

The Politico-Economic Impact of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in Rural India

Kallol Debnath

Assistant Professor,
Department of Political Science (WBES),
Government General Degree College,
Manbazar II, Purulia, India.
debnathkallol@gmail.com

Suvarun Goswami (Corresponding Author)

Assistant Professor,
Department of Commerce,
Rishi Bankim Chandra Evening College,
Naihati, North 24 Parganas, India.
suvarungoswami@gmail.com

Structured Abstract:

Purpose: This study would seek to assess the impact of the MGNREGA on rural development in India from politico-economic point of view.

Methodology: The present study is based on secondary data available in public domain. No primary data has been collected due to paucity of time. The data has been collected from different government websites which has been considered to be authenticated by the authors. The study period ranges from 2006-2007 to 2016-2017. The time series data which has been collected has been represented diagrammatically in the form of Bar Diagram, Line Diagram as well as Scatter Diagram and analyzed empirically by the authors.

Findings: Owing to large scale corruption at different level, the MGNREGA beneficiaries are losing their interest to have engaged further in work. As a result, the demands of the MGNREGA workers often become politicized but this rural poverty reduction programme to a significant extent, failed to achieve the benchmark.

Research Limitations: This study is only at an initial level purely based on secondary data. No primary data has been used.

Practical Implications: Politico-economic assessment of MGNREGA has enormous significance for rural India, particularly in the post-globalization period when unemployment was one of the key problems in rural parts of the country and it resulted in the corruption and violence in political decision making process.

Originality: This paper focuses on exploring the impact of the MGNREGA, which until now, was restricted only to economic empowerment but politico-economic aspect of empowerment could unveil the real implication of this job creation programme in India.

Keywords: Democracy, Livelihood, Rural, Employment, Political.

Paper Type: Research Paper.

Introduction

Indian polity and economy have had no dogged orientation because its nature and operation have been changing since the period of independence. The development and freedom from all sorts of exploitation are considered as the determinant factors, which actually legitimize the Indian Polity. In India, one of the aims of the country's macro-economic policies is to accommodate her masses especially the disadvantaged groups, into the larger fold of democratic process. When the development of the underprivileged sections needs the promotion of democratic politics, the policies on the alleviation of poverty, on raising income of the rural households are nothing but the government sponsored programmes for wining over the masses. As the macro-economic policies of the country are most often guided by their political efficacy, it is hard to assess the impacts of every public policy without incorporating its economic and political aims. It is well known to the academicians that immediately after the independence, many social welfare programmes were launched for ameliorating the living standards of the rural people. But in early independence era, the centrifugal forces were so much powerful so that the rural development process was often carried out without consulting and involving the rural community. India being a combination of the command and demand polity, the political and economic authority of the central government does not have any static character. In the last half of the twentieth century, the constitutional recognition of the local self government at the rural as well as urban India had brought an acute challenge to the survival of the whole polity. The inception of the LPG programme necessitated higher economic growth, higher consumption level for competing with global economy. Employment creation for the rural unskilled workers can increase the market demand and mass consumption rate while the wage earning programmes for the rural poor could result in the electoral success. Taking these politico-economic factors into consideration, the Government of India brought the National Rural Employment Bill in the national Parliament. In the year of 2005, the NGNREGA bill was shaped as a legal right to at least 100 days employment for rural poor in each financial year. As the major objective of NGNREGA is to yield livelihood security to rural people, it became the hallmark social empowerment programme in the era of neo liberal political economy of India. The NGNREGA and MGNREGA both refer to a same program. The Government of India on the occasion of the celebration on the 50 years of the Panchayati Raj Institution renamed the former act as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Act. The basic purpose of

inserting the name of Mahatma Gandhi before the act was to endorse the Gandhian principle of rural development, which was reflected in his idea of making the “Gram Swaraj”.

The most crucial purpose of this act is to create employment for rural poor and by creating some assets by the MGNREGA workers themselves, to strengthen the pattern of rural livelihood in India. In the exercise of this act, it is observed that rural development programmes are usually linked to the rural decentralization process. As the maximum onus for implementing the MGNREGA is invested in the rural Panchayats, it results in the rebirth of local self government institutions in rural India. In every developing country the stability of democratic polity depends on trickling down effect of the benefit of economic growth for the masses. It can ensure social inclusion of the disadvantaged sections of the society. The social exclusion in rural India is basically grounded on caste and gender hierarchy, which is considered as major obstacles to the lifting of rural economy. In estimation in Shah and Lerche’s article named India’s Democracy: Illusion of Inclusion, it was noticed the Dalits and Adivasi communities constituted the worst affected section among rural poor. It refers that fifteen of India’s 21 states have 85% or more of their Adivasi and Dalits living in poverty but everywhere at least two-thirds of the Adivasi and Dalit population are poor. As India has huge numbers of agricultural labor, their upliftment and poverty eradication are necessary for winning the rural votes in every Gram Panchayat.

Review of Literature

The fundamental aim of the MGNREGA is the empowerment of the rural poor, especially unskilled laborers. Apparently, it seems rural job creation scheme but in the long run, it could strengthen democratic process at the grass root level because it directly involves the rural masses in the execution of government schemes. Moreover, the reduction of rural poverty surely empowers the rural people economically and politically.

Prior studies on the MGNREGA accurately focused on its capacity for rural transformation. As the MGNREGA was launched aiming at reducing rural distress, it provides a big opportunity for rural unskilled laborers (Bhattarai et al., 2018). This scheme not only generates employment, but also could strengthen rural economy and standardize rural infrastructures (Thomas., 2014). Recognizing the positive impact of the MGNREGA, the Govt. of India had launched this project for entire country. Economic opportunity for the unskilled labourer could reduce rural poverty (Singh., 2006). The launching of the

MGNREGA had enormous implications in the era of neo liberal economy owing to the fact that globalization had resulted in income disparity between rural and urban area, particularly in the developing countries like India (Chakrabarty., 2016). There are several hindrances in proper implementation of MGNREGA, which were brought out in the Comptroller and Auditor General Report 2007. These deficiencies could ultimately destroy the aims and purpose of this law (Datt., 2008). As the MGNREGA workers were mostly rural poor, several difficulties in paying their wages and low wage rate could demotivate them to have engaged in the work further (Dreze., 2018). The beneficiaries of the MGNREGA are basically rural unskilled masses; most of them are Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and women. As this scheme was largely accomplished by the rural masses themselves it could remove hierarchies, discrimination and division along caste and gender, which were main barriers of social inclusion in rural villages (Shah & Lerche 2015).

The earlier studies rightly pointed out the impact of the MGNREGA in rural India. It could profoundly contribute to the standardization of rural livelihood based on the proper utilization of the fund. But it is to be noted that in India, this scheme was the first social welfare programme, which would be executed with the effort of rural community instead of high-handedness of the bureaucrats. Moreover, the Local Administration had substantial role in the implementation of the MGNREGA project. This aspect is very much significant for enlarging democratic process at the grass root level of the country. Politico-economic impact of the MGNREGA could properly assess the utility of this scheme for rural India. Additionally, it can unveil the significance of this new employment generation programme in spite of several running social security programmes like Rural Manpower Programme, Cash Scheme for Rural Employment, Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Programme, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana earlier launched by the Govt. of India.

Objectives of the Study:

The present study aims to achieve the following objectives:

- To ascertain the extent of impact of the MGNREGA Act in rural India
- To study the evaluative aspects of the MGNREGA Act
- To determine the trend of expenditure made by Central government from time to time as a percentage of GDP.

- To measure the trend of fund released by the central government for the purpose of MGNREGA as a percentage of GDP.
- To visualize the trend of MGNREGA expenditure made by central government along with its consequential impacts.
- To unearth the relation (if any) between number of districts under MGNREGA in the study period and impact on the development of rural India.
- To assess the economic aspect of MGNREGA Act in rural India through calculating the average expenditure per district on NREGA (in millions).
- To judge the economic aspect of MGNREGA Act in rural India by calculating average expenditure per day on NREGA (in millions).
- To calculate the economic impact of average wage per person (per day) on NREGA (in Rs) along with its consequential impacts on the development of rural India.

Further Scope of Research

This study is only at an initial level and further scope of research remains as one can collect primary data from the concerned stakeholders in the form of structured questionnaire and conduct in-depth study in the relevant area and come out with varied results.

Methodology

The present study is based on secondary data available in public domain. No primary data has been collected due to paucity of time. The data has been collected from different government websites which has been considered to be authenticated by the authors. The study period ranges from 2006-2007 to 2016-2017. The time series data which has been collected has been represented diagrammatically in the form of Bar Diagram, Line Diagram as well as Scatter Diagram and analyzed empirically by the authors.

Salient Characteristics of the MGNREGA

1. Any willing adult worker with valid document can register his or her name under the MGNREGA scheme at the local Gram Panchayat office.
2. The workers under this programme shall be entitled to minimum 100 days employment for per financial year.
3. The opportunity of job shall be provided within 15 days from the date of application received.

4. Among the MGNREGA employees registered under the scheme, minimum one –third beneficiaries must be women.
5. The minimum wage rate for a day worker under this scheme, should not be less than Rs. 60/- , but each state Government has the authority to fix its own wage rate as per the minimum wage rate in a particular state.
6. The execution of entire project under the MGNREGA shall be carried out by the workers manually.
7. The payment of wages shall be made on weekly basis and it should not be exceeded over a fortnight period in any case.
8. The MGNREGA programme is a typical instance of decentralized planning process. That is why; the apex body of the administration (Centre), intermediate stage (state) and local tier (Panchayati Raj institutions) have collective responsibility to the implementation of the project.
9. Social audit shall be made by the Gram Sabha for ensuring the transparency and accountability.
10. Wage Cost, 75% of material cost and some administrative cost are paid by the Centre while 25% of material cost unemployment allowances and other administrative expenditures are shared by the concerned state Government.
11. The MGNREGA scheme at the district level shall be implemented by the District Project Coordinator.
12. The implementation of the MGNREGA is linked to the sustainable development of rural resources. The jobs under this scheme are created in such manner that would increase rural assets. For this reason, water harvesting, water conservation, improvement of rural drainage system, maintenance of traditional water bodies, building irrigation projects, and rural connectivity building are selected as the types of MGNREGA works.
13. A Programme Officer shall be appointed at the block level for registering the workers under the MGNREGA scheme.
14. The Central Employment Guarantee Council at the national level and the State Employment Guarantee Council shall be constituted for providing information and for programme supervisions.

Politico-Economic Implications for Rural Development in India

NGNREGA was enacted in 2005 but later, it was renamed as MGNREGA in 2009. The act is significant politically as it provides a sort of social rights to the rural poor particularly for the people who are under the Bellow Poverty Line in rural India. This wage based programme ensures every rural poor vulnerable household's claim in at least 100 days of employment in a year. It is a sequential programme for the rural poor as the effect of climate change has severe effect on rural agriculture. Irregular rainfall, drought hugely affected the rural farming. As a consequence, a large number of poor had lost livelihood or were forced to migrate another place. It is worthwhile to mention here ,Social safety Net (SSN) under the aegis of the State is nothing a new endeavor in India because in early independence era, the then Central Government launched Community Development Programme, which aimed at the all along development and the participation of rural people in political decision making. Since then a number of social welfare programmes namely, Rural Manpower Programme, Cash Scheme for Rural Employment, Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Programme, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana had acted for empowering the disadvantaged sections of the country. The MGNREGA Politically was very significant because in the first phase it had selected the 200 most backward districts for its implementation. Another 130 districts were brought under this scheme and finally on April 1, 2008 the then Central Government declared that all the districts in India would be benefited by the NGNREGA scheme. It is not only concerned with the job creation for the unskilled labourer in the rural area but also has contribution to the sustainable development of the society as the implementation of this act has profound impact on elevation of financial growth and asset creation.

MGNREGA was basically a political breakthrough for the then UPA 1 Government. It was clearly expressed in its National Common Minimum Programme. In the backdrop of globalization, when enlarging the economic growth almost became inevitable, the Government of India in an endeavor to strengthen the rural economy, emphasized on launching such programmes which would be quite compatible with the development of rural masses as in the rural India, growth without the development of rural poor was hard to be materialized. Moreover, apprehending the resentment among the rural population against the spiraling economic inequality between the rural and urban parts of the country, the Government with the implementation of the MGNREGA project linked the economic growth to the concept of social justice. At the first instance the Government of India selected 200

poorest districts of our country. Though in the later period, the beneficiaries are largely increased. Nearly 20.1 million rural households were employed under this flagship programme. The purpose of bringing such huge number of unskilled workers under this scheme was to initiate the inclusive development programme in rural India. It is quite significant that the act postulates the reservation for women worker. Accordingly, minimum one third of total registered workers shall be women only. Apart from it during the selection of job pursuers due consideration is given on selecting the workers from Bellow Poverty Line. As the MGNREGA is considered by the government as a social protection scheme, it can reduce exclusion of disadvantaged and minority group from rural economy. The primary task of inclusive development is to create employment and build consumption capacity for the jobless workers.

Large scale corruption is another obstacle in disseminating the benefits of economic growth to the masses. In the implementation of the MGNREGA scheme, no contractors would be allowed because only the rural poor with their physical capacity performed the project. After the completion of the work, the Gram Sabha needs to conduct the social audit of the project. It refers to the examination and assessment of social programmes with the direct participation of the people. Section 17 of the MGNREGA puts the provision for social audit to measure the impacts and benefits from the project. It can assess the social impacts of a particular social-welfare programme. The MGNREGA beneficiaries through the social audit can clarify any queries related to the implementation of the scheme. Social audit works as a grievance redress mechanism at the every Gram Sabha. Moreover, it has immense implication on political social and administrative awareness building among the MGNREGA job holders. The actual purpose of social audit is to verify the records, document linked to the development of the scheme and to assess the social impact of the project. With the bankroll of the civil society organization, right based organization for the MGNREGA workers; it can defy rampant political administrative corruption in executing the scheme. The application of the Right to Information Act to the execution of the MGNREGA results in the smooth transferring of the documents, records related to its implementation, to the public domain thereby ensuring the smooth running of social audit. The RTI has strengthened the transparency and accountability of the administrators and raised the awareness among the rural poor as well as general masses.

The registration for linking one's name under the MGNREGA purely depends on the willingness of the worker himself or herself. The residents, who are interested to participate in this wage earning scheme, must submit their application to the Sarpanch or Panchayet Proddhan of the Village Panchayet or Programme Officer at the Block level. After receiving the application from the interested worker it is the responsibility of the concerned Panchayet to allocate the opportunity of job in a span of 15 days. The name of the eligible workers must be shown in public notices at the display board of the Gram Panchayet, Panchayet Samiti and Zilla Parisad office. It helped in raising a sort of political activism among the beneficiaries of this programme. In comparison with earlier social development policies namely the National Rural Employment Programme, Jawhar Rojgar yojana, Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojana, the MGNREGA had a profound role in creating an awareness among the rural masses because the former programmes were basically implemented under the aegis of bureaucratic mechanism while the implementation of the MGNREGA is considered as a sort of community efforts at the local level of the administration. Moreover, the government had a preponderant role in the exercise of earlier social welfare policies but the job opportunity under the MGNREGA was provided on demand by the willing earners. As the Panchayet Raj Institution is empowered to convene the meeting of the Gram Sabha for discussing about the selection of job, nature of job in each of the financial year, the procedure for job creation leads to a positive impact on the promotion of grass root democracy in rural India. The MGNREGA is quite effective for the social empowerment of the marginalized sections especially Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and women. In rural India the caste, gender hierarchies are regarded as the major barriers to the inclusive development of the entire population. As this wage based programme is launched particularly for the rural India its one of the major aim is to eradicate social ills by creating employment. The fair reservation for women in executing the scheme, equal wages for men and women, arrangement of drinking water, crèche, and first aid medical box at the work-site could directly benefit the rural woman. The earlier right based policies were accomplished under the absolute authority of the central and state level bureaucrats, which had create an unequal power relations in different parts of country side. It caused socio political exclusion of the marginalized population from the rural parts of the country. Consequently, the deprivation and marginalization of a chunk of population resulted in the emergence of several forms of extremist movement in peripheral region of the backward states in the country. As the MGNREGA provides employment to the willing job pursuer within 15 days from the date of

submission of application, it can reduce the uncertainty regarding the assurances in giving the jobs. Moreover, the legal entitlement to getting the job is ensured by offering the compensation to the willing applicants by the state government unless the employment is not to be provided by the local Panchayat after the specified deadline for 15 days being over. It reveals that the MGNREGA offers minimum right to social justice for the rural disadvantaged population and ultimately rises a revolutionize wave in rural India by creating the employment opportunity, particularly for the well being of vulnerable sections.

Major Findings of the Study & Concluding Observations

- The implementation of the MGNREGA since its inception has been facing several hurdles on different grounds. The policy experts expressed the concerns that absence of uniform country wide wage rate often caused underpayment of daily wages in several states like Gujrat (Rs. 50) Madhya Pradesh (Rs. 58.83), Odissa (Rs. 55) in the financial year 2005-06, though several states in later financial year increased the daily wage rate but it is still inadequate for the proper livelihood expenditure of the rural poor.
- While in the States like West Bengal, Haryana and Gujarat the per day employment rate is Rs. 200 to Rs. 300, the daily wages of the MGNREGA workers are not increased satisfactorily.
- The members of the right based organizations and policy analysts opinioned that as the MGNREGA is a demand based welfare programme, the low wage rate and the delaying in payment actually demotivated the job holders in their further engagement with the implementation of the scheme.
- Economist Jean Dreze noticed that several factors related to the payment brought an acute crisis for the continuance of the NGNREGA in near future. In giving his opinion to English daily, The Indian Express on July 13, 2018, he cited four reasons, which were delayed payments, rejected payments, diverted payments and locked payments.
- Dreze was of the opinion that albeit a long effort for restructuring the payment system neither the cash payment nor the the National electronic Fund Management System or the newly introduced Aadhaar Payment Bridge System succeeds in paying the wages within 15 days of the works done.

- The beneficiaries of the MGNREGA are mostly rural unskilled workers. They usually have no detail knowledge about the linking of e-KYC with their payment account. As a result, their accounts were often frozen by the bank authority either on the ground of non transaction or failure in linking the payment accounts with e-KYC.
- Due to locked payment, the many MGNREGA workers could not withdraw their wages in time. When the MGNREGA job holder loses interest in further queuing up to withdraw his or her payment, their unawareness and lack of sincerity results in the rampant corruption in an informal form.
- However, the sharing of percentage over the withdrawal of payments breeds corruption. It could not be eradicated entirely. Instead of it, the constant redesigning of the payment system without the consent of the MGNREGA beneficiaries ultimately undermined the social empowerment endeavor of this scheme.
- The inauspicious nexus among the local political leader, contractors and bureaucrats have been the source of corruption which diluted the utilities of this wage earning programme.
- Besides some practical hurdles, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) in its report published in Mainstream Weekly on April 14, 2008, underlined several procedural loopholes in the implementation of the MGNREGA in rural India. It had identified that adequate numbers of professional staff were not appointed for the implementation of the scheme. As per the direction of this law a full time Programme Officer should be appointed in each block but the reports stated that as many as 19 states had not appointed such officers in the 70 percent of the blocks came under its survey.
- Also, the CAG conducted the survey over 513 Gram Panchayat but 52 percent of them have no Employment Guarantee Assistant. The bureaucrats today became unwilling to implement the MGNREGA scheme because of the reduction in the chances of corruption. They even try to convince the Panchayat Pradhan or Sarpanch for not being interested in implementing MGNREGA scheme because embezzlement of any fund allotted for this project and unemployment allowances causes legal penalization and political ruckus at the rural area.
- It seems that the constant surveillance role of the NGOs and civil society organizations over the implementation of MGNREGA in turn sharpens the conservative attitude of local level bureaucrats. As a result, Panchayats in many

instances were failed to completely utilize the MGNREGA fund. But many NGOs had shown in its report that whenever social mobilization effort of the rural workers takes an effective form, it can create a sort of public pressure that forces the political authority to implement the scheme in letter and spirit.

- It was evidenced that unwillingness of the state governments in setting up a separate grievance redress mechanism for the MGNREGA workers. The act provides basic entitlement to rural poor but does not specify the authority which would safeguard their rights.
- Finally, when stringent rules and technical barriers cause in the delay of payment, and suspension of work, it generally erode their faith in grass root democracy. The implementation of some earlier social welfare programmes divulged that in developing countries, social empowerment process and political-administrative corruption are two integral phenomena. The execution of the MGNREGA finds the same truth. But the absence of effective grievance redress mechanism can portray the obituary of the MGNREGA in near future.

Recommendations

- Wage rate should be increased.
- Awareness camp must be organized for MGNREGA beneficiaries.
- Regular social audit should be conducted.
- Grievance redressal mechanism should be strengthened.
- An utmost priority must be given on proper utilization of the MGNREGA fund.

References

- Bhattacharai, Madhusudan., Viswanthan, K. P., P, K. Mishra., C, Bantilan. (Eds.). (2018). Employment Guarantee Programme and Dynamics of Rural Transformation in India Challenges and Opportunities. Singapore, Springer, pp.1-36. Retrieved on 08.08.2018, from <http://book.google.co.in/books?id>
- Thomas, Bigi. (2014). NREGA and Quality of Life of Beneficiaries. Lucknow, Allied Publishers, pp.1-16.
- Singh, Puran. (2006). National Employment Guarantee Scheme: A Task Ahead. Kurukshetra, Vol.54, No.7, pp.42-47.

Chakrabarty, Bidyut., & Chand, Prakash. (2016). *Public Policy Concept, Theory & Practice*. New Delhi, Sage Publication India Pvt Ltd, pp. 236-250.

Datt, Ruddar. (2008). Dismal Experience of MGNREGA: Lessons for the Future. *Mainstream Weekly*, Vol.XLVI, No.17. Retrieved on 08.08.2018, from <http://www.mainstreamweekly.net/article641.html>

Dreze, Jean. (2018, July 13). Hollowing Out a Promise. *The Indian Express*. Retrieved on 08.08.2018, from <http://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/columns/nrega-scheme-rural-employment-wages-farem-crisis-modi-gov-5257239>

Shah, Alpa., & Lerche, Jens. (2015, October 10). India's Democracy: Illusion of Inclusion. Vol.50, Issu No. 41. Retrieved on 09.08.18, From <https://iproxy.inflibnet.ac.in:2113/journal/2015/41/book-reviews/indias-democracy-illusion-inclusion.html>

TABLES & FIGURES

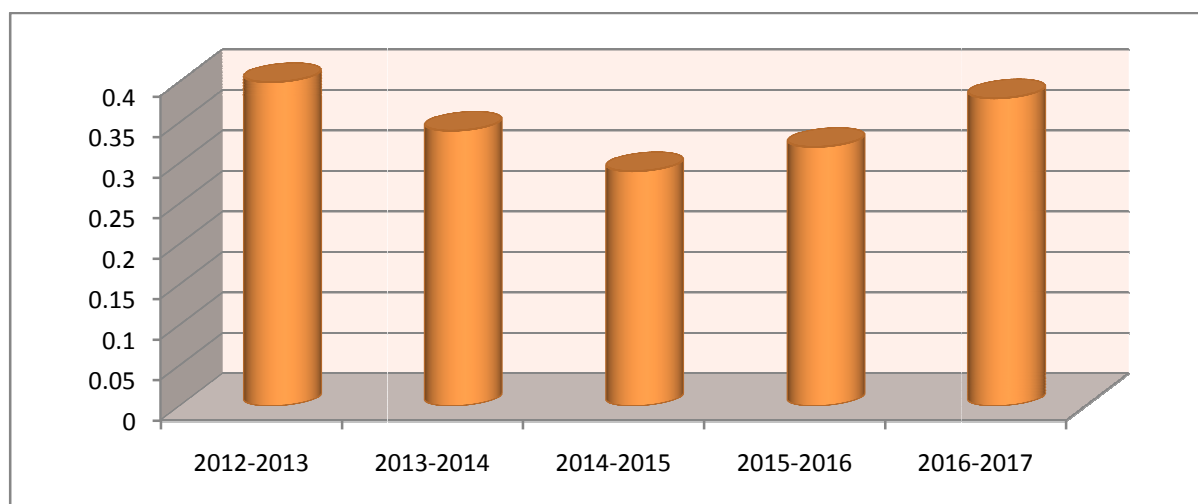
TABLE SHOWING EXPENDITURE ON MGNREGA AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP

TABLE-1

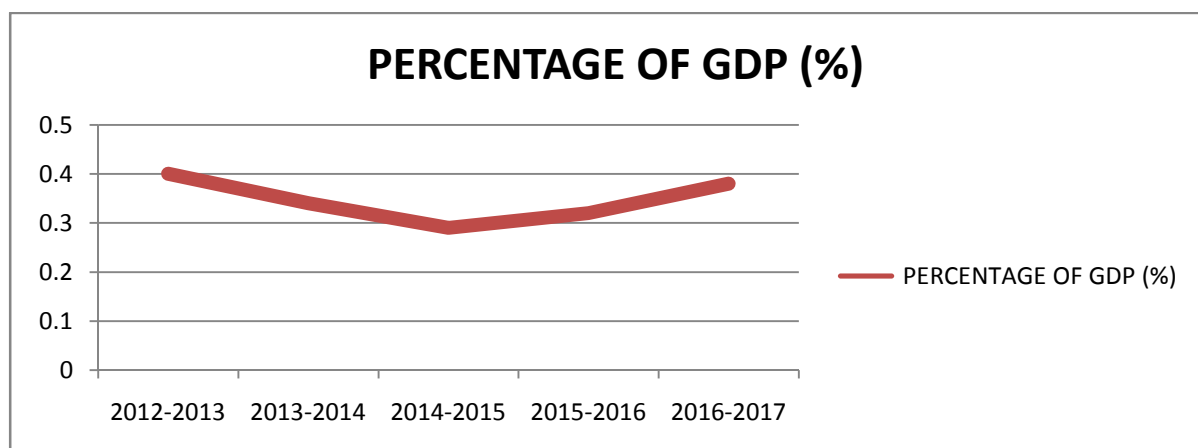
YEAR	PERCENTAGE OF GDP (%)
2012-2013	0.4
2013-2014	0.34
2014-2015	0.29
2015-2016	0.32
2016-2017	0.38

Source: <http://nrega.nic.in>

BAR DIAGRAMATIC REPRESENTATION OF TABLE-1



LINE DIAGRAMATIC REPRESENTATION OF TABLE-1

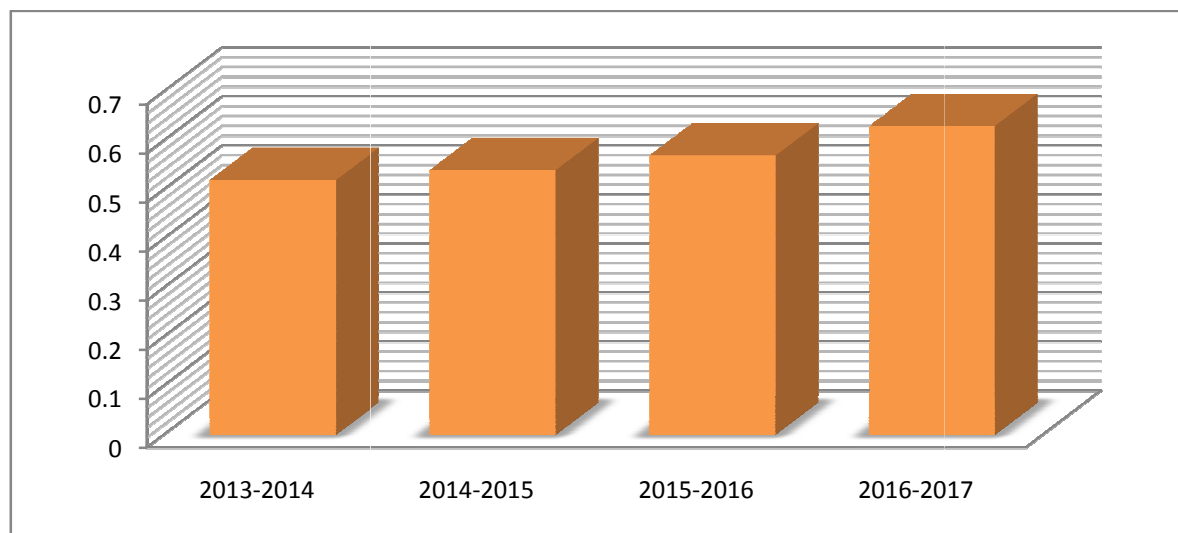


**TABLE SHOWING RELESAE OF FUND BY CENTRAL GOVT ON MGNREGA AS
A PERCENTAGE OF GDP TABLE-2**

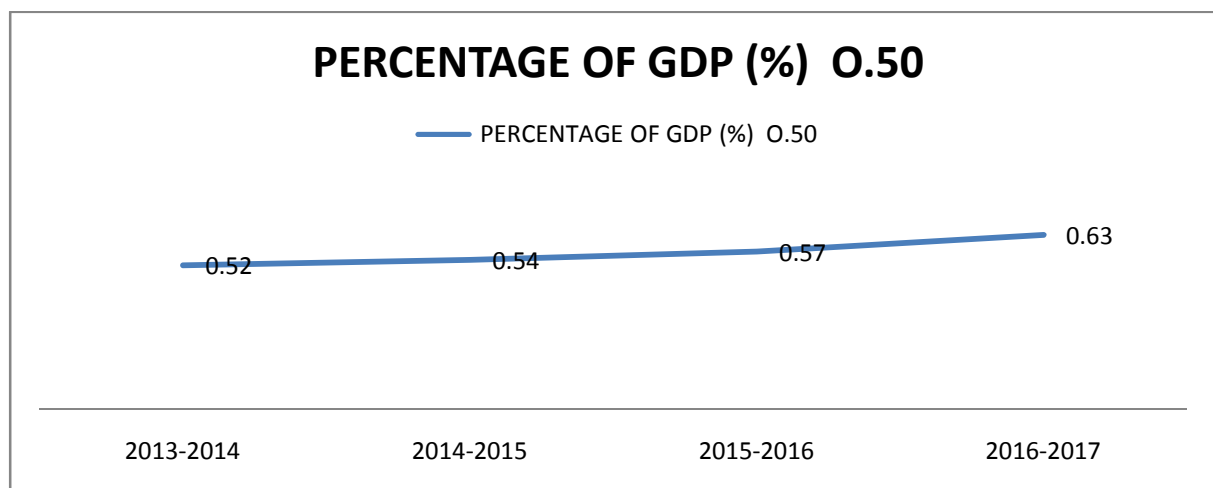
YEAR	PERCENTAGE OF GDP (%)
2012-2013	0.50
2013-2014	0.52
2014-2015	0.54
2015-2016	0.57
2016-2017	0.63

Source: <http://nrega.nic.in>

BAR DIAGRAMATIC REPRESENTATION OF TABLE-2



LINE DIAGRAMATIC REPRESENTATION OF TABLE-2



**TABLE SHOWING GDP, MGNREGS EXPENDITURE AND RELEASE OF FUND
BY CENTRAL GOVT. TABLE-3**

MGNREGA & MoRD EXPENDITURE

					Rs. Crores
Year	GDP at Current Prices (2011-12 Series)	MGNREGS Exp.	% of GDP	Releases by MoRD for all Programmes	Releases as % of GDP
1	2	3	4	5	6
2012-2013	9944013	39,778.82	0.40	50,161.86	0.50
2013-2014	11233522	38,552.62	0.34	58,623.08	0.52
2014-2015	12445128	36,025.04	0.29	67,263.31	0.54
2015-2016	13682035	44,002.59	0.32	77,321.35	0.57
2016-2017	15183709	58,354.21	0.38	95,096.04	0.63

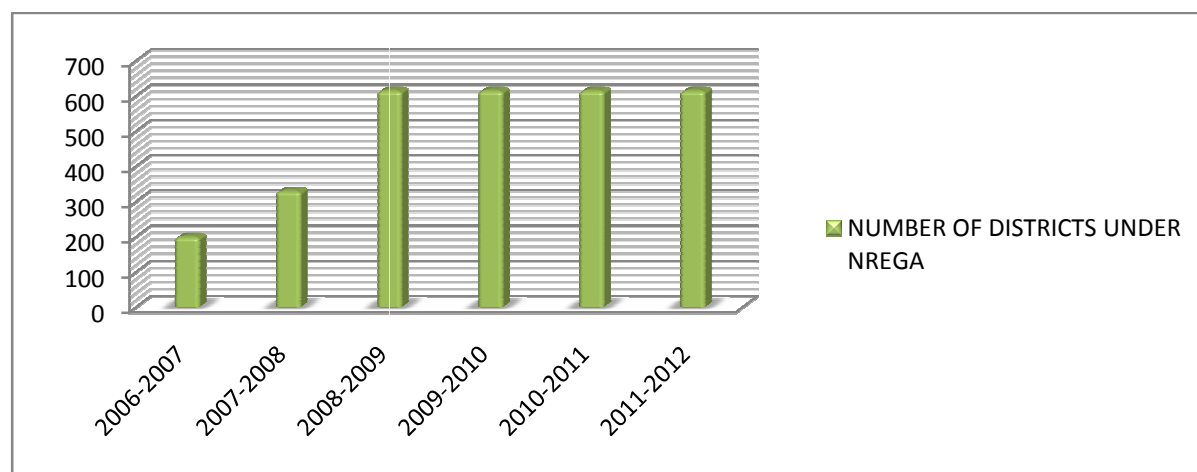
Source: <http://nrega.nic.in>

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF DISTRICTS UNDER NREGA TABLE-4

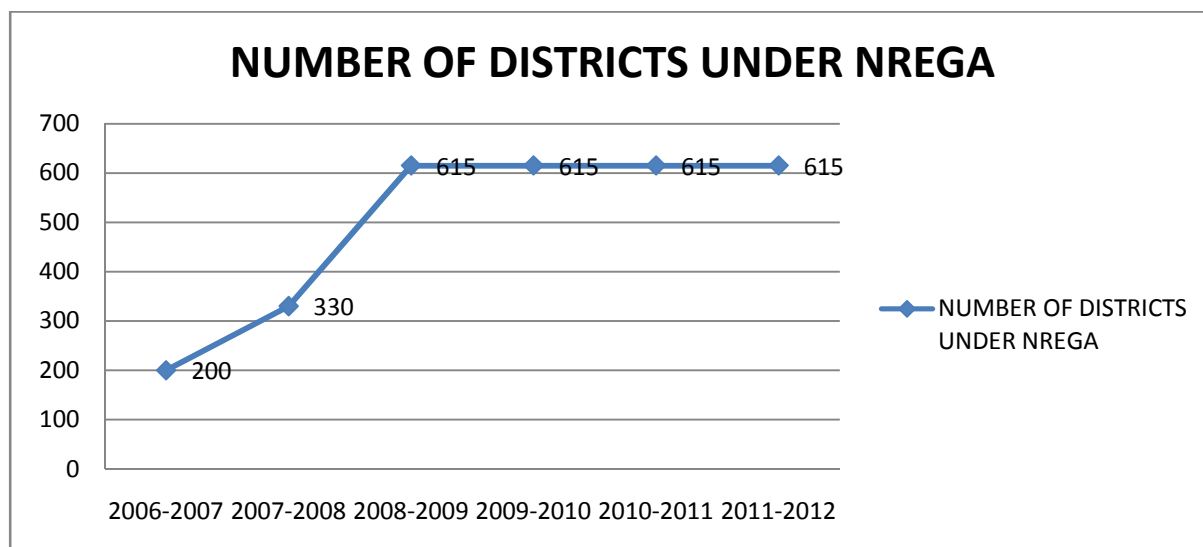
YEAR	NUMBER OF DISTRICTS UNDER NREGA
2006-2007	200
2007-2008	330
2008-2009	615
2009-2010	615
2010-2011	615
2011-2012	615

Source: <http://nrega.nic.in>

BAR DIAGRAM OF TABLE-4



LINE DIAGRAM OF TABLE-4



SCATTER DIAGRAM OF TABLE-4

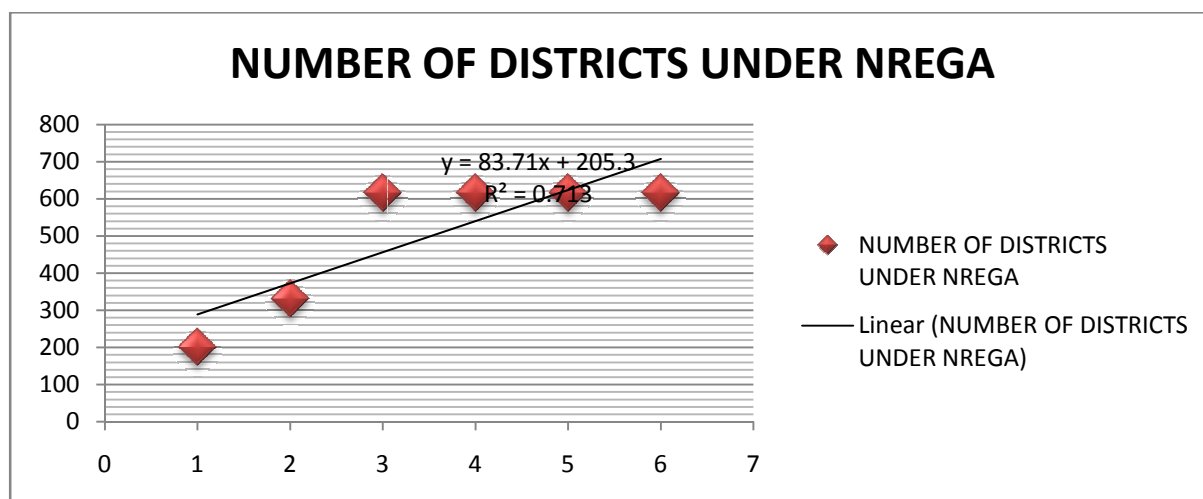
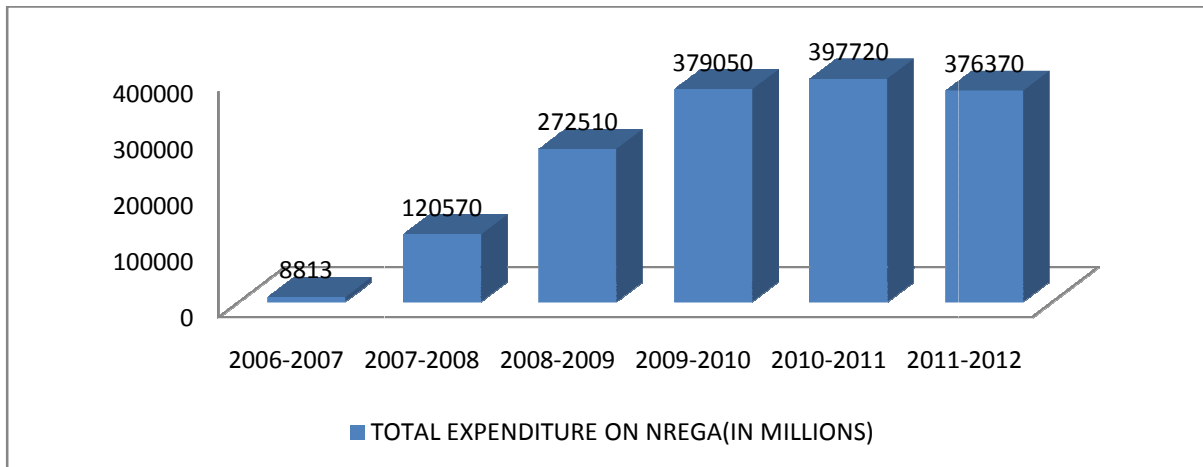


TABLE SHOWING TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON NREGA (IN MILLIONS) TABLE-5

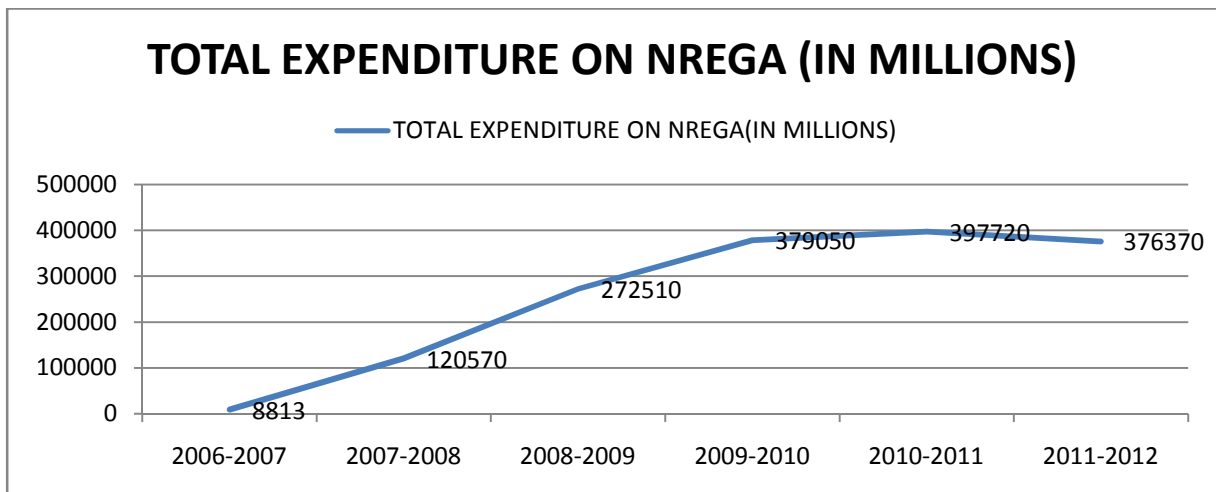
YEAR	<u>TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON NREGA (IN MILLIONS)</u>
2006-2007	8813
2007-2008	120570
2008-2009	272510
2009-2010	379050
2010-2011	397720
2011-2012	376370

Source: <http://nrega.nic.in>

BAR DIAGRAM OF TABLE-5



LINE DIAGRAM OF TABLE-5



SCATTER DIAGRAM OF TABLE-5

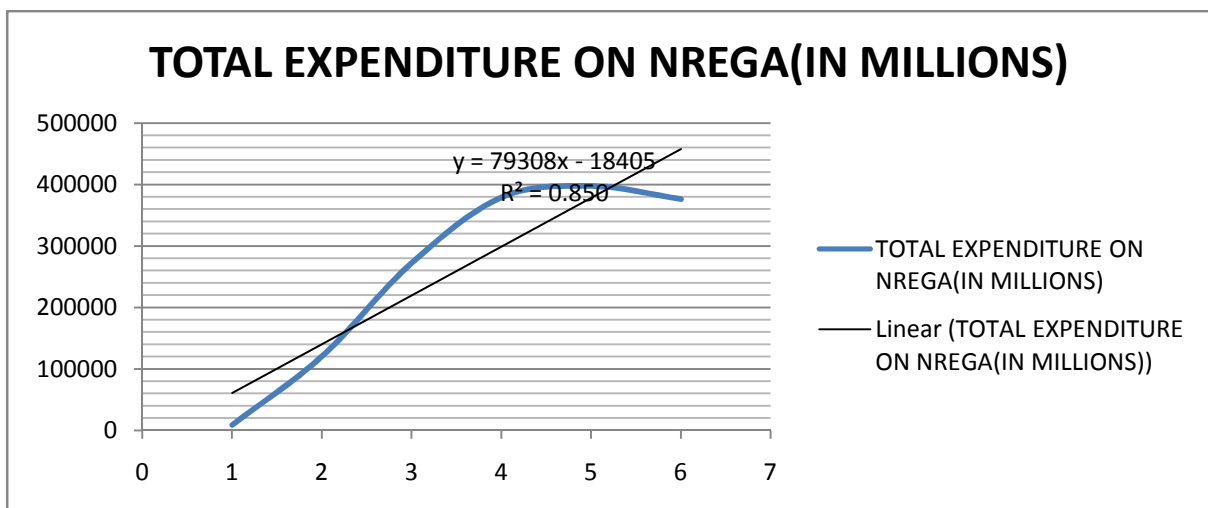
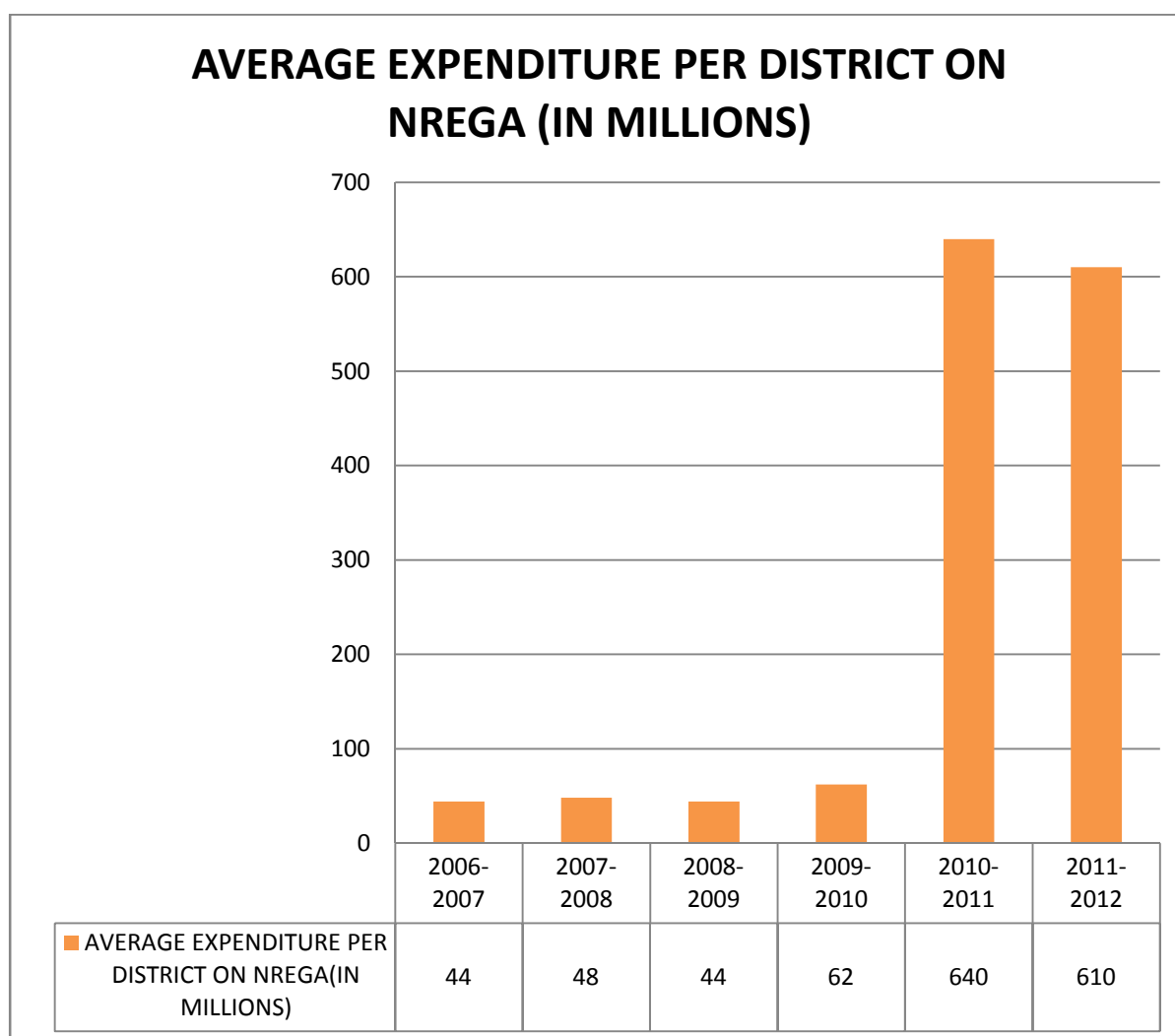


TABLE SHOWING AVERAGE EXPENDITURE PER DISTRICT ON NREGA (IN MILLIONS) TABLE-6

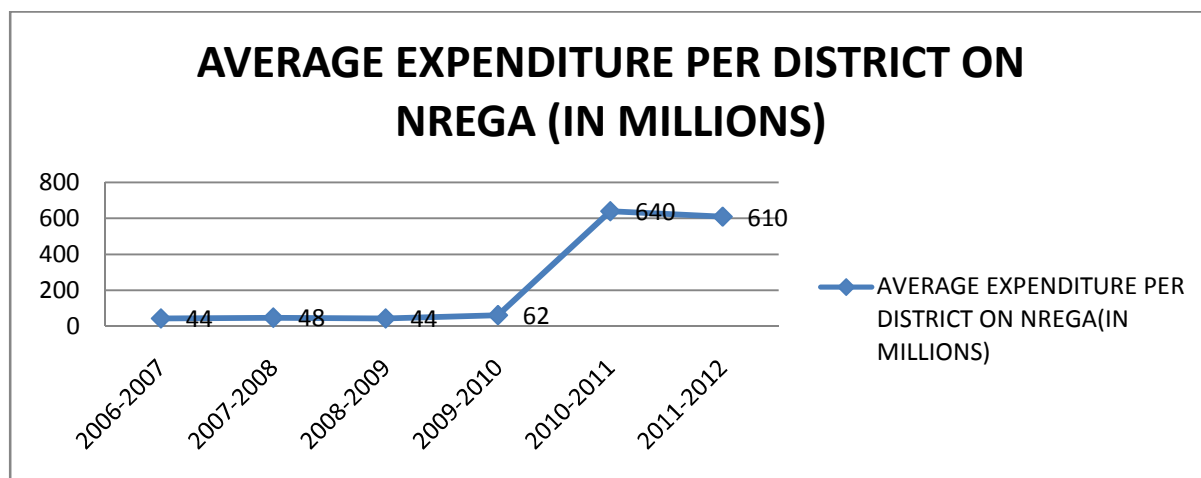
YEAR	<u>AVERAGE EXPENDITURE PER DISTRICT ON NREGA (IN MILLIONS)</u>
2006-2007	44
2007-2008	48
2008-2009	44
2009-2010	62
2010-2011	640
2011-2012	610

Source: <http://nrega.nic.in>

BAR DIAGRAM OF TABLE-6



LINE DIAGRAM OF TABLE-6



SCATTER DIAGRAM OF TABLE-6

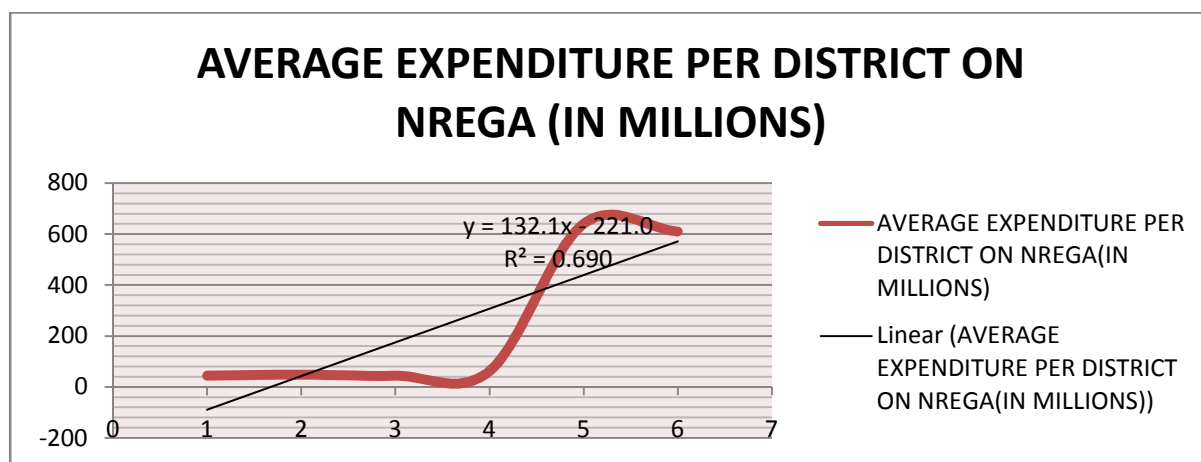
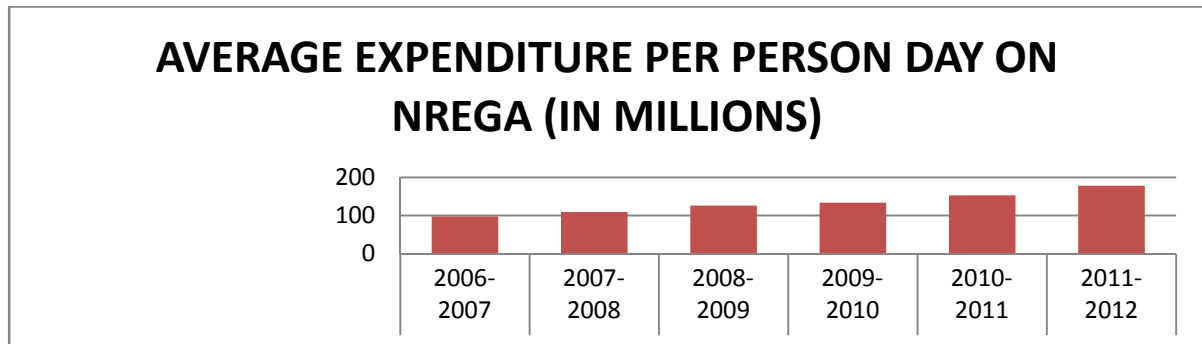


TABLE SHOWING AVERAGE EXPENDITURE PER PERSON DAY ON NREGA (IN MILLIONS) TABLE-7

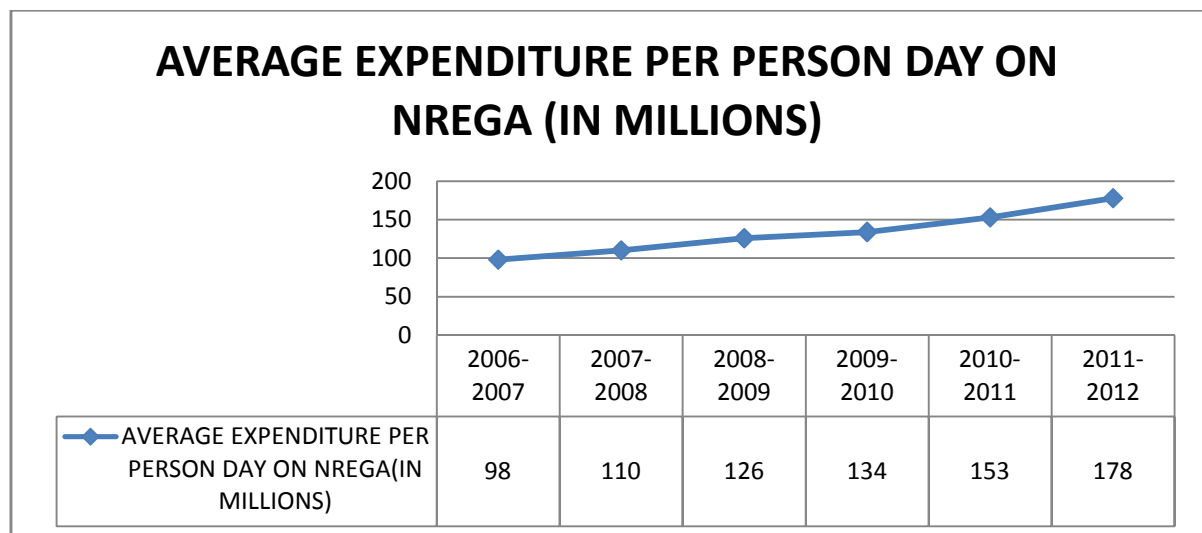
YEAR	<u>AVERAGE EXPENDITURE PER PERSON DAY ON NREGA(IN MILLIONS)</u>
2006-2007	98
2007-2008	110
2008-2009	126
2009-2010	134
2010-2011	153
2011-2012	178

Source: <http://nrega.nic.in>

BAR DIAGRAM OF TABLE-7



LINE DIAGRAM OF TABLE-7



SCATTER DIAGRAM OF TABLE-7

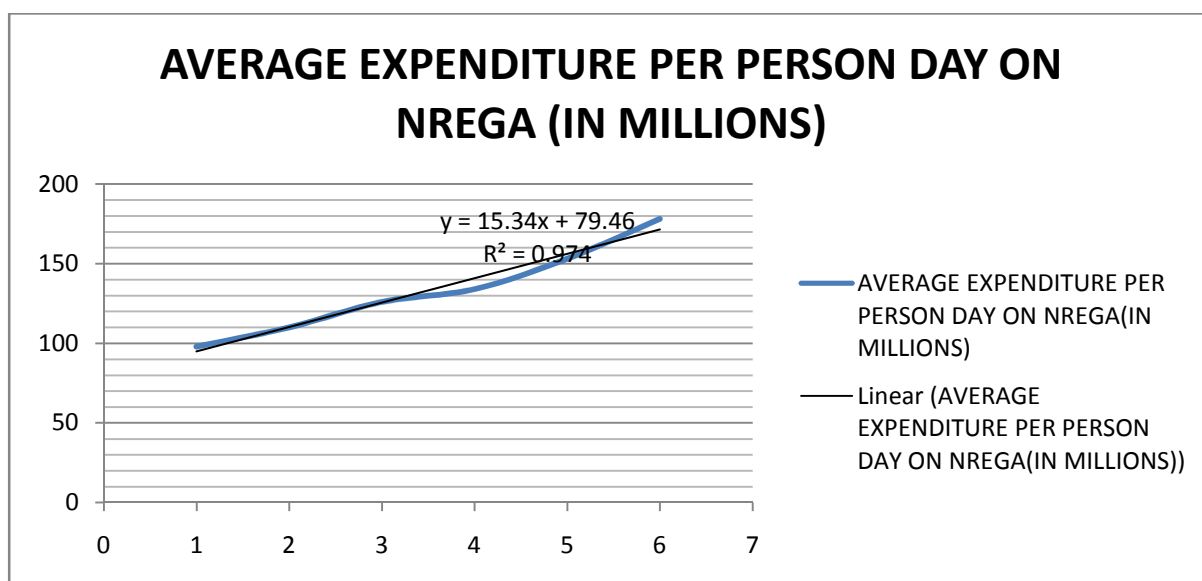
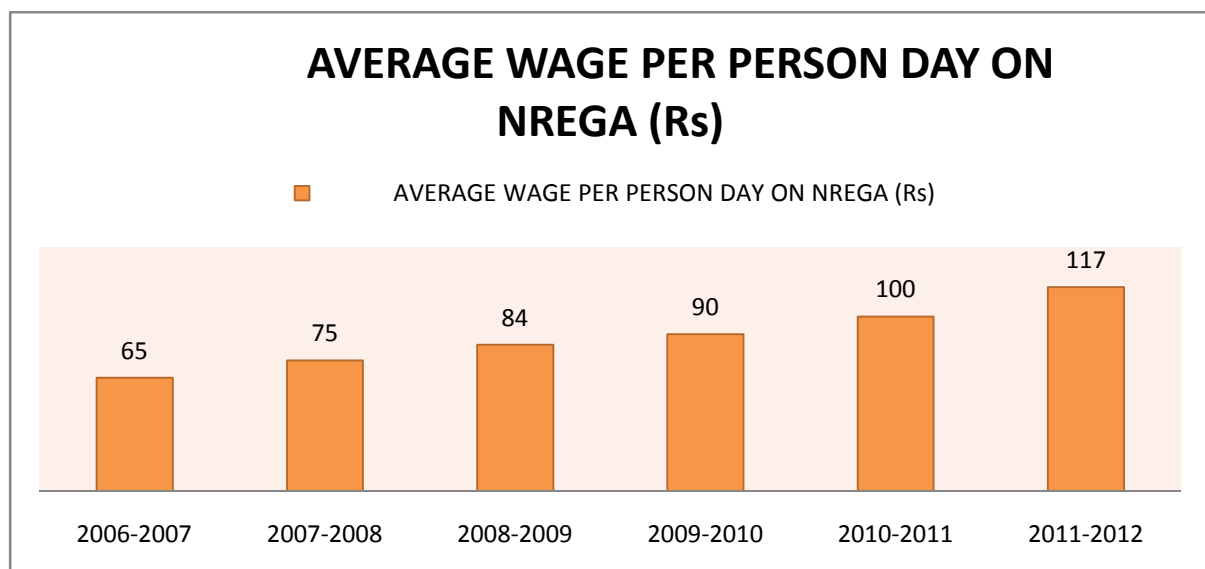


TABLE SHOWING AVERAGE WAGE PER PERSON DAY ON NREGA (RS) TABLE-8

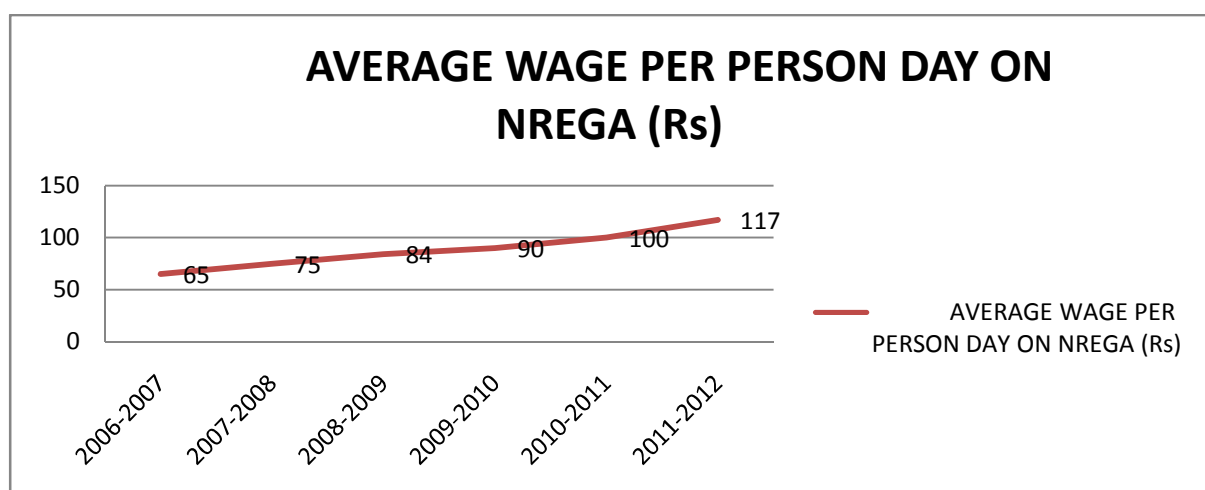
YEAR	<u>AVERAGE WAGE PER PERSON DAY ON NREGA (RS)</u>
2006-2007	65
2007-2008	75
2008-2009	84
2009-2010	90
2010-2011	100
2011-2012	117

Source: <http://nrega.nic.in>

BAR DIAGRAM OF TABLE-8



LINE DIAGRAM OF TABLE-8



SCATTER DIAGRAM OF TABLE-8

