

# **Socio-Economic Impacts of ‘Category-B’ Assets Under MGNREGS**

**Income and Livelihood Promotion Among Para-5  
Beneficiaries**



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While there have been a plethora of studies on MGNREGA, there have been only a few studies on the impacts of assets created under the programme. In fact, the studies on individual assets have been negligible. With a shift in emphasis on assets creation, it is pertinent to examine impacts of the assets created under the programme. The present study makes an attempt in this direction.

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## Abbreviations

AAP	Antyodya Anna Yojana
APL	Above Poverty Line
BPL	Below Poverty Line
GCA	Gross Cropped Area
GP	Gram Panchayat
GRS	Gram Rozgar Sevak
GS	Gram Sabha
IAY	Indira Awaas Yojana
IHHL	Individual Household Latrine
IPPE	Intensive Participatory Planning Exercise
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
PMGAY	Prime Minister Gramin Awaas Yojana
SCs	Schedule Castes
STs	Schedule Tribes
VPRC	Village Panchayat Resource Centre

## **Executive Summary**

### **MGNREGA**

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, aims at providing livelihood security to the rural households of the country by providing 100 days of guaranteed wage employment through public works programmes. Its other objectives include creation of durable community and individual assets which may work as a catalyst for transforming the livelihood conditions of the rural households.

Schedule-I of the Act lists four types of permissible works, viz. Category-A, -B, -C and -D. Category-B works include six types of community or individual assets for vulnerable sections, listed in Para-5, which are households belonging to SCs, STs, nomadic tribes, denotified tribes, BPL, women-headed, physically handicapped headed, land reform beneficiaries, IAY beneficiaries, scheduled tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, and small or marginal farmers.

### **Objectives of the Study**

The present study examines the processes of selection of beneficiaries and creation of Category-B assets on the land or homestead of individual households and impacts of the assets with a focus on changes in the livelihood conditions and occupational status, if any, of the households. It examines whether the provision of individual assets has resulted in transformation of the status of beneficiaries from casual labours to self-employed.

It is argued that the impacts of wage employment and income generation are ephemeral whereas the impacts of assets may be transformational. The provision of assets on the land or homestead of individual beneficiaries could change the status of the households forever, including a change in the status from that of a wage employment seeker to self-employed.

## **Methodology & Sample Selection**

This study is based on both the primary and secondary data. The primary data were collected using survey method. The secondary data were collected mainly from the MGNREGS website. A method of mix of random and purposive sampling techniques was adopted for sample selection.

Uttar Pradesh from North, characterised by low level of implementation of MGNREGS, Rajasthan from North-west with relatively high level of implementation, driven by active civil society organisations, and Tamil Nadu, with high level of implementation characterised by high participation of women and pro-active state apparatus, were chosen for the study. From each selected State, two Districts, with high proportion of Category-B assets in the total assets created under MGNREGS, were chosen from two different agro-climatic regions. Thus, the Districts selected for the survey were: Sawai Madhopur and Banswara in Rajasthan, Shravasthi and Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh, and Krishnagiri and Cuddalore in Tamil Nadu.

From each selected District, two Blocks, based on the proportion of Category-B assets in the total MGNREGS assets, were selected. From each selected Block, a minimum of two GPs, on the basis of the number of Category-B assets, were randomly chosen. From a Block, 20 beneficiaries of individual assets and five beneficiaries of community assets were randomly chosen from a number of GPs. Thus, a total of 240 individual beneficiaries (80 from each selected State) and 60 beneficiaries of Community Assets (20 from each selected State) were chosen. The sample beneficiaries were chosen from 71 villages, 57 GPs, 12 Blocks, six Districts and three States. The sample beneficiaries consisted of those who were provided land development and irrigation works, livestock assets, fish ponds, horticulture and plantation. The individual beneficiaries were interviewed through a structured schedule while beneficiaries of community assets were interviewed through a semi-structured FGD Schedule.

## **Status and Types of Category-B Assets**

During the triennium of 2014, 2015 and 2016, 19400243 works under Category-B were undertaken, constituting 37.80 percent of the total MGNREGS works. Out of the total Category-

B works undertaken during the period, 29.75 percent were completed, 43.47 percent were ongoing, and 35.77 percent were approved but not in progress. The proportion of Category-B works that was completed was the highest in A.P., followed by West Bengal, Odisha, Karnataka, Sikkim, M.P., Mizoram, etc. In the three States selected for the study, the share of completed Category-B works was the highest in Rajasthan (31.91 percent) followed by Uttar Pradesh (21.12 percent) and Tamil Nadu (12.99 percent). The proportion of ongoing Category-B works constituted 63.25 percent in Karnataka, 61.98 percent in Rajasthan, 60.94 percent in Odisha, 59.23 percent in West Bengal and 57.50 percent in M.P. The proportion of approved but not in progress Category-B works constituted 82.21 percent in Assam, 80.02 percent in Bihar, 79.11 percent in M.P., 76 percent in Odisha and 72.12 percent in West Bengal.

The distribution of various types of completed Category-B works show that during the triennium period of 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17, 48.61 percent of the works were related to improving productivity of land by providing irrigation facilities; 16.12 percent were related to horticulture and plantation; 2.12 percent were related to development of waste and fallow lands; 7.81 percent were related to promotion of livestock; and 0.33 percent were related to fisheries. Twenty five percent of the total works pertained to the construction of houses under the IAY/PMGAY.

The works related to productivity of land, mainly irrigation, were taken up in large numbers in Telangana, Jharkhand, Arunachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, H.P., A.P., M.P. and Rajasthan. Some of these States have low irrigated areas and fall under dryland with shortage of rainfall. Fallow and waste land development works constituted merely two percent of the total completed Category-B works, but most of them (65.56 percent) were undertaken in the four Southern States of A.P., Telangana, Kerala and Karnataka. The promotion of livestock works was undertaken in large numbers in Karnataka, M.P., West Bengal and Chhattisgarh.

In Rajasthan, the Category-B works constituted 31.91 percent of the total completed works, cumulative of the triennium periods of 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. The State being in dry land area, the majority (62.45 percent) of completed Category-B works pertained to irrigation for improving productivity of land. In Tamil Nadu, completed Category-B works constituted 12.99 percent of the total MGNREGS works, but 80.98 percent of them pertained to construction of houses under IAY/PMGAY. However, the trend across Districts shows variations in selection of

assets. In some Districts, livestock works were undertaken in large numbers, while in other Districts, fisheries constituted a large number of works.

In Uttar Pradesh, completed Category-B works constituted 21.12 percent of the total MGNREGS works, but, like in the case of Tamil Nadu, a large number of them pertained to house construction. Works related to productivity of land (irrigation) constituted merely 8.01 percent while works related to horticulture and plantation constituted about two percent of the total work.

### **Beneficiaries of Category-B Assets**

Four types of assets, namely fallow and waste land development and irrigation, livestock promotion, fisheries and horticulture were provided to the beneficiaries of Category-B assets in the study area. The selection of types of assets varied across the selected Districts.

Out of 240 sample beneficiaries, 220 (92 percent) were landed. All the 20 landless beneficiaries were from Tamil Nadu. They were provided animal shed on their homestead. In Tamil Nadu, the administration proactively gave assets to landless and women-headed households. The average size of the land of a beneficiary was 2.27 acres which, incidentally, varied across Districts.

The SCs constituted 27.92 percent of the beneficiaries, STs 25.83 percent, and OBCs 37.92 percent. The general (upper) castes constituted 8.33 percent; most of them were found in Rajasthan. The majority of beneficiaries were BPL card holders. One-fourth of them were also having APL cards.

The majority of beneficiaries received the assets by approaching the GP heads. About one-fourth of them approached Gram Rozgar Sevaks or Panchayat Secretaries. About one-tenth of them were offered by the GP heads. Only about one-twelfth of them were selected by the Gram Sabha. In some places, the selection process was not very fair. People reported that those with connections were able to get assets awarded. Some of the beneficiaries also received more than one asset. There were seven such beneficiaries in Rajasthan.



Most of the beneficiaries felt that assets were provided to them as per their priority: 88.33 percent affirmed this. Most of the beneficiaries were provided technical support during the creation of assets, while only a small proportion of them received technical support even after the creation of assets. The technical support, however, varied across the Blocks depending on the capacity of the administration.

About 41 percent of the beneficiaries incurred out-of-pocket expenditure to complete the assets' creation. This was due to many reasons. Sanctioned amount was inadequate; beneficiaries had to pay extra wages to the workers as the MGNREGS wages was less than the market wages; the beneficiary expended on his own to ensure better quality of assets.

### **Socio-economic Impacts of Assets**

Different types of assets create different types of benefits. While the main impacts of irrigation works pertain to increase in crop acreage, productivity, i.e. yield per acre, and diversification of crops; the main impacts of waste and fallow land development works pertain to increase in crop acreage. The overall impacts of land and irrigation works are increase in the income of beneficiary households at individual level and food security at the community level.

The main impacts of livestock and fishery works pertain to increase in the income level of the household and availability of high-protein nutritious food at the community level. The promotion of livestock also contributes to agriculture.

Out of 240 sample beneficiaries, 128 were provided with irrigation assets and 35 with fallow and waste land development works. In the case of irrigation assets, crop acreage increased by 0.41 acre per asset. The increase in crop acreage was higher in the case of fallow and waste land development asset that increased by 0.53 acre per asset. The increase in acreage, however, varied across the Districts. A major impact of irrigation assets was crop diversification. In the case of irrigation assets, the total foodgrain crop areas, as a proportion of gross cropped area (GCA) of the beneficiary households, decreased from 81 to 80 percent, a decline of one percentage point. The beneficiary households shifted the crop areas from foodgrains to commercial crops like oilseeds, pulses, cotton and vegetables.

In the case of land development works, the total area of the beneficiary households under food-grain crop increased from 88 to 96 percent, an increase of nine percentage points. However, some farmers also diversified towards high value crops, such as gram, *til*, chilly and green peas.

There was a significant increase in productivity, i.e. yield per acre, of the crops of beneficiary households of irrigation assets. The increase in productivity of the crops of beneficiary households of land development assets was limited. However, even in the case of beneficiaries of land development assets, who were able to mobilise irrigation, the increase in productivity was higher.

There was an increase in the productivity of 19 out of 29 crops cultivated by the beneficiaries of irrigation assets. Productivity increased substantially in the case of wheat, paddy, gram, maize, *urad*, cotton, lintel, bottle-gourd, ladies' finger, cauliflower and sugarcane.

The increase of productivity in the case of land of the beneficiaries of land development assets was less pronounced. It increased for four out of 15 crops. The productivity increase was substantive in the case of paddy, wheat and *arhar*.

The provision of livestock assets, fish ponds and horticulture increased the revenue of the beneficiary households. After the creation of animal shelter, the average annual revenue from the livestock of a beneficiary household increased by double. However, the increase was relatively higher in the case of those beneficiaries who were already having livestock before the provision of animal sheds. The increase in the revenues of new beneficiaries was relatively less, as they were not able to utilise the benefits of the assets to the optimum level.

The increase in the revenue of a beneficiary of a fish pond was higher. But, in the case of fish ponds, there were some beneficiaries who were not able to reap any benefits as the fish ponds turned dry. Besides, in a few cases, fishes died due to lack of proper care or knowledge of fishery among the beneficiaries.

Horticulture and plantation works have a relatively long gestation period. However, the returns on horticulture are higher and for longer duration without much recurring input costs.

## **Income and Livelihood Promotion**

Most of the beneficiaries of Category-B assets were marginal and small farmers who get substantial part of their annual income from agriculture and allied activities. They supplement their income from agriculture by wage income. The assets provided to them under MGNREGS added substantially to their gross income level; contribution of Category-B assets to their annual gross income suggests so.

The provision of individual assets contributed, on an average, about 31.28 percent of the total annual income of a beneficiary household. This varied from the lowest share of 13.07 percent in Gagantalai Block of Banswara District to the highest of 65.41 percent in Sirsiya Block of Shrivasthi District of Uttar Pradesh.

The contribution of Category-B assets to the total annual gross income of a beneficiary household, however, varies due to a number of factors. Important among them are income base and assets of the household, the type of assets, local economy, agro-climatic conditions of the area, and skill and entrepreneurial level of the beneficiary.

Different types of assets contributed in different proportions. The contribution of irrigation assets was higher, as it resulted in increase in acreage under cultivation, greater yield per acre and also shift in crop from low value traditional foodgrains to high value commercial. In contrast to the irrigation assets, the contribution of land development assets was limited. The gross incomes from livestock sheds and fish ponds were substantive. But in case of fishery assets the beneficiary needed to be trained in fisheries and also there should be proper arrangement for water.

Hence, the transformation of a beneficiary household's status from a casual labourer to that of a self-employed depends on various factors such as the endowment level, knowledge base and absorptive capacity. Since most of the beneficiaries continue to seek simultaneously wage and self-employment, a clear transition in their status was not evident. Also the income from any of their occupations was not enough. For example, 92 percent of the sample households, who were cultivators, had some family members who were doubling as agricultural labourers. The remaining eight percent of the sample households, who were landless, and most of them were

provided only cattle shed, were not able to earn enough from the assets. Therefore, with the selection of right kind of assets in combination with factors like basic endowment, knowledge and skill, and entrepreneurial ability, the impacts of individual assets could be potentially transformational as well.

The additional income generated due to the Category-B assets resulted in the beneficiaries spending it on education, savings, purchase of household items, debt repayment, health and medical expenditure, purchase of farm equipments, repair and maintenance of houses, etc.

### **Impacts on Migration**

Because of the enhancement of livelihoods through Category-B assets, a number of beneficiaries reported reduction in migration level, while a number of them reported no change in their migration status. About one-fourth of the beneficiaries reported reduction in migration post-assets. The impact was in greater proportion in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

Inadequate income from the assets and irregular returns from the assets were the main reasons as to why some of the beneficiaries continued to migrate. Out of the total beneficiaries with no change in the migration status, 55.71 percent reported insufficient income from the assets and 44.29 percent reported irregular returns from the assets as the main reasons for their continued migration.

### **Wage-employment Post-Assets**

About three-fourths of the beneficiary households continued to seek wage employment under MGNREGS post-assets: 73.33 percent of them would seek MGNREGS wage employment as additional income; 11.11 percent would seek it as their incomes from other sources were inadequate; 6.67 percent would work for easy cash money; 6.11 percent would do so on the insistence of their family members; and another 2.78 percent would seek it as it was available in the local area.

About one-fourth of the beneficiaries stopped seeking MGNREGS wage-employment post-Category-B assets, as they earned adequate income from the assets. Most of these households were from Tamil Nadu.

## **Recommendations**

While wage employment under MGNREGS creates immediate income effects that, of course, trigger other effects, the impact of Category-B assets on the socio-economic conditions of the beneficiary households are long-term and of lasting consequences. There are impacts limited to individual beneficiaries, but there are some impacts which spill over to the community at large. The income effects of the assets are limited to the beneficiaries even as the larger agrarian effects of assets like land development, irrigation works, plantation, etc. are for the whole community.

Increase in the gross income base of the beneficiary household is the main effect at the individual level. The level of increase in income and other effects depend on the nature of assets, absorptive capacity of beneficiaries, knowledge, skills and entrepreneurial ability of the beneficiary household, local economic conditions, among other factors.

Different types of assets create different types of impacts. Increase in acreage, crop productivity and diversification are the main agrarian effects of irrigation and land development works. Livestock works and fishery related works contribute mainly through increase in the gross income of beneficiary households.

While impacts are visible, robust and transformational in some cases, it is important that the impacts reach the most deserving households. The analysis of the backgrounds of sample beneficiaries suggests that most of them are marginal and small farmers. The landless are excluded from the benefits of the assets. The selection process was not found transparent in many places.

It recommends:

- i) The selection of beneficiaries should be more transparent and the process should proactively include the most deprived ones the first. Like in the case of Krishnagiri

District of Tamil Nadu, where landless and women-headed households were selected proactively, such households should be given top priority.

- ii) The selection of the assets should be based on a proper situational assessment that must include the need of the household, endowment level of the household, absorptive capacity of the household, local economic conditions, agro-climatic conditions, etc.
- iii) Pre-and post-assets technical support should be provided through an in-built mechanism.
- iv) The gap between sanctioned amount and actual expenditure needs to be examined to address this anomaly. More careful estimation of cost of the assets is important.
- v) The basket of productive assets should be diversified with in-built flexibility at the local level. The basket of assets should include greater numbers of assets like animal-shed that can be created on homestead, since many of the targeted households are excluded as they do not have any land or homestead.
- vi) House construction under Category-B assets should be taken out from the basket. Category-B should consist of productive assets.

## Chapter I

### Introduction

#### 1.1. Posing the Problem

A decade has passed since the enactment of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, whose primary objective is “to provide for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country”<sup>1</sup>. The Act aims at achieving the above objective through:

- (i) “providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household” in public works;
- (ii) creating durable community assets in rural areas and its resultant multiplier effect on rural economy; and
- (iii) targeting of some assets towards the most deprived sections of the rural population, as per the list of beneficiaries given in Para-5 of Schedule-I of the Act.

These beneficiaries are: Schedule Castes; Schedule Tribes; Nomadic Tribes; Denotified Tribes; Below Poverty Line families; Women-headed households; Physically handicapped-headed households; Beneficiaries of land reforms; Beneficiaries of Indira Aawas Yojana; Beneficiaries of Forest Rights Act, and small and marginal farmers as defined in the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Act, 2008.

The impacts of employment generation on the income and livelihood conditions of the beneficiary households, with respect to various dimensions like poverty reduction, income security, food and nutritional security, reduction in indebtedness and distress migration, etc., have been explored in numerous studies<sup>2</sup>. However, the impacts of assets creation have not been explored to the extent they should have been<sup>3</sup>. This is not to suggest that there are no

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<sup>1</sup> *The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, No. 42 of 2005* with Schedules as amended in 2014, Universal Law Publishing Co.: New Delhi.

<sup>2</sup> See *MGNREGA Sameeksha I (2012)* and *MGNREGA Sameeksha II (2015)*; both are an anthology of NREGA research.

<sup>3</sup> *Sambodhi*, in association with MoRD and UNDP, has, however, done a comprehensive study of individual assets. Anjor Bhaskar, et al (2016) has done a study of impacts of wells in Jharkhand.

studies of impacts of assets creation, but to emphasise the point that effects of assets creation are important, yet have not been adequately studied.

While the impacts of employment generation is direct, immediate and temporary, the impacts of assets are indirect, widespread, long-term and of lasting consequences. For example, if a road has been constructed with the help of 50 workers in 100 days, it is the 50 workers who are its direct and immediate beneficiaries, but once the road is completed, it makes the entire population of the village become its beneficiaries. The assets create their impacts on the local economy, agriculture, market, education and health as well. With the construction of a road, a farmer may benefit as the cost of agriculture input may come down due to reduction in transportation cost. At the same time, he may obtain higher price for his products thanks to easy access to market. Similarly, if an asset, say an irrigation dug well, is constructed on the land of an individual farmer, he/she gains the benefits of the asset for a long term by providing irrigation to agriculture.

The short-term objective of the MGNREGS is to provide income security to the rural people, but its long-term objective is to uplift the rural poor. Employment generation and multiplier effects of public works have been helpful in achieving the above objectives. Assets creation on the land or homestead of Para-5 beneficiaries would change the socio-economic status of the poor households. This is an important assumption of this study.

In many States, especially in dry regions, a number of individual beneficiaries, as per Para-5 of Schedule-I of the Act, have been provided with dug wells, irrigation ponds. Their fallow and waste lands have been developed into cultivable land. Ponds in Jharkhand, dug wells in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Telangana and Karnataka have been provided to Para-5 beneficiaries. Most of these beneficiaries have some land but, due to the lack of irrigation facilities, they were unable to cultivate them and were dependent on casual labour for their livelihood. The cost of a dug well or a pond is beyond the economic means of these households. They are unable to mobilise finances from the formal institutions due to the prohibitive rate of interest of borrowing from the informal institutions due to various difficulties. On the other hand they are reluctant to borrow from informal institutions due to prohibitive rates of interest. Consequently, they remain wage-seekers, even though they are landowners.



To illustrate it from the field experience, in Warangal District of Telangana and in Aurangabad District of Maharashtra, a number of such households were provided dug wells whose cost was in the range of Rs.1.75 lakh to Rs. two lakh in 2009-10 (Pankaj, 2011). With the help of MGNREGS's dug wells, a number of beneficiaries, who were earlier dependent mainly on casual labour in agriculture, became self-cultivators (ibid). Most of them owned about 1-2 acres of land, but due to the lack of irrigation, they were unable to cultivate their land. Once they got dug wells on their land, they started cultivating the erstwhile uncultivated land. One dug well provides irrigation for upto two acres of land. In Warangal District, the beneficiaries of the MGNREGS dug wells were growing cotton and chilli. With the cultivation of cotton and chilli on two acres of land, their earnings were sufficient to sustain their families. In the process, their dependence on casual work declined. Thus, there are three main benefits of this asset. These are:

- a. transformation of a beneficiary's status from a casual wage labour in agriculture to that of a self-cultivator;
- b. bringing of two acres of land under agriculture with its effects on production of the related crops; and
- c. reduction in dependence of casual labours on MGNREGS with the result that some employment can be offered to others.

In Jharkhand, a number of beneficiaries have been provided with small ponds in Pakur District. The ponds provide drinking water for animals, vegetable-growing and also for other domestic purposes, mainly cleaning of clothes and utensils (Pankaj, 2008). Another study has shown the impacts of dug wells in Jharkhand (Bhaskar, et.al 2016). It shows that about 95% of the completed wells are utilised for the purpose of irrigation, thereby resulting in triple-fold increase in income of farmers in the command area. Ranaware, et.al. (2015) have examined assets creation in Maharashtra. They find that MGNREGS works benefited agriculture, especially small and marginal farmers. In Tripura, a number of beneficiaries have been provided with rubber plantations, fish ponds, betel vine orchards, etc. These assets have been found to be very useful for the beneficiaries (CRM, 2016).

There has been a shift in the focus of MGNREGS since 2014-15, with greater emphasis on individual assets, especially those related to agriculture and allied activities<sup>4</sup>. This shift has been done with a view to uplift the status of some of the MGNREGS workers from casual wage employment seekers to that of self-employed. This shift in focus makes it all the more imperative to examine the impacts of individual assets on the livelihood conditions of the beneficiary households. The present study aims at examining the above impacts.

## **1.2. Significance of the Study**

The significance of the study of Category-B individual assets has increased, as (a) the number of works undertaken under this category has increased across the States; (b) there is a greater emphasis on such assets by the Ministry of Rural Development; and (c) there is a greater emphasis on the convergence approach with regard to assets' creation. Another important reason for undertaking this study is to examine poverty-reduction impacts on the beneficiaries. It has been observed that there is a high concentration of poverty among the groups targeted under Para-5 of the Schedule of the Act. Further, poverty is rigid in those groups, as the inter-generational mobility is limited among them. As per the Socio-Economic Caste Census, 2011, there are 5,37,01,383 households in rural areas, that are landless and casual labour. The majority of them fall under the list of beneficiaries as per Para-5 of the Schedule-1 of the Act and most of the MGNREGS wage-seekers come from this segment of the population.

In sum, the significance of the study of the impacts of assets' creation on the land including homestead of Para-5 beneficiaries lies in the following reasons:

- i. The existing literature on MGNREGS has not been given adequate attention.
- ii. Greater attention to assets creation on the land including homestead of Para-5 beneficiaries under the programme.
- iii. Impacts of assets on eradication of rural poverty.

## **1.3. Objectives**

The main objectives of the proposed study are the following:

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<sup>4</sup> See Pankaj (2017)

- (i) To examine the process of selection of beneficiaries of Category-B assets as per Schedule-I of the Act.
- (ii) To examine the reach of the benefits of Category-B assets to eligible beneficiaries.
- (iii) To examine the impact of assets on the socio-economic conditions of the beneficiary households with regard to:
  - (a) change in their occupational status i.e. if they have transited from casual labour to the status of self-cultivators, or self-employed;
  - (b) if they have become self-cultivators whether this change has resulted in the withdrawal of such households from MGNREGS job, and if that is not the case, the reasons for their continued dependence on MGNREGS;
  - (c) income and livelihood security to the household; and
  - (d) whether the assets have long-term utility for the households and whether the benefits are sustainable.
- (iv) To examine the quality, design and utility of the assets, especially with reference to its usefulness for the beneficiaries.
- (v) To examine the working of convergence processes.
- (vi) To suggest measures for:
  - a. strengthening of the procedural aspects of selection of works under Category-B, beneficiaries under Para-5;
  - b. improving the utility of assets for the beneficiaries; and
  - c. improving convergence processes for better outcome.

#### **1.4. Hypotheses**

- (1) While the impacts of employment generation are mainly in terms of income to the beneficiary households, the impacts of assets would be of long-term and long consequences.
- (2) Category-B assets could prove transformational for the rural economy and society, provided appropriate kinds of assets are constructed, based on the assessment of the beneficiaries' needs, and their capacity and ability to utilise them fruitfully.
- (3) Its impact on poverty reduction, especially its inter-generational transmission, could be significant.

## 1.5. Methodology

The study is based on both the primary and secondary data. Secondary data have been collected from the MGNREGA website ([www.nrega.nic.in](http://www.nrega.nic.in)) and the Departments of rural development of the selected States. The primary data have been collected through a field survey of beneficiary households in the three states of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu<sup>5</sup>.

### 1.5.1. Selection of Study Area

The study has been conducted in three States selected from different regions of India. These are Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan from North India and Tamil Nadu from South India. The States have been selected on the following criteria:

- a. The number of works undertaken under Category-B
- b. The number of beneficiaries of Category-B assets.
- c. The types of assets created under Category-B
- d. The proportion of landless and casual labour households in the total rural population of the State.

From each State, two Districts have been selected taking into account the agro-climatic conditions of the Districts and types of works undertaken under Category-B in the selected Districts of the selected States. Efforts have been made to capture diverse regions and diverse types of works. Thus, the Districts selected for the survey were Sawai Madhopur and Banswara in Rajasthan; Shravasthi and Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh; and Krishnagiri and Cuddalore in Tamil Nadu (Table 1). From each selected District, one Intensive Participatory

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<sup>5</sup> Initially MoRD had included Sikkim in the study. However, the survey in Sikkim was getting delayed due to the volatile political situation in the region as well as heavy rainfall and landslides during the monsoons. Hence, it was decided to conduct the Sikkim survey after the monsoons. However, during end-September, MoRD asked us to drop Sikkim, as a similar survey had been sponsored by them to another organisation earlier and its report was expected soon. We were then advised us to take up Himachal Pradesh. The survey in Himachal Pradesh was fixed on the 22nd October after a discussion with the district administration of the state. However, state election dates were announced suddenly and the district officials expressed their inability to help the study team citing election duty. They advised us to visit after 18th December (i.e., after declaration of election results). Hence, this report includes the study of only three states, instead of four.

Planning Exercise (IPPE) Block and one non-IPPE Block were chosen to examine the variations in the process of planning, convergence, selection of beneficiaries, types of assets, etc. and their impacts on the livelihood conditions of individual beneficiaries. The selected Districts of Sawai Madhopur and Banswara (Rajasthan), Shravasthi and Mirzapur (Uttar Pradesh) and Krishnagiri and Cuddalore (Tamil Nadu) belong to different agro-climatic regions. Sawai Madhopur and Banswara are located in the flood-prone eastern plains and the humid southern plains respectively in the State of Rajasthan. Shravasthi in Uttar Pradesh is located in the Bhabar and Terai zone of Uttar Pradesh and has high soil moisture. Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh is located in the Vindhya and is rocky and dry. Krishnagiri district of Tamil Nadu is located in the north-west zone that has rocky outcrops of the Deccan plateau. Cuddalore is located in the north east zone, close to the Bay of Bengal.

From each selected Block, 25 assets – 20 of individual beneficiaries and five of community assets – were selected on the basis of their years of completion, types of works and number of years since completion. The selection of beneficiaries was linked to the selection of individual assets. In other words, the selected beneficiaries were trailed through selected assets. Thus, 240 beneficiaries were selected for in-depth interview. Efforts have been made to ensure that all types of eligible beneficiaries are included in the selected beneficiary list. Similar efforts have been made to include variety of assets in the selection of assets. The community assets have been selected keeping in view the benefits accruing to the targeted beneficiaries. Besides, different kinds of assets have been included to make the selection of assets more representative. Two FGDs were conducted in each block with the group of beneficiaries of selected community assets.

**Table 1.1: Sample Selection**

States	Districts	Agro-Climatic Zones	Blocks	
			IPPE	Non-IPPE
<b>Rajasthan</b>	Sawai Madhopur	Flood Prone Eastern Plain	Bonli	Sawai Madhopur
	Banswara	Humid Southern Plain	Choti Saran, Gagartalai	-
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	Shravasti	Bhabar & Terai Zone	Jamunaha, Sirsiya	-
	Mirzapur	Vindhyan Zone	Rajgarh	Pahari
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	Krishnagiri	North West Zone	Kelamangalai	Hosur
	Cuddalore	North East Zone	Vridhachalam	Cuddalore

### **1.5.2 Data Collection Tools**

The survey was conducted using the following tools:

- a. **Individual Beneficiary Schedule:** Canvassing was done to collect data on the socio-economic conditions of the beneficiary households. It collected data to examine the impacts of assets on their conditions. In other words, changes in the socio-economic conditions of the beneficiaries have been mapped as an effect of assets provided under MGNREGS
- b. **Focus Group Discussion (FGD):** A number of focus group discussions were conducted in each selected Block. The FGDs were conducted with the beneficiary and non-beneficiary groups. In each Gram Panchayat, FGD discussion was conducted with the villagers to examine the design, quality, durability and utility of the community and individual assets. The FGDs also examined people's perception on the individual and community assets, selection of beneficiaries, impact of assets, etc. The socio-economic impact assessment of the assets was in the form of a pre and post-analysis of individual and community assets.

### **1.5.3. Reference Period**

The study covers those assets which were completed in and before 2016-17 and were in use<sup>6</sup>. In other words, the assets completed and handed over to beneficiaries were chosen for the study.

Table 1.2 shows the year of sanctioning of Category-B assets in the different study regions. It was observed that most of the Category-B assets were created after 2014, when emphasis was given on the creation of individual assets under the scheme. Choti Saran Block of Banswara District in Rajasthan and Rajgarh Block of Mirzapur district in Uttar Pradesh had created a number of such assets before 2006 and those were selected for the study.

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<sup>6</sup> For the selection of Sample Districts, data was collected in February 2017. The data may have changed by the end of the financial Year.

**Table 1.2: Block-wise Year of Sanctioning of Selected Assets**

States	Districts	Blocks	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	Bonli				1						4	14	1
		Sawai Madhopur							1	2	3	13	1	
	Banswara	Choti Saran	1		10	4			2			1	2	
		Gagartalai							8	6	2	3	1	
Uttar Pradesh	Shravasthi	Jamunaha						7	11			2		
		Sirsiya					1	18					1	
	Mirzapur	Rajgarh		1	1	5	3	3	1	3	2		1	
		Pahari						1	1	2	7	4	3	2
Tamil Nadu	Krishnagiri	Kelamangalai									4	5	11	
		Hosur								1	2	5	9	3
	Cuddalore	Vridhachalam								1	12	7		
		Cuddalore								2	8	7	3	
Total			1	1	11	10	5	29	24	21	36	40	57	5

Source: Survey

**1.5.4. Selection of Sample**

First of all, all the Districts in each selected State were ranked on the basis of proportion of completed Category-B works. Two Districts from each selected State, with high proportion of completed works under Category-B, were purposively selected giving representation to at least two agro-climatic zones of the selected State (Annexure I.1) After the selection of the Districts, all the Blocks of the Districts were ranked using the same criterion. From the selected District, one IPPE and one non-IPPE Blocks were chosen. After the selection of the Blocks, all the GPs within the selected Block were ranked on the basis of the number of completed Category-B works. The GP with high number of Category-B works was selected for the study. However, in the case of a number of GPs, Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) under Swacchh Bharat Abhiyan and house construction under the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) constituted a very large number of the total works. Such GPs were dropped from the sample and were replaced with the GPs with high numbers of productive assets. After the selection of the GP, a list of beneficiaries of individual assets was obtained from the

GP office. Based on the list, 20 beneficiaries were randomly selected. In some GPs, there were only 20 beneficiaries of Category-B assets. In such GPs, all the 20 beneficiaries were selected. In some cases, GPs did not have 20 beneficiaries of Category-B assets. In such cases, beneficiaries from the adjoining GPs were chosen. The five beneficiaries of community assets were selected on the basis of their getting benefits from the community assets. Thus, a total of 240 beneficiaries of individual assets and 60 beneficiaries of community assets were selected for the study. The sample distribution is given in Table 1.3

**Table 1.3: Distribution of Sample**

States	Districts	Blocks	Beneficiaries of Category-B Assets	Beneficiaries of Community Assets
1.	1x2=2	2x2=4	4x20=80	4x5=20
2.	1x2=2	2x2=4	4x20=80	4x5=20
3.	1x2=2	2x2=4	4x20=80	4x5=20
<b>Total = 3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>60</b>

## 1.6. Chapterisation

This next chapter of the study examines state-wise status of Category-B assets in the triennium of 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. It analyses the proportion of Category-B assets to the total assets created in the State. It also examines the various types of assets created across the States. This chapter gives special focus on the types of assets created in the selected States. Chapter III analyses the targeting of beneficiaries under Category-B assets. It mainly examines the selection of beneficiaries, as per the provisions of the Act and Guidelines, and probes whether landless households have been left out in the process. Chapter IV examines the process of selection of beneficiaries and creation of assets. It analyses whether technical support was provided during and after assets' creation. Chapter V analyses the impacts of assets on individual beneficiary households. It examines as to what extent individual assets have resulted in transformation of their socio-economic conditions. It also analyses the larger community level impacts of these assets. Do the impacts of individual assets spill over to community as well? For example, in the case of construction of an irrigation well, is its use confined only to the individual beneficiary or is it being used by others also? The concluding chapter summarises the main findings and gives suggestions for improving the benefits of assets created under Category-B MGNREGA.



## Chapter II

### Types of ‘Category-B’ Assets across States

This chapter analyses the status of Category-B works across various States of India by dividing them into three categories, viz, ‘completed’, ‘ongoing/suspended’ and ‘approved but not in progress’. It attempts to find the share of ‘completed’ Category-B works in the total MGNREGS works in India and in the selected States of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. The data for this chapter have been collected from the MGNREGS website of the Ministry of Rural Development. The data in this chapter pertain to the triennium of 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17<sup>1</sup>.

The Schedule-I of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) originally provided for eight categories of permissible works that included works on the land of individuals, namely SC and ST households, IAY households and beneficiaries of land distribution scheme. In 2009, the Rajiv Gandhi Samudayik Vikas Kendra, a kind of *Panchayat Bhavan*, was included under permissible works under MGNREGA. The Schedule-I of the Act was further revised in 2011-12 to include small and marginal farmers under the individual beneficiary category. In 2013, the Schedule-I was once again amended. The permissible works under MGNREGA were divided into four categories, viz.

- A. Public Works Relating to Natural Resources,
- B. Individual Assets for Vulnerable Sections,
- C. Common Infrastructure for NRLM compliant Self-Help Groups, and
- D. Rural Infrastructure.

In 2015, a provision under sub-Para 2 of Para 4 of Schedule-I of the Act was added that stipulated that “60 percent of the works to be taken up in a District in terms of cost, shall be for the creation of productive assets directly linked to agriculture and allied activities through development of land, water and trees.” Another change was made to add “Individual Assets” in Category-B.

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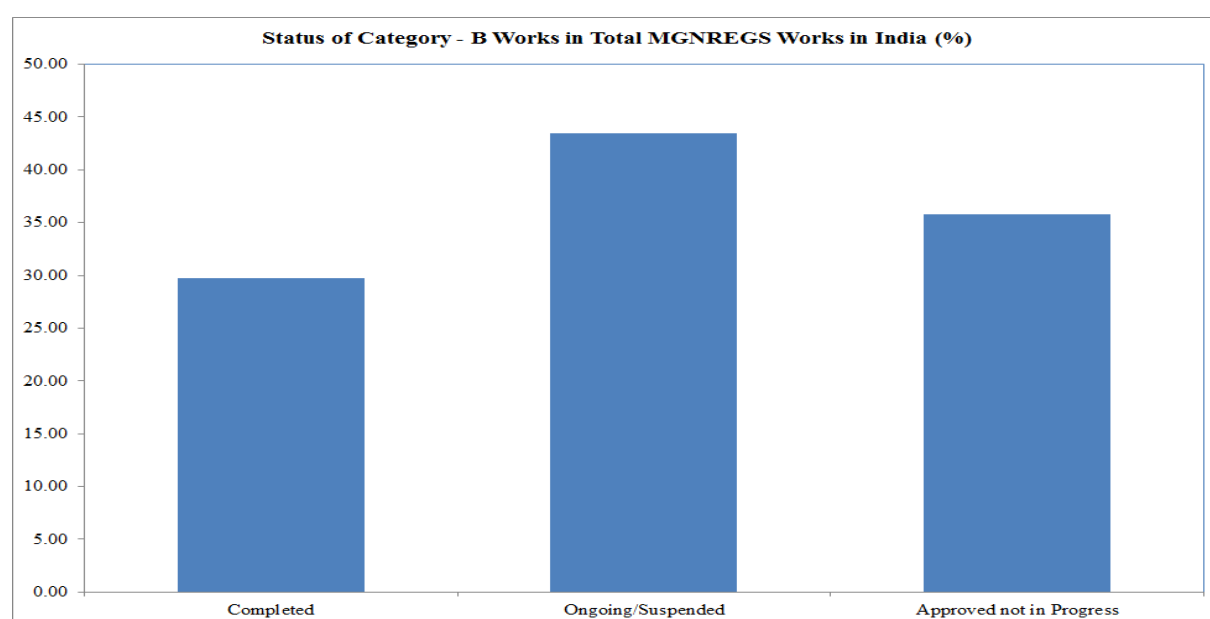
<sup>1</sup>Under MGNREGA, Categories A, B, C & D works relate to agriculture and rural development. These categories were established in 2013 and hence this study pertains to the triennium of 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17.

As a result of the above changes and shift in the focus of attention from community works to works under individual assets, the importance of Category-B works increased significantly in the overall scheme of the MGNREGA. The main objective of the change in the thrust of assets' creation from "community" to "individual" is to ameliorate the conditions of vulnerable sections of rural population forever by providing them productive assets or adding productive capacity to their existing assets. One of the objectives of the present study is to assess the impacts of Category-B assets on the socio-economic conditions of the individual beneficiary households.

## 2.1. Status of Category-B Works

With the shift in the emphasis from community to individual assets, the number of works under Category-B has increased significantly. Out of the total MGNREGS works completed during the triennium of 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17, 29.75 percent pertained to Category-B. The proportion of Category-B works was much higher in the case of ongoing and approved works. Out of the total ongoing MGNREGS works, 43.47 percent pertained to Category-B and of the total 'approved not in progress', 35.77 percent pertained to Category-B (Figure 2.1 and Annexure II.1 & II.2).

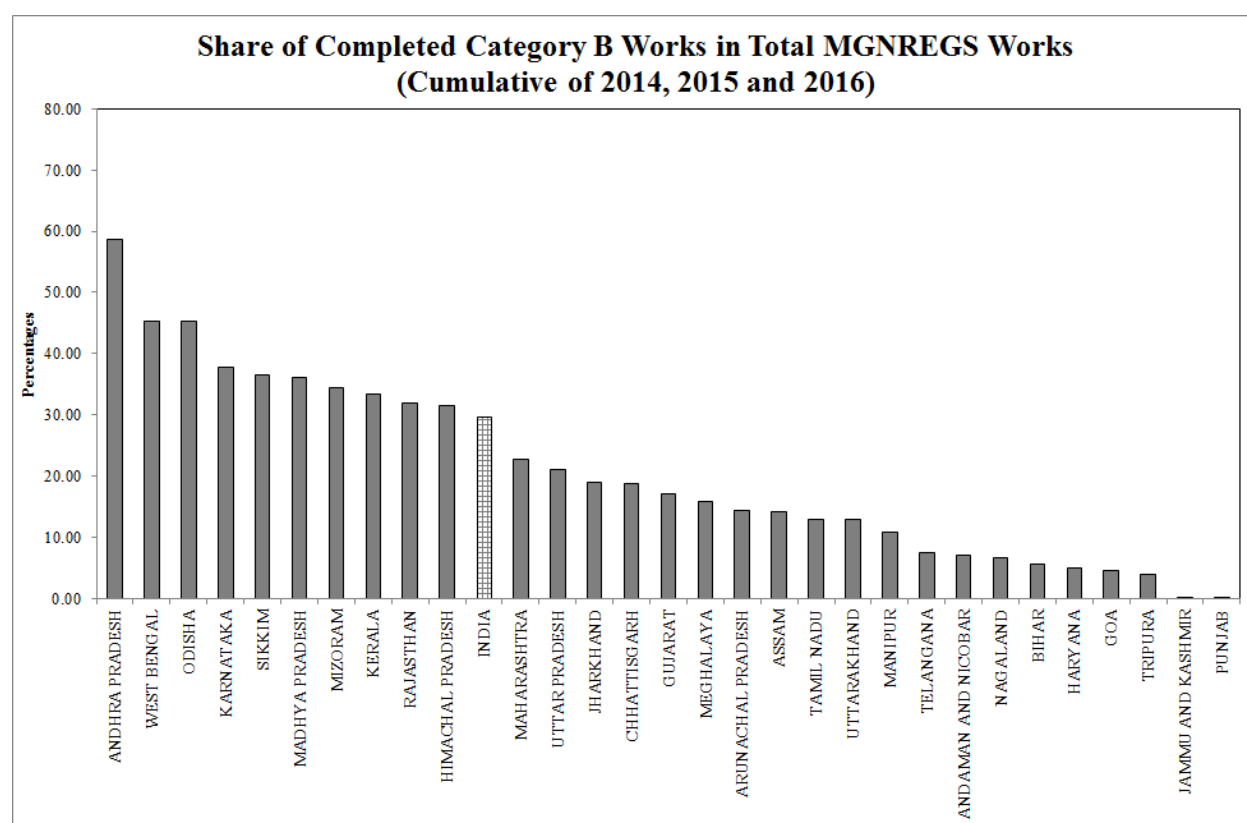
**Figure 2.1: Category-B works: Completed, Ongoing and Approved but Not in Progress (Cumulative of 2014, 2015 and 2016)**



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

The proportion of Category-B works varied across various States of India. Out of the total completed MGNREGS works in each State, Category-B works constituted 58.76 percent in Andhra Pradesh, 45.26 percent in West Bengal, 45.19 percent in Odisha, 37.77 percent in Karnataka, 36.59 percent in Sikkim, 36.02 percent in Madhya Pradesh, 34.44 percent in Mizoram, 33.39 percent in Kerala, 31.90 percent in Rajasthan and 31.52 percent in Himachal Pradesh. The proportion of completed Category-B works out of the total completed works in the above States was higher than the national average of 29.75 percent (Figure 2.2).

**Figure 2.2: Share of Completed Category B Works in Total MGNREGS Works (Cumulative of 2014, 2015 and 2016)**



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

Similarly, the proportion of ongoing Category-B works to the total MGNREGS works constituted 43.47 percent at the national level. It, however, varied across States. It constituted 63.25 percent in Karnataka, 61.98 percent in Rajasthan, 60.94 percent in Odisha, 59.23 percent in West Bengal, and 57.50 percent in Madhya Pradesh. The proportion of approved Category-B works out of the total MGNREGS works constituted 35.77 percent at the national level and varied across states. It was 82.21 percent in Assam, 80.02 percent in

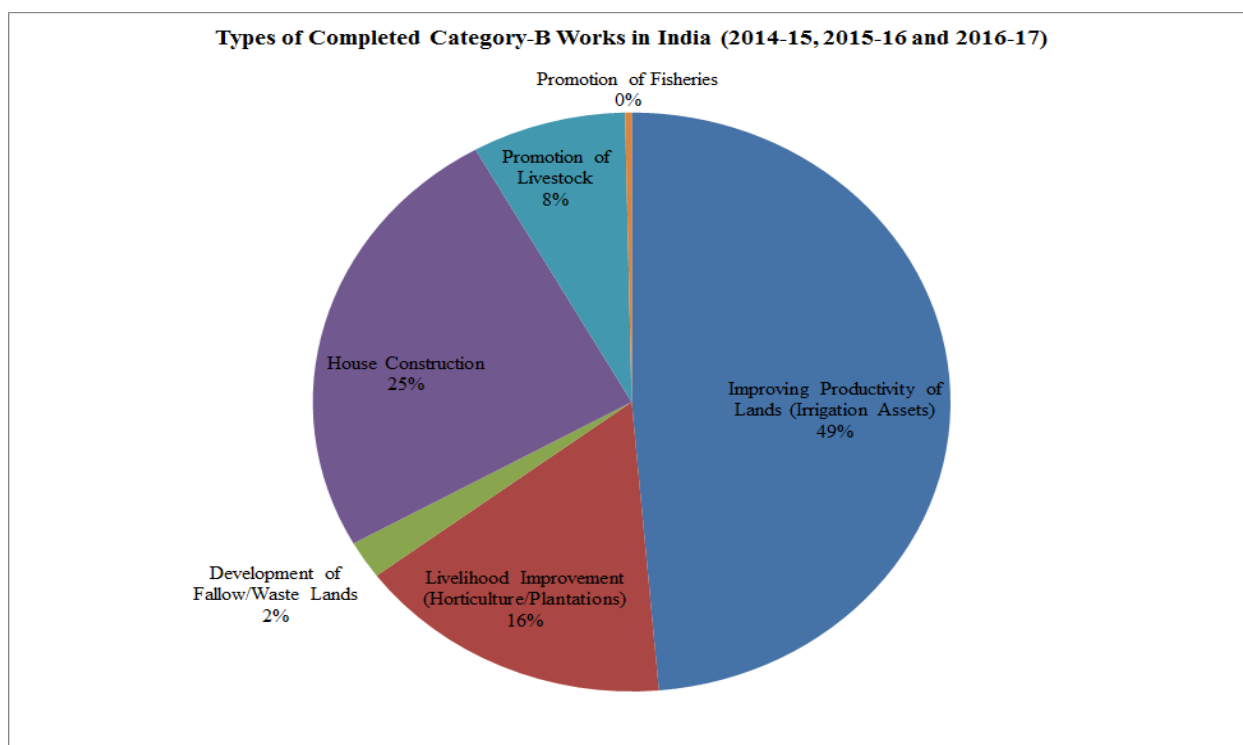
Bihar, 79.11 percent in Madhya Pradesh, 76 percent in Odisha and 72.12 percent in West Bengal. As a whole, Category-B works constituted 29.75 percent of the total completed, ongoing and approved works in the triennium of 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 (Annexure II.1 & II.2).

## 2.2. Types of Works under Category-B

Various types of works are undertaken under Category-B. They are grouped under six main categories which are:

- i) Improving productivity of land (irrigation)
- ii) Improving livelihood (horticulture and plantation)
- iii) Development of fallow and waste land
- iv) Construction of a house & individual household latrine IHHL
- v) Promotion of livestock
- vi) Promotion of fisheries.

**Figure 2.3: Types of Completed Category-B Works in India (in 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17)**



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

Under the construction of a house, the beneficiaries of erstwhile IAY (now Prime Minister Gramin Awaas Yojana) are provided 90 days of wage labour in the plain areas and 95 days of wage labour in the hilly areas through MGNREGS. The distribution of various types of completed category-B works show that during the triennium of 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17, 48.61 percent of the works were related to improving productivity of land through providing irrigation facilities, 16.12 percent were related to horticulture and plantation; 2.12 percent were related to development of waste and fallow lands; 7.81 percent were related to promotion of livestock; and 0.33 percent were related to fisheries, while 25 percent pertained to the construction of houses under the IAY/PMGAY (Figure 2.3).

### **2.3. Distribution of Category-B Works Across States**

The distribution of types of Category-B works across States shows that a very large number of works, related to improving land productivity, were undertaken in Telangana (84.53 percent), Jharkhand (83.25 percent), Arunachal Pradesh (81.23 percent), Maharashtra (74.59 percent), Chhattisgarh (72.49 percent), Himachal Pradesh (71.84 percent), Mizoram (71.16 percent), Andhra Pradesh (68.68 percent), Madhya Pradesh (63.63 percent) and Rajasthan (62.45 percent). It constituted 100 percent of the total completed Category-B works in Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Goa, but the absolute number was small (Annexure II.3 & II.4). Some of the States, which undertook a very large number of works related to improving productivity of lands, mainly through irrigation, were those with low irrigated areas and falling under dry-land with shortage of rainfall. But the selection of large number of works related to improving land productivity through irrigation, especially in the North-eastern States like Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh, notwithstanding good amount of rainfall, was mainly to enhance the use of existing water resources and for their better utilisation.

In absolute terms, the highest numbers of works, related to improving livelihood through horticulture and plantation, were undertaken in Andhra Pradesh, followed by West Bengal and Karnataka. In terms of proportion, the percentage share of livelihood works were the highest in Assam, followed by West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar. The high proportion of horticulture and plantation works in the States of North-east is also because of their agro-climatic conditions, which are quite conducive for horticulture. But in terms of number and share in the total completed Category-B works, the development of fallow and waste lands work were small and were undertaken in select States. Out of the total 87832 such works

completed during the triennium of 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17, there were 18785 in Andhra Pradesh, 16489 in Telangana, 12626 in Kerala, 9951 in Madhya Pradesh and 9685 in Karnataka. In other words, of the total fallow and waste land development works completed during the period in the country, 65.56 percent were undertaken only in the southern States of A.P., Telangana, Karnataka and Kerala. In terms of percentage share in total Category-B works, they constituted 12.73 percent in Telangana, the highest in the country, followed by 10.74 percent in Himachal Pradesh, 5.79 percent in Kerala and 4.99 percent in Tripura. In other States, their numbers and shares were small.

Under house construction works, beneficiaries of the erstwhile IAY (now PMGAY) are provided 90 days of wage labour in plain area and 95 days in hilly area to supplement house construction work sanctioned under the IAY/PMGAY.

Promotion of livestock and fisheries constituted 7.81 and 0.33 percent respectively of the total completed Category-B works. The promotion of livestock works were undertaken in large numbers in Karnataka (150961), M.P. (88694), West Bengal (14525) and Chhattisgarh (10676). In terms of proportion, their share was high in Puducherry (100 percent) followed by the North-eastern States of Manipur (89.28 percent), Sikkim (76.76 percent), Meghalaya (60.86 percent) and Nagaland (58.69 percent). These are States traditionally known for livestock rearing as an important component of their economy and for their dependence on consumption of livestock products. The works relating to promotion of fisheries were taken up in large numbers in Tripura (3852), Andhra Pradesh (2363), Assam (1751), Mizoram (1231) and Tamil Nadu (820) with some of these States known for cultivation of fisheries (Annexure II.3 & II.4).

### ***2.3.1. Rajasthan***

In Rajasthan, during the triennium period of 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17, Category-B works constituted 31.91 percent of the total completed works under MGNREGS, 61.98 percent of the total ongoing works, and 51.30 percent of the total approved but not in progress works (Annexure II.5 & II.6).

In Rajasthan, 62.45 percent of the total completed Category-B works pertained to improving productivity of land, i.e. irrigation works. Rajasthan being in dry-land area, the promotion of irrigation works is natural. In some of the Districts, irrigation works constituted more than 90

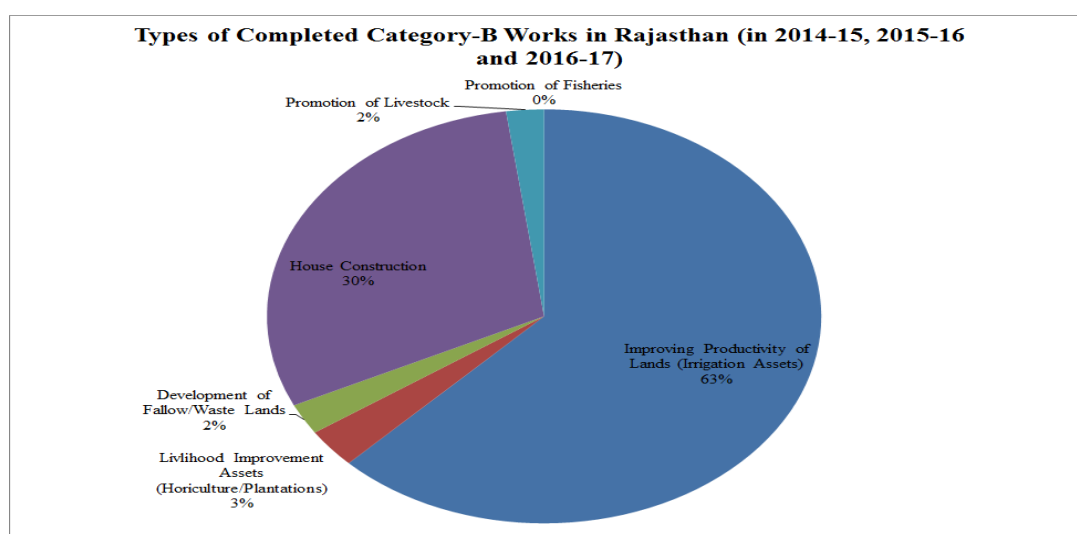
percent of the total completed Category-B works. For example, it was 93.37 percent in Barmer, 95 percent in Jaisalmer, 92.93 percent in Nagaur, 91.05 percent in Dholpur, 86.07 percent in Churu (Annexure II.7 & II.8).

Livelihood promotion works, mainly horticulture and plantation, constituted only 3.06 percent of the total completed Category-B works. This was, however, 16.67 percent in Jodhpur and 13.28 percent in Bhilwara Districts, one of the highest among the Districts of the State.

Notwithstanding the fact that Rajasthan has considerable fallow and waste land, works related to the development of such land were taken up only to a limited extent. In fact, only 2.41 percent of the total completed Category-B works in the entire State pertained to the development of fallow and waste land. These works, however, constituted 14.45 percent in Bhilwara, and 8.15 percent in Dungarpur, the highest among the Districts of the State.

The works related to promotion of livestock constituted 2.20 percent of the total completed Category-B works. This constituted more than one-third of the total works in Ajmer (31.14 percent), 18.64 percent in Hanumangarh, 14.23 percent in Pali and 8.85 percent in Jhunjhunu. Barring Sirohi, fishery works were not undertaken in any of the Districts (Annexure II.7 & II.8).

**Figure 2.4: Types of Completed Category-B Works in Rajasthan (in 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17)**



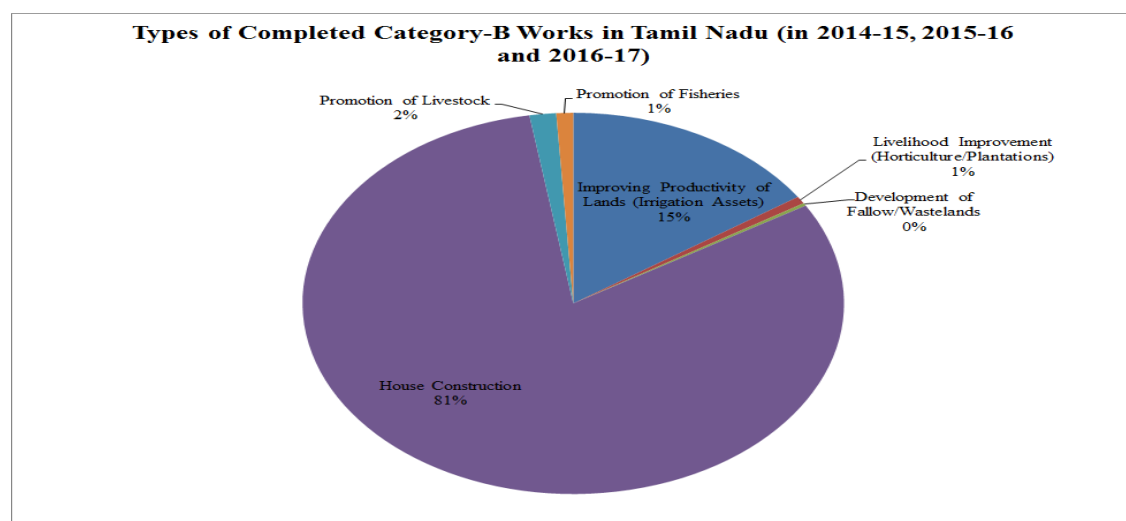
Source: <http://www.nrega.nic.in>

### 2.3.2. Tamil Nadu

In Tamil Nadu, Category-B works constituted 12.99 percent of the total completed MGNREGS works and 13.84 percent of the total ongoing works. The number of approved but not in progress works was insignificant (0.16 percent) in the case of Tamil Nadu, a positive reflection on the administrative capacity of the State. The distribution of completed Category-B works, as a proportion of the total completed MGNREGS works across the Districts, shows that they constituted 37 percent in Thiruvavarur, 28.45 percent in Cuddalore, 23.75 percent in Krishnagiri, 22.78 percent in Dharampuri, 22.82 percent in Tiruvannamali and 22.13 percent in Nagapattinam (Annexure II.9 & II.10).

While in Rajasthan, 62.45 percent of the total Category-B works completed during the triennium period of 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 pertained to improving productivity of lands, i.e. irrigation, in Tamil Nadu, 80.98 percent of the completed Category-B works during the same period were related to home construction, i.e. providing of 90 days of wage labour to IAY/PMGAY beneficiaries (Annexure II.11 & II.12). The works relating to increasing the productivity of land constituted merely 15.57 percent of the total completed category-B works. In some of the Districts, such works constituted a significant proportion of the total works. They constituted 67 percent in Erode, 54.27 percent in Vellore, 51.75 percent in Dindigul, 37.44 percent in Salem and 35 percent in Namakkal, etc.

**Figure 2.5: Types of Completed Category-B Works in Tamil Nadu (in 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17)**



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



Horticulture and plantation works constituted 0.63 percent and development of waste and fallow land 0.23 percent of the total works. Likewise, the promotion of livestock works constituted 1.59 percent and fisheries 1.00 percent. Horticulture and plantation works were taken up in relatively greater numbers in Ariyalur (5.95 percent), Ramnathpuram (5.88 percent), Perambalur (4.86 percent), etc. Promotion of livestock works constituted a very high proportion of total works in Kanyakumari (87.69 percent), among the highest in the State, followed by Ariyalur (20.07 percent), Perambalur (11.69 percent), Erode (7.48 percent) and others. Similarly, works related to promotion of fisheries constituted 35.28 percent of the total completed Category-B works in Kanchipuram, followed by 10.77 percent in Kanyakumari 2.43 percent in Villupuram, 1.56 percent in Cuddalore (Annexure II.11 & II.12).

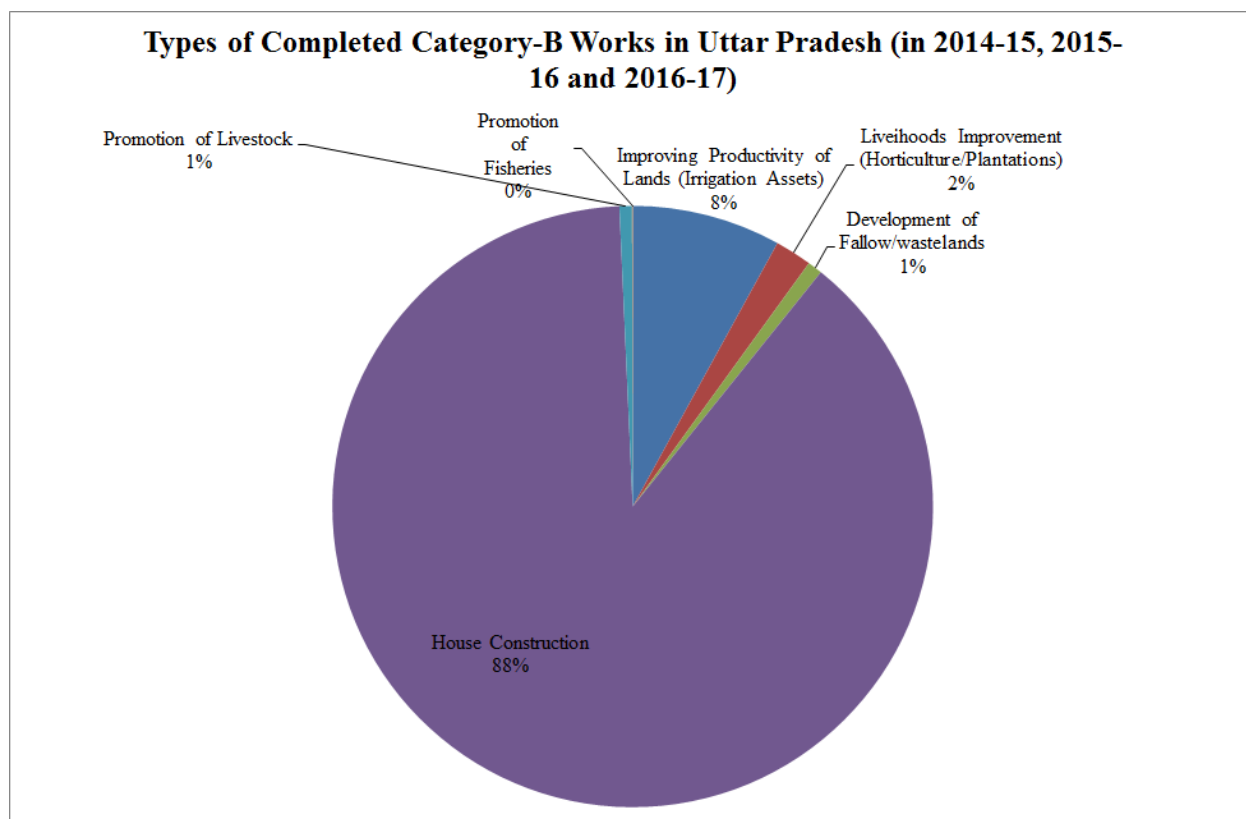
### **2.3.3. Uttar Pradesh**

In Uttar Pradesh, Category-B works constituted 21.12 percent of the total completed works during the triennium period of 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. Ongoing works constituted 44.67 percent while works approved but not in progress constituted 46.59 percent of the total works. The proportion of completed and ongoing works, however, varied across the Districts. On its part, completed works constituted 50.49 percent of the total works in Kheri, 44.24 percent in Kaushambi, 40.47 percent in Fatehpur, 42.11 percent in Sitapur, 36.61 percent in Shravasti and 35.94 percent in Mirzapur. Similarly, ongoing works constituted 68.83 percent of the total works in Sitapur, 69.36 percent in Shravasti, 65.10 percent in Lucknow, 59.69 percent in Fatehpur, 57.93 percent in Barabanki. The number of works approved but not in progress constituted a large proportion in many Districts of the State and, in a sense, reflected the poor administrative capacity of the State (Annexure II.13 & II.14).

The distribution of Category-B works shows that in comparison to many other States, a very large number of works pertained to home construction (88.52 percent). The works related to improving productivity of land (irrigation) constituted 8.01 percent and works related to horticulture and plantation 1.98 percent. The works related to promotion of livestock and fisheries constituted less than one percent of the total completed works (Annexure II.15 & II.16).

The types of completed works undertaken under Category-B, however, varied across the Districts. Works related to improving productivity of lands (irrigation) constituted 44.50 percent of the total works in Mathura, 45 percent in Maharajganj, 38.92 percent in Etawah, 36.21 percent in Firozabad, 32.35 percent in Gautam Budh Nagar. Works related to horticulture and plantation constituted 56.46 percent of the total completed works in Muzaffarnagar, 35 percent in Baghpat and 26.74 percent in Hathras. Development of fallow and waste land works constituted 17.17 percent of the total completed works in Bulandshahr and 12.54 percent in Basti. Promotion of livestock works constituted 8.31 percent of the total works in Deoria and 6.42 percent in Amroha. Fishery works were undertaken in small numbers in select Districts like Balia, Firozabad, Kushi Nagar, etc. (Annexure II.15 & II.16).

**Figure 2.6: Types of Completed Category-B Works in Uttar Pradesh (in 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17)**



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

**Annexure II.1: Types of Category B Works and Total MGNREGS Works in India  
(Cumulative of 2014, 2015, and 2016)**

**(In Number)**

STATES	No. of Category B Works			Total MGNREGS Works		
	Completed	Ongoing/ Suspended	Approved but not in progress	Completed	Ongoing/ Suspended	Approved but not in progress
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	60	194	3	843	2206	714
ANDHRA PRADESH	1385537	1567012	1307391	2357848	2749872	1997595
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1049	475	196	7303	10423	2930
ASSAM	7821	62439	253252	55518	271023	308064
BIHAR	16592	286999	300780	296691	979322	375892
CHHATTISGARH	68727	348781	47088	366006	951523	117281
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	0	0	0	0	6	15
DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0
GOA	55	25	746	1181	1719	5529
GUJARAT	35604	77391	38460	208609	286147	68813
HARYANA	1514	17592	19795	30902	40226	53381
HIMACHAL PRADESH	49130	91858	17104	155852	273932	47027
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	348	1582	11684	189100	299576	42087
JHARKHAND	67093	446094	153795	354551	810344	257099
KARNATAKA	409198	868475	39254	1083381	1373169	101123
KERALA	218131	179140	107626	653201	369180	264672
LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	5	546	107
MADHYA PRADESH	342992	950614	170934	952269	1653329	216066
MAHARASHTRA	97849	563690	275787	430292	1255919	541222
MANIPUR	2481	679	5952	22770	16124	18456
MEGHALAYA	4791	6268	698	30206	37295	2620
MIZORAM	7662	4657	3861	22247	13589	20341
NAGALAND	2164	390	1247	32414	11345	4641
ODISHA	194286	819338	398822	429892	1344390	524753
PUDUCHERRY	1	0	9	1222	677	392
PUNJAB	61	254	1880	41959	60098	98403
RAJASTHAN	145389	817482	123912	455696	1318922	241541
SIKKIM	2805	5103	2331	7667	10798	4233
TAMIL NADU	133955	132457	108610	1031281	955892	673144
TELANGANA	129482	241784	459425	1742704	3285409	5244234
TRIPURA	13779	10922	17942	343722	136883	296268
UTTAR PRADESH	299030	958009	412007	1416370	2146141	883347
UTTARAKHAND	17465	43596	12533	134774	204357	36463
WEST BENGAL	494546	2136263	317959	1092700	3606514	440868
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>4149597</b>	<b>10639563</b>	<b>4611083</b>	<b>13949176</b>	<b>24476896</b>	<b>12889321</b>

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

**Annexure II.2: Share of Category-B Works in Total MGNREGS Works in India  
(Cumulative of 2014, 2015 and 2016)**

**(In percentage)**

<b>STATES</b>	<b>Completed</b>	<b>Ongoing/Suspended</b>	<b>Approved but not in progress</b>
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	7.12	8.79	0.42
ANDHRA PRADESH	58.76	56.98	65.45
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	14.36	4.56	6.69
ASSAM	14.09	23.04	82.21
BIHAR	5.59	29.31	80.02
CHHATTISGARH	18.78	36.66	40.15
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI			
DAMAN & DIU			
GOA	4.66	1.45	13.49
GUJARAT	17.07	27.05	55.89
HARYANA	4.90	43.73	37.08
HIMACHAL PRADESH	31.52	33.53	36.37
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	0.18	0.53	27.76
JHARKHAND	18.92	55.05	59.82
KARNATAKA	37.77	63.25	38.82
KERALA	33.39	48.52	40.66
LAKSHADWEEP			
MADHYA PRADESH	36.02	57.50	79.11
MAHARASHTRA	22.74	44.88	50.96
MANIPUR	10.90	4.21	32.25
MEGHALAYA	15.86	16.81	26.64
MIZORAM	34.44	34.27	18.98
NAGALAND	6.68	3.44	26.87
ODISHA	45.19	60.94	76.00
PUDUCHERRY	0.08	0.00	2.30
PUNJAB	0.15	0.42	1.91
RAJASTHAN	31.90	61.98	51.30
SIKKIM	36.59	47.26	55.07
TAMIL NADU	12.99	13.86	16.13
TELANGANA	7.43	7.36	8.76
TRIPURA	4.01	7.98	6.06
UTTAR PRADESH	21.11	44.64	46.64
UTTARAKHAND	12.96	21.33	34.37
WEST BENGAL	45.26	59.23	72.12
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>29.75</b>	<b>43.47</b>	<b>35.77</b>

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

**Annexure II.3: Types of Completed Category-B Works in India**  
(Cumulative of 2014, 2015 and 2016)

**(In Number)**

STATES	Improving productivity of lands	Improving livelihoods through horticulture & plantation	Development of fallow/ waste lands	Construction of house	Promotion of livestock	Promotion of fisheries	Total
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	60	0	0	0	0	0	60
ANDHRA PRADESH	951617	407905	18785	79	4888	2363	1385537
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	861	16	0	0	1	185	1060
ASSAM	806	4312	76	1624	216	1751	7838
BIHAR	6151	4038	375	2508	3458	46	16595
CHHATTISGARH	49822	568	2835	4653	10676	150	68728
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GOA	55	0	0	0	0	0	55
GUJARAT	7297	2813	59	23651	1794	3	35621
HARYANA	609	74	32	739	80	0	1534
HIMACHAL PRADESH	35301	1078	5279	946	6487	31	49135
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	65	4	7	53	161	67	348
JHARKHAND	55860	108	111	1582	9385	23	67100
KARNATAKA	140042	56195	9685	52451	150961	210	409668
KERALA	91654	9350	12626	103123	1288	102	218139
LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MADHYA PRADESH	218267	3051	9951	22493	88694	574	343048
MAHARASHTRA	73014	6168	239	14379	3916	98	97892
MANIPUR	216	11	1	0	2215	36	2481
MEGHALAYA	1018	27	2	140	2920	548	4798
MIZORAM	5453	668	317	72	8	1231	7663
NAGALAND	223	222	0	0	1270	460	2164
ODISHA	25799	1505	86	164016	2451	487	194286
PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
PUNJAB	0	0	0	0	13	36	61
RAJASTHAN	90806	4451	3510	43444	3198	1	145411
SIKKIM	272	342	15	23	2153	0	2805
TAMIL NADU	20855	839	310	108480	2130	820	133955
TELANGANA	109451	45	16489	0	3468	27	129482
TRIPURA	3840	2000	689	391	397	3852	13800
UTTAR PRADESH	23958	5920	2370	264861	2002	113	299216
UTTARAKHAND	5158	136	341	6088	5602	191	17465
WEST BENGAL	98948	157092	3642	220153	14525	301	494580
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>2017478</b>	<b>668938</b>	<b>87832</b>	<b>1035949</b>	<b>324358</b>	<b>13706</b>	<b>4150526</b>

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

**Annexure II.4: Types of Completed Category - B Works in India**  
(Cumulative of 2014, 2015 and 2016)

**(In Percentage)**

STATES	Improving productivity of lands	Improving livelihoods through horticulture & plantation	Development of fallow/ waste lands	Construction of house	Promotion of livestock	Promotion of fisheries	Total
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
ANDHRA PRADESH	68.68	29.44	1.36	0.01	0.35	0.17	100.00
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	81.23	1.51	0.00	0.00	0.09	17.45	100.00
ASSAM	10.28	55.01	0.97	20.72	2.76	22.34	100.00
BIHAR	37.07	24.33	2.26	15.11	20.84	0.28	100.00
CHHATTISGARH	72.49	0.83	4.12	6.77	15.53	0.22	100.00
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI							
DAMAN & DIU							
GOA	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
GUJARAT	20.49	7.90	0.17	66.40	5.04	0.01	100.00
HARYANA	39.70	4.82	2.09	48.17	5.22	0.00	100.00
HIMACHAL PRADESH	71.84	2.19	10.74	1.93	13.20	0.06	100.00
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	18.68	1.15	2.01	15.23	46.26	19.25	100.00
JHARKHAND	83.25	0.16	0.17	2.36	13.99	0.03	100.00
KARNATAKA	34.18	13.72	2.36	12.80	36.85	0.05	100.00
KERALA	42.02	4.29	5.79	47.27	0.59	0.05	100.00
LAKSHADWEEP							
MADHYA PRADESH	63.63	0.89	2.90	6.56	25.85	0.17	100.00
MAHARASHTRA	74.59	6.30	0.24	14.69	4.00	0.10	100.00
MANIPUR	8.71	0.44	0.04	0.00	89.28	1.45	100.00
MEGHALAYA	21.22	0.56	0.04	2.92	60.86	11.42	100.00
MIZORAM	71.16	8.72	4.14	0.94	0.10	16.06	100.00
NAGALAND	10.30	10.26	0.00	0.00	58.69	21.26	100.00
ODISHA	13.28	0.77	0.04	84.42	1.26	0.25	100.00
PUDUCHERRY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
PUNJAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.31	59.02	100.00
RAJASTHAN	62.45	3.06	2.41	29.88	2.20	0.00	100.00
SIKKIM	9.70	12.19	0.53	0.82	76.76	0.00	100.00
TAMIL NADU	15.57	0.63	0.23	80.98	1.59	0.61	100.00
TELANGANA	84.53	0.03	12.73	0.00	2.68	0.02	100.00
TRIPURA	27.83	14.49	4.99	2.83	2.88	27.91	100.00
UTTAR PRADESH	8.01	1.98	0.79	88.52	0.67	0.04	100.00
UTTARAKHAND	29.53	0.78	1.95	34.86	32.08	1.09	100.00
WEST BENGAL	20.01	31.76	0.74	44.51	2.94	0.06	100.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>48.61</b>	<b>16.12</b>	<b>2.12</b>	<b>24.96</b>	<b>7.81</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>100.00</b>

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

**Annexure II.5: Types of Category B Works & Total MGNREGS Works in Rajasthan  
(Cumulative of 2014, 2015 and 2016)**

**(In Number)**

DISTRICTS	No. of Category B Works			Total No. of MGNREGS Works		
	Completed	Ongoing/ Suspended	Approved but not in progress	Completed	Ongoing/ Suspended	Approved but not in progress
AJMER	1593	7659	2276	12406	29252	6442
ALWAR	713	3761	409	8956	13211	1887
BANSWARA	9909	141170	8920	21911	179062	11892
BARAN	2545	19552	4873	7206	27625	5225
BARMER	34139	100120	2795	46061	120702	4068
BHARATPUR	1697	6193	1528	14302	16168	2564
BHILWARA	9380	28610	5703	16326	47196	9263
BIKANER	3823	25885	2786	23467	63976	3264
BUNDI	1333	10014	798	11178	19919	6224
CHITTORGARH	3455	21424	2989	8896	32985	4078
CHURU	2986	14840	6186	14626	26789	18809
DAUSA	1158	6319	1004	15250	13308	6472
DHOLPUR	771	5089	310	4690	11470	500
DUNGARPUR	11271	66590	8539	21608	100864	9705
HANUMANGARH	2098	7238	2337	20455	16480	8629
JAIPUR	1771	8519	802	16328	24126	7697
JAISALMER	2532	10008	1085	12399	26325	7187
JALORE	3131	19574	1606	6668	28420	6612
JHALAWAR	4244	32961	2839	10069	49424	4490
JHUNJHUNU	859	5430	609	10522	14756	1329
JODHPUR	4594	23149	2316	10449	38541	3670
KARALI	3988	16190	3391	11165	29863	8250
KOTA	1129	11725	992	6956	23185	2204
NAGPUR	4613	16484	1614	15198	39423	4645
PALI	3604	25013	2577	11882	39613	3872
PRATAPGARH	3442	17216	10713	6447	26442	13467
RAJSAMAND	2434	10199	2907	7581	22796	4802
SAWAI MADHOPUR	4607	22045	1286	19920	28695	3178
SIKAR	717	3100	164	6549	11258	606
SIROHI	948	7047	487	3143	12378	2598
SRI GANGANAGAR	953	10386	1854	23178	37037	16642
TONK	709	19583	3021	7066	28724	4443
UDAIPUR	14265	94352	34140	22890	118822	46737
<b>RAJASATHAN</b>	<b>145411</b>	<b>817445</b>	<b>123856</b>	<b>455748</b>	<b>1318835</b>	<b>241451</b>

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

**Annexure II.6: Types of Category-B Works in Total MGNREGS Works in Rajasthan**  
(Cumulative of 2014, 2015 and 2016)

(In Percentage)

DISTRICTS	Completed	Ongoing/Suspended	Approved but not in progress
AJMER	12.84	26.18	35.33
ALWAR	7.96	28.47	21.67
BANSWARA	45.22	78.84	75.01
BARAN	35.32	70.78	93.26
BARMER	74.12	82.95	68.71
BHARATPUR	11.87	38.30	59.59
BHILWARA	57.45	60.62	61.57
BIKANER	16.29	40.46	85.36
BUNDI	11.93	50.27	12.82
CHITTORGARH	38.84	64.95	73.30
CHURU	20.42	55.40	32.89
DAUSA	7.59	47.48	15.51
DHOLPUR	16.44	44.37	62.00
DUNGARPUR	52.16	66.02	87.99
HANUMANGARH	10.26	43.92	27.08
JAIPUR	10.85	35.31	10.42
JAISALMER	20.42	38.02	15.10
JALORE	46.96	68.87	24.29
JHALAWAR	42.15	66.69	63.23
JHUNJHUNU	8.16	36.80	45.82
JODHPUR	43.97	60.06	63.11
KARAULI	35.72	54.21	41.10
KOTA	16.23	50.57	45.01
NAGAU	30.35	41.81	34.75
PALI	30.33	63.14	66.55
PRATAPGARH	53.39	65.11	79.55
RAJSAMAND	32.11	44.74	60.54
SAWAI MADHOPUR	23.13	76.83	40.47
SIKAR	10.95	27.54	27.06
SIROHI	30.16	56.93	18.75
SRI GANGANAGAR	4.11	28.04	11.14
TONK	10.03	68.18	67.99
UDAIPUR	62.32	79.41	73.05
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>	<b>31.91</b>	<b>61.98</b>	<b>51.30</b>

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



**Annexure II.7: Types of Completed Category - B Works in Rajasthan (In Number)**  
(Cumulative of 2014, 2015 and 2016)

(In Number)

DISTRICTS	Improving productivity of lands	Improving livelihoods through horticulture & plantation	Development of fallow/waste lands	Construction of house	Promotion of livestock	Promotion of fisheries	Total Category B Works
AJMER	868	8	43	178	496	0	1593
ALWAR	586	5	8	91	23	0	713
BANSWARA	2992	21	19	6205	672	0	9909
BARAN	1386	48	18	1081	12	0	2545
BARMER	31863	38	37	2197	3	1	34139
BHARATPUR	1053	49	12	571	12	0	1697
BHILWARA	4893	1246	1355	1857	29	0	9380
BIKANER	2560	247	40	794	182	0	3823
BUNDI	795	71	15	409	43	0	1333
CHITTORGARH	1118	102	16	2216	3	0	3455
CHURU	2570	19	24	231	142	0	2986
DAUSA	788	84	23	259	4	0	1158
DHOLPUR	702	2	42	9	16	0	771
DUNGARPUR	4958	147	919	5211	36	0	11271
HANUMANGARH	1008	4	19	676	391	0	2098
JAIPUR	1061	84	105	509	12	0	1771
JAISALMER	2411	53	41	10	17	0	2532
JALORE	567	41	15	2371	137	0	3131
JHALAWAR	2522	212	183	1281	46	0	4244
JHUNJHUNU	707	16	24	36	76	0	859
JODHPUR	3103	766	6	711	8	0	4594
KARAULI	384	7	14	3580	3	0	3988
KOTA	236	17	21	816	39	0	1129
NAGAUR	4287	46	78	100	102	0	4613
PALI	477	11	96	2507	513	0	3604
PRATAPGARH	202	1	9	3229	1	0	3442
RAJSAMAND	1816	75	71	470	2	0	2434
SAWAI MADHOPUR	2989	85	72	1444	17	0	4607
SIKAR	605	30	31	50	1	0	717
SIROHI	257	19	5	663	3	1	948
SRI GANGANAGAR	482	2	31	373	65	0	953
TONK	180	0	9	506	14	0	709
UDAIPUR	10380	895	109	2803	78	0	14265
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>	<b>90806</b>	<b>4451</b>	<b>3510</b>	<b>43444</b>	<b>3198</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>145411</b>

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

**Annexure II.8: Types of Completed Category - B Works in Rajasthan**  
(Cumulative of 2014, 2015 and 2016)

(In Percentage)

DISTRICTS	Improving Productivity of Lands (Irrigation Assets)	Livelihood Improvement Assets (Horticulture/ Plantations)	Development of Fallow/ Waste Lands	House Construction	Promotion of Livestock	Promotion of Fisheries	Total
AJMER	54.49	0.50	2.70	11.17	31.14	0.00	100.00
ALWAR	82.19	0.70	1.12	12.76	3.23	0.00	100.00
BANSWARA	30.19	0.21	0.19	62.62	6.78	0.00	100.00
BARAN	54.46	1.89	0.71	42.48	0.47	0.00	100.00
BARMER	93.33	0.11	0.11	6.44	0.01	0.00	100.00
BHARATPUR	62.05	2.89	0.71	33.65	0.71	0.00	100.00
BHILWARA	52.16	13.28	14.45	19.80	0.31	0.00	100.00
BIKANER	66.96	6.46	1.05	20.77	4.76	0.00	100.00
BUNDI	59.64	5.33	1.13	30.68	3.23	0.00	100.00
CHITTORGARH	32.36	2.95	0.46	64.14	0.09	0.00	100.00
CHURU	86.07	0.64	0.80	7.74	4.76	0.00	100.00
DAUSA	68.05	7.25	1.99	22.37	0.35	0.00	100.00
DHOLPUR	91.05	0.26	5.45	1.17	2.08	0.00	100.00
DUNGARPUR	43.99	1.30	8.15	46.23	0.32	0.00	100.00
HANUMANGARH	48.05	0.19	0.91	32.22	18.64	0.00	100.00
JAIPUR	59.91	4.74	5.93	28.74	0.68	0.00	100.00
JAISALMER	95.22	2.09	1.62	0.39	0.67	0.00	100.00
JALORE	18.11	1.31	0.48	75.73	4.38	0.00	100.00
JHALAWAR	59.43	5.00	4.31	30.18	1.08	0.00	100.00
JHUNJHUNU	82.31	1.86	2.79	4.19	8.85	0.00	100.00
JODHPUR	67.54	16.67	0.13	15.48	0.17	0.00	100.00
KARAULI	9.63	0.18	0.35	89.77	0.08	0.00	100.00
KOTA	20.90	1.51	1.86	72.28	3.45	0.00	100.00
NAGAU	92.93	1.00	1.69	2.17	2.21	0.00	100.00
PALI	13.24	0.31	2.66	69.56	14.23	0.00	100.00
PRATAPGARH	5.87	0.03	0.26	93.81	0.03	0.00	100.00
RAJSAMAND	74.61	3.08	2.92	19.31	0.08	0.00	100.00
SAWAI MADHOPUR	64.88	1.85	1.56	31.34	0.37	0.00	100.00
SIKAR	84.38	4.18	4.32	6.97	0.14	0.00	100.00
SIROHI	27.11	2.00	0.53	69.94	0.32	0.11	100.00
SRI GANGANAGAR	50.58	0.21	3.25	39.14	6.82	0.00	100.00
TONK	25.39	0.00	1.27	71.37	1.97	0.00	100.00
UDAIPUR	72.77	6.27	0.76	19.65	0.55	0.00	100.00
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>	<b>62.45</b>	<b>3.06</b>	<b>2.41</b>	<b>29.88</b>	<b>2.20</b>	<b>0.001</b>	<b>100.00</b>

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

**Annexure II.9: Types of Category B Works & Total MGNREGS Works in Tamil Nadu  
(Cumulative of 2014, 2015 and 2016)**

**(In Number)**

DISTRICTS	No. of Category B Works			No. of Total MGNREGS Works		
	Completed	Ongoing/ Suspended	Approved but not in progress	Completed	Ongoing/ Suspended	Approved but not in progress
ARIYALUR	269	1024	4003	29295	20615	10218
COIMBATORE	3765	4863	3983	19507	31829	64057
CUDDALORE	13624	18245	2454	47882	54296	26469
DHARMAPURI	4896	4687	4489	21490	23457	71420
DINDIGUL	3001	2656	37	40904	24914	275
ERODE	1203	519	588	33296	13739	2065
KANCHIPURAM	2959	4169	5744	58835	68829	14016
KANNIYAKUMARI	65	234	1586	10988	4163	2146
KARUR	2317	3250	1445	19937	20087	9469
KRISHNAGIRI	6814	7305	3555	28688	27671	5832
MADURAI	3129	3806	3077	19172	16915	6869
NAGAPATTINAM	7399	6043	5135	33429	32786	20778
NAMAKKAL	4725	2351	1967	54084	15139	6147
PERAMBALUR	2181	1465	369	26286	15010	431
PUDUKKOTTAI	5850	5308	4887	36735	61099	41661
RAMANATHAPURAM	5135	5573	3303	42646	58710	9172
SALEM	7754	1875	4577	55293	21097	20342
SIVAGANGAI	692	1827	2070	15115	24165	7375
THANJAVUR	11101	9341	5308	51051	41446	16315
THE NILGIRIS	1778	1183	891	13926	7527	3488
THENI	1136	1444	868	12910	8604	4922
THOOTHUKKUDI	4350	5013	3210	30403	23528	9268
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI	9306	2987	2471	50148	32641	9741
TIRUNELVELI	847	1552	4210	35677	19762	14224
TIRUPPUR	4185	3946	925	29183	20496	5501
TIRUVALLUR	2923	3208	4686	29496	20563	16012
TIRUVANNAMALAI	9006	8811	6082	39464	36273	8876
TIRUVARUR	5931	6132	6496	16029	25854	9736
VELLORE	3851	5358	7585	44679	65176	225462
VILLUPURAM	1931	5036	11608	63442	100626	28747
VIRUDHUNAGAR	1832	3097	1035	21292	18709	2080
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>	<b>133955</b>	<b>132308</b>	<b>108644</b>	<b>1031282</b>	<b>955726</b>	<b>673114</b>

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

**Annexure II.10: Types of Category-B Works in Total MGNREGS Works in Tamil Nadu (Cumulative of 2014, 2015 and 2016)**

**(In Percentage)**

<b>DISTRICTS</b>	<b>Category B works</b>		
	<b>Completed</b>	<b>Ongoing/ Suspended</b>	<b>Approved but not in progress</b>
ARIYALUR	0.92	4.97	0.39
COIMBATORE	19.30	15.28	0.06
CUDDALORE	28.45	33.60	0.09
DHARMAPURI	22.78	19.98	0.06
DINDIGUL	7.34	10.66	0.13
ERODE	3.61	3.78	0.28
KANCHIPURAM	5.03	6.06	0.41
KANNIYAKUMARI	0.59	5.62	0.74
KARUR	11.62	16.18	0.15
KRISHNAGIRI	23.75	26.40	0.61
MADURAI	16.32	22.50	0.45
NAGAPATTINAM	22.13	18.43	0.25
NAMAKKAL	8.74	15.53	0.32
PERAMBALUR	8.30	9.76	0.86
PUDUKKOTTAI	15.92	8.69	0.12
RAMANATHAPURAM	12.04	9.49	0.36
SALEM	14.02	8.89	0.23
SIVAGANGAI	4.58	7.56	0.28
THANJAVUR	21.74	22.54	0.33
THE NILGIRIS	12.77	15.72	0.26
THENI	8.80	16.78	0.18
THOOTHUKKUDI	14.31	21.31	0.35
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI	18.56	9.15	0.25
TIRUNELVELI	2.37	7.85	0.30
TIRUPPUR	14.34	19.25	0.17
TIRUVALLUR	9.91	15.60	0.29
TIRUVANNAMALAI	22.82	24.29	0.69
TIRUVARUR	37.00	23.72	0.67
VELLORE	8.62	8.22	0.03
VILLUPURAM	3.04	5.00	0.40
VIRUDHUNAGAR	8.60	16.55	0.50
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>	<b>12.99</b>	<b>13.84</b>	<b>0.16</b>

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

**Annexure II.11: Types of Completed Category - B Works in Tamil Nadu  
(Cumulative of 2014, 2015 and 2016)**

**(In Number)**

<b>DISTRICTS</b>	<b>Improving productivity of lands</b>	<b>Improving livelihoods through horticulture &amp; plantation</b>	<b>Development of fallow/ waste lands</b>	<b>Construction of house</b>	<b>Promotion of livestock</b>	<b>Promotion of fisheries</b>	<b>Total</b>
ARIYALUR	58	16	3	138	54	0	269
COIMBATORE	397	8	15	3238	107	0	3765
CUDDALORE	48	4	3	13356	1	212	13624
DHARMAPURI	386	3	6	4432	66	3	4896
DINDIGUL	1553	1	23	1351	73	0	3001
ERODE	806	0	1	306	90	0	1203
KANCHIPURAM	229	5	0	1665	16	1044	2959
KANNIYAKUMARI	1	0	0	0	57	7	65
KARUR	8	7	1	2251	50	0	2317
KRISHNAGIRI	10	7	1	6794	2	0	6814
MADURAI	455	1	1	2493	172	7	3129
NAGAPATTINAM	33	6	1	7145	214	0	7399
NAMAKKAL	1665	124	12	2839	85	0	4725
PERAMBALUR	704	106	18	1098	255	0	2181
PUDUKKOTTAI	55	151	7	5343	290	4	5850
RAMANATHAPURAM	2459	302	41	2278	55	0	5135
SALEM	2903	5	41	4683	122	0	7754
SIVAGANGAI	203	1	4	484	0	0	692
THANJAVUR	1520	12	7	9456	99	7	11101
THE NILGIRIS	139	0	0	1557	82	0	1778
THENI	118	2	1	960	55	0	1136
THOOTHUKKUDI	1006	12	46	3276	7	3	4350
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI	702	2	0	8525	77	0	9306
TIRUNELVELI	148	1	4	693	1	0	847
TIRUPPUR	557	2	1	3620	5	0	4185
TIRUVALLUR	182	9	19	2707	4	2	2923
TIRUVANNAMALAI	757	5	7	8214	19	4	9006
TIRUVARUR	1297	3	3	4625	2	1	5931
VELLORE	2090	2	29	1684	46	0	3851
VILLUPURAM	203	35	9	1622	15	47	1931
VIRUDHUNAGAR	163	7	6	1647	9	0	1832
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>	<b>20855</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>108480</b>	<b>2130</b>	<b>1341</b>	<b>133955</b>

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

**Annexure II.12: Types of Completed Category - B Works in Tamil Nadu (%)**  
(Cumulative of 2014, 2015 and 2016)

(In Percentage)

DISTRICTS	Improving productivity of lands	Improving livelihoods through horticulture & plantation	Development of fallow/ waste lands	Construction of house	Promotion of livestock	Promotion of fisheries	Total
ARIYALUR	21.56	5.95	1.12	51.30	20.07	0.00	100.00
COIMBATORE	10.54	0.21	0.40	86.00	2.84	0.00	100.00
CUDDALORE	0.35	0.03	0.02	98.03	0.01	1.56	100.00
DHARMAPURI	7.88	0.06	0.12	90.52	1.35	0.06	100.00
DINDIGUL	51.75	0.03	0.77	45.02	2.43	0.00	100.00
ERODE	67.00	0.00	0.08	25.44	7.48	0.00	100.00
KANCHIPURAM	7.74	0.17	0.00	56.27	0.54	35.28	100.00
KANNIYAKUMARI	1.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	87.69	10.77	100.00
KARUR	0.35	0.30	0.04	97.15	2.16	0.00	100.00
KRISHNAGIRI	0.15	0.10	0.01	99.71	0.03	0.00	100.00
MADURAI	14.54	0.03	0.03	79.67	5.50	0.22	100.00
NAGAPATTINAM	0.45	0.08	0.01	96.57	2.89	0.00	100.00
NAMAKKAL	35.24	2.62	0.25	60.08	1.80	0.00	100.00
PERAMBALUR	32.28	4.86	0.83	50.34	11.69	0.00	100.00
PUDUKKOTTAI	0.94	2.58	0.12	91.33	4.96	0.07	100.00
RAMANATHAPURAM	47.89	5.88	0.80	44.36	1.07	0.00	100.00
SALEM	37.44	0.06	0.53	60.39	1.57	0.00	100.00
SIVAGANGAI	29.34	0.14	0.58	69.94	0.00	0.00	100.00
THANJAVUR	13.69	0.11	0.06	85.18	0.89	0.06	100.00
THE NILGIRIS	7.82	0.00	0.00	87.57	4.61	0.00	100.00
THENI	10.39	0.18	0.09	84.51	4.84	0.00	100.00
THOOTHUKKUDI	23.13	0.28	1.06	75.31	0.16	0.07	100.00
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI	7.54	0.02	0.00	91.61	0.83	0.00	100.00
TIRUNELVELI	17.47	0.12	0.47	81.82	0.12	0.00	100.00
TIRUPPUR	13.31	0.05	0.02	86.50	0.12	0.00	100.00
TIRUVALLUR	6.23	0.31	0.65	92.61	0.14	0.07	100.00
TIRUVANNAMALAI	8.41	0.06	0.08	91.21	0.21	0.04	100.00
TIRUVARUR	21.87	0.05	0.05	77.98	0.03	0.02	100.00
VELLORE	54.27	0.05	0.75	43.73	1.19	0.00	100.00
VILLUPURAM	10.51	1.81	0.47	84.00	0.78	2.43	100.00
VIRUDHUNAGAR	8.90	0.38	0.33	89.90	0.49	0.00	100.00
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>	<b>15.57</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>80.98</b>	<b>1.59</b>	<b>1.00</b>	100.00

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

**Annexure II.13: Types of Category-B Works and Total MGNREGS Works in Uttar Pradesh (Cumulative of 2014, 2015 and 2016)**  
**(In Number)**

DISTRICTS	No. of Category B Works			Total No. of B Works		
	Completed	Ongoing/ Suspended	Approved but not in progress	Completed	Ongoing/ Suspended	Approved but not in progress
AGRA	2321	6877	3605	13881	18908	17674
ALIGARH	1041	3892	1218	15991	16837	1526
ALLAHABAD	10224	18753	1162	30168	40068	2207
AMBEDKAR NAGAR	1816	11681	5502	18750	28457	6021
AMETHI	2166	8009	13154	14775	31537	24976
AMROHA	2946	6504	1155	19256	20066	3536
AURAIYA	4010	14072	10484	14438	25476	19891
AZAMGARH	1947	9528	457	28411	37043	2982
BAGHPAT	80	190	1	5349	3497	873
BAHRAICH	9763	17055	33652	32561	44360	52291
BALLIA	2650	22534	11779	21920	47125	33581
BALRAMPUR	1118	6139	4168	13013	19838	13980
BANDA	2971	11983	2813	18164	26313	3538
BARABANKI	10472	28806	8680	35631	49728	10314
BAREILLY	3522	12585	1521	16922	31169	14047
BASTI	6897	14727	2078	33040	25987	4358
BIJNOR	3002	11914	7349	18211	30443	14525
BUDAUN	2084	12368	5920	14745	35587	13311
BULANDSHAHR	332	1885	147	15405	8984	341
CHANDALI	6842	18026	10157	19839	37862	36028
CHITRAKOOT	2913	9851	2222	9593	19716	4356
DEORIA	538	8867	5141	16804	29215	5659
ETAH	1241	4682	4312	9488	13227	21326
ETAHAH	2231	6970	5327	11930	16302	13156
FAIZABAD	5074	18537	2444	22459	37929	2990
FARRUKHABAD	1887	4251	6046	11458	16127	20653
FATEHPUR	6916	21574	974	17091	36144	1212
FIROZABAD	3554	5015	2791	15560	13318	10970
GAUTAM BUDDHA NAGAR	102	441	399	1098	1200	703
GHAZIABAD	27	68	136	236	130	198
GHAZIPUR	4530	17746	14652	19784	36375	22002
GONDA	3527	16327	491	19365	37342	1109
GORAKHPUR	3945	13223	20083	35236	43780	45685
HAMIRPUR	1340	6087	2351	12170	22479	13927
HAPUR	520	278	5	1593	1136	11
HARDOI	9016	34379	10985	37646	69999	21627
HATHRAS	273	2342	1	3233	7725	140

Contd....

DISTRICTS	No. of Category B Works			Total No. of B Works		
	Completed	Ongoing/ Suspended	Approved but not in progress	Completed	Ongoing/ Suspended	Approved but not in progress
JALAUN	6087	12825	2489	22536	26680	14962
JAUNPUR	9374	23195	12960	45446	54823	36508
JHANSI	2129	6368	2653	20497	27898	3364
KANNAUJ	3802	16415	3900	17434	27424	11922
KANPUR DEHAT	2266	8134	4552	12408	19462	4890
KANPUR NAGAR	4504	13734	3021	18860	29185	18819
KASHGANJ	851	2455	1657	9945	12900	2930
KAUSHAMBI	4412	10905	3315	9974	17935	8342
KHERI	26807	67874	19144	53095	106619	37565
KUSHI NAGAR	5009	14118	1434	40126	38529	1924
LALITPUR	1895	7896	5284	14812	27369	6496
LUCKNOW	4366	8939	866	13800	13731	1038
MAHARAJGANJ	1409	10487	16035	19903	31566	29856
MAHOBA	1404	8134	1569	9148	15525	9363
MAINPURI	2308	7240	843	10548	15207	924
MATHURA	645	3288	6152	12352	21312	12467
MAU	1303	6262	7212	19647	18488	7949
MEERUT	417	2141	586	6315	4589	898
MIRZAPUR	6015	23554	950	16738	33577	1797
MORADABAD	2593	8556	1778	18097	18304	2026
MUZAFFARNAGAR	3721	3257	595	13473	7291	1903
PILIBHIT	3431	15057	7667	19476	34019	27221
PRATAPGARH	4681	13964	16059	32798	48400	19443
RAE BARELI	7750	24958	8791	35516	51922	10041
RAMPUR	3411	9227	2720	12240	19689	8074
SAHARANPUR	2579	4138	597	15090	11413	1191
SAMBHAL	1152	4177	5205	15417	16250	5606
SANT KABEER NAGAR	1300	17007	2292	18034	35516	3117
SANT RAVIDAS NAGAR	2657	7893	1592	14439	20156	12273
SHAHJAHANPUR	1903	14608	660	16881	29699	1098
SHAMLI	752	808	20	4456	3521	724
SHRAVASTI	5505	13412	162	15036	19337	309
SIDDHARTH NAGAR	2944	10642	7857	17983	30714	8516
SITAPUR	24280	74194	20740	57654	107790	27074
SONBHADRA	2296	13573	6805	11677	27180	10935
SULTANPUR	1999	7237	16702	16713	31700	29493
UNNAO	14026	36607	11506	44611	78702	30358
VARANASI	3395	17153	1376	18436	30261	9289
UTTAR PRADESH	299216	958598	411108	1416825	2146112	882429

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



**Annexure II.14: Types of Category-B Works in Total MGNREGS Works in  
Uttar Pradesh (Cumulative of 2014, 2015 and 2016)  
(In Percentage)**

DISTRICTS	Completed	Ongoing/Suspended	Approved but not in progress
AGRA	16.72	36.37	20.40
ALIGARH	6.51	23.12	79.82
ALLAHABAD	33.89	46.80	52.65
AMBEDKAR NAGAR	9.69	41.05	91.38
AMETHI	14.66	25.40	52.67
AMROHA	15.30	32.41	32.66
AURAIYA	27.77	55.24	52.71
AZAMGARH	6.85	25.72	15.33
BAGHPAT	1.50	5.43	0.11
BAHRAICH	29.98	38.45	64.36
BALLIA	12.09	47.82	35.08
BALRAMPUR	8.59	30.95	29.81
BANDA	16.36	45.54	79.51
BARABANKI	29.39	57.93	84.16
BAREILLY	20.81	40.38	10.83
BASTI	20.87	56.67	47.68
BIJNOR	16.48	39.14	50.60
BUDAUN	14.13	34.75	44.47
BULANDSHAHR	2.16	20.98	43.11
CHANDAULI	34.49	47.61	28.19
CHITRAKOOT	30.37	49.96	51.01
DEORIA	3.20	30.35	90.85
ETAH	13.08	35.40	20.22
ETAWAH	18.70	42.76	40.49
FAIZABAD	22.59	48.87	81.74
FARRUKHABAD	16.47	26.36	29.27
FATEHPUR	40.47	59.69	80.36
FIROZABAD	22.84	37.66	25.44
GAUTAM BUDDHA NAGAR	9.29	36.75	56.76
GHAZIABAD	11.44	52.31	68.69
GHAZIPUR	22.90	48.79	66.59
GONDA	18.21	43.72	44.27
GORAKHPUR	11.20	30.20	43.96
HAMIRPUR	11.01	27.08	16.88
HAPUR	32.64	24.47	45.45
HARDOI	23.95	49.11	50.79
HATHRAS	8.44	30.32	0.71

**Contd.....**

DISTRICTS	Completed	Ongoing/Suspended	Approved but not in progress
JALAUN	27.01	48.07	16.64
JAUNPUR	20.63	42.31	35.50
JHANSI	10.39	22.83	78.86
KANNAUJ	21.81	59.86	32.71
KANPUR DEHAT	18.26	41.79	93.09
KANPUR NAGAR	23.88	47.06	16.05
KASHGANJ	8.56	19.03	56.55
KAUSHAMBI	44.24	60.80	39.74
KHERI	50.49	63.66	50.96
KUSHI NAGAR	12.48	36.64	74.53
LALITPUR	12.79	28.85	81.34
LUCKNOW	31.64	65.10	83.43
MAHARAJGANJ	7.08	33.22	53.71
MAHOBAB	15.35	52.39	16.76
MAINPURI	21.88	47.61	91.23
MATHURA	5.22	15.43	49.35
MAU	6.63	33.87	90.73
MEERUT	6.60	46.66	65.26
MIRZAPUR	35.94	70.15	52.87
MORADABAD	14.33	46.74	87.76
MUZAFFARNAGAR	27.62	44.67	31.27
PILIBHIT	17.62	44.26	28.17
PRATAPGARH	14.27	28.85	82.60
RAE BARELI	21.82	48.07	87.55
RAMPUR	27.87	46.86	33.69
SAHARANPUR	17.09	36.26	50.13
SAMBHAL	7.47	25.70	92.85
SANT KABEER NAGAR	7.21	47.89	73.53
SANT RAVIDAS NAGAR	18.40	39.16	12.97
SHAHJAHANPUR	11.27	49.19	60.11
SHAMLI	16.88	22.95	2.76
SHRAVASTI	36.61	69.36	52.43
SIDDHARTH NAGAR	16.37	34.65	92.26
SITAPUR	42.11	68.83	76.60
SONBHADRA	19.66	49.94	62.23
SULTANPUR	11.96	22.83	56.63
UNNAO	31.44	46.51	37.90
VARANASI	18.42	56.68	14.81
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>	<b>21.12</b>	<b>44.67</b>	<b>46.59</b>

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

**Annexure II.15: Types of Completed Category - B Works in Uttar Pradesh  
(Cumulative of 2014, 2015 and 2016)  
(In Number)**

DISTRICTS	Improving productivity of lands	Improving livelihoods through horticulture & plantation	Development of fallow/ waste lands	Construction of house	Promotion of livestock	Promotion of fisheries	Total
AGRA	638	0	0	1679	4	0	2321
ALIGARH	168	9	0	864	0	0	1041
ALLAHABAD	301	98	8	9800	17	0	10224
AMBEDKAR NAGAR	80	18	2	1714	2	0	1816
AMETHI	280	5	2	1875	4	0	2166
AMROHA	422	9	15	2311	189	0	2946
AURAIYA	396	0	0	3610	4	0	4010
AZAMGARH	224	5	1	1710	7	0	1947
BAGHPAT	10	28	0	42	0	0	80
BAHRAICH	155	39	412	9126	30	1	9763
BALLIA	174	37	0	2414	21	4	2650
BALRAMPUR	18	1	0	1099	0	0	1118
BANDA	13	1	2	2954	1	0	2971
BARABANKI	98	38	15	10305	16	0	10472
BAREILLY	163	30	0	3326	3	0	3522
BASTI	688	75	865	5208	61	0	6897
BIJNOR	21	2	0	2967	12	0	3002
BUDAUN	74	1	0	2006	3	0	2084
BULANDSHAHR	97	8	57	170	0	0	332
CHANDALI	1499	283	160	4846	54	0	6842
CHITRAKOOT	209	5	2	2694	3	0	2913
DEORIA	76	3	31	383	45	0	538
ETAH	483	1	13	729	15	0	1241
ETAWAH	220	24	21	1901	65	0	2231
FAIZABAD	181	276	2	4479	136	0	5074
FARRUKHABAD	133	10	0	1740	4	0	1887
FATEHPUR	207	48	51	6436	174	0	6916
FIROZABAD	1287	1	17	2229	2	18	3554
GAUTAM BUDDHA NAGAR	33	0	0	69	0	0	102
GHAZIABAD	0	0	0	27	0	0	27
GHAZIPUR	203	325	0	3999	3	0	4530
GONDA	196	13	1	3317	0	0	3527
GORAKHPUR	363	90	5	3484	3	0	3945
HAMIRPUR	213	12	25	1089	1	0	1340
HAPUR	44	0	3	473	0	0	520
HARDOI	262	9	3	8731	11	0	9016
HATHRAS	29	73	1	170	0	0	273

Contd.....

DISTRICTS	Improving productivity of lands	Improving livelihoods through horticulture & plantation	Development of fallow/waste lands	Construction of house	Promotion of livestock	Promotion of fisheries	Total
JALAUN	902	91	32	5015	47	0	6087
JAUNPUR	695	48	71	8221	338	1	9374
JHANSI	181	2	3	1901	42	0	2129
KANNAUJ	156	376	122	3142	6	0	3802
KANPUR DEHAT	173	1	4	2085	3	0	2266
KANPUR NAGAR	664	126	24	3640	50	0	4504
KASHGANJ	109	1	0	741	0	0	851
KAUSHAMBI	26	13	0	4368	5	0	4412
KHERI	1639	490	35	24533	110	0	26807
KUSHI NAGAR	1149	97	4	3713	1	45	5009
LALITPUR	494	55	28	1306	9	3	1895
LUCKNOW	276	2	3	4056	29	0	4366
MAHARAJGANJ	634	8	14	751	2	0	1409
MAHOBA	85	41	2	1275	1	0	1404
MAINPURI	118	5	3	2176	6	0	2308
MATHURA	287	11	1	346	0	0	645
MAU	319	1	12	971	0	0	1303
MEERUT	1	1	0	415	0	0	417
MIRZAPUR	155	162	0	5698	0	0	6015
MORADABAD	807	11	40	1734	0	1	2593
MUZAFFARNAGAR	115	2101	0	1503	2	0	3721
PILIBHIT	167	2	1	3258	3	0	3431
PRATAPGARH	775	20	10	3867	4	5	4681
RAE BARELI	1746	186	46	5698	74	0	7750
RAMPUR	105	9	75	3188	34	0	3411
SAHARANPUR	238	112	5	2145	74	5	2579
SAMBHAL	20	0	0	1131	1	0	1152
SANT KABEER NAGAR	75	128	0	1097	0	0	1300
SANT RAVIDAS NAGAR	18	0	0	2638	1	0	2657
SHAHJAHANPUR	207	0	6	1619	68	3	1903
SHAMLI	26	3	0	723	0	0	752
SHRAVASTI	609	70	56	4720	50	0	5505
SIDDHARTH NAGAR	65	3	0	2873	3	0	2944
SITAPUR	395	40	7	23759	78	1	24280
SONBHADRA	105	1	0	2189	1	0	2296
SULTANPUR	74	19	27	1874	5	0	1999
UNNAO	187	98	16	13662	45	18	14026
VARANASI	503	9	9	2854	20	0	3395
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>	<b>23958</b>	<b>5920</b>	<b>2370</b>	<b>264861</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>299216</b>

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

**Annexure II.16: Types of Completed Category - B Works in Uttar Pradesh  
(Cumulative of 2014, 2015 and 2016)  
(In Percentage)**

DISTRICTS	Improving productivity of lands	Improving livelihoods through horticulture & plantation	Development of fallow/ waste lands	Construction of house	Promotion of livestock	Promotion of fisheries	Total
AGRA	27.49	0.00	0.00	72.34	0.17	0.00	100.00
ALIGARH	16.14	0.86	0.00	83.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
ALLAHABAD	2.94	0.96	0.08	95.85	0.17	0.00	100.00
AMBEDKAR NAGAR	4.41	0.99	0.11	94.38	0.11	0.00	100.00
AMETHI	12.93	0.23	0.09	86.57	0.18	0.00	100.00
AMROHA	14.32	0.31	0.51	78.45	6.42	0.00	100.00
AURAIYA	9.88	0.00	0.00	90.02	0.10	0.00	100.00
AZAMGARH	11.50	0.26	0.05	87.83	0.36	0.00	100.00
BAGHPAT	12.50	35.00	0.00	52.50	0.00	0.00	100.00
BAHRAICH	1.59	0.40	4.22	93.48	0.31	0.01	100.00
BALLIA	6.57	1.40	0.00	91.09	0.79	0.15	100.00
BALRAMPUR	1.61	0.09	0.00	98.30	0.00	0.00	100.00
BANDA	0.44	0.03	0.07	99.43	0.03	0.00	100.00
BARABANKI	0.94	0.36	0.14	98.41	0.15	0.00	100.00
BAREILLY	4.63	0.85	0.00	94.43	0.09	0.00	100.00
BASTI	9.98	1.09	12.54	75.51	0.88	0.00	100.00
BIJNOR	0.70	0.07	0.00	98.83	0.40	0.00	100.00
BUDAUN	3.55	0.05	0.00	96.26	0.14	0.00	100.00
BULANDSHAHR	29.22	2.41	17.17	51.20	0.00	0.00	100.00
CHANDAULI	21.91	4.14	2.34	70.83	0.79	0.00	100.00
CHITRAKOOT	7.17	0.17	0.07	92.48	0.10	0.00	100.00
DEORIA	14.13	0.56	5.76	71.19	8.36	0.00	100.00
ETAH	38.92	0.08	1.05	58.74	1.21	0.00	100.00
ETAWAH	9.86	1.08	0.94	85.21	2.91	0.00	100.00
FAIZABAD	3.57	5.44	0.04	88.27	2.68	0.00	100.00
FARRUKHABAD	7.05	0.53	0.00	92.21	0.21	0.00	100.00
FATEHPUR	2.99	0.69	0.74	93.06	2.52	0.00	100.00
FIROZABAD	36.21	0.03	0.48	62.72	0.06	0.51	100.00
GAUTAM BUDDHA NAGAR	32.35	0.00	0.00	67.65	0.00	0.00	100.00
GHAZIABAD	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
GHAZIPUR	4.48	7.17	0.00	88.28	0.07	0.00	100.00
GONDA	5.56	0.37	0.03	94.05	0.00	0.00	100.00
GORAKHPUR	9.20	2.28	0.13	88.31	0.08	0.00	100.00
HAMIRPUR	15.90	0.90	1.87	81.27	0.07	0.00	100.00
HAPUR	8.46	0.00	0.58	90.96	0.00	0.00	100.00
HARDOI	2.91	0.10	0.03	96.84	0.12	0.00	100.00
HATHRAS	10.62	26.74	0.37	62.27	0.00	0.00	100.00

**Contd.....**

DISTRICTS	Improving productivity of lands	Improving livelihoods through horticulture & plantation	Development of fallow/ waste lands	Construction of house	Promotion of livestock	Promotion of fisheries	Total
JALAUN	14.82	1.49	0.53	82.39	0.77	0.00	100.00
JAUNPUR	7.41	0.51	0.76	87.70	3.61	0.01	100.00
JHANSI	8.50	0.09	0.14	89.29	1.97	0.00	100.00
KANNAUJ	4.10	9.89	3.21	82.64	0.16	0.00	100.00
KANPUR DEHAT	7.63	0.04	0.18	92.01	0.13	0.00	100.00
KANPUR NAGAR	14.74	2.80	0.53	80.82	1.11	0.00	100.00
KASHGANJ	12.81	0.12	0.00	87.07	0.00	0.00	100.00
KAUSHAMBI	0.59	0.29	0.00	99.00	0.11	0.00	100.00
KHERI	6.11	1.83	0.13	91.52	0.41	0.00	100.00
KUSHI NAGAR	22.94	1.94	0.08	74.13	0.02	0.90	100.00
LALITPUR	26.07	2.90	1.48	68.92	0.47	0.16	100.00
LUCKNOW	6.32	0.05	0.07	92.90	0.66	0.00	100.00
MAHARAJGANJ	45.00	0.57	0.99	53.30	0.14	0.00	100.00
MAHOBAB	6.05	2.92	0.14	90.81	0.07	0.00	100.00
MAINPURI	5.11	0.22	0.13	94.28	0.26	0.00	100.00
MATHURA	44.50	1.71	0.16	53.64	0.00	0.00	100.00
MAU	24.48	0.08	0.92	74.52	0.00	0.00	100.00
MEERUT	0.24	0.24	0.00	99.52	0.00	0.00	100.00
MIRZAPUR	2.58	2.69	0.00	94.73	0.00	0.00	100.00
MORADABAD	31.12	0.42	1.54	66.87	0.00	0.04	100.00
MUZAFFARNAGAR	3.09	56.46	0.00	40.39	0.05	0.00	100.00
PILIBHIT	4.87	0.06	0.03	94.96	0.09	0.00	100.00
PRATAPGARH	16.56	0.43	0.21	82.61	0.09	0.11	100.00
RAE BARELI	22.53	2.40	0.59	73.52	0.95	0.00	100.00
RAMPUR	3.08	0.26	2.20	93.46	1.00	0.00	100.00
SAHARANPUR	9.23	4.34	0.19	83.17	2.87	0.19	100.00
SAMBHAL	1.74	0.00	0.00	98.18	0.09	0.00	100.00
SANT KABEER NAGAR	5.77	9.85	0.00	84.38	0.00	0.00	100.00
SANT RAVIDAS NAGAR	0.68	0.00	0.00	99.28	0.04	0.00	100.00
SHAHJAHANPUR	10.88	0.00	0.32	85.08	3.57	0.16	100.00
SHAMLI	3.46	0.40	0.00	96.14	0.00	0.00	100.00
SHRAVASTI	11.06	1.27	1.02	85.74	0.91	0.00	100.00
SIDDHARTH NAGAR	2.21	0.10	0.00	97.59	0.10	0.00	100.00
SITAPUR	1.63	0.16	0.03	97.85	0.32	0.00	100.00
SONBHADRA	4.57	0.04	0.00	95.34	0.04	0.00	100.00
SULTANPUR	3.70	0.95	1.35	93.75	0.25	0.00	100.00
UNNAO	1.33	0.70	0.11	97.40	0.32	0.13	100.00
VARANASI	14.82	0.27	0.27	84.06	0.59	0.00	100.00
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>	<b>8.01</b>	<b>1.98</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>88.52</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.04</b>	100.00

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

## Chapter III

### Beneficiaries of Category-B Assets

This chapter is based on the survey of 240 beneficiaries of Category-B individual assets. The beneficiaries of these assets were selected from 71 villages spread over 57 Gram Panchayats from the six selected Districts (two each from Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu). The beneficiaries were selected from seven and 11 GPs from Rajasthan and U.P. respectively, and from 39 GPs in Tamil Nadu (Annexure III.1), as productive Category-B assets were few in most of the GPs. It is to be noted that in Tamil Nadu, house construction works constituted more than four-fifths of the total Category-B assets during the selected triennium of 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17.

#### 3.1. Types of Assets Created Under Category-B in the Study Regions

In the study areas, four types of assets, namely agricultural, livestock promotion, fisheries and horticultural were created under Category-B. Agricultural assets were of two types, viz. irrigation and land development. Irrigation assets included dug wells, farm ponds, other water harvesting structures such as field bunding<sup>1</sup> and bore wells. Land development assets consisted mainly of land levelling.

Table 3.1 shows the types of assets given Block and District-wise to the beneficiaries. The nature of assets created under Category-B varied across the study areas. In Tamil Nadu, the two selected Districts belong to two different agro-climatic zones, and hence, the nature of assets created in the two Districts was different. In Cuddalore, traversed by two rivers and close to the Bay of Bengal, fisheries was a popular economic activity. A large number of beneficiaries in this District were provided with fish ponds of varying sizes depending on the availability of land with them. Krishnagiri of Tamil Nadu has rocky outcrops of Deccan Plateau. Fishery is neither popular here nor viable. Rearing of livestock is an important economic activity in this District. A large number of MGNREGS beneficiaries in this District were landless but had some amount of homestead. As such, livestock shelters were provided in large numbers in this District.

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<sup>1</sup> Locally known as “med bandi”. Small embankments were created at the edge of the field to prevent water run-off and soil erosion and also help to recharge groundwater.

As Rajasthan falls under dry land area, water- related works are important. There is a lack of irrigation facilities apart from the problem of hilly and rocky land lying uncultivated. In Sawai Madhopur District, water harvesting was undertaken in large numbers. A few beneficiaries were also provided with livestock shelters. Like Sawai Madhopur, in Banswara too, most of the assets pertained to irrigation and water harvesting.

Shravasti district of U.P. is located in the Bhabar and Terai zone characterised by high soil-moisture content. There is considerable ground water, with good scope for its utilisation for irrigation. The bulk of the works undertaken under Category-B in the District pertain to irrigation, with bore wells provided in large numbers to Category-B beneficiaries. Considering that Mirzapur has hilly and rocky areas of the Vindhya, the selected Blocks are situated in slightly hilly and rocky regions of the District. Lack of irrigation facility is a major infrastructural gap in the District. There is also the problem of undulating terrain. A large number of works under Category-B in the selected Blocks of Mirzapur related to the development of fallow and waste land and farm ponds.

The category-wise distribution of total assets surveyed shows that 51.82 percent of them related to irrigation (dug wells 31.25 percent, farm bunding 29 percent, bore wells 25 percent and farm ponds 15 percent); 15.38 percent were fishery assets; 17.81 percent were livestock assets; and 14.17 percent were land development assets. Horticulture constituted less than one percent of the total assets. Irrigation assets were concentrated mostly in Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. Livestock and fishery assets were mainly concentrated in Tamil Nadu and were given to many landless beneficiaries. Incidentally, 14.58 percent of the beneficiaries had got land levelled (mostly in Uttar Pradesh). Less than one percent beneficiaries had horticultural assets (mango, *cheeku* and guava orchards); they were found in Gagartalai Block of Rajasthan and Cuddalore Block of Tamil Nadu. All landless beneficiaries got livestock shelters. It may be appropriate to mention that in Bonli Block of Sawai Madhopur District in Rajasthan, seven beneficiaries received more than one asset. They were firstly provided farm bunding before getting livestock shelters.



**Table 3.1: Distribution of Assets across Study Regions**

Regions	Agricultural Assets					Livestock Shelter	Fishery Asset	Horticulture /Plantation
	Irrigation				Fallow/Waste land Development			
	Dug Well	Farm Pond	Other Water Harvesting works	Boring /Tube well				
Bonli	1		18			8		
Sawai Madhopur			16		1	3		
SAWAI MADHOPUR	1		34		1	11		
Choti Saran	19		1					
Gagartalai	17		1			1		1
BANSWARA	36		2			1		1
RAJASTHAN	37		36		1	12		1
Jamunaha			1	13	6			
Sirsiya		1		19				
SHRAVASTHI		1	1	32	6			
Rajgarh	3	6			11			
Pahari		3			17			
MIRZAPUR	3	9			28			
UTTAR PRADESH	3	10	1	32	34			
Kelamangalai		7				12	1	
Hosur		2				18		
KRISHNAGIRI		9				30	1	0
Vridhachalam							20	
Cuddalore						2	17	1
CUDDALORE						2	37	1
TAMIL NADU		9				32	38	1
Total	40 (16.19)	19 (7.69)	37 (14.98)	32 (12.96)	35 (14.17)	44 (17.81)	38 (15.38)	2 (0.81)

Source: Survey (Figure in parenthesis shows percentage)

### 3.2. Land Holding Status of Beneficiaries of Category-B Assets

While the Act and Guidelines do not make any distinction between landed and landless beneficiaries of Category-B assets and, in fact, intend to uplift the most deprived ones, i.e. landless households, they are excluded from the benefits of Category-B individual assets by default. The primary condition of getting an asset is to own some amount of land on which the asset can be created. The process of providing assets to an individual beneficiary requires that the selected beneficiary has clear title over the land on which the assets can be created. Once the beneficiary is identified through the Gram Sabha, he/she is asked to provide documents in support of his/her candidature. Among the documents required for this purpose is the title of the land. The beneficiary is also required to have a job card.

From Table 3.2 it is seen that out of 240 beneficiaries of Category-B assets, 220 (92 percent) were landed and merely 20 (eight percent) were landless. All the 20 landless beneficiaries were from the Krishnagiri District of Tamil Nadu. All of them were provided animal shelters for the promotion of livestock. In Krishnagiri District of Tamil Nadu, landless households were found to own some amount of homestead.

**Table 3.2: Distribution of Beneficiaries according to Landholding Status**

Regions	Landed (No.)	Landless (No.)	Total
Bonli	20		20
Sawai Madhopur	20		20
<i>SAWAI MADHOPUR</i>	40		40
Choti Saran	20		20
Gagartalai	20		20
<i>BANSWARA</i>	40		40
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>	<b>80</b>		<b>80</b>
Jamunaha	20		20
Sirsiya	20		20
<i>SHRAVASTHI</i>	40		40
Rajgarh	20		20
Pahari	20		20
<i>MIRZAPUR</i>	40		40
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>	<b>80</b>		<b>80</b>
Kelamangalai	9	11	20
Hosur	11	9	20
<i>KRISHNAGIRI</i>	20	20	40
Vridhachalam	20		20
Cuddalore	20		20
<i>CUDDALORE</i>	40		40
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>220 (91.67)</b>	<b>20 (8.33)</b>	<b>240</b>

Source: Survey (Figures in parenthesis show percentage)

The average size of owned landholding of Category-B beneficiary varies across the Districts (Table 3.3). It was 4.56 acre in Bonli Block and 3.34 acre in Sawai Madhopur Block of Rajasthan. In Banswara District, the average size of land of a beneficiary household was 3.26 acre in Choti Saran and 2.52 acre in Gagartali Blocks. In both the Districts of UP, the average size of landholding was less than two acres. In Tamil Nadu, the average size of

landholding of a beneficiary varied across the two Districts and the selected Blocks. In Krishnagiri, the average size was 1.15 acre in Kelamangalai and 0.86 acre in Hosur Block. In contrast, it was 3.0 acre in Vridhachalam and 2.44 acre in Cuddalore Block of Cuddalore District. Most of the beneficiaries were marginal farmers while some of them were small landholders. Beneficiaries selected in Rajasthan and Cuddalore District of Tamil Nadu were small farmers. They cultivated land between 2.5 and 5 acres. Beneficiaries in the selected Districts of Uttar Pradesh and Krishnagiri District of Tamil Nadu were marginal farmers. They cultivated less than 2.5 acres of land. It may also be mentioned that the landed beneficiary households also worked as agricultural labourers in order to supplement their income.

**Table 3.3: Block-wise Average Landholding Size (In Acres)**

<b>Regions</b>	<b>Owned Land (Acres)</b>	<b>Net Sown Area (Acres)</b>
Bonli	4.56	5.03
Sawai Madhopur	3.34	3.91
<i>SAWAI MADHOPUR</i>	<i>3.95</i>	<i>4.47</i>
Choti Saran	3.26	3.38
Gagartalai	2.52	2.54
<i>BANSWARA</i>	<i>2.89</i>	<i>2.96</i>
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>	<b>3.42</b>	<b>3.72</b>
Jamunaha	1.38	1.53
Sirsiya	1.6	1.63
<i>SHRAVASTHI</i>	<i>1.49</i>	<i>1.58</i>
Rajgarh	1.75	1.7
Pahari	1.33	1.39
<i>MIRZAPUR</i>	<i>1.54</i>	<i>1.55</i>
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>	<b>1.52</b>	<b>1.57</b>
Kelamangalai	1.15	1.15
Hosur	0.86	1.05
<i>KRISHNAGIRI</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1.1</i>
Vridhachalam	3	2.73
Cuddalore	2.44	3.01
<i>CUDDALORE</i>	<i>2.72</i>	<i>2.87</i>
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>	<b>1.86</b>	<b>1.99</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.27</b>	<b>2.42</b>

Source: Survey

### 3.3. Caste Status of Beneficiaries of Category-B Assets

Caste-wise distribution of beneficiaries shows that more than 50 percent of them were SCs and STs. SCs constituted 27.92 percent and ST 25.83 percent. The OBCs constituted a sizeable number of the beneficiaries. About eight percent of the beneficiaries belonged to general category.

Table 3.4 shows the caste-wise distribution of beneficiaries across the selected Districts and States. In Sawai Madhopur District of Rajasthan, out of 40 beneficiaries, 22 belonged to STs, 15 to general category and three to OBC. In Banswara District, most of the beneficiaries (35 out of 40) were STs. They were mostly from the Bhil tribe. Most of the OBC beneficiaries were from Tamil Nadu. In Uttar Pradesh, SCs and OBCs had equal proportions of beneficiaries.

**Table 3.4: Caste-wise Distribution of Beneficiaries**

Regions	SC	ST	OBC	General
Bonli		6	1	13
Sawai Madhopur		16	2	2
<i>SAWAI MADHOPUR</i>		22	3	15
Choti Saran	2	16	2	
Gagartalai	1	19		
<i>BANSWARA</i>	3	35	2	
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>
Jamunaha	17		1	2
Sirsiya	7	1	12	
<i>SHRAVASTHI</i>	24	1	13	2
Rajgarh	10	1	8	1
Pahari	13	3	3	1
<i>MIRZAPUR</i>	23	4	11	2
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>4</b>
Kelamangalai	5		15	
Hosur	7		13	
<i>KRISHNAGIRI</i>	12		28	
Vridhachalam	3		17	
Cuddalore	2		17	1
<i>CUDDALORE</i>	5		34	1
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>	<b>17</b>		<b>62</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>67 (27.92)</b>	<b>62 (25.83)</b>	<b>91 (37.92)</b>	<b>20 (8.33)</b>

Source: Survey (Figure in parenthesis shows percentage)

### 3.4. BPL and APL Categories of Beneficiaries

While the majority of beneficiaries were from BPL category, more than one-fourth of them were also from the APL category. The number of APL category beneficiaries was the highest in Bonli followed by Sawai Madhopur Block of Sawai Madhopur District and Gagartalai Block of Banswara District. The APL category beneficiaries were mostly the land holders with sizeable amount of land. BPL beneficiaries were found mostly in Tamil Nadu, APL and AAY were found mostly in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh respectively (Table 3.5).

**Table 3.5: Ration Card Status of Beneficiaries**

Regions	APL	BPL	AAY	None
Bonli	17	2	1	
Sawai Madhopur	15	5		
<i>SAWAI MADHOPUR</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>1</i>	
Choti Saran	4	15	1	
Gagartalai	11	8	1	
<i>BANSWARA</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>2</i>	
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3</b>	
Jamunaha	1	15	2	2
Sirsiya	9	10		1
<i>SHRAVASTHI</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Rajgarh	1	10	5	4
Pahari		8	9	3
<i>MIRZAPUR</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>7</i>
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10</b>
Kelamangalai		12	8	
Hosur	1	12	7	
<i>KRISHNAGIRI</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>15</i>	
Vridhachalam		18	2	
Cuddalore	4	16		
<i>CUDDALORE</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>2</i>	
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>17</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>63 (26.25)</b>	<b>131 (54.58)</b>	<b>36 (15.00)</b>	<b>10 (4.17)</b>

Source: Survey (Figure in parenthesis shows percentage)

**Annexure III.1: Selection of Beneficiaries of Category-B Assets: List of GPs and Villages**

States	Districts	Blocks	Gram Panchayats	Villages
Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	Bonli	Taranpur,	Taranpur
				Sripura
		Sawai Madhopur	Marlana Chaur	Marlana chaur
			Bhadlav	Bhadlav
			Chharoda	Chharoda
			Shyampura	Shyampura
	Banswara	Choti Saran	Ghodi Tajpur	Ghodi Tajpur
		Gagartalai	Khuta Galiya	Khuta Galiya
Uttar Pradesh	Shravasti	Jamunaha	Sarra	Sarra
			Raniseer	Raniseer
		Sirsiya	Aggapur	Aggapur
			Piparhwa	Piparhwa
			Vishnupur	Vishnupur
	Mirzapur	Rajgarh	Devpura	Devpura
			Rampur 33	Rampur 33
			Rajgarh	Rajgarh
		Pahari	Lokapur	Lokapur
			Bharpur	Bharpur
			Kotwa	Kotwa
Tamil Nadu	Krishnagiri	Kelamangalai	Ahekolli	Thoddabeluru
			Kunthammaranapalli	Kunthammaranapalli
			Bairamangalam	Bairamangalam
				Anakandupalli
			Bedradi	Yakothipalli
				Poonapalli
			Anaikal	Kuttur,
				Belur
			Dhotbelm	Dhotbelm
			Podisipalli	Kadithinapalli,
				Nerukutti,
				Earathalam
			Jekkarpalli	Jekkarpalli,
				Jagisraram puram
			Kundhumaranapalli	C Thamanadrapalli
		Hosur	Bemuthakampalli	Bemuthakampalli
			Balligarapalli	Balligarapalli
			Chennasandiyam	Uliyam

			Begalur	Begalur
			Belathur	Belathur
				Sudapuram
			Parthepalli	Attur
				Devishetty Palayam
			Chennasandiram	Chennasandiran
				Kalasthipurama
				Deveerrajpalli
				Chemmasandiram
	Cuddalore	Vridhachalam	Periavadavadi	Periavadavadi
				Chinavadavadi
				Periyanadavad
			Kasalanatham	Kasalanatham
			Karnatham	Karnatham
			Kouilansur	Kouilansur
			Edachithur	Edachithur
			M.Agaram	M.Agaram
			Kovilannur	Kovilannur
			Vijayamanagaram	Vijayamanagaram
			Roova Narayan	Roova Narayan
		Cuddalore	Kasanapattu	Kasanapattu
			Thottapathu	Thottapathu
			Nalathus	Nalathus
			Maaligamedu	Maaligamedu
			Madulapattu	Madulapattu
			C N Padayam	C N Padayam
			Nallathuv	Nallathuv
			Thukkanapakkan	Thukkanapakkan
			Melatenjipattu	Melatenjipattu
			Thukkarapakkam	Thukkarapakkam
			Oddukkan Palayan	Oddukkan Palayan
			Karyarvitakuppam	Karyarvitakuppam
			Thiruparanpakkam	Thiruparanpakkam
			Kudikadu	Kudikadu





## **Chapter IV**

### **Process of Selection of Beneficiaries of Assets Creation**

#### **4.1. Process of Selection of Beneficiaries**

The MGNREGS guidelines have a provision for the selection of Category-B beneficiaries by the Gram Sabha. While all the beneficiaries were apparently shown as selected by the Gram Sabhas, there were, indeed, different ways in which they were selected in different places. Out of 240 beneficiaries, 131 (54.58 percent) approached GP heads for being selected as beneficiaries of Category-B assets; 60 (25 percent) approached either Gram Rozgar Sevaks or Panchayat Secretaries; 28 (11.67 percent) were offered by the GP heads; and 21 (8.75 percent) were actually selected by the Gram Sabhas, i.e. the beneficiaries did not approach anybody.

Barring Tamil Nadu, in the other three States, most of the beneficiaries approached the GP heads who helped them in getting Category-B assets. In Tamil Nadu, in Vridhachalam Block of Cuddalore District and Kelamangalai Block of Krishnagiri District, a large number of beneficiaries were approached by the Panchayat Secretaries/Gram Rozgar Sevaks. In Tamil Nadu, a number of beneficiaries were also selected by the Gram Sabhas.

In Rajasthan, 60 out of 80 beneficiaries approached GP heads; 15 were offered by the GP heads and five approached Panchayat Secretaries/Gram Rozgar Sevaks. In U.P., 59 beneficiaries approached GP heads; 12 approached Panchayat Secretaries/Gram Rozgar Sevaks; four were offered by GP heads and five were selected by the Gram Sabhas. It was seen that persons known to the GP/MGNREGS officials were allotted assets on preferential basis. Further, in the Bonli Block of Sawai Madhopur District of Rajasthan, a few beneficiaries received more than one asset. Most of them were firstly given farm bunding before being provided cattle shelters. Table 4.1 shows the different ways through which beneficiaries of Category-B assets were selected in the study areas.

**Table 4.1: Process of Selection of Beneficiaries for Category-B Assets**

Regions	Approached GP Head	Approached Panchayat Secretary/GRS	Offered by GP Head	Selected by Gram Sabha
Bonli	17	1	2	
Sawai Madhopur	11	2	7	
<i>SAWAI MADHOPUR</i>	28	3	9	
Choti Saran	13	2	5	
Gagartalai	19		1	
<i>BANSWARA</i>	32	2	6	
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>	
Jamunaha	18			2
Sirsiya	17			3
<i>SHRAVASTHI</i>	35			5
Rajgarh	12	7	1	
Pahari	12	5	3	
<i>MIRZAPUR</i>	24	12	4	
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Kelamangalai		19	1	
Hosur	8	5	6	1
<i>KRISHNAGIRI</i>	8	24	7	1
Vridhachalam	1	11	1	7
Cuddalore	3	8	1	8
<i>CUDDALORE</i>	4	19	2	15
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>131 (54.58)</b>	<b>60 (25.00)</b>	<b>28 (11.67)</b>	<b>21 (8.75)</b>

Source: Survey (Figure in parenthesis shows percentage)

## 4.2. Priorities of Beneficiaries and Selection of Assets

A very large number of beneficiaries informed that the assets provided to them under MGNREGS were in accordance with their priority. Out of the total sample of 240 beneficiaries, 212 (88.33 percent) affirmed that the selected assets were as per their priority. The percentage of beneficiaries confirming that the assets were given as per their priority was 92.5 in Uttar Pradesh, 88.7 in Tamil Nadu and 83.7 in Rajasthan (Table 4.2).

**Table 4.2: Priorities of Beneficiaries and Assets Selection**

<b>Regions</b>	<b>No. of Beneficiaries who confirmed that Assets was According to their Priorities</b>
Bonli	14
Sawai Madhopur	15
<b>SAWAI MADHOPUR</b>	<b>29</b>
Choti Saran	19
Gagartalai	19
<b>BANSWARA</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>	<b>67 (83.75)</b>
Jamunaha	20
Sirsiya	20
<b>SHRAVASTHI</b>	<b>40</b>
Rajgarh	15
Pahari	19
<b>MIRZAPUR</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>	<b>74 (92.5)</b>
Kelamangalai	19
Hosur	18
<b>KRISHNAGIRI</b>	<b>37</b>
Vridhachalam	17
Cuddalore	17
<b>CUDDALORE</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>	<b>71 (88.75)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>212 (88.33)</b>

Source: Survey (Figure in parenthesis shows percentage)

### 4.3. Technical Support for Asset Creation

During the creation of assets, beneficiaries were provided with technical support, mainly in the form of technical supervision, measurement, advice, etc.. Many of the beneficiaries also received technical support after the creation of assets. Out of 240 beneficiaries, 220 (91.67 percent) received technical support during the creation of assets; and 143 (59.58 percent) received technical support even after the creation of assets. This, however, varies from one Block to another and from one State to another, depending upon the technical support system available in the State (Table 4.3).

**Table 4.3: Technical Support Pre- and Post- Assets Creation**

<b>Regions</b>	<b>Beneficiaries receiving Technical Assistance during Assets Creation</b>	<b>Beneficiaries receiving Technical Assistance Post-Assets Creation</b>
<b>Bonli</b>	19	14
<b>Sawai Madhopur</b>	19	17
<i>SAWAI MADHOPUR</i>	38	31
<b>Choti Saran</b>	18	17
<b>Gagartalai</b>	19	19
<i>BANSWARA</i>	37	36
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>	<b>75 (93.75)</b>	<b>67 (83.75)</b>
<b>Jamunaha</b>	19	17
<b>Sirsiya</b>	18	19
<i>SHRAVASTHI</i>	37	36
<b>Rajgarh</b>	19	14
<b>Pahari</b>	19	15
<i>MIRZAPUR</i>	38	29
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>	<b>75 (93.75)</b>	<b>65 (81.25)</b>
<b>Kelamangalai</b>	20	0
<b>Hosur</b>	19	2
<i>KRISHNAGIRI</i>	39	2
<b>Vridhachalam</b>	14	2
<b>Cuddalore</b>	17	7
<i>CUDDALORE</i>	31	9
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>	<b>70 (87.5)</b>	<b>11 (13.75)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>220 (91.67)</b>	<b>143 (59.58)</b>

Source: Survey (Figure in parenthesis shows percentage)

#### **4.4. Difference between Amount Sanctioned and Actual Expenditure**

In many of the cases, beneficiaries incurred their own expenses to complete the creation of assets. In many of the cases, the actual expenditure incurred was less than the sanctioned amount. The difference between sanctioned and actual expenditure varied assets-wise.

In the case of dug-well, in a large number of cases, the actual expenditure exceeded the sanctioned amount. In most of the cases of dug-well in Rajasthan, the actual expenditure exceeded the sanctioned amount. This was mainly because of the soil and water condition. Sometimes, water is found at a much deeper level than what is estimated, thereby escalating the cost of dug-well. But in Rajgarh Block of Mirzapur District, the actual expenditure incurred for the dug-well was less than the sanctioned amount. With regard to farm ponds, in most of the cases, the actual expenditure was less than the sanctioned amount. Farm ponds were provided in Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. In both the States, the actual expenditure was less than the sanctioned amount. There could be two possible reasons for this. First, the work was not done as per the estimate. Second, the estimate was inflated or was not prepared accurately. This issue necessitates a proper technical examination.

In the case of borewells and livestock shelters, there was not much variance between the sanctioned amount and actual expenditure. But in respect of development of waste and fallow land, the actual expenditure was less than the sanctioned amount in most of the cases. This may have been due to error in the estimate of the work, or the work was left incomplete. Table 4.4 shows assets-wise difference in the sanctioned amount and actual expenditure.

**Table 4.4: Assets-wise Difference between Sanctioned Amount & Actual Expenditure (Rupees/HH)**

Regions	Dug Well		Farm Pond		Other Water Harvesting Structures		Borwells		Horticulture & Plantation		Development of Fallow or Waste Lands		Livestock Shelter		Fisheries Promotion		Total	
	Sanctioned	Expenditure	Sanctioned	Expenditure	Sanctioned	Expenditure	Sanctioned	Expenditure	Sanctioned	Expenditure	Sanctioned	Expenditure	Sanctioned	Expenditure	Sanctioned	Expenditure	Sanctioned	Expenditure
Bonli	150000	156000			115934	101093							40250	34883			127941	112737
Sawai Madhopur					84792	84813					70000	70000	42000	44000			77634	77950
<i>SAWAI MADHOPUR</i>	<i>150000</i>	<i>156000</i>			<i>101279</i>	<i>93432</i>					<i>70000</i>	<i>70000</i>	<i>40727</i>	<i>37369</i>			<i>102787</i>	<i>95344</i>
Choti Saran	256053	274737			75000	75000											247000	264750
Gagartalai	158235	194000			80000	80000			80000	100000			150000	140000			150000	180900
<i>BANSWARA</i>	<i>209861</i>	<i>236611</i>			<i>77500</i>	<i>77500</i>			<i>80000</i>	<i>100000</i>			<i>150000</i>	<i>140000</i>			<i>198500</i>	<i>222825</i>
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>	<b>208243</b>	<b>234432</b>			<b>99958</b>	<b>92547</b>			<b>80000</b>	<b>100000</b>	<b>70000</b>	<b>70000</b>	<b>49833</b>	<b>45922</b>			<b>150644</b>	<b>159084</b>
Jamunaha					8000	8000	7000	7231			16917	15417					10025	9725
Sirsiya			12000	12000			7000	8332									7250	8515
<i>SHRAVASTHI</i>			<i>12000</i>	<i>12000</i>	<i>8000</i>	<i>8000</i>	<i>7000</i>	<i>7884</i>			<i>16917</i>	<i>15417</i>					<i>8638</i>	<i>9120</i>
Rajgarh	236000	127667	121667	95500							162091	128636					161050	118550
Pahari			141667	115667							154549	107205					152616	108474
<i>MIRZAPUR</i>	<i>236000</i>	<i>127667</i>	<i>128333</i>	<i>102222</i>							<i>157512</i>	<i>115624</i>					<i>156833</i>	<i>113512</i>
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>	<b>236000</b>	<b>127667</b>	<b>116700</b>	<b>93200</b>	<b>8000</b>	<b>8000</b>	<b>7000</b>	<b>7884</b>			<b>132701</b>	<b>97941</b>					<b>82735</b>	<b>61316</b>
Kelamangalai			123857	123286									90417	92583	75000	75000	101350	102450
Hosur			115000	115000									96111	94527			98000	96574
<i>KRISHNAGIRI</i>			<i>121889</i>	<i>121444</i>									<i>93833</i>	<i>93749</i>	<i>75000</i>	<i>75000</i>	<i>99675</i>	<i>99512</i>
Vridhachalam															83700	85100	83700	85100
Cuddalore									150000	82540			145000	172500	72000	77670	83200	87396
<i>CUDDALORE</i>									<i>150000</i>	<i>82540</i>			<i>145000</i>	<i>172500</i>	<i>78324</i>	<i>81686</i>	<i>83450</i>	<i>86248</i>
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>			<b>121889</b>	<b>121444</b>					<b>150000</b>	<b>82540</b>			<b>97031</b>	<b>98671</b>	<b>78237</b>	<b>81510</b>	<b>91563</b>	<b>92880</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>210325</b>	<b>226425</b>	<b>119158</b>	<b>106579</b>	<b>97473</b>	<b>90262</b>	<b>7000</b>	<b>7884</b>	<b>115000</b>	<b>91270</b>	<b>130909</b>	<b>97142</b>	<b>84159</b>	<b>84285</b>	<b>78237</b>	<b>81510</b>	<b>105244</b>	<b>101467</b>

Source: Survey

#### **4.5. Out-of-Pocket Expenditure**

40.83 percent beneficiaries incurred out-of-pocket expenditure on assets creation. Out of 80 sample beneficiaries from each State, 51.25 percent in Rajasthan, 30 percent in Uttar Pradesh and 41.25 percent in Tamil Nadu incurred out-of-pocket expenditure. The number of beneficiaries incurring out-of-pocket expenditure was the lowest in Mirzapur (two out of 40) and Krishnagiri (12 out of 40) districts.

59.17 percent of the beneficiaries did not incur out of pocket expenditure. The share of Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan was 70 percent, 58.75 percent and 48.75 percent respectively. In Uttar Pradesh, especially in the Pahari Block of Mirzapur District, most of the beneficiaries did not incur such expenditure. Table 4.5 shows Block and District-wise number of beneficiaries who incurred out-of-pocket expenditure.

Out of 98 beneficiaries who incurred out-of-pocket expenditure, 23 reported that they had to pay additional wages to the workers who were employed to construct the assets. The additional wages were paid to supplement MGNREGS wages that was lower than the market wage rate. The workers were not willing to work at the prevailing MGNREGS wage rate. The beneficiaries assured payment of additional wages to them to enable them to work on the creation of the assets.

Four beneficiaries disclosed that they made out-of-pocket expenditure and gave some payment to the workers as wage payment to them was delayed. Another four also reported that their works were left incomplete and they had to incur additional expenditure to complete the works. Five beneficiaries informed that they supplied food to the labourers; three used diesel pumpsets at their own cost while one compensated a worker who was not paid full wages.

**Table 4.5: Beneficiaries who incurred Out-of-Pocket Expenditure on Asset Creation**

<b>Regions</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>%</b>
Bonli	5	25.00	15	75.00
Sawai Madhopur	11	55.00	9	45.00
<i>SAWAI MADHOPUR</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>40.00</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>60.00</i>
Choti Saran	13	65.00	7	35.00
Gagartalai	12	60.00	8	40.00
<i>BANSWARA</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>62.50</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>37.50</i>
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>51.25</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>48.75</b>
Jamunaha	5	25.00	15	75.00
Sirsiya	17	85.00	3	15.00
<i>SHRAVASTHI</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>55.00</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>45.00</i>
Rajgarh	2	10.00	18	90.00
Pahari		0.00	20	100.00
<i>MIRZAPUR</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>5.00</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>95.00</i>
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>70.00</b>
Kelamangalai	8	40.00	12	60.00
Hosur	4	20.00	16	80.00
<i>KRISHNAGIRI</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>30.00</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>70.00</i>
Vridhachalam	7	35.00	13	65.00
Cuddalore	14	70.00	6	30.00
<i>CUDDALORE</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>52.50</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>47.50</i>
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>41.25</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>58.75</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>40.83</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>59.17</b>

Source: Survey

A significant number of 58 beneficiaries indicated that the sanctioned amount was insufficient to complete the construction of the work. A very large number of them were from Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. In many of the cases, beneficiaries also incurred expenditure to ensure that the quality of the assets was not compromised. Table 4.6 shows the various reasons for incurring out-of-pocket expenditure by beneficiaries.



**Table 4.6: Numbers of Beneficiaries who incurred Out-of Pocket Expenditure and the Reasons**

<b>Regions</b>	<b>MGNREGA Wage Rt &lt; Mkt Wage Rt Beneficiary paid additional amount to workers</b>	<b>Compensated for delay in MGNREGA wage payment</b>	<b>MGNREGA sanctioned amount was insufficient to build the asset</b>	<b>Work was left incomplete</b>	<b>Supplied food to labourers</b>	<b>Spent money on use of diesel &amp; pump sets</b>	<b>Compensated the workers because full payment was not received</b>	<b>Total</b>
Bonli	1	1	3					5
Sawai Madhopur	2	1	7	1				11
<i>SAWAI MADHOPUR</i>	3	2	10	1				16
Choti Saran	2	1	10					13
Gagartalai	1		11					12
<i>BANSWARA</i>	3	1	21					25
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1</b>				<b>41</b>
Jamunaha	1		2			2		5
Sirsiya	5		6	1	4	1		17
<i>SHRAVASTHI</i>	6		8	1	4	3		22
Rajgarh	1				1			2
Pahari								
<i>MIRZAPUR</i>	1				1			2
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>	<b>7</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>24</b>
Kelamangalai	5		3					8
Hosur	2		1				1	4
<i>KRISHNAGIRI</i>	7		4				1	12
Vridhachalam		1	6					7
Cuddalore	3		9	2				14
<i>CUDDALORE</i>	3	1	15	2				21
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>98</b>

Source: Survey



## **Chapter V**

### **Socio-Economic Impacts of Category-B Assets on Beneficiaries**

Category-B assets are provided to MGNREGS beneficiaries in order to improve their socio-economic conditions. It is argued that the creation of productive assets would generate regular income that would not only reduce the dependence of beneficiaries on wage employment but would also uplift their status. Keeping in mind the objective, five out of six activities permitted under Category-B are related to creation of productive assets. These are- irrigation to improve productivity of land, horticulture and tree plantation, development of waste and fallow land, promotion of livestock and fisheries.

#### **5.1. Distribution of Assets amongst Beneficiaries across Regions**

The sections below are based on the survey of 240 beneficiaries of productive assets. Of them, 128 (53.34 percent) were beneficiaries of irrigation works for improving productivity of land through irrigation; 35 (14.58 percent) were beneficiaries of development of fallow and waste land; 37 (15.42 percent) of livestock shelters; 38 (15.83 percent) of fishery; and two of horticulture (Table 5.1). All the selected assets were of relatively short gestation period. Such assets were deliberately chosen to ensure that beneficiaries received some returns/benefits out of these assets.

Different types of assets create different types of benefits. While the main impact of irrigation works is increase in crop productivity and diversification of crops, the development of waste and fallow land results in increase in the area under cultivation. The overall impact of increase in the area under cultivation and crop diversification is increase in the gross income of the beneficiary household at the individual level and increase in food security at the community level. The livestock and fishery works, apart from contributing to the household revenue at the individual level, also enhance the availability of high protein nutritious food at the community level. The following section explains the increase in crop area, productivity of crops and crop diversification, subsequent to the creation of Category-B assets in the study regions.

**Table 5.1: Distribution of Assets amongst the Beneficiaries across Study Regions**

Regions	Agricultural Assets					Livestock Shelter	Fishery Asset	Horticulture/ Plantation
	Irrigation				Develop ment of Fallow/Waste land			
	Dug Well	Farm Pond	Other Water Harvesting Structures	Boring /Tube well				
Bonli	1		18			1		
Sawai Madhopur			16		1	3		
SAWAI MADHOPUR	1		34		1	4		
Choti Saran	19		1					
Gagartalai	17		1			1		1
BANSWARA	36		2			1		1
RAJASTHAN	37		36		1	5		1
Jamunaha			1	13	6			
Sirsiya		1		19				
SHRAVASTHI		1	1	32	6			
Rajgarh	3	6			11			
Pahari		3			17			
MIRZAPUR	3	9			28			
UTTAR PRADESH	3	10	1	32	34			
Kelamangalai		7				12	1	
Hosur		2				18		
KRISHNAGIRI		9				30	1	
Vridhachalam							20	
Cuddalore						2	17	1
CUDDALORE						2	37	1
TAMIL NADU		9				32	38	1
Total	40 (16.67)	19 (7.92)	37 (15.42)	32 (13.33)	35 (14.58)	37 (15.42)	38 (15.83)	2 (0.83)

Source: Survey (Figure in parenthesis shows percentage)

## 5.2. Impacts of Irrigation and Land Development Works

There are two major impacts of irrigation and land development works. They pertain to increase in crop areas and productivity, i.e. yield per acre. Irrigation works result in diversification of crops as well. In the case of land development works, the impact is more in terms of increase in the acreage than in diversification of crops.

### 5.2.1. Increase in Crop Acreages

Out of 240 sample beneficiaries, 128 were provided with irrigation assets, and 35 with land development assets. Of the 128 beneficiaries of irrigation assets, there was an increase in the crop acreage from 317.03 to 369.53 acres. There was an increase of 0.41 acre per asset beneficiary. In Rajasthan, the total crop acreage of 73 beneficiaries of irrigation assets increased from 225.48 to 245.45 acres.

**Table 5.2: Increase in Acreage under Crop Cultivation due to Irrigation & Land Development Assets**

Regions	Crops cultivated by Irrigation Assets (In Acre)		Acreage of Crops cultivated by Land Development Assets (In Acre)	
	Pre - Assets	Post – Assets	Pre - Assets	Post - Assets
Bonli	84.06	94.07		
Sawai Madhopur	59.4	63.13	3.76	3.76
<i>SAWAI MADHOPUR</i>	<i>143.46</i>	<i>157.2</i>	<i>3.76</i>	<i>3.76</i>
Choti Saran	50.12	53.85		
Gagartalai	31.9	34.4		
<i>BANSWARA</i>	<i>82.02</i>	<i>88.25</i>		
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>	<b>225.48</b>	<b>245.45</b>	<b>3.76</b>	<b>3.76</b>
Jamunaha	24	29.4	3.2	6.55
Sirsiya	22.6	46.8		
<i>SHRAVASTHI</i>	<i>46.6</i>	<i>76.2</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>6.55</i>
Rajgarh	22.75	23.56	9.28	11.01
Pahari	7.2	7.82	9.45	22.88
<i>MIRZAPUR</i>	<i>29.95</i>	<i>31.38</i>	<i>18.73</i>	<i>33.89</i>
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>	<b>76.55</b>	<b>107.58</b>	<b>21.93</b>	<b>40.44</b>
Kelamangalai	15	13.5		
Hosur		3		
<i>KRISHNAGIRI</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>16.5</i>		
Vridhachalam				
Cuddalore				
<i>CUDDALORE</i>				
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16.5</b>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>317.03</b>	<b>369.53</b>	<b>25.69</b>	<b>44.2</b>

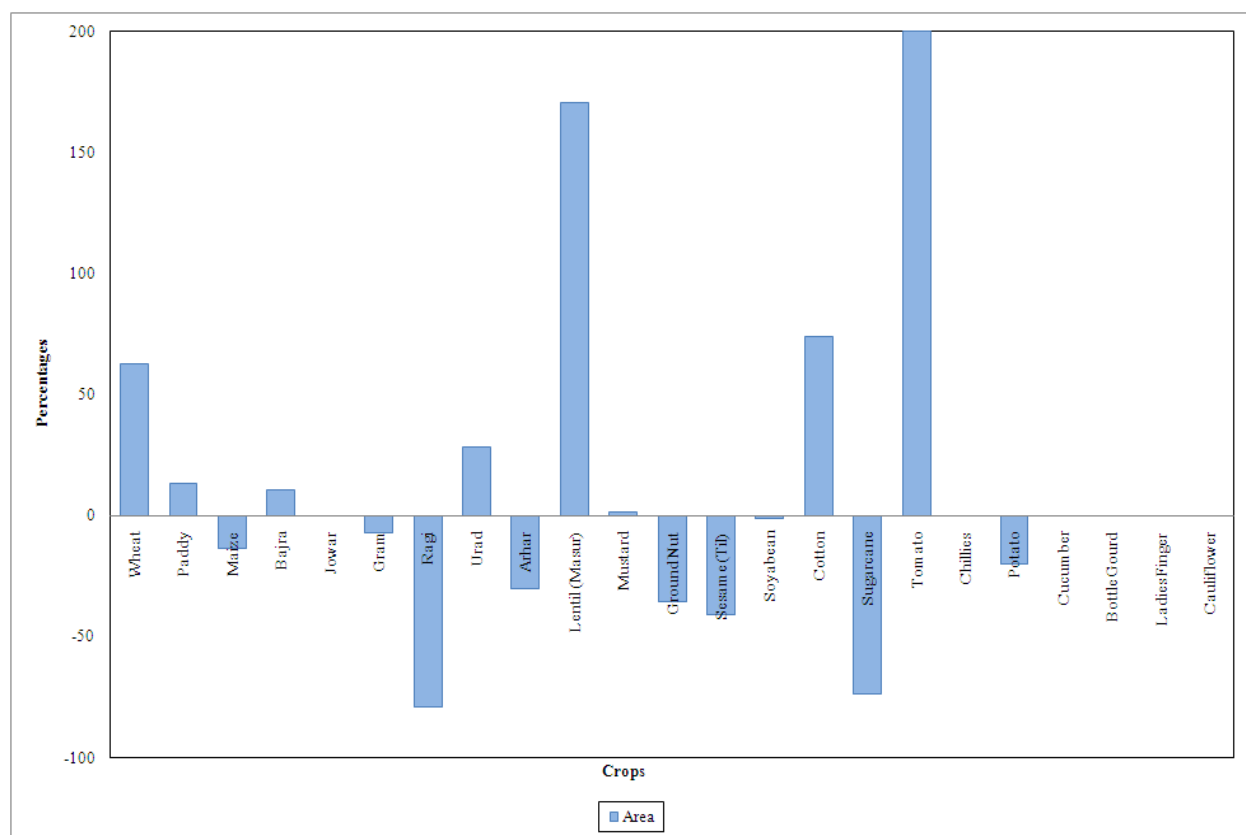
Source: Survey

In Uttar Pradesh, the total crop acreage of 46 beneficiaries of irrigation assets increased from 76.55 to 107.58 acres. In Tamil Nadu, the total crop cultivable areas of nine beneficiaries of irrigation assets increased from 15 to 16.50 acres. Table 5.2 shows increase in acreage under crop cultivation due to irrigation and land development works.

The beneficiaries of irrigation assets cultivated 29 crops, out of which there was an increase in the acreage of eight crops. These were wheat, paddy, *bajra*, mustard, *urad*, cotton, tomato and lentil. The increase in the acreage under various crops depends on many other factors, besides

irrigation. It also depends on the nature of the crop itself. Higher acreages were found under crops such as wheat and paddy as both of them required more water. Hence, irrigation results in increase in crop acreage of wheat and paddy. The absolute increase in acreage under wheat and paddy was much higher than crops such as lentils, *urad*, tomato or cotton, but, in percentage terms, the increase in the case of the latter four crops was substantial (Figure 5.1, Annexure V.1).

**Figure 5.1: Percentage Change in Crop Acreages Post-Irrigation Assets**



Source: Survey

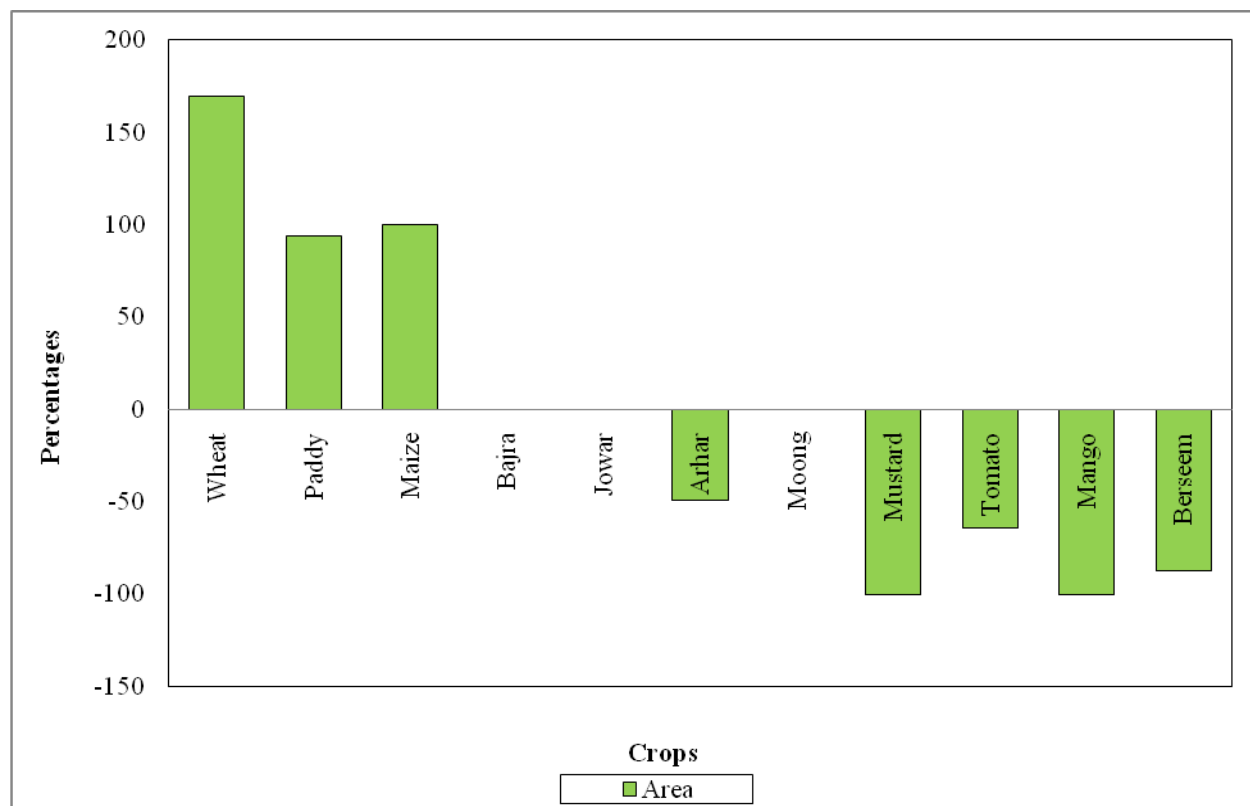
Even after getting irrigation assets, no significant change in area was reported for crops such as *jowar*, chillies, cucumber, bottle gourd, ladies' finger and cauliflower. However, it is interesting to note that after receiving irrigation assets, farmers diversified into other new and high value crops such as peppermint, brinjal, capsicum, coriander, cucumber, *methi* and even green fodder.

In the case of 35 beneficiaries of land development assets, there was an increase in the crop acreage from 25.69 to 44.2 acres. On an average, there was an increase of 0.53 acre per

asset/beneficiary. The increase in acreage under crop cultivation was substantial in Uttar Pradesh. In the study areas of Uttar Pradesh, there were some facilities for irrigation. With the development of land, beneficiaries were able to mobilise water resources. In Sawai Madhopur District of Rajasthan, there was no change in the crop acreage after land development works. The main reason was lack of irrigation facility on the developed land. In the same District, however, there was an increase in crop acreage in the case of irrigation assets. In Shravasthi District, ground water is easily available. Beneficiaries were able to mobilise irrigation facility on the developed land. Similarly, in Mirzapur, water is not as scarce as in Sawai Madhopur District of Rajasthan.

Out of 15 crops cultivated by the beneficiaries of land development, there was an increase in the acreage of three crops, namely wheat, paddy and maize. The acreage under wheat cultivation increased from 6.87 to 18.49 acres and under paddy from 10.25 to 19.84 acres. The increase of acreage under maize was less compared to that of wheat or paddy, but, in percentage terms, the increase was significant. Crops such as *bajra*, *jowar* and *moong* did not report significant change in their respective areas after getting land development assets. With land development assets, beneficiaries brought in more land under foodgrain cultivation. Some enterprising farmers, of course, diversify into high value crops such as gram, *til*, chillies and green peas (Figure 5.2, Annexure V.2).

**Figure 5.2: Percentage Change in Crop Acreages Post-Land Development Assets**



Source: Survey

### 5.2.2. Increase in Productivity

Apart from increase in acreage, there was an increase in productivity of crops on the land of beneficiary households provided with irrigation and land development assets. The increase in productivity has been measured in terms of yield per acre. The increase in productivity varies from crop to crop and from area to area. The section below deals with the increase in productivity only of those lands of beneficiaries, which were provided with irrigation facility through Category-B assets.

Out of 29 crops cultivated by the beneficiaries on their lands irrigated by the MGNREGS Category-B individual assets, there was an increase in the productivity of 19 crops. These crops were wheat, paddy, gram, maize, *bajra*, mustard, *til* and *soyabean* (oilseeds), cotton, *urad*, *arhar*, lentil (pulses), *ragi*, potato, groundnut, bottle gourd, ladies' finger, cauliflower and sugarcane (Figure 5.3). The productivity remained unchanged in the case of chillies and cucumber in



Kelamangali Block of Krishnagiri District. The productivity of tomato increased in Rajgarh Block in Mirzapur District but declined in Kelamangalai Block of Krishnagiri District in Tamil Nadu. It was learnt that due to drought in the reporting year, the productivity of tomato declined in Kelamangalai. Beneficiaries grew new crops on irrigated land for which the change in productivity could not be measured. These new crops were peppermint, brinjal, capsicum, coriander, *methi* and green fodder. Interestingly, all the new crops are commercial ones (Annexure V.3).

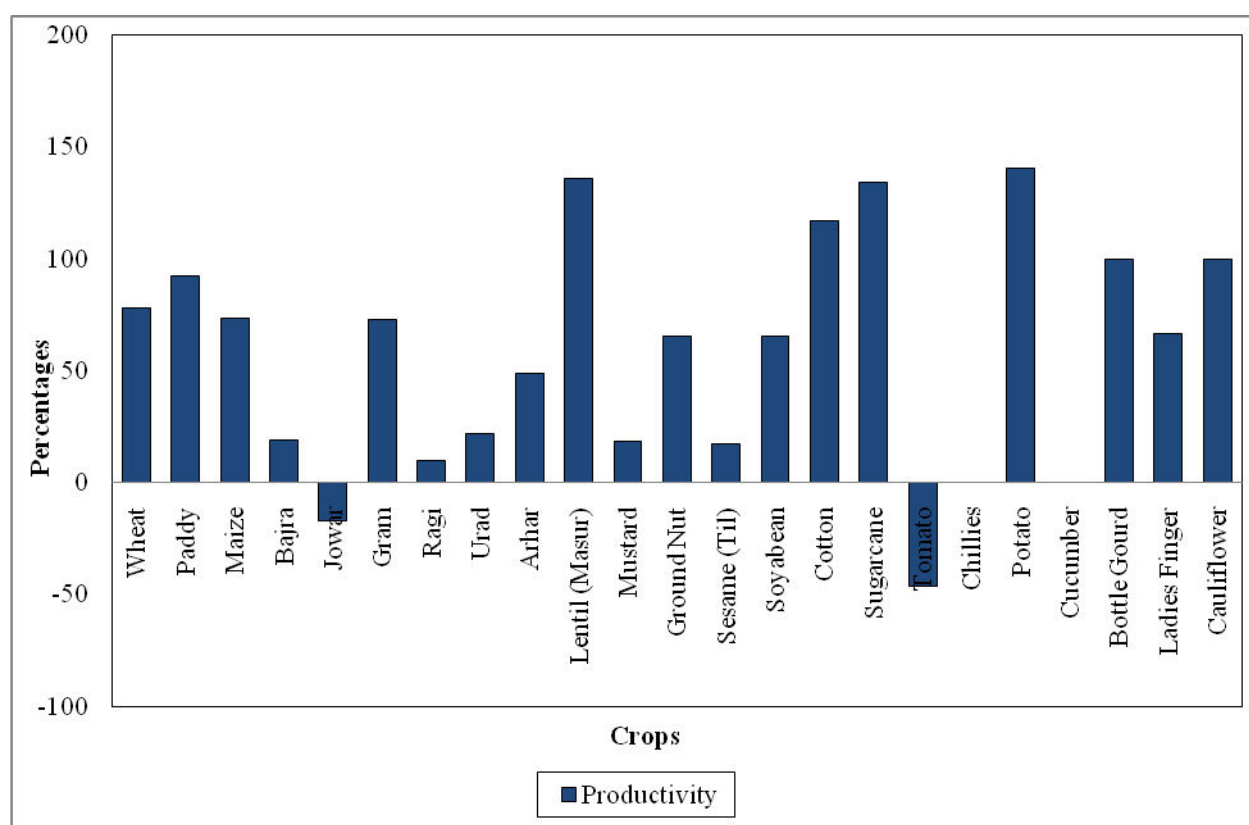
Productivity, i.e. yield measured in quintal per acre, increased substantially in the case of wheat, paddy, gram, maize, *urad*, cotton, lintel, bottle gourd, ladies' finger, cauliflower, and sugarcane. The yield of wheat in quintal per acre was 5.38 in pre-irrigation period and, post-irrigation, increased to 9.58 quintal. The increase varied from place to place depending on other factors. In Sirsiya Block of Shravasthi District of Uttar Pradesh, the increase was from 5.78 to 13.72 quintal per acre. It increased from 7.08 to 11.63 quintal per acre in Pahari Block of Mirzapur District and from 6.10 quintal per acre to 10.87 quintal per acre in Jamunaha Block of Shravasthi District of Uttar Pradesh. It increased from 4.83 to 10.07 quintal, 5.02 to 6.57 quintal and 4.94 to 6.77 quintal per acre in Choti Saran Block of Banswara and Sawai Madhopur and Bonli Block of Sawai Madhopur District respectively.

Similarly, the increase in the yield of paddy was substantive in Mirzapur and Shravasthi Districts of Uttar Pradesh. It increased from 6.91 to 10.16 and 4.78 to 7.72 quintal per acre in Pahari and Rajgarh Block respectively of Mirzapur District. It increased from 5.72 to 12.64 and 6.10 to 10.94 quintal per acre in Sirsiya and Jamunaha Block respectively of Shravasthi District of Uttar Pradesh. In Sawai Madhopur District, beneficiaries grew wheat on the newly irrigated land, but none of them grew paddy. Since the dug wells provided to them were of limited capacity that provided irrigation only twice or thrice, they were able to grow wheat but not paddy, which required more water. These dug wells do not have the capacity to provide irrigation on a regular basis to crops like paddy that require high amount of water. In Banswara, some of the beneficiaries who were benefitted from irrigation assets and who were growing paddy, could not get much higher returns, as the water was not adequate enough to achieve any significant

improvement in the yield of paddy, although in the same District, the increase in the yield of wheat was substantive (Figure 5.3, Annexure V.3).

The improvement in yield was substantive in the case of other crops, like maize, *bajra*, cotton and *arhar* that also do not require much water. Most of the irrigation assets created under Category-B are of the nature that tap the existing water resources. Therefore, potentialities of these assets depend to a great extent on the existing conditions such as agro-climate, water level, and also on the capacity of the beneficiary to make use of the increased irrigation facility.

**Figure 5.3: Percentage Change in Crop Productivity Post-Irrigation Assets**

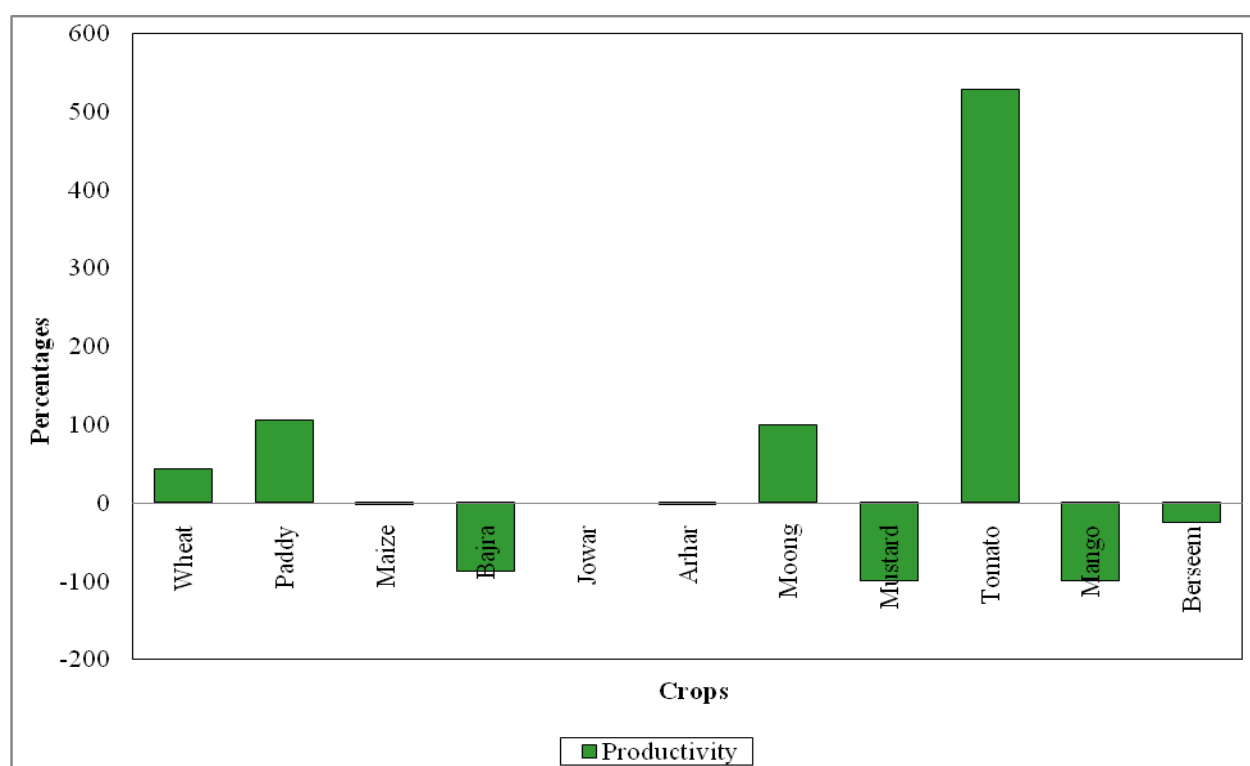


Source: Survey

Increase in productivity, i.e. yield per acre, was limited in the case of land development assets. It increased substantially in the area where water was available. Due to inability of the beneficiary to invest in land, the beneficiary was not able to cultivate the land. The development of land through MGNREGS provided the beneficiary incentive to cultivate the erstwhile crops on the

fallow and waste land. He mobilised resources at his disposal that resulted in enhanced productivity. The beneficiaries of land development assets cultivated 15 crops on the developed land. Out of 15 crops, there was an increase in the productivity of four crops. There was no change in the productivity of *jowar*. The productivity of *berseem*, maize, *arhar* and *bajra* declined, but the decline was not because of the development of land. The decline was due to other factors, mainly drought in the reporting year. The beneficiaries of land development works grew four new crops, viz. chillies, *til*, gram and green peas (Figure 5.4).

**Figure 5.4: Percentage Change in Crop Productivity Post-Land Development**



Source: Survey

Productivity increased from 4.30 quintal per acre to 8.83 quintal per acre in the case of paddy. The increase in productivity of paddy was registered mostly in Uttar Pradesh, where it increased from 5.24 to 9.72 quintal per acre in Pahari Block of Mirzapur and from 3.65 quintal to 6.90 quintal per acre in Rajgarh Block of Mirzapur District. It increased from 3.93 to 9.29 quintal per

acre in Jamunaha Block of Shravasthi District of U.P. The increase in yield per acre was three times in Jamunaha Block of Shravasthi where water was easily available.

The productivity of wheat increased from 5.17 to 7.42 quintal per acre. It increased from 4.32 to 7.47 and 5.31 to 7.57 quintal per acre in Pahari and Rajgarh Blocks respectively of Mirzapur District. It increased from 5.0 to 8.51 quintal per acre in Jamunaha Block of Shravasthi District of Uttar Pradesh.

The increase in productivity of *arhar* was registered in Pahari and Rajgarh Blocks of Mirzapur District. There was substantive increase in the productivity of tomato in Rajgarh Block of Mirzapur District (Annexure V.4).

### **5.2.3. Crop Diversification**

The creation of irrigation and land development assets resulted in crop diversification. There was some shift from foodgrains to commercial crops, including vegetables, oilseeds, pulses and cotton. In the case of irrigation assets, the total foodgrain crop area as proportion of the Gross Cropped Area (GCA) of the beneficiary households decreased from 81 to 80 percent, a decline of one percentage point from the pre-to-post-asset period. This slight decline in foodgrain area reflected a small tendency to diversify towards high-value crops. In fact, after receiving irrigation assets, farmers diversified into other new and high-value crops such as peppermint, brinjal, capsicum, coriander, cucumber, *methi* and green fodder. In the case of land development assets, the total foodgrain crop area of the beneficiary households increased from 88 to 96 percent, an increase of nine percentage points. This shows that the additional land brought under cultivation, through fallow and waste land development works, was utilised for foodgrain cultivation. However, some enterprising farmers did diversify towards high-value crops such as gram, *til*, chillies and green peas.

### **5.3. Productivity of Animal Husbandry, Fishery and Horticulture**

While the productivity of land and irrigation assets has been measured in terms of increase in acreage and yield quintal per acre, the increase in productivity of assets related to animal husbandry, fishery and horticulture has been measured in terms of revenue earned by a

beneficiary. This has a limitation in the sense that changes in revenue depend on the price conditions.

There were 44 beneficiaries of livestock assets in the sample. The assets were animal sheds for cows and buffaloes, goats, sheep, poultry and vermicompost pits. It was found that there was an improvement in revenue, i.e. productivity in value terms of animal stock, after the provision of animal sheds. Also, there was an improvement in revenue per beneficiary household after the creation of animal shelter and vermicompost pits.

Out of 44 beneficiaries of livestock assets, 15 were having cows and buffaloes before MGNREGS. The average revenue of such a beneficiary from livestock assets was Rs. 29573 per annum.

The increase in revenue per beneficiary household, however, varies across the study areas. It increased from Rs. 12317 to 23000 in Bonli Block of Sawai Madhopur District of Rajasthan. It decreased from Rs. 19667 to 14000 in Kelamangalai Block and increased from Rs. 40234 to 48400 in Hosur Block of Krishnagiri District of Tamil Nadu. It increased from Rs. 33000 to 184400 in Cuddalore Block of Cuddalore District of Tamil Nadu.

The average revenue from livestock assets of a new beneficiary was relatively less. It was Rs. 12445 per beneficiary, which was less than one-third of the average revenue from the livestock of a beneficiary already having livestock. This variation in the average revenue from livestock of a beneficiary, who was having livestock prior to the animal shelter and vermicompost pits, and of the one who got post-MGNREGS assets is due to the fact that the former was experienced in rearing of livestock and could make best use of the assets provided through MGNREGS. The beneficiary, who got the assets afresh and bought livestock post-MGNREGS, could not optimise the returns, perhaps due to lack of experience. Many of the beneficiaries also benefited through selling of cow dung manure after the creation of vermicompost pits.

The average revenue from livestock of a beneficiary varies, depending on the type of assets provided to him. In Rajasthan, where beneficiaries were provided with animal sheds, the average revenue of a beneficiary post-MGNREGS was Rs. 22755. In Tamil Nadu, the average revenue of a beneficiary was Rs. 37561 in Krishnagiri District and Rs. 184000 in Cuddalore District. In

Krishnagiri, the beneficiaries were provided animal sheds and vermicompost pits, whereas in Cuddalore the beneficiaries were provided with fish ponds. The returns from a fish pond was higher than that from an animal shed (Table 5.3).

**Table 5.3: Value of Livestock Assets**

Regions	Pre - Assets			Post- Assets								
	Total Livestock Asset Holders (Nos.)	Livestock Value of Production (Rs.)	Livestock Value (Rs/HH)	Livestock Beneficiaries with Pre MGNREGS Assets (Nos.)	Livestock Value of Production (Rs.)	Pre-assets Livestock Value (Rs/HH)	New Livestock Beneficiaries (Nos.)	Livestock Value of Production (Rs.)	New-assets Livestock Value (Rs/HH)	Total Livestock Beneficiaries (Nos.)	Livestock Value of Production (Rs.)	Post-assets Livestock Value (Rs/HH)
	(a)	(b)	(c=b/a)	(d)	(e)	(f=e/d)	(g)	(h)	(i=h/g)	(j=d+g)	(k=e+h)	(l=k/j)
Bonli	3	36950	12317	3	69000	23000	5	73600	14720	8	142600	17825
Sawai Madhopur							3	81300	27100	3	81300	27100
SAWAI MADHOPUR	3	36950	12317	3	69000	23000	8	154900	19363	11	223900	20355
Choti Saran												
Gagartalai							1	2400	2400	1	2400	2400
BANSWARA							1	2400	2400	1	2400	2400
RAJASTHAN	3	36950	12317	3	69000	23000	9	157300	17478	12	226300	22755
Jamunaha												
Sirsiya												
SHRAVASTHI												
Rajgarh												
Pahari												
MIRZAPUR												
UTTAR PRADESH												
Kelamangalai	3	59000	19667	3	42000	14000	9	141400	15711	12	183400	15283
Hosur	7	281640	40234	7	338800	48400	11	62200	5655	18	401000	22278
KRISHNAGIRI	10	340640	34064	10	380800	38080	20	203600	10180	30	584400	37561
Vridhachalam												
Cuddalore	2	66000	33000	2	368800	184400				2	368800	184400
CUDDALORE	2	66000	33000	2	368800	184400				2	368800	184400
TAMIL NADU	12	406640	33887	12	749600	62467	20	203600	10180	32	953200	29788
Total	15	443590	29573	15	818600	54573	29	360900	12445	44	1179500	26807

Source: Survey

### Box 5.1: Transformation in the Status of a Beneficiary Household

#### **A carpenter became a fisherman cum poultry farmer**

There was a carpenter who used to live on his daily wage earnings. His wife was an ad hoc school teacher. The family has got some amount of land. Under MGNREGS, the household was provided with a fish pond of 20x20 meter. He started earning of about 60000 rupees per annum from this pond. He then realized that if he could expand the size of the pond, he could earn better. He ploughed the income earned from the fish pond for expanding the size of the pond to 200x200 meter. With the increase in the size of the pond to 200x200 meter, he started earning about two lakh per annum. With additional income he decided to expand his activities and constructed a poultry farm on the bank of the pond. He learnt that the productivity of a poultry farm could be higher on the bank of any water source as cold breeze not only increases the productivity but also keeps the poultry free from diseases. He uses excreta of the poultry for feeding fishes in the pond. He then decided to buy two cows after his increased earnings from pond and poultry. He uses cow milk for his own consumption and cow dung to give colour to the water of the pond. His overall earning from the fish pond, poultry farm and cow gives decent income to his family. Now, he has stopped his work as a carpenter in which he used to get only about a maximum of 20 days of wage employment in a month. His wife was a part-time school teacher. She has also left the job. Now both of them give their full time to poultry and animal husbandry. There is a transformation in the status of the household from a wage employed worker to a self-employed household. He is more than satisfied with his achievements.

In the case of fishery assets, which were provided in Tamil Nadu, there was one household in Cuddalore Block of Cuddalore District having a fish pond before it got one under MGNREGS. Its average annual earning from the fish pond was Rs.20,000 per annum. There were 30 new beneficiaries of fish ponds. The average revenues from the fish pond of a beneficiary were Rs. 63150, over three times higher. The average revenue was higher in the case of those

beneficiaries who were able to supplement and invest their own resources. Some of the beneficiaries expanded the size of the pond and this added to increased returns on their ponds.

Out of the 31 sample fish pond beneficiaries, one was having assets before MGNREGS, while 30 were new beneficiaries. Out of 30 new beneficiaries, seven reported no income from MGNREGS fish ponds. The main reasons for this were drying up of ponds in some cases and dying of fishes in other cases. Some of these beneficiaries were not able to put additional resources like making arrangements in the event of drought or drying up of water in the pond. Some of them were not properly trained in fishery and lacked skills for the purpose (Table 5.4).

In Tamil Nadu, fishery assets were provided in convergence mode. While fish ponds were provided through the MGNREGS, fish fingerlings were provided by the Fishery Department. Of course, the department charged an amount for the fish fingerlings.



**Table 5.4: Value of Fishery Assets**

Regions	Pre - Assets			Post - Assets									
	Household with Pre-existing Fishery Assets (No.)	Value of Production (Rs.)	Value of Production (Rs/HH)	Fisheries Beneficiaries with Pre MGNREGS Assets (No.)	Value of Production (Rs.)	Value of Production (Rs/HH)	New MGNREGS Fisheries assets Beneficiaries (No.)	Value of Production (Rs.)	Value of Production (Rs/HH)	Total Fisheries assets Beneficiaries (No.)	Value of Production (Rs.)	Value of Production (Rs/HH)	HHs reporting no income from MGNREGS Fishery Assets
Bonli													
Sawai Madhopur													
SAWAI MADHOPUR													
Choti Saran													
Gagartalai													
BANSWARA													
RAJASTHAN													
Jamunaha													
Sirsiya													
SHRAVASTHI													
Rajgarh													
Pahari													
MIRZAPUR													
UTTAR PRADESH													
Kelamangalai							1	100000	100000	1	100000	100000	
Hosur													
KRISHNAGIRI							1	100000	100000	1	100000	100000	
Vridhachalam							16	428000	26750	16	428000	26750	4
Cuddalore	1	20000	20000	1	2500	2500	13	1366500	105115.3846	14	1369000	97786	3
CUDDALORE	1	20000	20000	1	2500	2500	29	1794500	61879	30	1797000	59900	7
TAMIL NADU	1	20000	20000	1	2500	2500	30	1894500	63150	31	1897000	61194	7
Total	1	20000	20000	1	2500	2500	30	1894500	63150	31	1897000	61194	7

Source: Survey

## 5.4. Horticulture and Plantation Assets

The sample consisted of two beneficiaries of horticulture: one was given a mango and *cheeku* orchard and another was given a guava orchard. The mango and *cheeku* orchard beneficiary in Gagartalai Block of Banswara District of Rajasthan earned, on an average, Rs. 30000 per annum. The beneficiary of guava orchard in Vridhachalam Block of Cuddalore District earned, on an average, Rs. 67000 per annum (Table 5.5).

Horticulture and plantation assets have long gestation period. However, once the gestation period is over, it starts giving returns on a regular basis and for long periods.

**Table 5.5: Value of Horticulture/Plantation Assets (Rs.)**

<b>Regions</b>	<b>No. of Assets Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Assets Description</b>	<b>Value of Production (Rs.)</b>	<b>Value of Production (Rs./HH)</b>
Bonli				
Sawai Madhopur				
<i>SAWAI MADHOPUR</i>				
Choti Saran				
Gagartalai	1	Mango & Cheeku	30000	30000
<i>BANSWARA</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Mango &amp; Cheeku</i>	<i>30000</i>	<i>30000</i>
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Mango &amp; Cheeku</b>	<b>30000</b>	<b>30000</b>
Jamunaha				
Sirsiya				
<i>SHRAVASTHI</i>				
Rajgarh				
Pahari				
<i>MIRZAPUR</i>				
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>				
Kelamangalai				
Hosur				
<i>KRISHNAGIRI</i>				
Vridhachalam				
Cuddalore	1	Guava	67000	67000
<i>CUDDALORE</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Guava</i>	<i>67000</i>	<i>67000</i>
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Guava</b>	<b>67000</b>	<b>67000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>97000</b>	<b>48500</b>

Source: Survey

As regards the transformation of a beneficiary household's status from a casual labourer to that of a self-employed depends on a number of factors. Important among them are his endowment level, knowledge base and absorptive capacity. Since most of the beneficiaries continue to seek simultaneously wage and self-employment, a clear transition in their status was not evident. Also the income from any of their occupations was not enough. For example, 92 percent of the sample households, who were cultivators, had some family members who were doubling as agricultural labourers. The remaining 8 percent of the sample households, who were landless, were not able to earn enough. Most of them were provided only cattle shed, and the income from animal husbandry was not enough to elevate the household to a different status. Although the transformational cases were a few, yet given a combination of factors like basic endowment,

knowledge and skill, entrepreneurial ability and right kind of assets, the impacts of individual assets could be transformational as well.

### **5.5. Category-B Assets and Gross Incomes of Beneficiary Households**

The average annual income (revenue) of a beneficiary household in the survey area is Rs. 1,14,883 and it varies across the Districts. The gross income levels of beneficiaries were similar in Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu (approximately Rs.1,35,000) and low in Uttar Pradesh (Rs.73,154). The variations in income per District depend on the level of economic activities, the socio-economic conditions of households, and other factors (Annexure V.5).

Since most of the selected beneficiaries were small and marginal farmers and agriculture and allied activities were their main occupations, a large part of their annual gross income was from agriculture and allied activities. Many of them were also dependent on rearing of livestock and fishery as their secondary occupations. The share of agriculture and allied activities in their total annual gross income was substantive (60.3 percent of their total income). They earn about 10 percent of their total gross incomes from wages – 2.38 percent from agriculture and 6.67 percent from non-agriculture. Their income from MGNREGS wages constituted 4.36 percent of their total gross income. Their revenues from various other sources vary across States, though the proportion of their revenues from agriculture does not vary much (Table 5.6).

The analysis of their gross income from various sources and their dependence on agriculture and allied activities shows that the addition of facilities such as irrigation, land development, livestock, etc supplements their main occupations. The addition of values to their gross income because of the additional assets provided to them, or improvement in their assets, result in substantial increase in their income levels. This, in a way, indicates that they have not been able to use their existing assets at the optimum level. Addition of facilities like irrigation and development of their fallow and waste land add substantially to their total gross incomes.

The provision of individual assets through MGNREGS contributed significantly to the annual gross income of the beneficiary households. The Category-B individual assets contributed about 31.28 percent of the total gross income of a beneficiary household. This, however, varies across

the Blocks and Districts depending on the types of assets provided, economic activities in the area, and condition of the households (Table 5.7).

The contribution of Category-B assets to the total annual gross income of a beneficiary household varied from the lowest of 13.07 percent in Gagartalai Block of Banswara District to the highest of 65.41 percent in Sirsiya Block of Shravasthi District of Uttar Pradesh. As a whole, in most of the cases, it contributed about one-third of the total annual gross income of a beneficiary household. District-wise share of Category-B assets in the total gross income of a beneficiary household varied. It contributed 24.47 percent of the total income of a beneficiary household in Banswara and 35.24 percent in Sawai Madhopur District of Rajasthan; 61.21 percent in Shravasthi and 22.27 percent in Mirzapur District of Uttar Pradesh; and 37.01 percent in Krishnagiri and 26.51 percent in Cuddalore District of Tamil Nadu. State-wise, it contributed 29.14 percent in Tamil Nadu, 29.94 percent in Rajasthan and 36.10 percent in Uttar Pradesh.

The contribution of Category-B assets to the total annual gross income of a beneficiary household was the highest in Uttar Pradesh for two main reasons. First, most of the assets provided to beneficiaries in Uttar Pradesh were irrigation and fallow and waste land development works which created immediate impact through the increase in productivity of land and increase in acreage. It has been shown in the previous section that the productivity increase was also relatively high in Uttar Pradesh, especially in Shravasthi, because of the fertility of land. The provision of irrigation facility improved the yield of crops, as did the development of waste and fallow land.

In Rajasthan, most of the Category-B assets provided to the beneficiaries pertained to either works of water harvesting, or livestock. The contribution of livestock assets was limited as most of the assets were animal sheds. The construction of animal sheds can add to productivity only in a limited manner. The actual increase in income depends on the rearing of the livestock. Similarly, the contribution of water harvesting works in increasing the total gross income of the beneficiary household was limited as there was lack of water in the region.

In Tamil Nadu, while the contribution of Category-B assets was significant in absolute terms, because of the high income base of beneficiaries, the share of Category-B assets was not very

high. Further, in Krishnagiri district of Tamil Nadu, most of the assets pertained to livestock (animal sheds) that added to the total gross income of a beneficiary household in small proportion(Table5.7).

**Table 5.6: Share of Gross Incomes of Beneficiaries from Various Sources (%)**

<b>Blocks</b>	<b>Crop Cultivation Revenues</b>	<b>Value of Milk/Dairy Production</b>	<b>Sale of Farm Animals</b>	<b>Sale of Eggs</b>	<b>Sale of Fish</b>	<b>Other Sales (Cow dung, cow urine &amp; Vermi-compost)</b>	<b>Artisan Work (Handicrafts)</b>	<b>Trade/self Employment, Business, Own Shop</b>	<b>Other than Artisan (Carpenter, Plumber)</b>	<b>Agricultural Wages - Kharif</b>
Bonli	45.30	10.39	1.90			0.21		3.50	13.08	0.89
Sawai Madhopur	54.92	19.13	4.47				0.92	2.73		0.11
<i>SAWAI MADHOPUR</i>	<i>50.22</i>	<i>14.86</i>	<i>3.22</i>			<i>0.10</i>	<i>0.47</i>	<i>3.11</i>	<i>6.39</i>	<i>0.49</i>
Choti Saran	55.91	6.01	2.94				1.16	4.76		0.28
Gagartalai	19.34	0.15	0.09			0.07		0.14	2.78	2.08
<i>BANSWARA</i>	<i>31.18</i>	<i>2.05</i>	<i>1.01</i>			<i>0.05</i>	<i>0.38</i>	<i>1.63</i>	<i>1.88</i>	<i>1.50</i>
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>	<b>40.86</b>	<b>8.56</b>	<b>2.13</b>			<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>2.38</b>	<b>4.17</b>	<b>0.99</b>
Jamunaha	71.84	11.68	2.68					3.53		0.97
Sirsiya	73.28	3.90	1.02	0.02	0.80			0.80		
<i>SHRAVASTHI</i>	<i>72.71</i>	<i>6.98</i>	<i>1.67</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.48</i>			<i>1.88</i>		<i>0.38</i>
Rajgarh	23.70	8.32	4.44	0.43			0.18	6.92	3.42	1.19
Pahari	38.15	7.16	0.00	0.00			0.56	2.97	2.51	1.43
<i>MIRZAPUR</i>	<i>29.18</i>	<i>7.88</i>	<i>2.76</i>	<i>0.26</i>			<i>0.32</i>	<i>5.42</i>	<i>3.07</i>	<i>1.28</i>
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>	<b>44.64</b>	<b>7.56</b>	<b>2.37</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>0.17</b>		<b>0.21</b>	<b>4.16</b>	<b>1.98</b>	<b>0.96</b>
Kelamangalai	35.74	4.33	17.52		6.94				3.47	5.23
Hosur	15.32	29.08	9.82		0.78				0.78	7.62
<i>KRISHNAGIRI</i>	<i>26.12</i>	<i>15.99</i>	<i>13.90</i>		<i>4.04</i>				<i>2.20</i>	<i>6.35</i>
Vridhachalam	41.11	1.08	4.50		16.44		0.09	1.80		2.08
Cuddalore	38.96	12.08	3.12		24.87	2.80	3.38	7.16	0.71	0.38
<i>CUDDALORE</i>	<i>39.66</i>	<i>8.49</i>	<i>3.57</i>		<i>22.12</i>	<i>1.89</i>	<i>2.31</i>	<i>5.41</i>	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.94</i>
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>	<b>36.27</b>	<b>10.37</b>	<b>6.16</b>		<b>17.60</b>	<b>1.41</b>	<b>1.73</b>	<b>4.06</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>2.29</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>39.85</b>	<b>9.06</b>	<b>3.77</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>6.99</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>3.42</b>	<b>2.42</b>	<b>1.50</b>

Contd.....

<b>Blocks</b>	<b>Agricultural Wages - Rabi</b>	<b>Agricultural Wages - Others (Zaid)</b>	<b>Non-Agricultural Wages</b>	<b>MGNREGS Wages</b>	<b>Traditional Services (Caste Occupations)</b>	<b>Remittances</b>	<b>Pension</b>	<b>Salary</b>	<b>Rental Income</b>	<b>Student Scholarship</b>
Bonli	1.04		1.60	1.02			0.22	20.85		
Sawai Madhopur	1.58		7.29	3.65			2.77	2.43		
<i>SAWAI MADHOPUR</i>	<i>1.32</i>		<i>4.51</i>	<i>2.37</i>			<i>1.53</i>	<i>11.42</i>		
Choti Saran			18.66	6.97		0.70	2.44		0.17	
Gagartalai	0.11	0.42	9.37	1.16			11.66	52.63		
<i>BANSWARA</i>	<i>0.08</i>	<i>0.28</i>	<i>12.38</i>	<i>3.04</i>		<i>0.23</i>	<i>8.68</i>	<i>35.59</i>	<i>0.06</i>	
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>8.38</b>	<b>2.70</b>		<b>0.11</b>	<b>5.04</b>	<b>23.31</b>	<b>0.03</b>	
Jamunaha			8.66	0.63						
Sirsiya	1.59		12.34	2.09		0.84	3.34			
<i>SHRAVASTHI</i>	<i>0.96</i>		<i>10.88</i>	<i>1.51</i>		<i>0.51</i>	<i>2.02</i>			
Rajgarh	1.08	0.01	9.01	1.99	1.07	1.71	0.50	35.01	0.73	0.34
Pahari	1.36		14.04	7.18	5.55	4.47	1.76	12.85		
<i>MIRZAPUR</i>	<i>1.18</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>10.92</i>	<i>3.96</i>	<i>2.77</i>	<i>2.76</i>	<i>0.98</i>	<i>26.60</i>	<i>0.45</i>	<i>0.21</i>
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>10.91</b>	<b>3.09</b>	<b>1.79</b>	<b>1.96</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>17.16</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.14</b>
Kelamangalai	3.68	0.35	3.82	14.07		4.16	0.69			
Hosur		1.17	3.55	10.84	1.56		11.07	8.42		
<i>KRISHNAGIRI</i>	<i>1.95</i>	<i>0.73</i>	<i>3.69</i>	<i>12.55</i>	<i>0.73</i>	<i>2.20</i>	<i>5.58</i>	<i>3.97</i>		
Vridhachalam			0.68	10.03			14.41	4.50	3.27	
Cuddalore	0.27		3.20	2.16		0.91				
<i>CUDDALORE</i>	<i>0.18</i>		<i>2.38</i>	<i>4.73</i>		<i>0.61</i>	<i>4.70</i>	<i>1.47</i>	<i>1.07</i>	
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>2.70</b>	<b>6.68</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>4.92</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>0.80</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>6.67</b>	<b>4.36</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>4.21</b>	<b>13.62</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.03</b>

Source: Survey

**Table 5.7: Shares of Category – B Individual Asset Gross Incomes and Other Incomes of Beneficiary Households**

Regions	MGNREGS Individual Asset Income (in Rs.)							
	Agricultural Asset Income		Value of Production of Milk/Dairy	Value from Sale of Sheep & Goats & Sale of Meat	Value of Sale of Vermi-compost	Value of Fish Production	Value of Horticulture Production	Total MGNREGS Individual Asset Income
	Value of Crop Production from Irrigation Assets	Value of Crop Production from Land Development Assets						
Bonli	992138		137000		5600			1134738
Sawai Madhopur	702173	21040	81300					804512.51
SAWAI MADHOPUR	1694311	21040	218300		5600			1939251
Choti Saran	862500							862500
Gagartalai	438125				2400		30000	470525.01
BANSWARA	1300625				2400		30000	1333025
RAJASTHAN	2994936	21040	218300		8000		30000	3272276
Jamunaha	383250	67063						450312.5
Sirsiya	821800							821800
SHRAVASTHI	1205050	67063						1272113
Rajgarh	253881	140285						394166
Pahari	157325	289015						446340
MIRZAPUR	411206	429300						840506
UTTAR PRADESH	1616256	496363						2112619
Kelamangalai	308500			183400		100000		591900
Hosur	15100		357000	44000				416100
KRISHNAGIRI	323600		357000	227400		100000		1008000
Vridhachalam						428000		428000
Cuddalore			226800		142000	1369000	67000	1804800
CUDDALORE			226800		142000	1797000	67000	2232800
TAMIL NADU	323600		583800	227400	142000	1897000	67000	3240800
Total	4934792	517403	802100	227400	150000	1897000	97000	8625694

Contd.....



Regions	MGNREGS Wages (Rs)	Non-MGNREGS Income/Other Income (Rs.)	Grand Total Income (Rs.)	Income Shares (%)		
				MGNREGS Individual Asset Income	MGNREGS Wages	Non-MGNREGS Income
Bonli	27450	1551700	2686438	42.24	1.02	57.76
Sawai Madhopur	102784	2012504	2817017	28.56	3.65	71.44
<i>SAWAI MADHOPUR</i>	<i>130234</i>	<i>3564204</i>	<i>5503455</i>	<i>35.24</i>	<i>2.37</i>	<i>64.76</i>
Choti Saran	120125	860775	1723275	50.05	6.97	49.95
Gagartalai	41850	3130240	3600765	13.07	1.16	86.93
<i>BANSWARA</i>	<i>161975</i>	<i>3991015</i>	<i>5324040</i>	<i>24.47</i>	<i>3.04</i>	<i>75.53</i>
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>	<b>292209</b>	<b>7555219</b>	<b>10827495</b>	<b>29.94</b>	<b>2.70</b>	<b>70.06</b>
Jamunaha	5200	371488	821800	54.80	0.63	45.20
Sirsiya	26250	434600	1256400	65.41	2.09	34.59
<i>SHRAVASTHI</i>	<i>31450</i>	<i>806088</i>	<i>2078200</i>	<i>61.21</i>	<i>1.51</i>	<i>38.79</i>
Rajgarh	46542	1948344	2342510	16.83	1.99	83.17
Pahari	102738	985238	1431578	31.18	7.18	68.82
<i>MIRZAPUR</i>	<i>149280</i>	<i>2933582</i>	<i>3774088</i>	<i>22.27</i>	<i>3.96</i>	<i>77.73</i>
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>	<b>180730</b>	<b>3739670</b>	<b>5852288</b>	<b>36.10</b>	<b>3.09</b>	<b>63.90</b>
Kelamangalai	202750	849050	1440950	41.08	14.07	58.92
Hosur	139100	866750	1282850	32.44	10.84	67.56
<i>KRISHNAGIRI</i>	<i>341850</i>	<i>1715800</i>	<i>2723800</i>	<i>37.01</i>	<i>12.55</i>	<i>62.99</i>
Vridhachalam	267100	2235900	2663900	16.07	10.03	83.93
Cuddalore	119100	3699700	5504500	32.79	2.16	67.21
<i>CUDDALORE</i>	<i>386200</i>	<i>5935600</i>	<i>8168400</i>	<i>26.51</i>	<i>4.73</i>	<i>73.49</i>
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>	<b>728050</b>	<b>7651400</b>	<b>10892200</b>	<b>29.14</b>	<b>6.68</b>	<b>70.86</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1200989</b>	<b>18946289</b>	<b>27571983</b>	<b>31.28</b>	<b>4.36</b>	<b>68.72</b>

Source: Survey

## **5.6. Income from MGNREGS Wages**

There is a provision for providing Category-B assets only to those households who have got MGNREGS job cards and are willing to work on the assets. All the 240 sample beneficiary households have worked under MGNREGS.

Income from MGNREGS wage employment contributed about 4.36 percent of the total annual income of a beneficiary household. This, however, varied depending on the number of employment days logged by beneficiary household and other sources of income of the household. In both the Districts of Rajasthan, the share of MGNREGS wages was small. It was 2.37 percent of the total annual income of a beneficiary household in Sawai Madhopur District and 3.04 percent in Banswara District. In Uttar Pradesh, the income from MGNREGS wages contributed 3.09 percent of the total annual income of a beneficiary household. In terms of the sample Districts, it constituted 1.51 percent of the total annual income of a beneficiary household in Shravasthi and 3.96 percent in Mirzapur District. Income from MGNREGS wages contributed 6.68 percent of the total annual income of a beneficiary household in Tamil Nadu. This varied across the sample Districts, constituting 12.55 percent of the total annual income of a beneficiary household in Krishnagiri District and 4.73 percent in Cuddalore District.

If the income from MGNREGS wages is added to the total gross income earned from MGNREGS assets, it contributed 35.29 percent of the total income of an MGNREGS beneficiary household. This, of course, varied across the Blocks and Districts, as shown in Tables 5.6 and 5.7.

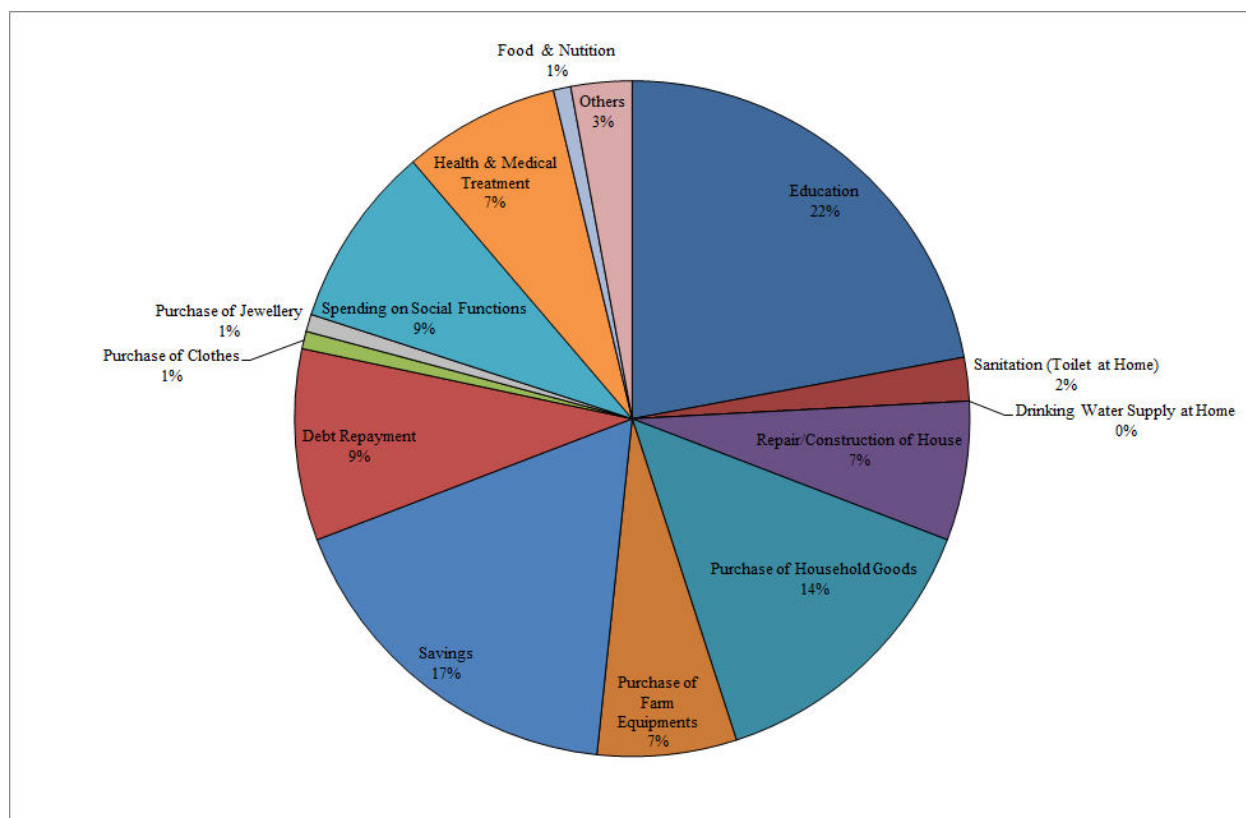
## **5.7. Expenditure Out of Income through MGNREGS Individual Assets**

How does a beneficiary of MGNREGS assets spend the additional income? The gross income from MGNREGS assets and wages constituted about one-third of their total revenues.

Beneficiaries of MGNREGS assets accorded priority to education, savings, purchase of household items, debt repayment, health and medical expenditure, purchase of farm equipment, repair and construction of houses, in that order.

About 22 percent of the beneficiaries gave first priority to expenditure on education, with 17.50 percent giving it to savings, 14.17 percent to purchase of household goods and 9.17 percent of the beneficiaries according highest priority to debt repayment. The item-wise expenditure priority is given in Figure 5.5.

**Figure 5.5: Category-B Assets Income and Expenditure Priority of Beneficiary Households (%)**



Source: Survey

There are some state-wise variations in giving priority to different items of expenditure. In Rajasthan, out of 80 beneficiaries, 17 gave priority to savings and 16 gave to debt payment. Another 16 gave priority to education. In Uttar Pradesh, out of 80 beneficiaries, 21 gave priority to education, 15 gave priority to the purchase of household goods, 13 to spending on social functions and another 12 gave priority to health and medical expenditure. In Tamil Nadu, out of 80 beneficiaries, 16 gave priority to education, 15 to savings and 10 to repairs and construction of homes (Table 5.8).

**Table 5.8: Household Expenditure Priority out of Income from Category-B Assets (Nos.)**

<b>Regions</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Sanitation (Toilet at Home)</b>	<b>Drinking Water Supply at Home</b>	<b>Repair/Con struction of House</b>	<b>Purchase of Household Goods</b>	<b>Purchase of Farm Equipments</b>	<b>Savings</b>	<b>Debt Repayment</b>
Bonli	3			3			6	7
Sawai Madhopur	6	1		1		2	4	4
<i>SAWAI MADHOPUR</i>	9	1		4		2	10	11
Choti Saran	4			1	5	2	3	3
Gagartalai	3	1			7	2	4	2
<i>BANSWARA</i>	7	1		1	12	4	7	5
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>
Jamunaha	8				5		3	
Sirsiya	5				3	1		
<i>SHRAVASTHI</i>	13				8	1	3	
Rajgarh	6			1	5		1	
Pahari	2				2		6	
<i>MIRZAPUR</i>	8			1	7		7	
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>	<b>21</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	
Kelamangalai	2			2	1	1	6	
Hosur	4			5		1	7	3
<i>KRISHNAGIRI</i>	6			7	1	2	13	3
Vridhachalam	3	3		2	1	4		2
Cuddalore	7			1	5	3	2	1
<i>CUDDALORE</i>	10	3		3	6	7	2	3
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>16</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>22</b>

Contd....

Regions	Purchase of Clothes	Purchase of Jewellery	Spending on Social Functions	Health & Medical Treatment	Food & Nutrition	Others
Bonli				1		
Sawai Madhopur			1	1		
<i>SAWAI MADHOPUR</i>			<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>		
Choti Saran				1		1
Gagartalai			1			
<i>BANSWARA</i>			<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>1</i>
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>1</b>
Jamunaha				3		1
Sirsiya	1	2	8			
<i>SHRAVASTHI</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>3</i>		<i>1</i>
Rajgarh			2	3	1	1
Pahari			3	6		
<i>MIRZAPUR</i>			<i>5</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
Kelamangalai			2	3	1	3
Hosur						
<i>KRISHNAGIRI</i>			<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>
Vridhachalam	1		4			
Cuddalore						1
<i>CUDDALORE</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>4</i>			<i>1</i>
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>

Source: Survey

## 5.8. Impacts on Migration

Many of the beneficiaries of the MGNREGS Category-B assets were migrant households, who often migrated for supplementing their livelihood. Although the objective of Category-B assets is not to reduce migration, yet a number of households reported reduction in migration after the creation of Category-B assets. Out of the total sample households, about one-fourth reported reduction in migration post-MGNREGS assets. The impact on reduction in migration was in greater proportion in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh than in Tamil Nadu (Table 5.9).

**Table 5.9: Impact of Category-B Assets on Migration of Beneficiary Households (Nos.)**

Regions	Migration Reduced	Migration Status Unchanged	Can't Say
Bonli	4	4	12
Sawai Madhopur	8	12	
<i>SAWAI MADHOPUR</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>12</i>
Choti Saran	12	4	4
Gagartalai	3	13	4
<i>BANSWARA</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>8</i>
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>20</b>
Jamunaha	12	8	
Sirsiya	7	13	
<i>SHRAVASTHI</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>21</i>	
Rajgarh	2	5	13
Pahari	1	5	14
<i>MIRZAPUR</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>27</i>
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>27</b>
Kelamangalai			20
Hosur	1		19
<i>KRISHNAGIRI</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>39</i>
Vridhachalam	7	1	12
Cuddalore	1	5	14
<i>CUDDALORE</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>26</i>
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>58 (24.17)</b>	<b>70 (29.17)</b>	<b>112 (46.67)</b>

Source: Survey

Inadequate income even after the creation of Category-B assets, and irregular returns from assets were the main reasons as to why some of the beneficiary households continued to migrate. Out of those households who said there was no impact on migration, 55.71 percent informed that insufficient income, notwithstanding additional income from Category-B assets, was the main reason, and 44.29 percent attributed irregular returns from assets as the main reason for their continued migration. The number of households reporting insufficient income as the reason for no change in their migration status was the highest in Rajasthan. The number of households reporting irregular returns from assets as the reason for no change in their migration status was the highest in Uttar Pradesh (Table 5.10).

**Table 5.10: Reasons for Status Quo in Migration Post-Assets  
(No. of Beneficiary Households)**

<b>Regions</b>	<b>Insufficient Income from Assets</b>	<b>Irregular Returns from Assets</b>
Bonli		4
Sawai Madhopur	8	4
<i>SAWAI MADHOPUR</i>	8	8
Choti Saran	1	3
Gagartalai	11	2
<i>BANSWARA</i>	12	5
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>13</b>
Jamunaha	6	2
Sirsiya	2	11
<i>SHRAVASTHI</i>	8	13
Rajgarh	3	2
Pahari	2	3
<i>MIRZAPUR</i>	5	5
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>18</b>
Kelamangalai		
Hosur		
<i>KRISHNAGIRI</i>		
Vridhachalam	1	
Cuddalore	5	
<i>CUDDALORE</i>	6	
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>	<b>6</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>39 (55.71)</b>	<b>31 (44.29)</b>

Source: Survey

## 5.9. Reasons for Seeking Wage Employment Post-Category-B Assets

While the Category-B assets contributed to the overall gross income of the beneficiary households, around 180 out of 240 beneficiary households (75 percent) continued to seek wage employment under MGNREGS as a source of additional income. Among these, 73.33 percent affirmed that they seek and would seek wage employment under MGNREGS as a source of additional income to the household. Another 11.11 percent said that their incomes from other sources were inadequate, and hence, they would continue to earn through wage employment. 6.67 percent stated that they would work under MGNREGS for easy cash money.

**Table 5.11: Reasons for Seeking Work under MGNREGS after Post-Assets  
(No. of Beneficiary Households)**

Regions	MGNREGS as a source of additional household income	Preference for easy cash income	My friend/family members motivated me to demand work	I don't have to travel far for getting work	My other income is not adequate
Bonli	13	5	1		
Sawai Madhopur	16	3			
<i>SAWAI MADHOPUR</i>	29	8	1		
Choti Saran	12			1	5
Gagartalai	14		1		5
<i>BANSWARA</i>	26		1	1	10
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>
Jamunaha	4	1	8	4	1
Sirsiya	16	1	1		
<i>SHRAVASTHI</i>	20	2	9	4	1
Rajgarh	15				2
Pahari	10	2			2
<i>MIRZAPUR</i>	25	2			4
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Kelamangalai	4				
Hosur	1				4
<i>KRISHNAGIRI</i>	5				4
Vridhachalam	13				1
Cuddalore	14				
<i>CUDDALORE</i>	27				1
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>	<b>32</b>				<b>5</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>132 (73.33)</b>	<b>12 (6.67)</b>	<b>11 (6.11)</b>	<b>5 (2.78)</b>	<b>20 (11.11)</b>

Source: Survey



The reasons for continued seeking of wage employment varied slightly across the sample Districts and States. The number of households seeking MGNREGS wage employment as a source of additional income was the highest in Rajasthan, followed by in Uttar Pradesh (Table 5.11).

Around 60 beneficiary households (25 percent) did not seek work under MGNREGS after the creation of individual assets. A number of households responded that their income from Category-B assets gave them enough income and, therefore, they were not seeking any more wage employment under MGNREGS. Most of such households were from Tamil Nadu. Out of 43 households who stopped seeking wage employment under MGNREGS, 40 were from Tamil Nadu, two from Rajasthan and only one from Uttar Pradesh (Table 5.12).

**Table 5.12: Reasons for Not Seeking Work under MGNREGS after Post – Asset Creation  
(No. of Beneficiary Households)**

Regions	Enough income post creation of asset	Works not available under MGNREGS	I had been denied of job by the person responsible for work allocation	I did not want to get engaged in the type of work available	I/my household member had earned enough money required to meet our needs
Bonli	1				
Sawai Madhopur	1				
<i>SAWAI MADHOPUR</i>	2				
Choti Saran		2			
Gagartalai					
<i>BANSWARA</i>		2			
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>			
Jamunaha				2	
Sirsiya				1	1
<i>SHRAVASTHI</i>				3	1
Rajgarh	1			1	1
Pahari		2	1	2	1
<i>MIRZAPUR</i>	1	2	1	3	2
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>
Kelamangalai	15	1			
Hosur	15				
<i>KRISHNAGIRI</i>	30	1			
Vriddhachalam	5				1
Cuddalore	5	1			
<i>CUDDALORE</i>	10	1			1
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>2</b>			<b>1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>43 (71.67)</b>	<b>6 (10)</b>	<b>1 (1.67)</b>	<b>6 (10)</b>	<b>4 (6.67)</b>

Source: Survey

### **5.10. Cost Benefit Analysis**

A crude measure of benefit cost ratio (BCR) was used in this study. The BCR was taken as the ratio of gross income to the total expenditure incurred on the asset. The total expenditure included sanctioned amount provided under the MGNREGS and out of pocket expenditure if any incurred by the beneficiaries.

Benefit cost ratio varies across the types of assets and the selected study regions. The BCR of all assets taken together was 0.35. As per the types of the assets, the BCR was most favourable in the case of fishery assets, with the BCR of 0.61, followed by horticulture and plantation (0.53), irrigation (0.34), livestock shelters (0.32) and land development works (0.15). The high BCR of fishery and horticulture assets suggests high returns on investment and low BCR of land development assets shows relatively less returns in proportion to investment.

The BCR varies across the selected study regions. It was most favourable in Tamil Nadu (0.436), followed by Uttar Pradesh (0.431) and Rajasthan (0.28). The most favourable BCR in the case of Tamil Nadu was because of fishery works which constituted a large number of the assets (in the sample). High returns on irrigation and land development assets in Uttar Pradesh resulted in more favourable BCR. In Rajasthan, BCR was more favourable in Sawai Madhopur than in Banswara District. Irrigation and land development works constituted a large proportion of the total assets selected in Sawai Madhopur District, but more important aspect was the fact that beneficiaries of these assets were able to maximise the returns on the assets. In Banswara District, most of the assets were related to irrigation and land development works, but lack of water restricted the use of those assets to the optimum level. (Annexure V.6)

### **5.11. Community Assets**

Various types of community assets were created in the selected States.

#### ***5.11.1 Rajasthan***

In Sawai Madhopur district of Rajasthan, road construction and small ponds were the main community assets. Villagers were of the view that these assets were useful, although the quality

was average. Road had increased connectivity and farm ponds had resulted in recharging of ground water. They demanded better quality roads and regular repair and maintenance of these community assets. The visited villages were close to the Ranthambore tiger sanctuary and hence there was a demand for wire fencing under community assets. The wild animals, especially *Neelguy* destroy their crops.

In Banswara District, the visited Blocks and villages were in rainfed area. There is a big dam (Mahi Bajaj Sagar Dam) on the Mahi river of the District that provides irrigation to some part of the District. Most of the community assets, created in the visited GPs, were related to water conservation work, ‘amicuts’. They have been helpful in recharging the ground water level in the region. The other MGNREGS community assets in the region were canals and roads.

In Ghodi Tejpur GP of Choti Saran Block, located on the border of the Ratlam District of Madhya Pradesh, the ‘Maeddha’ tribe, a sub-caste of the Bhil is dominant in number. In this GP, a community asset that is a ‘naalabandi’ or field bunding was created for a few individual beneficiaries under Category - B assets. It was constructed on a stretch of farmlands covering the fields of several farmers. It was constructed with a sanctioned amount of rupees six lakhs on the farmlands of six farming families. The other community assets created in this GP were concrete road, kaccha road, small check dams, water harvesting structures (‘amicut’) and aanganwadi centres. There was a specific demand from the people of this GP. A large farm pond had been constructed in the village by the Irrigation Department in 1972. It provided irrigation for agriculture in the village. However over a period of time, it developed cracks, and then collapsed in 2013. Since then the village has been facing water scarcity. Farmers demanded that this farm pond should be reconstructed under MGNREGS that would solve their water problem.

#### ***5.11.2. Uttar Pradesh***

In the Shravasthi District of Uttar Pradesh, Sarra, Raniseer and Aggapur GPs were visited. They are close to the Nepal border. Brick road was the main community asset created under MGNREGS in these GPs. The Rapti river flowed through this region. The region is flood prone due to the river that remains in spate regularly. The flood in the region washes away the road

every year. People demanded that pucca road should be constructed under MGNREGS in the region.

In the Mirzapur District of Uttar Pradesh, among the visited Blocks, Rajgarh had a more fertile terrain than Pahari, which had a rocky surface. The community assets in this region were mainly pucca roads, large farm ponds and tree plantation. People asserted that these community assets helped rural connectivity and in recharging of ground water level that helped them irrigating their fields. Tree plantations on either side of the roads provided shade, increased green coverage and also looked beautiful. Villagers were happy with the tree plantation works. However, there was an issue of trees being cut stealthily. There was a demand by the villagers to strengthen roads, which get washed away during the rainy season. In this region, there was a social division on the types of assets to be created under MGNREGS. Upper caste people favoured community assets as they were visibly unhappy with individual assets which were being given mostly to the SCs and OBCs.

#### ***5.11.3. Tamil Nadu***

In the Krishnagiri District of Tamil Nadu, different types of community assets were created in different Blocks. In Hosur Block, the main community works pertained to strengthening of roads, de-silting of canals and tree plantation along roads. In Kelamangalam block the community assets were check dams, de-silting of canals and lakes, tree plantation, strengthening of roads and community farm ponds. In both the Blocks people demanded both community and individual assets. They also asserted that the community assets, especially tree plantations and cleaning of bushes and shrubs helped in maintaining cleanliness in the villages.

In the Cuddalore district of Tamil Nadu, the construction of anganwadi centres, PDS godowns, building for Panchayat Level Federations, construction of Village Panchayat Resource Centre – VPRC, tree plantation, drought proofing, flood control and protection, land levelling, renovation of traditional water bodies, road construction, rural sanitation and water conservation and water harvesting of defunct bore wells (water recharge shaft) were the main types of community assets.

People demanded both community and individual assets, as both of them were useful in their own ways. They also asserted that these assets would reduce their drudgery.

### Annexure V.1: Crop-wise Area under Irrigation Asset (Acre)

Regions	WHEAT		PADDY		MAIZE		BAJRA		JOWAR		RAGI		GRAM		URAD	
	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Pre Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Pre Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets
Bonli	10.94	21.56			2.19	0.94	15.00	16.56	4.38	4.38			28.59	23.91	4.06	7.19
Sawai Madhopur	18.13	20.31					14.69	16.25	0.63	0.63			1.72	2.34	0.63	2.50
<i>SAWAI MADHOPUR</i>	<i>29.07</i>	<i>41.87</i>			<i>2.19</i>	<i>0.94</i>	<i>29.69</i>	<i>32.81</i>	<i>5.01</i>	<i>5.01</i>			<i>30.31</i>	<i>26.25</i>	<i>4.69</i>	<i>9.69</i>
Choti Saran	7.20	14.17	1.40	1.40	22.92	16.15							1.20	3.55	5.20	3.00
Gagartalai	2.40	7.70	4.40	6.00	12.20	11.10							5.10	5.60		
<i>BANSWARA</i>	<i>9.60</i>	<i>21.87</i>	<i>5.80</i>	<i>7.40</i>	<i>35.12</i>	<i>27.25</i>							<i>6.30</i>	<i>9.15</i>	<i>5.20</i>	<i>3.00</i>
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>	<b>38.67</b>	<b>63.74</b>	<b>5.80</b>	<b>7.40</b>	<b>37.31</b>	<b>28.19</b>	<b>29.69</b>	<b>32.81</b>	<b>5.01</b>	<b>5.01</b>			<b>36.61</b>	<b>35.40</b>	<b>9.89</b>	<b>12.69</b>
Jamunaha	11.80	13.20	10.70	12.20	0.10	0.20										
Sirsiya	4.80	20.70	15.00	17.20	2.00	3.60										
<i>SHRAVASTHI</i>	<i>16.60</i>	<i>33.90</i>	<i>25.70</i>	<i>29.40</i>	<i>2.10</i>	<i>3.80</i>										
Rajgarh	11.53	11.09	9.59	9.97									0.00	0.31		
Pahari	2.19	3.44	1.88	3.13									1.88	0.00		
<i>MIRZAPUR</i>	<i>13.72</i>	<i>14.53</i>	<i>11.47</i>	<i>13.10</i>									<i>1.88</i>	<i>0.31</i>		
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>	<b>30.32</b>	<b>48.43</b>	<b>37.17</b>	<b>42.50</b>	<b>2.10</b>	<b>3.80</b>							<b>1.88</b>	<b>0.31</b>		
Kelamangalai			1.00								9.50	2.00				
Hosur						2.00										
<i>KRISHNAGIRI</i>			<i>1.00</i>			<i>2.00</i>					<i>9.50</i>	<i>2.00</i>				
Vridhachalam																
Cuddalore																
<i>CUDDALORE</i>																
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>			<b>1.00</b>			<b>2.00</b>					<b>9.50</b>	<b>2.00</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>68.99</b>	<b>112.17</b>	<b>43.97</b>	<b>49.90</b>	<b>39.41</b>	<b>33.99</b>	<b>29.69</b>	<b>32.81</b>	<b>5.01</b>	<b>5.01</b>	<b>9.50</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>38.49</b>	<b>35.71</b>	<b>9.89</b>	<b>12.69</b>

Contd.....

Regions	ARHAR		MASOOR		MUSTARD		GROUND NUT		TIL		SOYABEAN		COTTON		SUGARCANE	
	Pre Assets	Pre Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Pre Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets
Bonli			0.31	0.31	17.03	18.59					1.56	0.63				
Sawai Madhopur					12.03	10.78	0.63	0.63	8.44	5.00	2.50	3.75				
<i>SAWAI MADHOPUR</i>			<i>0.31</i>	<i>0.31</i>	<i>29.06</i>	<i>29.37</i>	<i>0.63</i>	<i>0.63</i>	<i>8.44</i>	<i>5.00</i>	<i>4.06</i>	<i>4.38</i>				
Choti Saran	0.80										4.40	4.00	6.20	10.78		
Gagartalai	7.80	3.60														
<i>BANSWARA</i>	<i>8.60</i>	<i>3.60</i>									<i>4.40</i>	<i>4.00</i>	<i>6.20</i>	<i>10.78</i>		
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>	<b>8.60</b>	<b>3.60</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>29.06</b>	<b>29.37</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>8.44</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>8.46</b>	<b>8.38</b>	<b>6.20</b>	<b>10.78</b>		
Jamunaha	0.60	0.60	0.80	1.60												
Sirsiya	0.40	2.40	0.40	2.40		0.10										
<i>SHRAVASTHI</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>3.00</i>	<i>1.20</i>	<i>4.00</i>		<i>0.10</i>										
Rajgarh			0.13	0.13			0.35								0.45	
Pahari	0.31	0.31													0.16	0.16
<i>MIRZAPUR</i>	<i>0.31</i>	<i>0.31</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.13</i>			<i>0.35</i>								<i>0.61</i>	<i>0.16</i>
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>3.31</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>4.13</b>		<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.35</b>								<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.16</b>
Kelamangalai																
Hosur																
<i>KRISHNAGIRI</i>																
Vridhachalam																
Cuddalore																
<i>CUDDALORE</i>																
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>																
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.91</b>	<b>6.91</b>	<b>1.64</b>	<b>4.44</b>	<b>29.06</b>	<b>29.47</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>8.44</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>8.46</b>	<b>8.38</b>	<b>6.20</b>	<b>10.78</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.16</b>

Contd.....

Regions	TOMATO		PEPPERMINT		BRINJAL		CAPSICUM		CHILLIE		POTATO		CORIANDER		CUCUMBER	
	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets
Bonli																
Sawai Madhopur														0.63		
<i>SAWAI MADHOPUR</i>														0.63		
Choti Saran											0.80	0.80				
Gagartalai																
<i>BANSWARA</i>											0.80	0.80				
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>											<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.80</b>		<b>0.63</b>		
Jamunaha				1.60												
Sirsiya				0.40												
<i>SHRAVASTHI</i>				2.00												
Rajgarh	0.50	0.50				1.56					0.20					
Pahari																
<i>MIRZAPUR</i>	0.50	0.50				1.56					0.20					
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>		<b>2.00</b>		<b>1.56</b>					<b>0.20</b>					
Kelamangalai	3.00	10.00							1.00	1.00					0.50	0.50
Hosur								1.00								
<i>KRISHNAGIRI</i>	3.00	10.00						1.00	1.00	1.00					0.50	0.50
Vridhachalam																
Cuddalore																
<i>CUDDALORE</i>																
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>10.00</b>						<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>					<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>10.50</b>		<b>2.00</b>		<b>1.56</b>		<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>0.80</b>		<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>

Contd.....



Regions	GREEN FODDER		BOTTLE GOURD		LADIESFINGER		METHI		CAULIFLOWER		All	
	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets
Bonli											84.06	94.07
Sawai Madhopur								0.31			59.40	63.13
<i>SAWAI MADHOPUR</i>								<i>0.31</i>			<i>143.46</i>	<i>157.20</i>
Choti Saran											50.12	53.85
Gagartalai		0.40									31.90	34.40
<i>BANSWARA</i>		<i>0.40</i>									<i>82.02</i>	<i>88.25</i>
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>		<b>0.40</b>						<b>0.31</b>			<b>225.48</b>	<b>245.45</b>
Jamunaha											24.00	29.40
Sirsiya											22.60	46.80
<i>SHRAVASTHI</i>											<i>46.60</i>	<i>76.20</i>
Rajgarh											22.75	23.56
Pahari			0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31			0.16	0.16	7.20	7.82
<i>MIRZAPUR</i>			<i>0.31</i>	<i>0.31</i>	<i>0.31</i>	<i>0.31</i>			<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>29.95</i>	<i>31.38</i>
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>			<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.31</b>			<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>76.55</b>	<b>107.58</b>
Kelamangalai											15.00	13.50
Hosur												3.00
<i>KRISHNAGIRI</i>											<i>15.00</i>	<i>16.50</i>
Vridhachalam												
Cuddalore												
<i>CUDDALORE</i>												
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>											<b>15.00</b>	<b>16.50</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.31</b>		<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>317.03</b>	<b>369.53</b>

Source: Survey

### Annexure V.2: Crop-wise Area under Land Development Asset (Acre)

Regions	WHEAT		PADDY		MAIZE		BAJRA		JOWAR		GRAM		ARHAR		MOONG	
	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets
Bonli																
Sawai Madhopur	1.88	1.88			0.31	0.31	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63					0.31	0.31
<i>SAWAI MADHOPUR</i>	<i>1.88</i>	<i>1.88</i>			<i>0.31</i>	<i>0.31</i>	<i>0.63</i>	<i>0.63</i>	<i>0.63</i>	<i>0.63</i>					<i>0.31</i>	<i>0.31</i>
Choti Saran																
Gagartalai																
<i>BANSWARA</i>																
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>	<b>1.88</b>	<b>1.88</b>			<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.63</b>					<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.31</b>
Jamunaha	1.2	3.7	1.4	2.8												
Sirsiya																
<i>SHRAVASTHI</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>2.8</i>												
Rajgarh	1.13	3	4.94	5.88		0.31						0.16	1.33	0.31		
Pahari	2.66	9.91	3.91	11.16									2.25	1.5		
<i>MIRZAPUR</i>	<i>3.79</i>	<i>12.91</i>	<i>8.85</i>	<i>17.04</i>		<i>0.31</i>						<i>0.16</i>	<i>3.58</i>	<i>1.81</i>		
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>	<b>4.99</b>	<b>16.61</b>	<b>10.25</b>	<b>19.84</b>		<b>0.31</b>						<b>0.16</b>	<b>3.58</b>	<b>1.81</b>		
Kelamangalai																
Hosur																
<i>KRISHNAGIRI</i>																
Vridhachalam																
Cuddalore																
<i>CUDDALORE</i>																
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>																
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.87</b>	<b>18.49</b>	<b>10.25</b>	<b>19.84</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.63</b>		<b>0.16</b>	<b>3.58</b>	<b>1.81</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.31</b>

Contd.....

Regions	MUSTARD		TIL		TOMATO		CHILLIE		GREEN PEAS		MANGO		BERSEEM		All	
	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets
Bonli																
Sawai Madhopur															3.76	3.76
<i>SAWAI MADHOPUR</i>															3.76	3.76
Choti Saran																
Gagartalai																
<i>BANSWARA</i>																
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>															<b>3.76</b>	<b>3.76</b>
Jamunaha											0.2		0.4	0.05	3.2	6.55
Sirsiya																
<i>SHRAVASTHI</i>											0.2		0.4	0.05	3.2	6.55
Rajgarh					1.88	0.67		0.67		0.01					9.28	11.01
Pahari	0.63			0.31											9.45	22.88
<i>MIRZAPUR</i>	0.63			0.31	1.88	0.67		0.67		0.01					18.73	33.89
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>	<b>0.63</b>			<b>0.31</b>	<b>1.88</b>	<b>0.67</b>		<b>0.67</b>		<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.2</b>		<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>21.93</b>	<b>40.44</b>
Kelamangalai																
Hosur																
<i>KRISHNAGIRI</i>																
Vridhachalam																
Cuddalore																
<i>CUDDALORE</i>																
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>																
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.63</b>			<b>0.31</b>	<b>1.88</b>	<b>0.67</b>		<b>0.67</b>		<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.2</b>		<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>25.69</b>	<b>44.2</b>

Source: Survey

### Annexure V.3: Crop Productivity due to Irrigation Assets (Qtl/Ac)

Regions	WHEAT		PADDY		MAIZE		BAJRA		JOWAR		RAGI		GRAM		URAD	
	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets
Bonli	4.94	6.77			3.65	4.26	2.65	4.24	2.17	1.71			3.55	6.76	0.74	2.43
Sawai Madhopur	5.02	6.57					6.64	6.80	0.79	1.27			4.80	2.62	0.79	1.48
<i>SAWAI MADHOPUR</i>	<i>4.99</i>	<i>6.68</i>			<i>3.65</i>	<i>4.26</i>	<i>4.62</i>	<i>5.51</i>	<i>2.00</i>	<i>1.66</i>			<i>3.62</i>	<i>6.39</i>	<i>0.75</i>	<i>2.19</i>
Choti Saran	4.83	10.07	5.00	4.29	5.36	8.59							1.17	2.82	2.83	2.42
Gagartalai	0.00	8.73	5.00	5.50	4.98	10.39							2.50	4.54		
<i>BANSWARA</i>	<i>3.62</i>	<i>9.60</i>	<i>5.00</i>	<i>5.27</i>	<i>5.22</i>	<i>9.32</i>							<i>2.25</i>	<i>3.87</i>	<i>2.83</i>	<i>2.42</i>
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>	<b>4.65</b>	<b>7.68</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>5.27</b>	<b>5.13</b>	<b>9.16</b>	<b>4.62</b>	<b>5.51</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>1.66</b>			<b>3.38</b>	<b>5.74</b>	<b>1.84</b>	<b>2.24</b>
Jamunaha	6.10	10.87	6.10	10.94	5.00	5.00										
Sirsiya	5.78	13.72	5.72	12.64	5.00	9.74										
<i>SHRAVASTHI</i>	<i>5.00</i>	<i>15.53</i>	<i>5.45</i>	<i>13.84</i>	<i>5.00</i>	<i>10.00</i>										
Rajgarh	6.91	7.18	4.78	7.72									0.00	1.29		
Pahari	7.08	11.63	6.91	10.16									1.60	0.00		
<i>MIRZAPUR</i>	<i>6.94</i>	<i>8.24</i>	<i>5.13</i>	<i>8.31</i>									<i>1.60</i>	<i>1.29</i>		
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>	<b>6.31</b>	<b>12.07</b>	<b>5.54</b>	<b>11.30</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>9.74</b>							<b>1.60</b>	<b>1.29</b>		
Kelamangalai			2.80								9.11	10.00				
Hosur						3.50										
<i>KRISHNAGIRI</i>			<i>2.80</i>			<i>3.50</i>					<i>9.11</i>	<i>10.00</i>				
Vridhachalam																
Cuddalore																
<i>CUDDALORE</i>																
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>			<b>2.80</b>			<b>3.50</b>					<b>9.11</b>	<b>10.00</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.38</b>	<b>9.58</b>	<b>5.40</b>	<b>10.41</b>	<b>5.12</b>	<b>8.89</b>	<b>4.62</b>	<b>5.51</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>9.11</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>3.29</b>	<b>5.70</b>	<b>1.84</b>	<b>2.24</b>

Contd.....

Regions	ARHAR		MASOOR		MUSTARD		GROUND NUT		TIL		SOYABEAN		COTTON		SUGARCANE	
	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets
Bonli			1.61	2.42	2.65	3.52					1.28	3.17				
Sawai Madhopur					4.76	5.27	3.17	3.97	1.16	1.36	4.80	7.47				
<i>SAWAI MADHOPUR</i>			<i>1.61</i>	<i>2.42</i>	<i>3.52</i>	<i>4.16</i>	<i>3.17</i>	<i>3.97</i>	<i>1.16</i>	<i>1.36</i>	<i>3.45</i>	<i>6.85</i>				
Choti Saran	1.25										4.60	6.56	2.89	6.26		
Gagartalai	3.28	3.75														
<i>BANSWARA</i>	<i>3.09</i>	<i>3.75</i>									<i>4.60</i>	<i>6.56</i>	<i>2.89</i>	<i>6.26</i>		
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>	<b>3.09</b>	<b>3.75</b>	<b>1.61</b>	<b>2.42</b>	<b>3.52</b>	<b>4.16</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>3.97</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>1.36</b>	<b>4.05</b>	<b>6.71</b>	<b>2.89</b>	<b>6.26</b>		
Jamunaha	2.50	2.50	1.25	2.50												
Sirsiya	2.00	4.43	2.50	5.25		5.00										
<i>SHRAVASTHI</i>	<i>1.25</i>	<i>4.92</i>	<i>5.00</i>	<i>7.08</i>		<i>5.00</i>										
Rajgarh			1.23	12.31			1.00								14.00	
Pahari	6.45	16.13													62.50	62.50
<i>MIRZAPUR</i>	<i>6.45</i>	<i>16.13</i>	<i>1.23</i>	<i>12.31</i>			<i>1.00</i>								<i>26.72</i>	<i>62.50</i>
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>	<b>3.05</b>	<b>5.53</b>	<b>2.38</b>	<b>5.47</b>		<b>5.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>								<b>26.72</b>	<b>62.50</b>
Kelamangalai																
Hosur																
<i>KRISHNAGIRI</i>																
Vridhachalam																
Cuddalore																
<i>CUDDALORE</i>																
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>																
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.09</b>	<b>4.60</b>	<b>2.23</b>	<b>5.26</b>	<b>3.52</b>	<b>4.16</b>	<b>2.40</b>	<b>3.97</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>1.36</b>	<b>4.05</b>	<b>6.71</b>	<b>2.89</b>	<b>6.26</b>	<b>26.72</b>	<b>62.50</b>

Contd.....

Regions	TOMATO		PEPPERMINT		BRINJAL		CAPSICUM		CHILLIE		POTATO		CORIANDER		CUCUMBER	
	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets
Bonli																
Sawai Madhopur														4.76		
<i>SAWAI MADHOPUR</i>														4.76		
Choti Saran											1.25	2.50				
Gagartalai																
<i>BANSWARA</i>											1.25	2.50				
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>											<b>1.25</b>	<b>2.50</b>		<b>4.76</b>		
Jamunaha				0.34												
Sirsiya				0.34												
<i>SHRAVASTHI</i>				0.35												
Rajgarh	16.00	19.20				25.64					0.20					
Pahari																
<i>MIRZAPUR</i>	16.00	19.20				25.64					0.20					
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>	<b>16.00</b>	<b>19.20</b>		<b>0.34</b>		<b>25.64</b>					<b>0.20</b>					
Kelamangalai	150.00	72.50							20.00	20.00					30.00	30.00
Hosur								6.00								
<i>KRISHNAGIRI</i>	150.00	72.50						6.00	20.00	20.00					30.00	30.00
Vridhachalam																
Cuddalore																
<i>CUDDALORE</i>																
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>	<b>150.00</b>	<b>72.50</b>						<b>6.00</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>20.00</b>					<b>30.00</b>	<b>30.00</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>130.86</b>	<b>69.96</b>		<b>0.34</b>		<b>25.64</b>		<b>6.00</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>2.50</b>		<b>4.76</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>30.00</b>

Contd.....

Regions	GREEN FODDER		BOTTLE GOURD		LADIESFINGER		METHI		CAULIFLOWER	
	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets	Pre Assets	Post Assets
Bonli										
Sawai Madhopur								3.23		
<i>SAWAI MADHOPUR</i>								3.23		
Choti Saran										
Gagartalai		20.00								
<i>BANSWARA</i>		20.00								
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>		<b>20.00</b>						<b>3.23</b>		
Jamunaha										
Sirsiya										
<i>SHRAVASTHI</i>										
Rajgarh										
Pahari			16.13	32.26	9.68	16.13			15.63	31.25
<i>MIRZAPUR</i>			16.13	32.26	9.68	16.13			15.63	31.25
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>			<b>16.13</b>	<b>32.26</b>	<b>9.68</b>	<b>16.13</b>			<b>15.63</b>	<b>31.25</b>
Kelamangalai										
Hosur										
<i>KRISHNAGIRI</i>										
Vridhachalam										
Cuddalore										
<i>CUDDALORE</i>										
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>										
<b>Total</b>		<b>20.00</b>	<b>16.13</b>	<b>32.26</b>	<b>9.68</b>	<b>16.13</b>		<b>3.23</b>	<b>15.63</b>	<b>31.25</b>

Source: Survey

#### Annexure V.4: Crop Productivity due to Land Development Asset (Qtl/Ac)

Regions	WHEAT		PADDY		MAIZE		BAJRA		JOWAR		GRAM		ARHAR		MOONG	
	Pre Assets	Pre Assets	Pre Assets	Pre Assets	Pre Assets	Pre Assets	Pre Assets	Pre Assets	Pre Assets	Pre Assets	Pre Assets	Pre Assets	Pre Assets	Pre Assets	Pre Assets	Pre Assets
Bonli																
Sawai Madhopur	6.38	4.79			8.06	8.06	0.79	0.10	1.59	1.59					0.81	1.61
<i>SAWAI MADHOPUR</i>	<i>6.38</i>	<i>4.79</i>			<i>8.06</i>	<i>8.06</i>	<i>0.79</i>	<i>0.10</i>	<i>1.59</i>	<i>1.59</i>					<i>0.81</i>	<i>1.61</i>
Choti Saran																
Gagartalai																
<i>BANSWARA</i>																
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>	<b>6.38</b>	<b>4.79</b>			<b>8.06</b>	<b>8.06</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>1.59</b>	<b>1.59</b>					<b>0.81</b>	<b>1.61</b>
Jamunaha	5.00	8.51	3.93	9.29												
Sirsiya																
<i>SHRAVASTHI</i>	<i>5.00</i>	<i>8.51</i>	<i>3.93</i>	<i>9.29</i>												
Rajgarh	5.31	7.57	3.65	6.90		8.06						2.38	7.52	8.06		
Pahari	4.32	7.47	5.24	9.72		0.00							3.89	4.56		
<i>MIRZAPUR</i>	<i>4.62</i>	<i>7.49</i>	<i>4.36</i>	<i>8.75</i>		<i>8.06</i>						<i>2.38</i>	<i>5.23</i>	<i>5.15</i>		
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>	<b>4.71</b>	<b>7.72</b>	<b>4.30</b>	<b>8.83</b>		<b>8.06</b>						<b>2.38</b>	<b>5.23</b>	<b>5.15</b>		
Kelamangalai																
Hosur																
<i>KRISHNAGIRI</i>																
Vridhachalam																
Cuddalore																
<i>CUDDALORE</i>																
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>																
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.17</b>	<b>7.42</b>	<b>4.30</b>	<b>8.83</b>	<b>8.06</b>	<b>7.94</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>1.59</b>	<b>1.59</b>		<b>2.38</b>	<b>5.23</b>	<b>5.15</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>1.61</b>

Contd....



Regions	MUSTARD		TIL		TOMATO		CHILLIES		GREEN PEAS		MANGO		BERSEEM	
	Pre Assets	Pre Assets	Pre Assets	Pre Assets	Pre Assets	Pre Assets	Pre Assets	Pre Assets	Pre Assets	Pre Assets	Pre Assets	Pre Assets	Pre Assets	Pre Assets
Bonli														
Sawai Madhopur														
<i>SAWAI MADHOPUR</i>														
Choti Saran														
Gagartalai														
<i>BANSWARA</i>														
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>														
Jamunaha										5.00		100.00	75.00	
Sirsiya														
<i>SHRAVASTHI</i>										5.00		100.00	75.00	
Rajgarh					6.65	41.79		19.40		20.00				
Pahari	1.59			1.61										
<i>MIRZAPUR</i>	1.59			1.61	6.65	41.79		19.40		20.00				
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>	<b>1.59</b>			<b>1.61</b>	<b>6.65</b>	<b>41.79</b>		<b>19.403</b>		<b>20</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>75</b>
Kelamangalai														
Hosur														
<i>KRISHNAGIRI</i>														
Vridhachalam														
Cuddalore														
<i>CUDDALORE</i>														
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>														
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.59</b>			<b>1.61</b>	<b>6.65</b>	<b>41.79</b>		<b>19.40</b>		<b>20.00</b>	<b>5.00</b>		<b>100.00</b>	<b>75.00</b>

Source: Survey

### Annexure V.5: Household Gross Incomes from Various Sources (Rs.)

Regions	Crop Cultivation Revenues	Value of Milk/Dairy Production	Sale of Farm Animals	Sale of Eggs	Sale of Fish	Other Sales (Cow dung, cow urine & Vermi-compost)	Artisan Work (Handicrafts)	Trade/self Employment, Business, Own Shop	Other than Artisan (Carpenter, Plumber)	Agricultural Wages - Kharif	Agricultural Wages - Rabi
Bonli	1216888	279000	51000			5600		94000	351500	24000	28000
Sawai Madhopur	1546983	539000	126000				26000	77000		3000	44500
<i>SAWAI MADHOPUR</i>	<i>2763871</i>	<i>818000</i>	<i>177000</i>			<i>5600</i>	<i>26000</i>	<i>171000</i>	<i>351500</i>	<i>27000</i>	<i>72500</i>
Choti Saran	963450	103600	50700				20000	82000		4800	
Gagartalai	696515	5400	3100			2400		5000	100000	75000	4000
<i>BANSWARA</i>	<i>1659965</i>	<i>109000</i>	<i>53800</i>			<i>2400</i>	<i>20000</i>	<i>87000</i>	<i>100000</i>	<i>79800</i>	<i>4000</i>
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>	<b>4423836</b>	<b>927000</b>	<b>230800</b>			<b>8000</b>	<b>46000</b>	<b>258000</b>	<b>451500</b>	<b>106800</b>	<b>76500</b>
Jamunaha	590400	96000	22000					29000		8000	
Sirsiya	920650	49000	12800	200	10000			10000			20000
<i>SHRAVASTHI</i>	<i>1511050</i>	<i>145000</i>	<i>34800</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>10000</i>			<i>39000</i>		<i>8000</i>	<i>20000</i>
Rajgarh	555148	194820	104000	10000			4200	162000	80000	27800	25200
Pahari	546140	102500					8000	42500	36000	20500	19500
<i>MIRZAPUR</i>	<i>1101288</i>	<i>297320</i>	<i>104000</i>	<i>10000</i>			<i>12200</i>	<i>204500</i>	<i>116000</i>	<i>48300</i>	<i>44700</i>
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>	<b>2612338</b>	<b>442320</b>	<b>138800</b>	<b>10200</b>	<b>10000</b>		<b>12200</b>	<b>243500</b>	<b>116000</b>	<b>56300</b>	<b>64700</b>
Kelamangalai	515000	62400	252500		100000				50000	75300	53000
Hosur	196500	373000	126000		10000				10000	97750	
<i>KRISHNAGIRI</i>	<i>711500</i>	<i>435400</i>	<i>378500</i>		<i>110000</i>				<i>60000</i>	<i>173050</i>	<i>53000</i>
Vridhachalam	1095000	28800	120000		438000		2500	48000		55500	
Cuddalore	2144600	664800	172000		1369000	154000	186000	394000	39000	21000	15000
<i>CUDDALORE</i>	<i>3239600</i>	<i>693600</i>	<i>292000</i>		<i>1807000</i>	<i>154000</i>	<i>188500</i>	<i>442000</i>	<i>39000</i>	<i>76500</i>	<i>15000</i>
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>	<b>3951100</b>	<b>1129000</b>	<b>670500</b>		<b>1917000</b>	<b>154000</b>	<b>188500</b>	<b>442000</b>	<b>99000</b>	<b>249550</b>	<b>68000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>10987274</b>	<b>2498320</b>	<b>1040100</b>	<b>10200</b>	<b>1927000</b>	<b>162000</b>	<b>246700</b>	<b>943500</b>	<b>666500</b>	<b>412650</b>	<b>209200</b>

Contd....

Regions	Agricultural Wages - Others (Zaid)	Non-Agricultural Wages	MGNREGS Wages	Traditional Services (Caste Occupations)	Remittances	Pension	Salary	Rental Income	Student Scholarship	Grand Total Income	Grand Total Income (Rs/HH)
Bonli		43000	27450			6000	560000			2686438	134321.90
Sawai Madhopur		205350	102784			78000	68400			2817017	140850.85
<i>SAWAI MADHOPUR</i>		<i>248350</i>	<i>130234</i>			<i>84000</i>	<i>628400</i>			<i>5503455</i>	137586.38
Choti Saran		321600	120125		12000	42000		3000		1723275	86163.75
Gagartalai	15000	337500	41850			420000	1895000			3600765	180038.25
<i>BANSWARA</i>	<i>15000</i>	<i>659100</i>	<i>161975</i>		<i>12000</i>	<i>462000</i>	<i>1895000</i>	<i>3000</i>		<i>5324040</i>	133101.00
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>	<b>15000</b>	<b>907450</b>	<b>292209</b>		<b>12000</b>	<b>546000</b>	<b>2523400</b>	<b>3000</b>		<b>10827495</b>	<b>135343.69</b>
Jamunaha		71200	5200							821800	41090.00
Sirsiya		155000	26250		10500	42000				1256400	62820.00
<i>SHRAVASTHI</i>		<i>226200</i>	<i>31450</i>		<i>10500</i>	<i>42000</i>				<i>2078200</i>	51955.00
Rajgarh	200	211000	46542	25000	40000	11600	820000	17000	8000	2342510	117125.50
Pahari		201000	102738	79500	64000	25200	184000			1431578	71578.90
<i>MIRZAPUR</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>412000</i>	<i>149280</i>	<i>104500</i>	<i>104000</i>	<i>36800</i>	<i>1004000</i>	<i>17000</i>	<i>8000</i>	<i>3774088</i>	94352.20
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>638200</b>	<b>180730</b>	<b>104500</b>	<b>114500</b>	<b>78800</b>	<b>1004000</b>	<b>17000</b>	<b>8000</b>	<b>5852288</b>	<b>73153.60</b>
Kelamangalai	5000	55000	202750		60000	10000				1440950	72047.50
Hosur	15000	45500	139100	20000		142000	108000			1282850	64142.50
<i>KRISHNAGIRI</i>	<i>20000</i>	<i>100500</i>	<i>341850</i>	<i>20000</i>	<i>60000</i>	<i>152000</i>	<i>108000</i>			<i>2723800</i>	68095.00
Vridhachalam		18000	267100			384000	120000	87000		2663900	133195.00
Cuddalore		176000	119100		50000					5504500	275225.00
<i>CUDDALORE</i>		<i>194000</i>	<i>386200</i>		<i>50000</i>	<i>384000</i>	<i>120000</i>	<i>87000</i>		<i>8168400</i>	204210.00
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>	<b>20000</b>	<b>294500</b>	<b>728050</b>	<b>20000</b>	<b>110000</b>	<b>536000</b>	<b>228000</b>	<b>87000</b>		<b>10892200</b>	<b>136152.50</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>35200</b>	<b>1840150</b>	<b>1200989</b>	<b>124500</b>	<b>236500</b>	<b>1160800</b>	<b>3755400</b>	<b>107000</b>	<b>8000</b>	<b>27571983</b>	<b>114883.26</b>

Source: Survey

### Annexure V.6: Benefit Cost Ratio

Regions	Irrigation Assets/HH		Land Development Asset/HH		Livestock Shelter/HH		Fisheries Promotion /HH		Horticulture & Plantation/HH		Total Assets/HH		Regional BCR
	Cost	Benefit	Cost	Benefit	Cost	Benefit	Cost	Benefit	Cost	Benefit	Cost	Benefit	
Bonli	103983.16	52217.79			34882.63	17825.00					83508.93	56736.90	0.679
Sawai Madhopur	84812.50	43885.78	70000.00	21040.00	44000.00	27100.00					77950.00	40225.63	0.516
<i>SAWAI MADHOPUR</i>	<i>95219.43</i>	<i>48408.87</i>	<i>70000.00</i>	<i>21040.00</i>	<i>37369.18</i>	<i>20354.55</i>					<i>81143.43</i>	<i>48481.26</i>	<i>0.597</i>
Choti Saran	264750.00	43125.00									264750.00	43125.00	0.163
Gagartalai	187666.67	24340.28			140000.00	2400.00			100000.00	30000.00	180900.00	23526.25	0.130
<i>BANSWARA</i>	<i>228236.84</i>	<i>34226.97</i>			<i>140000.00</i>	<i>2400.00</i>			<i>100000.00</i>	<i>30000.00</i>	<i>222825.00</i>	<i>33325.63</i>	<i>0.150</i>
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>	<b>164461.37</b>	<b>41026.51</b>	<b>70000.00</b>	<b>21040.00</b>	<b>45921.75</b>	<b>18858.33</b>			<b>100000.00</b>	<b>30000.00</b>	<b>146284.38</b>	<b>40903.44</b>	<b>0.280</b>
Jamunaha	7285.71	27375.00	15416.67	11177.08							9725.00	22515.63	2.315
Sirsiya	8515.00	41090.00									8515.00	41090.00	4.826
<i>SHRAVASTHI</i>	<i>8008.82</i>	<i>35442.65</i>	<i>15416.67</i>	<i>11177.08</i>							<i>9120.00</i>	<i>31802.81</i>	<i>3.487</i>
Rajgarh	106222.22	28209.00	128636.36	12753.18							118550.00	19708.30	0.166
Pahari	115666.67	52441.67	107204.94	17000.88							108474.20	22317.00	0.206
<i>MIRZAPUR</i>	<i>108583.33</i>	<i>34267.17</i>	<i>115624.43</i>	<i>15332.14</i>							<i>113512.10</i>	<i>21012.65</i>	<i>0.185</i>
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>	<b>34245.65</b>	<b>35136.00</b>	<b>97940.71</b>	<b>14598.90</b>							<b>61316.05</b>	<b>26407.73</b>	<b>0.431</b>
Kelamangalai	123285.71	44071.43			92583.33	15283.33	75000.00	100000.00			102450.00	29595.00	0.289
Hosur	115000.00	7550.00			94526.50	22277.78					96573.85	20805.00	0.215
<i>KRISHNAGIRI</i>	<i>121444.44</i>	<i>35955.56</i>			<i>93749.23</i>	<i>19480.00</i>	<i>75000.00</i>	<i>100000.00</i>			<i>99511.93</i>	<i>25200.00</i>	<i>0.253</i>
Vridhachalam							85100.00	21400.00			85100.00	21400.00	0.251
Cuddalore					172500.00	184400.00	77669.76	80529.41	82540.00	67000.00	87396.30	90240.00	1.033
<i>CUDDALORE</i>					<i>172500.00</i>	<i>184400.00</i>	<i>81686.11</i>	<i>48567.57</i>	<i>82540.00</i>	<i>67000.00</i>	<i>86248.15</i>	<i>55820.00</i>	<i>0.647</i>
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>	<b>121444.44</b>	<b>35955.56</b>			<b>98671.16</b>	<b>29787.50</b>	<b>81510.16</b>	<b>49921.05</b>	<b>82540.00</b>	<b>67000.00</b>	<b>92880.04</b>	<b>40510.00</b>	<b>0.436</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>114640.47</b>	<b>38553.06</b>	<b>97142.40</b>	<b>14782.93</b>	<b>84284.95</b>	<b>26806.82</b>	<b>81510.16</b>	<b>49921.05</b>	<b>91270.00</b>	<b>48500.00</b>	<b>101467.32</b>	<b>35940.39</b>	<b>0.354</b>
<b>Asset BCR</b>	<b>0.34</b>		<b>0.15</b>		<b>0.32</b>		<b>0.61</b>		<b>0.53</b>		<b>0.35</b>		

Source: Survey

## **Chapter VI**

### **Conclusions and Recommendations**

The primary objective of the MGNREGA is to provide livelihood security to rural households through 100 days of guaranteed wage employment. Its other objectives are to create durable community and individual assets for increasing the natural resource base of the rural areas and to provide regular source of income to rural population. Category-B assets include community and individual assets meant for targeted beneficiaries, who are households belonging to SCs, STs, BPL, land reform and Indira Awas Yojana beneficiaries, STs and other traditional forest dwellers as defined in the Forest Rights Act, 2006, besides marginal and small farmers as defined in the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008.

The main purpose of Category-B assets is to provide a permanent source of livelihood to the vulnerable rural households that remain heavily dependent on casual labour. There are six types of assets that are created under Category-B. These are irrigation, fallow and waste land development, horticulture, sericulture, plantation and farm forestry, unskilled wage labour for house construction under IAY/PMGAY, livestock infrastructure and fisheries. Among the above, barring unskilled wage component for the IAY/PMGAY, all the remaining five are related to promotion of livelihood through creation of new or improvement of existing productive assets.

In the study areas, all the above mentioned six categories of assets were provided to individual beneficiaries. However, beneficiaries of house construction were excluded from the study, as the study covered only those households that were provided only productive assets. Thus, beneficiaries of irrigation like farm ponds, dug wells, farm bunding, land development, horticulture and plantation, livestock and fishery works were included. Beneficiaries of irrigation works constituted 52 percent, fisheries 15 percent, livestock shelters 18 percent, land development 14 percent and horticulture and plantation less than one percent.

Unlike the beneficiaries of wage employment, most of the beneficiaries of Category-B Assets were marginal and small farmers. They constituted 92 percent of the sample. The landless

constituted merely 8.33 percent of the beneficiaries and all of them were from Tamil Nadu which adopted a policy of proactively selecting landless and women-headed households for Category-B assets.

This raises two inevitable questions:

- i) Are the landless excluded by default?
- ii) Is the selection process fair and transparent?

The landless are, to a great extent, excluded by default of not owning any land, which is, in a sense, a disguised conditionality for receiving Category-B assets. A proactive selection of the landless with homestead and a provision of land non-intensive assets could be helpful in making the benefits of Category-B assets more egalitarian. Moreover, it is the landless households, irrespective of the caste and gender, who are the most vulnerable rural households and whose upliftment has been the principal objective of most of the rural and poverty alleviation programmes, including that of the MGNREGS in India.

The selection process was found lacking in fairness and transparency. Only one-twelfth of the total beneficiaries were selected by the Gram Sabha. The rest got it either by approaching the GP heads, GP Secretaries and Gram Rozgar Sevaks. Some were offered the asset by the GP heads. A few of the beneficiaries also got more than one asset. Villagers informed that those who were close to the GP heads were given preference in the selection process.

In contrast to the community assets whose impacts on individual households are indirect and sometimes intangible, but not insignificant, the impacts of individual assets under Category-B are direct, obvious, tangible and, of course, significant. The benefits are not only confined to the individual beneficiaries, but also spill over to the large community. The individual level benefits pertain to creation of a source of income, increase in gross income and livelihood security and, in some cases, reduction in migration. The community level benefits pertain to increase in crop acreage and diversification, food security, strengthening of natural resource base, etc.

Different types of assets create different types of impacts. The main impacts of irrigation works pertain to increase in crop acreage, diversification, and productivity, i.e. yield per acre. A cumulative impact of the above is increase in the gross income of beneficiary households at the individual level and increase in food security at the community level.

The main impacts of fallow and waste land development works pertain to increase in crop acreage, gross income level of the beneficiary households and food security.

Horticulture and plantation works have relatively long gestation periods, but the returns on the assets are over a long period. The increase in gross income of the beneficiary households is also substantive. Livestock works and fisheries not only result in increase in the gross income of the beneficiary households, but also lead to increase in the supply of protein and nutritious food to the community.

Usefulness of the assets and benefits derived from them are dependent on a number of factors, like selection of the assets suiting the agro-climatic conditions, need and priority of the beneficiary households, endowment base, including capital and skills' level of the individual beneficiary households, their absorptive capacity and entrepreneurial ability to multiply the benefits.

On the whole, the creation of Category-B assets has been useful. Their impacts on the gross income level of the households have been substantive. The enhanced income creates many other impacts. Many of the beneficiaries were using the income from MGNREGS assets for education, health, purchase of household items, savings and debt repayment, construction and repair of houses.

In the case of those beneficiaries who earned sufficient income from the assets, a number of them stopped migrating. A number of them, however, continued to migrate, as their income from the assets was not adequate and the flow of income was also irregular. A number of beneficiaries also stopped seeking further wage employment under MGNREGS. But a large number of them continued and would continue to seek wage employment under MGNREGS as an additional source of income.

Hence the transformation of a beneficiary household's status from a casual labourer to that of a self-employed depends on various factors such as the endowment level, knowledge base and absorptive capacity. Since most of the beneficiaries continue to seek simultaneously wage and self-employment, a clear transition in their status was not evident. Also the income from any of their occupations was not enough. For example, 92 percent of the sample households, who were cultivators, had some family members who were doubling as agricultural labourers. The remaining eight percent of the sample households, who were landless, and most of them were provided only cattle shed, were not able to earn enough from the assets. Therefore, with the selection of right kind of assets in combination with factors like basic endowment, knowledge and skill, and entrepreneurial ability, the impacts of individual assets could be potentially transformational as well.

The usefulness of the creation of Category-B assets can be enhanced significantly by considering the suggestions given below:

- i) The selection of beneficiaries should be more transparent and the process should proactively include the most deprived ones the first. As in the case of Krishnagiri District of Tamil Nadu, where landless and women-headed households were selected proactively, such households should be given top priority.
- ii) The selection of the assets should be based on a proper situational assessment that must include need of the household, endowment level of the household, absorptive capacity of the household, local economic conditions, agro-climatic conditions, etc.
- iii) Pre-and post-assets technical support should be provided through an in-built mechanism.
- iv) The gap between sanctioned amount and actual expenditure needs to be examined to address this anomaly. More careful estimation of cost of the assets is important.
- v) The basket of productive assets should be diversified with in-built flexibility at the local level. The basket of assets should include greater number of assets like animal-shed which can be created on homestead, since many of the targeted households are excluded as they do not have any land or homestead.
- vi) House construction under Category-B assets should be taken out from the basket. Category-B should consist of productive assets.



# Appendix



## Photographs

### No. 1



Dug Well, Marlana Chaurvillage, Bonli Block Sawai Madhopur District, Rajasthan

### No. 2



Cattle Shed and Vermicompost Pit, Taranpur Village, Bonli Block,  
Sawai Madhopur District, Rajasthan

**No. 3**



Field Bunding, Ghodi Tejpur Village, Banswara District, Rajasthan

**No. 4**



Bore Well Pumpset, Aggapur Village, Sirsiya Block, Shravasthi District, Uttar Pradesh



**No. 5**



Farm Pond and Land Levelling Beneficiaries in Devpura GP, Rajgarh Block, Mirzapur District, Uttar Pradesh

**No. 6**



Women in MGNREGA Work (Channel Digging-Community Work), Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu

### No. 7



Flower Cultivation Under Greenhouse – Convergence Scheme of the Horticultural Board and MGNREGS where MGNREGS labour was used to dig the farm pond on the left.

### No. 8



Goat Shed at Kunthumaranapalli GP (Kelabangalam block) and Cattle shed at Bagalur GP in Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu



**No. 9**



Fish Pond, Kasanapattu GP, Cuddalore Block, Cuddalore District and Farm Pond Construction in Vijayamanagaram GP, Vridhachalam Block, Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu

**No. 10**



Fish Catch (Left) and Women and Men Attending the FGD at Kasanapattu GP, Cuddalore Block, Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu





# Schedules



# Socio-Economic Impact of Asset Creation under Category-B Works in MGNREGS

## Questionnaire for Beneficiaries

Schedule No.....

### Section A - Identification

(i) State -	(ii) District -
(iii) Block -	(iv) Gram Panchayat –
(v) Village -	(vi) Date of Interview -

### Section B - General Information about the Respondent

1. Name of the Respondent \_\_\_\_\_
2. Do you have an MGNREGS Job Card (1-Yes; 2-No)? ☐
3. Caste Category ☐  
 (1-SC; 2-ST; 3-Nomadic Tribe; 4-Denotified Tribe; 5-OBC; 6-General; 7-Others  
 (Specify .....))
4. Religion ☐  
 (1-Hindu; 2-Muslim; 3-Christian; 4-Sikh; 5-Buddhist; 6-Jain; 7-Indigenous Religion;  
 8-Others (Specify .....))
5. Ration Card Status ☐  
 (1-APL; 2-BPL; 3-AAY; 4- None)
6. MGNREGS Category B Works Beneficiary Status ☐  
 (Write the Code from the List of Beneficiaries given below)
  - 1-Scheduled Caste
  - 2-Scheduled Tribe
  - 3-Nomadic Tribe
  - 4-Denotified Tribe
  - 5-BPL Family
  - 6-Women-headed household
  - 7-Physically Handicapped Headed Household
  - 8-Beneficiary of Land reforms
  - 9-Beneficiary of IAY
  - 10-Beneficiary of FRA
  - 11-Small/Marginal farmer under Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Act

### Section C - Family Member Information

S.No.	Name	Relation to Head of Household*	Male – 1, Female-2 Transgender-3	Age Completed (Yrs)(If <1Record 0)	Marital Status @	Residential Status#	Level of Education\$	Occupation\$\$	
								Primary	Secondary
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	G
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									

\*: 1-Head of Household; 2- Wife of Head; 3- Daughter/Son of Head; 4- Son-in-law/ Daughter-in-law of Head; 5-Grandson/ Grand-daughter of Head; 6-Mother/Father of Head; 7-Brother/Sister of Head; 8-Mother-in-law/ Father-in-law of Head; 9- Brother-in-law/ Sister-in-law of Head; 10- Nephew/Niece of Head; 11- Uncle/Aunty of Head; 12- Grandson/ Grand-daughter –in-law of Head; **13- Grand Father & in law/Mother & in law of Head**, 14- Others (Specify .....)

@: 1-Married; 2-Unmarried; 3-Widow/Widower; 4-Divorced/Separated

#: 1-Usually Resident; 2-Migrated for 3 Months in a Year; 3- Migrated for 3-6 Months in a Year; 4-Migrated for above 6 Months in a Year

\$. 1-Illiterate; 2-Less than Primary (<V); 3-Primary (Upto V); 4-Middle (Upto VIII); 5-Secondary (Upto X); 6-Higher Secondary (Upto XII); 7-Diploma; 8-Graduation & Above; 9-Technical Education; 10-Uneducated but can read & write; **11- No Admission <7 yrs child** , 12 - Others (Specify .....)

\$\$1-Cultivators; 2- Allied activities (Animal Husbandry/Fishery); 3-Casual Labour in Agriculture; 4-Casual Labour in Non-Agriculture; 5-Own Business/Shops; 6-Salaried; 7-Traditional Services(Artisan, Caste occupation); 8-Housewife; 9-Too Old to Work; 10-Unemployed; 11-Collection of Forest Products; 12-Physically or Mentally Disabled to Work; **13-Student, 14- Pensioner**, 15-Others (Specify .....)

## Section D - Land Ownership Status (2016-17)

Land Area in Smallest /Local Unit(.....)

Land converter 1 Acre = ..... Local unit

S.No.	Land Area	Land Characteristics				
		Irrigated Land (Local Area Unit)	Yearly Rent (Rs/Unit)	Un-irrigated Land(Local Area Unit)	Yearly Rent (Rs/Unit)	Total Area (Local Area Unit)
1	(i) Owned Land					
2	(ii) Leased In Land					
3	(iii) Leased Out Land					

## Section E – Sources of Household Income(2016-17)

S.No.	Source		Yearly Income (Rs.)	Monthly Income (Rs.)
1	Money earned from selling Foodgrains in a Year			
2	Animal Husbandry	A). Value of Milk/Dairy Products <i>Production      Total Month      Rate / Litre</i> <i>per               </i> <i>day               </i> <div><input type="text"/>      <input type="text"/>      <input type="text"/></div>		
		B). Sale of Farm Animals		
		C). Sale of Meat		
		D). Sale of Eggs		
		E). Others		
3	Artisan Work (handicrafts etc)			
4	Trade/Self- Employment Business (own shop etc)			
5	Manufacturing other than Artisan (carpenter, plumber etc)			
6	Agricultural Wages	A). Kharif		
		B). Rabi		
		C). Others		
7	Non-agricultural wages (Excluding MGNREGS Wages)			
8	MGNREGS Wages			
9	Traditional services (repair, maintenance, caste- based occupation, carpentry, blacksmithy etc)			
10	Income from Forest Products	A). Bee- Keeping		
		B). Tendu Patta		
		C). Fruits' Collection		
		D). Others		
11	Remittances			
12	Pension			
13	Others 1			
	Others 2			
	Others3			

## Section F - Asset Creation under Category B Works in MGNREGS

1. How did you get the individual assets under MGNREGS?

(1-Approached the GP Head;2-Approached the Panchayat Secretary/Gram RozgarSevak;3-Was offered by the GP Head;4- Was selected for the benefit by the Gram Sabha; 5-Paid Commission to get it; 6-Others (Specify.....))

### 2. Details of Assets Created on Individual Lands under MGNREGS since 2010

S.No.	Type of Asset*	Year Started (MM /YYYY)	Year Completed (MM /YYYY)	Sanctioned Amount (Rs.) (E)	Actual Expenditure (Rs.) (E)

\*: 1- Dug Well; 2- Farm Pond; 3- Other Water Harvesting Structures; 4-Horticulture; 5-Sericulture; 6- Plantation & Farm Forestry; 7- Development of Fallow or Waste Lands; 8-House Construction; 9-Livestock Shelter; 10- Livestock Fodder Troughs; 11- Fish Drying Yards; 12- Fish Storage Facilities; 13- Fisheries Promotion in Seasonal Water Bodies, **14-Boring /Tube well**, 15- Others(Specify.....)

### 3. Purpose for which MGNREGS Asset was created

From Section F - Q2B (A)	Main		Secondary	
	Purpose Created (B)	Purposed Achieved* (C)	Purpose Created (D)	Purposed Achieved* (E)

\*: Purpose Achieved: 1-Fully Served, 2-Partially Served, 3-Not Served

## Section G – Impact of MGNREGS Asset as per Type of Assets Created

### 1. If Assets pertain to Irrigation

From Section F - Q2(A)	Amount of Land Irrigated due to Creation of Particular MGNREGS Irrigation Asset (Local Area Unit)

## 2. If MGNREGS Assets pertain to Land Development and Irrigation in 2016-17

**2.1.** Did MGNREGS Land Development Assets generate additional income to your household? ☐ (1-Yes, 2-No)

### 2.2 Land Use Data due to Land Development under MGNREGS

MGNREGS Asset From Section F Q2 (A)	Name of Crops Cultivated (B)	Additional Area under Crops Post-Assets Creation			Crop Area Pre-Assets Creation		
		Area (Local Area Unit) (C)	Total Production (Local Unit) (D)	Market Prices (Rs./Quantity Unit) (E)	Area (Local Area Unit) (F)	Total Production (Local Unit) (G)	Market Prices (Rs./Quantity Unit) (H)

**2.3.** Did MGNREGS Irrigation Asset generate additional income to your household? ☐ (1-Yes, 2-No)

### 2.4 Land Use Data due to Irrigation Facility Created under MGNREGS

MGNREGS Asset From Section F Q2 (A)	Name of Crops Cultivated (B)	Additional Area under Crops Post-Asset Creation			Crop Area Pre-Asset Creation		
		Area (Local Area Unit) (C)	Total Production (Local Unit) (D)	Market Prices (Rs./Quantity Unit) (E)	Area (Local Area Unit) (F)	Total Production (Local Unit) (G)	Market Prices (Rs./Quantity Unit) (H)

## 3. If MGNREGS Assets pertain to Allied Activities (Livestock)

**3.1.** What type of MGNREGS assets did you get for your Livestock? ( please ✓ for Yes)

Cow/Buffalo Shelter ☐ Goat Shelter ☐ Poultry Shelter ☐ Others (specify) .....

**3.2.** Because of new MGNREGS Livestock assets, did you purchase new Livestock? ☐ (1-Yes, 2-No)

**3.2 (a) If 'Yes', specify type and number of new livestock**

S.No	Livestock Type	Number	Values in (Rs.)

**3.3. Milk, Eggs & Meat Production & Prices Pre and Post - MGNREGS Livestock Asset Creation(Per Month)**

<b>Post- Livestock Asset Creation</b>	A). Milk Production (Litres/Month)		<b>Market Prices (Rs./Litre)</b>	
	Number of Months Milk is Produced in a Year			
	B). Egg Production (Dozen/Month)		<b>Market Prices (Rs./Dozen)</b>	
	Number of Months Eggs are Produced in a Year			
	C). Sale of Meat (Kg/Month)		<b>Market Prices (Rs./Dozen)</b>	
	Number of Months Meat is Sold in a Year			
	D). Others		<b>Market Prices</b>	
<b>Pre-Livestock Asset Creation</b>	E). Milk Production (Litres/Month)		<b>Market Prices (Rs./Litre)</b>	
	Number of Months Milk is Produced in a Year			
	F). Egg Production (Dozen/Month)		<b>Market Prices (Rs./Dozen)</b>	
	Number of Months Eggs are Produced in a Year			
	G). Sale of Meat (Kg/Month)		<b>Market Prices (Rs./Dozen)</b>	
	Number of Months Meat is Sold in a Year			
	H). Others		<b>Market Prices</b>	

**4. If MGNREGS Assets pertain to Fisheries Promotion**

<b>Sale from Fisheries Post-Fisheries Asset Creation (Rs./Year)</b>	
<b>Sale from Fisheries Pre-Fisheries Asset Creation (Rs./Year)</b>	



## 5. If MGNREGS Assets pertain to Horticulture

S.No.	Type of MGNREGS Flower/Fruit Plantation	Land Area Covered under MGNREGS Horticulture Asset (Local Area Unit)	Sale from Horticultural Produce Post-Asset Creation (Rs./Year)	Sale from Horticultural Produce Pre-Asset Creation (Rs./Year)
(A)	(B)	(C)	(E)	(F)

## 6. If MGNREGS Assets pertain to Sericulture

Sale from Sericulture Post-Sericulture Asset Creation (Rs./Year)	
Sale from Sericulture Pre-Sericulture Asset Creation (Rs./Year)	

## Section H - Process of Creation of Assets, Technical Support, Convergence etc.

1. Did you get technical assistance/supervision in the process of assets creation? ☐

(1-Yes; 2-No)

2. Did you get post-assets creation support, training etc. about how best to use the assets? ☐

(1-Yes; 2-No)

2.(a) If 'Yes', then state usefulness of the assistance?

.....

.....

3. Do you think that the provided assets are exactly according to your priority? ☐

(1-Yes; 2-No)

4. Did you incur any expenditure on assets creation apart from the one incurred by the Government? ☐

(1-Yes; 2-No)

5. Reasons for Out-of-Pocket Expenditures incurred in the Process of MGNREGS Assets Creation ☐

(1-MGNREGA wage rate was less than market wage rate therefore he had to pay additional amount to workers to work on his assets;2-To compensate for delay in MGNREGA wage payment;3-MGNREGA sanctioned amount was insufficient to build the asset; 4- Work was left incomplete, 5-Supplied Food for labourers;6-Making the required documents (trace report, land titles bank account etc);7-Use of diesel & pumpsets;8-Bribe paid to officials;9-Paid Agents; 10-Travelling to and from the block office; 11-Full Payment was not received, 12- Others (specify.....))

## Section I –Changes in Living Conditions and Amenities

1. How did you spend the additional income generated from MGNREGS Assets?

(Rank according to priority of Expenditure)

Items	Ranking*
1). Education	
2). Sanitation (Toilet at Home)	
3). Drinking Water Supply at Home	
4). Repair/Construction of House	
5). Purchase of Household Goods	
6). Purchase of Farm Equipment	
7). Savings	
8). Debt Repayment	
9). Purchase of Clothes	
10). Purchase of Jewellery	
11). Spending on Social Functions	
12). Others	
13). Others	

\*: Top Priority =Rank 1 and then in ascending order

## Section J - Migration Status Post-MGNREGS Asset Creation

1. Do you think that due to additional income from MGNREGS assets, migration from your household has reduced?(1-Yes; 2-No) ☐

1.(a) If 'No', give reasons for continuing migration ☐

(1-Income from assets is not sufficient; 2>Returns from assets is irregular; 3-Others  
(Specify.....))

## Section K – Post Impact of Asset Creation

1. Did you still seek work under MGNREGS after assets creation on your land? ☐

(1-Yes; 2-No)

- 1.(a) If 'Yes', then give reasons for continued dependence on MGNREGA ☐

(1-MGNREGS is a source of additional household income, so I want more assets;2-Preference for easy cash income because work is easily available under MGNREGS; 3-My friend/family members motivated me to demand work again; 4- I don't have to travel far for getting work, 5- Income is not adequate; 6-Others (Specify .....)).

1.(b) If ‘No’, then what are the reasons for not seeking work under MGNREGS after creation of assets on your land?

(1-Enough income post creation of asset; 2-Works not available under MGNREGS; 3- I had been denied of job by the person responsible for work allocation; 4- I did not want to get engaged in the type of work available; 5-I/my household member had earned enough money required to meet our needs; 6- Others (specify.....))

## Section L - Investigator Notes (Compulsory)

Name of Interviewer ..... Phone Numbers of Respondent .....

**Council for Social Development**

53 Lodi Estate

Sangha Rachna

New Delhi – 110003

Phone: 91-11-24611700, 24615383



## FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION WITH COMMUNITY ASSET BENEFICIARIES

(FGD No .....)

Village: \_\_\_\_\_ Gram Panchayat: \_\_\_\_\_

Block: \_\_\_\_\_ District: \_\_\_\_\_

State: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Interviewer: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Are you aware of the MGNREGS scheme? Have any of you ever availed work (wage employment or assets) under the scheme? Please elaborate.
2. Who according to you all are the beneficiaries of MGNREGS **individual assets** in this village?
3. Please tell us about the various types of assets created in the village through MGNREGS since 2010.

S.No.	Community Assets	S.No.	Individual Assets
1		1	
2		2	
3		3	
4		4	
5		5	

4. Do you all participate in Gram Sabha meetings (Y/N)?
5. Was MGNREGS assets creation discussed in the Gram Sabha meetings? (Y/N)

6. Did any of you ever participate in the selection of the MGNREGS assets in the Gram Sabha (Y/N)?
7. Do you all think that the selection and creation of assets in your village/gram panchayat has been done keeping in mind the critical gaps in infrastructure, assets etc?
8. How would you all rate the quality of the **community assets** created in your village?
9. Can you all please describe the main benefits occurring in your village due to **MGNREGA community asset** creation? Please elaborate.
  - Financial benefits to beneficiaries
  - Value addition of the natural resources – productivity
  - Impact on irrigation
  - New income opportunities
  - Change in pattern of migration
  - Health and Hygiene of the community
10. Do you all have any role/say in the maintenance of community assets?
11. Please tell us about a few good practices that you all have undertaken after the creation of community assets in your village.If yes, what are they?
12. What in your view should be done to create more useful assets?
13. What according to you all is better for the economic wellbeing of villagers, community assets or individual assets? Please elaborate.

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