

## **Chapter-3**

### **Aggregate Data Analysis**

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The MGNREGA is a regulation where any adult who is eager to do unskillful physical labor with the acceptance of minimum wage is permitted to being employed on public works within fifteen days of applying. If work is not prearranged within the postulated time period, he/she is authorized to an unemployment allowance<sup>1</sup>. It is a “People’s Act” in several sense. The Act was equipped with the help of wide range of consultation with people’s organizations. Secondly, the Act addresses itself chiefly to working people and their fundamental right to life with dignity. Third, the Act empowers ordinary people to play an active role in the implementation of employment guarantee schemes through Gram Sabhas, social audits, participatory planning and other means. More than any other law, NREGA is an Act of the people, by the people and for the people<sup>2</sup>.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural employment Guarantee Scheme has been tossed with the specific target which is supportive to eradicate countryside poverty with the arrangement of assured employment to the rural unemployed generation. Primarily the scheme launched on February 6, 2006 in two hundred most retrograde districts of the country, the programme was subsequently extended to all the rural districts in India in next two phases in April 2007 and April 2008, it gives assurance of hundred days work to those who are ready to do unskillful physical work.

In the present chapter aggregate data regarding the Scheme has been analysed in terms of number of households issued job cards, number of households demanded employment, number of households provided employment and the number of person days generated, work Status, social audit and transparency report. The chapter has been divided into three sections; in Section-3.1 aggregate data at India level has been analysed, in Section-3.2 aggregate data for the state of Haryana has been analysed and in Section-3.3 this exercise has been done for Mahendergarh, Ambala and Bhiwani districts of Haryana.

Socio-economic and political background of sample districts

#### **Mahendergarh District**

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<sup>1</sup> Nikhil Dey Jean Dreze and Ritika Khera, NREGA: A Primer, National Book Trust,2006.

<sup>2</sup> NREGA: Operational Guidelines, Government of India.

Mahendragarh is one of the northern most districts out of twenty one districts of the state Haryana. Total area of Mahendergarh district of Haryana is One thousand eight hundred and fifty nine km<sup>2</sup>. According to the census of 2011, the population of concerned district is 812,022. All the administrative works of Mahendergarh district fulfill in the city Narnaul. Mahendergarh district is included in the category of districts where the name of the main district and administrative town are different.

As per census 2011, the district is situated on third number in the minimum populated districts of the State. The district lies between north latitude 27.47' to 28.26' and east longitude 75.56' to 76. 51'. The neighboring districts in North direction of the district are Bhiwani and Rewari districts, in the east direction Rewari district of Haryana and Alwar district of Rajasthan are neighboring, in the south by Alwar, Jaipur and Sikar districts of Rajasthan and in the west Sikar and Jhunjhunu districts of Rajasthan are situated.

**Economic Conditions:** The district included in the list of most retrograde districts of the country in 2006 by the Ministry of Rural Development. Presently the district is getting funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme.

**Divisions:** The district has four tehsils named as: Narnaul, Ateli, Kanina and Mahendragarh and Nangal Chowdhary is a single sub-tehsil of this district. The district have four vidhan sabha constituencies including: Ateli, Mahendragarh, Narnaul and Nangal Chaudhry. At lok sabha level the complete area is a part of Bhiwani-Mahendergarh lok sabha constituency

**Demographics:** As per the census of 2011, the population of the district Mahendragarh is equal to the population of Fizi. The population of the district is 921,680. Out of Six hundred forty districts of India, Mahendergarh district is on the position of Four hundred sixty two in population. The density of population in the district is 485 inhabitants per square kilometre. The population growth rate was 13.43 percent. The sex-ratio in the district is 894 females for every 1000 males. The literacy rate of Mahendergarh district is 78.9 per cent.

### **Ambala District**

Ambala district is one of the 21 districts of Haryana. In this district Ambala town is serving as the secretarial headquarters of the concerned district. Yamuna

Nagar is situated in its east, district Sirmur of Himanchal Pradesh and Panchkula of Haryana are surrounded it from the north, district Mohali of Punjab and district Patiala from the west and the district Kurukshetra from the south.

**Divisions:** The administrative set-up of Ambala district is divided into two sub-divisions and after into three tehsils. Ambala sub-division includes two tehsils: Ambala and Barara. Naraingarh sub-division comprises only one tehsil: Naraingarh. All the four vidhan sabha constituencies: Naraingarh, Ambala Cantt., Ambala City and Mulana are comprises with Ambala Lok Sabha constituency.

**Demographics:** According to the 2011 census, population of Ambala district is approximately equal to the population of Cyprus. The population of Anbala district is eleven lac twenty eight thousand three hundred and fifty. The population density of the concerned district is 720 inhabitants per square kilometre. Its population growth rate during the decade 2001-2011 was 11.23 per cent. The sex ratio of the district is 885 females for every 1000 males. The literacy rate of the district is 81.75 per cent.

**Education:** There are many primary, secondary and higher secondary schools situated in Ambala city, which playing the significant role in imparting education to the students of the city and the connecting villages. The city has two polytechnic colleges which provide technical education to the ambitious students. The district located in the Indo-Gangetic region, the land is usually productive and advantageous to agriculture. However, primary sector contributes much lesser to the economy of the district than it does to the economy of Haryana. Small scale industries form the bulk of the industrial landscape in the district.

It is included in the largest manufacturers of scientific and surgical apparatuses in the country. The district is a significant textile trading centre, besides Delhi and Ludhiana and has a famous cloth market, which is renowned in the region specifically for those looking for bridal wear. It also produces rugs, known locally as Durries and houses many suppliers to Indian defence forces.

### **Bhiwani District**

Bhiwani District is one of the twenty one districts of Haryana. Bhiwani was established on 22 December 1972. The district occupies an area of five thousand one

hundred forty square kilometres. The district is located between 28.19 deg. and 29.05 deg. north latitudes and 75.26 deg. and 76.28 deg. east longitudes. Bhiwani district has four hundred and forty two villages and population of the district is 1,425,022. The administrative headquarters of the district is Bhiwani, which is around 124 kilometres from Delhi. Other main towns in the district are Siwani, Charkhi Dadri, Loharu, Tosham and Bawani Khera. As of census 2011, it is the third most populous district of Haryana, after Faridabad and Hisar.

**Divisions:** Bhiwani district consist of six sub-divisions and for smooth administration of the district the sub-divisions are additional divided into seven tehsils: Bhiwani, Dadri, Loharu, Siwani, Bawani Khera, Badhra and Tosham. There are seven vidhan-sabha constituencies in this district: Bhiwani, Dadri-I, Dadri-II, Loharu, Badhra, Bawani Khera and Tosham. Bawani Khera is part of Hisar Lok Sabha constituency and rest is part of Bhiwani- Mahendragarh Lok Sabha constituency.

**Demographics:** As per census 2011, the district has a population of 1,629,109, which is approximately equal to the population of Guinea-Bissau. The ranking of the district in the country is 306th (out of 640 districts of the country). Bhiwani has a population density of 341 residents per square kilometre (880 /sq mi). The growth rate of the district during the decade was 14.32 percent. It has a sex-ratio of eight hundred and eighty four females for every thousand males and literacy rate of 76.7percent.

**Education:** In education sector, the city boasts of six institutes, one of them is famous as the country's topmost textile research institute, the Technological Institute of Textile & Sciences, established by the admired Birla Group. On the other hand, there are four degree colleges including Adarsh Mahila Mahavidyalaya which is one of the best girls college under Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak, three colleges of education. The Board of School Education, Haryana (Shiksha Board) is also placed in the city.

A new university is established in the city under the name Choudhary Bansilal University in the memory of late Choudhary Bansilal. There are four engineering colleges in Bhiwani district.

Geography: Bhiwani is located at 28.78°N 76.13°E. It has an average elevation of 225 meters (738 feet). District Bhiwani is situated between 28.19 deg. and 29.05 deg. north latitude and 75.26 deg. and 76.28 deg. east longitude. The Bhiwani District is surrounded by Hissar District on its north, some area of Jhunjunu and Churu districts of Rajasthan on its west, Mahendergarh and Jhunjunu districts on its south and District Rohtak to the east. It is 124 kilometers from Delhi and 285 kilometers from Chandigarh.

## **At India Level**

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As explained above, the Scheme was first launched in 200 districts on February 6, 2006 and extended to the whole of rural India during the next two years. In the present section, data for the whole of India has been analysed in terms of number of households demanded employment, number of households provided employment, the number of person days generated, about social audit, work status and grievance redressal.

### ***3.1.1(a) Employment Demanded and Provided***

According to the provision of the Act, the work is provided to all the households within 15 days if they demand work from the Gram Panchayat. Here a comparative figure of employment demanded and employment provided is presented on national level and explained thereafter.

As Table 3.1.1(a) exhibits that in India 41910823 households were demanded employment during the year 2012-2013 and 41516178 (99.05%) households were provided employment under MGNREGS. Out of the total households who were provided employment only 3.28% were completed 100 days' employment during the financial year. The largest number (6533272) of households demanded employment under the Scheme in Tamil Nadu during the year 2012-13 followed by Andhra Pradesh (5278298) and West Bengal (4757678) and it is the efficiency of the Tamil Nadu State government that they had provided employment to 6484252 (99.24 per cent) households. In Tamil Nadu 364925 (5.63 per cent) households were completed 100 days' work.

**Table 3.1.1(a)****Employment Demanded and Provided in India (During 2012-13)**

<b>No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Demanded Employment (2012-13)</b>	<b>Provided Employment (2012-13)</b>	<b>100 Days Employment (2012- 13)</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	5278928	5278928	381826
2	Arunachal Pradesh	94674	45165	913
3	Assam	903548	897999	1201
4	Bihar	1529882	1492974	59812
5	Gujarat	591576	584529	23158
6	Haryana	213556	212155	5976
7	Himachal Pradesh	451521	394514	8913
8	J & K	261091	253232	7512
9	Karnataka	756839	754871	12743
10	Kerala	1600827	1597862	12233
11	Madhya Pradesh	2486550	2468737	50436
12	Maharashtra	1270673	1257721	131209
13	Manipur	351296	338330	58
14	Meghalaya	253097	251496	9954
15	Mizoram	171471	171435	0
16	Nagaland	236947	231682	0
17	Orissa	1339934	1333681	16482
18	Punjab	172489	171328	961
19	Rajasthan	4070247	4027195	114763
20	Sikkim	32944	30633	1149
21	Tamil Naidu	6533272	6484252	364925
22	Tripura	583818	583481	17897
23	Uttar Pradesh	4428765	4409642	15087
24	West Bengal	4757678	4721768	54837
25	Chhattisgarh	2203334	2197867	44933
26	Jharkhand	1084689	1076813	16775
27	Uttaranchal	251167	247888	2645
<b>Total</b>		<b>41910823</b>	<b>41516178</b>	<b>1365398</b>

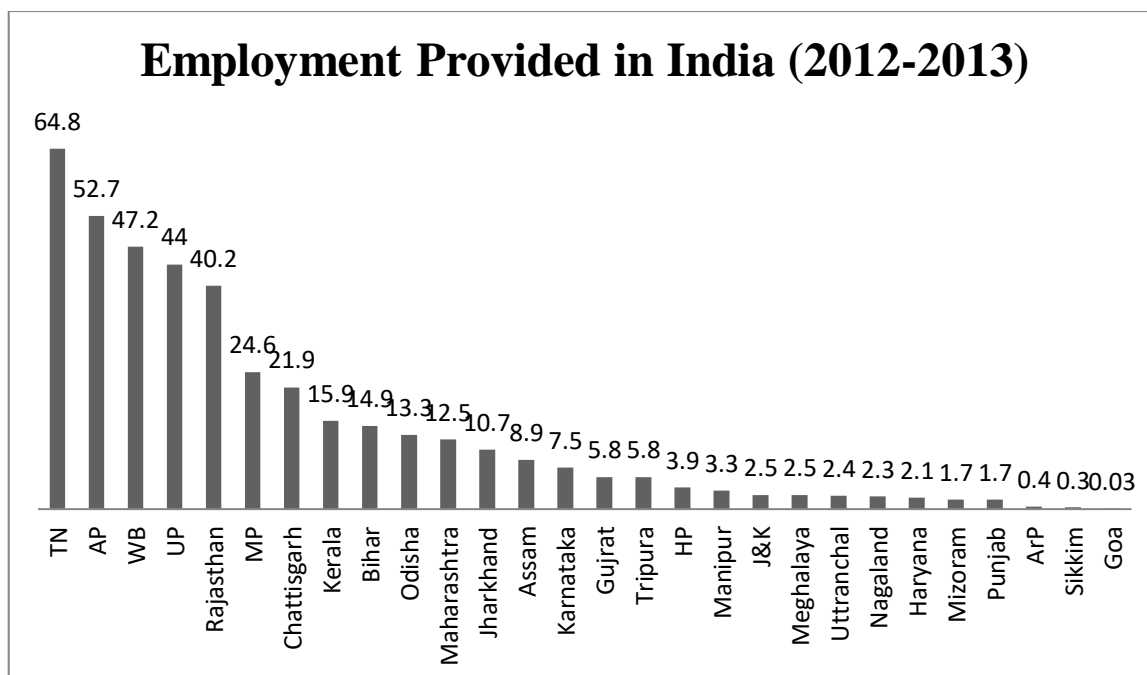


Figure: 3.1.1 (a) Employment Provided in India (2012-2013)

The lowest number (32944) of households demanded employment in Sikkim during the financial year 2012-13 and the employment provided to 30633 (92.98 per cent) households who had demanded employment under the scheme and only 1149 households (3.75 per cent) were completed 100 days' employment. In Haryana, 213556 households demanded employment and 212155 households (99.34 per cent) were provided work during the year 2012-13 and only 5976 households (2.82%) were completed 100 days' employment. Thus, the data revealed that Tamil Naidu government was more accountable in providing employment but not in providing hundred day's employment than other states of India.

In this sub-section state- wise data of number of households who have demanded and provided employment and number of households who availed 100 days of employment during the year 2013-2014 is presented in Table 3.1.1(b) and explained thereafter.

As Table 3.1.1(b) exhibits that in India 43701122 households were demanded employment during the year 2013-2014 and 38074778 (87.12 per cent) households were provided employment under MGNREGS. Out of the total households who were provided employment only 3.38 per cent were completed 100 days' employment during the financial year. The largest number (5956529) of households demanded employment under the Scheme in Tamil Naidu during the year 2013-14 followed by West Bengal (5410360) and Uttar Pradesh (5151416) and it is the efficiency of the Tamil Naidu State government that they had provided employment to 5919370 (99.37 per cent) households.

In Tamil Nadu 411150 (7.98 per cent) households were completed 100 days' work. The lowest number (50465) of households demanded employment in Sikkim during the financial year 2013-14 and the employment provided to 50166 (85.8 per cent) households who had demanded employment under the scheme and only 1056 households (2.1 per cent) were completed 100 days' employment.

In Haryana, 303772 households demanded employment and 245423 households (80.79 per cent) were provided work during the year 2013-14 and only 5855 households (2.38 per cent) were completed 100 days' employment. Thus, the data revealed that Tamil Nadu government was more accountable in providing employment but not in providing hundred day's employment than other states of India.

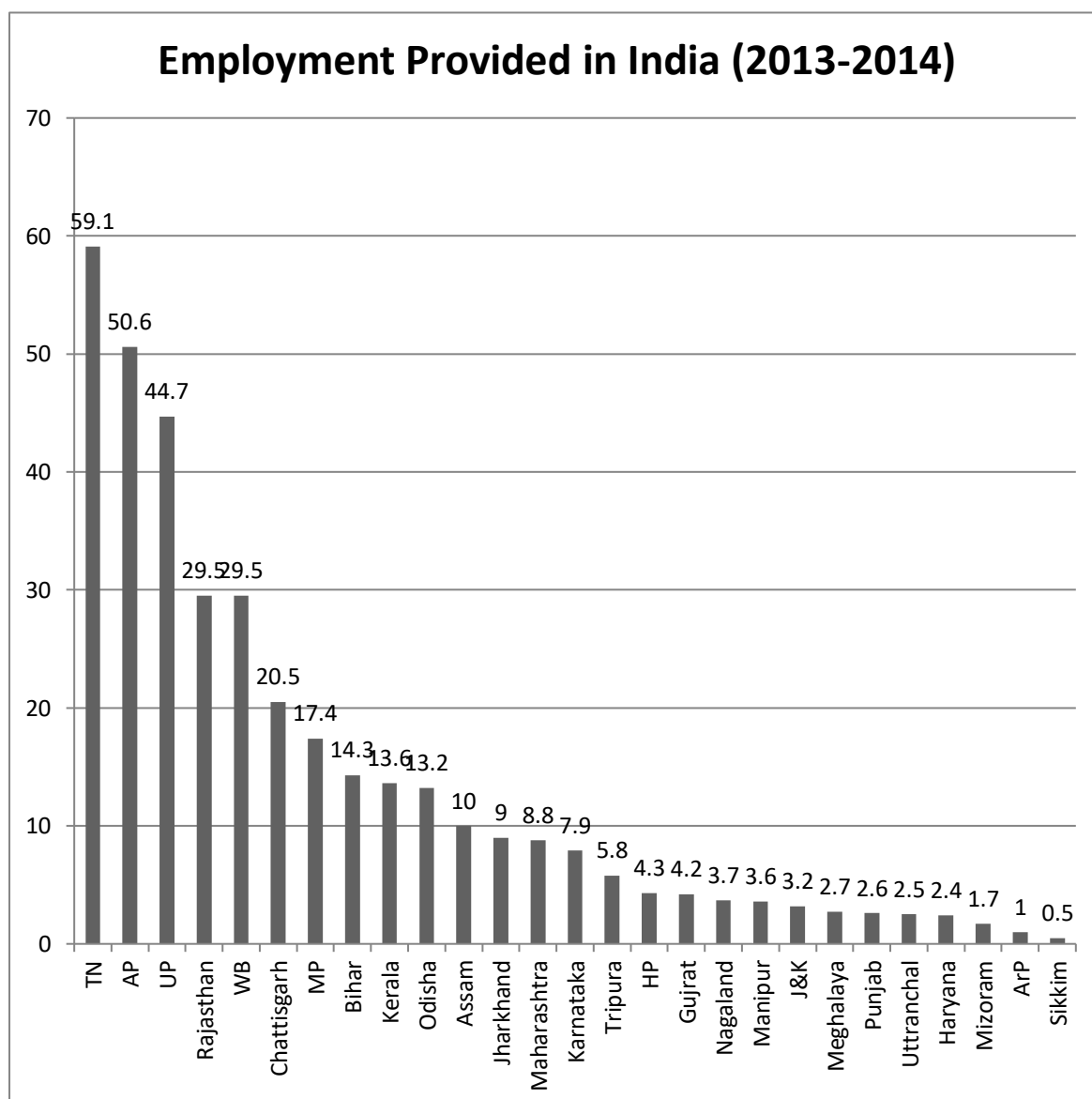


Figure: 3.1.1 (b) Employment Provided in India (2013-2014)



**Table 3.1.1(b)****Employment Demanded and Provided in India (During 2013-14)**

No.	State	Comulative no. of Households Demanded Employment	Comulative no. of Households Provided Employment	Comulative no. of Households who completed 100 days employment
1	Andhra Pradesh	5067891	5067891	198906
2	Arunachal Pradesh	139155	106286	8
3	Assam	1097100	1005137	2814
4	Bihar	1839340	1432756	50036
5	Gujarat	525013	428334	12301
6	Haryana	303772	245423	5855
7	Himachal Pradesh	503656	435013	15469
8	J & K	497083	322254	9248
9	Karnataka	1279992	799282	42086
10	Kerala	1596790	1366447	36974
11	Madhya Pradesh	2305470	1748436	33154
12	Maharashtra	1039311	884149	70455
13	Manipur	378221	363501	0
14	Meghalaya	321908	272125	6173
15	Mizoram	172228	170982	0
16	Nagaland	384664	379172	365
17	Orissa	1573861	1323502	40353
18	Punjab	329345	261029	2838
19	Rajasthan	3475719	2950179	137627
20	Sikkim	58465	50166	1056
21	Tamil Naidu	5956529	5919370	411150
22	Tripura	595427	585556	10786
23	Uttar Pradesh	5151416	4474138	76770
24	West Bengal	5410360	4267334	30126
25	Chhattisgarh	2439610	2058561	80274
26	Jharkhand	993600	907552	34031
27	Uttaranchal	265196	250203	5701
<b>Total</b>		<b>43701122</b>	<b>38074778</b>	<b>1289954</b>

*Source:* NREGA Report to the People, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, New Delhi, 2013-14, pp. 35-36.

Manipur and Mizoram were the states where number of households who had completed 100 days employment was nil and Arunachal Pradesh was the state where

only 8 households were completed 100 days employment during the year 2013-2014. The figure 3.1.1(b) also clearly presenting the data of employment provided that the performance of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and West Bengal is much better in comparison to the performance of Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Haryana and Uttaranchal during the year 2013-2014.

### **3.1.2 Social Audit in India**

Social audit is a constant procedure, which provides a chance to the beneficiaries to play an active role in the monitoring and implementation of the Act. It offers any legal resident the authenticity, not only in the form of pursues information, but also maintain list of complaints, solutions and demand responses in the communal domain. It means for combined assessment and usage of the verbal method and it orders clarification of brochures and procedures.<sup>3</sup>

It has been provided in Article 17(1) of the Act that gram sabha would monitor all works which is implemented in the gram panchayat. Article 17(2) of the MGNREGA that the gram sabha of every village shall organise systematic social audits for all the works done according to the provisions of the scheme in that gram panchayat.

According to Article 17(3) of the Act that it is necessary for the gram sabha to make accessible all the required records including the attendance registers of the beneficiaries, bills vouchers, M.B, copies of approved orders and other related records of account and documents of the gram sabha for conducting the social audit. In table 3.1.2, Report related with Social Audit at National level during the year 2012-2013 is categorised and explained hereafter.

As is clear from the table 3.1.2(a), it is associated with social audit report at national level during the year 2012-2013, that out of 635 districts of the country five hundred and forty nine (86.45 per cent) districts were followed the process of social audit. Out of 247678 gram panchayats only 175448 (70.83 per cent) gram panchayats were followed the process of social audit.

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<sup>3</sup> Please see MKSS, Transparency and Accountability; Using Peoples Right to Information for proper implementation of NREGA. [www.righttofoodindia.org](http://www.righttofoodindia.org)

**Table 3.1.2(a)**

**Social Audit Report in India (During 2012-13)**

No.	State name	Total District	No. of District Started Social Audit	Total GP	No. of Panchayat covered	No. of Social Audit	Issue raised and action taken
1	Andhra Pradesh	22	0	21863	0	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	16	6	1830	161	209	100
3	Assam	27	27	2644	2594	5661	3573
4	Bihar	38	38	8529	7873	11705	5101
5	Chhattisgarh	27	27	9915	9619	11879	6010
6	Goa	2	1	190	21	21	17
7	Gujarat	26	26	14315	13753	26676	16322
8	Haryana	21	21	6167	4200	6988	3685
9	Himachal Pradesh	12	10	3243	2218	2662	1713
10	J&K	22	15	4143	1393	1968	921
11	Jharkhand	24	23	4435	3962	6277	2471
12	Karnataka	30	29	5632	5309	8915	4345
13	Kerala	14	14	978	963	17816	11616
14	Madhya Pradesh	51	50	23013	21737	41838	14659
15	Maharashtra	33	28	28569	14860	19641	6743
16	Manipur	9	9	3082	1922	2113	1092
17	Meghalaya	7	7	1823	1618	2563	1538
18	Mizoram	8	4	827	170	195	106
19	Nagaland	11	3	1164	126	158	76
20	Orissa	30	30	6232	6230	11836	8858
21	Punjab	22	22	13110	12617	23382	8678
22	Rajasthan	33	29	9177	6206	6347	770
23	Sikkim	4	2	180	7	6	6
24	Tamil Naidu	31	15	12524	3445	7034	641
25	Tripura	8	7	1135	576	482	177
26	Uttar Pradesh	75	74	52032	44707	73941	27920
27	Uttaranchal	13	13	7577	6018	7720	3682
28	West Bengal	19	19	3349	3142	29408	21860
	<b>Total</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>247678</b>	<b>175448</b>	<b>327462</b>	<b>152680</b>

Source: [http://164.100.129.6/netnrega/state\\_html/social\\_auditNT.aspx?flag=eng&fin\\_year=2012-2013](http://164.100.129.6/netnrega/state_html/social_auditNT.aspx?flag=eng&fin_year=2012-2013) visited on 12 July 2014.

Out of Twenty one thousand eight hundred and sixty three gram panchayats of the state Andhra Pradesh and One thousand one hundred and sixty four gram panchayats of the state Nagaland, all the gram panchayat were not followed the provision of conducting social audit. The extreme number (27920) of issues was raised in Uttar Pradesh and action taken on them. Thus it is clear from table 3.1.2(a) that approx. three-fourth of the gram panchayats were perform its role efficiently in evolving social accountability during execution of the scheme.

In Haryana, there were 6167 gram panchayats in 21 districts. Out of total gram panchayats, 4200 gram panchayats were enclosed with the process social audit during the year 2012-2013 and the number of social audits piloted was 6988. In Haryana, 3685 disputes were elevated in 6988 social audits.

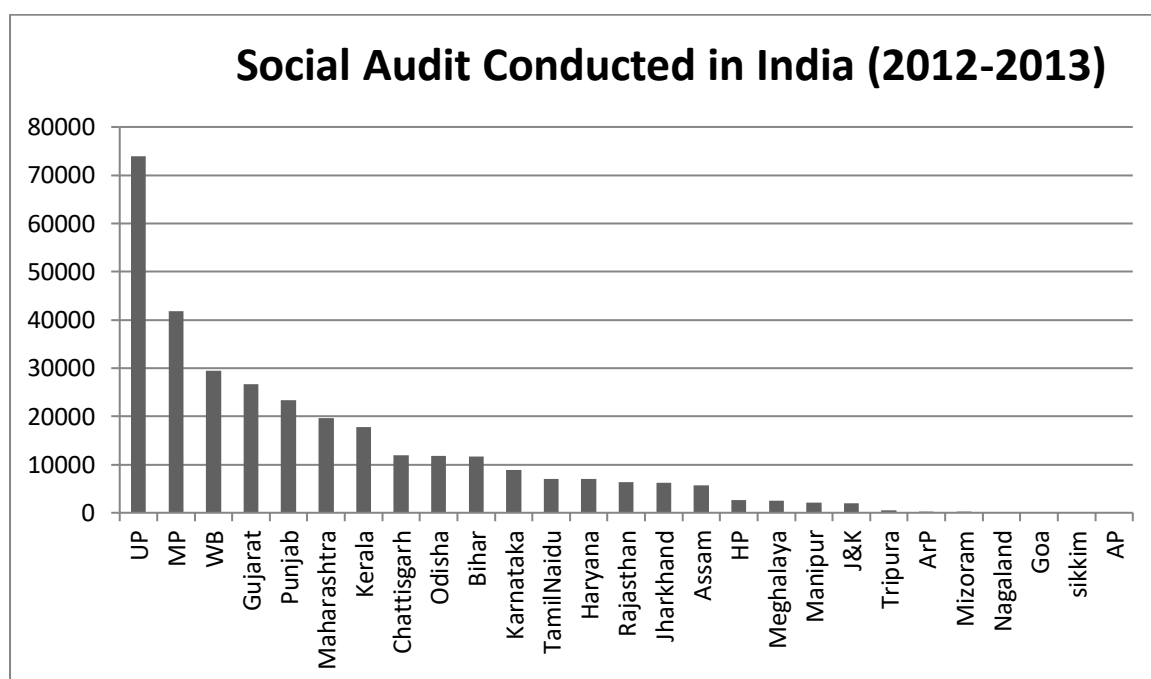


Figure: 3.1.2 (a) Social Audit Conducted in India (2012-2013)

In this sub-section state- wise data of Social audit during the year 2013-2014 is presented in Table 3.1.2(b) and explained thereafter. As is clear from the table 3.1.2(b), which is related with social audit report of India during the year 2013-2014, that out of 635 districts of India 506 (79.68 per cent) were started social audit. The total number of gram panchayats was 247678 and 118624 (47.89 per cent) gram panchayats were started social audit. In 118624 gram panchayats which were started

social audit 187038 social audits were conducted and 117414 issues were raised and action taken. The maximum number of districts lies in Uttar Pradesh (75 districts) and 67 (89.33 per cent) districts were started social audit.

In Uttar Pradesh the total number of gram panchayats were 52032 and 12798(24.59%) were covered under social audit and 11108 issues were raised and action taken. In fifteen states<sup>4</sup> of India all the districts were started social audit during 2013-2014. In Haryana, all the districts started social audit. Total number of gram panchayats in Haryana are 6167 and 4122 (66.83 per cent) gram panchayats were covered under social audit 5156 social audits were conducted. 3065 issues were raised and action taken.

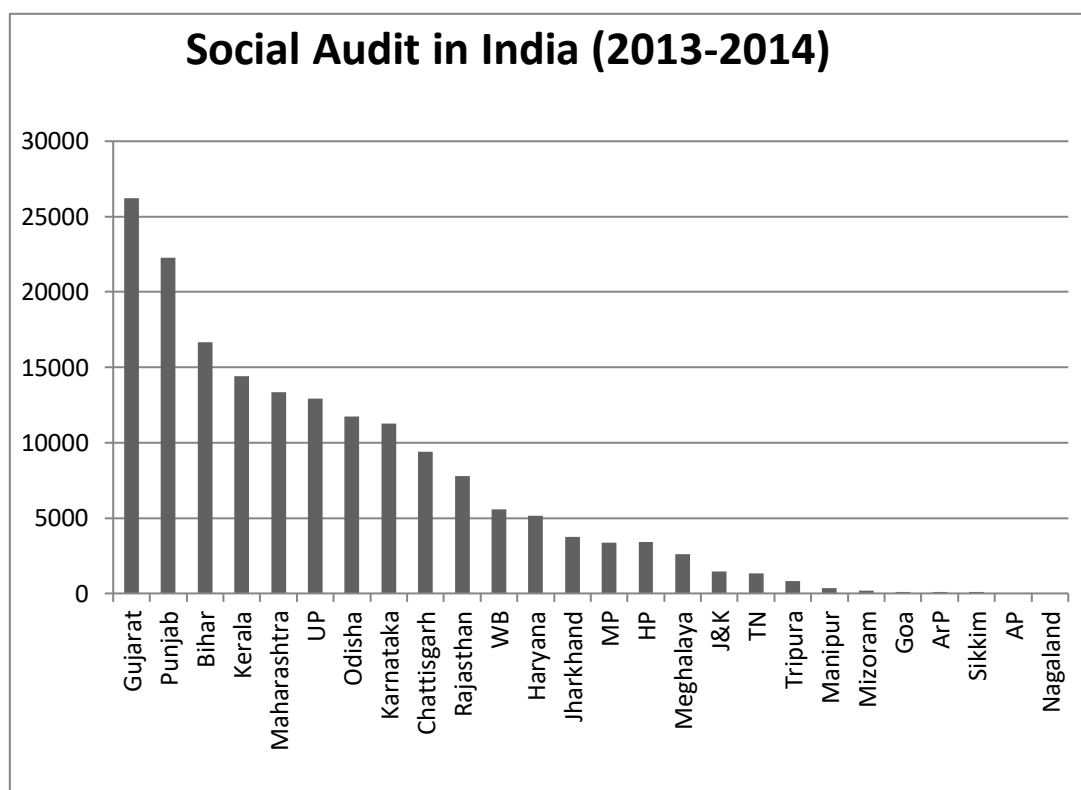


Figure: 3.1.2 (b) Social Audit Conducted in India (2013-2014)

Out of 21863 gram panchayats of Andhra Pradesh and 1164 gram panchayats of Nagaland not even a single gram panchayat were started social audit. The maximum number (18278) of issues was raised in Gujarat and action taken on them.

<sup>4</sup> Assam, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Meghalaya, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, West Bengal, Tripura.

**Table 3.1.2(b)****Social Audit Report (During 2013-14)**

No.	State name	Total District	No. of District Started Social Audit	Total GP	No. of Panchayat covered	No. of Social Audit	Issue raised and action taken
1	Andhra Pradesh	22	0	21863	0	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	16	5	1830	85	104	49
3	Assam	27	27	2644	2561	5500	3772
4	Bihar	38	38	8529	8386	16656	8330
5	Chhattisgarh	27	27	9915	9367	9381	7412
6	Goa	2	2	190	115	115	95
7	Gujarat	26	26	14315	13921	26225	18278
8	Haryana	21	21	6167	4122	5156	3065
9	Himachal Pradesh	12	11	3243	2523	3395	2341
10	J&K	22	17	4143	1353	1457	555
11	Jharkhand	24	22	4435	3009	3741	1068
12	Karnataka	30	30	5632	5628	11266	7399
13	Kerala	14	14	978	862	14423	11314
14	Madhya Pradesh	51	27	23013	3167	3355	1570
15	Maharashtra	33	27	28569	12384	13351	3629
16	Manipur	9	4	3082	281	351	259
17	Meghalaya	7	7	1823	1602	2619	1420
18	Mizoram	8	3	827	143	194	113
19	Nagaland	11	0	1164	0	0	0
20	Orissa	30	30	6232	6196	11742	8283
21	Punjab	22	22	13110	12751	22280	15914
22	Rajasthan	33	33	9177	7639	7781	6238
23	Sikkim	4	4	180	90	90	89
24	Tamil Naidu	31	3	12524	479	1337	0
25	Tripura	8	8	1135	578	811	511
26	Uttar Pradesh	75	67	52032	12798	12922	11108
27	Uttaranchal	13	12	7577	5625	7210	1864
28	West Bengal	19	19	3349	2959	5576	2738
	Total	635	506	247678	118624	187038	117414

**Source:** NREGA Report to the People, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, New Delhi, 2013-2014, pp. 93-94.

In Haryana, the total number of gram panchayats are Six thousand one hundred and sixty seven and 4122 (66.83 per cent) gram panchayats presented their active role for implementing the process of social audit and five thousand one hundred and fifty six

social audits were directed and 3065 issues were raised and action taken. Thus it is clear from the above table that about half of the gram panchayats were play their role properly in developing social accountability in implementation of the scheme. As is clear from the graph that the performance of Gujarat, Punjab, Bihar and Kerala states was much better in comparison of Nagaland, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Goa.

### ***3.1.3 Work Status of India***

MGNREGA is a significant starting in the direction of the recognition of the right to work. It is also predictable to increase people's means of support on a continuous basis, by increasing financial and social arrangement in countryside. Building of roads, digging of ponds, development of drainage system and increase in agricultural estate are some of the popular areas where the Act accompanied in village development. In this section work status of India is presented and explained here after.

As is clear from the table 3.1.3(a), Overall works taken up according to the scheme in the the financial year 2012-2013 were Seventy lac forty six thousand nine hundred and seventy eight and only ten lac twenty thousand nine hundred and twenty works were completed (14.48 per cent). Extreme number of works taken up in Andhra Pradesh with twenty five lac twelve thousand seven hundred and forty two (2512742) but only 0.11 per cent works were touch the completion step. Arunachal Pradesh was the state where bottommost, only One thousand and thirty seven works were occupied followed by Sikkim (3869) and the rate of completion of the works in these states was 0.00 per cent and 25.67 per cent respectively.

In Haryana, the works started under the scheme were Thirteen thousand seven hundred and eighty eight (13788) and only Two thousand six hundred and one (18.86 per cent) works were touched the line of completion. In Tamil Naidu One lac fifteen thousand seven hundred and ninty four works were started and 55.96 per cent works were finished which was the utmost stage of work completion. Out of total works started (2003238) extreme number of works related with the area of resources generated for water conservation and water harvesting with 28.42 per cent and 24.25 per cent finalised works were belonged to rural connectivity which was extreme.

**Table 3.1.3(a)****Work Status of India (During 2012-13)**

<b>No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Total works taken Up</b>	<b>Total Works Completed</b>	<b>% Age of Works Completed</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	2512742	2741	0.11
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1037	0	0.00
3	Assam	67595	12788	18.92
4	Bihar	310383	32051	10.33
5	Gujarat	99359	30112	30.31
6	Haryana	13788	2601	18.86
7	Himachal Pradesh	68307	19751	28.92
8	J & K	86618	5793	6.69
9	Karnataka	242209	33615	13.88
10	Kerala	155382	48977	31.52
11	Madhya Pradesh	720919	194284	26.95
12	Maharashtra	345837	11109	3.21
13	Manipur	10729	303	2.82
14	Meghalaya	17858	660	3.70
15	Mizoram	12116	1251	10.33
16	Nagaland	24781	170	0.69
17	Orissa	190640	38962	20.44
18	Punjab	14159	4676	33.02
19	Rajasthan	367544	88958	24.20
20	Sikkim	3869	993	25.67
21	Tamil Naidu	115794	64799	55.96
22	Tripura	71066	14485	20.38
23	Uttar Pradesh	783254	158949	20.29
24	West Bengal	360582	112050	31.07
25	Chhattisgarh	172065	76146	44.25
26	Jharkhand	215148	60299	28.03
27	Uttaranchal	63197	4397	6.96
<b>Total</b>		<b>7046978</b>	<b>1020920</b>	<b>14.48</b>

Source: *ibid.* pp. 37-39.



Minimum number of works were taken up for coastal areas (8) and number of completed works belonged to the category of assets created for coastal areas was zero during the financial year 2012-2013. As is clear from figure 3.1.3(a), which shows work completion rate of India during the year 2012-2013, that the performance of Tamil Nadu, Chattisgarh, Punjab and Kerala is much better than the performance of Arunachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Maharashtra and Meghalaya. The work completion rate of Haryana is much higher (18.86) than the north eastern states of the country.

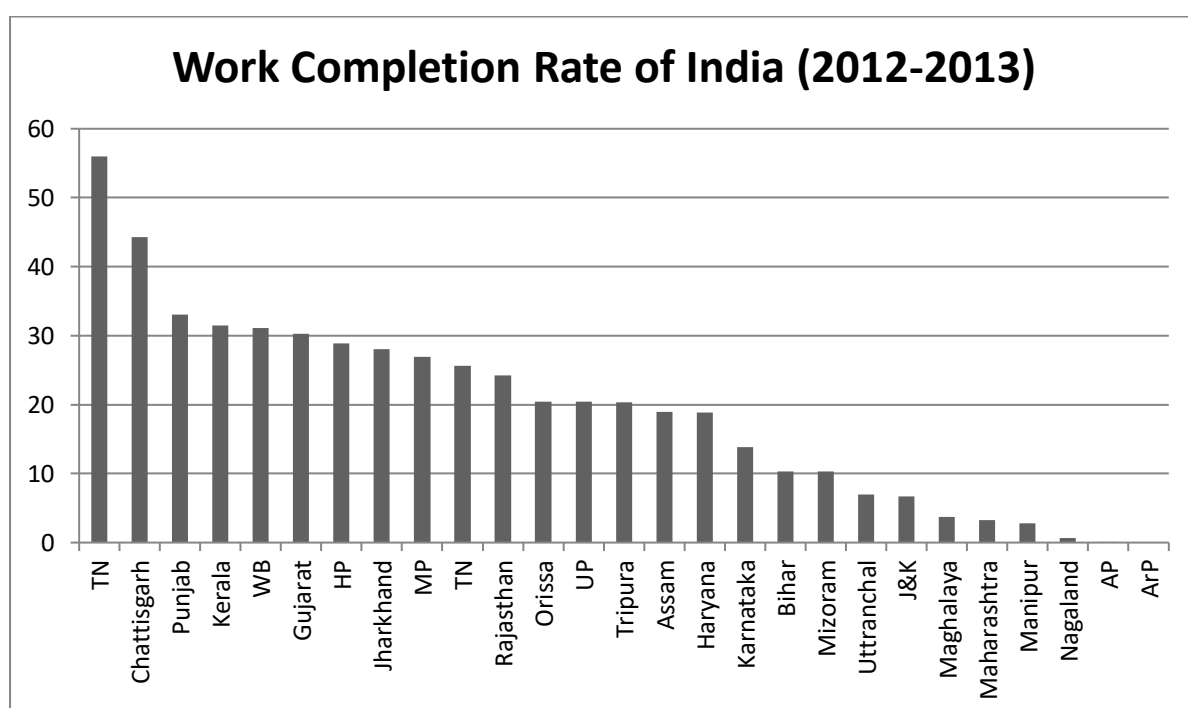


Figure: 3.1.3 (a) Work completion Rate of India (2012-2013)

As is clear from the table 3.1.3(b), total works taken up under MGNREGS during the financial year 2013-2014 were 11160644 and the number of completed works was 1117319 (10.01 per cent). Maximum number of works taken up in Andhra Pradesh (5557330) but the percentage of completion of work in this state was very low (0.63 per cent).

Sikkim was the state where lowest number of works was taken up (4277) followed by Arunachal Pradesh (4363) and completed these works with the rate of 11.36 per cent and 1.58 per cent respectively.

**Table 3.1.3(b)**

**Work Status of India (During 2013-14)**

No.	State	Total works taken Up	Total Works Completed	% Age of Works Completed
1	Andhra Pradesh	5557330	35188	0.63
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4363	69	1.58
3	Assam	76157	13695	17.98
4	Bihar	355043	38287	10.78
5	Gujarat	81001	12385	15.29
6	Haryana	20960	3249	15.50
7	Himachal Pradesh	86821	29224	33.66
8	J & K	141980	19033	13.41
9	Karnataka	650628	39374	6.05
10	Kerala	188603	32483	17.22
11	Madhya Pradesh	692244	133099	19.23
12	Maharashtra	395386	38204	9.66
13	Manipur	13570	511	3.77
14	Meghalaya	17645	442	2.05
15	Mizoram	9685	1167	12.05
16	Nagaland	10891	898	8.25
17	Orissa	215881	50594	23.44
18	Punjab	18668	2622	14.05
19	Rajasthan	332534	62649	18.84
20	Sikkim	4277	486	11.36
21	Tamil Naidu	149832	40517	27.04
22	Tripura	81086	9298	11.47
23	Uttar Pradesh	1269576	329493	25.95
24`	West Bengal	394760	120605	30.55
25	Chhattisgarh	176891	53371	30.17
26	Jharkhand	164855	44616	27.06
27	Uttaranchal	49976	5759	11.52
<b>Total</b>		<b>11160644</b>	<b>1117319</b>	<b>10.01</b>

Source: *ibid*, pp. 39-41

In Haryana, 20960 works were taken up and only 3249 (15.5 per cent) works were completed. Himachal Pradesh was the state where out of 86821 works 33.66% works were completed which was the highest percentage of work completion.

Out of total works taken up (11160644) maximum number of works belonged to the area of assets created for rural sanitation with 25.29 per cent and 30.27 per cent completed works were belonged to rural sanitation which was maximum in number. 18.01 per cent of taken up works were concerned with the area of water conservation and water harvesting and 10.6 per cent completed works were belonged to the same category of water conservation and water harvesting. Minimum number of works were taken up for coastal areas (40) and only 34 completed works were belonged to the category of assets created for coastal areas.

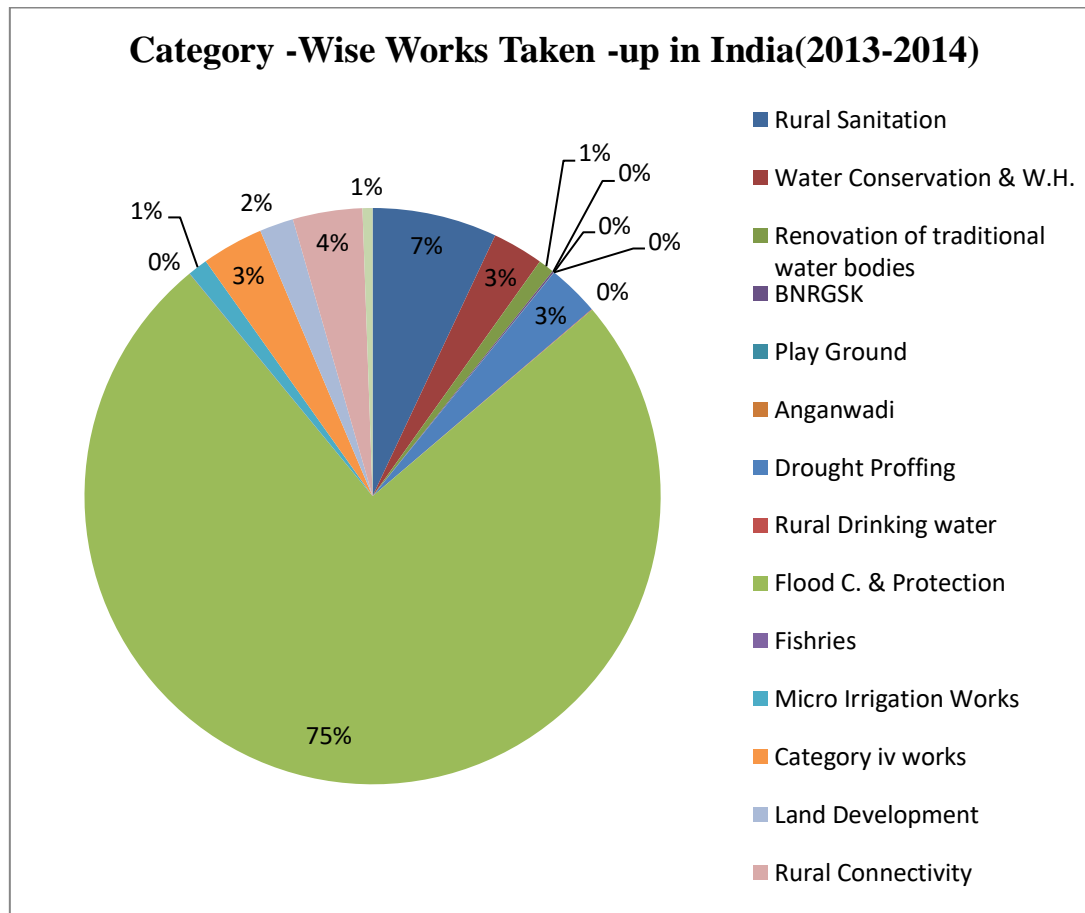


Figure 3.1.3(b) Category -Wise Works Taken -up in India(2013-2014)

### ***3.1.4 Status of MGNREGS Complaints***

According to Section 23(6) of MGNREGA, “If any dispute or complaint arises concerning the implementation of a scheme by the gram panchayat, the matter shall be referred to the programme officer. All the complaints immediately entered in record register by the Programme officer and sought out the arguments within the time period of a week after receiving the complaint and if the problem related to any other authority it must be forwarded to concerned authority with giving information to the complainant. The data related with complaints lodge under MGNREGS during the year 2013-2014 is presented in table 3.1.4 and explained thereafter.<sup>5</sup>

As is clear from table 3.1.4 that total number of complaints lodge were 16500. Out of the total complaints only 5720(34.66 per cent) complaints were disposed of and 9059 (54.90 per cent) complaints were pending during the year 2013-14. 1695(10.26 per cent) complaints were forwarded, intermediate reply was sent in case of 11 complaints and 18 complaints were partially disposed of during the year 2013-2014.

Maximum number of complaints was lodged in Uttar Pradesh with 4686(28.4 per cent) complaints followed by Karnataka (2657 complaints). Out of total complaints lodged Uttar Pradesh disposed only 58 complaints. Rest of the 4434(94.63 per cent) complaints of Uttar Pradesh were pending which represented loop holes in proper implementation of the scheme.

Minimum number of complaints was lodged in Nagaland with only four complaints followed by Meghalaya with five complaints. But all the four complaints of Nagaland were pending and Meghalaya had disposed four complaints.

In Haryana, 424(2.56 per cent) complaints were lodged and 293(69.10 per cent) complaints were disposed. Rest 117 complaints were forwarded and 14 complaints were pending. Maximum number of complaints disposed by Karnataka with 2385(41.69 per cent) complaints and Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Nagaland and Jammu & Kashmir were the states where the number of complaints disposed were nil.

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<sup>5</sup> Section 23(5),(6), MGNREGA 2005, P.10.

**Table 3.1.4**  
**Status of MGNREGS Complaints in India (During 2013-14)**

<b>No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Total Complaints Lodge</b>	<b>Pending Complaints</b>	<b>Complaints Disposed</b>
1	Arunachal Pradesh	16	16	0
2	Assam	344	25	318
3	Bihar	1483	1379	9
4	Gujarat	182	23	156
5	Goa	6	5	0
6	Haryana	424	14	293
7	Himachal Pradesh	420	5	381
8	J & K	57	54	0
9	Karnataka	2657	131	2385
10	Kerala	76	28	42
11	Madhya Pradesh	1467	1333	24
12	Maharashtra	1064	545	313
13	Manipur	101	95	4
14	Meghalaya	5	1	4
15	Nagaland	4	4	0
16	Orissa	1040	495	466
17	Punjab	360	152	169
18	Rajasthan	631	37	590
19	Sikkim	5	1	3
20	Tamil Naidu	137	36	97
21	Tripura	134	26	101
22`	Uttar Pradesh	4686	4434	58
23	West Bengal	204	38	8
24	Chhattisgarh	208	11	111
25	Jharkhand	654	51	178
26	Uttaranchal	135	120	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>16500</b>	<b>9059</b>	<b>5720</b>

Source: [http://164.100.129.6/netnrega/citizen\\_html/citipoattend\\_rep.aspx?source=national](http://164.100.129.6/netnrega/citizen_html/citipoattend_rep.aspx?source=national) visited on 12Aug.2014.

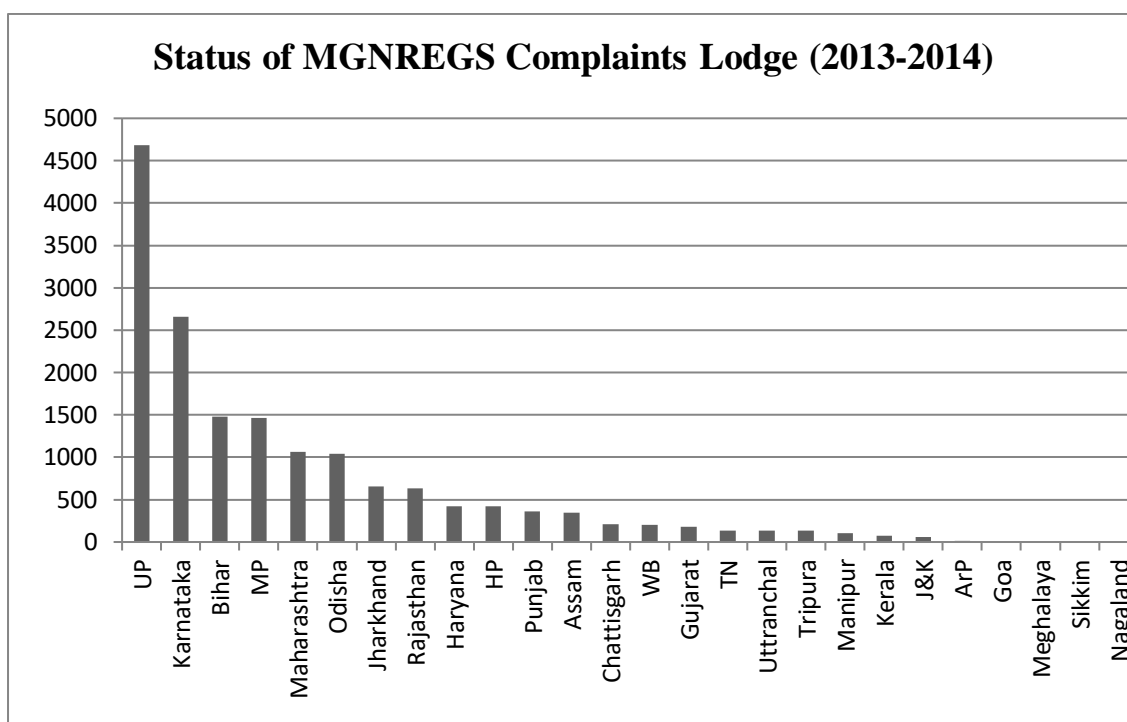


Figure: 3.1.4 Status of MGNREGS Complaints Lodge (2013-2014)

## 3.2 At Haryana Level

### 3.2.1 Employment Demanded and Provided

According to the provision of the Act, the work is provided to the households within 15 days if they demand work from the Gram Panchayat. Here a comparative figure of employment demanded and employment provided is presented on State level and explained thereafter

As is obvious from table 3.2.1(a), the two most backward district of Haryana where MGNREGS was implemented in first phase, a total number of households, who were demanded employment was 62455 during the financial year 2012 -2013. At the same time, the number of households who were provided work was 60410 (96.72 per cent). Rest of the 2045 households belongs to Mahindergarh and Sirsa districts were not provided work during the financial year 2012- 2013.

8282 and 8878 households belong to Ambala and Mewat districts were demanded employment and 8164 (98.57%) and 8832 (99.48%) households were

provided employment in Ambala and Mewat districts during the financial year 2012 - 2013.

**Table-3.2.1(a)**

**Employment Demanded and Provided in Haryana  
(During 2012-2013)**

Phases	No	District	Cumulative Number of Households	
			Demanded Employment	Provided Employment
<b>First</b>	1	Mahendergarh	17273	17218
	2	Sirsa	45182	43192
	<b>Total</b>		<b>62455</b>	<b>60410</b>
<b>Second</b>	1	Ambala	8282	8164
	2	Mewat	8878	8832
	<b>Total</b>		<b>17160</b>	<b>16996</b>
<b>Third</b>	1	Bhiwani	24352	24162
	2	Faridabad	1586	1457
	3	Fatehabad	30542	29985
	4	Gurgaon	1646	1646
	5	Hisar	56562	54138
	6	Jhajjar	8948	8909
	7	Jind	14289	11987
	8	Kaithal	8989	8980
	9	Karnal	19542	19476
	10	Kurukshetra	9595	9384
	11	Palwal	6420	6354
	12	Panchkula	5924	5829
	13	Panipat	6403	6359
	14	Rewari	4883	4879
	15	Rohtak	5861	5854
	16	Sonipat	3798	3698
	17	Yamuna Nagar	10380	10346
<b>Total</b>		<b>219720</b>	<b>213443</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>299335</b>	<b>290819</b>

*Source:* [http://164.100.122.66/writereaddata/state\\_out/Empstatusall12\\_local\\_0809.html](http://164.100.122.66/writereaddata/state_out/Empstatusall12_local_0809.html)  
visited on July 12, 2014.

Total number of households who were demanded employment in 2012 -2013 is 299335. Out of those who were demanded work, 290819 (97.15 per cent) households were provided work during the financial year 2013- 2014.

It also clear from the table 3.2.1(a), that in 17 districts of the state where the Scheme was implemented in III phase, a total of 274072 households demanded employment under the Scheme. Out of those households who demanded work 248559 (90.69%) were provided employment. In these 17 districts, minimum number of households demanded employment in Gurgaon district (3273) followed by Faridabad (4590) and Rewari (4795) districts. The maximum number of households demanded employment belongs to Hisar district. It is also clear from the table that 89.34% households were provided employment in Hisar district. In Bhiwani district, 24352 households were demanded employment during the year 2012-2013 and 24162 households of Bhiwani district were provided employment under the scheme. It was the capability of the district that 99.21 per cent households were provided employment.

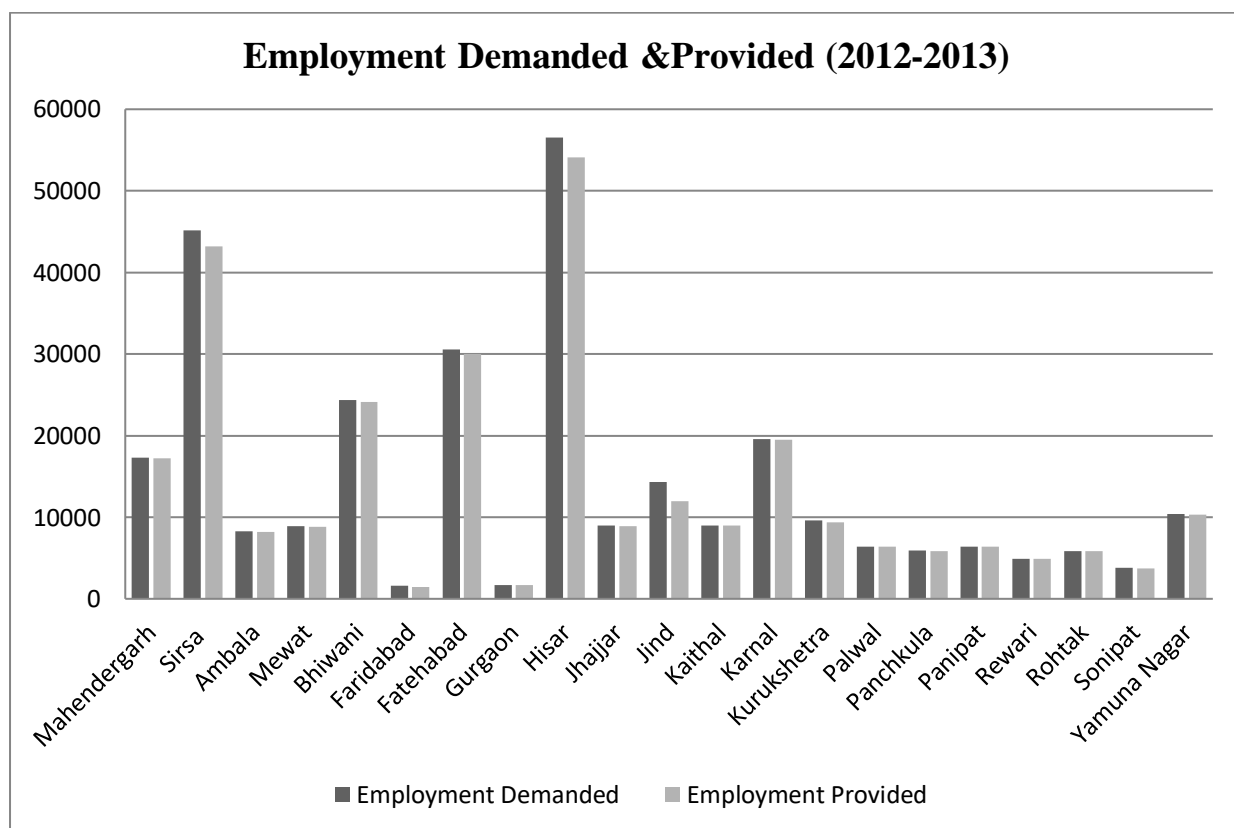


Figure: 3.2.1(a) Employment Demanded & Provided in Haryana (2012-2013)



As is obvious from table 3.2.1(b), the two most backward district of Haryana where MGNREGS was implemented in first phase, a total number of households, who were demanded employment was 62127 during the financial year 2013 -2014. At the same time, the number of households who were provided work was 51254 (82.49 per cent). Rest of the 10873 households belongs to Mahendergarh and Sirsa districts were not provided work during the financial year 2013- 2014. 13565 and 13153 households belongs to Ambala and Mewat districts were demanded employment and 12805 (94.39%) and 12302 (93.52%) households were provided employment in Ambala and Mewat districts during the financial year 2013 -2014. Total number of households who were demanded employment in 2013 -2014 is 362917. Out of those who were demanded work, 324920 (89.53 per cent) households were provided work during the financial year 2013- 2014.

It also clear from the table 3.2.1(b), that in 17 districts of the state where the Scheme was implemented in III phase, a total of 274072 households demanded employment under the Scheme. Out of those households who demanded work 248559 (90.69%) were provided employment. In these 17 districts, minimum number of households demanded employment in Gurgaon district (3273) followed by Faridabad (4590) and Rewari (4795) districts.

The maximum number of households demanded employment belongs to Hisar district. It is also clear from the table that 89.34% households were provided employment in Hisar district. Maximum number of households completed hundreded days' work in Hisar district with 3742 households followed by Mewat (1187 households).

Minimum number of households completed hundreded day's employment in a financial year in Rewari district (133 households). In Ambala district, 349 households and 422 households of Mahendergarh district completed hundreded day's employment. But in Bhiwani district 771 households completed hundreded days employment in the same year. Overall 14103 households of Haryana were completed hundreded days employment in a financial year.

**Table-3.2.1(b)**

**Employment Demanded and Provided in Haryana  
(During 2013- 2014)**

Phases	No	District	Cumulative Number of Households		Completed 100 days Employment
			Demanded Employment	Provided Employment	
<b>First</b>	1	Mahendergarh	16536	14426	422
	2	Sirsa	45591	36828	640
	<b>Total</b>		<b>62127</b>	<b>51254</b>	<b>1062</b>
<b>Second</b>	1	Ambala	13565	12805	349
	2	Mewat	13153	12302	1187
	<b>Total</b>		<b>26718</b>	<b>25107</b>	<b>1536</b>
<b>Third</b>	1	Bhiwani	29250	25964	771
	2	Faridabad	4590	4590	2
	3	Fatehabad	35285	31581	841
	4	Gurgaon	3273	3216	151
	5	Hisar	59538	53194	3724
	6	Jhajjar	19589	18253	570
	7	Jind	16344	13538	645
	8	Kaithal	10681	9033	245
	9	Karnal	21391	20489	829
	10	Kurukshetra	18026	16399	634
	11	Palwal	9962	8901	628
	12	Panchkula	8366	8221	232
	13	Panipat	7718	7341	593
	14	Rewari	4795	4242	133
	15	Rohtak	6280	6064	336
	16	Sonipat	6372	5762	424
	17	Yamuna Nagar	12612	11771	747
<b>Total</b>		<b>274072</b>	<b>248559</b>	<b>11505</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>362917</b>	<b>324920</b>	<b>14103</b>

Source: [http://164.100.122.66/writereaddata/state\\_out/Empstatusall12\\_local\\_0809.html](http://164.100.122.66/writereaddata/state_out/Empstatusall12_local_0809.html)  
visited on July 12, 2014.

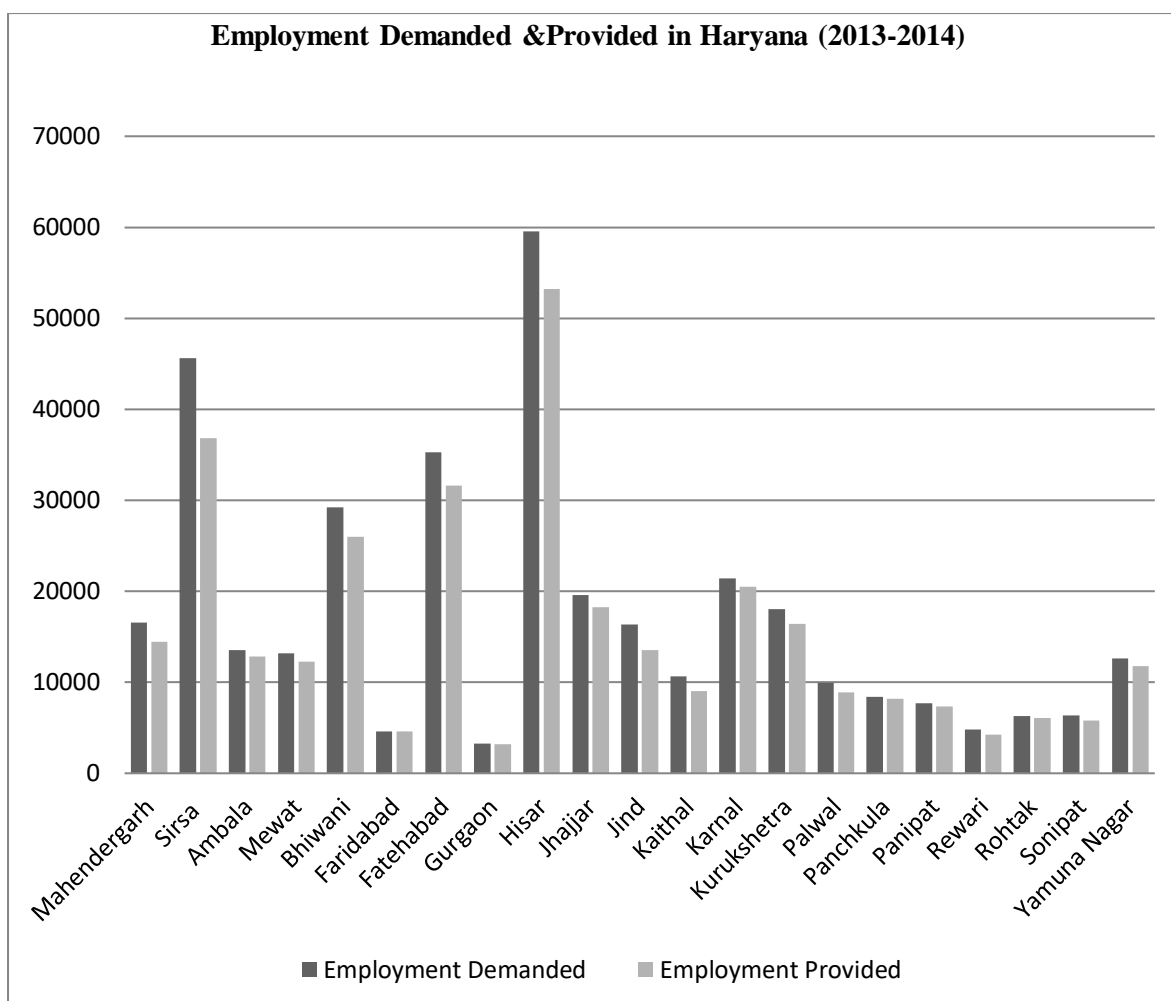


Figure: 3.2.1(b) Employment Demanded & Provided in Haryana (2013-2014)

### 3.2.2 Social Audit in Haryana

As is perceptible from table-3.2.2, during the year 2013-2014, in Haryana the total number of gram panchayats was 6167. Out of 6167 GPs 4122 gram panchayats were covered under social audit. In 4122 GPs, 5156 social audits were conducted and 3065 issues were raised and action taken. In Haryana, Bhiwani district has highest number of gram panchayats with 466 GPs. In Bhiwani district, 464 (99.57 per cent) GPs were covered under social audit and 490 social audits were conducted and 484 issues were raised and action taken.

Faridabad district has lowest number of gram panchayats. Out of 111GPs of Faridabad district only 29 (26.12 per cent) GPs were covered under social audit and the same number of social audits were conducted and 19 issues were raised and action taken. Sirsa was the district where all the gram panchayats covered under social audit.

**Table-3.2.2**

**Social Audit Report of Haryana (During 2013-2014)**

<b>N o.</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Total GP</b>	<b>No. of Panchayat covered</b>	<b>No. of Social Audit</b>	<b>Issue raised and action taken</b>
1	Ambala	427	205	238	44
2	Bhiwani	466	464	490	484
3	Faridabad	111	29	29	19
4	Fatehabad	247	244	245	139
5	Gurgaon	211	54	54	0
6	Hisar	312	306	306	1
7	Jhajjar	247	116	116	116
8	Jind	303	200	200	192
9	Kaithal	268	76	85	67
10	Karnal	386	76	76	0
11	Kurukshetra	382	373	580	272
12	Mahendergarh	344	340	340	0
13	Mewat	319	290	248	168
14	Palwal	255	69	69	0
15	Panchkula	122	113	195	185
16	Panipat	172	161	314	309
17	Rewari	359	104	142	133
18	Rohtak	141	109	109	0
19	Sirsa	334	334	668	670
20	Sonipat	324	318	411	125
21	Yamuna Nagar	437	141	141	141
<b>Total</b>		<b>6167</b>	<b>4122</b>	<b>5156</b>	<b>3065</b>

Source: [http://164.100.112.66/netnrega/state\\_html/social\\_auditNT.aspx?v\\_code=12&v\\_name=HARYANA&fin\\_year=2014.2015&page=S&Digest=MPT47Cydweg+upOh](http://164.100.112.66/netnrega/state_html/social_auditNT.aspx?v_code=12&v_name=HARYANA&fin_year=2014.2015&page=S&Digest=MPT47Cydweg+upOh...)  
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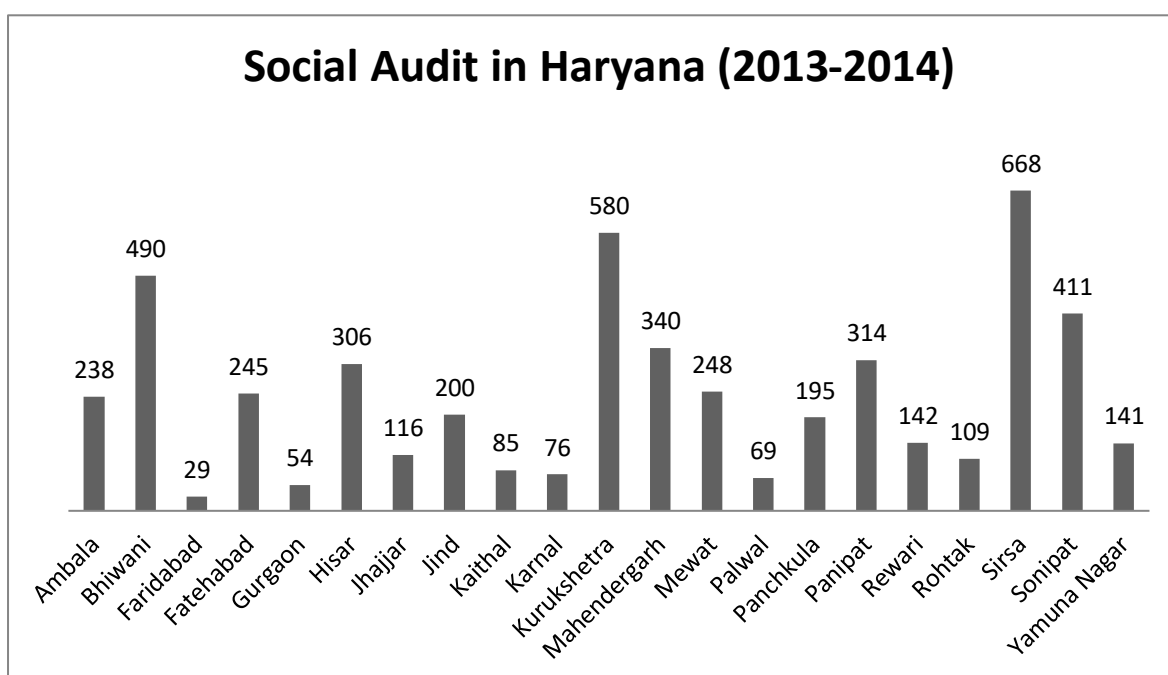


Figure: 3.2.2(a) Social audit Conducted in Haryana (2013-2014)

The maximum number of issues was raised in Sirsa district with 670 issues and action taken. Gurgaon, palwal, Rohtak and Karnal were the districts where number of issues raised were nil. In Mahendergarh district, out of three hundred and forty four GPs, the social audit organized by three hundred and forty gram panchayats and all these gram panchayats conducted social audits once in a year. Ambala district have four hundred and twenty seven gram panchayats and two hundred and five gram panchayats directed two hundred thirty eight social audits and only forty four complaints were raised.

### 3.2.3 Work Status of Haryana

As is clear from table 3.2.3, during the financial year 2013-2014, In Mahendergarh and Sirsa districts which are the most regressive districts of the state, 1855 works were completed and 3332 works were ongoing/suspended but 1939 works were approved but not in progress. In Ambala and Mahendergarh districts where the scheme was implemented in second phase, 867 works completed and 1004 works were on-going/ suspended but 292 works were permitted but work was not started. The number of projects finished was 12978 and on-going/suspended works were 15069.

The maximum number of works completed in Hissar district 2906 (22.39 per cent) and the minimum works completed in Faridabad district which were 22(0.16 per

cent) because mostly urban area belonged to Faridabad district. The highest number of on-going/ suspended works belonged to Sirsa district 2349(15.58 per cent). 8969 works were permitted in 2013-2014 but even after permission the plans not in progress. Extreme number of this category of works belonged to Karnal district 2827 in number (31.51 per cent). Out of 12978 completed works, 4667 (35.96 per cent) works were concerned with rural connectivity and 2031 (15.64 per cent) works belonged to micro irrigation. The completed works which belonged to land development and rural sanitation were 1813 (13.96 per cent) and 1648 (12.69 per cent) respectively. In Mahendergarh district 457 works were completed and 983 works were ongoing/ suspended but 1776 works were approved but not in progress. In Ambala district, 327 works were completed and 767 were ongoing/ suspended but 1053 works were approved but not in progress. In Bhiwani district, 869 works completed and 1180 works were ongoing/suspended but 209 works were approved but not in progress.

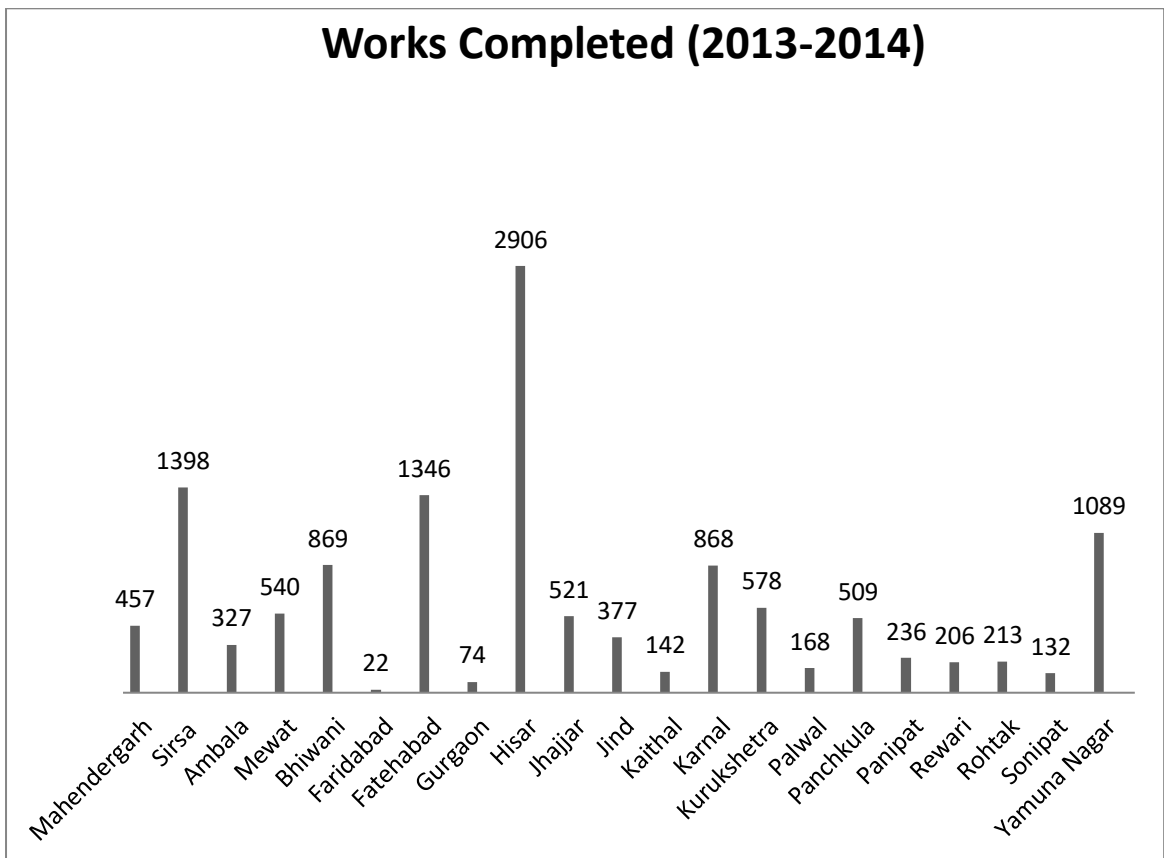


Figure: 3.2.3 Works Completed in Haryana (2013-2014)

**Table 3.2.3**  
**Work Status of Haryana**  
**(During 2013-2014)**

<b>Phase s</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Works Complete</b>	<b>Ongoing/Suspended</b>	<b>Approved not in progress</b>
First	1	Mahendergarh	457	983	1776
	2	Sirsa	1398	2349	163
	Total		1855	3332	1939
Second	1	Ambala	327	767	209
	2	Mewat	540	237	83
	Total		867	1004	292
Third	1	Bhiwani	869	1180	1053
	2	Faridabad	22	72	3
	3	Fatehabad	1346	1518	744
	4	Gurgaon	74	135	64
	5	Hisar	2906	1414	1098
	6	Jhajjar	521	411	13
	7	Jind	377	540	73
	8	Kaithal	142	763	49
	9	Karnal	868	887	2827
	10	Kurukshetra	578	467	16
	11	Palwal	168	374	403
	12	Panchkula	509	450	69
	13	Panipat	236	467	16
	14	Rewari	206	123	7
	15	Rohtak	213	234	163
	16	Sonipat	132	239	72
	17	Yamuna Nagar	1089	1459	135
Total		10256	10733	6738	
Grand Total			12978	15069	8969

Source: [http://164.100.112.66/netnrega/writereaddata/citizen\\_out/wrkstatlink\\_12\\_05\\_local\\_1314ALL.html](http://164.100.112.66/netnrega/writereaddata/citizen_out/wrkstatlink_12_05_local_1314ALL.html) 1/

### **3.2.4 Muster Roll Verification & Inspection of Work in Haryana**

As is parades from table 3.2.4(a), total muster rolls maintained in Mahendergarh and Sirsa districts were twenty five thousand five hundred and fifty eight but on the other hand, twenty two thousand five hundred and seven muster rolls were verified. Total works taken up in the above two districts were 3446 and 2099 works were inspected at block level. In Ambala and Mewat districts, seven thousand two hundred and three muster rolls were prepared and all were verified.

Remaining seventeen districts, where the system was affected in third phase, one lac eight thousand four hundred and forty nine muster rolls were maintained and one lac eleven thousand five hundred and forty nine muster rolls were verified. Supreme number muster rolls were maintained in Hissar district with forty seven thousand six hundred and eighty two and entirely the muster rolls were verified. Slightest no. of muster rolls was used in Gurgaon district with seven hundred and sixty four muster rolls and totally of them was verified.

Total works taken up in Ambala and Mewat districts were 1277 and 73(5.71 per cent) of them were verified at district level and 703(55.05 per cent) were confirmed at block level also. In Hissar district supreme works with four thousand two hundred and ninety one were taken in hand and but all the works were not examined at block level and nor at the district level. The statistics of Sonapat district related with assessment of work was not available. Bhiwani district had required eight thousand nine hundred and twenty nine muster rolls in the year 2012-2013 and each was passed through the process of verification. Bhiwani district had taken one thousand three hundred and seventy four works and only one hundred and thirty seven (9.97 per cent) works had tested at district level and one thousand three hundred and seventy four works, it means all the works taken were confirmed at block level in the same district. Total works taken up in rest of sixteen districts were 14152 and nine hundred eighty four (6.95 per cent)) works got inspection at district and nine thousand and ninety four (64.25 per cent) works had proved at block level. In the year 2012-2013, total muster rolls maintained in the state Haryana were one lac forty one thousand two hundred and ten and each was followed the procedure of verefication. Works taken up in the state were eighteen thousand eight hundred and seventy five and one thousand one hundred and nine (5.87 per cent) were passed through



inspection at district level and 11896(63.02 per cent) works were examined at block level.

**Table 3.2.4(a)**

**Transparency Report of Haryana (During 2012-2013)**

Phase s	No	District	Muster Roll Used	Muster Roll Verified	Total Works Taken up	Works Examined at District Level	Works Examined at Block Level
First	1	Mahendergarh	2357	2357	1181	52	1181
	2	Sirsa	23201	23150	2265	0	918
		Total	25558	25507	3446	52	2099
Second	1	Ambala	2956	2956	574	0	0
	2	Mewat	4247	4247	703	73	703
		Total	7203	7203	1277	73	703
Third	1	Bhiwani	8929	8929	1374	137	1374
	2	Faridabad	405	405	52	4	52
	3	Fatehabad	15873	15873	1774	177	1774
	4	Gurgaon	764	764	137	24	137
	5	Hisar	47662	47662	4291	0	0
	6	Jhajjar	0	3424	449	45	449
	7	Jind	2074	2063	756	79	756
	8	Kaithal	2398	2398	500	92	500
	9	Karnal	7764	7764	649	65	649
	10	Kurukshetra	3296	3296	473	0	0
	11	Palwal	3318	3005	483	66	483
	12	Panchkula	4029	4029	698	46	658
	13	Panipat	1178	1178	672	70	632
	14	Rewari	1490	1490	352	30	138
	15	Rohtak	3059	3059	357	35	357
	16	Sonapat	1161	1161	0	0	0
	17	Yamuna Nagar	5029	5029	1135	114	1135
		Total	108449	111549	14152	984	9094
		Grand Total	141210	141259	18875	1109	11896

Source:

[http://nrega.nic.in/Netnrega/mpr\\_ht/empgcnmpr\\_tra\\_rep.aspx?lflag=local&state\\_code=12&fin\\_year=20](http://nrega.nic.in/Netnrega/mpr_ht/empgcnmpr_tra_rep.aspx?lflag=local&state_code=12&fin_year=20)

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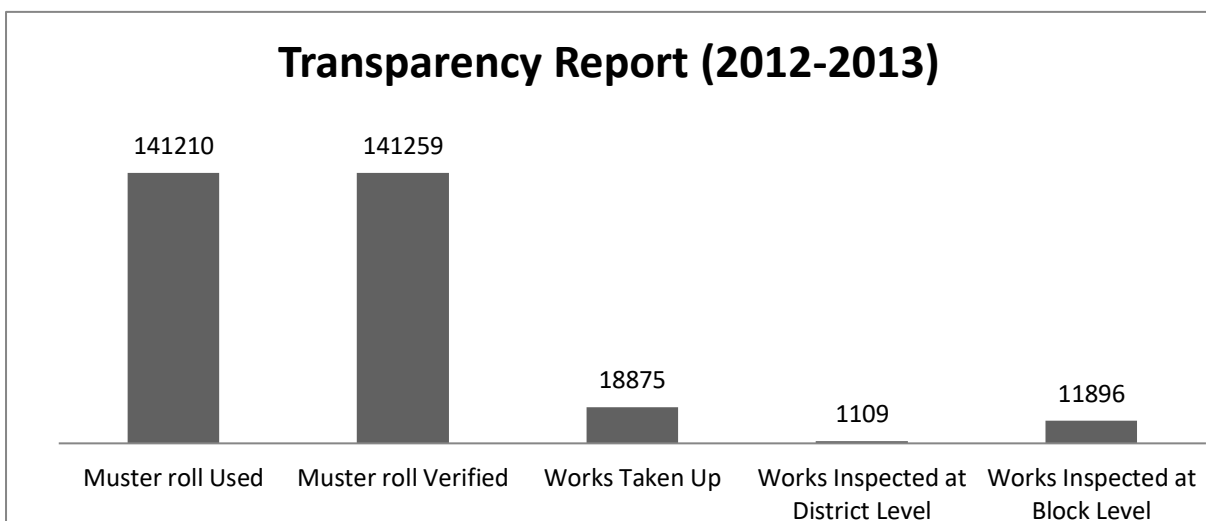


Figure: 3.2.4(a) Transparency report concerned muster roll and work inspection (2012-2013)

As is clear from the above figure, during the year 2012-2013, in Haryana, 141210 muster rolls were used under the scheme and to measure transparency 141259 muster rolls were verified. In the concerned year, 18875 works were taken up in Haryana and one thousand one hundred and nine (5.87 per cent) works were inspected at district level and 11896 (63.02 per cent) works were inspected at block level.

As is exhibits from table 3.2.4(b), total number of muster rolls used in Mahindergarh and Sirsa district, where the scheme was started in first phase, twenty three thousand and fifty six but only seventeen thousand nine hundred and sixty seven muster rolls were verified. Overall works started in the above mentioned two districts were 5323 and 1549 works were inspected at block level. In Mewat district, it is the district which included in the districts of second phase in execution of the scheme; two thousand and eighty four muster rolls were used and verified.

Total works taken up in Mewat district were 761 and 85 of them were verified at district level and 761 were verified at block level also. Remaining seventeen districts, where the scheme was implemented in III phase, 127378 muster rolls were used and 168596 muster rolls were verified. Determined muster rolls were used in Hissar district with 51161 and the same were verified. Least number of muster rolls was used in Kurukshetra district with 250 muster rolls and all of them were verified.

Table 3.2.4(b)

## Transparency Report of Haryana (During 2013-2014)

Phases	No	District	Total Muster Roll Used	Muster Roll Verified	Total Works Taken up	No. of Works Inspected at District Level	No. of Works Inspected at Block Level	
First	1	Mahendergarh	1618	1183	1549	30	1549	
	2	Sirsa	21438	16784	3674	0	0	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>23056</b>	<b>17967</b>	<b>5223</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1549</b>	
Second	1	Mewat	2084	2084	761	85	761	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>2084</b>	<b>2084</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>761</b>	
Third	1	Bhiwani	9857	9857	1866	187	1866	
	2	Faridabad	569	571	80	14	80	
	3	Fatehabad	16118	11881	3020	302	3020	
	4	Gurgaon	762	762	205	25	205	
	5	Hisar	15161	15161	4284	0	366	
	6	Jhajjar	7021	7021	300	30	300	
	7	Jind	3291	3291	505	54	505	
	8	Kaithal	5096	50296	598	72	598	
	9	Karnal	8683	8683	721	72	721	
	10	Kurukshetra	250	250	259	0	0	
	11	Palwal	5832	5085	315	29	315	
	12	Panchkula	3904	3904	858	86	858	
	13	Panipat	1795	1795	646	65	646	
	14	Rewari	533	533	131	52	131	
	15	Rohtak	3203	3203	413	41	413	
	16	Sonipat	1664	1664	0	0	0	
	17	Yamuna Nagar	7639	7939	748	75	748	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>127378</b>	<b>168596</b>	<b>15449</b>	<b>1154</b>	<b>11272</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>152518</b>	<b>188647</b>	<b>21433</b>	<b>1269</b>	<b>13582</b>

In Mahendergarh and Sirsa district, 5223 works were taken up and 30 were inspected at district level and 1549 were inspected at block level. Maximum works were taken up in Hissar district with 4284 works and 366 works were inspected at block level and works inspected at district level was nil. The data of Sonipat district concerned with inspection of work was not available. As is clear from figure 3.2.4, during the year 2013-2014, in Haryana 152518 muster rolls were used under the scheme and to measure transparency 188647 muster rolls were verified. In the concerned year, 21433 works were taken up in Haryana and 1269(5.92 per cent) works were inspected at district level and 13582(63.36 per cent) works were inspected at block level.

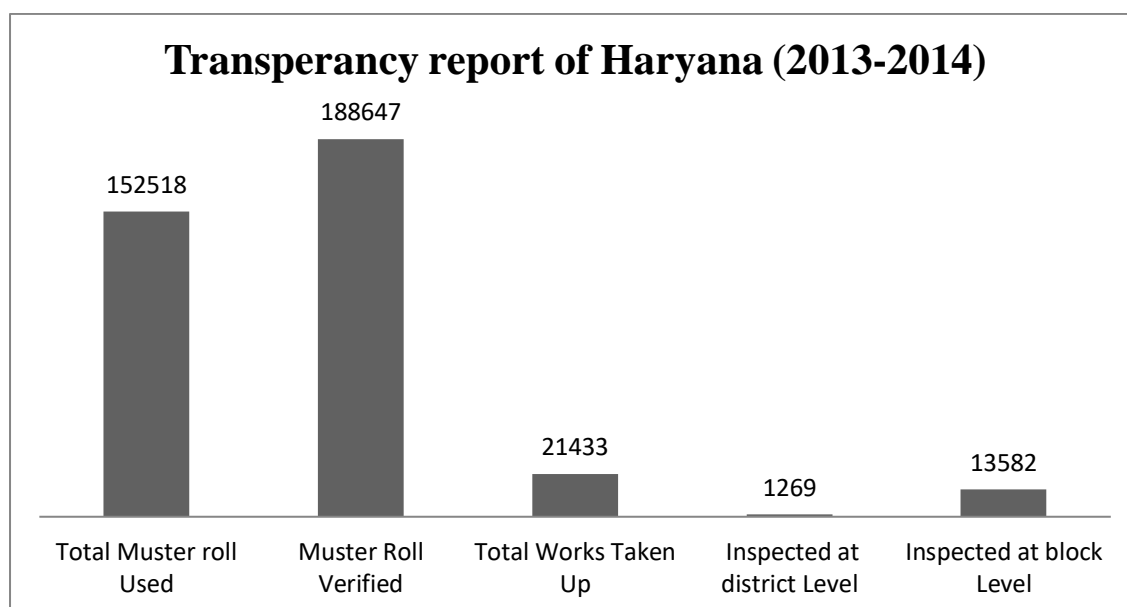


Figure: 3.2.4(b) Transparency report concerned muster roll and work inspection (2013-2014)

### 3.2.5 Grievance redressal in Haryana

Table 3.2.5(a) clearly represents that Mahendergarh district has three hundred and forty four gram panchayats and gram sabha meeting was organised in all the villages but VMC meetings were held in 70 villages where 5 complaints were received and disposed all. On the other side in Sirsa district, three hundred and thirty four gram sabhas were conducted and but VMC meetings was not organised in all the gram panchayats. Over all 678 gram sabhas were held in the districts where the scheme was implemented in first phase but awareness about requirement of VMC meetings was not satisfactory even after eight years of implementation.

**Table 3.2.5(a)**  
**Transparency Report of Haryana (During 2012-2013)**

Phase s	N o.	District	Total Gram Panchayat	No. of Gram Sabhas held	No. of VMC meetings held	No. of Complain ts Received	No of Complaints Disposed
First	1	Mahendergar h	344	688	70	5	5
	2	Sirsa	334	334	0	0	0
		Total	678				
Secon d				678	70	5	5
	1	Ambala	405	405	405	50	49
	2	Mewat	308	232	0	0	0
		Total	713	637	405	50	49
Third	1	Bhiwani	461	461	461	97	94
	2	Faridabad	111	222	36	3	0
	3	Fatehabad	247	247	0	0	0
	4	Gurgaon	210	95	2	0	0
	5	Hisar	308	614	0	2	2
	6	Jhajjar	249	249	249	0	0
	7	Jind	299	299	299	0	0
	8	Kaithal	265	265	0	0	0
	9	Karnal	372	372	2	0	0
	10	Kurukshetra	382	382	0	0	0
	11	Palwal	239	0	4	0	0
	12	Panchkula	122	122	1	0	0
	13	Panipat	167	167	0	0	0
	14	Rewari	351	351	1	0	0
	15	Rohtak	139	139	0	1	1
	16	Sonipat	0	0	0	0	0
	17	Yamuna Nagar	351	351	2	0	0
		Total	4273	4336	1057	103	97
Grand Total			5664	5995	1532	158	151

Ambala and Mewat were the districts where the scheme was implemented in second phase, had 713 gram panchayats and 637 gram sabhas were held and 405 VMC meetings were held and 50 complaints were received and 49 disposed. In Mewat district VMC meetings were not held during the year 2013-2014.

Out of seventeen districts where MGNREGA was implemented in third phase, the data of Sonipat district was not available. In the districts of third phase, maximum number of gram panchayats were lie in Bhiwani district with 461 gram panchayats and 461 VMC meetings were held where 97 complaints were raised and 94 complaints were disposed. Minimum number of gram panchayats were lie in Faridabad with 111 gram panchayats and 222 gram sabha's and 36 VMC meetings were held and 3 complaints received and complaints disposed were nil.

Overall 5664 gram panchayats were lying in Haryana except Sonopat district. In rest twenty districts 5995 gram sabhas were held during the year 2012-2013 and 1532 VMC meetings were held where 158 complaints were received and 151 were disposed. Maximum number of complaints was received in Bhiwani district with ninety seven complaints and ninety four complaints were disposed.

As is obvious from table 3.2.5 (b) that in Sirsa district, which is included in one of the most backward districts of Haryana, all gram panchayats following the procedure of organizing gram sabha meeting but VMC meeting was held not even a single village. On the other side in Mahindergarh district, the number of gram sabhas meetings held was two hundred and eighty four and only one gram panchayat conducted VMC meeting. Only one complaint was received in mahinder district which was disposed.

Ambala and Mewat were the districts where the scheme was implemented in second phase. The data of Ambala district was not available. In Mewat district there were 308 gram panchayats and 290 meetings of gram sabhas were detained and 761 VMC meetings were apprehended and no grievances were observed.

Out of seventeen districts where MGNREGA was implemented in third phase, the statistics concerned with Sonipat, Fatehabad and Kurukshetra districts were not available.

**Table 3.2.5(b)****Transparency Report of Haryana  
(During 2013-2014)**

Phase s	N o.	District	Total GP's	Gram Sabhas held	VMC metings held	Complaint s Received	Complaints Disposed
First	1	Mahendergarh	344	284	1	1	1
	2	Sirsa	334	334	0	0	0
		Total	678	618	1	1	1
Second	1	Mewat	308	290	761	0	0
		Total	308	290	761	0	0
Third	1	Bhiwani	461	461	461	16	16
	2	Faridabad	111	111	29	22	21
	3	Fatehabad	247	247	0	0	0
	4	Gurgaon	210	54	3	7	7
	5	Hisar	308	614	0	0	0
	6	Jhajjar	249	249	0	0	0
	7	Jind	300	300	158	7	6
	8	Kaithal	267	267	0	0	0
	9	Karnal	372	372	1	0	0
	10	Kurukshetra	0	0	0	0	0
	11	Palwal	239	0	3	0	0
	12	Panchkula	122	122	122	0	0
	13	Panipat	167	167	167	0	0
	14	Rewari	359	359	2	0	0
	15	Rohtak	139	109	109	0	0
	16	Sonipat	0	0	0	0	0
	17	Yamuna Nagar	441	0	0	4	4
		Total	3992	3432	1055	56	54
Grand Total			4978	4340	1817	57	55

Source:[http://nrega.nic.in/Netnrega/mpr\\_ht/empgenmpr\\_tra\\_rep.aspx?lflag=local&state\\_code=12&fin\\_year=2013-2014&R=S&fin=2013-2014&Digest=OV23TmKZxAzu...](http://nrega.nic.in/Netnrega/mpr_ht/empgenmpr_tra_rep.aspx?lflag=local&state_code=12&fin_year=2013-2014&R=S&fin=2013-2014&Digest=OV23TmKZxAzu...) visited on 16 August 2014.

In the districts of third phase, maximum number of gram panchayats were lie in Bhiwani district with 461 gram panchayats and 461 VMC meetings were held where 16 complaints were raised and disposed.

Minimum number of gram panchayats were lie in Panchkula with 122 gram panchayats and the same number of gram sabha's and VMC meetings were held were and complaint received were nil.

Overall 4978 gram panchayats were lie in Haryana except Sonopat, Kurukshetra and Ambala districts. In rest eighteen districts 4340 gram sabhas were held during the year 2013-2014 and 1817 VMC meetings were held where 57 complaints were received and 55 were disposed. Maximum number of complaints was received in Gurgoan and Jind districts with seven complaints from each and all the complaints of Gurgoan and six complaints of Jind district were disposed.

### **3.3 At District Level**

#### ***3.3.1 Employment Demanded and Provided***

According to the provision of the Act, the work is provided to the households within 15 days if they demand work from the Gram Panchayat. Here a comparative figure of district level employment demanded, employment provided and number of households who completed hundred days work upto march 2014 are presented and explained thereafter.

As is obvious from Table 3.3.1 below, In Mahindergarh district, the total number of households demanded employment was 16536 up to March 31, 2014. The number of households who were provided employment in the same year was 14426 (87.23 per cent). The maximum number of households demanded employment in Kanina block with 3471 households and the minimum number of households demanded employment in Sihma block of Mahindergarh district with 1044 households followed by Satnali block with 1411 households and Nizampur block with 1942 households upto March 31, 2014.

The maximum numbers of households of Kanina block with 145 households (4.93 per cent) who had completed 100 days employment upto March 31, 2014. Overall 422 households (2.92 per cent) of Mahindergarh district completed hundred days' employment during the financial year 2013-14. Minimum number of households who had completed hundred days employment during the financial year 2013-14 belonged from Narnaul block with only 7 households (0.42 per cent).



**Table 3.3.1.**

**Employment Demanded and Provided in Mahindergarh district  
(During 2013-14)**

No.	Blocks	Number of Households		
		Demanded Employment up to March 31, 2014	Provided Employment up to March 31, 2014	Completed 100 days upto March 31, 2014
1	Ateli Nangal	2119	1792	46
2	Kanina	3471	2939	145
3	Mahindergarh	2217	2027	54
4	Nangal Chaudhary	2303	2145	51
5	Narnaul	2029	1640	7
6	Nizampur	1942	1718	52
7	Satnali	1411	1356	55
8	Sihma	1044	809	12
<b>Total</b>		<b>16536</b>	<b>14426</b>	<b>422</b>

**Source:** [http://nrega.nic.in/netnrega/writereaddata/state\\_out/Empstatusall1213\\_local\\_0910.html](http://nrega.nic.in/netnrega/writereaddata/state_out/Empstatusall1213_local_0910.html) visited on july.05,2014.

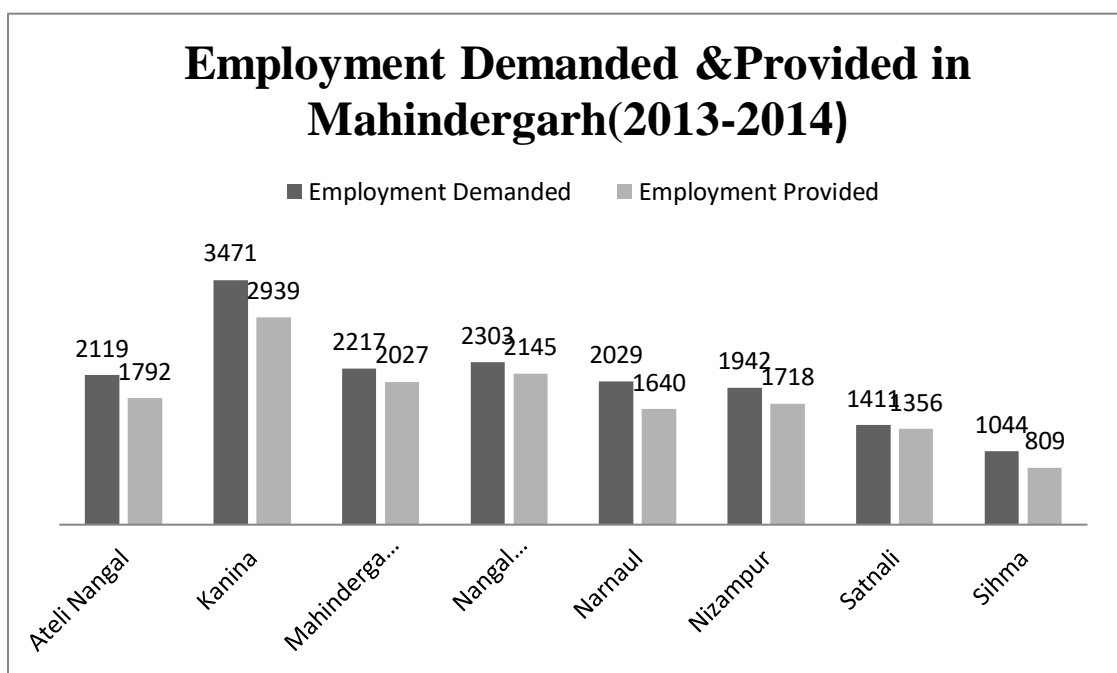


Figure: 3.3.1(a) Employment Demanded & Provided in Mahindergarh(2013-2014)

**Table-3.3.1(b)**  
**Employment Demanded and Provided in Ambala district**

Nos.	Blocks	Number of Households		
		Demanded Employment up to March 31, 2014	Provided Employment up to March 31, 2014	Completed 100 days upto March 31, 2014
1	Ambala-I	1885	1849	37
2	Ambala-II	1496	1476	52
3	Barara	3300	3209	10
4	Naraingarh	2391	2226	41
5	Saha	2175	1898	7
6	Sahazadpur	2318	2147	202
<b>Total</b>		<b>13565</b>	<b>12805</b>	<b>349</b>

*Source:*

[http://nrega.nic.in/netnrega/writereaddata/state\\_out/Empstatusall1213\\_52local\\_0910.html](http://nrega.nic.in/netnrega/writereaddata/state_out/Empstatusall1213_52local_0910.html)  
visited on July 05, 2014.

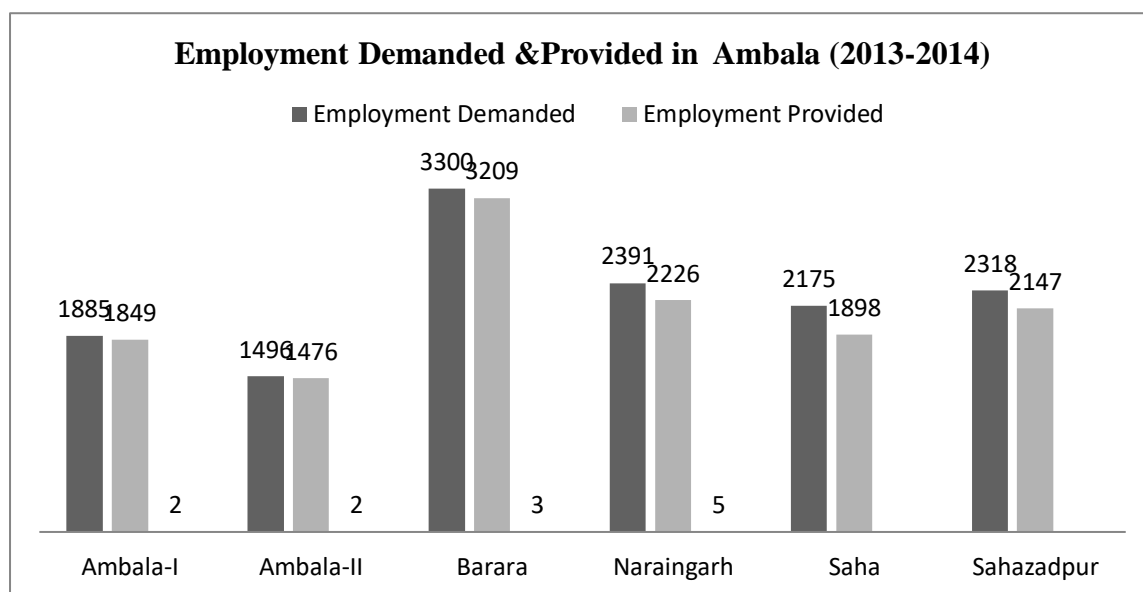


Figure: 3.3.1(b) Employment Demanded & Provided in Ambala (2013-2014)

As is obvious from Table 3.3.1(b) above, In Ambala district, the total number of households demanded employment was 13565 up to March 31, 2014 and twelve thousand eight hundred and five households were provided employment in the same year. The supreme number of households demanded employment in Barara block with

three thousand and three hundred households and the slightest number of households demanded employment in Ambala-II block (1496 households) of Ambala district followed by block Ambala I (1885 households) and Saha block (2175 households) up to March 31, 2014.

The determined number of households provided work in Barara block with 3209 households (97.24 per cent) and least number of households provided work in Ambala-II block with 1476 households (98.66 per cent). The maximum number of households of who had completed 100 days employment up to March 31, 2014 was from Sahazadpur. Overall 349 households (2.57 per cent) of Ambala district completed hundred days' employment during the financial year 2013-14.

**Table-3.3.1(c)**

**Employment demanded and provided in Bhiwani district**

Nos.	Blocks	Number of Households		
		Demanded Employment up to March 31, 2014	Provided Employment up to March 31, 2014	Completed 100 days upto March 31, 2014
1	Badhra	1409	1193	5
2	Bawani Khera	2833	2507	155
3	Behal	2420	2299	44
4	Bhiwani	6810	5668	150
5	Dadri-I	1588	1565	25
6	Dadri-II	1701	1571	
7	Kairu	1634	1205	37
8	Loharu	1674	1643	33
9	Siwani	5319	4821	266
10	Tosham	3862	3492	16
<b>Total</b>		<b>29205</b>	<b>25964</b>	<b>771</b>

*Source:* [http://nrega.nic.in/netnrega/writereaddata/state\\_out/Empstatusall1213\\_local\\_0910.html](http://nrega.nic.in/netnrega/writereaddata/state_out/Empstatusall1213_local_0910.html) visited on July 05, 2014.

As is obvious from Table 3.3.1(c) above, In Bhiwani district, the total number of households demanded employment was 29205 up to March 31, 2014. The number of households who were provided employment in the same year was 25964. The maximum number of households demanded employment in Bhiwani block with 5668 households (83.23 per cent) and the minimum number of households demanded employment in Badhra block of Bhiwani district with 1193 households (84.66 per cent) followed by Kairu block and Dadri-I block upto March 31, 2014.

The maximum number of households of Siwami block with 266 households (5.51 per cent) who had completed 100 days employment upto March 31, 2014. Overall 771 households of Bhiwani district completed hundred days' employment during the financial year 2013-14. Minimum number of households who completed hundred days employment under the scheme belonged to Badhra block with 5 households (0.41 per cent).

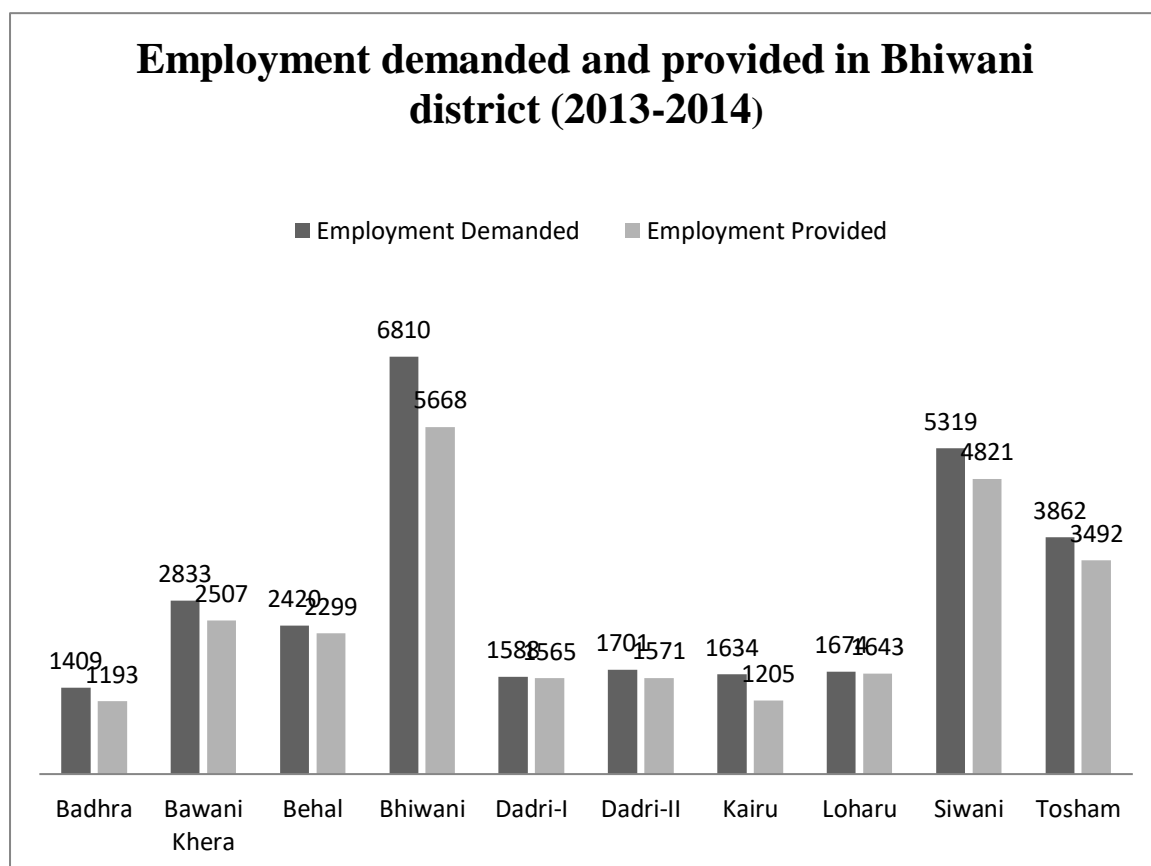


Figure: 3.3.1 © Employment Demanded & Provided in Bhiwani (2013-2014)

### 3.3.2 Social Audit

MGNREGA was implemented in Haryana in three phases. Mahendergarh and Sirsa were the districts where the scheme implemented in first phase. Table 3.3.2(a), exhibits social audit report of MGNREGA in Mahendergarh district during the year 2013-2014. The district has 344 gram panchayats and 310 (90.11 per cent) gram panchayats are covered under social audit and only three issues were raised and action taken. Out of eight blocks of Mahendergarh district, maximum number of gram panchayats is existed in Mahendergarh block with 61 gram panchayats and all the gram panchayats of this block covered under social audit. Satnali block has minimum number of gram panchayats with 25 gram panchayats and all the gram panchayats of Satnali block covered under social audit and only one issue was raised and action taken.

**Table-3.3.2(a)**

#### **Social audit report of Mahendergarh district**

<b>Nos.</b>	<b>Blocks</b>	<b>Total GP</b>	<b>No. of Panchayat covered</b>	<b>No. of Social Audit</b>	<b>Issue raised and action taken</b>
1	Ateli Nangal	44	43	43	1
2	Kanina	54	53	53	0
3	Mahendergarh	61	61	61	1
4	Nangal Chaudhary	45	42	42	0
5	Narnaul	58	58	59	0
6	Nizampur	28	28	28	0
7	Satnali	25	25	25	1
8	Sihma	29	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>344</b>	<b>310</b>	311	3

**Source:**[http://164.100.112.66/netnrega/state\\_html/social\\_auditNT.aspx?v\\_code=1212&v\\_name=MAHENDRAGARH&fin\\_year=2014-2015&page=D&Digest=BTp+9A38](http://164.100.112.66/netnrega/state_html/social_auditNT.aspx?v_code=1212&v_name=MAHENDRAGARH&fin_year=2014-2015&page=D&Digest=BTp+9A38)

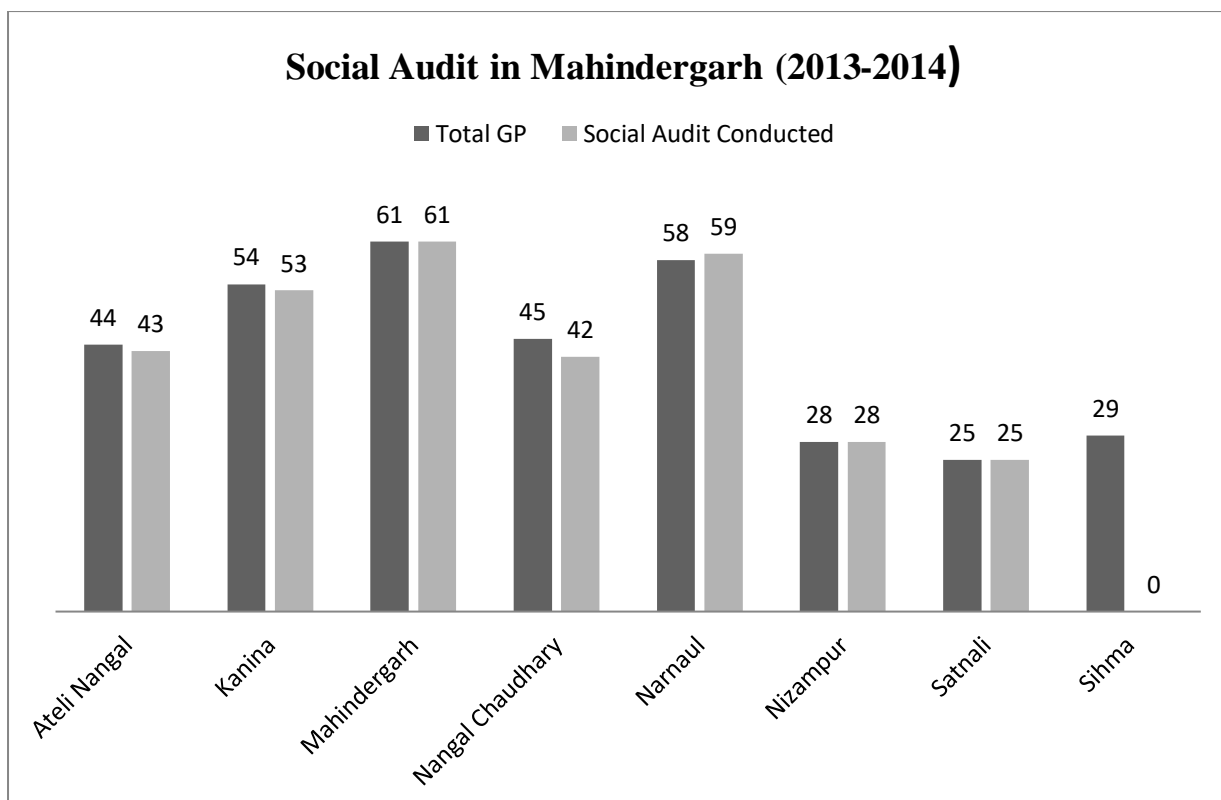


Figure: 3.3.2(a) Social Audit Conducted in Mahendergarh District (2013-2014)

Sihma block of Mahendergarh district consist 29 gram panchayat and number of gram panchayats covered under social audit was nil. MGNREGA was implemented in Haryana in three phases. Ambala was the district where the scheme implemented in second phase.

Table 3.3.2(b) exhibits social audit report of MGNREGA in Ambala district during the year 2013-2014. The district has 427 gram panchayats and 205 (48 per cent) gram panchayats were covered under social audit and 238 social audit were conducted and only 44 issues were raised and action taken.

Out of six blocks of Ambala district, maximum numbers of gram panchayats are existed in Ambala-I block with 99 gram panchayats and 47 (47.47 per cent) gram panchayats of this block covered under social audit. Ambala-II block has minimum number of gram panchayats with 49 gram panchayats GPs and 13 (26.53 per cent) gram panchayats of Ambala-II block covered under social audit and issue raised was nil. Maximum number of issues raised in Naraingarh block with 26 issues and action taken.

**Table-3.3.2(b)**

**Social audit report of Ambala district (2013-2014)**

<b>Nos.</b>	<b>Blocks</b>	<b>Total GP</b>	<b>No. of Panchayat covered</b>	<b>No. of Social Audit</b>	<b>Issue raised and action taken</b>
1	Ambala-I	99	47	47	0
2	Ambala-II	49	13	13	0
3	Barara	69	45	47	5
4	Naraingarh	84	29	42	26
5	Saha	61	34	34	2
6	Sahazadpur	65	37	55	11
<b>Total</b>		<b>427</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>44</b>

*Source:* [http://164.100.112.66/netnrega/state\\_html/social\\_auditNT.aspx?v\\_code=1201&v\\_name=AMBALA&fin\\_year=2013-2014&page=D&Digest=qY2q30Bg5ILGC9w7o... 1](http://164.100.112.66/netnrega/state_html/social_auditNT.aspx?v_code=1201&v_name=AMBALA&fin_year=2013-2014&page=D&Digest=qY2q30Bg5ILGC9w7o... 1)

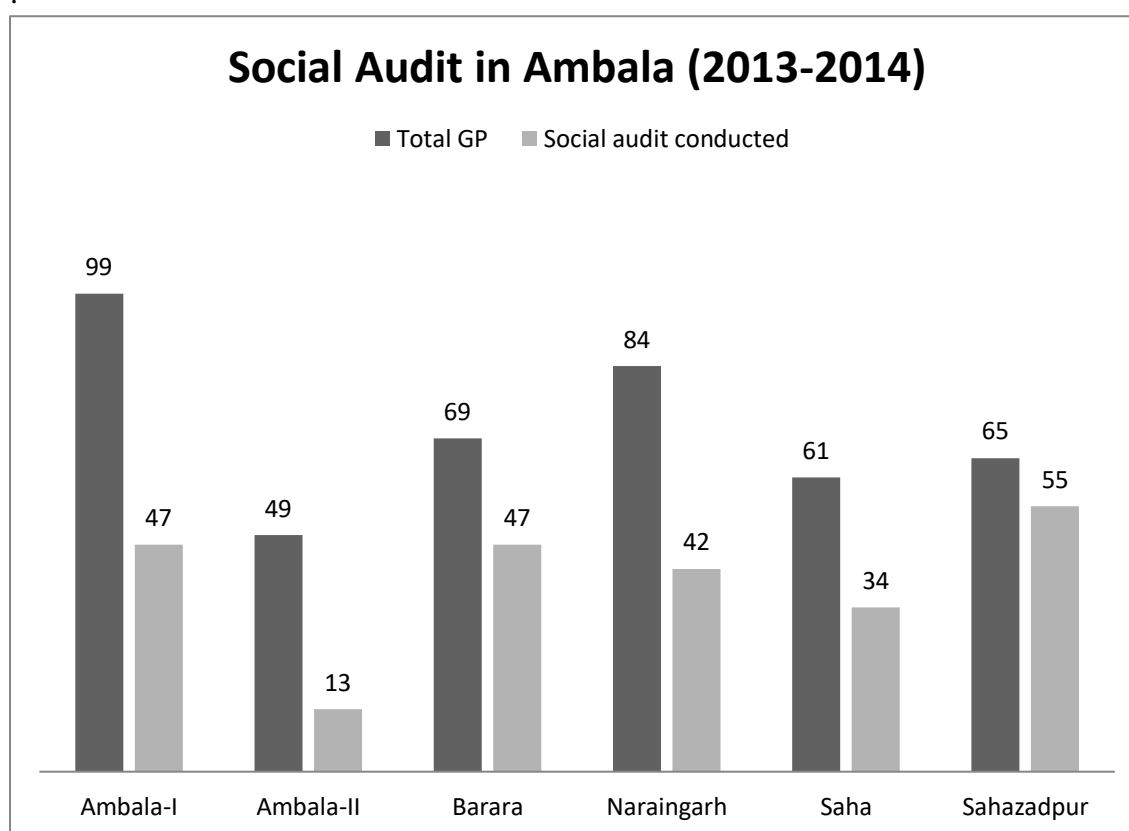


Figure: 3.3.2(b) Social Audit Conducted in Ambala District (2013-2014)

**Table-3.3.2(c)****Social audit report of Bhiwani district (during 2013-2014)**

<b>Nos.</b>	<b>Blocks</b>	<b>Total GP</b>	<b>No. of Panchayat covered</b>	<b>No. of Social Audit</b>	<b>Issue raised and action taken</b>
1	Badhra	66	0	0	0
2	Bawani Khera	32	32	32	0
3	Behal	28	0	0	0
4	Bhiwani	77	0	0	0
5	Dadri-I	48	0	0	0
6	Dadri-II	53	0	0	0
7	Kairu	34	0	0	0
8	Loharu	38	0	0	0
9	Siwani	40	40	40	0
10	Tosham	50	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>466</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>0</b>

*Source:*[http://164.100.112.66/netnrega/state\\_html/social\\_auditNT.aspx?v\\_code=1213&v\\_name=BHIWANI&fin\\_year=2014-2015&page=D&Digest=MNCzzAy+wgVkGXn...](http://164.100.112.66/netnrega/state_html/social_auditNT.aspx?v_code=1213&v_name=BHIWANI&fin_year=2014-2015&page=D&Digest=MNCzzAy+wgVkGXn...)

MGNREGA was implemented in Haryana in three phases. Bhiwani was the district where the scheme implemented in third phase. Table 3.3.2(c) exhibits social audit report of MGNREGA in Bhiwani district during the year 2013-2014. The district has 466 gram panchayats and only 72 ( 15.45 per cent) gram panchayats were covered under social audit and 72 social audit were conducted and issue raised and action taken were nil. Out of ten blocks of Bhiwani district, maximum numbers of gram panchayats were existed in Bhiwani block with 77 gram panchayats and the social audit was not conducted in this block. Biwani Khera block had 32 gram panchayats and Siwani block had 40 gram panchayats and all the gram panchayats of these two blocks were covered under social audit and nil issue was raised. Rest of the eight blocks of Bhiwani district were not covered under social audit during the year 2013-2014.



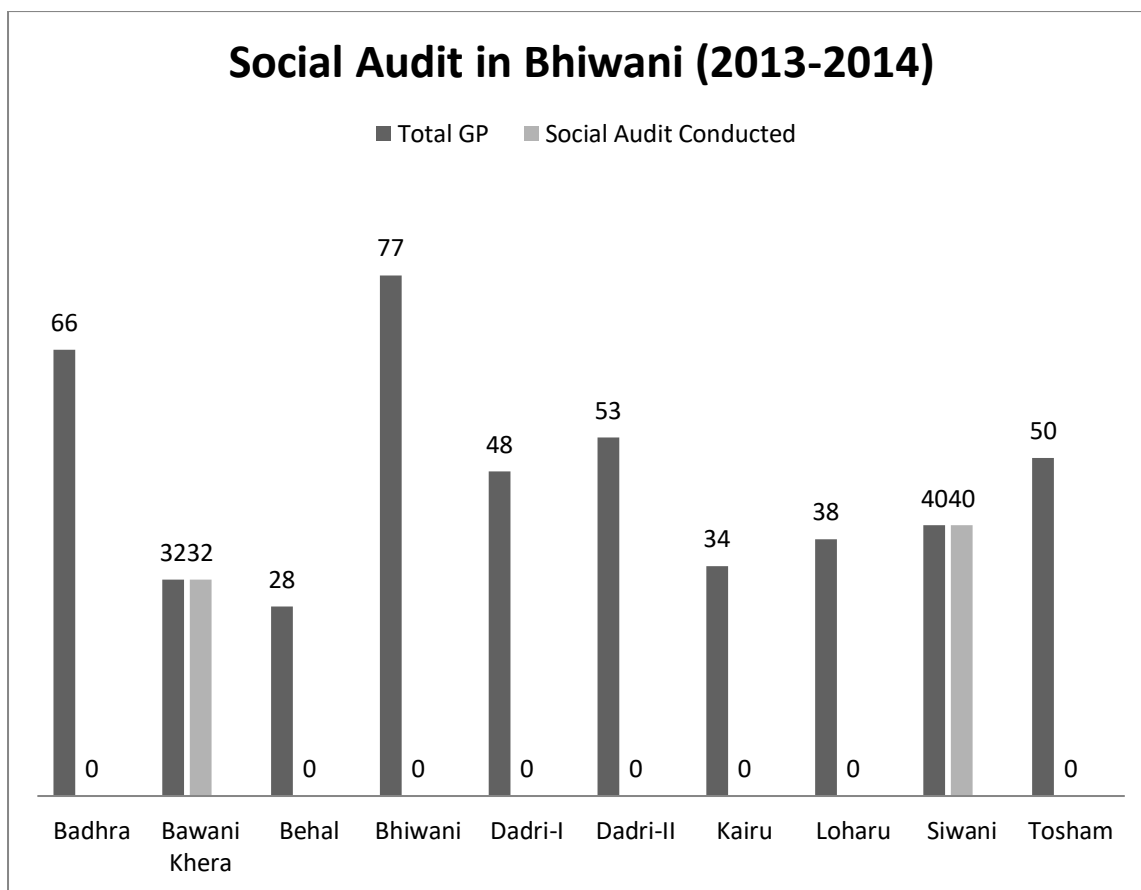


Figure: 3.3.2(c) Social Audit Conducted in Bhiwani District (2013-2014)

### 3.3.3 Work Status

As is obvious from table 3.3.3(a), during the financial year 2013-2014, in Mahendergarh district 457 works were completed and 983 works were on-going/suspended. On completed works amount of expenditure was 850.1911(in lakhs) and amount of expenditure of on-going works was 439.8609. In this district 1776 works were approved but still not in progress.

Maximum number of works completed in Kanina block with 212 works but the number of works completed in Narnaul and Kanina block were nil. Maximum number of on-going/ suspended works belonged to Mahendergarh block with 175 works. Out of these 457 completed works maximum works concerned to rural connectivity (288 in number) and 59 works which were completed belonged to water conservation and water harvesting and the same number belonged to land development.

**Table-3.3.3(a)**

**Work Status of Mahindergarh district  
During the Financial Year 2013-2014**

Nos.	Blocks	Works Complete	Ongoing/Suspended	Approved not in progress
1	Ateli Nangal	76	154	105
2	Kanina	212	97	415
3	Mahindergarh	65	175	386
4	Nangal Chaudhary	76	118	99
5	Narnaul	0	160	362
6	Nizampur	0	92	120
7	Satnali	2	128	158
8	Sihma	26	59	131
<b>Total</b>		<b>457</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>1776</b>

Source: [http://164.100.112.66/netnrega/state\\_html/social\\_auditNT.aspx?v\\_code=1213&v\\_name=MAHINDERGARH&fin\\_year=2014-2015&page=D&Digest=MNCzzAy+wgVkgXn...](http://164.100.112.66/netnrega/state_html/social_auditNT.aspx?v_code=1213&v_name=MAHINDERGARH&fin_year=2014-2015&page=D&Digest=MNCzzAy+wgVkgXn...)

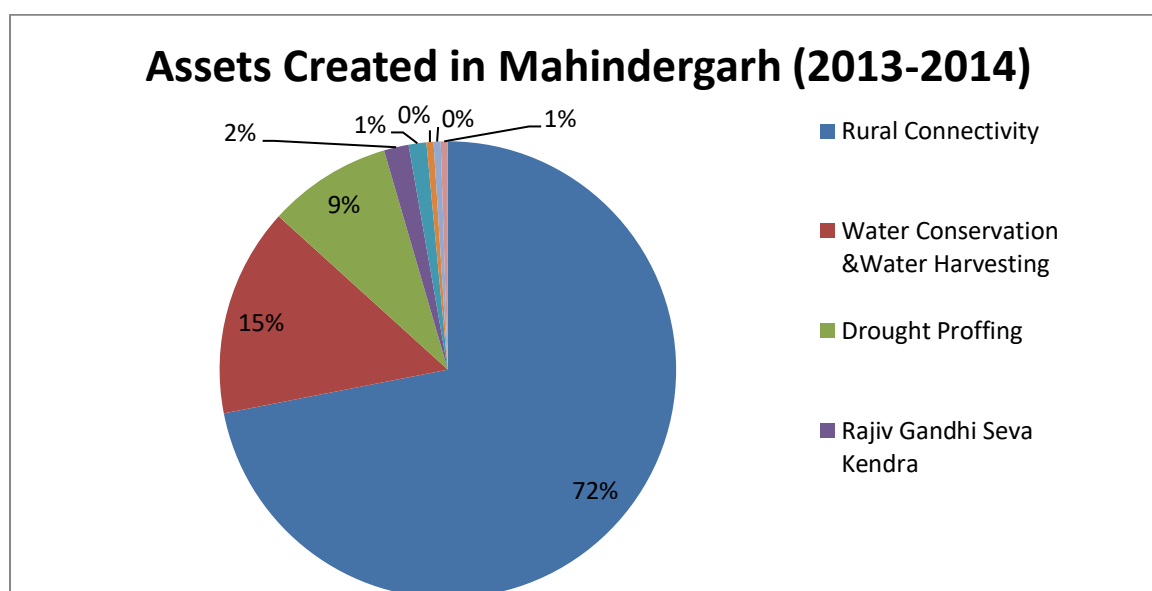


Figure: 3.3.3(a) Assets created in Mahindergarh district(2013-2014)

**Table-3.3.3(b)****Work Status of Ambala district****During the Financial Year 2013-2014**

<b>Nos.</b>	<b>Blocks</b>	<b>Works Complete</b>	<b>Ongoing/Suspended</b>	<b>Approved not in progress</b>
1	Ambala-I	112	73	43
2	Ambala-II	39	48	17
3	Barara	22	185	33
4	Naraingarh	46	148	52
5	Saha	17	160	42
6	Sahazadpur	91	153	22
<b>Total</b>		<b>327</b>	<b>767</b>	209

**Source:** [http://nrega.nic.in/netnrega/writereaddata/state\\_out/Empstatusall1213\\_52local\\_0910.html](http://nrega.nic.in/netnrega/writereaddata/state_out/Empstatusall1213_52local_0910.html) visited on July 08, 2014.

Table 3.3.3(b) exhibits that in Ambala district 327 works were completed during the financial year 2013-2014. In this district the number of on-going /suspended works were 767 and 209 works were approved but not in progress. Maximum number of works was completed in Ambala-I block (112 in number) and minimum number of works was completed in Saha block (17 in number).

The highest number of on-going works belonged to Barara block (185 in number) and the lowest number belonged to Ambala-II block (48 in number). Out of 327 completed works 111 works (33.94%) belonged to rural connectivity and 78 works (23.85%) belonged to land development. Only 51 works (15.59%) which were completed belonged to flood control and 50 works (15.29%) belonged to rural sanitation. The amount of expenditure of completed works was 374.0414 (in lakhs) and expenditure of on-going / suspended works was 515.8507 (in lakhs). Thus the 209 number of works which were approved but not in progress represented the lack of accountability of panchayat functionaries.

### Assets Created in Ambala District (2013-2014)

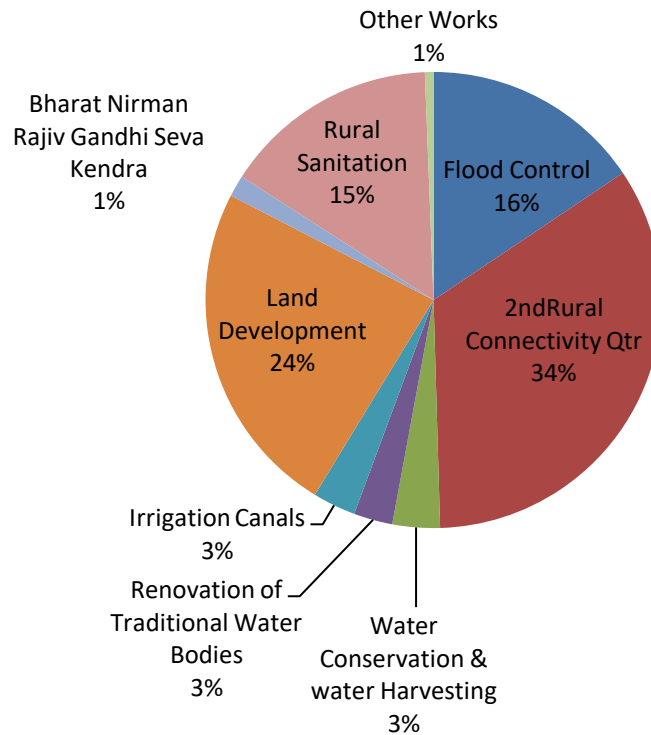


Figure: 3.3.3(b) Assets Created in Ambala District (2013-2014)

As is clear from the table 3.3.3(c), in Bhiwani district of Haryana 869 works were completed during the financial year 2013-2014 and the expenditure on completed works was 1489.5373(in lakhs).the ongoing/suspended works of Bhiwani district were 1180 and the amount of expenditure was 1272.2351(in lakhs). Maximum number of works was completed in Siwani block which were 175 in number and the minimum number of works were completed in Loharu block with 19 works.

Out of 869 completed works 348 works (40.04%) were belonged to rural connectivity and 212(24.39%) works concerned with rural sanitation. The completed works concerned with Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra, land development and micro irrigation were 83(9.55%), 80(9.20%) and 52(5.98%) respectively.

**Table-3.3.3(c)**

**Work Status of Bhiwani district  
During the Financial Year 2013-2014**

No	Block	Works Complete	Ongoing/Suspended	Approved not in progress
1	Badhra	60	76	113
2	Bawani Khera	141	115	106
3	Behal	49	92	53
4	Bhiwani	117	301	212
5	Dadri-I	34	93	82
6	Dadri-II	58	87	130
7	Kairu	73	118	124
8	Loharu	19	111	88
9	Siwani	175	147	103
10	Tosham	143	40	42
<b>Total</b>		<b>869</b>	<b>1180</b>	<b>1053</b>

**Source:** [http://nrega.nic.in/netnrega/writereaddata/state\\_out/Empstatusall1213\\_52local\\_0910.html](http://nrega.nic.in/netnrega/writereaddata/state_out/Empstatusall1213_52local_0910.html) visited on July 08, 2014.

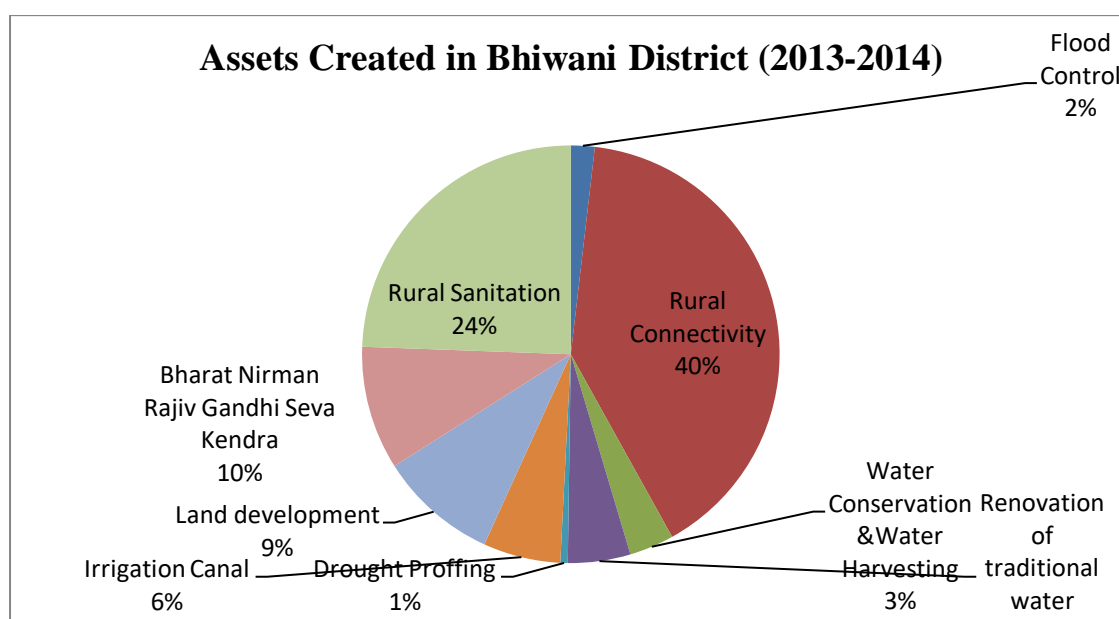


Figure: 3.3.3 © Assets Created in Bhiwani District (2013-2014)