.61)	944.59	4.63 (1.20)	910.03	8.28 (2.32)	1158.16	23.17	9.34
Poultry-meat	16.48 (4.70)	741.86	24.25 (6.3)	518.27	18.14 (5.08)	677.96	19.15	12.24
Fruits	3.26 (0.93)	1050.3	4.44 (1.15)	2067.08	3.47 (0.97)	1469.2	11.14	4.47
Vegetables	61.88 (17.65)	435.01	69.09 (17.96)	323.55	63.17 (17.70)	412.08	54.54	42.14
Confectionery	2.65 (0.75)	1074.48	3.77 (0.98)	681.23	2.85 (0.79)	979.46	24.96	N.A.
Total food	350.47 <b>(100)</b> <b>(50.75)</b>	301.39	384.48 <b>(100)</b> <b>(50.44)</b>	235.91	356.75 <b>(100)</b> <b>(50.70)</b>	288.19	376.5 3	N.A.
<b>Non food items (365 day recall period)</b>								
Education	37.9 (11.14)	853.76	41.55 (10.99)	491.88	38.55 (11.12)	786.37	34.36	7.62
Clothing	61.57 (18.10)	735.09	70.14 (18.56)	546.89	63.1 (18.19)	695.61	57.38	42.49
Footwear	9.55 (2.80)	583.01	12.12 (3.20)	400.64	10.01 (2.89)	542.25	8.54	4.64
Other items	168.53 (49.56)	563.66	185.91 (49.20)	406.01	171.64 (49.49)	531.92	161.4 8	76.09
Fuel	62.49 (18.37)	873.68	68.14 (18.03)	466.61	63.5 (18.31)	800.16	68.64	57.38
Total Non food	340.04 <b>(100)</b> <b>(49.25)</b>	385.39	377.86 <b>(100)</b> <b>(49.56)</b>	243.02	346.8 <b>(100)</b> <b>(49.30)</b>	357.72	330.5	188.2 2
<b>Gross total</b>	<b>690.51</b> <b>(100)</b>	<b>234.27</b>	<b>762.34</b> <b>(100)</b>	<b>175.52</b>	<b>703.55</b> <b>(100)</b>	<b>222.48</b>	<b>707.0</b> <b>3</b>	<b>N.A.</b>

Note: Figures in parentheses for total food and non food is respective percentages of gross total and figures for other items among food and non food are respective percentages of food and non food total.

### 3.5 Variability (CV) and Gini ratio of Income and consumption

To measure the variability and Gini ratio of income and consumption the data on average household income and consumption during the reference year,

coefficient of variation in income and consumption across the households and Gini coefficient of income and consumption were recorded and results obtained are presented in table 3.6.

**Table 3.6 : Variability in Consumption and Income**

<b>Description</b>	<b>Beneficiary</b>	<b>Non beneficiary</b>	<b>Total</b>
Average household Income during the reference year (Rs)	48236.28	55452.9	49376.79
Average household consumption during the reference year (Rs)	42127.66	40284.52	41759.32
Coefficient of variation in income across households	66.26	48.15	62.52
Coefficient of variation in consumption across households	46.11	39.71	44.96
Gini coefficient of income	0.71	0.74	0.71
Gini coefficient of consumption	0.25	0.22	0.24

The income of the non beneficiaries and consumption of beneficiaries were found to be 1.15 and 1.05 times higher than that of the beneficiaries and non beneficiaries, respectively. In both the cases the annual income of the households was greater than the annual consumption of the households. The value of coefficient of variation shows that the variability in income is higher as compared to the consumption expenditure for both the categories and it was also noticed that the variability in case of beneficiaries is greater than that in case of non beneficiaries. This indicates the diversified occupational structure and economic status of the beneficiaries. Values of gini coefficient shows greater inequalities in case of income earned in both the categories while equal distribution was recorded in consumption expenditure in both the categories.

### **3.6 Determinants of Participation in NREGA – Functional Analysis**

In this functional analysis factors that determined the participation of particular HH to register for work in NREGA. At the HH level 192 observations has been taken out 200.

**Table 3.7: Determinants of participation in NREGA (Logit function)**  
(Dependent variable: Dummy HH participation in NREGA)

Variable Name	Coefficients	't' value
Employment other than NREGA	-0.0091358***	-3.74
HH income other than NREGA	-0.0000217**	-1.96
HH size	0.2598338***	2.57
Value of HH asset	-1.41E-06	-0.06
Dummy AAY card holding	0.5212768	0.71
Dummy BPL card holding	0.3848144	0.62
Dummy SC	20.62825***	15.64
Dummy ST	20.53633***	16.27
Dummy OBC	19.98591***	16.04
Dummy card holding	1.293388	1.55
Land ownership Dummy	-5.17E-08	-0.06
Constant	0	-12.63
No of observation	240	
Log likelihood	-104.03192	
Pseudo R2	0.1338	
Combined Marginal Effect		

The data presented in table 3.7 revealed that the employment other than NREGA and HH income other than NREGA was found to be negative and highly significant, which shows that with the increase in above variables the possibility of the participation of the HH in NREGA will decrease. The variables on social characteristics like HH belonging to SC,ST and OBC were also found positive and highly significant showing that with the increase in number of SC, ST and OBC population the possibility of participation in the NREGA will be high.

**Table 3.8: Determinants of participation in NREGA (OLS)**  
(Dependent variable: No of days per HH worked in NREGA)

Variable Name	Coefficient	't' value
Employment other than NREGA	-0.0950778	-3.23
HH income other than NREGA	-0.0001405***	-1.02
HH size	2.869832	3
Dummy AAY card holding	13.25423	0.7
Dummy BPL card holding	10.68998	0.58
Dummy SC	33.06716	2.4
Dummy ST	25.62642	1.89
Dummy OBC	24.06171	1.82
Wage rate in NREGA	-0.9975409	-5.52
Value of Land Owned	3.15E-06	0.31
Constant	109.8408	3.82
No of observation	192	
F*	0	
R2	0.2046	

The others factors such as AAY,BPL, ration card holding, were found positive and non-significant response over participation in NREGA while land ownership was found negative and non significant.

The continuous variable of number of days worked in NREGA was used instead of dummy variable for participation in NREGA (Table 3.8). In this regression analysis HH income other than NREGA turned out to be negative and highly significant in HH participation which indicated that those HH who had HH income other than NREGA did not preferred to work in NREGA. Other variables such as employment other than NREGA, wage rate in NREGA were found negative, while HH size, value of owned land, HH related to AAY, BPL, SC, ST, OBC were found positive but non-significant response over number of days per HH worked in NREGA.

### **3.7 Summary of the Chapter**

The socio-economic characteristics, income & consumption pattern, variability in income & consumption were studied and analysed for the NREGA and non-NREGA HHs in this chapter. A functional analysis was also carried out to understand the determinants of participation in NREGA. There were no remarkable difference was found in the characteristics of the household of beneficiaries and non beneficiaries respondents. Among total household the majority of them were male decision maker, head of the family, illiterate, age group 16-60, belonged to OBC caste groups, BPL category. Their main occupation was related to farming and wage earning and out of the total only 12.8 per cent were migrated from the village.

The maximum respondents were engaged as casual labour (35.05%) and 33.31 per cent were self employed while remaining were engaged in NREGA and regular jobs.

The sources of income were NREGA, agriculture, public work programme, non farming of livestock, salary/pension etc. A household received an average total income of Rs.49376.79/year with fluctuation of 62.52 per cent in the study area. Although the average income of beneficiaries Rs.48,236.28/year (66.26%) showed more fluctuation as compared to non beneficiaries Rs.55,452.90 (48.15%) household.

The wages earned from public work programme i.e. 292.56 per cent and minimum was found in wages from agriculture i.e. 27.65 per cent.

The consumption pattern of the beneficiary and non beneficiary household was found to be almost same. The monthly expenditure of households in food items varies from 234.02 (pulses) to 1074.48 (confectionery), 155.74 (pulses) to 2067.08 (fruits) and 220.3 (pulses) to 1469.20 (fruits) per cent and in non food items from 563.66 (others) to 873.68 (fuel), 400.64 (footwear) to 546.89 (clothing) and 531.92 (others) to 800.16 (fuel) per cent in case of beneficiary, non beneficiary and at aggregate level, respectively.

The variability in income is higher as compared to the consumption expenditure for both the categories and it was also noticed that the variability in case of beneficiaries is greater than that in case of non beneficiaries.

The HH income other than NREGA, and value of HH assets was found highly significant over HH participation in NREGA. The employment other than NREGA and HH size were also found significant. The others factors such as AAY,BPL, ration card holding, land ownership, and SC, ST and OBC were found non-significant response over participation in NREGA.

The employment other than NREGA and HH income other than NREGA was found to be negative and highly significant, which shows that with the increase in above variables the possibility of the participation of the HH in NREGA will decrease. The variables on social characteristics like HH belonging to SC,ST and OBC were also found positive and highly significant showing that with the increase in number of SC, ST and OBC population the possibility of participation in the NREGA will be high. The others factors such as AAY,BPL, ration card holding, were found positive and non-significant response over participation in NREGA while land ownership was found negative and non significant.

The HH income other than NREGA turned out to be negative and highly significant in HH participation which indicated that those HH who had HH income other than NREGA did not preferred to work in NREGA. Other variables such as employment other than NREGA, wage rate in NREGA were found negative, while HH size, value of owned land, HH related to AAY, BPL, SC, ST,

OBC were found positive but non-significant response over number of days per HH worked in NREGA.

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## **CHAPTER IV**

### **WORK PROFILE UNDER NREGA, WAGE STRUCTURE AND MIGRATION ISSUES**

Unusually rapid rates of population growth pressing on limited farm acreage and pushing landless labour into cities. The deficiency of reproducible tangible capital relative to labour in the face of a high population density exacerbates the problem of rural unemployment and underemployment, which in turn fosters the rural-urban population movement. Income differentials are taken as the motivating factor in moving people from low-income areas to relatively high-income areas. It's an issue under NREGA also, migration would not take place if net gains from working under NREGA are higher than those from migration, otherwise migration will continue. One of the major objectives of the NREGA was to create employment in rural areas as well as check the migration from villages. This chapter deals with the work profile under NREGA, the activity in which employed under NREGA and the quality of assets created, the migration incidents recorded and wage differentials among different activities.

#### **4.1 Work profile under NREGA**

Work profile covers number of member per household employed, number of days per household employed and wage rate obtained during Jan.-Dec. 2009. The district wise and social group wise work profile was constructed under NREGA. It was found that on an average 2 persons per household were working under NREGA at the State aggregate level. Only Durg district was found to be below the State average (1.85). The SCs, STs and OBCs, in all the districts except Durg and Korba, the number is seen to be more than the State average. In all the districts except Kobra, on an average 2 female worker per household were engaged under NREGA.

Average 64.5 numbers of days per household member were employed during Jan.-Dec.2009 in Chhattisgarh. The OBC (25.12 days) employed higher number of days per household followed by scheduled tribes, (23.81 days) scheduled caste (14.25 days) and general (0.82 days). As regards women and men



number of days per household employed in NREGA were 32.40 and 32.13 respectively.

**Table 4.1: The work profile under NREGA (Reference period – Jan-Dec 2009)**

Characteristics		Durg	Mahasamand	Kabeerdham	Korba	Kanker	Chhatisgarh
No of members per hh employed during the year	Aggregate	1.85	2.32	2.45	2.05	2.37	2.21
	General	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	2.50	2.75
	SC	2.00	2.18	2.11	1.66	2.00	2.08
	ST	1.83	2.18	2.77	2.05	2.33	2.31
	OBC	1.84	2.36	2.25	2.05	2.50	2.10
	Women	2.00	2.50	2.25	1.33	2.25	2.05
No of days per hh employed during the year	Aggregate	60.4	55.55	95.77	50.47	60.47	64.55
	General	0	2.875	0	0	1.25	0.82
	SC	2	15.52	45.05	4.75	3.92	14.25
	ST	9.25	15.65	41.12	22.72	30.3	23.81
	OBC	49.15	20.05	10.67	22.9	22.82	25.12
	Women	30.75	30.07	54.35	22.5	24.27	32.39
	Men	29.65	25.47	41.42	27.87	36.2	32.12
Wage rate obtained (Rs)	Aggregate	81.92	87.03	75.00	86.60	81.92	83.23
	General	88.55	87.50	0.00	0.00	88.55	88.20
	SC	75.00	80.96	75.00	87.50	75.00	78.69
	ST	81.54	93.85	75.00	84.07	81.54	83.20
	OBC	82.61	85.82	75.00	88.25	82.61	82.85
	Women	79.69	87.50	75.00	93.75	79.69	83.12
Average distance from residence where employed (Kms)		1.36	1.11	1.66	1.36	1.36	1.37

The district wise picture shows that scheduled caste group were 45.05 number of days per household employed Kabeerdham followed by 15.52 days in Mahasamund, 4.75 days in Korba 3.92 in Kanker and 2 days in Durg. The Scheduled tribes group employed highest number of days per household member were 41.12 days in Kabeerdham followed by 30.3 days in Kanker, 22.72 days in Korba, 15.65 in Mahasamand and 9.25 days in Durg. General caste were employed 2.87 days in Mahasamund and 1.25 days in Kanker and none was employed in Kabeerdham, Korba and Durg (Table 3.2.). As far as men are concerned the maximum number of men were employed in Kabeerdham (41.42) followed by Kanker (36.21), Durg (29.65), Korba (27.87) and Mahasamand (25.47). The Women were also playing an active role in NREGA works. The maximum 54.35 numbers of days were found to be employed in Kabeerdham followed by Durg (30.75 days), Mahasamund (30.07 days), Kanker (24.27 days) and Korba (22.5 days). Among OBC, no. of days per HH employed during the

year were found maximum in Durg (49.15) followed by Korba (22.9), Kanker (22.82), Mahasamand (20.05) and Kabeerdham (10.67).

As regard the average wage rate obtained during Jan.-Dec.2009 in Chhattisgarh was 83.23 per day. The wage rates were fixed Rs. 75 per day from (1<sup>st</sup> January 2009 to 31 May 2009) and from (1<sup>st</sup> June 2009) wage rate were revised to Rs. 82.23 from (1<sup>st</sup> June to 1<sup>st</sup> October 2009) and from (2<sup>nd</sup> October 2009) Rs. 100 per day wage rate were also revised. The wage rate was found to be similar for man and women in NREGA. The average distance of work place where NREGA works is going on was found to 1.37 KM from their residence.

#### **4.2 Nature of Assets Created and their Durability**

Major attention has been given for works taken up during Jan-Dec. 2009 under NREGA in Chhattisgarh. Out of the total works the activity wise data are presented in table 4.2. Majority of beneficiaries employed in Renovation of traditional water bodies (48.54%) followed by rural connectivity (35.98%), plantation (5.43%), land development (3.83%), water conservation and water harvesting (2.56%), flood control and protection (1.92%), provision of irrigation facility (1.28%) and drought proofing (0.64%).

As regards to the district wise analysis out of the total works conducted during the study period the 67.86 percent beneficiaries were involved in renovation of traditional water bodies while 28.57 per cent and 3.57 per cent involved respectively in rural connectivity and other activity created in NREGA in Kabeerdham district. On the other hand the 50 per cent beneficiaries were involved in renovation of water bodies, while 48.75 per cent and 1.25 per cent involved respectively in rural connectivity and other activity as approved by Ministry of Rural Development created in NREGA in Mahasamand district.

On the other side it was noticed that 49.18 beneficiaries were employed in renovation of traditional water bodies, while 21.31 per cent employed in rural connectivity, 9.84 per cent in land development, 6.56 per cent in water conservation and water harvesting and other activities, 3.28 per cent engaged in provision of irrigation facilities to land owned by Panchayat and 1.64 per cent drought proofing and flood control and protection in Durg and Kanker districts.

**Table 4.2: The activity in which employed under NREGA and the quality of assets created.**

(Reference period – Jan-Dec 2009) (% of hh)

Characteristics		Durg	Mahasamand	Kabeerdham	Korba	Kanker	Chhatisgarh
Name of the activity under which employed	Rural connectivity	21.31	48.75	28.57	56.36	21.31	35.78
	Flood control and protection	1.64	0.00	0.00	7.27	1.64	1.92
	Water conservation and water harvesting	6.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.56	2.56
	Drought proofing	1.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.64	0.64
	Micro irrigation works	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Provision of irrigation facility to land owned by (Panchayat)	3.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.28	1.28
	Renovation of traditional water bodies	49.18	50.00	67.86	24.45	49.18	48.56
	Land development	9.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.84	3.83
Quality of the assets created through NREGA activities	Any other activity approved by the Min of Rural Development	6.56	1.25	3.57	10.91	6.56	5.43
	Very good	27.5	72.5	50	50	27.5	45.5
	Good	72.5	27.5	50	50	72.5	54.5
	Bad	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average unemployment allowance received by the household for not getting work under NREGA after registration (Rs per hh)	Worst	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0

As regards 56.36 per cent beneficiaries were engaged in rural connectivity followed by 25.45 per cent employed in renovation of traditional water bodies, 10.91 per cent involved in other activity and 7.27 per cent engaged in floods control and protection in Korba district.

The majority (54.5 per cent) beneficiaries reported that the quality of assets created through NREGA activities in their villages were good, while 45.5 per cent reported that the assets were very good. None of the beneficiaries reported that assets created were bad or worst quality. None of the beneficiaries

reported that they have not received unemployment allowance for not getting works under NREGA after registration.

### 4.3 Wage Differential in Different Activities among Beneficiaries and Non Beneficiaries.

The wage differential between beneficiaries and non beneficiaries was found to be higher for non agricultural casual labour male (51.57%) and female (50.55%) followed by wage rate in agricultural casual labour for male (37.04%) and for female (35.97%) and wage rate in public programme for male (38.52%) and female (20.85%). The wage differential of non beneficiaries was found to be higher than beneficiaries in all the occupation except wage rate in public work programme for male.

**Table 4.3: Wage differentials among different activities. (Rs.)**

Occupation		Beneficiaries		Non beneficiaries		Aggregate	
		Average	CV	Average	CV	Average	CV
Wage rate in agricultural casual labour	Male	62.37	32.91	60.75	47.6	62.1	37.04
	Female	61.76	33.43	58.33	50.16	61.25	35.97
Wage rate in non agri casual labour	Male	76.12	51.24	80.05	54.54	77.5	51.57
	Female	71.87	51.46	80	50	72.77	50.55
Wage rate in public work programmes	Male	84.09	24.21	85	20.95	84.23	23.55
	Female	77.5	31.54	0	0	77.5	28.82
Wage rate earned by migrant workers	Male	86.69	37.1	94	43.54	88.72	38.52
	Female	60	22.94	0	0	60	20.85
Wage rate under NREGA	Male	84.33	12.83	0	0	67.24	52.52
	Female	83.24	13.31	0	0	68.76	49.12
Any other work	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0

### 4.4 Impact of NREGA on Labour Migration

Under NREGA the main attention of the Government (central and state) was to provide employment in the rural area itself and to check frequent migration of rural masses from rural to urban area. After implementation of NREGA in all over the country in rural area, higher percentage of migration checked from rural to urban area.

**Table 4.4: The migration incidents recorded during the Reference period – Jan-Dec 2009**

Characteristics		Durg	Mahasamand	Kabeerdham	Korba	Kanker	Chhattisgarh
No of members migrated from the village because of not getting work under NREGA even after registration (per household)		0.17	0.32	0.2	0.15	0.17	0.2
No of out-migrated members returned back to village because of getting work in NREGA (per household)		0	0.17	0.07	0.02	0.07	0.07
In the case some members returned back to the village to work under NREGA where they were earlier working (% of returned members)	Nearby village	0	60	75	0	0	68.18
	Nearby town	0	40	25	0	0	31.81
	Same district	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Same state	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other state	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other country	0	0	0	0	0	0
In the case some members returned back to the village to work under NREGA which activity earlier working in (% of returned members)	Const/manufacturing/mining	100	86.66	25	0	100	70.37
	Trading/services and transport	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Private work/self business	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other government work	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Agriculture labour	0	0	62.5	0	0	18.51
	Any other	0	13.33	12.5	0	0	11.11
Year in which shifted (% of shifted hh)	Shifted last year	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Shifted before last year	0	0	0	0	0	0
Is your family better off now compared to previous occupation (% of shifted hh)		0	100	100	0	0	100

The majority of single family was found in the study area, very few in number joint family were found to exist. It was found during the investigation that this programme is very useful for single family because norms of the programme are 100 days employment will be given to per household family in a financial year either single family or joint family. Some of the joint families were broken-up to single family in the study area after the implementation of NREGA.

#### 4.5 Summary of the Chapter

The wage rates were fixed Rs. 75 per day from (1<sup>st</sup> January 2009 to 31 May 2009) and from (1<sup>st</sup> June 2009) wage rate were revised Rs. 82.23 from (1<sup>st</sup> June to 1<sup>st</sup> October 2009) and from (2<sup>nd</sup> October 2009) Rs. 100 per day wage rate

were also revised. The wage rate was found to be similar for man and women in NREGA. The average distance of work place where NREGA works is going on was found to 1.37 KM from their residence.

On an Average 64.5 numbers of days per household member were employed during Jan.-Dec.2009 in Chhattisgarh. The OBC employed higher number of days per household were (25.12 days) followed by scheduled tribes, (23.81 days) scheduled caste (14.25 days) and general (0.82 days). As regards women and men number of days per household employed in NREGA were 32.40 and 32.13 respectively.

The majority (54.5 per cent) beneficiaries reported that the quality of assets created through NREGA activities in their villages were good, while 45.5 per cent reported that the assets were very good. None of the beneficiaries reported that they have not received unemployment allowance for not getting works under NREGA after registration.

The programme is very useful for single family because norms of the programme are 100 days employment will be given to per household family in a financial year either single family or joint family. Some of the joint families were broken-up to single family in the study area after the implementation of NREGA.

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## CHAPTER –V

### THE FUNCTIONING OF NREGA – QUALITATIVE ASPECTS

The present study on evaluation of the NREGA Scheme is intended to assess the impact of this scheme on the overall quality of life of people by gauging different parameters associated with the improvement of overall quality of life of beneficiaries. This study also captured the impact of the scheme to arrest views and feed-back of the beneficiaries on various facets of implementation of the scheme at grass root level right from the stage of issue of job cards. In this chapter the functioning of NREGA in terms of qualitative aspects and response of beneficiaries was assessed under various heads.

#### 5.1 Household Asset Holdings

The value of various assets viz; land, house property, livestock, agricultural implements, consumer assets, business assets, ornaments, utensils etc across the categories and at aggregate level were presented in table 5.1.

**Table 5.1: Assets Holdings (Rs per household)**

Particulars	Beneficiaries	Non beneficiaries	Aggregate
Land	149326.27	237321.42	166202.10
House Property	55100.50	76660.00	59429.71
Live stock	9964.00	11523.80	10305.21
Agricultural implements	1955.81	5042.85	2714.03
Consumer assets	3278.84	5560.00	3720.93
Business assets	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ornaments	6896.73	11159.09	7857.14
Utensils	573.43	980.00	670.23
Others	1200.00	0.00	1200.00
Total	228295.58	348247.16	252099.35

It was found that the total as well as category wise value of the assets (except others) owned by the non beneficiaries is noticeably higher than the beneficiaries. The total value of assets of non beneficiaries was found to be 1.5 times higher than that of beneficiaries. Value of agricultural implements of non beneficiaries was found 2.58 times higher than the beneficiaries, while in other items it ranged from 1.39 to 1.70. Both the groups did not possess any business

asset. At the aggregate level the total value of household assets was found to be worth Rs. 494025.63.

## 5.2 Household Status on Borrowings and their Financial Vulnerability

The borrowings by sample household (Rs. Per household) under source of loan and purpose of loan is recorded and shown in table 5.2. Under source of loan the data related to institutional loan and non institutional loan (trader-cum-money lenders, commission agent, landlord/employer, friends/relatives) and under purpose of loan the data on various aspects such as daily consumption, social ceremony, purchase of land, livestock or other assets, consumer durables, construction of house, health treatment and others along with rate of interest (per cent per annum) were recorded for both the categories and at aggregate level.

**Table 5.2 Borrowings by sample households (Rs. per household)**

		Occupation	Beneficiaries	Non beneficiaries	Aggregate
Source of loan		Institutional loan (banks)	16387.50	16000	16310.00
		Traders-cum-Money Lenders	10333.33	0	8266.66
		Commission Agent	500	0	400.00
		Landlord/Employer	17750	0	14200.00
		Friends/Relatives	16237.43	15000	15989.94
		Others	11470.59	7166	10609.67
Purpose of loan		Daily consumption	3500	0	2800.00
		Social ceremony	17857.14	7566	15798.91
		Purchase of land, livestock or other assets	16187.5	15000	15950.00
		Consumer durables	0	0	0.00
		Construction of house	5750	3100	5220.00
		Health treatment	14100	5000	12280.00
		Others	15284.21	7500	13727.37
Rate of interest (percent per annum)			10.56%	18.87%	11.67%

The average amount of loan is taken by the beneficiaries from different sources found more than non beneficiaries in all the cases. Rs. 17750, Rs. 16387.50, Rs. 16237.43, Rs. 11470.59, Rs. 10333.33 and Rs. 500 were found to be taken by the beneficiaries from landlord/employer, institutional source (banks), friends/relatives, other, traders-cum-money lenders and commission agent while non beneficiaries taken Rs. 16000/-, Rs. 15000/- and Rs 7166 as loan from institutional sources (banks), friends/relatives and others respectively (Table 5.2). As far as the purpose of loan by sample HHs (Rs/HH) is concerned, an individual HH taken loan for construction of house, daily consumption, social ceremony, purchase of land, livestock or other assets, health treatment and others. No one from both the categories borrowed credit to purchase consumer durables.



On an average a beneficiary HH spent Rs. 17857.14, Rs. 16187.5, Rs. 15284.21, Rs. 14100, Rs. 5750 and Rs. 3500 on social ceremony, purchase of land, livestock or other assets, others, health treatment, construction of house and daily consumption respectively. Non beneficiary HHs spent Rs. 15000/-, Rs. 7566/-, Rs. 7500/-, Rs. 5000/- and Rs.3100/- on purchase of land, livestock or other assets, social ceremony, construction of house, others, health treatment and Construction of house. The rate of interest is to be paid by non beneficiary (18.87%) was found almost double the rate of interest paid by beneficiary (10.56%) (Table 5.2). The low asset base and poor socio-economic condition of majority of the HHs compelled them to live in vulnerable areas with poor access of good quality food, institutional credit hygienic environment which lead to health related problems.

The data on HH strength on borrowing and other HH assets in terms of percentage of HH had been presented in table 5.3. The information gathered by the HHs on various aspects such as doing wage work to those whom they were indebted, availability of cooperative credit society, informal credit society/SHG in village, family member being member of such society, having account in a bank/ post office/ other institution, having any stocks/ bond/ shares/ other similar assets and having life insurance policy.

**Table 5.3 Household strength on borrowing and other household assets (% of households)**

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Non Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Aggregate</b>
Doing wage work to those whom they are indebted	8.0	0.0	6.4
Availability of co-operative credit society in village	78.5	82.0	79.2
Family member being member of such society	0.0	6.0	1.2
Availability of informal credit society/SHG in village	69.0	76.0	70.4
Family member being member of such society	5.5	12.0	6.8
Having account in a bank/post office/other institution	86.5	52.0	79.6
Having any stocks/bond/shares/other similar assets	0.0	0.0	0.0
Having life insurance policy	4.0	12.0	5.6

It was found that only 8 per cent of NREGA HH reported that they sent their family members to work at agricultural land or other establishes of landlords to whom they were indebted whereas none of the non NREGA found to be involved in such activity. The 78.5 per cent of NREGA and 82.5 per cent non NREGA HHs reported the availability of the cooperative credit society in the village and none of the NREGA and 6 per cent non NREGA HHs were found to be member of such society. The availability of informal credit society/SHG in the village were found to be 69 and 76 per cent with 5.5 and 12 per cent family members being member of such society in case of NREGA and non NREGA HHs respectively. Tendency of opening an account in a bank/ post office/ other institution was found noticeably higher in NREGA HHs (86.5%) as compared to non NREGA HHs (52%). None of the HHs found to have stocks/bond/shares/other similar assets. HHs having LIC policy were found to be more in case of non NREGA (12%) against the NREGA (4%) HHs.

### **5.3 Some Qualitative Aspects of NREGA**

Qualitative aspects from the HHs after the implementation of NREGA were recorded to critically examine the differences observed by the beneficiaries during post NREGA period in their villages. The information on various qualitative aspects such as issues related to job cards and work applications, payment of wages and related issues, worksite facilities and economic usefulness of the work, monitoring o the work, nature of assets created and their durability, labour migration and NREGA respondent's awareness about implementation of NREGA, potential benefits of NREGA, NREGA and food security etc were gathered from the HHs to judge up to what extent they were aware of various aspects of implementation of NREGA, their rights and duties, kinds of problems they faced during their association with NREGA, steps taken by HHs to come out from the difficulties faced by them, to know the suggestions for the improvement in the functioning of NREGA, rural infrastructure created and its usefulness for the villagers, how NREGA helped HHs in getting their family members around them and to what extent the standard of living of the HHs raised. The responses recorded by the HHs on the above indicators indicate the awareness and actual functioning of the scheme. These responses are presented in table 5.4 and discussed under various sub heads.

**Table 5.4: Qualitative questions related to functioning of NREGA (Percentage of hh)**

	Description	Yes	No	Not sure
Job card issuance	Paid any fees/charges or bribe to get a job card	0	100	0
	The amount paid for job card (exorbitant)	0	100	0
	The amount paid as bribe (exorbitant)	0	100	0
Irregularity in the job card	No entries were made, even though the job card holder(s) had worked on NREGA	16	84	0
	Some entries were incomplete or missing or fake information was entered	6.5	93.5	0
	Some entries had been over-written	3.5	96.5	0
	The signature column was blank or partly blank	29.5	70.5	0
Where was the card generally kept	With the card holders	94.5	0	0
	With Sarpanch or Sachiv	5.5	0	0
	With contractor	0	0	0
	With the gram rojgar sevak	0	0	0
	Elsewhere	0	0	0
Work application	Are you employed in response to an application for work	18.3	81.7	0
	If applied, did you get a dated receipt for the application	34.5	65.5	0
	If applied, did you get work within 15 days of application	0	100	0
	In case of failure to provide work within 15 days, is unemployment allowance paid	0	100	0
Payment of Wages	Are the wage rates same for men and women	100	0	0
	Wage rates higher for men	0	100	0
	Wage rates higher for women	0	100	0
	wage paid on "daily-wage" basis	0	0	0
	wage paid on "piece-rate/task-wage" basis	100	0	0
Measurement of work	Work was measured by individual's work	0	0	0
	Work was measured by team measurement	100	0	0
	Work was measured by collective measurement	0	0	0
Period of wage payment	Wages were paid within a fortnight	0	0	0
	Wages were paid within a month	84.5	0	0
	Wages were paid more than a month	15.5	0	0
	Wages were paid after one year	0	0	0
Who made the wage payment	Sarpanch or Sachiv	5	0	0
	Post Office	28	0	0
	Bank	67	0	0
	Representative of line department	0	0	0
	Other government official or any other	0	0	0
In case wage payment made in the bank	Bank account was on self's name	100	0	0
	Spouse's name	0	0	0
	Parent's name	0	0	0
	Children's name	0	0	0
	Others	0	0	0
	Individual account	100	0	0
	Joint account	0	0	0
Did bank follow usual procedure of banking	100	0	0	
In case wages were not paid through bank	Wages paid in front of all labourers	84	0	0
	Wages paid on the worksite	7.5	0	0
	Wages paid in Panchayat Bhawan	3	0	0
	Wages paid on other public/private place	5.5	0	0
	Wages paid on some one's private residence	0	0	0
Complaints regarding wage payment	There were delays in wage payments	91.5	9.5	0
	Wage paid less than the minimum wage	0	100	0
	Wage paid less than asked for sign/thumb impression	0	100	0
	Task was too much compared to the wages paid	5.4	94.6	0
	Faced problems in accessing post office/bank accounts	55.3	44.7	0
	On what basis wages were calculated not clear	11	89	0

**Table 5.4: Qualitative questions related to functioning of NREGA Contd.  
(Percentage of hh)**

	<b>Description</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Not Sure</b>
Details of worksite facilities	A Board/GP member gave details of the sanctioned amount, work dimensions and other requisite details	76	24	0
	The worksite had drinking water facility	95	5	0
	Worksite had shade for periods of rest	8	92	0
	Worksite had child care facility	12.5	87.5	0
	Worksite had first aid kit/medicines	93	7	0
Monitoring	Was there any authority to monitor the functioning of the NREGA administration	94	6	0
	Any complaint lodged relating to worksite etc., to the Gram Panchayat, Programme Officer or other officials	0	100	0
	If yes, was any action taken on your complaint	0	0	0
Economic usefulness of the work	Work is very useful to the villagers	85	0	0
	Work is quite useful to the villagers	13	0	0
	Work is not particularly useful to the villagers	2	0	0
	Work is useless for the villagers	0	0	0
Nature of assets and their durability in which the interviewee involved	The structure created may last up to one year	38.5	0	0
	The structure created may last up to five year	59	0	0
	The structure created may last up to ten year	1.5	0	0
	The structure created may last more than ten year	1	0	0
	Is it worth creating the structure	99	0	0
	Was the structure created adequate	92	0	0
	No, structure needed more attention to be able to last long	8	0	0
How has NREGA has affected labour migration	Did any your family members migrated out for job after implementation of NAREGA (year 2005 onwards)	9.5	90.5	0
	If yes, only one member of the family migrated	2	0	0
	More than one member of the family migrated	7.5	0	0
	Are wages higher in city or other states than NREGA	7	0	0
	Any family members migrated back to village to work under NREGA	5	0	0
	If yes, only one member of the family migrated back	1.5	0	0
	More than one member of the family migrated back	3.5	0	0
	Any family member migrated as wage labourer with dissatisfaction from NREGA	0	4	0
	If yes, only one member of the family migrated	0	0	0
	More than one member of the family migrated	0	0	0
Respondent s' awareness about NREGA implementation	Are respondent aware about NREGA implementation	100	0	0
	Right to apply for work and get employed within 15 days	91	9	0
	The work application procedure	96.5	3.5	0
	Right to minimum wages	100	0	0
	The level of minimum wages	95.5	4.5	0
	The wage calculation method	27	73	0
	Right to the unemployment allowance	0	100	0
	Minimum worksite facilities (drinking water, first aid,)	89	11	0
	Mandatory availability of muster rolls at the worksite	93	7	0
The list of permissible works under the NREGA	71	29	0	

**Table 5.4: Qualitative questions related to functioning of NREGA Contd.  
(Percentage of hh)**

	Description	Yes	No	Not Sure
Potential benefits of NREGA	NREGA enhanced food security	93.5	6.5	1
	NREGA provided protection against extreme poverty	57.5	27	15.5
	NREGA helped to reduce distress migration	39	61	0
	NREGA helped to reduce indebtedness	61	26	13
	NREGA gave greater economic independence to women	35	59	6
	NREGA generated purchasing power at local economy	59	33	8
Questions related to food security	Did your family get full two meals throughout year 2009	89.5	10.5	0
	Family did not get sufficient food for one month	23.5	76.5	0
	Family did not get sufficient food for two month	19	81	0
	Family did not get sufficient food for above two month	0	0	0
	How did you cope with the situation – take loan	72.5	27.5	0
	Catch fish/rat/crab etc	0	100	0
	Near/sometime starvation/take meal only once	0	100	0
	Begging	0	100	0
	Any other	0	0	0

### 5.3.1 Job card issues and work applications

The operational guideline (OG) of NREGA indicated that Gram Panchayats are required to issue job cards to the HHs who applies for registration after the due verification of name, age and address of the adult members of a household and affixing their photograph on the job cards. The job cards which is valid for a period of five years should be issued free of cost within fifteen days of application. No one can charge any fee for issuing the job card. Cent per cent HHs reported that they had not paid any amount/fee/charges or bribe to get job card.

The irregularities in the job card were revealed by the HHs that in 16 per cent cases job cards had no entries regarding their employment even though they had worked on NREGA, 6.5 per cent expressed that some entries were incomplete or missing or fake information was entered, 3.5 per cent reported that some entries had been over written. It is important to be noted that in 29.5 per cent cases, the signature column was blank or partly blank. As per the OG, job cards should be kept with the card holders only. Nevertheless, 5.5 per cent beneficiaries informed that their job cards are kept with the Sarpanch or Sachiv. It is good to note that in 94.5 cases the job cards were kept with the job card holders only.

As per the OG, a job card holder may submit a written application for employment to the Gram Panchayat, stating the time and duration for which work

is sought. The minimum days of employment have to be at least fourteen. In case they were not provided employment within 15 days of application, the unemployment allowance has to be paid to the concerned beneficiaries. Beneficiaries on the basis of their experiences with NREGA reported that only 18.3 per cent were employed in response to an application for work while 81.7 per cent did not get the employment. Only 34.5 per cent of the beneficiaries got the dated receipt for the application and 65.5 per cent didn't get it. Cent per cent beneficiaries revealed that they did not get work within 15 days of application and were not paid unemployment allowance too.

### **5.3.2 Payment of wages and related issues**

Cent per cent beneficiaries informed that the wage rates were same for men and women workers, wages were paid on the basis of piece rate/task-wage and the work was measured by team measurement. About 84.5 per cent of the NREGA workers got their wages within a month while 15.5 per cent were paid even more than a month which is a serious issue. None of the worker was found to be paid as per OG of NREGA i.e. wages must be paid within a fortnight. Maximum workers reported that wages were made by the bank (67%) followed by post office (28%) and Sarpanch or sachiv (5%). Cent per cent beneficiaries had bank account on their names and of course all were individual accounts. They also reported that bank follows usual procedure of banking.

In case the wages were not paid through bank, majority of the beneficiaries (84%) stated that they were paid in front of labourers followed by wages paid on the worksite (7.5%), wages paid on other public/private place (5.5%) and wages paid in *panchayat bhawan* (3%). About 91.5 per cent of the beneficiaries complained in delay in wage payments, while 55.3 per cent faced problems in accessing post office/bank accounts and 11 per cent did not know that on what basis wages were calculated. Only 5.4 per cent reported that the task was too much compared to the wages paid.

### **5.3.3 Worksite facilities and economic usefulness of the work**

Regarding the details of worksite facilities, 76 per cent beneficiaries confirmed that a Board/Gram Panchayat member gave details of the sanctioned amount, work dimensions and other requisite details, 95, 93, 12.5 and 8 per cent

confirmed the worksite had drinking water facility, first aid kit/medicines, child care facility and shade for period of rest respectively.

#### **5.3.4 Monitoring of the work**

Monitoring performed for proper execution of the work under any programme and is useful for its timely completion. 94 per cent of the beneficiaries revealed that the authority was present to monitor the functioning of NREGA administration. About 85, 13 and 2 per cent beneficiaries reported that the work was very useful, quite useful and not particularly useful to the villagers respectively. None had reported that the work was useless for the villagers.

#### **5.3.5 Nature of assets created and their durability**

The beneficiaries assessed the nature of assets and their durability in terms of structure created and 59, 38.5, 1.5 and 1 per cent of the beneficiaries expressed that structure may last up to five years, one year, up to ten years and more than ten years respectively. About 99 beneficiaries told that it is worth creating the structure and 92 per cent were in the favour of the structures created were adequate. 8 per cent reported that the structure needed more attention to be able to last long.

#### **5.3.6 Labour migration and NREGA**

Only 9.5 per cent beneficiaries HHs reported that their family members migrated out for job after implementation of NREGA. Out of them, 7.5 per cent told that more than one member of the family migrated and in remaining 2 per cent cases only one member of the family migrated. Nearly 7 per cent HHs were of the opinion that the wages are higher in the city or other States than NREGA. Only 5 per cent HHs had some family members returned back to village to work under NREGA. Out of these 5 per cent, 3.5 per cent reported that more than one members and 1.5 percent said that only one member of the family returned back to village.

#### **5.3.7 Respondent's awareness about NREGA implementation**

For proper implementation and improving the efficiency of the beneficiaries employed under NREGA, making beneficiaries aware is the key to

get success in terms of performance and achievements. Cent percent beneficiaries said that they were aware about NREGA implementation and the right to minimum wages. The work application procedure, the level of minimum wages, mandatory availability of muster rolls at the worksite and right to apply for the work and get employed within 15 days were known to 96.5, 95.5, 93 and 91 per cent of the beneficiaries. Most of the beneficiaries were aware about the minimum work site facilities (89%), the list of permissible works under NREGA (71%) and only 27 per cent knew the wage calculation method. None of the HH reported to had the idea of right to unemployment allowances.

### **5.3.8 Potential benefits of NREGA**

The beneficiaries reported that they had accumulated many potential benefits of the NREGA and it helped them in alleviating the poverty and hunger. About 93.5 per cent of the beneficiaries opined that NREGA enhanced the food security, 61 per cent believes that it helped to reduce indebtedness, 59 per cent realized purchasing power at local economy generated due to NREGA. About 57.5 per cent HHs perceived that NREGA provided protection against extreme poverty, 39 per cent revealed that it helped to reduce distress migration and about 35 per cent felt that NREGA gave economic independence to women.

### **5.3.9 NREGA and food security**

NREGA helped the beneficiaries to ameliorate their purchasing power as well as standard of living. Nearly 89.5 per cent beneficiaries reported that their family could get full two meals throughout the year 2009 because of NREGA. Among remaining 10.5 per cent with some degree of food insecurity, 23.5 and 19 per cent did not get sufficient food for a month and two month respectively. The loan is the only coping mechanism with this insecure and vulnerable situation for 72.5 per cent of the HHs. None of the beneficiaries revealed that they did not get sufficient food for above two months.

## **5.4 Some Quantitative Questions related to Functioning, Benefits and Food Security due to Implementation of NREGA**

Some quantitative questions such as amount paid to get the job card, with whom job card is kept, who monitors the functioning of NREGA, provide details about lodging of complaint and action taken, description of the work and starting



date, family member migrated after implementation of NREGA, family members migrated with dissatisfaction of NREGA etc were asked to HHs an reply given by them are presented in table 5.5.

**Table 5.5: Quantitative questions related to NREGA functioning (Percentage of hh)**

Q1.	If you paid some amount to get job card: how much for job card and how much bribe.
Answer	No
Q.2	If the job card is not kept with you, what is the reason for that?
Answer	95 %
Q.3	If there is any authority who monitors the functioning of NREGA then describe the details?
Answer	Not known about the authority who monitoring the functioning of NREGA
Q.4	If you lodged any complaints give details and also provide details of what action was taken
Answer	Complaints not lodged – 80% Verbal complaints lodged - 10%
Q.5	Provide description of the work and its starting date?
Answer	As per norms of NREGA Jan. to March – 30%                      and                      July to Sept. – 20%
Q.6	Provide details of family members migrated to city after implementation of NREGA and why?
Answer	55-60 per cent male workers migrated to city as they got more than 100days employment in cities
Q.7	Provide details of family members migrated back to village to work in NREGA and why?
Answer	None of the family worker back to village to work in NREGA due to insufficient days (100 days only) of employment in NREGA.
Q.8	Provide details of family members migrated to city with dissatisfaction of NREGA and why?
Answer	5-10 % of family members migrated to city due to insufficient number of days of employment provided.

Note: This table is only indicative and the answers need to be coded and presented in percentage terms

No money had been paid by any HHs to get the job card. HHs were found to keep their job cards with them only. Authority monitors the functioning of NREGA was not known to the HHs. As per 80 per cent of HHs not a single complaint was lodged, only 10 per cent verbal complaints were lodged, 30 per cent reported that the work were started in January to March whereas 20 per cent reported that the work started in July. 55-60 per cent male workers migrated to city as they got more than 100 days employment in cities. None of the family worker returned back to village to work in NREGA due to insufficient days (100 days only) of employment in NREGA. Only 5-10 % of family members migrated to city due to insufficient number of days of employment provided.

Food security, protection against poverty, migration, indebtedness and economic independence of the women related issues were also discussed and same has been presented in table 5.6.

**Table 5.6: Potential benefits of NREGA (Percentage of hh)**

Q1.	NREGA enhance food security
Answer	Yes, although State government already provided sufficient quantity of foodgrains at subsidized rate to the HHs
Q.2	NREGA provided protection against extreme poverty
Answer	Yes
Q.3	NREGA helped to reduce distress migration
Answer	Yes 100% HHs
Q.4	NREGA helped to reduce indebtedness
Answer	Yes 50%
Q.5	NREGA gave greater economic independence to women
Answer	Yes

Note: This table is only indicative and the answers need to be coded and presented in percentage terms

HHs told that NREGA enhanced the although State government already provided sufficient quantity of food grains at subsidized rate to the HHs. Almost all the HHs reported that it provided protection against the extreme poverty, helped to reduce distress migration and indebtedness, and gave greater independence to women.

Some quantity questions related to food security were also asked from the HHs such as whether the food is available round the year, deprivation other than food insufficiency, difficulties faced during the year, lacking of important things etc. the suggestions given by the HHs to improve NREGA functioning its amelioration were also recorded and presented in table 5.7.

**Table 5.7 : Quantitative questions related to food security (percentage of hh)**

Q1.	Do you feel that your family does not have sufficient food for the whole of year give reasons
Answer	Yes
Q.2	Have you faced any deprivations other than food insufficiency? If yes, explain
Answer	Poor quantity of drinking water – 20% Lack of medical facility – 44% Lack of educational facility – 36%
Q.3	What were the main difficulties you and your family faced during the last year?
Answer	Break down of joint family – 36% .....problem – 12% Poor sanitation – 42% Not having good shelters for HHs and – 25% their livestock Death of HH head – 5%
Q.4	What is the most important thing your household lacks
Answer	Better home - 28% Irrigation structure – 26% Agricultural land – 26% ..... Better job – 75% Good food, cloth & education – 36%
Q.5	What is the suggestion for amelioration
Answer	Increase wage rate – 67% Increase no. of working days under NREGA – 47% Timely payment – 72% More employment – 51%
Q.6	Any suggestions to improve NREGA functioning
Answer	Increasing number of working days – 32% Stringent action against corruption affairs - 56% Transparencies and accountability in implementation – 46% Better arrangement/ worksite facilities – 67% Better monitoring of NREGA work -32% Proper measurement of work – 52%

Note: This table is only indicative and the answers need to be coded and presented in percentage terms

Majority of the HHs reported that their family does not have sufficient food for the whole of year, poor quality of drinking water, lack of medical facility and lack of educational facility were reported by the 20, 44 and 36 per cent of the HHs. Break down of joint family, poor sanitation, not having good shelters for HHs and their livestock, other problems and death of HH head were faced by the 36, 42, 25, 12 and 5 per cent of HHs. It is also revealed that better job, better home, good food, cloth and education, agricultural land and irrigation structure are the major lacuna as reported by of 75, 28, 36, 26 and 26 per cent of the HHs respectively.

Timely payment, increase in wage rate, more employment and increase in number of working days under NREGA are the some of the amelioration suggested by 72,67, 51, and 47 per cent of the HHs. Functioning of NREGA can be improved by better arrangement/worksite facilities, stringent action against corruption affairs, proper measurement of work, transparencies and accountability in implementation, increasing number of working days, better

monitoring of NREGA work as reported by 67, 56, 52, 46, 32 and 31 per cent of the HHs.

## **5.5 Summary of the Chapter**

The total value of assets of non beneficiaries was found to be 1.5 times higher than that of beneficiaries. Value of agricultural implements of non beneficiaries was found 2.58 times higher than the beneficiaries, while in other items it ranged from 1.39 to 1.70.

Only 8 per cent of NREGA HHs reported that they sent their family members to work at agricultural land or other establishes of landlords to whom they were indebted whereas none of the non NREGA found to be involved in such activity. The majority of of NREGA (78.5%) and non NREGA (82.5%) HH reported the cooperative credit society exist in the village but the were not a member of such society. The availability of informal credit society/SHG in the village were found to be 69 and 76 per cent with 5.5 (NREGA) and 12 per cent (non NREGA) family members being member of such society. Tendency of opening an account in a bank/ post office/ other institution was found noticeably higher in NREGA HHs (86.5%) as compared to non NREGA HHs (52%). None of the HHs found to have stocks/bond/shares/other similar assets. HHs having LIC policy were found to be more in case of non NREGA (12%) against the NREGA (4%) HHs.

The majority of NREGA HHs reported that they kept job card with them (94.5%). The HHs did not get work within 15 days of application (100%) and were not paid unemployment allowance too (100%).

The cent per cent beneficiaries informed that the wage rates were same for men and women workers, wages were paid on the basis of piece rate/task-wage and the work was measured by team measurement. About 84.5 per cent of the NREGA workers got their wages within a month while 15.5 per cent were paid even more than a month which is a serious issue.

Majority of the beneficiaries stated that they were paid in front of labourers (84%) followed by wages paid on the worksite (7.5%), wages paid on other public/private place (5.5%) and wages paid in Panchayat bhawan (3%). About 91.5 per cent of the beneficiaries complained in delay in wage payments while 55.3 per cent faced problems in accessing post office/bank accounts and 11

per cent did not know that on what basis wages were calculated. Only 5.4 per cent reported that the task was too much compared to the wages paid.

About 95, 93, 12.5 and 8 per cent confirmed the worksite had drinking water facility, first aid kit/medicines, child care facility and shade for period of rest respectively.

Nearly 85, 13 and 2 per cent beneficiaries reported that the work was very useful, quite useful and not particularly useful to the villagers respectively. None had reported that the work was useless for the villagers.

The majority of 99 beneficiaries told that it is worth creating the structure (99%), the structures created were adequate (92%) and the structure needed more attention to be able to last long (8%).

Few of beneficiaries HHs reported that their family members migrated out for job after implementation of NREGA (9.5%), their one member of the family migrated (7.5%) and only one member of the family migrated (2%).

The cent per cent beneficiaries said that they were aware about NREGA implementation and the right to minimum wages.

Most of the beneficiaries were aware about the minimum work site facilities (89%), the list of permissible works under NREGA (71%) and only 27 per cent knew the wage calculation method.

The majority of beneficiaries reported that their family could get full two meals throughout the year 2009 (89.5%) because of NREGA.

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## CHAPTER –VI

### NREGA IMPACT ON VILLAGE ECONOMY

NREGA is a flagship programme of Government of India which aimed at transforming the village economy into the prosperous one. Keeping in view the importance of village economy, an attempt has been made in this chapter to assess the impact of NREGA on the village economy. Various parameters such as infrastructure available in the village, changes in occupational structure, wage rate differentials in agricultural and other operations along with various changes in the village economy after implementation of NREGA were studied in this chapter.

#### 6.1 Infrastructure Available in the Village

The infrastructure available in the villages reflects the development in particular and prosperity in general. It helps to enhance the standard of living of the masses resides in rural areas by making the access to the facilities which would not be available otherwise. The data related to infrastructure available within the villages are shown in table 6.1.

**Table 6.1: Infrastructure available within the village (percentage of villages)**

Infrastructure	Within village	Nearest village	If nearest village, average distance (kms)
Road connectivity	100	-	-
Railway connectivity	-	90	58.7
Landline or mobile connectivity	100	-	-
Post Office	20	80	4.3
Co-operative credit society	40	60	4.6
Regional Rural Bank	10	90	6.8
Commercial Bank	0	100	4.6
Agricultural Produce Market	0	100	6.6
Self Help Group Centre	50	50	4
School Primary	100	-	-
School Secondary	60	40	2.1
School Higher Secondary	10	90	3.8
Primary Health Centre	30	70	1.8
Hospital/Dispensary	0	100	4.9
Gram Panchayat Office	100	-	-
Fair Price Shop	10	90	1.3
Any other	-	-	-

It indicate that all the villages have road connectivity, landline and mobile connectivity, primary school and Gram Panchayat offices and half or more than

half of the villages have Self Help Group Centre and secondary school. About 40 per cent villages have cooperative credit society, 30 per cent have primary health centre, 20 per cent have post office and 10 per cent have Regional Rural Banks, Higher Secondary School and fair price shop. The average distance of railway connectivity was found to be 58.7 kms away from the village. Regional Rural Bank and Agricultural Produce Market were found to be about 6.8 and 6.1 kms away from the village while other infrastructures like Commercial Bank, hospital/dispensary and fair price shop were found to be within the average distance ranges from 1.3 to 4.6 kms.

## 6.2 Changes in Occupational Structure in the Selected Villages

The occupation structure of HHs and their comparative analysis was carried out during the reference period 2009 and 2001 and results are presented in table 6.2.

**Table 6.2: Occupational structure (% of households)**

Occupation	Reference period 2009	2001
1. Cultivators	27.00	30.97
2. Agricultural Labour	56.37	61.70
3. Household Small Industry	1.45	0.55
4. Other Manufacturing./mining	0.04	0.06
5. Construction	4.41	3.59
6. Trade, Commerce and Business	1.58	1.00
7. Transport and Communication	5.45	0.26
8. Other Services	3.36	1.82
9. Total	100.00	100.00

The occupation structure of the sample villages shows a slight change over a period of nine years. The share of cultivators and agricultural labourers had declined marginally leading to a slight increase in the share of workers in non-farm occupations. The non-farm occupation opted by the majority of the workers during the reference period 2009 (5.45%) compared to the year 2001 (0.26%) was transportation and communication. Compared to 2001, workers are seen to be working in greater proportion in sectors like household small industry, construction, trade, commerce and business and other sectors. The signs of transformation of the village economy can be observed from the above discussion and it can be concluded that NREGA has accelerated village economy by creating growth opportunities in various sectors for the workers.

### 6.3 How has NREGA Affected Wage Rates in the Selected Villages

The average wage rate for different activities before (2005) and after (2009) the implementation of NREGA and its comparative analysis has been presented in table 6.3.

**Table 6.3: Wage rates for different activities (average of all villages) - Rs**

Activity		Reference period (2009)		Before NREGA (2005)	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Prevailing Agricultural Wages		80	70	60	50
Prevailing Non Agricultural Wages		80	70	60	50
Construction		200	-	150	-
Mining		-	-	-	-
Other skilled work	Electrician	250	-	200	-
	Plumber	250	-	200	-
	Pump set boring	-	-	-	-

It is seen that wages of both male and female workers have increased over the concerned period. The data shows that the increase in wage rate was noticed in the range of 25 to 35 per cent. Non-farm wages are seen to be increased with higher rate than the farm wages. Wage rates in construction sectors have increased noticeably with the rise in the real estate sector.

### 6.4 How has NREGA Affected Charges for Agricultural Operation

The impact of NREGA on labour charges for various agricultural operations is presented in table 6.4.

**Table 6.4: Prevailing labour charges for agricultural operations (average of all villages) (Rs/day)**

Activity	Reference period 2009	Before NREGA	
		2005	2001
Ploughing	80	65	50
Levelling	70	42	34
Weeding	70	50	40
Paddy transplanting	90	70	60
Harvesting of wheat	70	50	40
Harvesting of paddy	80	60	50
Harvesting of grams	70	50	40
Harvesting of pigeon pea	-	-	-
Harvesting of ragi	-	-	-
Harvesting of jowar	-	-	-
Harvesting of maize	-	-	-
Cane-cutting	-	-	-
Harvesting other crops	-	-	-
	-	-	-
Digging of potatoes	-	-	-
Threshing of paddy	70	60	40
Threshing of wheat	70	60	40
Winnowing of wheat/paddy	60	50	40



It is seen that the labour charges have almost double during 2001-2009. During 2005-2009, the labour charges increased in the range of 25-50 per cent, same is the case with labour charges during 2001 to 2005. On the basis of observations noted between two time periods, it is difficult to say that there is any impact of implementation of NREGA on the labour charges for agricultural operations. However, little difficulty was noticed everywhere during peak period of agricultural operations.

### 6.5 Various Changes in the Village Economy after Implementation of NREGA

For inclusive growth, it is essential that employment has to be provided to marginalized groups of the society and NREGA has acted as growth trigger in the village economy. The qualitative questions on changes in the villages during last one year have been presented in table 6.5.

**Table 6.5: Qualitative questions on changes in the villages during last one year (% of hh)**

Description	% response
Was there shortage of agricultural wage labour at some point during last year	30
After implementation of NREGA has there been a shortage of agriculture labour	70
After implementation of NREGA the cost of production in agriculture increased by 10 percent because of scarcity of labour	80
Cost increased by 20 percent	60
Cost increased by 20 to 50 percent	20
Cost increased by 50 to 75 percent	-
Cost increased by 100 percent	-
Cost increased by more than 100 percent	-
After implementation of NREGA labour who migrated earlier to town/city are coming back to work in the village	-
More labour is migrating from the village as wage rate in the town is higher than wage rate under NREGA or other activities in the village	20
Some labour has come back to work in NREGA but others are moving to the town/city because of wage differential	-
There is no change in labour migration by NREGA activities	80
After NREGA change in wages of casual labourers has increased	90
After NREGA change in wages of casual labourers has decreased	-
After NREGA change in wages of casual labourers remained same	10
The trend of people living in village and going to work outside daily has increased	20
The trend of people living in village and going to work outside for longer period has increased	20
Has living standard improved in your village since the introduction of NREGA	15
After NREGA have you witnessed increase in household consumption in village	20
After NREGA have you witnessed more children are now going to the school	-
After NREGA, have you witnessed change in trend of attached labour in agriculture	60
After NREGA, have villagers' awareness towards Government Schemes increased	100

About 30 per cent of the HHs reported the shortage of agricultural wage labour at some point during last year. All the respondents revealed that the villagers' awareness towards Government Schemes increased. The change in wages of casual labourers has increased was realized by 90 per cent respondents. After implementation of NREGA the cost of production in agriculture increased by 10 percent because of scarcity of labour and no change in labour migration by NREGA activities were felt by the 80 per cent respondents, while 70 per cent felt that there been a shortage of agriculture labour after implementation of NREGA. The cost of production in agriculture increased by 20 per cent because of scarcity of labour and change in trend of attached labour in agriculture were noticed by the 60 per cent of the respondents. Increase in household consumption in village, trend of people living in village and going to work outside daily and for longer period has increased, labour is migrating from the village as wage rate in the town is higher than wage rate under NREGA or other activities in the village and cost of production increased by 20 to 50 percent were reported by 20 percent respondents.

## **6.6 Functioning of NREGA**

Some quantitative questions related to functioning of NREGA have been asked and presented in table 6.6. None of the HHs reported the shortage of labour during last year (before implementation of NREGA) but after the implementation of NREGA there has been shortage of agricultural labourers during peak agricultural operation in the study area were noticed particularly during sowing, interculture and harvesting time. Approximately 100 per cent change occurred in the wages of casual labour after the implementation of NREGA. The HHs also reported that their standard of living improved in their villages. They invested 10 to 30 per cent more in housing, food, education and health care. After the introduction of NREGA their household consumption also improved in their villages. They invested 35 to 40 per cent more in food and non food items. The children education also increased upto 35 per cent. The trends of attached labour in agriculture has not been impacted in the study area. Villagers were aware towards government schemes after the implementation of NREGA. They were found to participated in Gram Sabha, local communication with leaders, reading news papers, watching TV and listening radio. HH reported that if the payment

available in time, improved skills for working, number of days of employment increased then they will be able to get more benefits from NREGA.

**Table 6.6: Quantitative questions about the functioning of NREGA**

Q1.	Was there a shortage of agricultural wage labour at some point during last year? If so in which months?									
Answer	No									
Q.2	After implementation of NREGA has there been a shortage of agriculture labour? If yes in which years/months?									
Answer	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">October – November</td> <td style="text-align: center;">March - April</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009</td> <td style="text-align: center;">60</td> <td style="text-align: center;">40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td style="text-align: center;">60</td> <td style="text-align: center;">40</td> </tr> </table>		October – November	March - April	2009	60	40	2008	60	40
	October – November	March - April								
2009	60	40								
2008	60	40								
Q.3	Give details of change in wages of casual labour during the last 5 years after NREGA									
Answer	2006 2007 – 100% change occurred after NREGA									
Q.4	In what way the standard of living improved in your village since the introduction of NREGA?									
Answer	Housing – 20%      Food – 35% Education – 35%      Health care – 11%									
Q.5	In what way the household consumption improved in your village since the introduction of NREGA									
Answer	Clothes – 45%      Pulses & vegetables – 35% Shoe – 12%									
Q6.	In what way NREGA has impacted the children education									
Answer	35% increase in education of children									
Q.7	In what way NREGA has impacted the children education									
Answer										
Q.8	In what way NREGA has impacted the trends of attached labour in agriculture									
Answer	No impact on attached labour									
Q.9	In what way NREGA has improved villagers' awareness towards Government Schemes									
Answer	Gram Sabha, TV, Radio, news papers, local communication with leaders									
Q.10	Your suggestions to improve the implementation of NREGA for the benefits of both labourers as well cultivators?									
Answer	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td>Payment in time – 82%</td> <td>Provide work in slack period – 36%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Increase number of days of employment – 82%</td> <td>Provide skills to labours – 37%</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Programme should continue with increased number of days of employment – 37%</td> </tr> </table>	Payment in time – 82%	Provide work in slack period – 36%	Increase number of days of employment – 82%	Provide skills to labours – 37%	Programme should continue with increased number of days of employment – 37%				
Payment in time – 82%	Provide work in slack period – 36%									
Increase number of days of employment – 82%	Provide skills to labours – 37%									
Programme should continue with increased number of days of employment – 37%										

Note: This table is only indicative and the answers need to be coded and presented in percentage terms

## 6.7 Summary of the Chapter

All the villages have road connectivity, landline and mobile connectivity, primary school and Gram Panchayat offices and half or more than half of the villages have Self Help Group Centre and secondary school. About 40, 30 and 20 per cent villages have cooperative credit society, primary health centre, post office and 10 per cent have Regional Rural Banks, Higher Secondary School and

fair price shop. The average distance of railway connectivity was found to be 58.7 kms away from the village. Regional Rural Bank and Agricultural Produce Market were found to be about 6.8 and 6.1 kms away from the village while other infrastructures like Commercial Bank, hospital/dispensary and fair price shop were found to be within the average distance ranges from 1.3 to 4.6 kms.

The occupation structure of the sample villages shows a slight change over a period of nine years. The share of cultivators and agricultural labourers had declined marginally leading to a slight increase in the share of workers in non-farm occupations. Compared to 2001, workers are seen to be working in greater proportion in sectors like household small industry, construction, trade, commerce and business and other sectors.

The wages of both male and female workers have increased over the concerned period and it ranges from 25 to 35 per cent. Non-farm wages are seen to be increased with higher rate than the farm wages.

The labour charges almost became double during 2001-2009. During the two periods i.e. 2001-2005 and 2005-2009, the labour charges found to be increased in the range of 25-50 per cent. Little difficulty regarding availability of labour was noticed everywhere during peak period of agricultural operations.

No change in labour migration by NREGA activities were felt by the 80 per cent respondents while 70 per cent felt that there has been a shortage of agriculture labour after implementation of NREGA. Increase in household consumption in village, trend of people living in village and going to work outside daily and for longer period has increased, labour is migrating from the village as wage rate in the town is higher than wage rate under NREGA or other activities in the village and cost of production increased by 20 to 50 percent were reported by 20 percent respondents.

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## CHAPTER –VII

### CONCLUDING REMARKS AND POLICY SUGGESTIONS

The NREGA is an Indian job guarantee scheme for rural household. The scheme provides a legal guarantee for one hundred days of employment in every financial year to adult members (above the age of 18 years) of any rural household willing to do public work-related unskilled manual work at the statutory minimum wage of Rs 100 per day. It has been renamed as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act on 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2009.

The Act was notified in 200 districts in the first phase with effect from February 2<sup>nd</sup> 2006 and then extended second phase to 130 districts in the financial year 2007-2008 (113 districts were notified with effect from April 1,2007 and 17 districts in UP were notified with effect from May 15,2007). The remaining districts have been notified in phase three under the NREGA with effect from April 1, 2008. Thus, NREGA covers all the 593 districts in India.

The outlay had been raised from Rs 11,000 to Rs 39,100 crores during the year 2006-2007 to 2009-2010. About 4,49,40,870 rural households were provided jobs under NREGA during 2008-09 with an national average of 48 working days per household.

#### **Box 1.1 Goals of the NREGA**

- 1) Strong social safety net for the vulnerable groups by providing a fall-back employment-source, when other employment alternatives are scarce or inadequate
- 2) Growth engine for sustainable development of an agricultural economy. Through the process of providing employments on works that address causes of chronic poverty such as drought, deforestation and soil erosion, the act seeks to strengthen the natural resource base of rural livelihood and create durable assets in rural areas. Effectively implemented, NREGA has the potential to transform the geography of poverty.
- 3) Empowerment of rural poor through the processes of a rights-based law.
- 4) New ways of doing business, as a model of a governance reform anchored the principles of transparency and grass root democracy.

#### **7.1 Salient features of the Act**

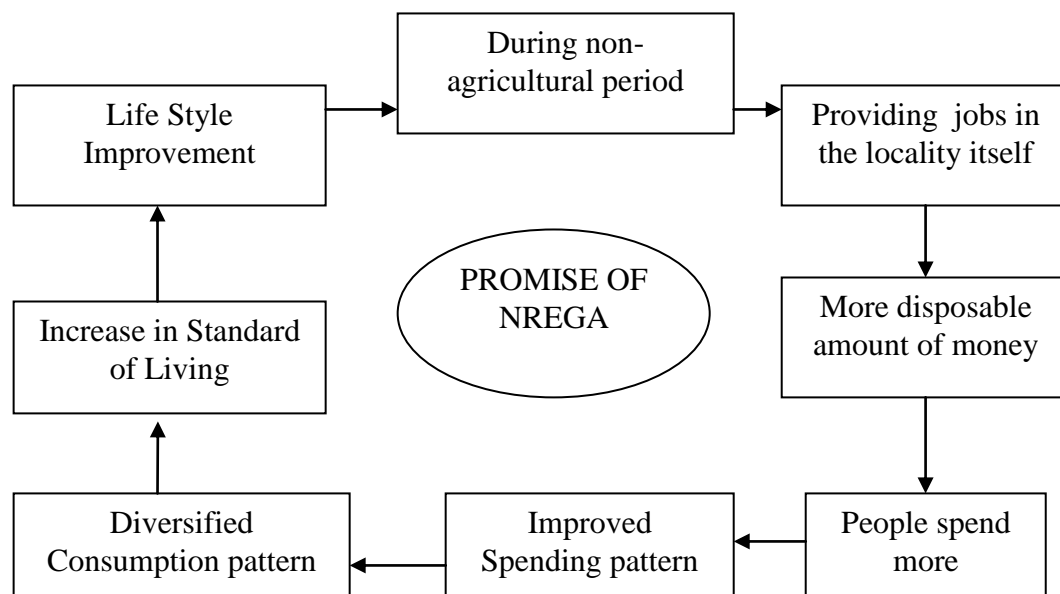
The Salient features of the Act are as follows:

- 1) Adult members of a rural household, willing to do unskilled manual work, may apply for registration in writing or orally to the local Gram Panchayat.

- 2) The Gram Panchayat after due verification issue a job card. The job card will bear the photograph of all adult members of the household willing to work under NREGA and is free of cost.
- 3) The job card should be issued within 15 days of application.
- 4) A job card holder may submit a written application for employment to the Gram Panchayat, stating the time and duration for which work is sought. The minimum days of employment have to be at least fourteen.
- 5) The Gram Panchayat will issue a dated receipt of the written application for employment, against which the guarantee of providing employment within 15 days operator.
- 6) Employment will be given 15 days of application for work, if it is not then daily unemployment allowance as per the act, has to be paid liability of payment of unemployment allowance is of the States.
- 7) Work should ordinarily be provided within 5 Km radius of the village. In case work is provided beyond 5 Km, extra wages of 10% are payable to meet additional transportation and living expenses.
- 8) Wages are to be paid according to the minimum wages act 1948 for agricultural laborers in the State, unless the centre notifies a wage rate which will not be less then Rs 60/per day. Equal wages will be provided to both men and women.
- 9) Wages are to be paid according to piece rate or daily rate. Disbursement of wages has to be done a weekly basis and not beyond a fortnight in any case.
- 10) At least one-third beneficiaries shall be women who have registered and requested work under the scheme.
- 11) Work site facilities such as crèche, drinking water, shade have to be provided.
- 12) The shelf of projects for a village will be recommended by the Gram Sabha and approved by Zila Panchayat.
- 13) At least 50% of work will be allotted to Gram Panchayats for execution.
- 14) Permissible works predominantly include water and soil conservation, forestation and land development works.
- 15) A 60:40 wage and material ratio has to be maintained. No contractors and machinery is allowed.
- 16) The Central Government bears the 100 percent wage cost of unskilled manual labour and 75 percent of material cost including the wages of skilled and semiskilled workers.
- 17) Social Audit has to be done by Gram Sabha.
- 18) Grievance redressal mechanisms have to be put in place for ensuring a responsive implementation process.
- 19) All accounts and records relating to the scheme should be available for public scrutiny.

## 7.2 Historical Background

India is a country of villages and about 50 percent of the villages have very poor socio-economic conditions. Since the dawn of independence, concerted efforts have been made to ameliorate the living standard of rural masses. The Ministry of Rural Development runs a number of schemes and programmes with the principal objective of enabling rural people to improve the quality of lives. It was realized that a sustainable strategy of poverty alleviation has to be based on increasing the productive employment opportunities in the process of growth itself and the NREGA a land mark legislation in the history of social security legislation in India after independence had taken place. Coupled with the right to information out, this legislation is looked upon as one bringing about a silent revolution in rural areas of the country. The figure given below gives a glimpse of how NREGA, which could be seen to render rural transformation for the welfare of the country as a whole.



## 7.3 Main Objectives of the Study

The study covers the following objectives :

- 1) To measure the extent of manpower employment generated under NREGA, their various socio-economic characteristics and gender variability in all the districts implementing NREGA since its inception.

- 2) To compare wage differentials between NREGA activities and other wage employment activities.
- 3) To evaluate the effect of NREGA on pattern of migration from rural to urban areas.
- 4) To find out the nature of assets created under NREGA and their durability.
- 5) To identify the factors determining the participation of people in NREGA and find out it's impact in ensuring better food security to the beneficiaries.
- 6) To assess the implementation of NREGA, it's functioning and to suggest, suitable policy measures to further strengthen the programme.

#### 7.4 Data Base and Methodology

The study was based on both primary and secondary data. The primary data was collected from five districts, one each from the North, South, East, West and central location of the State. From each district two villages were selected keeping into account their distance from the location of the district or the main city/town. One village was selected from the nearby periphery of around 5 kilometers of the district/city head-quarters and the second village was selected from the farthest location of 20 kilometers and more than that. From each selected village, primary survey was carried out on 20 participants in NREGA and 5 non-participants working as wage employed. Thus, from Chhattisgarh State 250 numbers of households (HHs) were surveyed from 10 selected villages (Table 1.1). From Chhattisgarh State 200 participants and 50 non participants were surveyed in detail to construct baseline for comparison.

**Table 7.1 : Sampling scheme for the study**

S. No.	Location	District	Near/Far	NREGA HHs	Non-NREGA HHs
1.	North	Korba	Near	20	5
2.			Far	20	5
3.	South	Kanker	Near	20	5
4.			Far	20	5
5.	East	Mahasamund	Near	20	5
			Far	20	5
7.	West	Kabeerdham	Near	20	5
8.			Far	20	5
9.	Central	Durg	Near	20	5
10.			Far	20	5
<b>Total</b>				<b>200</b>	<b>50</b>



A Stratified Random Sampling method was adopted for selection of the participant households giving proportionate representation to the caste, i.e. (1) Scheduled Caste (2) Scheduled Tribe (3) Other Backward Caste (4) Forward Castes (others). A due representation was given to the gender factor. Phase and district wise implementation of NREGA has given utmost care for the proper representation across the State.

### **7.5 Major Findings**

An increasing trend were observed to other castes i.e. 42.28, 46.48 and 54.28 per cent in the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively whereas a decreasing trend was noticed in case of scheduled tribes & scheduled castes i.e. 57.73, 53.52 and 45.72 per cent in the year 2008-09, 2009.10 and 2010-11 respectively out of total man days generated employment.

Out of total person days generated employment for women during last three years i.e. from 2008-09 to 2010-11 were found to be 47.43, 49.21 and 45.10 respectively. Women got higher opportunities of employment in districts like Rajnandgaon (53.41 per cent), Durg (52.12 per cent) and Raipur (49.69 per cent).

A decreasing trend was noticed in case of house hold completed 100 days employment and recorded as 7.50, 4.50, 3.57 per cent in the years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively. This might be due to the fact that the difficulty faced by bottom level planners in generating employment opportunities at gross root level. Hence there is need to involve agricultural scientist, thinkers, planners in the policy implication from top to bottom for effective implementation of the programme. This programme should be tuned up with Comprehensive District Agricultural Plan (C-DAP). Rural households should be encouraged for cottage industry & value added products.

Irrigation facilities are developing in a very fast rate which is most important factor for the development of agricultural sector in particular and industry as a whole in Chattisgarh State. The amount spent on the works under taken shown increasing trend in provision of irrigation facility and renovation of traditional water bodies while decreasing trend were found in rural connectivity & water conservation and water harvesting during different financial year from 2008-09 to 2010-11.

The number of muster roll used in Chattisgarh were 1378278, 1404654 and 1395639 and out of which 73.28, 80.96 and 87.28 per cent were verified in the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively.

Out of total number of Gram Panchayats i.e. 9772, 9754 and 8108, the social audit were held in 90.66, 99.54 and 99.04 per cent Gram Panchayats in the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively. In the financial year 2010-11 the total accounts opened as individual and joint accounts were found to be 99.04 and 0.96 per cent respectively.

The NREGA not only provided employment to the weaker section of the society but also strengthening the health of post office and commercial banks in the rural area. Although the total amount disbursed by the commercial banks and post office is found to be Rs.1824.14, Rs. 1452.14 and Rs. 307.71 per account in the year 2010-11, 2009-10 and 2008-09 respectively.

Regarding work projection for the financial year 2011-12, it was observed that the attention will be given on provision of irrigation facility to owned land (31.76 per cent) followed by land development (23.42 per cent), Rural connectivity (16.15 per cent), water conservation and water harvesting (12.38 per cent) and renovation of traditional water bodies (9.08 per cent). The highest employment man days to be generated in rural connectivity (34.31 per cent), water conservation and water harvesting (17.94 per cent), renovation of traditional water bodies (15.93 per cent), provision of irrigation facility to owned land (10.20 per cent) and land development (9.77 per cent). The estimated cost will be used on unskilled wages (68.82 per cent) and material cost (31.18 per cent) for the said activities.

There were no remarkable difference was found in the characteristics of the household of beneficiaries and non beneficiaries respondents. Among total household the majority of them were male decision maker, head of the family, illiterate, age group 16-60, belonged to OBC caste groups, BPL category. Their main occupation was related to farming and wage earning and out of the total only 12.8 per cent were migrated from the village.

The maximum respondents were engaged as casual labour (35.05%) and 33.31 per cent were self employed while remaining were engaged in NREGA and regular jobs.

The sources of income were NREGA, agriculture, public work programme, non farming of livestock, salary/pension etc. A household received an average total income of Rs.49376.79/year with fluctuation of 62.52 per cent in the study area. Although the average income of beneficiaries Rs.48,236.28/year (66.26%) showed more fluctuation as compared to non beneficiaries Rs.55,452.90 (48.15%) household. Wages earned from public work programme i.e. 292.56 per cent and minimum was found in wages from agriculture i.e. 27.65 per cent.

Beneficiary household consumes more quantity of liquid milk and milk products as compared to non beneficiaries household, while non beneficiaries consumes more quantity of total cereals, fruits and vegetables than the beneficiaries.

The monthly expenditure of households in food items varies from 234.02 (pulses) to 1074.48 (confectionery), 155.74 (pulses) to 2067.08 (fruits) and 220.3 (pulses) to 1469.20 (fruits) per cent and in non food items from 563.66 (others) to 873.68 (fuel), 400.64 (footwear) to 546.89 (clothing) and 531.92 (others) to 800.16 (fuel) per cent in case of beneficiary, non beneficiary and at aggregate level, respectively.

The variability in income is higher as compared to the consumption expenditure for both the categories and it was also noticed that the variability in case of beneficiaries is greater than that in case of non beneficiaries.

The employment other than NREGA and HH income other than NREGA was found to be negative and highly significant, which shows that with the increase in above variables the possibility of the participation of the HH in NREGA will decrease. The variables on social characteristics like HH belonging to SC,ST and OBC were also found positive and highly significant showing that with the increase in number of SC, ST and OBC population the possibility of participation in the NREGA will be high. The others factors such as AAY,BPL, ration card holding, were found positive and non-significant response over participation in NREGA while land ownership was found negative and non significant.

The HH income other than NREGA turned out to be negative and highly significant in HH participation which indicated that those HH who had HH income other than NREGA did not preferred to work in NREGA. Other variables

such as employment other than NREGA, wage rate in NREGA were found negative, while HH size, value of owned land, HH related to AAY, BPL, SC, ST, OBC were found positive but non-significant response over association in participation in NREGA.

The wage rates were fixed Rs. 75 per day from (1<sup>st</sup> January 2009 to 31 May 2009) and from (1<sup>st</sup> June 2009) wage rate were revised Rs. 82.23 from (1<sup>st</sup> June to 1<sup>st</sup> October 2009) and from 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2009 onward Rs. 100 per day wage rate were also revised. The wage rate was found to be similar for man and women in NREGA. The average distance of work place where NREGA works is going on was found to 1.37 KM from their residence.

On an average 49 numbers of days per household member were employed during Jan.-Dec.2009 in Chhattisgarh. The scheduled castes employed higher number of days per household were (62 days) followed by other backward castes, (54 days) scheduled tribes (42 days) and general castes (36 days). As regard women, 67 number of days per household member employed in NREGA.

The majority beneficiaries reported that the quality of assets created through NREGA activities in their villages were good (54.5%), while 45.5 per cent reported that the assets were very good. None of the beneficiaries reported that they have not received unemployment allowance for not getting works under NREGA after registration.

The programme is very useful for single family because norms of the programme are 100 days employment will be given to per household family in a financial year either single family or joint family. Some of the joint families were broken-up to single family in the study area after the implementation of NREGA.

The total value of assets of non beneficiaries was found to be 1.5 times higher than that of beneficiaries. Value of agricultural implements of non beneficiaries was found 2.58 times higher than the beneficiaries, while in other items it ranged from 1.39 to 1.70.

The 78.5 of NREGA and 82.5 per cent non NREGA HHs reported the availability of the cooperative credit society in the village and none of the NREGA and 6 per cent non NREGA HHs were found to be member of such society. The availability of informal credit society/SHG in the village were found to be 69 and 76 per cent with 5.5 and 12 per cent family members being member of such society in case of NREGA and non NREGA HHs respectively. Tendency

of opening an account in a bank/ post office/ other institution was found noticeably higher in NREGA HHs (86.5%) as compared to non NREGA HHs (52%).

HHs revealed that in 16 per cent cases job cards had no entries regarding their employment even though they had worked on NREGA, 6.5 per cent expressed that some entries were incomplete or missing or fake information was entered, 3.5 per cent reported that some entries had been over written. 94.5 cases the job cards were kept with the job card holders only. Cent per cent beneficiaries revealed that they did not get work within 15 days of application and were not paid unemployment allowance too.

The 84.5 per cent of the NREGA workers got their wages within a month while 15.5 per cent were paid even more than a month which is a serious issue. Majority of the beneficiaries (84%) stated that they were paid in front of labourers. About 91.5 per cent of the beneficiaries complained in delay in wage payments while 55.3 per cent faced problems in accessing post office/bank accounts and 11 per cent did not know that on what basis wages were calculated. Only 5.4 per cent reported that the task was too much compared to the wages paid. None of the HHs reported that the work was useless for the villagers.

Most of the beneficiaries told that it is worth creating the structure (99) and were adequate (92%).

The 9.5 per cent beneficiaries HHs reported that their family members migrated out for job after implementation of NREGA and 7.5 & 2 per cent told that more than one and only one member of the family migrated respectively.

Almost all the beneficiaries were aware about the implementation of NREGA and the right to minimum wages. Most of the beneficiaries were aware about the minimum work site facilities (89%), the list of permissible works under NREGA (71%) and only 27 per cent knew the wage calculation method. Nearly 89.5 per cent beneficiaries could get full two meals throughout the year 2009 because of NREGA and remaining 10.5 per cent had some degree of food insecurity, 23.5 and 19 per cent did not get sufficient food for a month and two month respectively.

All the villages have road connectivity, landline and mobile connectivity, primary school and Gram Panchayat offices and half or more than half of the villages have Self Help Group Centre and secondary school. About 40, 30 and 20

per cent villages have cooperative credit society, primary health centre, post office and 10 per cent have Regional Rural Banks, Higher Secondary School and fair price shop. The average distance of railway connectivity was found to be 58.7 kms away from the village. Regional Rural bank and Agricultural Produce Market were found to be about 6.8 and 6.1 kms away from the village while other infrastructures like Commercial Bank, hospital/dispensary and fair price shop were found to be within the average distance ranges from 1.3 to 4.6 kms.

The occupation structure of the sample villages shows a slight change over a period of nine years. The share of cultivators and agricultural labourers had declined marginally leading to a slight increase in the share of workers in non-farm occupations. Compared to 2001, workers are seen to be working in greater proportion in sectors like household small industry, construction, trade, commerce and business and other sectors.

The wages of both male and female workers have increased over the concerned period and it ranges from 25 to 35 per cent. Non-farm wages are seen to be increased with higher rate than the farm wages.

The labour charges almost became double during 2001-2009. During the two periods i.e. 2001-2005 and 2005-2009, the labour charges found to be increased in the range of 25-50 per cent. Little difficulty regarding availability of labour was noticed everywhere during peak period of agricultural operations.

No change in labour migration by NREGA activities were felt by the 80 per cent respondents while 70 per cent felt that there has been a shortage of agriculture labour after implementation of NREGA. Increase in household consumption in village, trend of people living in village and going to work outside daily and for longer period has increased, labour is migrating from the village as wage rate in the town is higher than wage rate under NREGA or other activities in the village and cost of production increased by 20 to 50 percent were reported by 20 percent respondents.

## **7.6 Policy Suggestions**

The analysis of the functioning of various aspects of NREGA in Chhattisgarh has implemented in 2006 (Phase I) in 13 districts , while in 2007 (Phase II) and 2008 (Phase III) in 4 and 1 district. The scheme seems to have broad benefits in all the districts for SC, ST, backward and weaker section of the

society. However, since 2009 there has been absolute decline in number of days employment and employment generated. This might be due to the fact that bottom level planners do not have clear cut vision of how to generate employment. This means there is need to involve agricultural scientists, thinkers and planners in the policy implementation. This programme should be tuned up with comprehensive District Agricultural Plan for effective and efficient implementation of the programme. In the light of this following implication emerge

1. As it is clear from the study that irrigation facilities along with supportive infrastructure have been developed at a very fast rate. Hence, there is needed to form water use association bodies for maintenance of these precious structures to keep them in ever lasting. It is imperative that the implementing agencies upscale such successful models..
2. The nature of assets created at various places in the different locations of the study was not found at satisfactory level, this was due to lack of proper planning. However, some NREGA officials in the study area reported that no proper and timely proposal are coming from *Gram Sabha*. Time and staff shortage also affected the quality of the assets created. Thus, it is suggested to execute work after proper planning and consultation with *Gram Sabha* or the potential beneficiaries of the infrastructure created. The quality and maintenance of assets need more attention in the coming years so that the investment made would not go futile.
3. It is pointed out that the planning for new works on continuous basis in each and every village so as to provide guaranteed 100 days work to the HH may not be technically feasible, this might happen if the implementing agency do not have enough land for carrying out work or if the demand of work is very high. Thus, there is a need for locating newer type of works and new type of undertaking works along with capacity building of the beneficiaries. Possibilities of working on private land need to be explored. The experience of learned policy makers, scientist, extension worker should also be included in the policy decision at *Gram Sabha* level.
4. Timely and adequate technical help should be made available to all the Gram Panchayat to ensure timely starting of the NREGA activities. The vacant post

of technicians should be filled, it would be possible to tap potential demand on NREGA work. This also ensures good quality of work done.

5. It is clear from the study that women got more employment as compare to men in the NREGA. Thus, scheme serves as a source of employment for them without which they would be deprived of the opportunity to participate in the work force. There is need to form health centers near the villages particularly for the women as they found to tackle tremendous work pressure due to performance of different duties viz; job in NREGA, different household activities, child care, preparing food for the family, bringing water etc. They should also be provided to pay some incentives for that.
6. It is revealed by the sample respondents that NREGA works were undertaken during agricultural seasons also as per the convenience of the NREGA officials. However, such arrangements have yielded negative effect on the employment of the workers at agricultural works so also on their gross income levels. Thus, it is suggested that work should not be given when the agricultural works is at its peak. The NREGA employment calendar should be evolved so as to tap the supply of labourers during the agriculture slack season.
7. NREGA has a provision of providing same 100 days of employment to all registered HHs irrespective of their family size. This uniform provision has been argued by many beneficiaries. They have suggested to provide more employment to families with larger family size.
8. The major problem related to the employment generation as the man days generated a number of HHs provided 100 days employment are quite low in almost all the districts of Chhattisgarh. With the sole application of providing employment opportunities to the weaker section of the society, the act has not able to succeed in any of its other provisions. Thus the number of days should be increased to 150 days from present 100 days of employment.
9. As per the NREGA guidelines, the payment of wages should be made within 15 days of work. However, about 60 per cent cases were found in which, the payment was made after one month. Thus, some respondents have suggested for making payment of NREGA wages in time. Some of them suggested to revise the schedule of rates and to pay higher wages keeping in view the inflationary increase in price level.



10. The rural labours marked have been influenced by the massive employment in NREGA in Chhattisgarh and had a decisive impact on agriculture which needs to be studied in depth to bring out the labour availability and implication on cost of cultivation.
11. The people's participation and awareness is the key to the better performance of the NREGS. Thus, there is a need to take enough steps to increase the awareness level in the rural area.
12. Looking to the durability of *pucca* works, more focus should be given on *pucca* works than the *kuccha*
13. The steps should be taken to increase the involvement of line departments at the desired level to check the delays and discrepancies in the measurement of the work. A majority of respondents have suggested that better monitoring and measurement of NREGA works can help in making NREGA more effective.

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## Employment generated through NREGA and its socio-economic characteristics 2010-11

S.No	District	Cumulative No. of HH issued jobcards (Till the reporting month)				Cumulative No. of HH demanded employment (Till the reporting month)	Cumulative No. of HH provided employment (Till the reporting month)	No. of HH working under NREGA during the reporting month	Cumulative Persondays generate (in Lakhs)(Till the reporting month)					Cumulative No. of HH completed 100 days (Till the reporting month)
		SC	ST	Others	Total				SC	ST	Others	Total	Women	
1	BASTAR	7427	159100	53601	220128	104385	104003	14044	82035	2266376	658565	3006976	1263945	3665
		<b>3.37</b>	<b>72.28</b>	<b>24.35</b>	<b>100.00</b>		<b>47.25</b>		<b>2.73</b>	<b>75.37</b>	<b>21.90</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>42.03</b>	<b>1.66</b>
2	BILASPUR	74408	87081	247009	408498	289599	287672	72697	1931444	3150698	6715747	11797889	5349012	20056
		<b>18.22</b>	<b>21.32</b>	<b>60.47</b>	<b>100.00</b>		<b>70.42</b>		<b>16.37</b>	<b>26.71</b>	<b>56.92</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>45.34</b>	<b>4.91</b>
3	DANTEWADA	3254	77890	15550	96694	47025	46951	5439	39458	1518070	251049	1808577	833855	2860
		<b>3.37</b>	<b>80.55</b>	<b>16.08</b>	<b>100.00</b>		<b>48.56</b>		<b>2.18</b>	<b>83.94</b>	<b>13.88</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>46.11</b>	<b>2.96</b>
4	DHAMTARI	8356	41560	83960	133876	102626	102569	32907	267704	1688296	2948849	4904849	2348139	7669
		<b>6.24</b>	<b>31.04</b>	<b>62.71</b>	<b>100.00</b>		<b>76.61</b>		<b>5.46</b>	<b>34.42</b>	<b>60.12</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>47.87</b>	<b>5.73</b>
5	JASHPUR	12222	103519	72240	187981	107908	107713	32118	201326	3022955	1878519	5102800	1853401	10505
		<b>6.50</b>	<b>55.07</b>	<b>38.43</b>	<b>100.00</b>		<b>57.30</b>		<b>3.95</b>	<b>59.24</b>	<b>36.81</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>36.32</b>	<b>5.59</b>
6	KANKER	6590	78672	71368	156630	105678	105508	25214	171838	2382658	1773357	4327853	1988882	5749
		<b>4.21</b>	<b>50.23</b>	<b>45.56</b>	<b>100.00</b>		<b>67.36</b>		<b>3.97</b>	<b>55.05</b>	<b>40.98</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>45.96</b>	<b>3.67</b>
7	KAWARDHA	16816	25546	177748	220110	119719	119276	13291	303478	727128	3690710	4721316	2244017	5203
		<b>7.64</b>	<b>11.61</b>	<b>80.75</b>	<b>100.00</b>		<b>54.19</b>		<b>6.43</b>	<b>15.40</b>	<b>78.17</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>47.53</b>	<b>2.36</b>
8	KOREA	5354	55845	44907	106106	70500	70426	21343	136694	1792761	1136255	3065710	1023278	5223
		<b>5.05</b>	<b>52.63</b>	<b>42.32</b>	<b>100.00</b>		<b>66.37</b>		<b>4.46</b>	<b>58.48</b>	<b>37.06</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>33.38</b>	<b>4.92</b>
9	RAIGARH	34030	96530	98202	228762	93827	93693	15773	478881	1468084	1507857	3454822	1212636	4490
		<b>14.88</b>	<b>42.20</b>	<b>42.93</b>	<b>100.00</b>		<b>40.96</b>		<b>13.86</b>	<b>42.49</b>	<b>43.64</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>35.10</b>	<b>1.96</b>
10	RAJNANDAGON	19425	63910	226012	309347	218279	218198	70282	822271	2967131	8199901	11989303	6409018	19852
		<b>6.28</b>	<b>20.66</b>	<b>73.06</b>	<b>100.00</b>		<b>70.54</b>		<b>6.86</b>	<b>24.75</b>	<b>68.39</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>53.46</b>	<b>6.42</b>
11	SURGUJA	20808	233181	156799	410788	261555	261028	79980	492300	6808020	3699513	10999833	3514406	23755
		<b>5.07</b>	<b>56.76</b>	<b>38.17</b>	<b>100.00</b>		<b>63.54</b>		<b>4.48</b>	<b>61.89</b>	<b>33.63</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>31.95</b>	<b>5.78</b>
12	JANJGIR-CHAMPA	64276	35114	145487	244877	117944	115965	23650	1027665	630734	2508907	4167306	1958283	5983
		<b>26.25</b>	<b>14.34</b>	<b>59.41</b>	<b>100.00</b>		<b>47.36</b>		<b>24.66</b>	<b>15.14</b>	<b>60.20</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>46.99</b>	<b>2.44</b>
13	KORBA	13576	87452	74815	175843	75322	74995	270	141380	1172413	774197	2087990	885327	1288
		<b>7.72</b>	<b>49.73</b>	<b>42.55</b>	<b>100.00</b>		<b>42.65</b>		<b>6.77</b>	<b>56.15</b>	<b>37.08</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>42.40</b>	<b>0.73</b>
14	MAHASAMUND	26980	58438	134256	219674	150949	149772	48592	710525	1882380	3722546	6315451	2882361	8366
		<b>12.28</b>	<b>26.60</b>	<b>61.12</b>	<b>100.00</b>		<b>68.18</b>		<b>11.25</b>	<b>29.81</b>	<b>58.94</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>45.64</b>	<b>3.81</b>
15	RAIPUR	90718	86876	334107	511701	339590	339138	43084	2241066	2870731	8566619	13678416	6797088	13763
		<b>17.73</b>	<b>16.98</b>	<b>65.29</b>	<b>100.00</b>		<b>66.28</b>		<b>16.38</b>	<b>20.99</b>	<b>62.63</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>49.69</b>	<b>2.69</b>
16	BIJAPUR	2600	38864	7232	48696	12856	12538	1547	26151	313919	39183	379253	156738	349
		<b>5.34</b>	<b>79.81</b>	<b>14.85</b>	<b>100.00</b>		<b>25.75</b>		<b>6.90</b>	<b>82.77</b>	<b>10.33</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>41.33</b>	<b>0.72</b>
17	DURG	39200	54662	286554	380416	268283	268035	68645	903446	1666342	7093351	9663139	5036334	6752
		<b>10.30</b>	<b>14.37</b>	<b>75.33</b>	<b>100.00</b>		<b>70.46</b>		<b>9.35</b>	<b>17.24</b>	<b>73.41</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>52.12</b>	<b>1.77</b>
18	NARAYANPUR	760	16767	3486	21013	7227	7150	0	7111	183480	29634	220225	104506	209
		<b>3.62</b>	<b>79.79</b>	<b>16.59</b>	<b>100.00</b>		<b>34.03</b>		<b>3.23</b>	<b>83.31</b>	<b>13.46</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>47.45</b>	<b>0.99</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>446800</b>	<b>1401007</b>	<b>2233333</b>	<b>4081140</b>	<b>2493272</b>	<b>2484630</b>	<b>568876</b>	<b>9984773</b>	<b>36512176</b>	<b>55194759</b>	<b>1.02E+08</b>	<b>45861226</b>	<b>145737</b>
		<b>10.95</b>	<b>34.33</b>	<b>54.72</b>	<b>100.00</b>		<b>60.88</b>		<b>9.82</b>	<b>35.90</b>	<b>54.28</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>45.10</b>	<b>3.57</b>

(Figures denoted with bold are the percentage to total)

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(i)

**Employment generated through NREGA and its socio-economic characteristics 2009-10**

S.No	District	Cumulative No. of HH issued jobcards (Till the reporting month)				Cumulative No. of HH demanded employment (Till the reporting month)	Cumulative No. of HH provided employment (Till the reporting month)	No. of HH working under NREGA during the reporting month	Cumulative Persondays generate (in Lakhs)(Till the reporting month)					Cumulative No. of HH completed 100 days (Till the reporting month)
		SC	ST	Others	Total				SC	ST	Others	Total	Women	
1	BASTAR	7625	162431	50229	220285	131618	131618	9932	1.01	24.18	10.66	35.85	15.33	2083
		<b>3.46</b>	<b>73.74</b>	<b>22.80</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>59.75</b>	<b>59.75</b>	<b>4.51</b>	<b>2.82</b>	<b>67.45</b>	<b>29.74</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>42.76</b>	<b>0.95</b>
2	BILASPUR	104156	96716	171113	371985	160236	160236	16552	35.64	30.89	52.27	118.8	60.58	16008
		<b>28.00</b>	<b>26.00</b>	<b>46.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>43.08</b>	<b>43.08</b>	<b>4.45</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>26.00</b>	<b>44.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>50.99</b>	<b>4.30</b>
3	DANTEWADA	6798	107404	21753	135955	84012	84012	11313	1.6	24.39	4.9	30.89	14.8	2392
		<b>5.00</b>	<b>79.00</b>	<b>16.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>61.79</b>	<b>61.79</b>	<b>8.32</b>	<b>5.18</b>	<b>78.96</b>	<b>15.86</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>47.91</b>	<b>1.76</b>
4	DHAMTARI	8180	36501	71232	115913	85211	85211	21215	3.65	15.86	25.83	45.34	23.57	7215
		<b>7.06</b>	<b>31.49</b>	<b>61.45</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>73.51</b>	<b>73.51</b>	<b>18.30</b>	<b>8.05</b>	<b>34.98</b>	<b>56.97</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>51.99</b>	<b>6.22</b>
5	JASHPUR	11523	93030	36884	141437	80683	80683	25998	3.83	31.6	12.45	47.88	17.71	6687
		<b>8.15</b>	<b>65.77</b>	<b>26.08</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>57.05</b>	<b>57.05</b>	<b>18.38</b>	<b>8.00</b>	<b>66.00</b>	<b>26.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>36.99</b>	<b>4.73</b>
6	KANKER	6675	76910	49754	133339	83140	83140	38879	4.2	23.86	10.39	38.45	19.25	6908
		<b>5.01</b>	<b>57.68</b>	<b>37.31</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>62.35</b>	<b>62.35</b>	<b>29.16</b>	<b>10.92</b>	<b>62.05</b>	<b>27.02</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>50.07</b>	<b>5.18</b>
7	KAWARDHA	20904	34229	90949	146082	102483	102483	15683	18.89	21.43	39.16	79.48	31.79	17727
		<b>14.31</b>	<b>23.43</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>70.15</b>	<b>70.15</b>	<b>10.74</b>	<b>23.77</b>	<b>26.96</b>	<b>49.27</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>40.00</b>	<b>12.13</b>
8	KOREA	6024	60328	28268	94620	63679	63679	20600	1.85	20.38	8.65	30.88	12.04	10102
		<b>6.37</b>	<b>63.76</b>	<b>29.88</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>67.30</b>	<b>67.30</b>	<b>21.77</b>	<b>5.99</b>	<b>66.00</b>	<b>28.01</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>38.99</b>	<b>10.68</b>
9	RAIGARH	32145	94220	86061	212426	54643	54643	30214	2.95	12.5	9.55	25	10.5	1574
		<b>15.13</b>	<b>44.35</b>	<b>40.51</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>25.72</b>	<b>25.72</b>	<b>14.22</b>	<b>11.80</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>38.20</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>42.00</b>	<b>0.74</b>
10	RAJNANDAGON	33233	74589	133041	240863	168503	168503	83610	13.98	33.76	65.28	113.02	71.24	40473
		<b>13.80</b>	<b>30.97</b>	<b>55.24</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>69.96</b>	<b>69.96</b>	<b>34.71</b>	<b>12.37</b>	<b>29.87</b>	<b>57.76</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>63.03</b>	<b>16.80</b>
11	SURGUJA	19731	222259	118986	360976	211234	211234	167418	5.6	61.63	44.82	112.05	39.59	10550
		<b>5.47</b>	<b>61.57</b>	<b>32.96</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>58.52</b>	<b>58.52</b>	<b>46.38</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>55.00</b>	<b>40.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>35.33</b>	<b>2.92</b>
12	JANJGIR-CHAMPA	62915	33704	128077	224696	87526	87526	42688	12.2	8.71	22.66	43.57	22.23	4137
		<b>28.00</b>	<b>15.00</b>	<b>57.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>38.95</b>	<b>38.95</b>	<b>19.00</b>	<b>28.00</b>	<b>19.99</b>	<b>52.01</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>51.02</b>	<b>1.84</b>
13	KORBA	23031	91384	52885	167300	102046	102046	10088	4.75	21.69	7.04	33.48	15.76	5693
		<b>13.77</b>	<b>54.62</b>	<b>31.61</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>61.00</b>	<b>61.00</b>	<b>6.03</b>	<b>14.19</b>	<b>64.78</b>	<b>21.03</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>47.07</b>	<b>3.40</b>
14	MAHASAMUND	26117	56597	116232	198946	121296	121296	15105	9.78	21.16	42.76	73.7	35.59	11173
		<b>13.13</b>	<b>28.45</b>	<b>58.42</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>60.97</b>	<b>60.97</b>	<b>7.59</b>	<b>13.27</b>	<b>28.71</b>	<b>58.02</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>48.29</b>	<b>5.62</b>
15	RAIPUR	88008	84335	300142	472485	273885	273885	12856	24.82	28.57	71.33	124.72	69.91	14256
		<b>18.63</b>	<b>17.85</b>	<b>63.52</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>57.97</b>	<b>57.97</b>	<b>2.72</b>	<b>19.90</b>	<b>22.91</b>	<b>57.19</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>56.05</b>	<b>3.02</b>
16	BIJAPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>
17	DURG	38077	53426	245796	337299	215650	215650	34443	14.84	17.24	56.38	88.46	52.63	3873
		<b>11.29</b>	<b>15.84</b>	<b>72.87</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>63.93</b>	<b>63.93</b>	<b>10.21</b>	<b>16.78</b>	<b>19.49</b>	<b>63.74</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>59.50</b>	<b>1.15</b>
18	NARAYANPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>
	<b>Total</b>	495142	1378063	1701402	3574607	2025845	2025845	556594	159.59	397.85	484.13	1041.57	512.52	160851
		<b>13.85</b>	<b>38.55</b>	<b>47.60</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>56.67</b>	<b>56.67</b>	<b>15.57</b>	<b>15.32</b>	<b>38.20</b>	<b>46.48</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>49.21</b>	<b>4.50</b>

Figures denoted with bold are the percentage to total )

### Employment generated through NREGA and its socio-economic characteristics 2008-09

S.No	District	Cumulative No. of HH issued jobcards (Till the reporting month)				Cumulative No. of HH demanded employment (Till the reporting month)	Cumulative No. of HH provided employment (Till the reporting month)	No. of HH working under NREGA during the reporting month	Cumulative Persondays generate (in Lakhs)(Till the reporting month)					Cumulative No. of HH completed 100 days (Till the reporting month)
		SC	ST	Others	Total				SC	ST	Others	Total	Women	
1	BASTAR	8302	162573	45745	216620	175850	175850	57807	2.62	49.89	13.22	65.73	28.18	4261
		<b>3.83</b>	<b>75.05</b>	<b>21.12</b>	<b>100.00</b>		<b>81.18</b>		<b>3.99</b>	<b>75.90</b>	<b>20.11</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>42.87</b>	<b>1.97</b>
2	BILASPUR	94267	88004	144294	326565	234789	234512	28426	51.68	45.98	80.58	178.24	91.9	15233
		<b>28.87</b>	<b>26.95</b>	<b>44.19</b>	<b>100.00</b>		<b>71.81</b>		<b>28.99</b>	<b>25.80</b>	<b>45.21</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>51.56</b>	<b>4.66</b>
3	DANTEWADA	6660	105228	21312	133200	71703	71703	45256	2.03	31.42	6.4	39.85	16.14	4127
		<b>5.00</b>	<b>79.00</b>	<b>16.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>		<b>53.83</b>		<b>5.09</b>	<b>78.85</b>	<b>16.06</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>40.50</b>	<b>3.10</b>
4	DHANTARI	8792	37102	71846	117740	91677	91677	3210	4.31	16.25	27.97	48.53	24.73	9260
		<b>7.47</b>	<b>31.51</b>	<b>61.02</b>	<b>100.00</b>		<b>77.86</b>		<b>8.88</b>	<b>33.48</b>	<b>57.63</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>50.96</b>	<b>7.86</b>
5	JASHPUR	11500	96517	37713	145730	90138	90138	32223	4.51	37.22	14.67	56.4	24.54	7505
		<b>7.89</b>	<b>66.23</b>	<b>25.88</b>	<b>100.00</b>		<b>61.85</b>		<b>8.00</b>	<b>65.99</b>	<b>26.01</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>43.51</b>	<b>5.15</b>
6	KANKER	6675	76910	49754	133339	83485	83485	83485	6.59	33.15	7.86	47.6	27.15	8973
		<b>5.01</b>	<b>57.68</b>	<b>37.31</b>	<b>100.00</b>		<b>62.61</b>		<b>13.84</b>	<b>69.64</b>	<b>16.51</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>57.04</b>	<b>6.73</b>
7	KAWARDHA	19525	29712	86239	135476	115642	115642	26087	18.57	23.7	49.36	91.63	42.04	37217
		<b>14.41</b>	<b>21.93</b>	<b>63.66</b>	<b>100.00</b>		<b>85.36</b>		<b>20.27</b>	<b>25.86</b>	<b>53.87</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>45.88</b>	<b>27.47</b>
8	KOREA	5421	58637	24525	88583	62411	62411	33500	2.85	31.24	13.18	47.27	17.99	7152
		<b>6.12</b>	<b>66.19</b>	<b>27.69</b>	<b>100.00</b>		<b>70.45</b>		<b>6.03</b>	<b>66.09</b>	<b>27.88</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>38.06</b>	<b>8.07</b>
9	RAIGARH	32572	90791	81721	205084	112342	112342	50155	10.53	15.79	26.32	52.64	24.74	19437
		<b>15.88</b>	<b>44.27</b>	<b>39.85</b>	<b>100.00</b>		<b>54.78</b>		<b>20.00</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>47.00</b>	<b>9.48</b>
10	RAJNANDAGON	32459	72763	128899	234121	185071	184569	69267	15.83	41.98	74.73	132.54	71.63	63034
		<b>13.86</b>	<b>31.08</b>	<b>55.06</b>	<b>100.00</b>		<b>78.83</b>		<b>11.94</b>	<b>31.67</b>	<b>56.38</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>54.04</b>	<b>26.92</b>
11	SURGUJA	17096	188055	136767	341918	275623	275623	114059	7.73	85.03	61.84	154.6	55.17	22454
		<b>5.00</b>	<b>55.00</b>	<b>40.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>		<b>80.61</b>		<b>5.00</b>	<b>55.00</b>	<b>40.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>35.69</b>	<b>6.57</b>
12	JANJGIR-CHAMPA	66123	39180	106997	212300	98687	98687	36204	12.2	9.86	24.88	46.94	23.94	3856
		<b>31.15</b>	<b>18.46</b>	<b>50.40</b>	<b>100.00</b>		<b>46.48</b>		<b>25.99</b>	<b>21.01</b>	<b>53.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>51.00</b>	<b>1.82</b>
13	KORBA	21266	86571	33628	141465	96346	96346	17029	5.45	24.86	8.07	38.38	18.06	7399
		<b>15.03</b>	<b>61.20</b>	<b>23.77</b>	<b>100.00</b>		<b>68.11</b>		<b>14.20</b>	<b>64.77</b>	<b>21.03</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>47.06</b>	<b>5.23</b>
14	MAHASAMUND	34139	62247	84967	181353	161790	161790	114894	14.92	21.7	33.5	70.12	33.66	25164
		<b>18.82</b>	<b>34.32</b>	<b>46.85</b>	<b>100.00</b>		<b>89.21</b>		<b>21.28</b>	<b>30.95</b>	<b>47.78</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>48.00</b>	<b>13.88</b>
15	RAIPUR	85235	80940	270051	436226	218748	218748	68611	31.18	28.81	55.1	115.09	55.25	12857
		<b>19.54</b>	<b>18.55</b>	<b>61.91</b>	<b>100.00</b>		<b>50.15</b>		<b>27.09</b>	<b>25.03</b>	<b>47.88</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>48.01</b>	<b>2.95</b>
16	BIJAPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
17	DURG	45931	58664	200480	305075	196892	196892	57428	12.96	16.77	27.9	57.63	34.57	3745
		<b>15.06</b>	<b>19.23</b>	<b>65.71</b>	<b>100.00</b>		<b>64.54</b>		<b>22.49</b>	<b>29.10</b>	<b>48.41</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>59.99</b>	<b>1.23</b>
18	NARAYANPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Total</b>	495963	1333894	1524938	3354795	2271194	2270415	837641	203.96	513.65	525.58	1243.19	589.69	251674
		<b>14.78</b>	<b>39.76</b>	<b>45.46</b>	<b>100.00</b>		<b>67.68</b>		<b>16.41</b>	<b>41.32</b>	<b>42.28</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>47.43</b>	<b>7.50</b>

(Figures denoted with bold are the percentage to total)

## District wise works completed/progress under NREGA (number of projects) 2010-11 (Nos., Kms &amp; Expenditure(Rs.))

Districts	Rural Connectivity { Rural Connectivity ,etc to be indicated separately }		Flood Control and Protection { Drainage in wazer logged areas ,Construction & repair of embankment , Others ,etc to be indicated separately }		Water Conservation and Water Harvesting { Digging of new tanks/Ponds , percolation tanks , Small Check Dams ,Others ,etc to be indicated separately }		Drought Proofing { Afforestation and tree plantation ,Others ,etc to be indicated separately }		Micro Irrigation Works { Minor Irrigation canals ,Others ,etc to be indicated separately }		Provision of Irrigation facility to Land Owned by { SC's and ST's , Beneficiaries of land reform ,IAY's ,Small & Marginal Farmer ,Others ,etc to be indicated separately }		Renovation of Traditional Water bodies { Desilting of tanks/ponds , Desilting of old canals , Desilting of traditional open well ,Others ,etc to be indicated separately }		Land Development { Plantation ,Land leveling ,Others ,etc to be indicated separately }		Total	
	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing
BASTAR	268 46.27 254.49	830 292.83 1610.58	0 0 0	0 0 0	454 200337.25 102.17	496 1354225.5 690.66	115 402.76 161.1	348 1573.54 629.41	83 77.7 39.63	201 1219.46 621.92	28 34.86 23.52	59 357.31 348.24	92 343498 1076431.37	401 175.18 548.98	1686 150.03 24.76	1746 1454.67 240.02	2726 544546.91 780.85	4081 2435554.67 4689.81
BILASPUR	821 242.79 1830.39	735 2059.6 1828.99	119 6.72 215.85	4 1.19 2.28	272 2239.57 780.49	233 20199.35 1175.86	412 1030.37 792.67	263 899.42 977.69	244 329.55 2649.31	356 1054.9 932.88	426 1065 444.27	241 505.43 571.69	823 11514.32 3198.98	1052 7336.28 1557.33	163 60.55 438.39	84 702.79 536.45	3280 16488.87 10350.35	2968 32758.96 7583.17
DANTEWADA	148 325.9 317.71	103 301.6 382.87	0 0 0	0 0 0	133 1290.01 213.88	108 1546.75 360.4	38 18 70.81	32 2027 239.34	0 0 0	1 3 15.03	560 2168 238.91	64 332 313.56	19 64.47 18.74	2 13.6 152.44	1157 4103 259.84	610 2965 329.02	2055 7969.38 1253.59	920 7188.95 1658.96
DHAMTARI	360 0 1095.82	405 0 1193.32	106 0 161.37	66 0 104.66	291 0 810.66	218 0 978.24	295 0 239.77	279 0 730.54	3 0 13.99	0 0 0	34 0 39.9	137 0 160.7	254 0 999.75	218 0 1105.15	63 0 81.49	173 0 115.08	1406 0 3442.75	1496 0 4387.69
JASHPUR	1005 253.65 2153.94	1149 527.54 2199.2	105 15.59 708.33	118 5.55 280.3	83 245790.35 241.12	470 742087.82 733.89	77 5240.93 68.84	86 338.5 74.46	4 1.28 9.24	10 3.02 39.05	285 256.07 143.5	1626 350.45 425.62	152 149947.6 298.87	175 156816.35 268.72	3002 956.92 520.09	2149 1057.22 395.78	4713 402462.39 4143.93	5783 901186.45 4417.02
KANKER	358 320 925.38	369 1521 531.07	11 800 88.08	24 802 212.63	182 240981 384.3	232 175182 674.71	25 118 33.67	90 658025 133.38	6 5400 11.39	71 0 683.09	782 1573610 559.16	803 331183 318.58	236 69110 736.26	132 63770 341.46	1966 1212 560.4	1611 1255 152.86	3566 1886151 3298.64	3332 1237138 3047.78
KAWARDHA	506 139.53 1404.96	149 176.22 504.63	32 1.95 65.45	12 2.94 46.27	426 1539.8 1366.5	221 2170 1117.17	62 27 141.23	81 5 55.49	96 119489 339.13	63 62471.1 508.61	2738 1294.41 906.25	262 8682.84 101.58	341 275.67 863.93	91 18837.86 302.98	48 22675.11 38.79	22 18470.21 38.53	4249 145442.82 5126.24	901 110816.15 2675.26
KOREA	318 203.65 1020.5	788 294.86 1348.33	3 0 3.04	4 0 1.63	605 318550 366.49	523 947380 405.7	1674 0 210	358 193 474.63	14 22.5 55.9	43 93.42 236.43	303 233 200.69	694 576 195.55	126 260310 355.5	217 293145 265	976 364 155.18	1526 1035 255.25	4019 579683.15 2367.3	4153 1242717.28 3182.52
RAIGARH	352 199.53 1105.28	381 237.96 1334.13	3 1.3 25.41	4 4.6 19.4	177 163.02 813.68	102 43.24 387.6	32 43.5 108.4	43 34.24 154.37	7 1.81 21.07	11 0.36 33.11	2 0.25 2.72	3 0.95 3.75	292 93.89 706.93	137 76.19 379.49	491 189.63 142.39	193 99.74 65.62	1356 692.93 2925.88	874 497.28 2377.47
RAJNANDAGON	894 264.94 2384.47	1376 183.41 1650.69	6 1.6 15.24	20 11.52 109.43	279 927315 760.4	671 772550 633.49	135 228.68 80.49	275 2357.86 829.97	55 63.85 1198.36	343 212.1 6713.17	31827 22377 6713.17	19527 534 160.22	618 1990380 1632.11	812 1194210 979.25	200 20114 223.48	346 23814 264.6	34014 2960745.07 12170.12	23370 1993872.89 5826.01
SURGUJA	2008 1817.24 2026.84	2936 2657.08 6865.62	33 38.61 96.46	48 56.16 266.45	388 2387572 393.2	146 898416 980.97	356 225.5 873.3	188 2784.32 739.59	79 77.42 278.46	253 247.94 791.44	1071 11567 288.77	847 9148 947.13	683 2800300 608.54	201 824100 1200.7	2918 6740.58 313.99	2224 5137.44 771.43	7536 5208338.35 4879.56	6843 1742546.94 12563.33
JANJGIR-CHAMPA	662 283.2 958.95	658 664.86 1332.13	0 0 0	0 0 0	104 7.49 386.92	155 10.39 570.81	20 14.71 17.37	42 135.8 73.42	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	599 30.89 1062.6	443 18.62 823.55	206 56.91 484.17	352 97.2 560.82	1591 393.2 2910.01	1650 926.87 3360.73
KORBA	223 134.5 655.48	821 410.5 784.57	0 0 0	3 15.02 1.05	154 6.35 651.54	119 3.65 375.26	81 21.08 114.31	165 50.26 105.6	7.36 52.88 11.84	21.56 51.87 260.51	72 51.87 99.54	170 2.02 206.89	99 1.48 152.22	540 480 198.31	51 48.21 15.27	1256 703.18 2139.92	1382 622.68 1545.35	
MAHASAMUND	2793 0 2471.35	1168 0 1144.33	2 0 42.63	1 0 65.63	320 0 401.45	57 0 326.25	326 0 535.63	315 0 401362	110 0 547.8	192 0 333.32	5 0 6.8	25 0 19.55	2078 0 2246.66	913 0 948.63	591 0 280.68	446 0 116.25	6225 0 6533	3117 0 404315.96
RAIPUR	993 446.5 4030	543 244.35 2320.2	30 11.13 275.3	8 3.85 143.41	1816 66827.3 2330.06	320 36901.36 320	30 162.29 615	30 31.63 309.7	198 36.11 610.2	109 20.46 210.15	2930 137.11 1015	315 36.45 209	830 57085.51 3220.65	203 19434.46 2313.51	716 472.9 40.25	1420 1286.72 60.15	7716 125178.85 12136.46	2948 57959.28 5886.12
BIJAPUR	0 0 0	0 0 0	102 273.08 90	149 6 15.24	31 104.91 84	114 296 755.14	0 0 9	30 116 73.26	107 40.62 117	44 74 533.56	7 5.79 24	10 31853 6716.99	612 103.24 996	5 575 1588.62	0 0 0	0 200 223.48	859 527.64 1320	352 33120 9906.29
DURG	1123 1103.15 2993.02	1385 986.56 3769.65	20 31557 59.54	28 32568.15 25.36	163 399823.41 420.23	75 116934.52 613.49	0 0 0	36 74.75 82.79	34 2314.71 197.44	20 1711.67 260.23	14 74.35 131.81	83 4783.55 176.23	1073 541602.5 1781.05	614 2349988.5 2378.5	117 51.83 280.63	74 28.45 320.23	2544 976526.98 5863.72	2315 2507076.15 7626.48
NARAYANPUR	39 36.85 68.08	55 60 69.29	0 0 0	0 0 0	67 27816.1 13.38	20 53152.7 23.72	1 0.75 0.47	51 51 86.03	2 9979.7 3.33	12 63818.5 77.83	0 0 0	0 0 0	22 52232.61 14.49	22 38952.46 31.3	40 196.07 12.37	43 499.38 49.94	171 90262.08 112.12	203 156534.01 338.11
Total	12871 5817.7 25696.66	13851 10618.4 28869.6	572 32706.98 1846.7	489 33476.98 1293.74	5945 4820363.56 10520.47	4280 5121099.3 11123.36	3852 7533.57 4072.06	2712 668697.3 407131.7	1048 132442 5307.53	1748 136351 6486.85	41094 1612875 10998.98	24801 388415 10767.93	9020 6276551 19256.83	5737 6043707.17 15204.13	14880 57823.53 4055.21	13070 58151.03 4510.78	89282 12946112.8 81754.44	66688 12460516.56 485388.06

**District wise works completed/progress under NREGA (number of projects) 2009-10 (Nos., Kms & Expenditure(Rs.))**

Districts	Rural Connectivity { Rural Connectivity , etc to be indicated separately }		Flood Control and Protection { Drainage in wager logged areas Construction & repair of embankment , Others, etc to be indicated separately }		Water Conservation and Water Harvesting { Digging of new tanks/Ponds , percolation tanks , Small Check Dams , Others , etc to be indicated separately }		Drought Proofing { Afforestation and tree plantation , Others , etc to be indicated separately }		Micro Irrigation Works { Minor Irrigation canals , Others , etc to be indicated separately }		Provision of Irrigation facility to Land Owned by { SC's and ST's , Beneficiaries of land reform , IAY's , Small & Marginal Farmer , Others , etc to be indicated separately }		Renovation of Traditional Water bodies { Desilting of tanks/ponds , Desilting of old canals , Desilting of traditional open well , Others , etc to be indicated separately }		Land Development { Plantation , Land leveling , Others , etc to be indicated separately }		Total	
	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing
BASTAR	498 133.3 733.16	864 223.49 1229.21	14 0 0	1 25.1 138.28	258 328900 167.74	143 565749.02 288.53	105 931.31 372.52	199 1852.2 740.88	354 509.9 260.05	289 506.08 258.1	137 78.05 52.65	59 55.66 54.25	140 166964.7 85.15	195 470088.24 239.74	172 66.18 10.92	326 188.74 31.14	1678 497583.45 1682.19	2076 1038688.53 2980.13
BILASPUR	1558 3654.94 2933.97	785 3246.74 892.95	9 109.13 637.82	0 0 0	224 39601.36 510.26	115 24364.69 127.56	951 4092.79 2168.58	462 1478.23 542.15	616 2601.51 1403.2	309 1556.63 350.8	504 2231.31 1148.07	241 548.46 287.02	1623 172897 3699.35	784 117471.25 924.84	112 860.84 255.13	46 646.83 63.78	5597 226048.91 12756.38	2742 149312.83 3189.1
DANTEWADA	136 408 432.82	255 78.69 324.68	0 0 0	0 0 0	274 2545998.25 434.11	192 26039.35 289.24	28 37.5 60.09	53 60 149.86	0 0 0	0 0 0	634 1902 393.41	319 478.5 236.22	127 80528.73 174.42	6 7132.9 186.71	1109 3377 387.35	128 192 229.57	2308 2632251.48 1882.2	953 33981.44 1416.28
DHAMTARI	476 397 1473.57	564 382 590.79	46 13251 138.42	42 978 191.41	456 4064328 1101.25	107 953691 681.17	42 3047 20.37	168 1186 351.13	0 0 0	0 0 0	52 140 24.57	30 215 32.17	132 39.36 376.84	97 18.04 280.92	96 2.59 168.35	40 1.08 137.24	1300 4081204.95 3303.37	1048 956471.12 2264.82
JASHPUR	599 297.97 1680.17	939 322.07 1414.62	114 20.83 216.88	50 6.45 97.54	95 105644.86 277.62	128 237096.56 423.83	163 255.41 91.39	65 7210.94 26.37	7 2.02 23.33	12 2.24 26.92	487 456.44 339.85	393 113.42 263.23	80 138102 229.92	122 120945.61 189.94	1603 1262.57 441.9	983 612.59 214.4	3148 246042.1 3301.06	2692 366309.88 2656.85
KANKER	478 205 1300.16	488 145 727.52	13 3.12 68.38	51 6.18 214.2	177 265840.14 445	270 182654.98 546.63	6 2.32 18.44	32 15.21 112.45	21 0.03 53.97	29 13.22 63.8	413 326.57 568	165 50.3 239.25	170 52347.66 361	79 10540.18 156.42	214 138.55 163.92	200 39.54 78.72	1492 318863.39 2978.87	1314 193464.61 2138.99
KAWARDHA	541 736.73 1269	472 296.49 1248.3	22 13.25 212.81	41 81.09 259.87	419 62586.01 1851.37	498 62354.8 1878.24	38 25.62 150.82	51 0.18 203.7	52 20.36 215.3	85 13.9 587.98	677 64.87 131.61	277 56.07 158.22	475 3439.57 949.66	258 1758.39 345.79	1572 815.85 601.14	247 107.78 285.12	3796 67702.26 5381.71	1932 64668.7 4967.22
KOREA	347 258.63 418.51	448 455.93 895	9 0 20	10 0 15	531 334556.5 205	237 1265710 655	47 45 55	229 1362.6 340	9 8 95	80 215 215	369 60 115	616 917 420	56 347745 120	151 1996 310	2172 982.82 245	1102 0 0	3540 619599.13 1371.01	2692 1617388.35 3095
RAIGARH	296 254.12 686.72	412 389.54 412.26	4 2.1 34.48	7 4.7 36.47	160 112.63 563.2	269 97.52 594.49	5 2.3 26.54	0 0 0	54 45.21 162.54	65 42.65 138.45	0 0 0	0 82.96 245	100 72.54 164.82	82 5.3 10.21	0 0 0	0 0 0	632 504.62 1728.69	835 606.95 1346.49
RAJNANDAGON	1383 317.32 2954.16	964 590.73 1844.97	10 0 85.97	9 0 78.19	467 79401.11 1049.42	327 198879.18 583.93	27 0.4 0.88	726 4170.65 278.23	111 2.46 501.66	166 428.67 580.47	3926 133870.4 648.8	2422 3832.42 120.57	898 1019623 989.12	681 607493.02 989.12	419 36791.99 245.29	256 40293.57 145.53	7241 1270006.91 7366.55	5551 855688.24 4621.01
SURGUJA	875 791.88 1044.15	1792 1621.76 4164	30 35.1 37.17	77 90.09 476.66	182 1119944 381.59	378 2326037 1196.42	97 0 37.23	185 515 560.01	83 81.34 248.1	314 307.72 1144.69	1634 17647 371.46	1783 19256 1865.59	273 1119300 1353.37	157 643700 5414.64	2344 6059.13 261.32	2623 6059.13 806.25	5518 2263213.96 2576.5	7309 2997586.7 11566.99
JANJIR-CHAMPA	517 465 638.98	847 720 994.91	0 0 0	0 0 0	276 12.35 447.75	160 11.12 498.36	170 260.45 123.25	12 105.8 110.45	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	664 25.32 743.31	225 7 1042.58	156 30.12 165.17	322 129.75 312.13	1783 793.24 2118.46	1566 973.67 2958.43
KORBA	652 796 698.24	885 1056 922.12	20 48.62 124.95	3 18 68.65	738 752.69 548.78	146 180 158.02	237 3800 162.58	217 3650 168.63	15 33.5 145.15	18 22.18 188.2	308 268.25 296.32	145 198.3 139.56	105 2136 264.85	114 2453 212.48	698 587 165.85	417 346 42.58	2773 8422.06 2406.72	1945 7923.48 1900.24
MAHASAMUND	1481 0 1352.6	1768 0 1300.1	0 0 0	3 0 25.39	251 0 386.29	88 0 1185.6	211 0 50.76	378 0 350.25	110 0 270.69	125 0 784.36	0 0 0	11 0 3.46	1351 0 1031.98	787 0 1253.7	366 0 93.29	273 0 409.77	3770 0 3185.61	3433 0 5312.63
RAIPUR	2264 1298.4 4098.17	845 583.5 2010.63	38 15.85 129.17	20 12.85 82.52	786 98250.5 1049.52	121 15125.75 202.59	160 78.85 405.52	86 58.5 277.2	229 38.1 325.29	120 22.42 494.29	998 1084 319.18	151 320 169.13	779 97375.25 1484.97	482 60250.85 1123.99	1489 451.93 952.29	655 289.5 1195.15	6743 198592.88 8764.11	2480 76663.37 5555.5
BIJAPUR	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
DURG	451 817.27 1780.21	1059 3062.37 3704.66	2 3 8.29	0 0 0	74 351176 260.88	105 322529.34 562.4	0 0 0	0 0 0	4 12.09 15.54	31 16.8 94.89	4 48 25.79	0 0 0	651 2260828 1836.24	669 2353095 2012.81	96 7144.04 170.25	70 17795 185.41	1282 2620028.4 4097.2	1934 2696498.51 6560.17
NARAYANPUR	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Total	12552 10831.56 23494.59	13387 13174.3 22676.7	331 13502 1714.34	317 1222.46 1684.18	5368 9397104.4 9679.78	3284 6180520.3 9872.01	2287 12579 3743.97	2863 21665.31 4211.31	1665 3354.52 3719.82	1643 3147.51 4927.95	10143 158176.9 4434.71	6612 26041.13 3988.67	7624 5396365 13678.54	4889 4742771.02 10787.23	12631 58944.6 4434.88	7688 67684.33 4381.79	52601 15050857.74 64900.63	40683 11056226.38 62529.86

**District wise works completed/progress under NREGA (number of projects) 2008-09 (Nos., Kms & Expenditure(Rs.))**

	Rural Connectivity { Rural Connectivity ,etc to be indicated separately }		Flood Control and Protection { Drainage in water logged areas , Construction & repair of embankment ,Others , etc to be indicated separately }		Water Conservation and Water Harvesting { Digging of new tanks/Ponds , percolation tanks , Small Check Dams ,Others , etc to be indicated separately }		Drought Proofing { Afforestation and tree plantation , Others , etc to be indicated separately }		Micro Irrigation Works { Minor Irrigation canals , Others , etc to be indicated separately }		Provision of Irrigation facility to Land Owned by { SC's and ST's , Beneficiaries of land reform , IAY's , Small & Marginal Farmer , Others , etc to be indicated separately }		Renovation of Traditional Water bodies { Desilting of tanks/ponds , Desilting of old canals , Desilting of traditional open well , Others , etc to be indicated separately }		Land Development { Plantation , Land leveling , Others , etc to be indicated separately }		Total	
	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing
BASTAR	700	1291	0	15	110	303	186	86	215	505	115	156	113	193	348	126	1787	2675
	225.44	774.71	0	3.15	134820	619962	43.21	3731.67	58.53	408.81	34.92	545.71	18900	352900	938.49	178.98	155020.59	978505.03
	1209.59	1650.51	0	19.15	412.74	492.61	596.86	1022.88	434.52	594.36	171.18	284.7	143.25	415.06	207.12	178.98	3175.26	4570.77
BILASPUR	1092	1218	0	10	657	229	338	7	80	574	0	1763	1233	286	1773	1516	5173	5603
	674	170	0	2	243383	235793	1161	755	28	13	0	0	871578	37653	231	47	1117055	274433
	5097.66	2322.04	0	130.08	1886.43	2269.01	477.19	190.56	1933.71	1513.24	0	34.47	3770.23	610.59	843.14	340.33	14008.36	7410.32
DANTEWADA	141	348	0	0	96	257	70	132	0	0	86	506	35	99	82	521	660	510
	174.34	460.58	0	0	2007064.32	67053.29	451.09	838.84	0	0	98.48	521.18	38837.35	109854.36	54.95	333.39	2046680.53	179061.64
	759.71	199.58	0	0	678.93	102.61	493.22	170.04	0	0	490.56	103.72	378.08	72.4	484.34	188.99	3284.84	837.34
DHAMTARI	674	585	49	49	204	441	0	37	3	0	98	78	66	121	137	115	1231	1426
	579	462	5880	18607	1822536	3930960	0	3010	330	0	38.4	727.11	59	55	10.1	3.1	1829432.5	3953824.21
	1303.76	1009.98	179.48	194.24	654.58	479.37	0	399.01	2.15	0	8.95	80.61	182.82	470.25	599.56	306.8	2931.3	2940.26
JASHPUR	486	854	134	40	123	110	210	201	12	10	425	563	75	154	4542	848	6007	2780
	281.24	491.22	19.63	15.71	117769	139294	64	1710	4.55	2.62	247.88	442.15	3122145	312914	1889	611	324420.3	455480.7
	1022.58	942.02	334.9	178.2	475.67	334.87	87.04	147.24	132.61	31.59	196.61	230.05	465.31	429.4	995.68	461.34	3710.4	2754.71
KANKER	600	523	55	20	372	132	152	0	34	2	260	212	312	108	211	290	1996	1287
	1001.75	920.5	160.35	78.47	2115332.84	413117.83	445.05	0	1235.85	162.85	390.54	510.83	335.24	152.54	171.55	185.38	2119073.17	415128.4
	1391.07	378.97	401.5	120.85	795.32	261.21	335.83	0	152.36	21.5	332.83	150.52	671.84	115.85	129.98	139.57	4210.73	1188.47
KAWARDHA	667	842	39	14	329	261	172	7	83	82	5	0	466	194	786	221	2547	1621
	335.85	176.5	16.23	14.65	607594.61	6696	272.5	0.3	76.85	18	26.89	0	2145.4	6625	270.83	101.5	610739.16	13631.95
	1339.98	1810.16	127.47	191.63	1074.13	1167.52	25	9.52	1331.84	1104.6	2.1	0	705.86	408.84	1284.42	417.57	5890.8	5109.84
KOREA	477	366	9	4	111	81	88	214	19	42	89	983	84	77	2606	2711	3483	4478
	357	276	0	0	646945	921555	251	478	38.5	139.9	53	1014	135840	296553	1672.24	2574.05	785156.74	1222589.95
	1015.56	870.75	27	4	618.43	283.84	208	585	18.5	195.6	75	465.5	148.9	285	623	181	2734.39	2870.69
RAIGARH	568	631	6	4	446	264	10	0	162	109	0	0	423	193	360	15	1975	1216
	501.62	614.58	0.6	1.2	169.58	156.69	10.2	0	69.52	71.41	0	0	106.41	104.21	79.51	9.12	937.44	957.21
	1482.48	391.22	33.36	18.4	1311.24	290.37	8.02	0	487.62	110.09	0	0	896.76	262.48	309.6	11.25	4529.08	1083.81
RAJNANDAGON	2144	1202	11	10	375	328	354	210	127	169	7967	1949	695	717	632	355	12305	4940
	928.76	552.97	14.04	7.88	1567815.57	1076845.5	1104.05	1917.32	219.17	153.23	44892	1693	3175629	1955016	30104.55	19574.4	4820707.14	3055760.31
	4179.42	2488.36	112.3	63.05	654.56	449.58	223.02	387.3	734.22	513.33	1075.27	40.54	1325.82	816.22	721.07	468.85	9025.68	5227.23
SURGUJA	1741	1088	24	106	136	110	4	156	548	385	1684	3313	296	149	1811	1389	6244	6696
	1219	762	28	109	601230	55215	0	1515	537	377	18187	35780	1213600	610900	1013	3209	1835814	707867
	2658.47	2973.22	118.52	423	426.13	298.03	462.67	627.37	1360.96	2280.58	778.4	2624.71	963.37	1448.8	311.54	340.39	7080.06	11016.1
JANJGIR-CHAMPA	365	574	0	0	217	372	62	173	0	0	0	0	603	471	315	443	1562	2033
	315	512	0	0	12.83	22.15	85.12	295.6	0	0	0	0	36.78	23.53	4.11	9.78	453.84	863.06
	488.18	959.25	0	0	339.42	397.15	67.35	117.14	0	0	0	0	987.17	438.75	632.26	698.87	2514.38	2611.16
KORBA	598	856	1	4	195	116	84	345	4	35	2	294	339	169	242	122	1465	1941
	920.5	1085	10.43	5.08	42.78	40.68	1950	2250	4.75	7.45	12	42.84	52.48	76.8	180.5	98	3173.44	3605.85
	913.22	1011.63	2.6	15.64	278.19	269.21	198.77	308.06	49.82	230.84	1.52	73.57	413.5	268.49	64.32	55.13	1921.94	2232.57
MAHASAMUND	702	1918	0	14	90	74	135	338	43	143	0	5	618	555	220	267	1808	3314
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1893.36	1263.17	0	517.31	280.45	370.42	185.48	389.62	331.69	565.21	0	11.35	1245.52	273.26	228.05	75.12	4164.55	3465.46
RAIPUR	912	995	0	25	498	465	1741	6	116	77	0	232	795	512	1144	1158	5206	3470
	708.1	850.81	0	25.61	4358.42	4158.74	1076	4.2	82.45	45.12	0	52.22	4498.36	3338.7	185.02	198.55	10908.35	8673.95
	1648.69	1598.85	0	68.83	1087.42	1155.02	1048.77	11.25	91.06	51.65	0	65.95	1489.85	1178.34	1125.95	1218.85	6491.74	5348.74
BIJAPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DURG	59	571	1	18	43	78	0	0	1	6	0	1	250	697	20	64	374	1435
	74.56	880.32	2.9	180.5	82381.2	185418.41	0	0	0.8	2.83	0	0.01	977572	52.72	36.5	180.46	1060067.96	186715.25
	251.71	1723.69	1.81	85.43	136.67	275.1	0	0	4.53	17.15	0	4.97	618.08	1705.47	40.03	145.79	1052.83	3957.6
NARAYANPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	11926	13862	329	333	4002	3621	3606	1912	1447	2139	10731	10055	6403	4695	15229	10161	53673	46778
	8296.16	8989.19	6132.18	19050.25	9951455.15	7656288.3	6913.22	16505.93	2685.97	1402.22	63981.11	41329.05	9561335	3686218.86	36841.35	27313.71	19637640.16	11457097.51
	26655.44	21593.4	1338.94	2029.81	11110.31	8895.92	4417.22	4364.99	7065.59	7229.74	3132.42	4170.66	14406.36	9199.2	8600.06	5141.35	76726.34	62625.07

**Annexure III**

**Social auditing and inspection of NREGA work 2010-11**

S.No.	Name Of The District	Must Roll Verified		Social Audit		Inspections Conducted			Gram Sabha Held			Complaints	
		NO of Muster Rolls Used	Verified	Total Gram Panchayats	No of GP where social Audit held	Total Works Taken up	NO. of Works Inspected at District Level	NO. of Works Inspected at Block Level	Total Gram Panchayats	No. of Gram Sabhas held	No. of VMC metings held	No. of Complaints Received	No of Complaints Disposed
1	BASTAR	71517	65467	580	580	6807	1157	6807	580	580	550	97	93
2	BILASPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	DANTEWADA	28012	28012	246	210	3264	326	2938	246	210	210	2	2
4	DHAMTARI	79979	54314	333	333	2913	311	2913	333	333	4	19	19
5	JASHPUR	62605	57187	411	411	10016	1025	10016	411	4	6	145	132
6	KANKER	58924	48852	386	386	6898	690	6898	386	386	386	119	91
7	KAWARDHA	57595	50109	367	367	5152	620	2684	367	367	367	35	2
8	KOREA	39722	39722	239	239	8198	820	7135	239	239	0	443	372
9	RAIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	RAJNANDAGON	218794	193806	692	691	57384	5737	57384	692	691	2	486	481
11	SURGUJA	171219	85350	1087	1087	14496	1189	14496	1087	1087	3	374	309
12	JANJGIR-CHAMPA	94720	91955	576	576	3241	229	2596	576	576	0	70	41
13	KORBA	39448	31360	352	350	2638	399	2638	352	350	0	235	157
14	MAHASAMUND	93470	93470	491	491	9342	2088	6683	491	491	3	327	295
15	RAIPUR	208582	208116	1197	1197	10664	1030	9634	1197	1197	589	290	242
16	BIJAPUR	3522	2849	157	118	1395	45	902	157	57	56	5	5
17	DURG	167530	167530	994	994	4932	1112	4932	994	994	994	107	98
18	NARAYANPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>1395639</b>	<b>1218099</b>	<b>8108</b>	<b>8030</b>	<b>147340</b>	<b>16778</b>	<b>138656</b>	<b>8108</b>	<b>7562</b>	<b>3170</b>	<b>2754</b>	<b>2339</b>



**Social auditing and inspection of NREGA work 2009-10**

S.No.	Name Of The District	Must Roll Verified		Social Audit		Inspections Conducted			Gram Sabha Held			Complaints	
		NO of Muster Rolls Used	Verified	Total Gram Panchayats	No of GP where social Audit held	Total Works Taken up	NO. of Works Inspected at District Level	NO. of Works Inspected at Block Level	Total Gram Panchayats	No. of Gram Sabhas held	No. of VMC metings held	No. of Complaints Received	No of Complaints Disposed
1	BASTAR	82636	64515	650	650	3754	638	3754	650	650	550	74	74
2	BILASPUR	141000	120187	858	858	8339	1165	6903	858	9534	0	116	89
3	DANTEWADA	29820	29820	403	358	2156	216	2097	403	358	358	0	0
4	DHAMTARI	57506	55810	333	333	2348	266	2348	333	333	4	32	30
5	JASHPUR	47176	36679	411	411	5840	590	5840	411	411	0	68	65
6	KANKER	56959	50767	387	387	2806	287	2806	387	1161	1161	12	12
7	KAWARDHA	63684	35884	367	367	4728	480	4752	367	367	70	119	72
8	KOREA	28665	22932	248	248	9393	941	7514	248	248	0	383	351
9	RAIGARH	13352	12694	705	705	1467	224	1458	705	705	139	63	59
10	RAJNANDAGON	153145	134681	695	695	12792	1279	12792	695	1390	1	486	479
11	SURGUJA	282793	148225	1087	1087	16874	4512	13499	1087	1760	2	255	223
12	JANJGIR-CHAMPA	61946	47584	576	576	3349	240	2847	576	2304	0	112	109
13	KORBA	43482	36569	352	352	4684	496	4684	352	352	352	148	124
14	MAHASAMUND	86671	85981	491	491	6837	1377	4197	491	491	58	192	145
15	RAIPUR	148313	147450	1197	1197	9223	1082	9178	1197	1197	1556	202	157
16	BIJAPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	DURG	107506	107506	994	994	3216	621	3216	994	994	994	43	35
18	NARAYANPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>1404654</b>	<b>1137284</b>	<b>9754</b>	<b>9709</b>	<b>97806</b>	<b>14414</b>	<b>87885</b>	<b>9754</b>	<b>22255</b>	<b>5245</b>	<b>2305</b>	<b>2024</b>

**Social auditing and inspection of NREGA work 2008-09**

S.No.	Name Of The District	Must Roll Verified		Social Audit		Inspections Conducted			Gram Sabha Held			Complaints	
		NO of Muster Rolls Used	Verified	Total Gram Panchayats	No of GP where social Audit held	Total Works Taken up	NO. of Works Inspected at District Level	NO. of Works Inspected at Block Level	Total Gram Panchayats	No. of Gram Sabhas held	No. of VMC metings held	No. of Complaints Received	No of Complaints Disposed
1	BASTAR	66053	45577	655	639	4462	669	4462	655	639	267	81	73
2	BILASPUR	150000	132924	864	864	10766	510	8534	864	4848	1542	39	34
3	DANTEWADA	24401	16608	407	326	1698	500	1698	407	324	324	0	0
4	DHAMTARI	43976	26393	333	333	2657	269	2417	333	4	5	43	29
5	JASHPUR	119545	107149	411	411	8887	2048	8887	411	4	5	104	82
6	KANKER	51232	35329	387	387	3283	328	3283	387	1941	1941	69	67
7	KAWARDHA	62165	51966	367	367	4622	435	1783	367	1565	245	156	105
8	KOREA	38895	27226	248	248	7961	802	7164	248	651	651	265	229
9	RAIGARH	76048	60915	705	705	3191	356	3012	705	1479	75	48	30
10	RAJNANDAGON	155348	129218	695	631	17245	1724	17245	695	3192	2	106	91
11	SURGUJA	227183	113989	1090	1090	16736	4261	11688	1090	3	1	220	185
12	JANJGIR-CHAMPA	41564	39866	576	576	3595	125	1250	576	3578	890	21	15
13	KORBA	47802	24076	352	330	3406	452	3406	352	326	326	86	29
14	MAHASAMUND	74978	56234	491	491	5122	589	1686	491	4	10	107	37
15	RAIPUR	109591	108799	1197	1104	8676	1274	6895	1197	1104	692	133	96
16	BIJAPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	DURG	89497	33720	994	994	1809	425	1809	994	994	994	15	15
18	NARAYANPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>1378278</b>	<b>1009989</b>	<b>9772</b>	<b>9445</b>	<b>104116</b>	<b>14767</b>	<b>85219</b>	<b>9772</b>	<b>20656</b>	<b>7970</b>	<b>1493</b>	<b>1117</b>

**Annexure IV**

<b>NREGA payment processed through banks/post office 2010-11</b>																							
S.NO	Name Of The District	NO. of Bank Account Opened				Amount of wages Disbursed through bank Accounts (Rs. in Lakhs)				No. of Post Office Account Opened				Amount of Wages disbursed through post office Accounts (Rs. in lakhs)				Total Accounts				Total Amount Disbursed (Rs. in lakhs)	
		Individual	%	Joint	%		%	Individual	%	Joint	%		%	Individual	%	Joint	%	Total	%		%		
1	2	4		5		6		7		8		9		10=4+7		11=5+8		12=10+11		12=6+9			
1	BASTAR	254373	10	0	0	2371	4.7	228289	6.43	0	0	1163	1.90	482662	8	0	0	482662	7.9	3534	3.161		
2	BILASPUR	104451	4.1	0	0	2738	5.43	460682	13	0	0	10300	16.79	565133	9.3	0	0	565133	9.2	13038	11.66		
3	DANTEWADA	36414	1.4	0	0	877.4	1.74	94780	2.67	0	0	1309	2.13	131194	2.2	0	0	131194	2.1	2185	1.954		
4	DHAMTARI	111780	4.4	0	0	2086	4.13	159015	4.48	0	0	3160	5.15	270795	4.5	0	0	270795	4.4	5246	4.692		
5	JASHPUR	43342	1.7	0	0	1178	2.33	179737	5.06	0	0	4784	7.80	223079	3.7	0	0	223079	3.6	5962	5.332		
6	KANKER	171705	6.8	0	0	2936	5.82	118505	3.34	0	0	1737	2.83	290210	4.8	0	0	290210	4.7	4673	4.18		
7	KAWARDHA	158623	6.3	4190	26.9	3048	6.04	122715	3.45	1025	2.38	2133	3.48	281338	4.6	5215	8.9	286553	4.7	5181	4.634		
8	KOREA	126494	5	452	2.91	2680	5.31	40559	1.14	154	0.36	747.6	1.22	167053	2.8	606	1	167659	2.7	3428	3.066		
9	RAIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
10	RAJNANDAGON	245153	9.7	1569	10.1	7847	15.5	214741	6.04	4775	11.1	6240	10.17	459894	7.6	6344	11	466238	7.6	14087	12.6		
11	SURGUJA	444627	18	0	0	9182	18.2	234241	6.59	0	0	3827	6.24	678868	11	0	0	678868	11	13009	11.64		
12	JANJGIR-CHAMPA	21403	0.8	7317	47	419.4	0.83	264486	7.44	19380	45	4305	7.02	285889	4.7	26697	46	312586	5.1	4724	4.225		
13	KORBA	26445	1.1	2023	13	466.3	0.92	184682	5.2	17684	41.1	2455	4.00	211127	3.5	19707	34	230834	3.8	2921	2.613		
14	MAHASAMUND	104625	4.2	0	0	1843	3.65	307935	8.67	0	0	5528	9.01	412560	6.8	0	0	412560	6.7	7371	6.593		
15	RAIPUR	333719	13	0	0	5596	11.1	615653	17.3	0	0	8601	14.02	949372	16	0	0	949372	15	14197	12.7		
16	BIJAPUR	11357	0.5	0	0	577.7	1.14	30442	0.86	0	0	162.9	0.27	41799	0.7	0	0	41799	0.7	741	0.663		
17	DURG	323525	13	0	0	6614	13.1	296119	8.34	0	0	4894	7.98	619644	10	0	0	619644	10	11508	10.29		
18	NARAYANPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
<b>Total</b>		<b>2518040</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>15556</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>50465</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3552588</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>43026</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>61354</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>6070617</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>58569</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6129186</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>111805</b>	<b>100</b>		
<b>Average</b>		<b>139891.11</b>		<b>864.22</b>		<b>2803.62</b>		<b>197366.00</b>		<b>2390.33</b>		<b>3408.56</b>		<b>337256.50</b>		<b>3253.83</b>		<b>340510.33</b>		<b>6211.39</b>			

**NREGA payment processed through banks/post office 2009 – 2010**

S.N O	Name Of The District	NO. of Bank Account Opened				Amount of wages Disbursed through bank Accounts (Rs. in Lakhs		No. of Post Office Account Opened				Amount of Wages disbursed through post office Accounts(Rs. in lakhs)		Total Accounts						Total Amount Disbursed(R s.in lakhs)	
		Individual	%	Joint	%		%	Individual	%	Joint	%		%	Individual	%	Joint	%	Total	%		%
1	BASTAR	254071	11.09	0	0.00	1680.6	4.41	219527	6.40	0	0.00	1091.2	2.38	473598	8.28	0	0.00	473598	8.20	2772	3.30
2	BILASPUR	99779	4.36	0	0.00	1253	3.29	450620	13.15	0	0.00	8385.2	18.31	550399	9.63	0	0.00	550399	9.53	9638	11.49
3	DANTEWADA	38299	1.67	0	0.00	1135	2.98	85103	2.48	0	0.00	1335.4	2.92	123402	2.16	0	0.00	123402	2.14	2470	2.94
4	DHAMTARI	72459	3.16	0	0.00	1462.3	3.84	187373	5.47	0	0.00	2261.6	4.94	259832	4.54	0	0.00	259832	4.50	3724	4.44
5	JASHPUR	39554	1.73	0	0.00	799	2.10	164346	4.79	0	0.00	2893.8	6.32	203900	3.57	0	0.00	203900	3.53	3693	4.40
6	KANKER	167758	7.32	0	0.00	2116.7	5.56	114780	3.35	0	0.00	1106.9	2.42	282538	4.94	0	0.00	282538	4.89	3224	3.84
7	KAWARDHA	134052	5.85	4199	29.17	2805.6	7.37	113276	3.30	200	0.45	2287.7	4.99	247328	4.33	4399	7.48	251727	4.36	5094	6.07
8	KOREA	120667	5.27	452	3.14	2422.4	6.36	38194	1.11	154	0.35	227.85	0.50	158861	2.78	606	1.03	159467	2.76	2650	3.16
9	RAIGARH	44240	1.93	0	0.00	652.61	1.71	267782	7.81	0	0.00	1366.5	2.98	312022	5.46	0	0.00	312022	5.40	2020	2.41
10	RAJNANDAGON	230797	10.08	128	0.89	5098.9	13.39	190291	5.55	4775	10.76	3893.9	8.50	421088	7.36	4903	8.34	425991	7.37	8993	10.72
11	SURGUJA	410254	17.91	0	0.00	6545.5	17.19	221340	6.46	0	0.00	2766.7	6.04	631594	11.05	0	0.00	631594	10.93	9313	11.10
12	JANJIR-CHAMPA	16178	0.71	7594	52.75	240.07	0.63	212912	6.21	19169	43.18	3420.6	7.47	229090	4.01	26763	45.53	255853	4.43	3661	4.36
13	KORBA	20433	0.89	2023	14.05	502.83	1.32	148802	4.34	20093	45.26	2365.7	5.16	169235	2.96	22116	37.62	191351	3.31	2869	3.42
14	MAHASAMUND	101842	4.45	0	0.00	2060.9	5.41	304577	8.89	0	0.00	3913.4	8.54	406419	7.11	0	0.00	406419	7.04	5974	7.12
15	RAIPUR	264248	11.54	0	0.00	4160.9	10.93	479635	13.99	0	0.00	5716.1	12.48	743883	13.01	0	0.00	743883	12.88	9877	11.77
16	BIJAPUR	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
17	DURG	276000	12.05	0	0.00	5149.1	13.52	229000	6.68	0	0.00	2772.6	6.05	505000	8.83	0	0.00	505000	8.74	7922	9.44
18	NARAYANPUR	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>		2290631	100	14396	100	38085	100	3427558	100	44391	100	45805	100	5718189	100	58787	100	5776976	100	8389	100
<b>Average</b>		127257.28		799.7		2115.85		190419.89		2466.17		2544.73		317677.17		3265.94		320943.11		4660.	78

**NREGA payment processed through banks/post office 2008-2009**

S. NO	Name Of The District	NO. of Bank Account Opened				Amount of wages Disbursed through bank Accounts (Rs. in Lakhs)		No. of Post Office Account Opened				Amount of Wages disbursed through post office Accounts(Rs. in lakhs)		Total Accounts				Total Amount Disbursed(Rs. in lakhs)			
		Individual	%	Joint	%		%	Individual	%	Joint	%		%	Individual	%	Joint	%	Total	%		%
1	BASTAR	158598	9.00	0	0.00	96.758	1.13	118707	4.97	0	0.00	77.83	1.79	277305	6.68	0	0.00	277305	6.61	175	1.35
2	BILASPUR	76890	4.36	0	0.00	178.79	2.09	328869	13.77	0	0.00	548.51	12.59	405759	9.78	0	0.00	405759	9.67	728	5.64
3	DANTEWADA	26875	1.53	0	0.00	16.98	0.20	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	26875	0.65	0	0.00	26875	0.64	17	0.13
4	DHAMTARI	70451	4.00	0	0.00	278.41	3.25	165353	6.92	0	0.00	331.76	7.61	235804	5.68	0	0.00	235804	5.62	610	4.72
5	JASHPUR	29477	1.67	0	0.00	19.448	0.23	111087	4.65	0	0.00	52.997	1.22	140564	3.39	0	0.00	140564	3.35	72	0.56
6	KANKER	138302	7.85	0	0.00	191.91	2.24	62627	2.62	0	0.00	45.727	1.05	200929	4.84	0	0.00	200929	4.79	238	1.84
7	KAWARDHA	105711	6.00	4199	35.13	673.21	7.86	81884	3.43	200	0.56	458.18	10.51	187595	4.52	4399	9.19	191994	4.57	1131	8.76
8	KOREA	101661	5.77	452	3.78	858.47	10.03	33256	1.39	154	0.43	99.926	2.29	134917	3.25	606	1.27	135523	3.23	958	7.42
9	RAIGARH	28995	1.65	0	0.00	126.65	1.48	206959	8.66	0	0.00	467.77	10.73	235954	5.69	0	0.00	235954	5.62	595	4.61
10	RAJNANDAGON	190598	10.82	128	1.07	1535.7	17.94	121432	5.08	10145	28.25	579.05	13.29	312030	7.52	10273	21.46	322303	7.68	2115	16.37
11	SURGUJA	297929	16.91	0	0.00	1464.2	17.10	99442	4.16	0	0.00	243.04	5.58	397371	9.57	0	0.00	397371	9.47	1707	13.21
12	JANJIR-CHAMPA	13810	0.78	5681	47.53	10.409	0.12	159679	6.68	16129	44.91	70.636	1.62	173489	4.18	21810	45.57	195299	4.65	81	0.63
13	KORBA	12359	0.70	1318	11.03	39.845	0.47	118132	4.95	9003	25.07	128.72	2.95	130491	3.14	10321	21.56	140812	3.35	169	1.31
14	MAHASAMUND	70925	4.03	0	0.00	109.25	1.28	239471	10.03	0	0.00	359.4	8.25	310396	7.48	0	0.00	310396	7.39	468	3.62
15	RAIPUR	209256	11.88	175	1.46	101.42	1.18	368717	15.44	280	0.78	119.9	2.75	577973	13.93	455	0.95	578428	13.78	221	1.71
16	BIJAPUR	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
17	DURG	229877	13.05	0	0.00	2859.1	33.40	173006	7.24	0	0.00	774.25	17.77	402883	9.71	0	0.00	402883	9.60	3633	28.12
18	NARAYANPUR	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>1761714</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11953</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8560.5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2388621</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>35911</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4357.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4150335</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>47864</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4198199</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12918</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Average</b>		<b>97873</b>		<b>664.1</b>		<b>475.58</b>		<b>132701.2</b>		<b>1995.1</b>		<b>242.09</b>		<b>230574.2</b>		<b>2659.1</b>		<b>233233.3</b>		<b>717.67</b>	

## Work projection under NREGA for 2010-11

Shelf of works Through Which Employment to be Provided	Total No. of Spill over Works From Previous year	%	Total No. of New Works Taken up in Current Year	%	No. of Works Likely to Spill Over From Current Financial Year to Next financial	%	No. Of New Works Proposed for next financial year	%	Benefit Achieved Unit	%	Persondays To be Generated	%	Estimated Cost (In Lakhs)					
													On Unskilled Wage	%	On Material including skilled and semiskilled wages	%	Total	%
Rural Connectivity	8045	27.31	9457	29.60	5059	26.34	21660	16.15	1332489	2.20	55988160	34.31	142337844	64.59	78018539.7	35.41	220356383	100.00
Flood Control and Protection	306	1.04	476	1.49	198	1.03	2800	2.09	614769.4	1.01	6414369	3.93	2406559.3	52.98	2135755.85	47.02	4542315.1	100.00
Water Conservation and Water Harvesting	1925	6.53	2861	8.96	1367	7.12	16607	12.38	30250723	49.87	29274025	17.94	21833131	85.89	3587047.29	14.11	25420178	100.00
Drought Proofing	416	1.41	903	2.83	311	1.62	3296	2.46	251394.8	0.41	5150327	3.16	805762.8	46.30	934633.65	53.70	1740396.5	100.00
Micro Irrigation Works	1087	3.69	670	2.10	793	4.13	3336	2.49	962046.7	1.59	6676994	4.09	4306653.1	57.34	3204712.95	42.66	7511366	100.00
Provision of Irrigation facility to Land Owned by	8094	27.47	4809	15.05	3598	18.74	42609	31.76	619486.8	1.02	16651915	10.20	481846.76	53.93	411562.23	46.07	893408.99	100.00
Renovation of Traditional Water bodies	2979	10.11	3894	12.19	1880	9.79	12184	9.08	25526666	42.08	25994119	15.93	7268542.3	71.07	2958955.1	28.93	10227497	100.00
Land Development	6590	22.37	8819	27.60	5934	30.90	31420	23.42	1087699	1.79	15941723	9.77	23759802	96.23	930253.76	3.77	24690056	100.00
Any Other activity Approved by MRD	18	0.06	59	0.18	63	0.33	237	0.18	18722.13	0.03	1092255	0.67	1854636.4	72.02	720654.81	27.98	2575291.2	100.00
Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>29460</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>31948</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>19203</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>134149</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>60663997</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>163183887</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>205054777</b>	<b>68.82</b>	<b>92902115.34</b>	<b>31.18</b>	<b>297956892</b>	<b>100.00</b>