

Performance of MGNREGA in Community Assets Creation- A Study in Durgapur- Faridpur Block in Paschim Barddhaman District, West Bengal

Moumita Kundu

M.A., M.Phil. (Geography), The University of Burdwan, West Bengal, India
Assistant Teacher, Andal South Bazar G.S.F.P. School, Andal, Paschim Barddhaman, West Bengal, India

ABSTRACT

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) enacted by the law of Parliament on August, 2005 and it came into force in 2nd February, 2006. The Act was renamed as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in October, 2009. The Act ensures not only Right- Based wage employment to the unemployed Persons who are willing to do unskilled manual labour of 100 days duration in a financial year at a minimum statutory wage in the Rural area but also the distinctiveness of the Act is lies in the fact that it creates durable community assets for the rural community thus leads the rural community one step forwards towards sustainable development. In this paper an attempt has been made to strike out the performance of MGNREGA in Durgapur-Faridpur Block in the Paschim Barddhaman District, West Bengal in terms of community asset creation. The study tries to portray the performance on the basis of chronological and spatial variations in five year of duration, solely depending on the secondary data with a number of statistical tools for analysis.

KEYWORDS: NREGA, MGNREGA, Durable Community Assets, Chronological and spatial Variations, Right-Based wage Employment

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I. INTRODUCTION

“India is to be found not in its few cities but in its 7, 00,000 villages. But we town dwellers have believed that India is to be found in its towns and the villages were created to minister to our needs. We have hardly paused to enquire if those poor folk get sufficient to eat and clothe themselves with and whether they have a roof to shelter themselves from sun and rain.” - Mahatma Gandhi (in Harijan on 4 April 1936, cited in Anonymous 1978; quoted from Katar Singh’s book “Rural Development: Principles, Politics and Management).

The famous lines of Mahatma Gandhi are still relevant in the present socio-economic structure of our nation indeed. Since the advent of the civilization in the Vedic age, India is solely a land of village community. The survey result reveals the fact that at present, 68.8 % people of the total population in India (83.3 crore) are living in the rural area where only 31.2% people are (37.7 crore) city dwellers (according to Census, 2011). India, our nation is still far lagging from the developed nation in the world because not of its vast rural population but the fact is that the most of the planning, strategies and programmes of our country are oriented toward urban society whereas the rural areas are still approaching to the unseen future with their unending needs and ever increasing wants. In that vary situation there is urge of rural development so that the future generation will meet a balanced societal development where the rural and urban area will go side by side. In the actual sense, rural development connotes the overall development of rural life to improve the quality of life of rural community. As a strategy it is destined to improve the economic and social well-being of the rural folk. There are a number of programmes that have been designed from time to time since the inception of planning area in 1951-51 to improve the quality of life of rural people by providing them both the economic and social security. The first major step in this respect by Government of India (GOI) was the Rural Work Programme (RWP) introduced in the year of 1971 to provide the economic security by providing employment to the unemployed persons, particularly in the lean season. But it failed to make any significant influence due to its limited scope.

The Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Act (MGES) was launched in 1970s as wage employment programme in India. The success of this scheme further broadens the path of initiation of many such employment generating and poverty alleviation schemes like National Rural Employment Programme(NREP), 1980-89; Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme(RLEGP), 1983-89; Jawahar Rozgar Yojana(JRY),1989-99; Employment Assurance Scheme(EAS),1993-99; Jawahar Gram Samridhhi Yojana (JGSY), 1999-2001 ; Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana(SGRY),since September 2001; National Food For

Work Programme(NFFWP), launched in 2004 etc.(Sarma, Vinod Kumar,2015) . All these programmes aim at improving the quality of life of rural community by one way or the other.

All these programmes and schemes are merged into one major programme which was named as 'National Rural Employment Guarantee Act' was enforced by the law enacted by Indian Parliament in 2005, was came into force on 2nd February, 2006. It is a major consequence of Eleventh Five Year Plan of which the central theme was the 'Faster and More Inclusive Growth'. The programme first time recognizes the legal guarantee of 'right to work'; thus provides a right based guarantee to economically secure life by ensuring the wage employment of 100 days of duration in a financial year to the adult members who are willing to do unskilled manual labour at the statutory minimum wage but also its distinctiveness lies in the fact that it aims at sustainable rural livelihood by creating durable assets for rural community. Thus NREGA gives extra momentum toward a more equitable and sustainable development of the society not only secures the economic aspects of the rural folk by guaranteed wage employment but also it secures the social life by proving a well-defined secured livelihood by creating several necessary assets for rural community. The present study tried to examine the role of MGNREGS in community asset creation.

II. MGNREGA: SOME GLIMPSE OF IT IN THE LIGHT OF ITS FEATURES:

The sustainability of the act is lies not only it ensure the people's right to work- one of the fundamental right of our Indian constituency , but also it provides livelihood security to the rural India by creating durable assets including both individual and community assets.

Some of the key features of the act are as follows-

1. Every rural household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual works may apply for the job. Thus the act has a right- based framework.
2. It guarantees at least 100 days of employment within a financial year depending on the needs.
3. The job cards will be issued containing the applicants' photographs within the 15 days of application. The job cards will be issued from the respective Gram Panchayat Office in which the applicant resides.
4. The demand for work for job cards holders should be allotted within the 15 days.
5. If it will not possible to provide employment within those days, a daily unemployment allowance should to be paid to the job seeker. This is the liability is on the State Government.
6. At least 1/3rd workers of the total workers should be women.
7. The wages are to be paid on the basis of minimum wages as prescribed under the Minimum Wage Act 1948 for the agricultural labourer in the state, unless the Centre notifies a wage rate which will be minimum Rs. 60/per day.
8. Wages should to be paid within a week after completion of work, but it will not be beyond a fortnight.
9. Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have the key role in planning and implementation of NREGA works.
10. At least 50% works should to be excluded by the Gram Panchayat and rest 50% are the liability of Block Panchayat.
11. The District Panchayat is liable to prepare annual plans and five year perspective plans regarding the implementation of MGNREGA works.
12. At least GP level, the plans regarding the implementation of different works and several other related plans should be recommended in Gram sabha.
13. Employment should be provided within the 5 kms of the village of domicile of the applicant. If it is not possible then extra 10% of wage rate should to be paid to meet the additional transport and living expenses.
14. A 60:40 wage and material ratio has to be maintained.
15. Use of any type of machinery and contractors is strictly prohibited.
16. The work site facilities such as creche, drinking water, have to be provided.
17. Social audit have to be done by the Gram Sabha for the transparency in the whole mechanism.
18. Grievance redressal mechanism is to be set up as another instrument of transparency and accountability of the Act.
19. All the records and accounts related to the scheme should be made available to any person who is desirous of obtaining a copy of such records, on demand and after paying specific fees.
20. Regular inspection and supervision at all the level of execution of the work to be done for maintaining the quality and quantity of the work.
21. For enhancing the sustainable livelihood, the act has to made provision for creation durable assets which are related to mainly water conservation, drought proofing, land development etc.

III. MGNREGA AND DURABLE ASSETS:

The assets created under the act for providing secure and more progressive sustainable livelihood, are classified in two broad categories- one Community assets and two Individual assets. As the paper deal with the community assets created by the Act, here the details of it is discussed below-

1. Water conservation and water harvesting- digging of new tank, ponds, small check dams etc.
2. Drought proofing and plantation- afforestation, tree plantation etc.
3. Flood control and protection- drainage in water logged areas, construction and repair of embankment etc.
4. Land development.
5. Micro and minor irrigation works.
6. Provision of irrigation facilities to the land owned by households belonging to schedule caste and Schedule Tribes or to land beneficiaries under the Indira Awas Yojana.
7. Renovation of traditional water bodies including desilting tanks/ ponds, desilting of old canals, desilting of traditional open wells etc.
8. Any other activity approved by the Ministry of Rural Development.

IV. THE STUDY AREA:

The study has been conducted in the Durgapur- Faridpur block in the district of Paschim Barddhaman in West Bengal, India. Faridpur-Durgapur CD Block is located at 23°29'0"N to 23°45'30"N and 87°12'30"E to 87°23'30"E. The River Ajay is on the northern part, whereas the River Damodar is on the south and the River Barakar on the west of the Block. Faridpur-Durgapur Block is bounded by Dubrajpur and Ilambazar CD Blocks in Birbhum District on the north, Kanksa CD Block on the east, Durgapur (Municipal Corporation), with Barjora CD Block in Bankura district on the south, Andal and Pandabeswar CD Blocks on the west. The Block has an area of 155.97 km². The Block consists of 1 Panchayat Samity, 6 Gram Panchayats, 54 mouzas and 48 inhabited villages. The Headquarters of this Block is at Laudoha. Six Gram Panchayats of Faridpur-Durgapur Block are: Gogla, Goubazar, Ichhapur, Jemua, Laudoha and Pratappur Gram Panchayat.

V. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The aim of the present study is to examine the performance of MGNREGA in community asset creation. To fulfill the aim, several objectives are taken into account. These are as follows-

1. To examine the total works taken up with respect to the community asset creations.
2. To find out the rate of completion of these works and also their chronological variations.
3. To explore the total no. of asset creation for community over the years.
4. To examine the level of performance in that respect by comparing the performance to district, state and country.
5. To evaluate the category wise assets has been created in the study area.
6. To understand the role of executive authorities in the context of community asset creation.

VI. METHODOLOGY:

The whole work is carried out by secondary data. The data are collected from different websites, the official website of MGNREGA (<http://www.nrega.nic.in>), beside Census Data etc. After collection of data, these are arranged in tabular format. The analysis was done by using different statistical tools and the analyzed data are presented in tabulated form.

To find out the performance of MGNREGA in asset creation, several quantitative variables are taken into account which is total no. of works, no. of ongoing works, and no. of completed works, no. of asset created, category wise creation of assets etc. The changes of these variables over the years were examined. Different statistical tools like simple percentage, t-test, ANOVA was used to find out the variations in the value of these variables in a spatial-temporal situation.

The results derived from the statistical analysis were presented in tabular form and also in suitable graphical form.

VII. PERFORMANCE OF MGNREGA IN INDIA:

The National Rural employment Guarantee Act came into force on 2nd February, 2006 by the act of Parliament, was first launched in the Anantapur District in Andhra Pradesh. It aims at to cover the whole country within the five year from the time of its inception. The scheme is launched in the Nation in three phases, it financial year was implemented in 200 backward district across the country. In the second phase, the act was notified in another 130 districts in the 2007-08 and remaining 285 rural districts was notified from April 1, 2008 in the phase three.

The performances of MGNREGA in India in term of community asset creation are given in the table below:

Table 1: Performance of MGNREGA in India

Particulars	Financial years				
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
No. Of ongoing works (in lakhs)	66.1	68.21	86.94	97.62	119.5
No. Of completed works (in lakhs)	27.42	29.44	36.18	65.26	51.67
No. Of assets	2329066	3008690	2656087	3849662	4407975

SOURCE: <http://www.nrega.nic.in>

VIII. PERFORMANCE OF MGNREGA IN WEST BENGAL:

As per Section 4(1) of the National Rural Employment Guarantee act, 2005, the West Bengal Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme was framed. The Act came into force in 2006 in the State. The performance of MGNREGA in the State is given as under-

Table 2: Performance of MGNREGA in West Bengal

Particulars	Financial years				
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
No. Of ongoing works (in lakhs)	3.97	5.59	13.17	16.69	18.64
No. Of completed works	182494	2,08,011	3,43,942	5,42,680	6,65,513
No. Of assets	182466	207709	343540	542768	708053

SOURCE: <http://www.nrega.nic.in>

IX. PERFORMANCE OF MGNREGA IN COMMUNITY ASSETS CREATION IN DURGAPUR-FARIDPUR BLOCK:

The present study tries to reveal some glimpse regarding the performance of MGNREGA in Durgapur-Faridpur block. The study is solely based on the secondary data that tried to find out the objectives by analyzing the chronological variations of the variables related to the performance of MGNREGA in the study area. In some cases it aims to ascertain the level of performance by comparing the results of the blocks to the performance at macro scale i. e. to the district, state and country.

The variable involved in that respect are multiple one of which is no. of total works that have been taken up in the study area for the purpose of creation of community assets. This can be ascertained by analyzing the respective variable in spatial- temporal perspective where the Gram Panchayat wise chronological variations are taken into account as far as total works taken up for creating community assets is concerned.

Table 3: Total no. of works taken up in six Gram Panchayats in last five financial years (2013-14 to 2017-18)

Serial no.	Name of the gram panchayats	Total no of works taken up during five years					Total works
		2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15	2013-14	
1	Loudoha	602	638	546	107	87	1980
2	Pratappur	576	596	593	321	131	2217
3	Gogla	442	406	324	68	54	1294
4	Gourbazar	293	348	326	74	62	1103
5	Ichhapur	337	328	324	81	131	1201
6	Jemua	78	89	152	49	61	429
	Total	2328	2405	2265	700	526	8224

SOURCE: <http://www.nrega.nic.in>

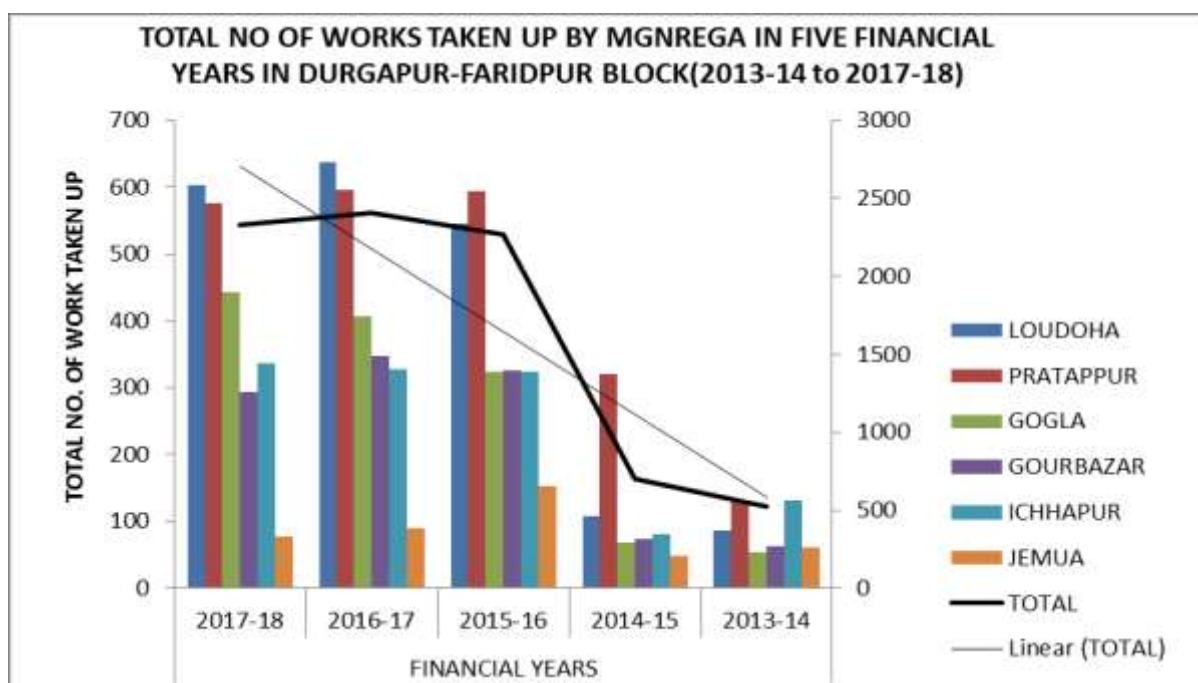


Fig.1: Graphical representation of Total no. of works taken up by MGNREGA in last five financial years (2013-14 to 2017-18)

The figure shows the Gram Panchayat wise variation of the variable, i.e. the total no. of works taken up in the last five financial years considering the present financial year 2017-18 as the base year. In that time period of concern the total no. of works taken up in the respective area are 8224. If the temporal variations are taken into account then it is evident that highest no of works taken up in the year 2016-17 (29.24%) which is followed by 2017-18(28.31%);2015-16(27.54%);2014-15(8.51%);2013-14(6.40%). It may be said that there is an increasing trend over the years with respect to total no. of works except in the year 2017-18. The trend line which is constructed and imposed on the figure further strengthen the fact of ever increasing trend in total no. of works taken up. Apart from the temporal variation there are some spatial variations too in the block. Depending upon the total no. of works in the last five financial year the Pratappur Gram Panchayat shows the highest record (26.96% of the total works) followed by Loudoha(24.08%);Gogla(15.73%);Ichhapur(14.60%);Gourbazar(13.41%) and Jemua(5.22%).

The study has been conducted to ascertain if there is any difference across the years in respect to total works taken up. For that reason, a hypothesis test is conducted that is there is equal no. of works taken up over the years. The Analysis of Variance Test (ANOVA) is used in that respect.

Table 4: Result of ANOVA

Anova: Single Factor						
SUMMARY						
Groups	Count	Sum	Average	Variance		
2017-18	6	2328	388	38356.4		
2016-17	6	2405	400.8333333	39940.16667		
2015-16	6	2265	377.5	26811.9		
2014-15	6	700	116.6666667	10377.06667		
2013-14	6	526	87.66666667	1251.866667		
ANOVA						
Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Groups	595612.4667	4	148903.1167	6.377695437	0.001111877	2.75871047
Within Groups	583687	25	23347.48			
Total	1179299.467	29				

From the result of ANOVA, it can be infer that the null of equal no of works has been taken up across the years is rejected at the 5 per cent level of significance. This implies that there is a significant difference in the total works taken up in the block.

The success rate can be determined by not only simple consideration of no. of total work taken up but also the percentage of completed work to the total work or the proportion of total completed works and the ongoing works demand a particular attention. The picture is quite satisfactory when a comparative analysis is done between the performance of block and the district is considered with respect to the rate of completion of works. The difference between the two is ascertained by t-test. The null hypothesis is that there is no difference in the rate of completion of works in Paschim Barddhaman District and Durgapur-Faridpur Block.

Table 5: Percentage of completed works in Paschim Barddhaman and Durgapur-Faridpur Block

Sl.no.	Financial years	Percentage of completed works (%)	
		Paschim Barddhaman	Durgapur Faridpur
1	2013-14	37.41	32.32
2	2014-15	21.66	16.71
3	2015-16	13.87	20.49
4	2016-17	20.96	31.39
5	2017-18	36.93	46.56

SOURCE: <http://www.nrega.nic.in>

Table 6: Result of two sample t-test

Two-Sample Assuming Unequal Variances		
	PASCHIM BARDDHAMAN	DURGAPUR- FARIDPUR
Mean	26.166	29.494
Variance	110.22233	136.83303
Observations	5	5
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0	
df	8	
t Stat	-0.473446793	
P(T<=t) one-tail	0.324272307	
t Critical one-tail	1.859548038	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.648544614	
t Critical two-tail	2.306004135	

Result shows that the null of equal rate of completion of works between the District and Block over the years cannot be rejected at the 5 percent level of significance. From the table it is evident that the computed t-statistics is -0.47 and the critical t- statistics for two-tail test are 2.30. Thus the calculated t-statistics is less than critical t-statistics; we cannot reject the null of equal completion rate of works over the years.

Farther comparison is conducted at the macro level where the relative proportion of the ongoing and completed works of the respective block with the performance of country (India), state (West Bengal) and district (Paschim Barddhaman) are taken into consideration in the current financial year i.e. 2017-18, then it is clear that there are a wide gap in case of country, state and district while the gap is minimum with respect to block in case of proportion of completed and ongoing works.

Table-7: Percentage of ongoing and completed works in current financial year (2017-18) in Country, State, District and Block

Units of Study	Percentage of ongoing and completed works in current financial year				
	Total works Taken up (in lakhs)	No. Of ongoing Works (in lakhs)	Percentage	No. Of Completed works (in lakhs)	Percentage
India	171.17	119.5	69.81	51.67	30.19
West Bengal	25.29	18.64	73.71	6.65	26.29
Paschim Barddhaman	0.12	0.08	66.67	0.04	33.33
Durgapur-Faridpur	0.02323	0.01239	53.34	0.01084	46.66

SOURCE:<http://www.nrega.nic.in>

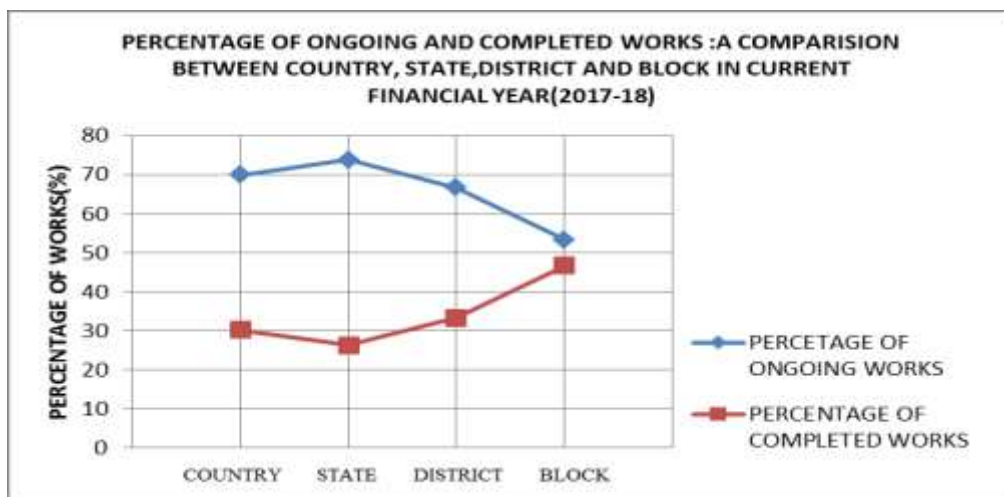


Fig.2: percentage of ongoing and completed works between Country, State, District and Block

When the chronological variation of the relative percentage of ongoing and completed works is taken into account, the study area reveals that the gap between the ongoing and completed works are taken into account. The result reveals that there have been shrunken gap between the both two variable of consideration over the years with exception in the case of financial year 2014-15. The percentage of ongoing works are decreasing over the years from 2014-15 to 2017-18 although the concept is not applicable to the case of 2013-14 and in case of percentage of completion there is increasing trend from 2014-15 to 2017-18 except the case of 2013-14.

Table 8: Relative percentage of ongoing and completed works during five financial years (2013-14 to 2017-18) in the Durgapur-Faridpur Block

Financial years	No. of total works taken up	No. Of ongoing works	Percentage (%)	No. Of Completed Works	Percentage (%)
2013-14	526	356	67.68	170	32.31939163
2014-15	700	583	83.29	117	16.71428571
2015-16	2264	1800	79.51	464	20.49469965
2016-17	2405	1650	68.61	755	31.39293139
2017-18	2328	1244	53.44	1084	46.56357388

SOURCE: <http://www.nrega.nic.in>

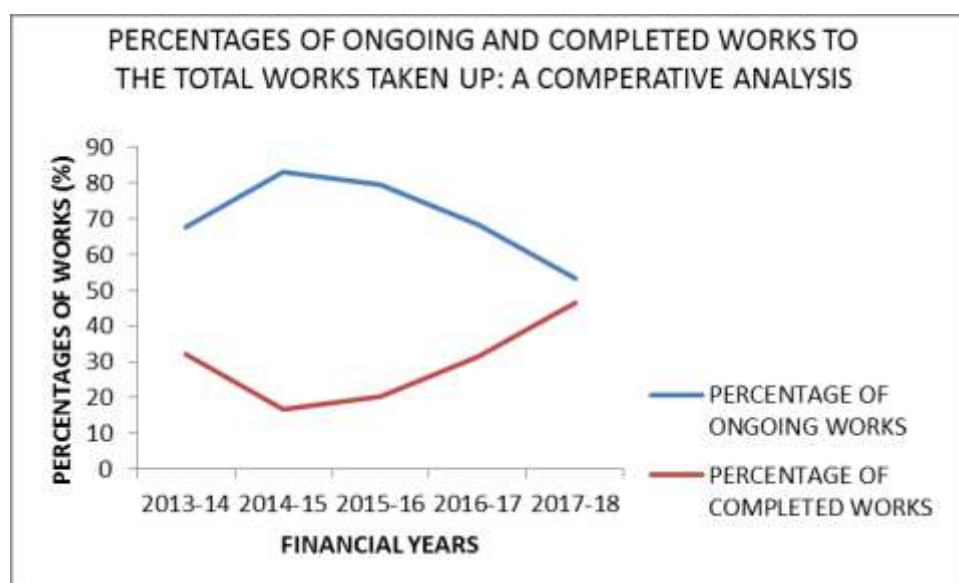


Fig.3: Relative percentage of ongoing and completed works during five Financial Years (2013-14 to 2017-18) in the Durgapur-Faridpur Block

Total no of assets is another important variable is taken into account in that respect. The performance regarding the last five financial years is considered in case of study area. The result depicts that the no. of assets created in last five financial years are 2586. Out of which the highest percentage of assets are created in Loudoha Gram Panchayat(22.85%) followed by Pratappur (22.39%); Ichhapur (17.40%); Gourbazar (15.70%);Gogla(14.77%) and Jemua (6.88%). On the other hand, if focused on the year wise variations in the total assets created, then it is found that there is increasing trend of the no. of assets creation except in the year of 2014-15. The percentage was only 6.57% in the year of 2013-14 which is increased to 41.76% in the financial year 2017-18.

Table 9: Total no. of assets created during five financial years (2013-14 to 2017-18) In the Durgapur-Faridpur Block

Sl.no.	Name of the Gram Panchayats	Financial years					Total
		2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15	2013-14	
1	Gogla	179	116	38	29	20	382
2	Gourbazar	142	150	86	4	24	406
3	Ichhapur	121	157	73	13	86	450
4	Jemua	17	62	82	14	3	178
5	Loudoha	365	125	50	30	21	591
6	Pratappur	256	145	135	27	16	579
	Total	1080	755	464	117	170	2586

SOURCE:<http://www.nrega.nic.in>

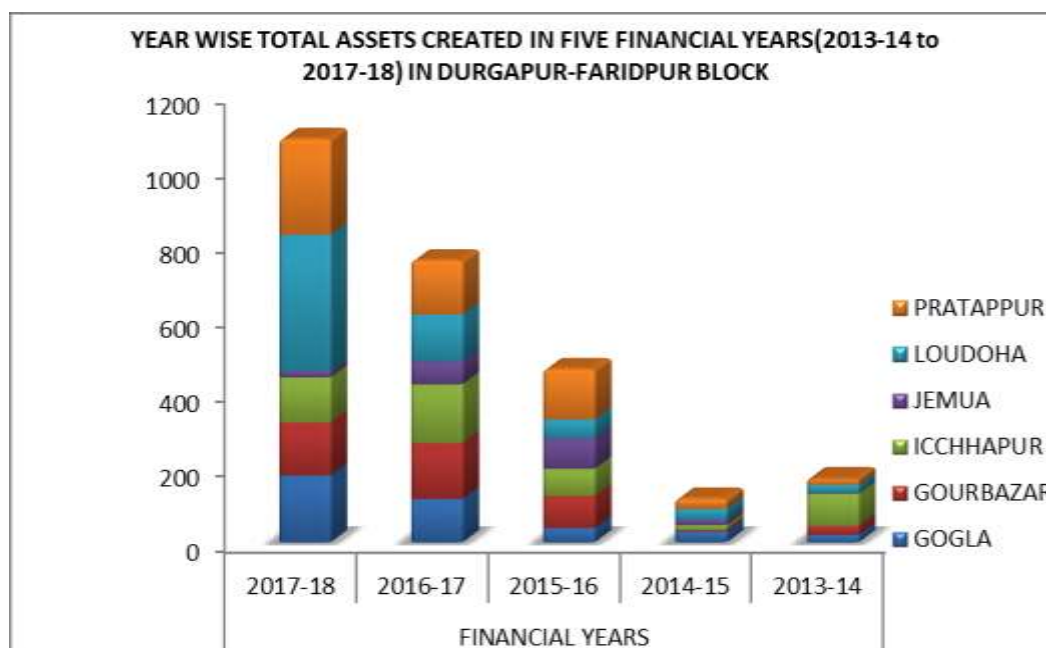


Fig.4: Total no. of assets created during five financial year (2013-14 to 2017-18) In Durgapur-Faridpur Block

The ANOVA test is conducted to ascertain the magnitude of differences in the asset creation in both temporal and spatial perspective. The result can be inferred by taking the hypothesis that there is equal no. of asset created both across the Gram Panchayats. For that reason, two ANOVA test is conducted- one for analysis the result across the Gram Panchayats and second for the analysis of result over the financial year.

Table 10: ANOVA result of assets creation across the Gram Panchayats

Anova: Single Factor						
SUMMARY						
Groups	Count	Sum	Average	Variance		
GOGLA	5	382	76.4	4749.3		
GOURBAZAR	5	406	81.2	4421.2		
ICCHHAPUR	5	450	90	2921		
JEMUA	5	178	35.6	1181.3		
LOUDOHA	5	591	118.2	20708.7		
PRATAPPUR	5	579	115.8	9680.7		
ANOVA						
Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Groups	22980	5	4596	0.631576054	0.677490469	2.620654
Within Groups	174648.8	24	7277.033333			
Total	197628.8	29				

From the result it can be inferred that the null of equal no. of assets created across the gram Panchayat cannot be rejected at the 5 per cent level of significance. This implies that there is no statistically significant difference in no. of asset creation across the Gram Panchayats in the Durgapur-Faridpur Block.

A similar test is conducted on the no. of assets creation over the years. The result can be inferred by taking the hypothesis that there is equal no. of asset created over the years in the respective study area.

Table 11: ANOVA result for assets creation over the years

Anova: Single Factor						
SUMMARY						
Groups	Count	Sum	Average	Variance		
2017-18	6	1080	180	14299.2		
2016-17	6	755	125.8333333	1218.966667		
2015-16	6	464	77.33333333	1147.066667		
2014-15	6	117	19.5	113.9		
2013-14	6	170	28.33333333	852.2666667		
ANOVA						
Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Groups	109471.8	4	27367.95	7.761139218	0.000328497	2.75871
Within Groups	88157	25	3526.28			
Total	197628.8	29				

The inference can be drawn from that result that the null of equal no. of asset created in the block over the years is rejected at the 5 per cent level of significance and it implies that there is a significant variation in the assets creation over the years.

The assets that have been created during five years of concerned are necessitated to be analyzed into different categories to ascertain the major area of the works and also to identify the thrust of the study area in that respect. By analyzing the different categories of works it become evident that a sizable percentage (56.79%) of works has been taken up in the category of provision of irrigation facilities to the SC/ST/ IAY/LR. This is followed by the works related to the rural connectivity is to be mentioned although not in a significant percentage (10.29%) as comparison to the former. Details accounts of works and their percentage share are tabulated below and also represented by suitable graphical figure below-

Table12: Category wise assets created in last five Financial Years (2013-14 to 2017-18) in Durgapur-Faridpur Block

Sl.no	Work category	Financial years					Total	Percen- -tage
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18		
1	Flood control	5	2	13	4	0	24	0.93
2	Rural connectivity	49	55	42	38	82	266	10.29
3	Water conservation and water harvesting	40	34	55	11	15	155	5.99
4	Renovation of traditional water bodies	27	6	39	34	25	131	5.07
5	Drought proofing	13	3	14	11	94	135	5.22
6	Irrigational canals	9	5	22	12	51	99	3.83
7	Irrigation facilities to SC/ST/IAY/LR	1	0	217	563	687	1468	56.79
8	Land development	19	7	18	37	82	163	6.31
9	Other works	5	0	0	0	0	5	0.19
10	BNRGSK	1	0	0	1	0	2	0.07
11	Coastal areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Rural drinking water	1	0	0	1	0	2	0.07
13	Fisheries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Rural sanitation	0	5	44	43	43	135	5.22
	Total	170	117	464	755	1079	2585	100

SOURCE: <http://www.nrega.nic.in>

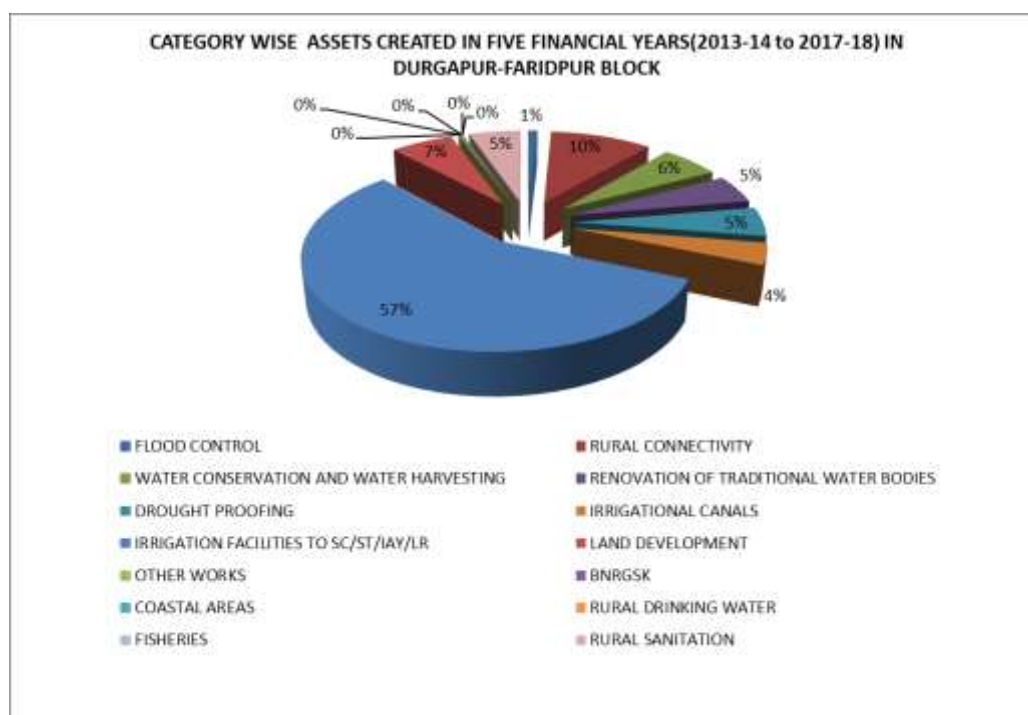


Fig.5: Graphical representation of category wise assets created in five financial years (2013-14 to 2017-18) in Durgapur- Faridpur Block

As far as the execution levels of the works regarding the community asset creation is concerned, in most of the cases the executive authority of the works are Gram Panchayat. The result derived is that in all the financial years of consideration above the 96% of total works are executed by Gram Panchayat only whereas a negligible percentage of works are executed by the other agencies like Panchayat samiti, Zila Parishad etc.

Table13: Execution level of works in Durgapur- Faridpur Block in five financial years (2013-14 to 2017-18)

Financial years	Gram Panchayat	Percentage (%)	Other agencies	Percentage (%)
2013-14	515	97.91	11	2.09
2014-15	693	99	7	1
2015-16	2195	96.95	69	3.05
2016-17	2320	96.47	85	3.53
2017-18	2284	96.33	87	3.67

SOURCE: <http://www.nrega.nic.in>

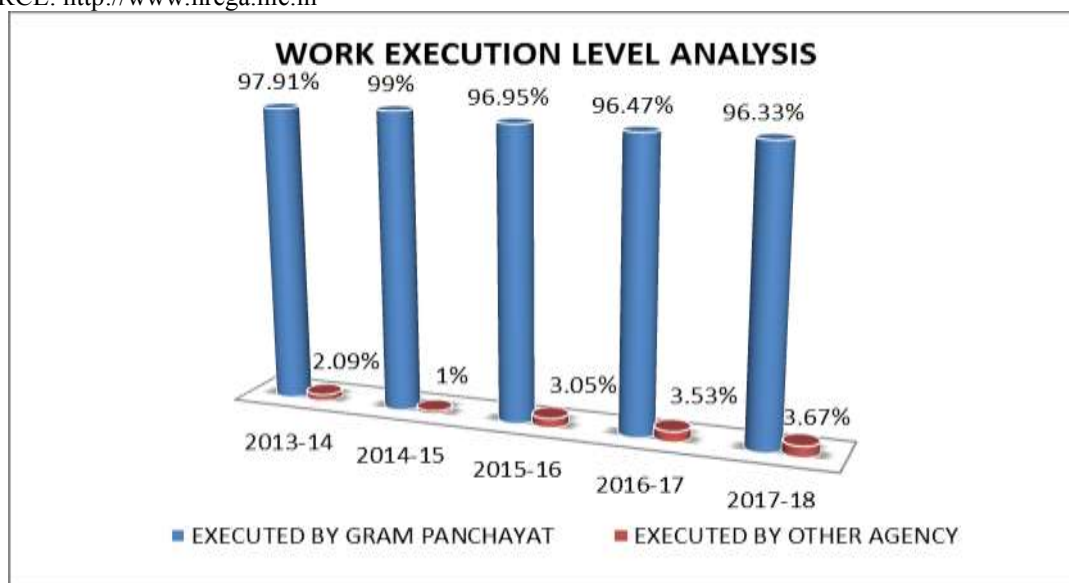


Fig.6: Execution level of works in Durgapur- Faridpur Block in five financial years (2013-14 to 2017-18)

The expenditure in Labour and material are need to be analyzed. Detailed account expenditure is given below-

Table 14: Labour – Material Ratio analysis during five years in the Durgapur-Faridpur Block

Financial years	EXPENDITURE			
	Labour	Percentage	Material	Percentage
2013-14	424.77	78.98	113.02	21.02
2014-15	263.9	65.61	138.3	34.39
2015-16	556.79	93.41	39.3	6.59
2016-17	710.9	93.39	50.3	6.61
2017-18	1385.52	84.71	250.1	15.29

SOURCE: <http://www.nrega.nic.in>

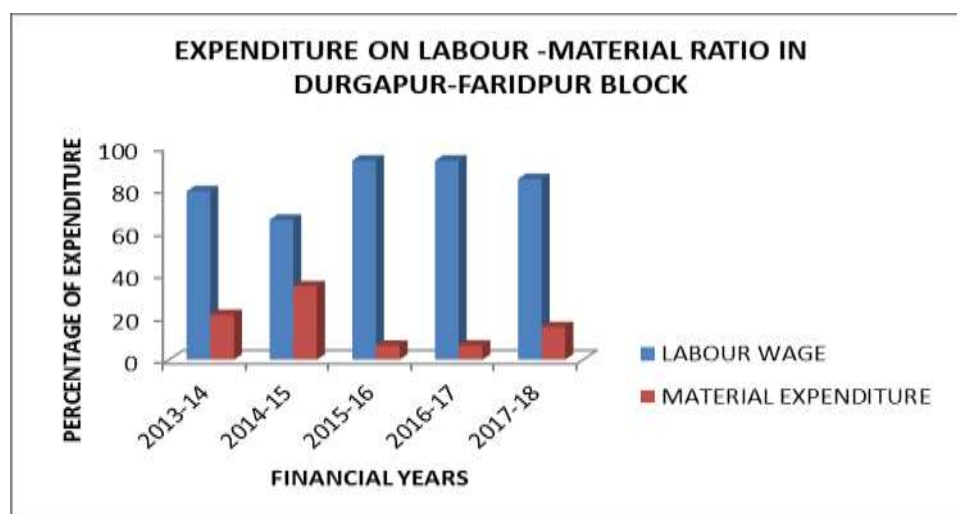


Figure 7: Graphical Representation of Wage-Material Ratio(2013-14 to 2017-18)

X. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

The above discussion shows a clear and distinct picture of the Durgapur- Faridpur block with reference to performance of five year of duration. The study has revealed that the total works taken up in terms of community asset creation in the block is increased over the years. Obviously it carries a good indication of better performance. The study has found that the rate of completion of the works is also better in comparison to the national, state and district level performance. The highest proportion of completed works and also a lowest proportion of works in ongoing status than the former three levels as mentioned, demands a status better performing unit indeed. If the performance of the study area is considered alone, then the decreasing gap between the ongoing and completed works is also a good sign of success of MGNREGA in the concerned study area. But at the same time, it is also revealed by the study that the proportion of ongoing works with comparison to the completed works is increased over the years. Most of the works taken in a particular financial year are not completed within the year and these thus automatically are automatically carried forward to the next financial year as spill over works. The executive authorities should be more careful and concerned about the fact. The fact demands more conscious attitudes of the planners, policy makers and also the managers to go through the matter so that all the available resources may be channelized in proper way leading to far better performance.

It is also quite satisfactory when the study has revealed the fact that the no. of assets ate also increasing over years. As it has seen that most of the works are taken up, are fallen under the category of provision of irrigation facilities to the SC/ST/IWY/LR followed by the works under the category of rural connectivity, land development etc. From that, it is evident that the study area is stresses upon the works that are oriented toward the development of agricultural and allied activities. Although the area is situated under a coal based location, the thrust on the agricultural activities is a good indication of orientation towards sustainable livelihood creation. But at that same time if the focus is given on the drought proofing activities, then it has found that relatively smaller proportion of works under this category. As the area is under a locality where the coal based activities are predominated, the works under drought proofing activities should be treated with special care of executive authorizes. Similar case is also true in case of rural drinking water, renovation of traditional water bodies etc.

The study has found that the level of execution of works is not in the proper way. Almost entire portion of the works are executed by Gram Panchayat only while a tiny proportion is executed by the agencies other than Gram Panchayat. This incident violates the Operational Guideline of MGNREGA, 2013 which demands the ratio as 50:50 between the Gram Panchayat and the other agencies as far the execution of the works is concerned. This is also true in case of labour material ratio analysis. The labour- material ratio should be 60:40. But there is hardly the ratio is maintained in any case. There should be provision of catering the proper knowledge among the executive authorities and all the officials related to the scheme about the guideline of the concerned.

The overall analysis may help to draw the inference that the performance of MGNREGA satisfied in the Durgapur- Faridpur Block. In spite of that, If the executive authority of the works are being more conscious about the quality of works rather than quantity; moreover, if more attention will pay to the construction of assets in more scientific way so that its durability will be extended and the community can have some returns from those assets then the performance level will be increase than that of the present in the study area.

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