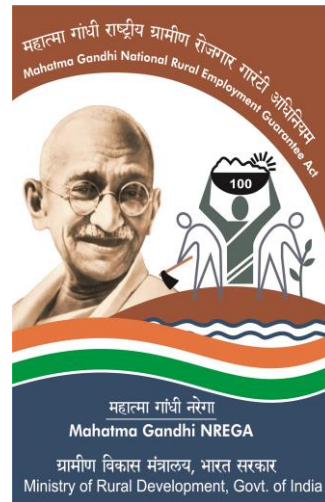


IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF ASSESTS CREATED ON INDIVIDUAL LAND UNDER MGNREGA



Submitted to:

**The Ministry of Rural Development
&
The United Nations Development Program**

Submitted by:

Sambodhi Research and Communications Pvt. Ltd.

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List of Abbreviations

CPI	-	Consumer Price Index
FGD	-	Focused Group Discussion
FY	-	Financial Year
GP	-	Gram Panchayat
GRS	-	Gram Rojgar Sahayak
HH	-	Household
IAY	-	Indira Awas Yojana
IDI	-	In-Depth Interview
MGNREGA	-	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
PRI	-	Panchayat Raj Institution
SC	-	Scheduled Cast
SMF	-	Small and Marginal Farmers
ST	-	Scheduled Tribe

SALIENT FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

Some of these findings are below:

1. *High awareness among beneficiaries:*

Around 90% of the respondents had correct knowledge of the main provisions of the Act, including number of days of work, wage rates etc.

2. *No significant evidence of rationing in the provision of work*

94% of the households received employment after placing a demand in the past 12 months

3. *Assets created under MGNREGA lead to generation of extra income*

Out of the total, around 42% of the households did not come back to seek employment under the scheme after assets were created on their land. Out of these, 46 % reported that they had enough income due to MGNREGA works/assets.

4. Out of households who did not come back, 12% reported increase in cultivable land, 36% reported increase in number of crops sown and 31% reported new/alternate activities in the creation of assets including livestock etc.

5. ***Shift from traditional agriculture to better remunerative crops:*** Farmers shifting to more remunerative crops for instance, 11% moved from traditional crops to horticulture.

6. ***Improvement in cropping intensity:*** 36% had started sowing additional crops post creation of assets on their land

7. ***Improvement in land quality:*** 85% reported an improvement in quality of lands; Chhattisgarh has the highest number of respondents' reports this.

8. ***Increase in area under cultivation:*** 12% of the respondents had reported an increase in the area under cultivation after the creation of assets

9. ***Adoption of alternative sources of Livelihood:*** 34% had taken up alternate sources of livelihoods due to creation of assets and income generated, for example, some of the farmers reported opening of grocery shops, improved opportunities for market linkage and livestock.

10. ***Increase in household income:*** Majority of the respondents reported 10-12% increase in income post creation of assets through MGNREGA.

11. Andhra has the highest number of water conservation and harvesting structures (71%) and has the highest proportion of respondents who reported an increase in annual income (89%). The State also has the highest number of respondents noting an increase in alternate number of activities taken up.

12. ***Improvement in Credit worthiness:*** 49% of the overall respondents feel that their access to credit for agriculture loans has improved due to improvement in their quality of land and additional income.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.0 Background of the study

The present study on impact assessment of works done on individual lands under MGNREGA aimed at evaluating the effects of creation of assets on lands of Small and Marginal Farmers, SC/ST & IAY Beneficiaries. *The study was designed to answer the following critical research questions:*

- What are the possible reasons for cross-state variation in MGNREGA participation of small and marginal farmers, SC/ST & IAY beneficiaries? Also what is the extent and nature of rationing of demand?
- What is the impact of works undertaken on individual land under MGNREGA on small and marginal farmers, SC/ST & IAY beneficiaries in term of income, alternative employment opportunities etc.?
- What is the extent of change due to the assets being created in terms of land use, cropping pattern and livelihood options?
- What are the various reasons and factors related to small and marginal farmers, SC/ST & IAY beneficiaries not seeking employment in MGNREGA after creation of assets on their land?
- In case the small and marginal farmers, SC/ST & IAY beneficiaries are still deriving support from MGNREGA, even after creation of assets then what are the reasons for the same?

METHODOLOGY

This was an observational study adopting a mix-design approach. Mix-design approach enabled us to use the best-fit quantitative and qualitative tools. Owing to absence of a baseline, the present study can be treated as

point-of-time beneficiary/client assessment on the aforementioned objectives. It is important to mention that by the virtue of this study being a beneficiary assessment and not having a baseline prior to it the study did not intend to quantify the counterfactual.

The study covered 6 states; *Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan & Uttar Pradesh*. A multi-stage sampling approach was adopted for the purposes of this study which entailed selection of two districts each with more than 400 works undertaken on individual land (FY 2008-09)¹ in each of the study states. Probability Proportional to Size method was used for selection. At the next stage 2 blocks having more than 200 works undertaken on individual land were selected randomly from each of the districts. Similarly, at the next level 10 Gram Panchayats where works were undertaken on individual land were selected from each of the two blocks. In each of the Gram Panchayat a sampling frame was developed for Small and Marginal Farmers, SC/ST & IAY beneficiaries using MGNREGA MIS and records maintained by Gram Rozgar Sewak. 10 respondents were randomly selected from this list. Thus, close to 400 beneficiaries were covered in each of the six study states totalling up to 2381 beneficiaries at the national level. The following table gives a brief description of sample covered for the study: -

¹ The reasons for including 2008-09 as base year are that universalization of the scheme took place in this period and also the inclusion of Small and Marginal farmers as a beneficiary category.

Target Population Groups	Sample Size Achieved
Household Survey	
Small & marginal farmers, SC/ST/IAY beneficiaries	2381
In Depth & Focus Group Discussions	
IDI – District Level Officials	6
IDI – Block Level Officials	6
IDI – PRI Members / Gram Rozgar Sevaks	6
FGD – MGNREGA Beneficiaries	12

2.0 LIMITATIONS

The study was a perceptive assessment conducted through investigation with beneficiaries of asset creation work taken up on individual lands of Small and Marginal Farmers, SC/ST & IAY Beneficiaries. The study design has purposive selection of the beneficiary population and thus can not speak about a comparative analysis in the absence of the counterfactual (i.e. what would have happened in case the program/scheme was not there).

It is also to be mentioned that the present study did not have any base-line and is to be seen as a point-of-time beneficiary assessment. Another limitation that the study has is related to the recall of information associated with some specific aspects related to the assets created. The study includes large number of beneficiaries on whose lands the assets were created in the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 and hence the field teams had to emphasize on some of the facts to solicit correct responses.

The subsequent sections highlight the findings of the study:

3.0 PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENTS:

The primary respondent to the study were beneficiaries of works undertaken on individual land under MGNREGA. Following are the points describing the profile of the respondents:

- 3.1 Around 9 per cent of the respondents have attained education up to higher secondary and above level followed by 72 per cent reporting having education up to secondary level. Another 16 per cent reported receiving no formal education.
- 3.2 50 per cent of the respondents reported belonging to the Scheduled Tribe followed by 26 per cent reporting Scheduled Caste and 22 per cent belonging to Other Backward classes.
- 3.3 Around fifty per cent respondents reported farming as their main occupation. The remaining other half reported agricultural labour (22%) and non-agricultural labour (27%) as their primary vocation.
- 3.4 Around 75 per cent of the respondents were BPL (25% out of which had AAY card) and another 20 per cent respondents were beneficiaries of Indira Awaas Yojana.

4.0 KNOWLEDGE ON MGNREGA

- 4.1 Majority of the respondents (89%) reported having correct knowledge on number of days of employment and wage rates provided under MGNREGA.

- 4.2 Andhra Pradesh has the highest number of respondents reporting correct knowledge on *guaranteed days of employment* (90%) and Madhya Pradesh has the highest number of respondents reporting correct knowledge on *wage rates provided under MGNREGA* (93%).
- 4.3 Around 66 per cent of the respondents reported awareness about the fact and receipt of wages within 7 days of completion of the work.
- 4.4 Regarding functionaries/people who can be contacted while applying for employment under MGNREGA, written application to Sarpanch/Secretary of Gram Panchayat or to the Gram Sewak was reported by more than half of the respondents (55%) followed by verbal communication either with the Gram Panchayat or Gram Rozgar Sewak (43%).

5.0 DEMANDS FOR WORK UNDER MGNREGA

- 5.1 Majority of the respondents (96%) reported having a valid job card. (State-wise RJ – 95%, UP – 97%, MP – 96%, CG – 98%, ODISHA – 96%, AP – 96%)
- 5.2 Overall 91 per cent of the respondents reported demanding work under MGNREGA in last 5 years.
- 5.3 In comparison to the other study states Andhra Pradesh (98%) followed by Madhya Pradesh (95%) have reportedly the highest percentage of respondents who had demanded work in last 5 years.
- 5.4 Majority of the respondents that ever demanded work under MGNREGA had done so in order to have assets created on their lands (58%). (State-wise RJ – 59%, UP – 60%, MP – 59%, CG – 60%, ODISHA – 55%, AP – 58%)
- 5.5 Out of those demanding work, another 22 per cent respondents reported having an additional source of income as the reason for demanding work. (State-wise RJ – 21%, UP – 23%, MP – 22%, CG – 23%, ODISHA – 23%, AP – 21%)
- 5.6 Out of the total respondent households around 42 per cent of the respondents reported not demanding work under MGNREGA after creation of assets on their lands. Out of these, 46 per cent reported that they had enough income from the previous assets and hence they did not feel the need to demand for more work towards livelihood support.
- 5.7 29 per cent respondents out of those households, who reported not coming back to MGNREGA after creation of assets, reported that they did not agree with the choice of work undertaken in MGNREGA.
- 5.8 Out of these 29 per cent respondents who did not like the choice of work, 45 per cent reported taking up alternative income generation activities post creation of assets. Interestingly, 34 per cent (out of these 45 per cent) attributed these new activities to the assets created on their individual land.
- 5.9 56 per cent (out of these 29 per cent) reported improvement in their

credit worthiness after creation of assets on their lands.

6.0 RATIONING OF DEMAND

- 6.1** As high as 97 per cent of the respondents reported getting work under MGNREGA after placing demand for wage employment.
- 6.2** Out of the households reportedly demanding work under MGNREGA, the proportion of households receiving employment was quite high across all states with Madhya Pradesh being the highest (99%). (State-wise RJ – 95%, UP – 98%, CG – 98%, ODISHA – 91%, AP – 96%)
- 6.3** Out of all the respondents, 56 per cent of the Scheduled caste and 55 per cent of Schedule tribe respondents have demanded work under MGNREGA.
- 6.4** Out of the HHs that had demanded work in the past 12 months, 94 per cent of the respondents reported receiving employment in the past 12 months. (State-wise RJ – 91%, UP – 94%, MP – 96%, CG – 96%, ODISHA – 93%, AP – 98%)
- 6.5** 58 per cent of the respondents have come back to MGNREGA for work after creation of assets on their individual land.
- 6.6** Out of these respondents who came back to MGNREGA, around 40 per cent of the respondents said that they wanted more assets to be created on their lands. Another 34 per cent of the respondents also reported requirement of additional income as the reason for demanding work under MGNREGA after creation of assets on their land.
- 6.7** It has also been observed during the study that external factors such as

capacity to engage in agricultural or related activities are not sufficient hence even after creation of assets the beneficiary population has reported such a trend.

7.0 IMPACT ON HOUSEHOLD INCOME, AGRICULTURE, ALTERNATE LIVELIHOOD OPTIONS

- 7.1** Majority (90%) of the respondents reported a perceived increase in income due to creation of assets under MGNREGA. However, the average increase in net annual income from farming, post accounting for inflationary effects is around INR 1287 (assets created in FY 2008-09) and INR 1043 (assets created in FY 2009-10).
- 7.2** Madhya Pradesh has the highest proportion of respondents reporting increase in their annual income due to creation of assets on their land (97%).
- 7.3** Across the study states around 85 per cent of respondents reported a perceived improvement in the quality of land post creation of assets on their land. Interestingly, 42 per cent out of these respondents reported not demanding for employment under MGNREGA post creation of asset on their lands.
- 7.4** Around 12 per cent of respondents reported increase in cultivable land after creation of assets.
- 7.5** Around 36 per cent reported increase in the number of crops sown in a year.
- 7.6** Overall 34 per cent of the respondents, across the six study states, reported taking up

new/alternative activities attributing it to creation of new assets on their lands.

7.7 There is a reported improvement in the credit worthiness of the respondents and around 49 per cent reported that they feel that their ability to obtain credit has improved post creation of assets.

7.8 71 per cent of respondents in Madhya Pradesh have reported perceived increase in credit worthiness followed by Chhattisgarh (65%).

8.0 ACCESS TO INFORMATION, CONVERGENCE AND GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL

8.1 Regarding the type of support provided, majority (96%) of the respondents reported being aware of guaranteed days of employment.

8.2 Awareness about Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana was comparatively higher (50%) with respect to other schemes having a scope of convergence such as National Horticulture Mission (6%), National Afforestation Program (5%) & NRLM (3%).

8.3 Regarding convergence, it was reported by 16 per cent of the respondents that they have borrowed support through Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana. However, for other schemes such as National Horticulture Mission & National Rural Livelihood Mission the responses were very low (3% & 2% respectively).

8.4 The number of people reporting any grievances was low at an overall level (6%), out of which only 2 per cent

went ahead for redressal of the grievances.

8.5 Knowledge about other benefits such as renovation of traditional water bodies, flood control and protection works was reportedly low ranging from 5-8 per cent across the study states.

9.0 CONCLUSION & SUGGESTIONS

The study findings such as impact on income, changes in the agricultural pattern and extent of up-take of alternative livelihood activities due to the assets created on individual land indicate immense potential of generating further impact on the livelihood and economic betterment of the beneficiary community. The study also suggests better future outcomes should more resources be concentrated towards creation of choicest assets on the land owned by Small & Marginal Farmers, SC/ST and IAY beneficiaries.

A. Knowledge about MGNREGA and access to information regarding creation of assets on individual land

➤ Knowledge about the key elements under MGNREGA such as number of guaranteed days of employment and wage rates is reportedly high. Information about the various benefits provided under the scheme towards creation of assets needs to be increased. This can be done through more number of Knowledge Extension programs to increase *awareness* of the SMFs, SC/STs and IAY beneficiaries on

the various benefits provided under MGNREGA.

B. Work Participation & Demand Rationing

- Need based *demand for work* require strengthening in the states such as Odisha, where the demand reportedly is comparatively low.
- Across the study states, one of the reasons reported for *not demanding work under MGNREGA* was that the respondents did not agree with the choice of work under MGNREGA. This can be addressed by increasing participation of the community while finalizing the type of works so as to provide greater benefits to the groups that actually need support towards employment opportunities.
- *Demanding work post creation of assets* has mostly been reported in order to create more assets and need for additional household income. This indicates the need to provide more such support to the community.
- *Need for building capacity* of PRI members so that the works undertaken towards creation of assets on individual land can ensure attention towards local priorities and better management of the assets created.
- *Functionality of the assets* is a very important contributor to the support that the beneficiaries would derive from the assets created on their individual land. Based on the

perceptive changes in the functionality of the assets created, over the years, there is a need for maintenance and upkeep, which will further augment the outcomes envisaged from the creation of these assets.

C. Impact of Income & Agriculture

- Increase in income and improvement in the quality of land is a perceptive change reported by fairly large proportion of the respondents. Interestingly almost fifty per cent of the respondents who have reported an improvement in land quality did not go back to MGNREGA for employment. This suggests a positive shift from subsistence to sustainable support. This aspect also suggests that quality increase in the support that the beneficiaries can derive from assets created would help them move towards vocations that can be economically more rewarding.

D. Alternative livelihood activities

- Alternative livelihood activities have been taken up by significantly large proportion of the households, especially in cases where they have been attributed directly to creation of assets on individual land. Further action in this direction should lead to a better scenario.
- *Assets created* under MGNREGA were also found to be important contributor towards generation of alternative sources of livelihood across the study states such as Andhra Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh – a cue that can be taken from this

aspect is that asset creation can be highly helpful in alternative livelihood options at the disposal of the community.

E. Knowledge about Government schemes & Convergence

- The study findings show low awareness about the government schemes towards convergence and hence the intent for adoption is also low. This can be improved by targeting improvement in the awareness and up-take of services.
- The reported data shows inclination towards schemes that have a closer association with agriculture viz. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana or are comparatively older i.e. employment generation schemes such as NRLM. The present trend needs to be addressed by generating more awareness about the other

government schemes for convergence. This coupled with conscious strengthening of service delivery through these government schemes will help in improving the performance and will also translate into accrual of more benefits to the community.

- In order to strengthen the demand side, going by the idea of bottom to top approach followed by MGNREGA, greater sub-district level support will be helpful to increase knowledge & awareness and strengthening convergence. This is due to the extent of contact that these functionaries have with the community. Focusing on the supply side, increased supervisory and technical support through the district level functionaries can further help in attaining the desired outcomes.

1 INTRODUCTION

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) notified on September 7, 2005, aims at enhancing livelihood security by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. MGNREGA is the first ever law internationally, that guarantees wage employment at an unprecedented scale. The primary objective of the Act is augmenting wage employment. The law was initially called National Rural Employment Guarantee Act but was renamed on 2nd October, 2009. The scheme was launched from Anantpur district of Andhra Pradesh and initially covered 200 of the poorest districts in the year 2006. The Act was then extended to an additional 130 districts in the financial year 2007-2008 (113 districts were notified with effect from April 1st 2007 and 17 districts in Uttar Pradesh (UP) were notified with effect from May 15th 2007). The remaining districts have been notified under MGNREGA with effect from April 1, 2008. In the year 2008-09 the scheme was universalized and was made applicable to all the districts within the country. Thus, the MGNREGA covers the entire country with the exception of districts that have a hundred percent urban population.

The Act is also a significant vehicle for strengthening decentralization and deepening processes of democracy by giving a pivotal role to local governance bodies, that is, the Panchayati Raj Institutions.

The Act directs the state governments to implement the MGNREGA schemes wherein the Center bears 100 per cent wage cost of the un-skilled manual labour and 75 per cent of the material cost including wages of the skilled and un-skilled workers.

Any person, who has completed the age of 18 years, is willing to do un-skilled manual labour and is a member of a household that has a valid job card can apply for employment under the scheme.

Under the scheme, as per the Schedule 1, some specific type of works are being undertaken on the land or homestead owned by household that belong to Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes or below poverty line families or the beneficiaries of land reforms or the beneficiaries under the Indira Awas Yojana of the Government of India or that of the small or marginal farmers as defined in the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008, or the beneficiaries under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, as per the schedule 1 of the scheme. The types of works include:

- Provision of irrigation facility, dug out farm pond, horticulture, plantation, farm bunding and land development
- agriculture related works, such as, NADEP composting, vermi-composting, liquid bio-manures
- livestock related works, such as, poultry shelter, goat shelter, construction of pucca floor, urine tank and fodder trough for cattle, azolla as cattle-feed supplement
- works in coastal areas, such as, fish drying yards, belt vegetation
- rural drinking water related works, such as, soak pits, recharge pits

- rural sanitation related works, such as, individual household latrines, school toilet units, anganwadi toilets, solid and liquid waste management

The purpose of taking up these activities has been to create durable assets on the individual land of these beneficiaries and strengthening the livelihood resources base of the rural populace. The scheme also provides possibilities of convergence with other government schemes to augment sustainable and reliable source of livelihood generation to help the beneficiaries utilizing the potential of the resources that already exist with them.

The present scheme is being implemented since past 4 years in a universal manner covering rural areas under all the districts in the country. In order to understand the scenario of the works undertaken on the individual land of small and marginal farmers, SC/ST & IAY beneficiaries and do record the perception of the community regarding the kind of impact that the scheme has been able to bring, Sambodhi, under the aegis of The Ministry of Rural Development and UNDP, was assigned with the task to conduct an *Impact assessment of assets created on individual land under MGNREGA*.

1.1 Research Design

The study was designed to answer the following critical research questions:

- What are the possible reasons for cross-state variation in MGNREGA participation of small and marginal farmers, SC/ST & IAY beneficiaries? Also what is the extent and nature of rationing of demand?
- What is the impact of works undertaken on individual land under MGNREGA on small and marginal farmers, SC/ST & IAY beneficiaries in term of income, alternative employment opportunities etc.?
- What is the extent of change due to the assets being created in terms of land use, cropping pattern and livelihood options?
- What are the various reasons and factors related to small and marginal farmers, SC/ST & IAY beneficiaries not seeking employment in MGNREGA after creation of assets on their land?
- In case the small and marginal farmers, SC/ST & IAY beneficiaries are still deriving support from MGNREGA, even after creation of assets then what are the reasons for the same?

1.2 Study Design & Scope

It is important to mention that the present assignment was an observational study adopting a mix-design approach. The Mix-design approach was adopted in order to help in using the best-fit quantitative and qualitative tools. Another fact that needs a mention is that due to the absence of a baseline, the present study can be treated as point-of-time beneficiary assessment to answer the aforementioned research questions. It is important to mention that by the virtue of this study being a beneficiary assessment and not having a baseline prior to it the study did not intend to quantify the counterfactual. The study purposively covered respondents who have also been the beneficiaries of the creation of assets on their individual land.

The types of works covered under the study are as follows: -

- Land Development
- Water Conservation & harvesting
- Provision of Irrigation facilities
- Horticulture Plantations

The study made an effort towards assessment of the impact of works undertaken on individual land on the lives of small and marginal farmers, SC/ST & IAY and assessed the level of change in the overall condition. The study broadly captures the perceptible change in income, agriculture & livelihood of the beneficiaries due to the assets created under MNREGA.

The study also looked into the state level variations and made an attempt to identify the possible reasons contributing towards the same.

1.2.1 Geographical Coverage

The study covered 6 states; Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan & Uttar Pradesh.

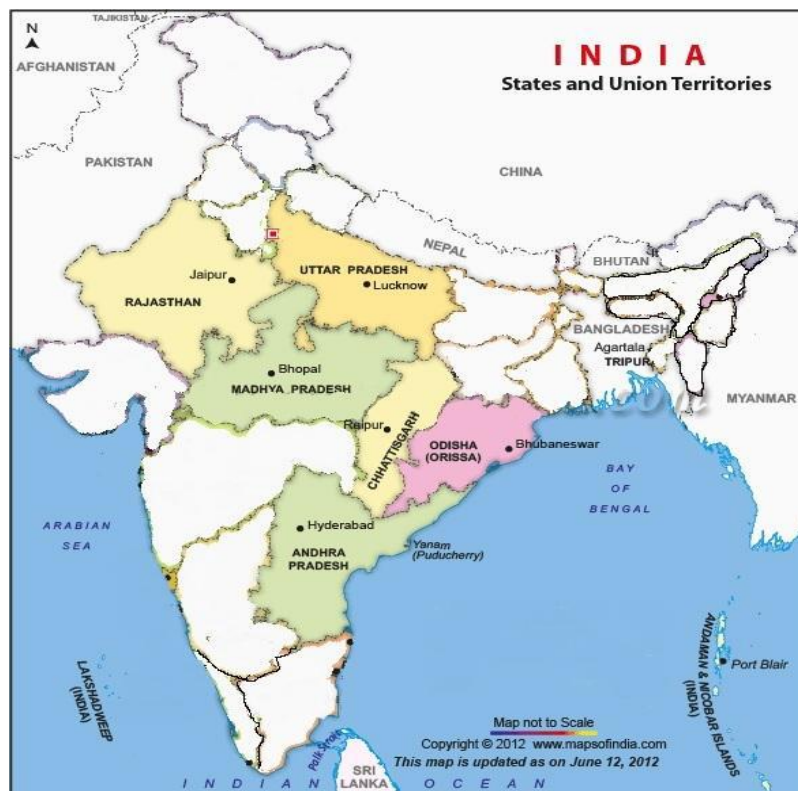


Figure 1 Geographical Coverage of the study

The six Indian states are ethnically and geographically and to a large extent linguistically distinct from the each other. The list of areas that were covered under the study is as follows: -

Table 1: Sampled sites for the study

STATE	DISTRICT	BLOCK	GRAM PANCHAYATS
RAJASTHAN	Barmer	Sindhari	Hodu, Chawa, Nimbalkot, Adel, Kharamahechan, Alpura, Nokhrda, Sandpa Manji, Bodwa, Dandali
		Baytu	Baytu Chimanji, Gira, Jhak, Bhadkha, Mugho Ki Dhani, Kharda Bharatsingh, Niganiyon Dhatarwalon Ki Dhani, Khookhsar, Panavra, Baytu Bhopji
	Udaipur	Girwa	Bchar, Pai, Dodavali, Lalpura, Chanavada, Kurabad, Alsigadh, Kaladwas, Badi Undri, Kanpur
		Gogunda	Chali, Diyand, Mjawad, Brano Ka Kalvana, Tirol, Karda, Bagdunda, Kachba, Dadiya, Paner
UTTAR PRADESH	SITAPUR	Pahala	Khmriha, Bhagwantpur, Sultanpur, Jamuna Deeh, Akbapur, Benhara Beerbal, Sariya Kadipur, Berasapur, Bajairha, Musaidabad
		Biswan	Sirsa Khurd, Chee, Ula, Katiya, Hathiya Gazipur, Mahmadaipur, Bisendi, Bhurkuri, Mochkala, Rampur Gherwa
	JHANSI	Bangda	Bamhouri Suhagi, Bhakauro, Adjar, Bhata, Bagrauni, Bhitara, Bangradhawa, Bhudiya Bamhori, Basari, Bijarwara
		Moth	Chir Gaon Khurd, Mandaura, Phulgana, Panaari, Kandoor, Pasaiya, Ladawara, Saurai, Maharajganj, Sesa
MADHYA PRADESH	DAMOH	Tendu Kheda	Bamhori, Bansi, Samanpur, Bisnakhedi, Poora, Biragrah, Harduva, Dhangor, Daroli, Bagdari
		Jabera	Gubrakalan, Banwar, Larguan, Chaurai, Sunvarah, Hinauti Thenghapti, Mala, Mausipura, Sakragpur, Slayabadathi
	BETUL	Ghoda Dongri	Ratamati, Jhand Kund, Shoshpur, Dudhvani, Sivanpat, Sataldehi, Khari, Ghor Dongri, Pchama, Jholi
		Shahpur	Tara, Rampur Mal, Banabehra, Bijadehikundi, Kesariya, Dhanvar, Tangnamal, Timarni, Shahpur
CHATTISGARH	SARGUJA	Ambikapur	Dapdapa, Parsa, Kotaya, Pidai, Kuniya Kala Podikala, Moharnpur, Podiya, Mudesra, Rakeli
		Bhaiyathan	Ardhanpur, Karkoti, Adhinapur, Kaskela, Barsara, Khopa, Baskela, Kusmusi, Bhaiya Than, Mohali

STATE	DISTRICT	BLOCK	GRAM PANCHAYATS
	KORBA	Kartala	Badmar,Kartala,Botli,Nawapara,Chikani Pali,Pidiya, Dhomda Tarai,Rampur,Jogi Pali,Supatrai
		Katghora	Banberi,Katgora,Delwadiah,Khair,Bhawana,Dewari,Khodari,Jawali,Pali,Kanberi,Singhali
ODISHA	MAYURBHANJ	Badashahi	Salgaon,Sialighaty,Bhimda,Badasahi,Manatri, Angobindpur, Pratappur,Khanua,Durgapur,Chandanpur
		Bangriposi	Golamundakata,Bhuasuni,Banakati, Sorispal,Dhobani Sole,Nischinta,Budhikhamari,Dighi,Pathuri,Kalabadia
	SUNDARGARH	Kutra	Kandeimunda,Tarkera,Rajabasa,Nuagaon,Ambhagova, Purkapali,Kutra,Gangajal,Panchara,Gyanapali
		Subdega	Kukridihi,Kurum Kel,Hamirpur, Deo Gaon, Rajpur, Subdega,Karam Dihi Damkuda,Tangara Gaon,Jamuna
ANDHRA PRADESH	ADILABAD	Tiyani	Rompalle,Tiryani,Manikyapur,A. Pangidi Madra, Gambhiraopet,Godelpalle,Sungapur, Mangi,Kannepalle,Ginnedari
		Boath	Anduru,Sonala,Nigni,Babera,Chintalbori, Boath (B), Wajar,Ghanpur,Pardi (K),Kowtha
	CHITTOOR	Pulicherla	Errapapireddi Garipalle, E.Ramireddigaripalle, Nannuori Vari Palle,Devalampet,Reddivari Palle,Rayavari Palle,Kammappalle,Ramireddigaripalle, Diguva Pokalavaripalle, Mathukuvvari Palle,
		Venkatgiri Kota	Gonumakulapalle, Bodiguttapalle, Yalakallu, V.Kota Kongatam,Jounipalle,Pamuganipalle, Krishnapuram, Thotakanuma,Mudaramdoddi

1.2.2 Target Groups

For the Quantitative Study the target group was the households of Small & Marginal Farmers, SC/ST & IAY beneficiaries on whose land the assets have been created under MGNREGA. The base period while referring to the MIS was FY 2008-09 i.e. only those beneficiaries were selected on whose land asset creation was completed after 2008-09.

The reasons for including 2008-09 as base year are that universalization of the scheme took place in this period and also the inclusion of Small and Marginal farmers as a beneficiary category.

However, it is imperative to state that owing to the real scenario at the field level, in case of shortfall in the required number of such beneficiaries, the interviews were conducted with beneficiaries from the subsequent years following the records maintained by the Gram Rozgar Sahayak/Sevak.

The target groups for the qualitative part are as follows:

FGDs:

- Beneficiaries on whose land the assets have been created under MGNREGA

IDIs:

- Panchayat Secretaries & Gram Rojgar Sevaks
- Program Officers at block level (Tehsildar/Block Development Officer etc.)
- District Program Coordinators at the District level

1.2.3 Sampling Methodology

Quantitative Study

A multi-stage sampling approach was adopted for the purposes of this study.

Stage-1 Selection of Districts Stage-2 Selection of Blocks Stage-3 Selection of the Gram Panchayats
Stage-4 Selection of Respondents

- Stage-1 Selection of Districts

Two districts were sampled in each of the six states based on the number of category IV works undertaken in the district in FY 2008-09. A list of districts, having more than 400 category IV works, was generated and 2 districts were randomly selected from the list.

- Stage-2 Selection of Blocks

At the next stage, 2 blocks were selected from each district based on the number of category IV works undertaken in the block in FY 2008-09. A list of blocks, having more than 200 category IV works, was generated and 2 blocks were randomly selected from the list.

- Stage-3 Selection of Gram Panchayats

10 Gram Panchayats were selected from each of the two blocks based on the number of category IV works undertaken in the GP in FY 2008-09. A list of GPs, having more than 100 category IV works, was generated and 10 GPs were randomly selected from the list.

- Stage-4 Selection of Respondents

A sampling frame was then developed for the SMF, SC/ST & IAY beneficiaries within each Gram Panchayat. The MGNREGA MIS, and documents maintained by the Gram Rozgar Sevak/Sahayak was used for the purpose. From this frame 10 respondents were selected using simple random sampling.

Qualitative Study

In each of the selected villages for assessment, both the qualitative tools i.e. FGDs and IDIs were conducted.

FGD: Two FGDs were conducted in randomly selected PSUs with the beneficiaries in each of the six states.

IDIs: One In-Depth interview was conducted with each state at the GP, Block and District levels. At the GP level PRI members/Gram Rozgar Sahayaks were interviewed while at the block and district level, BDOs/Tehsildars and District Program Coordinators were interviewed respectively.

1.2.4 Sample Size

The sample size covered during the study is as follows:

Table 2 Sample Size

Target Population Groups	Sample Size - Estimated	Sample Size Achieved
Quantitative Interviews		
Small & Marginal Farmers, SC/STs/IAY beneficiaries	2400	2381
Qualitative Interviews		
IDI – District level Officials	6	6
IDI – Block level Officials	6	6
IDI – PRI members / Gram Rozgar Sevaks	6	6
FGD – MGNREGA Beneficiaries	12	12

1.1 Socio-Economic Profile of the Sample

A total of 2381 households were interviewed during the study. The household level questionnaire was administered to “head of the household”. Around 48 percent of the respondents were in the age group of 40 to 60 years and 13 percent respondents were aged 60 years and above. Approximately 47 percent of the respondents in study villages belonged to scheduled tribes while 26 percent of the population belonged to scheduled caste. Around 12 percent of the overall respondents were women.

Talking about entitlements, approximately 74 percent households in the study villages represented Below Poverty Line (BPL) households where-in 24 percent of the respondent households had Antyodaya Anna Yojana Card. Another 19 percent of the households were beneficiaries of the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) Scheme.

The sampling plan of the study was designed to sample respondents on whose land asset creation was completed by 2008-09. In case of a shortfall in the desired sample size of such beneficiaries, such respondents were sampled on whose land the asset creation was completed in the subsequent years. The following figure shows the distribution of the sampled population by the year of completion of asset creation.

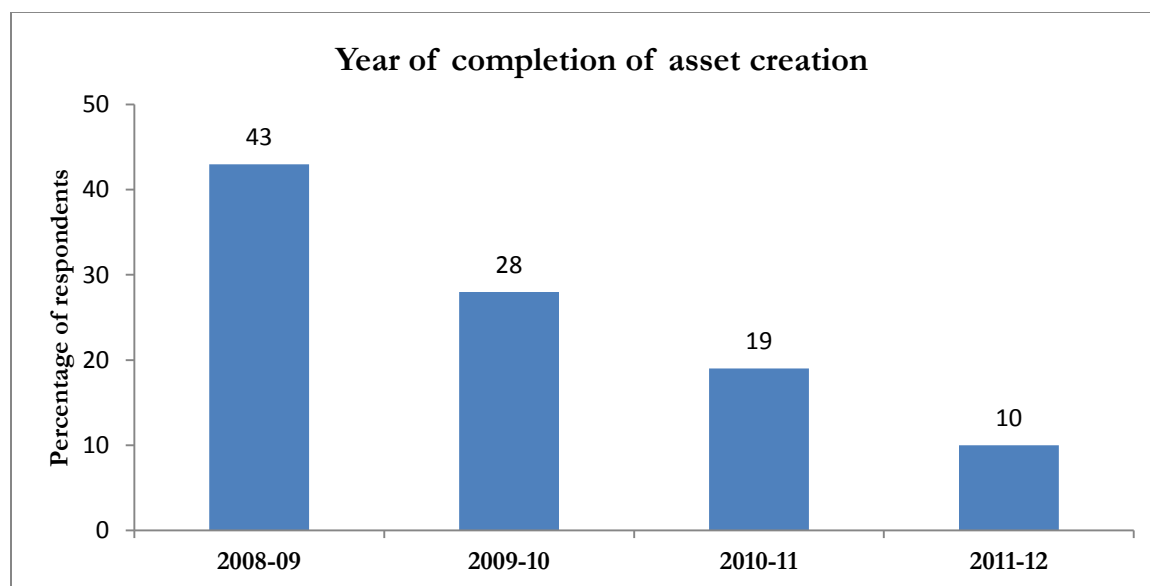


Figure 2 Distribution of sample covered by year of completion of work for asset creation

The study targeted Small and Marginal farmers, SC/STs and IAY beneficiaries. Marginal farmers were defined as farmers operating less than 1 ha area while those operating in less than 2 ha area were considered to be small². The following figure represents the proportion of Small and Marginal farmers interviewed in the study:

² Aggrawal Report :Twelfth Plan Working Group on disadvantaged farmers, 2011

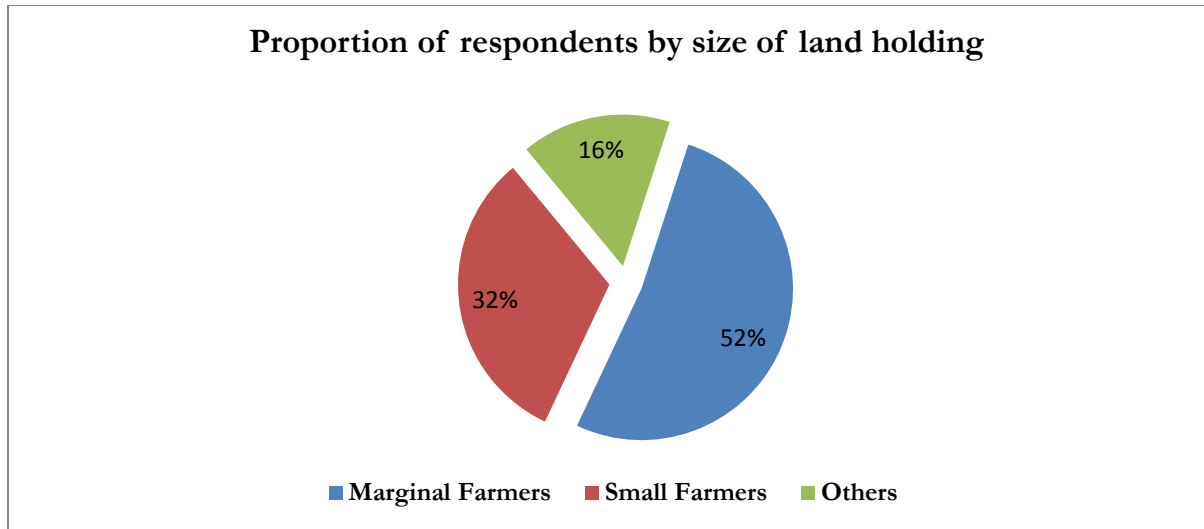


Figure 3 Distribution of the sample by the proportion of small and marginal farmers

2 DEMAND FOR WORK UNDER MGNREGA

2.1 Job card & Demand for wage employment under MGNREGA

The possible reasons for participation in MGNREGA and the cross-state variations in the same were explored. Responses were solicited on aspects related to availability of Job cards and demand for employment under MGNREGA. Aspects related to work participation such as households demanding employment under MGNREGA and households' receiving employment under MGNREGA after placing a demand.

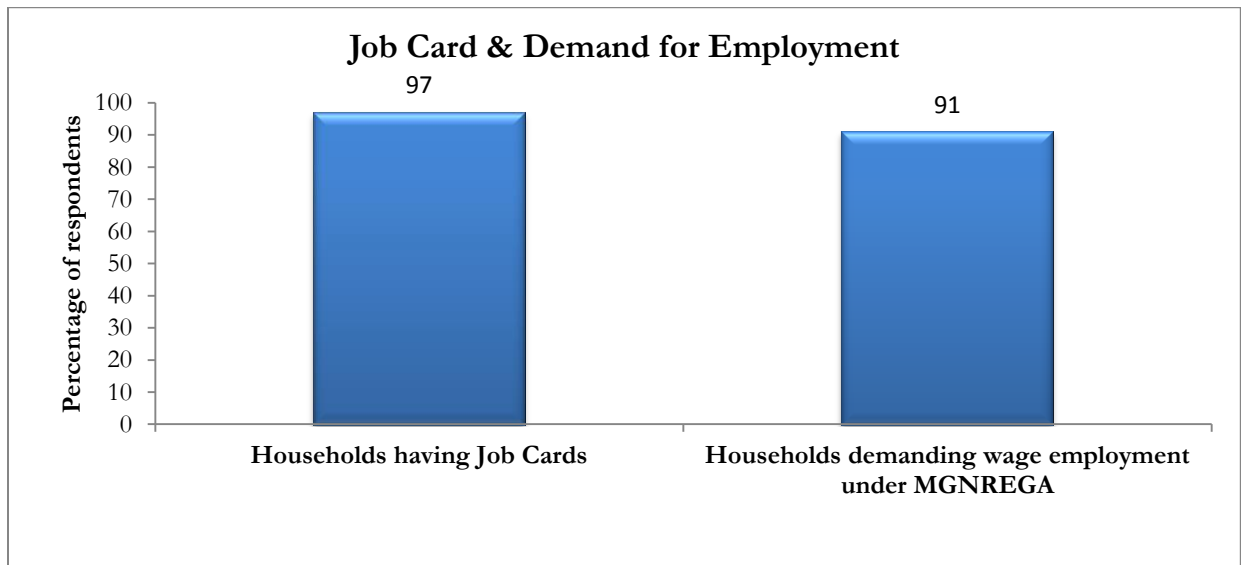


Figure 4 Job Cards and demand for employment under MGNREGA

It was found that the proportion of households having a job card was reportedly very high. Overall 96 percent of the households across the study states reported having a valid job card.

Table 3 Households having a Job card

State	District	Percentage of households having a Job Card
Rajasthan (N=403)	Barmer	94%
	Udaipur	95%
Uttar Pradesh (N=398)	Jhansi	95%
	Sitapur	98%
Madhya Pradesh (N=400)	Betul	96%
	Damoh	96%
Chattisgarh (N=399)	Sarguja	97%
	Korba	98%
Odisha (N=390)	Sundargarh	96%
	Mayurbhanj	96%
Andhra Pradesh (N=391)	Chittoor	98%
	Adilabad	93%
Total (N=2381)		96%

Out of the HHs having a job card, the percentage of HHs who had demanded wage employment under MGNREGA in the last 5 years was also recorded. A state-wise analysis shows that states of Andhra Pradesh & Uttar Pradesh recorded the highest percentage of respondents who had demanded work in the last 5 years (98%) (Table 4). The proportion of respondents demanding wage employment under MGNREGA in the past 12 months was reported to be around 32%. (Table 5)

Table 4 Households demanded employment under MGNREGA in the last 5 years

State	District	Percentage of households ever demanded employment under MGNREGA
Rajasthan (N=380)	Barmer	97 %
	Udaipur	91 %
Uttar Pradesh (N=382)	Jhansi	97 %
	Sitapur	98 %
Madhya Pradesh (N=384)	Betul	94 %
	Damoh	95 %
Chattisgarh (N=389)	Sarguja	94 %
	Korba	97 %
Odisha (N=376)	Sundargarh	56 %
	Mayurbhanj	73 %
Andhra Pradesh (N=373)	Chittoor	95 %
	Adilabad	100 %
Total (N=2284)		91%

Table 5 Households demanded employment under MGNREGA in the past 12 months

State	District	Percentage of households demanded employment under MGNREGA in the past 12 months
Rajasthan (N=357)	Barmer	47 %
	Udaipur	43 %
Uttar Pradesh (N=372)	Jhansi	23 %
	Sitapur	25 %
Madhya Pradesh (N=362)	Betul	23 %
	Damoh	29 %
Chattisgarh (N=373)	Sarguja	29 %
	Korba	39 %
Odisha (N=242)	Sundargarh	26 %
	Mayurbhanj	22 %
Andhra Pradesh (N=364)	Chitoor	34 %
	Adilabad	41 %
Total (N=2070)		32%

2.2 Reasons for demanding work under MGNREGA

It was reported that the highest proportion of respondents (58%) had demanded work in order to have assets created on their lands followed by 22 percent respondents saying that they were looking forward to additional source of income and hence had placed a demand for employment under MGNREGA.

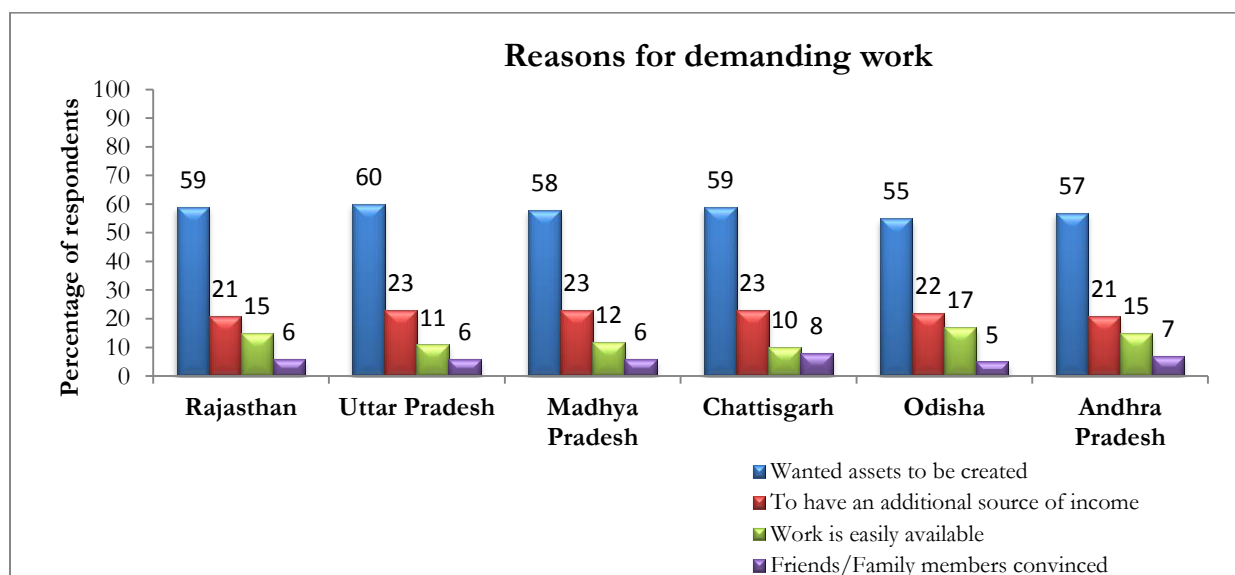


Figure 5 Reasons for demand of employment under MGNREGA

The table below shows the district wise representation of the various reasons reported by the respondents. It is evident that the responses do not show much variation across the various reasons reported.

Table 6 Reasons for demanding employment under MGNREGA

State	District	Wanted assets to be created on my land	To have an additional source of HH income	Work is easily available under MGNREGA	Friends/Family members convinced to demand for work
Rajasthan (N=357)	Barmer	59 %	22 %	12 %	7 %
	Udaipur	59 %	20 %	17 %	4 %
Uttar Pradesh (N=372)	Jhansi	57 %	23 %	13 %	7 %
	Sitapur	62 %	23 %	10 %	5 %
Madhya Pradesh (N=362)	Betul	60 %	23 %	11 %	6 %
	Damoh	57 %	23 %	14 %	7 %
Chattisgarh (N=373)	Sarguja	61 %	19 %	11 %	9 %
	Korba	58 %	26 %	9 %	7 %
Odisha (N=242)	Sundargarh	56 %	22 %	15 %	7 %
	Mayurbhanj	54 %	23 %	19 %	4 %
Andhra Pradesh (N=364)	Chitoor	58 %	23 %	13 %	7 %
	Adilabad	57 %	19 %	16 %	7 %
Total (N=2070)		58%	22%	13%	6%

2.3 Reasons for NOT demanding work under MGNREGA

Moving on, the primary reason cited by respondents for not demanding work under MGNREGA was sufficiency of household income. Sufficiency of income as an attribute is expected to vary with time in the population segment that was covered in the present study. Sufficiency is also highly individual and subjective and can have various confounding factors associated to it. The other reasons reported were that the wage rate under MGNREGA was too low (28%) followed by not agreeing to the choice of work under MGNREGA (15%) (Figure-6)

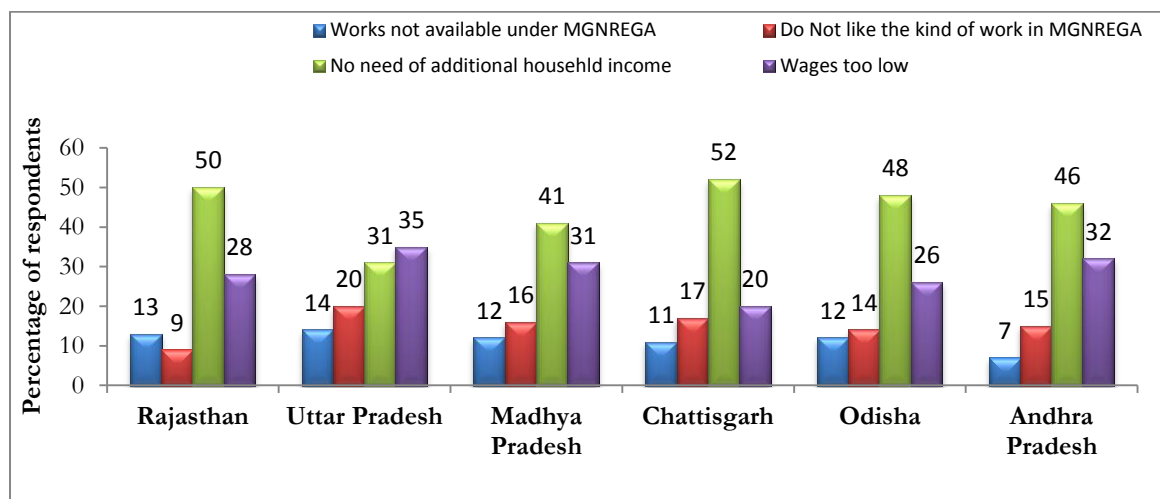


Figure 6 Reasons for NOT demanding employment under MGNREGA

3 CREATION OF ASSETS ON INDIVIDUAL LAND

3.1 Demand for Creation of Assets on Individual Lands & Types of Assets created

It was observed that across the study states 95 per cent of the respondents reportedly demanded asset creation on their land. Since, all the respondents sampled for the study had some kind of asset created on their land; the above statistics indicates that around 5 percent of respondents had assets created on their land without having to place a demand for the same.

Table 7 Beneficiaries who demanded for assets to be created on their land

State	District	Percentage of beneficiaries who demanded for creation of assets on their land
Rajasthan (N=403)	Barmer	95%
	Udaipur	94%
Uttar Pradesh (N=398)	Jhansi	95%
	Sitapur	95%
Madhya Pradesh (N=400)	Betul	91%
	Damoh	94%
Chattisgarh (N=399)	Sarguja	95%
	Korba	94%
Odisha (N=390)	Sundargarh	97%
	Mayurbhanj	97%
Andhra Pradesh (N=391)	Chitoor	94%
	Adilabad	94%
Total (N=2381)		95%

A state-wise report on the type of assets created on individual land was also generated from the data collected. For the purpose of the study, the structures have been categorized as follows: **Water Conservation and Harvesting** includes water tank, recharge structures, farm ponds; **Irrigation facilities** include Dug-wells etc; **Land Development** includes Land leveling, Bunding, land reclamation etc.

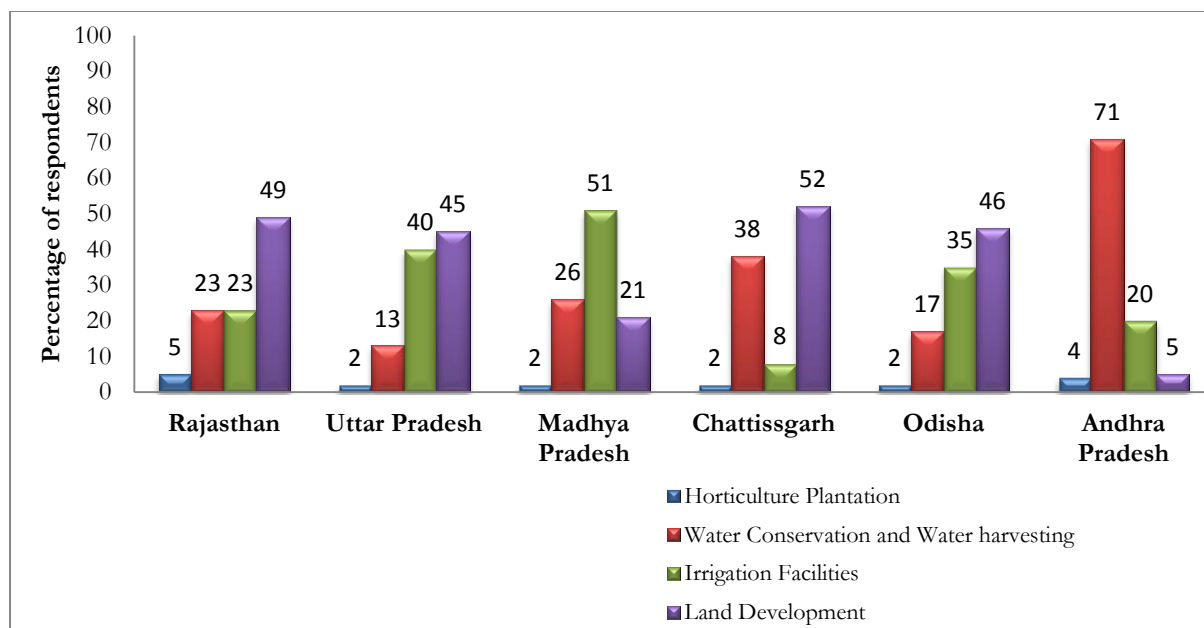


Figure 7 Type of assets created under MGNREGA

The states showed a large variation in the types of assets created on individual lands. Andhra Pradesh recorded the highest number of water conservation and harvesting structures (71%), while Rajasthan reported a large number of land development activities on individual land (52%). In Madhya Pradesh, the proportion of works related to construction of irrigation facilities was highest among all the states (51%). The number of horticulture plantations undertaken on individual lands was highest in Rajasthan (5%).

Table 8 Type of assets created across the study states

State	District	Land Development	Water conservation and Water harvesting	Provision of irrigation facilities	Horticulture plantation
Rajasthan (N=403)	Barmer	38%	33%	24%	1%
	Udaipur	36%	32%	32%	5%
Uttar Pradesh (N=398)	Jhansi	33%	38%	28%	2%
	Sitapur	44%	26%	28%	2%
Madhya Pradesh (N=400)	Betul	35%	33%	28%	5%
	Damoh	34%	30%	32%	4%
Chattisgarh (N=399)	Sarguja	39%	32%	28%	2%
	Korba	37%	33%	24%	6%
Odisha (N=390)	Sundargarh	35%	32%	32%	2%
	Mayurbhanj	32%	27%	37%	4%
Andhra Pradesh (N=391)	Chitoor	38%	28%	31%	3%
	Adilabad	37%	28%	30%	5%
Total (N=2381)		36%	31%	29%	3%

3.2 Demand for Work post Creation of Assets on Individual Lands

Out of the total number of respondents, 58 percent came back to demand employment under MGNREGA while 42 percent did not.

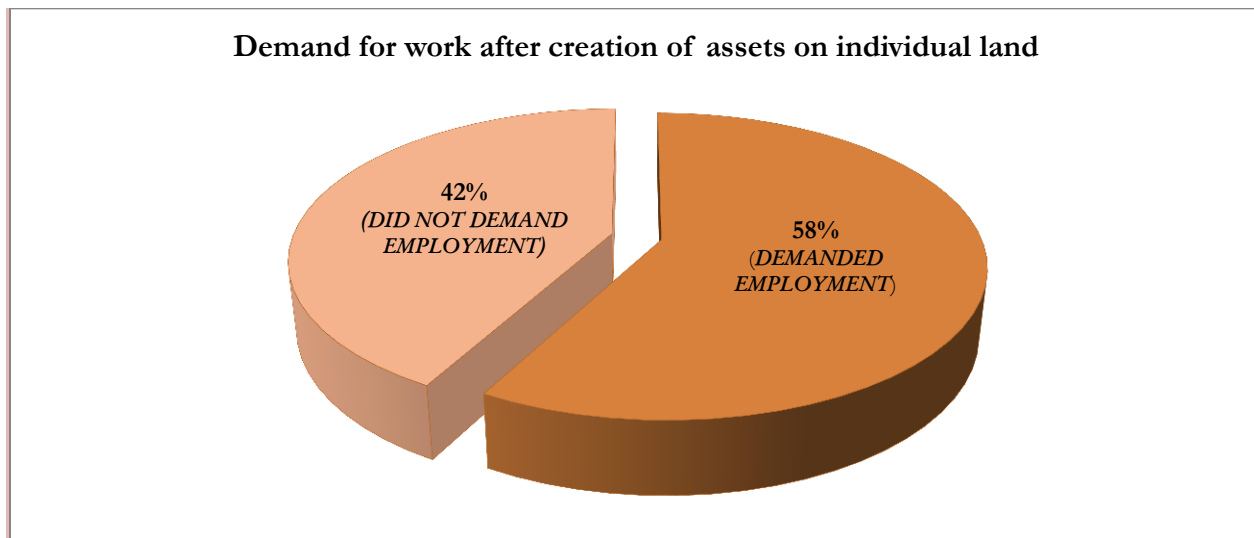


Figure 8 Respondents reporting an improvement in quality of land NOT coming back to MGNREGA for employment

The demand for work post creation of assets when analysed across the year of completion of asset creation, showed that there was a slight increase in the demand from FY 2008-09 to 2009-10. However, this gradually decreased in the subsequent years. The variation shows a significant decrease in the year 2011-12.

Table 9 Beneficiaries who demanded employment post creation of assets

State	District	Percentage of beneficiaries who demanded employment post creation of asset
Rajasthan (N=403)	Barmer	56%
	Udaipur	57%
Uttar Pradesh (N=398)	Jhansi	53%
	Sitapur	57%
Madhya Pradesh (N=400)	Betul	55%
	Damoh	58%
Chattisgarh (N=399)	Sarguja	61%
	Korba	60%
Odisha (N=390)	Sundargarh	63%
	Mayurbhanj	60%
Andhra Pradesh (N=391)	Chitoor	53%
	Adilabad	61%
Total (N=2381)		58%

This is indicative of the fact that the beneficiaries demand for work post creation of asset only when they are certain of the benefits they can derive from the assets already created on their land. Since the assets completed in 2010-11 onwards are comparatively recent and the benefits to be drawn out

of them are yet to be gauged, the demand post creation of asset has reportedly shown a slight decrease.

Social category wise analysis of the data shows that highest number of respondents (71%) that have reported demanding for work post creation of assets on their individual land belonged to the OBC category followed by General Category (61%)

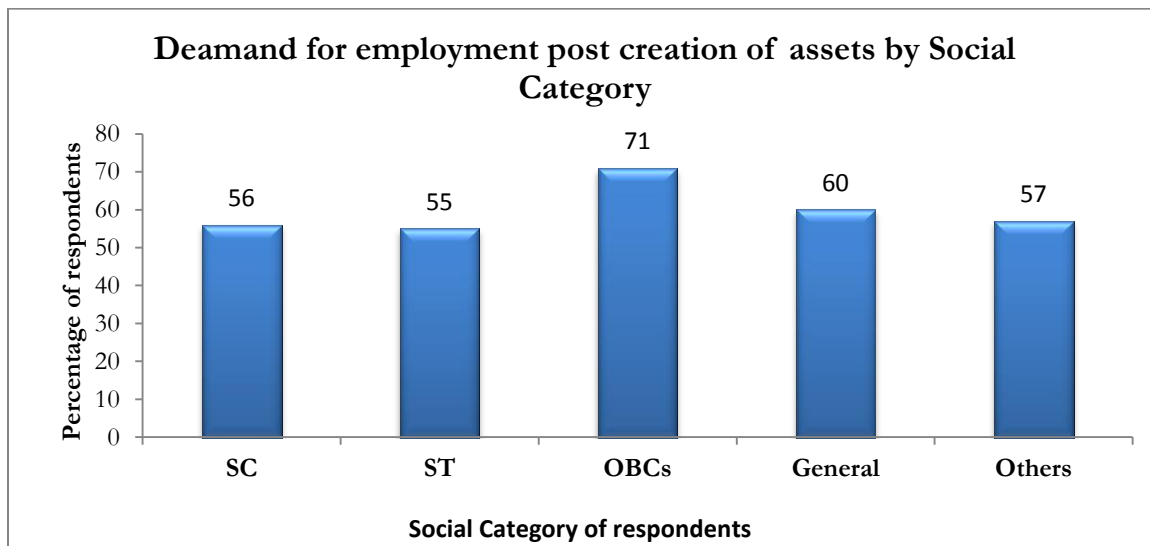


Figure 9 Respondents demanding work post creation of assets under MGNREGA by social category

3.3 Reasons for demanding work post creation of assets

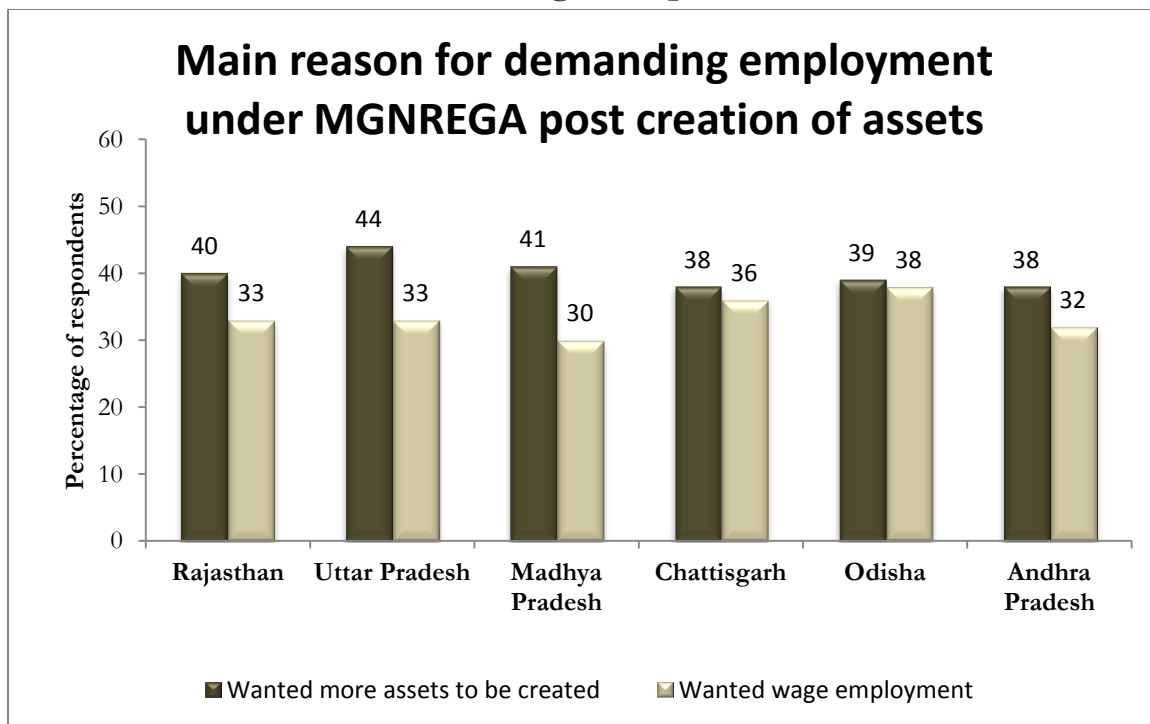


Figure 10 Respondents demanding work post creation of assets under MGNREGA by main reason

The reasons for demanding work post creation of assets was also analysed. Out of the beneficiaries who had demanded any kind of work under MGNREGA post creation of assets on their land, around 40 percent of them claimed that they wanted more assets to be created on their land. It is important to note that overall 34 per cent of the respondents reported wage employment as additional source of income as the reason for coming back to MGNREGA.

Table 10 Reasons for demanding employment post creation of assets

State	District	Wanted more assets to be created on land	To have an additional source of income	Work is easily available under MGNREGA	Friends/Family members convinced
Rajasthan (N=227)	Barmer	37%	38%	21%	4%
	Udaipur	43%	28%	20%	9%
Uttar Pradesh (N=217)	Jhansi	48%	33%	16%	3%
	Sitapur	39%	32%	21%	8%
Madhya Pradesh (N=227)	Betul	38%	28%	23%	11%
	Damoh	44%	32%	13%	11%
Chattisgarh (N=240)	Sarguja	45%	31%	18%	7%
	Korba	31%	40%	22%	7%
Odisha (N=241)	Sundargarh	39%	40%	18%	4%
	Mayurbhanj	39%	36%	19%	6%
Andhra Pradesh (N=223)	Chitoor	39%	30%	28%	4%
	Adilabad	36%	34%	17%	14%
Total (N=1375)		40%	34%	20%	7%

3.4 Reasons for NOT demanding work post creation of assets

However, when the reasons for NOT demanding work post creation of assets were enquired, it was found that around 47 per cent of the respondents reported that they had sufficient income due to the creation of previous assets and hence did not demand more work. Another 29 per cent also reported that they did not like the type of work undertaken under MGNREGA.

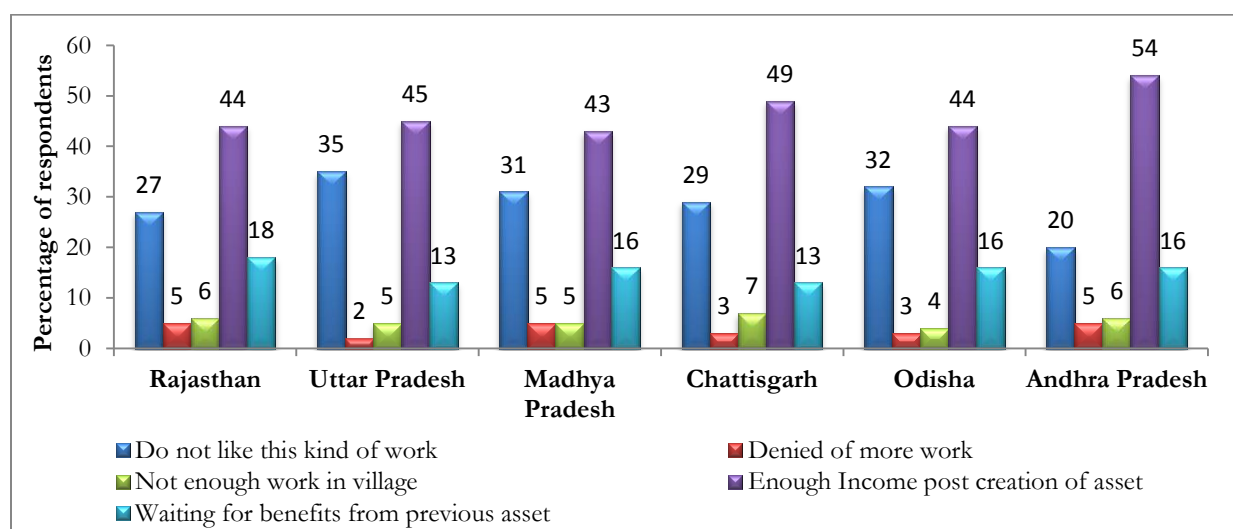


Figure 11 Respondents NOT demanding work post creation of assets under MGNREGA by main reasons

Interestingly, a small proportion of the respondents (overall 16%) also reported that they did not demand more work under MGNREGA as they were waiting to see the benefits from the previous assets.

3.5 Community meetings for demand assessment and participation of women

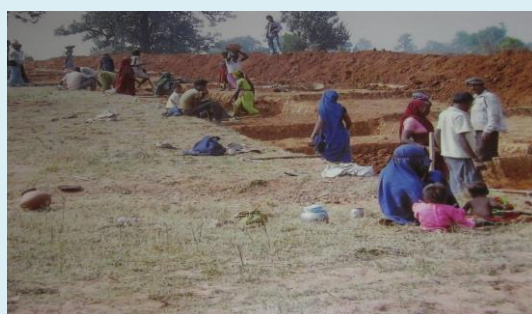
MGNREGA aims at participation of the beneficiaries during the allocation of the works. It also envisages increasing the participation of women in demand assessment and related activities through organizing community meetings and motivating all community members to participate in it.

The participation of women in demand assessment activities and the communities where such meetings were held was assessed in the study. It was found that respondents in Chattisgarh had reported highest number of meetings held at community level (97%). In comparison to their study states, respondents in states such as Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh reported highest participation of women in such meetings (94%).

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND IMPROVED QUALITY OF EDUCATION

Women belonging to Mala village in Damoh, Madhya Pradesh have greatly benefitted from MGNREGA. Earlier, women in the community used to stay indoors and had no say in the village affairs. In order to have an additional source of income, they sought work under MGNREGA and were involved in construction of farm ponds and other water conservation structures. The wages earned by them gave them a sense of empowerment in addition to the exposure they got in terms of working as a team with other men and women towards a common goal. This exposure eventually led them to seek more information about other government schemes and participate in community meetings on demand assessment and related activities.

At present, women in the community mark a perceptible presence in the Gram Sabha meetings. They also show an enthusiastic participation in the Gram Sabha meetings regarding community level demand assessment.



Rani who belongs to the same village, has incredibly capitalized on the exposure and confidence she gained from the activities. She used her entrepreneurial skills to establish a *Kirana* store with the help of her husband Ashok and has been successfully operating the store for the past 2 years.

The assets created on individual land under MGNREGA also led to an increase in income of the beneficiaries. The extra income due to the assets went into the education of the children of a sizeable proportion. For beneficiaries like Bhagwan Das, the land leveling of his farm under MGNREGA was godsend. From the additional income that he derived from the irrigation facilities now created, Bhagwan Das was able to send three of his four children to attend school. *“Earlier, very few parents could afford to send their children to schools, but now the number of children pursuing education beyond primary schools is progressively increasing”* added the proud father.

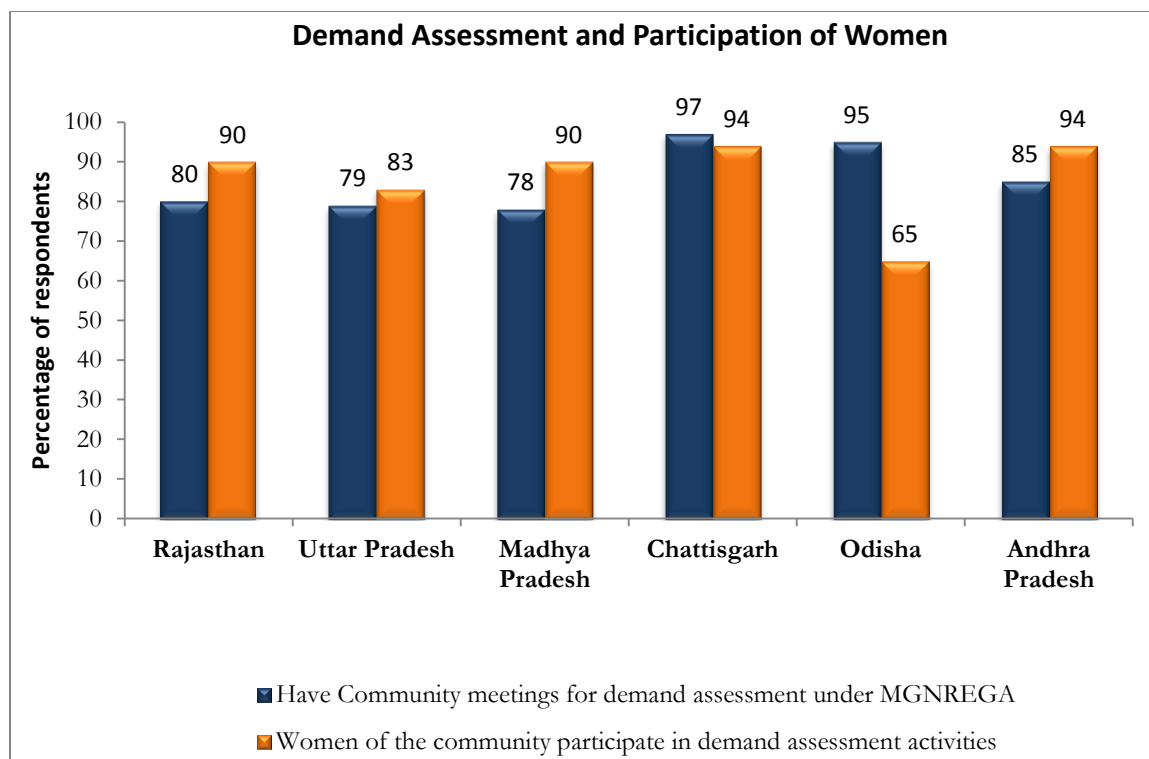


Figure 12 Demand assessment and participation of women

It was also observed that the states reporting a higher number of community meetings on demand assessment and a higher proportion of women participating in such meetings, have also recored a higher proportion of households having job cards and demanding employment under MGNREGA.

As reported during in-depth discussions with officials, “Wide scale promotion was done in order to ensure participation and enhance knowledge among people”. Also “Meetings were conducted at village level where-in work groups are formed and work plan is discussed and decided”.

As reported during focus-group discussions with beneficiaries in the state of Chhattisgarh, the work planning was undertaken during discussions at the Gram Sabha. Similar situation was reported in other states as well.

4 Rationing of Demand

Reasons for non-provision of work after placing a demand for employment etc was also captured to measure the aspects related to rationing of demand under MGNREGA.

4.1 Rationing in the last 5 years

The proportion of households that had received employment (after placing a demand) in the last 5 years was quite high across all states (overall 97%) with 99 per cent of respondents in Madhya Pradesh reporting receiving employment (Table 11). This evidently speaks that demand rationing is not happening.

Overall, 97 percent of the HHs who had placed a demand for provision of work under MGNREGA in the last 5 years had received employment.

Table 11 Respondents received employment under MGNREGA after placing a demand in the last 5 years

State	District	Percentage of households ever received employment under MGNREGA after placing a demand
Rajasthan (N=357)	Barmer	98 %
	Udaipur	91 %
Uttar Pradesh (N=372)	Jhansi	99 %
	Sitapur	96 %
Madhya Pradesh (N=362)	Betul	100 %
	Damoh	99 %
Chattisgarh (N=373)	Sarguja	97 %
	Korba	98 %
Odisha (N=242)	Sundargarh	87 %
	Mayurbhanj	96 %
Andhra Pradesh (N=364)	Chitoor	95 %
	Adilabad	97 %
Total (N=2070)		97%

4.2 Rationing in the past 12 months

In order to have a recent assessment of availing gainful employment, the demand placement and employment provision scenario was also analysed in order to get a picture for the past 12 months. It was found that around 32 percent of the respondents had demanded for any kind of work under MGNREGA in the past 12 months. Percentages reported across the states showed variations with 45 per cent respondents reporting demanding job in the state of Rajasthan as compared to only 24 per cent in case of states such as Odisha & Uttar Pradesh.

The figure below presents the state wise proportion of respondents reporting applying for wage employment in past 12 months. The decrease in the number of applications made is evident as compared to the respondents reporting ever placing a job requisition.

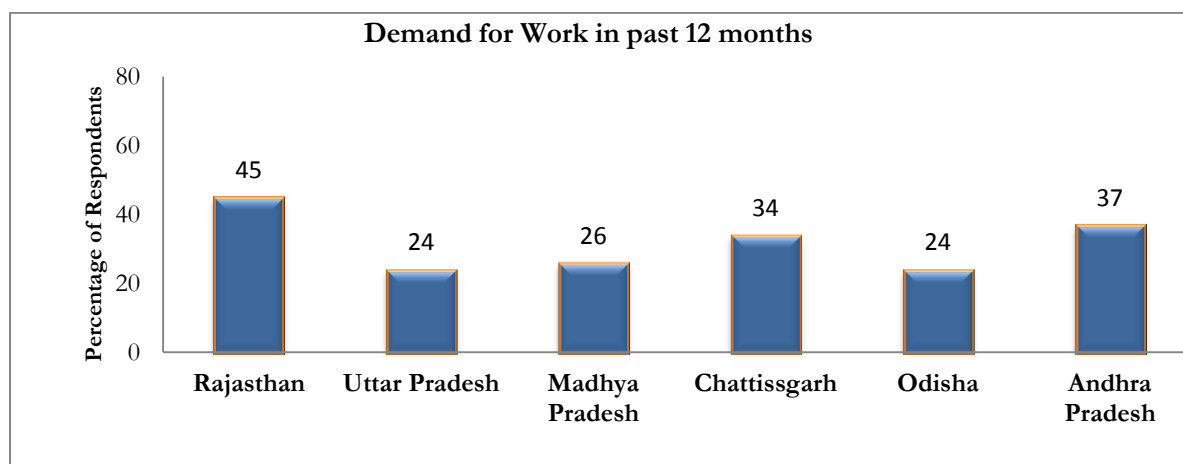


Figure 13 Demand for employment under MGNREGA in past 12 months by states

The scenario for receiving employment after placing a demand in the past 12 months highlights that 94 percent of the households that demanded work in the past 12 months received employment. The rationing was reportedly lowest in Andhra Pradesh (2%).

Table 12 Households received employment under MGNREGA in the past 12 months after placing a demand

State	District	Percentage of households received employment under MGNREGA in the past 12 months after placing a demand
Rajasthan (N=120)	Barmer	93 %
	Udaipur	89 %
Uttar Pradesh (N=123)	Jhansi	93 %
	Sitapur	95 %
Madhya Pradesh (N=122)	Betul	94 %
	Damoh	100 %
Chattisgarh (N=126)	Sarguja	94 %
	Korba	97 %
Odisha (N=75)	Sundargarh	90 %
	Mayurbhanj	96 %
Andhra Pradesh (N=108)	Chitoor	97 %
	Adilabad	99 %
Total (N=674)		94 %

Figure 14 below shows that the demand rationing scenario has improved recently. Only 6 % of the households that had demanded wage employment under MGNREGA were not provided work in the past 12 months whereas the proportion of such households in the last 5 years was 9 %.

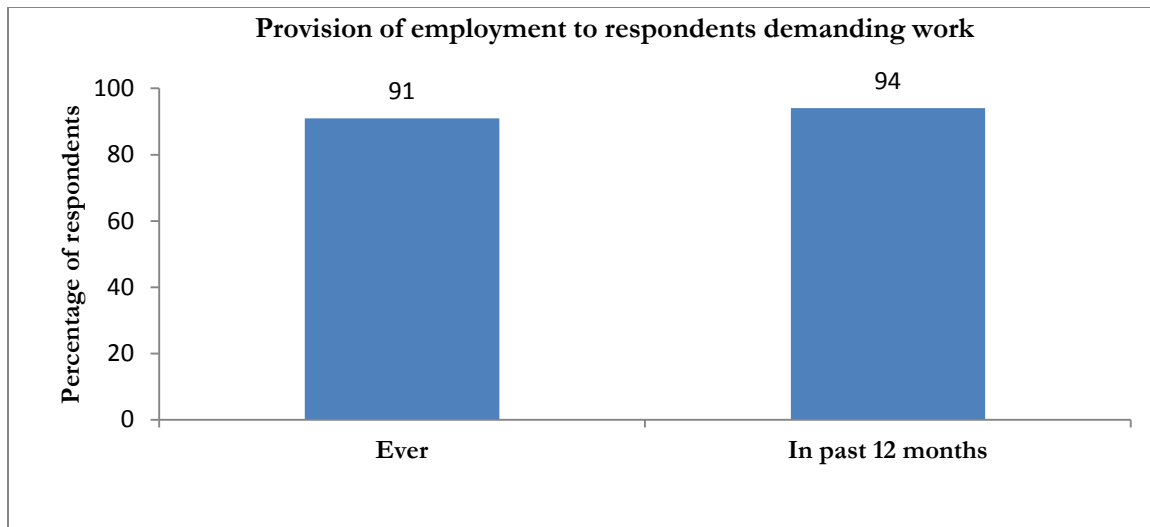


Figure 14 Demand and provision of employment under MGNREGA

4.3 Reasons for non-provision of work

Out of the HHs that had demanded work in the past 12 months, 94 percent of the respondents, at an overall level, reported receiving employment in the past 12 months (Table 6). The conversion of demand into employment in the past 12 months was reportedly highest in the state of Andhra Pradesh (98%) followed by Madhya Pradesh (97%).

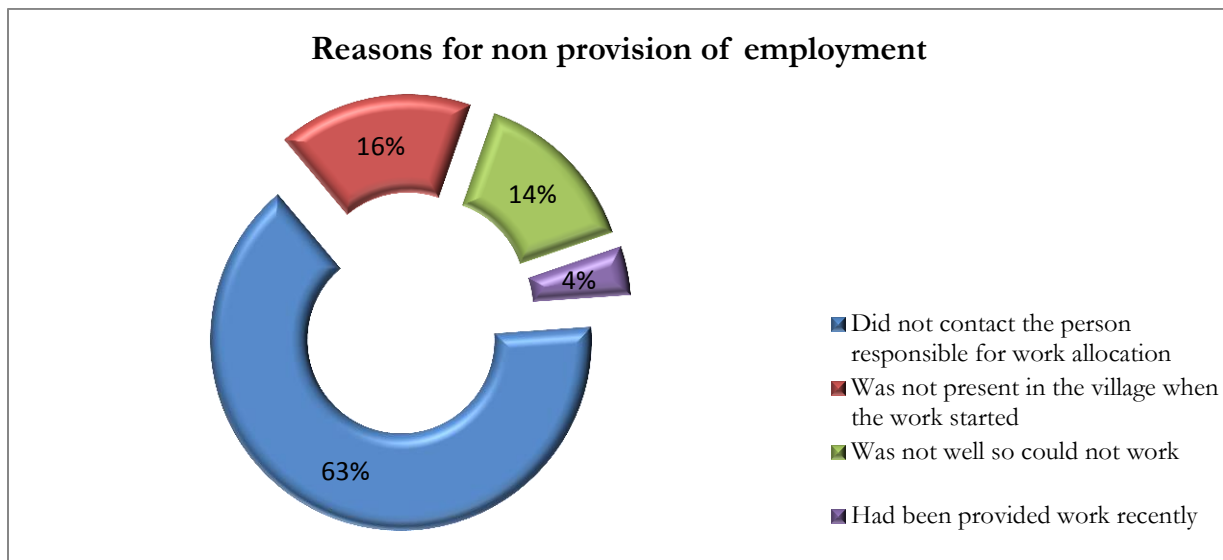


Figure 15 Reasons overall reported for non provision of employment after placing of demand

An analysis of the reasons for non-provision of work post demand reveals that reportedly, around 63 percent of the respondents did not contact the right person followed by 21 percent saying that they were not present in the village when the work allocation happened. *The overall number of*

respondents that reported non-provision of employment after demand is however very low hence the findings need to be inferred with caution.

Table 13 Reason for non provision of work after placing a demand

State	District	Did not contact the person responsible for work allocation	Was not present in the village when the work started	Was not well so could not work	Had been provided work recently
Rajasthan (N=20)	Barmer	50%	25%	25%	
	Udaipur	56%	13%	19%	6%
Uttar Pradesh (N=9)	Jhansi		100%		
	Sitapur	63%	13%	13%	
Madhya Pradesh (N=1)	Betul	100%			
	Damoh	80%	20%		
Chattisgarh (N=8)	Sarguja	33%	33%	33%	
	Korba	64%	21%	7%	7%
Odisha (N=19)	Sundargarh	100%			
	Mayurbhanj	67%		22%	11%
Andhra Pradesh (N=14)	Chitoor	60%	20%	20%	6%
	Adilabad	50%	25%	25%	
Total (N=71)		63%	16%	14%	4%

5 IMPACT OF ASSETS CREATED ON INDIVIDUAL LAND ON LIVELIHOOD OPTIONS, INCOME AND LAND QUALITY

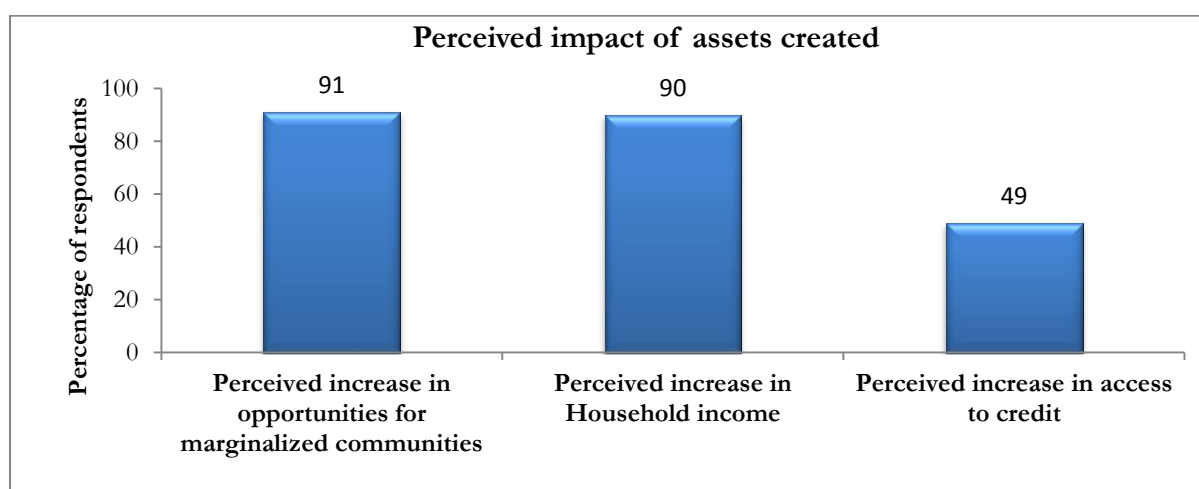


Figure 16 Perceived increase in income due to creation of assets

Regarding perception about the impact of assets created on individual lands, 91 per cent of the respondents across the study states reported that it would lead to increase in opportunities of

economic gain for the marginalized communities. Another 90 per cent reported positive impact on household income.

Table 14 Perceived impact of works undertaken on individual land on creation of opportunities, income and credit worthiness

State	District	Percentage of beneficiaries who reported a perceived increase in opportunities for marginalized communities due to MGNREGA	Percentage of beneficiaries who reported a perceived increase in income due to assets created on individual land under MGNREGA	Percentage of beneficiaries who reported a perceived increase in access to credit post creation of assetse to MGNREGA
Rajasthan (N=403)	Barmer	83%	62%	35%
	Udaipur	85%	92%	31%
Uttar Pradesh (N=398)	Jhansi	87%	93%	54%
	Sitapur	87%	96%	52%
Madhya Pradesh (N=400)	Betul	93%	98%	73%
	Damoh	88%	97%	69%
Chattisgarh (N=399)	Sarguja	98%	97%	63%
	Korba	99%	98%	67%
Odisha (N=390)	Sundargarh	92%	92%	34%
	Mayurbhanj	89%	85%	42%
Andhra Pradesh (N=391)	Chitoor	91%	87%	40%
	Adilabad	95%	93%	39%
Total (N=2381)		91%	90%	49%

The data from the perceived changes in credit worthiness of the farmers indicated that 49 per cent of respondents across all states reported a perceived improvement in their credit worthiness due to the creation of assets on their land.

5.1 Changes in family income

The impact of the assets on the income and expenditure of the beneficiaries was evaluated using various indicators. The percentage of respondents reporting perceived increase in income due to creation of assets, percentage of respondents reporting perceived improvement in their credit worthiness due to asset creation, increase in net income pre and post creation of assets were some of the key indicators to measure the change.

Consumer Price Index (CPI) was used to calculate the real income for a particular Financial Year. The average inflation rate³ over the years was considered while calculating the real income.

Comparing Income/Expenditure in Different Years

To compare the values of the currency in any two years, they are first adjusted by deflating them to the values in the base year. This process essentially converts the currency values into values as measured in the base year, thus making them comparable. The values that are thus arrived at are called real values of the respective currency. The percentage change in these real values of currencies in two different years is the average of the true growth rate in the period separating them.

$$\text{Real Growth Rate} = \frac{\text{Real Income in later year} - \text{Real income in earlier year}}{\text{Real Income in earlier year}} \times 100$$

This conversion may be done using standard price indices which are numerical representations of inflation. In this case we will use Consumer Price Index (CPI) which is a weighted average of price inflations. Hence inflations on each of these individual contents are summarized into the measure called the CPI. CPI is used to calculate the real income from nominal income as follows:

$$\text{Real Income} = \frac{\text{Nominal Income}}{\text{CPI}}$$

Here in the above equation, CPI is represented in decimal fractions.

The ratio of the CPI of two years represents the inflation in the period between them.

$$\text{Inflation} = \frac{\text{CPI(Later year)}}{\text{CPI(Earlier year)}}$$

The inflation, nominal growth rate and the true growth rate can also be represented by the following approximation: $\text{Real Growth Rate} = \text{Nominal Growth Rate} - \text{Inflation}$

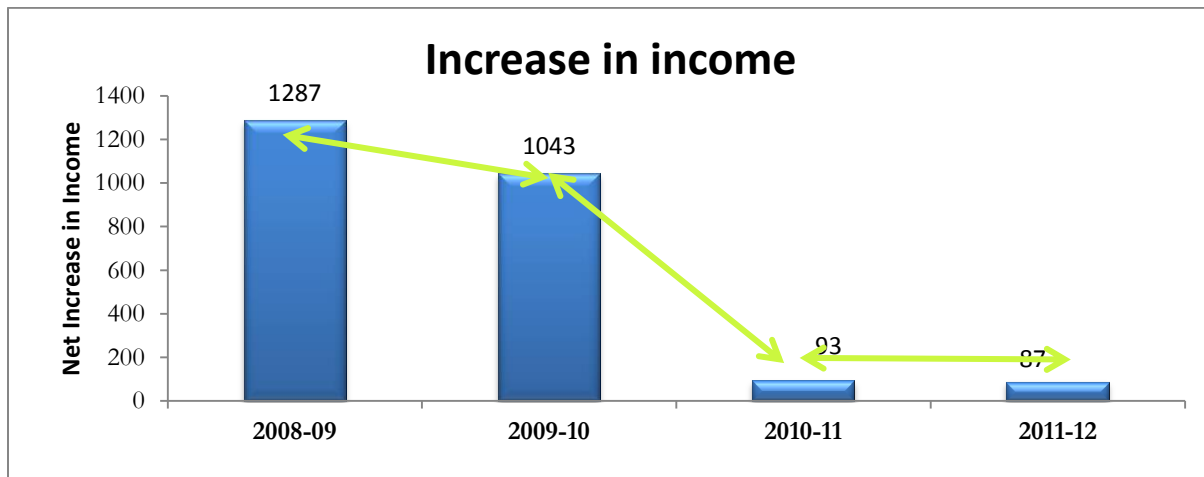


Figure 17 Increase in income due to creation of assets

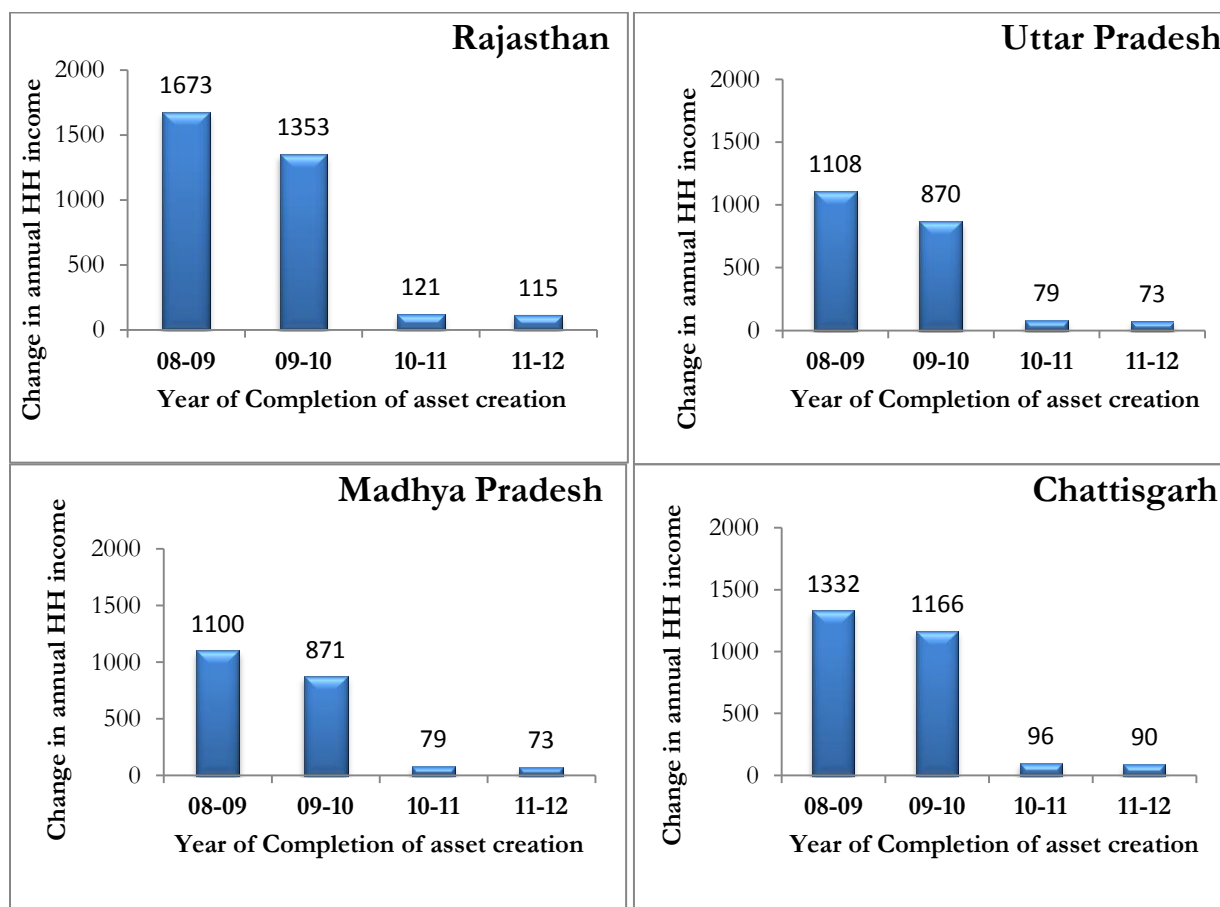
³ 2009-2012: 10.5%; 2010-2012: 9.04%; 2011-2012: 8.83%; 2012: 11.17% (Source: www.inflation.eu)

The comparison of net income before and after the creation of assets reveals that there was a significant increase in the net annual income for the farmers for assets completed in FY 2008-09 (Rs. 1287) and 2009-10 (Rs. 1043).

However, this increase in income has shown a diminishing trend for the respondents where assets have been created in the subsequent years. This can be accounted to the fact that the assets created in 2010-11 and 2011-12 have not yet started yielding results that can be measured in terms of impact on the financial status of the farmers.

It is also worthwhile to note that the increase in income in 2008-09 and 2009-10 can be attributed to a large extent to the creation of assets as the main confounding factor of increase in income i.e. inflation has already been accounted for.

The below mentioned figure (Figure 17) shows the state wise picture in terms of increase in income.



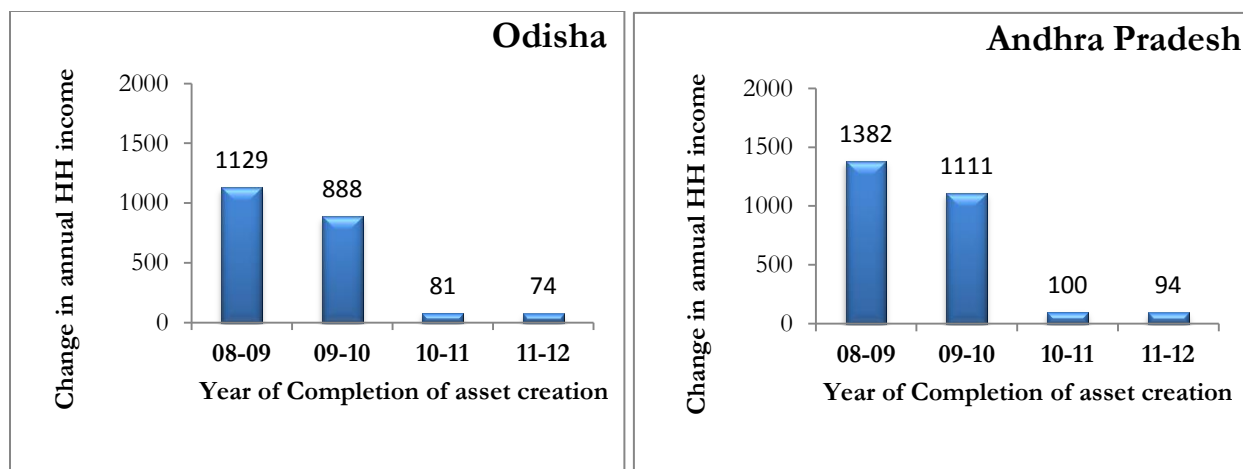


Figure 18 Change in household income from farming by the year of completion of assets

It was observed that once the new assets were created and became fully functional did indeed contribute to a positive change in the household income across states. Assets that were created in 2008-09 contributed more to income since the beneficiaries were able to utilize them than the beneficiaries who had newly created assets.

Across the 6 states under study, a change in annual household income (adjusted for inflation) of over 11 per cent was reported after the assets were created in 2008-09. Rajasthan reported the highest change in annual household income (Rs.1673) after the assets were created in 2008-09 followed by Andhra Pradesh (Rs.1382) and Chattisgarh (Rs.1332).

For the holdings completed in 2009-10, an increment in annual household income of around 8 per cent was reported in each of the six study states. The most noteworthy change in yearly income in absolute terms was accounted for Rajasthan (Rs.1353) followed by Chattisgarh (Rs. 1166) and Andhra Pradesh (Rs.1111).

It was observed that in comparison to the other study states, respondents in the state of Andhra Pradesh reported an increase in their annual income due to creation of assets on their land (89%). The perceived attribution of asset creation towards change in income was comparatively low in Rajasthan as compared to the overall of 73 percent.

The net change in income before and after the creation of assets was also measured to assess the impact of asset creation on income. The net present income reported by the farmers was subject to deflation to account for the difference in income of two different years.

Table 15 Household income from farming before and after creation of assets

Year of completion of asset creation	Average income from farming before creation of assets (Rs.)	Average income from farming after creation of assets (Rs.)	Net Change in income (Rs.)
2008-09 (N=1032)	11283	12570	1287
2009-10 (N=662)	12838	13881	1043
2010-11 (N=460)	14892	14985	93
2011-12 (N=227)	15142	15229	87
Average (N=2381)	13538	14166	627

IMPACT OF ASSETS CREATED ON INDIVIDUAL LANDS UNDER MGNREGA ON INCREASE IN INCOME

Buluburik is a widow, with just 2.5 acres of land; has seen things changing for herself. She belongs to the Kalabadia village in Mayurbhanj, Odisha where pond development and renovation works were taken up. The creation of farm pond on her land helped her come out of penury. Now she has water available to irrigate her land. With this major resource available at hand she can now think of shifting to profitable crops like paddy and vegetables; something difficult to even imagine a few years back.

“I was completely dependent on rains earlier; NREGA has helped me dream big” she says.

The creation of farm pond had an immense impact on her income. Now she is growing three crops a year (paddy, vegetables and peanuts). She also gets additional income from selling her produce to the nearby markets.

“Now I have money to think of doing something more” she vehemently puts.

Seeing her other women have also shown interests in the NREGA activities. The local NGOs – Palli Chetna and THREAT have played a pivotal role in increasing awareness about NREGA.



Patitapabana Nayak of the same village also credits the change in his financial situation to NREGA. Before the ponds were developed, he could only afford to have one crop a year and had to migrate to the city to sustain his family. Today, he grows three crops a year, has 2 cows and is earning far more than what he used to earn in cities.

“The life of city is hard. If work is available in the village, no farmer will go to city to work. After all, we go there for money only”. He says.

The curve embellishing their bright faces tells the whole story of change the village has gone through.

5.2 Changes in pattern of migration

For the purpose of evaluating the impact of creation of assets on migration, the respondents were asked whether any member in their family migrated before the creation of assets and whether any member migrates at presents.

Migration was defined as the phenomenon of one or more family members having to stay away from their home for a period of atleast 6 months in order to seek employment. *Students staying out of village to pursue education have been excluded from the list.*

IMPACT OF ASSETS CREATED ON INDIVIDUAL LANDS UNDER MGNREGA ON MIGRATION

Ashok Kumar lives in Mala Village in Damoh, Madhya Pradesh. He was among the 50% of the villagers who used to migrate earlier to Bhopal, Mumbai and nearby industrial areas in search of work and employment. With the establishment of dug-wells under the Kapil Dhara scheme in his farm, the farming has improved, translating to better income. Improved water availability has led to increase in productivity of land.

“I can now get more produce from the same land” he responds

On being asked if he still migrates to the city; Ashok Kumar assertively replies – *“Why should I? Now I have more than I used to have. Who wants to go the city, it is only destitution that compels us; now I have enough to manage myself.”*

Ashok Kumar is now content with the income he realizes from his farms and is able to derive economic benefits from selling it in the markets. Ashok Kumar is not the only one to have gained from the scheme.

Similar is the case of Navi Ahmad of Bisendi in Sitapur, Uttar Pradesh. All male members of his family used to migrate to Lucknow to support the family, as the income from their land was too minimal to support the family. After getting his land leveled under MGNREGA, their household is now able to cultivate their farm throughout the year. None of them need to migrate anymore as they are able to get enough from their very land to support the family.

“I can even think of saving some money now” Navin added with a germane smile.



Table 16 pattern of migration before and after creation of assets

State	District	Percentage of households reporting their family members went to work outside their village before creation of assets	Percentage of households reporting their family members went to work outside their village after creation of assets
Rajasthan (N=403)	Barmer	16%	15%
	Udaipur	19%	20%
Uttar Pradesh (N=398)	Jhansi	26%	16%
	Sitapur	24%	18%
Madhya Pradesh (N=400)	Betul	25%	18%
	Damoh	18%	16%
Chattisgarh (N=399)	Sarguja	31%	28%
	Korba	22%	19%
Odisha (N=390)	Sundargarh	28%	27%
	Mayurbhanj	31%	31%
Andhra Pradesh (N=391)	Chitoor	13%	10%
	Adilabad	8%	6%
Total (N=2381)		22%	19%

It was observed that the incidents on migration were had been slightly affected before and after the creation of assets. Among the study states, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh reported the maximum percentage change in migration 8 per cent and 5 per cent respectively as compared to the other study states.

5.3 Alternative livelihood options taken up post creation of assets

One of the key impacts of asset creation on individual land is the generation of alternative sources of livelihood. It was observed that across all the states, 34 percent of the respondents claimed that they had opted for alternative sources of livelihood and cited the creation of assets on their land to be the reason.

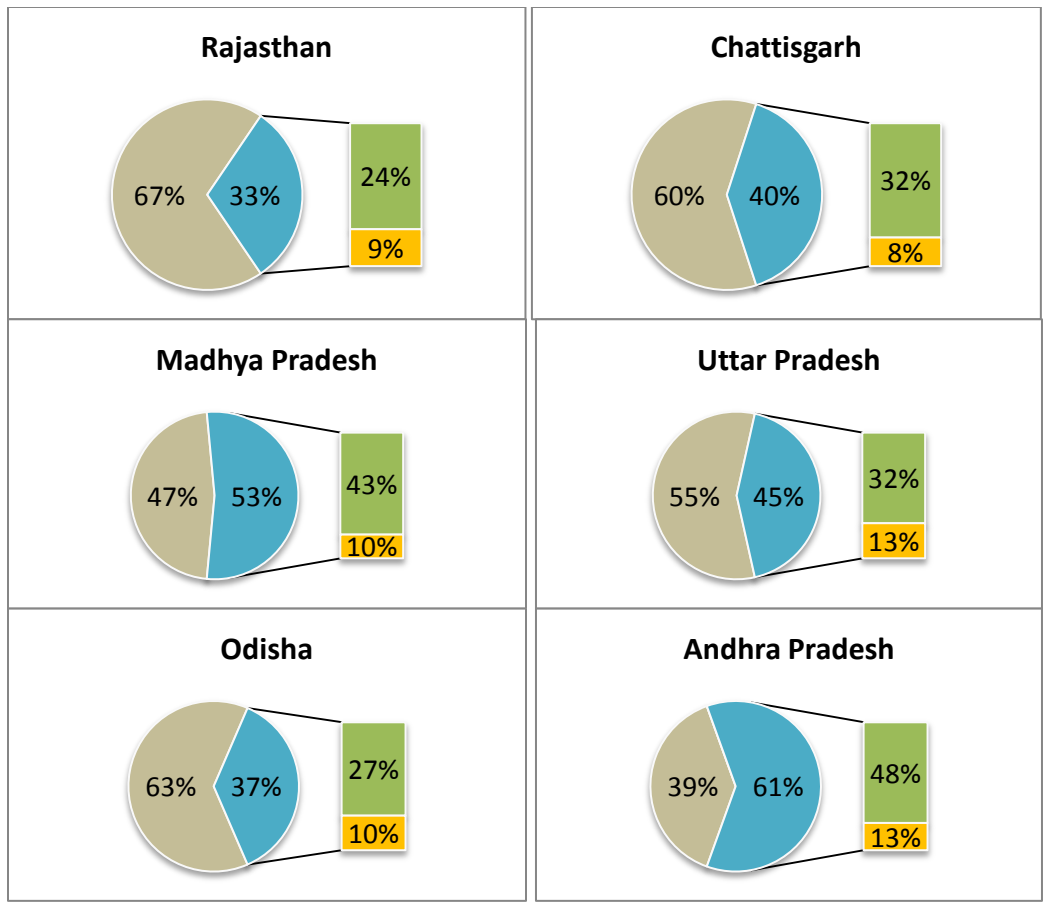


Figure 19 Impact of creation of assets on generation of alternate sources of livelihood

Legend:

- No New / Alternative Activity
- New / Alternative Activity undertaken
- New / Alternative Activity only due to MGNREGA
- New / Alternative Activity not because of MGNREGA

Table 17 Generation of alternate sources of livelihoods due to creation of assets

State	District	Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no alternate sources of livelihoods created due to MGNREGA	Percentage of beneficiaries reporting alternate sources of livelihoods created, but not attributable to MGNREGA	Percentage of beneficiaries reporting alternate sources of livelihoods created and attributable to MGNREGA
Rajasthan (N=403)	Barmer	65%	7%	28%
	Udaipur	69%	11%	20%
Uttar Pradesh (N=398)	Jhansi	56%	13%	32%
	Sitapur	52%	16%	32%
Madhya Pradesh (N=400)	Betul	52%	10%	39%
	Damoh	44%	9%	47%
Chattisgarh (N=399)	Sarguja	65%	6%	30%
	Korba	59%	9%	32%
Odisha (N=390)	Sundargarh	62%	10%	29%
	Mayurbhanj	66%	9%	25%
Andhra Pradesh (N=391)	Chitoor	40%	15%	45%
	Adilabad	38%	11%	51%
Total (N=2381)		56%	11%	34%

From among the respondents reportedly attributing the alternative activities to creation of assets on their land, the proportion has been the highest in Andhra Pradesh (48%) followed by Madhya Pradesh (43%). It is interesting to note that Andhra Pradesh had recorded the maximum number of water conservation and harvesting related activities.

IMPACT OF ASSETS CREATED ON INDIVIDUAL LANDS UNDER MGNREGA ON GENERATION OF ALTERNATE SOURCES OF LIVELIHOODS

Bijya Patra belongs from Dhadangiri village in Mayurbhanj, Odisha. He had a farm pond constructed on his land in 2009 under MGNREGA. Since then has been no looking back for him. From just a paddy crop cultivated in the monsoons, Bijya has come a long way to be cultivating vegetables as well in the summers.

“I don’t go out for work now” he proudly says as he shows his verdant farms.

In addition to cropping almost throughout the year, Bijya has also started fisheries on his farm pond. This yields him further profits. More profits gave him space to think more. He soon started his dairy. Since water was available at hand, he faces no problem in feeding his livestock.

“When you have money you can think. Money adds money” he strongly puts with a bright smile lighting up his face.

He has seen himself come out from days of destitution. Now he doesn’t need to pray for rains. He is right – money adds money. He is thinking of saving more money to have a greenhouse for vegetables. And all this has happened since he had a farm pond constructed in his farm through MGNREGA.

Beneficiaries of MGNREGA of Mala village in Damoh, MP have a similar story to tell. The creation of assets on their land under MGNREGA has provided them with plethora of income generating opportunities. Halkali Bai and her husband Devi Shankar got to work in the construction of a dug well under the MGNREGA scheme in the village. The extra income that they could generate, in the lean season of the year from the scheme, helped them save more to start their own kirana store. They managed to save a good amount of the employment wages received. Soon they opened a small *kirana* store of their own. These stores are a steady source of income throughout the year.

Before the creation of assets on their land, Harshad Bai and Narmada used to cultivate less-water demanding crops in a limited acreage. However, after creation of assets under MGNREGA, they have undertaken vegetable farming in addition to their usual farming activities.

“Vegetable farming was possible only due to the increased supply of water. Our land that was previously non-irrigated can now be used for vegetable cultivation” claims an exultant Narmada.

Selling these vegetables has brought an extra flow of income to their respective households.

Nandan Falodyan Yojana

Fruit-Bearing trees were planted under Nandan Falodyan Yojana in Mala village. Tree species like Mango (*Mangifera Indica*), Imli (*Embilica Officianalis*) and Litchi (*Litchi Chinesis*) were planted under this scheme. The benefits of these trees are yet to be realized as these plants are young and have not attained an age where they can bear fruit. But the farmers have high hopes from the young saplings and are certain of more inflow of income from the trees in future.

6 IMPACT ON SHIFT IN AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES, QUALITY OF LAND AND AREA UNDER CULTIVATION

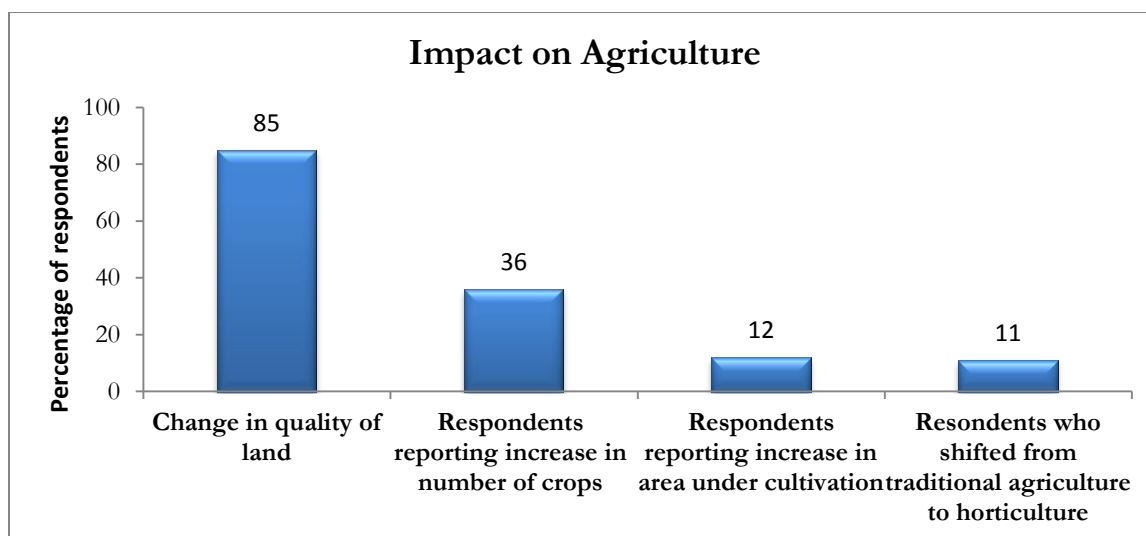


Figure 20 Impact of assets created under MGNREGA on agriculture

6.1 Increase in Area under cultivation & Change in land use

Overall 11 percent of the respondents have reported shifting from agriculture to horticulture plantations. The proportion although low signifies a change that has set in due to the creation of assets. Other factors having prominent role can not be denied in this but this gives a sign of a change that has set in and may increase over the years bringing the sustainable livelihood support to their door-step. Another 12 per cent have also reported increase in area under cultivation of the land held by them post creation of assets.

Table 18 Respondents who shifted from traditional crops to horticulture post creation of assets

State	District	Percentage of beneficiaries who started horticulture post creation of assets	Percentage of beneficiaries who reported increase in area under cultivation post creation of assets
Rajasthan (N=403)	Barmer	12%	15%
	Udaipur	16%	11%
Uttar Pradesh (N=398)	Jhansi	11%	12%
	Sitapur	13%	13%
Madhya Pradesh (N=400)	Betul	10%	10%
	Damoh	10%	11%
Chattisgarh (N=399)	Sarguja	5%	10%
	Korba	15%	11%
Odisha (N=390)	Sundargarh	6%	11%
	Mayurbhanj	11%	10%
Andhra Pradesh (N=391)	Chittoor	15%	13%
	Adilabad	13%	12%
Total (N=2381)		11%	12%

Table 19 Respondents reporting increase in number of crops cultivated post creation of assets

State	District	Percentage of farmers who increased number of crops sown from One Crop to Two Crops	Percentage of farmers who increased number of crops sown from Two crops to Three crops
Rajasthan (N=403)	Barmer	25%	7%
	Udaipur	31%	11%
Uttar Pradesh (N=398)	Jhansi	28%	13%
	Sitapur	25%	10%
Madhya Pradesh (N=400)	Betul	24%	12%
	Damoh	21%	12%
Chattisgarh (N=399)	Sarguja	25%	13%
	Korba	26%	9%
Odisha (N=390)	Sundargarh	26%	12%
	Mayurbhanj	22%	14%
Andhra Pradesh (N=391)	Chitoor	21%	17%
	Adilabad	17%	14%
Total (N=2381)		24%	12%

Interestingly, 24 per cent of the respondents have reported increase in number of crops sown from one to two and another 12 per cent have also reported increase in number of crops from two to three.

6.2 Change in Quality of land

Table 20 Respondents reporting a perceived increase in quality of land post creation of asset

State	District	Percentage of beneficiaries reporting an improvement in quality of land post creation of assets
Rajasthan (N=403)	Barmer	45%
	Udaipur	82%
Uttar Pradesh (N=398)	Jhansi	91%
	Sitapur	96%
Madhya Pradesh (N=400)	Betul	97%
	Damoh	97%
Chattisgarh (N=399)	Sarguja	96%
	Korba	99%
Odisha (N=390)	Sundargarh	90%
	Mayurbhanj	87%
Andhra Pradesh (N=391)	Chitoor	69%
	Adilabad	75%
Total (N=2381)		85%

In order to assess the impact of the assets created on individual land on the agricultural productivity of the beneficiaries, the perceived improvement in the quality of land due to the creation of assets

was recorded. Surprisingly, as high as 85 per cent of the respondents have reported perceived improvement in the quality of land owned by them post creation of assets.

It was observed that the perceived improvement was reported by highest proportion of respondents in the states of Chattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh (97%). This can be attributed to the fact that the respondents in Chattisgarh have also reported the maximum numbers of land development activities among all the six study states.

IMPACT OF ASSETS CREATED ON INDIVIDUAL LANDS UNDER MGNREGA ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY

Increase in productivity of land and transition to more remunerative crops because of resource availability are obvious indicators of benefit from MGNREGA on individual lands. Leveling of land has helped beneficiaries turn to more water intensive but profitable crops like *Arhar* and *Til*. Shifting from coarse cereals to whole grains and even resource intensive crops of paddy and sugar-cane and vegetables like peppermint is a growing trend.

Mohd. Yasin is a beneficiary of individual works under MGNREGA. He lives in Bisendi, Sitapur and owns a 3 acre farm. Due to the undulating terrain and hence the difficulty in irrigating the land, Yasin could only indulge in subsistence farming and found it hard to support his family with the meager output. In February 2009, his farm was leveled under MGNREGA. The land leveling has had a positive impact on the quality of land. He has now started growing three crops a year on his farm.

'Earlier I used to grow only Arhar and the profits were limited; today I can have three crops, wheat in winters, paddy and peppermint in summers. Just selling peppermint gives me what I could earn in a whole year earlier' he explains with a resplendent smile on his face.



7 KNOWLEDGE OF RESPONDENTS ON SUPPORT PROVIDED UNDER MGNREGA

Under this section, the knowledge of the respondents has been reported on various key aspects related to MGNREGA such as the number of days of employment guaranteed under MGNREGA, the daily wage rate provided under MGNREGA, time taken to receive wages after finishing work, knowledge on places/persons to contact if someone wanted to apply for work under MGNREGA etc. The present section also presents the findings related to awareness of the respondents regarding the various government schemes related to convergence and the extent to which support has been borrowed through these schemes post creation of assets on individual land.

For the purpose of the study, correct knowledge on guaranteed days of employment provided under MGNREGA was defined as 80 – 100 days while the wage rate provided under MGNREGA was defined as Rs. 90 – 130 per day.

Table 21 Beneficiaries reporting correct knowledge of guaranteed days of employment

State	District	Percentage of beneficiaries reporting correct knowledge of guaranteed days of employment
Rajasthan (N=403)	Barmer	89%
	Udaipur	90%
Uttar Pradesh (N=398)	Jhansi	90%
	Sitapur	88%
Madhya Pradesh (N=400)	Betul	87%
	Damoh	85%
Chattisgarh (N=399)	Sarguja	90%
	Korba	87%
Odisha (N=390)	Sundargarh	88%
	Mayurbhanj	90%
Andhra Pradesh (N=391)	Chitoor	92%
	Adilabad	88%
Total (N=2381)		89%

Respondents across the study states have reported having correct knowledge about the guaranteed days of employment (overall 89%)

The knowledge of the respondents on the time taken to receive wages after completion of work was analysed across the year of completion of asset creation.

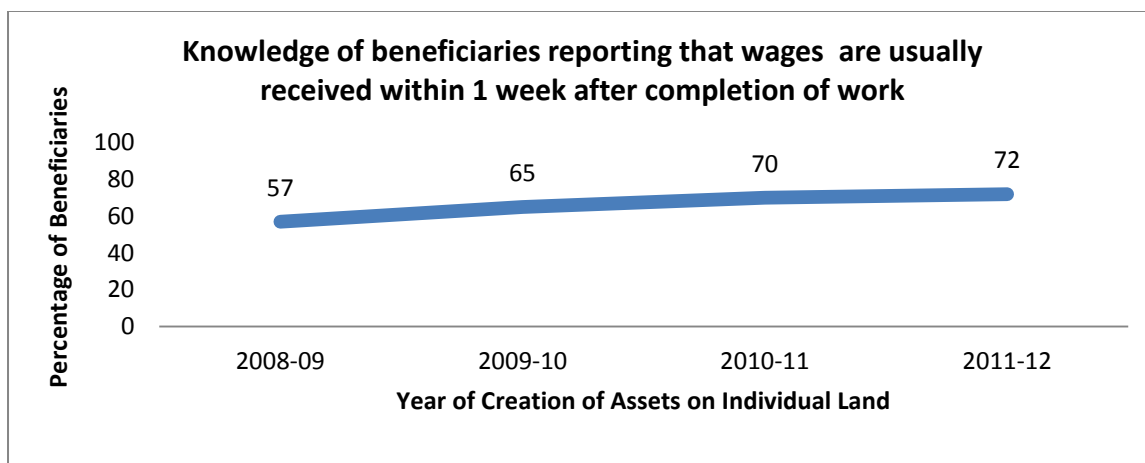


Figure 21 Knowledge on when should one receive wages after completion of work

It was observed that gradually over the years, there has been a steady decline in the proportion of respondents reporting a time lag of 6 months in receiving wages after completion of work and a steady increase in the proportion of respondents reporting that wages are received within one week. This indicates increasing knowledge about wage payment system across all states.

Table 22 Respondents reporting correct knowledge of wage rates under MGNREGA

State	District	Percentage of beneficiaries reporting correct knowledge of wage rates under MGNREGA
Rajasthan (N=403)	Barmer	88%
	Udaipur	92%
Uttar Pradesh (N=398)	Jhansi	93%
	Sitapur	84%
Madhya Pradesh (N=400)	Betul	93%
	Damoh	93%
Chattisgarh (N=399)	Sarguja	86%
	Korba	89%
Odisha (N=390)	Sundargarh	86%
	Mayurbhanj	91%
Andhra Pradesh (N=391)	Chittoor	88%
	Adilabad	85%
Total (N=2381)		89%

One of the other key aspects was the knowledge of the respondents on person/place to contact for applying under MGNREGA. It was found that almost across all the states the prevalent trend was to apply in written to the Sarpanch/Secretary of the gram panchayat or to the Gram Rozgar sevak (Overall 55 %) followed by applying verbally to the Sarpanch or the Gram Rozgar Sewak (Overall 43%).

Table 23 Knowledge of respondents on the places to apply for work under MGNREGA

State	District	In written to the Gram Panchayat Sarpanch/ Gram RozgarSevak	Verbally to the Gram Panchayat/Gram RozgarSevak	In Written to the BDO/Tehsildar
Rajasthan (N=403)	Barmer	55%	44%	1%
	Udaipur	56%	43%	2%
Uttar Pradesh (N=398)	Jhansi	54%	44%	2%
	Sitapur	59%	40%	1%
Madhya Pradesh (N=400)	Betul	58%	41%	1%
	Damoh	54%	45%	1%
Chattisgarh (N=399)	Sarguja	57%	42%	2%
	Korba	56%	44%	-
Odisha (N=390)	Sundargarh	58%	40%	1%
	Mayurbhanj	51%	49%	1%
Andhra Pradesh (N=391)	Chitoor	55%	45%	-
	Adilabad	52%	45%	2%
Total (N=2381)		55%	43%	1%

Regarding knowledge about sources of information, 52 per cent respondents reported obtaining information from Sarpanch or the Panchayat secretary followed by 39 per cent mentioning the name of the Gram Rozgar Sewak.

Table 24 Knowledge of respondents on the sources of information on MGREGA

State	District	From Gram Rozgar Sevak / Field assistant	From sarpanch / Secretary	From Family Members
Rajasthan (N=403)	Barmer	64%	32%	-
	Udaipur	44%	53%	-
Uttar Pradesh (N=398)	Jhansi	37%	54%	6%
	Sitapur	-	100%	-
Madhya Pradesh (N=400)	Betul	7%	56%	2%
	Damoh	3%	57%	-
Chattisgarh (N=399)	Sarguja	63%	31%	3%
	Korba	33%	63%	1%
Odisha (N=390)	Sundargarh	26%	70%	1%
	Mayurbhanj	55%	40%	6%
Andhra Pradesh (N=391)	Chitoor	58%	39%	-
	Adilabad	64%	32%	-
Total (N=2381)		39%	52%	1%

7.1 Knowledge on MGNREGA support system

As a part of the assessing impact of MGNREGA, the knowledge of the beneficiaries on the MGNREGA support system was measured.

It was observed that of the various supports provided under MGNREGA, the respondents had a significant amount of knowledge on the wage-employment provided under MGNREGA (overall 96%). Awareness about land development and Irrigation facilities provided under MGNREGA was comparatively low across the study states (range 40 to 48%).

SUCCESS STORIES: THE CASE OF BISENDI VILLAGE IN UTTAR PRADESH

At the first look, Bisendi village in the Biswa block of Sitapur district seems just another village dotting the rural landscape of the country. A small village with 370 households and a population of 2250, with most of the households engaged in agricultural and allied services; a primary school and a junior high school to boast of, and a primary health center within a radius of 5 Km – Bisendi fits well in the frame of a typical village of the country.

But this very typical village has seen waves of change through MGNREGA. Over these years, the scheme has facilitated development of community and individual assets in the village. So far, 88 bore-wells have been dug, efforts have been taken to renovate two village ponds, road has been laid from Bisendi to village Ruknapur and farm assets have been created.

Before initiating the scheme, a block level knowledge dissemination camp was organized and presided by the Block Development Officer (BDO), Sarpanch and Secretary. After imparting the required information, job cards were made.

One can feel the positive vibes in the village, which has seen levels of distress migration reducing, quality of life of farmers improving, farmers adopting more remunerative crops, the ground water level improving and productivity of land improving. This has resulted in improvement of the quality of life in the village due to MGNREGA. Beneficiaries are now getting 100 days of work. Coupled with improvement in the productivity of land and improved possibility of going for more remunerative crops; has helped beneficiaries have more cash in hand. A major impact of that is seen in increased attention being paid to seeking better health and education services.

The apprehension that was associated with creation of individual assets in the beginning has also melted as villagers learnt that all expenses for the creation of farm assets would be borne by MGNREGA. The demand for the employment and services increased by leaps and bounds. The Sarpanch, has also ensured the participation of SC/ST and women in the scheme. This helped increase both awareness and participation in the scheme and has propelled the overall development of the village.

Table 25 Knowledge of respondents on various supports provided under MGNREGA

State	District	Manual wage employment for 100 days in a year	Land development	Provision of irrigation facilities
Rajasthan (N=403)	Barmer	94%	47%	41%
	Udaipur	95%	46%	38%
Uttar Pradesh (N=398)	Jhansi	95%	50%	45%
	Sitapur	98%	49%	40%
Madhya Pradesh (N=400)	Betul	96%	50%	42%
	Damoh	96%	45%	36%
Chattisgarh (N=399)	Sarguja	97%	51%	43%
	Korba	98%	48%	42%
Odisha (N=390)	Sundargarh	96%	52%	43%
	Mayurbhanj	96%	43%	37%
Andhra Pradesh (N=391)	Chitoor	98%	45%	37%
	Adilabad	93%	45%	40%
Total (N=2381)		96%	48%	40%

However, knowledge about other benefits like renovation of traditional waterbodies, flood control and protection works was reportedly low ranging from 5-9 %.

SOCIAL AUDITS

The Gram Rozgar Sahayak at Pathuri Gram Panchayat in Mayurbhanj, Odisha reported the conduct of social audits in Dhadangiri village. The audits were conducted on a regular basis, twice a year. The first audit is conducted in April while the other one is organized in October each year. The last social audit was conducted on 25th April 2013 where 60 members from the village participated. Block level officials had also presided over the audit.

Job cards, work done by the labors and payments made to labor were checked during the social audit.

Bijaya Patra had participated in the last audit. He claims that the regular social audit exercises have helped increase the awareness of the community on MGNREGA to a large extent. The audits have resulted in an increased faith of the community on MGNREGA. The participation of the community in demand assessment related activities and work participation has also improved significantly since the social audits have been in place.

7.2 Awareness on various convergence schemes

Since the inception of MGNREGA in the study states a lot of convergence programs have been launched to support the MGNREGA program. The study measured the awareness of the respondents on such convergence schemes.

A significant proportion of the respondents were aware of the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (overall 50%), while knowledge on other Government schemes like NRLM, SFC, CFC, watershed development programs was reportedly poor. The overall proportion of respondents having no knowledge of schemes ranges from 31% to 41% (Overall 36%).

CONVERGENCE

Mala is a small village in Damoh, Madhya Pradesh with a population of around 1715 individuals. Mala was included in the list of villages where the sub-schemes of Kapil Dhara Yojana was to be implemented. To this end, a meeting was arranged with the community and 55 applications were collected for the construction of dug wells. As of now, 45 wells have been constructed and are fully functional. The remaining 11 are under construction and are expected to be completed soon. The dug wells turned out to be a major catalyst in enhancing the well-being of the beneficiaries and have made an enormous contribution to the socio-economic welfare of the villagers.

Hukum Singh who owns a 3 acre land in Mala could cultivate only 1-1.5 acre of it, while the rest was left uncultivated. He also had a persistent problem of an undulated farmland and lack of irrigation facilities. He was one of the several beneficiaries who had opted for land leveling of their farmland under MGNREGA and were also beneficiaries of schemes like Kapil Dhara Yojana and Bundelkhand Yojana.

Wells were dug under Kapil Dhara Yojana while subsidies were provided to farmers like him to purchase electrical pumps under the Bundelkhand Yojana. Hukum Singh had to invest Rs 4000 for an electrical pump on his own while the remaining Rs 20,000 was provided as subsidy under the scheme.

The convergence of these schemes has given a completely different angle to Hukum Singh's agricultural production and has impacted his economic status positively.

Hukum Singh has now changed his land use pattern. The land which was formerly partially cultivated is now fully cultivated. Previously only two crops were cultivated – Paddy and Wheat now he also grows soyabean, gram, pulses, mustard, watermelons on his farm.

Other beneficiaries like him also started cultivating all of the land owned by them. Most of them have started cultivating more than 2 crops per year due to the increased water availability. Crop diversification is now seen due to the convergence of the schemes, which makes it easier for farmers to cultivate water-intensive crops. Intercropping has also started wherein mustard is intercropped with the primary crops.

Productivity per acre has increased due to better irrigation facilities. Productivity increase has been reported in the range of 75-300%. Hukum Singh reports that the improved irrigation facilities have greatly contributed to an increase in his income. Other farmers in the area have similar stories to share.

Feed- residue availability from the crops has also ensured feed availability for the livestock. Rising income coupled with feed availability has led to an increase in the number of cattle. Many farmers have also started reaping benefits from the surge in dairy related activities.

Table 26 Knowledge of respondents on various convergence schemes

State	District	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana	National Rural Livelihood Mission	National Afforestation program	National Horticulture Mission	Don't Know any scheme
Rajasthan (N=403)	Barmer	50%	3%	5%	5%	37%
	Udaipur	50%	5%	4%	7%	36%
Uttar Pradesh (N=398)	Jhansi	52%	2%	5%	3%	39%
	Sitapur	53%	2%	9%	6%	31%
Madhya Pradesh (N=400)	Betul	51%	3%	5%	7%	34%
	Damoh	48%	3%	5%	6%	38%
Chattisgarh (N=399)	Sarguja	53%	2%	3%	6%	38%
	Korba	51%	4%	6%	6%	35%
Odisha (N=390)	Sundargarh	54%	2%	3%	5%	37%
	Mayurbhanj	45%	3%	8%	6%	38%
Andhra Pradesh (N=391)	Chittoor	49%	4%	7%	6%	34%
	Adilabad	46%	3%	2%	7%	42%
Total (N=2381)		50%	3%	5%	6%	36%

7.3 Convergence with other schemes

Almost none of the beneficiaries reported convergence of MGNREGA with schemes like Watershed Development program, SFC, CFC or National Afforestation program. Most of the convergence has reportedly taken place through the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (Overall: 16%). Very few cases of convergence with National Horticulture Mission & NRLM were also reported (2% & 3% respectively)

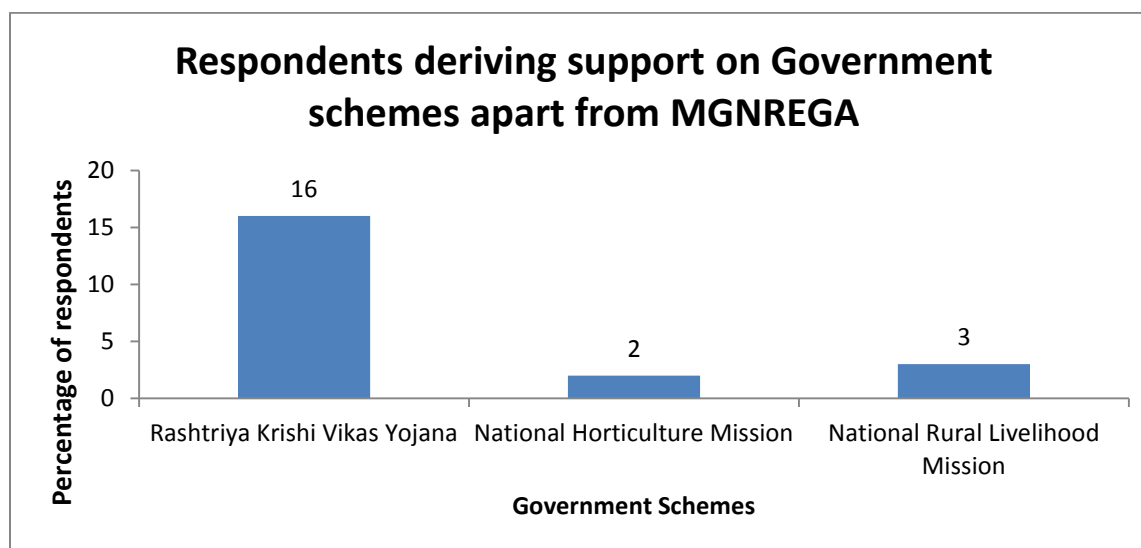


Figure 22 Respondent deriving support on government schemes apart from MGNREGA

Table 27 Respondents who have drawn support from other schemes apart from MGNREGA

State	District	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana	National Rural livelihood Mission	National Horticulture Mission
Rajasthan (N=403)	Barmer	3%	1%	1%
	Udaipur	1%	1%	1%
Uttar Pradesh (N=398)	Jhansi	15%	4%	4%
	Sitapur	12%	2%	1%
Madhya Pradesh (N=400)	Betul	11%	2%	3%
	Damoh	22%	3%	3%
Chattisgarh (N=399)	Sarguja	22%	3%	5%
	Korba	25%	4%	5%
Odisha (N=390)	Sundargarh	33%	3%	4%
	Mayurbhanj	23%	3%	2%
Andhra Pradesh (N=391)	Chitoor	15%	3%	2%
	Adilabad	16%	2%	4%
Total (N=2381)		16%	2%	3%

7.4 Grievance Redressal

The MGNREGA has a Grievance Redressal system in place that provides opportunity to every beneficiary to register their grievances about MGNREGA. The system also has the provision of informing the complainant of the actions taken and a feedback form. The respondents were asked if they had any complaints and those who had any complaint were asked about the subsequent steps taken. It was observed that only 6 percent of the respondents ever had any complaint about MGNREGA. Out of the respondents who ever had a complaint on MGNREGA, only 2 per cent had registered their complaint (Overall). The proportion of respondents registering their complaints was highest in Odisha (5%).

Table 28 Grievance Redressing system under MGNREGA

State	District	Percentage of respondents who had a complaint with MGNREGA	Percentage of respondents who registered their complaint	Percentage of respondents who were informed of the actions taken	Percentage of respondents who received a feedback form
Rajasthan (N=403)	Barmer	6%	3%	1%	1%
	Udaipur	5%	2%	1%	-
Uttar Pradesh (N=398)	Jhansi	15%	1%	-	-
	Sitapur	2%	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh (N=400)	Betul	6%	1%	1%	-
	Damoh	5%	4%	-	-
Chattisgarh (N=399)	Sarguja	3%	3%	-	-
	Korba	4%	3%	1%	1%
Odisha (N=390)	Sundargarh	7%	5%	-	1%
	Mayurbhanj	6%	5%	2%	2%
Andhra Pradesh (N=391)	Chitoor	4%	1%	1%	1%
	Adilabad	4%	1%	-	-
Total (N=2381)		6%	2%	1%	1%

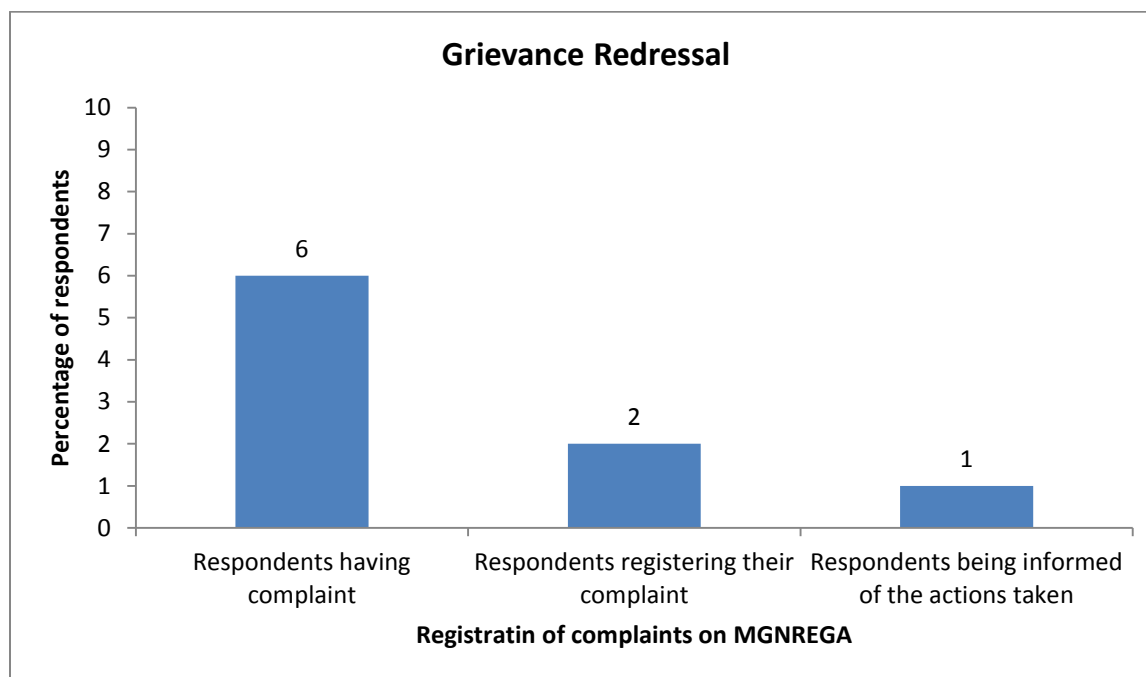


Figure 23 Registration of complaint on MGNREGA

Out of those complainants who had registered their complaint, only 1 per cent had been informed about the actions taken through registered post and the same percentage of respondents had received and sent the feedback form.

Table 29 Places where the respondents registered their complaint

State	District	Verbally to the Sarpanch/Gram Rozgar Sahayak	In written to the Sarpanch/Gram Rozgar Sahayak	Verbally to the BDO/Tehsildar/A PO
Rajasthan (N=8)	Barmer	40%	60%	-
	Udaipur	33%	-	-
Uttar Pradesh (N=2)	Jhansi	100%	-	-
	Sitapur	100%	-	-
Madhya Pradesh (N=8)	Betul	43%	57%	-
	Damoh	40%	20%	-
Chattisgarh (N=10)	Sarguja	40%	40%	40%
	Korba	40%	50%	20%
Odisha (N=20)	Sundargarh	40%	40%	-
	Mayurbhanj	100%	-	10%
Andhra Pradesh (N=4)	Chitoor	-	100%	-
	Adilabad	40%	60%	-
Total (N=52)		44%	40%	8%

8 CONCLUSIONS & SUGGESTIONS

A. Knowledge about MGNREGA and access to information regarding creation of assets on individual land

- Although knowledge about the key elements under MGNREGA such as number of guaranteed days of employment and wage rates is reportedly high, Information about the various benefits provided under the scheme towards creation of assets needs to be increased. This necessitates the need for Knowledge Extension programs to increase *awareness* of the SMFs, SC/STs and IAY beneficiaries on the various benefits provided under MGNREGA.
- Regarding functionaries/people who can be contacted while applying for employment under MGNREGA, written application to Sarpanch/Secretary of Gram Panchayat or to the Gram Sewak was reported by most respondents (55%) followed by verbal communication either with the Gram Panchayat or Gram Rozgar Sewak (43%). This indicates that the community is aware of the existing systems created under MGNREGA to facilitate provision of employment.

B. Work Participation & Demand Rationing

- **Disagreement with the choice of work:** Across the study states, the main reason reported for not demanding work under MGNREGA was that the respondents did not agree with the choice of works provided under MGNREGA (State Wise: RJ: 9%, UP: 20%, MP: 16%, CG:17%, Odisha: 14%, AP: 15%). It therefore necessitates the need for greater focus towards ensuring participation of the community while finalizing the works so as to provide greater benefits to the groups that actually need support towards employment opportunities.
- Need based *demand for work* requires strengthening in the states such as Odisha, where the demand is comparatively low and almost one-fourth of the respondents have cited low wage-rate as the main reasons for not demanding work.
- Across the study states, the main reason reported for *not demanding work under MGNREGA* was discontentment of the respondents with the type of works undertaken. It therefore necessitates the need for greater focus towards ensuring participation of the community while finalizing the works so as to provide greater benefits to the groups that actually need support towards employment opportunities.
- *Demanding work post creation of assets* has mostly been reported in order to create more assets/augment the existing ones and need for additional household income. During the qualitative investigations it has been brought out that functionality of the assets is an area that needs support. This speaks about an evident need to provide technical support towards maintenance and up-keep of the assets created. There is a need for provision of support towards monitoring of the quality of assets created on individual land and providing support towards up-keep and maintenance of the assets in case of requirements.

- There is also a need to look into the reasons for people coming back with such demands. It could possibly be that either the assets created have a gap that needs to be filled or the assets are not able to provide enough support on a sustainable basis and hence there is a need for additional income. However, it could also be that external factors such as capacity to engage in agricultural or related activities are not sufficient hence even after creation of assets the beneficiary population has reported such a trend.
- Assets created on individual lands are meant to provide sustainable livelihood support to poor households. While there are evidences to support that the works have significantly improved livelihoods, there are instances where poor households have demanded for wage employment options after creation of assets on individual land. 58 per cent of the respondents have come back to seek wage employment under MGNREGA after having assets created on their land. A significant proportion (34%) of these respondents have reported the need of additional household income as the primary reason for coming back to MGNREGA after having assets created on their land.
- Out of those who had demanded Work under MGNREGA after having an asset created on their land, 40 percent claimed that they wanted more assets/augmentation to existing assets. Evidences through discussions with stakeholders suggest that external factors such as capacity to engage in agricultural or related activities are not sufficient hence even after creation of assets these beneficiaries have reported such a trend.
- *Need for building capacity* of PRI members so that the works undertaken towards creation of assets on individual land can ensure attention towards local priorities and better management of the assets created.
- *Functionality of the assets* is a very important contributor to the support that the beneficiaries would derive from the assets created on their individual land. Based on the perceptive changes in the functionality of the assets created, over the years, there is a need for maintenance and upkeep, which will further augment the outcomes envisaged from the creation of these assets.
- Engagement of community in decisions related to work would be helpful in providing the support that MGNREGA envisages, willingness to work remaining a confounding variable.

C. Impact of Creation of Assets on Economic Empowerment and Reduction in Vulnerability

- Increase in income and improvement in the quality of land is a perceptive change reported by fairly large proportion of the respondents. Interestingly almost fifty per cent of the respondents who have reported an improvement in land quality did not go back to MGNREGA for employment. This suggests a positive shift from subsistence to sustainable support. This aspect also suggests that quality increase in the support that the beneficiaries can derive from assets created would help them move towards vocations that can be economically more rewarding.

- The perceived change in credit worthiness could be related to the fact that improvement in quality of land is making the community feel empowered in terms of repayment of the credit that they would borrow. With respect to migration, the impact on out-migration is not significant. Although, migration has been reduced marginally but the reported reasons for migration still comprise of presence of better opportunities outside the village and earning additional income for the household. This means that creation of assets on individual lands has reportedly not been very successful in controlling migration.

D. Alternative livelihood activities

- *Assets created* under MGNREGA were also found to be important contributor towards generation of alternative sources of livelihood across the study states such as Andhra Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh – a cue that can be taken from this aspect is that asset creation can be helpful in alternative livelihood options at the disposal of the community.

E. Knowledge about Government schemes & Convergence

- Convergence with various other schemes of the government needs attention. Both the awareness and up-take of services through these schemes is low across the study states.
- The reported data shows a trend of inclination towards schemes that have a closer association with agriculture or are comparatively older. This needs to be addressed by generating more awareness and conscious strengthening of service delivery in terms of support provided through these government schemes.
- Going by the idea of bottom to top approach followed by MGNREGA, sub-district level support could be helpful due to the extent of contact that these functionaries have with the community, to increase knowledge & awareness and strengthening convergence. This along with supervisory and technical support through the district level functionaries can further help in attaining the desired outcomes.
- **Outreach:** The increase in awareness of the beneficiaries on the benefits provided under the scheme towards creation of assets on individual land, as per the findings of the study, needs enhancement. There is a requirement for re-visiting the outreach activities currently being undertaken so as to help the community as a recipient of the key messages that should be reaching to them and help the scheme in realizing its full potential.

ANNEXURE I: STUDY QUESTIONNAIRES

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

Schedule Number

IDENTIFICATION				
	Name of the state _____	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Name of District _____	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Name of Block _____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Name of the Gram Panchayat _____			
	Name of the Village _____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Date of Interview	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> / <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> / <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Name of the Respondent _____			
	Name of the Head of Household _____			
RESULT STATUS OF THE INTERVIEW				
COMPLETED		1	<input type="checkbox"/>	
PARTIALLY COMPLETED		2		
REFUSED		3		
OTHER (SPECIFY)		9		
	SPOT CHECKED BY	FIELD EDITED BY	OFFICE EDITED BY	KEYED BY
NAME	_____	_____	_____	_____
DATE	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____		_____		
NAME OF THE INVESTIGATOR		SIGNATURE OF THE INVESTIGATOR		

HOUSEHOLD ROSTER							
LINE NO.	A.1.	A.2.	A.3.	A.4.	A.5.	A.6.	
	USUAL RESIDENTS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (Code)	GENDER	AGE IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'. If less than 1 year Record 00	MARITAL STATUS Not to be asked if Age less than 10 Years	EDUCATION	
			Male = 1 Female=2			Can (NAME) read and write? Yes= 1; No=2 If coded '2' then Go to 101	What is the educational qualification of (NAME)? Not to be asked if Age less than 6 Years
1.		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
2.		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
3.		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
4.		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
5.		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
6.		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
7.		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
8.		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
9.		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
10.		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

CODES FOR Q. A2: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

01 = Head of the Household	02 = Wife / Husband	03 = Son / Daughter
04 = Son-in-law/ Daughter-in-law	05 = Grandson / Grand daughter	06 = Father / Mother
07 = Parent-in-law	08 = Brother / Sister	09 = Other relative
10 = Adopted / foster / step child	11 = Not related	98 = Don't know

CODES FOR Q. A5: MARITAL STATUS

MARRIED and LIVING TOGETHER	1	NEVER- MARRIED	4
DIVORCED/SEPARATED	2	Married and NOT LIVING TOGETHER	5
WIDOWED	3		

CODES FOR Q. A6: EDUCATION

Illiterate	01	Middle school (up to Class VIII)	05	Graduate/college and above	09
Literate with no formal education	02	Secondary school (up to Class X)	06	Post graduate/University	10
Did not complete primary education	03	Senior/higher secondary school (up to Class XII)	07	DK/CS	88
Primary school (up to Class V)	04	Diploma	08	Refused	99

SECTION I. PROFILE OF THE HOUSEHOLD

S. No	Question	Response Options	Skip
101.	Name of the respondent	_____	
102.	Age of the respondent	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Years	
103.	Gender of respondent	Male Female	1 2
104.	Marital Status	Married Unmarried Divorced Widow/Widower Separated	1 2 3 4 5
105.	Literacy status	Illiterate Literate with no formal education Primary education not complete Primary school (up to Class V) Middle School (up to Class VIII) Secondary school (up to Class X) Senior/higher secondary school (up to Class XII) Diploma Graduate/college and above Post graduate/University Others Don't Know / Can't Say	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 77 88
106.	What is your primary occupation? Multiple coding	Housewife Agricultural labourer Other Labourer Farmer Artisan Petty trader/shop owner Business/industrialist Unskilled worker Skilled worker Self employed Clerical/supervisory/sales person Government Employee Officer/executive Not working DK/CS Other (specify)	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 88 95
107.	Religion	Hindu Muslim Sikh Christians Others (specify)	1 2 3 4 7
108.	Caste of the head of the household	Schedule Caste Schedule Tribe OBC General Others (specify)	1 2 3 4 7

S. No	Question	Response Options	Skip
109.	How many members are there in your household?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> No. of members	
110.	Please specify whether you belong to APL/BPL?	APL . . BPL . . Don't Know/Cant say	1 2 3 If 1, SKIP to 113
111.	Does your household have BPL card?	Yes No	1 2 If Coded 2, Skip to 113
112.	If yes in 111, Are you a beneficiary of the Indira Awas Yojana?	Yes No	1 2
113.	Does your household have Antyodaya Anna Card?	Yes No Well off	1 2 3
114.	Does your household own this house or any other house?	Yes No	1 2
115.	What is the type of your house Observe roof, wall and floor and record	Pucca Semi Pucca Kuccha	1 2 3
116.	What is the main source of <u>drinking</u> water for members of your household? (CHOOSE ONLY ONE OPTION)	Piped water in residence/yard/plot Hand pump in residence/yard/plot Well water in residence/yard/plot Public hand pump Public tap Public well Bore well Canal Other source (specify)	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 77
117.	What type of toilet facility does your household have? (CHOOSE ONLY ONE OPTION)	Open Defecation Group latrine with irregular water supply Group latrine with regular water supply Clean Group latrine with regular water supply and regular sweeper Own flush toilet Own pit toilet Other (specify)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
118.	What is the main source of lighting for your household? (CHOOSE ONLY ONE OPTION)	Electricity Kerosene lamp Gas lamp Candle Solar energy Other (specify)	1 2 3 4 5 7
119.	What type of fuel does your household <u>commonly</u> use for cooking? (CHOOSE ONLY ONE OPTION)	Wood Crop residues Dung cakes Coal/ charcoal Kerosene Electricity Liquid petroleum gas Bio-gas Other (specify)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 77

S. No	Question	Response Options	Skip	
120.	How many rooms in this house are used for sleeping?	Number of Rooms <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
121.	Does your household own any of the following items: (Items are to be in working condition) READ EACH ITEM ALOUD AND RECORD RESPONSE BEFORE PROCEEDING TO THE NEXT ITEM	Item	Yes No	
		Electric connection	1 2	
		Pressure cooker	1 2	
		Mixer/grinder	1 2	
		Motorcycle/scooter /	1 2	
		Car/Jeep /	1 2	
		Tractor	1 2	
		Bicycle	1 2	
		Animal-drawn cart	1 2	
		Chair	1 2	
		Table	1 2	
		Cot/ Bed	1 2	
		Mattress	1 2	
		Clock or watch	1 2	
		Electric fan	1 2	
		Water pump	1 2	
		Thresher	1 2	
		Radio/Transistor	1 2	
		Sewing machine	1 2	
		Refrigerator	1 2	
B & W television	1 2			
Colour television .	1 2			
Telephone	1 2			
Computer /Laptop	1 2			
Cell Phone	1 2			
122.	Does your household have a bank account or post-office account? ? Multiple Responses Possible	Bank account Post office account post office Others (Specify) No Account	1 2 3 9	
123.	Do you own agriculture land?	Yes No	1 2	
124.	How much land do you have? RECORD UNIT IN VERBATIM		Before Creation of Asset	After Creation of Assets
		Total Land owned	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
		Total cultivated land	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
		Total land given on lease	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
	Total land taken on lease	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
125.	How much of your total land has been used for assest creation under NREGA? RECORD UNIT IN VERBATIM	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		

Section II: WORK PARTICIPATION & RATIONING OF DEMAND

S. No	Question	Response Options		Skip
200A	Do you know how many days of employment are gaurenteed under MGNREGA?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Do Not Know	8	
200B	What is the existing wage rate provided under MGNREGA?	Rs. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> per day Do Not Know	8	
200C	Usually after how many days of completion of the work, is the wage money received by somebody?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> days Do Not Know	8	
200D	If someone wants work under MGNREGA, then whom should s/he contact / put his/her application?	In written to the Gram Panchayat Sarpanch/ Gram RozgarSevak Verbally to the Gram Panchayat/ Gram RozgarSevak In written to the BDO/Tehsildar/Program officer Verbally to the BDO/Tehsildar/Program officer Others(specify) _____ Do not know/ Cannot say	1 2 3 4 7 8	
200E	From where can one get information about how to seek employment under MGNREGA?	From Gram RojgarSahayak/Field Assistant From Sarpanch/Secretary From family members From friends/neighbours From media (TV/Radio/Newspaper/Melas etc.) Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials Through RojgarDiwas Others(specify) _____ Do not know/ Cannot say	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 77 88	
201.	Does your household have a job card under MGNREGA?	Yes	1	203
		No	2	
202.	Did you/ any of your household member(s) ever apply for Job card?	Yes	1	For any response go to 213
		No	2	
203.	Record the job card number To be Recorded from the Job Card	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
204.	Have you or your household members ever demanded work under MGNREGA with the Gram Panchayat? To be Recorded from the Job Card	Yes	1	Go to 207 then go to 213
		No	2	
205.	When was the last time that you demanded work under MGNREGA? INSTRUCTION: In case the respondent is not able to recall the month code "00" in month and record year.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Month <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Year		

S. No	Question	Response Options	Skip
206.	<p>If yes in 204, then What are the reasons for demanding work under MGNREGA?</p> <p>Multiple Responses Possible Do not Prompt</p>	<p>I wanted assets to be created on my land 1</p> <p>It is difficult to manage in the amount of money earned through existing work opportunities 2</p> <p>My friend / family members motivated me to demand work 3</p> <p>It is easily available and I don't have to travel far for getting work 4</p> <p>No specific reasons 5</p> <p>Others (specify) _____ 7</p>	
207.	<p>If No in 204, then what are the reasons for not demanding work under MGNREGA?</p> <p>Multiple Responses Possible Do not Prompt</p>	<p>Works not available under MGNREGA 1</p> <p>MGNREGA Wages are very low 2</p> <p>I did not want to get engaged in the type of work available 3</p> <p>I/my household member had earned money required to meet our needs 4</p> <p>No specific reasons 5</p> <p>Others (specify) _____ 7</p>	
208.	After placing a demand for work under MGNREGA did you/your household members receive any employment?	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	Skip to 211
209.	How many members of your household have ever received employment under MGNREGA?	<p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Male</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Female</p>	
210.	<p>If women members reported above then ask, Was the employment provided within a radius of 5 kms of the place of residence?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	
211.	<p>DO NOT ASK IF CODED 1 IN 208 What were the reasons for which the employment was not provided?</p> <p>Multiple Responses Possible Do not Prompt</p>	<p>I did not contact the person responsible for work allocation 1</p> <p>I was not there in the village when the work started 2</p> <p>I had been provided with employment under MGNREGA recently 3</p> <p>I was not well and could not go for work 4</p> <p>Others (specify) _____ 7</p> <p>Don't Know / Can't Say 8</p>	
212.	<p>DO NOT ASK IF CODED 1 IN 208 Were you given un-employment allowance in case of non-provision of employment under MGNREGA?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	
213.	Have you ever placed any demand for creation of assets(s) on your land under MGNREGA?	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	

S. No	Question	Response Options			Skip
214.	Has any asset ever been created on your land under MGNREGA?	Yes	1		
		No	2		
215.	Was the asset created on cultivable land?	Yes	1		
		No	2		
216.	<p>What asset(s) has/have been created on your land? <i>(Instruction: Investigator to verify physically that the reported asset has been constructed.)</i></p> <p>Multiple Responses Possible</p>	Dug well Recharge Structure Pump set / Boring pump Sprinkler/ Drip irrigation system Farm pond Construction of bunding Land leveling Land reclamation Nutrient Management Integrated Pest Management Farm Mechanization Individual Toilet Water Tank Horticulture Plantation Others (Specify)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 77		
217.	<p>Please think about the assets that have been created on your land and tell me some of the details regarding their creation. In case the respondent is not able to answer, Record from Job Card/ Muster Roll / Asset Detail Board maintained by Panchayat , /</p>				
	Questions	Asset 1	Asset 2	Asset 3	
A.	When was the asset creation work completed?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Month <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Year	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Month <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Year	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Month <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Year	
B.	How many days did it take for work to be completed?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Days	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Day	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Day	
C.	How much of the land has been used for asset creation?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> . <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Record the land unit verbatim _____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> . <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Record the land unit verbatim _____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> . <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Record the land unit verbatim _____	

S. No	Question	Response Options			Skip
D.	Can you tell me the approximate cost of creation of asset on your land?	Labor cost Rs. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Material Cost Rs. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Other costs Rs. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Labor cost Rs. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Material Cost Rs. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Other costs Rs. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Labor cost Rs. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Material Cost Rs. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Other costs Rs. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
E.	Approximately how many persons worked for the construction of the asset?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> No. of people	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> No. of people	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> No. of people	
218.	Do you think creation of asset has contributed to the increase in your income?	Yes No			1 2
219.	Do you think the quality of your land has improved due to creation of asset?	Yes No			1 2
220.	How has the quality of asset created changed over the years/since it was created?	Remained Same Deteriorated Improved with constant investments Badly deteriorated			1 2 3 4 5
221.	Are you actively involved in the up-keep and maintenance of the assets created on individual land?	Yes No			1 2
Please check with Q205& Q217A. In case the date for demanding work last time is after creation of last asset then ask 222. In case work has not been demanded after creation of the last asset then ask 223.					
222.	What are the reasons for demanding work under MGNREGA after creation of asset(s) on your land? Multiple Responses Possible Do Not Prompt	I wanted more assests to be created on my land MGNREGA is a source of additional household income My friend / family members motivated me to demand work again Work is easily available under NREGA and I don't have to travel far for getting work No specific reasons Others (specify) _____			1 2 3 4 5 7

S. No	Question	Response Options	Skip
223.	What are the reasons for not demanding work under MGNREGA after creation of asset(s) on your land? Multiple Responses Possible Do Not Prompt	Enough income from other work post creation of asset Works not available under MGNREGA I had been denied of job by the person responsible for work allocation I did not want to get engaged in the type of work available I/my household member had earned money required to meet our needs No specific reasons Others (specify) _____	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
224.	Do you have community meetings in your village to assess demand for MGNREGA work?	Yes No Don't Know / Can't Say	1 2 8
225.	If yes, How would you rate the discussions?	Very Useful and Effective Useful Not very useful Not useful at all Do not attend such meetings	1 2 3 4 5
226.	Do you think that job opportunities for marginalized communities (backward castes, women etc.) have increased post implementation of MGNREGA?	Yes No Don't Know	1 2 8
227.	Do women in your household participate in agriculture and related activities?	Yes No	1 2
228.	Do you/ your household members save money?	Yes No	1 2
229.	Has your household ever accessed credit or borrowed money from any source?	Yes No	1 2
			Q 301
230.	How frequently do you borrow money? ?	Once a fortnight Once a month Once in 6 months Only on special occasions like festivals or wedding Others, Specify _____	1 2 3 4 7
231.	After the creation of assets on your land, do you feel that the access to credit by your household has improved?	Yes No	1 2

SECTION III: CHANGES IN FAMILY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

S. No	Question	Response Options		Skip
Sources of income				
S. No.	Sources of Income	301. Total annual income before creation of assets (Rupees)	302. Total annual income post creation of assets (Rupees)	
1	Manual labor – Agriculture			
2	Manual labor – Non-agriculture			
3	Farming			
4	Horticulture			
5	Live stock rearing			
6	Non-timber forest produce			
7	MGNREGA			
8	Fishery			
9	NWFP trade/ Collection			
10	Animal Husbandry			
11	Traditional occupation/ Skill based Services			
12	Petty trade			
13	Other (specify)			
14	Other (specify)			
15	Other (specify)			
	Total			
Sources of expenditures				
S. No.	Sources of Expenditure	303. Total annual expenditure before creation of assets (Rupees)	304. Total annual expenditure post creation of assets (Rupees)	
1	Manual labor – Agriculture			
2	Manual labor – Non-agriculture			
3	Farming			
4	Horticulture			
5	Live stock rearing			
6	Non-timber forest produce			
7	MGNREGA			
8	Fishery			
9	NWFP trade/ Collection			
10	Animal Husbandry			
11	Traditional occupation/ Skill based Services			
12.	Household Expenditures			
12	Petty trade			
13	Other (specify)			
14	Other (specify)			
15	Other (specify)			
	Total			

Section IV: CHANGE IN AGRICULTURE AND PRODUCTIVITY

(Not to be asked if coded 2 in Q 214)

S. No	Question	Response Options										
		Before Creation of Assets					Post Creation of assets					
		401.		402. Duration (in months)	403. Area under Cultivation	404. Unit, Code Verbatim	405.		406. Duration (in months)	407. Area under cultivation	408. Unit, Code Verbatim	
		Yes	No				Yes	No				
	Please tell me about the crops that you used to grow on your land before creation of asset on the land and are presently growing along with some related details?	A. CEREALS										
		Paddy	1	2				1	2			
		Wheat	1	2				1	2			
		Maize	1	2				1	2			
		Others (Specify)										
		Zowar	1	2				1	2			
		B. Pulses										
		Gram	1	2				1	2			
		Uraad	1	2				1	2			
		Tur	1	2				1	2			
		Moong	1	2				1	2			
		Others (Specify)										
		C. Oil Seeds										
		Soybean	1	2				1	2			
		Groundnut	1	2				1	2			
		Mustard	1	2				1	2			
		Others (Specify)										
		D. Vegetables										
		Potato	1	2				1	2			
		Onion	1	2				1	2			
		Garlic	1	2				1	2			
		Others (Specify)										
		E. Horticulture										
		Fruits (Specify)	1	2				1	2			
		Flowers (Specify)	1	2				1	2			
		Others (Specify)										
		F. Other Category										
		Others (Specify)										
		Others (Specify)										

409.	Before the creation of asset, what were the cropping seasons in which you were cultivating on your land?	Rabi Kharif Zaid Other (specify) _____	1 2 3 7	
410.	Post creation of asset, what were the cropping seasons in which you were cultivating on your land?	Rabi Kharif Zaid Other (specify) _____	1 2 3 7	

SECTION V: CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT PATTERN AND ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOOD OPTIONS CREATED

(Not to be asked if coded 2 in Q 214)

S.No	Question	Response Options	Skip	
501.	Have you / your household members taken up any new/alternative activities post creation of assets on your land?	Yes taken up new activities	1	502
		No, but scaled up previous activities	2	503
		No scale-up or new activities undertaken	3	601
502.	What are the activities have you/your household members taken up?	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____		Skip to 505
503.	What are the activities have you/your household members scaled up?	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____		
504.	How long after the asset creation did you/your household member start or started to scale up the activity(s)?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Months		
505.	Do you think that you/your household members could take up or scale up this activity because of the creation of the asset?	Yes only because of creation of asset Yes but could have taken up the activity even though the asset would have not been created No, took up the activity due to reasons other than creation of asset Don't Know/Can't Say	1 2 3 8	
506.	Has the new activity or the scaling up of the previous activities benefitted your household economically?	Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree	1 2 3 4	
507.	Have you/your household member taken up the activity as the primary activity?	Yes No	1 2	

SECTION VI: CHANGES IN PATTERN OF MIGRATION ESPECIALLY DISTRESS MIGRATION

S. No	Question	Response Options				Skip
601.	Have you / your household members been migrating to other places before and after the creation of assets on your land?	Before Creation of assets		After the creation of assets		If coded 2 in Both Before and After, SKIP to 701
		YES	NO	YES	NO	
		1	2	1	2	
602.	Which family members used to migrate before the creation of assets? Multiple response					
	Young adult male members	1		1		
	Old members of the households	2		2		
	Women	3		3		
	Children	4		4		
	Others (specify) _____	7		7		
603.	How many members in your household used to migrate in a year?	<input type="checkbox"/> Number		<input type="checkbox"/> Number		
604.	For how many days on an average did the member(s) of your household had migrate in a year? <i>Total number of days for the Household</i>	□□□		□□□		
605.	What was the reason for migration for most of the members who migrated? Multiple response Do not Prompt					
		Before Creation of assets		After the creation of assets		
	Unavailability of local opportunities (including MGNREGA)	01		01		
	Lesser local wage	02		02		
	Untimely payment of wages	03		03		
	Repayment of loan	04		04		
	Longer working hours	05		05		
	Food insufficiency	06		06		
	Better wages at other places	07		07		
	For earning additional household income	08		08		
Others (specify) _____	88		88			
606.	Has there ever been any situation due to which you/your household members had to migrate without wanting to?	Yes No			1 2	If coded 2, Skip to 701
607.	Can you please tell me the reasons due to which such situation was faced?	_____ _____ _____ _____				

S. No	Question	Response Options	Skip
608.	In your opinion has there been a decrease in out-migration post creation of asset on your land?	Yes No	1 2 If Coded 2, SKIP to 701
609.	Please see from Q 603, In case there has been a decrease then ask, What are the reasons for decrease in the migration? Multiple response	Food sufficiency has increased Creation of agricultural asset through MGNREGA Availability of more work More household income Better work opportunities Started self enterprise Others _____	1 2 3 4 5 6 7

SECTION VII: Grievance Redressal System

701.	Did you ever have any complaint regarding the job allocation in MGNREGA?	Yes No	1 2	If coded 2 then go to 801
702.	Did you register your complaint with anyone (either verbally or in written)?	Yes No	1 2	If coded 2 then go to 801
703.	How did you register your complaint?	Verbally to the BDO/Tehsildar/APO Verbally to the District Project Coordinator In written to the BDO/Tehsildar/APO In written to the District Project Coordinator Verbally to the Sarpanch/Panchayat Secretary In written to the Sarpanch/Panchayat Secretary Through telephone helpline Through Service Kiosk Others (specify) _____	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 77	
704.	Did you get any acknowledgment / receipt for your complaint?	Yes No	1 2	
705.	How much time was taken to address your complaint?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Days Complaint was not addressed	2	If Coded 2, SKIP to 707
706.	Were you informed of the actions taken in writing through registered post?	Yes No	1 2	
707.	Did you receive any feedback form to record your satisfaction or dissatisfaction?	Yes No	1 2	If coded 2, SKIP to 709
708.	Did you fill that form and send it to the concerned officials?	Yes No	1 2	
709.	How would you rate the grievance redressal system?	Very Useful and Effective Useful Not very useful Not useful at all	1 2 3 4	

SECTION VII: ACCESS TO INFORMATION & CONVERGENCE

S. No	Question	Response Options		Skip
			Spont	Aided
801.	Do you know about the various types of support that is provided under MGNREGA? MGNREGA Multiple responses possible Do not prompt	Manual wage employment for 100 days in a year	01	01
		Water conservation and water harvesting	02	02
		Drought proofing (including a forestation and tree plantation);	03	03
		Irrigation canal including micro and minor irrigation work	04	04
		Provision of irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ST households or to land reforms beneficiaries	05	05
		Renovation of traditional water bodies including de-silting of tanks	06	06
		Land development	07	07
		Flood control and protection works including drainage in water logged areas	08	08
		Rural connectivity to provide all-weather access	09	09
		Others, Specify _____	77	77
802.	From what sources have you received the information? Multiple Response	Relatives, friends and neighbors	1	
		Media (TV, radio, newspaper etc.)	2	
		Local groups or associations	3	
		Panchayat Functionaries	4	
		NGOs in your area	5	
		Others (specify)	7	
803.	Are you aware of any other schemes that are being run by the government with related to agriculture and related activities? Read out the options	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana	01	
		National Horticulture Mission	02	
		Watershed development Programmes	03	
		Support by Fisheries Department	04	
		National Rural Livelihood Mission	05	
		Support from SFC/CFC	06	
		National Afforestation Program	07	
Others (specify) _____	77			
804.	Do you think that access to information related to these schemes has increased after the implementation of MGNREGA?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
805.	Have you ever utilized the support provided by any of the above-mentioned schemes?	Yes	1	If Coded 2, SKIP to Q 809
		No	2	
806.	If yes, then what are the schemes from which you have gathered support?	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana	01	
		National Horticulture Mission	02	
		Watershed development Programmes	03	
		Support by Fisheries Department	04	
		National Rural Livelihood Mission	05	
		Support from SFC/CFC	06	
		National Afforestation Program	07	
		Others (specify)	77	

S. No	Question	Response Options	Skip
807.	What type of support has been provided?	Information on new products Technical support Monetary support Support in the form of input related material Others (specify)	1 2 3 4 7
808.	Did you take support from the schemes prior to or post creation of asset on your land?	Prior to creation of asset Post creation of asset Both prior to and post creation of asset	1 2 3
809.	Are aware of the places from where you can obtain input related support regarding agriculture and related activities?	Yes No	1 2
810.	Are you aware of market/places where you can get better price for agricultural and related produce?	Yes No	1 2
811.	Are you a member of community based technical support institutions viz. farmer's club etc?	Yes No	1 2
812.	Have you ever attended meetings held at Krishi Vigyan Kendra?	Yes No	1 2
			If Coded 2, END
813.	If yes, how frequently?	Once in a month Once in 2-3 months Twice in a year Once every Year Others (specify)	1 2 3 4 7

END OF INTERVIEW

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION WITH BENEFICIARIES

Start Time					End Time				
				Hrs					Hrs

VILLAGE: _____

GRAM PANCHAYAT: _____

BLOCK: _____

DISTRICT: _____

STATE: _____

DATE: _____

NAME OF INTERVIEWER: _____

Procedure of Selecting Participants

FGD will be conducted in a hamlet, which can draw representation from all the socio-economic sections of the society. In villages where the hamlets are widely spread, care will be taken to select a hamlet, which can ensure proximity to most of the communities without being inhibitive to the poor households. The participants will be invited during transect and care will be taken on the following issues:

- a) The supervisors/recruiters will have to ensure that the participants should be representative of the village population
- b) Specifically call women beneficiaries

Profile of Participants

	Name of the Participant	Age	Social Group (SC-1/ST-2/OBC-3/General-4)	Specific Caste	Educational Status	Remarks
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						

1. Are you aware of the MGNREGA scheme? Have any of you ever availed work under the scheme? Please elaborate.
2. Please tell us about the various types of assets created in the village through MGNREGA since 2008-09.
3. Did any of you ever participate in planning for the works before the creation of assets?
4. How would you rate the quality of the assets created in your village [**Probe: technical, physical**]?
5. What is the present status of the assets in your villages that were created in the past 12 months? Are they still functioning? Do you still derive benefits out of them?
6. Can you please describe the main benefits occurring in your village due to MGNREGA activities?
 - a. **Financial benefits to beneficiaries**
 - b. **Value addition of the natural resources – productivity**
 - c. **Impact on irrigation**
 - d. **New income opportunities?**

e. Change in pattern of migration

f. Health and Hygiene of the community

7. Do you know of a grievance redressal system where you can register your complaints? Have any of you ever registered any of your complaints? What happened? Please elaborate.
8. Please tell us about a few good practices that you have undertaken after the creation of assets in your village.
9. Are you aware of any other government schemes on agriculture and related activities? [**Probe: Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, National Horticulture Mission, Watershed development Programmes, Support by Fisheries Department, National Rural Livelihood Mission, Support from SFC/CFC, National Afforestation Program**]
If yes, what are they? Have you ever utilized their support? What kind of support did you get?

IN-DEPTH INTERVIEW – DISTRICT LEVEL

Start Time					End Time				
				Hrs					Hrs

IDENTIFICATION DETAILS

NAME	
DESIGNATION	
EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	
VILLAGE	
GRAM PANCHAYAT	
DISTRICT	
STATE	
DATE OF INTERVIEW	
NAME OF INTERVIEWER	

Begin with a round of introductions, and spend 5-10 minutes discussing issues of general interest to them: the drought, MGNREGA, the last Panchayat elections etc. Move to asking what is keeping them busy these days – what pressing tasks they have on hand, and what roles do they play as District level officers in development works in the villages, how much funds they get to manage, etc. Enquire about how long they have been working in the present capacity, and what their decision making forums and processes are.

1. Since when have you been working as the District Program Coordinator? What are your major roles and responsibilities?

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2. What are the different types of works undertaken in MGNREGA in this District since 2008-09?

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3. Has there been sufficient demand for creation of assets on Individual lands in this district by SC/STs, SMFs and IAY beneficiaries since 2008-09? If Yes, what has been the trend? What are the various assets that have been created?

4. Was the demand for asset creation on individual lands by SC/STs, SMFs and IAY beneficiaries low initially? If yes, then what do you think were the reasons for such a low demand?

5. Has there been a change in the demand for creation of assets on individual land? What has been the reasons for the same?

6. How do you think more SC/STs, SMFs and IAY beneficiaries can be included under MGNREGA?

7. Have you taken any steps / have any specific steps been taken in your districts to ensure community participation? What was done to ensure their participation in planning and their inclusion in the distribution of work? Please elaborate.

8. Have you faced any problems or challenges while implementing MGNREGA? If yes, Please elaborate. In your opinion what can be done to take care of the problems and challenges? How do you think can these problems be solved?

9. How do you think can the MGNREGA activities be further strengthened? Please explain.

IN-DEPTH INTERVIEW –BLOCK LEVEL

Start Time					End Time				
				Hrs					Hrs

IDENTIFICATION DETAILS

NAME	
DESIGNATION	
EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	
BLOCK	
DISTRICT	
STATE	
DATE OF INTERVIEW	
NAME OF INTERVIEWER	

Begin with a round of introductions, and spend 5-10 minutes discussing issues of general interest to them: the drought, MGNREGA, the last Panchayat elections etc. Move to asking what is keeping them busy these days – what pressing tasks they have on hand, and what roles do they play as block level officers in development works in the villages, how much funds they get to manage, etc. Enquire about how long they have been working at their present positions, and what their decision making forums and processes are.

1. Since when have you been working at the present capacity? What are your major roles and responsibilities?

2. How many Gram Panchayats are there in this block? What has been the approximate number of households that have been provided employment under MGNREGA since 2008-09?

3. What are the different types of works undertaken in MGNREGA in this Block since 2008-09?

4. Has there been sufficient demand for creation of assets on Individual lands in this block by SC/STs, SMFs and IAY beneficiaries since 2008-09? If Yes, what has been the trend? What are the various assets that have been created?

5. Has the demand for asset creation on individual lands by SC/STs, SMFs and IAY beneficiaries been low? If yes, then what do you think are the reasons for such a low demand?

6. How do you think more SC/STs, SMFs and IAY beneficiaries can be included under MGNREGA?

7. What was done to ensure their participation in planning and their inclusion in the distribution of work? Please elaborate.

8. Has any kind of capacity building training on the provisions and procedures of the act been arranged for the members of the GP? If yes, who organized the trainings? What were the topics covered under the training? [Probe: MGNREGA guidelines, Act, Social auditing, RTI, Plan preparation and other related aspects]?

9. Have you faced any problems or challenges while implementing MGNREGA? If yes, Please elaborate. In your opinion what can be done to take care of the problems and challenges? How do you think can these problems be solved?

10. How do you think can the MGNREGA activities be further strengthened? Please explain.

IN-DEPTH INTERVIEW – GRAM PANCHAYAT LEVEL

Start Time					End Time				
				Hrs					Hrs

IDENTIFICATION DETAILS

NAME	
DESIGNATION	
EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	
VILLAGE	
GRAM PANCHAYAT	
BLOCK	
DISTRICT	
STATE	
DATE OF INTERVIEW	
NAME OF INTERVIEWER	

Begin with a round of introductions, and spend 5-10 minutes discussing issues of general interest to them: the drought, MGNREGA, the last Panchayat elections, women in Panchayats etc. Move to asking what is keeping them busy these days – what pressing tasks they have on hand, and what roles do they play as Panchayat members in development works in the villages, how much funds they get to manage, etc. Enquire about how long they have been Panchayat members, and what their decision making forums and processes are.

1. Since when have you been serving the community as the Sarpanch/panchayat member?

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2. Approximately how many households have job cards in the Gram Panchayat? What has been the approximate number of households that have been provided employment under MGNREGA since 2008-09?

3. What are the different types of works undertaken in MGNREGA in this Panchayat since 2008-09? What has been the approximate number of category IV works undertaken?

4. How are the works decided? Are these matters discussed in the Gram Sabhas? What is the extent of participation of the various communities residing in the village?

5. Please describe the role of the Panchayat in planning and implementation of MGNREGA?

6. Are the SC/STs, SMFs and IAY beneficiaries covered under MGNREGA? Are these groups given priority when deciding about the assigning of work to individuals?

7. What was done to ensure their participation in planning and their inclusion in the distribution of work? Please elaborate.

8. What is the role of the Panchayat Samitis and Zila Panchayats in implementation of MGNREGA activities in this area?

9. Has any kind of capacity building training on the provisions and procedures of the act been arranged for the members of the GP? If yes, who organized the trainings? What were the topics covered under the training? [Probe: MGNREGA guidelines, Act, Social auditing, RTI, Plan preparation and other related aspects]?

10. According to you how helpful were the trainings? How would you rate the trainings? Do you think that any more points could be added to the training in order to make it more effective? Please elaborate?

11. Do you think that you or the other members require any further training? What other topics should be covered during such trainings?

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12. What according to you have been the impacts of MGNREGA in the panchayat?

(Probe with respect to the following points)

a. Wage earners/workers /

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b. PRIs participation

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c. Population benefited

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d. Agriculture productivity through provision of irrigation support

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e. Market access provided through connectivity

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f. Promotion of animal husbandry activities

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g. Sanitation and hygiene through Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan.

h. NTFPs/grazing through plantation and forestation activities.

i. Promotion of fisheries

j. Empowerment of women and marginalized communities. .

k. Promotion of industrial/allied activities

13. Has there been any impact of MGNREGA on migration? If yes, please elaborate? [Probe: in terms of in-migration and out-migration]?

14. Have you faced any problems or challenges while implementing MGNREGA? If yes, Please elaborate. In your opinion what can be done to take care of the problems and challenges? How do you think can these problems be solved?

15. How do you think can the MGNREGA activities be further strengthened? Please explain.

