

CHAPTER-2

Review of literature

Survey of literature is the vital part of the research study. Without review of literature we cannot study of the research. Given such fundamental nature of providing a literature of review, the research paper will be not considered seriously if lack a literature review in the beginning of the paper. As part of the planning process there should have done a literature review, which is a survey of significant articles, books, and others sources pertaining to the research topic. This review of the professional literature relevant to the research question will help to contextualize, or frame, the research. It will also give regards the necessary background to understand the research. In a review of literature, here do not merely summarize the research findings. It must also evaluated and comment on each study's worth and validity.

The research methods are divided into three broad categories, quantitative, qualitative and participatory research. These research methods have different approach, techniques and tools to conduct a research. Quantitative method is main focus in the development research which qualitative research methods based on desirable outcomes. So without review of literature a proper study cannot prepare.

Review of Literature means again survey of the studies which are already made by writers that provides a fertile ground for the research. This may help to know what types of data are available, tools and techniques that might be used and deriving the relevant hypothesis. It may also indicate the types of difficulties that may be encountered in the present study as also the possible analytical shortcomings thus review of literature is absolute necessary for research. There is vast amount of literature available regarding on MNREGS form which some of them are reviewed as below.

Prasad (2012) focused on performance of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS). The figures have been drawn from many secondary sources. The secondary sources include reports of MNREGS, research papers, journals and websites of MNREGS, during (2007-08 to 2011-12). The primary objective of the scheme is to increase wage employment and its auxiliary objective is to strengthen natural resources management through works that address causes of chronic poverty like drought, deforestation and soil erosion

and so encourage sustainable development. He found that current states of MNREGS in financial year 2011-12 3.77 crore households were provided employment and 120.88 crore person days employment were generated and women participation in current states of MNREGS was high greater than other forms. He suggested that these guidelines have been formulated to facilitate the design and implementation of Rural Employment Guarantee Schemes. They should be interpreted as a board operational framework, around which further provisions may be built, taking into account the state's economic, social and institutional context. It is not only giving rural livelihoods but also involving them in other non-agriculture work. This has helped in handing disguised workers. Employment in other non-agriculture work will also improve the rural infrastructure i.e. rural assets building. It will ultimately lead to sustainable development.

Das (2012) focused on examining India's Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. Its impact and women's participation the study was based on secondary data. The data have been collected from published and unpublished sources like books, journals, magazines, reports, publications, unpublished doctoral dissertation etc. the study is also based on world wide web. He highlighted that the MNREGA has positive impact on employment pattern of women. Women have benefited both as individually and community, women are individually benefited because they are able to earn independently, spend some money for their own needs, contribute in family expenditure etc. The gained benefits of women as community can be understood by increased presence in the gram Sabah, increasing number of women in speaking out in the meeting; increasing capacity of interaction etc. he suggested that NREGS can play a substantial role in economically empowering women and self-esteem. MNREGS play an active role for women empowering increase in the implementation of the scheme, through gram Sabah/ social audit, participatory planning and other activities.

Tasgaonkar (2012) focused on the people's experiences regarding the NREGA in rural Vidarbha Region of Maharashtra. The data have been collected from Vidrabha baseline survey of rural livelihoods, 2009-10 TISS (Tata Institute of Social Service), Mumbai. Many variables used in this paper. These are variables like farmers, Landless laborers, SHG member. Survey method used in this study. Interview, scheduled and questionnaire include in the survey method. Structural interview scheduled with close and open ended was form for data collection, presenting had done and later the revised the interview scheduled was used for data collection. In

this paper, he found that the survey data shows that the 47.1% households registered for job cards, 71.6% households received job cards (among applied), 33.7% households received job cards (among all HHs), 4.9% households received work, percentage of female workers among all workers, mean days of work by man workers 47.7%, even the percent of received work under NREGA by religion and cast wise very less. In few villages, the job card was kept in the Gram panchayat cupboard but it was not distribution to actual applicant in few cases the Gram panchayat officer asked for the money for the registration under NREGA. He also found that the lobby of big farmer is not in the favor of the NREGA work, they have fear loss of labour power. In few villages, the work was carryout through contractor and even in some cases the JCB machines were used for the NREGS work, which is totally contravention of the NREGS. He urged that interest of researchers and other people, opens up frame work of NREGS.

Garje (2012) examined the impact of NREGS wages on poverty, agriculture sector, non-agriculture sector and food inflation. The data have been collected from <http://www.cseindia.org/programme/nrml/update-march07> , planning department, Mantralaya, Mumbai, Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2010-11 and wage rate of rural India (WRII), Ministry of Labour Employment for daily wages rate in rural India 2004-05. He found that recently media was focusing on increasing food inflation in India and one of the reason said to be NREGS wages and resulting into overall increase of wages labour working in unorganized sector Like agriculture sector, non-agriculture rural sector and also in unorganized sector in urban India like construction activities. But most of laborers have yellow ration cards. Availability of PDS, food grains should not increase the prices of these food grains, even though logic of increased NREGA income has increased purchasing power and food consumption of the laborers. It is also said that NRGS work is creating shortage of unskilled labours in unorganized sector. But data shows that there is more unemployment in unorganized unskilled workers in India. And average 40-50 days of NREGS work has been provided in off agriculture season of March to May instead of 100 days guarantee of work. Most of the palaces NREGA wages were delayed almost all palaces by more than 15 days. Rural worker were shying away from NREGS due to delayed and lower paid. It is also said that NREGS work unsuccessful. NREGS wages has impacted the agriculture and market wage retain the area where the NREG scheme had been implemented effectively. He suggests that high WAGES IN RURAL India will help to reduce rural poverty and distress migration.

Azam (2012) revealed the impact of Indian Job Guarantee Scheme on labour market in India. The data have been collected from Indian National Sample Survey and difference in difference frame work. They have used to t-test, standard-error, techniques. The model also includes individual characteristics such as age, square of age, dummies for education level (primary, middle, secondary, and tertiary), male and SC/ST. The major finding of the paper is as follow. First, there has been a significant increase in the public works participation in NREGS district compared to the non-NREGS districts. Second, NREGS has a positive impact on labour force participation, Post 2004-05; there has been a downward trend in labour force participation in rural India. Third, NREGS has a positive impact on average wages of casual workers. The wage for female workers increased 8% more in NREGS districts compared to the non NREGS districts. He recommended that NREGS has only increased the wages of female workers and NREGS helped in reducing gender wage gap in casual works. This positive impact may have longer term beneficial effects on social and economic dynamic in rural India.

Poonia (2012) studied on the impact and women participation in MNREGS. The data have been collected from various issues of RBI Annual reports <http://nregs.nic.in/> , <http://plannincommission.nic.in> ; <http://rural.nic.in> ; She found that NREGS led to stimulated local development, if the management and delivery are good, and that women weak position in the labour market has been greatly helped. Since the early 1990's , the better growth performance, as well as stronger political commitment, has led to many more social protection programs being started. Among these, the NREGS stands out for the fact that it is demand drive had greater performance than other schemes .Covers the whole country, and has the potential both to provide as minimum income sand stimulated local development. Public policy and public work in India have generally tried to include women as a percentage of beneficiaries, but have not paid enough attention to gender sensitive design. Preliminary finding suggested that the NREGS has the potential to stimulated local development. Before NREGS women's position was very week after NREGS women position has been greatly helped.

Muthusamy (2012) studied on the impact of MNREGS on socio-economic development of rural people in Sivaganga region. In this paper, they studied on the NREGS programmers typically provide unskilled manual workers with short-term employment on public work such as irrigation, infrastructure, deforestation, soil conversation and road construction. The program provides income transfer to poor households during critical times and therefore enables

consumption smoothing specially during slack agricultural seasons or years. They found that guarantee work program can also serve other objectives like generating productive – assets, protecting the environment, increased standard of living and increased purchasing power of the rural people. In this paper study was an empirical research based on survey method. This study was based on primary and secondary data. The primary data was collected from 110 sample NREGS workers from October 2010 to December 2010. They have used many statistical tools such as: factor analysis, garret ranking, chi-square test and sign test. They also found that under NREGS, economic development refers to increase in the standard of living of a nation's population associated with sustained growth from a simple, low-income economy to a modern, high-income economy. In this paper, improves the economy, political, and social well-being of people by NREGS. They urged that success of the NREGS, however, will depend on people's realization of the scheme as a right. Effective levels of awareness and sustained public pressure are crucial to ensure that the implementation problems are addressed and the objectives should be achieved.

Agarwal (2012) analyzed that after one year since the initiation of the NREGS programme in Uttar Pradesh, a public campaign in the name of “hisab do, jawab do” was organized by a group of human rights organization under the banner of the right to food campaign, Uttar Pradesh. The campaign culminated with a public conference on 2 feb.2007, held in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh to share the experiences gained from the campaign hundreds of poor participate in conference and shared their experience regarding the implementation of the programme in their district in the conference the dismal situation of the implementation of the programme was exposed. Most poor people are still deprived of the job cards it was also found that many people were provided with incomplete job cards. Some of them have no photographs on their job card and some have no signature of officials on their cards. Many participates, including women exhibited their empty job cards because they could not get book under the act even for single day. Only 5% women were able to get work in this paper they also found that water conversation and water harvesting, drought proofing including afforest ration and free plantation, irrigation canals including micro and minor irrigation works, provision of irrigation facilities to land owned by households belonging to SC/ST or to land of beneficiaries under IAY. He urged that the NREGS gives a further opportunity to realize the constitutional sovereignty; the power of the people what the

political establishment would do well to understand is that the note was not a blind endorsement but the expression of a fragile hope of a rational participatory relationship with the government.

Dash et.all (2012) studied on a case study of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in India. This study depends on quality of life in Anekaltaluk of Bangalore district in the Indian state of Karnataka. To measure the quality of life, two dimensions were considered. First, the household level quality of life, comparison the variables of income, housing conditions, education level and health condition and Secondly, village level infrastructural development, including drought – proofing, land development, rural connectivity, renovation of traditional water bodies, irrigation and drainage/sewerage. The data have been collected from a sample of two hundred households who were beneficiaries of the NREGS, randomly selected from four different panchayat in the Taluk. They found that there was a widespread variation in the effectiveness of implementation of NREGS among difference panchayat in AnekalTaluk. The study shows that NREGS is so far successful in enhancing the welfare of rural households by offering them consistent income through better access to local employment at minimum wages. They recommended that the NREGS has a significant impact in village level infrastructure development and also in household quality of life.

Zimmermann (2012) the rural labour market impact of a large-scale public work programme: Evidence from the Indian Employment Guarantee Scheme. The study was based on the tools of regression discontinuity design. They underlined that the NREGS has very limited labour market impacts for men, but has led to a substantial increase in the private sector causal wage for women. These wage impacts were concentrated in the agricultural main season. There were no satisfactory significant effects in public or private sector casual employment descriptive empirical work on public or private sector casual employment descriptive empirical work on NREGS finds that the impact of employment grantee scheme on the Indian labour market should differ by gender and season. NREGS employment is especially attractive for women for two reasons. First, female private sector wages are typically significantly lower than those of males, whereas man and women are paid the same wage under NREGS. Second, the program stipulates that at least one third of the NREGS workforce at any time should be female, stressing the government's commitment to employment women. He suggested that male private-sector employment is mostly unaffected by the scheme, whereas NREGS has increased female private sector casual wages statically. This supports existing evidence that the scheme is particularly

attractive for women. They also suggested that NREGS has few negative impacts on the working. One of the main concerns on providing government employment is the possibility of major crowding-out of private job opportunities, making workers reliant on public works employment in the longer run.

Sudarsha (2011) examined the women participation in NREGS in selected areas in three states: Kerala, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan. The data have been collected from the female share of total person days, generated 2006/07 and 2009/10 and the data demographic characteristics 2005-06 National Health Family Survey, Human Poverty Index 1991 from National Human Development Report 2001, Planning commission Government of India, March 2012, BDO office, and regarding the literacy rate from census of India, 2001. They found that in this paper, NREGS has succeeded in bringing large numbers of women into paid work, many of them for the first time; NREGS has achieved some success in empowering women, economically and socially. They also found that high levels of participation in Kerala and Rajasthan are rational household responses to the wide gender gaps in market gender wages and higher market wages for men. In program management has helped to ensure that NREGS drawn women as both workers and managers. They recommended that the recording the value of assets respond to local needs and contribute to development, providing cash transfer for those who are unable to work, and creating different activities for those who are less fit. But the minor change to the scheme to address local development challenges and priorities, could deliver better outcomes.

Dasgupta and Sudarshan (2011) focused on issue in labour inequality and women's participation in India's National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme. The data have been collected from the 61st round of NSSO and NREGA official sites. The study was based on correlation between two variables. The results reported that the women participation in the NREGA has increased during 2006-07 to 2010-11. The state wise women's participation in the programme was positively correlated with women's participation in rural area and women's participation in NREGP was often higher than women's participation in other forms of recorded work so far. The women participation was negatively correlated with existing gender wage gap in unskilled agriculture labour. The women actual wage rate was lower than wage rate of men for some work in the private sector. They also found that there were regional disparities in programme implementation and outcomes. For the right conditions, better targeting, delivery of

the programme on the whole and bring the gender equity. They urged that interest of researchers and other people, opens up frame work of NREGS.

MATHUR (2009) examined that in social audit undertaken in Andhra Pradesh. It was found that in certain villages, some people stated that they had not been paid for the work done. When comparisons were made of the payments as per the job card, it was discovered that the job card contain the inner pays that record the work done by each person, the job card itself was incomplete. This came is a surprise as it had not happened in any region so far but then this area had resisted initiative. The MPDO was asked to ensure that complete job cards were issued, investigate the lapse, fix responsibilities and send a report. Earlier, several officials, technical assistants and mates admitted to irregularities and about Rs. 50000 crore were returned. From separate discussions with the sarpanches, it was evident that they were keen to ensure that there was no irregularity in their villages. In one of the regions, ThimmapurMandal had been selected as a pilot project for the payment of wages through smart cards,

Which work like ATM cards and are given to each person registered under the NREGP the bank concerned at the Mandal Headquarter appoints an agent to make payment each village under the scheme The kollampalli village agent was a young lady who was also the president of a successful SHG. She operated a simple instrument connected on line with the bank and after biometric identification each worker was paid the wage earned that had been deposited in saving account. The families preferred this procedure to that of payments through the post office.

Jhaet.all (2008) studied on capture of anti-poverty programs: An analysis of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme in India. The household's data drawn from the states of Rajasthan and AndraPardesh. The selected districts with probability proportional to size at the first stage with size being rural households as reported in the 2001 census. In this paper, they used many variables for example participation in NREGS , agriculture land hold in, PDS participation – food grain, PDS participation – sugar, PDS participation – kerosene, etc. The study was based on measurement of mean, standard deviation, cluster standard error and they are used arbitrary heteroskedacity, arbitrary intra-group correlation. In this paper, they examined that the extent of capture using household level data on participation in the National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme in the states of AP and Rajasthan in India. The choice of the states is deliberate and has the following advantage. First, it allow us to compare the extent of capture between AP – a high growth high poverty elasticity state and Rajasthan – a low growth

low poverty elasticity state. Second, it also allows us to compare the extent in a northern state (Rajasthan) with the same in a southern state (Ander Pradesh). They compare land inequality, interference, and geographical remoteness across the two states and conclude that program capture may be an issue in AP, largely because of these reasons. They also found that evidence of complimentary between NREGP and the Public Distribution System (PDS). They suggested that a growing literature on capture of anti-poverty programs.

Khera (2008) surveyed and found that all the sample workers in Pati block in Badwani (jaipur) knew that they are entitled to 100 days of works, 85 percent were aware of the minimum wage and 95 percent knew that wage were supposed to be paid within 15 days of work. Another striking example of the high level of the increase in the statutory minimum wage in Madhya Pradesh to Rs. 85 per days (from Rs. 69) even though the increase had come into force just a few days before the survey began. And many women were also aware of the childcare facilities at the worksites.

Mathur (2007) examined that a system of regular and continuous flow of authoritative information is essential, as opposed to the sporadic reports and studies development on the initiative of individuals and groups. There is room for the government to take up concurrent evaluation, more effective monitoring, time – series studies, and focused reports on critical aspects like minimum wages, muster rolls. The states should also shoulder responsibility through rural development department, labour and agriculture, forests, planning the CSSO and network. To improve implementation, the government needs to troubleshoot, modify policy directives and issue operational guidelines for the district, block and village levels. The government must take the lead be proactive, mobilize institutions and groups, and use the media effectively. NREGS involves several lakh government officials, panchayat functionaries, elected representatives, NGOs community groups. They play a critical role but have had little preparation for the challenge. Government had the primary objective and fortunately, also the capacity to do so, with its training in budget, infrastructure and network of support institution, most importantly, the isolation in which the NREGS now operate must and as a mere scheme of one monastery and no more. This in fact is a programme of national importance which have marginalized. While the ministry of rural development is the nodal ministry at the centre, every relevant department and agency requires being involved.

Dreze (2007) looks at the corruption in rural employment programs in Orissa and how this has continued in a NREGA as well. Nonetheless, he believes that there is a tremendous potential of NREGA in the survey areas. Where work has available, it was generally found that workers earned close to the statutory minimum wage of Rs 70 per day and that wages were paid in fifteen days or so. This is an unprecedented opportunity for the rural poor, and there was evident appreciation of it among casual laborers and other disadvantaged sections of the population. There is the hope among workers that NREGS would enable them to avoid long- distance seasonal migration, with all its hardships. Further, there is plenty of scope for productive NREGS workers in this area, whether it is in the field of water conservation, rural connectivity, regeneration of forest land, or improvement of private agricultural land. The challenges involved in “making NRESG work” should always be seen in the light of their long-term possibilities and their significance for the rural poor.

The Ministry of Rural Development (2006-07) conducted a survey and revealed the weak performance of employment under NREGS, which is below the half of the provision, Out of 20.1 million households under NREGS in 2006-07 and out of them only 2.2 million received the complete 100 days and wages promised by the act. The average employment per household was 43 days in 2006-07 and 35 days in 2007-08 in India. There were delays in execution of work s and payment of wages on account of lack of measurements; two to three delays in payment of wages were noticed. Consequently labour households preferred to undertake other jobs, even if the payments were relatively low.

Chakrabarty (2007) Studied on the implementation of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in India. The figures have been many sources. These are many sources are union budget document, <http://nrega.nic.nic.in/>. They found that NREGS is a demand driven scheme; there is significant difference in the supply of employment. The supply fall far short of demand, particularly in low income states, where the organizational capacity to implement the scheme is limited. In this scheme, they also found that many effective implementation of this scheme. First, demand based budgeting; second, advance planning to offer work on demand; third, holistic and intersectional planning of projects for work to avoid duplication. The gram Sabah plays an active role in planning monitoring and supervision of projects. They urged that panchayat do not have the necessary capacity to manage the scheme and capacity building ought to take place at panchayat level.

Comptroller and auditor General (CAG) of India (2007) pointed out the limitations and loopholes of the NREGA. The CAG report revealed that out of 505 million registered households (February 2006 – march 2007) only 3.2 percent households got complete 100 days employment a year. The report was based on six-month performance audit conducted in 513 gram panchayats spread across 68 districts from 26 states and concluded that the average employment provided was 18 days per needy households. The CAG Report, 2007 has brought out glaring deficiency was the lack of adequate administrative and technical man power at the block and gram panchayat level. The lack of man power adversely affected the preparation of plans, scrutiny, approval, monitoring and measurement of works. At the worksites the planning was inadequate and delayed which resulted in poor progress of works. System for financial management and tracking were also deficient. Maintenance of records at the block and gram panchayat level was extremely poor and the status of monitoring evaluation and social audit was also not up to the mark.

Sainath (2007) revealed the fact that under NREGA there is no place for single women or widows. On the basis of the field studies on NREGA in preparation, recorded that over 200 women in Borampalli village of Anantpur district (AP) said that, they were not being called for work at all. In notes that this is because segments of work are mostly taken up by two or three families as a unit. It found that since higher output was seen as, coming only by being family-centric, single women have no place under NREGA.

Jean Dreze (2007) pointed out in some states; there is evidence of substantial progress in this transition towards a transparent and accountable system. In Rajasthan, for instance, contractors have virtually disappeared from NREGA and mass fudging of muster rolls is a thing of the past. Andhra Pradesh is also making rapid strides in this direction through strict record keeping, institutionalized social audits and the payments through post office. In a recent survey of Surjguja and koriadistricts (Chhattisgarh), found that in gram panchayat were, 95 percent of the wages paid according to the muster rolls had actually which the labors concerned.

Draze and khera (2006) revealed some alarming facts regarding the bank payments by social audit conducted on 12-16 October, 2008 in five gram panchayats of Kron block in Deogarh district (Jharkhand). The funds were siphoned off through the bank account of NREGA worker in collusion with the bank staff. The contractor took the charge of work sanctioned under the scheme and they opened bank accounts in the name of laborer without their knowledge with help

from staff of the bank. Whenever the money was transferred into bank account, the contractors, bank staff and panchayatsevak packet the money after payment to the laborers who has also led to the laborers who has also led to an alarming neglect of other transparency safeguard such as, transition of bank accounts require great attention of government and strict enforcement of all transparency rules.

Jacob and Varghese (2006) attempted to find out if there was any correlation between efficient implementation of NREGA, and social indicators like literacy, efficient local governance. The survey was conducted in October 2006 in Palatka district (Kerala), where the literacy rate was 85.4 percent. The people were highly aware about the program and its provisions. The important features observed from the survey that more than 60 percent were the women applicant in all panchayats and constitute 90 percent of the total workforce employed under NREGA. The wages were paid through bank accounts on the successful implementation of the scheme in Kerala.

Mehrotra (2008) an official worked as an officer in the scheme in the implementation of the scheme said that program costs (that is 4 percent) is quite low which effects administrative and professional support. He believes that a program of the scale of the NREG requires more serious administrative and professional support.

2.1 Relevance of the reviewed Literature:

A vast literature is available on impact of MNREGS in rural development in Haryana but in Haryana very few studies have been conducted. A literature review is the effective evaluation of selected documents on a research topic. The literature review provides a background to the study being proposed. The conclusion of the review needs to sum up the main findings of research in to the literature. The finding can be related to the aims of the study proposed to do. The reader is thus provided with a coherent background to the current study. This chapter has described the research method used in this study which includes the information gathering techniques, namely, a literature review, interview and the collection of statistical data. It has also described how the data collected was summarized, presented and analysed. Throughout the written review new knowledge can be communicated.