



MGNREGA AND ITS INFLUENCE ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF TRIBALS IN CHANDEL DISTRICT

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Abstract

Purpose : This study aimed to analyze the impact of MGNREGA on economic development of tribals in Chandel district .

Methodology : A questionnaire was designed and distributed to a random sample of 210 households of 15 tribal villages of the five TD Blocks of Chandel district under study; 179 Of these questionnaires were returned, leading to a response rate of 85%.Using the statistical package SPSS English Version 19 and descriptive statistics, the impact of MGNREGA and implementation in the five blocks of Chandel was evaluated. A correlation test was used to determine the correlation between employment days and changes in economic conditions of beneficiaries.

Findings:The study revealed that 34574 job cards was issued upto 31st March, 2011. The total persondays employment generated during the year 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 in lakhs is 12.099,29.488, 31.158, 31.158 and 34.574 respectively The average numbers of days provided employment in 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 upto February 2011 is 100, 53, 70, 81 and 68 respectively. The outcome variables of change in economic development after MGNREGP with average number of days working in a year, income of the MGNREGP in a year and total income are having positive correlation with the significant value of 0.199^{**}, 0.196^{**} and 0.215^{**} which is significant at 0.01 probability level. The change in economic development is having positive correlation with employment days, income of the MGNREGP in a year and total income with a correlation of which is significant at 0.05 levels.

Practical Implications: The significance of this study lies in addressing the issue of poverty alleviation and economic development of tribals and its ability to achieve social transformation in the rural masses of Chandel district viz., rural connectivity improved, water conservation helped crops and cattle, field ponds improved the condition of the population, etc. the theoretical significance and practical importance.

Keywords: Employment, Income, MGNREGA and Economic development

1. Introduction

India remains to be slow in the development of its rural areas though fast development in various fields. Rural unemployment and resulting rural poverty are among the core problems of Indian economy, because majority of the Indian population live in villages. In all the Five Year Plans, upliftment of poor, rural development and employment creation are given due importance. Government, from time to time, launches various development programmes in which banks have a major role to play, by way of schematic lending. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) marked a distinct novelty from the earlier wage employment programmes and poverty alleviation schemes. Launched in 2005 as a holistic scheme subsuming various one-time rural development programmes namely EAS, IRDP, TRYSEM, DWCRA, it covered all aspects of Wage-employment such as organising the poor into self-help groups, training, credit, technology, infrastructure and marketing. It is concurrently evaluated by the Department of Rural Development, as a kind of achievement audit. Based on the recommendations made by various evaluation studies and the feedback provided, the NREGA is restructured 2009-10 for its effective implementation in a mission mode. MGNREGS aims at rural poverty reduction through promotion of diversified and gainful wage employment opportunities. Apart from the governmental appraisal, MGNREGS has been studied from different angles in various villages of India, giving thrust to each of its diverse features like poverty alleviation, employment creation, capacity building, women empowerment, NGO involvement, bank participation, quality of groups etc.

2 Overview of MGNREGA

MGNREGS is a 'Centrally Sponsored Scheme' the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) is the nodal agency for implementation of the scheme at the Central level. There is Central Employment Guarantee Council (CEGC) to advise Government of India on NREGS related matters. The Act requires every State to formulate a State Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (SREGS), which should conform to the minimum features specified under the Act. For the purposes of regular monitoring and reviewing the implementation of this Act at the State level, every State Government shall constitute a State council to be known as the (name of the State) State Employment Guarantee Council. The NREGA offers 100 days of work to unemployed families in rural areas. The two conditions for adults of a household to apply are: they must be living in a rural area and willing to undertake unskilled manual labour for which they receive the minimum wage which varies from State to State and cannot be less than Rs. 60. According to the Act, rural households have a right to register themselves with the local Gram Panchayats (GPs), and seek employment. Work is to be provided within 15 days from the date of demand,



failing which the State Government will have to pay unemployment allowance at the stipulated rates. At least one-third of persons to whom work is allotted have to be women. Disbursement of wages has to be done on weekly basis and not beyond a fortnight. Work should ordinarily be provided within 5 kms radius of the village or else extra wages of 10 per cent are payable. Worksite facilities such as creche, drinking water, shade have to be provided. Social audit has to be done by Gram Sabha, grievance redressal mechanisms are put in place for ensuring a responsive implementation process. Each State determines how implementation will occur on the ground; in many places, a field assistant is hired to oversee the MGNREGA worksite and to issue pay slips, and a technical assistant is hired to provide technical input and oversight of worksite processes. The Government of Manipur formulated the Manipur Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MREGS).

Phase-wise Districts Implementing NREGA in Manipur-

Phase -I: Tamenglong Districts

Phase - II: Churachandpur and Chandel Districts

Phase -III: Imphal East ,Imphal West, Thoubal, Bishnupur ,Senapati and Ukhrul District

Under the NREGA implementation in 1 district from April 2006, later extended this scheme to 2 districts in the State from April 2007. From April 2008, the NREGS is being implemented in 6 districts (excluding urban district of Manipur) 41 blocks across the State.

3 Previous Study

Findings of a study by **Jiali (1997)** suggested that at the macro-level, there was a need to coordinate a numerous of poverty alleviation programmes of the central government and the state governments. The transfer of central funds to the States for different programmes should be capable. Currently, such funds and goods like food grains are not fully utilized by the States. There was a need to reinforce the financial management capacity of certain States to use the funds efficiently. A conceptual framework prepared by **Kumar (1995)** sets out five matrices to categorize the variables and a sequence to assess women's status and to measure the impact of development interventions on their lives. The framework includes an input matrix, a classification of women matrix, a trail matrix, an indicator matrix and a status ranking matrix. Decentralisation was often founded upon a wider evaluation of central state planning, which holds that large and centrally-administered bureaucracies represented an inefficient and potentially destructive means of allocating resources and generating wealth within society **Jalal's (2007) study** revealed that Maharashtra Rural Employment Guarantee Programmes have not faced a financial crisis however operational sustainability and the institutional capacity to run the programme along with reaching the targeted population are issues that arise. While, theoretically jobs are guaranteed on demand, the speed with which these are made available varied usually. EGP operations face major challenge with the cyclical fluctuation of participation in the programme with the maintenance of shield stock of jobs for the lean season. In most of the cases such institutional arrangements are highly inadequate. A survey (**Jha, 2009**) pointed out that in spite of performing quite well in terms of administrative performance indicators (that is, providing larger number of days of work to the job seekers) there was considerable participation of the non-poor (defined in terms of land holding and PDS less participation)..It was found from an investigation (**Kareemulla, 2009**) that in Andhra Pradesh, 18% of household earnings from MGNREGA were spent on education. Similarly, the Samarthan Centre for Development Support (**SCDS, 2007**) found that households used MGNREGA wages to increase access to improve quality of children's education by paying admission fees, purchasing books, providing tuition and buying school uniforms. In Uttar Pradesh, better road connectivity had enabled children to attend school more regularly by bicycle or on foot. Although determined efforts had been initiated by the Government of India through several plans and measures to alleviate poverty in rural India, there still remained much more to be done to bring prosperity in the lives of the people in rural areas (**Kaushik, 2007**). **Krishnarajet.al (2004)** found that the important short-term objective was to add to household income based on employment and, in the long term, to contribute to the development of rural infrastructure and create sustained employment opportunities. There were provisions like an unemployment allowance, shelter and first aid and there was to be no discrimination on the basis of gender or caste. **Lal (2000)** reviewed three assertions were used to confirm this claim. One argued that central state agencies lack the time and place knowledge. As observed by **Misra (2008)** Self-employment programmes like microcredit is successful because of people's participation in the form of SHGs. The government has taken a major step in this direction in the form of 73rd and 74th amendment to the constitution to give more powers to Panchayati Raj Institute .In the rooted study based on the Maharashtra **EGS,Patel (2006)** investigated the variety of ways in which the political mobilisation of the demoralized had taken place and simultaneously examined the manipulations by the ruling Maratha (the people of Maharashtra), the landed caste to the disempowered and eventually choose such struggles in order to maintain its own political control in Maratha politics. In the context of the study area, that is, West Bengal, where for the last 32 years a left ruling government had been in operation.

An article **Ragui (1997)** studied the historical backdrop of rural development programmes in India since their inception. Tracing the profile of poverty, she asserted that the implementation of Five Year Plans had succeeded to some extent in addressing the problem of rural poverty where the impact of growth had been significantly lower than the urban areas.



According to performance results the programme was affected on account of inadequate generation of income from assets acquired under poverty alleviation programme; unaccounted intervention from authorities, levels of leakages, lack of coordination between programmes, inadequate institutional support at district and block levels. As majority of the rural community imitative its sustenance from an unorganised sector, it became difficult to assess the dynamics of rural poverty and its impact on living conditions without reasonably pragmatic and measurable criteria of poverty. Methodological issues of poverty where a concrete and clear guideline for empirical study on poverty assessment in different situations was presented by **Ravallion (1992)**.

Sankari (2009) observed that in every social category women forms a subset that was often disadvantaged, discriminated against and marginalised in most spheres of life as compared to men. Such marginalization and subordination was reflected in wide male-female disparities in virtually all aspects of social well beings at every stage ranging from national and international level. Some of the factors contributing to the female subordination and lower status in the society were their derivative role in economic development, their reproductive role, unequal division of domestic labour and females' fixation with their family and so forth. The study identified health, nutrition, employment, education and empowerment as different aspect of social well beings. Although the provision of some local employment was potentially important, the easy availability of work under MGNREGA may discourage rural workers from seeking work in rapidly growing areas of the economy, which may, in turn, reduced the potential pace of economic transformation and lower the prospects of workers gaining new skills. In this way, MGNREGA, as a means of social protection, may ultimately work against economic growth

Scriven (2008), Shovan (2005) examined the issues concerning the linkages between economic growth and social sector development in the context of developing countries. India, according to this study, had been identified as a country with low levels of human development where the linkages between growth and social opportunities had been weak. The study classified Indian states into four distinct categories. In the first category, states like Kerala and Tamil Nadu figured in a place which had attained a high level of social development despite modest level of income. In the second category, states like Punjab and Haryana were placed in high per capita income category but comparatively poor levels of social development. In the third category, states like Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh were placed where neither the economic nor the social opportunities had been realized and the fourth category consisted of those states where the difference between social and economic opportunities were not large. It further pointed out towards the paradox related to mass illiteracy, high mortality and morbidity levels prevailed along with social infrastructural facilities which remained underutilized and attributes it towards the poor quality of services rendered by these institutions.

4. MGNREGA Performance

The performance of MGNREGA in Chandel district during 2007-12 has been evaluated and the results are presented in the Table-1. Since launching of MGNREGS in the district, 34574 job cards have been issued upto 31st March, 2011. The total persondays employment generated during the year 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 in lakhs is 12.099, 29.488, 31.158, 31.158 and 34.574 respectively. The average numbers of days provided employment in 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 upto February 2012 is 50, 100, 100, 100 and 100 respectively. The corresponding average wage rate is Rs.81.40 for the two years upto 2008-09 and remaining three year upto 2011-2012 wage rate is Rs.126.

Table -1: Performance of MGNREGA in Chandel District during the year 2007-2012

A	MGNREGA (Physical)	Years				
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Sl. No.	Particulars					
1	No. of job card Issue (in thousands)	24199	29488	31158	31158	34574
2	No. of Household provided Employment (in thousands)	24199	29488	31158	31158	34574
3	Persondays/ Mandays Generated (in lakhs)	12.099	29.488	31.158	31.158	34.574
4	Number of days Employment Provided	50	100	100	100	100
5	Average Wage Rate (in Rs)	81.4	81.4	126	126	126

Sources: DRDA Office, Chandel (2012)

From the above table-1 the Act has generated 138.477 lakhs persondays. The wage earned rate of Rs.81.40 for the first two years and & Rs.126 in the following three years. The number of households has increased from 24199 in 2007 to 34574 upto



december 2012. The MGNREGA has provided employment to 1,50,577 households generating 1,50,577 job cards card issue during the study period as per the record of DRDA Office ,Chandel.

Table -2 : Financial Achievements for the Year 2007-08 to 2010-11 (Rs.in lakhs)

B Sl.No.	MGNREGA (FINANCIAL) particulars	YEARS			
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	Fund Released by Centre	364.83	3927.88	3167.89	3927.88
2	Fund Released by State	14.17	40.82	176.32	209.52
3	Total fund available	379	3968.7	3344.21	4137.4

Sources: Government of Manipur (2007-11). Annual Report, RD&PR, Imphal

The Table -2 show that the National Rural Employment Guarantee Fund from centre and state share which grants are released directly to Districts, Block and village authorities, which separate bank accounts being opened for such funds at each level total fund available As seen from the Table -2, during the period 2007-08 total fund available 379 lakhs significantly increased to 4137.4 lakhs during the period of 2010-11.

Table -3 Work and Activities Executed in the Year 2010-11(DRDA Chandel)

Sl.No.	Works/ Activities	Completed works (in Nos.)	Ongoing Works (in Nos.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Water Conservation & water harvesting	52	128
2	Drought proofing	68	167
3	Micro irrigation works	22	67
4	Provision of irrigation facility to land owned by SC & ST	0	0
5	Renovation of traditional water bodies	19	59
6	Land development	70	180
7	Flood control & protection	41	117
8	Rural connectivity	14	39
9	Total	286	757

Sources: Government of Manipur (2010-11). Annual Report, RD&PR, Imphal

Table -3 shows the works/ activities and the number of completed and ongoing works .In 2010-11 , 286 works were completed and 757 works were in the process of completion.

5. Study Objectives

The study aims to analyze MGNREGA and its influence on economic development of tribals in Chandel District.

6. Methodology and Sampling Technique

Stratified random sampling method was used to select the respondents .The MGNREGS was implemented in 5(five) TD Blocks in Chandel District .From from each block (3) three villages were selected, from each villages, 14 (twelve) beneficiaries were selected randomly. Therefore, the total sample size of the study was 210.Out of 210 questionnaires prepared,179 of these questionnaires were returned, leading to a response rate of 85%. The period of the study has taken for 4years i.e., 2007-2011.

7 . Study Instrument and Statistical Techniques

The study is descriptive in nature. It is based on Primary as well as Secondary data which are collected from beneficiaries, Village authorities, local bodies', annual report and official website. The primary data collected with the help of interview Schedule. The secondary data were collected from the Govt. Publications and reports, (published as well as unpublished) of all the agencies functioning at the district, State and Central levels. The data was processed in SPSS 19 for analysis which is the most appropriate techniques and statistical techniques like Simple average ratios, and percentage was used for analysing the data to carry out the objective.

8.Hypothesis : There is no significant correlation between employment days, income with changes in economic development of beneficiaries.



9 Result and Discussion

Demographic profile of Respondents

Table-4, Distribution of Age of Respondents

Age	Frequency	Percent
Up to 23	2	1.1
24 to 31	16	8.9
32 to 40	52	29.1
41 to 50	60	33.5
51 and above	49	27.4
Total	179	100.0

Source: Field survey

From the above Table-4 show that age wise distribution of the beneficiaries from the study area classified that nearly majority of the respondents 33.5 percent were from middle age group i.e., 41 years to 50 years of age, 27.4 percent were from young middle age group i.e. 32 years to 40 years, 27.4 percent were from old age and the rest 10 percent of the respondents were upto 31 years i.e. young age group. The age structure appears more favourable as potential work force accounted for more than half of the total beneficiaries of MGNREG programme.

Dig. 1 Distribution of age of respondents

Table-5, Distribution of Gender of Respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	104	58.1
Female	75	41.9
Total	179	100.0

Source: Field survey

Table 5 and Dig. 2 reveals the classification of sex group of the sample respondents. The Table also shows that 58.1 percent of the respondents belonged to male group and only 41.9 percent of the total respondent belong to female group. It is indirect that as the society is a patriarchal type, a male takes the responsibility of decision making in the family. So, male respondents are higher than the female respondents.

Table-6, Distribution of Family Members of Respondents

Size of family members	Frequency	Percent
1 to 4	57	31.8
5 to 9	81	45.3
10 & above	41	22.9
Total	179	100.0

Source: Field survey

The size of the family is a important factor in determining the well-being of each and every individual. Table 6 shows the distribution of respondents according to the size of the family. It is found that 31.8 percent of the respondents have family members ranging from 1-4 while 45.3 percent of respondents have 5-9 members and 22.9 percent of the total respondents have 10 & above family members. The family which are large in size do not have to hire labour for agricultural activities. It is found that maximum of the respondents has 5-9 family members.

Education provides the strength and resilience to people for responding to the changing situations which enables them to contribute for the development of society. This is one of the major factors for measuring the degree of development in the society. Education is, therefore, very important for the development of a country and in spite of having many severe problems, the developing countries give top priority to education. The Table 7 shows the distribution of the education level of the respondents. The present study explores that the respondents of the sampled village have, the highest number in the illiterate level with 38.5 percent, 17.3 percent in the 8th pass level, 23.5 percent of the total respondents in the 10th pass level, 12.3 percent of the respondents are in the 12th pass level and while 8.4 percent of the respondents have 12th & above level of educational status.



Table-7, Distribution of Education of Respondents

Education	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	69	38.5
8th pass	31	17.3
10th pass	42	23.5
12th pass	22	12.3
12 th & above	15	8.4
Total	179	100.0

Source: Field survey

Table-8, Distribution of Occupation of Respondents

Occupation	Frequency	Percent
Government job	14	7.8
Cultivator	144	80.4
Housewife	21	11.7
Total	179	100.0

Source: Field survey

The Table 8 above reveals the classification of occupation of the respondent. The study reveals that 80.4 of the household belong to cultivator with 11.1 percent of the total respondent. It also reveals that 80.4 percent of the respondents are in the group of cultivator and 11.7 percent of the respondents are in housewife category, it is also infer that majority of the respondent are under the occupation category of Cultivator of the respondent, the least number of the percent 7.8 are in the group of government job occupation.

Table-9, Distribution of Present Occupation Of Respondents

Present Occupation	Frequency	Percent
Self-employ	16	8.9
Government employ	14	7.8
Unemployed	149	83.2
Total	179	100.0

Source: Field survey

The status of income and earning of the family depends on their present occupation. Table 9 and Fig.6 depict the distribution of respondents according to the main present occupation. As seen from the table that out of 179 sample respondents, 149 respondents belong to unemployed group with 83.2 percent, 16 sample respondents belong to self-employ which account for 8.9 percent, Government employ recorded with 7.8 percent of the total respondent. The present study found that the main present occupation of the respondents is unemployed and majority percent of the respondents decide for self-employment. Insufficiency and education level of the respondent makes them opt for agriculture as their present occupation.

10. Evaluation of MGNREGA

The performance of MGNREGA has been evaluated basing on the variables such as number of days worked, annual income, satisfaction over MGNREGA and change of life style of the respondents.

Work is for workers and work pays income. Higher the number of working days higher will be the income of the respondents. The details of number of days worked by the respondents before MGNREGA are presented in the Table 10.

Table-10, Distribution of Working Days before Mgnregp

Average number of days working in a year Before MGNREGP	Frequency	Percent
15 to 20 days	85	47.5
21 to 25 days	63	35.2
26 to 30 days	25	14.0
31 to 36 days & above	6	3.4
Total	179	100.0

Source: Field survey



Table 10 represents the respondents according to the working days before MGNREG Programme in different categories. For the classification of working day is divided into five categories (i) 15 to 20 days (ii) 21 to 25 days (iii) 26 to 30 days and (iv) 31 to 36 days & above. The Table reveals that 47.5 percent of the respondents are in the working category of 15 to 20 days while 35.2 percent of the respondents are in working category of 21 to 25 days, 14.0 percent of the respondents in the group of 26 to 30 days and 3.4 percent of the total respondents are in the working category of 31 to 36 days & above. Thus, the present study shows that most of the respondents are in the working category of 15 to 20 days.

Table-11, Distribution of Working Days after Mgnrega

Average number of days working in a year after MGNREGA	Frequency	Percent
21 to 25 days	4	2.2
26 to 30 days	50	27.9
31 to 36 days	92	51.5
37 to 41 days	33	18.4
Total	179	100.0

Source: Field survey

The Table 11 shows the distribution of respondents according to the working days after MGNREG Programme in different categories. For the purpose, classification of working day is divided into five categories (i) 21 to 25 days (ii) 26 to 30 days (iii) 31 to 36 days (iv) 37 to 41 days and (v) More than 41 days. The Table also reveals that 2.2 percent of the respondents are in the working category of 21 to 25 days while 27.9 percent of the respondents are in working category of 26 to 30 days, 51.5 percent of the respondents in the group of 31 to 36 days and 18.4 percent of the total respondents are in the working category of 37 to 41 days. No respondents were found working days more than 41 days after MGNREG Programme. Thus, the present study shows that most of the respondents are in the working category of 31 to 36 days.

Table-12, Distribution of Annual Income From Agriculture

Annual income from Agriculture	Frequency	Percent
upto Rs 20000	38	21.2
up to Rs 30000	83	46.4
upto to Rs 40000	43	24.0
More than Rs 40000	15	8.4
Total	179	100.0

Source: Field survey

Income is one of the foremost visible indicators for the economic well-being of a family and economic betterment of the society. Table 12 above depicts the distribution of respondents according to the annual income from agriculture in different categories. For the purpose, classification of income is divided into four categories (i) upto Rs. 20000 (ii) upto Rs30000 (iii) upto Rs. 40000 (iv) more than Rs.40000. The table also reveals that 8.4 percent of the respondents are in the income level of more than Rs. 40000 while 21.2 percent of the respondents are in the level of upto Rs.20000, 24.0 percent of the respondents in the group of upto Rs.40000 and 46.4 percent of the total respondents are in the income level upto Rs.30000. Thus, the present study shows that most of the respondents are in the income level of upto Rs.30000.

Table-13, Distribution of Income before Mgnregp of Respondents

Income Before MGNREGP in a year	Frequency	Percent
Rs 3000 to Rs 4000	37	20.7
Rs 4001 to Rs 5000	61	34.1
Rs 5001 to Rs 6000	53	29.6
Rs 6001 to Rs 7000	26	14.5
Rs 7001 above	2	1.1
Total	179	100.0

Source: Field survey

Table 13 reveals the classification of the respondents according to the income before MGNREGP in a year of the family. The table shows that out of 179 respondents, only 2 respondent i.e. 1.1 percent of the total respondents who have the income



in the category of above 7001 while 14.5 percent are in the group of 6001-7000, 20.7 percent of the respondent are in the group of 3000-4000, 29.6 percent in the group of 5001-6000 and 34.1 percent of the total respondents are in the group of 4001-5000. Therefore, the study exhibit that most of the families of the sampled household are in the group of 4001-5000. With the value of the service, income before MGNREGP gross up, it becomes difficult for families to manage with the MGNREGP income.

Table-14, Distribution of Mgnrega Income of Respondents

Income from MGNREGA	Frequency	Percent
Rs.3000-Rs4000	9	5.0
Rs.4001-Rs5000	33	18.4
Rs.5001-Rs.6000	57	31.8
Rs.6001-Rs 7000	41	22.9
Rs. 7001 above	39	21.8
Total	179	100.0

Source: Field survey

From the Table 14 exposes the classification of the respondents according to the income MGNREGA in a year of the family. The table shows that out of 179 respondents, only 9 respondent i.e. 5.0 percent of the total respondents who have the income in the category of 3000-4000 while 18.4 percent are in the group of 4001-5000, 21.8 percent of the respondent are in the group of 6001-7000, 22.9 percent in the group of 6001-7000 and 31.8 percent of the total respondents are in the group of 5001-6000. Therefore, the study exhibit that the number of the families of the sampled household is in the group of 5001-6000.

Table-15, Distribution of Mgnreg Programme Satisfied of Respondents

Satisfied with the benefit received	Frequency	Percent
Yes	153	85.5
No	26	14.5
Total	179	100.0

Source: Field survey

Villages-wise MGNREGP works satisfaction on the performance of MGNREGP programmes shows that 85.5 per cent are satisfied and 14.5 per cent not satisfied with MGNREG programme.

Table-16, Distribution of Satisfaction Level of Respondents

Level of satisfaction	Frequency	Percent
High	68	38.0
Medium	55	30.7
Low	56	31.3
Total	179	100.0

Source: Field survey

From the Table 16 above presents the classification of respondents according to the level of satisfaction. It is learnt that 38. percent of the respondents are high level of satisfaction, 30.7 percent are somewhat medium satisfied and 31.3 percent are satisfied with the low level of programmes of the respondents. It is found that majority of respondents are medium satisfied level with the state administration programmes.

11 Test of Hypothesis: There is no significant correlation between employment days, income with changes in economic development of beneficiaries.

The Results of inter-correlation matrix between selected variables presented in Table 17, the relationships found among the variables are presented. The outcome variables of change in economic development after MGNREGP with average number of days working in a year, income of the MGNREGP in a year and total income are having positive correlation with the significant value of 0.199**, 0.196** and 0.215** which is significant at 0.01 probability level. It is providing evidence that the measures have predictive validity. The change in economic development is having positive correlation with employment days, income of the MGNREGP in a year and total income with a correlation of which is significant at 0.05 levels. Further, the relationship between average number of days working in a year with income of the MGNREGP in a year and total income are having positive correlation with the significant value of 0.377** and 0.230** which is significant at 0.01



probability level. Income of the MGNREGP in a year with total Income are having positive correlation with the significant value of 0 .479** of the respondent is correlated and significant at 0.01 levels (2-tailed). Hence, a null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted. It is concluded that the beneficiaries of this programme have changed in economic development with the numbers of working days available with them.

Table-17: Result of the Inter- Correlation Matrix

Group activities		Change in Economic Development after MGNREGP	Average number of days working in a year	Income of the MGNREGP in a year	Total Income
Change in Economic Development after MGNREGP	Pearson Correlation	1			
	Sig. (2-tailed)				
Average number of days working in a year	Pearson Correlation	.199**)	1		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.008			
Income of the MGNREGP in a year	Pearson Correlation	.196**)	.377**)	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.009	.000		
Total Income	Pearson Correlation	.215**)	.230**)	.479**)	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.004	.002	.000	
N		179	179	179	179

**). Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: Field survey

12 .Conclusions and Suggestion

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act or NREGA provides a legal guarantee for one hundred days of employment in every financial year to adult members of any rural household. During the year 2007-08, total number of job cards issued was in the district was 24199 and it increased to 34574 in 2011. Majority of the respondents are in the age group of 41 to 50 and the level of satisfaction of respondents is 38 % in high, 30.7% in medium and 31.3% in low .About 85.5 per cent have derived satisfaction over the MGNREGA programme .And 34.1% of respondents before MGNREGA has annual income of Rs.4001 to Rs.5000 but after MGNREGA 31.8% of the respondents have annual income of Rs,5001 to 6000. And 46.4 percent of the total respondents in the income level upto Rs.30000 from agriculture. But yet the number of man-days and annual income of the respondents have to be increased in order to increase the performance of MGNREGA.The central and State government is giving a lot of emphasis to these poverty alleviation programmes to help the poor. The government thrust seems to be in the right direction. However, the government approach revolves around fulfilling the targets rather than effective implementation. As per the guidelines the beneficiaries have to be selected from the BPL families. But the Panchayat/ Village authorities members select their own members. In some case the BPL list is manipulated to include specific candidate. In order to avoid such practices for the selection of beneficiaries can be done from the BPL list. It should be put in order on the basis of their income or land holding categories to the village and VDOs for proper selection from list is necessary. The beneficiaries do not know the details of schemes. Hence it is suggested that the guidelines should necessarily be kept in the village meetings. In the study villages there were several complaints of under or nonpayment of wage in these villages. These leads to compromises in both the quality of public works and the unemployment created. On the whole, the impact on employment and wages was naturally much less then what would have been the case if funds have been well spent. The burden of the distortions in the programmes ultimately fell on the potential employment and earnings of the labourers. Rural tribal people should be made more aware to take up such programmes.

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