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# **PROJECT REPORT**

## **SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT IN INDIA**

**BY**

**COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

**53 LODI ESTATE,**

**NEW DELHI-110003**

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**Dr. T. Haque**  
**Project Director**

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# 1

## INTRODUCTION

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (NREGA), renamed the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 on 30 July, 2010, has been effective from February 02, 2006. It aims at the enhancement of livelihood security of poor households in rural areas of the country by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a given financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The Act mandates 33 per cent participation of women. Initially 200 selected backward districts were brought under its ambit, but currently the Act applies to the whole of India. So far, we have about five years' experience in the implementation of MGNREGA, especially in the 200 backward districts which were chosen from day one of the Act. This report analyses both the positive and negative aspects of implementing MGNREGA, makes a critical assessment of its performance during the past four to five years, identifies key concerns and suggests measures for improvement.

According to the 61<sup>st</sup> round of National Sample Survey for the year 2004-05, about 221 million rural people in India lived below the officially defined poverty line. The number of poor residing in the rural sector was much higher if we go by the definitions of Tendulkar and Sengupta. However, it is universally recognized by all concerned that rural poverty in India is characterized by lack of adequate, albeit gainful employment opportunities, disguised unemployment, low wage rate, uncertainty in getting employment due to seasonal nature of agricultural operations and declining agricultural productivity. According to the current daily status, the rural unemployment rate is as high as 8.3 per cent, while the unemployment rate among the agricultural labour households is 15.4 per cent. Under-employment is also on the rise. Besides, low wage rate and exploitation play an important role in accentuating rural poverty. Moreover, as the NCEUS (2009) observed, nearly 85 per cent of all casual workers in the rural

areas received wages below the minimum wage rates. The conditions of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and women were reported to be worse. As a result of high incidence of poverty, unemployment and indebtedness, a large number of rural workers also migrated to places outside their own village or district/state in search of jobs and lived far from favourable conditions. In view of these facts, the MGNREGA—which guarantees at least 100 days of employment in a year to every rural household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual work—has instilled new hope in a scenario otherwise mashed by despair and depression. The MGNREGA is intended not only to provide gainful employment, but also create durable community assets which would enhance productivity along with increase in demand for labour. The MGNREGA is being implemented in a rights-based framework, unlike the earlier employment schemes which could be withdrawn by a government at will. It also provides disincentive for underperforming states, as an unemployment allowance has to be paid by the state government if work is not provided within 15 days of demand. Also an accountability of the delivery systems has been built in through social audit. Moreover, the focus of MGNREGA in order of priority is on (i) water conservation and water harvesting, (ii) drought proofing (including afforestation and tree plantation), (iii) irrigation, including micro and minor irrigation works, (iv) provisions of horticulture plantation and land development facilities on the land owned by households belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes or BPL families or beneficiaries of land reforms, Indira Awas Yojana or that of the small farmers or marginal farmers, as defined in the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008; (v) renovation of traditional water bodies, including desilting of tanks, (vi) land development, (vii) flood control and protection works including drainage in water logged areas; (viii) rural connectivity to provide all-weather access and any other work which may be notified by the central Government in consultation with the state governments. The objective is to create durable assets and strengthen the livelihood resource base of the rural poor. However, the key question is whether various provisions of the Act are being implemented properly for the desired impact. The



present study attempts to analyze the gaps in implementation, if any, in terms of both process and outcome.

## **Objectives**

The main objectives of the study are to:

- (I) examine the impact of MGNREGA on employment, wage rates of rural labourers, out-migration, community assets, overall processes of rural transformation, including empowerment of marginalized social groups such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, women, etc.
- (II) analyse the performance of MGNREGA in select tribal areas where there is not only high incidence of rural poverty but also social tension due to naxalism and other forms of extremism;
- (III) find out the nature and extent of positive and negative effects (if any) of MGNREGA on agriculture, including irrigation, water management, soil fertility, cropping patterns, crop productivity and costs of production due to rise in agricultural wages, if any; and
- (IV) identify the key challenges in the implementation of MGNREGA and suggest appropriate measures for improvement.

In addition, the study examines whether there has been adequate social mobilization and peoples' effective participation in decision-making processing through Gram Sabha, social audit and vigilance committees which are crucial for effective implementation of MGNREGA. An effort has been made also to examine the implementation processes in terms of access and eligibility, demand-driven system, entitlements, nature of works, planning, monitoring, transparency and accountability.

## Methodology

The study is based on collection and analysis of both secondary and primary data. While the analysis of secondary data covered the entire country, the primary data were collected from 23 selected districts in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The districts were chosen from among the 200 backward districts which were selected for implementation of MGNREGA in 2006-07 so that the impact of implementation could be observed over at least three to four years. The districts were selected purposively, keeping in view their representativeness mainly in terms of naxalism, agricultural development and SC/ST population. The details of the areas selected are given below:

State	District	Block	No. of Villages
Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad	Sirpur & Kaddam	3
	Khamam	Thalda & Ahumimaqudem	7
	Cuddapah	Sidhout & Kasapadu	5
Bihar	Gaya	Bodh Gaya & Takari	14
Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	Raigarh & Pussore	2
	Dhamtari	Nagri & Dhamtari	3
	Bastar	Tokapal & Bastar	5
Orissa	Kalahandi	Bhananipatna & Junagarh	14
	Dhenkanal	Gondia and Sadar Dhenkanal	6
	Malkangiri	Karkunda and Malkangiri	6
Jharkhand	Khunti	Murhu & Khunti	5
	Gumla	Dumri & Raidih	5
	Purbi Singhbhum	Jugsalailam & Potaka	13
Karnataka	Chitradurga	Hosudurga & Molakemuru	18

Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	Balaghat & Lalbura	2
Rajasthan	Banswara	Chotisarwan & Talwada	10
Gujarat	The Dang	Waghai & Ahwa	8
Maharashtra	Gondia	Goregaon	1
		Amean	3
Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	Athoor Kodaikanal	12
Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	Chatra & Chapak	7
	Lalitpur	Jakhora & Vidha	5
West Bengal	Bankura	Chatna Kotulpur	2
	Medinipore-West	Gharbeta Daspur-I	2

In each of the selected areas, the following exercises were carried out:

- (I) A survey of minimum 60 households in each block, covering a village or cluster of villages. Only those villages were selected where a minimum of 20 beneficiaries were available and most of them had worked for at least three to four years. Sixty beneficiary households were selected randomly after listing all the households in the village. However, in seven districts, namely Dhamtari, Bastar, Malkangiri, Dhenkanal, Khunti, Gumla and Adilabad only 20 households per cluster of villages was selected for the sake of convenience in data collection in disturbed areas. Thus, the overall sample household was 2200.
- (II) Worksite surveys conducted at least five to six MGNREGA worksites in each district to assess the type of work, nature of working conditions, wages paid and whether the MGNREGA guidelines were followed,

- (III) A survey of officials and panchayat functionaries to find out the constraints faced by them in implementing the MGNREGA. This involved structured interviews with officials of the district administration, blocks administration as well as elected panchayat-level administration.

Both qualitative and quantitative data were collected and analysed. Structured questionnaires were pretested and canvassed among sample households, village heads, officials and PRI representatives. Besides, qualitative data was collected through Focus Group Discussions with the beneficiaries and other informed villagers. Also, open discussions and interviews were held with district, block and local development officials, NGOs, village leaders, etc.

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF SELECTED VILLAGES AND HOUSEHOLDS

### Composition of Households

It may be seen from Table 2.1 that in all the selected districts/villages, majority of the households belonged to either scheduled castes(SC) or scheduled tribes(ST) and therefore, the focus of this study was socially-disadvantaged groups. In the districts of Cuddapah, Gaya, Lalitpur, Sondhadra and Bankura, SC households formed the majority, while in Adilabad, Khammam, Dang, East Singhbhum, Chitradurga, Kalahandi, Banskara, Bastar, Dhamtari, Khunti, Gumla, Malkangiri and West Medinipur, ST households were in the majority. In Gondia, Raigarh, Balaghat, Dindigul and Sonbhadra, other backward castes (OBC) formed the majority. In West Medinipur, the general category of households were in the majority. Also majority of the SC and ST households were listed as BPL in almost all the selected villages.

**Table 2.1: Caste profile of selected villages and households**

State	Districts	Total No. of Households	Percentage of Total Population				No. of BPL of Households	Per cent of BPL Households
			SC	ST	OBC	Others		
Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	330	41.67	0.00	0.27	31.52	301	91.21
	Khammama	446	18.52	57.24	0.18	6.06	257	57.62
	Adilabad	546	42.54	16.74	0.25	40.47	397	72.71
Bihar	Gaya	2155	68.41	0.00	0.05	26.67	1187	55.08
Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	331	24.05	18.46	0.47	10.74	214	64.65
	Dhamtari	450	3.95	59.50	0.59	35.64	317	70.44
	Bastar	650	2.66	66.31	0.90	30.13	356	54.77
Gujarat	Dang	984	4.63	90.34	0.05	0.00	739	75.10
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	1045	4.07	85.26	0.10	1.00	585	55.98
	Khunti	1250	5.20	41.80	9.50	43.50	740	59.20

	Gumla	1056	3.30	67.20	1.25	28.25	699	66.19
Karnataka	Chitradurga	1225	17.64	38.87	0.31	12.90	967	78.94
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	297	4.89	22.09	0.73	0.00	248	83.50
Maharashtra	Gondia	524	9.26	7.35	0.83	0.19	311	59.35
Orissa	Kalahandi	404	22.55	71.62	0.04	1.98	348	86.14
	Dhenkanal	309	33.26	20.00	12.50	34.24	203	65.70
	Malkangiri	504	30.24	19.89	14.23	35.55	188	37.30
Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	702	23.58	0.85	0.60	15.38	453	64.53
Rajasthan	Banswar	964	3.89	82.62	0.04	9.86	527	54.67
Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	750	56.67	6.67	0.15	21.67	355	47.33
	Sonbhadra	522	35.47	0.00	0.36	28.09	271	51.92
West Bengal	Bankura	3040	36.68	20.39	0.09	33.55	1155	37.99
	West Medinipur	2442	15.61	9.32	0.07	67.91	656	26.86

## Maoist-Affected Areas

Most of the districts selected for this study were in the Maoist-affected areas. These include Adilabad, Khammam, Gaya, East Singhbhum, Bastar, Dhamtari, Malkangiri, Sonbhadra, Gondia and Balaghat. Of the remaining districts, Dang, Chitradurga, Kalahandi and Banswara were tribal dominated and Cuddapah, Lalitpur and Bankura were SC dominated. All these areas were poverty stricken, underdeveloped and prone to extremism.

## Average Adult Members per Household

Table 2.2 shows the average size of adult members in the selected households. The average size of adult members varied from 2.42 in Kalahandi to 3.61 in Balaghat. While the average size of adult male members ranged between 1.21 in Kalahandi to 1.85 in Balaghat, the average size of adult female members varied from 1.28 in Kalahandi to 1.88 in Banswara.

**Table 2.2: Average adult members per households**

State	District	Adult Male	Adult Female	Total Adult
Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	1.47	1.36	2.69
	Khammam	1.44	1.38	2.72
	Adilabad	1.46	1.39	2.83
Bihar	Gaya	1.47	1.37	2.71

Chhattisgrah	Raigarh	1.44	1.36	2.69
	Dhamtari	1.39	1.37	2.60
	Bastar	1.38	1.37	2.56
Gujarat	Dang	1.65	1.55	3.20
Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	1.70	1.49	3.09
	Khunti	1.75	1.50	3.10
	Gumla	1.74	1.40	3.09
Karnataka	Chitradurga	1.67	1.56	3.16
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	1.85	1.83	3.61
Maharashtra	Gondia	1.76	1.73	3.45
Orissa	Kalahandi	1.21	1.28	2.42
	Dhenkanal	1.20	1.25	2.45
	Malkangiri	1.22	1.26	2.47
Rajasthan	Banswara	1.63	1.88	3.49
Tamil nadu	Dindugal	1.41	1.35	2.62
Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	1.48	1.31	2.67
	Sonbhadra	1.40	1.47	2.79
West Bengal	Bankura	1.59	1.43	2.93
	West Medinipur	1.59	1.41	2.95

### Average Age of Heads of Households

The average age of heads of households in the selected areas ranged between 33.7 in Singhbhum to 44.9 in Gondia (Table 2.3).

**Table 2.3: Average age of heads of households**

State	District	Average Age
Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	44.92
	Khammam	41.14
	Adilabad	42.56
Bihar	Gaya	35.70
Chhattisgrah	Raigarh	40.00
	Dhamtari	42.00
	Bastar	44.00
Gujarat	Dang	38.75
Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	33.72
	Khunti	35.50

	Gumla	35.96
Karnataka	Chitradurga	40.16
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	46.67
Maharashtra	Gondia	49.89
Orissa	Kalahandi	44.84
	Dhenkanal	44.96
	Malkangiri	45.25
Rajasthan	Banswara	37.96
Tamil nadu	Dindugal	43.35
Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	37.92
	Sonbhadra	40.62
West Bengal	Bankura	43.78
	West Medinipur	44.91

### Proportion of Households Headed by Females

As can be seen from Table 2.4 the majority of the households in the study were headed by males. However, in several places, the proportion of females heading households was quite high. These include Chitradurga (45.8 per cent), Dindigul (49.8 per cent), East Singhbhum (30.6 per cent), Dang (24.6 per cent), Gaya (22.4 per cent), Khammam (17.7 per cent), Balaghat (14.8 per cent), Banswara (20.7 per cent), Sonbhadra (12.4 per cent) and Cuddapah (12.2 per cent).

**Table 2.4: Per cent distribution of households headed by males and females**

State	District	Male	Female
Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	87.80	12.20
	Khammam	82.31	17.69
	Adilabad	80.23	19.77
Bihar	Gaya	77.60	22.40
Chhattisgrah	Raigarh	88.09	11.91
	Dhamtari	85.50	14.50
	Bastar	84.66	15.34
Gujarat	Dang	75.38	24.62
Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	69.41	30.59
	Khunti	72.50	27.40
	Gumla	75.50	24.50
Karnataka	Chitradurga	54.20	45.80
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	85.17	14.83



Maharashtra	Gondia	88.54	11.46
Orissa	Kalahandi	93.02	6.98
	Dhenkanal	95.00	5.00
	Malkangiri	94.56	5.44
Rajasthan	Banswara	79.25	20.75
Tamil nadu	Dindugal	50.19	49.81
Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	95.61	4.39
	Sonbhadra	87.58	12.42
West Bengal	Bankura	91.22	8.78
	West Medinipur	92.76	7.24

### Distribution of Households according to Religious Groups

As may be seen from Table 2.5, Hindus formed a majority of the households in all the selected study areas. However, Christians were in sizeable number in Cuddapah (21.0 per cent) and Khammam (5.1 per cent). Muslims were in significant numbers in West Medinipur (5.1 per cent), Sonbhadra (3.4 per cent) and Bankura (2.2 per cent), while Buddhists constituted 7.5 per cent in Gondia and 4.6 per cent in Balaghat. Other indigenous groups were significantly present in East Singhbhum (8.4 per cent).

**Table 2.5: Distribution of households according to religious groups**

State	District	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Buddhist	Indigenous Religious
Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	77.87	1.13	20.99	0.00	0.00
	Khammam	94.60	0.00	5.08	0.32	0.00
	Adilabad	93.21	0.12	3.21	0.00	0.00
Bihar	Gaya	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chhattisgrah	Raigarh	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Dhamtari	92.00	2.31	1.50	0.00	0.00
	Bastar	91.25	0.31	1.01	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	Dang	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	91.16	0.48	0.00	0.00	8.36
	Khunti	50.24	12.52	9.10	0.05	10.50
	Gumla	32.70	4.44	31.56	0.02	12.05
Karnataka	Chitradurga	99.55	0.33	0.08	0.00	0.04
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	95.39	0.00	0.00	4.61	0.00
Maharashtra	Gondia	92.49	0.00	0.00	7.51	0.00

Orissa	Kalahandi	99.75	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00
	Dhenkanal	95.24	2.21	2.10	0.00	0.00
	Malkangiri	91.21	5.08	3.10	0.00	0.00
Rajasthan	Banswara	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tamil nadu	Dindugal	99.25	0.19	0.56	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sonbhadra	96.61	3.39	0.00	0.00	0.00
West Bengal	Bankura	97.79	2.21	0.00	0.00	0.00
	West Medinipur	94.86	5.08	0.06	0.00	0.00

### Distribution of Households according to Land-Size Class

Table 2.6 shows the pattern of distribution of households by land-size class. As the table illustrates the proportion of landless households was quite large in most places. It was highest in Dindigul (83.2 per cent), followed by Kalahandi (50.6 per cent), Raigarh (48.4 per cent), Balaghat (47.1 per cent), Bankura (45.1 per cent) and Banswara (43.3 per cent). In Sonbhadra, Chitradurga and Khammam, however, the proportion of landless households was relatively low. Also the majority of the land-owning households had less than one hectare of land on average.

**Table 2.6: Per cent distribution of households by land-size class**

State	District	Landless	Less than 0.5 acre	0.5 to 1 acre	1 to 2.5 acre	2.5 to 5 acre	5 to 10 acre	above 10 acre
Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	36.74	8.37	18.44	27.23	7.80	1.42	0.00
	Khammam	19.70	4.87	16.00	24.15	21.82	6.99	6.46
Bihar	Gaya	38.76	13.02	16.73	21.89	6.40	2.62	0.58
Chhattisgrah	Raigarh	48.45	20.23	16.48	9.46	4.73	0.16	0.49
Gujarat	Dang	38.58	46.99	14.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	37.40	20.31	21.86	15.77	4.06	0.48	0.12
Karnataka	Chitradurga	26.83	15.50	23.52	22.78	6.86	3.56	0.95
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	47.09	13.63	17.23	9.82	8.82	2.81	0.60
Maharashtra	Gondia	37.81	18.05	21.34	13.70	6.46	1.32	1.32
Orissa	Kalahandi	50.63	21.70	10.91	12.18	4.31	0.00	0.25
Rajasthan	Banswara	43.32	48.46	8.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tamil nadu	Dindugal	83.21	4.69	5.91	4.32	1.50	0.38	0.00

Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	32.02	30.70	14.91	13.60	7.02	1.32	0.44
	Sonbhadra	9.84	49.84	3.23	18.55	10.81	2.58	5.16
West Bengal	Bankura	45.12	31.92	14.37	6.63	1.69	0.13	0.13
	West Medinipur	39.01	49.41	8.92	2.48	0.12	0.06	0.00

## Caste-wise Distribution of Households Benefiting from MGNREGA

Table 2.7 gives the caste-wise distribution of households benefiting from MGNREGA. As can be seen from both Tables 2.1 and 2.7, in some cases the benefits accruing to different caste groups from MGNREGA were disproportionate to their share in the total number of households.

**Table 2.7: Per cent distribution of households accessing MGNREGA employment by caste-size group**

State	District	OBC	SCs	STs	Upper caste & others
Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	30.36	52.34	0.14	17.16
Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	34.43	0.11	57.84	7.63
Bihar	Gaya	21.90	55.78	0.15	22.18
Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	43.72	28.06	28.06	0.16
Gujarat	Dang	0.00	0.60	97.15	2.25
Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	0.00	7.53	73.48	19.00
Karnataka	Chitradurga	34.23	18.35	34.64	12.77
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	88.78	5.61	4.41	1.20
Maharashtra	Gondia	79.85	11.46	6.98	1.71
Orissa	Kalahandi	31.98	16.12	51.40	0.51
Rajasthan	Banswara	0.00	29.54	68.05	2.41
Tamil Nadu	Dindugal	72.04	23.36	0.66	3.94
Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	23.68	50.88	25.44	0.00
	Sonbhadra	11.77	88.23	0.00	0.00
West Bengal	Bankura	9.17	52.21	23.15	15.48
	West Medinipur	3.15	32.20	8.79	55.85

## Educational Status of Heads of Households

As can be seen from Table 2.8 the majority of the heads of households in the selected study areas were either illiterate or had only primary-level education. It was only in Chitradurga and

Gondia that about 1.7 per cent and 0.8 per cent respectively of the total heads of households had technical education. Also, in Chitradurga and Cuddapeh, about 3.4 per cent and in Dindigul and West Medinipur about 1.7 per cent were graduates. In Dindigul and Khammam, about 1.7 per cent also had post-graduation degrees.

**Table 2.8: Educational status of households (% distribution)**

State	District	Illiterate	Primary Education	Middle School	Secondary Education	Higher Secondary	Technical Education	Graduation	Post Graduation	Others
Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	57.63	13.56	5.08	16.10	4.24	0.00	3.39	0.00	0.00
	Khammam	72.03	10.17	2.54	7.63	5.08	0.00	0.85	1.69	0.00
Bihar	Gaya	47.50	33.33	18.33	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chattisgrah	Raigarh	25.83	38.33	29.17	6.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gujrat	Dang	34.71	28.10	25.62	6.61	4.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	54.69	17.97	17.97	7.03	2.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Karnataka	Chitradurga	29.66	27.12	17.80	12.71	5.93	1.69	3.39	0.00	1.69
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	32.52	26.83	31.71	4.07	3.25	0.00	0.00	0.81	0.81
Maharashtra	Gondia	15.70	28.93	22.31	28.10	3.31	0.83	0.83	0.00	0.00
Orissa	Kalahandi	23.97	20.66	47.11	8.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rajasthan	Banswara	46.40	28.80	17.60	4.00	3.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	Dindugal	39.50	17.65	17.65	15.13	5.04	0.84	1.68	1.68	0.84
Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	48.67	15.93	24.78	7.08	3.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sonbhadra	51.28	35.04	9.40	3.42	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
West Bengal	Bankura	42.98	38.02	10.74	7.44	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	West Medinipur	30.00	40.83	17.50	10.00	0.00	0.00	1.67	0.00	0.00

## Adult Member's Work Status

In the selected study areas, casual wage labourers constituted the majority in most places (see Table 2.9). The proportion of casual labourers was highest in Khammam (72.3 per cent), followed by Lalitpur (69.7 per cent), Gaya (64.6 per cent), Chitradurga (60.2 per cent), Cuddapah (54.1 per cent) and Kalahandi (53.9 per cent). In most other places, it ranged between 28.7 per cent and 47.6 per cent, except Banswara where the own account worker's share in the total work force was as high as 95.9 per cent and only 4 per cent worked as casual labourers. In Dang, Balaghat and Gondia, there were also about 5 to 6 per cent attached labourers.

**Table 2.9: Per cent of adult members work/labour status**

State	District	Own account worker (self-employed)	Regular wage (salaried)	Casual wage labour	Attached labour	Unpaid family labour	Domestic work	Student	Unable to work because of mental or physical disability	Other works
Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	38.81	0.85	54.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.23
	Khammam	3.63	0.28	72.35	0.00	0.56	3.07	7.54	2.79	9.78
Bihar	Gaya	0.00	9.19	64.57	0.52	0.00	5.51	3.41	4.46	12.34
Chattisgrah	Raigarh	38.04	3.68	45.40	0.00	0.61	8.28	0.92	0.00	3.07
Gujrat	Dang	38.00	0.00	44.25	5.74	0.68	0.00	7.12	0.00	4.21
Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	0.57	8.29	51.14	0.00	0.00	6.86	1.43	4.00	27.71
Karnataka	Chitradurga	12.40	1.29	60.21	0.00	0.26	8.53	6.72	0.52	10.08
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	25.74	5.20	31.19	4.70	4.70	8.66	7.43	0.00	12.38
Maharashtra	Gondia	17.38	4.05	31.19	5.71	0.24	17.14	15.24	0.24	8.81
Orissa	Kalahandi	36.79	1.79	53.93	0.00	0.00	3.57	1.79	0.00	2.14
Rajasthan	Banswara	95.95	0.00	4.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	Dindugal	0.60	21.56	28.74	0.00	0.30	5.39	3.89	0.30	39.22
Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	0.00	1.06	69.72	0.35	0.00	8.10	2.82	6.69	11.27
	Sonbhadra	0.00	0.81	47.58	0.00	0.27	6.45	1.34	1.61	41.94
West Bengal	Bankura	24.62	1.76	42.71	0.50	1.01	16.33	4.27	4.27	4.52
	West Medinipur	18.64	0.79	45.93	0.00	1.57	25.98	2.89	1.05	3.15

## **Awareness about Various Entitlements under MGNREGA**

As can be seen from Table 2.10 the level of awareness about various entitlements under MGNREGA—such as guaranteed minimum 100 days of employment guarantee, minimum wages, unemployment allowance, work to be given within 15 days of demand, work to be provided within five km, 33 per cent reservation for women, work site facilities, etc.—varied from place to place.

The level of awareness about 100 days of employment was the highest in West Bengal (100 per cent in West Medinipur and 99.2 per cent in Bankura). Both the selected districts were either fully or partly affected by naxalism. The level of awareness was lowest in Kalahandi (58.3 per cent), followed by Malkangiri (60.1 per cent) and Dhenkanal (65.0 per cent) districts of Orissa. In Andhra Pradesh, it was in the range of 93.3 per cent in Cuddapah to 98.0 per cent in Adilabad. In Gaya district of Bihar, about 88.3 per cent of rural households were aware of their entitlement to minimum 100 days of employment. In Jharkhand, it was found to be in the range of 75.8 per cent in East Singhbhum to 85.2 per cent in Gumla. In Chhattisgarh, it ranged between 71.7 per cent in Raigarh and 77.9 per cent in Bastar. In Chitradurga district of Karnataka (69.2 per cent) and Gondia district of Maharashtra (70.0 per cent), the level of awareness about the minimum 100 days of employment guarantee to a rural household who volunteer for unskilled manual work, was found to be comparatively lower.

The awareness about minimum wages was not only low but varied quite widely from district to district. It was as low as 8.3 per cent in Lalitpur (U.P), 24.2 per cent in Sonbhadra (U.P), 25.8 per cent in Kalahandi (Orissa), 21.7 per cent in East Singhbhum and 42.5 per cent in Gaya. The highest level of awareness in this regard was found in Adilabad (85.0 per cent), followed by Khammam (84.2 per cent) district of Andhra Pradesh. In Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh and Banswara district of Rajasthan also, it was comparatively higher at 76.7 per cent.

The knowledge about the fact that work has to be provided within 15 days of application was poor in almost all places. The per centage of households that were aware of it was as low as 6.7 per cent in Cuddapah and Khammam, 7.5 per cent in Adilabad and Bankura, 13.3 per cent in

Gaya and Banswara, 22.5 per cent in Khunti, 15.0 per cent in East Singhbhum, 12.5 per cent in Balaghat, 19.2 per cent in Gondia, 25.8 per cent in Kalahandi, 7.5 per cent in Malkangiri, 10.0 per cent in Dhenkanal and West Medinipur. It was only in Dindigul (Tamil Nadu) and Chitradurga (Karnataka) districts that the level of awareness was in the range of 54.2 to 56.7 per cent.

The level of awareness about the entitlement for unemployment allowance—in case the work could not be provided on demand—was also poor in most places. In several districts, including Gaya (Bihar), Balaghat (M.P.), Gondia (Maharashtra), Kalahandi (Orissa), Banswara (Rajasthan) and Dindigul (Tamil Nadu), only about 3 to 19 per cent households had some knowledge, while in Lalitpur and Sonbhadra districts of Uttar Pradesh, it was less than 1 per cent and in Bankura and West Medinipur districts of West Bengal, it was as low as 0.83 per cent and 1.67 per cent, respectively.

Regarding work to be provided within five km, without additional payment, nearly 57.5 per cent households in Dindigul, 36.7 per cent households in East Singhbhum, 27.5 per cent in Kalahandi and Sonbhadra and 28.3 per cent in Chitradurga had some knowledge. In all other places, the level of awareness hovered at about 20 per cent. Even the entitlement of women to at least 33 per cent of total MGNREGA employment was not known to most people. The level of awareness about it was almost zero in Cuddapah, East Singhbhum, Malkangiri and Bankura. The highest proportion of rural households having knowledge of it was in Dindigul district of Tamil Nadu (40.0 per cent). In all other places, it was less than 20 per cent except Dhamtari (Chhattisgarh) where it was 20 per cent.

The knowledge of facts such as MGNREGA workers being entitled to access to worksite facilities, namely, safe drinking water, shade for children, period of rest, first aid box etc., was at zero level in West Medinipur district of West Bengal, Lalitpur district of Uttar Pradesh, East Singhbhum



district of Jharkhand and Dhenkanal district of Orissa. Banswara district of Rajasthan and Balaghat district of M.P.—with 25 per cent households having some knowledge about these entitlements showed relatively high level of awareness. In all other districts, this ranged between 0.83 per cent in Bankura (West Bengal) and 16.67 per cent in Chitradurga (Karnataka), Gumla and Khunti (Jharkhand).

**Table 2.10: Per cent of households indicating awareness about various entitlements under MGNREGA**

	Andhra Pradesh			Bihar	Chhattisgarh			Gujarat	Jharkhand			Karnataka	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra
	Cuddapah	Khammam	Adilabad	Gaya	Raigarh	Dhamtari	Bastar	Dang	East Singhbhum	Khunti	Gumla	Chitradurga	Balaghat	Gondia
Minimum of 100 days of employment	93.33	97.50	98.00	88.33	71.67	72.33	77.95	71.67	75.83	78.50	85.20	69.17	84.17	70.00
Minimum wage	48.33	84.17	85.00	42.50	56.67	65.00	64.50	57.50	21.67	45.25	45.25	60.83	76.67	70.00
Work to be given within 15 days of application	6.67	6.75	7.50	13.33	38.33	29.50	30.25	38.33	15.00	22.50	22.50	54.17	12.50	19.17
Unemployment allowance	0.00	46.67	35.00	16.67	34.17	25.00	19.50	34.17	34.17	19.60	19.60	40.83	13.33	3.33
Work within 5 kms, if not additional payment	0.83	14.17	21.00	7.50	20.83	19.20	19.00	20.83	36.67	20.00	18.00	28.33	10.00	5.83
1/3 of the workers to be women	0.00	12.50	15.25	15.00	17.50	20.00	19.50	17.50	0.00	17.50	17.50	17.50	15.83	1.67
Facilities at worksite	2.50	6.67	10.00	2.50	11.67	12.25	15.00	11.67	0.00	16.67	16.67	16.67	25.00	3.33
Compensation for injury	0.00	3.33	2.00	17.50	5.83	6.80	5.00	5.83	0.00	7.50	7.50	7.50	1.67	0.83

	Orissa			Rajasthan	Tamil Nadu	Uttar Pradesh		West Bengal	
	Kalahandi	Dhenkanal	Malkangiri	Banswara	Dindugal	Lalitpur	Sonbhadra	West Midnapore	Bankura
Minimum of 100 days of employment	58.33	65.00	60.10	84.17	87.50	78.33	81.67	100.83	99.17
Minimum wage	25.83	59.17	52.50	76.67	59.17	8.33	24.17	59.17	52.50
Work to be given within 15 days of application	25.83	10.00	7.50	13.33	56.67	40.00	40.00	10.00	7.50
Unemployment allowance	18.33	1.67	0.83	14.17	10.00	0.83	0.83	1.67	0.83
Work within 5 kms, if not additional payment	27.50	0.00	0.00	10.00	57.50	9.17	27.50	0.00	0.00
1/3 of the workers to be women	19.17	0.83	0.00	16.67	40.00	0.83	2.50	0.83	0.00
Facilities at worksite	9.17	0.00	0.83	25.00	3.33	0.00	1.67	0.00	0.83
Compensation for injury	4.17	7.50	8.33	1.67	0.83	0.00	1.67	7.50	8.33

### **Sources of Knowledge About MGNREGA**

In almost all the selected districts, radio was reported to be the most important source of information about MGNREGA (see Table 2.11). Next in importance was television. However, about 10.0 per cent households in Dhamtari, 13.3 per cent in Raigarh and 15.5 per cent in Bastar reported that Gram Sabha was their main source of information. In Kalahandi, Malkangiri and Dhenkanal districts of Orissa, about 14.6 to 19.0 per cent households also reported that Gram Panchayat heads and ward members helped to provide information on the Act. In most other places, the role of Gram Sabha or Gram Panchayat as a source of information was either nil or negligible.

## 2.11. Per cent of households indicating the main source of knowledge about MGNREGA

	Andhra Pradesh			Bihar	Chhattisgrah			Gujarat	Jharkhand			Karnataka	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra
	Cuddapah	Khammam	Adilabad	Gaya	Raigarh	Dhamtari	Bastar	Dang	East Singhbhum	Khunti	Gumla	Chitradurga	Balaghat	Gondia
Radio	93.33	93.33	90.45	88.33	60.00	45.00	55.00	60.00	75.83	60.00	64.00	66.67	78.33	69.17
TV	5.00	3.33	2.10	5.83	13.33	11.00	4.00	13.33	21.67	18.00	9.00	10.83	15.00	17.50
Newspaper	0.83	2.50	4.50	0.00	3.33	20.00	20.00	3.33	0.00	1.67	10.00	1.67	0.00	2.50
Gram Sabha	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	13.33	10.00	15.50	12.50	0.83	12.50	12.50	1.67	2.50	1.67
GP head/ward members	0.00	0.00	0.89	0.00	3.33	3.47	3.47	3.33	0.83	6.53	3.53	0.83	0.83	0.83
Panchayat Secretary/Rojgar Sevak	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	4.17	4.37	4.37	5.00	0.00	0.90	0.99	0.83	0.83	0.00
Block level officials	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.67	0.00
Special camp	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.83	0.00	0.00
Poster/wall painting/public announcement	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Co villagers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Co-workers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

	Orissa			Rajasthan	Tamil Nadu	Uttar Pradesh		West Bengal	
	Kalahandi	Dhenkanal	Malkangiri	Banswara	Dindugul	Lalitpur	Sonbhadra	West Medinipur	Bankura
Radio	53.33	69.17	63.33	78.33	85.83	78.33	81.67	69.17	63.33
TV	15.83	31.67	33.33	15.00	0.83	6.67	15.83	31.67	33.33
Newspaper	6.67	0.83	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.83	2.50
Gram Sabha	2.50	0.00	0.00	3.33	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GP head/ward members	16.67	19.00	14.60	0.83	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Panchayat Secretary/Rojgar Sevak	1.67	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Block level officials	0.83	0.00	0.00	1.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Special camp	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Poster/wall painting/public announcement	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Co villagers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Co-workers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

## Status of Job Card and Employment

As can be seen from Table 2.12 about 82.5 to 95.0 per cent rural households in the surveyed districts had job cards. In most cases, people reported to have no difficulty in obtaining a job card; only about 10.8 per cent households in East Singhbhum district, 7.5 per cent in Dindigul (Tamil Nadu) and 5.8 per cent in Bankura (West Bengal) reported facing some difficulties in getting a job card. Also the majority of the households in most places were in possession of job card. However, the number of households reporting that their job cards were with someone also was as high as 54 per cent in Balaghat (M.P) and Banswara (Rajasthan) and about 24 per cent in Gaya district of Bihar. In 15.8 per cent of such cases in Gaya, the job card was with the Field Assistant, followed by 6.7 per cent cards held by Secretary and 1.7 per cent cards held by Pradhan/Sarpanch. In Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh, 40 per cent of job cards were in possession of Pradhan/Sarpanch, followed by 10.0 per cent job cards being held by Secretary, 2.5 per cent cards by Field Assistant and 1.7 per cent held by other Gram Panchayat(GP) members. In Banswara district of Rajasthan, about 40 per cent of job cards were in possession of Pradhan/Sarpanch, 10 per cent job cards by Secretary, 1.7 per cent by other GP members and 2.50 per cent by Field Assistant. In Lalitpur district of Uttar Pradesh, nearly 4.2 per cent job cards were in possession of Field Assistants. In West Bengal too, about 5 per cent job cards in West Medinipur district, was with the Pradhan and 1.7 per cent with Field Assistant and GP members, while in Bankura district, about 0.83 per cent job cards were in possession of the Field Assistant. In most cases, the beneficiary households did not have to pay for obtaining the job card or for the photograph for it. But as many as 80.8 per cent households in West Medinipur district and 68.3 per cent in Bankura district of West Bengal, 30.8 per cent households in Khammam (A.P), 45 per cent households in Adilabad (A.P), 25 per cent households in Balaghat (M.P) and Banswara (Rajasthan) reportedly paid for obtaining a job card. In Gaya district of Bihar, Dindigul district of Tamil Nadu and Lalitpur district of Uttar Pradesh, the proportion of households having paid for the job card was 10 to 13 per cent only. In cases where payment was made for the job card, the average amount paid per household

was in the range of Rs. 15 (East Singhbhum-Jharkhand and Dang-Gujarat) to Rs. 37.50 (Gondia-Maharashtra).

The majority of the households in Adilabad (A.P), Khammam (A.P), Chitradurga (Karnataka), Dindigul (Tamil Nadu), West Medinipur (West Bengal), and Bankura (West Bengal) reported that they got a job within 15 days of application. But a significant proportion of the total households in Adilabad (14.45 per cent), Cuddapah (55.8 per cent), Gaya (28.3 per cent), Dhamtari (30.0 per cent), Raigarh (30.0 per cent), Bastar (33.0 per cent), Dang (29.2 per cent), East Singhbhum (98.3 per cent), Balaghat (45.0 per cent), Gondia (63.3 per cent), Kalahandi (41.7 per cent), Malkangiri (6.7 per cent), Dhenkanal (3.3 per cent), Banskura (45.8 per cent), Lalitpur (41.7 per cent) and Sonbhadra (33.3 per cent) reported that they did not receive a job within 15 days of application. Also the majority of the households in all the surveyed districts reported that they neither applied for legally-entitled unemployment allowance nor did they receive it. About 5.8 per cent households in Chitradurga (Karnataka), 10 per cent in Dindigul (Tamil Nadu), 4.2 per cent households in Gondia (Maharashtra) and 0.83 per cent households in Lalitpur district of Uttar Pradesh reported that they received unemployment allowance for not getting a job within 15 days of application. Furthermore, it became evident from focused group discussions with the non-beneficiary households that they did not apply for a job card because the kind of work being provided did not suit their social status. In Kalahandi and Gondia, the wage rates offered under MGNREGA was lower than what they otherwise earned from other sources.

**Table 2.12: Status of job card and employment**

	Andhra Pradesh			Bihar	Chhattisgarh			Gujarat	Jharkhand			Karnataka	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra
	Cuddapah	Khammam	Adilabad	Gaya	Raigarh	Dhamtari	Bastar	Dang	East Singhbhum	Khunti	Gumla	Chitradurga	Balaghat	Gondia
<b>% of households having job card</b>	92.50	84.17	93.00	83.33	86.67	88.50	87.00	86.67	99.17	85.00	85.00	83.33	94.17	91.67
<b>% of households in possession of job card</b>														
In Possession	90.83	77.50	80.13	59.17	81.67	85.00	87.00	80.83	97.50	92.00	92.00	81.67	41.67	64.17
Lost	0.83	0.83	2.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
With Someone else	0.83	6.67	5.50	24.17	5.00	15.00	13.00	5.83	1.67	4.00	4.00	1.67	54.17	27.50
Not Sure	0.00	0.00	12.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>% indicating Job Card with someone else</b>														
Pradhan/Sarpanch	0.00	0.83	0.00	1.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.83	40.00	0.00
Secretary	0.83	2.50	4.35	6.67	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	1.67	0.00	0.00	0.83	10.00	11.67
Field Asstt.	0.00	1.67	2.34	15.83	5.00	10.00	10.00	5.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.50	15.00
Other GP member	0.00	0.83	0.90	0.00	0.00	25.00	24.00	0.00	0.00	45.00	45.00	0.00	1.67	0.00
Contractor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.83
Mate	0.00	0.83	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.00
Mortgaged	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Not Sure	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ID known but card yet to be issued	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>% of households that paid for job card, photo</b>	0.00	30.83	45.00	13.33	1.67	2.00	3.00	1.67	0.83	5.00	15.00	2.50	25.00	3.33
<b>Average amount</b>														
Average amount paid (In Rs.)	0.00	25.41	15.00	16.00	27.50	25.00	25.00	15.00	15.00	20.00	20.00	23.33	20.65	37.50
<b>Location of job application</b>														
GP Head	9.17	5.83	6.73	24.17	30.00	27.00	25.00	30.00	3.33	5.00	10.00	6.67	45.83	38.33
PS/Rozgar Sevak	5.83	46.67	52.45	5.83	33.33	33.00	35.00	33.33	10.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	14.17
Gram Sabha	6.67	2.50	24.31	7.50	4.17	4.17	7.00	4.17	42.50	45.00	45.00	0.83	1.67	10.00
GP Office	21.67	30.00	16.51	45.00	25.83	35.00	33.00	25.83	42.50	50.00	45.00	75.83	40.00	19.17
Block Office	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.50
Got job without Application	44.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.50	0.83
Got job and asked to Sign Application	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.83

Others	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.83	0.00	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.83
<b>% of households obtaining receipt of application</b>														
Yes	26.67	14.17	55.00	47.50	44.17	42.25	40.25	44.17	3.33	11.00	11.00	83.33	14.17	18.33
No	63.33	43.33	45.00	13.33	25.83	26.75	28.75	25.00	95.83	82.00	80.00	0.00	42.50	63.33
Sometimes	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.33	23.33	24.33	24.33	24.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.33	2.50
Don't Know	2.50	27.50	0.00	1.67	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.83	7.50
Not Reported	7.50	15.00	0.00	14.17	5.83	5.83	5.83	5.83	0.83	7.00	9.00	16.67	4.17	8.33
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>% of households receiving job within 15 days of application</b>														
Yes	35.83	75.83	65.83	38.33	27.50	25.50	26.50	28.33	0.83	2.00	2.00	83.33	9.17	21.67
No	55.83	8.33	14.45	28.33	30.00	30.00	33.00	29.17	98.33	97.00	96.00	0.00	45.00	63.33
Sometimes	0.83	0.00	0.00	19.17	25.00	27.00	23.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.83	3.33
Often	0.00	0.83	4.12	0.00	11.67	11.67	11.67	11.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.83	1.67
Always	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.67
Not Reported	7.50	15.00	15.60	14.17	5.83	5.83	5.83	5.83	0.83	1.00	2.00	16.67	4.17	8.33
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>% of households applied for unemployment allowance</b>														
Yes	0.00	1.67	2.30	0.83	0.83	0.83	1.00	0.83	0.00	0.83	0.83	0.83	3.33	4.17
No	92.50	83.33	82.70	85.00	93.33	93.33	92.00	93.33	99.17	89.50	82.00	82.50	92.50	87.50
Not Reported	7.50	15.00	15.00	14.17	5.83	5.83	7.00	5.83	0.83	9.67	17.17	16.67	4.17	8.33
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>% of households received unemployment allowance</b>														
Yes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.25	3.00	5.83	0.00	4.17
No	92.50	85.00	95.00	85.83	94.17	94.17	95.00	94.17	99.17	97.50	97.00	77.50	95.83	87.50
Not Reported	7.50	15.00	10.00	14.17	5.83	5.83	5.00	5.83	0.83	0.25	0.00	16.67	4.17	8.33
Total	100.00	100.00	105.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>% of households expressing difficulty in getting the job card</b>														
Yes	0.83	1.67	2.34	0.83	0.00	5.00	2.92	0.00	10.83	7.00	6.00	0.00	0.83	0.83
No	91.67	83.33	82.66	85.00	94.17	90.00	92.25	94.17	88.33	85.33	84.25	83.33	95.00	90.83
Not Reported	7.50	15.00	15.00	14.17	5.83	5.00	4.83	5.83	0.83	7.67	9.75	16.67	4.17	8.33
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00



	Orissa			Rajasthan	Tamil Nadu	Uttar Pradesh		West Bengal	
	Kalahandi	Dhenkanal	Malkangiri	Banswara	Dindugul	Lalitpur	Sonbhadra	West Medinipur	Bankura
<b>% of households having job card</b>	88.33	88.33	86.67	95.00	88.33	85.00	82.50	88.33	86.67
<b>% of households in possession of job card</b>									
In Possession	83.33	80.00	85.83	42.50	84.17	80.00	80.83	80.00	85.83
Lost	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00
With Someone else	5.00	8.33	0.83	54.17	4.17	4.17	1.67	8.33	0.83
Not Sure	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>% indicating Job Card with someone else</b>									
Pradhan/Sarpanch	0.83	5.00	0.00	40.00	2.50	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00
Secretary	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	1.67	0.00	0.83	0.00	0.00
Field Asstt.	4.17	1.67	0.83	2.50	0.00	4.17	0.00	1.67	0.83
Other GP member	0.00	1.67	0.00	1.67	0.00	0.00	0.83	1.67	0.00
Contractor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mortgaged	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Not Sure	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ID known but card yet to be issued	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>% of households which paid for job card, photo</b>									
<b>Average Payment paid, if any (In Rs.)</b>	30.00	21.90	31.12	16.61	32.00	18.57	0.00	21.90	31.12
<b>Location of job application</b>									
GP Head	7.50	25.83	37.50	45.83	42.50	2.50	25.00	25.83	37.50
PS/Rozgar Sevak	29.17	0.83	1.67	5.83	1.67	2.50	6.67	0.83	1.67
Gram Sabha	5.00	0.00	4.17	1.67	9.17	50.83	40.83	0.00	4.17

GP Office	46.67	45.83	37.50	40.00	35.00	29.17	10.83	45.83	37.50
Block Office	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Got job without Application	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.50	0.00	0.00	1.67	0.00	0.00
Got job and asked to Sign Application	0.00	14.17	0.83	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.17	0.83
Others	0.00	1.67	5.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.83	1.67	5.83
<b>% of households obtaining receipt of application</b>									
Yes	50.00	83.33	80.83	14.17	80.83	18.33	23.33	83.33	80.83
No	23.33	3.33	6.67	43.33	7.50	47.50	27.50	3.33	6.67
Sometimes	12.50	0.00	0.00	13.33	0.00	15.83	34.17	0.00	0.00
Don't Know	2.50	1.67	0.00	25.83	0.00	3.33	0.83	1.67	0.00
Not Reported	11.67	11.67	12.50	3.33	11.67	15.00	14.17	11.67	12.50
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>% of households receiving job within 15 days of application</b>									
Yes	27.50	85.00	80.00	9.17	81.67	29.17	12.50	85.00	80.00
No	41.67	3.33	6.67	45.83	5.00	41.67	33.33	3.33	6.67
Sometimes	15.83	0.00	0.83	30.83	0.00	14.17	33.33	0.00	0.83
Often	3.33	0.00	0.00	10.83	0.00	0.00	6.67	0.00	0.00
Always	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Not Reported	11.67	11.67	12.50	3.33	11.67	15.00	14.17	11.67	12.50
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>% of households applied for unemployment allowance</b>									
Yes	0.83	0.83	0.00	3.33	18.33	3.33	0.00	0.83	0.00
No	87.50	87.50	87.50	93.33	70.00	81.67	85.83	87.50	87.50
Not Reported	11.67	11.67	12.50	3.33	11.67	15.00	14.17	11.67	12.50
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>% of households received unemployment allowance</b>									
Yes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00
No	88.33	88.33	87.50	96.67	78.33	84.17	85.83	88.33	87.50
Not Reported	11.67	11.67	12.50	3.33	11.67	15.00	14.17	11.67	12.50
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>% of households expressing difficulty in getting the job card</b>									
Yes	1.67	0.83	5.83	0.83	7.50	0.00	0.83	0.83	5.83
No	86.67	87.50	82.50	95.83	80.83	85.00	85.00	87.50	82.50
Not Reported	11.67	11.67	11.67	3.33	11.67	15.00	14.17	11.67	11.67
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

## **Facilities at Work site**

In most places, majority of the sample households reported that there was safe drinking water facility available at the worksite. However, in Gondia district, nearly 67.5 per cent households reported that safe drinking water facility was not available at the worksite. Also, other facilities such as shade for children, first aid, health care, etc. was adequately available in Khammam, Raigarh, Dang, Chitradurga, Balaghat, Kalahandi, Banskara, Lalitpur, West Medinipur and Bankura. In Gondia and Sonbhadra, these facilities were reported to be inadequate. In most places, there was no major difficulty in accessing these facilities. In several cases, there was no action taken when the matter was reported (see Table 2.13).

**Table 2.13 : Worksite facilities : frequency distribution of beneficiary households indicating whether worksite facilities were available**

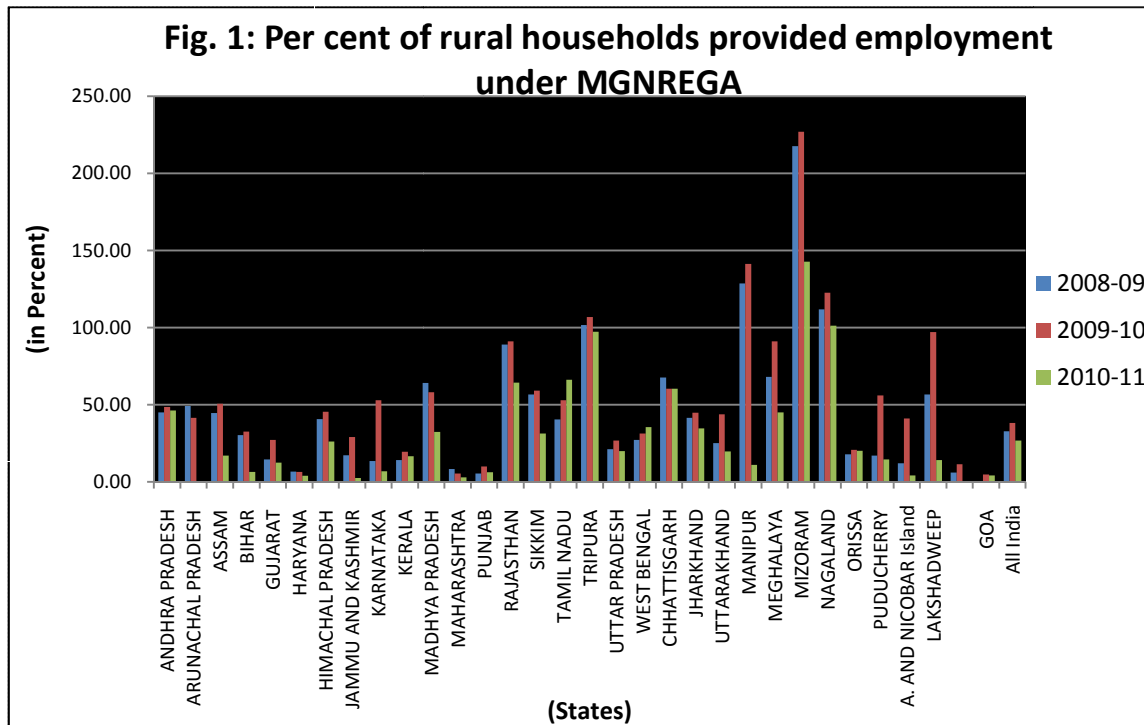
	Andhra Pradesh			Bihar	Chhattisgarh			Gujarat	Jharkhand			Karnataka	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra
	Cuddapah	Khammam	Adilabad	Gaya	Raigarh	Dhamtari	Bastar	Dang	East Singhbhum	Khunti	Gumla	Chitradurga	Balaghat	Gondia
<b>Drinking water at worksite</b>														
Yes	76.67	81.67	85.50	58.33	83.33	86.00	85.00	89.17	45.00	55.00	60.00	82.50	75.83	15.83
No	5.83	0.83	0.00	20.00	1.67	2.00	3.00	1.67	4.17	15.00	15.00	0.00	7.50	67.50
Not Reported	17.50	17.50	14.50	21.67	15.00	12.00	12.00	9.17	50.83	30.00	25.00	17.50	16.67	16.67
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Other facilities at worksite</b>														
Yes	50.83	78.33	65.00	35.00	80.83	85.00	80.00	79.17	44.17	41.00	45.00	80.83	34.17	8.33
No	31.67	3.33	22.00	43.33	4.17	5.00	5.00	11.67	2.50	1.67	1.67	1.67	49.17	75.00
Not Reported	17.50	18.33	13.00	21.67	15.00	10.00	15.00	9.17	53.33	57.33	53.33	17.50	16.67	16.67
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Difficulty at worksite</b>														
Yes	14.17	2.50	2.50	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	10.00	8.00	1.67	0.83	5.83
No	68.33	75.00	65.00	49.17	85.00	87.00	85.00	90.83	40.83	60.00	55.00	80.00	81.67	77.50
Not Reported	17.50	22.50	32.50	30.83	15.00	13.00	15.00	9.17	54.17	30.00	37.00	18.33	17.50	16.67
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Report the difficulty faced</b>														
Yes	6.67	2.50	2.50	10.83	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.83	2.50	0.83	2.00	0.83	6.67	4.17
No	29.17	39.17	40.25	43.33	1.67	1.00	2.00	9.17	4.17	12.00	14.00	11.67	40.83	63.33
Not Reported	64.17	58.33	57.25	45.83	98.33	99.00	97.50	90.00	93.33	87.17	84.00	87.50	52.50	32.50
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Opinion about the action taken</b>														
Satisfied	1.67	20.00	18.00	10.00	5.83	6.00	7.00	5.83	33.33	45.00	35.00	3.33	12.50	4.17
Partially Satisfied	7.50	4.17	6.24	11.67	0.83	1.00	1.00	2.50	4.17	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.83	17.50
Not Satisfied	0.00	1.67	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.83	3.33
Not Reported	90.83	74.17	74.17	78.33	93.33	93.00	92.00	91.67	62.50	50.00	50.00	96.67	80.83	75.00
Total	100.00	100.00	100.01	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	90.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

	Orissa			Rajasthan	Tamil Nadu	Uttar Pradesh		West Bengal	
	Kalahandi	Dhenkanal	Malkangiri	Banswara	Dindugul	Lalitpur	Sonbhadra	West Medinipur	Bankura
<b>Drinking water at worksite</b>									
Yes	82.50	84.17	78.33	89.17	65.00	80.83	62.50	84.17	78.33
No	0.00	0.00	4.17	7.50	16.67	0.83	17.50	0.00	4.17
Not Reported	17.50	15.83	17.50	3.33	18.33	18.33	20.00	15.83	17.50
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Other facilities at worksite</b>									
Yes	70.00	64.17	31.67	46.67	64.17	40.83	18.33	64.17	31.67
No	12.50	20.00	50.83	50.00	17.50	40.83	61.67	20.00	50.83
Not Reported	17.50	15.83	17.50	3.33	18.33	18.33	20.00	15.83	17.50
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Difficulty at worksite</b>									
Yes	0.00	0.00	4.17	0.83	23.33	8.33	12.50	0.00	4.17
No	80.83	79.17	77.50	95.00	56.67	73.33	63.33	79.17	77.50
Not Reported	19.17	20.83	18.33	4.17	20.00	18.33	24.17	20.83	18.33
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Report the difficulty faced</b>									
Yes	0.00	0.00	2.50	6.67	15.00	0.00	1.67	0.00	2.50
No	0.83	8.33	14.17	40.83	39.17	22.50	12.50	8.33	14.17
Not Reported	99.17	91.67	83.33	52.50	45.83	77.50	85.83	91.67	83.33
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Opinion about the action taken</b>									
Satisfied	0.00	10.00	16.67	13.33	30.00	5.83	15.00	10.00	16.67
Partially Satisfied	0.00	0.00	0.83	5.83	6.67	0.83	1.67	0.00	0.83
Not Satisfied	0.00	0.00	1.67	0.83	0.00	0.83	0.00	0.00	1.67
Not Reported	100.00	90.00	80.83	80.00	63.33	92.50	83.33	90.00	80.83
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

## SOCIO- ECONOMIC IMPACT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF MGNREGA

### Impact on Employment

According to official statistics, the number of rural households which were provided employment under MGNREGA progressively increased over time from 21.02 million in 2006-07 to 33.91 million in 2007-08, 45.12 million in 2008-09 and 52.59 million in 2009. In 2010-11 (upto December 02), the number of households covered by MGNREGA stood at 37.06 million. In 2009-10, when agricultural output and employment suffered heavily due to severe drought in various parts of the country, it was MGNREGA which provided relief to a vast number of rural labour households in the country. In terms of geographical distribution, the states of Rajasthan (6.52 million), Andhra Pradesh (6.16 million), Uttar Pradesh (5.48 million), Madhya Pradesh (4.71 million), Tamil Nadu (4.37 million), Bihar (4.13 million), Karnataka (3.53 million) and West Bengal (3.48 million) together shared nearly 73 per cent of the total number of beneficiary households. (See Table 3.1 for details).



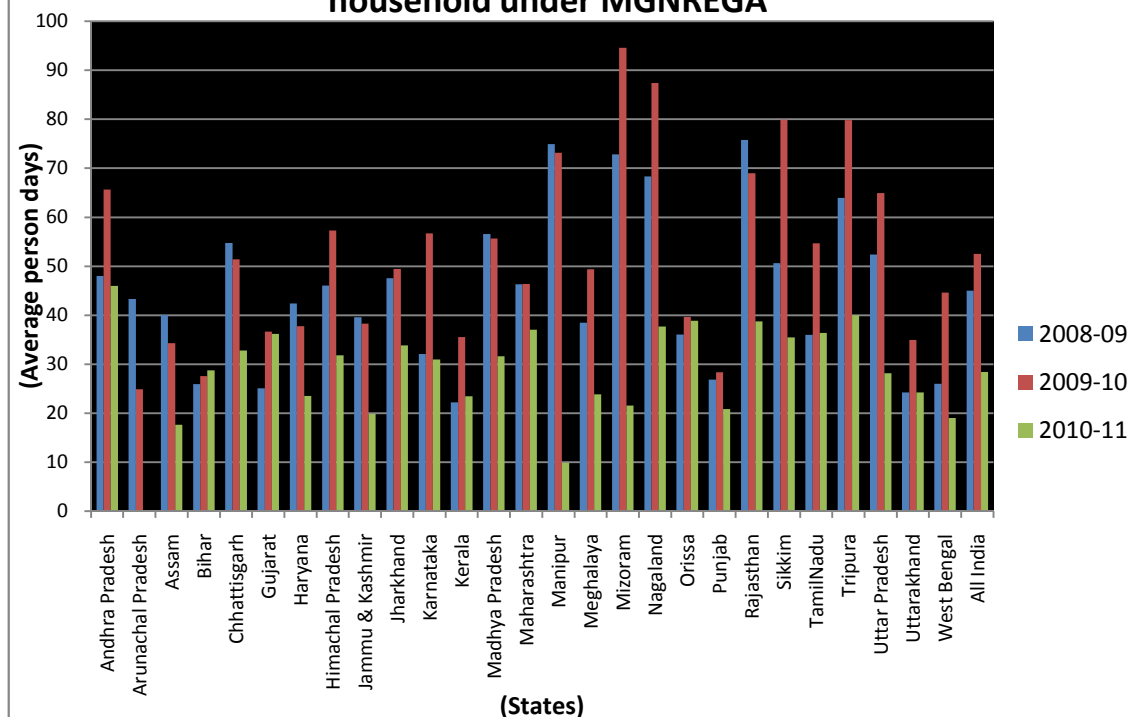
### 3.1 Number and Per cent of rural households provided employment under MGNREGA

States	No. of Households provided employment (in lakhs)			Percentage of households provided employment (of TRHH Census 2001)		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
ANDHRA PRADESH	57.00	61.58	58.49	44.96	48.58	46.14
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0.81	0.68	0.00	49.07	41.43	0.00
ASSAM	18.77	21.37	7.17	44.49	50.64	17.00
BIHAR	38.22	41.27	8.03	30.19	32.60	6.34
GUJARAT	8.51	15.96	7.27	14.45	27.12	12.35
HARYANA	1.63	1.56	0.95	6.64	6.37	3.85
HIMACHAL PRADESH	4.46	4.97	2.86	40.61	45.31	26.05
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	1.99	3.36	0.27	17.15	28.93	2.32
KARNATAKA	8.96	35.35	4.54	13.43	52.96	6.81
KERALA	6.92	9.56	8.14	14.00	19.34	16.47
MADHYA PRADESH	52.08	47.15	26.27	64.10	58.03	32.33
MAHARASHTRA	9.06	5.92	3.03	8.24	5.38	2.76
PUNJAB	1.50	2.72	1.72	5.40	9.80	6.21
RAJASTHAN	63.73	65.22	46.05	89.03	91.11	64.32
SIKKIM	0.52	0.54	0.29	56.70	59.04	31.29
TAMIL NADU	33.46	43.73	54.70	40.43	52.85	66.10
TRIPURA	5.49	5.76	5.25	101.73	106.82	97.35
UTTAR PRADESH	43.36	54.83	40.88	21.06	26.63	19.85
WEST BENGAL	30.26	34.80	39.50	27.11	31.18	35.39
CHHATTISGARH	22.70	20.26	20.26	67.59	60.31	60.32
JHARKHAND	15.76	17.03	13.14	41.46	44.78	34.55
UTTARAKHAND	2.99	5.22	2.34	24.98	43.67	19.60
MANIPUR	3.81	4.19	0.33	128.60	141.24	11.01
MEGHALAYA	2.24	3.00	1.48	68.02	91.14	44.98
MIZORAM	1.73	1.80	1.13	217.70	226.99	142.83
NAGALAND	2.97	3.25	2.69	111.82	122.58	101.20
ORISSA	11.99	13.98	13.61	17.68	20.62	20.06
PUDUCHERRY	0.12	0.40	0.11	16.99	55.92	14.56
A. AND NICOBAR Island	0.06	0.20	0.02	12.03	40.96	4.15
LAKSHADWEEP	0.03	0.05	0.01	56.51	97.03	14.11
CHANDIGARH	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	0.02	0.04	0.00	5.85	11.41	NA
DAMAN & DIU	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
GOA	NA	0.07	0.06	NA	4.69	4.09
<b>All India</b>	<b>451.15</b>	<b>525.86</b>	<b>370.57</b>	<b>32.63</b>	<b>38.03</b>	<b>26.80</b>

However, the number of beneficiaries varied from year to year. It may be seen from Table 3.1 that the percentage of rural households provided employment under MGNREGA increased from 32.6 in 2008-09 to 38.0 in 2009-10, but declined to 26.8 in 2010. The percentage of rural households benefitting from MGNREGA was very low, in the states of Haryana (4 to 7 per cent), Maharashtra (3.8 per cent), Punjab (5 to 10 per cent), Goa (4 to 5 per cent) and Dadra & Nagar Haveli (6 to 11 per cent). The states of Rajasthan (64 to 91 per cent), Chhattisgarh (60 to 68 per cent), Andhra Pradesh (45 to 49 per cent) and the north-eastern states of Tripura, Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland (100 per cent) had relatively better coverage than all other regions. According to the official record, nearly 99 per cent of all rural households who demanded employment were provided employment during 2008-09 to 2010-11. It was only in a few states such as Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Karnataka, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Sikkim and Uttar Pradesh that there were gaps between demand for and supply of work. However, one does not know how accurate these estimates are, as the demand for work is likely to be underestimated for various reasons in most places. It was also observed in the field that the delivery system did not often give information to the workers, as it had the commitment to provide unemployment allowance in case it failed to provide work on demand. It would be further seen from Table 3.2 that the average person-days of employment per household in a year ranged between 24.91 in Arunachal Pradesh to 94.57 in Mizoram in the year 2009-10. It was above 50 days in Mizoram (94.57), Nagaland (87.40), Sikkim (79.92), Tripura (79.83), Manipur (73.15), Rajasthan (68.97), Andhra Pradesh (65.67), Uttar Pradesh (64.91), Himachal Pradesh (57.29), Karnataka (56.67), Madhya Pradesh (55.66), Tamil Nadu (54.67), and Chhattisgarh (51.41).



**Fig. 2 Average person days created per beneficiary household under MGNREGA**



**3.2 Employment: person days created per beneficiary household and its rank under MGREGA**

States	Average person days per household and its rank					
	2008-09	Rank	2009-10	Rank	2010-11	RANK
Andhra Pradesh	47.99	10	65.67	7	45.98	1
Arunachal Pradesh	43.33	15	24.91	28	0.00	28
Assam	40.01	17	34.29	25	17.60	26
Bihar	25.95	25	27.55	27	28.76	15
Chhattisgarh	54.76	7	51.41	14	32.82	11
Gujarat	25.05	26	36.65	22	36.18	8
Haryana	42.41	16	37.74	21	23.49	20
Himachal Pradesh	46.06	13	57.29	9	31.80	12
Jammu & Kashmir	39.57	18	38.30	20	19.85	24
Jharkhand	47.58	11	49.48	15	33.84	10
Karnataka	32.10	22	56.67	10	30.98	14
Kerala	22.22	28	35.54	23	23.45	21
Madhya Pradesh	56.59	6	55.66	11	31.63	13
Maharashtra	46.33	12	46.38	17	37.03	6
Manipur	74.94	2	73.15	5	9.87	27
Meghalaya	38.49	19	49.41	16	23.81	19
Mizoram	72.82	3	94.57	1	21.57	22
Nagaland	68.32	4	87.40	2	37.67	5

Orissa	36.08	20	39.63	19	38.85	3
Punjab	26.87	23	28.37	26	20.86	23
Rajasthan	75.78	1	68.97	6	38.74	4
Sikkim	50.64	9	79.92	3	35.47	9
TamilNadu	35.97	21	54.67	12	36.40	7
Tripura	63.95	5	79.83	4	40.00	2
Uttar Pradesh	52.40	8	64.91	8	28.12	17
Uttarakhand	24.22	27	34.92	24	24.22	18
West Bengal	26.00	24	44.59	18	19.01	25
<b>All India</b>	<b>45.01</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>52.51</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>28.44</b>	<b>16</b>

In 2010-11(upto December 02), however, all the states had less than 45.98 days of average employment per household. Table 3.3a further reveals that only about 16.5 per cent of the total number of districts in the country had reported above 70 days of employment per household, while 31.6 per cent districts fell in the range of 30 to 50 person days and 24.0 per cent districts in the range of less than 30 person days. In fact, the districts which fell in the bottom in this respect include Samastipur (19.3), Paschim Champaran (18.2), Madhepura (16.8), Sheohar (16.1), Nawada (15.6), Sheikhpura (15.3) Gaya (14.0), and Madhubani (13.3) of Bihar, Faridabad (Haryana) (18.8), Baramulla (9.2) in Jammu & Kashmir, Hoshangabad (17.5) of Madhya Pradesh, Jalgaon (15.8), Thane (17.4), Raigarh (8.3), Sangli (5.6) of Maharashtra, Ferozepur (16.8), Kapurthala (14.6), Barnala (13.7), Sangrur (8.8) of Punjab, Kendrapara (17.3), Puri (14.0) in Orissa, Almora in Uttarakhand (17.3), Darjeeling (18.5) and Howrah (15.3) in West Bengal and East Siang (8.7), Lower Dibang Valley (7.2), Anjaw (3.4) and Tirap (16.5) in Arunachal Pradesh (see Annexures,3a to 3d).

**Table 3.3 a: Per cent distribution of districts having different levels of person days of employment per household by state**

States	Per cent of districts having average person days of employment per household			
	Above 70 days	50 to 70 days	30 to 50 days	Less than 30 days
Andhra Pradesh	36.36	50.00	4.55	9.09
Arunachal Pradesh	6.25	6.25	18.75	68.75
Assam	0.00	14.81	25.93	59.26
Bihar	2.63	0.00	31.58	65.79
Chhattisgarh	11.11	27.78	44.44	16.67

Gujarat	0.00	15.38	61.54	23.08
Haryana	0.00	4.76	57.14	38.10
Himachal Pradesh	8.33	50.00	41.67	0.00
Jammu & Kashmir	9.09	4.55	45.45	40.91
Jharkhand	4.17	37.50	50.00	8.33
Karnataka	0.00	70.00	30.00	0.00
Kerala	0.00	7.14	50.00	42.86
Madhya Pradesh	18.00	24.00	46.00	12.00
Maharashtra	15.15	15.15	27.27	42.42
Manipur	44.44	22.22	22.22	11.11
Meghalaya	14.29	28.57	28.57	28.57
Mizoram	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	90.91	9.09	0.00	0.00
Orissa	0.00	10.00	60.00	30.00
Punjab	5.00	10.00	25.00	60.00
Rajasthan	42.42	39.39	12.12	6.06
Sikkim	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	19.35	35.48	38.71	6.45
Tripura	50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	29.58	61.97	8.45	0.00
Uttarakhand	0.00	23.08	38.46	38.46
West Bengal	0.00	36.84	31.58	31.58
All India	16.48	27.90	31.65	23.98

Can Table 3.3b also shows that as many as 69 per cent districts in the country reported that less than 10 per cent households could avail 100 days of employment under MGNREGA. In several states, including West Bengal, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Kerala, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Orissa, Punjab and Uttarakhand, 70 to 100 per cent districts belonged to the category where less than 10 per cent households had availed 100 days of employment under MGNREGA. It was only in 6 per cent districts in the country where a little above 30 per cent households had availed of 100 days of employment under MGNREGA. It would not be out of place to mention here that many of the districts having low proportion of households availing 100 days of employment were economically backward and had high incidence of poverty (see Annexures 3e to 3h).

**Table 3.3b: Per cent distribution of districts having different proportion of households availing 100 days of employment (as of 2009-10)**

States	Per cent districts in			
	Above 30% households category	20% to 30% households category	10% to 20% households category	Less than 10% households category
Andhra Pradesh	22.73	31.82	31.82	13.64
Arunachal Pradesh	6.25	0.00	0.00	93.75
Assam	7.41	3.70	0.00	88.89
Bihar	0.00	2.63	13.16	84.21
Chhattisgarh	0.00	5.56	11.11	83.33
Gujarat	0.00	3.85	19.23	76.92
Haryana	0.00	0.00	9.52	90.48
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	8.33	16.67	75.00
Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	4.55	9.09	86.36
Jharkhand	0.00	8.33	8.33	83.33
Karnataka	3.33	3.33	20.00	73.33
Kerala	0.00	0.00	14.29	85.71
Madhya Pradesh	6.00	12.00	12.00	70.00
Maharashtra	0.00	3.03	15.15	81.82
Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	14.29	85.71
Mizoram	12.50	0.00	0.00	87.50
Nagaland	36.36	0.00	0.00	63.64
Orissa	0.00	0.00	6.67	93.33
Punjab	0.00	0.00	5.00	95.00
Rajasthan	24.24	33.33	15.15	27.27
Sikkim	25.00	25.00	50.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	6.45	29.03	48.39	16.13
Tripura	50.00	0.00	50.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	9.86	14.08	30.99	45.07
Uttarakhand	0.00	7.69	0.00	92.31
West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
All India	6.04	8.97	15.66	69.33

Also, most of the districts which were selected for the purpose of this study showed a much more depressing picture. The average person days of employment per household was highest in Cuddapah (82.35), followed by Sonbhadra (79.55), Adilabad (78.12), Lalitpur (75.03), Khammam (65.24), Dindigul (61.16), Balaghat (59.41), Chitradurga (57.61), Dhamtari (53.21), Dhenkanal (50.62), Raigarh (45.74), Gumla (45.47), Dang (44.99), Bankura (44.02), East Singhbhum (43.26), West Medinipur (39.33), Gondia (39.11), Malkangiri (37.28), Kalahandi (27.95), Bastar (27.24), and Gaya (14.03). However, based on the data from the villages, it was

observed that average person days employed per beneficiary household was higher in some cases and lower in some other cases. On the whole, even the village-level study shows that the access to employment was much lower than the guaranteed level of 100 days in a year. The percentage of rural households availing 100 days of employment in the selected districts in the year 2009-10 was highest in Cuddapah (31.43), followed by Lalitpur (30.36), Adilabad (28.68), Dindigul (28.17), Banswara (26.58), Balaghat (25.29) and Khammam (22.57). In all the remaining selected districts—such as Sonbhadra (15.39), Dang (12.77), Dhamtari (8.47), Gumla (3.95), East Singhbhum (3.82), Chitradurga (3.40), Raigarh (2.88), Khunti (2.69), Bastar (1.58), Gondia (0.91), Dhenkanal (5.68), Kalahandi (1.97), Malkangiri (3.26), Bankura (2.60), Gaya (0.58) and West Medinipur—this was very low, (see Annexures 3e to 3h).

Except the selected districts in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh, where 23 to 31 per cent households reported 100 days of employment under MGNREGA, the remaining districts had shown on average only between 0.58 per cent in Gaya to 5.68 per cent households in Dhenkanal, availing 100 days of work under MGNREGA in a year. Even the village-level data shows that only 18.6 per cent households in East Singhbhum and 7.5 per cent in Lalitpur accessed MGNREGA employment. In some cases, employment under MGNREGA was not considered suitable from the point of view of social status. It may also be noted in this context that almost all these low ranking districts are under the influence of Maoists/Extremists. What does it really indicate? Do Maoist activities act as a constraint to effective implementation of MGNREGA? Or does the ineffective implementation of MGNREGA and other development schemes in these places result in the growth of Maoism and other forms of extremism? Both could be true in some cases. The mid-term review of the eleventh Five Year Plan by the Planning Commission points out that Maoist threat comes in the way of execution of the MGNREGA, especially in the tribal areas. Also, in many of these regions, degraded catchment needing treatment through the project tended to fall in land under the forest department and therefore, there was a difficulty in working on these lands and progress in the implementation of MGNREGA was very slow. However, the Planning Commission observation should be read cautiously. In several of our study areas where Maoists were active,

MGNREGA has proved to be a popular scheme if and when explained to the poor people properly. Unfortunately, there is a gap in communication between the officials and the people and consequently, the MGNREGA remains poorly canvassed and implemented in many such areas. At the same time, it needs to be stressed that lack of development itself promotes Maoism/Extremism in many places. Table 3.4 shows the average employment and wage rates in the selected blocks/villages/districts covered by the field study.

**Table 3.4 Average MGNREGA employment (person days per year) per household and wage rates in the selected blocks/Villages (2009-10)**

District	Average Person days	Wage Rate (Rs.)
Cuddapeh	100.0	90.88
Khammam	100.0	97.10
Adilabad	50.0	97.00
Gaya	45.0	113.06
Raigarh	51.5	82.81
Dhamtari	41.7	97.00
Bastar	43.0	97.00
Dang	71.7	80.00
East Singhbhum	41.7	95.66
Khunti	33.0	53.88
Gumla	42.3	51.16
Chitradurga	85.5	83.13
Balaghat	33.1	83.00
Gondia	50.4	62.72
Kalahandi	32.1	89.07
Dhenkanal	21.7	88.03
Malkangiri	7.0	66.97
Banswara	16.7	79.39
Dindigul	66.2	72.65
Lalitpur	58.6	99.68
Sonbhadra	62.3	95.69
Bankura	21.7	97.17
West Medinipur	53.1	99.15

## Utilization Pattern of MGNREGA Earnings

The beneficiary households were asked how they used the money earned through MGNREGA during the past four years. It can be seen from Table 3.5 that the expenditure pattern varied widely from place to place. In Gaya, Dang, Chitradurga, Gumla, Gondia, Lalitpur and Sonbhadra districts, about 60 to 98 per cent money earned was reported to have been used for foodgrains and other consumable items. This is significant; for, the beneficiary households in these places would not have met even their day-to-day needs without having access to MGNREGA employment and income. In Kalahandi, Dhenkanal, Bankura, West Medinipur, Balaghat, East Singhbhum, Dhamtari, Bastar and Khunti, such consumption expenditure was in the medium range, i.e. 40 to 57 per cent, while in Adilabad, Cuddapah, Khammam, Banswara and Raigarh, it was in the range of 11 to 28 per cent. It can also be seen from the table that a significant portion of the money earned through MGNREGA was used on education and healthcare in almost all the selected districts, except Gondia (Maharashtra), where 97.6 per cent expenditure was on foodgrains and other consumable items, 1.7 per cent was on festivals and social ceremonies and 0.7 per cent was on the purchase of bicycles. The districts where expenditure on education and health care was quite significant include Sonbhadra (24.6 per cent), East Singhbhum (23.4 per cent), Lalitpur (19.7 per cent) Chitradurga (18.9 per cent), and Dindigul (17.7 per cent). In Gaya, Banswara and Dang, it was in the range of 4 to 6 per cent only. In Khammam district of Andhra Pradesh, the expenditure on household durables also shared as much as 20.6 per cent of the total money earned. Besides, purchase of land accounted for 1.4 per cent of the MGNREGA income in Raigarh (M.P) and 5.1 per cent of that in Khammam (A.P). In Khammam district of Andhra Pradesh and West Medinipur district of West Bengal, the beneficiary households also spent about 9.1 per cent and 1.7 per cent of their MGNREGA income, respectively for the purchase of agricultural implements. In Adilabad, Cuddapah, Khammam, Raigarh and Dindigul about 6 to 22 per cent of the MGNREGA income was used for debt repayment. Also, savings to the tune of 4 to 15 per cent occurred in beneficiary households in Cuddapah, Khammam, Raigarh, East Singhbhum, Dindigul, Balaghat, Bankura and West Medinipur.

### 3.5 Utilization Pattern of income of beneficiaries under MGNREGA

Item of Expenditure	Percentage share in total expenditure												
	Andhra Pradesh			Bihar	Chhattisgarh			Gujarat	Jharkhand			Karnataka	Madhya Pradesh
	Cuddapah	Khammam	Adilabad	Gaya	Raigarh	Dhamtari	Bastar	Dang	East Singhbhum	Khunti	Gumla	Chitradurga	Balaghat
Food-grains	9.48	7.84	8.94	62.42	13.70	44.04	39.93	61.75	35.04	33.70	97.63	39.23	39.93
Milk, Vegetables, Fruits	5.11	1.79	2.79	5.93	2.38	0.00	5.03	0.00	0.00	2.38	0.00	10.06	5.03
Meat, fish, etc.	4.21	0.07	0.07	1.22	1.55	0.00	2.18	0.00	0.00	1.55	0.00	5.40	2.18
Salt, spice, edible oil	4.93	0.00	0.00	6.88	1.20	8.51	2.19	0.00	8.51	1.20	0.00	2.98	2.19
Sugar tea, etc.	1.69	0.30	0.30	4.19	0.46	4.26	0.78	0.00	4.26	0.46	0.00	2.29	0.78
Others	0.32	1.28	1.28	0.07	0.42	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.54	0.23
<b>Total: Food grains and other consumable items</b>	<b>25.73</b>	<b>11.28</b>	<b>13.37</b>	<b>80.70</b>	<b>19.71</b>	<b>56.81</b>	<b>50.35</b>	<b>61.75</b>	<b>47.81</b>	<b>49.71</b>	<b>97.63</b>	<b>60.50</b>	<b>50.35</b>
Uniforms, books, stationeries for children	1.44	0.66	0.66	0.28	0.84	4.26	3.11	4.08	4.26	0.84	0.00	7.05	3.11
School fees, tuition fees, etc.	1.13	0.93	0.93	0.73	1.04	4.26	1.71	0.00	4.26	1.04	0.00	2.18	1.71
Medicine, doctor's fees	9.12	11.23	9.58	4.70	6.56	14.89	7.23	0.00	14.89	6.56	0.00	9.18	7.23
Others	0.00	0.37	0.37	0.36	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.53	0.00
<b>Total: Education and health</b>	<b>11.68</b>	<b>13.19</b>	<b>11.54</b>	<b>6.08</b>	<b>8.55</b>	<b>23.40</b>	<b>12.05</b>	<b>4.08</b>	<b>23.40</b>	<b>8.55</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>18.94</b>	<b>12.05</b>
Marriages	17.29	2.81	3.45	3.65	12.52	0.00	4.59	20.23	0.00	12.52	0.62	3.45	4.59
Festivals	1.80	2.98	3.25	2.12	4.13	8.51	1.54	13.94	8.51	4.13	1.04	6.90	1.54
Shradh, etc	0.18	0.27	0.27	0.11	1.72	8.51	0.00	0.00	8.51	1.72	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.00	3.10	3.10	0.03	0.18	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.52
<b>Total: Festivals, social ceremonies, marriages</b>	<b>19.27</b>	<b>9.17</b>	<b>10.07</b>	<b>5.91</b>	<b>18.55</b>	<b>17.02</b>	<b>6.65</b>	<b>34.17</b>	<b>17.02</b>	<b>18.55</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>10.35</b>	<b>6.65</b>
Utensils	1.23	1.37	3.37	0.22	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.68	0.00	2.50	0.00
Radio	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.24	0.07	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.16
Bicycle	0.32	0.03	0.03	1.84	1.63	0.00	1.18	0.00	0.00	1.63	0.71	0.00	1.18
Television	3.33	10.83	8.83	0.25	3.84	0.00	5.59	0.00	0.00	3.84	0.00	0.65	5.59
Mobile	1.30	2.11	2.11	0.32	3.25	0.00	1.70	0.00	0.00	3.25	0.00	4.40	1.70
Freezer	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.49	6.12	6.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total: Household durables</b>	<b>6.66</b>	<b>20.55</b>	<b>20.55</b>	<b>2.87</b>	<b>9.47</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>8.63</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>9.47</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>7.55</b>	<b>8.63</b>
Purchase of land	0.00	5.12	6.50	0.00	1.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.39	0.00	0.00	0.00
Redeeming of mortgaged land	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Leased in land	0.00	1.73	1.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
Agricultural instrument	0.00	9.14	9.54	0.00	0.72	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.72	0.00	2.65	0.47
Non-Agricultural instruments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cattle(Cows/ox/goat/etc)	1.80	0.63	0.63	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.70
Construction/maintenance of house, etc.	9.90	10.87	9.41	3.18	30.51	4.26	11.49	0.00	4.26	30.51	0.00	0.00	11.49



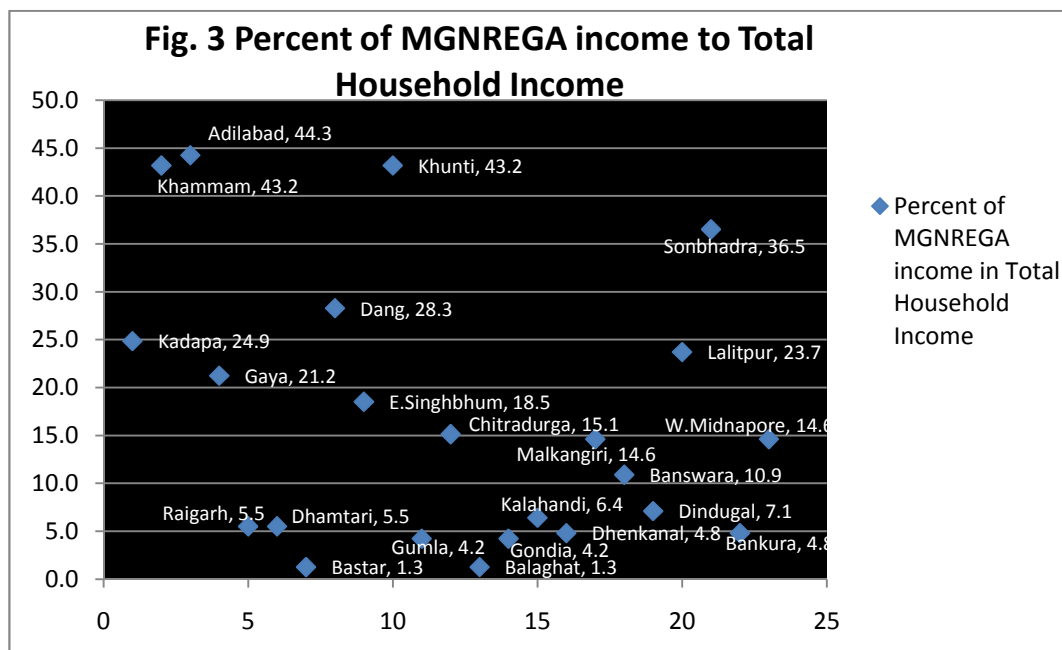
Others	0.00	0.68	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total: Land/Assets</b>	<b>11.71</b>	<b>28.16</b>	<b>28.49</b>	<b>3.89</b>	<b>32.62</b>	<b>4.26</b>	<b>12.66</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>4.26</b>	<b>32.62</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>2.67</b>	<b>12.66</b>
Debt repayment of interest/principal	18.40	13.17	7.80	0.00	5.92	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.00	5.92	0.00	0.00	0.47
Savings	4.75	4.47	5.50	0.55	5.19	8.51	9.20	0.00	8.51	5.19	0.00	0.00	9.20
Others	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total: Others</b>	<b>24.95</b>	<b>17.65</b>	<b>13.30</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>11.11</b>	<b>8.51</b>	<b>9.67</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>8.51</b>	<b>11.11</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>9.67</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Item of Expenditure	Percentage share in total expenditure										
	Maharashtra	Orissa			Rajasthan	Tamil Nadu	Uttar Pradesh		West Bengal		
	Gondia	Kalahandi	Dhenkanal	Malkangiri	Banswara	Dindigul	Lalitpur	Sonbhadra	Bankura	West Medinipur	
Food-grains	97.63	36.61	38.65	26.80	27.78	26.39	65.01	68.30	38.65	26.80	
Milk, Vegetables, Fruits	0.00	5.19	7.43	6.34	0.00	8.65	1.98	1.21	7.43	6.34	
Meat, fish, etc.	0.00	2.52	4.61	5.48	0.00	3.30	3.38	0.71	4.61	5.48	
Salt, spice, edible oil	0.00	2.21	5.10	8.49	0.00	4.04	1.87	1.09	5.10	8.49	
Sugar tea, etc.	0.00	0.43	0.88	1.42	0.00	4.45	0.18	0.00	0.88	1.42	
Others	0.00	0.13	0.36	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.10	
<b>Total: Food grains and other consumable items</b>	<b>97.63</b>	<b>47.08</b>	<b>57.02</b>	<b>48.65</b>	<b>27.78</b>	<b>46.83</b>	<b>72.42</b>	<b>71.30</b>	<b>57.02</b>	<b>48.65</b>	
Uniforms, books, stationeries for children	0.00	0.50	2.73	2.39	6.35	5.99	0.23	1.12	2.73	2.39	
School fees, tuition fees, etc.	0.00	1.90	2.27	2.97	0.00	3.60	7.00	6.21	2.27	2.97	
Medicine, doctor's fees	0.00	7.96	6.13	6.36	0.00	8.11	12.44	16.71	6.13	6.36	
Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.59	0.00	0.13	
<b>Total: Education and health</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>10.36</b>	<b>11.13</b>	<b>11.85</b>	<b>6.35</b>	<b>17.70</b>	<b>19.68</b>	<b>24.63</b>	<b>11.13</b>	<b>11.85</b>	
Marriages	0.62	8.88	1.21	3.54	65.87	1.40	4.39	2.72	1.21	3.54	
Festivals	1.04	5.38	5.92	7.20	0.00	2.93	0.23	0.52	5.92	7.20	
Shradh, etc	0.00	0.17	0.28	0.07	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.07	
Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.52	
<b>Total: Festivals, social ceremonies, marriages</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>14.42</b>	<b>7.41</b>	<b>11.32</b>	<b>65.87</b>	<b>4.38</b>	<b>4.62</b>	<b>3.48</b>	<b>7.41</b>	<b>11.32</b>	
Utensils	0.00	1.49	1.87	3.19	0.00	1.91	0.00	0.00	1.87	3.19	
Radio	0.00	0.51	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.01	
Bicycle	0.71	2.41	2.52	2.02	0.00	0.00	0.47	0.24	2.52	2.02	
Television	0.00	5.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Mobile	0.00	3.81	0.52	2.89	0.00	0.00	1.60	0.35	0.52	2.89	
Freezer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Others	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.13	0.15	
<b>Total: Household durables</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>13.71</b>	<b>5.04</b>	<b>8.26</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>2.29</b>	<b>2.99</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>5.04</b>	<b>8.26</b>	
Purchase of land	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

Redeeming of mortgaged land	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.44
Leased in land	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Agricultural instrument	0.00	0.59	0.64	1.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.64	1.66
Non-Agricultural instruments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11
Cattle(Cows/ox/goat/etc)	0.00	1.91	0.03	2.95	0.00	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.03	2.95
Construction/maintenance of house, etc.	0.00	10.91	2.13	7.65	0.00	2.11	0.29	0.00	2.13	7.65
Others	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.00
<b>Total: Land/Assets</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>13.40</b>	<b>3.08</b>	<b>12.81</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>2.90</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>3.08</b>	<b>12.81</b>
Debt repayment of interest/principal	0.00	0.60	0.83	0.12	0.00	21.95	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.12
Savings	0.00	0.42	15.49	6.99	0.00	3.94	0.00	0.00	15.49	6.99
Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total: Others</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>16.32</b>	<b>7.11</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>25.89</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>16.32</b>	<b>7.11</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## Contribution of Income under MGNREGA to total household Income

Table 3.6 shows various sources of income of MGNREGA-beneficiary households. As can be seen from the table, wage incomes through MGNREGA work constituted as much as 44.25 per cent of total household income in Adilabad (A.P), 43.18 per cent in Khammam (A.P), 36.52 per cent in Sonbhadra (U.P), 28.28 per cent in Dang (Gujarat), 24.85 per cent in Cuddapah (A.P), 23.7 per cent in Lalitpur (U.P), 21.23 per cent in Gaya (Bihar), 18.5 per cent in East Singhbhum (Jharkhand), 15.13 per cent in Chitradurga (Karnataka), 14.61 per cent in West Medinipur (West Bengal) and 10.89 per cent in Banswara (Rajasthan). In the remaining districts, it was in the range of 1 to 7 per cent. In several places, the share of MGNREGA income was higher than that of traditional agricultural and non-agricultural wage incomes considered individually. These districts include Khammam (A.P), Lalitpur (U.P) and Sonbhadra (U.P). Table 3.6 also reveals that income from petty business and trade formed 5 to 14 per cent of the total household income in some places, including Cuddapah, Raigarh, Gondia, Bankura and West Medinipur. Also, the share of regular salary income formed as much as 29.8 per cent in Chitradurga (Karnataka), followed by Dindigul (26.5 per cent), Bankura (22.5 per cent), Balaghat (18.6 per cent), Gondia (15.8 per cent), Raigarh (11.0 per cent) and Cuddapah (9.1 per cent).



### 3.6 Sources of net income of MRNREGA beneficiaries (per cent distribution)

Source	Andhra Pradesh			Bihar	Chhattisgarh			Gujarat	Jharkhand			Karnataka	Madhya Pradesh
	Cuddapah	Khammam	Adilabad	Gaya	Raigarh	Dhamtari	Bastar	Dang	East Singhbhum	Khunti	Gumla	Chitradurga	Balaghat
Agriculture	26.40	32.77	33.74	29.57	19.83	19.83	29.85	35.90	0.88	32.77	39.84	25.98	29.85
Dairy and animal husbandry	3.69	2.39	3.39	8.68	0.26	0.26	0.93	2.35	0.00	2.39	0.00	0.69	0.93
Poultry	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04
Horticulture	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.72	0.00
Others	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.08	6.08	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.80	0.47
<b>Agriculture and allied</b>	<b>30.70</b>	<b>35.16</b>	<b>37.13</b>	<b>38.64</b>	<b>26.18</b>	<b>26.18</b>	<b>31.30</b>	<b>38.25</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>35.16</b>	<b>39.84</b>	<b>34.20</b>	<b>31.30</b>
Agricultural wages	16.40	12.31	15.31	16.11	7.86	7.86	18.61	32.14	50.02	12.31	12.47	10.87	18.61
Non-agricultural wages	9.18	0.79	0.79	9.51	42.40	42.40	25.78	0.00	7.73	0.79	21.69	5.54	25.78
Traditional services (barber, cobbler, iron smith, potter etc)	0.19	0.96	0.86	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.96	0.00	1.09	0.27
New occupation like maintenance, repair, etc. (artisan works)	0.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.00	2.65	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.23
Wages in public programme (govt. work)	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.21	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.00	1.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27
Wages through MGNREGA	24.85	43.18	44.25	21.23	5.51	5.51	1.26	28.28	18.51	43.18	4.22	15.13	1.26
Others	1.49	2.32	2.32	1.32	0.46	0.46	0.29	0.00	19.15	2.32	0.00	0.00	0.29
<b>Wages and traditional services</b>	<b>52.78</b>	<b>59.57</b>	<b>63.53</b>	<b>50.81</b>	<b>56.23</b>	<b>56.23</b>	<b>46.71</b>	<b>60.42</b>	<b>99.12</b>	<b>59.57</b>	<b>38.83</b>	<b>32.63</b>	<b>46.71</b>
Manufacturing	0.00	0.27	0.31	0.00	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.77	0.00	0.00
Artisan works	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.66	2.66	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.63
Small business	5.49	0.58	0.54	0.00	3.19	3.19	1.27	1.33	0.00	0.58	2.40	2.44	1.27
Dealership	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.98	0.00
<b>Business and trade</b>	<b>5.60</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>6.15</b>	<b>6.15</b>	<b>1.90</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>5.48</b>	<b>3.42</b>	<b>1.90</b>
Salary	7.98	2.28	2.40	0.19	8.54	8.54	14.14	0.00	0.00	2.28	13.91	27.80	14.14
Pensions from job	0.35	0.15	0.15	0.74	0.03	0.03	1.72	0.00	0.00	0.15	1.17	1.03	1.72
Old age pension	0.42	1.41	1.31	3.06	1.73	1.73	0.37	0.00	0.00	1.41	0.00	0.00	0.37
Widow pension	0.30	0.43	0.43	2.76	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.15	0.62	0.03

Disability allowance	0.03	0.15	0.15	0.37	0.69	0.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.31	0.00
Other social assistance receipt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.27
Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.11
<b>Salary and others</b>	9.08	4.42	4.44	7.12	10.99	10.99	18.64	0.00	0.00	4.42	15.85	29.76	18.64
Remittances (from migrant family members)	1.84	0.00	0.00	3.38	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22
Interests received on money lending	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.24
E. Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.46	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Remittances and others</b>	1.84	0.00	0.00	3.43	0.46	0.46	1.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.46
<b>Others</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Grand total</b>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source	Maharashtra	Orissa			Rajasthan	Tamil Nadu	Uttar Pradesh		West Bengal	
	Gondia	Kalahandi	Dhenkanal	Malkangiri	Banswara	Dindugal	Lalitpur	Sonbhadra	Bankura	West Medinipur
Agriculture	39.84	21.06	20.54	22.67	65.37	22.44	22.97	4.57	20.54	22.67
Dairy and animal husbandry	0.00	3.22	2.85	2.49	5.41	2.58	0.25	0.19	2.85	2.49
Poultry	0.00	0.22	0.20	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.20	0.38
Horticulture	0.00	0.06	0.01	0.08	0.00	6.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.08
Others	0.00	1.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.92	0.00	1.86	0.00	0.00
<b>Agriculture and allied</b>	39.84	25.70	23.60	25.63	70.79	31.96	23.45	6.62	23.60	25.63
Agricultural wages	12.47	12.37	17.89	14.47	16.14	32.39	26.38	22.77	17.89	14.47
Non-agricultural wages	21.69	49.71	10.57	8.26	0.00	0.90	15.79	14.35	10.57	8.26
Traditional services (barber, cobbler, iron smith, potter etc)	0.00	0.00	0.92	1.84	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.65	0.92	1.84
New occupation like maintenance, repair, etc. (artisan works)	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.02
Wages in public programme (govt. work)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wages through MGNREGA	4.22	6.40	4.79	14.61	10.89	7.10	23.70	36.52	4.79	14.61
Others	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.85	18.42	0.00	0.00

<b>Wages and traditional services</b>	38.83	68.51	34.17	40.19	27.03	40.39	76.10	92.71	34.17	40.19
Manufacturing	0.77	0.00	5.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.55	0.00
Artisan works	2.00	0.00	0.53	1.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.53	1.02
Small business	2.40	0.00	5.07	8.04	2.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.07	8.04
Dealership	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.31	0.00	2.39	2.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.39	2.61
<b>Business and trade</b>	5.48	0.00	13.54	11.67	2.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.54	11.67
Salary	13.91	5.34	21.60	5.78	0.00	23.12	0.00	0.00	21.60	5.78
Pensions from job	1.17	0.00	0.00	2.71	0.00	2.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.71
Old age pension	0.00	0.37	0.39	0.50	0.00	0.81	0.45	0.67	0.39	0.50
Widow pension	0.15	0.08	0.53	0.59	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.53	0.59
Disability allowance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other social assistance receipt	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Salary and others</b>	15.85	5.79	22.52	9.58	0.00	26.54	0.45	0.67	22.52	9.58
Remittances (from migrant family members)	0.00	0.00	3.57	12.42	0.00	1.11	0.00	0.00	3.57	12.42
Interests received on money lending	0.00	0.00	0.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.86	0.00
E. Others	0.00	0.00	1.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.61	0.00
<b>Remittances and others</b>	0.00	0.00	6.04	12.42	0.00	1.11	0.00	0.00	6.04	12.42
<b>Others</b>	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.50
<b>Grand total</b>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

## **Impact on Indebtedness**

In a number of surveyed districts, the majority of the beneficiary households reported that their debt levels declined as a result of their access to work under MGNREGA (see Table 3.7). This could be prominently observed in Khammam, Gaya, Kalahandi, Dindigul, Raigarh, Chitradurga, Lalitpur, Sonbhadra and to some extent West Medinipur. In all other places, however, the level of indebtedness marginally increased, presumably because the beneficiary households increased their consumption expenditure disproportionately to their increased wage income in some cases and loss of crop income due to drought in other cases during 2009-10.

### 3.7 a Percentage of households reporting reduction in debt because of MGNREGA income

	Andhra Pradesh			Bihar	Chhattisgrah			Gujarat	Jharkhand			Karnataka	Madhya Pradesh	Mahara shtra
	Cuddapah	Khammam	Adilabad	Gaya	Raigarh	Dhamtari	Bastar	Dang	East Singhbhum	Khunti	Gumla	Chitradurga	Balaghat	Gondia
<b>% households indicating reduction in debt for consumption because of MGNREGA</b>														
Yes	76.67	83.33	85.33	40.00	3.33	5.00	7.00	2.50	2.50	10.00	5.00	32.50	22.50	38.33
No	5.83	0.83	0.84	10.00	55.83	65.00	50.00	60.00	96.67	78.00	77.00	48.33	60.00	47.50
Not Reported	17.50	15.83	13.83	50.00	40.83	30.00	43.00	37.50	0.83	12.00	18.00	19.17	17.50	14.17
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

	Orissa			Rajasthan	Tamil Nadu	Uttar Pradesh		West Bengal	
	Kalahandi	Dhenkanal	Malkangiri	Banswara	Dindigul	Lalitpur	Sonbhadra	West Medinipur	Bankura
<b>% households indicating reduction in debt for consumption because of MGNREGA</b>									
Yes	3.33	71.67	44.17	23.33	61.67	4.17	36.67	71.67	44.17
No	66.67	12.50	40.83	62.50	24.17	64.17	59.17	12.50	40.83
Not Reported	30.00	15.83	15.00	14.17	14.17	31.67	4.17	15.83	15.00
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00



### 3.7 b Average amount of debt of beneficiary households before and after MGNREGA

State	District	% indebted		Average amount of debt (in Rs.)	
		Before MGNREGA	After MGNREGA	Before MGNREGA	After MGNREGA
Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	49.17	50.83	28762.71	31295.08
	Khammam	51.26	48.74	31906.86	23850.52
	Adilabad	44.25	41.50	28762.71	23850.52
Bihar	Gaya	45.71	54.29	8375.00	6657.89
Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	100.00	0.00	19285.71	0.00
	Dhamtari	60.00		10500.00	
Karnataka	Chitradurga	100.00	0.00	30792.68	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	58.14	41.86	6692.00	8333.33
Maharashtra	Gondia	0.00	100.00	0.00	11571.43
Orissa	Kalahandi	54.55	45.45	6000.00	5600.00
	Dhenkanal	45.10		12500.00	
	Malkangiri	55.00		8250.00	
Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	47.17	52.83	35375.33	43266.07
Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	50.00	50.00	31600.00	17400.00
	Sonbhadra	5.88	94.12	10000.00	5625.00
West Bengal	Bankura	45.10	54.90	5617.39	8500.00
	West Medinipur	55.00	45.00	10812.12	10155.56

### Mode of Wage Payment and Associated Difficulties

The majority of the beneficiary households reported that they received wage payment through either bank or post office account (see Table 3.8). However, a significant proportion of them in East Singhbhum (19.2 per cent), Sonbhadra (17.5 per cent), Banswara (8.3 per cent), Balaghat (8.3 per cent), Gaya (5.0 per cent) and Dindigul (5.0 per cent) reported that they did not have either bank or post office account and therefore, they received cash payment through Rozgar Sevak, through mate or G.P head. In no case, however, contractor or middle men were found to be involved. In most cases, the bank or post office accounts were opened in individual names, although in some places, a sizeable proportion of the sample MGNREGA workers had a joint

account. As Table 3.8 shows, this could be prominently observed in East Singhbhum (30.83 per cent), Balaghat (18.33 per cent), Banswara (18.33 per cent), Sonbhadra (14.17 per cent) Gaya (13.33 per cent), Lalitpur (12.50 per cent) and Bankura (4.17 per cent). In several cases, the bank where the account was opened was at a distance. About 10 per cent beneficiaries in Bankura, 45.8 per cent in Lalitpur, 10.8 per cent in Kalahandi and 18.3 per cent in Gaya reported that they had a bank account at five to seven km distance from their place of residence. In fact, in Gaya and Kalahandi districts, as much as 61.7 and 43.3 per cent beneficiaries, respectively reported that they had a bank account at a distance of 10 to 15 km. Also, 5 to 6 per cent beneficiaries in Raigarh, Dang and Dindigul reported that their bank accounts were at a distance of more than 20 km. In all such cases, the cost of travel, loss of working hours and non-cooperation of bank/post office caused discomfort or difficulties. In several cases, the beneficiaries had to return without getting money. This was especially reported in Gaya, Khammam, Dindigul, Gondia, Balaghat and Banswara.

It was also observed that majority of beneficiaries did not have bank/post office account prior to MGNREGA in most places. It was only in Chitradurga district that about 75.8 per cent of the beneficiaries had a bank account prior to MGNREGA. However, opening a bank account did not necessarily remove the problem of delay or corruption in the wage payment which was reported in almost all places. According to the rules, the workers have to be paid wages within 15 days, failing which they are entitled to be compensated upto Rs.3000 per aggrieved worker. However, there were only isolated cases where such compensations were paid. According to government officials, the main reason for the delay in wage payment was understaffing at most bank branches. While, this was partly true in many cases, it took more than two weeks for payment orders to be issued to the banks by the implementing agencies. In several cases, the delay was on account of delays in work measurement, improper maintenance of muster rolls and job cards. In many cases, delays in payments also demotivated the workers to opt for MGNREGA employment. It was also observed that banks and post offices were not always bankable for correct payments. There were reports of under payments and fake payments.

### 3.8 Mode of wage payment and associated difficulties

	Andhra Pradesh			Bihar	Chhattisgarh			Gujarat	Jharkhand			Karnataka	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra
	Cuddapah	Khammam	Adilabad	Gaya	Raigarh	Dhamtari	Bastar	Dang	East Singhbhum	Khunti	Gumla	Chitradurga	Balaghat	Gondia
<b>% of households indicating payment through bank/post office a/c</b>														
Yes	84.17	84.17	87.33	80.83	86.67	55.00	60.00	91.67	81.67	84.17	81.00	84.17	78.33	80.00
No	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.83	34.00	25.00	2.50	18.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.33	3.33
Not Reported	15.83	15.83	12.67	14.17	12.50	11.00	15.00	5.83	0.00	15.83	19.00	15.83	13.33	16.67
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Other forms of payment</b>														
Cash	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.83	0.83
Mate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GP Head	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.83	100.00	50.00	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.83
PS/Rozgar Sevak	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.67	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	19.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.67	1.67
Contractor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Middleman	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Co-workers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>% of households indicating type of account</b>														
Individual A/c for all	80.83	81.67	85.00	11.67	85.83	85.83	87.00	83.33	12.50	15.00	11.00	76.67	31.67	60.00
Individual A/c Male	1.67	0.83	0.00	45.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.33	45.00	47.33	52.00	0.83	27.50	16.67
Joint A/c	0.00	0.00	15.00	13.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.33	30.83	37.00	32.00	0.00	18.33	5.83
Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.67	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.83
<b>Year of account opening</b>														
Average Age of Bank/Post Office Account	3.39	3.56	3.56	2.35	0.94	0.94	1.00	0.90	2.52	3.42	3.35	3.42	0.76	1.35
<b>% of households having Bank/post office account prior to MGNREGA</b>														
Yes	24.17	0.83	1.00	34.17	20.83	18.00	19.00	21.67	49.17	45.33	46.33	75.83	19.17	18.33
<b>% of households indicating the distance to bank/post office</b>														
Less than 2 km	80.83	2.50	3.50	1.67	57.50	55.00	54.33	48.33	96.67	98.00	96.00	62.50	43.33	49.17
Upto 5 km	1.67	79.17	80.12	0.00	15.00	20.00	16.00	16.67	2.50	2.00	2.00	19.17	4.17	31.67
Upto 7 km	0.00	0.83	0.93	18.33	0.83	0.83	0.83	1.67	0.83	0.00	2.00	0.00	4.17	0.83
Upto 10 km	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.67	7.50	7.50	5.00	18.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.83	31.67	0.83
Upto 15 km	0.00	0.00	0.00	61.67	0.83	0.83	0.83	1.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.00
Upto 20 km	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Above 20 km	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	5.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Not Reported	17.50	17.50	15.45	16.67	13.33	11.33	17.00	7.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.50	15.83	17.50

<b>% of households indicating the source of information about wage deposit in account</b>														
GP office	0.83	1.67	1.67	0.83	9.17	11.17	9.17	12.50	8.33	12.00	15.00	79.17	32.50	51.67
Mate	75.00	2.50	2.60	14.17	1.67	1.67	1.00	5.00	29.17	12.00	15.00	0.83	11.67	17.50
GP Head	0.83	1.67	1.67	28.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.33	1.67
PS/Rozgar Sevak	5.00	76.67	78.57	27.50	74.17	75.00	77.00	67.50	30.00	65.00	60.00	0.00	5.83	10.83
Contractor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Middleman	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.67	0.00
Co-workers	0.83	0.00	0.00	6.67	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.83	8.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.83
Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.00
Not Reported	18.33	17.50	15.50	27.50	15.00	11.33	12.00	10.00	26.67	11.00	10.00	20.00	19.17	18.33
<b>% of households indicating various difficulties in getting payment</b>														
Cost of travel	8.33	74.17	75.17	45.00	1.67	2.00	3.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.33	20.00	49.17
Loss of working hrs/days	2.50	74.17	65.50	30.83	3.33	4.00	5.00	7.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.17	31.67	19.17
Had to return without getting money	0.00	45.00	45.00	15.83	0.83	0.83	0.83	1.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.67	8.33	27.50
Non-Cooperation of bank/Post Office	0.00	5.00	5.00	8.33	3.33	5.00	3.33	4.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.17	0.00	9.17
Commission by Bank/Post office a/c	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.50	0.00	8.33
Don't Know how to withdraw	0.00	17.50	17.50	17.50	20.00	25.00	25.00	20.83	0.00	5.00	4.50	5.00	17.50	0.83
Others	5.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.50	22.50	15.00	14.17	0.00	1.00	2.00	0.83	0.00	0.00

	Orissa			Rajasthan	Tamil Nadu	Uttar Pradesh		West Bengal	
	Kalahandi	Dhenkanal	Malkangiri	Banswara	Dindigul	Lalitpur	Sonbhadra	West Medinipur	Bankura
<b>% of households indicating payment through bank/post office a/c</b>									
Yes	83.33	84.17	79.17	91.67	82.50	83.33	73.33	84.17	79.17
No	1.67	0.00	4.17	8.33	5.00	0.83	17.50	0.00	4.17
Not Reported	15.00	15.83	16.67	0.00	12.50	15.83	9.17	15.83	16.67
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Other forms of payment</b>									
Cash	0.83	0.00	0.83	5.83	1.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.83
Mate	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.00	0.83	0.00	8.33	0.00	0.83
GP Head	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.00	0.00
PS/Rozgar Sevak	0.83	0.00	0.00	1.67	2.50	0.83	8.33	0.00	0.00
Contractor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Middleman	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Co-workers	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.83
Others	0.00	0.00	1.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.67
<b>% of households indicating type of account</b>									
Individual A/c for all	80.00	28.33	45.00	44.17	77.50	0.00	14.17	28.33	45.00

Individual A/c Male	1.67	5.83	0.83	27.50	4.17	70.83	38.33	5.83	0.83
Joint A/c	1.67	35.00	4.17	18.33	0.00	12.50	14.17	35.00	4.17
Others	0.00	15.00	29.17	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	29.17
<b>Year of account opening</b>									
Average Age of Bank/Post Office Account	0.95	1.65	1.01	0.78	2.55	1.88	1.79	1.65	1.01
<b>% of households having Bank/post office account prior to MGNREGA</b>									
Yes	13.33	26.67	18.33	23.33	41.67	2.50	23.33	26.67	18.33
<b>% of households indicating the distance to bank/post office</b>									
Less than 2 km	2.50	39.17	32.50	56.67	17.50	1.67	59.17	39.17	32.50
Upto 5 km	26.67	54.17	44.17	4.17	45.00	37.50	37.50	54.17	44.17
Upto 7 km	10.83	0.00	10.00	4.17	5.00	45.83	0.83	0.00	10.00
Upto 10 km	0.00	0.00	0.00	31.67	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Upto 15 km	43.33	0.00	0.00	0.83	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Upto 20 km	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Above 20 km	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Not Reported	16.67	6.67	13.33	2.50	19.17	15.00	2.50	6.67	13.33
<b>% of households indicating the source of information about wage deposit in account</b>									
GP office	0.00	26.67	17.50	32.50	71.67	2.50	0.83	26.67	17.50
Mate	3.33	2.50	1.67	11.67	2.50	5.00	5.83	2.50	1.67
GP Head	0.00	15.00	1.67	28.33	5.83	15.00	64.17	15.00	1.67
PS/Rozgar Sevak	80.00	37.50	31.67	19.17	0.00	60.83	0.83	37.50	31.67
Contractor	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.83
Middleman	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Co-workers	0.00	1.67	13.33	0.00	0.83	0.00	0.83	1.67	13.33
Others	0.00	0.83	13.33	0.83	0.00	0.83	0.00	0.83	13.33
Not Reported	16.67	17.50	33.33	5.83	20.00	15.83	28.33	17.50	33.33
<b>% of households indicating various difficulties in getting payment</b>									
Cost of travel	1.67	15.00	3.33	20.00	69.17	0.00	0.00	15.00	3.33
Loss of working hrs/days	2.50	48.33	42.50	32.50	72.50	0.00	0.00	48.33	42.50
Had to return without getting money	1.67	0.83	0.00	8.33	31.67	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.00
Non-Cooperation of bank/Post Office	2.50	3.33	9.17	0.00	19.17	0.00	0.00	3.33	9.17
Commission by bank/Post office a/c	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Don't Know how to withdraw	5.00	0.00	1.67	22.50	8.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.67
Others	8.33	26.67	20.00	3.33	0.00	0.83	0.00	26.67	20.00

## Wage Component in Total MGNREGA Expenditure

Taking the country as a whole into consideration, share of wages in total MGNREGA expenditure increased from 66.79 per cent in 2008-09 to 67.48 per cent in 2009-10 and 71.58 per cent in 2010-11 (upto December 02, 2010). According to the rules, this should not be less than 60 per cent at the local level. At the state level only A & N Island, Jharkhand, Orissa and Sikkim reported lower than 60 per cent share of wage component in 2008-09, while Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Nagaland had reported less than 60 per cent of share in 2009-10. Also in 2010-11, states like Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Sikkim and Uttarakhand had reported less than 60 per cent of wage in total MGNREGA expenditure (see Table 3.9). However, at the district level nearly 187 districts in the country reported lower than 60 per cent share of wages in total expenditure. The per centage of total districts reporting less than 60 per cent share of wages was as high as 83.3 in Jharkhand, 54 in Jammu & Kashmir, 53.8 in Assam, 53.3 in Orissa and 52 in Madhya Pradesh (see Table 3.10).

**Table: 3.9 Percentage share of wage component in total MGNREGA expenditure in 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11(upto December 02, 2010)**

States	Percentage share of wage in total expenditure		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
A & N Island	37.83	68.40	72.09
Andhra Pradesh	76.18	82.39	69.37
Arunachal Pradesh	62.50	67.58	NA
Assam	60.75	61.65	47.63
Bihar	64.10	61.02	75.82
Chhattisgarh	63.44	64.77	74.96
Gujarat	73.66	70.67	69.20
Haryana	75.26	62.05	66.08
Himachal Pradesh	61.21	56.08	52.82
Jammu & Kashmir	60.67	64.79	69.99
Jharkhand	50.56	59.65	68.87
Karnataka	65.10	62.90	65.43
Kerala	82.21	86.86	89.79
Madhya Pradesh	60.65	59.00	54.32
Maharashtra	86.79	80.53	82.69
Manipur	63.77	60.48	89.56
Meghalaya	67.67	63.87	64.15
Mizoram	83.33	74.64	72.61

Nagaland	60.12	58.52	60.60
Orissa	58.69	62.48	73.03
Punjab	61.56	63.57	60.44
Rajasthan	69.19	69.33	79.67
Sikkim	56.48	64.43	47.39
Tamil Nadu	95.51	97.14	98.93
Tripura	61.25	63.45	67.49
Uttar Pradesh	63.17	60.02	63.60
Uttarakhand	65.03	63.75	58.31
West Bengal	65.42	66.47	72.25
<b>All India</b>	<b>66.79</b>	<b>67.48</b>	<b>71.58</b>

**Table: 3.10 Per cent distribution of districts where the share of wage component was above and below 60 per cent**

State	Share of wage component	
	Above 60 %	Less than 60 %
A & N Island	0.00	100.00
Andhra Pradesh	95.45	4.55
Arunachal Pradesh	60.00	40.00
Assam	46.15	53.85
Bihar	72.97	27.03
Chhattisgarh	77.78	22.22
Gujarat	88.46	11.54
Haryana	95.24	4.76
Himachal Pradesh	66.67	33.33
Jammu & Kashmir	45.45	54.55
Jharkhand	16.67	83.33
Karnataka	56.67	43.33
Kerala	100.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	48.00	52.00
Maharashtra	78.79	21.21
Manipur	66.67	33.33
Meghalaya	71.43	28.57
Mizoram	87.50	12.50
Nagaland	54.55	45.45
Orissa	46.67	53.33
Punjab	70.00	30.00
Rajasthan	84.85	15.15
Sikkim	50.00	50.00
Tamil Nadu	96.77	3.23
Tripura	75.00	25.00
Uttar Pradesh	81.43	18.57
Uttarakhand	61.54	38.46
West Bengal	78.95	21.05

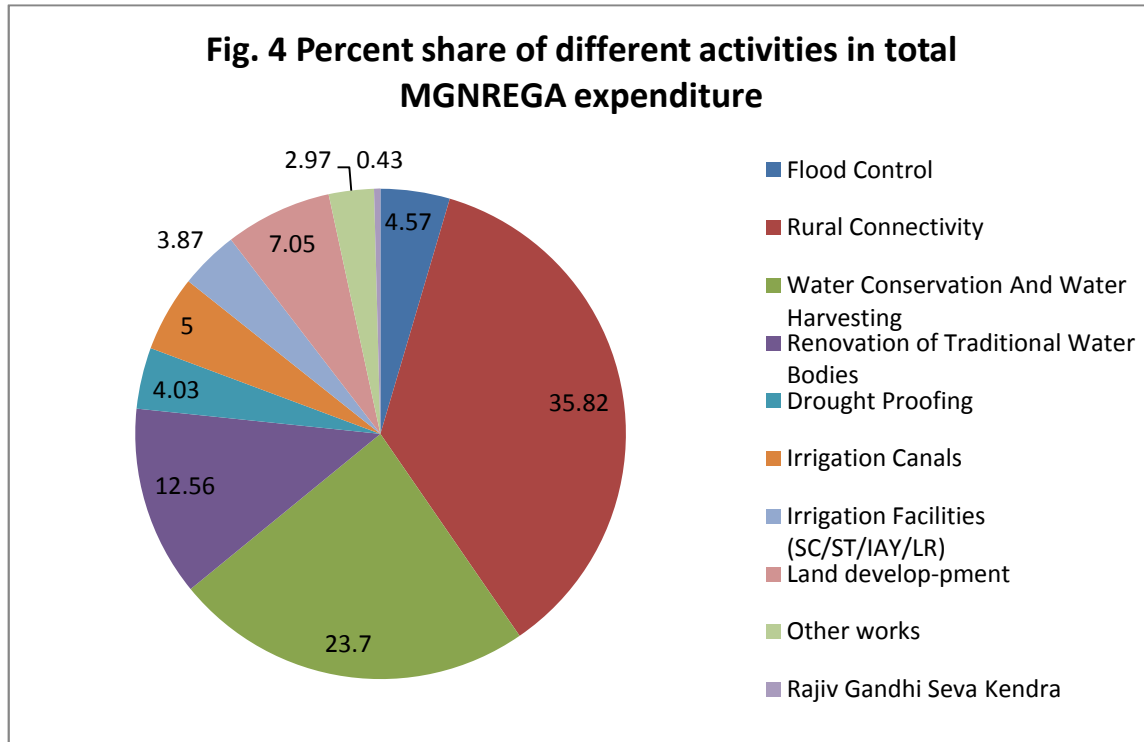
## Investment Priorities

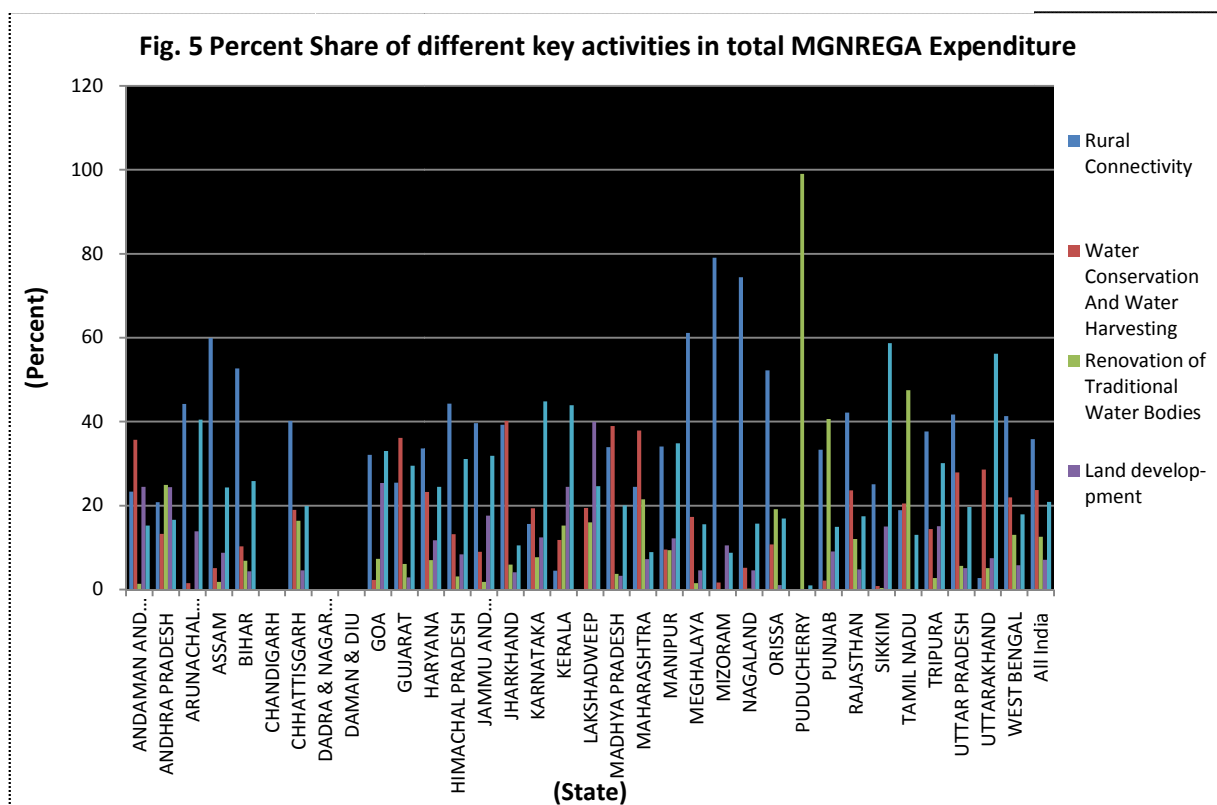
According to the official guidelines, water conservation, water harvesting, drought proofing, irrigation, renovation of traditional water bodies, land development, flood control and drainage improvement and rural connectivity would be the focus in order of priority (see Table 3.11). The data for the years from 2008-09 to 2010-11 reveals that about 35.8 per cent of the total MGNREGA expenditure was on rural connectivity, followed by water conservation and water harvesting (23.7 per cent), renovation of traditional water bodies (12.6 per cent) and land development (7.05 per cent), respectively. Irrigation canal accounted for only about five per cent of the total expenditure. However, it varied from state to state. States where water conservation and water harvesting had the highest share in total expenditure include Jharkhand (40.1 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (39.0 per cent), Maharashtra (37.9 per cent) and Gujarat (36.1 per cent). The states of Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Punjab and Pondicherry rightly spent a sizable proportion of money on renovation of traditional water bodies as these states were once rich in water bodies which showed signs of decline over time. In fact, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry and Punjab put highest priority on renovation of traditional water bodies. The states of Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal which witness floods frequently, hardly spent much on flood control and drainage improvement, while this was one of the priority areas for MGNREGA work in Kerala, Uttarakhand and Goa.

The states of Karnataka, Mizoram and Sikkim spent about 9 to 29 per cent of the total fund on drought proofing. The states of Bihar, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Tamil Nadu, Sikkim and Manipur spent about 10 to 13 per cent of the total fund on irrigation canals. Irrigation facilities to SC/ST/IAY/LR beneficiaries accounted for a significant amount of money only in Madhya Pradesh (11.1 per cent), Gujarat (9.9 per cent) and Karnataka (5.6 per cent). In the remaining states, it was more or less negligible. As Table 3.11 shows, land development shared a sizable proportion of the total fund utilization in Lakshadweep (40.0 per cent), Goa (25.3 per cent), A&N Island (24.5 per cent), Kerala (24.5 per cent), Andhra Pradesh (24.4 per cent), Jammu & Kashmir (17.6 per cent), Tripura (15.1 per cent), Sikkim (15.0 per cent),



Karnataka (12.4 per cent), Manipur (12.2 per cent) and Punjab (9.0 per cent). The result of our field survey also indicated that renovation of tanks, irrigation and land development formed priorities in most places (see Table 3.12).





### 3.11 Pattern of MGNREGA expenditure (cumulative 2080-09 to 2010-11 upto Dec 02, 2010)

State	Flood control	Rural connectivity	Water conservation and water harvesting	Renovation of traditional water bodies	Drought proofing	Irrigation canals	Irrigation facilities (SC/ST/IA Y/LR)	Land development	Other works	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra
ORISSA	0.60	52.22	10.75	19.11	2.36	1.95	3.42	1.03	2.60	5.97
RAJASTHAN	1.63	42.17	23.62	12.01	3.54	4.32	4.42	4.77	2.98	0.54
CHHATTISGARH	2.99	40.19	19.01	16.37	4.51	7.26	4.65	4.57	0.46	0.00
JHARKHAND	0.79	39.27	40.14	5.92	2.59	1.05	2.03	4.14	3.50	0.58
MADHYA PRADESH	0.87	33.95	38.98	3.75	5.33	1.03	11.06	3.26	1.77	0.00
TRIPURA	1.51	37.68	14.37	2.73	5.49	7.77	0.94	15.11	14.27	0.13
MAHARASHTRA	0.83	24.47	37.89	21.51	5.19	0.55	1.39	7.24	0.92	0.00
GUJARAT	10.91	25.42	36.14	6.06	5.09	0.92	9.92	2.92	2.52	0.10
WEST BENGAL	7.16	41.33	21.94	13.03	3.29	4.97	1.42	5.79	1.06	0.01
KERALA	27.08	4.50	11.84	15.24	3.35	8.77	4.08	24.48	0.65	0.00
KARNATAKA	13.62	15.65	19.33	7.70	8.99	11.21	5.59	12.45	5.40	0.05
BIHAR	4.35	52.69	10.26	6.82	9.37	10.18	0.29	4.37	1.66	0.00
MIZORAM	2.94	79.09	1.64	0.05	5.18	0.11	0.06	10.50	0.43	0.00
HARYANA	3.43	33.60	23.22	7.00	5.19	7.22	0.10	11.72	2.66	5.85

HIMACHAL PRADESH	15.29	44.26	13.18	3.09	0.73	11.26	1.16	8.37	2.64	0.00
UTTAR PRADESH	5.17	41.72	27.89	5.63	3.56	3.29	1.50	5.11	6.12	0.00
NAGALAND	1.48	74.40	5.15	0.18	2.90	6.45	0.15	4.54	4.75	0.00
ASSAM	13.29	59.94	5.13	1.85	3.92	3.51	0.17	8.78	3.13	0.28
UTTARAKHAND	32.34	2.70	28.58	5.07	8.95	13.48	0.49	7.45	0.93	0.00
MEGHALAYA	5.74	61.12	17.29	1.48	6.21	2.56	0.03	4.55	0.90	0.12
PUNJAB	3.45	33.32	2.11	40.61	3.65	3.54	0.02	9.03	3.23	1.03
TAMIL NADU	0.67	18.91	20.52	47.48	0.02	12.20	0.11	0.08	0.00	0.00
SIKKIM	14.55	25.08	0.83	0.40	29.34	13.59	0.03	14.99	1.08	0.11
MANIPUR	14.34	34.06	9.52	9.38	7.09	13.09	0.00	12.18	0.34	0.00
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	23.31	39.63	9.02	1.84	0.43	6.87	0.27	17.63	1.00	0.00
GOA	32.27	32.08	2.26	7.34	0.00	0.39	0.32	25.35	0.00	0.00
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	23.52	44.24	1.48	0.00	0.27	14.43	0.37	13.84	1.86	0.00
LAKSHADWEEP	0.17	0.00	19.42	16.03	16.39	0.00	0.00	39.96	8.03	0.00
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	8.27	23.29	35.65	1.36	0.31	6.64	0.00	24.49	0.00	0.00
PUDUCHERRY	0.00	0.00	0.00	99.04	0.46	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DAMAN & DIU	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ANDHRA PRADESH	3.64	20.81	13.24	24.91	3.28	4.97	4.47	24.39	0.28	0.00
CHANDIGARH	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>All India</b>	<b>4.57</b>	<b>35.82</b>	<b>23.70</b>	<b>12.56</b>	<b>4.03</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>3.87</b>	<b>7.05</b>	<b>2.97</b>	<b>0.43</b>

### 3.12 Percentage of households worked under various types of work under MGNREGA

Types of Work	Andhra Pradesh		Bihar	Chhattisgarh	Gujarat	Jharkhand	Karnataka	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Orissa	Rajasthan	Tamil Nadu	Uttar Pradesh		West Bengal	
	Cuddapa	Khammam	Gaya	Raigarh	Dang	East Singhbhum	Chitradurga	Balaghat	Gondia	Kalahandi	Banswara	Dindugul	Lalitpur	Sonbhadra	Bankura	West Medinipur
Road construction & repairing	13.21	9.39	48.20	35.06	37.41	39.06	32.76	54.93	98.59	52.10	0.00	26.14	22.94	45.16	44.12	33.20
Drain cleaning	3.77	11.84	48.92	0.00	0.00	37.50	23.71	8.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.14	28.82	7.53	0.00	0.41
Earth digging	0.94	3.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.12	2.15	0.00	0.00
Renovation of pond	4.72	13.88	0.00	53.25	21.77	0.00	7.76	5.63	1.41	38.66	45.83	30.68	0.00	25.81	19.23	40.57
Plantation	6.13	5.31	1.44	11.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.24	0.00	0.00	17.21
Check dam	0.00	8.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.53	1.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.14	2.35	1.08	34.25	0.00
Boulder removal	0.00	6.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Irrigation work	2.36	3.27	1.44	0.00	40.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	54.17	14.77	5.29	0.00	0.00	0.41
Soil conservation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.55	2.94	16.13	0.00	0.00
Land development	45.28	13.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.27	0.00	8.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other works	23.58	24.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.13	17.24	5.63	0.00	0.84	0.00	21.59	5.29	2.15	2.40	8.20

Source: Based on our field survey

## **Impact on Agriculture**

Notwithstanding the fact that the main objective of MGNREGA is to enhance livelihood security of rural households by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work, the scheme also intends to create assets which are critical for sustainable livelihood security of the rural poor of India. The activities being undertaken under MGNREGA in order of priority include: (i) Water conservation and water harvesting; (ii) drought proofing (including afforestation and tree plantation); (iii) irrigation; (iv) provision of horticulture plantation and land development facilities on the land owned by households belonging to SC and ST or BPL families of beneficiaries of land reforms, Indira Awas Yojana or that of the small and marginal farmers, as defined in the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008; (v) renovation of traditional water bodies, including desilting of tanks and ponds; (vi) flood control and drainage improvement in water logged areas; and (vii) rural connectivity. All of the above aim at improving the resource base of the poor for sustainable agriculture and food Security.

As a matter of fact, the recent expansion of the scope of MGNREGA to include works on the lands of small and marginal farmers is a strategic step towards increasing irrigation potential and drought proofing in rainfed areas which will reduce soil erosion and loss of organic matter and improve crop yields (Rita Sharma, Indian Express, New Delhi, 9 January, 2010). Majority of small and marginal farmers in rainfed/dry regions are forced to work under MGNREGA because the productivity of their own farms is too low to make ends meet. MGNREGA would ultimately help improve productivity of small farms and allow these people to return to full time farming, thereby reducing the load on MGNREGA (Mihir Shah, The Hindu, New Delhi, 14 August, 2009). Also, the restoration and renovation of water bodies, deepening and desilting of village tanks and construction of farm ponds are likely to create major potential for aquaculture as means of improved nutrition and income generation. Moreover, productivity boosting regime synergized by MGNREGA will be characterized by diversified farming systems, more suitable to rainfed areas, involving less water intensive crops, dryland horticulture, agro-forestry, fodder, etc. for sustainable development. Although it is too early to expect a full-scale transformation of

rained agriculture due to the implementation of MGNREGA, there are examples where dry wells constructed on farmers' fields under MGNREGA have led to private purchase of water lifting devices, increase in irrigated area and shifts in cropping patterns.

**Table: 3.12 a Change in average area under various crops in the selected villages before and after MGNREGA, as indicated by GP Heads (area in ha.)**

State/Districts	Crop	Before 2006		2009-10	
		Total Area Sown	Irrigated Area	Total Area Sown	Irrigated Area
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>					
Cuddapah	Bengal gram	5.00			
	Chickpea	35.00			
	Chilly	8.00	8.00	4.00	4.00
	Citrus fruits (lemon)			5.00	5.00
	Coriander	7.00			
	Cotton			123.00	123.00
	Fruit	4.00	4.00		
	Groundnut	24.00	24.00	33.00	33.00
	Lemon	7.00	7.00		
	Maize	49.00	49.00	76.00	76.00
	Mango	57.00		57.00	57.00
	Musk melon	22.00	22.00	35.00	35.00
	Onion	30.00	30.00	19.00	19.00
	Paddy (garma)	89.00	89.00	91.00	91.00
	Papaya	10.00	10.00		
	Pearl millet	38.00	38.00	168.00	168.00
	Plantains	20.00	20.00	33.00	33.00
	Sesamum	10.00	10.00	80.00	80.00
	Sorghum	14.00	14.00	20.00	20.00
	Sunflower	90.00	67.50	83.50	81.00
	Turmeric	60.00	60.00	80.00	80.00
	Tomato	9.00	9.00		
	Tamarind			1.00	1.00
	Vegetables	8.00	8.00		
	Water melon			20.00	20.00
<b>Khammam</b>					
	Cotton	120.00		382.00	
	Paddy (Aghni)	27.00	27.00	125.00	125.00
	Paddy (Bhadai)	933.00	319.00	1140.00	386.00
	Potato	70.00		75.00	
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>					
Raigarh	Oilseed			1.50	2.00
	Other	10.00	10.00	14.75	14.00

	Paddy (Aghni)	13.60	22.00	30.29	30.28
	Paddy (Bhadai)	441.10	56.00	441.10	91.00
	Pulses	1.30		4.50	3.00
	Vegetables	50.00	50.00	40.00	22.00
	Wheat	12.00	12.00	25.00	25.00
<b>Gujarat</b>					
Dang	Maize			4.05	
	Nigerseed			212.95	
	Paddy (Bhadai)			212.95	
<b>Karnataka</b>					
Chitradurga	Brinjal	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00
	Castor	12.00		6.00	
	Chilly	10.00	10.00	25.00	25.00
	Coconut	540.00		540.00	
	Cotton	18.00	18.00	23.00	23.00
	Cowpea	47.50		45.50	
	Green gram	500.00		530.00	
	Groundnut	2402.00		2308.00	
	Horsegram	26.00		36.00	
	Maize	24.00	24.00	36.00	36.00
	Mulberry			30.00	30.00
	Mango	3.00		3.00	
	Onion	24.00	24.00	36.00	36.00
	Paddy (Bhadai)	20.00	20.00	30.00	30.00
	Pigeon pea	34.00		31.00	
	Ragi	217.00	12.00	212.00	14.00
	Saave	70.00		55.00	
	Sorghum	30.00	30.00	32.00	32.00
	Tomato	1.00	1.00	3.00	3.00
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>					
Balaghat	Linseed	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.00
	Paddy	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
	Paddy (Aghni)	312.50	100.00	312.50	100.00
	Paddy (Garma)	100.00	100.00	165.00	165.00
	Pulses	5.00		5.00	
	Rapeseed & mustard	50.00	0.00	50.00	0.00
	Sesamum	114.50	0.00	114.50	0.00
	Wheat	20.00	0.00	20.00	0.00
<b>Maharashtra</b>					
Gondia	Chickpea			100.00	
	Other			16.00	
	Paddy (Aghni)			162.50	162.50
	Paddy (Bhadai)			752.50	225.00
	Potato			10.00	10.00
	Pulses			15.00	

	Rapeseed & mustard			50.00	
	Sugarcane			10.00	
	Vegetables			8.00	8.00
	Wheat			30.00	30.00
<b>Orissa</b>					
Kalahandi	Black gram	100.00	50.00	300.00	150.00
	Groundnut	145.00	70.00	120.00	145.00
	Paddy (Bhadai)	760.00	315.00	722.50	345.00
	Paddy (Garma)	540.00	215.00	535.00	230.00
	Pulses	1050.00	100.00	197.50	122.50
	Vegetables	125.00	75.00	152.50	127.50
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>					
Dindigul	Banana	85.00	85.00	150.00	150.00
	Beans			21.48	
	Bhindi	213.00	231.00	118.00	118.00
	Black gram	1715.00	537.00	1630.00	460.00
	Brinjal	510.00	510.00	355.00	355.00
	Butter fruit			2.59	
	Castor	203.00		203.00	
	Chickpea	1352.00		1805.00	
	Coffee			619.15	
	Cowpea	2916.00	835.00	3290.00	1182.00
	Green gram	1115.00	350.00	1320.00	290.00
	Groundnut	632.00	255.00	358.00	188.00
	Lime	395.00		427.00	
	Maize			7647.00	6637.00
	Mango	2457.00		2457.00	
	Orange			163.06	
	Paddy(somba)	6450.00	6450.00	6642.00	6642.00
	Pearl millet	1305.00	102.00	707.00	43.00
	Pigeon pea	610.00	212.00	567.00	142.00
	Pineapple			1.15	
	Sesamum	415.00	137.00	265.00	107.00
	Sorghum	3912.00	687.00	9612.00	1312.00
	Sugarcane	390.00	390.00	410.00	410.00
	Sunflower	12.00		3.00	3.00
	Tomato	457.00	457.00	302.00	302.00
<b>Rajasthan</b>					
Banswara	Cotton			88.00	
	Lady finger			3.71	
	Maize			227.55	
	Paddy			18.53	
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>					
Sonbhadra	Paddy	1000.00	900.00	550.00	500.00
	Wheat	1000.00	900.00	550.00	500.00



<b>West Bengal</b>					
Paschimi Medinapur	Snake gourd	4.00			
	Fruit			3.00	3.00
	Groundnut	10.00	2.00	12.00	3.00
	Kaju	5.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
	Khesari			32.00	32.00
	Kundri	12.00	12.00	22.00	22.00
	Lady finger	3.00	3.00	8.00	8.00
	Lethyrus			15.00	15.00
	Mango	5.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
	Oilseed			30.00	30.00
	Paddy (Aghni)			580.00	580.00
	Paddy (Bhadai)	1702.20	635.50	1290.30	1030.10
	Patal/Parmal	6.00	6.00	18.00	18.00
	Pearl millet			5.00	5.00
	Pulses	50.40	2.00	72.30	8.00
	Rapeseed & mustard	120.40	26.30	146.00	60.20
	Sesamum	210.00	10.20	280.00	80.40
	Vegetables			150.00	150.00
	Wheat	155.60	40.00	102.50	60.00
Bankura	Fruit			110.00	110.00
	Groundnut			70.00	70.00
	Lethyrus			14.00	14.00
	Oilseed			320.00	320.00
	Paddy (Bhadai)			1035.00	1635.00
	Paddy (Garma)			1130.00	1130.00
	Rapeseed & mustard			140.00	140.00
	Vegetables			720.00	720.00
	Wheat			40.00	40.00

It was borne out from the discussion with Gram Panchayat Heads in most of the surveyed villages that renovation of ponds/canals using MGNREGA resources helped improve irrigated area which impacted crop yields positively (see Table 3.12c). The districts where such impact could be observed prominently include Cuddapah, Khammam, Raigarh, Dang, Chitradurga, Balaghat, Gondia, Banswara, Sonbhadra, West Medinipur and Bankura. Also implementation of MGNREGA helped improve forests and other nature resources which would indirectly improve environment and livelihood opportunities for the poor (see Table 3.12d). Increase in the forest area was reported in Chitradurga, Kalahandi, Lalitpur, West Medinipur and Bankura, while increase in common property resources accessible to all was reported in almost all the places,

excepting East Singhbhum, Gondia, Kalahandi and Sonbhadra. Besides, in the districts of Khammam, Raigarh, Chitradurga, Balaghat, Kalahandi, Banswara, Dindigul, Lalitpur and Sonbhadra, Gram Panchayat functionaries reported that there was a change in the cropping pattern in favour of crops such as fruits and vegetables, cotton and paddy, which yielded more returns. Moreover, increase in irrigated area and changes in cropping patterns are expected to help increase agricultural productivity and income. With the implementation of MGNREGA, there has been a substantial increase in the market wage rates of agricultural and non-agricultural labourers. This has been true for both male and female labourers. The increase in the agricultural wage rates could be observed more prominently in Cuddapah, Khammam, Dindigul, Raigarh, Gaya, Chitradurga, Kalahandi, Lalitpur, Sonbhadra, West Medinipur and Bankura in both peak and lean seasons.

### 3.12 b Per cent change in wage rates due to MGNREGA

State	District	Increments in agriculture wage rate due to MGNREGA				Increments in non-agriculture wage rate due to MGNREGA	
		Peak season (Male)	Peak season (Female)	Lean season (Male)	Lean season (Female)	Male	Female
Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	100	75	85	62.5	135	52.5
	Khammam	80	42.5	80	65	55	70
	Adilabad	88	45	82	70	72	80
Bihar	Gaya	46	46	46	46	50	50
Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	55	55	50	50	55	40
	Dhamtari	60	58	45	52	50	48
	Bastar	65	60	42	55	48	45
Gujarat	Dang	40	40	30	30	22.5	10
Jharkhand	Purvi Shinghbhum	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
	Khunti	10	16	7	19	9	15
	Gumla	7	15	7	18	10	5
Karnataka	Chitradurga	50	30	40	20	65	55
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	27.5	20	25	25	55	55
Maharashtra	Gondia	35	20	20	15	40	15
Orissa	Kalahandi	80	80	60	60	40	40
	Dhenkanal	80	83	57	49	57	35

	Malkangiri	80	85	50	43	57	29.5
Rajasthan	Banswar	26	26	12.5	12.5	26	26
Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	97.5	62.5	192.5	207.5	125	75
Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	41	41	41	41	41	41
	Sonbhadra	31.5	31.5	31.5	31.5	31.5	31.5
West Bengal	Paschim Medinipur	36	36	36	36	55	40
	Bankura	40	40	40	40	35	40

**Table 3.12 c Per cent of panchayats indicating change in forest area due to MGNREGA**

State	District	Forest Area increased because of MGNREGA				Useful to Local People		
		Forest area not available	Forest area increased	Forest area not increased	Can't say	Useful	Not useful	Can't say
Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	50		50		50		50
	Khammam	50		50		50		50
Bihar	Gaya	50		50		50		50
Chhattisgarh	Raigarh			100		100		
Gujarat	Dang			100		100		
Jharkhand	West Singhbhum	50		50	50		50	50
Karnataka	Chitradurga		50	50		100		
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	50		50		50		50
Maharashtra	Gondia	100						
Orissa	Kalahandi		100			100		
Rajasthan	Banswar			100		50	50	
Tamil Nadu	Dindigul				100			100
Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	50	50			50		50
	Sonbhadra			100			100	
West Bengal	Bankura		100			50	50	
	Paschim Medinipur		100			50		50

**3.12 d Per cent panchayats indicating renovation of ponds/canals increase in irrigated area and development of common pasture**

state	District	Renovation of ponds/canals			Increased irrigated area		Development of common pasture/ playground	
		Yes	No	Not available	Yes	No	Yes	No
Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	100			100		50	50
	Khammam	100			100		50	50
Bihar	Gaya	100				100		100
Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	50	50		50	50	50	50
Gujarat	Dang	50	50		50	50		100
Jharkhand	West Singhbhum		100			100		100
Karnataka	Chitradurga	100			50	50	50	50
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	50		50	50	50		100
Maharashtra	Gondia	50	50		50	50		100
Orissa	Kalahandi	50	50			100		100
Rajasthan	Banswar	100			100		50	50
Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	50	50			100	50	50
Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur		50	50	50	50		100
	Sonbhadra	100			100			100
West Bengal	Bankura	100			100		100	
	Paschim Medinipur	100			100		100	

In fact, the district of Dindigul witnessed an increase in the agricultural wage rate by about 192 per cent for male workers and 207 for female workers in the lean season and 97 per cent for male workers and 62 for female workers in the peak season. Similarly, in Cuddapah and Khammam districts of Andhra Pradesh, rise in agricultural wages was in the range of 50 to 85 per cent for male and 62 to 65 per cent for female workers in the lean season and 80 to 100 per cent for male workers and 42 to 75 per cent for female workers in the peak season (see Table 3.12b). In these southern districts, also the non-agricultural wages of both male and female workers increased substantially. It is often complained that many small farmers, being unable to meet the exorbitant labour cost, are leaving farming and making a beeline to village officials seeking work under MGNREGA (A.D. Rangarajan, *The Hindu*, New Delhi, 27 October, 2009).

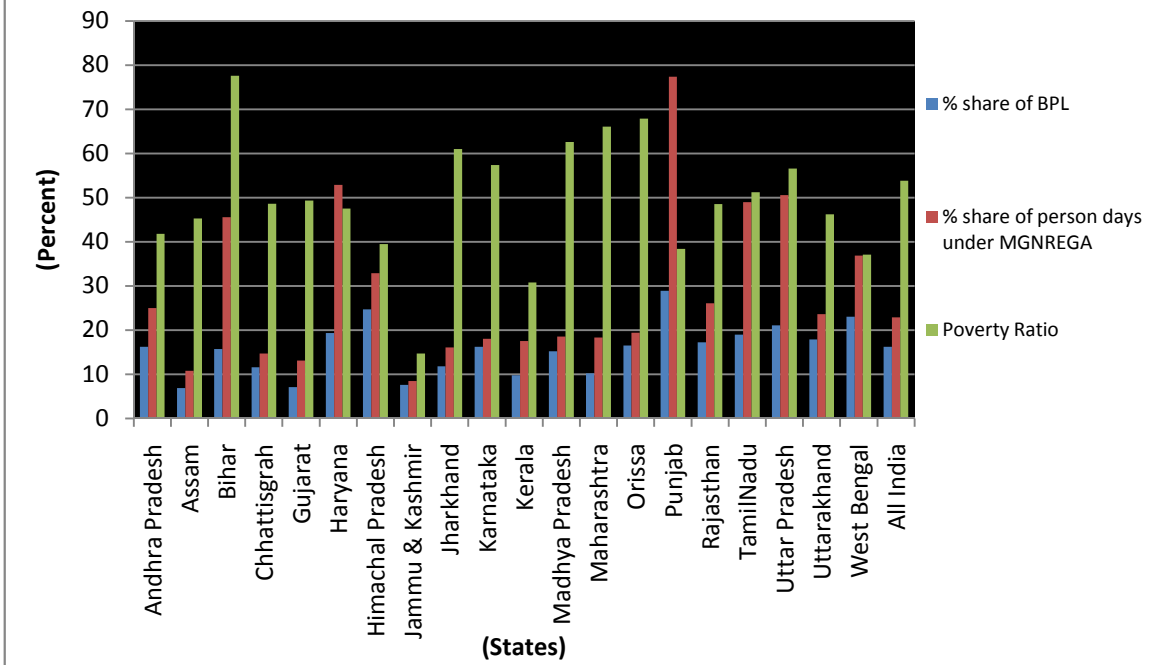
In this context, it should be noted that farmers organizations in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu had made a representation to the Union Government saying that implementation of MGNREGA had affected the agricultural sector adversely for two reasons. First, it increased the market wage rates of agricultural labourers which resulted in increase in the cost of production of various crops and second, labour availability in the peak agricultural season became scarce, affecting agricultural operations adversely. While this may be true in some regions, it should also be noted in this regard that in the rainfed areas, improvement and water availability through MGNREGA work by way of renovation of ponds/canals and watershed development, land development, etc. has helped improve agricultural productivity in some places. Also the landless and semi-landless poor who benefitted from employment under MGNREGA would create additional demand for various agricultural products, resulting in rise in the farm prices of agricultural commodities. On balance, therefore, in the medium to long run, the agricultural sector would immensely benefit from MGNREGA. The additional cost of production due to rise in agricultural wage rates should get compensated for the farmers by way of proportionate increase in the minimum support prices which would also impact the market prices of commodities, thereby benefitting the farming community in general. Moreover, a vast section of the rural landless and semi-landless farm labourers who are in the poverty trap may slow down the pace of overall rural development unless they are rescued through direct public

intervention such as MGNREGA. The MGNREGA will have its maximum positive impact in the rainfed areas where water scarcity and mono-cropping system leave the small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers dry and poor. Regarding scarcity of agricultural labour during the peak agricultural seasons in some places—particularly Punjab, Haryana, Coastal Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu—due to competition from MGNREGA work, there would be a readjustment process in which farmers would now either do the farm work themselves or adopt more mechanization.

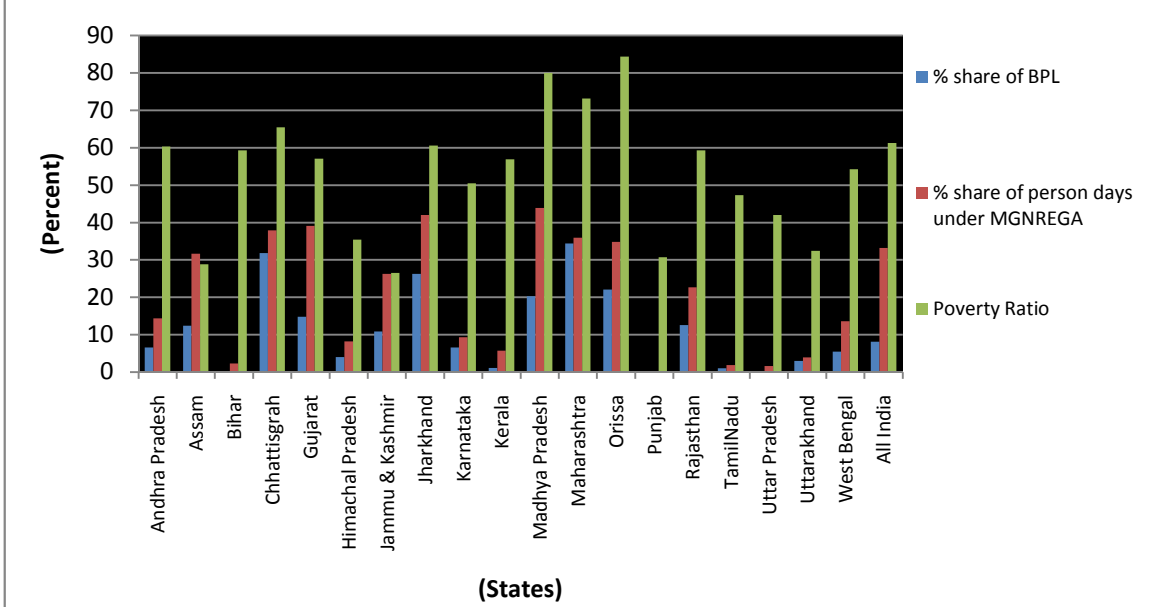
### **Participation of SC and ST Workers**

As can be seen from Table 3.13 the shares of SCs and STs in total employment created under MGNREGA were disproportionately higher than their share in the total population in the country. The share of SC beneficiaries in MGNREGA employment in 2009-10 was about 22.9 per cent as against their share of 16.2 per cent in the total population. Similarly, the share of ST beneficiaries in total MGNREGA employment was nearly 33.2 per cent against their share of 8.1 per cent in the total population (see Table 3.13). However, this kind of relationship should be read with a word of caution. In fact, the incidence of poverty among SCs and STs was much higher than others in almost all the states and therefore, they needed greater employment opportunities than others even from the point of view of equity and social inclusion. Considering the country as a whole, the poverty ratio among SCs and STs were 53.8 per cent and 61.3 per cent, respectively against 41.8 per cent of average poverty ratio. In several states, it was higher in the range of 60 to 84 per cent for STs and 57 to 78 per cent in the case of SCs. Our field study also reinforced these observations.

**Fig. 6 Per cent share of SCs under MGNREGA**



**Fig. 7 Per cent share of STs under MGNREGA**



### 3.13 State-wise participation of SCs and STs in MGNREGA

States	Percentage share of BPL population of total population		Percentage share of person days generated under MGNREGA		Poverty ratio*		
	SCs	STs	SCs	STs	SCs	STs	General
Andhra Pradesh	16.2	6.6	25.0	14.4	41.8	60.3	32.3
Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	1.1	86.5	NA	NA	NA
Assam	6.9	12.4	10.8	31.7	45.3	28.8	36.4
Bihar	15.7	0.1	45.6	2.3	77.6	59.3	55.7
Chhattisgarh	11.6	31.8	14.7	37.9	48.6	65.5	55.1
Gujarat	7.1	14.8	13.1	39.1	49.3	57.1	39.1
Haryana	19.3	0.0	52.9	0.0	47.5	0.0	24.8
Himachal Pradesh	24.7	4.0	32.9	8.2	39.5	35.4	25.0
Jammu & Kashmir	7.6	10.9	8.5	26.3	14.7	26.5	14.1
Jharkhand	11.8	26.3	16.1	42.0	61.0	60.6	51.6
Karnataka	16.2	6.6	18.0	9.3	57.4	50.5	37.5
Kerala	9.8	1.1	17.5	5.7	30.8	56.9	20.2
Madhya Pradesh	15.2	20.3	18.5	43.9	62.6	80.0	53.6
Maharashtra	10.2	34.4	18.3	35.9	66.1	73.2	47.4
Manipur	NA	NA	15.0	57.1	NA	NA	NA
Meghalaya	NA	NA	0.5	94.3	NA	NA	NA
Mizoram	NA	NA	NA	99.6	NA	NA	NA
Nagaland	NA	NA	0.0	98.3	NA	NA	NA
Orissa	16.5	22.1	19.4	34.8	67.9	84.4	60.8
Punjab	28.9	0.0	77.4	NA	38.4	30.7	22.1
Rajasthan	17.2	12.6	26.1	22.7	48.5	59.3	35.8
Sikkim	NA	NA	7.7	42.0	NA	NA	NA
Tamil Nadu	19.0	1.0	49.0	1.9	51.2	47.3	37.5
Tripura	NA	NA	19.8	43.1	NA	NA	NA
Uttar Pradesh	21.1	0.1	50.6	1.6	56.6	42.0	42.7
Uttarakhand	17.9	3.0	23.6	3.9	46.2	32.4	35.1
West Bengal	23.0	5.5	36.9	13.6	37.1	54.3	38.2
<b>All India</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>41.8</b>

\*Tendulkar Committee report

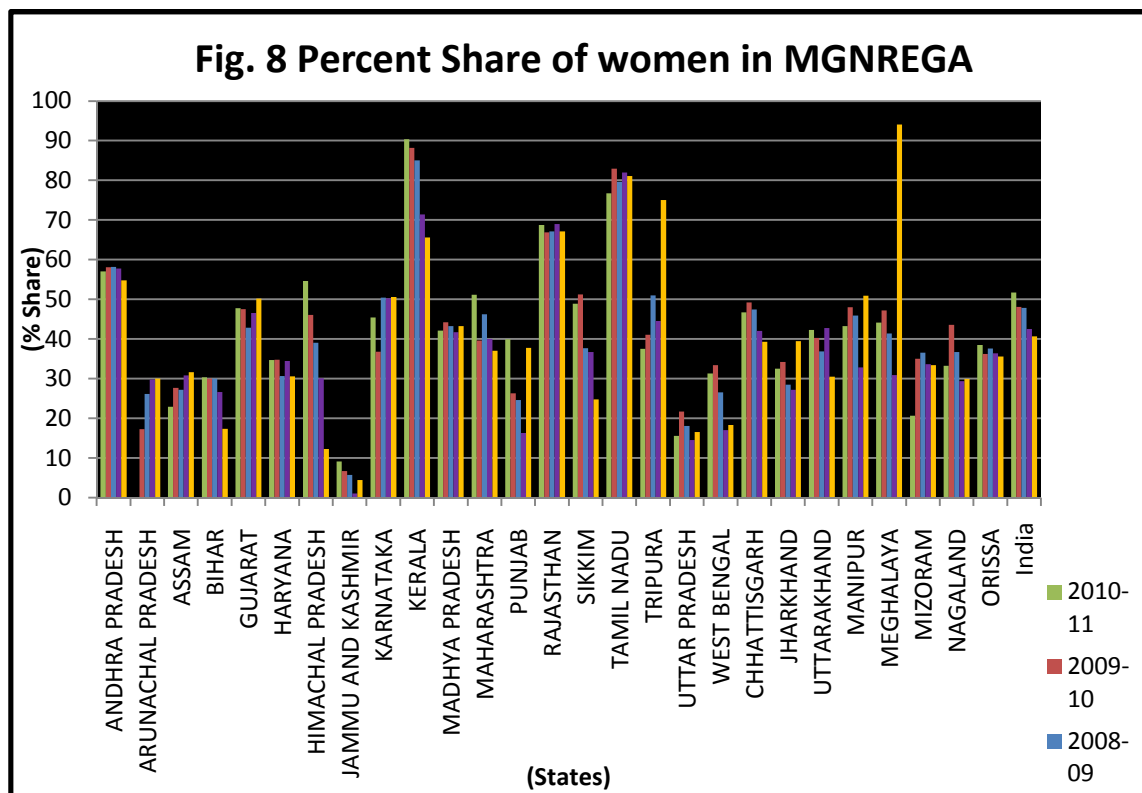
**Table 3.14 Proportion of SC/ST population and incidence of poverty among SCs/STs in selected villages**

State	Districts	Percentage of total population				Percentage of BPL of total population			
		SC	ST	OBC	Others	SC	ST	OBC	Others
Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	41.67	0.00	0.27	31.52	41.21	0.00	25.45	24.55
	Khammam	18.52	57.24	0.18	6.06	16.84	24.02	15.71	1.01
	Adilabad	42.54	16.74	0.25	40.47	33.26	33.49	27.53	5.45
Bihar	Gaya	68.41	0.00	0.05	26.67	45.35	0.00	0.00	9.75
Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	24.05	18.46	0.47	10.74	19.52	16.19	29.05	0.00
	Dhamtari	3.95	59.50	0.59	35.64	9.83	32.80	56.27	1.11
	Bastar	2.66	66.31	0.90	30.13	10.25	45.39	33.12	11.24
Gujarat	Dang	4.63	90.34	0.05	0.00	2.69	69.75	2.64	0.00
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	4.07	85.26	0.10	1.00	1.67	50.62	3.64	0.00
	Khunti	5.20	41.80	9.50	43.50	6.48	59.58	4.50	5.28
	Gumla	3.30	67.20	1.25	28.25	5.48	68.63	20.69	4.78
Karnataka	Chitradurga	17.64	38.87	0.31	12.90	16.90	33.52	23.03	5.47
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	4.89	22.09	0.73	0.00	5.06	18.21	60.37	0.00
Maharashtra	Gondia	9.26	7.35	0.83	0.19	8.40	7.35	43.51	0.00
Orissa	Kalahandi	22.55	71.62	0.04	1.98	20.07	61.96	2.97	1.24
	Dhenkanal	33.26	20.00	12.50	34.24	16.56	0.12	2.01	1.48
	Malkangiri	30.24	19.89	14.23	35.55	19.99	0.55	3.01	3.34
Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	23.58	0.85	0.60	15.38	20.80	0.85	42.74	0.07
Rajasthan	Banswar	3.89	82.62	0.04	9.86	1.19	48.88	0.88	3.68
Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	56.67	6.67	0.15	21.67	37.33	2.00	7.60	0.40
	Sonbhadra	35.47	0.00	0.36	28.09	26.85	0.00	17.74	7.29
West Bengal	Bankura	36.68	20.39	0.09	33.55	17.30	5.56	1.81	13.31
	Paschim Medinipur	15.61	9.32	0.07	67.91	9.81	5.35	1.70	10.01

## Participation of Women

According to the provisions of MGNREGA priority must be given to women in such a way that at least one-third of the beneficiaries shall be women who have registered and requested for work under this Act. The official data suggest that the share of women in the total MGNREGA employment in the country progressively increased from 40.65 per cent in 2006-07 to 42.52 per cent in 2007-08 and 47.87 per cent in 2008-09 and 48.80 per cent in 2009-10. In the current year, upto December 02, 2010, the share of women workers stood at 51.75 per cent.





The states where the share of women in total employment was disproportionately higher in recent years include Kerala (90.1 per cent), Tamil Nadu (76.7 per cent), Rajasthan (68.5 per cent), Andhra Pradesh (57.0 per cent) and Himachal Pradesh (55.2 per cent). It was very low in Jammu & Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh and low in all other states. The states which failed to provide one-third share of employment to women (as mandated by the Act) are Jharkhand (32.4 per cent), West Bengal (31.2 per cent), Bihar (29.8 per cent), Lakshadweep (27.6 per cent), Assam (23.2 per cent), Mizoram (23.2 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (15.6 per cent), and Jammu & Kashmir (10.8 per cent) (see Annexures 3k to 3m). The share of women in total MGNREGA employment, however, increased progressively from year to year in Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh and Kerala. It may be further seen from Table 3.15 that nearly 4.2 per cent districts where MGNREGA was implemented, failed to provide above one-third employment to women workers as mandated by law. Several of the districts selected for this study, namely Gumla (25.7 per cent) and Khunti (30.8 per cent) had less than 33 per cent share of women in MGNREGA employment (see Annexure 3k), while in Dang (48.7 per cent), Chitradruga (45.4 per cent), Bastar (42.7 per cent), Malkangiri (42.6 per cent), West Medinipur (41.9 per cent), East

Singhbhum (41.0 per cent), Kalahandi (39.2 per cent), Sonbhadra (38.6 per cent) and Gaya (35.0 per cent), it was in the range of 33 to 49 per cent. In other selected districts, the share of women was above 50 per cent (see Annexures 3l to 3m). In the surveyed villages, the female-male ratio in employment (person days) was less than one in Gaya, Raigarh, Gumla, Chitradruga, Balaghat, Kalahandi, Dhenkanal, Dindigul, Lalitpur,, Sonbhadra, Bankura and West Medinipur in all the four years during 2006-07 to 2009-10.

**Table 3.15 Per cent distribution of districts where share of women was above 50 per cent, 33 to 50 per cent and less than 33 per cent**

States	Per cent districts with women's share in employment		
	Above 50 %	33% to 50%	Less than 33%
Andhra Pradesh	90.91	9.09	0.00
Arunachal Pradesh	6.25	12.50	81.25
Assam	0.00	14.81	85.19
Bihar	0.00	34.21	65.79
Chhattisgarh	22.22	77.78	0.00
Gujarat	0.00	84.62	15.38
Haryana	0.00	42.86	57.14
Himachal Pradesh	33.33	41.67	25.00
Jammu & Kashmir	4.55	0.00	95.45
Jharkhand	4.17	29.17	66.67
Karnataka	0.00	83.33	16.67
Kerala	100.00	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	12.00	74.00	14.00
Maharashtra	18.18	48.48	33.33
Manipur	33.33	44.44	22.22
Meghalaya	28.57	71.43	0.00
Mizoram	12.50	37.50	50.00
Nagaland	9.09	54.55	36.36
Orissa	0.00	50.00	50.00
Punjab	25.00	20.00	55.00
Rajasthan	87.88	9.09	3.03
Sikkim	50.00	50.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	100.00	0.00	0.00
Tripura	0.00	100.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	2.82	12.68	84.51
Uttarakhand	15.38	30.77	53.85
West Bengal	0.00	42.11	57.89
<b>All India</b>	<b>22.02</b>	<b>36.38</b>	<b>41.60</b>

In several places, including Adilabad, Cuddapah, Khammam, Raigarh, Dang, Balaghat, Banswara, Dindigul, West Medinipur and Bankura, majority of the respondents expressed that women had adequate participation in the MGNREGA works. However, in other places, the women's work participation was reported to be either insufficient or no opinion could be expressed. Discrimination against women was reported only in a few cases in West Medinipur, Bankura, Chitradurga, Gaya and Dindigul. In other cases, it was either nil or negligible. Majority of the sample households in most places also reported that women's participation in MGNREGA and Gram Sabha meetings was quite adequate and effective. However, in places like Khammam, East Singhbhum, Balaghat, Banswara, Gondia and Lalitpur, it was reported to be either inadequate or ineffective.

**Table 3.16 Average employment person days and wage rate by gender**

State	Year	Average employment days			Average wage rate per day (in Rs.)			Employment days	Wage rate (in Rs.)	Annual earnings
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>										
Cuddapah	2006-07	17.46	22.17	38.99	61.20	62.66	61.96	1.05	1.02	1.08
	2007-08	54.46	56.33	94.30	78.49	75.22	76.69	1.03	0.96	0.99
	2008-09	58.92	58.08	100.73	78.90	78.32	78.59	0.99	0.99	0.98
	2009-10	121.10	130.77	229.69	92.94	89.18	90.88	1.08	0.96	1.04
Khammam	2006-07	18.33	19.33	29.25	80.29	82.60	81.01	1.27	1.03	1.31
	2007-08	37.09	40.07	75.49	85.97	86.07	85.53	1.08	1.00	1.08
	2008-09	45.82	47.84	90.75	86.42	86.20	86.28	1.04	1.00	1.04
	2009-10	97.21	102.92	195.00	97.03	97.22	97.10	1.06	1.00	1.06
Adilabad	2006-07	16.45	22.35	38.89	80.00	80.00	80.00	1.29	1.00	1.29
	2007-08	54.75	56.84	94.63	82.00	82.00	82.00	1.26	1.00	1.26
	2008-09	58.25	58.25	100.13	85.00	85.00	85.00	1.09	1.00	1.09
	2009-10	123.23	132.15	230.00	97.00	97.00	97.00	1.05	1.00	1.05
<b>Bihar</b>										
Gaya	2006-07	37.77	28.23	56.44	69.01	67.86	68.98	0.75	0.98	0.73
	2007-08	34.28	24.08	46.95	69.88	70.40	70.58	0.70	1.01	0.71
	2008-09	36.41	23.85	52.73	83.21	83.67	82.96	0.66	1.01	0.66
	2009-10	30.40	22.47	45.29	113.40	114.53	113.06	0.74	1.01	0.75
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>										
Raigarh	2006-07	40.13	29.34	60.62	58.49	60.88	59.51	0.71	1.04	0.74

	2007-08	38.38	23.25	58.83	62.91	62.48	62.73	0.73	0.99	0.73
	2008-09	27.00	19.25	40.47	65.48	66.04	65.66	0.61	1.01	0.61
	2009-10	34.16	22.19	51.53	83.01	82.46	82.81	0.65	0.99	0.65
Dhamtari	2007-08	6.00	24.00	30.00	82.00	82.00	82.00	1.26	1.00	1.26
	2008-09	21.25	26.67	41.25	85.00	85.00	85.00	1.09	1.00	1.09
	2009-10	26.42	17.31	41.68	97.00	97.00	97.00	1.11	1.00	1.11
Bastar	2007-08	7.00	22.00	29.00	82.00	82.00	82.00	1.26	1.00	1.26
	2008-09	22.25	24.53	41.25	85.00	85.00	85.00	1.09	1.00	1.09
	2009-10	26.50	18.00	43.00	97.00	97.00	97.00	1.06	1.00	1.06
<b>Gujarat</b>										
Dang	2008-09	20.86	31.06	51.93	80.01	80.01	79.99	1.49	1.00	1.49
	2009-10	28.66	43.01	71.67	79.99	80.00	80.00	1.50	1.00	1.50
<b>Jharkhand</b>										
East Singhbhum	2006-07	31.00	6.00	37.00	58.00	58.00	58.00	0.19	1.00	0.19
	2007-08	6.00	24.00	30.00	63.00	63.00	63.00	4.00	1.00	4.00
	2008-09	21.25	26.67	41.25	100.00	74.99	87.88	1.26	0.75	0.94
	2009-10	26.42	17.31	41.68	98.25	91.18	95.66	0.66	0.93	0.61
Khunti	2006-07	18.45	19.92	29.25	69.23	58.01	52.62	1.09	0.84	0.91
	2007-08	23.57	21.36	36.59	58.27	60.78	48.48	0.84	1.04	0.87
	2008-09	26.86	24.52	42.66	79.49	68.25	60.05	1.05	0.86	0.90
	2009-10	21.29	19.24	33.10	60.88	83.01	53.87	0.79	1.36	1.08
Gumla	2006-07	21.79	32.95	46.55	81.98	58.01	56.85	1.29	0.71	0.91
	2007-08	19.06	31.58	42.55	68.72	60.78	52.86	0.99	0.88	0.87
	2008-09	25.16	35.02	50.36	70.46	65.50	55.40	0.97	0.93	0.90
	2009-10	26.32	37.12	42.35	55.68	82.89	51.16	0.73	1.49	1.08
<b>Karnataka</b>										
Chitradurga	2006-07	61.61	68.00	64.29	62.50	62.63	62.56	1.10	1.00	1.11
	2007-08	41.50	64.67	47.82	71.62	71.42	72.49	1.56	1.00	1.55
	2008-09	60.09	47.83	55.76	74.00	72.87	73.66	0.80	0.98	0.78
	2009-10	89.08	82.88	85.52	82.03	84.01	83.13	0.93	1.02	0.95
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>										
Balaghat	2006-07	18.45	19.92	29.25	57.99	58.01	58.00	0.91	1.00	0.91
	2007-08	23.57	21.36	36.59	62.95	60.78	61.87	0.90	0.97	0.87
	2008-09	26.86	24.52	42.66	65.77	65.50	65.65	0.91	1.00	0.90
	2009-10	21.29	19.24	33.10	82.99	83.01	83.00	1.08	1.00	1.08
<b>Maharashtra</b>										
Gondia	2007-08	21.79	32.95	46.55	54.17	54.54	54.43	1.51	1.01	1.52
	2008-09	19.06	31.58	42.55	59.66	60.30	60.10	1.66	1.01	1.67
	2009-10	25.16	35.02	50.36	60.78	63.78	62.72	1.39	1.05	1.46
<b>Orissa</b>										
Kalahandi	2006-07	24.69	14.52	36.64	50.00	51.05	50.01	0.81	1.02	0.83
	2007-08	13.11	10.67	22.59	70.28	70.65	70.01	0.71	1.01	0.71

	2008-09	18.17	12.88	29.94	70.18	69.91	70.07	0.67	1.00	0.66
	2009-10	20.03	13.33	32.08	88.69	89.86	89.07	0.59	1.01	0.60
Dhenkanal	2006-07	13.50	11.37	24.06	69.79	68.50	66.97	0.84	0.98	0.83
	2007-08	9.38	4.89	13.46	75.21	76.96	71.47	0.52	1.02	0.53
	2008-09	11.49	6.35	16.07	84.16	82.65	75.38	0.55	0.98	0.54
	2009-10	14.50	9.43	21.68	95.67	100.03	88.03	0.65	1.05	0.68
Malkangiri	2006-07	21.23	12.14	33.36	69.79	68.50	66.97	0.84	0.98	0.83
	2007-08	39.46	23.65	62.47	84.16	82.65	75.38	1.24	0.98	1.22
	2008-09	34.73	17.19	51.15	95.67	100.03	88.03	1.30	1.05	1.36
	2009-10	35.73	19.19	53.15	69.79	68.50	66.97	1.43	0.98	1.41
<b>Rajasthan</b>										
Banswara	2008-09	6.71	10.14	16.86	87.08	86.86	86.89	1.51	1.00	1.51
	2009-10	17.86	26.78	44.63	79.36	79.37	79.39	1.50	1.00	1.50
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>										
Dindigul	2006-07	80.00	21.67	36.25	62.50	79.99	70.34	0.27	1.28	0.35
	2007-08	51.53	49.39	56.24	78.39	72.53	75.16	0.96	0.93	0.89
	2008-09	63.69	62.27	68.60	71.22	72.44	72.17	0.98	1.02	0.99
	2009-10	58.50	58.67	66.25	75.51	71.35	72.65	1.00	0.94	0.95
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>										
Lalitpur	2006-07	36.04	21.30	48.45	58.00	56.89	57.86	0.40	0.98	0.39
	2007-08	38.97	23.97	53.75	90.02	90.76	90.23	0.57	1.01	0.57
	2008-09	45.54	18.00	52.46	99.99	99.80	99.93	0.62	1.00	0.61
	2009-10	42.61	24.24	58.55	99.57	99.98	99.68	0.59	1.00	0.59
Sonbhadra	2007-08	45.77	27.21	60.09	76.46	78.05	76.60	0.59	1.02	0.61
	2008-09	45.47	28.90	61.67	93.53	99.32	95.24	0.55	1.06	0.58
	2009-10	49.07	26.85	62.31	94.96	98.14	95.69	0.64	1.03	0.66
<b>West Bengal</b>										
Bankura	2006-07	13.50	11.37	24.06	69.79	68.50	69.22	0.84	0.98	0.83
	2007-08	9.38	4.89	13.46	75.21	76.96	75.78	0.52	1.02	0.53
	2008-09	11.49	6.35	16.07	84.16	82.65	83.69	0.55	0.98	0.54
	2009-10	14.50	9.43	21.68	95.67	100.03	97.17	0.65	1.05	0.68
West Medinipur	2006-07	21.23	12.14	33.36	69.77	71.61	69.87	0.57	1.03	0.59
	2007-08	39.46	23.65	62.47	75.21	77.67	75.20	0.60	1.03	0.62
	2008-09	34.73	17.19	51.15	85.36	87.26	84.72	0.49	1.02	0.51
	2009-10	35.73	19.19	53.15	99.66	101.35	99.15	0.58	1.02	0.59

## **Impact on Out-migration**

While migration of skilled workers from rural to urban areas or from underdeveloped to developed regions, for upward mobility is generally considered to be a sign of progressive economic development, any distress migration of unskilled workers from rural to urban areas is a sign of underdevelopment. Hence, MGNREGA was intended to create adequate employment opportunities in the rural areas so that distress migration of rural workers could be either prevented or reduced. In the past, some macro as well as micro-level studies have pointed out that implementation of MGNREGA had already resulted in reduction in out-migration figures. Considering the country as a whole, the NSSO data reveal that, the migration rates for rural males declined from 69 per cent in 1999-00 to 54 per cent in 2007-08. In the case of SC workers, it declined from 64 per cent in 1999-00 to 49 per cent in 2007-08, while for STs, it declined from 56 per cent in 1999-00 to 47 per cent in 2007-08 (Jayati Ghosh and C.P. Chandrasekhar, Business Line, New Delhi, 28 December, 2010). However, all of this reduction in migration could not necessarily be due to the implementation of MGNREGA, as 2007-08 was too early a reference point for capturing the impact of MGNREGA. Nevertheless, some micro-level studies also pointer to the impact of MGNREGA. A study of Bastar District by Rajat Kumar and R. Prasanna (Nrega nel Series, MORD) shows that MGNREGA had helped in curtailing migration to some extent. In a backward block, before MGNREGA about 4500 persons migrated outside in a year, but now it was reduced to only about 500 persons. The provision of work around the village had provided alternative and additional source of income to the tribals. Similarly, a study of six districts of Orissa by NIRD faculty members indicated that MGNREGA had a clear impact on reducing migration from rural areas. Studies by Hirway, (2010) Krishnamurthy (2006) and Pankaj (2008) observed that an increase in irrigation due to wells, farm ponds, etc. had increased the demand for labour in local agriculture, leading to a decline in out-migration in some cases. The results of the present study also reveal—through analysis of both household and Gram Panchayat level-data—that there has been a decline in the incidence of migration of workers in several places in the Post-MGNREGA scenario. Based on the interview of Gram Panchayat heads, decline in the incidence of migration was observed in

Lalitpur (150.0 per cent), followed by Banswara (88.4 per cent), Chitradurga (86.5 per cent), Dang (78.2 per cent), West Medinipur (59.5 per cent), Gaya (50.4 per cent), Raigarh (50.0 per cent), Dindigul (33.3 per cent), Balaghat (30.0 per cent), Bankura (29.5 per cent), Cuddapah (25.0 per cent), and Kalahandi (18.2 per cent). In other cases, there was either no change or marginal increase in migration as in Sonbhadra. (see Table 3.17b).

Still the incidence of migration in search of jobs remained quite high in many places. In Dindigul, nearly 36 per cent of the sample households reported that they migrated in search of wage employment. In several other districts including Khammam, Gaya, Chitradurga, Gondia, Sonbhadra, West Medinipur and Bankura, nearly 10 to 27 per cent sample households reported that their adult members migrated for employment. This was mainly because the employment opportunities—including both MGNREGA and non-MGNREGA—were not adequate.

**Table 3.17 a Impact on Migration**

	Andhra Pradesh			Bihar	Chhattisgarh			Gujarat	Jharkhand			Karnataka	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra
	Cuddapah	Khammam	Adilabad	Gaya	Raigarh	Dhamtari	Bastar	Dang	East Singhbhum	Khunti	Gumla	Chitradurga	Balaghat	Gondia
<b>Per cent of respondent indicating migration in search of wage employment</b>														
Yes	4.17	15.00	15.00	18.33	1.67	2.00	2.00	1.67	0.83	4.00	5.00	10.83	6.67	26.67
No	78.33	69.17	72.25	33.33	56.67	58.00	60.00	60.00	98.33	70.83	78.00	70.83	78.33	60.00
Not Reported	17.50	15.83	12.78	48.33	41.67	40.00	38.00	38.33	0.83	25.17	17.00	18.33	15.00	13.33
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Reasons for migration: frequency distribution</b>														
100 days is insufficient	3.33	15.00	17.00	20.00	1.67	2.00	2.00	1.67	0.00	10.00	10.00	7.50	6.67	15.83
Not Reported EGS work is inferior to migrant work	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.50	0.83	0.83	5.00	0.83	0.83	1.50	1.50	2.50	0.00	5.00
Less wage than migrant workers	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	7.50	0.83	18.33
Delay in payment	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.67	1.67	1.67	0.00	4.17
Migration job is secure and for year	0.83	0.00	0.00	5.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.00	9.00	5.00	0.83	9.17
Unable to earn minimum wage	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.67	1.67	1.67	0.83	0.83
Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	2.50	0.00	0.00
Not Reported	95.83	85.00	83.00	40.83	97.50	97.17	97.50	97.50	99.17	56.17	56.17	71.67	90.83	46.67
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

	Orissa			Rajasthan	Tamil Nadu	Uttar Pradesh		West Bengal	
	Kalahandi	Dhenkanal	Malkangiri	Banswara	Dindigul	Lalitpur	Sonbhadra	West Medinipur	Bankura
<b>Per cent of respondents indicating migration in search of wage employment</b>									
Yes	4.17	14.17	26.67	6.67	35.83	0.00	12.50	14.17	26.67
No	65.00	67.50	58.33	81.67	48.33	68.33	83.33	67.50	58.33
Not Reported	30.83	18.33	15.00	11.67	15.83	31.67	4.17	18.33	15.00
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00



Reasons for migration: frequency distribution									
100 days is insufficient	3.33	10.00	19.17	6.67	35.00	0.00	2.50	10.00	19.17
Not Reported EGS work is inferior to migrant work	1.67	0.00	0.83	0.00	31.67	0.00	9.17	0.00	0.83
Less wage than migrant workers	0.83	8.33	3.33	0.83	15.00	0.00	3.33	8.33	3.33
Delay in payment	0.83	0.83	11.67	0.00	4.17	0.00	0.00	0.83	11.67
Migration job is secure and for year	1.67	5.00	5.83	0.83	7.50	0.00	10.83	5.00	5.83
Unable to earn minimum wage	0.00	0.83	0.00	0.83	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.00
Others	0.00	0.00	8.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.33
Not Reported	91.67	75.00	50.83	90.83	5.83	100.00	74.17	75.00	50.83
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

**Table 3.17 b Impact on Migration**

States	District	Change in out-migration rate				Pre MGNREGA Destination			Post MGNREGA Destination			
		Pre-MGNREGA	Post-MGNREGA	Change	Percentage change	Within district (%)	Within state, but outside districts (%)	Outside state (%)	Within district (%)	Within state, but outside districts (%)	Outside state (%)	Within district & outside of district (%)
Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	400	300	100	25.00	50		50	50			
	Khammam	75										
	Adilabad	100				100						
Bihar	Gaya	6100	3025	3075	50.41			100			100	
Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	1106	553	553	50.00	50			50			
	Damtari	550	250	300	54.55	100			100			
	Bastar	450	350	100	22.22	100			100			
Gujarat	Ahwa	850	185	665	78.24		50	50		50	50	
Jharkhand	Purvi Singhbhum	2500	2500	0	0.00	50		50	50		50	
	Khunti	300	200	100	33.33	100			100			
	Gumla	500	400	100	20.0	100			100			
Karnataka	Chitradurga	780	105	675	86.54		100		50	50		
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	450	315	135	30.00			100			50	
Maharashtra	Gondia	1263	1263	0	0.00	50	50		50	50		
Orissa	Kalahandi	110	90	20	18.18	100			100			

	Dhenkanal	250	150	100	40.00	100			100			
	Malkangiri	150	50	100	66.67	100			100			
Rajasthan	Banswar	2850	330	2520	88.42			100			100	
Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	150	100	50	33.33		50			50		
Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	20	50	-30	-150.00			50			100	
	Sonbhadra	90	95	-5	-5.56	50		50			50	50
West Bengal	Bankura	610	430	180	29.51	50	50			50	50	
	Paschim Medinipur	425	172	253	59.53	50	50			50	50	

## Impact on Housing

As can be seen from Table 3.18a in several places the beneficiary households could construct a house on their own land due to additional income from MGNREGA work. The proportion of such households was as high as 21.7 per cent in Chitradurga, followed by Khammam (9.2 per cent), Gondia (8.3 per cent), Cuddapah (5.8 per cent), East Singhbhum (4.9 per cent), Gaya (2.5 per cent), Balaghat (0.8 per cent), Banswara (0.8 per cent) and West Medinipur (0.8 per cent). Nearly 21 to 32 per cent of such houses constructed were pucca in Cuddapah and Khammam districts. Also about 37.5 per cent of those in Gaya, 20.8 per cent in Chitradurga, 9.2 per cent in Banswara and Bankura, 8.3 per cent in Balaghat, 6.7 per cent in Raigarh, 5.8 per cent in Dang, 5.0 per cent in Sonbhadra, 4.2 per cent in Gondia and Kalahandi, 4.1 per cent in East Singhbhum and 2.50 per cent in Dindigul constructed semi-pucca houses. In the case of East Singhbhum and Gondia districts, 5 per cent of them constructed only kachcha or thatched houses. In most cases, there were one or two rooms. But in some cases, there were also three to four rooms constructed. It can be further seen from Tables 3.19 to 3.21 that post-MGNREGA, some of the beneficiary households could also access toilet, electricity and safe drinking water.

**Table 3.18 a Per cent of beneficiary households which constructed house after MGNREGA**

State	District	After MGNREGA
Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	5.83
	Khammam	9.17
	Adilabad	8.33
Bihar	Gaya	2.50
Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	0.00
	Dhamtari	0.83
	Bastar	8.33
Gujarat	Dang	0.00
Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	4.92
	Khunti	0.00
	Gumla	0.00
Karnataka	Chitradurga	21.67
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	0.83
Maharashtra	Gondia	8.33
Orissa	Kalahandi	0.00
	Dhenkanal	0.00

	Malkangiri	21.67
Rajasthan	Banswara	0.83
Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	0.00
	Sonbhadra	0.00
West Bengal	Bankura	0.00
	West Medinipur	0.83

**Table 3.18 b Per cent distribution of beneficiary households by type of house constructed**

State	District	After MGNREGA		
		Thatched/ Kachcha	Semi-pucca	Pucca
Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	1.67	3.33	31.67
	Khammam	0.00	0.83	20.83
	Adilabad	0.00	0.00	10.00
Bihar	Gaya	0.00	37.50	0.00
Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	0.00	6.67	0.83
	Dhamtari	0.00	21.39	2.00
	Bastar	0.00	24.72	3.00
Gujarat	Dang	0.00	5.83	0.83
Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	4.92	4.10	0.00
	Khunti	9.84	2.36	1.00
	Gumla	5.00	10.00	1.00
Karnataka	Chitradurga	0.00	20.83	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	0.00	8.33	0.00
Maharashtra	Gondia	5.00	4.17	0.00
Orissa	Kalahandi	0.00	4.17	0.00
	Dhenkanal	5.00	5.00	1.00
	Malkangiri	3.00	6.00	1.00
Rajasthan	Banswara	0.00	9.17	0.00
Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	0.00	2.50	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	0.00	11.97	3.42
	Sonbhadra	0.00	5.00	0.00
West Bengal	Bankura	0.83	9.17	0.83
	West Medinipur	0.00	7.50	0.83

**Table 3.18 c Per cent of beneficiary households with number of rooms made in the house constructed**

State	District	After MGNREGA				
		1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	Above 4 Rooms
Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	6.67	9.17	5.83	0.00	0.00
	Khammam	5.83	11.67	6.67	0.83	0.00

	Adilabad	6.67	9.17	5.83	0.00	0.00
Bihar	Gaya	16.67	31.67	2.50	0.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	0.00	0.83	3.33	3.33	0.00
	Dhamtari	0.83	4.17	8.33	0.83	0.00
	Bastar	0.83	1.67	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	Dang	0.00	0.83	3.33	3.33	0.00
Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	47.54	13.93	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Khunti	6.67	8.00	5.83	0.00	0.00
	Gumla	5.67	2.45	2.00	0.00	0.00
Karnataka	Chitradurga	1.67	8.33	10.83	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	0.83	4.17	8.33	0.83	0.00
Maharashtra	Gondia	4.17	4.17	0.83	0.83	0.00
Orissa	Kalahandi	0.00	0.00	1.67	0.00	0.00
	Dhenkanal	6.67	9.17	5.83	0.00	0.00
	Malkangiri	4.37	4.27	1.00	0.00	0.00
Rajasthan	Banswara	0.83	4.17	8.33	0.83	0.00
Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	0.83	1.67	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	42.74	11.97	0.85	0.00	0.00
	Sonbhadra	0.00	4.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
West Bengal	Bankura	14.17	5.83	5.00	0.00	1.67
	West Medinipur	6.67	2.50	6.67	2.50	0.83

**Table 3.19: Per cent of beneficiary households accessing safe drinking water after MGNREGA**

State	District	After MGNREGA
Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	6.67
	Khammam	1.67
	Adilabad	1.00
Bihar	Gaya	49.17
Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	4.17
	Dhamtari	2.00
	Bastar	2.00
Gujarat	Dang	1.67
Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	18.03
	Khunti	1.00
	Gumla	1.50
Karnataka	Chitradurga	20.83
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	6.67
Maharashtra	Gondia	8.33
Orissa	Kalahandi	0.83
	Dhenkanal	1.25
	Malkangiri	1.25
Rajasthan	Banswara	9.17
Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	0.00

Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	15.38
	Sonbhadra	10.00
West Bengal	Bankura	0.83
	West Medinipur	2.50

**Table 3.20: Per cent of beneficiary households accessing toilets after MGNREGA**

State	District	% beneficiary households
Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	24.17
	Khammam	17.50
	Adilabad	15.00
Bihar	Gaya	15.00
Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	7.50
	Dhamtari	5.00
	Bastar	2.00
Gujarat	Dang	5.00
Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	5.74
	Khunti	4.00
	Gumla	5.60
Karnataka	Chitradurga	19.17
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	0.00
Maharashtra	Gondia	4.17
Orissa	Kalahandi	0.00
	Dhenkanal	0.00
	Malkangiri	2.35
Rajasthan	Banswara	2.50
Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	0.83
Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	2.56
	Sonbhadra	7.50
West Bengal	Bankura	1.67
	West Medinipur	14.17

**Table 3.21: Per cent of beneficiary households accessing electricity connection after MGNREGA**

State	District	% households
Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	10.00
	Khammam	17.50
	Adilabad	5.00
Bihar	Gaya	17.50
Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	0.83
	Dhamtari	5.00
	Bastar	2.00
Gujarat	Dang	0.00

Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	33.61
	Khunti	10.00
	Gumla	5.00
Karnataka	Chitradurga	18.33
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	5.83
Maharashtra	Gondia	5.00
Orissa	Kalahandi	0.83
	Dhenkanal	2.00
	Malkangiri	5.00
Rajasthan	Banswara	6.67
Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	0.00
	Sonbhadra	13.33
West Bengal	Bankura	10.00
	West Medinipur	16.67

### **Functioning of Vigilance and Monitoring Committees (VMC)**

The MGNREGA provides for setting up a Vigilance and Monitoring Committee at the Gram Panchayat level to monitor the progress and quality of the works executed and ensure that all the provisions contained in the Act are being sincerely followed. The composition of Vigilance and Monitoring Committee is as follows:

- (i) Convener: as decided by the Gram Sabha
- (ii) Mate: one
- (iii) Women members: not less than 3
- (iv) SC/ST members: not less than 3
- (v) Members of SHG/CBO: 2
- (vi) NGO member: 1
- (vii) Retired Teacher /vidya volunteer: 1
- (viii) MGNREGA workers: 4 to 5 (not less than 50%)

The tenure of VMC members is for one year. The VMC is supposed to make surprise checks of the muster rolls, worksite facilities, quality of work, wage payment procedures, materials, etc and point out the lapses in implementation of the scheme, if any. The VMC submits its report to the Gram Panchayat and programme officer for action and also to Social Audit Committee

for assessment of the situation. Officials are not supposed to be involved in the VMC's affairs except to correct the mistakes and lapses based on the VMC's report.

**Table 3.22: Functioning of vigilance committee (frequency distribution of panchayats indicating yes or no)**

State	District	Yes	No
Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	50	50
	Khammam	50	50
	Adilabad	100	
Bihar	Gaya	50	50
Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	100	
	Dhamtari	100	
	Bastar	100	
Gujarat	Dang	100	
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	50	50
	Khunti	100	
	Gumla	100	
Karnataka	Chitradurga	100	
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	100	
Maharashtra	Gondia	100	
Orissa	Kalahandi	100	
	Dhenkanal	100	
	Malkangiri	100	
Rajasthan	Banswar	100	
Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	50	50
Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur		100
	Sonbhadra		100
West Bengal	Paschim Medinipur	50	
	Bankura	100	

In almost all the study areas, excepting in Cuddapeh, Gaya, Lalitpur and Sonbhadra, Vigilance and Monitoring Committee was constituted at the Gram Panchayat level. The VMCs were not necessarily always dominated by the supports of the Sarpanch Pradhan. However, in Gaya, Raigarh, Kalahandi, Dindigul West Medinipur and Bankura, dominance of the supporters of the Gram Panchayat heads was reported. Also ward members and PWD officials were seen involved in the monitoring of MGNREGA. In some places, in all the study areas, excepting Lalitpur and Sonbhadra, women were included in the vigilance committees. It was also reported



that the Vigilance and Monitoring Committees were active in all the places, excepting Cuddapah, Khammam, Balaghat, Lalitpur and Bankura.

**Table 3.23: Execution and monitoring of MGNREGA (per cent distribution of panchayats)**

State	District	GP Head	PS	Ward member	PWD	Other govt. agencies	A selected committees by GP/GS	NGOs	Others
Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah				50				50
	Khammam	100							
Bihar	Gaya			50			50		
Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	100							
Gujarat	Dang	100							
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum								
Karnataka	Chitradurga			50					50
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	100							
Maharashtra	Gondia	100							
Orissa	Kalahandi					100			
Rajasthan	Banswara	100							
Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	100							
Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur		50				50		
	Sonbhadra	50					50		
West Bengal	Paschim Medinipur						50		50
	Bankura	50						50	

## Social Audit

Social audit refers to the audit of a programme or scheme by the community with active involvement of the various stakeholders. The main objectives of social audit are to ensure that a scheme is implemented in a transparent, participatory and effective manner and the delivery system is accountable to the people. It is also intended to make the poor aware of their rights and entitlements and give them an opportunity to participate in the planning, decision making implementation, monitoring and evaluation of a scheme. In other words, social audit establishes a process of making demands on the delivery system by the people and thus, becomes an instrument of social change. It may also help in mid-course correction of faults, if any. Section 17 of the MGNREGA provides that regular social audit should be conducted in the Gram Sabhas at least once every six months. It lays emphasis on conduct of social audits with

quality, regularity and effectiveness. An institutional mechanism for social audit for MGNREGA as designed and experimented in the state of Andhra Pradesh for the past few years, has been recommended by the Union Ministry of Rural Development for adoption by all other states. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has set up an autonomous body called the Society for Social Audit, Accountability and Transparency (SSAAT) which facilitates conduct of social audit. The SSAAT is responsible for: (i) developing guidelines, rules and manuals of social audits; (ii) organizing training programmes for capacity building of social auditors; and (iii) also overseeing the follow-up action based on the reports of social audits.

The process of social audit involves the following stages:

- (i) Pre-social audit preparation;
- (ii) Drawing up social audit schedule/plan;
- (iii) Filing an application under RTI to access relevant documents;
- (iv) Selecting village social auditors (VSAs) from wage seeker's families;
- (v) Training of the volunteers;
- (vi) Organizing three-day audit by the VSAs, going house to house for cross verifying official records, scrutinizing job cards, mustard rolls, worksite facilities; etc.;
- (vii) Organizing a village-level meeting where findings of the audit are shared with the people including complaints of wage seekers, if any and discussions;
- (viii) Organizing social audit forum or Jansunwai at the mandal level, where social audit teams for all villages in the Mandal meet and collectively share their findings;
- (ix) Initiating actions against those found guilty; and
- (x) Doing a follow-up on the social audit.

It was borne out from discussion with Gram Panchayat heads as well as village level focused group discussions that a system of social audit of MGNREGA was in place in almost all the selected study areas, except Gaya. In most places, women were active members of social audit teams. Although the process of social audit was smooth in most places, resistance to social audit was reported in Dang, Raigarh, Banskara, west Medinipur and Bankura. While Gram Panchayat heads themselves offered resistance to social audit in West Medinipur and Bankura, in most cases it was both Gram Panchayat head and the material suppliers who put up

resistance to social audit. Besides, the process of social audit did not seem to be truly participatory, as gram panchayat heads and official agencies dominated and people's voices were often suppressed. Also, the reported social audits did not result in any mid-course correction in most places. Even in the selected study areas in Andhra Pradesh, the system of social audit exhibited several weaknesses. First, there were no technically-educated persons in the teams of social auditors who could understand the various technicalities of MGNREGA works and consequently, physical inspection of works and assets was generally conducted in a non-professional manner. Also the role of Gram Sabha in social audit was limited, as approval of the report of social audit by Gram Sabha was not mandatory. Besides, public hearing at the mandal level was not always people centric, as the poor people from the distant villages often failed to attend such hearings at the mandal level. Moreover, as uneducated poor people were still voiceless and therefore, did not open their mouth, such meetings and hearings continued to be managed and dominated by officials.

**Table 3.24 a Per cent distribution of panchayats where social audit was conducted in 2009-10**

State	District	Yes	No
Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	100	
	Khammam	100	
	Adilabad	100	
Bihar	Gaya		50
Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	100	
	Dhamtari	100	
	Bastar	100	
Gujarat	Dang	100	
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	50	50
	Khunti	100	
	Gumla	100	
Karnataka	Chitradurga	100	
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	100	
Maharashtra	Gondia	100	
Orissa	Kalahandi	100	
	Dhenkanal	100	
	Malkangiri	100	
Rajasthan	Banswar	100	
Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	100	
Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	100	
	Sonbhadra	100	
West Bengal	Paschim Medinipur	50	50

	Bankura	100	
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**Table 3.24b Per cent distribution of panchayats showing involvement of various agencies in social audit**

State	District	GP Head	PS	Implementing agencies	Others
Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah			100	
	Khammam		100		
	Adilabad		100		
Bihar	Gaya				
Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	100			
	Dhamtari		100		
	Bastar		100		
Gujarat	Dang	50		50	
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	50	50		
	Khunti		100		
	Gumla	50	50		
Karnataka	Chitradurga			50	50
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	50			50
Maharashtra	Gondia	100			
Orissa	Kalahandi			100	
	Dhenkanal	50	50		
	Malkangiri	50	50		
Rajasthan	Banswar	100			
Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	100			
Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur				100
	Sonbhadra				100
West Bengal	Paschim Medinipur	50	50		
	Bankura	100			

**Table 3.24c Per cent distribution of panchayats indicating participation of women in social audit**

State	District	Yes	No
Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	100	
	Khammam	50	50
	Adilabad	100	
Bihar	Gaya		50
Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	100	
	Dhamtari	100	
	Bastar	100	
Gujarat	Dang	100	
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	50	50
	Khunti	100	
	Gumla	100	

Karnataka	Chitradurga	100	
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	50	50
Maharashtra	Gondia	100	
Orissa	Kalahandi	50	50
	Dhenkanal	100	
	Malkangiri	100	
Rajasthan	Banswar	100	
Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	100	
Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	50	50
	Sonbhadra	50	50
West Bengal	Paschim Medinipur	50	50
	Bankura	100	

**Table 3.24 d Per cent distribution of panchayats indicating whether social audit led to any major fault finding and mid-course correction**

State	District	Yes	No
Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah		100
	Khammam		100
	Adilabad	50	50
Bihar	Gaya	50	50
Chhattisgarh	Raigarh		100
	Dhamtari	50	50
	Bastar	50	50
Gujarat	Dang	100	
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	50	50
	Khunti	50	50
	Gumla	50	50
Karnataka	Chitradurga		100
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat		100
Maharashtra	Gondia		100
Orissa	Kalahandi		100
	Dhenkanal	50	50
	Malkangiri	50	50
Rajasthan	Banswar	100	
Tamil Nadu	Dindigul		100
Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur		100
	Sonbhadra		100
West Bengal	Paschim Medinipur	50	50
	Bankura		100

**Table 3.24 e Per cent distribution of panchayats indicating resistance to conducting social audit**

State	District	Yes	No
Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah		100
	Khammam		100
	Adilabad		100
Bihar	Gaya	50	50
Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	50	50
	Dhamtari		100
	Bastar		100
Gujarat	Dang	50	50
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum		100
	Khunti		100
	Gumla		100
Karnataka	Chitradurga		100
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat		100
Maharashtra	Gondia		100
	Kalahandi		100
Orissa	Dhenkanal		100
	Malkangiri		100
	Banswar	100	
Tamil Nadu	Dindigul		100
Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur		100
	Sonbhadra		100
West Bengal	Paschim Medinipur	50	50
	Bankura	50	50

**Table 3.24 f Per cent distribution of sources of resistance, if any**

State	District	GP Head	PS	Material suppliers
Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah			
	Khammam			
	Adilabad			
Bihar	Gaya			
Chhattisgarh	Raigarh			
	Dhamtari			
	Bastar			
Gujarat	Dang		50	
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum			
	Khunti			
	Gumla			
Karnataka	Chitradurga			
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat			
Maharashtra	Gondia			
Orissa	Kalahandi			

	Dhenkanal			
	Malkangiri			
Rajasthan	Banswar	50		50
Tamil Nadu	Dindigul			
Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur			
	Sonbhadra			
West Bengal	Paschim Medinipur	50		
	Bankura	50		

## **Convergence of MGNREGA with Various Agricultural and Rural Development Schemes**

The MGNREGA guidelines provide for convergence of MGNREGA with other agricultural and rural development programmes. While convergence of MGNREGA and other programmes is considered critical for its larger impact, it has failed to take place in most cases. However, there were some successful models of convergence between NREGA and other programs, which are being discussed below:

### **(i) *Model for Convergence of Agriculture-Horticulture-Silviculture with Soil-Water Conservation and Inter-cropping in Chhattisgarh***

Badi, Marhan-Tikra (Upland), Mal and Gabhar (Low lands) are five farming situations in Bastar district based on topography. The uplands have been severely eroded due to slope and high rainfall. Conservation of uplands (soil & water) and water harvesting in lowlands has tremendous potential for sustainable and profitable agriculture. In view of this, an integrated farming system model (integrating agriculture, horticulture and fishery) developed through MGNREGA in Tahakapal village (Block Tokapal) in association with the Dryland Research Project run by the College of Agriculture, Jagdalpur. This involved soil and water conservation and planting of fruit trees as well as planting of multi-purpose trees on farm boundaries for vegetative fencing, fodder, fuel and green manuring, as well as inter-cropping of maize, cowpea and vegetables.

By adoption of this model, 80 per cent soil could be saved with 100 per cent water conservation. The soil loss was 8t/ha from untreated area. This helped in converting wasteland into a rainfed farm house. MGNREGA helped farmers in earning additional income of Rs 65000 from 1.5 acre land which was otherwise left fallow. Also, due to farm ponds, rice yield increased from 15 q/ha to 24 q/ha in lower side of ponds.



Besides, convergence between MGNREGA and National Horticulture Mission(NHM) as well as National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Area(NWDPRA) could be observed. There was MGNREGA work with jatropha, mango and cashew plantation (NHM & NREGA), where the National Watershed Development Programme provided funds for water conservation and construction of tanks (minor irrigation). Thereafter, field demonstrations of crops were undertaken. Boulder check and other soil erosion control structures were constructed. This helped in increasing livelihood security of the people.

**(ii) *Convergence of MGNREGA (Domestic Ponds) with the Backward Regions Grant Fund(BRGF), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana(RKVY) and Livestock Rearing in Chhattisgarh***

A large tank was constructed under MGNREGA which was used for fish production with support from the Fisheries Department, thereby improving food and nutritional security of the beneficiaries. Besides, road-side plantation was undertaken in Machkot road under the technical guidance of the Forest Department. In addition, to encourage vegetable production, tube well and extension of electricity line was provided under BRGF. The farmers started growing onion, tomato, chilli and other seasonal vegetables along with rabi crops in these areas. Also, funds were provided to the Forest Department for training and production/promotion of lac. The training was imparted by the faculties of Central Lac Research Institute, Ranchi. The production of lac started in January 2009. Moreover, about 15 unemployed youth from this village were sent to Mumbai for training in masonry and other works. The training was given by Larsen and Tubro, Mumbai. In addition, the Horticulture Department provided 250 pipes and sprinklers to 10 farmers with 70 per cent subsidy under the micro-irrigation system. Due to this, wastage of water stopped and water was made available to distant lands which resulted in enhanced vegetable production. To promote use of bio-fertilizers, readymade vermi compost kits were also made available to 25 farmers of village Machkot. Banana crop was introduced for first time in the village by supplying good quality banana plants by the Horticulture Department free of cost. Furthermore, the farmers of village

Machkot were given backyard poultry unit (with 50 Chicks in each Unit) along with growing feed by linking them with the Animal husbandry department. Routine health check-ups, technical support and vaccination was also offered by the Animal Husbandry Department which, naturally, resulted in better income. To upgrade the local goats, the breed of 03 Jamunapari bucks were positioned in the village which resulted in speedy increase in cross-bred progeny. Thus, even a few successful models indicate that the issue of convergence between various on-going schemes of the Government should be taken seriously for greater overall impact on productivity income growth in rural areas.

### **Impact on Local Democratic Process**

The implementation of MGNREGA seems to have impacted the local democratic process quite positively. It would appear from Table 3.25a that the frequency of Gram Sabha meetings has increased in most places in the post-MGNREGA situation. This was true for both MGNREGA related and non-related meetings. The extent of participation in these meetings was also reported to have increased in places like Khammam, Dang, Chitradurga, Balaghat, Kalahandi, Dindigul and Lalitpur (see Table 3.25b). The participation of women improved quite significantly in almost all the places. The average number of questions asked in the meeting in general and by women workers in particular also increased. In most places, Gram Panchayats prepared a list of projects while in Cuddapah, Khammam, Adilabad, Balaghat, Kalahandi, Lalitpur and Sonbhadra, things were decided mostly on ad-hoc basis.

**Table 3.25 a: Participation of beneficiaries in MGNREGA meetings**

State	District	Pre-MGNERGA BEFORE 2006								Post-MGNERGA 2008-09							
		Average GS meeting in year	Average GS meeting related to MGNREGA	Average no. of participants			Average duration of meeting (in hrs)	Average questions asked in GS meeting	Average questions asked by females	Average GS meeting in a year	Average GS meeting related to MGNREGA	Average no. of participants			Average duration of meeting (in hrs)	Average questions asked in GS meeting	Average questions asked by females
				Total	Male	Female						Total	Male	Female			
Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	1.5		45	35	10	2	11	4.5	2	1	45	35	10	2	13	4
	Khammam	4		70	63	8	1.5	5	1	6	3	125	60	65	3.5	10	5
	Adilabad	4		95	85	10	1	5	3	5	3	145	100	45	4	7	5
Bihar	Gaya	4		63	43	20	2	8.5	2	5	5	68	41	27	3.5	16	7
Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	10	1	70	65	5	1	7	2	10	1	50	40	10	2	7	2
	Dhamtari	5		40	35	5	1	4	3	7	4	55	40	15	3.5	10	4
	Bastar	6		30	20	10	1	4	1	8	4	45	35	10	2.5	10	4
Gujarat	Dang	3.5		160	160	40	2.5	17.5	5	5	3	175	110	65	3.5	15	8
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	5		75	55	20	1.5	11	1	5	4	85	60	25	3	16	3
	Khunti	3		45	40	5	1.5	7	2	3	2	95	70	20	3	14	10
	Gumla	3		55	51	4	1.5	6	2	3	2	85	65	20	3	13	8
Karnataka	Chitradurga	3.5		70	65	5	1	7	2	15	7	275	230	45	6	18	5
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	10	2	111	14	7	2.5	25	10	12	9	165	110	55	3.5	38	11
Maharashtra	Gondia	7		66	54	13	1.5	7.75	2	7	3	59	40	19	2.75	12	4
Orissa	Kalahandi	3		78	70	8	1.5	7	3	14	6	300	180	120	4.5	17	8
	Dhenkanal	8		100	90	10	1.5	7	2	10	5	175	145	30	2.5	15	9
	Malikagiri	7		120	105	15	1.5	6	3	9	4	200	164	36	3.5	17	8
Rajasthan	Banswara	8		78	65	13	1	13.5	2	8	3	78	58	20	2.5	16	2
Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	12		40	13	6	3	40	15	15	11	158	131	27	4.75	33	15
Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	3		60	43	18	1.5	22.5	7.5	5	5	175	112	63	5	25	16
	Sonbhadra	3		68	44	28	1.5	20	6.5	3	4	156	106	50	4.5	90	42
West Bengal	Paschim Medinipur	10	1	70	65	5	1	7	2	10	1	50	40	10	2	7	2
	Bankura	10	1	70	65	5	1	7	2	10	1	50	40	10	2	7	2

**Table 3.25 b: Participation of beneficiaries in MGNREGA meetings**

	Andhra Pradesh			Bihar	Chhattisgarh			Gujarat	Jharkhand			Karnataka	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra
	Cuddapah	Khammam	Adilabad	Gaya	Raigarh	Dhamtari	Bastar	Dang	East Singhbhum	Khunti	Gumla	Chitradurga	Balaghat	Gondia
<b>Per cent distribution of respondents indicating participation in MGNREGA-GS meeting</b>														
Yes	70.00	45.83	55.00	79.17	73.33	75.00	74.00	75.00	4.17	12.00	13.00	82.50	48.33	17.50
No	13.33	40.00	31.17	10.83	20.00	20.00	20.00	24.17	91.67	80.00	80.00	0.00	47.50	73.33
Not Reported	16.67	14.17	13.83	10.00	6.67	5.00	6.00	0.83	4.17	8.00	7.00	17.50	4.17	9.17
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Per cent distribution of respondents indicating participation of women in GS meeting</b>														
Yes	56.67	24.17	25.00	45.83	70.00	57.00	55.00	71.67	1.67	4.00	7.00	81.67	40.00	10.00
No	24.17	61.67	66.00	44.17	23.33	23.00	23.33	27.50	98.33	88.00	88.00	0.83	55.83	80.83
Not Reported	19.17	14.17	9.00	10.00	6.67	20.00	21.67	0.83	0.00	8.00	5.00	17.50	4.17	9.17
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Per cent distribution of respondents indicating questions raised by them in GS meeting</b>														
Yes	27.50	21.67	22.50	79.17	67.50	64.66	65.50	68.33	0.00	6.00	5.50	72.50	39.17	13.33
No	53.33	58.33	57.50	10.83	18.33	18.00	19.33	23.33	100.00	70.00	70.00	10.00	51.67	70.00
Not Reported	19.17	20.00	20.00	10.00	14.17	17.33	15.17	8.33	0.00	24.00	24.50	17.50	9.17	16.67
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Per cent distribution of respondents indicating that women raise questions in GS meeting</b>														
Yes	18.33	24.17	23.13	33.33	15.00	20.00	15.00	15.00	2.50	2.50	3.00	72.50	15.83	3.33
No	58.33	61.67	62.77	56.67	70.83	65.00	70.83	76.67	97.50	92.00	92.00	10.00	75.00	77.50
Not Reported	23.33	14.17	14.10	10.00	14.17	14.87	14.17	8.33	0.00	5.50	5.00	17.50	9.17	19.17
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Per cent distribution of respondents indicating their participation in social audit</b>														
Yes	58.33	20.00	20.00	42.50	1.67	16.75	17.45	2.50	1.67	2.00	2.50	81.67	24.17	4.17
No	22.50	65.83	65.83	47.50	85.00	70.00	80.10	90.00	98.33	90.00	90.00	0.83	71.67	83.33
Not Reported	19.17	14.17	14.17	10.00	13.33	13.33	2.45	7.50	0.00	8.00	7.50	17.50	4.17	12.50
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Per cent distribution of respondents indicating participation of women in social meeting</b>														
Yes	54.17	21.67	22.50	18.33	10.83	12.50	10.83	12.50	0.00	12.00	4.00	82.50	20.00	22.50
No	25.83	64.17	63.33	71.67	75.83	73.23	75.83	75.00	100.00	88.00	88.00	0.00	75.83	66.67
Not Reported	20.00	14.17	14.17	10.00	13.33	14.27	13.33	12.50	0.00	0.00	8.00	17.50	4.17	10.83
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Per cent distribution of respondents indicating formation of Self-Help Groups in the context of MGNREGA</b>														
Yes	78.33	10.00	15.00	31.67	16.67	16.67	16.67	17.50	2.50	5.50	3.50	81.67	0.83	15.00

No	4.17	75.83	75.00	58.33	70.00	70.00	70.00	75.00	97.50	94.00	94.00	0.83	95.00	75.00
Not Reported	17.50	14.17	10.00	10.00	13.33	13.33	13.33	7.50	0.00	0.50	2.50	17.50	4.17	10.00
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

	Orissa			Rajasthan	Tamil Nadu	Uttar Pradesh		West Bengal	
	Kalahandi	Dhenkanal	Malkangiri	Banswara	Dindigul	Lalitpur	Sonbhadra	West Medinipur	Bankura
<b>Per cent distribution of respondents indicating participation in MGNREGA-GS meeting</b>									
Yes	84.17	88.33	63.33	50.83	72.50	38.33	78.33	88.33	63.33
No	15.00	10.83	35.83	49.17	15.00	46.67	19.17	10.83	35.83
Not Reported	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.00	12.50	15.00	2.50	0.83	0.83
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Per cent distribution of respondents indicating participation of women in GS meeting</b>									
Yes	54.17	21.67	6.67	42.50	69.17	28.33	58.33	21.67	6.67
No	45.00	76.67	93.33	57.50	15.83	51.67	39.17	76.67	93.33
Not Reported	0.83	1.67	0.00	0.00	15.00	20.00	2.50	1.67	0.00
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Per cent distribution of respondents indicating questions raised by them in GS meeting</b>									
Yes	81.67	53.33	30.83	40.83	61.67	35.83	62.50	53.33	30.83
No	15.00	42.50	53.33	54.17	21.67	49.17	30.00	42.50	53.33
Not Reported	3.33	4.17	15.83	5.00	16.67	15.00	7.50	4.17	15.83
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Per cent distribution of respondents indicating that women raise questions in GS meeting</b>									
Yes	24.17	9.17	3.33	16.67	61.67	19.17	27.50	9.17	3.33
No	70.83	71.67	75.00	78.33	20.83	60.83	68.33	71.67	75.00
Not Reported	5.00	19.17	21.67	5.00	17.50	20.00	4.17	19.17	21.67
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Per cent distribution of respondents indicating their participation in social audit</b>									
Yes	10.83	22.50	5.83	24.17	21.67	5.83	6.67	22.50	5.83
No	85.83	74.17	93.33	75.83	61.67	78.33	91.67	74.17	93.33
Not Reported	3.33	3.33	0.83	0.00	16.67	15.83	1.67	3.33	0.83
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Per cent distribution of respondents indicating participation of women in social meeting</b>									
Yes	4.17	40.00	21.67	20.83	20.83	0.00	6.67	40.00	21.67
No	91.67	56.67	77.50	79.17	62.50	80.00	90.00	56.67	77.50
Not Reported	4.17	3.33	0.83	0.00	16.67	20.00	3.33	3.33	0.83
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Per cent distribution of respondents indicating formation of Self-Help Groups in the context of MGNREGA</b>									
Yes	1.67	25.83	19.17	1.67	45.00	21.67	0.83	25.83	19.17
No	95.00	73.33	80.83	98.33	40.00	63.33	97.50	73.33	80.83
Not Reported	3.33	0.83	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	1.67	0.83	0.00
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

## **Workers Perception and Aspiration**

On being asked whether MGNREGA was useful, the majority of the respondents in Cuddapah, Khammam, Dindigul and Chitradurga indicated that the scheme was quite useful. However, in most other places, the response was not in the affirmative. In most places, they responded that 100 days of employment guarantee was not sufficient and therefore, the ceiling should be raised to at least 150 to 200 days (see Table 3.26). In places like Cuddapah 13 per cent respondents expressed that it should be 300 days and 17 to 39 per cent respondents in East Singhbhum, Lalitpur and Sonbhadra expressed a view that it should be not less than 250 days in a year. In most places, majority of the respondents also affirmed that instead of households, individual adult workers should get a job guarantee. All these statistics only suggest that in several places where there was lack of adequate alternative employment opportunities in either agriculture or non-agriculture sector, there was a need to extend the number of days of guaranteed employment under MGNREGA.

**Table 3.26: Perception and aspirations**

	Andhra Pradesh			Bihar	Chhattisgrah			Gujarat	Jharkhand			Karnataka	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra
	Cuddapah	Khammam	Adilabad	Gaya	Raigarh	Dhamtari	Bastar	Dang	East Singhbhum	Khunti	Gumla	Chitradurga	Balaghat	Gondia
<b>Per cent distribution of respondents indicating whether MGNREGA was useful</b>														
Yes	79.17	85.83	80.00	15.83	9.17	10.00	11.50	9.17	5.00	13.00	7.00	51.67	42.50	33.33
No	4.17	0.00	0.00	35.00	52.50	52.70	50.50	55.83	0.83	24.17	24.17	24.17	33.33	34.17
Not Reported	16.67	14.17	20.00	49.17	38.33	37.30	38.00	35.00	94.17	62.83	68.83	24.17	24.17	32.50
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Per cent distribution of respondents indicating whether 100 days of employment guarantee was sufficient</b>														
Yes	46.67	14.17	22.00	39.17	42.50	44.50	42.50	43.33	7.50	10.00	10.00	10.00	26.67	46.67
No	35.83	71.67	64.00	48.33	45.83	44.73	45.83	49.17	83.33	72.83	70.00	70.83	65.00	40.00
Not Reported	17.50	14.17	14.00	12.50	11.67	10.77	11.67	7.50	9.17	17.17	20.00	19.17	8.33	13.33
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Per cent distribution of respondents indicating extra days of employment required</b>														
150 Days	0.00	59.17	55.50	15.83	22.50	20.00	22.50	23.33	26.67	5.25	5.25	4.17	15.00	8.33
200 Days	20.83	11.67	28.45	32.50	21.67	19.50	21.50	24.17	43.33	65.83	62.00	65.83	44.17	23.33
250 Days	1.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.67	5.67	10.67	1.67	17.50	19.50	20.00	0.83	4.17	1.67
300 Days	13.33	0.83	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.33	6.67
Not Reported	64.17	28.33	15.22	51.67	54.17	54.83	45.33	50.83	8.33	9.42	12.75	29.17	33.33	60.00
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Per cent distribution of respondents indicating the need for 100 days of job guarantee for all adult members and not household</b>														
Yes	72.50	35.00	45.00	62.50	59.17	60.25	59.33	60.00	80.83	75.83	75.83	75.83	25.83	17.50
No	0.83	50.83	45.00	24.17	28.33	27.33	28.25	30.83	18.33	11.00	11.00	5.00	60.83	67.50
Not Reported	26.67	14.17	10.00	13.33	12.50	12.42	12.42	9.17	0.83	13.17	13.17	19.17	13.33	15.00
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

	Orissa			Rajasthan	Tamil Nadu	Uttar Pradesh		West Bengal	
	Kalahandi	Dhenkanal	Malkangiri	Banswara	Dindugal	Lalitpur	Sonbhadra	West Medinipur	Bakura
<b>Per cent distribution of respondents indicating whether MGNREGA was useful</b>									
Yes	5.83	49.17	43.33	42.50	71.67	2.50	8.33	49.17	43.33
No	78.33	29.17	23.33	35.00	6.67	25.00	34.17	29.17	23.33
Not Reported	15.83	21.67	33.33	22.50	21.67	72.50	57.50	21.67	33.33
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Per cent distribution of respondents indicating whether 100 days of employment guarantee was sufficient</b>									
Yes	35.83	9.17	35.00	29.17	3.33	4.17	29.17	9.17	35.00
No	61.67	80.83	55.83	66.67	80.83	80.00	65.83	80.83	55.83

Not Reported	2.50	10.00	9.17	4.17	15.83	15.83	5.00	10.00	9.17
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Per cent distribution of respondents indicating extra days of employment required</b>									
150 Days	45.83	5.83	6.67	16.67	20.00	0.83	11.67	5.83	6.67
200 Days	17.50	60.00	35.83	44.17	59.17	34.17	30.00	60.00	35.83
250 Days	0.00	6.67	4.17	4.17	0.83	39.17	21.67	6.67	4.17
300 Days	0.00	8.33	9.17	3.33	0.83	5.83	2.50	8.33	9.17
Not Reported	36.67	19.17	44.17	31.67	19.17	20.00	34.17	19.17	44.17
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Per cent distribution of respondents indicating the need for 100 days of job guarantee for all adult members and not household</b>									
Yes	20.83	80.00	75.00	30.00	54.17	79.17	79.17	80.00	75.00
No	78.33	10.00	15.83	60.83	26.67	5.00	15.83	10.00	15.83
Not Reported	0.83	10.00	9.17	9.17	19.17	15.83	5.00	10.00	9.17
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00



## Adequacy of Public Land for MGNREGA Work

In several places—including Dang, Balaghat, Banswara, Lalitpur, Sonbhadra, West Medinipur and Bankura—it was reported by Gram Panchayat heads that there was inadequacy of public land for undertaking works under MGNREGA. Even in places like Cuddapah, Gaya and Dindigul—where apparently there was no shortage of land at present—it was reported that there would be shortage in future.

**Table 3.27 Adequacy of public land for MGNREGA**

State	District	Yes	No	Likely to face shortage in future	There won't be shortage
Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	50	50	50	
	Khammam		100		
	Adilabad	100			
Bihar	Gaya	100		50	
Chhattisgarh	Raigarh		100		
	Dhamtari	100			
	Bastar	100			
Gujarat	The Dang	100			
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	50	50	50	
	Khunti	100			
	Gumla	100			
Karnataka	Chitradurga		100		
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	50	50		
Maharashtra	Gondia		100		
Orissa	Kalahandi	50	50		50
	Dhenkanal	50	50	50	
	Malkangiri	50	50	50	
Rajasthan	Banswar	50	50		
Tamil Nadu	Dindigul			50	
Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	100			
	Sonbhadra	100			
West Bengal	Paschim Medinipur	50	50		
	Bankura	50	50		

## KEY OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A critical analysis of the processes and impact of implementation of the MGNREGA in various parts of the country shows that it has performed quite well in several places in providing a safety net to the rural poor, although the average person days of employment provided per beneficiary household was much lower than the entitled 100 days in most cases. The very fact that nearly 5.26 million rural households (38 per cent) availed of MGNREGA employment earning an additional income of Rs. 4,883 per household per year in 2009-10 is, in itself, no small achievement. The overwhelming participation of socially-disadvantaged groups such as SCs, STs and women in the MGNREGA activities further indicates that it has a tremendous potential to transform social and economic relations in rural India which, if properly utilized, may result in the much-desired social transformation. However, currently there are several gaps and challenges to the effective implementation of MGNREGA in most places. These include: (i) guaranteeing all the basic entitlements to workers; (ii) governance reforms on principles of transparency and grassroots democracy; and (iii) creation of socio-economic infrastructure and proper utilization of the natural resource base created under MGNREGA for sustainable rural development.

Keeping in view various challenges, the key observations and recommendations of this study are presented below.

### **I. Bridging the Entitlement Gaps**

The main objective of MGNREGA is to provide a right-based 100 days of unskilled employment for enhancing the rural poor's purchasing power and capacity to overcome hunger and poverty. However, this objective has not been achieved in any state so far at the aggregate level. As of 2009-10, the average person days of employment per household was 52.5 in the country, while it was less than 50 days per household in most states. It was much lower in the relatively more

backward regions such as Assam (34.3 person days), Bihar (27.6 person days), Orissa (39.6 person days) and West Bengal (44.6 person days) where there was greater need for creation of MGNREGA jobs. Even in terms of the percentage of households provided employment under MGNREGA, it was as low as 20.6 per cent in Orissa, 31.2 per cent in West Bengal and 32.6 per cent in Bihar. It would be inappropriate to say, based merely on official records, that all those who demanded MGNREGA employment were provided such employment, even in the under-developed regions. The so-called low demand was due to low level of awareness and social mobilization in the face of adverse socio-political environment in some cases and gross underestimation in most cases. The delivery system could not create adequate work and, therefore, did not give information to the workers, as it had the commitment to provide unemployment allowance in case it failed to provide work on demand. The official data reveal that as much as 24 per cent of the districts in the country had, on average, less than 30 person days of employment provided under MGNREGA and in 69 per cent districts, only less than 10 per cent households were provided 100 days of MGNREGA employment. It is needless to mention that most of these districts are economically backward and have high incidence of poverty. Evidently, there is need for sincere efforts on the part of state governments to provide at least 100 days of guaranteed employment to all those rural households whose adult members volunteer to work and ensure that no BPL families are left out from its ambit anywhere in the country. This basic social commitment of the MGNREGA must be honoured.

Most of the districts selected for this study exhibited a depressing picture. The average person days of employment provided per beneficiary household was as low as 14.03 in Gaya, 27.2 in Bastar, 22.4 in Khunti, 27.9 in Kalahandi, 45.0 in Dang, 45.7 in Raigarh, 43.3 in East Singhbhum, 45.5 in Gumla, 39.1 in Gondia, 37.3 in Malkangiri and 44.0 in Bankura. Also, several of these districts including Dang and Sonbhadra had only 13 to 15 per cent households that had accessed 100 days of employment, while in Gaya (0.58 per cent), Bastar (1.58 per cent), Raigarh (2.88 per cent), Gumla (3.95 per cent), East Singhbhum (3.82 per cent), Khunti (2.69 per cent), Chitradurga (3.40 per cent), Gondia (0.91 per cent), Dhenkanal (5.68 per cent), Kalahandi (1.97 per cent), Malkangiri (3.26 per cent), Bankura (2.60 per cent) and West Medinipore (1.08 per

cent), less than 9 per cent households had accessed MGNREGA employment. All these low-ranking districts are also reported to be under the influence of Maoists/Extremists mainly due to inadequate employment and scarce livelihood opportunities. Therefore, bridging the entitlement gaps in all such areas should be accorded priority by the Government, as effective implementation of MGNREGA and other development schemes would help reduce the incidence of extremism. It is also not true that Maoists always interfere with the implementation of MGNREGA as is generally believed in official circles. Hence, the communication gap that currently exists between government officials, PR institutions and local people needs to be bridged, so that the extremists-affected backward regions of the country can be brought within the loop of development.

Another related issue is of correct and timely payment of wages to MGNREGA workers. It was observed that a significant proportion of MGNREGA beneficiaries in East Singhbhum (19.2 per cent), Sonbhadra (17.5 per cent), Banswara (8.3 per cent), Gaya (5.0 per cent) and Dindigul (5.0 per cent) did not have an account with either a bank or a post office and therefore, received cash payment, leaving scope for corruption. Also, as many as 61.7 per cent beneficiaries in Gaya and 43.3 per cent in Kalahandi reported that they had bank accounts at a distance of 10 to 15 km where the road connectivity also was not very good. In all such cases, the cost of travel, loss of working hours and non-cooperation of the bank officials discouraged them to opt for MGNREGA employment. Besides, there were reports of under payments and fake payments. The point that is intended to be made here is that all-out efforts should be made to ensure that all MGNREGA workers receive correct and timely wages. It should be noted in this context that the share of wage component was less than the mandatory 60 per cent in total MGNREGA expenditure in several places, especially in the naxal affected/tribal areas. The share of wage component was as low as 39.9 per cent in East Singhbhum, 37.6 per cent in Gumla, 51.1 per cent in Khunti, 54.9 per cent in Chitradurga, 58.5 per cent in Dhamtari, 44.3 per cent in Dhenkanal, and 51.7 per cent in Kalahandi. Hence, an effort should be made to improve the wage-material ratio in all such cases.

The key requirement in this regard would be to create awareness among people about various entitlements of MGNREGA and mobilize support from all sources for their effective delivery. The study clearly brings out that the level of awareness about various entitlements of MGNREGA was very low in several places. Regarding minimum 100 days of employment guarantee, about 42 per cent families in Kalahandi, 35 per cent in Dhenkanal, 40 per cent in Malkangiri, 28 per cent in Raigarh, Dhamtari and Dang, 22 per cent in Bastar and Khunti, 30 per cent in Chitradurga and Gondia and 24 per cent in East Singhbhum reported that they were not aware of this Act. About the minimum wages to be paid, the awareness level was even lower. It was as low as 8 per cent in Lalitpur, 24 per cent in Sonbhadra, 25 per cent in Kalahandi and 22 per cent in East Singhbhum. In most other selected districts also, it ranged from 45 to 59 per cent, excepting in Banswara, Khammam and Adilabad where 77 to 85 per cent households reported that they were aware of the level of minimum wages to be paid for MGNREGA works. Regarding other entitlements of MGNREGA—such as work to be given within 15 days of application, unemployment allowance, one-third workers to be women, work to be provided within five km, if not additional payment, work site facilities, etc.—the level of awareness was extremely low (see Table 2.10). As a result, there are huge gaps between various entitlements and their actual realizations by the rural workers. **It is therefore, recommended that the panchayat raj institutions, civil societies and the concerned Government departments should work hand in hand to create the necessary awareness among rural people about various entitlements of MGNREGA and mobilize support for their effective implementation.**

## **II. Ensuring Productive Utilization of the Assets Created**

The second most important objective of MGNREGA is to create productive and durable assets of irrigation, drought proofing, water conservation and water harvesting, increasing horticulture plantations and connectivity for generating a sustainable livelihood system. In practice, this objective has been pursued in most places as revealed from the priorities of MGNREGA expenditure (see Tables 3.11 and 3.12). But there has been hardly any planned effort to ensure productive utilization of whatever assets have been created. This is mainly because of lack of coordination and convergence, between various departments and

programmes at different levels. Even though the Ministry of Rural Development has designed guidelines for convergence between MGNREGA and other departmental development programmes to facilitate better planning and investments in rural areas, there is lack of seriousness about it in most places. Moreover, due to the absence of adequate socio-economic infrastructure such as roads, electricity, education, training, etc. the potentials of assets created under MGNREGA remains either unused or underutilized. **Therefore, there should be greater efforts to ensure not only increased convergence between MGNREGA on the one hand and agriculture, water conservation, irrigation and horticulture plantations on the other, but also to promote education, training and skills of the rural people along with development of all-weather roads, markets, power connectivity etc. so that the assets created under MGNREGA could be more productively utilized for sustainable rural development.**

It may also be mentioned in this context that MGNREGA is not the usual relief and welfare scheme which is designed to transfer cash to rural people in distress; instead, it is meant to create durable assets and utilize them for productivity enhancement and ultimately for reducing the dependence of people on schemes such as MGNREGA. No doubt, the present investment priorities of MGNREGA is in the right direction, given its emphasis on water conservation, renovation of traditional water bodies, land development and irrigation facilities in the lands of SCs/STs, Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) and land reform beneficiaries and other small and marginal farmers and rural connectivity. All these have tremendous potential of raising farm productivity and incomes, apart from generating employment related incomes. In several places covered by our field study, it was observed that farmers have improved their irrigated area and changed the cropping patterns for realising higher productivity and incomes in areas treated through MGNREGA works. But in most cases, productivity-enhancing efforts are missing. **Therefore, proper utilization of assets created under MGNREGA should receive urgent attention by all those concerned at the state and local levels, through proper inter-departmental coordination and inter-programme/inter-activity convergence.**

### **III. Addressing the Issue of Rising Wages and Cost of Agricultural Production**

This study clearly reveals that the wage rates of agricultural labourers have substantially increased in recent years, under the impact of MGNREGA. At the same time, it has led to scarcity of labour in the peak seasons. These two factors are reportedly affecting agricultural productivity adversely in some developed pockets of the country. **While the additional cost of production due to MGNREGA-led rise in agricultural wage rates should be compensated by way of proportionate increase in the minimum support prices which also impact the market prices of agricultural commodities positively—thereby benefiting the farmers in general—the issue of seasonal labour shortage in agriculturally-developed pockets would be taken care of through a process of readjustment in which farmers would now either do the farm work themselves or adopt more mechanization.** Moreover, the activities undertaken under MGNREGA such as water conservation and water harvesting, drought proofing, irrigation, renovation of traditional water bodies, flood control and drainage improvement in water-logged areas, horticulture plantation, land development and rural connectivity are likely to significantly improve farm productivity and incomes, especially of small and marginal farmers and SCs and STs in the rainfed areas where water scarcity, land degradation and monocropping system, threaten their livelihoods. What is needed is proper utilization of various assets created aiming at enhancing productivity in the agricultural sector.

#### **IV. Addressing the Issue of Social Inclusion**

Although the shares of schedule castes, schedule tribes and women in the total employment generated under MGNREGA so far (as per official record) was found to be disproportionately higher than their share in the total population in most places, it should be noted that the proportion of households below the poverty line was much higher in the case of both SCs and STs. Considering the country as a whole, 53.8 per cent SC households and 61.3 per cent ST households were below the poverty line (based on the Report of Tendulkar Committee), as against 42 per cent in general. The incidence of poverty and ST households was invariably higher than the average poverty ratio in most states and it was as high as 80 per cent in Orissa, 73 per cent in Maharashtra, 66 per cent in Chhattisgarh, 61 per cent in Jharkhand, 60 per cent in Andhra Pradesh, 59 per cent in Bihar and Rajasthan and 57 per cent in Gujarat. All these

states also had high incidence of naxalism/extremism. Therefore, there is no reason why there should be any comfort saying that the shares of SCs and STs in total employment generated under MGNREGA is higher. **In fact, there is a greater need for social mobilization, awareness-building campaign and effective implementation of MGNREGA in all the extremist-affected regions.** Similarly, in the case of women, their relative share in total employment is comparatively higher than their share in the total work force in most places. But here again women, especially among SCs and STs, are more vulnerable than others and therefore, need a better deal. Moreover, the inadequate facilities of drinking water, crèche, toilets, etc. at the worksite affect women workers most. **Hence, providing decent conditions of work for women workers, even within the SC/ST working members, should be a priority.**

#### **V. Ensuring Good Governance**

The MGNREGA guidelines provide for social audit and vigilance and monitoring mechanism for its effective, transparent and corruption-free implementation. However, the present system suffers from various inadequacies and weaknesses. In several villages where the field level survey was conducted, the Vigilance and Monitoring Committees were dominated by the supporters of Sarpanch/Pradhan and ward members. This affected the proper functioning of vigilance committees. Similarly, in the case of social audit, the process of audit did not seem to be truly participatory, as Gram Panchayat heads and official agencies dominated and people's voices were often suppressed. Also, the reported social audits did not result in any mid-course correction. Besides, there were no technically-educated persons in the teams of social audit who could understand the technicalities of works and as a result physical inspection of works and assets was generally conducted in a very non-professional manner. Moreover, at the public hearings held at the mandal or block level, not only the poor peoples' participation remained low, but also the uneducated people who still suffer from dependency syndrome in the villages did not open their mouth. Consequently, the entire show remained top-down and officially managed. **It is therefore, suggested that the process of social audit should be people centric and not Sarpanch/Pradhan centric and the civil society organizations should be actively involved to train the workers in articulating their grievances.**



## **VI. Train and Build Capacities of Panchayat Functionaries and Officials**

**Appropriate training of panchayat functionaries and government officials is the key to participatory and effective implementation of MGNREGA.** There are several well established civil society organizations/NGOs as well as academic institutions in various parts of the country which can help build capacities of panchayats and officials and support them in planning, implementation and evaluation of MGNREGA works. **Also, such training will help the panchayats and officials to formulate appropriate strategies to achieve sustainable rural livelihoods through convergence of MGNREGA with other schemes.**

## **Conclusion**

The MGNREGA has provided a unique legal space for the rural poor, especially the landless labourers, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and small and marginal farmers, with a consequent legal obligation on the part of the government at various levels to deliver and improve the socio-economic condition of the rural people. However, **there are several gaps and weak links in the implementation of MGNREGA in most places, which need to be bridged through sustained awareness-building campaigns about various entitlements, social mobilization, planning and convergence for proper utilization of the assets created for productivity enhancement, social inclusion and good governance through effective albeit truly participatory social audit, vigilance and monitoring and capacity building of panchayat raj functionaries and government officials.**

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## ANNEXURES

### 3. (A) Districts where average person days of employment per household were less than 30 days (as of 2009-10)

States	District	Average person days per Household (Less than 30)
Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	21.00
	Krishna	23.71
Assam	Goalpara	24.41
	North Cachar Hills	NA
	Barpeta	25.06
	Cachar	27.45
	Darrang	22.52
	Hailakandi	26.65
	Nalbari	28.43
	Dhubri	27.28
	Dibrugarh	23.17
	Golaghat	29.42
	Jorhat	17.08
	Kamrup	21.34
	Kamrup Metro	24.11
	Karimganj	21.99
	Nagaon	16.28
Bihar	Sonitpur	24.63
	Udalguri	29.94
	Araria	29.60
	Auranagabad	26.54
	Bhojpur	24.09
	Darbhanga	22.33
	Gaya	14.03
	Jamui	27.78
	Jehanabad	25.46
	Kaimur (Bhabua)	28.09
	Kishanganj	27.55
	Madhubani	13.32
	Muzaffarpur	27.52
Bihar	Nawada	15.56
	Purnia	17.69
	Rohtas	20.27
	Samastipur	19.30

	Sheohar	16.14
	Supaul	29.36
	Vaishali	29.54
	Banka	24.25
	Khagaria	28.98
	Madhepura	16.79
	Pashchim Champaran	18.18
	Saran	24.06
	Sheikhpura	15.26
	Sitamarhi	23.21
	Bihar	27.55
Gujarat	Banas Kantha	23.76
	Bharuch	23.07
	Ahmedabad	22.14
	Anand	24.09
	Kheda	29.77
	Vadodara	16.32
Chhattisgrah	Bastar	27.24
	Bijapur	NA
	Narayanpur	NA
Haryana	Faridabad	18.83
	Jind	26.95
	Kaithal	27.22
	Karnal	29.90
	Kurukshetra	25.16
	Palwal	23.00
	Panipat	28.99
	Yamunanagar	29.82
Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu	28.90
	Badgam	21.17
	Baramulla	9.15
	Kathua	28.02
	Leh	28.59
	Pulwama	26.72
	Reasi	28.22
	Samba	29.05
	Shopian	23.27
Jharkhand	Khunti	22.41
	Ramgarh	29.35
Kerala	Alappuzha	26.38

	Ernakulam	22.50
	Kannur	26.00
	Kollam	28.68
	Kottayam	24.62
	Kozhikode	28.81
Madhya Pradesh	Datia	28.27
	Harda	25.44
	Alirajpur	NA
	Hoshangabad	17.52
	Singrauli	NA
	Vidisha	27.97
Maharashtra	Amravati	26.38
	Chandrapur	28.48
	Buldhana	21.82
	Thane	17.37
	Wardha	19.56
	Beed	24.00
	Jal Gaon	15.77
	Kolhapur	NA
	Pune	NA
	Raigad	8.32
	Sangli	5.55
	Satara	NA
	Sindhudurg	NA
	Solapur	NA
Punjab	Hoshiarpur	28.85
	Barnala	13.71
	Faridkot	23.59
	Fatehgarh Sahib	24.22
	Ferozepur	16.85
	Gurdaspur	23.00
	Kapurthala	14.58
	Ludhiana	29.35
	Moga	24.20
	Mukatsar	21.88
	Sangrur	8.79
	Sas Nagar Mohali	18.42
	Tarn Taran	26.38
	Punjab	28.37
Orissa	Kalahandi	27.95

	Kendujhar	29.99
	Nuapada	26.70
	Baleshwar	24.84
	Bargarh	29.66
	Jagatsinghpur	23.36
	Kendrapara	17.34
	Khurda	22.90
	Nayagarh	28.67
	Puri	14.01
Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	28.28
	Pratapgarh	NA
Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	22.79
	Tiruppur	NA
Uttarakhand	Champawat	29.34
	Almora	17.30
	Bageshwar	29.03
	Pauri Garhwal	27.26
	Rudra Prayag	21.75
West Bengal	24 Parganas South	29.05
	Murshidabad	29.36
	Darjeeling	18.51
	Hooghly	29.97
	Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council (DGHC)	23.87
	Howrah	15.27
Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Subansiri	NA
	Anjaw	3.42
	Dibang Valley	NA
	East Kameng	NA
	East Siang	8.74
	Kurung Kumey	NA
	Lower Dibang Valley	7.24
	Lower Subansiri	29.98
	Tirap	16.49
	Upper Siang	NA
	West Kameng	24.26
	West Siang	NA
	Arunachal Pradesh	24.91
Manipur	Thoubal	25.40
Meghalaya	Jaintia Hills	29.14
	West Khasi Hills	26.78

**3.(B) Districts where average person days of employment per household were 30 to 50 days (as of 2009-10)**

<b>States</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Average person days per Household (between 30-50 days)</b>
Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari	38.47
Assam	Dhemaji	46.08
	Lakhimpur	34.78
	Marigaon	36.47
	Baksa	38.17
	Chirang	49.66
	Sibsagar	31.57
	Tinsukia	31.76
	Udalguri	30.94
	Assam	34.29
Bihar	Lakhisarai	44.54
	Munger	32.25
	Nalanda	39.63
	Patna	35.48
	Supaul	30.36
	Arwal	31.86
	Begusarai	36.37
	Bhagalpur	36.89
	Buxar	31.00
	Gopalganj	35.04
	Purbi Champaran	36.67
	Saharsa	42.63
	Siwan	42.24
Gujarat	Dang	44.99
	Dohad	36.19
	Narmada	43.42
	Panch Mahals	48.21
	Sabar Kantha	47.05
	Navsari	38.21

	Valsad	31.67
	Amreli	49.80
	Bhavnagar	49.24
	Gandhinagar	37.08
	Jamnagar	43.52
	Junagadh	45.75
	Kheda	30.77
	Patan	40.95
	Surat	34.77
	Surendranagar	33.42
	Tapi	33.33
	Gujarat	36.65
Chhattisgrah	Dantewada	36.77
	Kanker	46.25
	Korea	48.49
	Raigarh	45.74
	Janjgir-Champa	49.78
	Korba	32.81
	Raipur	45.54
	Durg	41.02
Haryana	Mahendragarh	47.13
	Sirsa	41.51
	Ambala	46.79
	Bhiwani	36.19
	Fatehabad	31.65
	Gurgaon	37.70
	Hissar	34.33
	Jhajjar	42.69
	Panchkula	41.48
	Rewari	33.38
	Rohtak	41.79
	Sonipat	35.09
	Yamunanagar	30.82
	Haryana	37.74
Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	44.67
	Kinnaur	47.00
	Kullu	46.55
	Lahaul & Spiti	41.81
	Shimla	47.98
Jammu & Kashmir	Doda	42.23



	Kupwara	46.31
	Poonch	40.14
	Anantnag	31.11
	Bandipora	36.63
	Ganderbal	49.37
	Kargil	39.67
	Rajouri	34.56
	Ramban	49.21
	Udhampur	32.07
	Jammu & Kashmir	38.30
Jharkhand	Bokaro	46.14
	Dumka	48.90
	Garhwa	45.01
	Godda	43.09
	Gumla	45.47
	Hazaribagh	34.01
	Jamtara	40.98
	Koderma	45.86
	Palamu	41.25
	Ranchi	45.13
	Sahebganj	49.98
	Simdega	50.23
	East Singhbhum	43.26
	Jharkhand	49.48
Karnataka	Bidar	44.30
	Hassan	43.89
	Shimoga	44.37
	Chamaraja Nagar	41.03
	Dakshina Kannada	47.87
	Gadag	45.68
	Mysore	45.35
	Udupi	37.97
	Uttara Kannada	44.96
Kerala	Palakkad	42.66
	Idukki	49.05
	Kasargod	44.95
	Malappuram	37.58
	Pathanamthitta	34.68
	Thirussur	35.45
	Thiruvananthapuram	33.94

	Kerala	35.54
Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur	39.67
	Shivpuri	44.11
	Sidhi	43.27
	Ashok Nagar	46.33
	Burhanpur	32.49
	Chhindwara	36.98
	Damoh	33.58
	Dewas	43.36
	Katni	31.88
	Rajgarh	40.69
	Rewa	46.03
	Bhind	38.80
	Bhopal	35.51
	Gwalior	44.46
	Jabalpur	35.43
	Mandsaur	46.35
	Morena	31.44
	Narsinghpur	42.49
	Nimach	35.95
	Raisen	40.21
Ratlam	33.03	
Sagar	33.65	
Sehore	42.93	
Shajapur	49.73	
Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	43.61
	Dhule	47.99
	Gondia	39.11
	Nanded	36.65
	Nandurbar	37.78
	Yavatmal	47.80
	Osmanabad	35.65
	Jalna	36.23
	Ratnagiri	38.30
Maharashtra	46.38	
Punjab	Amritsar	40.70
	Jalandhar	31.13
	Nawanshahr	37.46
	Ludhiana	30.35
	Patiala	35.46

Orissa	Bolangir	43.29
	Boudh	31.22
	Deogarh	34.95
	Dhenkanal	49.92
	Gajapati	46.84
	Jharsuguda	40.21
	Kandhamal	46.32
	Kendujhar	30.01
	Koraput	36.80
	Malkangiri	37.28
	Mayurbhanj	47.79
	Nabarangapur	42.50
	Sambalpur	37.70
	Sonepur	41.21
	Sundargarh	33.80
	Angul	31.20
	Bhadrak	37.79
	Jajpur	41.95
	Cuttack	37.36
	Orissa	39.63
Rajasthan	Jhalawar	45.42
	Karauli	48.34
	Bharatpur	45.38
	Dholpur	41.26
Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	47.97
	Karur	39.86
	Tiruvarur	42.62
	Ariyalur	33.68
	Erode	38.84
	Kanyakumari	49.61
	Madurai	41.89
	Namakkal	49.77
	Perambalur	32.28
	Pudukottai	37.53
	The Nilgiris	36.51
	Virudunagar	41.41
Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	43.78
	Bulandshahar	37.41
	Gautam Budh Nagar	41.71
	Kannauj	45.58

	Mathura	49.99
	Meerut	35.09
Uttarakhand	Chamoli	49.88
	Tehri Garhwal	45.29
	Udam Singh Nagar	33.63
	Dehradun	38.23
	Pithoragarh	34.22
	Uttar Kashi	31.58
	Uttarakhand	34.92
West Bengal	Bankura	44.02
	Dinajpur Uttar	33.77
	Maldah	39.60
	Coochbehar	31.88
	Hooghly	30.03
	Nadia	46.57
	Purba Medinipur	39.33
	West Bengal	44.59
Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Subansiri	30.03
	Papum Pera	41.65
	Tawang	39.90
Manipur	Bishnupur	49.99
	Imphal East	43.62
Meghalaya	South Garo Hills	49.81
	West Garo Hills	42.96
	East Khasi Hills	46.82
	Meghalaya	49.41

**3.(C) Districts where average person days of employment per household was 50 to 70 days (as of 2009-10)**

States	District	Average person days per Household (between 50-70 days)
Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	69.86
	Karimnagar	63.00
	Khammam	65.24
	Mahbubnagar	62.19
	Medak	65.93
	Nalgonda	57.60
	Warangal	55.27

	East Godavari	54.48
	Nellore	54.48
	Prakasam	55.35
	Visakhapatnam	68.14
	Andhra Pradesh	65.67
Assam	Bongaigaon	53.02
	Karbi Anglong	55.74
	Kokrajhar	66.26
	Chirang	50.66
Gujarat	Kutchchh	51.63
	Mehsana	53.33
	Porbandar	67.76
	Rajkot	59.51
Chhattisgrah	Dhamtari	53.21
	Jashpur	59.34
	Rajnandagon	67.07
	Surguja	53.05
	Mahasamund	60.76
	Chhattisgrah	51.41
Haryana	Mewat	62.56
Himachal Pradesh	Sirmaur	53.68
	Kangra	59.78
	Mandi	53.22
	Hamirpur	55.59
	Solan	62.75
	Una	67.58
	Himachal Pradesh	57.29
Jammu & Kashmir	Kulgam	69.43
Jharkhand	Chatra	65.69
	Dhanbad	51.66
	Giridih	60.64
	Latehar	58.56
	Lohardaga	69.27
	Saraikela Kharsawan	51.01
	Simdega	50.23
	West Singhbhum	56.45
	Deoghar	66.92
Karnataka	Chitradurga	57.61
	Davanagere	61.04
	Gulbarga	58.42

	Raichur	60.11
	Belgaum	55.96
	Bellary	66.05
	Chikmagalur	52.42
	Kodagu	52.97
	Bagalkote	59.02
	Bangalore	58.79
	Bangalore Rural	57.63
	Bijapur	57.87
	Chikkaballapura	59.23
	Dharwar	51.79
	Haveri	55.19
	Kolar	61.19
	Koppal	69.64
	Mandya	51.82
	Ramanagara	58.25
	Tumkur	65.13
	Yadgir	63.90
	Karnataka	56.67
Kerala	Wayanad	54.53
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	59.41
	Betul	56.37
	Khargone	55.33
	Satna	58.04
	Seoni	56.26
	Sheopur	60.32
	Tikamgarh	53.71
	Umaria	69.99
	Guna	54.08
	Panna	55.35
	Indore	55.77
	Ujjain	54.16
	Madhya Pradesh	55.66
Maharashtra	Aurangabad	64.27
	Gadchiroli	65.51
	Akola	55.41
	Latur	65.05
	Parbhani	54.81
Punjab	Bhatinda	52.27
	Mansa	57.26

Orissa	Dhenkanal	50.62
	Ganjam	55.77
	Rayagada	52.46
Rajasthan	Udaipur	69.18
	Chittorgarh	60.89
	Tonk	63.88
	Alwar	51.67
	Baran	58.08
	Bikaner	61.42
	Bundi	52.76
	Dausa	65.19
	Hanumangarh	65.67
	Jhunjhunu	69.97
	Jodhpur	69.87
	Pali	58.37
	Sikar	58.70
	Sri Ganganagar	52.99
	Rajasthan	68.97
Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	61.16
	Sivagangai	54.09
	Villupuram	60.39
	Tirunelveli	53.84
	Kanchipuram	63.40
	Krisnagiri	60.48
	Ramanathapuram	69.24
	Theni	56.23
	Thiruvallur	64.20
	Tiruchirapalli	52.78
	Vellore	58.68
	Tamil Nadu	54.67
Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	69.89
	Fatehpur	54.29
	Gorakhpur	63.24
	Hardoi	67.75
	Jalaun	67.31
	Jaunpur	65.69
	Kaushambi	61.66
	Kheri	53.29
	Kushi Nagar	62.97
	Mirzapur	64.54

	Pratapgarh	51.72
	Rae Bareli	65.60
	Sitapur	53.44
	Unnao	69.91
	Bahraich	59.77
	Ballia	67.66
	Basti	61.03
	Budaun	55.25
	Farrukhabad	61.42
	Gonda	63.85
	Kanpur Dehat	55.18
	Maharajganj	69.87
	Sultanpur	56.20
	Agra	65.46
	Aligarh	58.87
	Allahabad	69.98
	Aurriya	55.21
	Bagpat	57.32
	Bareilly	65.16
	Bijnour	59.27
	Etawah	64.27
	Faizabad	62.56
	Ghaziabad	69.77
	J.R. Phule Nagar	60.49
	Kanpur Nagar	53.59
	Kashiram Nagar	57.35
	Lucknow	52.47
	Mahamaya Nagar	56.56
	Mathura	50.06
	Moradabad	67.24
	Muzaffarnagar	54.00
	Pilibhit	65.94
	Rampur	51.98
	Saharanpur	62.25
	Sant Ravidas Nagar	64.95
	Shahjahanpur	57.02
	Uttar Pradesh	64.91
Uttarakhand	Chamoli	50.78
	Haridwar	61.35
	Nainital	58.93



West Bengal	Birbhum	55.97
	Dinajpur Dakshin	52.92
	East Midnapore	52.01
	Jalpaiguri	64.11
	Purulia	63.51
	24 Parganas (North)	53.69
	Burdwan	54.54
Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang	59.86
Tripura	Dhalai	67.18
	West Tripura	69.98
Manipur	Chandel	64.96
	Bishnupur	50.99
Meghalaya	South Garo Hills	50.81
	Ri Bhoi	68.27
Nagaland	Dimapur	58.21

**3.(D): District where average person days of employment per household was above 70 days (as of 2009-10)**

States	District	Average person days per Household (above 70 days)
Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad	78.12
	Chittoor	80.55
	Cuddapah	82.35
	Nizamabad	77.68
	Rangareddi	82.18
	Vizianagaram	91.21
	Kurnool	87.77
	Srikakulam	76.58
Bihar	Katihar	99.55
Chhattisgrah	Bilaspur	74.14
	Kawardha	77.56
Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	74.63
Jammu & Kashmir	Kishtwar	72.81
	Srinagar	77.61
Jharkhand	Pakur	72.07
Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	82.71
	Dhar	81.63
	Dindori	89.73

	Jhabua	75.12
	Khandwa	80.72
	Mandla	88.97
	Shahdol	71.25
	Umaria	70.02
	Anuppur	95.85
Maharashtra	Bhandara	83.99
	Hingoli	83.69
	Washim	232.26
	Nagpur	160.79
	Nashik	207.93
Punjab	Ropar	85.84
Rajasthan	Banswara	76.74
	Dungarpur	82.53
	Sirohi	75.30
	Barmer	76.86
	Jaisalmer	73.15
	Jalore	86.33
	Ajmer	103.63
	Bhilwara	83.52
	Churu	89.74
	Jaipur	79.56
	Jhunjhunu	70.57
	Kota	77.82
	Nagaur	81.68
	Rajsamand	88.64
Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	89.55
	Tiruvannamalai	72.03
	Coimbatore	74.38
	Dharmapuri	81.38
	Salem	77.33
	Tuticorin	75.15
Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	89.63
	Banda	77.14
	Chitrakoot	79.60
	Hamirpur	81.19
	Lalitpur	75.03
	Mahoba	83.94
	Sonbhadra	79.55
	Unnao	70.68

	Ambedkar Nagar	75.87
	Balrampur	80.94
	Etah	81.29
	Jhansi	73.74
	Mau	76.69
	Sant Kabeer Nagar	76.64
	Shravasti	72.46
	Siddharth Nagar	71.23
	Allahabad	70.08
	Deoria	71.63
	Firozabad	71.00
	Gazipur	80.08
	Ghaziabad	70.77
	Mainpuri	78.95
	Varanasi	89.30
Arunachal Pradesh	Lohit	100.00
Sikkim	North District	81.87
Sikkim	East District	85.40
	South District	78.99
	West District	76.80
	Sikkim	79.92
Tripura	South Tripura	89.84
	West Tripura	70.12
	North Tripura	96.42
	Tripura	79.83
Manipur	Tamenglong	100.00
	Churachandpur	90.00
	Imphal West	83.10
	Senapati	104.07
	Ukhrul	95.98
	Manipur	73.15
Meghalaya	East Garo Hills	80.41
Mizoram	Lawngtlai	98.55
	Saiha	95.77
	Champhai	99.89
	Lunglei	79.74
	Aizawl	100.00
	Kolasib	98.83
	Mamit (Aiz-W)	91.85
	Serchipp (Aiz-S)	96.70

	Mizoram	94.57
Nagaland	Mon	88.63
	Kohima	80.63
	Mokokchung	94.65
	Tuensang	98.30
	Wokha	90.02
	Kiphre	93.84
	Longleng	92.55
	Peren	95.74
	Phek	90.89
	Zunheboto	100.00
	Nagaland	87.40

**3.(E) Districts where percentage of households availed 100 days of employment (as of 2009-10)**

<b>States</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Percentage Household availed 100 days employment (less than 10%)</b>
Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	2.80
	Krishna	3.10
Assam	Bongaigaon	9.71
	Dhemaji	7.54
	Goalpara	1.66
	Karbi Anglong	0.00
	Barpeta	0.98
	Cachar	0.90
	Darrang	0.97
	Hailakandi	0.15
	Marigaon	1.18
	Nalbari	0.74
	Baksa	0.12
	Chirang	5.30
	Dhubri	0.62
	Dibrugarh	0.50
	Golaghat	1.03
	Jorhat	0.23
	Kamrup	0.23
	Kamrup Metro	1.24
	Karimganj	0.06
Nagaon	0.07	
Sibsagar	1.28	
Sonitpur	0.21	
Tinsukia	2.51	
Udalguri	0.74	
Bihar	Assam	6.10
	Araria	0.66
	Auranagabad	2.71
	Bhojpur	3.71
	Darbhanga	4.55
	Gaya	0.58
	Jamui	5.05
	Jehanabad	4.52
	Kaimur (Bhabua)	0.90
	Katihar	NA
Kishanganj	2.10	

	Lakhisarai	0.17
	Madhubani	0.07
	Munger	6.32
	Muzaffarpur	7.22
	Nawada	0.09
	Patna	8.39
	Purnia	0.04
	Rohtas	1.09
	Samastipur	9.81
	Sheohar	3.90
	Supaul	5.01
	Arwal	1.54
	Banka	8.30
	Bhagalpur	3.20
	Buxar	3.09
	Gopalganj	5.99
	Khagaria	0.84
	Madhepura	0.93
	Pashchim Champaran	7.44
	Saharsa	0.11
	Saran	NA
	Sheikhpura	2.22
	Bihar	6.85
Gujarat	Banas Kantha	4.27
	Dohad	6.89
	Narmada	2.84
	Panch Mahals	7.63
	Sabar Kantha	5.23
	Bharuch	0.93
	Navsari	2.24
	Valsad	2.17
	Ahmedabad	2.06
	Amreli	4.38
	Anand	3.23
	Bhavnagar	3.02
	Gandhinagar	4.06
	Kheda	2.74
	Mehsana	4.11
	Patan	4.93
	Surat	1.68

	Surendranagar	3.19
	Tapi	2.23
	Vadodara	1.34
	Gujarat	6.50
Chhattisgrah	Bastar	1.58
	Bilaspur	9.99
	Dantewada	2.85
	Dhamtari	8.47
	Jashpur	8.29
	Kanker	8.31
	Raigarh	2.88
	Surguja	4.99
	Janjgir-Champa	4.73
	Korba	5.58
	Mahasamund	9.21
	Raipur	5.21
	Durg	1.80
	Chhattisgrah	7.94
Haryana	Sirsa	6.65
	Ambala	8.04
	Bhiwani	5.82
	Faridabad	2.72
	Fatehabad	2.38
	Gurgaon	1.58
	Hissar	3.74
	Jhajjar	8.65
	Jind	1.87
	Kaithal	3.25
	Karnal	3.64
	Kurukshetra	1.28
	Palwal	1.65
	Panchkula	3.01
	Panipat	6.29
	Rewari	2.60
	Rohtak	8.66
	Sonipat	2.11
	Yamunanagar	3.53
	Haryana	5.65
Himachal Pradesh	Sirmaur	5.82
	Mandi	8.54

	Bilaspur	7.10
	Hamirpur	8.84
	Kinnaur	3.11
	Kullu	2.30
	Lahaul & Spiti	5.31
	Shimla	4.25
	Solan	6.63
	Himachal Pradesh	9.71
Jammu & Kashmir	Kupwara	1.66
	Poonch	6.12
	Anantnag	4.54
	Jammu	NA
	Badgam	2.71
	Bandipora	9.96
	Baramulla	NA
	Ganderbal	6.92
	Kargil	0.86
	Kathua	3.09
	Kulgam	NA
	Leh	NA
	Pulwama	0.94
	Rajouri	1.13
	Ramban	9.89
	Reasi	2.59
	Samba	4.47
	Shopian	3.67
	Udhampur	3.91
	Jammu & Kashmir	6.36
Jharkhand	Bokaro	5.76
	Dhanbad	9.46
	Garhwa	1.09
	Giridih	5.20
	Godda	8.21
	Gumla	3.95
	Hazaribagh	4.31
	Jamtara	4.17
	Koderma	7.53
	Latehar	4.32
	Lohardaga	8.66
	Palamu	4.08



	Ranchi	2.06
	Sahebganj	6.62
	Saraikela Kharsawan	4.85
	Simdega	8.06
	West Singhbhum	1.11
	East Singhbhum	3.82
	Khunti	2.69
	Ramgarh	1.61
	Jharkhand	7.83
Karnataka	Bidar	5.61
	Chitradurga	3.40
	Gulbarga	9.96
	Raichur	6.22
	Belgaum	8.67
	Chikmagalur	8.31
	Hassan	4.45
	Kodagu	7.64
	Shimoga	8.02
	Bangalore	7.38
	Bangalore Rural	9.10
	Chamaraja Nagar	7.46
	Dakshina Kannada	9.89
	Gadag	9.09
	Haveri	8.66
	Mandya	7.10
	Mysore	9.18
	Ramanagara	8.95
	Udupi	4.13
	Uttara Kannada	5.83
Kerala	Palakkad	6.44
	Kasargod	8.76
	Alappuzha	0.61
	Ernakulam	0.58
	Kannur	1.56
	Kollam	1.39
	Kottayam	1.17
	Kozhikode	1.58
	Malappuram	4.64
	Pathanamthitta	2.29
	Thirussur	5.08
	Thiruvananthapuram	2.29

	Kerala	4.56
Madhya Pradesh	Satna	8.36
	Seoni	7.26
	Shahdol	9.23
	Sheopur	5.03
	Shivpuri	3.37
	Ashok Nagar	1.35
	Burhanpur	2.37
	Chhindwara	5.13
	Damoh	2.53
	Datia	0.64
	Dewas	5.78
	Guna	7.00
	Harda	1.70
	Katni	2.09
	Rajgarh	5.11
	Rewa	2.35
	Bhind	0.94
	Bhopal	2.44
	Gwalior	2.26
	Hoshangabad	0.63
	Indore	3.95
	Jabalpur	0.80
	Mandsaur	6.96
	Morena	2.83
	Narsinghpur	1.46
	Nimach	4.74
	Raisen	2.04
	Ratlam	3.55
	Sagar	1.42
	Sehore	2.08
	Shajapur	3.75
	Ujjain	2.93
	Vidisha	1.35
Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	9.45
	Amravati	NA
	Bhandara	2.41
	Chandrapur	0.81
	Dhule	NA
	Gadchiroli	0.27

	Gondia	0.91
	Hingoli	5.31
	Nanded	4.45
	Nandurbar	6.23
	Akola	8.04
	Buldhana	NA
	Osmanabad	1.11
	Thane	0.43
	Wardha	3.19
	Washim	NA
	Beed	NA
	Jal Gaon	1.50
	Jalna	1.90
	Nashik	NA
	Raigad	NA
	Ratnagiri	NA
	Sangli	NA
	Maharashtra	3.83
Punjab	Hoshiarpur	1.38
	Jalandhar	2.76
	Nawanshahr	6.41
	Barnala	0.15
	Bhatinda	5.27
	Faridkot	0.73
	Fatehgarh Sahib	1.68
	Ferozepur	NA
	Gurdaspur	0.32
	Kapurthala	1.44
	Ludhiana	3.39
	Mansa	2.12
	Moga	0.17
	Mukatsar	1.51
	Patiala	1.50
	Ropar	7.55
	Sangrur	0.21
	Sas Nagar Mohali	NA
	Tarn Taran	0.11
	Punjab	2.83
Orissa	Bolangir	9.46
	Boudh	1.90

	Deogarh	2.37
	Dhenkanal	5.68
	Gajapati	7.27
	Jharsuguda	8.96
	Kalahandi	1.97
	Kandhamal	9.80
	Kendujhar	2.97
	Koraput	4.28
	Malkangiri	3.26
	Mayurbhanj	6.01
	Nabarangapur	6.50
	Nuapada	1.99
	Sambalpur	6.60
	Sonepur	3.80
	Sundargarh	4.45
	Angul	2.55
	Baleshwar	0.58
	Bargarh	3.54
	Bhadrak	1.74
	Jajpur	5.88
	Cuttack	5.50
	Jagatsinghpur	2.14
	Kendrapara	0.41
	Khurda	1.21
	Nayagarh	1.78
	Puri	0.17
	Orissa	5.92
Rajasthan	Jhalawar	6.40
	Karauli	8.60
	Sawai Madhopur	3.27
	Alwar	7.75
	Bharatpur	6.33
	Bundi	7.32
	Dholpur	8.82
	Sri Ganganagar	7.67
Tamil Nadu	Tiruvannamalai	8.27
	Villupuram	8.60
	Dharmapuri	0.02
	Perambalur	8.99
Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	5.54

	Fatehpur	7.42
	Gorakhpur	8.48
	Jaunpur	7.50
	Kaushambi	6.73
	Kushi Nagar	5.93
	Pratapgarh	6.56
	Ambedkar Nagar	6.10
	Bahraich	5.88
	Budaun	5.73
	Etah	4.87
	Sultanpur	8.42
	Aurriya	4.21
	Bagpat	8.50
	Bareilly	6.92
	Bijnour	4.06
	Bulandshahar	2.41
	Etawah	3.59
	Faizabad	6.87
	Gautam Budh Nagar	3.71
	Ghaziabad	6.38
	J.R. Phule Nagar	8.22
	Kannauj	4.05
	Kanpur Nagar	7.61
	Kashiram Nagar	8.10
	Meerut	2.93
	Moradabad	8.33
	Muzaffarnagar	4.50
	Rampur	1.03
	Saharanpur	4.73
	Sant Ravidas Nagar	9.85
	Shahjahanpur	4.88
	Varanasi	7.71
Uttarakhand	Chamoli	9.74
	Champawat	4.59
	Tehri Garhwal	4.79
	Haridwar	5.51
	Udam Singh Nagar	2.99
	Almora	0.82
	Bageshwar	3.59
	Nainital	0.14

	Pauri Garhwal	0.17
	Pithoragarh	1.50
	Rudra Prayag	0.04
	Uttar Kashi	0.91
	Uttarakhand	3.96
West Bengal	24 Parganas South	0.50
	Bankura	2.60
	Birbhum	2.36
	Dinajpur Dakshin	1.98
	Dinajpur Uttar	1.34
	East Midnapore	3.01
	Jalpaiguri	3.41
	Maldah	1.20
	Murshidabad	0.76
	Purulia	6.12
	24 Parganas North	3.27
	Burdwan	2.18
	Coochbehar	0.12
	Darjeeling	0.05
	Hooghly	1.73
	Nadia	1.63
	West Medinipur	1.08
	Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council (DGHC)	1.80
	Howrah	0.22
	West Bengal	2.07
Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang	2.99
	Anjaw	NA
	East Siang	NA
	Lower Dibang Valley	NA
	Lower Subansiri	0.68
	Papum Pera	NA
	Tawang	NA
	Tirap	NA
	West Kameng	NA
	Arunachal Pradesh	0.40
Manipur	Tamenglong	NA
	Chandel	NA
	Churachandpur	NA
	Bishnupur	NA
	Imphal East	0.03

	Imphal West	NA
	Senapati	0.06
	Thoubal	0.07
	Ukhrul	NA
	Manipur	0.02
Meghalaya	South Garo Hills	3.43
	West Garo Hills	1.58
	East Khasi Hills	1.54
	Jaintia Hills	1.48
	Ri Bhoi	0.43
	West Khasi Hills	3.57
	Meghalaya	4.48
Mizoram	Lawngtlai	NA
	Champhai	NA
	Lunglei	NA
	Aizawl	NA
	Kolasib	NA
	Mamit (Aiz-W)	NA
	Serchipp (Aiz-S)	NA
	Mizoram	3.92
Nagaland	Kohima	NA
	Wokha	NA
	Dimapur	3.41
	Kiphre	NA
	Longleng	NA
	Peren	NA
	Phek	NA

**3.(F) Districts where percentage of households availed 100 days of employment (as of 2009-10)**

<b>States</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Percentage Household availed 100 days employment (10% to 20 %)</b>
Andhra Pradesh	Mahbubnagar	19.78
	Nalgonda	17.76
	Warangal	16.07
	East Godavari	18.32
	Nellore	16.41
	Prakasam	16.61
	West Godavari	10.28
Assam	Bongaigaon	10.07
Bihar	Nalanda	14.52
	Samastipur	10.81
	Vaishali	13.30
	Begusarai	18.68
	Purbi Champaran	16.73
	Siwan	12.93
Gujarat	Dang	12.77
	Jamnagar	10.41
	Junagadh	18.09
	Porbandar	16.80
	Rajkot	16.14
Chhattisgrah	Bilaspur	10.09
	Kawardha	17.30
	Korea	15.86
	Mahasamund	10.01
Haryana	Mahendragarh	11.23
	Mewat	12.38
Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	10.70
	Kangra	14.12
	Himachal Pradesh	10.01
Jammu & Kashmir	Doda	10.40
	Bandipora	10.06
	Ramban	10.09
	Srinagar	15.73
Jharkhand	Chatra	16.94
	Dhanbad	10.06
	Deoghar	13.56
Karnataka	Davanagere	15.48
	Gulbarga	10.01



	Bagalkote	15.01
	Bangalore Rural	10.10
	Bijapur	19.45
	Chikkaballapura	15.64
	Dakshina Kannada	10.19
	Dharwar	10.78
	Gadag	10.09
	Kolar	14.36
	Mysore	10.18
	Tumkur	19.80
	Yadgir	10.76
	Karnataka	12.61
Kerala	Wayanad	12.19
	Idukki	13.18
Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur	12.09
	Dhar	16.32
	Dindori	14.70
	Khargone	16.72
	Shahdol	10.23
	Tikamgarh	16.38
	Panna	19.36
	Madhya Pradesh	14.40
Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	10.04
	Aurangabad	18.53
	Yavatmal	20.41
	Latur	16.43
	Nagpur	15.93
	Parbhani	10.25
Punjab	Amritsar	10.60
Orissa	Bolangir	10.04
	Ganjam	13.18
	Kandhamal	10.80
	Rayagada	10.86
Rajasthan	Udaipur	10.80
	Chittorgarh	16.87
	Baran	11.97
	Dausa	15.59
	Sikar	19.17
TamilNadu	Cuddalore	18.12
	Karur	14.43

	Thanjavur	10.04
	Tiruvarur	18.08
	Ariyalur	11.71
	Erode	18.64
	Kanchipuram	20.59
	Kanyakumari	18.90
	Madurai	14.37
	Namakkal	17.01
	Pudukottai	15.93
	The Nilgiris	14.06
	Theni	17.83
	Thiruvallur	20.36
	Tiruchirapalli	17.07
	Vellore	17.74
	Virudunagar	15.83
	Tamil Nadu	17.39
Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	18.15
	Hardoi	13.15
	Kheri	10.18
	Mirzapur	12.05
	Rae Bareli	10.36
	Sitapur	13.55
	Sonbhadra	15.39
	Unnao	16.55
	Ballia	10.42
	Balrampur	17.09
	Farrukhabad	12.93
	Kanpur Dehat	17.52
	Mau	19.45
	Shravasti	14.38
	Agra	11.12
	Deoria	11.56
	Firozabad	15.58
	Gazipur	14.93
	Lucknow	10.15
	Mahamaya Nagar	15.28
	Mainpuri	10.52
	Mathura	10.33
	Sant Ravidas Nagar	10.09
	Uttar Pradesh	14.53

Uttarakhand	Chamoli	10.04
Sikkim	East District	19.59
	West District	16.66
Tripura	Dhalai	17.35
	West Tripura	16.64
Meghalaya	East Garo Hills	19.81
<b>All India</b>	<b>All India</b>	<b>13.49</b>

### 3.(G) Districts where percentage of households availed 100 days of employment (as of 2009-10)

States	District	Percentage Household availed 100 days employment (20% to 30 %)
Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad	28.68
	Anantapur	24.54
	Karimnagar	21.25
	Khammam	22.57
	Mahbubnagar	20.08
	Medak	21.96
	Nizamabad	28.26
	Srikakulam	28.07
	Visakhapatnam	25.76
	Andhra Pradesh	22.66
Assam	Lakhimpur	29.99
Bihar	Sitamarhi	22.47
Gujarat	Kutchchh	28.40
Chhattisgrah	Rajnandagon	24.02
Himachal Pradesh	Una	23.84
Jammu & Kashmir	Kishtwar	27.60
Jharkhand	Dumka	29.98
	Pakur	21.21
Karnataka	Bellary	29.17
	Bijapur	20.01
	Tumkur	20.08
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	25.29
	Barwani	26.16
	Betul	24.22
	Jhabua	28.63
	Khandwa	23.22
	Anuppur	22.60
	Panna	20.03

Maharashtra	Yavatmal	20.41
Rajasthan	Banswara	26.58
	Sirohi	24.16
	Barmer	22.41
	Jaisalmer	28.11
	Tonk	21.75
	Bikaner	21.83
	Hanumangarh	29.55
	Jhunjhunu	29.98
	Jodhpur	29.31
	Kota	21.25
	Nagaur	25.48
	Pali	28.28
	Sikar	20.01
	Rajasthan	23.22
TamilNadu	Dindigul	28.17
	Sivagangai	21.98
	Tirunelveli	21.66
	Kanchipuram	20.59
	Krisnagiri	22.10
	Ramanathapuram	21.63
	Salem	26.37
	Thiruvallur	20.36
	Tuticorin	25.84
Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	21.61
	Chitrakoot	23.62
	Jalaun	26.65
	Lalitpur	29.97
	Mahoba	22.26
	Basti	25.44
	Gonda	24.01
	Jhansi	23.33
	Mau	20.34
	Siddharth Nagar	24.52
	Aligarh	21.75
Uttarakhand	Dehradun	26.97
Sikkim	East District	20.09
	South District	26.56
	Sikkim	23.33
Meghalaya	East Garo Hills	20.08

**3.(H) Districts where percentage of households availed 100 days of employment (as of 2009-10)**

<b>States</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Percentage Households availed 100 days employment (above 30 %)</b>
Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	31.12
	Cuddapah	31.43
	Rangareddi	31.13
	Vizianagaram	37.35
	Kurnool	32.05
Assam	Kokrajhar	42.28
	Lakhimpur	30.91
Karnataka	Koppal	40.59
Madhya Pradesh	Mandla	33.08
	Sidhi	34.68
	Umaria	34.47
Rajasthan	Dungarpur	44.26
	Jalore	39.43
	Ajmer	32.93
	Bhilwara	34.30
	Churu	43.87
	Jaipur	32.75
	Jhunjhunu	30.38
	Rajsamand	43.38
	TamilNadu	Nagapattinam
	Coimbatore	31.38
Uttar Pradesh	Banda	32.69
	Hamirpur	36.66
	Lalitpur	30.36
	Maharajanj	33.82
	Sant Kabeer Nagar	46.77
	Allahabad	38.76
	Pilibhit	35.55

Arunachal Pradesh	Lohit	100.00
Sikkim	North District	48.88
Tripura	South Tripura	52.67
	North Tripura	74.98
	Tripura	37.16
Mizoram	Saiha	57.68
Nagaland	Mon	81.80
	Mokokchung	90.00
	Tuensang	93.53
	Zunheboto	74.96
	Nagaland	31.80

**3.(I) Districts where the share of wage component in total MGNREGA Expenditure was less 60 percent (as of 2009-10)**

State	District	Percentage share of wage component (less than 60 %)
A & N Island	Nicobar	17.55
	North And Middle Andaman	54.65
	South Andaman	12.19
Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	58.70
Arunachal Pradesh	Anjaw	26.85
	Changlang	57.60
	East Kameng	32.02
	Lohit	57.51
	Papum Pera	37.32
	West Kameng	52.93
Assam	Baksa	59.53
	Chirang	58.46
	Dhemaji	58.03
	Goalpara	57.67
	Hailakandi	59.25
	Jorhat	56.25
	Kamrup	55.42
	Kamrup Metro	44.92
	Karbi Anglong	57.51
	Marigaon	58.15
	Nagaon	44.50
	North Cachar Hills	59.24
	Sibsagar	55.60

	Sonitpur	51.45
Bihar	Kaimur (Bhabua)	58.51
	Katihar	58.47
	Kishanganj	57.34
	Madhepura	57.50
	Madhubani	59.72
	Munger	58.84
	Muzaffarpur	45.64
	Pashchim Champaran	59.12
	Purbi Champaran	55.61
	Sheohar	57.76
Chhattisgrah	Bijapur	NA
	Dhamtari	58.54
	Korea	58.37
	Narayanpur	NA
Gujarat	Bharuch	56.04
	Gandhinagar	43.91
	Surat	59.78
Haryana	Palwal	NA
Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	58.45
	Kangra	59.13
	Sirmaur	58.63
	Solan	57.92
Jammu & Kashmir	Anantnag	54.14
	Bandipora	47.76
	Baramulla	29.81
	Doda	58.70
	Ganderbal	49.12
	Jammu	58.84
	Kathua	55.18
	Kishtwar	59.64
	Kulgam	53.08
	Kupwara	57.50
	Leh	45.56
	Shopian	50.43
Jharkhand	Bokaro	52.08
	Chatra	58.89
	Dhanbad	50.93
	Dumka	58.69
	East Singhbhum	39.94

	Garhwa	57.25
	Giridih	49.06
	Gumla	37.63
	Hazaribagh	33.89
	Jamtara	42.85
	Khunti	51.45
	Koderma	44.85
	Latehar	58.01
	Lohardaga	48.38
	Pakur	57.35
	Ramgarh	55.70
	Ranchi	49.87
	Saraikela Kharsawan	46.49
	Simdega	48.69
	West Singhbhum	34.68
Karnataka	Bangalore	8.44
	Bangalore Rural	42.72
	Bijapur	54.17
	Chikmagalur	55.69
	Chitradurga	54.94
	Dakshina Kannada	15.94
	Davanagere	59.43
	Dharwar	53.94
	Hassan	55.23
	Ramanagara	7.27
	Tumkur	45.85
	Udupi	48.53
	Yadgir	NA
Madhya Pradesh	Alirajpur	NA
	Ashok Nagar	55.54
	Bhind	21.28
	Bhopal	47.54
	Chhatarpur	57.29
	Datia	51.98
	Dewas	49.34
	Guna	59.75
	Gwalior	53.42
	Harda	52.54
	Hoshangabad	45.82
	Indore	55.82



	Katni	59.73
	Khandwa	59.27
	Morena	58.70
	Raisen	50.53
	Rewa	59.24
	Sagar	51.62
	Satna	58.11
	Sehore	47.48
	Shahdol	59.10
	Shajapur	45.64
	Sidhi	58.40
	Singrauli	NA
	Ujjain	53.54
	Vidisha	48.47
Maharashtra	Jal Gaon	50.02
	Pune	10.17
	Raigad	18.41
	Ratnagiri	NA
	Satara	5.62
	Sindhudurg	NA
	Solapur	34.22
Manipur	Chandel	55.97
	Churachandpur	57.80
	Thoubal	58.31
Meghalaya	Ri Bhoi	56.35
	West Khasi Hills	27.83
Mizoram	Saiha	58.90
Nagaland	Dimapur	57.51
	Mokokchung	58.22
	Phek	57.32
	Tuensang	56.99
	Zunheboto	59.19
Orissa	Bargarh	58.37
	Bhadrak	55.80
	Deogarh	50.76
	Dhenkanal	44.28
	Gajapati	54.30
	Jajpur	58.61
	Jharsuguda	42.52
	Kalahandi	51.75

	Kendrapara	58.96
	Kendujhar	43.86
	Koraput	51.71
	Nabarangapur	53.26
	Nuapada	54.99
	Rayagada	50.13
	Sambalpur	39.07
	Sonepur	54.18
Punjab	Barnala	50.30
	Ludhiana	54.64
	Mansa	59.21
	Ropar	39.22
	Sangrur	53.53
	Sas Nagar Mohali	54.14
Rajasthan	Bikaner	59.28
	Jalore	55.47
	Karauli	58.15
	Pratapgarh	NA
	Udaipur	59.25
Sikkim	East District	43.58
	North District	40.56
Tamil Nadu	Tiruppur	NA
Tripura	West Tripura	56.91
Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	58.16
	Deoria	57.40
	Etah	59.97
	Firozabad	55.83
	Hardoi	58.14
	Kashiram Nagar	NA
	Kushi Nagar	59.08
	Mahoba	58.45
	Mainpuri	52.30
	Pratapgarh	58.95
	Rae Bareli	57.41
	Saharanpur	47.11
	Unnao	58.86
Uttarakhand	Chamoli	59.61
	Champawat	55.42
	Dehradun	58.81
	Rudra Prayag	52.78

	Uttar Kashi	57.40
West Bengal	Coochbehar	46.84
	Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council (DGHC)	NA
	Howrah	47.05
	Murshidabad	56.67

**3.(J) District where the share of wage component was more than 60 percent (as of 2009-10)**

<b>State</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Percentage share of wage component (Above 60 %)</b>
Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad	83.51
	Anantapur	73.31
	Chittoor	76.79
	Cuddapah	65.11
	East Godavari	67.83
	Karimnagar	68.69
	Khammam	79.99
	Krishna	68.32
	Kurnool	91.97
	Mahbubnagar	75.86
	Medak	74.93
	Nalgonda	70.15
	Nellore	68.09
	Nizamabad	80.59
	Prakasam	79.95
	Rangareddi	86.54
	Srikakulam	90.44
	Visakhapatnam	81.68
	Vizianagaram	80.42
	Warangal	71.39
West Godavari	83.93	
Arunachal Pradesh	East Siang	71.82
	Kurung Kumey	60.01
	Lower Dibang Valley	63.91
	Lower Subansiri	79.14
	Tawang	60.93
	Tirap	87.53
	Upper Siang	100.00
	Upper Subansiri	71.89
West Siang	80.26	
Assam	Barpeta	66.29
	Bongaigaon	64.90
	Cachar	66.51
	Dhubri	87.99
	Dibrugarh	60.11
	Golaghat	63.06
	Karimganj	63.83

	Kokrajhar	60.90
	Lakhimpur	73.74
	Nalbari	67.84
	Tinsukia	67.52
	Udalguri	61.00
Bihar	Araria	64.29
	Arwal	77.54
	Auranagabad	61.89
	Banka	60.91
	Begusarai	60.01
	Bhagalpur	61.77
	Bhojpur	61.67
	Buxar	79.10
	Darbhanga	67.23
	Gaya	63.25
	Gopalganj	66.05
	Jamui	61.00
	Jehanabad	78.25
	Khagaria	69.80
	Lakhisarai	66.51
	Nalanda	73.98
	Patna	78.87
	Purnia	75.04
	Rohtas	62.78
	Saharsa	61.89
	Samastipur	73.13
	Saran	70.81
	Sheikhpura	72.28
	Sitamarhi	73.80
	Siwan	61.50
	Supaul	71.00
	Vaishali	63.68
Chhattisgrah	Bastar	60.29
	Bilaspur	60.34
	Dantewada	67.78
	Durg	81.30
	Janjgir-Champa	65.97
	Jashpur	62.11
	Kanker	62.21
	Kawardha	60.86

	Korba	65.45
	Mahasamund	64.85
	Raigarh	64.96
	Raipur	67.95
	Rajnandagon	66.54
	Surguja	60.36
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	78.81
	Amreli	80.69
	Anand	65.27
	Banas Kantha	70.82
	Bhavnagar	80.47
	Dang	63.33
	Dohad	78.97
	Jamnagar	65.80
	Junagadh	94.71
	Kheda	72.97
	Kutchchh	87.10
	Mehsana	65.18
	Narmada	65.37
	Navsari	69.55
	Panch Mahals	69.44
	Patan	72.87
	Porbandar	75.15
	Rajkot	66.68
	Sabar Kantha	90.97
	Surendranagar	79.89
	Tapi	68.84
	Vadodara	62.01
	Valsad	60.89
Haryana	Ambala	67.88
	Bhiwani	88.35
	Faridabad	73.68
	Fatehabad	97.55
	Gurgaon	96.65
	Hissar	91.80
	Jhajjar	91.93
	Jind	95.97
	Kaithal	89.37
	Karnal	95.53
	Kurukshetra	73.97

	Mahendragarh	72.79
	Mewat	72.60
	Panchkula	74.28
	Panipat	76.70
	Rewari	96.42
	Rohtak	64.38
	Sirsa	71.82
	Sonipat	72.97
	Yamunanagar	73.12
Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	70.50
	Chamba	60.52
	Kinnaur	60.87
	Kullu	60.20
	Lahaul & Spiti	72.04
	Mandi	62.35
	Shimla	76.29
	Una	64.74
Jammu & Kashmir	Badgam	66.46
	Kargil	61.06
	Poonch	65.94
	Pulwama	65.48
	Rajouri	65.52
	Ramban	62.52
	Reasi	66.73
	Samba	60.21
	Srinagar	74.46
	Udhampur	62.46
Jharkhand	Deoghar	60.52
	Godda	62.06
	Palamu	60.30
	Sahebganj	61.23
Karnataka	Bagalkote	71.50
	Belgaum	64.04
	Bellary	71.00
	Bidar	72.63
	Chamaraja Nagar	64.73
	Chikkaballapura	87.09
	Gadag	83.65
	Gulbarga	60.59
	Haveri	70.98

	Kodagu	62.42
	Kolar	77.51
	Koppal	81.05
	Mandya	60.60
	Mysore	86.16
	Raichur	64.51
	Shimoga	85.70
	Uttara Kannada	63.11
Kerala	Alappuzha	75.71
	Ernakulam	77.71
	Idukki	88.99
	Kannur	79.38
	Kasargod	89.57
	Kollam	80.06
	Kottayam	63.45
	Kozhikode	80.16
	Malappuram	79.92
	Palakkad	83.69
	Pathanamthitta	75.41
	Thirussur	82.75
	Thiruvananthapuram	85.91
	Wayanad	77.97
Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur	60.25
	Balaghat	67.34
	Barwani	61.10
	Betul	63.81
	Burhanpur	60.20
	Chhindwara	61.98
	Damoh	60.00
	Dhar	61.08
	Dindori	61.00
	Jabalpur	72.17
	Jhabua	60.27
	Khargone	60.42
	Mandla	66.23
	Mandsaur	62.51
	Narsinghpur	66.68
	Nimach	60.09
	Panna	60.73
	Rajgarh	60.76



	Ratlam	69.99
	Seoni	61.00
	Sheopur	61.23
	Shivpuri	69.31
	Tikamgarh	60.00
	Umaria	63.36
Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	87.10
	Akola	70.08
	Amravati	90.41
	Aurangabad	64.84
	Beed	97.40
	Bhandara	94.92
	Buldhana	90.16
	Chandrapur	85.30
	Dhule	77.94
	Gadchiroli	88.00
	Gondia	91.57
	Hingoli	84.24
	Jalna	86.52
	Kolhapur	100.00
	Latur	92.22
	Nagpur	91.44
	Nanded	84.97
	Nandurbar	84.91
	Nashik	93.07
	Osmanabad	81.84
	Parbhani	91.29
	Sangli	75.81
	Thane	95.99
	Wardha	79.50
	Washim	75.64
	Yavatmal	78.82
Manipur	Bishnupur	67.67
	Imphal East	76.23
	Imphal West	81.43
	Senapati	61.38
	Tamenglong	76.35
	Ukhrul	61.25
Meghalaya	East Garo Hills	71.91
	East Khasi Hills	69.13

	Jaintia Hills	75.32
	South Garo Hills	68.21
	West Garo Hills	67.52
Mizoram	Aizawl	87.00
	Champhai	87.06
	Kolasib	88.42
	Lawngtlai	88.89
	Lunglei	84.55
	Mamit (Aiz-W)	88.35
	Serchipp (Aiz-S)	89.01
Nagaland	Kiphre	60.78
	Kohima	64.27
	Longleng	64.22
	Mon	64.05
	Peren	61.77
	Wokha	61.26
Orissa	Angul	60.25
	Baleshwar	70.81
	Bolangir	61.33
	Boudh	66.08
	Cuttack	63.38
	Ganjam	77.79
	Jagatsinghpur	62.03
	Kandhamal	62.42
	Khurda	72.90
	Malkangiri	66.49
	Mayurbhanj	60.50
	Nayagarh	64.16
	Puri	72.28
	Sundargarh	64.00
Punjab	Amritsar	64.22
	Bhatinda	68.21
	Faridkot	78.93
	Fatehgarh Sahib	61.15
	Ferozepur	70.66
	Gurdaspur	63.68
	Hoshiarpur	60.70
	Jalandhar	62.99
	Kapurthala	60.50
	Moga	60.00

	Mukatsar	84.07
	Nawanshahr	62.16
	Patiala	67.96
	Tarn Taran	60.54
Rajasthan	Ajmer	71.37
	Alwar	69.15
	Banswara	66.35
	Baran	80.88
	Barmer	61.56
	Bharatpur	76.95
	Bhilwara	72.49
	Bundi	86.22
	Chittorgarh	60.58
	Churu	62.51
	Dausa	78.91
	Dholpur	66.86
	Dungarpur	60.92
	Hanumangarh	77.59
	Jaipur	79.63
	Jaisalmer	60.33
	Jhalawar	67.53
	Jhunjhunu	73.39
	Jodhpur	83.90
	Kota	80.03
	Nagaur	77.71
	Pali	82.75
	Rajsamand	78.52
	Sawai Madhopur	74.35
	Sikar	63.30
	Sirohi	65.66
	Sri Ganganagar	65.72
	Tonk	78.82
Sikkim	South District	65.79
	West District	72.47
Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur	97.66
	Coimbatore	81.77
	Cuddalore	97.71
	Dharmapuri	93.28
	Dindigul	96.50
	Erode	85.81

	Kanchipuram	95.00
	Kanyakumari	73.92
	Karur	92.70
	Krisnagiri	91.55
	Madurai	93.43
	Nagapattinam	98.46
	Namakkal	82.99
	Perambalur	95.12
	Pudukottai	95.82
	Ramanathapuram	96.04
	Salem	89.46
	Sivagangai	96.17
	Thanjavur	92.18
	The Nilgiris	71.28
	Theni	89.22
	Thiruvallur	96.57
	Tiruchirapalli	93.88
	Tirunelveli	94.87
	Tiruvannamalai	97.90
	Tiruvarur	97.30
	Tuticorin	91.56
	Vellore	95.24
	Villupuram	97.12
	Virudunagar	97.75
Tripura	Dhalai	63.44
	North Tripura	69.30
	South Tripura	63.03
Uttar Pradesh	Agra	60.00
	Aligarh	82.86
	Allahabad	83.32
	Ambedkar Nagar	60.45
	Aurriya	65.98
	Azamgarh	62.00
	Bagpat	72.64
	Bahraich	61.83
	Balrampur	61.26
	Banda	62.67
	Barabanki	62.03
	Basti	67.00
	Bijnour	82.22

	Budaun	67.88
	Bulandshahar	69.85
	Chandauli	64.38
	Chitrakoot	64.29
	Etawah	64.61
	Faizabad	61.24
	Farrukhabad	76.84
	Fatehpur	60.79
	Gautam Budh Nagar	86.00
	Gazipur	80.00
	Ghaziabad	61.60
	Gonda	61.00
	Gorakhpur	65.94
	Hamirpur	60.00
	J.R. Phule Nagar	63.72
	Jalaun	62.56
	Jaunpur	73.76
	Jhansi	66.03
	Kannauj	73.26
	Kanpur Dehat	65.33
	Kanpur Nagar	60.47
	Kaushambi	64.85
	Kheri	61.39
	Lalitpur	65.74
	Lucknow	69.78
	Mahamaya Nagar	88.06
	Maharajganj	61.39
	Mathura	60.88
	Mau	67.95
	Meerut	84.55
	Mirzapur	63.22
	Moradabad	65.33
	Muzaffarnagar	88.76
	Pilibhit	75.32
	Rampur	88.50
	Sant Kabeer Nagar	64.52
	Sant Ravidas Nagar	66.23
	Shahjahanpur	78.85
	Shravasti	72.20
	Siddharth Nagar	60.00

	Sitapur	62.07
	Sonbhadra	60.29
	Sultanpur	60.41
	Varanasi	61.90
Uttarakhand	Almora	84.32
	Bageshwar	64.02
	Haridwar	69.29
	Nainital	71.37
	Pauri Garhwal	65.90
	Pithoragarh	74.77
	Tehri Garhwal	63.85
	Udam Singh Nagar	79.89
West Bengal	24 Parganas North	73.64
	24 Parganas South	68.58
	Bankura	60.30
	Birbhum	63.36
	Burdwan	71.03
	Darjeeling	61.15
	Dinajpur Dakshin	84.66
	Dinajpur Uttar	64.53
	East Medinapore	66.59
	Hooghly	67.01
	Jalpaiguri	63.89
	Maldah	67.75
	Nadia	70.63
	Purulia	73.19
	West Medinapur	65.68

**3.(K) Districts where share of women in total MGNREGA employment (cumulative 2008-09 to 2010-11) was less than 33 percent in MGNREGA Employment**

States	Districts	Person days	Percentage share of women (Less than 33%)	
Assam	Dhemaji	24.60	31.42	
	Goalpara	13.80	28.93	
	Karbi Anglong	65.47	32.61	
	Lakhimpur	16.76	28.94	
	North Cachar Hills	3.41	29.94	
	Barpeta	13.62	27.04	
	Cachar	4.46	8.08	
	Darrang	7.05	15.00	
	Hailakandi	4.74	8.96	
	Marigaon	6.82	11.72	
	Nalbari	6.60	12.55	
	Baksa	11.68	22.30	
	Dhubri	8.93	22.34	
	Dibrugarh	4.00	19.84	
	Golaghat	8.27	20.08	
	Jorhat	6.08	28.38	
	Kamrup	2.75	4.27	
	Karimganj	0.59	4.04	
	Nagaon	1.83	4.36	
	Sibsagar	3.20	15.87	
	Sonitpur	8.77	25.69	
	Tinsukia	2.53	13.23	
	Udalguri	14.30	27.26	
	<b>Assam</b>		435.98	27.07
	Bihar	Araria	13.66	26.55
		Auranagabad	19.63	26.02
		Bhojpur	14.91	24.49
Kaimur (Bhabua)		6.37	31.39	
Kishanganj		8.90	29.53	
Madhubani		13.34	31.18	
Munger		12.74	32.93	
Muzaffarpur		49.56	31.96	
Purnia		9.21	30.38	
Rohtas		10.22	22.39	
Samastipur	22.58	32.56		
Supaul	28.45	32.72		

	Vaishali	13.66	21.71
	Arwal	5.87	29.59
	Banka	14.02	25.71
	Begusarai	24.81	32.56
	Bhagalpur	9.72	18.66
	Buxar	7.04	21.30
	Gopalganj	5.38	11.86
	Pashchim Champaran	14.53	26.67
	Purbi Champaran	23.76	19.05
	Saran	6.97	12.42
	Sheikhpura	3.55	26.57
	Sitamarhi	33.08	31.95
	Siwan	10.38	16.18
	<b>Bihar</b>	709.23	30.06
Gujarat	Kheda	6.75	31.05
Haryana	Mahendragarh	4.56	28.95
	Sirsa	9.20	30.45
	Mewat	7.55	31.63
	Fatehabad	2.45	31.41
	Gurgaon	0.21	22.11
	Jhajjar	0.81	30.92
	Kaithal	1.00	29.15
	Palwal	0.54	26.87
	Panchkula	0.16	5.80
	Rewari	0.62	30.69
	Sonipat	0.74	30.08
	Yamunanagar	1.71	31.26
	<b>Haryana</b>	49.43	32.87
Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	23.40	28.21
	Sirmaur	4.10	10.44
	Solan	6.52	30.57
Jammu & Kashmir	Doda	0.74	2.33
	Kupwara	0.20	1.47
	Poonch	0.27	1.11
	Anantnag	0.59	9.19
	Jammu	0.14	1.28
	Badgam	0.04	0.93
	Bandipora	0.13	5.68
	Baramulla	NA	NA
	Ganderbal	0.20	6.27



	Kathua	0.21	3.49
	Kishtwar	3.67	11.30
	Kulgam	0.18	3.42
	Leh	0.38	31.15
	Pulwama	0.13	2.85
	Rajouri	0.36	2.46
	Ramban	1.53	7.21
	Reasi	0.38	4.83
	Samba	0.48	8.97
	Shopian	0.01	0.59
	Srinagar	0.08	17.39
	Udhampur	0.38	4.85
	<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	13.61	6.39
Jharkhand	Bokaro	19.02	31.84
	Chatra	39.07	32.95
	Dhanbad	22.81	25.77
	Dumka	33.06	31.54
	Giridih	24.67	27.74
	Godda	25.95	32.39
	Gumla	21.24	25.66
	Hazaribagh	18.83	28.81
	Jamtara	7.07	13.10
	Koderma	7.72	32.03
	Pakur	47.06	27.37
	Ranchi	30.44	27.02
	Sahebganj	31.33	28.26
	Simdega	19.64	28.25
	Deoghar	35.70	25.87
	Khunti	11.18	30.79
	<b>Jharkhand</b>	646.93	31.76
Karnataka	Belgaum	75.93	32.61
	Chikkaballapura	28.36	31.08
	Kolar	45.35	32.42
	Tumkur	42.85	23.97
Madhya Pradesh	Datia	2.56	21.24
	Bhind	0.36	8.98
	Gwalior	5.05	24.55
	Hoshangabad	4.51	32.66
	Morena	5.04	13.35
Maharashtra	Yavatmal	5.32	30.50

	Akola	0.61	26.64
	Buldhana	1.51	15.00
	Wardha	0.59	25.11
	Washim	1.57	19.48
	Jal Gaon	0.30	27.27
	Jalna	2.15	31.76
	Nashik	3.06	17.04
	Ratnagiri	0.03	17.65
Punjab	Hoshiarpur	8.27	27.65
	Amritsar	0.84	3.52
	Bhatinda	2.29	16.84
	Faridkot	0.42	19.27
	Ferozepur	1.69	29.70
	Gurdaspur	0.39	4.22
	Ludhiana	2.30	32.26
	Mansa	1.83	31.55
	Moga	0.29	16.29
	Ropar	0.94	21.76
	Tarn Taran	0.46	13.49
	<b>Punjab</b>	44.57	29.06
Orissa	Dhenkanal	17.55	31.78
	Jharsuguda	4.92	26.93
	Sundargarh	16.77	30.24
	Angul	10.75	32.38
	Baleshwar	9.11	28.98
	Bargarh	5.88	22.28
	Bhadrak	8.80	25.24
	Jajpur	12.11	16.78
	Cuttack	12.14	27.85
	Jagatsinghpur	6.96	29.92
	Kendrapara	5.12	19.78
	Khurda	1.23	18.25
	Nayagarh	4.40	19.49
	Puri	5.66	30.66
Rajasthan	Dholpur	40.25	28.68
Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	49.84	26.04
	Barabanki	1.61	0.94
	Fatehpur	25.01	17.88
	Gorakhpur	24.98	21.29
	Hamirpur	44.17	32.00

	Hardoi	19.03	9.44
	Jalaun	28.63	18.91
	Jaunpur	39.87	27.10
	Kheri	7.87	4.62
	Kushi Nagar	15.05	8.78
	Mahoba	27.42	32.83
	Pratapgarh	24.73	23.23
	Rae Bareli	27.77	16.92
	Sitapur	12.98	5.40
	Unnao	38.04	19.68
	Ambedkar Nagar	11.94	13.52
	Bahraich	17.68	11.47
	Ballia	11.75	11.20
	Balrampur	15.85	12.82
	Basti	29.97	25.00
	Budaun	6.34	5.89
	Etah	3.36	4.03
	Farrukhabad	1.32	2.59
	Gonda	25.54	21.67
	Kanpur Dehat	4.60	6.49
	Maharajganj	30.24	23.92
	Mau	25.75	26.81
	Sant Kabeer Nagar	22.34	21.19
	Shravasti	1.97	3.38
	Sultanpur	11.09	7.34
	Aligarh	10.08	20.07
	Allahabad	39.83	30.57
	Aurriya	2.40	4.30
	Bagpat	0.53	7.69
	Bareilly	6.77	7.57
	Bijnour	2.92	4.50
	Bulandshahar	3.19	10.34
	Deoria	10.69	12.98
	Etawah	1.20	2.90
	Faizabad	21.46	28.64
	Firozabad	2.28	6.80
	Gautam Budh Nagar	0.06	3.82
	Ghaziabad	0.48	7.82
	J.R. Phule Nagar	3.30	7.32
	Kannauj	0.65	1.59

	Kanpur Nagar	3.72	4.59
	Kashiram Nagar	1.69	3.97
	Lucknow	7.64	11.25
	Mahamaya Nagar	0.49	1.79
	Mainpuri	1.18	1.51
	Mathura	8.14	23.80
	Meerut	0.25	3.95
	Moradabad	1.08	1.70
	Muzaffarnagar	1.64	8.43
	Pilibhit	11.62	15.11
	Rampur	0.80	1.93
	Saharanpur	6.68	16.01
	Sant Ravidas Nagar	14.93	26.87
	Shahjahanpur	4.68	4.33
	Varanasi	19.68	26.20
	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	1362.04	19.51
Uttarakhand	Champawat	3.28	28.03
	Haridwar	1.39	14.01
	Udam Singh Nagar	4.85	28.70
	Dehradun	2.81	20.48
	Nainital	2.07	19.62
	Pithoragarh	9.88	28.65
	Rudra Prayag	1.04	28.11
	Uttar Kashi	5.84	27.88
West Bengal	24 Parganas South	9.01	11.79
	Birbhum	81.90	30.45
	Dinajpur Dakshin	18.92	32.65
	East Medinapore	104.51	29.79
	Maldah	24.40	29.77
	Murshidabad	24.04	11.47
	24 Parganas (North)	33.80	14.21
	Coochbehar	26.81	22.91
	Hooghly	50.11	31.36
	Nadia	34.80	22.20
	Howrah	3.40	18.90
	<b>West Bengal</b>	962.72	31.16
Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Subansiri	4.81	32.20
	Changlang	1.11	24.67
	Lohit	2.73	27.52
	Dibang Valley	0.02	28.57

	East Kameng	0.06	25.00
	East Siang	0.13	7.22
	Kurung Kumey	NA	NA
	Lower Dibang Valley	0.19	28.36
	Lower Subansiri	0.59	18.50
	Papum Pera	0.00	0.00
	Tirap	0.23	7.96
	West Kameng	0.65	29.15
	West Siang	NA	NA
	<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	12.07	23.23
Manipur	Chandel	12.93	28.35
	Ukhrul	9.02	12.12
Mizoram	Lawngtlai	15.28	28.74
	Lunglei	22.13	32.85
	Aizawl	17.07	31.72
	Mamit (Aiz-W)	7.25	28.85
Nagaland	Tuensang	15.02	28.25
	Wokha	12.52	28.33
	Peren	16.80	30.66

**3.(L): Districts where share of women in total MGNREGA employment (cumulative 2008-09 to 2010-11) was between 33 and 49 percent in MGNREGA Employment**

States	Districts	Person days	Percentage share of women (between 33 and to 49 percent)
Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	209.95	47.31
	West Godavari	64.15	44.08
Assam	Bongaigaon	35.38	35.05
	Karbi Anglong	65.47	33.61
	Kokrajhar	126.63	46.12
	Chirang	31.38	33.08
	Kamrup Metro	2.32	40.63
Bihar	Darbhanga	46.97	41.98
	Gaya	16.92	34.98
	Jamui	22.40	39.13
	Jehanabad	15.14	38.29
	Katihar	29.95	33.20
	Lakhisarai	20.35	34.32
	Munger	12.74	33.03
	Nalanda	40.59	42.88

	Nawada	14.59	35.94
	Patna	44.23	34.16
	Samastipur	22.58	33.01
	Sheohar	10.81	36.53
	Supaul	28.45	33.72
	Begusarai	24.81	33.56
	Khagaria	11.90	37.41
	Madhepura	15.78	33.59
	Saharsa	37.27	33.13
Gujarat	Banas Kantha	27.41	37.59
	Dang	17.63	48.67
	Narmada	18.54	43.09
	Panch Mahals	51.64	44.17
	Bharuch	5.23	33.55
	Navsari	10.31	40.72
	Valsad	5.65	39.84
	Ahmedabad	7.90	37.94
	Amreli	10.49	38.84
	Anand	3.13	36.31
	Bhavnagar	12.86	48.99
	Gandhinagar	2.52	39.07
	Jamnagar	5.61	40.07
	Junagadh	27.22	45.07
	Kutchchh	26.14	41.28
	Mehsana	3.34	33.47
	Patan	19.31	42.95
	Porbandar	7.48	36.79
	Surat	7.33	35.07
	Surendranagar	17.16	39.41
	Tapi	15.80	48.41
	Gujarat	495.07	46.66
Chhattisgrah	Bastar	50.90	42.71
	Dantewada	34.41	44.04
	Jashpur	51.58	39.93
	Kawardha	94.04	44.05
	Korea	34.07	38.18
	Raigarh	44.01	43.41
	Surguja	106.16	34.88
	Korba	40.50	46.38
	Mahasamund	87.24	47.60

	Bijapur	0.29	42.03
	Narayanpur	0.65	48.51
	<b>Chhattisgrah</b>	1412.80	47.90
Haryana	Ambala	6.14	41.94
	Bhiwani	3.94	37.56
	Faridabad	0.22	37.93
	Hissar	3.41	37.11
	Jind	1.52	37.53
	Karnal	1.47	41.06
	Kurukshetra	0.81	34.62
	Panipat	1.23	35.04
	Rohtak	1.12	42.91
	<b>Haryana</b>	49.43	32.87
Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	5.63	39.34
	Hamirpur	12.10	44.27
	Kullu	12.41	44.70
	Shimla	12.54	34.21
	Una	11.92	45.24
	<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	261.03	44.92
Jharkhand	Chatra	39.07	33.01
	Garhwa	33.64	34.40
	Godda	25.95	33.01
	Koderma	7.72	33.03
	Latehar	31.83	39.17
	Lohardaga	16.62	37.96
	Palamu	33.43	34.20
	Saraikela Kharsawan	30.55	40.23
	East Singhbhum	36.07	40.97
	Ramgarh	9.60	33.18
Karnataka	Chitradurga	55.61	45.40
	Davanagere	61.28	39.30
	Gulbarga	59.88	36.10
	Raichur	47.55	35.74
	Belgaum	75.93	33.61
	Bellary	39.94	43.07
	Chikmagalur	14.50	43.35
	Hassan	17.88	41.72
	Kodagu	7.25	43.73
	Shimoga	38.30	44.87
	Bagalkote	53.42	44.10

	Bangalore	10.66	45.02
	Bangalore Rural	15.66	45.29
	Bijapur	40.23	45.17
	Chamaraja Nagar	12.69	45.18
	Dakshina Kannada	6.99	41.43
	Dharwar	13.44	39.83
	Gadag	16.31	40.17
	Haveri	28.87	39.98
	Kolar	45.35	33.04
	Koppal	36.35	33.31
	Mandya	15.80	44.76
	Mysore	25.03	40.86
	Ramanagara	15.48	44.28
	Uttara Kannada	19.04	47.70
	Yadgir	34.26	43.76
	<b>Karnataka</b>	945.97	38.90
Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	131.98	35.91
	Betul	94.25	44.91
	Chhatarpur	41.08	33.91
	Dindori	89.76	44.65
	Khandwa	98.05	40.67
	Khargone	88.52	37.30
	Mandla	159.88	47.36
	Satna	89.63	39.28
	Seoni	89.44	40.52
	Shahdol	110.58	44.78
	Sheopur	25.37	37.95
	Shivpuri	58.63	33.97
	Tikamgarh	56.98	33.31
	Ashok Nagar	8.35	35.64
	Burhanpur	17.41	39.07
	Chhindwara	59.25	35.01
	Damoh	33.72	40.51
	Dewas	42.57	39.67
	Guna	52.44	41.86
	Harda	4.63	35.92
	Katni	41.23	38.31
	Panna	57.44	40.70
	Rajgarh	58.66	36.50
	Rewa	48.31	38.63



	Alirajpur	5.68	47.37
	Bhopal	5.01	40.27
	Hoshangabad	4.51	33.16
	Indore	14.63	40.10
	Jabalpur	29.90	47.25
	Mandsaur	21.52	34.44
	Narsinghpur	14.48	33.30
	Nimach	8.13	41.44
	Raisen	10.66	41.51
	Ratlam	32.04	42.80
	Sagar	33.64	34.10
	Sehore	13.22	36.76
	Shajapur	14.89	40.73
	Singrauli	5.27	40.38
	Ujjain	12.02	38.24
	Vidisha	7.39	33.96
	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>2786.12</b>	<b>43.52</b>
Maharashtra	Amravati	11.56	35.45
	Aurangabad	16.87	39.87
	Chandrapur	6.11	36.15
	Dhule	9.19	41.98
	Gadchiroli	23.42	36.42
	Hingoli	15.56	33.75
	Nanded	32.66	38.26
	Osmanabad	2.94	41.00
	Thane	36.52	46.60
	Beed	3.90	39.08
	Latur	9.43	41.09
	Nagpur	0.96	40.68
	Parbhani	4.57	38.53
	Pune	0.08	47.06
	Raigad	0.05	41.67
	Satara	0.01	33.33
	<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>360.28</b>	<b>44.68</b>
Punjab	Fatehgarh Sahib	0.97	45.12
	Kapurthala	0.55	35.71
	Ludhiana	2.30	33.26
	Patiala	2.66	44.11
	Sangrur	3.69	48.05
Orissa	Bolangir	21.07	34.46

	Boudh	7.09	40.89
	Deogarh	4.88	38.49
	Gajapati	27.06	45.76
	Ganjam	99.40	48.98
	Kalahandi	17.58	39.25
	Kandhamal	32.21	42.76
	Kendujhar	23.37	37.94
	Koraput	23.94	38.53
	Malkangiri	15.44	42.56
	Mayurbhanj	65.74	45.68
	Nabarangapur	31.72	37.63
	Nuapada	10.29	44.86
	Rayagada	38.67	45.51
	Sambalpur	14.73	33.94
	Sonepur	12.16	34.50
	Angul	10.75	33.38
	<b>Orissa</b>	566.74	37.40
Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	108.73	46.46
	Jhunjhunu	61.23	48.90
	Sikar	103.51	48.30
Uttar Pradesh	Banda	44.41	33.30
	Chandauli	39.88	33.39
	Chitrakoot	34.45	36.72
	Hamirpur	44.17	33.00
	Kaushambi	29.74	36.17
	Lalitpur	44.68	35.38
	Mahoba	27.42	33.83
	Mirzapur	57.87	35.79
	Sonbhadra	111.76	38.60
	Jhansi	43.82	33.88
	Gazipur	35.77	33.30
Uttarakhand	Almora	7.74	35.98
	Bageshwar	4.50	38.43
	Pauri Garhwal	16.56	44.67
	<b>Uttarakhand</b>	121.44	41.03
West Bengal	Bankura	89.85	40.63
	Dinajpur Dakshin	18.92	33.65
	Dinajpur Uttar	19.00	38.56
	Jalpaiguri	109.89	44.04
	Purulia	72.10	40.76

	Burdwan	171.51	38.33
	Darjeeling	9.61	44.12
	Purba Medinipur	70.02	41.86
	Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council (DGHC)	9.06	43.08
Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Subansiri	4.81	33.20
	Anjaw	0.21	43.75
	Tawang	1.19	33.81
Sikkim	North District	2.93	36.31
	South District	8.61	39.08
	<b>Sikkim</b>	37.07	46.45
Tripura	Dhalai	67.70	44.80
	South Tripura	119.00	43.14
	West Tripura	186.01	47.32
	North Tripura	74.32	36.89
	<b>Tripura</b>	447.03	43.76
Manipur	Tamenglong	22.62	47.42
	Churachandpur	41.60	42.90
	Thoubal	8.88	39.82
	Manipur	279.45	46.97
Meghalaya	South Garo Hills	11.49	48.91
	West Garo Hills	25.96	36.16
	Jaintia Hills	11.20	48.78
	East Garo Hills	20.25	37.13
	West Khasi Hills	4.71	40.15
	<b>Meghalaya</b>	121.35	44.93
Mizoram	Saiha	7.87	33.12
	Champhai	21.94	41.34
	Lunglei	22.13	32.85
	Serchipp (Aiz-S)	7.77	35.50
	<b>Mizoram</b>	110.69	34.52
Nagaland	Mon	26.74	44.08
	Mokokchung	18.63	33.23
	Dimapur	25.39	48.99
	Kiphre	10.58	33.77
	Longleng	14.25	33.23
	Phek	22.88	47.21
	Zunheboto	29.24	44.57
	<b>Nagaland</b>	231.76	39.41

**3.(M): Districts where share of women in total MGNREGA employment (cumulative 2008-09 to 2010-11) was above 50 percent**

States	Districts	Person days (in Lakhs)	Percentage share of women (Above 50 percent)
Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad	278.87	54.70
	Anantapur	305.33	53.29
	Chittoor	282.60	57.49
	Cuddapah	272.41	61.70
	Karimnagar	333.30	66.71
	Khammam	287.97	57.45
	Mahbubnagar	355.77	60.14
	Medak	242.21	58.36
	Nalgonda	353.87	65.09
	Nizamabad	286.27	61.27
	Rangareddi	126.40	54.27
	Vizianagaram	353.59	57.83
	Warangal	318.26	62.46
	Guntur	58.93	51.89
	Kurnool	351.49	53.19
	Nellore	152.07	56.62
	Prakasam	251.00	59.36
	Srikakulam	340.06	62.52
	Krishna	53.01	52.77
	Visakhapatnam	196.18	51.37
	<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	<b>5473.69</b>	<b>57.80</b>
Gujarat	Dohad	57.79	50.26
	Sabar Kantha	53.81	56.32
	Rajkot	33.04	61.09
	Vadodara	40.95	79.15
Chhattisgrah	Bilaspur	185.92	50.42
	Dhamtari	64.93	50.50
	Kanker	60.86	51.78
	Rajnandagon	193.68	56.77
	Janjgir-Champa	59.64	50.08
	Raipur	180.14	51.46
	Durg	123.77	57.06
Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	84.44	54.52
	Mandi	82.85	58.38
	Kinnaur	3.54	64.13
	Lahaul & Spiti	1.58	55.05

Jammu & Kashmir	Kargil	3.49	54.28
Jharkhand	West Singhbhum	60.39	51.51
	Bidar	62.75	54.86
	Udupi	4.34	57.11
Kerala	Palakkad	95.39	91.29
	Wayanad	52.15	78.91
	Idukki	62.16	75.27
	Kasargod	33.63	85.99
	Alappuzha	48.23	93.45
	Ernakulam	27.55	93.61
	Kannur	23.05	92.53
	Kollam	30.07	86.38
	Kottayam	17.98	94.19
	Kozhikode	35.87	91.53
	Malappuram	39.92	90.17
	Pathanamthitta	20.05	91.59
	Thirussur	49.36	95.53
	Thiruvananthapuram	67.41	89.59
	<b>Kerala</b>	602.82	88.08
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	175.07	56.84
	Dhar	181.72	54.60
	Jhabua	133.56	50.82
	Sidhi	248.58	54.42
	Umaria	118.71	59.54
	Anuppur	124.33	51.05
Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	9.02	52.93
	Bhandara	49.62	55.81
	Gondia	57.55	59.70
	Nandurbar	54.93	57.86
	Sangli	0.21	58.33
	Solapur	0.01	100.00
Punjab	Jalandhar	3.80	52.20
	Nawanshahr	2.90	53.90
	Barnala	1.71	54.98
	Mukatsar	7.03	64.91
	Sas Nagar Mohali	1.52	60.80
Rajasthan	Banswara	370.82	66.92
	Dungarpur	377.71	73.65
	Jhalawar	137.61	61.69
	Karauli	108.77	54.28

	Sirohi	123.22	74.72
	Udaipur	408.80	69.92
	Barmer	439.77	66.00
	Chittorgarh	254.11	70.53
	Jaisalmer	99.52	65.50
	Jalore	224.33	73.05
	Sawai Madhopur	99.32	60.03
	Tonk	205.26	66.40
	Ajmer	495.72	80.90
	Alwar	123.89	51.90
	Baran	100.29	59.43
	Bharatpur	129.93	54.95
	Bhilwara	600.84	76.86
	Bikaner	239.27	54.74
	Bundi	161.98	73.02
	Churu	218.13	52.28
	Dausa	152.88	71.23
	Jaipur	402.31	74.67
	Jodhpur	453.47	82.18
	Kota	87.04	59.47
	Nagaur	418.93	71.30
	Pali	338.32	77.44
	Pratapgarh	21.12	60.26
	Rajsamand	209.81	78.27
	Sri Ganganagar	159.56	52.07
	<b>Rajasthan</b>	7476.44	67.28
TamilNadu	Cuddalore	315.71	78.65
	Dindigul	164.76	81.21
	Nagapattinam	177.95	77.79
	Sivagangai	174.53	82.37
	Tiruvannamalai	344.78	81.11
	Villupuram	521.31	78.86
	Karur	52.95	77.63
	Thanjavur	75.65	75.49
	Tirunelveli	171.22	82.27
	Tiruvarur	113.18	70.53
	Ariyalur	80.62	76.76
	Coimbatore	91.23	81.88
	Dharmapuri	83.88	81.96
	Erode	78.68	84.13

	Kanchipuram	208.02	78.29
	Kanyakumari	25.50	77.72
	Krisnagiri	112.29	84.30
	Madurai	176.44	82.52
	Namakkal	72.29	83.00
	Perambalur	47.73	78.57
	Pudukottai	151.72	75.89
	Ramanathapuram	146.97	78.85
	Salem	194.36	85.07
	The Nilgiris	6.11	75.90
	Theni	44.48	85.29
	Thiruvallur	182.46	79.91
	Tiruchirapalli	161.09	81.51
	Tiruppur	39.70	80.54
	Tuticorin	96.21	81.49
	Vellore	225.41	80.62
	Virudunagar	131.15	80.18
	<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	<b>4468.33</b>	<b>80.00</b>
Uttar Pradesh	Siddharth Nagar	91.76	54.95
	Agra	31.08	60.41
Uttarakhand	Chamoli	19.70	50.53
	Tehri Garhwal	41.78	64.55
Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Siang	0.14	51.85
Sikkim	East District	11.49	53.07
	West District	14.03	50.04
Manipur	Bishnupur	14.63	59.98
	Imphal East	53.67	80.19
Manipur	Imphal West	41.67	61.40
	Senapati	74.43	50.00
Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	33.00	54.30
	Ri Bhoi	14.75	57.30
Mizoram	Kolasib	11.37	50.67
Nagaland	Kohima	39.71	50.04

**3.(N): Total employment person days created under MGNREGA (cumulative 2008-09 to 2010-11) and % shares of SCs/STs**

District	Person days In Lakhs		Percent share in person days generated under MGNREGA (cumulative)	
	SCs	STs	SCs	STs
Adilabad	132.61	171.31	26.01	33.60

Anantapur	126.15	34.44	22.02	6.01
Chittoor	164.17	25.08	33.40	5.10
Cuddapah	130.14	13.15	29.48	2.98
Karimnagar	156.11	32.18	31.24	6.44
Khammam	98.71	235.75	19.69	47.04
Mahbubnagar	146.5	46.89	24.76	7.93
Medak	135.64	30.96	32.68	7.46
Nalgonda	129.17	88.22	23.76	16.23
Nizamabad	113.23	63.3	24.24	13.55
Rangareddi	75.73	29.11	32.52	12.50
Vizianagaram	79.61	63.33	13.02	10.36
Warangal	114.25	104.47	22.42	20.50
East Godavari	114.01	117.12	25.69	26.39
Guntur	36.54	13.06	32.18	11.50
Kurnool	178.29	15.67	26.98	2.37
Nellore	101.98	21.53	37.97	8.02
Prakasam	133.3	14.74	31.52	3.49
Srikakulam	63.47	69.26	11.67	12.73
Krishna	47.43	5.27	47.21	5.25
Visakhapatnam	25.38	147.17	6.65	38.54
West Godavari	63.63	20.37	43.72	14.00
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	<b>2366.05</b>	<b>1362.38</b>	<b>24.99</b>	<b>14.39</b>
Bongaigaon	21.23	12.16	21.03	12.05
Dhemaji	9.99	37.41	12.76	47.78
Goalpara	2.75	16.28	5.77	34.13
Karbi Anglong	7.54	137.85	3.76	68.66
Kokrajhar	8.18	115.66	2.98	42.13
Lakhimpur	4.94	14.52	8.53	25.07
North Cachar Hills	0.97	9.92	8.52	87.09
Barpeta	3.2	2.02	6.35	4.01
Cachar	14.84	2.94	26.88	5.33
Darrang	7.69	1.93	16.36	4.11
Hailakandi	7.67	1.01	14.49	1.91
Marigaon	7.28	8.91	12.52	15.32
Nalbari	6.77	3.79	12.87	7.21
Baksa	3.98	27.65	7.60	52.79
Chirang	12.95	41.84	13.65	44.11
Dhubri	1.37	0.18	3.43	0.45
Dibrugarh	0.88	1.88	4.37	9.33
Golaghat	3.85	6.28	9.35	15.25



Jorhat	4.89	4.56	22.83	21.29
Kamrup	9.31	13.43	14.47	20.88
Kamrup Metro	1.39	1.56	24.34	27.32
Karimganj	7.12	0.47	48.80	3.22
Nagaon	8.63	6.76	20.55	16.10
Sibsagar	3.84	2.89	19.04	14.33
Sonitpur	4.37	5.68	12.80	16.64
Tinsukia	1.00	1.89	5.23	9.88
Udalguri	7.43	30.53	14.16	58.20
<b>Assam</b>	<b>174.05</b>	<b>510.01</b>	<b>10.81</b>	<b>31.67</b>
Araria	17.35	2.89	33.72	5.62
Auranagabad	46.48	0.03	61.60	0.04
Bhojpur	28.44	0.5	46.72	0.82
Darbhanga	49.79	0.04	44.50	0.04
Gaya	30.53	0.03	63.12	0.06
Jamui	23.94	6.3	41.82	11.01
Jehanabad	19.41	NA	49.09	NA
Kaimur (Bhabua)	11.1	0.86	54.71	4.24
Katihar	15.11	9.02	16.75	1NA
Kishanganj	4.05	2.63	13.44	8.73
Lakhisarai	26.03	0.35	43.90	0.59
Madhubani	21.78	0.03	50.91	0.07
Munger	11.95	1.87	30.89	4.83
Muzaffarpur	89.62	0.06	57.79	0.04
Nalanda	47.97	0.04	50.68	0.04
Nawada	23.44	0.07	57.73	0.17
Patna	67.9	0.06	52.44	0.05
Purnia	9.87	4.24	32.55	13.98
Rohtas	23.5	1.1	51.48	2.41
Samastipur	40.89	0.04	58.97	0.06
Sheohar	11.55	0.02	39.03	0.07
Supaul	47.8	1.73	54.98	1.99
Vaishali	35.26	0.03	56.03	0.05
Arwal	11.04	NA	55.65	NA
Banka	16.26	8.44	29.81	15.47
Begusarai	36.49	NA	47.89	NA
Bhagalpur	19.93	1.45	38.27	2.78
Buxar	17.86	0.04	54.04	0.12
Gopalganj	12.17	2.25	26.83	4.96
Khagaria	13.24	NA	41.62	NA

Madhepura	27.28	1.06	58.07	2.26
Pashchim Champaran	27.13	4.8	49.80	8.81
Purbi Champaran	46.81	1.37	37.54	1.10
Saharsa	56.84	0.54	50.52	0.48
Saran	22.46	0.15	40.01	0.27
Sheikhpura	6.97	NA	52.17	NA
Sitamarhi	36.2	0.01	34.97	0.01
Siwan	21.19	2.82	33.03	4.40
<b>Bihar</b>	1075.65	54.91	45.59	2.33
Banas Kantha	19.93	14.58	27.34	2NA
Dang	0.03	35.76	0.08	98.73
Dohad	2.63	91.24	2.29	79.35
Narmada	1.06	40.4	2.46	93.89
Panch Mahals	10.00	47.48	8.55	40.61
Sabar Kantha	16.92	35.59	17.71	37.25
Bharuch	0.97	12.62	6.22	80.95
Navsari	0.19	22.23	0.75	87.80
Valsad	0.19	13.58	1.34	95.77
Ahmedabad	2.68	0.71	12.87	3.41
Amreli	7.22	0.11	26.73	0.41
Anand	1.6	0.24	18.56	2.78
Bhavnagar	4.66	0.12	18.01	0.46
Gandhinagar	1.7	NA	26.36	NA
Jamnagar	3.7	0.54	26.43	3.86
Junagadh	15.15	1.76	25.08	2.91
Kheda	2.03	0.54	9.34	2.48
Kutchchh	11.85	2.11	18.71	3.33
Mehsana	2	NA	20.04	NA
Patan	7.51	1.23	16.70	2.74
Porbandar	4.65	0.63	22.87	3.10
Rajkot	10.99	0.43	20.32	0.80
Surat	0.21	19.99	1.00	95.65
Surendranagar	8.92	0.89	20.49	2.04
Tapi	0.58	31.23	1.78	95.68
Vadodara	1.84	41.12	3.56	79.47
<b>Gujarat</b>	139.22	415.15	13.12	39.13
Bastar	4.14	87.09	3.47	73.08
Bilaspur	99.88	95.06	27.08	25.78
Dantewada	3.78	62.03	4.84	79.38
Dhamtari	10.04	42.9	7.81	33.36

Jashpur	9.38	83.88	7.26	64.94
Kanker	12	73.56	10.21	62.59
Kawardha	40.32	51.39	18.89	24.07
Korea	5.14	58.22	5.76	65.25
Raigarh	17.1	37.41	16.87	36.90
Rajnandagon	36.53	99.05	10.71	29.03
Surguja	15.08	169.6	4.96	55.73
Janjgir-Champa	31.46	22.96	26.42	19.28
Korba	11.17	55.23	12.79	63.25
Mahasamund	29.14	54.28	15.90	29.62
Raipur	74.72	79.6	21.34	22.74
Bijapur	0.06	0.53	8.70	76.81
Durg	34.56	44.8	15.93	20.65
Narayanpur	0.03	1.14	2.24	85.07
<b>Chhattisgrah</b>	434.54	1118.73	14.73	37.93
Mahendragarh	6.85	NA	43.49	NA
Sirsa	21.43	NA	70.94	NA
Ambala	9.51	NA	64.96	NA
Mewat	3.93	NA	16.46	NA
Bhiwani	5.2	0.01	49.57	0.10
Faridabad	0.34	NA	58.62	NA
Fatehabad	5.36	NA	68.72	NA
Gurgaon	0.54	NA	56.84	NA
Hissar	7.38	NA	80.30	NA
Jhajjar	1.23	NA	46.95	NA
Jind	2.72	NA	67.16	NA
Kaithal	2.03	NA	59.18	NA
Karnal	1.87	NA	52.23	NA
Kurukshetra	0.96	NA	41.03	NA
Palwal	0.8	NA	39.80	NA
Panchkula	0.74	NA	26.81	NA
Panipat	1.88	NA	53.56	NA
Rewari	1.08	NA	53.47	NA
Rohtak	1.63	NA	62.45	NA
Sonipat	1.56	NA	63.41	NA
Yamunanagar	2.51	NA	45.89	NA
<b>Haryana</b>	79.52	0.01	52.89	0.01
Chamba	19.03	25.71	22.94	31.00
Sirmaur	14.96	0.74	38.10	1.88
Kangra	44.81	11.49	28.93	7.42

Mandi	50.65	1.58	35.69	1.11
Bilaspur	4.84	0.52	33.82	3.63
Hamirpur	9.71	0.22	35.53	0.80
Kinnaur	2.55	2.97	46.20	53.80
Kullu	10.1	0.94	36.38	3.39
Lahaul & Spiti	0.27	2.6	9.41	90.59
Shimla	13.03	0.05	35.54	0.14
Solan	9.81	0.33	45.99	1.55
Una	11.41	0.62	43.30	2.35
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	<b>191.17</b>	<b>47.76</b>	<b>32.90</b>	<b>8.22</b>
Doda	3.81	3.6	12.00	11.34
Kupwara	NA	3.83	NA	28.14
Poonch	NA	12.7	NA	52.31
Anantnag	NA	1.77	NA	27.57
Jammu	4.69	1.32	42.95	12.09
Badgam	NA	0.89	NA	20.65
Bandipora	NA	0.44	NA	19.21
Baramulla	NA	0.04	NA	3.88
Ganderbal	NA	1.31	NA	41.07
Kargil	NA	6.43	NA	10NA
Kathua	1.56	0.71	25.96	11.81
Kishtwar	1.2	4.54	3.69	13.97
Kulgam	NA	0.45	NA	8.54
Leh	NA	1.22	NA	10NA
Pulwama	NA	0.73	NA	16.01
Rajouri	0.76	7.04	5.19	48.09
Ramban	0.86	3.93	4.05	18.51
Reasi	1.15	2.75	14.63	34.99
Samba	1.86	0.57	34.77	10.65
Shopian	NA	0.2	NA	11.76
Srinagar	NA	0.21	NA	45.65
Udhampur	2.13	1.22	27.20	15.58
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	<b>18.03</b>	<b>55.91</b>	<b>8.47</b>	<b>26.27</b>
Bokaro	13.49	15.19	22.58	25.43
Chatra	46.54	8.71	39.24	7.34
Dhanbad	18.89	24.35	21.34	27.51
Dumka	6.67	60.72	6.36	57.93
Garhwa	27.06	17.51	27.67	17.90
Giridih	20.47	23.84	23.02	26.81
Godda	12.05	24.66	15.04	30.78

Gumla	5.26	58.55	6.35	70.72
Hazaribagh	20.83	7.31	31.86	11.18
Jamtara	7.97	24.49	14.77	45.38
Koderma	5.54	0.52	22.99	2.16
Latehar	20.66	32.92	25.42	40.51
Lohardaga	2.28	28.86	5.21	65.92
Pakur	5.02	109.74	2.92	63.82
Palamu	39.02	20	39.91	20.46
Ranchi	8.11	68.78	7.20	61.05
Sahebganj	9.26	45.96	8.35	41.45
Saraikela Kharsawan	7.76	36.45	10.22	48.00
Simdega	7.3	50.28	10.50	72.32
West Singhbhum	5.36	78.79	4.57	67.21
Deoghar	19.37	32.57	14.03	23.60
East Singhbhum	7.39	51.12	8.39	58.06
Khunti	7.87	11.84	21.67	32.61
Ramgarh	2.77	21.8	9.57	75.35
<b>Jharkhand</b>	<b>326.94</b>	<b>854.98</b>	<b>16.05</b>	<b>41.97</b>
Bidar	28.83	11.89	25.20	10.39
Chitradurga	30.91	21.88	25.23	17.86
Davanagere	35.43	23.54	22.72	15.10
Gulbarga	33.72	6.55	20.33	3.95
Raichur	25.09	29.99	18.86	22.54
Belgaum	24.42	14.96	10.49	6.43
Bellary	19.75	20.8	21.30	22.43
Chikmagalur	7.95	1.25	23.77	3.74
Hassan	6.94	1.64	16.19	3.83
Kodagu	1.73	0.77	10.43	4.64
Shimoga	16.01	3.69	18.76	4.32
Bagalkote	17.12	7.28	14.13	6.01
Bangalore	5.39	0.79	22.76	3.34
Bangalore Rural	5.87	1.54	16.98	4.45
Bijapur	17.8	1.37	19.99	1.54
Chamaraja Nagar	4.72	2.01	16.80	7.16
Chikkaballapura	16.55	11.8	18.13	12.93
Dakshina Kannada	1.07	0.94	6.34	5.57
Dharwar	2.88	1.84	8.54	5.45
Gadag	6.08	3.25	14.98	8.00
Haveri	9.17	7.19	12.70	9.96
Kolar	39.41	7.6	28.17	5.43

Koppal	15.63	13.33	14.32	12.22
Mandya	3.75	0.24	10.62	0.68
Mysore	12.00	6.05	19.59	9.88
Ramanagara	4.65	0.76	13.30	2.17
Tumkur	28.08	13.85	15.70	7.75
Udupi	0.79	0.66	10.39	8.68
Uttara Kannada	3.31	1.13	8.29	2.83
Yadgir	13.26	8.29	16.94	10.59
<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>438.32</b>	<b>226.93</b>	<b>18.02</b>	<b>9.33</b>
Palakkad	26.47	5.62	25.33	5.38
Wayanad	4.10	17.59	6.20	26.62
Idukki	10.6	8.38	12.84	10.15
Kasargod	3.43	2.28	8.77	5.83
Alappuzha	8.19	0.2	15.87	0.39
Ernakulam	5.36	0.21	18.21	0.71
Kannur	0.71	1.18	2.85	4.74
Kollam	4.62	0.15	13.27	0.43
Kottayam	2.63	0.48	13.78	2.51
Kozhikode	6.54	0.4	16.69	1.02
Malappuram	14.57	0.54	32.91	1.22
Pathanamthitta	6.04	0.22	27.59	1.01
Thirussur	14.84	0.28	28.72	0.54
Thiruvananthapuram	11.33	1.38	15.06	1.83
<b>Kerala</b>	<b>119.44</b>	<b>38.91</b>	<b>17.45</b>	<b>5.69</b>
Balaghat	33.98	88.55	11.03	28.75
Barwani	29.65	297.11	8.07	80.84
Betul	36.83	106.78	17.55	50.88
Chhatarpur	37.63	12.27	31.06	10.13
Dhar	47.97	217.57	14.41	65.38
Dindori	10.84	117.14	5.39	58.27
Jhabua	11.26	233.63	4.28	88.90
Khandwa	43.6	93.62	18.08	38.83
Khargone	51.57	101.5	21.73	42.77
Mandla	24.79	214.35	7.34	63.50
Satna	70.46	68.19	30.88	29.89
Seoni	47.59	77.87	21.56	35.28
Shahdol	25.69	136.18	10.40	55.14
Sheopur	8.49	19.91	12.70	29.78
Shivpuri	49.14	74.91	28.47	43.41
Sidhi	92.51	165.77	20.25	36.29

Tikamgarh	55.66	31.2	32.54	18.24
Umariya	22.25	129.58	11.16	64.99
Anuppur	26.2	159.19	10.76	65.37
Ashok Nagar	7.84	6.66	33.46	28.43
Burhanpur	9.18	19.03	20.60	42.71
Chhindwara	27.04	97.38	15.98	57.54
Damoh	21.39	16.59	25.70	19.93
Datia	4.58	1.29	38.01	10.71
Dewas	36.08	31.78	33.62	29.62
Guna	27.66	26.01	22.08	20.76
Harda	3.42	4.33	26.53	33.59
Katni	24.23	21.93	22.51	20.38
Panna	40.87	36.34	28.96	25.75
Rajgarh	43.19	11.68	26.87	7.27
Rewa	33.65	31.58	26.90	25.25
Alirajpur	3.79	7.79	31.61	64.97
Bhind	2.09	0.29	52.12	7.23
Bhopal	3.92	2.87	31.51	23.07
Gwalior	5.37	4.25	26.11	20.66
Hoshangabad	4.32	4.53	31.28	32.80
Indore	7.28	6.84	19.96	18.75
Jabalpur	15.98	22.23	25.25	35.13
Mandsaur	21.18	7.59	33.89	12.15
Morena	7.67	5.26	20.32	13.93
Narsinghpur	12.37	11.37	28.44	26.14
Nimach	4.11	3.74	20.95	19.06
Raisen	5.74	5.63	22.35	21.92
Ratlam	13.35	36.74	17.83	49.08
Sagar	27.19	21.82	27.56	22.12
Sehore	8.29	10.2	23.05	28.36
Shajapur	15.33	3.19	41.93	8.73
Singrauli	4.71	2.47	36.09	18.93
Ujjain	13.2	2.78	42.00	8.85
Vidisha	5.28	3.54	24.26	16.27
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>1186.43</b>	<b>2813.09</b>	<b>18.53</b>	<b>43.94</b>
Ahmednagar	0.9	3.24	5.28	19.01
Amravati	6.19	12.19	18.98	37.38
Aurangabad	9.01	4.72	21.30	11.16
Bhandara	14.05	8.89	15.80	1NA
Chandrapur	2.81	4.48	16.63	26.51

Dhule	2.4	10.07	10.96	46.00
Gadchiroli	11.81	24.1	18.36	37.47
Gondia	12.59	17.78	13.06	18.44
Hingoli	15.2	10.65	32.97	23.10
Nanded	28.84	16.07	33.79	18.83
Nandurbar	5.12	80.86	5.39	85.17
Yavatmal	4.36	4.83	25.00	27.69
Akola	0.86	0.43	37.55	18.78
Buldhana	1.61	0.76	15.99	7.55
Osmanabad	1.22	0.13	17.02	1.81
Thane	0.08	77.66	0.10	99.09
Wardha	0.46	0.46	19.57	19.57
Washim	3	1.93	37.22	23.95
Beed	2.02	1.15	20.24	11.52
Jal Gaon	0.12	0.33	10.91	3NA
Jalna	0.79	0.16	11.67	2.36
Kolhapur	NA	NA	NA	NA
Latur	9.21	1.79	40.13	7.80
Nagpur	1.02	0.41	43.22	17.37
Nashik	10.9	5.74	60.69	31.96
Parbhani	2.72	0.75	22.93	6.32
Pune	0.01	NA	5.88	NA
Raigad	NA	0.05	NA	41.67
Ratnagiri	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sangli	0.1	NA	27.78	NA
Satara	0.01	NA	33.33	NA
Sindhudurg	NA	NA	NA	NA
Solapur	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>147.41</b>	<b>289.65</b>	<b>18.28</b>	<b>35.92</b>
Hoshiarpur	17.97	NA	60.08	NA
Amritsar	20.71	NA	86.87	NA
Jalandhar	6.89	NA	94.64	NA
Nawanshahr	4.25	NA	79.00	NA
Barnala	2.89	NA	92.93	NA
Bhatinda	13.19	NA	96.99	NA
Faridkot	1.85	NA	84.86	NA
Fatehgarh Sahib	1.81	NA	84.19	NA
Ferozepur	4.6	NA	80.84	NA
Gurdaspur	4.69	NA	50.76	NA
Kapurthala	1.22	NA	79.22	NA



Ludhiana	5.97	NA	83.73	NA
Mansa	4.81	NA	82.93	NA
Moga	1.59	NA	89.33	NA
Mukatsar	10.08	NA	93.07	NA
Patiala	4.67	NA	77.45	NA
Ropar	2.36	NA	54.63	NA
Sangrur	4.63	NA	60.29	NA
Sas Nagar Mohali	1.66	NA	66.40	NA
Tarn Taran	2.82	NA	82.70	NA
<b>Punjab</b>	<b>118.67</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>77.37</b>	<b>NA</b>
Bolangir	11.53	17.07	18.86	27.91
Boudh	4.96	2.22	28.60	12.80
Deogarh	2.22	4.72	17.51	37.22
Dhenkanal	11.58	8.29	20.97	15.01
Gajapati	4.38	39.95	7.41	67.55
Ganjam	52.02	11.79	25.68	5.82
Jharsuguda	4.06	9.48	22.22	51.89
Kalahandi	8.36	16.59	18.66	37.04
Kandhamal	16.02	44.43	21.27	58.98
Kendujhar	8.23	28.25	13.36	45.87
Koraput	7.94	39.4	12.78	63.42
Malkangiri	9.25	22.23	25.50	61.27
Mayurbhanj	20.42	74.65	14.19	51.87
Nabarangapur	10.67	53.28	12.66	63.21
Nuapada	3.2	10.33	13.95	45.03
Rayagada	14.16	50.28	16.66	59.17
Sambalpur	9.34	15.92	21.52	36.68
Sonepur	8.11	3.93	23.01	11.15
Sundargarh	5.74	41.91	10.35	75.57
Angul	6.43	6.59	19.37	19.85
Baleshwar	6.2	5.02	19.72	15.97
Bargarh	5.19	8.53	19.67	32.32
Bhadrak	8.28	0.77	23.75	2.21
Jajpur	22.81	5.84	31.61	8.09
Cuttack	11.24	2.99	25.79	6.86
Jagatsinghpur	5.91	0.18	25.41	0.77
Kendrapara	6.69	0.2	25.85	0.77
Khurda	1.33	0.81	19.73	12.02
Nayagarh	3.49	1.89	15.46	8.37
Puri	3.7	0.09	20.04	0.49

<b>Orissa</b>	293.45	527.61	19.37	34.82
Banswara	33.84	473.44	6.11	85.44
Dungarpur	25.05	406.29	4.88	79.23
Jhalawar	59.59	36.08	26.72	16.18
Karauli	59.16	62.7	29.52	31.29
Sirohi	42.26	53.95	25.63	32.72
Udaipur	43.24	416.08	7.40	71.16
Barmer	115.14	53.58	17.28	8.04
Chittorgarh	82.74	125.83	22.97	34.93
Jaisalmer	32.75	14.29	21.56	9.41
Jalore	88.74	46.25	28.90	15.06
Sawai Madhopur	46.98	50.08	28.40	30.27
Tonk	76.46	57.21	24.73	18.51
Ajmer	121.27	27.19	19.79	4.44
Alwar	86.99	55.03	36.44	23.05
Baran	41.03	46.88	24.31	27.78
Bharatpur	84.72	7.79	35.83	3.29
Bhilwara	203	117.49	25.97	15.03
Bikaner	174.85	0.85	4NA	0.19
Bundi	50.06	57.93	22.57	26.11
Churu	147.89	5.97	35.45	1.43
Dausa	62.76	69.2	29.24	32.24
Dholpur	50.26	18.92	35.81	13.48
Hanumangarh	104.63	0.36	44.71	0.15
Jaipur	155.34	103.34	28.83	19.18
Jhunjhunu	58.1	7.3	47.34	5.95
Jodhpur	186	42.31	33.71	7.67
Kota	47.12	28.86	32.20	19.72
Nagaur	222.5	5.26	37.87	0.90
Pali	117.03	45.88	26.79	10.50
Pratapgarh	1.45	27.9	4.14	79.60
Rajsamand	38.41	49.49	14.33	18.46
Sikar	70.99	9.57	33.12	4.47
Sri Ganganagar	174.58	0.3	56.97	0.10
<b>Rajasthan</b>	2904.91	2523.6	26.14	22.71
Cuddalore	214.22	1.74	53.37	0.43
Dindigul	101.05	1.52	49.81	0.75
Nagapattinam	135.98	0.12	59.44	0.05
Sivagangai	99.32	0.01	46.88	NA
Tiruvannamalai	196.73	24.55	46.28	5.78

Villupuram	332.76	12.19	50.34	1.84
Karur	32.97	0.02	48.34	0.03
Thanjavur	50.85	0.37	50.74	0.37
Tirunelveli	103.38	0.91	49.68	0.44
Tiruvarur	95.22	0.07	59.33	0.04
Ariyalur	49.28	1.16	46.92	1.10
Coimbatore	61.99	7.89	55.64	7.08
Dharmapuri	40.01	2.23	39.10	2.18
Erode	46.44	1.03	49.66	1.10
Kanchipuram	143.82	10.07	54.13	3.79
Kanyakumari	12.11	0.08	36.91	0.24
Krisnagiri	47.18	0.55	35.42	0.41
Madurai	91.28	0.36	42.69	0.17
Namakkal	39.34	5.8	45.17	6.66
Perambalur	29.86	0.39	49.15	0.64
Pudukottai	93.01	0.02	46.53	0.01
Ramanathapuram	89.44	0.03	47.99	0.02
Salem	103.92	17.84	45.49	7.81
The Nilgiris	2.85	1.51	35.40	18.76
Theni	24.74	0.05	47.44	0.10
Thiruvallur	118.93	6.44	52.09	2.82
Tiruchirapalli	95.54	1.35	48.34	0.68
Tiruppur	20.92	0.31	42.44	0.63
Tuticorin	58.35	0.22	49.42	0.19
Vellore	125.5	4.87	44.88	1.74
Virudunagar	77.46	0.33	47.36	0.20
<b>Tamilnadu</b>	<b>2734.47</b>	<b>104.02</b>	<b>48.96</b>	<b>1.86</b>
Azamgarh	111.88	0.09	58.46	0.05
Banda	63.99	0.05	47.98	0.04
Barabanki	93.01	0.03	54.45	0.02
Chandauli	64.56	0.24	54.05	0.20
Chitrakoot	53.44	0.01	56.95	0.01
Fatehpur	65.01	0.02	46.48	0.01
Gorakhpur	64.55	0.12	55.02	0.10
Hamirpur	66.22	0.03	47.98	0.02
Hardoi	105.57	0.07	52.36	0.03
Jalaun	79.9	0.07	52.78	0.05
Jaunpur	90.87	0.51	61.76	0.35
Kaushambi	49.99	0.04	60.79	0.05
Kheri	90.25	1.46	53.00	0.86

Kushi Nagar	92.76	0.11	54.10	0.06
Lalitpur	49.15	11.99	38.92	9.49
Mahoba	41.82	0.02	50.07	0.02
Mirzapur	94.07	0.68	58.17	0.42
Pratapgarh	53.72	0.01	50.45	0.01
Rae Bareli	91.56	0.1	55.78	0.06
Sitapur	138.41	0.19	57.57	0.08
Sonbhadra	116.76	91.59	40.33	31.64
Unnao	104.14	0.1	53.89	0.05
Ambedkar Nagar	49.73	0.04	56.30	0.05
Bahraich	65.62	0.28	42.58	0.18
Ballia	39.14	1.27	37.30	1.21
Balrampur	50.93	1.44	41.20	1.16
Basti	61.29	0.12	51.13	0.10
Budaun	46.32	0.02	43.03	0.02
Etah	29.03	0.01	34.82	0.01
Farrukhabad	21.72	0.01	42.61	0.02
Gonda	63.98	0.03	54.28	0.03
Jhansi	72.51	0.18	56.07	0.14
Kanpur Dehat	42.37	0.26	59.79	0.37
Maharajganj	60.48	0.17	47.83	0.13
Mau	47.45	0.08	49.40	0.08
Sant Kabeer Nagar	55.17	0.01	52.32	0.01
Shravasti	19.37	0.34	33.25	0.58
Siddharth Nagar	70.11	0.05	41.99	0.03
Sultanpur	84.21	0.15	55.71	0.10
Agra	22.54	0.18	43.81	0.35
Aligarh	24.02	0.01	47.83	0.02
Allahabad	76.44	0.23	58.66	0.18
Aurriya	31.66	0.04	56.77	0.07
Bagpat	2.73	NA	39.62	NA
Bareilly	36.4	0.03	40.72	0.03
Bijnour	36.02	0.07	55.54	0.11
Bulandshahar	13.04	0.01	42.26	0.03
Deoria	37.69	0.37	45.77	0.45
Etawah	24.17	0.01	58.47	0.02
Faizabad	38.05	0.1	50.79	0.13
Firozabad	14.27	0.02	42.56	0.06
Gautam Budh Nagar	0.5	NA	31.85	NA
Gazipur	58.64	0.16	54.59	0.15

Ghaziabad	2.8	NA	45.60	NA
J.R. Phule Nagar	16.82	0.04	37.29	0.09
Kannauj	20.75	0.01	50.82	0.02
Kanpur Nagar	46.34	0.35	57.21	0.43
Kashiram Nagar	14.9	0.01	34.97	0.02
Lucknow	43.89	0.06	64.65	0.09
Mahamaya Nagar	11.35	0.02	41.50	0.07
Mainpuri	38.4	0.03	49.24	0.04
Mathura	19.42	0.02	56.78	0.06
Meerut	3.8	NA	60.03	NA
Moradabad	29.81	0.03	47.04	0.05
Muzaffarnagar	10.29	0.01	52.88	0.05
Pilibhit	27.72	0.02	36.05	0.03
Rampur	20.31	0.02	48.92	0.05
Saharanpur	23.07	0.01	55.28	0.02
Sant Ravidas Nagar	31.18	0.03	56.12	0.05
Shahjahanpur	51.76	0.03	47.85	0.03
Varanasi	42.07	0.02	56.00	0.03
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	3531.9	113.92	50.59	1.63
Chamoli	8.07	1.58	20.70	4.05
Champawat	2.97	NA	25.38	NA
Tehri Garhwal	12.06	NA	18.63	NA
Haridwar	4.67	0.02	47.08	0.20
Udam Singh Nagar	4.17	3.79	24.67	22.43
Almora	5.69	0.02	26.45	0.09
Bageshwar	3.55	0.4	30.32	3.42
Dehradun	2.95	3.83	21.50	27.92
Nainital	3.39	0.07	32.13	0.66
Pauri Garhwal	7.33	0.09	19.77	0.24
Pithoragarh	10.21	1.55	29.60	4.49
Rudra Prayag	0.51	NA	13.78	NA
Uttar Kashi	4.4	0.08	21.00	0.38
<b>Uttarakhand</b>	69.97	11.43	23.64	3.86
24 Parganas South	29.75	2.81	38.91	3.68
Bankura	121.28	40.91	54.84	18.50
Birbhum	113.65	28.62	42.25	10.64
Dinajpur Dakshin	16.58	11.78	28.62	20.33
Dinajpur Uttar	19.34	3.63	39.25	7.37
East Medinapur	99.88	80.59	28.47	22.97
Jalpaiguri	107.38	66.79	43.03	26.77

Maldah	25.69	10.21	31.35	12.46
Murshidabad	34.02	6.15	16.23	2.93
Purulia	44.74	47.62	25.29	26.92
24 Parganas (North)	65.88	14.7	27.71	6.18
Burdwan	222.72	68.51	49.77	15.31
Coochbehar	64.19	1.9	54.85	1.62
Darjeeling	7.54	5.36	34.62	24.61
Hooghly	85.03	17.13	53.21	10.72
Nadia	46.61	6.36	29.74	4.06
West Medinipur	29.2	1.89	17.46	1.13
Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council (DGHC)	1.78	5.67	8.46	26.96
Howrah	5.66	0.04	31.46	0.22
<b>West Bengal</b>	1140.92	420.65	36.93	13.62
Upper Subansiri	NA	14.94	NA	10NA
Changlang	NA	3.78	NA	84.00
Lohit	NA	4.25	NA	42.84
Anjaw	NA	0.48	NA	10NA
Dibang Valley	NA	0.07	NA	10NA
East Kameng	NA	0.24	NA	10NA
East Siang	NA	1.8	NA	10NA
Kurung Kumey	0.58	NA	10NA	NA
Lower Dibang Valley	NA	0.63	NA	94.03
Lower Subansiri	NA	3.19	NA	10NA
Papum Pera	NA	5.45	NA	10NA
Tawang	NA	3.52	NA	10NA
Tirap	NA	2.89	NA	10NA
Upper Siang	NA	0.27	NA	10NA
West Kameng	NA	2.23	NA	10NA
West Siang	NA	1.2	NA	10NA
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	0.59	44.95	1.14	86.51
North District	0.13	7.55	1.61	93.56
East District	1.73	6.55	7.99	30.25
South District	1.15	7.17	5.22	32.55
West District	3.15	12.21	11.23	43.54
<b>Sikkim</b>	6.16	33.49	7.72	41.97
Dhalai	24.75	98.18	16.38	64.96
South Tripura	45.35	124.12	16.44	45.00
West Tripura	92.98	153.11	23.65	38.95
North Tripura	39.19	64.35	19.45	31.94
<b>Tripura</b>	202.27	439.77	19.80	43.05

Tamenglong	NA	47.7	NA	10NA
Chandel	0.1	44.66	0.22	97.92
Churachandpur	NA	95.85	NA	98.86
Bishnupur	3.56	0.21	14.60	0.86
Imphal East	1.77	4.41	2.64	6.59
Imphal West	5.58	4.3	8.22	6.34
Senapati	77.75	68.81	52.23	46.22
Thoubal	0.45	0.41	2.02	1.84
Ukhrul	NA	73.41	NA	98.66
<b>Manipur</b>	89.21	339.75	14.99	57.10
South Garo Hills	0.43	22.59	1.87	98.13
West Garo Hills	0.48	58.16	0.67	81.01
East Khasi Hills	0.08	60.18	0.13	99.03
Jaintia Hills	0.12	22.26	0.53	98.93
Ri Bhoi	0.32	25.38	1.24	98.60
East Garo Hills	NA	54.5	NA	99.93
West Khasi Hills	0.01	11.69	0.09	99.66
<b>Meghalaya</b>	1.44	254.76	0.53	94.32
Lawngtlai	NA	53.12	NA	99.92
Saiha	NA	23.76	NA	10NA
Champhai	NA	53.06	NA	99.98
Lunglei	NA	66.52	NA	98.75
Aizawl	0.01	53.8	0.02	99.96
Kolasib	NA	22.2	NA	98.93
Mamit (Aiz-W)	NA	25.11	NA	99.92
Serchipp (Aiz-S)	NA	21.83	NA	99.73
<b>Mizoram</b>	0.01	319.4	NA	99.62
Mon	NA	60.64	NA	99.97
Kohima	NA	75.59	NA	95.26
Mokokchung	NA	56.06	NA	10NA
Tuensang	NA	51.29	NA	96.46
Wokha	NA	44.12	NA	99.84
Dimapur	0.25	51.21	0.48	99.15
Kiphre	NA	31.32	NA	99.97
Longleng	NA	42.85	NA	99.93
Peren	0.01	54.76	0.02	99.95
Phek	NA	47.28	NA	97.57
Zunheboto	NA	63.02	NA	96.07
<b>Nagaland</b>	0.26	578.13	0.04	98.30
<b>All India</b>	17791	13499.9	28.50	21.63

