
MNREGA's performance in Karnal district of Haryana

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Abstract

This paper contains the performance of MNREGA in Karnal district of Haryana state. Performance of MNREGA is reported in terms of house holds issued job card, employment generation, number of person-days generated for SCs, STs and for women. From secondary data it is concluded that performance of MNREGA is positive in the studied time period having important role in social empowerment of rural areas. During the study period involvement of SCs, STs and women has increased vigilantly in Karnal district, mainly in the covid-19 pandemic time i.e. 2020-21. Thus, MNREGA opened many new doors for the further development of the rural economy of the district by improving the rural infrastructure.

Key words: Household, person-days, MNREGA, job cards, employment, asset, Karnal.

Introduction

India's premier initiative is the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA). By offering every family whose adult members offer to engage in manual labor without training, The Act gives rural impoverished people 100 days employment with guaranteed wages per fiscal year, which increases their stability of income. MNREGA is a government initiative driven by demand in the history for the transformation of rural households. It establishes the right to work, acknowledges that employment is a legal right, and goes beyond efforts to reduce poverty. The effective implementation of the scheme would take the economy for sustainable growth; helps to reduce poverty by developing social infrastructure and it provide long term strong foundation for agriculture. The foundation of MNREGA is built upon the concepts of uniformity and self-selection. It provides the ability to labour legally for a set minimum salary. Within fifteen days of applying, work is supplied to those who seek it. The application also removes targeting problems due to its universal nature. In contrast to previous rural employment schemes, MNREGA's demand-driven, people-centred architecture is projected to increase employment intensity in rural India, where pervasive underemployment is a problem. Implementation includes planning and social audits conduction by the community, as well as work on rural resource enhancement being performed by the village panchayat without the assistance of contractors or equipment. It is also anticipated to lessen, if not completely eradicate, the corruption and malpractices connected to past public works initiatives, and to increase involvement, accountability, and transparency. In addition to making provisions with the purpose of developing the water and land resources upon the private holdings of family belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL), Scheduled Tribes (ST), Scheduled Castes (SC), land reform (assigned lands) beneficiaries and Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) housing, special emphasis is placed on giving women employment opportunities. This provision was expanded to include small-marginal farmers operating under the MNREGA program and using job cards, in June 2008.

Review of literature

N. Harish (2020) investigated performance of MNREGA with specific reference to Karnataka. Results depict 100 days employment target was unfulfilled. Wage rate appreciation was good in initial years but was not sufficient for later years in rural areas. But significance of MNREGA can't be overlooked for benefit of rural households of Karnataka as well as India.

Banik and Sarma (2018) evaluated success of MNREGA for development of Assam's Karampura district. First-hand information along with published information was used for study. Sample of hundred respondents was used for study. Results indicated that MNREGA has only remained in files and papers. It was unable to update the rural economy in reality as a result of improper execution. Study also suggests appropriate execution of the plan can be helpful in making rural landscape much stronger.

Mahesh (2017) examined comparative performance of MNREGA in Chikkamagalur and Tumkur district of Karnataka. Un-analyzed and analyzed data Collection methods were used for data collection from 320 sample beneficiaries using stratified random sampling, systematic random sampling and random sampling. SPSS, percentage and average methods were used for evaluation of the data. Outcome of the work revealed MNREGA made steady progress in strengthening rural economy by reduction of poverty and unemployment. But physical and financial performance of MNREGA was not so satisfactory due to problems like labour scarcity, corruption and delayed payments etc. Employment should be provided under scheme when no sowing and harvesting activities conducted and proper policy measures should be taken to remove hindrances related to MNREGA.

Gangadhar and Aswath (2016) worked on evaluating MNREGA performance in Karnataka. Results of the study suggested that MNREGA was implemented to solve the problem of poverty, unemployment, farmer's death etc. MNREGA provide employment to 1/3 rd rural household's i.e. nearly about 41 percent of total employment in rural areas. Therefore, MNREGA performed positively to generate income and Employment opportunity for rural folk so that poverty and unemployment can be removed from the rural economy.

Ranaware et al (2015) investigated impacts of MNREGA on Maharashtra. The study was conducted from 1st January 2010 to 31 December 2013. The data was collected using survey. Results concluded that MNREGA helped in Land Development, horticulture, water works, infrastructure development and creating long term assets for Maharashtra. Majority of respondents talked favourable about MNREGA's impact on development of agriculture, road, toilet and irrigation projects in the state. Assets created under MNREGA were useful for rural development

and have long lasting impacts. Proper designing and maintenance were required for making MNREGA work effective in supporting livelihood.

Sugapriyan and Prakasham (2015) used data mining to assess MNREGA performance in the Kanchipuram district. It was determined that MNREGA has a major impact on the rural economy's ability to escape poverty. In addition to improving the level of living, economic standing, and prospects for livelihood, MNREGA offers financial assistance to the rural populace. MNREGA's primary shortcoming was its ineffective base-level performance, which resulted from administrative authority's neglect. Among the obstacles to its efficient operation were corruption, subpar assets, fewer working days, and late wage payments.

Chakraborty (2014) highlighted the benefits of MNREGA for rural areas utilizing secondary data. The study's objective was to ascertain how MNREGA helped rural individuals in various socio-geographical circumstances to find employment. The study was conducted in West Bengal. The results of the analysis showed how procedural delays and structural defects impact a program's capacity to generate the expected job creation results. Inadequate childcare facilities, tainted drinking water, and the lack of SHG members to supervise site work were among MNREGA's insufficient outcomes. Despite the notable involvement of women in System Integration efforts, much more work remains to be done to achieve MNREGA's goals.

Singh (2011) examined the role panchayats play in carrying out the NREGA in Sirsa. The results show that panchayats are an important focal point for the implementation of NREGA. Nevertheless, the Sirsa Panchayat faces some challenges in completing the project as planned. These challenges needed to be resolved immediately in order to guarantee the NREGA implementation process a minimum level of efficiency and maximum transparency.

Aiyar and Samji (2006) used a number of fundamental concepts to examine the effectiveness of MNREGA. The results of the study indicate that Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) should function in an open and accountable manner. The scheme's effectiveness and efficiency depended on a number of factors, including its minimum pay rate, the availability of suitable resources for PRIs, the transfer of resources to Gram Panchayats, technical support for administration and plan formulation, financial management, and a dispute resolution system. Reports from social audits can be used to reduce late payments, leakage, and corruption. The IT and RTI Act of 2005 can be used for financial monitoring. State governments should supervise and control the scheme's implementation process, while gram panchayats should be in charge of operational activities. MNREGA was developed in part because of a robust infrastructure and worker participation through program awareness.

Objectives

- 1 To analyse performance of MNREGA in terms of HH issued job cards in Karnal.
- 2 To analyse performance of MNREGA in Karnal based on employment generation.
- 3 To analyse performance of MNREGA in terms of number of person-days generated in Karnal.

Data source and discussion

The secondary data used in this study was gathered from the MNREGA's official website, internet resources, and other publicly accessible publications. To arrive at result, secondary data that was published between 2013-14 and 2020-21 was analysed. Microsoft Excel has been used to analyse the data.

Table 1: Performance of MNREGA in terms of HH issued job cards in Karnal

Year	HH issued job cards			
	SCs	STs	Others	Total
2013-14	23385 (53.18%)	0 (0.00%)	20586 (46.82%)	43971 (100.00%)
2014-15	25271 (52.69%)	0 (0.00%)	22695 (47.31%)	47966 (100.00%)
2015-16	25441 (52.79%)	0 (0.00%)	22752 (47.21%)	48193 (100.00%)
2016-17	29663 (52.03%)	0 (0.00%)	27347 (47.97%)	57010 (100.00%)
2017-18	32566 (51.10%)	0 (0.00%)	31163 (48.90%)	63729 (100.00%)
2018-19	34446 (50.97%)	1 (0.00%)	33139 (49.03%)	67586 (100.00%)
2019-20	35869 (50.22%)	0 (0.00%)	35555 (49.78%)	71424 (100.00%)
2020-21	39334 (50.02%)	0 (0.00%)	39308 (49.98%)	78642 (100.00%)

*Source : <https://mnregaweb4.nic.in/>

Figure 1: Number of households issued job card in Karnal

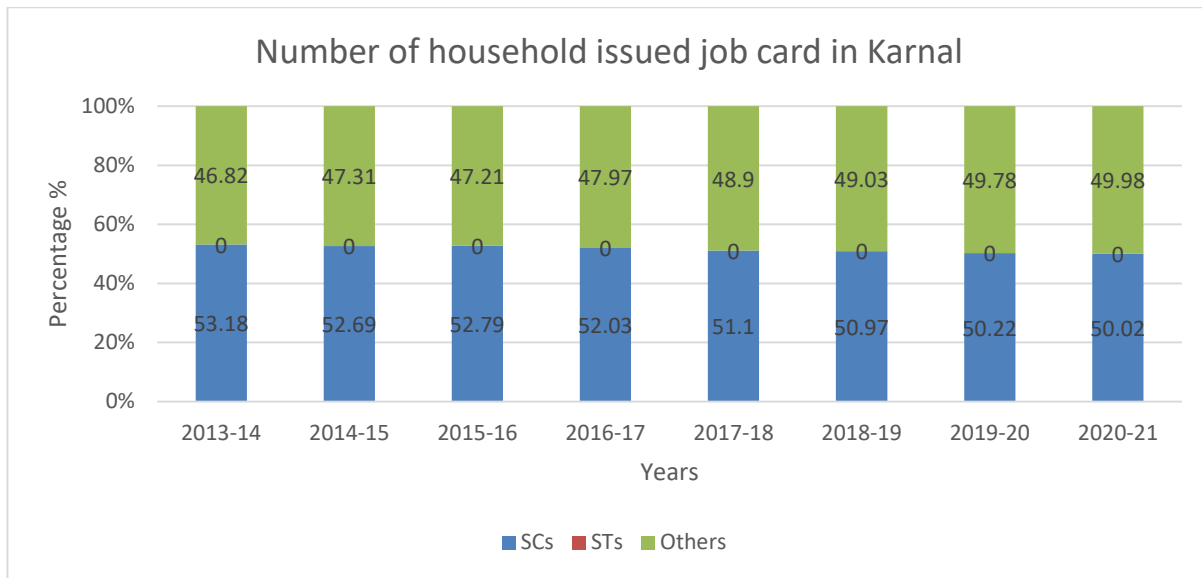


Table 1 lists the total number of Households (HH) in the Karnal district of Haryana that provided work cards to SCs, STs, and others in a comprehensive and categorized manner. According to the table, 23385 job cards were given to SCs in 2013–14, and that number rose to 39334 in 2020–21. During the study period, STs received either none or very few job cards. There were 20586 job cards given to other people in 2013–14, and that figure rose to 39308 in 2020–21. In 2013–14, a total of 43971 job cards were granted; in 2020–21, that number increased to 78642. The overall number of job cards given to HH has steadily increased over the course of the study. The government took a positive step during the epidemic by greatly increasing the overall number of HH-issued work cards in 2020–21. According to the table, the overall number of HH-issued job cards in Haryana's Karnal district has been steadily rising.

The percentage of employment cards given to SCs, STs, and others during the research period is shown diagrammatically in **Figure 1**. During the study period, the percentage of job cards issued to SCs as a percentage of all employment cards issued fluctuates from 50 to 54 percent. The percentage of job cards issued to STs during the study period was 0 percent. During the study period, the percentage of job cards issued to others fell between 46 and 50 percent of all employment cards issued. The program has changed people's lives and helped the socially disadvantaged segments of society rise in status.

Table 2: Performance of MNREGA in Karnal based on employment generation

Year	No. of HH provided employment				EMP. Provided
	SCs	STs	Others	Total	No. of women
2013-14	11442 (55.84%)	0 (0.00%)	9047 (44.16%)	20489 (100.00%)	14863
2014-15	10624 (59.93%)	0 (0.00%)	8469 (44.36%)	19093 (100.00%)	12731
2015-16	7132 (58.57%)	0 (0.00%)	5044 (41.43%)	12176 (100.00%)	9104
2016-17	14530 (55.84%)	0 (0.00%)	11493 (44.16%)	26023 (100.00%)	20503
2017-18	17149 (54.59%)	0 (0.00%)	14265 (45.41%)	31414 (100.00%)	25792
2018-19	14136 (54.17%)	0 (0.00%)	11959 (45.83%)	26095 (100.00%)	21757
2019-20	14079 (53.34%)	0 (0.00%)	12318 (46.66%)	26397 (100.00%)	22551
2020-21	18949 (54.27%)	0 (0.00%)	15970 (45.73%)	34919 (100.00%)	30007

*Source : <https://mnregaweb4.nic.in/>

Figure 2: Number of households provided employment in Karnal

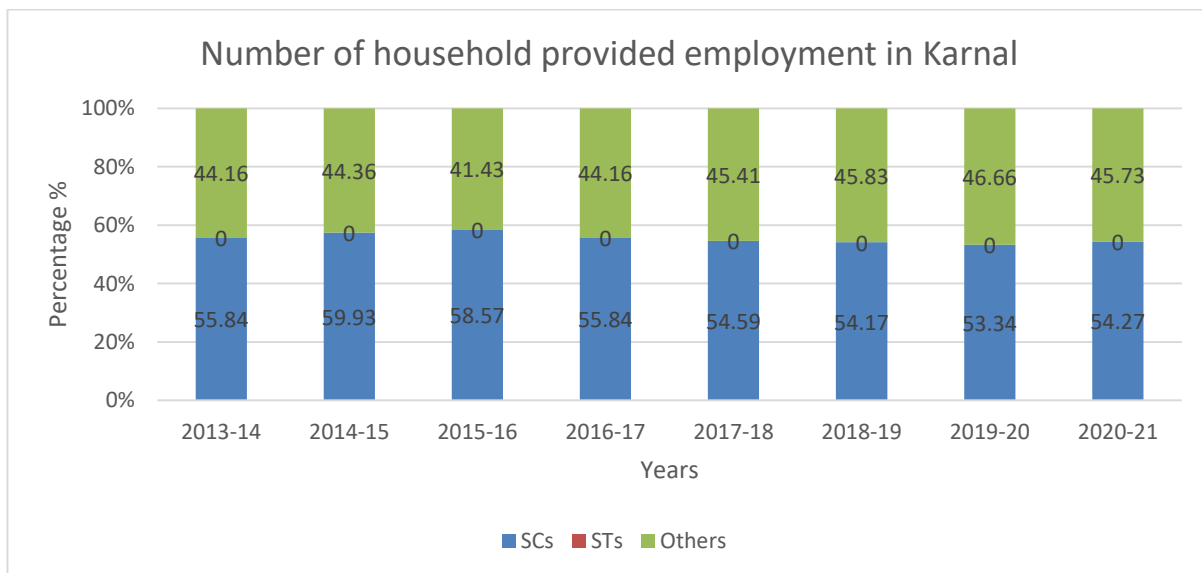
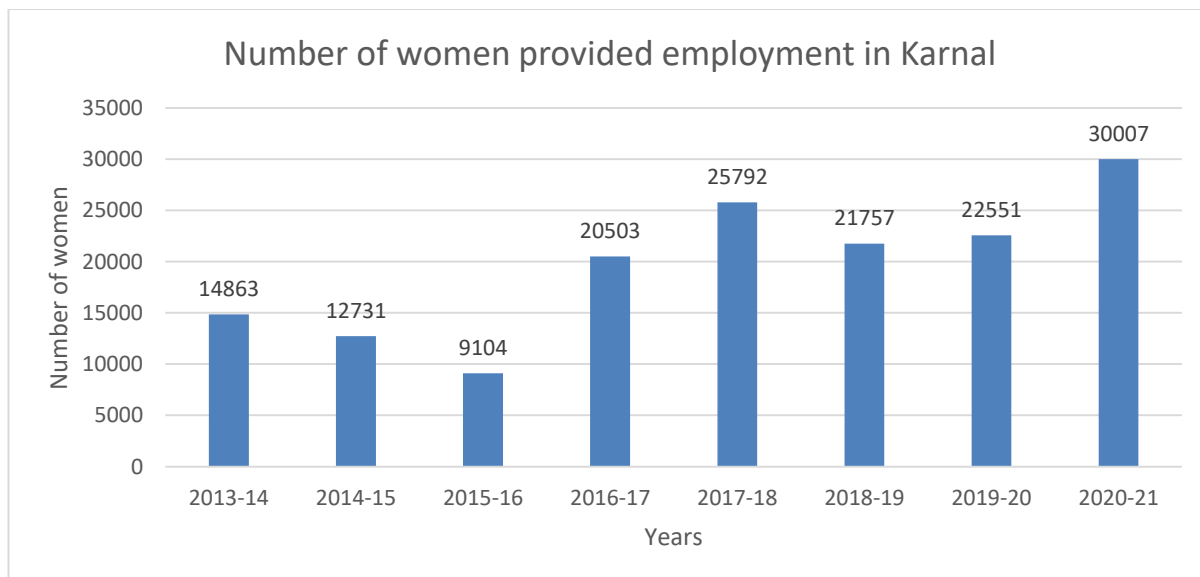


Table 2 provided data on the total number of households (HH) in the Karnal district of Haryana that employed women, SCs, STs, and others in a comprehensive and classified manner. Compared to 11442 in 2013–14, the number of SC HHs that offered employment climbed progressively to 18949 in 2020–21.

During the study period, no ST HHs offered jobs. In 2013–14, there were 9047 other HHs that offered work; in 2020–21, that number rose to 15970. Information about employment opportunities for women during the study period is also included in this table. The fact that there were 14863 women employed in 2013–14 and that figure nearly quadrupled, reaching 30007 in 2020–21, shows that the MNREGA program prioritizes the employment of women. In 2013–14, there were 20489 HH employees overall; in 2020–21, that number rose to 34919 employees. In 2020–21, the overall number of HH-provided jobs climbed dramatically, which was a commendable move on the part of the government in the fight against the epidemic. The table made it abundantly evident that the district's performance cannot be regarded as constant because there were some numerical variations over the course of the study's several years.

The percentage of employment given to SCs, STs, and others during the study period is diagrammatically presented in **Figure 2**. Throughout the study period, employment given to SCs as a percentage of all jobs granted ranges from 53 to 59 percent. The employment rate for STs during the study period was 0.00 percent. During the study period, employment given to others as a percentage of overall employment provided ranges from 41 to 47 percent. More than half of all households that receive employment fall into the SC group. This demonstrates the government's desire to improve the lot of the underprivileged and socially vulnerable members of society.

Figure 3: Number of women provided employment in Karnal



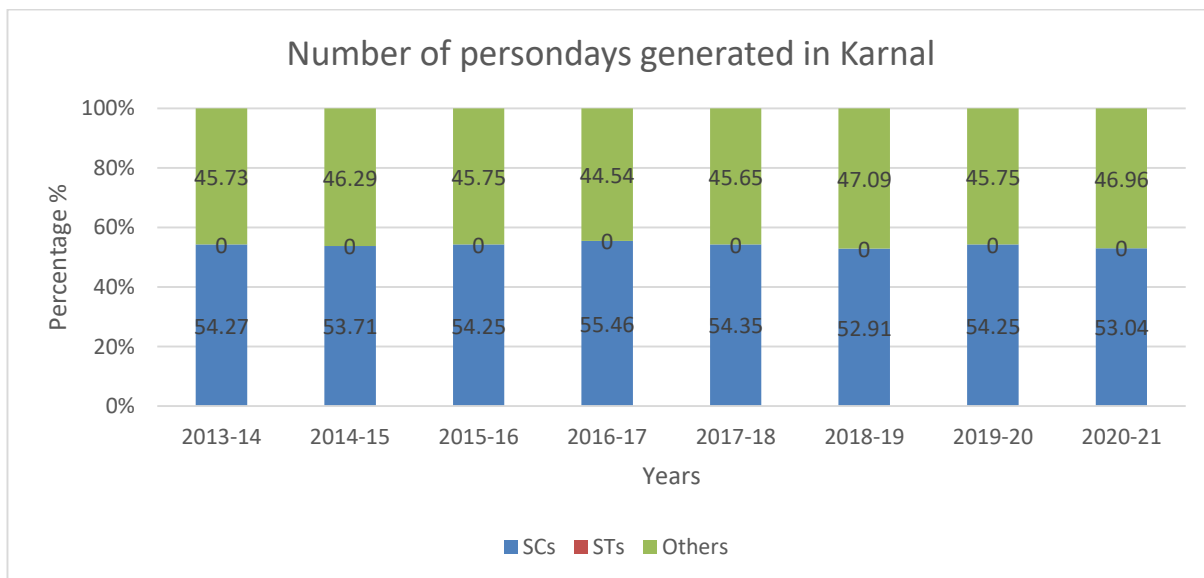
A diagrammatic representation of the number of women employed throughout the study period is shown in **Figure 3**. The preceding figure makes it clear that women are given preference when it comes to employment under the MNREGA program. Throughout the research period, there have been some changes in the number of women who have benefited from the program. This is a positive start in the direction of a more gender-neutral income distribution.

Table 3: Performance of MNREGA in terms of number of persondays generated in Karnal

Year	No. of person days generated				
	SCs	STs	Others	Total	Women
2013-14	389035 (54.27%)	0 (0.00%)	327775 (45.73%)	716810 (100.00%)	370460
2014-15	292142 (53.71%)	0 (0.00%)	251735 (46.29%)	543877 (100.00%)	276248
2015-16	205137 (54.25%)	0 (0.00%)	173010 (45.75%)	378147 (100.00%)	204720
2016-17	508617 (55.46%)	0 (0.00%)	408521 (44.54%)	917138 (100.00%)	502233
2017-18	660866 (54.35%)	0 (0.00%)	555066 (45.65%)	1215932 (100.00%)	706292
2018-19	498667 (52.91%)	0 (0.00%)	443786 (47.09%)	942453 (100.00%)	574064
2019-20	531617 (54.25%)	0 (0.00%)	448238 (45.75%)	979855 (100.00%)	590203
2020-21	636955 (53.04%)	0 (0.00%)	563838 (46.96%)	1200793 (100.00%)	708991

*Source : <https://mnregaweb4.nic.in/>

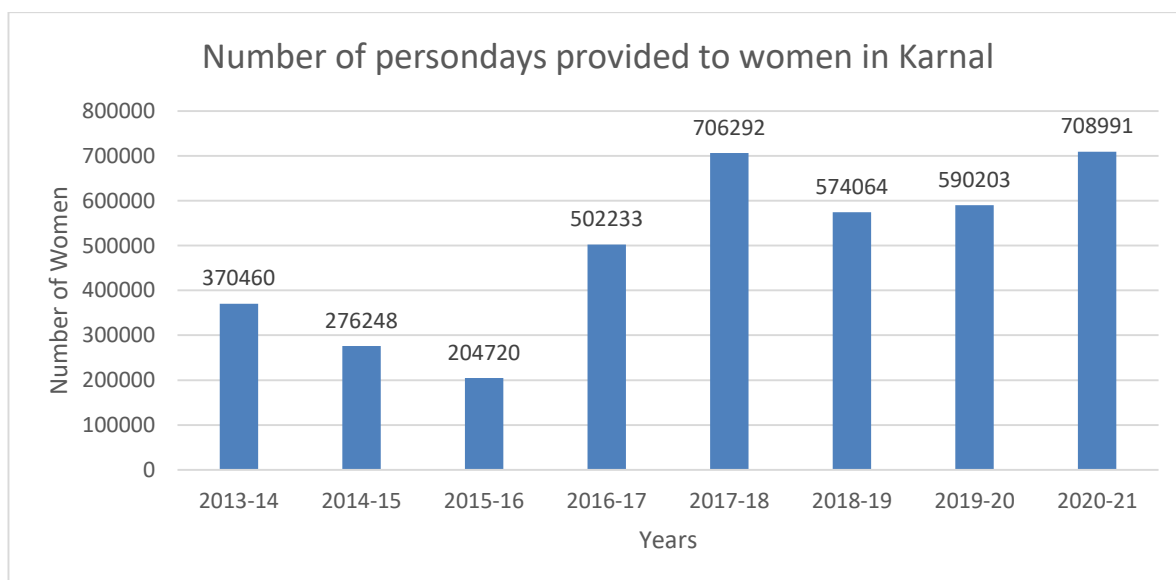
Figure 4: Number of persondays generated in Karnal



The number of person days created overall and by category for women, SCs, STs, and others in the Karnal district of Haryana was provided in **Table 3**. In 2013–14, there were 389035 person days generated for SCs; in

2020–21, that figure rose to 636955. During the study period, there were no person days generated for STs. Compared to 327775 in 2013–14, the number of person days generated for others climbed significantly to 563838 in 2020–21. The number of person days produced for women during the study period is also shown in this table. Women receive precedence under MNREGA initiatives, as evidenced by the fact that the number of person days generated for them was 370460 in 2013–14 and nearly doubled, to 708991 in 2020–21. In the 2013-14-year, 716810 person days were generated overall; in the 2020–21 year, that number rose to 1200793. The government took a positive step during the pandemic by greatly increasing the overall number of person days generated in 2020–21. The table made it abundantly evident that the number of person days generated over the study period varied greatly. Karnal district has performed well during that period of pandemic. Government has given a big push to this program as an instrument to generate employment for poor section of the society as well as to increase aggregate demand to boost the growth of the economy. The person days created for SCs, STs, and other participants during the study period are diagrammatically presented in **Figure 4**. During the study period, person days produced for SCs as a percentage of total person days created range from 52 to 56 percent. Less than 0.00 percent of person days were created for STs during the study period. The percentage of person days generated for others throughout the study period ranges from 44 to 48 percent of the total person days generated. About 50% of all person days generated have gone to the SC group, with STs making up a very small portion. It is clear because ST's percentage of the district's total population is likewise quite small.

Figure 5: Number of person-days provided to women in Karnal



The number of person days created for women during the study period is diagrammatically presented in **Figure 5**. The aforementioned data indicates that over the study period, the number of person days generated for women nearly doubled. which show that MNREGA programs provide precedence to women. The graphic makes it abundantly evident that the number of person days generated over the study period varies greatly.

Table 4: Assets created under MNREGA in Karnal

Type of assets	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Water conservation	17	17	19	15	20	24	61	56
Watershed management	35	11	3	3	3	5	4	2
Irrigation	208	134	137	154	246	89	335	505
Traditional water bodies	47	46	21	36	73	49	30	32
Afforestation	1	0	0	0	1	11	47	18
Land development	139	85	28	54	84	132	37	9
Construction of house/building	11	1	1	7	164	170	56	2
Promotion of livestock	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	275
Rural sanitation	219	395	11	0	2	2	474	50
Road connectivity	670	370	170	173	388	440	322	400
Play fields	0	0	1	5	16	5	2	1
Disaster preparedness	16	13	6	8	10	9	9	7
Any other work	5	44	4	4	3	1	14	2
Total	1368	1116	401	459	1010	937	1382	1359

*Source : mnrega.nic.in

The quantity of assets developed in Haryana's Karnal district under the MNREGA program throughout the research period is displayed in **Table 4**. Water conservation, watershed management, irrigation, traditional water bodies, afforestation, land development, house/building construction, livestock promotion, rural sanitation, rural connectivity, play fields, disaster preparedness, and any other assets created during the study period are revealed. It is noteworthy that the year 2019–20 had the highest total number of assets developed during the study period. In the years 2019–20, 1382 assets were created, while in 2013–14, 1368 assets were created. During the research period, the majority of the assets were developed in the areas of irrigation, land development, rural sanitation, and rural connectivity. In addition to raising the earnings of the impoverished, this has built the infrastructure needed for rural Haryana to continue developing.

Summary and conclusion

Study regarding households issued job cards in Karnal district, showed that the total number of job cards issued were 43971 in the year 2013-14 and were increased to 78642 in the year 2020-21. During study period with some fluctuations, the total number of job cards issued to HH has increased gradually. The total number of HH issued job cards has been increased significantly in the year 2020-21, which was a welcome step by the government during the pandemic. Job cards issued to SCs as percentage of total job cards issued was



more than 50 percent during study period. It is quite evident from the above data that socially marginalized group received major share of job cards issued. The program has been life changer as well as instrumental to raise the level of socially backward section of the society.

Study regarding households provided employment in Karnal district showed that the total number of HH provided employment were 20489 in the year 2013-14 and were increased to 34919 in the year 2020-21. Employment provided to SCs as percentage of total employment was more than 53 percent during study period. This shows the government intention to uplift the poor and socially weak section of the society The number of women to whom provided employment were 14863 in the year 2013-14 and this number almost doubled i.e. 30007 in the year 2020-21. Thus, women have got a very high priority in getting employment under MNREGA program. The numbers of women beneficiaries under the program have been increased with some fluctuations during study period.

Study regarding number of person days generated in Karnal revealed that the total number of person days generated were 716810 in the year 2013-14 and were increased to 1200793 in the year 2020-21. Person days generated for SCs as percentage of total person days generated was more than 52 percent during study period. This table also provides information regarding number of person days generated for women during study period. The number of person days generated for women were 370460 in the year 2013-14 and this number almost doubled i.e. 708991 in the year 2020-21. The number of person days generated for women beneficiaries under the program have been increased with some fluctuations during study period. It gives a very optimistic picture for women workers. This in the long run will lead to a more equal society in terms of gender.

Study regarding assets created in Karnal revealed that in year 2019-20 total numbers of assets created are highest during study period. In year 2019-20, 1382 assets have been created followed by year 2013-14 in which 1368 assets have been created. Mostly assets have been created in the area of irrigation, land development, rural sanitation and rural connectivity during period of study. This has not only supplemented the incomes of the poor's but also created an infrastructure for the further development of the rural Haryana.

During the study period, between 50 and 54 percent of all job cards issued in Karnal were issued to SCs. The percentage of job cards issued to STs during the study period was 0 percent. During the study period, the percentage of job cards issued to others fell between 46 and 50 percent of all employment cards issued. The program has changed people's lives and helped the socially disadvantaged segments of society rise in status.

Throughout the study period, employment for SCs as a percentage of all employment in Karnal ranges from 53 to 59 percent. The employment rate for STs during the study period was 0.00 percent. During the study period, employment given to others as a percentage of overall employment provided ranges from 41 to 47 percent. More than half of all households that receive employment fall into the SC group. This demonstrates

the government's desire to improve the lot of the underprivileged and socially vulnerable members of society. During the study period, person days produced for SCs as a percentage of all person days created in Karnal range from 52 to 56 percent. Less than 0.00 percent of person days were created for STs during the study period. The percentage of person days generated for others throughout the study period ranges from 44 to 48 percent of the total person days generated. About 50% of all person days generated have gone to the SC group, with STs making up a very small portion. It is clear because ST's percentage of the district's total population is likewise quite small.

During the study period, the number of person days generated for women in Karnal has nearly doubled, which show that MNREGA programs provide precedence to women. The graphic makes it abundantly evident that the number of person days generated over the study period varies greatly.

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