

**IMPACT OF MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL
EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT (MGNREGA) ON RURAL
DEVELOPMENT: A CASE STUDY OF MOKOKCHUNG AND
MON DISTRICTS OF NAGALAND.**

Thesis

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By

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Reg.No-543/2013



DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

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Nagaland

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(A Central University Established by an Act of Parliament No.35 of 1989)

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The thesis entitled **“Impact of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act(MGNREGA) on Rural Development: A Case Study of Mokokchung and Mon districts of Nagaland.”** submitted by **Mr. Aomatsung**, Research Scholar, Department of Economics, Nagaland University: Hqrs; Lumami embodies the results of investigation carried by him under my supervision. It is an original piece of work.

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Dated.....

Declaration

I, Mr. Aomatsung, hereby declare that the subject matter of the thesis entitled **“Impact of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) on Rural Development: A Case Study of Mokokchung and Mon districts of Nagaland.”** is the work done by me, and that the contents of this thesis did not form basis of the award of any previous degree to me or to the best of my knowledge to anybody else, and that the thesis has not been submitted by me for any research degree in any other University.

This is being submitted to Nagaland University in partial fulfillment for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Economics.

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Aomatsung
(Research Scholar)

Lists of Abbreviations used in the study:

| | |
|-------------|---|
| NREGS | : National Rural Employment Gaurantee Scheme |
| MGNREGA | : Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Gaurantee Act. |
| CDP | : Community Development Program |
| MEGS | : Maharastra Employment Gaurantee Scheme |
| RMP | : Rural Manpower |
| CRSE | : Crush Scheme for Rural Employment |
| PIREP | : Pilot intensive Rural Employment Program |
| SFDA | : Small Farmers Development Agency |
| MFAL | : Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labour Scheme |
| FWP | : Food for Work Program |
| IRDP | : Integrated Rural Development Program |
| NREP | : National Rural Employment Program |
| RLEGP | : Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Program |
| JRY | : Jawahar Rozgar Yojana |
| EAS | : Employment Assurance Scheme |
| JGSY | : Jawahar Gram Samriddhi Yojana |
| SGRY | : Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana |
| PRIs | : Panchayat Raj Institutions |
| GP | : Gram Panchayat |
| VDB | : Village Development Board |
| ST, SC, OBC | : Scheduled Tribe, Schedule Caste, Other Backward Caste |
| RDB | : Rural Development Block |
| ICIT | : Institute of Communication and Information Technology |
| ITI | : Industrial Training Institute |
| DIET | : District Institute of Education and Training |

| | |
|----------|---|
| NH | : National Highway |
| SDO | : Sub-Divisional Officer |
| MWH | : Mega Watt per Hour |
| KWH | : Kilo Watt per Hour |
| WRC | : Wet Rice Cultivation |
| TRC | : Terrace Rice Cultivation |
| MSME | : Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise |
| DIC | : District Industrial Centre |
| HIV | : Human Immunodeficiency Virus |
| DTC | : Developmental Therapeutics <i>Clinic</i> |
| PHCs | : Primary Health Centre |
| CHCs | : Community Health Centre |
| GNM | : General Nursing and Mid-Wifery |
| GI | : Galvanized iron |
| EAC | : Extra Assistant Commissioner |
| SBI | : State bank of India |
| HDFC | : Housing and Development Finance Cooperation |
| IDBI | : Industrial Development Bank of India |
| PWD(R&B) | : Public Work Department (Road and Bridges) |
| IT | : Information Technology |
| BSNL | : Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited |
| LPG | : Liquefied Petroleum Gas |
| DTO | : District Telecom Officer |
| KNSK | : Konyak Nyupuh Sheko Khong. |
| SHGs | : Self Help Groups |
| BPL | : Below poverty Line |
| RCC | : Reinforce Cement Concrete |

| | |
|------|-------------------------------------|
| BDO | : Block Development Officer |
| DRDA | : District Rural Development Agency |
| CAG | : Controller and Auditor General |
| M | : Male |
| F | : Female |

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Chapter-I

1.1 Introduction

Rural development becomes a burning topic in all discussions relevance to economic development, particularly to developing countries, around the world. The socio-economic gap between the rural and urban area has increasing and put massive pressure on the social and economic foundation of many developing countries. These factors, among many others, highlight the necessity of rural development. The policy makers have recognized the importance and implement many development programs to achieve the rural development objectives. While some of the developing countries achieve magnificent results and others have failed due to improper plan and defective policy.

Since immemorial, India is an agricultural country and where the people practiced agriculture as their main occupation. Due to technical advancement in the agricultural field have widen the gap between the rich farmer and poor farmers, as the rich farmers adopted more advanced technology in the agriculture than the poor farmer. Even a country like India, agricultural dependent remains to be poor in agriculture. Many of the people in rural area engaged in agriculture is not because of remunerative but because of none availability of alternative employment outside the farm. This could be the reason for the slow development of Indian agricultural sector. A fraction of the labour force were employed in agriculture now should be employed in none-agricultural works.

In rural areas literacy which is indicator of growth is more sensitive than urban areas. The number of literate population in India is 778.5 million, out of which 493.0 million rural and 285.4 million in urban which accounts for 68.9% in rural and 85.0% in urban literacy rate¹. Almost 70 per cent of India's population lives in rural areas, and some 20 million rural households are reported to be landless, while millions more have insecure rights to their land. Agricultural workers, daily labourers and marginal farmers in the non-agricultural sector forms the major share of the people in the rural areas. Within these categories, women and tribal communities are the most deprived. Young people in rural areas are forced to

¹ Census 2011 – Provisional Population Totals – India.

migrate seasonally or permanently, without the skills and a competency required by India's rapidly modernizing economy².

The demand for rural development is because of problems confronting the rural people such as lack in proper infrastructure facilities and advancement in technology. In terms basic needs like safe drinking water, primary health center and good road transport are not well established in the rural areas. The full benefits given by the government could not take by the people due to their traditional outlook towards development in the rural area. Exactly this could be the reason that the objectives of rural development could not reach fully to the targeted people and to the extent expected.

An enormous infrastructural development is needed for rural development. Private investor could not undertake this provision as it has required a huge amount and has to be taken up by the government. However, sprouting of such technology is not an easy task and takes time for its development. Such a technology could motivate the rise in economic growth rate and march towards opportunities for rural employment.

1.1.1, Rural Development: Meaning and concept.

Rural is an area, where the people are engaged in primary industry in the sense that they produce things directly for the first time in cooperation with nature as stated by Srivastava (1961).

Development refers to growth, evolution, stage of inducement or progress. This growth and progress take place gradually and follow a sequence pattern.

Rural Development: Rural development generally refers to the way of humanizing the eminence of life and welfare of community dwelling in relatively isolated and sparsely populated areas. World Bank defines the rural development as improvement in "living standard of the masses of the low income population residing in rural areas making the rural development process self-sustaining"³ According to Agarwal (1989) 'rural development' is an approach

² <http://www.ruralpovertyportal.org>

³ www.internationalseminar.org/XV_AIS/TS%202/12.%20Ms.%20Rimki%20Patgiri.pdf.

planned for the improvement of socio-economic wellbeing of the poor people. The United Nations defines rural development as rural development is a process of change, by which the efforts of the people themselves are united, those of government establishment for the improvement of socio-economic lives of people and to facilitate to give completely to the country. Rural development is a process of bringing change among rural communities from the traditional way of living to progressive way of living.

Concept: There are no universally accepted approaches to rural development. It can be understood in different ways, yet the bottom line of all the definition is centered on development of rural societies and rural people with specific objectives. It is a comprehensive and multidimensional concept and encompasses the development of agriculture and allied activities, village and cottage industries and crafts, socio-economic infrastructure, community services and facilities and above human resources in rural areas. It is an approach for the socio-economic improvement of the targeted group in the rural areas. As a discipline, it is multi-disciplinary in nature, representing an intersection of agriculture, social, behavioural, engineering and management sciences (Katar Singh 1999). As a phenomenon, rural development is the end-result of interactions between various physical, technological, economic, social, cultural and institutional factors. Rural development is also a slogan, propaganda and also a philosophy related to specific goal of development and change. As a process, it denotes a continuous process aiming at target objectives. Some of the objectives that are usually included are as follows.

- a) Increase in per capita real income (economic growth).
- b) Improvement in distribution of income.
- c) Political and economic freedom.
- d) Equitable access to resources, education, health care, employment opportunities and justice.
- e) Security of life and property.
- f) Hedge against natural calamities and man-made disasters⁴.

⁴ Singh, K. and Shishodia, A.(2016). Rural Development.principles,policies and management. Pp:2.

Rural development is not merely a mechanism for improving the socio-economic condition of weaker section. By achieving physical targets like the road, drinking water, transport, medical, removal of illiteracy, food, improvement of agriculture, industrial development etc. we should not be treated as the end of rural development merely by counting the volumes of physical target being achieved. If we think that the primary objective of the rural development is to make the poor to cross the poverty line and to give them physical needs of their life: after achieving those objectives, the chapter of rural development is likely to be closed there. However, man and society shall continue to stay even after achieving those designed objectives. Therefore, rural development has to be understood as an ideological concept by setting up its goal idealistically for long term process and works towards achieving the same with commitment.

1.1.2, A brief Historical background of Rural Development.

Rural Development traces back its history to the Seventeenth Century when voluntary efforts to serve the mankind were initiated. A religious society of people known as 'Friends' or 'Quakers' (A kind of rebel) had emerged as a movement in this direction for the first time in England and then in the other parts of the world in rapid strides. It aimed at providing services to mankind transcending bonds of religion, territory and culture. The Quaker service to India was brought by Rachel Metcalfe. She left England in the year 1866 and came to India with meager resources and with no previous arrangements for launching a project of social reconstruction. In the quarter of the nineteenth Century, a few more Quakers arrived in India to actively participate in reconstruction of the society. But the unfortunate part was that the famines of 1895-96 and 1899-1900 converted these Quakers into simple relief workers⁵. Thus the Quakers can be considered as one of the major milestones in the history of Rural Development.

British rule in India began under a trading company, namely the East India Company which under compulsions and temptations acquired functions of governance also. The basic British policy in India, reflective of the governing

⁵ Tewari, R.T. and Sinha R.C., Rural Development in India, Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi, 1988, p.1-2

political philosophy in Great Britain, was to restrict itself to the task of governance and not to interest itself in social and economic matters relating to the people. Even otherwise, eschewing such larger societal concerns was one of the lessons which was learnt from the upspring of 1857. Yet the British Government could not adhere to such a policy for long, and the logic of the colonial economy, reinforced by the local situational pressures, compelled a broadening of governmental responsibilities, in general and governmental entry in the field of rural development, in particular.

The contribution of Christian Missionaries towards rural reconstruction in India is found to be very significant both in India and abroad. The main purpose of Christian missionaries coming over to India was religious, but after seeing rampant poverty in India they enlarged their objectives to amelioration of the condition of the new converts in particular and people as a whole in general. They appeared to have switched over towards over all societal development, initiating various program of rural development. Some of the notable persons and agencies who are considered as pioneers in rural reconstruction during 1860 to 1920 are: William Carey mission, London missionary society, The Irish Presbyterian Mission, Scotland mission and The salvation Army.

With the entry of Mahatma Gandhi into Indian Public life Rural Development received mass popular support. The Rural Development was perceived with the concept of Gram Swaraj, Swadeshi, Khadi, Safai, Shram Dan etc. The Non-Cooperation movement, started by Mahatma Gandhi in 1920, was the first political attempt in India to mobilize the villagers. The Non-Cooperation resolution, moved by Mahatma Gandhi and passed by the Indian National Congress in its Calcutta session of September 1920, articulated the approach to rural development by recommending 'hand-spinning in every house and hand weaving on the part of millions of weaver who have abandoned their ancient and honorable calling for want of encouragement⁶.' Mahatma Gandhi also designed a comprehensive program of rural development which included khadi, promotion of village industries, eradication of untouchability, provision of basic and adult

⁶ Sitaramayya, P. (1885-1935): "The History of the Indian National Congress" -Allahabad: Working Committee of the Congress, 1935, 1. 342.

education, prohibition and women's upliftment, improvement of village sanitation and health education, development of dairy, piggery, poultry farm and security for the peasant, labourers and neglected groups and propagation of the national language⁷.

The task of rural reconstruction initiated by the Christian missionaries and National leaders aiming at the total development of village and rural masses was still incomplete. After getting independence the central Government has implemented various government planning programs for socio-economic upliftment of rural India. The country has achieved in some sectors like agriculture and industries during this period but the standard of living of most of the rural Indian families is falling down gradually. The number of unemployment and underemployment is also rising due to unrestricted population growth in the rural areas. The magnitude and nature of poverty in the rural sector of Indian economy is complicated as revealing in any parts of the Indian economy.

Therefore the first and the foremost task of the planner is an urgent necessity for the total development of the country.

1.1.3, Need for Rural Development in India.

Mahatma Gandhi is considered as the second architect after Rabindranath Tagore amongst the Indian who laid the foundation of rural development in India. Gandhi said, "India is a land of villages and if India as a country has to be developed; Indian villages should first be developed". To him, one should love and regard his own village, if he wants India to survive⁸.

Rural population in India accounts for 68.84% i.e, 833.1 million and urban 31.16% i.e, 377.1 million (Rural Urban Distribution of Population - India, Census of India 2011)⁹ of India's population 1210.2 million, overwhelming proportion of

⁷ A. Lanunungsang Ao, Rural Development- A brief historical background. Pg-9

⁸ Lanunungsang A.Ao(1993) Rural Development: A brief historical Background, pg-9

⁹ http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011-prov-results/data_files/india/paper_contentsetc.pdf.

people below poverty line lives in Villages of India. India recorded the second largest population of the world. Due to rapid growth in population, a majority of the people leading a lives of economic uncertainty as the employment opportunities in agriculture sector is non-manage and insufficient. In the Indian context rural development assumes special significance for on the important following grounds;

1. In terms of culture, society, economy, technology and health rural area as whole to develop.
2. To raise standard of living of rural people.
3. To strengthen rural women, children and youth.
4. To empower the skills, knowledge, psychology and other abilities of human resource to rural people.
5. To develop rural area infrastructure.
6. Provision of facilities like drinking water, education, transport, communication and electricity to rural people.
7. To promote institutions like local-self government, banking, post and cooperatives in rural areas.
8. To promote monetary help to rural artisans, farmers, wage labours and rural entrepreneurs to boost up the rural economy.
9. To promote the rural small and medium industries like the handicraft, small food and fruit processing units in the rural area.
10. To develop agriculture-allied activities in rural area.
11. To provide irrigation facilities and promote the farmer to take up improved seeds and fertilizers and encourages the farmers to perform crop rotations and conservation of soil.
12. To construct recreation and entertainment facilities to rural populace.
13. To promote leadership quality through organizing training or workshop to rural masses.
14. To promote marketing sheds to rural people.
15. To promote political stability the gap between urban elite and rural poor should reduced so as to promote harmony in the society¹⁰.

¹⁰<http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/203306/1/sanjeev%20m.phil.%20final.pdf>

After independence a number of different developmental schemes and policies have been formulated and implemented by different agencies to change the scenario in the rural areas. Crores of rupees have been spend in the name of rural development, however the mute question is, have we really achieve our objectives to develop the rural poor? It is disheartening to note that poverty still reigns supreme and almost half of population is still deprive of basic amenities of life such as education, health, safe drinking water, food and shelter etc. This indicates that the various developmental schemes and policies have not really percolate down to the grassroot level and this invites serious and sincere introspection on the part of the policy makers, planners and implementing agencies.

1.2, History/Evolution of MGNREGA program.

To tackle with the issue of poverty alleviation the Government of India has taken up various developmental programs. For the first time in India the rural development program on 2nd October 1952 the Community Development Program (CDP) was launched for the overall development of the rural area. It opened a new chapter in India for rural development. It was implemented with the view to alleviate poverty in rural area. The program was continued till the 5th Plan with some modification based on the suggestion from different committee review at a point of time. The main concern areas need for development under the CDP were agriculture allied matters viz. renovation of waste land, supply of seeds and fertilizer etc. through village co-operative societies, intensive cultivation through promotion of fruits and vegetables; provision of irrigation facilities through tank, tube well , pumping sets, canal, improvement in transport and communication, education, health, housing, supplementary employment through cottage and small scale industry ,saw mills etc., social and economic welfare program, training program for village level workers in the field of agriculture ,industries, trades pertaining to the local needs for repairing of agricultural equipment, tractor, masonry, carpentry, pump set, pottery etc¹¹.

¹¹ Kumar, J. (1955): "Integrated rural development: Perspective and Prospects." Delhi India: Mittal Publications, 1987. Pp 51-52.

Targeting rural poverty through employment generation using rural works has had a long history in India. The launch of this ambitious scheme MGNREGS at the Center has been guided by the success of the Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Scheme (MEGS), which is being implemented for over last 30 years in Maharashtra, without decline in the demand for unskilled wage work¹². At minimum wages on public work, wage employment program was introduced by the Government of India. During the year 1960-61, Rural Manpower(RMP) was introduced as pilot project for wage employment, 1971-72 (CRSE), 1972(PIREP) to alleviate the rural poverty. Food for Work program (FWP) was launched with the integration of the above mentioned program as complete wage employment program in the year 1977. A Program of Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP) was launched in 1976. Integrated means well coordination of different program to obtain optimum returns from the incurred investment. This program was further restructured in the form of National Rural Employment Program and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee program. In case of rural employment, after independence up to mid of the 6th plan i.e up to 1983, about 33 program for rural development have been introduced for reduction of poverty and well being of the rural weak.(Vasant Desai,1988, Rural Development, Vol. V, p 47) . (JRY) 1993-94, (EAS), during 1999-2000 rural infrastructure program was emerged by combining JRY with (Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY).During 2001-02, JGSY program was merged with Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY).This self-targeting wage employment program was launched by the state Government through Central aid for the livelihood security to the informal physical worker. Throughout these years the above program overlapped and administered by different department of the Government. All these programmed suffered from poor coverage, wrong targeting and coherence among multiple agencies. Even entrusting these activities to Panchayat yield little desired results. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (No. 42 of 2005) (hereinafter referred as NREGA) was enacted by the parliament 2005, 25 August and enforced on 2006, February 2nd. The government integrated SGRY of 2001 and FWP reintroduced in 2001 was also merged with National Rural Employment

¹² Prathap, G, Venkataramana, P. and Subbaramaiah, M. "Income and employment generation through MGNREGA- A case study in Vontimitta Mandal of Kadapa District" vol.3/issue 1/jan 2014, ISSN-2250-1991, Indian Journal of Research, parapex.

Guarantee Act (NREGA) in the year 2006. On the birth anniversary of our ‘father of Nation’ 2nd October, 2009, it was renamed as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). The experience gained in these wage employment program implementation during the past more than two decades have been taken into consideration while formulating this Act.

Time-line of MGNREGA program.

The following table 1.01 Shows the time line of MGNREGA whereby the scheme got its modifications during the years of its running.

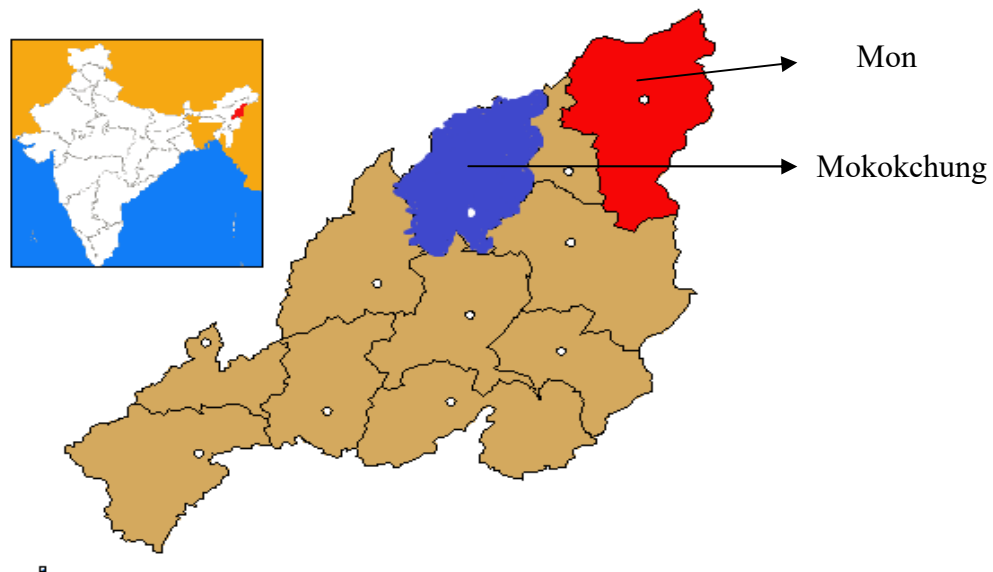
Table 1.01. The time lines of MGNREGA.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Aug 2005 | Feb 2006 | April 2007 | 2008 | October 2008 | 16Feb. 2009 | Oct.2009 |
| NREGA legalised | Came into force in 200 most backward districts | 130 more district included | Universalisation of the scheme | Wage transactions through Banks/post offices | MOU with the postal Department | Name changed to MGNREGA |

Source: www.nrega.nic.in.

In February 2006, as when the Act implemented in most 200 backward district of the country, it was proposed to extend to the remaining districts only after 5 years, after seeing the popularity of the Act. But in the next year itself the Act was extended further to 130 more districts and it spread the entire country as immediately the Act was universalized 2008, exceptional to districts that have a hundred percent urban population and got soon named after Mahatma Gandhi (in Oct. 2nd 2009) to make the Act more reachable to the masses and thus it became Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). From 2008 onwards all the districts under Nagaland were covered by MGNREGA program.

Fig.1.01, Map of sample districts of Mokokchung and Mon in Nagaland state.



Conceptual Framework.

The concepts which are used in study are defined below as per the MGNREGA operational guidelines.

- “Adult” means a person who has completed his eighteenth years of age.
- “Applicant” means the head of a household or any of its other adult members who has applied for employment under the scheme.
- Vinod Anand(2012) defines ‘Households’. An economic unit which is define for the purpose of census of population as a single person living alone or a group living together, having meals prepared together and benefitting from housekeeping share in common.
- “Minimum wage” means the minimum wage rate payment for skilled and unskilled work as applicable in that area as according to Act of parliament 1948.
- “Unskilled manual work” means bodily work done by adult person not requiring any training.
- ‘Livelihood’ according to Carney (1998), “It is comprised of capacities, assets and activities required for means of living.”

Goals of MGNREGA Program.

Under the MGNREGA program includes the following long-term objectives:

- ✓ To provide 100 days wage employment to willing adult members of registered households in a financial year to enhance economic security.
- ✓ Durable productive assets creation.
- ✓ Environmental protection.
- ✓ To lessen rural-urban migration.
- ✓ Through legal provision empowerment of rural women and poor households.
- ✓ To promote social justice.
- ✓ Through providing employment opportunities as an alternative source to the poor people it creates a sense of social security among the vulnerable people.

Thus, MGNREGA has multiplier effects on the rural economy by way of increased income and consumption demand.

1.2.1, Salient features of the MGNREGA program.

MGNREGA is an act that is legally bond to provide 100 days manual employment within 15 days of applying, to every adult rural household member who is willing to do public works at minimum wage rate fixed by the Government. It is a step taken towards legal enforcement of right to work as a piece of basic right to live with self-esteem.

- (a) The willing adult members to do manual should have to apply for registration to the local Gram panchayat.
- (b) After the application demand for work by an employment seeker, the work should be provided within 15 days. Daily unemployment allowance should be given in cash if work is not provided within 15 days by the State government.
- (c) Women atleast should be 1/3rd when the work is allotted. Wages to the workers should be paid according to the minimum wage act 1948.
- (d) Weekly basis payment of wages and not exceeding fortnight.
- (e) In implementation and planning PRIs (Panchayat Raj Institutions) have an important role.

- (f) Works taken up to given employment should be from the list of permitted works under the act. Under the act different types of allowable works are such as: work on conservation and harvesting of water; Drought proofing (including afforestation and plantation of tree); work on micro and minor irrigation; irrigation facilities to Schedule caste and Schedule tribes household who own land or to land of Indira Awas Yojana beneficiaries; restoration of traditional water bodies; land development; Flood control and protection works including drainage; Rural connectivity work to all weather use; and any other work in consultation with the state government as notified by the central government¹³. For execution of work atleast 50% should be provided to Gram Panchayat. To maintain 60:40 wage material cost. Contractor and machinery is restricted at the worksites.
- (g) Provision of employment within the radius of 5kms away where the applicant live in the village. A 10 percent wage extra shall be paid if incase employment is given outside the radius as compensation to meet the transport cost and living.
- (h) It should provide worksites facilities such as crèche, drinking water, shade etc to the workers.
- (i) Gram Sabha is mandate to conduct social audit.
- (j) For proper implementation in the process a grievance redressal mechanism should be set up.
- (k) Any desirous persons on payment of specified fees can access all the relevant records and accounts relating to MGNREGA scheme and a copy of the records.
- (l) Under the scheme a provision is given to have regular supervision and inspection of the work undertaken to make sure that wage paid for the completion of works should match with the quality and quantity of works.

¹³ Didde, R.S. and Muthaiyan, P. (2013). Employment Generation under MGNREGA in Tribals Andhra Pradesh Testimony of Five Years. IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science, Volume 9, Issue 4 e-ISSN: 2279-0837, ISSN: 2279-0845. pp 55-64.

1.2.2, The Implementation Structure of MGNREGA program.

MGNREGA has a five-tier structure of implementation starting from GP at the bottom to the central government at the top.

1. Gram Panchayat (GP).

At the grass root level 50% of work is done by Gram Panchayat and has responsibility to register household, to distribute job card, receipt application from households, to provide employment and to examine the MGNREGA related works. The Gram sabha has the power to select the works, monitor and supervise the works in the village.

2. Block Panchayat.

The block Panchayat or the district Panchayat or both implement the 50% works of the scheme. At the level the Block Panchayat supervises and coordinates the plan. Under the supervision of the MGNREGA program officer, the Block Panchayat has done the computer updating, entries in job card etc.

3. District panchayat.

At the district level, the district Panchayat implement the non-obligatory works and coordinates MGNREGA works and has a duty to prepared both district yearly plan and five- year perspective plan in discussion with the Gram panchayat and Block Panchayat.

4. State Government.

To prepare manpower and flow of funds from MGNREGA the state Government is perform as facilitator. State Employment Guarantee Council has to be set up by the State Government. On MGNREGA implementation, it has a duty to advice the central Government time and again of the state performance.

5. Central Government.

The central government is at the top command. For MGNREGA implementation, the Ministry of Rural Development, New Delhi is the nodal agency. To receive information on MGNREGA implementation, the Central

Government set up the Central employment Guarantee Council. An independent assessment and monitoring of the program may be carried out by it and is obliged to prepare the budget and distribution of funds.

Decentralized planning and MGNREGA program.

It is a unique Act acknowledging the legal role of Panchayats in dealing their fundamental duty as given in the 73rd Constitutional Amendment of providing “Socio-economic development” in rural area. It brings large opportunities for decentralizing development to understand the village people problem through the acknowledgement of PRIs as the main agent for implementation of MGNREGA in the rural area.

1.3, A brief historical background of MGNREGA program in Nagaland.

MGNREGA was enacted to be implemented mainly in rural and semi-urban areas. It was implemented in three phase manner; in the first phase the most 200 backward district of the country were included in the purview of MGNREGA. In the second phase, another set of districts slightly better off than the first phase districts were included. In the last phase, all remaining districts were covered. MGNREGA has a list of activities that can be undertaken for providing jobs, mostly focusing on creation of physical assets in rural areas through construction of public infrastructure, construction and restoration of canals, tanks, check dams, protection walls and open wells and tube wells, building and restoration of village roads and land development among others. A job card had to be issued to the household after systematic registration of all the workers and noting down of the necessary details.

The Centrally and State sponsored schemes are launched by the Govt. of India & Nagaland and implemented by the DRDAs/Blocks through the Village Development Boards (VDBs), as per guidelines prescribed by the Govt. of India & Nagaland. Village Development Board (VDBs) are the grass-root level Development Institutions in the state and are responsible for implementation of all

program/schemes of both under State Plan and Centrally Sponsored Schemes under Rural Development Department¹⁴.

The State of Nagaland has been exempted from the purview of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment due to the existence of the traditional Local Self-Government bodies like Village Council and VDBs for its Rural Development activities¹⁵.

The concept of Rural Development through active participation of the Village Community began to take shape only during the 7th Plan period and the idea of grass- root level planning and development become a reality in 1980-81 with the constitution of the Village Development Boards (VDBs) in all recognized Villages in the State. The Department of Rural Development has been involved in the activities of Development of rural areas of Nagaland through the implementation of various Program and schemes with the objective of improving the economic and social living standards of the rural poor through employment generation and infrastructural development Program. All the activities of the Department are implemented through the grass – root level organization, the Village Development Boards (VDBs), which has been active since its inception, to mobilize resources and implement the scheme through the involvement of Village Community, the activity of which are determined and selected on the basis of their felt need¹⁶.

In Nagaland the MGNREGA Program was implemented in three phases. Accordingly, Mon District being one of the most Backward Districts was selected as Phase-I NREGA District for implementation of the scheme during 2005-2006. However, the actual implementation could start during 2006-07 only.

In the subsequent year i.e. 2007-2008, 4 more Districts viz. Kohima, Mokokchung, Wokha and Tuensang were declared as NREGA Districts. With this, 5 districts were covered under NREGA, including Mon (Phase-I).

In the third phase, the Government of India, vide its Notification have declared all the Districts in the Country for implementation of NREGA w.e.f 1st April, 2008.

¹⁴ Rural Research and Development Nagaland(RRDN),Chumukidima, Nagaland India.

¹⁵ , Copyright © 2011, Department of Rural Development, Government of Nagaland.

¹⁶ Copyright © 2011, Department of Rural Development, Government of Nagaland.

Accordingly, the programme is being implemented in the remaining Districts of Dimapur, Phek, Zunheboto, Longleng, Kiphire and Peren. All Districts in the State are covered under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) from the year 2008-09 onwards.

1.4, Performance of MGNREGA program in Nagaland.

The Nagaland state has eleven districts, 74 Blocks and 1175 Gram Panchayats. 4.23 lakhs job cards has been issued and 7.07 lakhs workers has been working under MGNREGA in the state.

1.4.1, Employment generation.

Table.1.02, Employment generation under MGNREGA in Nagaland (2012-13 to 2015-16)

| Indicators | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Approved Labour Budget(in lakhs). | 397.12 | 431.08 | 224.59 | 207.09 |
| Person days generated(in lakhs). | 245.3 | 183.8 | 87.73 | 131.89 |
| % of Total Labour Budget. | 61.77 | 42.64 | 39.06 | 102.4 |
| SC person days % as total person days. | 1.08 | 0.57 | 0.58 | 1.0 |
| ST person days % as total person days. | 93.44 | 94.55 | 94.21 | 92.47 |
| Women person days % as total person days. | 26.01 | 28.93 | 31.47 | 25.16 |
| Average days of employment provided per household. | 63.46 | 45.08 | 21.59 | 3.75 |
| Average person days for SC households. | 74.61 | 29.09 | 15.81 | 1.32 |
| Average person days of employment provided to ST households. | 63.29 | 45.45 | 21.66 | 121.95 |
| Total No of HHs completed 100 Days of Wage Employment. | 53,864 | 983 | 7 | 1,468 |

Source: Ministry of rural development, Department of Rural Development Government of India.

In Table 1.02, The Budget approval has been sharp declined in the financial year 2014-15 i.e., 431.08 lakh to 224.59 lakhs. The person days generated in the three financial years was declined. Percentage of total Labour budget was significant, though it declined from 61% to 42% to 39% in the three financial years. ST and women secured significant wage employment under MGNREGA in Nagaland. The average days of employment provided per household was declined in the three span of financial years, i.e it declined from 63.46 to 45.08 to 21.59 in the years 2012-13-14-15 respectively. The average employment provided to ST is also declined from 63.29 to 45.45 to 21.66 in the three financial years. The total

number of Households completed 100days of wage employment was sharply declined from 53864 to 983 to 7 in the span of three financial years. The person days provided to SCs declined sharper than the person days provided to STs (Table.1.02).

1.4.2, Financial progress.

Table 1.03. Financial Progress under MGNREGA in Nagaland 2012-13 to 2015-16.

| Indicators | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Wages (Rs. In Lakhs) | 25,767.04 (60.2%) | 20,101.31 (68.2%) | 8,083.34 (59.20%) | 12,774.31 (52.53%) |
| Material and skilled Wages (Rs. In Lakhs) | 16,790.39 (39.2%) | 8,217.96 (27.88%) | 4,410.29 (32.30%) | 5,508.63 (28.27%) |
| Total Adm Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs.) | 271.2 (0.63%) | 1,160.63 (3.94%) | 1,160.17 (8.49%) | 1,202.37 (6.17%) |
| Total Exp(Rs. in Lakhs.) | 42,828.63 | 29,479.9 | 13,653.8 | 19,485.32 |

Source: Ministry of Rural Development, Departt. of Rural Development Government of India. Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage to total.

The table 1.03, shows the wage components of the MGNREGA was increased but it was declined in the financial year 2015-16. Expenditure on material and skilled wages was declined in the financial year 2013-14 but increased in the financial year 2015-16. Total Administrative expenditure was increased in the span of four financial years. However, wages component occupied the lions share i.e, 60%, 68%, 59% and 52.53% from the Labour Budget in the table.1.03.

1.4.3, Assets creation.

Table.1.04, Asset creation /works status under MGNREGA program in Nagaland (2012-13 to 2015-16).

| Indicators | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Total No of Works taken up (New + Spill over in lakhs) | 0.15 | 0.14 | 0.09 | 0.17 |
| No of ongoing works (in lakhs) | 0.08 | 0.11 | 0.16 | 0.03 |
| Number of Completed Works | 6,657 | 2,958 | 1,301 | 13,648 |
| % of Expenditure on Agriculture & Allied Activities | 14.18 | 10.33 | 12.57 | 37.8 |

Source: ministry of rural development, Government of India.

The total number of work taken up and number of ongoing work was slightly increasing and number completed works was declined in the span of three

financial years but absolute increased in the year 2015-16. The percentage expenditure on Agriculture and Allied Activities was declined in the financial year 2013-14 but increased in the financial year 2015-16. The percentage incurred in the financial year 2015-16 on Agriculture and Allied Activities was 37.8 in the table 1.04.

1.4.4, Employment generation year wise in Mokokchung and Mon district.

Table 1.05., Employment generation from MGNREGA Program in Mokokchung and Mon districts.

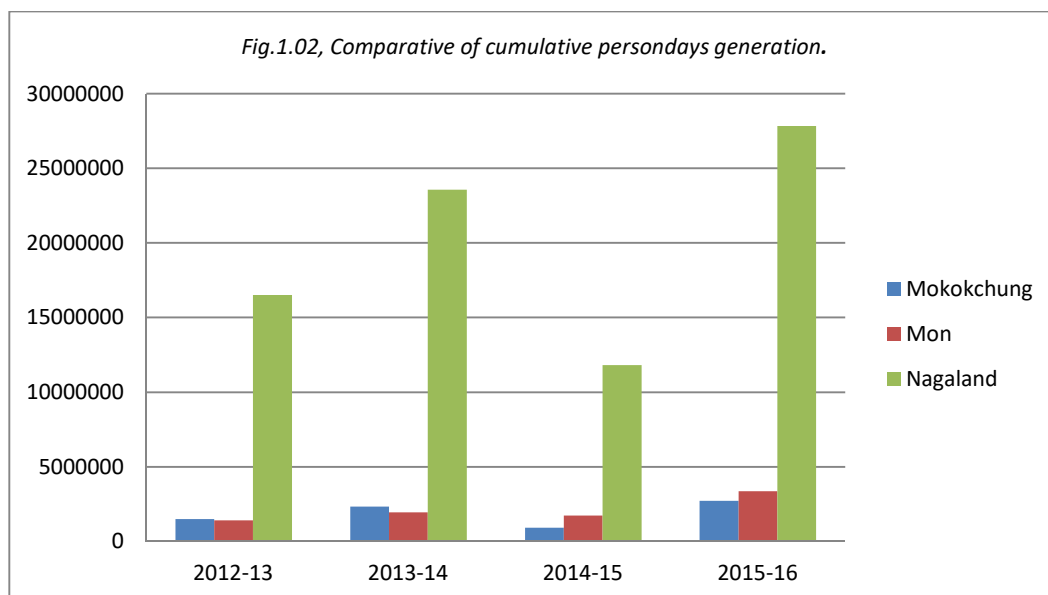
| Districts | Indicators | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 |
|------------|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Mokokchung | Cumulative Person days generated(in lakhs) | 14,98,749 | 23,40,446 | 9,23,929 | 27,14,939 |
| | Cumulative person days for SC households | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Cumulative person days provided to ST households | 11,96,286 | 18,58,174 | 7,25,603 | 20,72,574 |
| | Cumulative person days provided to women | 2,98,753 | 4,73,296 | 1,94,633 | 6,27,625 |
| | Total No of HHs completed 100 Days of Wage Employment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 858 |
| Mon | Cumulative Person days generated(in lakhs) | 14,06,901 | 19,49,649 | 17,36,205 | 33,64,266 |
| | cumulative person days for SC households | 33 | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| | Cumulative person days provided to ST households | 10,69,142 | 14,71,549 | 13,06,739 | 25,42,924 |
| | Cumulative person days provided to women | 3,34,066 | 4,61,640 | 4,16,805 | 7,95,961 |
| | Total No of HHs completed 100 Days of Wage Employment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nagaland | Cumulative Person days generated(in lakhs) | 165,07,261 | 235,70,488 | 118,07,256 | 278,41,053 |
| | cumulative person days for SC households | 1,32,446 | 1,04,977 | 51,221 | 1,33,941 |
| | Cumulative person days provided to ST households | 121,95,394 | 172,84,227 | 85,06,883 | 203,86,283 |
| | Cumulative person days provided to women | 33,18,081 | 52,77,301 | 28,08,798 | 66,34,276 |
| | Total No of HHs completed 100 Days of Wage Employment | 35 | 983 | 7 | 1,468 |

Source: Statistical Handbook of Nagaland 2014, 2015 and 2016.

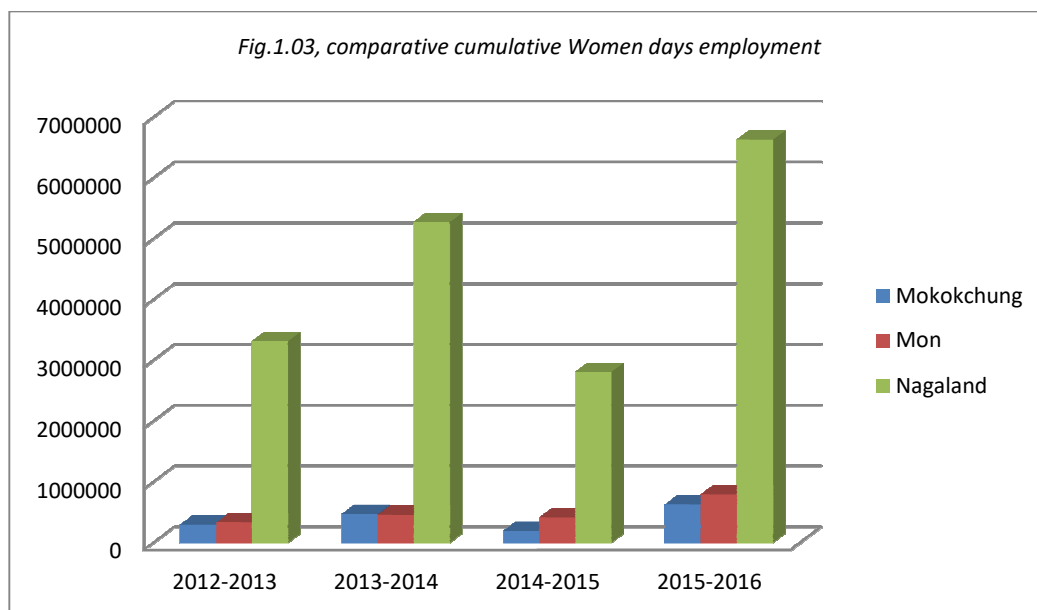
The above table 1.05, shows the total employment generated by households/beneficiaries in Mokokchung and Mon district of Nagaland. In Mokokchung district, the cumulative employment of beneficiaries was found increased considerably except in 2014-15 it was declined. The SCs employment was found zero. However, the employment of STs and Women also found increases except 2014-15 it was declined. While the household it was shown that during 2015-16, 858 household had worked for 100 days employment. In Mon

district, beneficiaries cumulative employment was shown increased except during the year 2014-15. While the cumulative persondays for SCs was shown 33 and 40 persondays during the year 2012-13 and 2013-14. The cumulative persondays generated by STs and women was shown as increased except 2014-15 it was declined.

Comparatively the trend increased in cumulative employment generation and STs employment was shown following the same pattern in all the following years in both the districts. However, in mokokchung district, the data shown 858 total number of households completed 100 days during the year 2015-16 while in Mon district none of the Households were recorded 100 days during the given years. In both the districts women employment were increasing slightly in the given years. The share of women persondays during the year 2015-16 was 23.11% and 23.66% respectively to total cumulative persondays employment generated under Mokokchung and Mon district. While the Nagaland shares of women persondays were 23.83% to total cumulative persondays generation during the year 2015-16. Fig. 1.02, shows the graphical presentation of cumulative persondays generation in the sample districts. And fig. 1.03, graphically shows the women days employment generation under the sample districts.



(Horizontal line represents year wise and vertical line represents Cumulative persondays generated by the sample districts.)



(Horizontal line represents year wise and vertical line represents cumulative women days' employment generation in sample districts.)

1.4.5, Financial progress year wise in Mokokchung and Mon district.

Table 1.06., Financial Progress under MGNREGA program in Mokokchung 2012-13 to 2015-16.

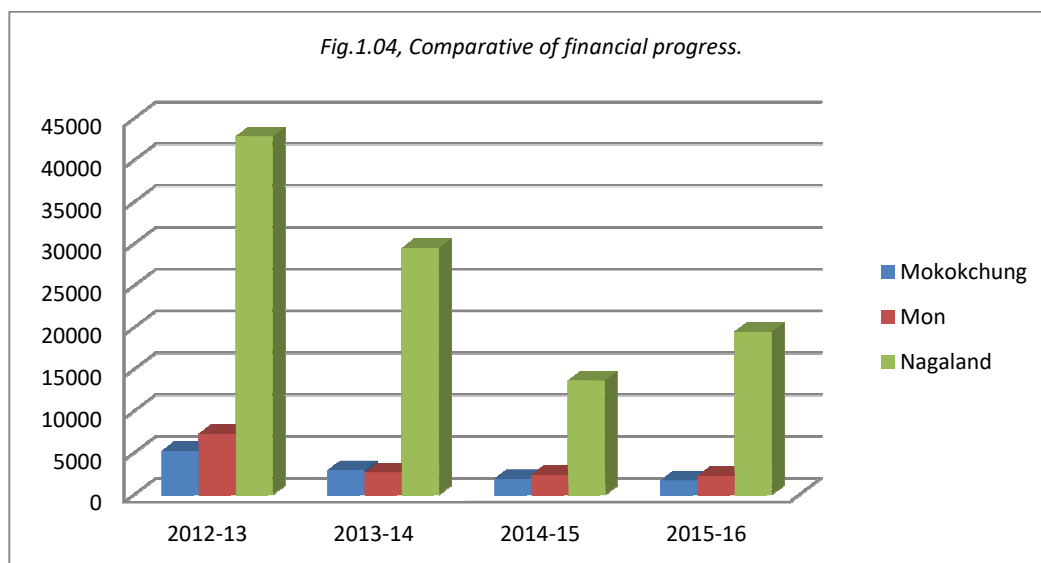
| District | Indicators | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 |
|------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Mokokchung | Wages (Rs. In Lakhs) | 2963.13 (56.79) | 1914.24 (65.38) | 1017.89 (54.22) | 965.24 (57.55) |
| | Material and skilled Wages (Rs. In Lakhs) | 1960.23 (37.57) | 807.5 (27.58) | 663.57 (35.34) | 535.13 (31.91) |
| | Total Adm Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs.) | 294.00 (5.63) | 206.08 (7.04) | 152.22 (8.12) | 129.54 (7.72) |
| | Total Exp (Rs. in Lakhs.) | 5217.36 | 2927.82 | 1877.46 | 1677.06 |
| Mon | Wages (Rs. In Lakhs) | 4107.03 (56.61) | 1797.81 (68.19) | 1407.87 (59.92) | 1477.86 (66.27) |
| | Material and skilled Wages (Rs. In Lakhs) | 2737.32 (37.73) | 671.14 (25.45) | 774.64 (32.97) | 556.19 (24.94) |
| | Total Adm Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs.) | 410.9 (5.66) | 167.63 (6.36) | 148.41 (6.32) | 149.75 (6.71) |
| | Total Exp (Rs. in Lakhs.) | 7255.25 | 2636.58 | 2349.66 | 2229.91 |
| Nagaland | Total Exp (Rs. in Lakhs.) | 42,828.63 | 29,479.9 | 13,653.8 | 19,485.32 |

Source: Statistical Handbook of Nagaland 2014, 2015, 2016.

The above table 1.06, show the financial progress in Mokokchung and Mon district of Nagaland. In all the four years the allocation of funds to manual wage, material and Administration expenditure was found declining over the years. But it was found that in all years manual wage share occupies the Lion share from the total allocation over the years under Mokokchung district. Under Mon district,

wages occupies the Lion share in all given years while wages, material and Administration expenditure found declining considerably over the years.

Comparatively, the financial progress was shown decreasing in the given years 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 in both the districts. Fig. 1.04, shows the graphical presentation of comparative financial progress under the sample districts.



(Horizontal line represents year wise and vertical line represents financial progress in Lakhs.)

1.5, Review of Literature.

A literature review is a systematic, explicit and reproducible method for identifying, evaluating, and interpreting the existing body of recorded work produced by researchers, scholars, and practitioners. (Fink,1998:3).

Many scholars, research institutes and NGOs have thorough studied on the effect of MGNREGA program from different angles such as employment generation, income generation, assets creation, out-migration, food security, and poverty alleviation, rural development as a whole and issues / bottlenecks in the implementation process. Several studies have found positive effect of MGNREGA on employment, income, assets creation, check migration and alleviate poverty. The findings of their study are reviewed below.

1.5.1, Socio-economic of the beneficiaries.

Pillai, A.A.B. and Nithiya, D.(2014) study the socio-economic condition of MGNREGA workers in Krishnara Taluk of Kabur district. They have stated that majority of 224 (32.00%) of the workers are in the age group of 41 - 50 years. They further finds that out of 700 workers, 354 (50.57 per cent) come under the category of agricultural labourers. The study reveal that majority of the respondents' family income group is less than Rs.12,000 in the study area.

Baskar, C.D.V. (2013) conducted a research to study the impact of MGNREGA on socio-economic lives in Coimbatore District of Tamil Nadu. He finds that MGNREGA participants were in the age group of 41-50 years which about 33.33 percent. His finding shows that MGNREGA has potential in preventing non-MGNREGA workers to migrate by providing wage employment. He suggested that job opportunities should be given priority to household living Below Poverty and landless families under the scheme.

Haque, T. (2011) studies the socio-econmic impact of MGNREGA. He finds that less than 10 percent of household could avail 100 days employment in a year. It was observed that the delivery system could not give proper information to the workers. It further shows that 82.5% to 99.2% of the household had job card but with inadequate employment in the selected districts. It is found that the farmers have improved their irrigated area and cropping pattern for producing higher production and incomes to one side from generating employment.

Reddy, D.P. and Sowjanya, S. (2017) examines the socio-economic features of the respondent households of MGNREGA in North-eastern Karnataka. Their finding stated that social category SC households were 13.23and 11.53 per cent, ST households were 4.34and 3.84 per cent and households belonging to other categories were 82.43 per cent and 84.16 per cent in fully and partially implemented MGNREGA villages respectively. It was mentioned that the average number of family members per household was found to be five in case of MGNREGA participants in fully implemented villages and in case of partially implemented villages was four respectively. They further finds that the average

age of the respondent was more or less same in fully and partially implemented MGNREGA villages (42 years). It revealed in their study that around 30.00 and 33.34 per cent of MGNREGA participants were having their main occupation as agriculture in fully and partially implemented MGNREGA villages and those who work as agricultural labour constituted 45.00 and 20.00 per cent and those pursuing other types of works were only 25.00 and 46.67 per cent in fully and partially implemented MGNREGA villages.

Pamecha, S. and Sharma, I.(2015) examine the impact of MGNREGA on socio-economic of the beneficiaries in 20 villages of Dungarpur district under Rajasthan state. Their shows that of the the lives of the beneficiaries is improved after MGNREGA. When there is no agricultural work change through MGNREGA is sustainable. Many a times the workers don't earn anything as it is difficult to get short term employment in the village. Therefore in such period MGNREGA is bliss to the beneficiaries in the rural areas.

Kharkwal, S. and Kumar, A. (2015) study the impact of MGNREGA on the socio-economic of beneficiaries of Udham Singh Nagar district in Uttarakhand. They found during the year 2007-08 the MGNREGA employment was decrease from 59.8 days to 51.93 days in the year 2013-14. There is significant increase in the socio-economic determinants such as annual percapita food, non food, health, and per children education expenditure after the implementation of MGNREGA. They also mentioned that along with assets possession debt was increase with declined in saving. At the first introduction MGNREGA program, about 36% of beneficiaries were found socio-economically poor which was declined to 12% during the year 2013-14 and good socio-economic beneficiaries was found 30% which increased to 55% during the year 2013-14.

Azhaiah, R. (2016) conducted a study in Puducherry, India to examine the Socio-Economic Determinants of Unskilled workers of MGNREGS. His findings were that the determinants have strong impact on females socio-economic. He reported that unskilled workers from other category have less participation in MGNREGA than the unskilled labour that belong to the age group 40-60 years. He said that unskilled workers belong to other categories of education have higher

participation in MGNREGA than that workers belong to educational category “others” among the beneficiaries.

Chatterjee, S.(2017) study the impact of MGNREGA on socio-economic in Khejuri, East Medinipur, West Bengal. His finding shows that the status of education and health among the beneficiaries increased to a large extent. Additional income of the family helps the villagers to think about education of their children and the scheme poor women in rural area have contributed to their family and their economic, social and political condition become strengthen.

Kumar, S., Singh, A.K. et al (2017) study the Socio-economic status and opinion of MGNREGA beneficiaries in district Lucknow (U.P.). The findings reveal that the majority of the beneficiaries belonged to the adult age group, scheduled caste illiterate, maximum respondents having age 25 to 50 years, kucccha houses and single family medium size family and belonged to the labour category. The findings also reveal that all the beneficiaries gave their opinion in favour of increasing rural development and enhance livelihood security in the rural area. Majority of respondents received the minimum wages obtained on weekly basis.

Singh S.P et al, (2013) study the socio-economic impact of MGNREGA on rural population. They stated that augmentation of awareness levels, improvement of literacy and organizing workers will lead to empowering workers. Their study concluded Enhancing social security levels of workers also needs to be considered. They further opined that another important task is to link NREGA with other developmental program. As such Empowerment of workers and creation of durable assets depend, in terms of their strategies and policy.

Longchar, T. and Longkumer, L.(2012) study was conducted in Mon district of Nagaland (India) to find out the socio-economic features of the MGNREGA beneficiaries and to study the relationship between selected economic parameters and employment generation and community empowerment. The research has shown those job cards were distributed to all the households. There is found

progress in the socio-economic of the beneficiaries through MGNREGA and promoting particularly the income and saving level.

Lalthanmawii, (2015) “Role of MGNREGA for economic development of rural workers: A study in Serchhip block, Mizoram”. He highlighted impact of MGNREGA scheme the socio-economic life of Beneficiaries of Mizoram. 120 beneficiaries are selected based on systematic random sampling for the study. The findings revealed that MGNREGA has helped to bring down the level of unemployment and has also reduced the supply of labour to the agriculture. He further opined that Minimum wages for agricultural labourers have increased after the implementation of MGNREGA, Under MGNREGA scheme the sample beneficiaries have lead a better standard of living due to employment and income increase and as such it has impacted marginally. He concluded by suggesting the following policy. a) 100 days offer employment to a family in one financial year is no way sufficient to sustain a family b) There should have been some weightage for Below Poverty Line (BPL), landless families in providing job opportunities. c) Work should be allotted according to the preference of the workers and the need of the people d) Quality awareness campaigns with focus on details of the provisions and entitlements of the scheme should be launched.

Imrongtsungba, (2015) study the socio-economic transition due to impact of governmental development schemes in Nagaland. The study found that rural transition is taking place in both the study district of Mokokchung and Wokha districts of Nagaland due to governmental schemes that features the Naga rural improving their standard of living.

Jain, A.(2017) conducted an empirical study on the impact of MGNREGA on socio-economic life of rural workers. He set a relationship between the number of days worked under MGNREGA and the contributing components like age, sex, training, family size and landholding size of the beneficiaries. The research also found that the 8.08 was the rate increment in the pay earned subsequent to working under MGNREGA program. In complete pay, allocate of rural pay (69%), non-horticulture (21%) and MGNREGA wage (10%).

Bahuguna, R. Pandey, C.A. and Soodan, V. (2016) study the impact of MGNREGA on socio-economic of beneficiaries in Rudrapryag district of Uttarakhand India. The objectives of the act are to maintain equality among the various groups of the society and to promote standard of living thereby contributing to economical improvement of the people of the rural areas. Their study revealed from hypothesis testing that the MGNREGA program has done a great job in improving the economies of rural areas by raising their socio-economic status. They commented that there is a need to amend the structure of the program by introducing more transparent and responsible system and to make it objective specific and goal oriented.

1.5.2, Evolution of MGNREGA program.

Pandey, R., (2017) examine the effectiveness MGNREGA to beneficiaries and rural development in the country. In his article he pointed important policy measures to be taken in order to make this program more powerful and fruitful the rural people.

Roy, S. (2010) study the implementation of NREGS in Tripura. His findings were that about 83 % of the total population lives in the rural areas and 55 % lives below poverty line, the state have agrarian economy with 0.97 hectare average landholdings. He highlighted the constraints that hinder the economic development were isolation in geographical area, lack of transport facilities, poor industrial development, rising unemployment issue, etc.

Rahmatullah Md. (2012), on the topic, “MGNREGA: The role in inclusive growth” During 1973 to 2009-10, the Planning Commission has report that poverty in India was reduce. During the same it report rural poverty was also decline. However, even after successful completion of five years plan India still suffer from massive rural poverty. In the meantime India implement many poverty alleviation schemes and policy but not successful to reduce poverty. Even though India achieving 5% economic growth, the benefits for the poor from the trickle down affects idea was failed. To alleviate poverty numerous laws were passed but that could not bring much effect to the poor. In the growth and development process, the planning commission thought the idea of ‘inclusive growth’ for the poor. In the growth process, MGNREGA is such an act that includes the rural people. It guarantees 100 days wage employment to rural people to fight with poverty.

Dutta, S.(2011) examine the evolution of MGNREGA. The vast majority of the work force is engaged in agriculture and allied activities which do not provide employment throughout the year. There is absence of organized industries in the rural areas. Thus, seasonality of agriculture and its low productivity combine with absence of alternative employment opportunities are responsible for higher incidence of poverty in the rural sector. In order to tackle the problems of poverty and unemployment, the planners and policy makers have launched a two –pronged poverty alleviation program consisting of Self-employment program(SEP) and Wage Employment Programmed(WEP) during the planning period. Despite this well programmed and massive investment in these, rural areas continue to suffer from acute poverty and unemployment problems at an alarming rate till during the year 2005.

1.5.3, Impact of MGNREGA program on employment and income generation and asset creation.

Ahad, U. and Wani, U.M. (2016) in his paper entitled impact of MGNREGA in Anantnag with special reference to Block Dachinipora study the performance of MGNREGA with focus on employment and assets creation. The field study found the low level of awareness to MGNREGA and pointed that the Gram panchayats

has not play an active role in the implementation of this scheme and has delivering the information about only job card but not the entitlements. They also pointed out that the roads were kuccha and remain incomplete. The survey also revealed the delayed in payment of wages as 28% respondent claim that they have received wages within the months. The field survey reflects that MGNREGA has little impact of lives of the tribal people. One of the note finding of the study on women empowerment is that women have a say on the family matters and money spending. Women become pro-active participants though the awareness to MGNREGA is still remains keen challenge. They opined for the successful functioning of MGNREGA the implementing agency should be more transparent and care should be given.

Ashok, K. H. (2016) studies the Performance of MGNREGA in Mysore District, Karnataka. The Study was mainly focused on the area like job card issue, employment generation, financial progress, constraints and concluded by suggesting policy and measures to have proper implement. The study concludes that has bought positive changes on the livelihood of the poor people and lead to promotion of infrastructure development in the rural area for sustainable growth. It is found MGNREGA focus more work on water conservation and harvesting, plantation and environment protection that priority needs in the village. They opined that MGNREGA can be a source of economic development in the study if it maintains accountability and transparency in the work process.

Bebarta, K.P.(2013) in his article study the effect of MGNREGA on the lives of tribal people and mentioned the level of awareness related to the different provisions of MGNREGA and its impact includes socio economic condition, livelihood security, sustainable asset creation, agricultural productivity, migration and social empowerment. The study found that people were not completely aware to the provision of the MGNRRGA. He also mentioned that the major works undertaken were rural connectivity and water conservation. He also discuss about the impact on socio-economic life of the people. When asked the benefits following are the responses from the beneficiaries such as 90% respondents feel that wage that they have received under NREGA has helped preventing hunger and helps in saving (62%), increased agricultural productivity (52%) promote

schooling (52%), prevents migration (40%, helps in debt repayment (32%) and helps in investment (24%). Therefore, he concluded that though awareness was on sound, the tribal families in the Gajapati district have impacted in multiple ways as it increase the income of the tribal and raise their social and economic standard.

Das, S. K. (2013) Study the role of MGNREGA in Assam state. The study found that 80.92 lakhs families only were able to get employment out of 158.63 lakhs families issue job cards. During this period half of the families 50.19% who have job card did not get an opportunity to work under MGNREGA. The sad part of its performance is that Assam could provide 100 days employment to only 3.7% job card holders during the study period. He suggested introducing some policy and rectifying the loopholes in the execution of the scheme.

Deka, T. and Panda, B., (2015) in their paper have analyses the impact of MGNREGA on two of the very important dimensions of development i.e. employment and social capital formation. Their findings clearly support the positive impact of MGNREGA on these two variables and find them to be critical too. Their findings further validates MGNREGA's implicit claim to be regarded as novel development practice based on the contemporary concept of development (i.e. sustainable development) and approach (i.e. capability approach) to development.

Dey, S. and Bedi, S.A.(2010) examines MGNREGA role under Birbhum district of West Bengal. The found a good awareness among the beneficiaries about MGNREGA provision, job cards have been distributed to all those beneficiaries who have applied for work and MGNREGA-related information is well-maintained and well accessible to all. It is found that now the employment is in the 20 days range which earlier in the first was long delayed in the wage payment. The study shows that about 96% households of job cardholder were get employment for atleast one day since from the inception. It pointed that the total number of employment days generated is about 20% of the legally mandated minimum. They opined that there is a need for an innovative thinking on how to use the available resources to create jobs and construct useful rural infrastructure in the village by the panchayat leaders. Focusing only on excavation and re-

excavation of ponds works is unlikely to lead to the development of useful rural infrastructure or sustain job creation in the village. Policy should be frame to create more employment days and delayed in wages should be rectified to bring better outcome.

Didde, R.S. and Muthaiyan, P. (2013) examines the Employment provided through MGNREGA in Tribals of Andhra Pradesh. They found that in the first three years no tribal households in the village have completed 100 days. They also found that more than 50% employment was shared with the tribal women in the study years in the village.

Saikia, K.A. and Dash, C.B. (2017) the study was focus on the analyses comprise the details of job cards issued and employment provided, employment generation to various social groups, average mandays of employment provided, increase in job card issued and job provided as well as the fund expended on wage and the data furnished against all these aspects cover the period from financial years 2007-08 to 2014-15. The data analyses reflect that not more than 40 average mandays (in 2008-09) could be provided to the beneficiaries of the state during the whole studied period, and moreover, it shows rather a declining trend over the years to reach upto 21.70 in the financial year 2014-15. They concluded that the MGNREGA in Assam has been partially successful.

All-India Report on Evaluation of NREGA (IAMR, Delhi December 2008) has give importance on two areas of the scheme (a) gauging the outcome of the scheme and (b) analyzing how far the guidelines enshrine in the Act has been implemented, by capturing the effect of this program on the quality of life of beneficiaries benefitting through employment, and pooling opinions and information from the beneficiaries in the all process of MGNREGA implementation- starting from identification of beneficiaries to the provision of employment and wages payment by the concerned village panchayats.

Mishra, K.A. and Dubey, M. (2016), study the impact of MGNREGA on wage and employment in Chattishgarh. Findings of the study reveal that after the MNREGA, majority respondents came under financial inclusion which proves to

be an achievement of the scheme. It also finds that the awareness of minimum wage information has improved and as such the average wage rate of MNREGA workers has gone up by 103 per cent. Due to increasing employment availability, the overall quality of life of the beneficiaries has improved. They also stated that increasing average annual income facilitated a greater opportunity for children of MNREGA workers.

Rayman, J.(2013) study the performance of MGNREGA in Manipur. The study finds in inter-district variations in persondays generation, work completion, total funds expenditure to release, Senapati district performance better and Thoubal district performs worst as compares to other district. He further finds that five districts out of nine districts performs better than the state achievements and remaining were lying behind.

Srinivas, P. and Pandyaraj, K.(2017) The study the performance of MGNREGA in Andhra Pradesh in terms of providing employment and generating person days to rural households particularly Women, SC and ST. It is found that on 5.5% beneficiaries households got 100 days employment. Their finding reveals the state government creates a large number of assets during the decade of implementation. However, the completion rate of work is poor and is declining over the years of its implementation.

Santhosh, K.H. (2014) examines the role of MGNREGA on rural development. The study was conducted with an objective to find the key achievement of MGNREGA and employment generation. The major achievement highlighted in the study were since inception 2006, around 1,29,000 crores have been disbursed as wages, 1348 persondays employment generated, around 47% women have accounted to total persendays, 146 lakhs works were completed and 81% wage rate increased since inception 2006. The panchayat play an important role in implementing MGNREGA.

Harish B.G. et al, (2011) studied the Impacts and Implications of MGNREGA on Labour Supply and Income Generation for Agriculture under Karnataka. Their finding shows that the number of employment days was increased to 201 days

showing an increased by 16% after the implementation of MGNREGA. Regression analysis has show that worker's employment has positive relationship with the gender, education and household size of the workers. Their study also found significant increase in the income of the workers with the implementation of MGNREGA. They found that share of income from Agriculture (63%), (29%) non-agricultural and (8%) from MGNREGA income. For weeding and sowing it was found that 53% and 30% labour scarcity due to MGNREGA implementation in the study area.

Khan, I.M. and Saxena, S.(2016) analyse the employment, income, and consumption effects via enhanced purchasing power that can be ascribed to MGNREGA in the rural areas of the selected district of uttar Pradesh. The study found that MGNREGA has impacted positively on the life of rural people. The study found that many assets are created in these selected gram panchayats such as water conservation, water harvesting, tree plantation, conservation of soil, renovation of traditional water bodies, land development, rural connectivity and flood control works etc. They asserted that because of MGNREGA, not only the gram panchayats are developed but also the rural people have got guaranteed employment. They also assert that MGNREGA work could be a big help for such families who are small and marginal farmers, depending mostly on the farming income, having only one earning member. It could supplement their incomes and raise their standard of consumption. Their study concluded that MGNREGA induces a positive improvement in the life of the people in the rural areas.

Kaur, N. Dhawan, D.(2011) study the Impact of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) on beneficiaries of below poverty line in Bikaner District. The study shows the majority of respondents (58%) were in category of medium impact with mean per cent score of 93.4, followed by 23 per cent were in the high level of impact category with mean per cent score of 97.26 and 19 per cent were falling in the low category with mean per cent score of 90.65. The findings revealed that the major impact of MGNREGA was on social, economic and security as perceived by the beneficiaries.

Kundu, A. and Talukdar, S.(2016) entitled “Asset Creation through National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) and its Impact on West Bengal Agriculture: A District Level Analysis”. It aims to create productive assets for agriculture related work to increase the agricultural productivity. The present study examines whether asset creation from MGNREGA related to agriculture has any impact on cropping intensity over the years in the study area. The study finds that MGNREGA has small impact on cropping intensity but the work on micro-irrigation and rural connectivity has positive impact.

Prathap, G. Venkataramana, P. Subbaramaiah, M. (2014) have a case study on the impact of MGNREGA on employment and income generation in Vontimitta Mandal under Kapada district. Their studies have found that around 44.44% of the respondents have less than Rs.10000 average annual income. About 78 percent 86 percent of the respondents had uttered satisfaction and enhancement in their living standard at after working under MGNREGA. They have also found the beneficiaries employment and income generation after working in MGNREGA program.

Paul. S, (2016) attempted an analysis on the impact of MGNREGA on employment, women participation and assets creation in West Bengal. His study finds that MGNREGA has positive impact on employment, women empowerment and assets creation.

Mishra, K.S.(2011) in his paper study the asset creation from MGNREGA in three district of Madhya Pradesh. The study found that in the three districts MGNREGA has positive impact on both individual and community assets creation. He found an asset created on individual land is not an issue but the assets created base on community land should be monitored strictly. He is of the opinion that the value of productive assets could be more enhance if it converge.

Mukherjee, D. and Sinha, U.B.(2011) in their paper “Understanding NREGA: A simple theory and some facts” using a simple theoretical model, have study the overall agricultural production, income of the poor and rural labour market with the implementation of MGNREGA. The findings show that the target income is

the root cause of the backward bending supply curve of labour. By generating extra income with limited opportunities for productive spending and market access is unlikely to solve the problem. Thus, to open more avenues for the poor the policy and strategy should be inclusive and multi-dimensional. For example, consider a poor household who wants to buy a TV set or other electronic gadgets which would enhance their living standard. To enjoy the benefits by the rural households to the fullest would be impossible if there is no electricity or with irregular electricity in the rural area. Therefore, the household may prefer to live without such accessories which otherwise would lift their living standard. It is suggested that MGNREGA should not be target only to generating income but should focus on creation of many avenues with market access from multidimensional to assist the rural populace.

Sami, L. and Khan, A. (2016) conducted a pragmatic study in selected districts in India, with an objective to analyse the employment generation through MGNREGA to poor people. Personal interview was conducted to collect the primary data and to analyse linear regression was used. The data analysis shows that MGNREGA has significant impact on employment, income and consumption level of the poor in the study area.

Bannerjee, K. and Saha, K. (2010) highlight the comparative analysis of chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Orissa. They stated that in Chhattisgarh the amount of wage rate was higher than Jharkhand and Orissa and perform better in terms of employment days comparatively to Jharkhand and Orissa. At the post-joining MGNREGA, due to used of chemical fertilizers and high yielding varieties the cost of production was found increased. It was found that not only increased in crop yielding but also reduced the rate of migration after the implementation of MGNREGA. During 2008-09 as compared to 2005-06, the annual income of household increased in the range from 23% to 160% in Chhattisgarh. They reported that the annual income was increased in the range 60-70% in Jharkhand and 30-49% in Orissa.

Padma, K. (2015) examines the performance of MGNREGA in Andhra Pradesh. To assess the performance, he studies the following objectives such as

employment generation, nature of assets creation, growth in wage rate and productivity. He study based on secondary data to draw the inferences. The secondary data revealed positive impact of MGNREGA through wage employment and assets creation, which improve agricultural productivity, enhanced the demand in rural areas. He suggested the MGNREGA to strengthen should converge with other department to pool technology, skilled and other resource for efficient delivery.

Kumar, P. and Maruthi, I. (2011) made an evaluation to the impact of MGNREGA five districts Karnataka and highlighted the employment generation, rural-urban migration, asset creation, factor influencing participation and performance. Their main findings were that 37% agreed that MGNREGA act as protection against poverty and assure food security through employment provisions. The findings of the report stated that in the three phases of NREGA implementation in Karnataka a total number of 2.06 crore persondays employment is generated and 5.8 lakh households have been given employment. Out of 100 days promised about 35 days employment is provided. The report also shows that out the total employment generated women share was 45% employment. About 48% were utilized out of the total fund allotted. The report also revealed that 6.7% work has completed and remaining still progress out of the total work taken up of 4.7 lakhs. During the last three years only 3 to 13% households out of total has completed 100 days. The average stipulated minimum wage rate was 119 for unskilled labour under Karnataka state but the average wage rate was found only 86 and there was no record of wage difference among male and female under the scheme.

Negi, R.S, Singh, S. and Dhanai, R. (2015) studies the positive impact on employment pattern of women. The nature of the work under the MGNREGA include: water conservation, tree plantation, irrigation work, reconstruction of traditional water bodies etc. The study has found MGNREGA has lead to rise in standard of living, uplift the socio-economic status of beneficiaries and enhanced in employment generation and income generation.

Bhargava,R. (2013) studies the asset creation through employment generation by MGNREGA in Rajasthan. His study found that women have been dominating in an asset creation which in few allotted works. This has lead to the improvement in the status of women and role of women in decision making power in the family. He also found that with the work in MGNREGA enrollment in school also increase over the study period. In Ajmer district, the regression model is found significant to the hypothesis that economic growth has influence by the employment generation through productive assets creation. He suggested that appropriate utilization of fund and in the specified area allotted work undertaken should counterpart with the geographical, economical and social requirement for economic growth through assets creation.

Keshlata and Fatmi, S.N. (2015) conducted a study in Sheopur District of Madhya Pradesh and study the empowerment of Scheduled Tribe through poverty alleviation MGNREGA program. It was found that the number of social audit during the Financial years 2012-13 and 2013-14 were highest in the Sheopur block and least in Karhal block, whereas, the ratio of total available funds and total cumulative expenditure were highest in the Bijeypur block and least in the Karhal block during the Financial year 2014-15 and the Financial Year 2013-14 respectively.

Karthika, K.T. (2015) made studies on socio-economic development & Empowerment of women through MGNREGA program. This paper analyse the benefits of MGNREGA and implementation. His study reveals that 95% of participants were women. Their study also found that most of Panchayat ensure 100 days of employment to its registered members. He is of the opinion that it is better to expand to include like agriculture, construction etc. as it has future scope and potential to boost great results.

Prasad, K.V.S. (2012) "Performance of MGNREGA: An Overview" has examines the performance of MGNREGA since from inception. He has found that MGNREGA has generated 1112.03 Crores mandays and double issue of job card during the study period 2007-08 and 2010-11. The study also shows that the total budget in the year 2007-08 was Rs.12,000 Crores and in 2010-11 was increased to

Rs. 40100 Crores. The study also found that 72% of funds utilized were in the form wages paid to the workers. The program work has high work participation for Marginalised groups like ST/SC/BPL (40%) and women (49%) in 2011-12. Lion share of the work (53%) were on water harvesting, irrigation facility 12% to land owned by ST/SC/BPL farmers and IAY beneficiaries, rural connectivity 22%, land development 9%, any other activity approved by MORD 4%. He also found out that women 49% were participation of SCs/STs in the financial year.

Jyoti, P. (2012) studies Women's Participation in MGNREGA, have found that if the supervision and deliverance of good are efficient MGNREGA has potential to kindle local Development and weak in employment been immensely helpful.

Mishra, R.N., Viswanathan, K.P., and Bhattarai, (2014) have study the benefits from MGNREGA on generation of income, creation of assets and security of food in 10 semi-arid villages spread across Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharastra states. They study revealed that in none of the villages the average working days was found to be more than 40 days per annum. The average wage rate received under the MGNREGA was found below the agricultural wage rate in the village. However, the works under the program generally take place in the non-agricultural season. Hence, MGNREGA produce more in financial stability in the study villages even though the MGNREGA wage rate is lesser than the agricultural labour wage. Most of the sample households belongs to marginalized sections and are agricultural labourers to marginal farmers. These program participants reported that they want the MGNREGA program to available more than 100 days and wage rate should be paid atleast equitable with available wage rate under agriculture sector. The beneficiaries also express happiness to the MGNREGA for the creation wide spread community assets and infrastructure. The study also suggests the good monitoring at the village level, ITC technology for monitoring the performance of works activities, implementation and good governance of work and making decision collectively on work choosing activities under MGNREGA scheme.

Tiwari, R. et al (2011) conducted a study in Chitradurga district of Karnataka on the assets creation. The study found in three out of the six villages have considerable progress in ground water level and in land development works there is found increase in total cropped area through MGNREGA. Susceptibility of farming production, livelihoods, water scarcity and poor soil fertility were found reduce due to MGNREGA works.

Sarkar and Islary (2017) study the wage and earning from participants of MGNREGA in Jharkhand. In such a poor and tribal dominated Jharkhand states, this article aims to study recent trend and patterns of participation, employment and income generation from MGNREGA among casual labourers. In 2015–16, the findings show that there is increase in employment under the scheme. The findings from worksites of one of the backward and populous districts of Jharkhand, Giridih show that the enthusiasms demand for work among the beneficiaries under the scheme is worsening by the delay in payment of wages.

Koyu Bai et al, (2017) studies the performance of the scheme in terms of job creation, efficiency in creation of durable social assets *vis-a-vis* work completion rate; efficiency in fund utilization to examine as to which extent this massive flagship programme could attain its promised deliverables during the periods in between 2008-09 to 2013-14. The study found 240.21 lakh person days could be generated in the state and 10.26 lakh job cards were distributed during the entire span of study period. However, the study reveals that the work completion rate in the state was found to be very low i.e. 8.05% as large volume of funds remained being unspent. He lamented that the revelations made through the study had altogether put a serious question mark on the performance of MGNREGA in the state of Arunachal Pradesh as it grossly failed to guarantee 100 days jobs to the poor people as per promise.

Prabhakar, V. (2016) has studied the impact of MGNREGA on rural development. His study finds that 72 percent of funds utilized were in the form of wages paid. Since, the programme is individual oriented it has high work involvement for SC/STs (40%) and Women (49%) in 2014-15. Number of works progress were 62.72 lakh, the percentage share of Water Conservation(53%),

Irrigation facility(12%) to lands owned by SC/ST/BPL/S&M Farmers and IAY beneficiaries, Rural Connectivity(22%), Land Development(9%), Any other activity(4%) approved by MoRD and Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra(0.37%). He also finds that Women participation in financial year upto December, 2014 was 49% and the participation of SC & ST in financial year upto December, 2014 is 40%.

Stina, K. et al, (2015) examined the performance of the MGNREGA scheme in Manipur with regard to employment generation, work efficiency completion rate and effectiveness in fund utilization through analyzing official records of 7 years between 2008-09 and 2014-15. Under the study they had found, a total of 3228861 number of job cards were issued of which 53.83 % for the share of ST and SC. In matters of social group, 69.58% and 42.37% respectively were share of backward tribe and women. However, the study revealed that there remained a gap of about 5.39 % in related employment provisioning against the deserving beneficiaries who have job card. They lament that the saddest parts of the scheme 100 days employment were given only to 7.39% households and could not finished the majority of said work 95.55% in allotted time. Therefore, they have suggested that inorder to achieve the goal of the MGNREGA, the role of state authority should be more responsive.

Narayanan, S.et al. (2014) entitled “MGNREGA works and their impact: A Rapid Assessment in Maharashtra” survey indicates that works exist and function were 87% and over 75% of work were related to agriculture directly or indirectly. A rural road comprises the larger part of the work that connects to the farming and helps to market the agricultural products. The study finds that 92% respondents were farming as their occupation where majority were small and marginal farmer who have land holding size of less than 1.6 hectares. A vast majority of 90% respondents felt that MGNREGA works are very helpful or to some extent helpful; only 8% respondent consider the works under MGNREGA were useless.

Channaveere, G.B.N,(2014) studies the rural unemployment problems in India. He found that Employment generated under MGNREGA in 2010-11 was

257.5 crore person days, in 2009-10 was 283.59 crore person days, in 2008-09 was 216.33 crore person days, and in 2007-08 was 143.68 crore person days. Political intervention and discrepancy made a hindrance in successful functioning of MGNREGA. He further indicated are some of the weakness of MGNREGA like irregularities in wage payment, bogus job cards, weak maintenance of project and mounting number of unfinished projects. Although it has several weaknesses, MGNREGA program is considered as solution to rural unemployment.

1.5.4, Women Empowerment through MGNREGA program.

Ambily, A.S.(2016) study the association between MGNREGA and women in Pampakuda panchayath of Ernakulam district. Women are found to be empowered in various. They know how to do banking transaction, how to mingle with outside people, came to know about Panchayath and its role in promoting MGNREGA. The women beneficiaries got the power to stand on their own legs and to look after the family. They strongly believe that because of MGNREGA the conditions of the poor in the village have improved. They don't find any problem with gender discrimination, with the work allotting authorities, with working time, caste discrimination etc. The finding reveals that the main benefit towards the village due to MGNREGA is financial upgrading in each family. Thus, it can be concluded that MGNREGA has resulted into women empowerment.

Ahangar, G.B.(2014) conducted a case study on the women empowerment in Shahabad of district Anantnag Kashmir. Under MGNREGA, women workers are benefit mostly as individual workers. This could be one of the reasons that women show interest to do MGNREGA work. The field survey shows that about 40% and 36 % of workers were getting information from SHGs and Panchayat members. Therefore, SHGs and panchayat are playing an important role in the successful implementation of the program. It is found that 68% and 32% respondents are getting support and non-support from their family, it is because they age people and reluctant by their relatives to send them to MGNREGA work but not due defective in MGNREGA scheme. It is mentioned that majority 90 % of the respondent consider that there is improvement in social status of women due to MGNREGA especially among widows. One of the interesting fact emerge from

the survey is that women got self-respect than earlier period. The respondents express that now they are able to come together with people for work, getting chance to express their opinion, and as such pave way to participate in Gram Sabha, the decision making body. In conclusion, despite of several weaknesses found in the MGNREGA implementation, we cannot deny the fact that MGNREGA has achieved in bringing some considerable change among the rural people.

Bhattacharyya, R. and Vauquiline, P. (2013) examine the women participation in MGNREGA, Assam. It studies the matters like the issues, problems and challenges faced by the women under MGNREGA in their lives experiences. For this, during August to September 2009, through interview with the women beneficiaries conducted an indeep study in four remote areas namely, Burka, Chandrapur, Barbhang and Muguriya, the first two situated in Kamrup, while the third and the fourth in Barpeta districts of Assam, where the program of MGNREGA is on-going. Evidence from the findings suggest that object poverty have driven majority of these women to work under MGNREGA: out of 16 respondents, 12% women households monthly income was in between 6000-8000 and between 1400-2300 were 88% women respondents. They find that MGNREGA in Assam could not ensure 100 days employment to the beneficiaries. This is due to entry of corrupt contractors and has earned less than the stipulated minimum wage rate of Rs.136. They opined that this research paper may serves as a starting point from which critical reflections on gender and related debates of MGNREGA policy so that it could become a women friendly program.

Borah, K. and Bordoloi, R. (2014) conducted a Case study of Sonitpur District to study the impact of MGNREGA on daily wage workers in Assam. They highlighted the impact of MGNREGA on rural women. The study shows that women were benefitted both as individual and community. The benefits as per the female workers were income increase, social status increase, more voice in household decision making, creation of assets etc. They lamented that MGNREGA scheme did not given 100 days of employment to the bulk beneficiaries who needs work. It is mentioned female presence in MGNREGA work is less although the impact on employment cannot be denied. Less

participation in MGNREGA is due to the low level of awareness among the women. They found that increasing capability of communication, increasing women to voice out their feelings, increasing numbers to participate in Gram Sabha etc., were some of the benefits of women beneficiaries as community from MGNREGA. In the study area they found these unique features little bit among the women workers in Assam.

Kumar, A.M. and Kumar, M.M. (2016) conducted a Study in Madukkari block, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, on the impact of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act on women beneficiaries. The study finds that (69.2%) majority of MGNREGA beneficiaries have monthly income of below Rs.3000. It finds that 98.3% felt income does not increase after joining MGNREGA. Therefore, they conclude that the socio-economic level of women does not improve due to MGNREGA program.

Pankaj, A. and Tankha, R., (2010) using a field survey in Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh, in their research, they have study the impact of MGNREGA on rural women. They stated that due to the paid employment opportunity, women workers have benefited principally. The study revealed that women workers realized the benefits from MGNREGA through effect on income-consumption and the enhancement in decision making and ability.

Sahoo, M. (2014), study the impact of MGNREGA on women empowerment and stated that the program have positive impact on women's empowerment. They become the earning members, own expenses, help in family expenses etc. therefore individually women were benefited. He stated the increasing capability of interaction, increasing participation in Gram Sabha, increasing to express their feelings, etc. were the benefits of women as community.

Xavier, G. Mari, G. (2014) studies the effects of MGNREGA on Women Empowerment with Special Reference to Kalakkanmoi Panchayat in Sivgangai District, Tamil Nadu. Their findings show at post-joining MGNREGA, income and consumption of household increase and pave the way for social and economic upliftment of women in partrichal society. They mentioned that MGNREGA

scheme led to improve living standard of women in particular and the vulnerable poor people in general.

Ravindar, M. (2016) studies the women empowerment through MGNREGA in Warangal district of Telangana State. The study finds that 80% respondents claim that work is not given on demand and Rs 60 is the average wage rate. His findings reveal that in family affairs 98% of women have taken participate in decision making. He further finds that 98% of the respondents fall Below Poverty Line and due to employment from MGNREGA 30% respondents have increased their income. Wages of women increased in certain agricultural activities like cotton picking and transplantation due to impact of MGNREGA. He concluded that in order to achieve the objectives of MGNREGA for sustainability, it should execute properly in true spirit by rectifying the loopholes in the scheme.

Sudarshan, R.M. (2011) studies the women participation in MGNREGA and impact in Himachal Pradesh, kerala and Rajesthan. It is revealed that the beneficiary has work for 35 days in Palakkad, Kerala during the study period. The data shows that in Abu Road, Rajasthan found that about 30% of households worked for less than 50 days and 70% worked more. The study shows that women can able to purchase clothes or lunch boxes. Their records show that household earning ranged between 11 and 40 % of the maximum possible across the district. The deficit is because the beneficiaries have work less than the permissible 100 days. The report stated all women had bank account on their own name and had deposited themselves while only 38% women said they decide themselves to use on their own earnings. The study finds that women made expenses on large. Thus, there is a strong inspiration among the respondents towards saving for the future, although all the respondents are poor and money earn is spent largely on consumption.

Tiwari, N. and Upadhyay, R. (2012) have studied the constraint faced by the MGNRGA women beneficiaries as conducted in Faizabad district of Uttar Pradesh. From two panchayat samities 100 random sample respondents were selected. To collect the data personal interview method was used. They pointed out that the worksite constraints like lack of safe drinking water, lack of crèche

facility, ex-gratia payment not given after injury, no shade during rest period, no extra facilities was given to women were another major constraints which stood at second rank (53.57 Mean Percent Score), while operational constraints were at third rank with 24.37 Mean Percent Score.

Sahu, C.K (2017) has conducted a study in Deogoan block at Bolangir district of Odisha and analysis the effect of MGNREGA on empowering rural women. The primary data was collected from 60 women beneficiaries through pre-tested questionnaire. He highlighted the impact of MGNREGA and found economic empowerment of women to be significant but due to lack of awareness on the key provisions of the act social empowerment is found insignificant.

Kiruthika E. (2017) studies the effect on socio-economic development and empowerment of women through MGNREGA scheme. In Tamil Nadu, the study found that MGNREGA is implemented successfully in most of the Panchayats. The study also found that 95% of the participants were Women workers. The study found that 66% of the respondents were having a monthly income of Rs.3000. The study was mainly focus on importance and how relevance MGNREGA is for the rural economic growth.

Narayanan, S. and Das, U. (2014) the study was carried out to examine the performance of state in participation of women in MGNREGA program. The study finds considerable variations both across states and sub populations implying the urgent need for a differentiated strategy focus to support women's involvement under the MGNREGA program.

Neha, (2016) analyze the MGNREGA from gender perspective. The study was focus on gender aspect while conducting research and use of independent variables like age group, class based on income earned and gender and hence a link was drawn between the independent and dependent variables like migration, bargaining capacity, and decision-making power for better understanding and analysis. She opined that the realization of wage should be made in the account of women to make economic empowerment. She pointed out that delayed in the payment of wages should be compensated and the bottlenecks in implementation

of MGNREGA should be rectified by the competent authority in a time bound manner to witnessed far reaching impact.

Shihabudheen, N. (2013) analyses the potential of MGNREGA in empowering rural women in Ernakulam District in Kerala, India. His study revealed that there MGNREGA has high potential to empowering rural women socio-economically and moderate level of empowering politically. He praises the MGNREGA implementation in Kerala and recommends copycatting by the other states its model of MGNREGA implementation.

Nayak, S. (2013) conducted a case study on the effect on Tribal Women through MGNREGA under Odisha. The micro level findings show that participation of women in MGNREGA in the study area is marginal comparatively to men, though women constitute 50% of the population. The study reported that women are most likely to exploit than male in the worksites. The author noticed some of the bottle neck such as less awareness to MGNREGA, low participation in planning of MGNREGA program, lack of worksite facilities, wage discrimination between men and women, exploitation at the worksites, lack of information spreading to women, no bank account open for women etc has adversely effects the tribal women and arise the question of efficiency of MGNREGA on tribal women empowerment. Since, Independence across tribal areas the rural development program has been implemented. However, unfortunately the tribal women of Odisha are still not an effective part of these inclusive development policies. Innocent and ignorant tribals are also victims of displacement, they are force to migrate to cities and town in large number for their livelihood as they loss their land and livelihood is at stake.

Rani, R. (2016) studies the women participation under MGNREGA in Tehri Gargwal district of Uttarakhand. The findings show that the condition of the rural women is improved after this program as sufficient amount in their hands to meet there small daily expenditures. She stressed that their participation rate in the program is more than seventy five percent out of the total beneficiary in a particular area. She concluded that MGNREGA program proves as a very effective tool for the socio-economic upliftment of the rural women.

Savaiah, H.M.C. and Jayaraj, M.(2014) analyze the impact of women empowerment through MGNREGA in Karnataka. The findings show the Socio-economic development benefits from MGNREGA does not effect on Women Empowerment. The field study also shows that Most of the rural Women have migrated to urban areas with their Families for the better living. The women workers were found lacking in awareness to MGNREGA particularly to reservation of 33% percent in work and as such could not able to claim their rights to demand for work under the scheme. It was found that women employment was 25-45 days in every financial year (except 2009-10) which according to act atleast 100 days to every household during study period. The wage rate was found below minimum wage rate of Rs.60-90.

1.5.5, Poverty alleviation through MGNREGA program.

Bishnoi, I. Verma, S. and Rai, S. (2012) study the impact of MGNREGA on poverty alleviation through MGNREGA. Their findings is that beneficiaries knew the process such as registration, job card with beneficiaries, accessing bank account, receiving payment from bank and employment generation. The study found that delayed in payment of wages and asked to come another day for wage payment. The study also revealed the proper monitoring of work at all level from Gram Pradhan to Block officers.

Amaresh,K. and Ranjan, R.(2016) conducted a case study in Bihar on poverty alleviation through employment generation. The study found that the implementing and supervisor officer BDO, Project officer and collectors were overburden with work. The field study show that morethan 70% of workers have positive that MGNREGA has given additional income and as such they could able to manage the household daily food requirement. It also leads to increase in enrollment in the school. Therefore, they conclude that MGNREGA helps to increase in employment and meeting food requirement, check migration and reduce poverty in the Study area.

Jeet, R.(2015) entitled the paper, MGNREGA: A Tool For Poverty Alleviation, conducted a study in western UP with an objective to poverty

alleviation through the generation of employment related to three districts. He found less participation from women in MGNREGA and worksites condition was poor. The study had found that there is an additional employment of 48 days every year with 73 percent increase in working days. Wages was found increase to Rs.320 from Rs.80 per day. Due to increase in income there is increase in consumption and nutrition level. The life style weaker people and women was improved from the implementation of MGNREGA. Thus he conclude that MGNREGA is a tool for poverty alleviation as there was increase in consumption level which help in poverty reduction.

Srikumar, H. and Jeeva, C. (2017) study the impact of poverty alleviation program MGNREGA with special reference to tea labourers in Nilgiris district. By using the Chi-square they find a significant association between Income, Expenditure and Borrowings of the respondents. By applying multiple regression they finds a significant impact of the variables like Education status, nature of employment, monthly income, monthly expenditure, savings, literacy status of other members at home and Health related issue on Awareness of MGNREGA.

Sharma, D.et al. (2017) examines the impact on the employment generation, nature of work done and how far is successful in alleviating rural poverty. The field study finds that MGNREGA leads to decrease in migration in rural India. They find that MGNREGA could alleviate the status of Poor rural people.

Murthy, P.S.S. and Indumati, S. (2011) done a study on the Economic analysis of MGNREGA in Karnataka, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh states which likely a drought born areas. They have revealed the effect of MGNREGA hike in non-farm wages given by the mining and construction sectors is comparatively higher than that the impact of MGNREGA wage on the economic deficiency of labour. The increase wages in non-farm is contributing to economic shortage of deficiency of labour relatively, although the economic scarcity of labour in the agriculture is contributed due to the provision of food security by the PDS. In area such like drought-prone as well as irrigation-dominant states in the country, it is suggested to have sustain food and livelihood security, the government should provide subsidies for farm mechanization to the people.

Singh, S. et al. (2014) study the poverty reduction due to MGNREGA in Pauri Garhwal District, Uttarakhand. The study found that bulk involvement of women under this scheme; highest number of assets is created in the area of rural connectivity and few in drought proofing. He has mentioned the role of MGNREGA in the assets creation under this scheme has directly provided employment opportunity and indirectly improved livelihood and food security of peoples.

Singh, M.S. and Singh, Kh.T.(2013) their study was focused upon the programs which are of considered importance for State Institute of Rural Development sector, for reducing rural poverty through a combined approach of socio-economic development. With regard to sustainability of wage income and employment under MGNREGA, it was found that the beneficiaries are getting agricultural work once they have completed the work on road construction. This shows the program was concentrated on one side that limits the scope of MGNREGA. It was found that the average days provided per beneficiaries is 32 days. The average size of the beneficiary households is five. They tested the hypothesis by using statistical tools of correlation and Chi-square. It was found there is a significant relationship between MGNREGA employment and MGNREGA income and Change in Economic Condition. The results also show that there is significance relationship between the benefit received and economic status of beneficiaries. The study opined that there is an increase in the living standard if the employment increases sustainable and MGNREGA income supplement income of the beneficiaries. The evaluation and assessment of MGNREGA shows that it is a right strategy to fight poverty but it mostly focus on physical work and livelihood.

Muzafar and Jahangir, (2017) have analyzed the Indian perspective of rural development, joblessness of poor, and the socio-economic conditions of rural people. Their findings show that employment generation, rural infrastructure, equal participation and poverty alleviation are the strong point that proves effectiveness of MGNREGA in the study area. Thus, they concluded that MGNREGA has provided employment locally, living standard increases and easy access for women to work at equal wage payment.

Bhat, B.B. and Mariyappan. P (2015) entitled, 'MGNREGA: A New Hope to reduce Rural Poverty' examined the effect on socio-economic status and reducing rural poverty of poor through MGNREGA. They have reported that 76% respondent have improved their economic condition remain good through MGNREGA, 72% have percept that there is equality in the works and wages payment and therefore MGNREGA is for the betterment of the poor, 64% respondents have increased their living standard after working under MGNREGA and 56% have good social status and are enjoying respect in the community and family. They further found that 58% respondents agree that MGNREGA reduce rural poverty and 68% respondents have expressed that MGNREGA create employment opportunity to the poor.

1.5.6, Bottlenecks in the implementation of MGNREGA program.

Panda, B. (2015) on the topic National Rural employment Guarantee scheme, Development practice at the crossroads has revealed the loopholes in the implementation of the program at the grassroad level. He lamented that the very aim of MGNREGA is totally failure due to issues of corruption, distortion, mal-practices particularly at the grass-road level, reflect the fact that our local institutions are yet to mature to take care of the imperatives of sustainable development. One should be happy that MGNREGA has provided the much-needed comprehensive ground to test our preparedness in bringing about real decentralized sustainable development. He opined that by uttering the words “we have our success and failures in this test, but not why learn from the failures, take corrective measures, and consolidate sustainable development the MGNREGA way”.

De, P. and Jana, S.(2013) have a thorough study on the MGNREGA implementation in Sonamuki Block, Bankura, West Bengal. They highlighted the defects on the implementation of MGNREGA while still have hope that if it is implemented efficiently, MGNREGA would be an instrument for rural poverty alleviation. The finding show that majority of the household did not get more job presently, low level of awareness. It also further highlighted that people people

were not satisfied the impact of MGNREGA on rural livelihood and quality of work done.

Dey, M.(2014). The article present the findings of primary data collected from two Gram Panchayats in Jhalawar, Rajasthan, and answers several questions on the implementation of MGNREGA. The paper also draws on the awareness level of the beneficiaries. To draw the study queries relate to how effective the Act is in addressing the problem of poverty among rural households, whether the poor are able to get their rights and in its implementation were asked to beneficiaries. The paper also analyse its efficacy in addressing the issue of rural–urban migration in the study area. In both the panchayats, beneficiaries were aware about MGNREGA but not entitlements of the Act given to them.

Shenbagaraj, P. and Arockiasamy, S (2013) studied the impact of MGNREGA on local development of block Ottapidaran in district Thoothukudi in Tamil Nadu. The study reported that the respondent household could get only 26 days of employment. The study further reveals that the average income per respondent could not exceed Rs. 2000 per year.

Dutta, S. (2011) on the topic “Implementation of MGNREGA in Assam: An Evaluation in Two Gram Panchayats of Lakhimpur District” revealed the weakness on the implementation of MGNREGA. This paper aims to examine how MGNREGA is successful in providing employment to the beneficiaries households. The study reveals that the NREGA is only partially successful specially in generating employment to the rural needy households and thus need to generate more employment to provide moderate level of income to the poor rural households. He is of the opinion that if concerned implementing authorities must taken a corrective measures to improve its implementation in the sample Gram panchayats as well as other Gram panchayats of the other districts, then MGNREGA would be benefit to beneficiaries.

The CAG of India has conducted the second performance audit of the implementation of MGNREGA was taken up in response to a request from the Ministry of Rural Development and covers the period from April 2007 to March

2012 and highlighted the performance of MGNREGA. Implementation of the Scheme was checked in 3,848 gram panchayats in 28 states and four union territories. Analysis of data related to the performance of the Scheme showed that there has been significant decline in per rural household employment generation in the last two years. The report revealed that per rural household employment, declined from 54 days in 2009-10 to 43 days in 2011-12. The CAG report also discloses that there was also a substantial decline in the proportion of works completed in 2011-12. The report revealed the low performance of MGNREGA in Bihar, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh, which together account for 46 per cent of the rural poor, utilised only about 20 per cent of the Central Scheme funds. This indicated that the correlation between poverty levels and implementation of MGNREGA was not very high.

Salian, P V. and Leelavathi, D.S (2014) studies the implementation of MGNREGA in Karnataka. They stated that Rural areas of Karnataka have two-pronged issues i.e., poverty and unemployment, marred by low wages, seasonal agricultural employment and informal nature of work. They have pointed out that due to implementation issues in Karnataka MGNREGA perform low as relatively with other states. They have presented the paper to explore on three objectives viz., (i) to analyze the status of rural poverty and unemployment in Karnataka (ii) to evaluate the performance of MGNREGA in Karnataka since inception and (iii) to examine the issues and challenges in the implementation of MGNREGA in Karnataka and way forward. Based on their studies they have concluded that to ensure effective execution and to fulfill the desired objectives of MGNREGA, the State should address to the various programmatic and implementation issues.

Maske, S. (2015) discussed in his paper the issues and challenges in the implementation of MGNREGA in Maharashtra. He brought the highlight of various loopholes under MGNREGA scheme in the study area such low level of awareness, no perspective plan prepared, not demand driven, unsound assets creation, lack in accountability and social audit etc. He opined that it could be a good to regenerate resources for sustainable development of rural area if MGNREGA is implemented with commitment and spirit.

Goswami, B. and Dutta, R.A (2014) conducted an in deep study in Assam about the MGNREGA implementation. It is revealed through secondary data that MGNREGA is poorly implemented which is a concern for the people of Assam. The primary data from the grass root level study shows that there are several bottlenecks in MGNREGA implementation process which are to be addressed urgently. One of the fact emerge from the study was that although should be a demand driven program as per the act, but it has remain supply based in the study area. The results of logit regression suggest that due to the problem face in receiving the wage earning either from the bank or post office, the enthusiasm of the beneficiaries to demand for MGNREGA work get reduced. It was reported from the beneficiaries that banks and post office were located to far from the village which find it difficult to get the wages in time. Hence, the researchers have suggested that the beneficiaries should encourage to withdrawing their wages through account with the bank easily.

The Shillong Times(Dec2008) reported that the DAN Government had also failed to install online management information system at block levels, a requirement under NREGA guidelines and the party alleged that there were reports of manipulation, diversion and misuse of NREGA funds by unscrupulous politicians, who treated the central assistance as ‘political quota’. (PTI)

The literature review in the given above of several research findings shows that MGNREGA have significantly positive effect in the implemented rural areas of India and has reduced poverty through employment provisions. The fundamental aim of MGNREGA to reduced rural poverty through provision of employment to beneficiaries is being found hailed by all the researchers as innovative and appropriate. The MGNREGA program is spread to every rural area of the country as whole but not yet implemented well as per the different literature review, and not yet fulfill as there is still demand for MGNREGA job from the people in the rural area.

In order to monitor the grass root level implementation, for better transparency and accountability and for successful implementation in the concern villages, a strong civil society is necessary particularly conducting social audit in the

villages. Dissemination of proper information and well awareness about MGNREGA to the people can lead to a successful implementation of MGNREGA in the villages. There is plenty of literature and authentic research conducted already by different authors on the rural employment scheme in India. My research work aim up to date on the effect of MGNREGA program on the beneficiaries. There are many villages left untouched where no research has been conducted but the obstacles face may be more or less similar throughout the Country.

1.6, Statement of the Problem.

Nagaland has been considered as one of the under developed state among the states in India and in many aspects it exhibits the rural character in one way or the other (71.03% rural and 28.97% urban of Nagaland Population, 2011 Census). However, rural areas in Nagaland has witnessed a mass unemployment, poor infrastructure, underemployment, chronic poverty, unequal distribution of income, mismanagement of resources, poor implementation of policy, low production etc. It is estimated that around 71.03 percent (Nagaland rural population 2011 census) of the population in Nagaland resides in villages of rural areas who are suffering from chronic unemployment and low income generation. In Rural areas of Nagaland unemployment and low income generation is prevailing. Moreover, in a rural agrarian economy like Nagaland there is surplus of labour where part of rural population depend unskilled manual labour wage for their livelihood. In the situation of insufficient labour demand or in the appearance of unforeseen happening like natural disasters or personal, ill-health etc. which that badly deteriorate their employment avenues and as such they likely become vulgar to the chronic poverty. In such condition of backwardness, poverty and unemployment, workfare program such as MGNREGA will act as an important program to intervene on these issues that it provides short-term employment on manual labour works like rural connectivity, water conservation, tree plantation, irrigation work etc. to the willing adult members of household atleast 100 days employment in a year. But this program in connection with the rural poor has little effect or no effect at all on beneficiaries due to many reasons that bring gap among the rural

masses¹⁷. Nagaland with high incidence of unemployment in rural area, the anti-poverty program can thwart poverty from deterioration through employment provision, particularly during agricultural lean season and will solve the unemployment problem. The execution of MGNREGA programmed in Nagaland may not be applicable to rural areas of other Indian states due to its peculiarities in culture, tradition, customary laws and above all topographical and environmental surrounding. Moreover, there is urgent need for resource mapping and knowledge mapping to identify and promote the developmental program activities which provide sustained employment opportunities to the landless labourers, enhance land productivity and generate revenues. Therefore, I feel that only through this intensive micro Research studies can examine on these issues and will come out with a concrete solution so as to formulate future strategies in policy and programme to strengthen this scheme for the amelioration of rural poverty and ultimately attain a remarkable all development of the rural economy of Nagaland.

1.7, Objectives of the study.

1. To study the evolution of MGNREGA.
2. To study the impact of MGNREGA on Employment generation.
3. To study the impact of MGNREGA on Income generation.
4. To study the women empowerment through MGNREGA.
5. To study the effect of this scheme on Asset creation.
6. To assess MGNREGA for alleviating poverty.
7. To study the bottlenecks in the implementation of MGNREGA.

On the light of above objectives, an attempt has been made to examine the process of awareness, entitlement, worksites facilities, etc. The study also focus on the types of work provided, wage rate, mode and method of payment. The other areas that have been study in detail include the implementation process, planning process and transparency and accountability mechanisms in the village.

¹⁷ Bag G.N. Rural transformation in tribal areas, pg-27

The role of Village Council in the selection of works, planning, implementation and monitoring has also been studied. The planning includes the process followed for the selection of the works, preparation of village, block and district perspective plans. As regards the provision for ensuring transparency and accountability, the various factors studied include the muster rolls and maintaining of record showing estimates of the project.

1.8, Hypothesis of the Study.

- a) MGNREGA has impact on employment generation, income generation and asset creation.
- b) MGNREGA has impact on women empowerment.

1.9, Research Methodology

In the year 2nd February 2006, initially 200 most backward districts were selected for implementation of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) and were extended to 130 additional districts during 2007-08. Mon district was selected from Nagaland in the first phase for the implementation of such program. By the year 1.4.2008, the entire country comes under the purview of MGNREGA. At Present, MGNREGA touches the every rural area in India as notified by the Government.

Reason for the selection of sample districts of Mokokchung and Mon.

Purposive Sampling was undertaken to select the sample districts of which developed and less developed districts i.e, Mokokchung and Mon districts. The study was carried out in Mokokchung and Mon districts of Nagaland. However, the study area was confined to four RD Blocks in each Districts and 16 villages from 8 RD Blocks (2 villages each from each RD Blocks). Subsequently, from the Mokokchung district, four Blocks i.e, Chuchuyimlang, Kobulong, Ongpangkong North and Ongpangkong South were selected purposively based on socio-economically better off. From each Block two villages i.e, Mongsenyimti and Chuchuyimlang village from Chuchuyimlang R.D Block, Sungratsu and Mopungchuket Village from Kobulong R.D.Block, Ungma and Chuchuyimpang

village from Ongpangkong North Block and Chungtia and Aliba village from Ongpangkong South RD Block were purposively selected owing to better accessibility for data collection. From Mon district, four Blocks namely Chen, Phomching, Wakching and Mon Sadar Rural Development Blocks were purposively selected based on socio-economic and location of the Block from the Urban Mon down. Mon sadar RD Block and Chen RD Block was close proximity to Urban Town whereas Wakching RD Block and Phomching RD Block were far from the Urban Mon Town. Subsequently, two villages from each Block are selected purposively. Chenwetnyu and Chenmoho villages from Chen Block, Sheanghah Chingnyu and Sheanghah Wamsa from Phomching RD Blocks and Wakching and Tanhai villages from Wakching RD Block, Chui and Goching villages from Mon Sadar RD Block owing to better accessibility for data collection.

Table 1.07., Details of Districts, Blocks, Villages and Households Surveyed in the Study.

| Districts | Development RD Blocks | villages | No. of respondent |
|------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Mokokchung | Ongpangkong North | Ungma | 30 (M=20, F=10) |
| | | Chuchuyimpang | 30 (M=20, F=10) |
| | Ongpangkong South | Aliba | 30 (M=20, F=10) |
| | | Chungtia | 30 (M=20, F=10) |
| | Kobulong | Sungratsu | 30 (M=20, F=10) |
| | | Mopungchuket | 30 (M=20, F=10) |
| | Chuchuyimlang | Chuchuyimlang | 30 (M=20, F=10) |
| | | Mongsenyimti | 30 (M=20, F=10) |
| Mon | Chen | Chenwetnyu | 30 (M=20, F=10) |
| | | Chenmoho | 30 (M=20, F=10) |
| | Phomching | Sheanghah Chingyu | 30 (M=20, F=10) |
| | | Sheanghah Wamsa | 30 (M=20, F=10) |
| | Wakching | Wakching | 30 (M=20, F=10) |
| | | Tanhai | 30 (M=20, F=10) |
| | Mon Sadar | Chui | 30 (M=20, F=10) |
| | | Goching | 30 (M=20, F=10) |
| Total | | | 480(M=320, F=160) |

Source: Field Survey.

Sampling Procedure.

Firstly, to select the study areas purposive sampling method was applied. Secondly, random sampling method was applied to select the beneficiaries respondents in the sample villages.

Sample size.

A sample of 480 beneficiaries job card holders were selected randomly for study. Out of 480 beneficiaries male were 320(66.67%) while female beneficiaries were 160(33.33%).

Data collection.

Data was collected from both primary and secondary sources. For the quantitative study, data was collected from all the stake holders of MGNREGA. By means of pre-tested interview schedule and questionnaire methods, primary data were collected from the respondents/Beneficiaries. Focus group discussion is held with the beneficiaries. Observation method is also used in collection of data on participation of people in village meeting and the quality of social audit done in village meeting. To collect the primary data at the village level from beneficiaries a list of all beneficiaries household of each selected villages were collected from VDB secretary and were drawn randomly. The head of village and VDB secretaries accompanied by the concerned Block Development Officers were also interviewed to collect data. Transect walk into the MGNREGA worksites were conducted to have firsthand experience on the MGNREGA works at the community level.

Secondary data is collected from the implementing agencies, concern government official reports, websites and literature form social science discipline.

Data Analysis.

Quantitative data was tabulated and statistically analysed using SPSS software. Qualitative data was interpreted based on the information collected from the field which is summaries below.

Percentage (%): Percentages were used for simple comparison.

Mean: The value is calculated by summing up all the items in the series and dividing by the number of items.

$$\text{Mean (X)} = \frac{\sum x}{N}$$

Correlation: Simple correlation test was used to find out the nature of relationship between independent variables and dependent variables.

$$R = \frac{N\sum dxdy - \sum dx\sum dy}{\sqrt{N\sum dx^2 - (\sum dx)^2} \sqrt{N\sum dy^2 - (\sum dy)^2}}$$

Multiple Linear Regressions: This test was employed to know the nature and extent of effect on the dependent variables, which is caused by the independent variables. Further, Adjusted R² was used to assess the level of contribution between the variables under study. The dependent variables were age, education, family size, landholding and gender. To study the factors influencing women beneficiaries' employment and income from MGNREGA the same independent and dependent variables were used.

The equations (i) and (ii) estimation through using empirical model formula are given below.

$$y = a_0 + b_1 x_1 + b_2 x_2 + b_3 x_3 + b_4 x_4 + b_5 x_5 + \dots + b_i x_n \quad \text{----- (1)}$$

Where,

y=Employment from MGNREGA,

a_0 =intercepts,

b_i =coefficient of respective independent variables

x_1 = Age (in years)

x_2 =Education

x_3 =family size

x_4 = Landholding (in acres)

x_5 =Gender (intercept dummy, 1=male and 0=female)

$$Y = a_0 + b_1 x_1 + b_2 x_2 + b_3 x_3 + b_4 x_4 + b_5 x_5 + b_6 x_6 + \dots + b_i x_n \quad \text{-----}(2)$$

Where, Y =Income from MGNREGA employment,

a_0 =intercepts,

b_i =coefficient of respective independent variables

x_1 = Employment from MGNREGA programme

x_2 = Age (in years)

x_3 =Education level

x_4 =family size

x_5 = Landholding (in acres)

x_6 =Gender (intercept dummy, 1=male and 0=female)

Paired t-test: In order to test the hypothesis of impact of MGNREGA on employment and income of the beneficiaries at pre-joining and Post-joining MGNREGA program, paired t-test is employed with the following formula.

$$t = \frac{\bar{d}}{s/\sqrt{n}} \sim t_{(n-1)d.f}$$

Where, \bar{d} =the mean difference= standard deviation of difference

n = number of paired observation

$$\bar{d} = \frac{\sum d}{n} \quad S = \frac{1}{n} \sqrt{\sum d^2 - (\sum d)^2}$$

1.10, Study period

The study period covers from 2006-07 to 2015-16.

1.11, Chapterisation of the Study.

The first chapter deals with the introduction and literature review. It also deals with meaning of Rural Development, need for Rural development, history of MGNREGA, features of MGNREGA, implementation of MGNREGA, women empowerment, objectives and research methodology.

The second chapter deals with socio-economic characteristic of sample districts and sample respondents.

The third chapter discussed about impact of MGNREGA on employment generation, income generation, asset creations. It also discussed MGNREGA impact on reducing rural poverty.

The fourth chapter deals with the impact of MGNREGA on rural Women empowerment: In this Chapter Women empowerment were studied based on employment, income, participation in village meeting, participation in social audit and standard of living.

The fifth chapter deals with the summary and conclusion of the Study: This Chapter highlights the findings of the Study and bottlenecks in the implementation and Conclude with suggestions and policy implication.

Chapter II

Socio-Economic profile of Mokokchung and Mon District.

2.1, Introduction

Under the state of Nagaland Act 1962(Act No.72 of 1962) on 1st December 1963, Nagaland state became the 16th state of India union comprising the former territory known as ‘Naga Hills Tuensang Area.’ According to 2011 census, there are eleven districts in Nagaland, each headed by a Deputy Commissioner assisted by 18 Additional Deputy Commissioners and 19 Sub-Divisional Officers (Civil). Altogether, there are 1428 villages headed by Gaonburas or the traditional headmen who look after the administrative functioning of the villages. Each village has a Village Development Board (VDB) headed by the VDB Secretary, which serves as a decision making as well as implementing agency for all developmental works in the village level. There are 9 (nine) census towns and 19 statutory towns. The State is almost entirely inhabited by the tribals with their own distinct lingual and cultural features. As such, 16 tribes are recognised in the State.

2.2, Demographic features

Table 2.01, Areas, population and Density under Mokokchung and Mon districts of Nagaland.

| State/Districts | Area in sq.km | 2011 | |
|-----------------|---------------|------------|--------------------|
| | | Population | Density per sq. km |
| Nagaland | 16,579 | 19,78,502 | 119 |
| Mokokchung | 1,615 | 1,94,622 | 121 |
| Mon | 1,786 | 2,50,260 | 140 |

Source: Statistical Handbook of Nagaland 2015.

The total population in Nagaland according to 2011 Census was 19,78,502. The total population was 1,94,622 and 2,50,260 respectively for Mokokchung and Mon district. The density, which was 47 per sq. km in 1981, increased to 73 in 1991 and 120 per sq. km in 2001 and 119 per sq.km in 2011. The density of population is another factor of concern in Nagaland because of the alarming increase in the population. This will have serious implications on the ability of the State to meet the infrastructure requirements of its people, especially in the urban areas.(table.2.01).

Table 2.02., Rural-Urban population and Sex-ratio under Mokokchung and Mon district of Nagaland 2011.

| State/ Districts | Total/Rural/ Urban | Person | Male | Female | Sex ratio(Female per 1000 males) |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|-------------------------------------|
| Nagaland | Total | 19,78,502 | 10,24,649 | 9,53,853 | 931 |
| | Rural | 14,07,536 | 7,25,472 | 6,82,064 | 940 |
| | Urban | 5,70,966 | 2,99,177 | 2,71,789 | 908 |
| Mokokchung | Total | 1,94,622 | 1,01,092 | 93,530 | 925 |
| | Rural | 1,38,897 | 71,373 | 67,524 | 946 |
| | Urban | 55,725 | 29,719 | 26,006 | 875 |
| Mon | Total | 2,50,260 | 1,31,753 | 1,18,507 | 899 |
| | Rural | 2,15,816 | 1,13,469 | 1,02,347 | 902 |
| | Urban | 34,444 | 18,284 | 16,160 | 884 |

Source: Statistical Handbook of Nagaland, 2015.

The total population of Nagaland as per 2011 Census was 19.78 lakh, of which males form 10.25 lakh and females 9.54 lakh. The rural population in Mokokchung district was 1,38,897 of which male 71,373 and female 67,524. The urban population was 55,725 of which male 29,719 and female 26,006. In Mon district, the total population was 2,50,260 of which male 1,31,469 and female 1,02,347. The urban population was 34,444 of which male 18,284 and female 16,160. The rural population was more in Mon district than in Mokokchung district. The urban population was more in Mokokchung district than in Mon district.(table,2.02).

Table 2.03., District-wise Decadal growth rate of Rural-Urban population.

| District | 2001 Census(%age) | | 2011 Census (%age) | | %age increase or decrease in rural and urban | |
|------------|--------------------|-------|--------------------|-------|--|-------|
| | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban |
| Mon | 93.64 | 6.36 | 86.15 | 13.85 | 7.49 | 7.49 |
| Mokokchung | 86.55 | 13.45 | 71.19 | 28.81 | 15.36 | 15.36 |
| Zunheboto | 85.07 | 14.93 | 80.42 | 19.58 | 4.65 | 4.65 |
| Wokha | 76.66 | 23.34 | 78.95 | 21.05 | -2.29 | -2.29 |
| Dimapur | 62.81 | 37.19 | 48.05 | 51.95 | 14.76 | 14.76 |
| Phek | 19.32 | 8.68 | 84.93 | 15.07 | 6.39 | 6.39 |
| Tuensang | 83.99 | 16.01 | 81.28 | 18.72 | 2.71 | 2.71 |
| Longleng | 100.0 | 00.0 | 84.96 | 15.04 | 15.04 | 15.04 |
| Kiphire | 100.0 | 00.0 | 77.72 | 22.25 | 22.28 | 22.28 |
| Kohima | 65.01 | 34.99 | 54.40 | 45.60 | 10.61 | 10.61 |
| Peren | 100.0 | 00.0 | 84.41 | 15.59 | 15.59 | 15.59 |

Source: Census of India 2011.

During the year 2001 Census, the percentage growth of rural population was 100% in Longleng, Kiphire and Peren While the percentage growth of rural population was less in Phek with 19.32% and Dimapur with 62.81%. However, the highest percentage growth of urban population during 2001 census was in Dimapur with 37.19% and Kohima with 34.99% while no significant growth rate of urban population was witnessed in Longleng, Kiphire and Peren districts.

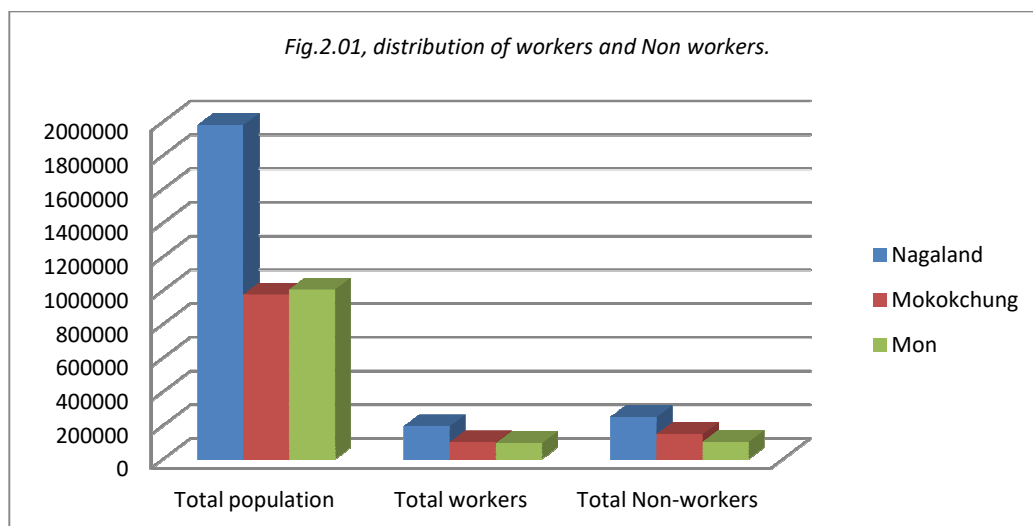
During the year 2011 census, the percentage growth rate of rural population was decline significantly in Kiphire district with 22.28% and Peren with 15.19% and Mokokchung with 15.36%. While Wokha district has noticed an decrease in rural population by -2.29% and insignificant in urban population by -2.29%.(table,2.03).

Table 2.04, Distribution of workers and non-workers under Mokokchung and Mon districts of Nagaland, 2011.

| State/District | Total population | | | Total workers | | | Total Non-workers | | |
|----------------|------------------|-----------|----------|---------------|----------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------|
| | person | Male | Female | Person | Male | Female | Person | Male | Female |
| Nagaland | 19,78,502 | 10,24,649 | 9,53,853 | 9,74,122 | 5,47,357 | 4,26,765 | 10,04,380 | 4,77,292 | 5,27,088 |
| Mokokchung | 1,94,622 | 1,01,092 | 93,530 | 1,00,067 | 57,084 | 42,983 | 94,555 | 44,008 | 50,547 |
| Mon | 2,50,260 | 1,31,753 | 1,18,507 | 1,47,654 | 79,425 | 68,229 | 1,02,606 | 52,328 | 50,278 |

Source: Statistical handbook of Nagaland, 2015.

Table 2.04, shows the total workers and non-workers under Mokokchung and Mon districts of Nagaland. Out of total population, 51.42% and 59.00% total work force under Mokokchung and Mon district which is higher than state average of 49.23% work force. On the total work force male is more than the female and on the non-workers female is more than male in Mokokchung district and male is more than the female under Mon district. Fig.2.01 shows the graphical presentation of comparative distribution of total workers and non-workers in the sample districts.



(Horizontal line represents distribution of sample districts and Nagaland of workers and Non-workers and vertical line represents frequency of workers and Non-workers.)

Table.2.05, Total No. of villages and towns under Mokokchung and Mon Districts of Nagaland, 2011 census.

| State/ Districts | Number of Villages | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Total | Inhabited | Unhabited |
| Nagaland | 1,428 | 1,400 | 28 |
| Mokokchung | 108 | 107 | 1 |
| Mon | 131 | 131 | -- |
| State/ Districts | Total No. of Towns | | |
| | Total | Statutory | census |
| Nagaland | 26 | 19 | 7 |
| Mokokchung | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Mon | 2 | 2 | --- |

Source: Census of India, 2011, Nagaland, District Census Handbook, Mokokchung and Mon.

In table 2.05, shows the total number of villages in Nagaland is 1,428 of which 1,400 were inhabited and 28 villages were uninhabited. Altogether, 108 and 131 registered villages under Mokokchung and Mon districts. The inhabited villages were 107 and 131 villages under Mokokchung and Mon districts.

In Nagaland there are 26 towns of which 19 and 7 were statutory and Census. Under Mokokchung district and Mon, the total towns are 4 and 2 of which 3 and 2 towns were statutory and 1 are Census.(table.2.05).

2.3, Socio-economic Profile of Mokokchung district

Mokokchung is now one of the 11 districts of Nagaland state. The district is bordered by Assam state in the north and West, Tuensang and Longleng districts in the east, Zunheboto district on the South and Wokha district. The district is sub divided into 8 Census circles viz. Ongpangkong, kobulong, Chantongya, Chuchuyimlang, Tuli, Alongkima, Longchem and Mangkolemba¹⁸. The District has Nine Rural Development Blocks. They were Changtongya, Chuchuyimlang, Kubolong, Ongpangkong (South) and Ongpangkong (North)Mangkolemba, Tsurangkong, Tuli. The districts headquarter, namely, Mokokchung, is situated in Mokokchung town. The District has 108 villages and out of which 107 villages are inhabited and 1 uninhabited (2011 Census). It has three statutory towns, namely, Mokokchung Town, Tuli Town and Changtongya Town and one Census Town namely Tsudikong (13th Mile Tuli paper mill) under Tuli administrative circle(2011 census). The area of Mokokchung district is 1,615 sq. km. in place of 9.74 % to total area (16,579 sq.km.) of Nagaland as per 2011 census.

The district is conveniently sub-divided into 6 six physiographical ranges, such as Ongpangkong, Asetkong, Langpangkong, Changkikong, Japukong and Tsurangkong. In order to understand the social and economic structure of the district, it is important to study the rural and urban settlements; the different types of settlement in the district, economic base and social infrastructure: the economy of the district, how developed the district is, the trend of population growth and the social infrastructure of the district such as health and education, role of women in the society whether women has equal parts in the society or not and transportation; agricultural practices of the district, how economical it is for the villagers and whether it is profitable for the people. The study of the selected sampled villages of the district helped in understanding the socio-economy of the people of the district. Socio-economically the district is a developed region compared with the other districts.

¹⁸ Nagaland Mokokchung District Human Development Report 2013

2.3.1, Demographic Characteristics.

The population of Mokokchung district is 2, 59, 604 with 1, 38,005 males and 1, 21,599 females according to Census of India 2001. But during 2011 census the total population was decline to 2, 50,260 (1, 31,753 male while female 1,18,507) which was decrease by 9,344 from total population. It witnesses a negative decadal growth rate (-3.99%) during 2011 census. The rural population comprises of 93.79 percent of the total population in 111 villages in 2001 census while in 2011 census it was 86.24% rural and 13.8% lives in the urban areas.

2.3.2, Literacy rate.

There has been a phenomenal increase in the level of literacy .Mokokchung is the most literate district in the state with 92.68% of Literacy rate as against the state average of 80.11% in 2011 Census. The corresponding rate in rural area(92.01%) is lower than that in urban area(94.34%).By gender, male literacy rate(93.55%) is higher than the female literacy rate(91.74%).The gender gap has narrowed down during the last decade in aggregate, yet, the gap continues to be wider in rural area (93.06% male and 90.9% female) than in Urban area(94.7% and 93.91% of male and female respectively).

2.3.3, Health sector.

Mokokchung district has seen improvement in Health sector with the concept of communitisation taking strong roots. This has ushered in a growing sense of ownership and thus, encourages active participation of the people and facilitated the institution to improve their health services. As such infant mortality rate and death rate has fallen and stabilized during the past decade. Also the birth rate decline significantly, due to improvement in health services and better living standard.

The health institutions in Mokokchung district comprises of 1 District hospital, 1 Tuberculosis hospital, 3 CHCs, 15 PHCs, 55 Sub-Centres, 2 Big Dispensary and 1 AYUSH Dispensary, 1 GNM school attached to District

Hospital. Health services in Mokokchung also cater to the needs of the neighbouring districts (Zunheboto, Tuensang and Longleng). Many cases are referred outside the district for specialist treatment due to lack of manpower and basic infrastructure in the district health institutions.

2.3.4, Social Characteristics.

Society is dynamic never static. Human groups change slowly or rapidly under the pressure of internal and/ or external forces. All the culture traits of a social group do not, however, change simultaneously (T.C.Das, pg.97-98, 2005, Tribal Communities and Social change). Mokokchung district is inhabited by the Aos which is divided into two main divisions, Mongsen and Chungli and few tribes such as Sumi, Angami, Nepalis, and from others part of the country. It is revealed that the district is a patriarchal society. However, women do take active parts in the society. The villages of the district have the same social system where men folk are the law keepers of the village. Education brought change in the social structure of the District. The data revealed the high literacy of the women and also the female employment. The female literacy rate is 91.74% against the male literacy rate of 93.55% which has a gap of only 1.81% as according to 2011 Census.

There is a slight increase in the sex ratio although the decadal growth rate is - 16.77%. Women participations in all activities are visible in all the 6 ranges of the district. The community looks after each other in times of trouble are it social and economical. It is one of the rich cultures that the Ao-Nagas have inherited from the forefathers. While conducting field survey the researchers could see how the village chairman look after the poor and widow in constructing dwelling houses to make sure that they live comfortably. In all the sample villages the researcher could experience how the male and female work together for the upliftment of the family. As in Mongsenyimti village while conducting field work had experienced that women do business by taking their agricultural products to nearest urban centres like Mokokchung town or Changtongya and fetch an amount of money for their family income.

2.3.5, Education sector.

Mokokchung has contributed remarkably in the process of development in Nagaland including education. The first formal education was started by the Christian Missionaries at Molungyimsen village in Mokokchung in the year 1878. Since then, Mokokchung district has come a long way in the formal education. As such today Mokokchung district has the highest literacy rate (91.62% 2011 Census) in Nagaland.

At present, every village has a School in the District. Altogether, it has 266 and 36 Government and Private Schools respectively, 8 Colleges of both Government and Private Colleges comprising of Science, Arts, Law, Theology and Teacher education. 1 ICIT and 1 ITI that give training to various skills development oriented. There is one District Hindi Institute in Ungma village and 1 District Institute of Education and Training (DIET).

On the other hand, the District lacks in professional and Technical educational institutes and the existing quality of education needs further improvement. Thousands of young boys and girls move out of the district for higher and better education. This has lead to the big outflow of resources from the district and most importantly inflicting economic hardship on the parents. In the event of Globalization, Mokokchung district in particular and Nagaland State in general need renewed effort to build educational institutes of Technical and professional education with improved quality and need based curriculum, keeping in view to improved the employability of the young people after their education.

2.3.6, Transport and Communication.

Considering the absence of rail and air services, good road connectivity is of paramount importance for the development of economy. Development of road, at least all-weather road, linking the scattered villages is a prerequisite for economic development of the Mokokchung District. According to the report of PWD(R&B) Mokokchung Division, the length of Major District Road at an average is 60 km², Other District Road is 116 km², Urban Road is 124.3 km² and Village Road is 219.6 km². During the year 2008-09, the total length road of State Highway under

Mokokchung district was 18.00km¹⁹(3.84% of Nagaland state average of 468.62 km) . According to 2011 census, the length road of State highway was 131.00 km (15.78% of state average 830.0 km) during the 2014-15.

When compared to Dimapur and Kohima districts, the Mokokchung district being centrally located served as a converging point to number of Highways and therefore the good road are connected to many part of State. In addition, every rural and place of the district is sound associated to the Town by community and district road. The National Highway Number 61 and 155 are passing through Mokokchung district.

2.3.7, Banking and post office.

Bank is the backbone of the economy. The growth of various sector is strengthen by the banking activities. Banks play vital role in stimulating economic growth by way of funding and sponsoring various programmes, such as agriculture, industry and other self-employment activities. During the year 2012-13, the total numbers of commercial bank in Mokokchung was 19 Banks. However, it was increase to 23 Banks during the year 2014-15.

Post office is another means of connectivity. Mokokchung district has 7 numbers of sub-post office and 45 numbers of Branch office during the year 2014-15.

2.3.8, Power and Electricity.

One of the most important factors of economic growth is availability of energy. Power is an important element of modern infrastructure for overall economic development as well as human well-being. Mokokchung District is lack in sufficient availability of energy. Solar energy is rarely being used by the household. The power supply in Mokokchung is from the Aolichen power station and is purchased at Doyang Hydro-project. The power consumption according to SDO Electrical Department Mokokchung, Division during 2012-13 is 40558.87 MWH while during 2014-15, the power consumption under Mokokchung was

¹⁹ Statistical Handbook of Nagaland 2015

39266 MWH. Load shedding is commonly occurrence due to insufficient power and due to natural calamities.

2.3.9, Agriculture and allied activities.

Mokokchung District is endowed with varying farming areas with varied climatic conditions which contribute to the district unique ecosystems to raise different types of crops. The subsistence Jhum agriculture is slowly giving a way to a more permanent and commercial type of Cultivation. The most important farming areas were Changki, Longnak, Tsurang, Milak and Dikhu valley areas. In Mokokchung Terrace/Wet Rice Cultivation are practiced in the low lying areas of the district under Tuli and Mangkolemba Sub-divisions. Jhum Rice cultivation is practiced in the remaining part of the district. The average Jhum cycle at present is 10years. The main crops grown in the district are paddy (WRC, TRC, Jhum), Tapioca, maize, rice bean, soyabean, mustard, rapeseed, potato, colocassia and ginger. With the increase in market demand, many farmers are growing vegetables such as tomato, chilli, potato, cucumber, squash etc. bringing in changes in traditional cropping pattern. According to 2001 census, 66.43% comes under Agricultural workers under Mokokchung district. However, during 2011 census, the total agricultural worker was 58.05% which shows a declining growth rate of - 8.38% under Mokokchung district. This shows the raising of living standard of the villagers due to impact of different governmental schemes and policies during the last decades and MGNREGA is one which people in the villagers are benefiting.

Livestock and poultry rearing have been an integral part of the people since immemorial and are symbolic of Health and wealth of the family. Besides providing proteins requirements, it is supplementing in income and generating employment to the family in both rural and urban areas. During the last decades the production of milk, meat and eggs had been increased considerably. However, the production is not sufficient to meet the demand. Therefore, the gap of demand and local supply was meeting through import from other districts or state which generates an employment and income earning opportunities for the people of Mokokchung.

2.3.10, Industries of Mokokchung District.

As far as industrial activities is concern the Mokokchung district is consider as backward. Usually, most of the production from the metal work with simple equipment is meant for self consumptions. Basketary, minerals, drinking water, food processing, cane and bamboo, rubber processing, etc. are works in which significant people are capable and scope for new technology to be adopted.

According to the DIC, Mokokchung report, there are 221 units registered under MSME. The district has 1 citronella distillation unit, 1 unit Lemon grass distillation plant, 2 units weaving training Center, 2 units Patchouli distillation plant.

Nagaland Pulp and Paper Company Ltd. at Tuli, a joint venture between Hindustan Paper co-operations Limited and Government of Nagaland was established in 1971, but was declared as a sick unit and has been non-functional since October 1992. In recent years the process of its revival has been initiated which may bring faster development and employment opportunities in the state. According to the report of DIC, Mokokchung, the Government of Nagaland declared this area as special economic zone for development of industries vis. Changki, Tsurang Valley, Lower Milak-tuli region and Dikhu-chuchu valleys.

2.3.11, Economic livelihood.

The major means of economic livelihood in the District is agriculture and allied activities, which engage more than half of the working population. Among non-agricultural activities, handicraft, handloom, service sector (small trade, repairing, vendors etc.), construction, stone quarry, transportation, daily wages etc. are notable livelihood activities. In recent years, brick making, sand extraction, coal mining, tea, rubber plantation, cardamom plantation etc, are also emerging as important activities. Tourism based on the biodiversity and cultural heritage are also another form of potential sector if requisite infrastructure are developed.

2.3.12, Basic amenities.

Mokokchung district is one of the cleanliest districts in Nagaland. According to 2011 census report, about 97 percent has bathroom facilities and nearly 79 percent has proper drainage in the district. The sanitation condition is much better than the state's average. The census data 2011 shows that 93 percent of rural and 98 percent of urban households have access to electricity in the district. The data shows a large proportion energy consumption is for domestic purpose rather than production activities.

In Mokokchung district the traditional use of firewood is still quite common but the use of LPG fuel has increase as well both in rural and urban areas. The housing condition of thatch houses decline and increase in GI sheet and concrete roofing in rural and urban areas respectively. There has been an improvement in the access of basic amenities which reflect the better living standard of the masses and economic growth. However, the effectiveness of drinking water, electricity etc. are still a major challenge in the district.

2.3.13, Tourism sector.

Mokokchung with its exquisite scenic landscape, rich cultural heritage and biological diversity, serene and clean ambience present immense potentials for development of Tourism.

Eco-tourism in Mokokchung is at initial stage of development and hence employment and income cannot be materialising on a significant scale.

Lack of proper connectivity within and outside the district, shortage of accommodation facilities befitting the needs of the tourists, where the reasonably decent lodges in the town are often found too expensive etc. are some of the constraint faced for the development of tourism in Mokokchung district as expressed by the concerned Department.

The concerned department has built Communitised lodges in some potential tourist destination/ villages such as Mopongchuket, Chuchuyimalang, Changtongya, Molungyimsen, Ungma, Longkhum and Longsa.

In addition there are 6 lodges/hotels viz. Metsuben lodge, Government circuit house, Tourist hotel, Senden hotel, Travel Lodge, and whispering winds.

As per the statistical Handbook of Nagaland, the Tourist villages in the district are Chantongya, Chuchuyimlang, Mopungchuket, Longjang, Longsa and Sungratsu.

2.3.14, Forest and natural resources.

Mokokchung district is rich in biodiversity. Even today some areas of forests are covered with huge trees, where sun rays cannot penetrate. Due to irresponsible and unrestrained cutting of trees for timber, firewood, continued jhum cultivation and annual fire in vast tracts of land, forest got degraded, which decline the original value of forest. Mokokchung District is gifted with an abundant green forest, rolling mountain, enchanting valleys, swift flowing streams and beautiful landscape and rich in flora and fauna.

The geographical area of Mokokchung district is 1615 Km² out of the total area the forest covered area under Mokokchung district is 1344 km² (83.22%) during the year 2014-15. The forest area under Mokokchung district was 1349 km² (83.53%), during the year 2010-11. During the year 2006-07, the Department has purchased land from private owners for plantations and biodiversity conservation. The forest Department Mokokchung has purchased 45.49 km² which account of 23.63% of the share purchased land 192.47 km². According to DFO Mokokchung, the district is endowed with rich mineral resources. Quarrying of stone and coal becomes an economic activity of the people of this district. Some of the places where quarrying of stone and coal under the Mokokchung district were the set up and quarrying in the parts of kobulong Block, Ongpangkong blocks, Changtongya blocks and Mangkolemba Blocks²⁰.

²⁰ Mokokchung Forest Division 2015.

2.3.15, Land use pattern of Mokokchung District.

The customary laws give protection to private property particularly land. Land belongs mostly to the family and clans, in most villages some land belongs to villages which are mostly kept as reserves or for Jhum cultivation. Every village has areas reserved for Jhum cultivation and each year the village council demarcates the land for cultivation and thus everybody gets an opportunity to cultivate. However, although the land is fertile, still a large area of cultivable land is left uncultivated. Table,2.06. show the land use pattern in Mokokchung district.

Table 2.06, Land use pattern under Mokokchung district.

| Geographical area | Cultivable area | Cultivated area current Jhum | Cultivable waste open scrub land | Current fallow | Forest reserved | pasture | Land put to non-agricultural use | Land under Misc. plantation | Barren & uncultivable land(waste land) |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| | | | | | | | Settlement area/water bodies/land | | |
| 1615 | 103720 | 15380 | 36200 | 12080 | 30408 | 22 | 7580 | 19210 | 560 |

Source: District Agriculture Office, Mokokchung 2015.

2.3.16, Work force participation rate.

According to 2011 Census report, Mokokchung has a total working population of 100067 persons, comprised 57084 of male and 42,096 female workers. Rural workers constitute 78 % and 22 % are urban workers.

During the 2001 Census the work participation rate is 47percent and is increase to 51.42 percent in 2011 in the Mokokchung district which is slightly higher than the state Nagaland average of 49.2 %. The rate is higher in rural area (78 %) than in urban area (22 percent). Out of the total work force in Mokokchung 58% are cultivators and Agricultural labourers. Households industry constitutes 4% and the 38% constitutes in other activities that includes masonry, handicraft, floriculture, handloom and weaving, livestock, street vendors, etc. By gender it is higher among the male (56.6 percent) than female (46%), which indicates that the gender

gap has increased by 3 percent points and rural-urban gap by 4 percent points during the last decades.

2.3.17, Gender issues.

Naga society is a strong patriarchal based society since immemorial where male is the head of the family but with modern days this degree is declining. Women hold respectful and good position in Naga society. Women have progress socio-economically. However, there is clear inequality of representation in decision making bodies and institutions. While women are doing relatively well in Education and Health sector, their position under customary law comes under question. The need for political and economic empowerment of women is underlined. The prevalent of gender base violence is one of challenges which demands the attention of policy makers and activists of the state to seek ways for its mitigation.

2.4, Socio-Economic profile of Sample Villages under Mokokchung District.

Mongsenyimti village.

The Mongsenyimti village is lies in Langpangkong range with an area of 49 sq km, lies at an altitude of 3106 ft above sea level and lies between 26°26'N Longitude and 94°37'E Latitude. Mongsenyimti village is situated 22 kms away from Mokokchung town. According to Village Development Board (VDB Secretary) record during the time of sample survey 2015-16, there were 623 households with a total population of 3,635 (male to female is 1835 and 1800) .The average sex ratio in Mongsenyimti village is 929 comparatively lower than Nagaland state average of 931(2011 Census). Mongsenyimti village has a literacy rate of 90.88% higher than the state literacy rate of 80.11%. In Mongsenyimti village male literacy rate is 91.90% while female literacy rate was 89.81% as per 2011 census report. There was 1 private bus and mobile service while they had access to post office at Chuchuyimlang town. The nearest available banks were located at Chuchuyimlang town. The village had 99.04% household electricity connectivity. In respect of educational infrastructure, Mongsenyimti village had 3

(three) Government (Govt.) Primary School and 1 (one) Primary Private School and 1 (one) Government High school. In health care, there was 1 (one) Sub-centre taken care by 1 (one) Doctor. The main source of drinking water was public taps and public ponds whereby 100% households had proper safe drinking water facility and household with proper toilet facility was 100%. As per the 2011 census report Mongsenyimti has 1,781 total workers of which male 927 and female 854. Main workers constitute 1,449 and marginal workers 332 (90 male and 242 female). Agriculture is main source of livelihood and about 80% of the people depend on agriculture.

Chuchuyimlang village.

The Chuchuyimlang village lies in Langpangkong range with an area of 36 sq km. The Chuchuyimlang village is divided into four sectors/ mopu, namely Longzung mopu, Teyong mopu, Yimpang mopu and Yimlang mopu. Chuchuyimlang village is located 30 Kms away from the Mokokchung Town falls within the administrative division of Extra Additional Commissioner (EAC) Chuchu Sub-Divisional. Chuchuyimlang village has recorded 978 households with a total population of 8,678 of which male comprises 4,128 and female 4,550(VDB latest record) respectively. The average sex ratios of Chuchuyimlang village were 882 comparatively lower than Nagaland state average of 931(2011 Census).Chuchuyimlang village has a higher literacy rate than the state. In Chuchuyimlang village according to 2011 census has recorded 95.65% while state scored 80.11%. The male literacy rate stands at 94.29% while female literacy rate stood at 97.19%. In Chuchuyimlang village total worker recorded at 1,084 while main workers recorded at 1,028. The marginal worker was 56 which male were 20 and female were 36. There was 1 (one) regular private owned transportation facility for public transportation. Telephone facility and Block Post Office are available. The nearest banking facility was State Bank of India (SBI) at Chuchuyimlang Town which is 1 (one) km away from the village. The electricity connectivity of the village was 100%. There was 4 (four) Govt. Primary School and 1 (one) Elementary Govt. School. There is 1(one) Primary sub-Center at the village. According VDB secretary about 55.83% have connected with private pipe which they paid bill to Govt. and rain water and public well was also another

source of water for the villagers. The village council made it mandatory to maintain respective toilets through which, 100% sanitation was achieved.

Sungratsu village.

The Sungratsu village lies in Asetkong range with an area of 46 sq.km and lies at 26.39 Latitude and 94.55 Longitude. This village is located at a distance of 7.6 Kms away from the district headquarters Mokokchung and falls under the administration of EAC Kubolong. According to the Village Development Board (VDB) record, there were 801 households with a population of 3884 of which male 1850 and female 2034. The average sex ratio of the village is 900 comparatively lower than 931 state average (2011 Census). Sungratsu village has higher literacy rate than the state. The literacy rate of Sungratsu village is 86.79% comparatively higher than Nagaland state of 80.11%, which male and female literacy rate are 88.77% and 84.62% respectively (2011 Census) higher in both the cases. There were 2 (two) private buses for public transportation. The villagers had access to mobile facility in the village. The nearest banking facility is SBI, State Co-operative Banks, HDFC, Canara, IDBI, Rural Bank etc. located at the urban center Mokokchung Town. The nearest post office is access in Kobulong Block. 100 percent of the households in the village were electrified. There were 2 (two) Government Primary Schools and 1 private Primary school, 1(one) Government Elementary Schools and 1 (one) Government Secondary School. There was 1 (one) Primary Health Center. Safe drinking water supply has been made available to 100% households, while there was 100% households have proper toilets facilities. The village is famous for producing Colocasia or anishi(Ao Naga dish) and could able to produce for commercial. As its product has a special taste it could imported to other places which enhanced in the annual income of the family. The main economy of the village is agriculture but the village has its own tea plantation, horticulture, stone quarry etc., which helps in the economy of the villagers.

Mopungchuket village.

The village is situated in Asetkong range with an area of 21.8 Sq. km at an altitude of 154mtrs above sea level with a distance of 16 km from Mokokchung town and lies between 94° 25' Longitudes and 26° 30' Latitudes. At the vicinity is a lake and Mopungchuket village is famous for historical monuments such as time-pillar, village Meusem, Morung which are worth visiting. Mopungchuket is about 15 kms away from the district Head quarter. The population of the village has 2,451 with 980 male and 1,471 female with the total households of 742. The average sex ratio is 925 lower than state average of 931(2011 Census).The village has 2(two) Government primary school and 1 Secondary school. The main economy of the village is agriculture but the village has its own tea garden. Villagers are self-sustained and are one of the richest villages comparatively. The village is the tourist and cultural hubs of the district and the main church also known as Ao Baptist Church Conference (ABAM) headquarter is located in Impur Compound under the village. It was found out that children and young adult makes up the majority of the population of the village and the reason behind this is that the village is near the town and not only that the village is economically developed and almost all the villagers have their own source of income. The strong village council and the tradition and customs make this village one of the socio cultural hubs of the district. The village development was look by the village council and it gives equal power to the young people to look after at the beautification of the village in such a way that Mopungchuket was one of the main attractions of the district and this village was under the tourist spot of the state. The main economy of the village is agriculture but the village has its own horticulture, stone quarry, self employment etc. that helps in the economy of the village.

Ungma village.

Ungma village with an area of 58 sq.kms, was the second largest village in Nagaland and is belief to be the oldest village and largest of all the Ao villages. Ungma is belief to be the birth place of Ao Naga tribes, 10 kms away from Mokokchung district HQ, lies within 94° 30' longitudes and 26° 15' latitudes in

the South eastern district at an altitude of 1200 ft above sea level with a total population of 9,948 (persons) according to VDB Secretary report of which male 5,112 and female 4,836. The population of Ungma village increases every year because migration is very less as it is close proximity to Mokokchung town. The village has 2,317 household. Ungma village has a higher average sex ratio of 964 than the Nagaland state average of 931(2011 census). As per the report of 2011, the Ungma village has a high literacy rate than the state average literacy i.e, 92.34% compared to 80.11% of Nagaland. In Ungma male literacy stand at 92.31% while female stands at 92.38%. The total workers recorded at 5,272 which male 2,764 and female 2,508. Main worker stands at 4,812. The total marginal workers were 460 of which male 164 while 296 comprises female. The village has 1 Primary Health Center, 100 percent household electrification and 1 Bank and 1 post office. The village has 5 Primary School (private and Govt.) and 1 Higher Secondary School. The village has other institutes like Hindi Training and ICIT. According to VDB, 500 Households have private pipe. They harvest rainwater and fetch drinking water from public pond. The village has 100 percent household sanitary facility. The village is divided into Yimpang and Yimlang sector as according to the village council report. However, the village economy are from various source like farming ,stone crushing, business, forestry, private own orchards etc. The entire business establishments regarding the development of the village are in the hand of the Village development Boards (VDBs) under the village council and they are the real power behind the village development. Women plays active role in the church, social activities such as Self Help Group and Anganwadi. Socio-economically the village is rich in resources, and socially strong, and this village is considered as a minitown of Mokokchung district. The population of the village is male-dominated and the village is dominated by middle age people as most of the young people settles in the village.

Chuchuyimpang village.

The Chuchuyimpang village lies in Ongpangkong range with an area of 45 sq.km and lies at the Latitude of 26° 25'and 94° 30' Longitude and 1,250 ft above the sea level. The area of the village is 13.07 Sq.km 3.3 kms away from the District Headquarter. The village falls under Ongpangkong range and

Ongpangkong North Block. The village has total Household of 758 and has a total population of 1,850 with according VDB report. Chuchuyimpang village has an average sex ratio of 1,010 comparatively higher than state average of 931(2011 Census). The Chuchuyimpang village has literacy rate of 96.50% male and female 97.84% and 95.18% respectively comparatively higher than 80.11% of state literacy(2011 census). There was 1 post office and 1 Primary Health Center, 3 Elementary school and 1 secondary school. Fazl Ali College the oldest college in Nagaland is located in this village. The road infrastructure in this village is Blacktopping. 100 percent of the Household were electrified and have save drinking water. Women do home gardening and other business for their livelihood. Agricultural activity is declining and shifts to other self-employed activities. The socio-economic of this village is high as compared to other village because of nearing to urban town. Their economy was not only on agriculture but from other self-employment activities and about 80% were self- employed. A number of entrepreneurs are coming up in this village and set up small and medium industries for their self-livelihood. As such it provides employment opportunity to the villagers.

Chungtia village.

Chungtia village is located at around 15 kms away from its district Headquarter and lies in the Ongpangkong range with an area 34 sq.km. In the western part of the district at an altitude of 1,335 feet above sea level and lies at longitude 94°.44 and latitude at 26°.38'N. According to VDB report, the village has a total household of 942. The Chungtia village has total population of 4,665 of which male comprises 2,411 and female 2,254(2011 census). The average sex ratio of Chungtia village is 936 comparatively higher than Nagaland average of 931(2011 census). As per 2011 report, the literacy rate of Chungtia was 86.12% compared to 80.11% of Nagaland state. In Chungtia village male literacy rate at 88.39% while female at 83.68%. The total work force was account at 2,188 of which male 1,178 and female 1,010. The main worker was 1,796 populations. The total marginal worker was 392 of which male 227 while female 165. The village attains 100 percent in electrification of household and proper toilet. The source of drinking water is from rain water, public pipe and public pond. The village has 1

Primary Health Center and 1 post office. The village has 4 Primary school, 2 Elementary and 1 private Secondary school. The village was famous for producing Cuccumbur and is one of source of income. The village is located on the Maruni-Assam-Dimapur and National High way which makes it easier for the villagers to sell their products at reasonable prices on the road side. The villagers apart from Jhum also practised Terrace cultivation. It is said by the terrace cultivator that every year they could produce surplus grains which they do commercial to neighbouring Town and district.

Aliba village.

The Aliba village with an area of 99 Sq.Km, 1050ft above sea level and lies in 94° 25' Longitude and 62° 25' latitudes 16 kms away from the district Headquarter. The village perimeter is one of the smallest villages which have witnessed many changes in its socio-economy. The village is economically developed, and population growth is minimal. As per VDB record the village has a total household of 187. The village has a total population of 1,043 of which male is 470 while female is 573. The average sex ratio of the Aliba village is 1078 comparatively higher than Nagaland state average sex ratio of 931(2011 census). The overall literacy rate of Aliba village is 90.91% higher than Nagaland state average rate of 80.11% and male and female literacy rate are 95.95% and 86.27% respectively (2011 census). According to 2011 census the total worker in Aliba village is 650 of which male 307 and female 343. As per 2011 Census report, the main worker is 628. Total marginal worker is 22 of which male 10 and female 12. As per VDB records, there is 1 Primary Health Center and (100%) of the household are electrified and have proper toilet facility. According to VDB Secretary, 15 household have private pipe connection at home.

The affect of migration is minimal, and the settlement patterns of the village are compact in nature. The village being near to the main town and also due to the agricultural boom such as cucumber during summer and oranges during winter many village people living outside the village also retreat back to the village and start working in the field. The cucumbers of Aliba village are famous all over the state. Being a small village the village has all the social structures such as

electricity, water supply, road connection, communication facilities such as telephone etc. being near the town has its advantages so that the cultivators could sell their agricultural products and can return home in one day. Thus socioeconomic infrastructure of the village is high as compared with the other villages.

2.5, Socio-economic profile of Respondents according to village-wise distribution.

From each village 30 beneficiaries were randomly selected from the list of beneficiaries. Of which male comprise of 66.67% while female 33.33% from Mokokchung district. The socio-economic condition of the respondent was improved after the implementation of MGNREGA program in all the sample villages.

2.5.1, Age distribution of respondents.

Table 2.07, Gender- wise distribution of age of respondents according to village wise.

| villages | Mokokchung district | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| | Age Group | | | | | | | | | |
| | 21-30 | | 31-40 | | 41-50 | | 51-60 | | 61 above | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Mongsenyimti | -- | 1 (10) | 7 (35) | 7 (70) | 4 (20) | 2 (20) | 5 (25) | -- | 4 (20) | -- |
| Chuchuyimlang | --- | 1 (10) | 4 (20) | 1 (10) | 5 (25) | 2 (20) | 3 (15) | 3 (30) | 8 (40) | 3 (30) |
| Sungratsu | -- | -- | 2 (10) | 5 (50) | 10 (50) | 3 (30) | 5 (25) | 2 (20) | 3 (15) | -- |
| Mopungchuket | -- | 1 (10) | 1 (5) | 4 (40) | 7 (35) | 4 (40) | 6 (30) | -- | 6 (30) | 1 (10) |
| Ungma | 1 (5) | 2(20) | 2 (10.0) | 3 (30) | 11 (55) | 2 (20) | 4 (20) | 3 (30) | 2 (10) | -- |
| Chuchuyimpang | --- | -- | 12 (60) | -- | 6 (30) | 8 (80) | 2 (10) | 1 (10) | --- | 1 (10) |
| Chungtia | -- | -- | 5 (25) | 2 (20) | 7 (35) | 3 (30) | 4 (20) | 2 (20) | 4 (20) | 3 (30) |
| Aliba | -- | 1 (10.) | 2 (10) | 2 (20) | 7 (35) | 6 (60) | 6 (30) | 1 (10) | 5 (25) | --- |
| Total | 1 (0.63) | 6 (7.5) | 35 (21.88) | 24 (30) | 57 (35.63) | 30 (37.5) | 35 (21.88) | 12 (15) | 32 (20) | 8 (10) |

Source:Field survey,2015-16.

figures in parenthesis indicate percentage to total.

The table 2.07, shows the age of the respondents of MGNREGA beneficiaries. Majority of the respondents belong to the age group of 41-50 years of which male 35.63% and female 37.5% under Mokokchung District. It is also found that old age people also work under MGNREGA which account to 20% male and 10% female. But very less respondents were found under the age group of 21-30 years which comes 0.63% male and 7.5% female. The maximum female participation in the age group of 41-50 years is found in Chuchuyimpang village of 80% and minimum participation in the same age group is found in the villages of Mongsenyimti, Chuchuyimlang and Chuchuyimpang.

The overall in the district wise from the table shows that majority(37.5%) of the female workers were between the age group of 41-50 years and about 10 % respondents were from category of above 61 years under Mokokchung district. The age women especially of 51-60 years age groups prefer this job due to relatively less work and could able to share and participate in the community work with the energetic young women group. Instead of sitting idle at home, the MGNREGA program help the age people to join with the group and do something. Even if they don't work, just coming to the worksites and sit and encourage the young people were also given wages in cash. It is taking as a blessing for their presence to the worker.

2.5.2, Educational level.

Table 2.08, Gender-wise distribution of Educational level in the sample village.

| Category | illiterate | | Primary | | Elementary | | Secondary | | Hr.sec/p.u | | Others | |
|---------------|------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| Villages | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Mongsenyimti | 1 (5) | --- | 1 (5) | -- | 6 (30) | 3 (30) | 10 (50) | 7 (70) | 2 (10) | -- | -- | -- |
| Chuchuyimlang | -- | 2 (20) | 3 (15) | 2 (20) | 4 (20) | 3 (30) | 10 (50) | 3 (30) | 2 (10) | -- | 1 (5) | --- |
| Sungratsu | -- | --- | 3 (15) | 4 (20) | 5 (25) | 2 (20) | 12 (60) | 4 (40) | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Mopungchuket | 2 (10) | --- | 9 (45) | -- | 3 (15) | 3 (30) | 5 (25) | 6 (60) | -- | -- | 1 (5) | 1 (10) |
| Ungma | 5 (25) | --- | 2 (10) | --- | 7 (35) | 5 (50) | 4 (20) | 3 (30) | 2 (10) | 1 (10) | -- | 1 (10) |
| Chuchuyimpang | 4 (20) | 3 (30) | - | 1 (5) | 2 (10) | 2 (20) | 8 (40) | 3 (30) | 2 (10) | 1 (10) | 4 (20) | -- |
| Chungtia | -- | 2 (20) | 2 (10) | 2 (20) | 4 (20) | 2 (20) | 12 (60) | 4 (40) | 1 (5) | -- | 1 (5) | -- |
| Aliba | 4 (20) | -- | 1 (5) | -- | 5 (25) | 2 (20) | 8 (40) | 8 (80) | 1 (5) | -- | 1 (5) | -- |
| Total | 16 (10) | 7 (8.75) | 21 (13.1) | 9 (11.25) | 36 (22.5) | 22 (27.5) | 69 (43.12) | 38 (47.5) | 10 (6.25) | 2 (2.5) | 8 (5) | 2 (2.5) |

Source: Field survey,2015-16.

figures in parenthesis indicate percentage to total.

The table 2.08, shows the Educational level of the respondents varies significantly across the surveyed villages. Among the surveyed villages Sungratsu and Chungtia village are found cent percent literate among the beneficiaries. The overall percentage of illiterate in Mokokchung is 10% male and 8.75% female. The maximum respondents of male (43.12%) and female (47.5%) are found in the secondary level of education under Mokokchung District. It was noticed that illiterate among the female is less as compared to male whereas in higher educational level female are comparatively less.

2.5.3, Family size of beneficiaries.

Table 2.09, Gender-wise distribution of family size of respondent according to village-wise.

| Family Size | 1-4 members | | 5-7 members | | 8 and above | |
|---------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|---------|
| Villages | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Mongsenyimti | 5(25.0) | 6(60.0) | 10(50.0) | 4(40.0) | 5(25.0) | -- |
| Chuchuyimlang | 5(25.00) | 5(50.0) | 7(35.0) | 4(40.0) | 8(40.0) | 1(10.0) |
| Sungratsu | 12(60.0) | 4(40.0) | 6(30.0) | 6(60.0) | 2(10.0) | -- |
| Mopungchuket | 11(55.0) | 6(60.0) | 8(40.0) | 4(40.0) | 1(5.0) | -- |
| Ungma | 10(50.0) | 6(60.0) | 8(40.0) | 3(30.0) | 2(10.0) | 1(10.0) |
| Chuchuyimpang | 16(80.0) | 7(70.0) | 4(20.0) | 3(30.0) | -- | -- |
| Chungtia | 7(35.0) | 9(90.0) | 11(55.0) | 1(10.0) | 2(10.0) | -- |
| Aliba | 8(40.0) | 4(40.0) | 10(50.0) | 6(60.0) | 2(10.0) | -- |
| Total | 74(46.25) | 47(58.75) | 64(40.0) | 31(38.75) | 22(13.75) | 2(2.5) |

Source: Field survey, 2015-16.

Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage to total.

The table 2.09, shows the family size of the respondents of the sample villages of Mokokchung and Mon Districts. Majority of the respondent came from the small size family of 1-4 members which is 46.25% male and 58.75% female under Mokokchung District. While 13.75% male and 2.5% female comes from the large size families in the Sample villages. The female respondents from the large size family are very less of 2.5% and male 13.75%. But one thing we noticed here is that the village having cent percent literacy rate of Sungratsu and Chungtia village have majority small size families.

2.5.4, Marital status.

Table 2.10, Gender-wise Marital Status of the beneficiaries under Mokokchung district.

| Villages | Total number of respondents | | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------|---------|-------|---------|---------|-------|
| | Male | Numbers | % | Female | Numbers | % |
| Mongsenyimti | Married | 18 | 90.0 | Married | 9 | 90.0 |
| | Single | 2 | 10.0 | Single | 1 | 10.0 |
| Chuchuyimlang | Married | 20 | 100.0 | Married | 8 | 80.0 |
| | Single | 0 | 00.0 | Single | 2 | 20.0 |
| Sungratsu | Married | 19 | 95.0 | Married | 10 | 100.0 |
| | Single | 1 | 5.0 | Single | 0 | 00.0 |
| Mopungchuket | Married | 19 | 95.0 | Married | 20 | 100.0 |
| | Single | 1 | 5.0 | Single | 0 | 00.0 |
| Ungma | Married | 19 | 95.0 | Married | 20 | 100.0 |
| | Single | 1 | 5.0 | Single | 0 | 00.0 |
| Chuchuyimpang | Married | 20 | 100.0 | Married | 5 | 50.0 |
| | Single | 0 | 00.0 | Single | 5 | 50.0 |
| Chungtia | Married | 20 | 100.0 | Married | 4 | 40.0 |
| | Single | 0 | 00.0 | Single | 6 | 60.0 |
| Aliba | Married | 20 | 100.0 | Married | 8 | 80.0 |
| | Single | 0 | 00.0 | Single | 2 | 20.0 |

Source: Field Survey(data collected in 2015-16)

The field survey table 2.10, Shows that beneficiaries in the villages of Chuchuyimlang, Chuchuyimpang, Chungtia and Aliba have found 100% married among the male. While among the women beneficiaries, Mopungchuket and Ungma villages have 100% married and the single among the female were widows.

2.5.5, Type of family of beneficiaries.

From the field survey it is found that all the respondent were nuclear type of family in all the sample villages of Mokokchung District.

2.4.6, Type of House

Table 2.11, Gender-wise distribution of respondent owning the type of house according to village- wise.

| Villages | Kuccha | | Thatch | | Semi-RCC | | RCC | |
|---------------|------------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Mongsenyimti | 7(35.0) | 7(70.0) | -- | 2(20.0) | 11(55.0) | 1(10.0) | 2(10.0) | -- |
| Chuchuyimlang | 15(75.0) | 9(90.0) | -- | -- | 4(20.0) | 1(10.0) | 1(5.0) | -- |
| Sungratsu | 15(75.0) | 4(40.0) | 1(5.0) | 4(40.0) | 4(20.0) | 2(10.0) | -- | --- |
| Mopungchuket | 16(80.0) | 6(60.0) | -- | -- | 4(20.0) | 4(40.0) | -- | --- |
| Ungma | 12(60.0) | 7(70.0) | 2(10.0) | -- | 5(25.0) | 3(30.0) | 1(5.0) | --- |
| Chuchuyimpang | 17(85.0) | 9(90.0) | -- | 1(10.0) | 2(10.0) | -- | 1(5.0) | --- |
| Chungtia | 16(80.0) | 5(50.0) | -- | -- | 2(10.0) | 5(50.0) | 2(10.0) | --- |
| Aliba | 12(60.0) | 8(80.0) | -- | -- | 6(30.0) | 1(10.0) | 2(10.0) | 1(10.0) |
| Total | 110(68.75) | 55(68.75) | 3(1.88) | 7(8.75) | 38(23.75) | 17(21.25) | 9(5.63) | 1(1.25) |

Source: Field Survey, 2015-16. figures in parenthesis indicate percentage to total.

The table 2.11, shows the type of house dwelled by the beneficiaries in the sample villages. Majority of male 68.75% and 68.75% female have Kuccha house. About 1.88% male and 8.75% female dwelled in the thatch house even after the implementation of MGNREGA. Only few about 5.63% male and 1.25% female have RCC building. Among the study villages, it was found none of the respondent own RCC building facilities in Sungratsu and Mopungchuket village. This portrays the poor living standard of the respondents.

2.5.7, Occupation of the beneficiaries of beneficiaries occupation under Mokokchung district.

Table.2.12, village wise distribution of beneficiaries occupation under Mokokchung district.

| Villages | Occupation | | | | | | | |
|---------------|----------------------|------------|-----------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|------------|-------------|
| | Unemployed/Housewife | | Agricultural/daily Labourer | | Business | | Others | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Mongsenyimti | -- | 4(40) | 15(75) | 5(50) | 2(10) | 1(10) | 3(15) | --- |
| Chuchuyimlang | -- | 2(20) | 12(60) | 7(70) | 3(15) | 1(10) | 5(25) | --- |
| Sungratsu | -- | --- | 12(60) | 10(100) | 4(20) | 0.0 | 4(20) | -- |
| Mopungchuket | -- | 3(30) | 18(90) | 6(60) | 1(5) | 1(10) | 1(5) | -- |
| Ungma | -- | 4(40) | 15(75) | 4(40) | 4(20) | 2(20) | 1(5) | -- |
| Chuchuyimpang | -- | 1(10) | 14(75) | 1(10) | 5(25) | 7(70) | 1(5) | 1(5) |
| Chungtia | -- | 1(10) | 16(80) | 8(80) | 4(20) | 1(10) | --- | -- |
| Aliba | -- | 1(10) | 11(55) | 9(90) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9(45) | -- |
| Total | 00 | 16 (20) | 113 (70.63) | 50 (62.5) | 23 (14.38) | 13 (16.25) | 24 (15) | 1 (1.25) |

Source: Field Survey,2015-16. figures in parenthesis shows percentage to total.

The table 2.12, shows the primary occupation of the respondents either agricultural/daily labourer (70.63% male and 62.5% female). In Ungma and Chuchuyimpang village which are close proximity to Urban Mokokchung Town are most developed and most populated villages in the study area under Mokokchung district. Their incomes are higher comparatively than other villages as in these two villages people were mostly engaged in daily wage labourer and small businesses and others (self employment). Business and others (self-employment, construction work, carpentry, tailoring, weaving, handicraft etc.) share of 14.38% and 15% each among male. The percentage of women (16.25%) work as business is more than men in the sample village. While in other sector (1.25%) it found less among the female than male. In these villages, the researcher found small scale industry like saw mill, stone crushers etc where a good number of male respondent engaged and enhanced in family income. While in business as a primary occupation were rarely found among the beneficiaries in the sample villages. While among the female participants the primary occupation, 20% housewives were found. The house wives consider it as an opportunity to bring additional income to their family.

2.6, Socio-economic profile of Mon District

Till 1971 Census, Mon District was a sub-division of Tuensang District. The District was created in 1973. The district came into existence on 19th December, 1973 and has an area of 1,786 sq. km. representing 10.77 per cent compared to Nagaland of 16,579 sq.km (2011 census). Mon district occupies the third place in area among the 11 districts of Nagaland (2011 census). The present names of the administrative circles are Naginimora, Tizit, Hunta, Shangnyu, Mon Sadar, Wakching, Aboi, Longshen, Phomching, Chen, Angiangyang (erstwhile Longching), Mopong, Tobu and Monyakshu. The district has six rural development (RD) blocks. They are Tizit, Mon, Wakching, Phomching, Chen and Tobu. The district headquarter, namely, Mon is situated in Mon town under Mon Sadar administrative circle. The district has 131 villages in 2011 Census which are all inhabited. In Mon districts, the bulk of the villages were positioned at the hill ends, mostly in seclusion and isolation of one another.

The district of Mon is bordered by the plains of Assam in the north, Arunachal Pradesh in the north east, Myanmar on the south east and Tuensang and Longleng districts in the south of Nagaland (District Census Hand Book Mon 2011). Mon district is inhabited by the Konyak tribe, one of the major tribes of Nagaland. The Konyak Nagas inhabit not only the State of Nagaland but also areas of Arunachal Pradesh, Myanmar and Assam. Konyaks living outside of Mon district constitute a larger portion of the Konyak population than the Konyaks living within the State of Nagaland.

Every village has an “Angh” who is the sole authority in the village and held in high esteem by his villagers and holds immense power in his village and other subordinate villages. There are altogether seven “Chief Anghs” within the Mon district, namely Mon, Chui, Sheangha Chingnyu, Longwa, Shangnyu, Jaboka and Tangnyu. The Chief Anghs of these villages rule over a group of satellite villages under them, some of which are in Arunachal Pradesh with 54 villages and 87 villages in Myanmar (Burma). All these villages are Konyak villages having strong customary and traditional relationship with the rest of the 110 villages of the Mon district. The Angh of a village is assisted in his task by the Deputy Anghs

of each Morung (pan) and the elders or Gaon 20 Buras. The village has a strong administrative body called the village council; the members of the council administer law and maintain order in the village. For administrative convenience, each village is divided into a number of “Morung” or “Pan” which is an institution for training youths in discipline, nationalist feelings, safeguarding the village from intruders and for efficient execution of tasks during emergencies etc. Morungs are men’s dormitory, which is in hierarchical order, where unmarried youths assemble in the evening and discuss about important matters pertaining to their socio-economic, political and day-to-day aspects of life²¹.

For the purpose of the village administration, the State Government had promulgated the Nagaland Village and Area Council Act, 1978 (Act No. 112 of 1979) and rules were also framed under the Act known as the Nagaland Village and Area Council Rules, 1979. The Act and the Rules were extended to the whole state of Nagaland. Every village whether big or small has a Village Council. The Village Council members are elected or chosen from amongst the villagers in accordance with the prevailing customary practices and usages. Every khel (i.e. part of the village) and clan is given fair representation in the Village Council by allowing the khel/clan to nominate/elect its representatives in the Council. The size of the Village Council depends on the size of the village - smaller villages have few members while larger villages have more members. The number of representatives of each khel or clan also depends on the size of the khel/clan. Normally, the Village Council consists of members composed of two representatives and one Gaonbura (G.B.) from each clan. The life of the village council is normally 5 years. After its life span is over new members are elected in the village council by a notification of the Deputy Commissioner of the district. The villages also have the Village Development Board (VDB) having representatives from each clan. The Secretary and other members of the Village Council are also actively associated with the VDB. The VDB is the developmental agency for the village and meets frequently. All the development funds allocated by the State Government for the village are utilised through the VDB in the form of inter village road construction, water supply schemes, construction of play

²¹ District Disaster management plan 2012, Mon district Nagaland.

grounds, etc. The VDB executes these schemes with the labour drawn almost entirely from amongst the villagers without outside help on the basis of 'for the village by the villagers'. The life span of the VDB is generally three years²².

2.6.1, Demographic characteristics of Mon District.

The population of Mon is 2, 59, 604 with 1, 38,005 males and 1, 21,599 females according to Census of India 2001. But during 2011 census the total population was decline to 2, 50,260 (1, 31,753 male while female 1,18,507) which was decrease by 9,344 from total population. It witnesses a negative decadal growth rate (-3.99%) during 2011 census. The rural population comprises of 93.79 percent of the total population in 111 villages in 2001 census while in 2011 census it was 86.24% rural and 13.8% lives in the urban areas. About 13.76% only population out of total lived in urban areas and 86.24% in rural areas under Mon district (2011 census). The total population live in urban areas were 34,444 of which male and female comprises 18,284 and 16,160 respectively and in rural areas male and female population were 1,13,469 and 1,02,347 respectively (statistical Hand Book of Nagaland 2016). The average sex ratio is 881:1000 while in 2011 census the sex ratio is 899:1000. The sex ratio in urban areas is 884 while in rural areas is 902. The Mon district has a density of 140 person per square km (2011 Census). About 1,776 sq.km were cover under rural area and around 11sq.km area were under urban area (2011 census).

2.6.2, Literacy rate

The district has the lowest literacy rate of 42 percent during the 2001 census but it was increased to 56.99% (male 51.18% and female 44.04%) but the lowest in literacy rate with other districts during 2011 Census as against the state average of 80.11% in 2011 Census. The corresponding rate in rural area (52.54%) is lower than that in urban area (84.47%). By gender, male literacy rate (60.94%) is higher than the female literacy rate (52.58%). The gender gap has narrowed down during the last decade in aggregate, yet, the gap continues to be wider in rural area

²² Census of India 2011 ,District Census Handbook Mon.

(56.74% of male and 47.88% of female) than in Urban area(86.54% and 82.11% of male and female respectively)²³.

2.6.3, Health sector.

With its proximity to Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Myanmar, Mon has high incidence of vector borne diseases such as malaria, encephalitis, hemorrhagic fever and meningitis. Most health centres are not accessible due to poor road conditions, lack of basic communication services and lack of information. The staffing norms and infrastructure of public health systems are practically dysfunctional in most areas. Another area of great concern in public health is the correlates of health such as social environment, water and sanitation. Since most houses do not have proper water supply or piped water connection they depend on private water suppliers. The district has reported cases of lifestyle diseases. Cases of entero-gastritis, respiratory complications and addiction to opium, pharmaceutical drugs, tobacco and betel nut were common. Opium and drug abusers are high among the youth due to easy accessibility to illegal peddling of pharmaceutical drugs from Assam. Most of the young drug abusers were at the risk of HIV transmission through sharing of used needles and syringes and unprotected sex.

During the year 2014-15, the district has 1 district Hospital, 2 CHC, 15 PHCs, 51 Sub-center, 1 S.T.D Clinic and 1 D.T.C as per report of Chief Medical Officer, Mon. Altogether there are 5 numbers of Doctors and 10 numbers of staff nurses under the District hospital Mon. Under the 2 CHCs there are 6 staff nurses and 2 pharmacists while in 15 numbers of PHCs, 45 numbers of nurses under the CHCs and PHCs, there were 20 doctors were employed. In all the villages of Mon district there are 50 numbers of Sub-centers in which around 100 staff nurses and 50 pharomicists were employed.

²³ Census 2011 data: censusindia.gov.in

2.6.4, Social Characteristics.

Society is dynamic never static. Human groups change slowly or rapidly under the pressure of internal and/ or external forces. All the culture traits of a social group do not, however, change simultaneously (T.C.Das, pg.97-98, 2005, Tribal Communities and Social change). Mon district is inhabited mainly by the Konyaks and few tribes such as Ao, Phom, Nepalis, and from others part of the country. It is revealed that the district is a patriarchal society. However, women do take active parts in the society. The villages of the district have the same social system where men folk are the law keepers of the village. Education has bringing changes in the social structure of the District. The district has the lowest literacy rate 56.99 % (male 51.18% and female 44.04%) with other districts as according to 2011 Census.

There is a slight increase in the sex ratio although the decadal growth rate is - 16.77%. Women participations in all activities are visible in all the sample villages of the district. The community looks after each other in times of trouble are it social and economical. It is one of the rich cultures that the Konyak-Nagas have inherited from the forefathers. In all the sample villages the researcher could experience how the male and female work together for the upliftment of the family. While surveying it was found that women from Chui and Goching village are self independent in earning livelihood and assist in family income. Women carry firewood in local basket on her back walking on foot to sell at Mon Town. They sell for Rs.200 per basket and with that money they bought household things and food items. Women also bring down their agricultural produce to this urban center and do marketing business.

2.6.5, Education sector.

The Census of India 2001 showed an overall literacy rate of 42.25 percent for the district with female literacy rate of 37.12 percent and the male literacy rate of 46.70. However, in 2011 Census, the overall percentage of literacy rate in Mon was 56.99% with male literacy rate of 60.94% and the female 52.58%. According to the 7th All India School Education Survey 2002, Mon district had a total of 206

schools of various categories and one college having Classes 11 and 12. This number increased to 278 schools in 2006, although there was no increase in number of colleges. Wangkao College at Mon is the only institution imparting higher education. The enrolment in the college over the past 5 years indicates an increasing trend implying the demand for higher learning among the Konyak people. With the launching of communitisation of elementary education in the State in 2002, there has been a paradigm shift. The notion that provision of education was the sole responsibility of the State Government has given way to the notion of joint responsibility for education of children. All primary and middle schools in the district are communitised and are managed by 98 Village Education Committees, 8 Town Education Committees and 2 Ward Education Committees. In all these communitised schools, Parent-Teacher Associations have been formed.

2.6.6, Transport and Communications.

Road and communication is a basic linking infrastructure required for generation of economic activity and for social well being in any State. The transportation sector serves as a crucial link for connecting production centres with processing centres and markets. Therefore, good road connectivity and telecommunication is a basic requirement for any development to take place in the district.

In rural areas, communications as well as roads are of utmost importance as they are the lifeline for overall economic development. Villages which are approachable by either black-topped or temporary roads can easily communicate with urban areas and vice versa. Apart from the economic activities, good roads and communication facilities ensure social well being and health of the population.

There was no National Highway passing through the district. Communication by pucca road is limited with only 51 out of 110 inhabited villages approachable by pucca road as per 2001 Census. As per the report of SDO, PWD(R & B) Mon during the year 2015-16, The total length of roads in the district is 1,120.14 km

constituting 657.12 km (58.66%) of the total road length is under surfaced road while still unsurfaced road constitutes 463.02 km (41.33%) to the total length road and many of these roads are not all weather roads and are therefore not motorable during rainy season. Due to lack of proper communication facilities, access to medical facility is severely restricted in the rural areas of the district. Connectivity of habitations, particularly of rural areas with sub divisional towns and districts headquarters is often a support for the public efforts for providing basic health and educational services. It is one of the infrastructural supports for production, trade and commerce. However, the physical isolation of the district by virtue of its distance from the administrative headquarters combined with lack of good communication amenities has adversely impacted development activities in the district. This amply highlights the lack of good road connectivity in the rural areas since more than half of the total village's still lack access by all weather roads. Communication facilities, one of the essential amenities is found inadequate in Mon district. The primary concern with respect to connectivity and infrastructure sector in Mon district is therefore to improve the condition of the existing roads and to make all important routes surfaced and motorable.

The district has inadequate telecommunication and IT facilities which are a critical infrastructure requirement for development of other sectors. As per department BSNL Mon district report 2015, around 70 numbers of landline connection to household and offices and around 40 numbers have connected with broad band. Under the sub-division Aboi, 10 numbers were connected, 15 numbers under the Tizit while 20 numbers under Naganimora.

As per the department DTO, Mon during the year 2007-2013, WLL (public amenities like PCOs) was provided to every village leader but presently it was not successful as per the report of people. None of the rural areas have landline connection due to requirement for huge investments. Due to advancement in technology, every household in the rural areas were using mobile phone of BSNL and Airtel services. Heavy telephone bill debts from the consumers and insufficient funds from the Government were the constraints faced by the department, as the department could not generate enough revenue and hinders in smooth functioning of concerned Department as per the staff report.

Even in urban areas, internet services and amenities like Cyber-cafes are very limited. And in rural areas these facilities are non-existent. The disparity in provision of telecom and IT connectivity has only served to heighten the sense of neglect amongst the rural populace. This is a critical issue as significant development in the district will not be able to take place without adequate availability of telecom and internet infrastructure. Development of IT connectivity would enable the rural populace to be better equipped with informative knowledge such as progress of monsoon, likelihood of rain, humidity, agricultural commodity, prices, market trends, markets and new agricultural technology.

The lack of proper road (Black topping) and communication in Mon district especially in villages hampers in its smooth development and remains as one of the backward districts in Nagaland. This may be due to improper administration and topographical physical features as Mon district located in the outskirts of Nagaland and also due to insurgency problem.

2.6.7, Banking and post offices.

As per the report of SBI officials Mon, presently (2015-16), there were 1 State Bank of India (main Branch) and 6 numbers of other commercial bank functioning in Mon district.

As per main post office, Nagaland, Kohima, 2014, the total post office including sub-post office and branch post office was 30 under Mon district.

2.6.8, Power sector.

Power is a key input for bringing about socio-economic development in the Mon district. The power cannot generate by the district but procuring from other state. However, the supply of power comes from the Mokokchung district. The yearly consumption of power according to power department report 2012-13 were approximately 9, 15, 867 kwh while during 2013-14 the power consumption was increased to 30, 82,353 kwh. However, its consumption was increased to 45, 25,288 kwh during the year 2014-15. Every year the power consumption has

increased due to population growth both in the urban and rural areas and advancement in technology.

2.6.9, Agriculture and allied.

Agriculture is the main source of livelihood of the rural population constituting more than 90% of the population of Mon district. Its performance can have both direct and indirect impact on human welfare. Increased crop and livestock production positively impacts consumption and hence nutrition level of producers and vice versa. As the terrain is hilly in Mon district 'jhum cultivation', commonly known as shifting cultivation is the practiced system of farming. Rice is the main crop, followed by maize, yam, pulses, varieties of vegetables and other crops. In 2001, the total area under jhum cultivation was more than 75 thousand hectares in Mon district. In the foot hill areas of Mon district, wet rice cultivation is practiced. In recent years, cultivation of horticultural (vegetables, fruits and flowers) and cash crops have gained ground.

Mon district is well endowed with fertile land and favourable climatic conditions suitable for crop and livestock production. Yet almost all the cultivated areas are under jhum cultivation. Terrace or wet rice cultivation and horticultural crop cultivation accounted for 2 percent and 1 percent of the cultivated area respectively.

As of 2011, the share of work force in the agricultural sector accounted for more than 59.83 percent of the district's total working population. Looking at the distribution of workers by gender, more than half (51.58%) of the agricultural workers (cultivators and labour) were male. Agricultural production in Mon district is heavily dependent on land and labour resource.

Livestock provides additional income and employment to the farmers besides meeting their daily protein requirements. The major livestock produced in the district are cattle, buffalo, pig, mithun and poultry. Mon district alone contributed about 17 percent.

2.6.10, Industries of Mon district.

As regard to Industrial undertaking Mon district is lacking behind and backward. In Mon, the employment opportunity from industrial sector is very low as no major industries were set up. Good Roads are essential for the expansion of industrial sector. However, the roads in Mon district are pitiable and as such hindering in the smooth economic development potentials in the district.

According to DIC, Mon there were 121 industrial unit registered. At present the district has bee keeping unit-1, Lemon grass Distillation unit-1, Rural artisan project training unit- 1, Steel trunk -2 ,mini rice mill-2 and handloom demonstration unit-1.

The available training centers, road conditions, services centers etc. is insufficient and therefore should be improved to bring about transformation in the environment.

2.6.11, Economic livelihood.

In Mon district, as in other districts the biggest provider of formal employment is the State Government. And the percentage of people doing business or petty trade is less in the district. According to the DHDR Sample Survey 2009, all blocks in Mon have more than 30 percent of the population in the work force. In the urban areas in general the percentage share of marginal workers in total workforce was much lower compared to the rural areas. The living status of the people is backward as compared with the Advance district as it is situated on the farthest region of Nagaland. Mon has great potentialities for economic development if her forest resources, human resources, water resources etc. can be re-generated. Due to ignorance, lack of capital, scientific and technical know-how, infrastructure inadequacies, the Mon District has failed to lift her up to the level of other districts²⁴. Economic growth and development is slow as people failed to take the benefits from the government assistance. It is firmly believed that there is maximum possibility for the employment generation and economic development

²⁴ Government of India Ministry of MSME, Brief industrial profile of Mon district, Nagaland district.

with the association of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and can teach the villagers about the up to date farming, tendency towards horticulture and cash crop, nurture of orchids by scientific way.

2.6.12, Basic amenities.

The status of sanitation of the district is poor. In the rural areas 98 percent of the household have kutcha septic tank and only 2 percent have pucca septic tank. In the urban areas 74 percent of the households have kutcha septic tank and 26 percent have pucca septic tank²⁵. The basic amenities particularly in provision of safe drinking water need to be strengthened. Since most houses in Mon district do not have proper water supply or pipe connection, people depend on tank, pond or hand pump for water supply. Open drainage system and open garbage disposal of wastes is also common to both the urban and rural areas. In rural areas, homes were made from locally available materials such as ‘toku’ leaf and the houses were without proper ventilation or lighting system.

In Mon district the traditional use of firewood is still quite common and the use of LPG is rare in rural and in urban areas. There has been an improvement in the access of basic amenities which reflect the rising living standard of the masses and economic growth. However, the effectiveness of drinking water, electricity, sanitation etc. is still a major challenge in the district.

2.6.13, Tourism Sector.

Tourism under Mon district is at the initial stage. The department of Tourism is not functioning well. A Tourist guide who is working under North East Tribal Discovery (Travel Agency) said that the best season to visit Mon is during the month of October to April. Some of the villages for tourist spot were Chenwetnyu, Chui, Longwa etc. According to the tourist guide, the purpose of the Tourist coming to Mon is to witness the typical house at the villages, remoteness as far of Nagaland state and to watch the tattoos on the face and body and typical culture of

²⁵ Mon district human Development 2009. Pg.9

the Konyak tribe. As per the report of tourist guide, around 250 approximately tourist of National tourist, foreign tourist and local tourist comes to Mon district every year. Some of the constraints as expressed by the Tourist guide were that negligence from the Government, bad road conditions and accommodation problems as under the Mon district most of the lodges were private which is expensive and poor electricity and connectivity.

According to the Guide there is ample scope for development of Eco-tourism in Mon district if government gives more attention. A positive impact of coming tourists to villages were lead to generate employment, income to villagers and trading their handicraft, agricultural products etc.

As per the report of 2011 census, Chui and Longwa village are recognized as the tourist village in Mon district. Tourist spots in the district are Tiru and Shangnyu villages. To overcome the infrastructural constraint of accommodation in rural area, the concerned department has built communistised lodge at Longwa(managed by community) village.

2.6.14, Forest resources and natural resources.

Out of total 1786 km² geographical area of Mon district, 1,270 km² areas is under Forest covered according to Annual Administrative report 2015-16. To undertake plantation and biodiversity management, from private vendor the department has procure a forest land. During the year 2006-07, the total land purchased by the Department is approximately 73.4505 (38.16%) km² out of state 192.4673 km² for the purpose of plantation and biodiversity conservation under Mon district. The Land ownership system of Nagas, is a constraint for purchased and development of the forest as reported by the official of concerned Forest Department, as they have to paid for land compensation as land belong to community or individual. The department can purchased less area from the individual or community because the land holding system in Nagaland in general and Mon in particular is different from other parts of the country under Article 371(A) which the constitution has given special provision to Nagaland. Varieties of wildlife species ranging from elephants to panthers and wildcats and varieties

of bird species are found in the district. Non timber forest products like bamboo, cane, honey and amla are available in the district. People in the district depend on the forest products for their daily needs.

The land is rich in flora and fauna, with different species of wild flowers, animals and timber. The rare blue Vanda, red Vanda, foxtail and wild lilies, besides a variety of medicinal plants are found in the mountainous regions. Wild animals like elephant, tiger, spotted leopard, deer, mountain goat, bear, civet cat, porcupine, monkey and various types of birds like the hornbill, tragopan and partridges are found in its forests. The district has several rivers namely the Dikhu, Tekang, Tapi, Teyap, Tekok, Yeangmon and Shinyang apart from several streams which serve as good fishing grounds and picnic spots. The district is home to the Singphan Wildlife Sanctuary covering an area of 23.57 sq. kms which is far bigger than the Fakim Wildlife Sanctuary (6.42 sq. km) and Rangapahar Wildlife Sanctuary (4.70 sq. km)²⁶.

Mon district is rich in mineral resources such as lime, coal and oil. Coal occurs in Nazira coal field (North of Dikhu River) in Borjan and Tiru valley, Mon district.

2.6.15, Land use pattern.

In Nagaland, about 92% of the land is unclassified and are under the community ownership, which may fall under any one of the recognized four categories- Private land, Clan land, Morung land, and Common land. The state government owns just about 7% of the total land area²⁷. Mon district is well endowed with fertile land and climatic conditions suitable for crop and livestock production.

²⁶ Mon district Human Development Report 2009

²⁷ dolr.gov.in/sites/default/files/Nagaland_SPSP.pdf

Table 2.13, Land use pattern in Mon district.(area in ha.)

| Geographical Area | Tree Clad Area/Forest Area | Land under Non-Agril. use | Rainfed area under | | Permanent pastures | Land under tree miscellaneous | Current fallow | Other fallow | Net sown area | Net area sown more than once | Net irrigated area | Gross cropped area |
|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | | a) cultivated | b) cultivable waste | | | | | | | | |
| 17,8600 | 90788.30 | 5501.70 | 32519.10 | 42676.6 | NA | | 3937.82 | 3176.48 | 32519.10 | | 2332.30 | 32519.10 |

Source: Department of Land Resources.

The table 2.13, shows the land use pattern in Mon district under different category. Out the total geographical areas, 90788.30 hectare under forest, land under non-agricultural use 5501.70 hectare and cultivated land 32519.10 hectare.

2.6.16, Work force participation rate.

According to 2011 census, out of the total population of Mon, total workers was 1,47,654 while non-workers was 1,02,606 population. Out of total workers, main workers was 1,04,981 while marginal workers was 42,673 and non-workers was 1,02,606 population. Out of main worker population cultivators was 84,402(80.40%), Agricultural labourer 3,947(3.76%), workers in Household industries 609(0.58%) and other workers 16,023(15.26%)²⁸. Out of total cultivators-male 43,463(51.49%) and female 40,939 (48.50%), agricultural labourer - male 2,111(53.48%) and female 1,836 (46.52%), workers in Household industries- male 370 (60.75%) and female 239(39.24%) and other workers- male 12,751(79.58%) and female 3,272 (20.42%).

2.6.17, Gender Issues.

Women in the district are poorly represented at all levels of formal decision making in society. However organizations like the Konyak Nyupuh Sheko Khong (KNSK) has over the years contributed tremendously to the socio-cultural fabric of the tribe – in the field of education and social welfare, health, etc. Its role in

²⁸ Statistical Handbook of Nagaland 2015, Directorate of Economics and statistics Government of Nagaland.

1980s is to bring about liquor prohibition in the district sowed the seed for prohibition of liquor in the entire State. Till today it continues to be a major force amongst the Konyak community.

2.7, Socio-Economic profile of sample villages under Mon District.

In Mon district, almost all the villages were not well developed as compared to villages in Mokokchung district. Almost in all the villages under Mon district, it exhibits poor socio-economic characters. Poor Transport and communication facilities in the district were also one of the limiting factors in developing of the village under Mon district. Due to unique topographical features, as Mon district is located at the corner of Nagaland it remains as one of the backward district. Moreover, there is no National High way via to Mon district.

Chenwetnyu village.

The Chenwetnyu village has an area of 44sq.km. The Chenwetnyu village is situated 70 kms away from district headquarter Mon. The Chenwetnyu village lies in 26.58 latitude and 95.05 longitudes. Chenwetnyu village has a sex ratio of is 915 comparatively poorer than the state average of 931. Chenwetnyu village has a literacy rate of 74.14% compared to state average 80.11%. The total working population is 1,403 of which 756 male while 647 female. The total main workers were 877. The total marginal workers were 526 of which male 267 and female 259. According to Village council report, Chenwetnyu was the only village that achieved total rural housing(tin roofing) and was published in Eastern Mirror dated march 1 2016 report. Chenwetnyu village is first in Mon district to achieved total rural street lighting system²⁹. According to VDB records, the total Household in the village is 475. The total population in the village were 4,023 of which male were 2,700 and female were 1,323. According to Assistant Director of Food and Civil Supplies Mon, Government of Nagaland, 135 households have BPL card out of the total 475 household during the year 2015-16. There is 1 PHC and 1 post office. All the households were electrified and have proper toilet facilities. There is 2 primary school, 1 Elementary school and 1 Music school which are run by private individual. The source of drinking water in the village is from public pipe

²⁹ Eastern Mirror staff report 1 March 2016 publication.

in each khel/sector, running water in individual house which paid bill to Department, rain water and public well. According to VDB secretary, there is 10 women SHGs functioning in the village. These SHGs mobilized funds for income generation to the members by taking up works. These SHGs also lent money to its members at a low interest rate to do business and other activities to generate income. These SHGs will do vegetables gardening where they grow tea, ginger, mustard etc. for commercial purpose which will mobilized in generating income to SHGs.

For the livelihood, the villagers practiced jhum and Terrace/wet cultivation. The villagers also cultivate cardamom plants apart from rice cultivation which is the main source of income of the village. Apart, they do livestock rearing like cattle, chicken etc. for commercial as well as self consumption. Pork rearing is also common practiced among the villagers for meat and feast in the time of special occasion. Some of the villagers said that from livestock rearing they could fetch a huge amount of money annually specially in times of festival as they could able to sell.

Chenmoho village.

The Chenmoho village is 46sq.km in area and is located in Chen Rural Development Block under Mon district which away 48 kms from the district headquarter, Mon. The village lies in 26.58 latitude and 95.09 longitudes. As per VDB record, the village has total household of 677. The total population of the village was 6,027 of which male was 3,010 and female was 3,017. Chenmoho village has a sex ratio of 840 poorer than the Nagaland state 931. Chenmoho village has a lower literacy rate of 20.42% as compared to Nagaland state average 80.11%. In Chenmoho village male literacy rate stands at 20.43% while female literacy rate were 20.40%. This village has the lowest literacy rate among the sample villages as per 2011 census report. As per the Assistant Director Food and Civil Supplies, Mon, Government of Nagaland, the total household having BPL card in the village is 291 out of total household of 677. The total working population is 2,526 of which female 1,369 while male 1,157. The total main worker is 2,246. The total marginal worker is 280 of which 165 male while female

is 115³⁰. Out of total household 508 were electrified and banking and post office were found non-existence. There is 1 PHC, 4 Primary school and 1 Elementary School. Out of total household, 271 have connected with running water pipe to private household. The other source of water for drinking is from sector/ Khel pipe, rain water and public pond. In this village about 80% of the villagers were dependent on agriculture and allied activities for their livelihood. A small number of households practiced cardamom cultivation. It is to be noted that cardamom cultivation is done for commercial purpose and fetched a good amount income by the cardamom farmers annually. As per report of VDB, there were 12 numbers of SHGs functioning in the village for women. The main function of these SHGs is to pool money and lent among the group members with less interest rate. These SHGs also have done home gardening like ginger farm, tea farm, etc. They will generate income by selling those products and pool the money to lend over to its needy members. Socio-economically this village is less developed than the Chenwetnyu village under the Chen Rural Development Block.

Sheaghah Chingyu village.

The Sheangha Chingnyu village with an area of 46 sq.km is away 40 kms from the district Headquarter of Mon. According to VDB unpublished latest record, the total household in the village is 515 and the total population of Sheanghah Chingnyu village is 5,948 of which male comprises of 2,851 while female is 3,097. The population of children in age group of 0-6, as per 2011 census report was 609 of which male 339 while female was 270. The literacy rate of the village is 41.62% of which male 54.96% while female 45.04% which is lower than the state average rate of 80.11%. This village has the lowest literacy rate among the sample villages under Mon district. As per 2011 census, total working population in the village is 3,331 of which male is 1,735 and female is 1,596. As per the Assistant Director of Food and Supplies Mon, Government of Nagaland the total household having BPL is 67 out of the total household of 515 .Out of total working population, main workers comprised of 3,040 of which male is 1,567 and female is 1,473. The total marginal worker is 291 of which male 168 and female is 123. Out of total main workers 98.81% comprised of cultivator and

³⁰ www.census2011.co.in

agricultural labour, 0.0% for household industry workers and 1.18% for other workers.

As per VDB report, there is 1 Primary Health center and 1 post office. 86.41 percent were electrified and 95.14% were having running drinking water connected at home. All the household were having proper toilet facilities. There were 3 Primary school and 1 Elementary school. There were 5 SHGs functioning in the village for women³¹. According to VDB secretary, people cultivate cardamom plants apart from practicing jhum. It is said that in good season cardamom can fetched money at an annual average of 40-50 thousands a year. It said that some of the villagers were rearing the Mithun either for meat or commercial. It is found that socio-economically this village is less developed than the other sample villages.

Sheangha Wamsa Village.

The village of Sheangha Wamsa with an area of 42 sq.km is away 45kms from the District Headquarter of Mon. According to VDB record 2015-16 unpublished, the village has a total household of 281 and has a population of 1,925 of which male is 1,061 while female is 864. The village has a children population of 258 of which male 132 while female 126. The literacy rate of the village (2011 census) is at an average of 42.23% of which male 59.41% and female 40.59%, which is lower than the state average of 80.11%. As per the Assistant director Food and Civil Supplies, Mon Government of Nagaland, the total household having BPL card in the village is 50 out of the total household of 281. As per 2011 census, the total working population in the village is 1,200 of which male 655 and female 545, main working population is 1,180 of which male 640 and female 540 and marginal workers 20 of which male 15 and female 5. Out of the total main workers cultivators and agricultural workers comprised of 98.90% while 0.08% comprised of household industry workers and 1.02% comprised of other workers.

As per VDB secretary records, there is 1 Primary Health Center, 100% of the total household were connected with electricity and 100% household has running drinking water connected to home. There is 1 primary school and 2 elementary

³¹ VDB Secretary report 2015 -16 of Sheanghah Chingnyu village

school functioning in the village³². The main occupation of the village is jhum cultivation for their livelihood. It is found that few numbers of households reared cattle for dairy and meat as well as commercial purpose. It is found that apart from agriculture, rearing of cattle is a good source of income for the households.

Wakching village.

Wakching village with an area of 55sq.km is the largest village located at 38kms away from the Mon district Headquarter Mon. As per the VDB latest records, the total Household in the village is 940. The total population was 4,892 of which male comprised 2,502 while female is 2,390. The sex ratio of Wakching village is 1,020 superior than Nagaland State average of 931. Wakching village has a lower literacy rate as compared to Nagaland state. The Wakching village has a literacy rate of 58.17 %(69.48% male and 47.30% female) compared to 80.11% of Nagaland(2011 census). As per the Assistant Director Food and Civil Supplies Mon, Government of Nagaland, the total household having BPL card in the village is 75 out of the total of 940 households. The total workers according to 2011 census, is 1,704 of which male 833 while female is 871. Main worker was 1,261. Marginal workers is 443 of which male was 221 while female is 222. As per VDB record, there is 1 Primary Health center and 1 post office. All the household were electrified and have proper toilet facilities. According to VDB secretary there is 3 Primary school and 1 Elementary School. As per the villagers report the source of drinking water is from the Public pond/well.

Apart from traditional Jhum cultivation, cardamom cultivation is also practiced among the villagers. While conducting survey, it is found that the respondents also cultivate Cardamom and said that they could able to earned a good amount of income from cardamom farming in the time good season. The respondents go for wage employment to Naginamora Coal field. This is also another source of income for the livelihood of the villagers. Women don't go for construction since immemorial but they work with the men in every field. While conducting survey, it is found that women do small business and handiwork like weaving, tailoring etc. to assists in their income of the families. Socio-

³² VDB unpublished record 2015-16 of Sheanghah Wamsa

economically this village is also one of most developed village among the sample villages.

Tanhai village.

Tanhai village with an area of 49sq.km and is a village under Wakching Rural Development Block in Mon district and located at 22 kms away from the district headquarter Mon. According to VDB records, the total household of Tanhai village is 290. The total population of the village is 1,800 of which male 1,200 and female 620. Tanhai village has a sex ratio of 198 better than the state sex ratio of 931(2011 census). The Tanhai village has witness a lower literacy rate of 74.83% (80.90%male and 68.54% female) than the state average of 80.11% (2011 census). As per the Assistant director of Food and Civil Supplies, Government of Nagaland (2015-16), the total household having BPL cards in the village is 31 out of the total of 290 households in the village. The total workers as per 2011 census, is 905 of which male 465 while female 440. The total main worker in Tanhai village is 605. The total marginal workers were 300 of which male 163 and female 137. As per VDB records, there is 1 Primary Health Center and no existence post office and Banking. There is 2(two) primary school and 1 Elementary school. As per the Secretary VDB report, 261 household were Electrified while 100% households have proper toilet facilities. While the source of drinking water in the village is running water to individual house and public pipe/ sector/ Khel pipe.

For the livelihood the villagers practiced mainly Jhum, cardamom farming and carpenter work. Apart from rice cultivation they also grow maize, king chilli, sweet potatoes, etc. for self consumption and marketing.

Chui village.

Chui is a village in Mon Sadar Block with an area of 37 sq. km, which is 8 kms away from the District head quarter Mon. According to latest VDB record, the Chui village has 246 Households. The total population is 2500 of which male 1650 while female 850. The sex ratio of Chui village is 1046 better than the state average of 931(2011 census). The overall literacy rate in Chui village is 63.48 % (male 69.82% and female 57.49%) as compared to 80.11% of Nagaland(2011 census). As per the Assistant Director Food and Civil Supplies Mon, Government

of Nagaland (2015-16) the total households having BPL cards in the village is 130 out of the total of 246 households. According to 2011 census, the total worker in Chui village is 1104, of which 547 were male and 557 were female. The total main worker was 750. The total marginal worker in Chui village is 354 of which 187 were male and 167 were female. There is no Health center and post office and all the households were electrified. As per VDB record, there was 1 Primary school and 1 Elementary School and no secondary school. The households have proper toilet and safe drinking water.

Apart from agriculture and allied activities men do business like firewood works, wage earner etc. due to close proximity with the Mon urban center and earning huge amount of money for their livelihood. While surveying it is found that women from this village were self independent in earning livelihood and assist in family income. Women carry firewood in local basket on her back walking on foot to sell at Mon Town. They sell for Rs.200 per basket and with that money they bought household things and food items. Women also bring down their agricultural produce to this urban center and do marketing business. Socio-economically this village is one of the most developed among the sample villages. Because of that, their per capita income and consumption is slight higher among the sample villages.

Goching village.

The Goching village with an area of 10sq.km, which is 5kms away from the Mon district Headquarter. As per the VDB records, Goching village has 159 total Households. The village has a total population of 1,057 of which 540 male and 517 female. According to VDB report this village had beget from Chui village. The sex ratio is 668 in Goching village but less than Nagaland state overall sex ratio of 931(2011 census). Goching village has recorded a literacy of 86.24 %(male 91.29% and female 78.25%) as against 80.11% Nagaland state (2011 census). As per the Assistant Director of Food and Civil Supplies Mon, Government of Nagaland, the total households having BPL card is 39 out of the total household of 159 in the village. According to 2011 census, the total worker is 845 of which male 527 and female 318. The total main worker is 628. The total marginal worker is 217 of which male 125 and female is 92. There is no existence of Health

center which were the sad things of the village. There is 1 primary school and 1 DIET college which is the lone college for teacher education center in Mon district. During the survey, no SHGs were found existence in the village. All the households in the village have achieved 100% electrification and have proper toilet facilities. The source of water for drinking in the village is done through rain water harvest, public pond and well. It is reported that no public transport was available mainly because of walkable distance. Private vehicles are there for self transportation and traveling. The road condition in this village is surface road which is convenient for easy travel.

Apart from Jhum cultivation, some of the villagers do livestock farming like rearing of cattle and chicken and other business. While conducting survey, the villagers told that they earning a good amount of money annually through commercialization of the livestock. They also reared the livestock for their own household consumption for proteins. Since this village is near to urban Mon town, men are getting employment as wage earner like carpenter works, unskilled works, construction works etc. as such enhanced in family income for the livelihood. Firewood business though it is seasonal another big source of income for the villagers. Since there is no public transport, people mostly walk by foot. Women were hard workers that they carry the things on the head and walk down the road to Mon Town for marketing and other activities. With this income they fulfilled the household needs and return back to village. Comparatively this village is also a developed village among the sample village.

2.8, Socio-economic distribution sample respondents according to village wise under Mon district.

2.8.1, Age group of beneficiaries.

Table 2.14, Gender-wise distribution of Age group of MGNREGA respondents according to village-wise.

| Villages | 21-30 | | 31-40 | | 41-50 | | 51-60 | | 61 above | |
|--------------------|--------------|------------|---------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Chenwetnyu | 1 (5) | 2 (20) | 8 (40) | 5 (50) | 5 (25) | 3 (30) | 6 (30) | -- | -- | -- |
| Chenmoho | 3 (15) | 5 (50) | 9 (45) | 1 (10) | 3 (15) | 3 (30) | 3 (15) | 1 (10) | 2 (10) | -- |
| Sheanghah Chingnyu | - | 3 (30) | 5 (25) | 4 (40) | 7 (35) | 2 (20) | 6 (30) | 1 (10) | 2 (10) | -- |
| Sheanghah Wamsa | 2 (10) | 4 (40) | 7 (35) | 1 (10) | 8 (40) | 4 (40) | 3 (15) | 1 (10) | --- | --- |
| Wakching | 1 (5) | 2 (20) | 3 (15) | 4 (40) | 8 (40) | 2 (20) | 4 (20) | 2 (20) | 4 (20) | -- |
| Tanhai | -- | 2 (20) | 6 (30) | 6 (60) | 12 (60) | - | 1 (5) | 1 (10) | 1 (5) | 1 (10) |
| Chui | 3 (15) | 1 (10) | 2 (10) | --- | 2 (10) | 4 (40) | 1 (50) | 4 (40) | 3 (15) | 1 (10) |
| Goching | 3 (15) | 1 (10) | 7 (35) | 3 (30) | 3 (15) | 6 (60) | 4 (20) | -- | 3 (15) | --- |
| Total | 13 (8.13) | 20 (25) | 47 (29.38) | 24 (30) | 48 (30) | 24 (30) | 37 (23.13) | 10 (12.5) | 15 (9.38) | 2 (2.5) |

Source: Field survey, 2015-16. figures in parenthesis show percentage to total.

In table 2.14, shows that Under Mon District majority of the respondents were under the age group of 41-50 years which is 30% male and 30% female. The table shows that 9.38% male and 2.5% female were age people who were also working under MGNREGA. MGNREGA has attracted youth who were under the age group of 21-30 years which account a good percentage of 8.13% and 25.0% male and female. The maximum participation of female is found in Tanhai and Goching villages of 60% under the age group 31-40 years and 60% under the age group 41-50 years. While the minimum participation of female is in age group of 61 and above which is 2.5% but male is found in the age group of 21-30 years of 8.13%. It is found that even the old age people were come to the worksite and work with them. Some of the respondent age above 75 invites to the worksites and seat and watch the workers and encourage the workers. This is being regard as special blessing for the energetic workers and treats in a very special way and make sure the payment is being made as equivalent to the manual labour. Therefore, MGNREGA is benefiting to even old age people.

2.8.2, Educational level.

Table 2.15., Gender-wise distribution of Educational level under Mon district.

| Villages | illiterate | | Primary | | Elementary | | Secondary | | Hr.sec/p.u | | Others | |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|-----|--------|-----|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Chenwetnyu | 10 (50) | 2 (20) | 2 (10) | --- | 4 (20) | 4 (40) | 3 (15) | 4 (40) | 1 (5) | --- | -- | --- |
| Chenmoho | 10 (50) | 5 (50) | 4 (20) | 3 (30) | 1 (5) | 1 (10) | 4 (20) | 1 (10) | 1 (5) | --- | --- | --- |
| Sheanghah Chingnyu | 12 (60) | 2 (20) | 1 (5) | 6 (60) | 5 (25) | 1 (10) | 2 (10) | 1 (10) | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sheanghah Wamsa | 4 (50) | 4 (40) | 7 (35) | 2 (20) | 6 (30) | 4 (40) | 3 (15) | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Wakching | -- | 1 (10) | 2 (10) | 3 (30) | 8 (40) | 3 (30) | 10 (50) | 3 (30) | --- | -- | --- | --- |
| Tanhai | 2 (10) | 2 (20) | 3 (15) | 1 (10) | 3 (15) | 7 (70) | 11 (55) | --- | 1 (5) | --- | --- | --- |
| Chui | 11 (55) | 4 (40) | 4 (20) | 4 (40) | 1 (5) | 2 (20) | 4 (20) | --- | --- | --- | --- | -- |
| Goching | --- | 3 (30) | 7 (35) | 1 (10) | 7 (35) | 4 (40) | 6 (30) | 2 (20) | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Total | 49 (30.6) | 23 (28.75) | 30 (18.75) | 20 (25) | 35 (21.88) | 26 (32.5) | 43 (26.88) | 11 (13.75) | 3 (1.88) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

Source:Field Survey,2015-16.

figures in parenthesis show percentage to total.

The table 2.15, reveals that Under Mon district the percentage of illiterate was found very high of 30.63% male and 28.75% female. The high percentage of illiterate reflects the poor socio-economic condition of the sample villages under the Mon District. While only 1.88% male pre-university/Hr.sec level and no female is found. The educational level among the female participants is poor as compared to male which reflect the poor socio-economic status among the women and gender difference in the surveyed villages of Mon district. The literacy rate of Mon district is found very poor for which MGNREGA program implementation level is found poor and leads to the lack of participation and defective implementation of the program. The field survey shows that 1.8% only among male have the education level of upto Hr.Secondary or Pre-University standard which creates obstacles in understanding the objectives of rural development program MGNREGA.

2.8.3, Type of family.

Table 2.16, Gender-wise type of family of respondent according to village wise.

| Villages | Nuclear | | joint | |
|-------------------|-------------|------------|-----------|----------|
| | M | F | M | F |
| Chenwetnyu | 15(75.0) | 7 (70.0) | 5 (25.0) | 3 (30.0) |
| Chenmoho | 16 (80.0) | 10 (100.0) | 4 (20.0) | -- |
| Sheaghah Chingnyu | 20 (100.0) | 10 (100.0) | -- | -- |
| Sheaghah Wamsa | 18 (90.0) | 10 (100.0) | 2 (10.0) | -- |
| Wakching | 20 (100.0) | 10 (100.0) | --- | -- |
| Tanhai | 19 (95.0) | 9 (90.0) | 1 (5.0) | 1 (10.0) |
| Chui | 14 (70.0) | 8 (80.0) | 6 (30.0) | 2 (20.0) |
| Goching | 13 (65.0) | 10 (100.0) | 7 (35.0) | --- |
| Total | 135 (84.38) | 74(92.5) | 25(15.63) | 6(7.5) |

Source: Field survey,2015-16. figures in parenthesis indicate percentage to total.

From the field survey, it is found that the overall percentage of respondents has nuclear type of family in all the villages. Among the villages, it is found that both male and female respondent have nuclear type of family in Sheaghah Chingnyu and Wakching village. It is found less joint family among the female workers. While majority of male workers have nuclear type of family.(table,2.16).

2.8.4, Type of house.

Table 2.17, Gender-wise distribution of type of house belongs to respondent according to village wise under Mon district.

| Villages | Kuccha | | Thatch | | Semi-RCC | | RCC building | |
|-------------------|-------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|----------|--------------|---------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Chenwetnyu | 18 (90.0) | 7 (70.0) | -- | -- | --- | 2 (20.0) | 2(10.0) | 1(10.0) |
| Chenmoho | 15 (75.0) | 10(100.0) | -- | -- | 4 (20.0) | -- | 1 (5.0) | -- |
| Sheaghah Chingnyu | 5 (25.0) | 6 (60.0) | 12 (60.0) | 3(30.0) | 3 (15.0) | -- | --- | 1(10.0) |
| Sheaghah Wamsa | 6(30.0) | 5 (50.0) | 6 (30.0) | 4 (40.0) | 8 (40.0) | 1 (10.0) | -- | -- |
| Wakching | 14 (70.0) | 7 (70.0) | -- | 1(10.0) | 4 (20.0) | 2 (20.0) | 2 (10.0) | -- |
| Tanhai | 17 (85.0) | 10(100.0) | -- | --- | 3 (15.0) | -- | -- | -- |
| Chui | 16(80.0) | 4 (40.0) | -- | 3 (30.0) | 4 (20.0) | 3 (30.0) | -- | -- |
| Goching | 10 (50.0) | 8(80.0) | 2 (10.0) | 2 (20.0) | 6 (30.0) | -- | 2 (10.0) | -- |
| Total | 101 (63.13) | 57 (71.25) | 20 (12.5) | 13 (16.25) | 32 (20.0) | 8 (10.0) | 7 (4.38) | 2 (2.5) |

Source:Field survey,2015-16. figures in parenthesis indicate percentage to total.

Table,2.17, shows the type of house of beneficiaries. Although MGNREGA program is for the upliftment of poor households, in certain villages, it is found

respondents were still living in thatch house that exhibits the poor economic status of the households. Among the male workers, 12.5% have dwelled in thatch house and 16.25% female dwelled in thatch house. Only 4.38% among male and 2.5% female have constructed RCC building. It is found none of the households have RCC buildings in Sheaghah Wamsa, Tanhai and Chui villages. Since, the income from MGNREGA is meager and so also majority of the beneficiaries were depend on agriculture and allied sector their incomes remain low, the beneficiaries could not afford to construct a good buildings under Mon district especially in far flung villages.

2.8.5, Family size.

Table 2.18, Gender-wise distribution of family size of respondents according to village wise.

| Villages | 1-4 members | | 5-7 members | | 8 and above | | Total Sample | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|----|-----|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | T |
| Chenwetnyu | 5(25.0) | 2(20.0) | 10(50.0) | 6(60.0) | 5(25.0) | 2(20.0) | 20 | 10 | 30 |
| Chenmoho | 5(25.0) | 5(50.0) | 10(50.0) | 4(40.0) | 5(25.0) | 1(10.0) | 20 | 10 | 30 |
| Sheanghah Chingnyu | 2(10.0) | 5(50.0) | 10(50.0) | 5(50.0) | 8(40.0) | --- | 20 | 10 | 30 |
| Sheanghah Wamsa | 5(25.0) | 3(30.0) | 11(55.0) | 5(50.0) | 4(20.0) | 2(20.0) | 20 | 10 | 30 |
| Wakching | 4(20.0) | 1(10.0) | 13(65.0) | 9(90.0) | 3(15.0) | --- | 20 | 10 | 30 |
| Tanhai | 8(40.0) | 2(20.0) | 11(55.0) | 7(70.0) | 1(5.0) | 1(10.0) | 20 | 10 | 30 |
| Chui | 4(20.0) | 2(20.0) | 12(60.0) | 3(30.0) | 4(20.0) | 5(50.0) | 20 | 10 | 30 |
| Goching | 4(20.0) | 3(30.0) | 3 (15.0) | 3(30.0) | 13(65.0) | 4(40.0) | 20 | 10 | 30 |
| Total | 37 (23.13) | 23 (28.75) | 80 (50.0) | 42 (52.5) | 43 (26.88) | 15 (18.75) | 160 | 80 | 240 |

Source: Field Survey, 2015-16. figures in parenthesis indicate percentage to total.

The table 2.18, reveals that under Mon district, the maximum respondents comes from the medium size families of 5-7 members which is 50% male and 52.5% female beneficiaries. However, the proportion of female workers is found higher in the medium size family. But only 18.75% female respondents from the large size family of 8 members above and 26.88% in case of male. It is noticed here that the majority of the respondents in the highly illiterate villages of Chenwetnyu, Chenmoho, Sheanghah Chingnyu and Chui are from relatively medium size family and female workers from this group were found highest.

2.8.6, Occupation of beneficiaries.

Table 2.19, Gender- wise distribution of Occupation according to village wise under Mon district.

| Villages | Occupation | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|--------|--|---------|----------|-------|---------|----|
| | Unemployed/ House wives | | Agricultural-allied /daily Labourer | | Business | | Others | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Chenwetnyu | -- | 5(50) | 18(90) | 4(40) | 2(10) | 1(10) | -- | -- |
| Chenmoho | -- | 4(40) | 19(95) | 5(50) | 1(5) | 1(10) | --- | -- |
| Sheaghah Chingnyu | -- | --- | 20(100) | 10(100) | --- | --- | --- | -- |
| Sheaghah Wamsa | -- | --- | 19(95) | 10(100) | 1(5) | --- | -- | - |
| Wakching | -- | -- | 16(80) | 8(80) | 3(15) | 2(20) | 1(5) | -- |
| Tanhai | -- | 1(10) | 18(90) | 8(80) | 1(5) | 1(10) | 1(5) | -- |
| Chui | -- | 1(10) | 17(85) | 8(80) | 1(5) | 1(10) | 2(10) | -- |
| Goching | -- | 1(10) | 20(100) | 7(70) | -- | 2(20) | -- | -- |
| Total | 0.00 | 12(15) | 147(91.88) | 60(75) | 9(5.63) | 8(10) | 4 (2.5) | 00 |

Source: Field survey, 2015-16. figures in parentheses indicate percentage to total.

The above table 2.19, Shows the primary occupation of the respondents under Mon district. Majority of the respondents both male and female (91.88% and 75.0%) were found agricultural/ daily wage earners as their primary occupation and livestock rearing were subsidiary occupation. Only few numbers of both male and female (5.63% and 10.0%) were found businesses as their primary occupation. While selling of vegetables on the road sides of the village and Mon town were subsidiary occupation of the female respondents. In Wakching village, male respondents were engaged in Naginamora coal field as their subsidiary occupation. Only 2.5 %(others) male respondents were involved in construction of building, carpentry work, stone work etc. The female respondents who were housewives (15.0%) involved in MGNREGA work and took as an opportunity to enhance in their family income.

2.9, Comparative analysis of Socio-Economic profile of Sample Respondents under Mokokchung and Mon Districts.

2.9.1, Age composition of Beneficiaries.

It is evident from table 2.20, that majority of the beneficiaries belong to age group of 41-50 years(36.25%) followed by 31-40 years(24.58%) followed by 51-60 years(19.58%) followed by 61 and above (16.67%) and below 30 years(2.91%) under the study area Mokokchung. While under Mon district majority of the beneficiaries belong to age group of 41-50 years(30.00%) followed by 31-40 years(29.58%) followed by 51-60 years(19.58%) followed by below 30 years(13.75%) and 61 years and above (7.08%).

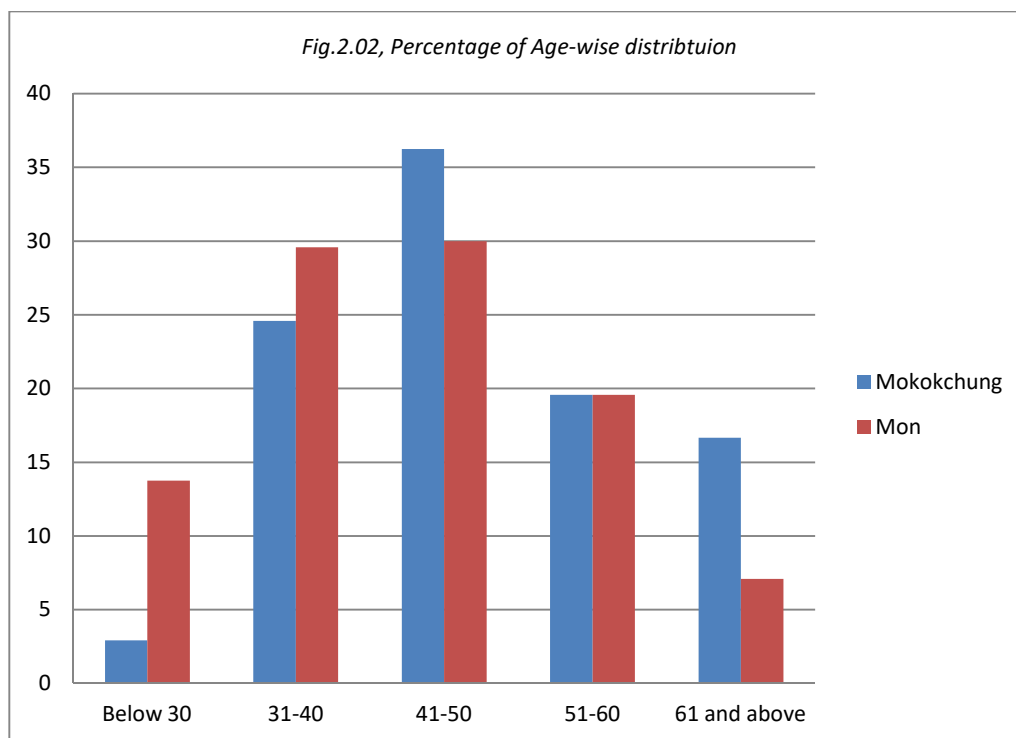
Table 2.20, Distribution of respondents age Composition under MGNREGA in Mokokchung and Mon districts.

| Age(Years) | Mokokchung | Mon |
|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | No. of respondent | No. of respondents |
| Below 30 | 7 (2.91) | 33 (13.75) |
| 31-40 | 59 (24.58) | 71 (29.58) |
| 41-50 | 87 (36.25) | 72 (30.0) |
| 51-60 | 47 (19.58) | 47 (19.58) |
| 61 and above | 40 (16.67) | 17 (7.08) |

Source:Field survey,2015-16.

figures in parenthesis indicate percentage to total.

From table, 2.20, it is evident that maximum numbers of beneficiaries falls at prime age group of 31-60 years to the total beneficiaries in both the districts. It can be inferred that there is possibility of the economy to grow in both the districts as this is the productive and energetic age. However, even aged person were found to perform manual work under MGNREGA. Hence, MGNREGA is providing employment work to all the age group of people in both the district. Figure graphically shows the age distribution of sample beneficiaries. Fig.2.02, graphically shows the age-wise distribution of sample beneficiaries in the sample districts.



(Horizontal line represents group wise age and vertical line represents percentage to total.)

2.9.2, Educational status.

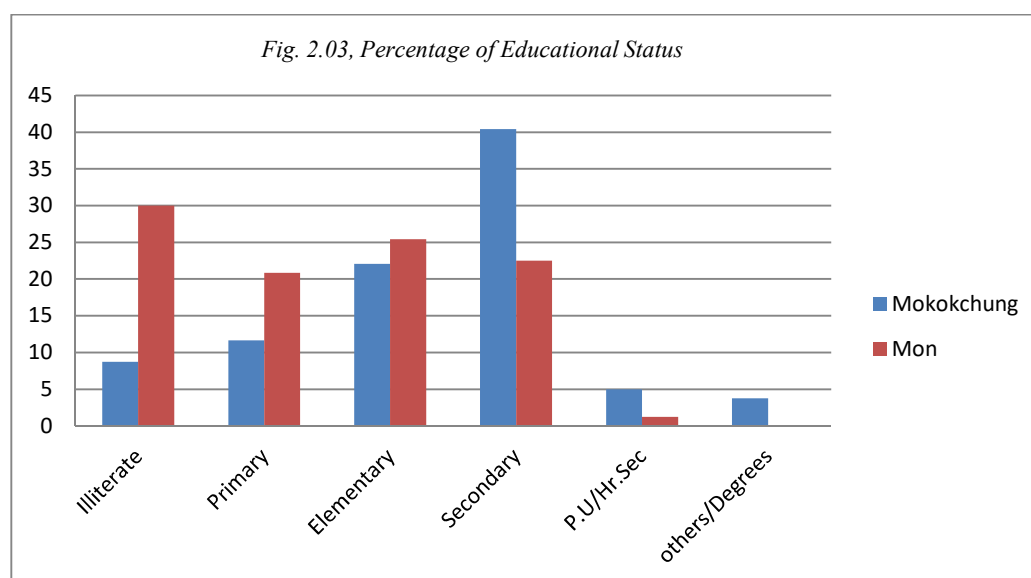
The Education aspect has been made on the basis of the level of education attained by the head of the household. From table 2.21, it is evident from the table that majority of the beneficiaries has attended secondary level of education (40.42%) follow by elementary (22.08%), primary (11.67%), illiterate(9.58%) and only 5.0% and 3.75% of beneficiaries have Higher secondary and degree level of education under Mokokchung District. While under Mon district majority of beneficiaries were illiterate (30.0%) followed by elementary (25.83%), secondary (22.5%), primary (20.83%) and only 1.25% and 0% of beneficiaries have degree and Higher secondary level of education. The proportion of higher educated heads of the household is very minimal, while the commomnest form of education is the elementary education.

Table 2.21, Distribution of respondent's Educational status under MGNREGA in Mokokchung and Mon district.

| Mokokchung | | Mon | |
|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|
| Educational status | Numbers | Educational status | Numbers |
| illiterate | 21 (8.75) | illiterate | 72 (30.0) |
| Primary | 28 (11.67) | primary | 50 (20.83) |
| Elementary | 53 (22.08) | Elementary | 61 (25.42) |
| Secondary | 97 (40.42) | Secondary | 54 (22.5) |
| P.U/ Hr.sec | 12 (5.0) | PU/Hr.Sec | 3 (1.25) |
| Others/Degrees | 9 (3.75) | Others/Degrees | --- |

Source: Field survey, 2015-16. figures in parenthesis indicate percentage to total.

Table 2.21, explains the poor socio-economic life of the beneficiaries to avail better education in both the districts. However, there are few numbers of beneficiaries in Mokokchung district (3.75%) who have degree level of education while none from Mon district. We could infer that these people can be a source of knowledge and wisdom for the villagers. Nevertheless, people had benefitted from MGNREGA irrespective of their educational status in both the districts. A graphical representation about the educational status of sample beneficiaries in the sample districts is depicted in fig.2.03.



(Horizontal line represents the educational level and vertical line represents percentage to total respondents.)

2.9.3, Family size.

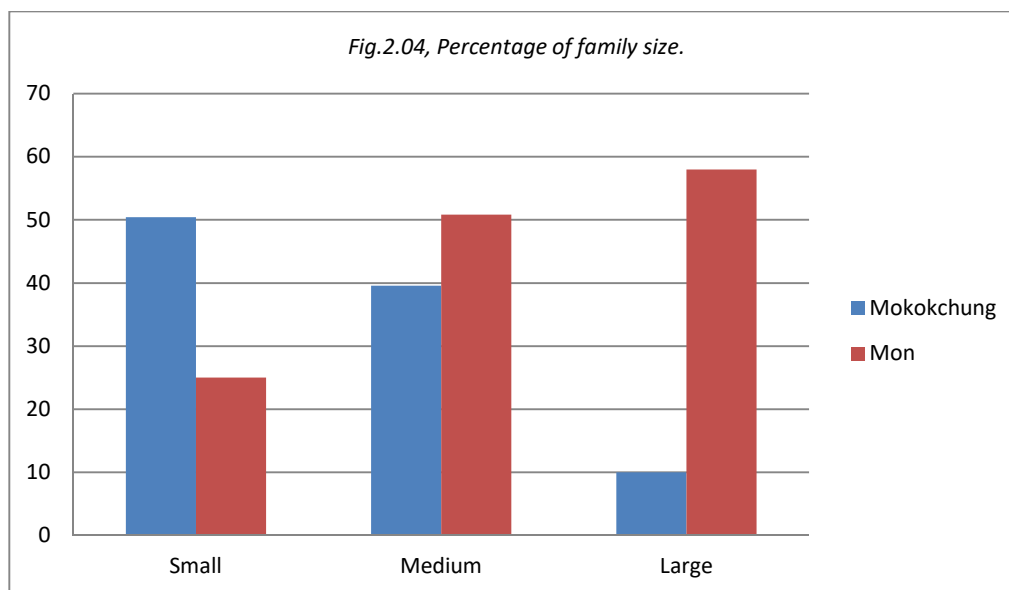
Among the total household 240 respondents small size family (50.42%) comprised the majority of the respondents. While 39.58% and 10.0% comprised of the medium and large size family respectively under Mokokchung district. While conducting field survey under Mon district, it is found that 50.83% households have a medium family size member. While 25.0% households were small size family and 24.17% household have large size family.

Table 2.22, Size of family in the sample districts of Mokokchung and Mon.

| Mokokchung | | Mon |
|----------------------|------------|------------|
| Size of family | Nos. | Nos. |
| Small(1-4 members) | 121(50.42) | 60 (25.0) |
| Medium (5-7 members) | 95 (39.58) | 122(50.83) |
| Large (8 and above) | 24 (10.0) | 58 (24.17) |

Source: Field survey,2015-16. figures in parenthesis indicate percentage to total.

The table 2.22, revealed that large size family was found highest in Mon district while medium size family is highest in Mokokchung district and small size family is highest in Mokokchung district. Poor people generally have large families. Why? The fundamental reason behind it is that poor people tend to believe “two hands are better than one”. Poor parents see benefits in having more hands for subsistence agri-business. They believe that one more person in the family will be a help in their work and family earnings. Fig.2.04, represents the graphical presentation of size of family of sample beneficiaries in the sample districts.



(Horizontal line represents size of family and vertical line represents percentage to total households.)

2.9.4, Sex category.

The male beneficiaries comprised the largest population under MGNREGA in both the districts. It is evident from the table 3. That male comprised of 66.67% and female 33.33% in both the district.

Table 2.23, Sex distribution of respondent under MGNREGA in Mokokchung and Mon.

| Mokokchung | | Mon | |
|------------|-------------|----------|-------------|
| category | Numbers | category | Numbers |
| Male | 160 (66.67) | Male | 160 (66.67) |
| Female | 80 (33.33) | Female | 80 (33.33) |

Source: Field survey, 2015-16. figures in parenthesis indicate percentage to total.

The above table 2.23, reflects the existence of ‘patriarchy’ in the villages, which is not unusual, being a distinctive feature of Ao and Konyak culture (beneficiaries’ culture). The table shows the male population formed the larger part of beneficiaries. It also indicates the lesser participation of women in the program as usually works under MGNREGA, the hard work are available and so also women don’t prefer much of construction work as their physical does not permit to do those manual hard works.

2.9.5, Marital status.

While conducting field survey it is found that 96.67% male and 78.75% female were married and 3.12% male and 21.25% female were single among the beneficiaries under Mokokchung district. While under Mon district it is found that 98.12% male and 88.75% female were married and 1.87% male and 11.25% were single. It is to note that single among the female were mostly widows.

Table 2.24, Distribution of marital status of respondent under MGNREGA in Mokokchung and Mon.

| Mokokchung | | | Mon | | |
|------------|---------|--------------|----------|---------|--------------|
| Category | Status | Numbers | category | Status | Numbers |
| Male | Married | 155 (96.675) | Male | Married | 157(98.125) |
| | single | 5 (3.125) | | single | 3(1.875) |
| Female | Married | 63 (78.75) | Female | Married | 71(88.75) |
| | single | 17(21.25) | | single | 9 (11.25) |

Source: Field survey,2015-16. figures in parenthesis indicate percentage to total.

Table 2.24, revealed that comparatively in both the districts single women is higher than the single men (i.e, 3.12% male and 21.25% female under Mokokchung while 1.87% male and 11.25% female under Mon district).While it is reported from the field survey that because of working under MGNREGA their economic status has improved and could earned independently among the female for their families.

2.9.6, Type of family.

From the table.2.25, under Mokokchung district all the beneficiaries have nuclear type of family. While under Mon district 88.75% have nuclear type of family and 11.25% were joint family. It is to be noted that as the time passage people mindset also change and as such joint family also declining.

Table 2.25, Distribution of beneficiary's type of family in Mokokchung and Mon.

| Mokokchung | | Mon | |
|------------|-----------|---------|-------------|
| Type | Numbers | Type | Numbers |
| Nuclear | 240 (100) | Nuclear | 213 (88.75) |
| joint | Nil | joint | 27 (11.25) |

Source: Field survey,2015-16. figures in parenthesis indicate percentage to total.

2.9.7, Type of house.

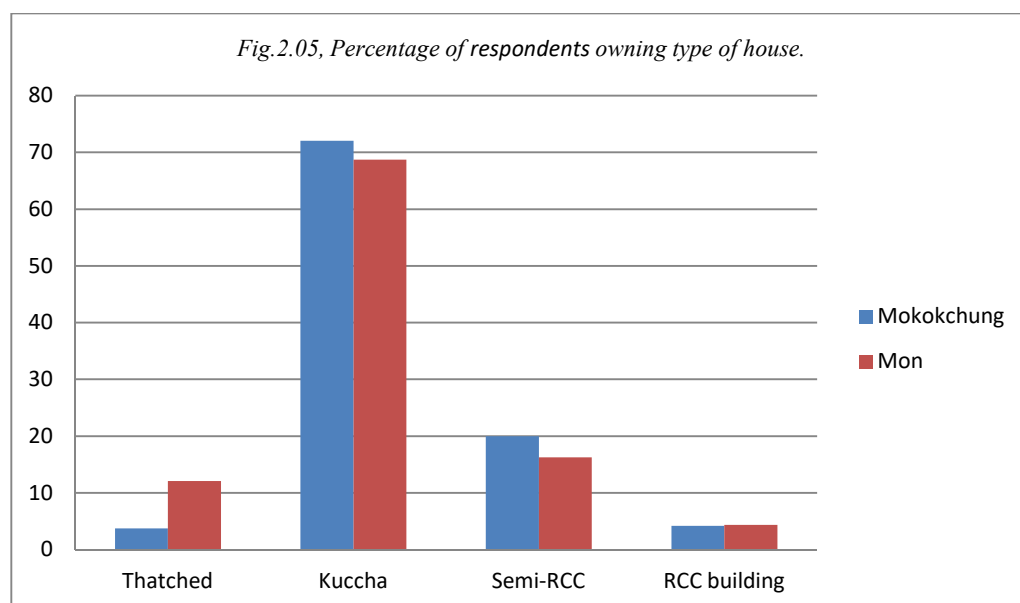
The table 2.26, Shows that majority of the household owned ketcha type (72.08%) of house followed by Semi-RCC (20.0%), RCC building(4.17%) and thatch house(3.75%) under Mokokchung district. While, under Mon district the majority of household owned Ketcha type (68.75%) followed by semi-RCC building (16.25%), Thatch house (12.08%) and RCC building (4.36%).

Table 2.26, Type of house own by the respondent under MGNREGA in Mokokchung and Mon.

| Mokokchung | | Mon | |
|--------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| Category | Numbers | Category | Numbers |
| Thatched | 9(3.75) | Thatched | 29 (12.08) |
| Kuccha | 173(72.08) | Kuccha | 165 (68.75) |
| Semi-RCC | 48 (20.0) | Semi-RCC | 39 (16.25) |
| RCC building | 10 (4.17) | RCC Building | 7 (4.36) |

Source: Field survey,2015-16. figures in parenthesis indicate percentage to total.

The data in the above table 2.26, reflect the poor socio-economic of families in both the districts especially in Mon district. The fig. 2.05, presents the graphical picture of number of respondents owning the type of house in the sample districts.



(Horizontal line represents the type of house and vertical line represents the percentage to total respondents.)

2.9.8, Size of landholdings.

Table 2.27, Number of respondents owning different category of Landholding.

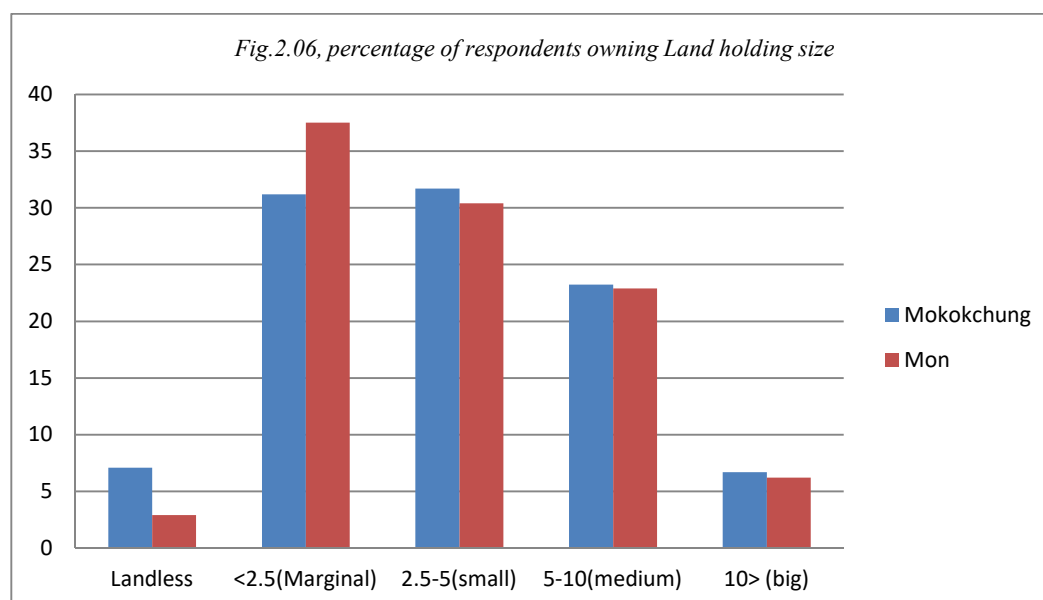
| Mokokchung | | Mon | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|----------|
| Size of landholding (acres) | Numbers | Size of landholding(acres) | Numbers |
| Landless | 17(7.1) | Landless | 7(2.9) |
| Less than 2.5 (marginal) | 75(31.2) | Less than 2.5 (marginal) | 90(37.5) |
| 2.5-5 (small) | 76(31.7) | 2.5-5 (small) | 73(30.4) |
| 5- 10 (medium) | 56(23.23) | 5- 10 (medium) | 55(22.9) |
| 10 and above (big) | 16(6.7) | 10 and above (big) | 15(6.2) |

Source: Field survey,2015-16. figures in parenthesis indicate percentage to total.

From the field survey, under Mokokchung, it is found that 31.7% of the beneficiary is holding small size land (2.5-5) acres, 31.2% marginal, 23.23% medium and only 6.7% large land holding. While 7.1% were landless who were mostly widows under Mokokchung district.(table,2.27).

Under Mon district, 37.0% of beneficiaries were holding marginal (less than 2.5 acres), 30.4% Small land, 22.9% medium land and 6.2% big land holding. While 2.9% respondents were landless who were mostly widows.(table,2.27).

Therefore under Mokokchung district majority of the beneficiaries were holding Small land size of about 31.7%, while under Mon district, majority of beneficiaries 37% were holding a Marginal size land (Less than 2.5 acres). The Landholding size of beneficiaries is presented in the fig. 2.06, graphically.



(Horizontal line represents size of landholding and vertical line represents percentage to total households.)

2.9.9, Sources of income.

While conducting the survey, it is found that the respondents were drawn their income from agriculture and allied sector and other activities like business, livestock, manual labour, stone quarrying, Skilled labour, etc. for their livelihood before they joined MGNREGA under Mokokchung district. While 42.08% drawn their income from agriculture and allied sectors and 57.02% of respondent drawn their income from other activities like handicraft, business, livestock's, coal work, firewood work, etc. for their livelihood with the MGNREGA works.

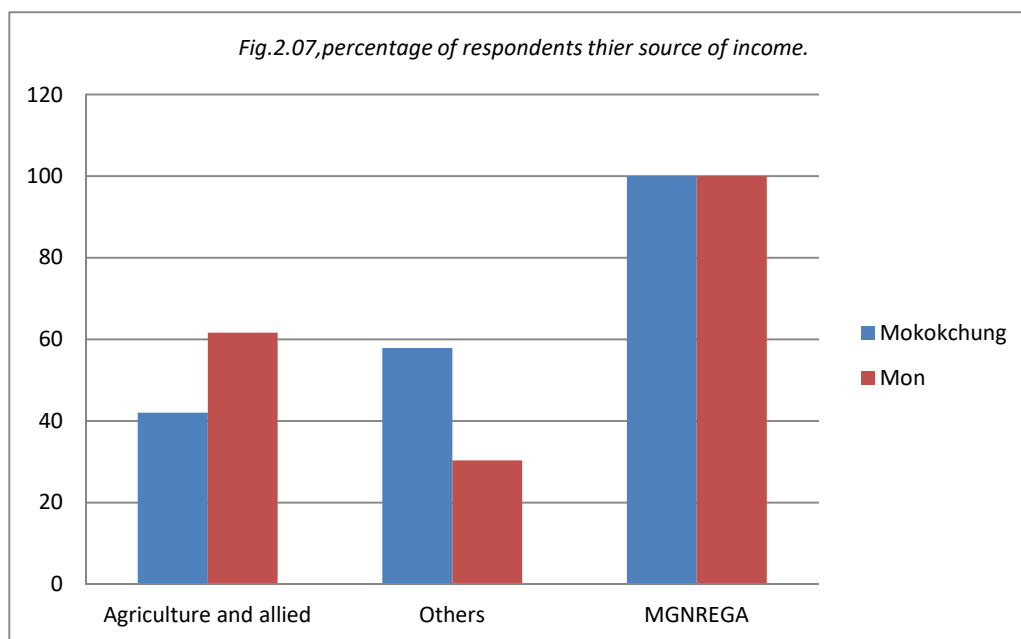
Table 2.28, Sources of income of Respondent.

| Mokokchung district | | Mon district |
|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Sources | Number of respondent | Number of respondent |
| Agriculture and allied | 101(42.08) | 148 (61.67) |
| Other activities | 139(57.92) | 92 (30.33) |
| MGNREGA | 240 (100) | 240 (100.0) |

Source: Field survey, 2015-16.

figures in parenthesis indicate percentage to total.

The table 2.28, Revealed that the share between agriculture and allied with the other activities is about like 50:50 under Mokokchung district. While under Mon district the share between agriculture and allied with that of other activities 62:30 percent after MGNREGA. The beneficiaries under Mon district were mostly depend on agriculture and allied activities for their livelihood. The fig.2.07, shows the graphical picture of income sources of the respondents in the sample districts.



(Horizontal line represents source of income and vertical line represents percentage to total respondents.)

2.9.10, Sample household owning facilities.

The households owning facilities reflect their socio-economic status. In table 2.29, show percentage to total 160 male households each in Mokokchung and Mon district for owning facilities. It is found that all the households were having with safe drinking water, connected with electricity and proper toilet facility under the study area in both the districts. In connectivities no household were found using landlines but only mobile phones (90.62% Mokokchung while 80.62% under Mon) for communications. The households owning Television under Mokokchung were (77.5%) while (22.5%) were under Mon district. Few of the households (4.37% under Mokokchung and 3.75% under Mon) were having four wheelers.

Table 2.29, Shows the facilities owned among the sample households.

| Facilities | Mokochung | Mon |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| | Numbers | Numbers |
| Four wheeler | 7 (4.375) | 6 (3.75) |
| Two wheeler | 26 (16.25) | 9 (5.625) |
| Refrigerator | 21 (13.125) | 4 (2.5) |
| Washing machine | 7 (4.375) | Nil |
| Television | 124 (77.5) | 36 (22.5) |
| LPG facility | 99 (61.875) | 19 (11.875) |
| Radio | Nil (0.00) | Nil (00.0) |
| Inverter facility | 1 (0.625) | Nil (00.0) |
| Sewing machine | 1 (0.625) | 4 (2.5) |
| Not Owning any of the above facilities | 18 (11.25) | 122 (76.25) |
| Banking habit | 87 (54.37) | 78 (48.75) |
| Mobile | 145 (90.625) | 129 (80.625) |
| Safe drinking facility | 160 (100.0) | 160 (100.0) |
| Proper toilet | 160 (100.0) | 157 (98.125) |
| Electrification | 160 (100.0) | 160 (100.0) |

Source:Field survey,2015-16. figures in parenthesis indicate percentage to total.

From the table 2.29, the owning facilities were taken from male beneficiaries Households. Households owning LPG facility under Mokochung were 61.87% while only 11.87% under Mon district. The household owning LPG under Mon district is very less is due to lack in transport and poor economic condition. Banking habits is less in both the districts (54.37% Mokochung and 48.75% Mon districts) is because of high per capita consumption comparatively with low per capita income of the households. Households not owning any of the above facilities were (11.25% under Mokochung and 76.25% Mon).

The households owning facilities reflect the poor socio-economic and low living standards of the household who needs financial assistance from the Government. Comparatively Mon district is poorer in socio-economic than Mokochung. For a household the initiative wage employment program like

MGNREGA by the government is a big boon to strengthen and uplift the poor families in the sample villages.

2.9.11, Category of Average annual income.

Table 2.30, Average annual income of beneficiaries in the sample districts.

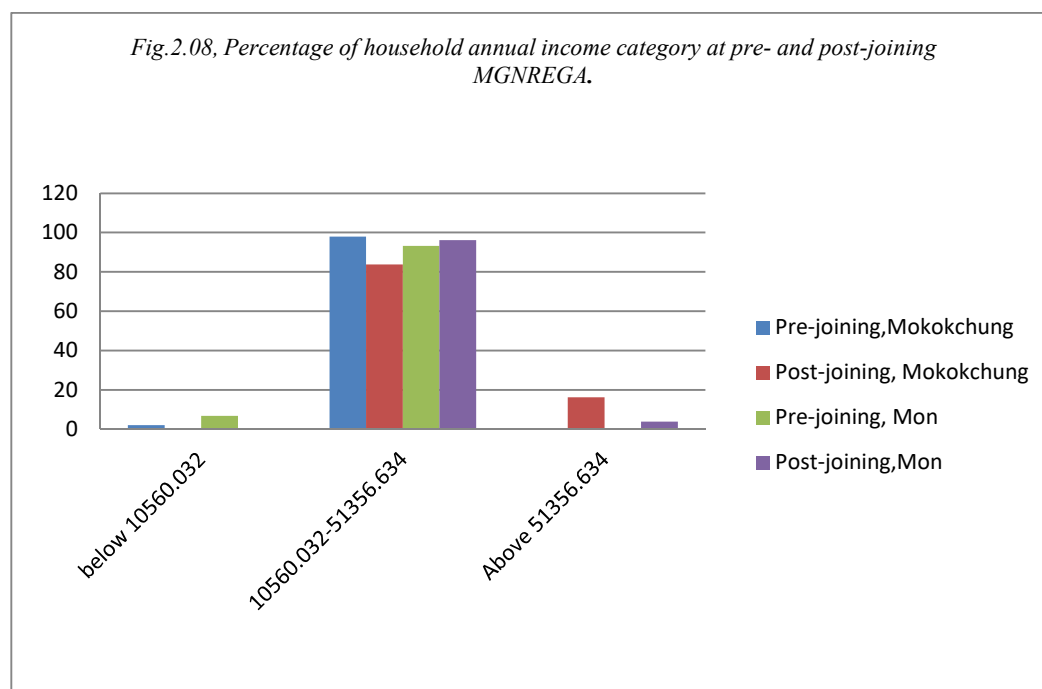
| Annual Income category | Mokokchung | | Mon | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| | Pre-joining | Post-joining | Pre-joining | Post-joining |
| | Numbers | Numbers | Numbers | Numbers |
| Low (below 10,560.032) | 5(2.1) | --- | 16(6.7) | --- |
| Medium(10,560.032-51,356.634) | 235(97.9) | 201(83.8) | 224(93.3) | 231(96.2) |
| High (above 51,356.634) | --- | 39(16.2) | ---- | 9(3.8) |
| Total | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 |

Source: Field Survey, 2015-16. Figures in parenthesis represent percentage to total.

In table, 2.30 the data revealed that Pre- joining MGNREGA, 2.1% respondent's annual income is low below Rs.10,560.032 and 97.9% respondents had an annual income in medium category (between Rs.10,560.032-51,356.634 and none under high income category under Mokokchung district. However, Post-joining MGNREGA program, we found a decreased in beneficiaries annual income under medium category (83.8%) and none in low income category. But 16.2% beneficiaries annual income was increased above Rs.51,356.634 (high income category) after joining MGNREGA program. Under Mon district, the beneficiaries under low annual income category were 6.7% respondents and 93.3% respondents under medium income category and none from high income before joining MGNREGA program. However, the beneficiaries after joining MGNREGA program, 96.2% respondents were under medium income category, none beneficiaries in low income category and 3.8% respondents were under high income category. The families from the low income group were mostly daily labour whose income was unpredictable and irregular. The families from the higher income group are mostly from the business and livestock reared.

The rural development program MGNREGA implemented so far is not so successful in the districts as the average annual income of the respondents have not increased much, still majority of the beneficiaries income fall in medium category between Rs. 10,560.032- 51,356.634 and several numbers of beneficiaries income is found low below Rs. 10,560.032 (2.1% and 6.7% under

Mokokchung and Mon districts). The reasons for the less average income of beneficiaries is that majority of beneficiaries were work in agricultural sector where the income is also uncertain. Fig.2.08, depicts the graphical representations of Beneficiaries annual income category at Pre-joining and Post-joining MGNREGA program.



(Horizontal line represents the category of annual income and vertical line represents percentage of household to total.)

2.9.12, Primary occupation.

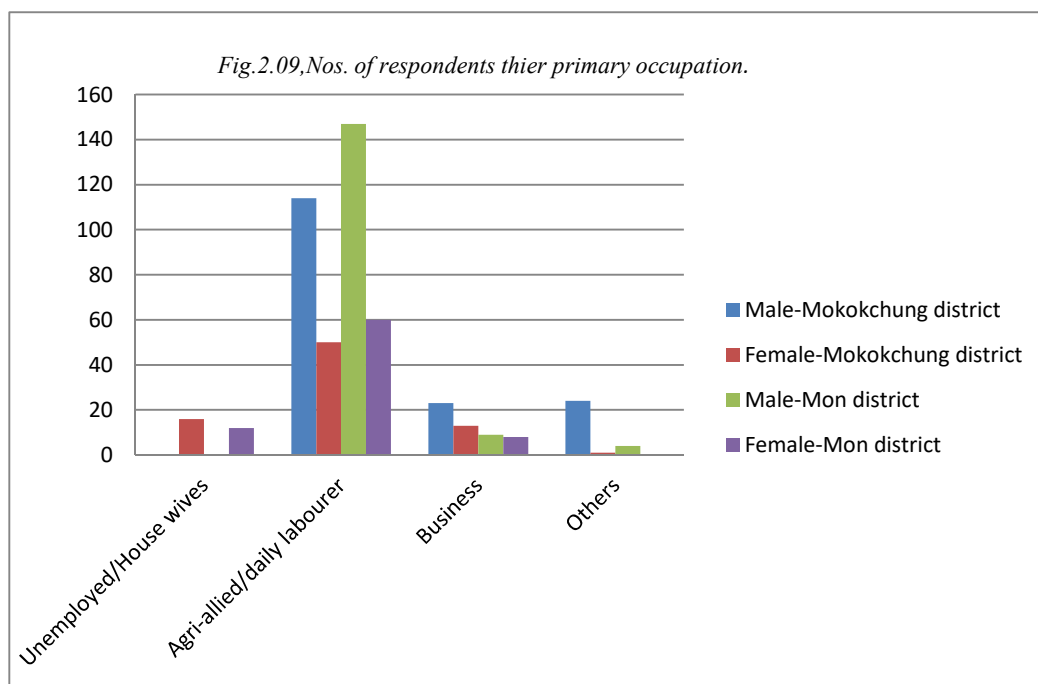
Table.2.31, Primary occupation of respondents.

| Districts | Primary occupation of the respondents | | | | | | | |
|------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|--|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Unemployed/ House wives | | Agricultural-allied /daily Labourer | | Business | | Others | |
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Mokokchung | 0.00 | 16 (20.0) | 114 (71.25) | 50 (62.5) | 23 (14.38) | 13 (16.25) | 24 (15.0) | 1 (1.25) |
| Mon | 0.00 | 12 (15.0) | 147 (91.88) | 60 (75.0) | 9 (5.63) | 8 (10.0) | 4 (2.5) | -- |

Source: Field study, 2015-16. figures in parenthesis represent percentage to total.

Table. 2.31, shows the primary occupation of the beneficiaries. The figure shows that majority of male and female respondents were Agriculture-allied/daily labourer as their primary occupation in both the districts. While in the business sector it is found that 14.38% male and 16.25% female under Mokokchung district

and 5.63% male and 10% female under Mon district. In other sector (self-employment, carpenter, tailoring, handicraft, house builder etc.) 15% male and 1.25% female under Mokokchung and 2.5% male under Mon district were found. It is to mention that female as house wives were also benefitted from MGNREGA as beneficiaries. The fig.2.09, shows the primary occupation of the respondent in the sample district.



(Horizontal line represents category of primary occupation and vertical line represents numbers of respondents to total.)

2.9.13, Working members in household.

In table 2.32, show the working members in the household who contribute income to family were of total 298 members of which male 55.37% and female 45.86% under Mokokchung district. The working members in the household were of total 354 members of which male 52.75% and female were 47.25% under Mon district. The total workers under Mon district were more than the Mokokchung district is because rural population are more in Mon district compared to Mokokchung district.

Table 2.32, Numbers of working member who earned bread to the Household.

| Mokokchung | | Mon |
|------------|-------------|--------------|
| Sex | Numbers | Numbers |
| Male | 165 (55.37) | 182 (52.75) |
| Female | 133 (45.86) | 163 (47.25) |

Source:Field survey,2015-16. figures in parenthesis indicate percentage to total.

2.9.14, Livestock rearing among the respondent.

Since immemorial people domesticated different animals for commercial or meat consumption and today domestication of animal is become a common daily activity of people either in rural or urban areas. For some it becomes an occupation for livelihood. While conducting field survey it is found that majority of household (77.5%) reared pork under Mokokchung while 83.75% households reared chicken under Mon district. Cattle rearing (1.25%) are very less common under Mokokchung as revealed by the data. However, under Mon district 27.5% respondents reared cattle. Possession of large number of Mithun has been regarded as a social status and superiority of the person in the village under Mon district. This animal occupies an historical importance among the tribal society. Under Mon district, Mithun is reared in some of the villages however its rearing habit is declining due to breeding obstacles and unique habitat. If we give eye on this unique species on its conservation there is ample scope for income and self-employment generation.

2.10, Summary.

During 2011 census the total population is decline to 2, 50,260 (1, 31,753 male while female 1,18,507) under Mokokchung district. In Mon district, the total population is decline to 2, 50,260 (1, 31,753 male while female 1,18,507) during 2011 census.

Mokokchung is the most literate district in the state with 92.68% of Literacy rate as against the state average of 80.11% in 2011 Census while in Mon district,

56.99 %(male 51.18% and female 44.04%) but the lowest in literacy rate with other districts during 2011 Census.

The maximum numbers of beneficiaries falls at prime age group of 31-50 years to the total beneficiaries in the sample districts of Mokokchung and Mon.

It is found that majority of the beneficiaries has attended secondary level of education (40.42%) under Mokokchung district and under Mon district majority of beneficiaries were illiterate (30.0%).

In Mokokchung district, small size family (50.42%) comprised the majority of the respondents. Under Mon district, it is found that 50.83% households have a medium family size member.

In Mokokchung district it is found that 90.83% beneficiaries were married and 95% beneficiaries were married under Mon district.

It is found that majority of the household owned Kuccha type (72.08%) and (68.75%) of house respectively under Mokokchung and Mon districts of Nagaland.

Under Mokokchung, it is found that 31.7% of the beneficiary is holding small size land (2.5-5) acres, while 37.5% of beneficiaries were holding marginal (less than 2.5 acres) under Mon district.

Revealed that the share between agriculture and allied with the other activities is about like 50:50 under Mokokchung district. While under Mon district the share between agriculture and allied with that of other activities 62:30 percent after MGNREGA.

Under Mokokchung district, before joining MGNREGA, 2.1% respondent's annual income is low and none in high income category. But at post-joining MGNREGA program, none is found in low income category and 16.2% respondents were found in high income category. Under Mon district, the beneficiaries under low annual income category were 6.7% respondents and none found under high income category. But after working under MGNREGA program, none is found in low income category and 3.8% respondents were found in high income category.

Under mokokchung district, 68.33% were found agriculture and allied activities as their primary occupation. While under Mon district, 86.25% were found Agriculture and allied as their primary occupation.

The working members in the household who contribute income to family were total of 298 of which male 55.37% and female 45.86% under Mokokchung district. The working members in the household were of total 354 members of which male 52.75% and female were 47.25%.

While conducting field survey it is found that majority of household (77.5%) reared pork under Mokokchung while 83.75% households reared chicken under Mon district.

To sum up, We could inferred that Socio-economically Mokokchung district is better than Mon district.

Chapter III

3.1, Introduction

In India, since from Independence there witness an unparalleled growth in unemployment and rural poverty. The prevalence of illiteracy, hungry people, and malnourished children were at rise. There is incidence of Farmer's suicides, starvation, deaths, etc. as results of inadequate employment and chronic poverty due to breakdown of sufficient production in agriculture sector particularly at famine. In this backdrop, the Government of India enacted the NREGA in the year 2005. The program promise to provide 100 days wage employment to every adult household members who is willing to do manual work at the minimum wage rate as fixed by the Central Government. To fight the rural poverty through employment generation, MGNREGA program is consider as the biggest employment scheme in India. This employment program is basically demand driven scheme and is different from other development programmes as it consider employment as a right of every adult member in the family. Thus, the scheme provides income directly and creates durable assets that have potentials to generate second-round employment benefits and income to the beneficiaries as requisite infrastructure is developed. Since, MGNREGA has successfully providing employment, income increases, assets has created and as poverty has reduced in the rural areas.

According to Mihir Shah Committee Report (2012), "Over the last six years, the MGNREGS has delivered the largest employment program in human history, which is unlike any other in its scale, architecture and thrust, its bottom-up, people-centred, demand-driven, self-selecting, rights-based design is new and unprecedented. Never have in such a short period so many crores of the poor people benefited from a government program". The objectives of the MGNREGA program were to provide employment, income, assets creation, women empowerment and to alleviate poverty in rural areas. Hence, this chapter covers the impact of MGNREGA on employment, income, asset creation, women empowerment and poverty alleviation in Mokokchung and Mon districts of Nagaland.

In order to analyze the impact of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in Mokokchung and Mon Districts of Nagaland, 480 sample workers under the scheme were randomly selected from sample districts of Mokokchung and Mon.

3.2, Work Execution process under MGNREGA in sample districts of Mokokchung and Mon.

MGNREGA program cannot implemented fully by following the exact guidelines given in the Act in Nagaland due to its unique topographical features; full of hill ranges, which break into a wide chaos of spurs and ridges. And Nagas have a very unique custom and tradition at the village level where all the administration is govern under the umbrella of village council. All decisions either political or development cannot be undertaken without the consent of village council within the particular jurisdiction of its village. All the developmental works in a village is executed with the initiative of village council and Village Development Board.

.It is the duty and responsibility of the VDB to execute developmental program under its jurisdiction as approved by the government. The major development works to be executed by the board includes all social welfare programs covering both individual/households and community oriented program. The board has to function under the direction of Village council and state government from time to time. The members of the board are authorized to choose one person among themselves as the secretary of the board. The VDB secretary act as a mediator between the village council and state government in all development matters.

Among many development schemes MGNREGA is the largest scheme in providing employment and community development of the village. It is undertaken under the initiatives of Village council and VDB secretary at the village level.

Under the MGNREGA, job cards are issued to each household in the name of head of the family. Job card is also issued to an individual person if he or she lives

in separate house i.e, unmarried, widow and bachelor. A photo of head of the family (father) and his wife are affix in the first page of the job card and his family profile and for individual the person concern. All formalities will be done by VDB starting from registration to issue of job cards to beneficiaries. VDB has to assure that all the households have got the job cards.

With the information come from the BDO to select the work in the village, the VDB convened the meeting in consultation with village Council where it comprises a representative from Village Council, Church leader, Youth leader, School teacher and women representative from VDB and hold a thorough discussion on the work needed in the village and make an annual plan and decides the project proposals. It is to note that the priority needs in the village are like good foot step, convenient village road, all weather agri-link road, retaining wall, water conservation tank etc the selection works or projects proposal contain in the annual plan/ five year perspective plan will be petition to concerned BDO for approval. BDO and technical staff will survey the village and the proposal of the work, only if justified will process.

When the money released, VDB secretary and BDO in join signature will withdraw the money through cheque from the State Bank of India. Without the consent of both the parties money cannot be withdrawn. VDB secretary and council members draw the money from BDO. This is done so to maintain transparency in handling the money. Without the present of council member VDB secretary alone cannot draw the money from BDO. After getting the share of the village, VDB secretary and council will have a join meeting for the implementation of work/project. Certain amount will be utilized for require materials cost of the work and the remaining amount will be given for wages to workers.

As when the money is release by the government for a certain days BDO will inform the VDB secretary that a certain number of days have release for work. It is to note that money does not released in onetime payment yearly but monthly wise and sometimes some months does not released. The work order has been issued by the BDO to work and under the supervision of Village council and VDB secretary works is executed in the village. In case of big constructions like Agri-

link road, village Approach road, village circular road and footstep were done community and the job card holders will work together irrespective of men and women. Village Council member will announce verbally to the public or job card holder to work and every job card holder should present in the worksite where maintain strict attendance. Village Council/ VDB secretary will announce for the number of days to work. Each village is divided into different Khel/Sector/Morung and asked them to work in their respective Khel. In each Khel/Sector/Morung on the work day under the supervision of one council member will do the work and asked to complete that particular work a certain specific time period. The entire job card holder must present on that very work day. In case a job card holder happens to absent on that particular day one of his household members will represent if not his household members then any of his relatives will work and the wages will be paid to him not to the job card holder. If none of his relatives he is given a chance for another day to work. This is done so to make sure that all the job card holders must work. In regard to construction of water tank reservoir, the VDB and village council will select the workers from among the job card holders and divided in group wise manner from each khel/sector including women and allow them to work group wise a day after day. In regard to Cardamom cultivation under MGNREGA in Mon district, in community land VDB and village council will assess the quality of land best suited for Cardamom plant to grow and the job card holders will plant the cardamom siblings and time to time allow them to clear those shrubs and weeds until it became matured. The RD department used to provide the cardamom siblings to beneficiaries. After work is complete, teams from the state government and sometimes BDO and his staff will come for inspection to check the quality of work to the worksite. If the Government official has no objection to the work only then BDO will issue the work completion certificate to the VDB secretary and if the work is not satisfied again they are asked to work the same. This is done to make sure that all the job card holders must work under this scheme and make sure to create quality community assets. If the project is large then they will divide the work and carried on in phase wise manner for example the construction of Village circular road, the work could not finished in single phase as the sanction is not released in one time to complete the work. Therefore, in proportion to the fund release work is undertaken and the remaining portion will work in the next phase

as when the funds come. When the Sanction released to village, a portion of work shall allocate to each Khel/Sector/Morung or group and told them to finished within a stipulated days. Job card holder/workers are asked to work from 8am in the morning till 4pm evening which comes 8 hours a day and even allow to work beyond depending on the nature and decision of the Khel member's convenient time. This is done so because while doing community works it is usually happens that some of the workers were wasting the time in chatting or simply sitting etc. unnecessarily. Therefore, in order to do away with such a lapse and to make sure that all the workers should equally work such a policy had been done by the VDB secretary. Payment to workers under MGNREGA is done by the Village council and VDB after the works were completed.

In some instances, in some of the villages it was reported by the beneficiaries that if any money left over after the work is complete, then that money is distributed in equal proportion to every beneficiary to meet some of their household needs by the VDB and village council. It is also reported that sometimes, in some years (particular year is not mentioned by the beneficiaries) few amount of money Rs. 300 or Rs.500 were enter their household given by VDB or Village Council from MGNREGA fund in some of the villages.

3.3, Awareness about MGNREGA program among sample beneficiaries.

Comparatively with other program awareness to the MGNREGA is better among the village people. Specifically, people know this is a program offering '100 days of work in the year', but are less aware of the details (see also ISST 2006, 2007). Within the village it is the responsibility of the panchayat (elected village council) to ensure that people are fully aware of the program. To encash the benefits under MGNREGA awareness to MGNREGA provision is pre-requisite. To take active part by the beneficiaries in MGNREGA they must know about their rights and entitlements. Through field survey shows the poor level of awareness among the respondents, particularly to women. They could make aware them some special provision like 100 days employment per year, equal payment for men women etc. In Mokokchung and Mon district, 100% respondents were having the knowledge that 100 days employment to every beneficiaries and equal wage payment to both male and female. Apart from this, to measure the awareness

level some provisions like existing wage rate, demand for work, and should have job card, unemployment allowances, worksite facilities and social audit. From table.3.01 given below revealed the awareness in Mokokchung district, it shows that about 66.8% male and 56.25% female were well aware with existing wage rate, 6.25% male and 1.25% female were aware with that they should demand work, 5.62% male and 13.75% female were aware with the fact that job card should be with them, about 5.0% male were aware with the unemployment allowance when employment is not given in time while none from the female respondent, 14.75% male and 11.25% female were aware that there should be worksite facilities for the workers and 100% male and 60.0% female respondents were aware that social audit should be conducted every year. Except in the case of job card in the custody of beneficiary, male beneficiary are better off in awareness to existing wage rate, demand for work, unemployment allowance, worksite facilities and social audit.

Table.3.02 below, show that the awareness under Mon district, about 69.37% male and 46.25% female were well aware with the existing wage rate, only among male 6.0% were aware that they should demand work, 22.5% male and 17.5% female were aware with the fact that job card should be with them, only 2.0% among male were aware with unemployment allowance, 7.5% male and 8.75% female were aware with the worksite facilities and 100% male and 50% female were aware that social audit should be conduct periodically. Except in the awareness of worksites facilities male beneficiaries are better off. The overall awareness in Mokokchung were about 63.33% wage rate, 4.58% demand for work, 8.33% job card, 5% unemployment allowances, 13.33% worksites facilities and 86.67%social audit. While under Mon district, 61.67% wage rate, 3.75% demand for work, 20.83% job card custody, 1.25% unemployment allowances, 7.92% worksites facilities, 80.42% social audit.

In analysis from table, 3.01 and table, 3.02 given below, district-wise study shows that awareness level in Mokokchung district is better than Mon districts. This is due to fact that the beneficiaries are more literate and socio-economically better in Mokokchung than Mon district.

Table 3.01, Gender- wise Distribution of the sample according to the level of awareness regarding some provisions of MGNREGA in the study area.

| Mokokchung District | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|------------|---|----------|--|------------|---|------|---|-----------|--|---------|---------------------------------|----|-----|
| category | Number of respondents aware of the existing daily wage rate under MGNREGA | | Number of respondent on demand for work | | Number of respondents aware that job card should be with the Beneficiaries | | Number of respondents aware of unemployment allowance | | Number of respondents aware of worksites facilities | | Number of respondents aware of social audit in the village | | Total sample for each questions | | |
| Villages | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | T |
| Mongsenyimti | 13 (65) | 5 (10) | 1 (5) | 1(10) | 1 (5) | 1(10) | 2 (10) | -- | 4 (20) | 3 (30) | 20 (100) | 8 (80) | 20 | 10 | 30 |
| Chuchuyimlang | 18 (90) | 4(40) | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 (10) | 1 (10) | 20 (100) | 6 (60) | 20 | 10 | 30 |
| Sungratsu | 15 (75) | 4 (40) | 1 (5) | -- | 1(5) | -- | 1(5) | -- | 3 (15) | -- | 20 (100) | 5 (50) | 20 | 10 | 30 |
| Mopungchuket | 16 (80) | 7 (40) | 2 (10) | -- | 2 (10) | 1(10) | -- | -- | 3 (15) | -- | 20 (100) | 4 (40) | 20 | 10 | 30 |
| Ungma | 11 (55) | 7 (70) | 1 (5) | -- | -- | -- | 1(5) | -- | 4 (20) | 3 (30) | 20 (100) | 8 (80) | 20 | 10 | 30 |
| Chuchuyimpang | 11 (55) | 6 (60) | 2 (10) | -- | 2 (10) | 1 (10) | 2 (10) | -- | 3 (15) | -- | 20 (100) | 6 (60) | 20 | 10 | 30 |
| Chungtia | 11 (55) | 6 (60) | 1 (5) | -- | 1 (5) | 5 (50) | 1 (5) | -- | 3 (15) | 2 (20) | 20 (100) | 5 (50) | 20 | 10 | 30 |
| Aliba | 12 (60) | 6 (60) | 2 (10) | -- | 2(10) | 3(30) | 1 (5) | -- | 1 (5) | -- | 20 (100) | 6 (60) | 20 | 10 | 30 |
| Total | 107 (66.8) | 45 (56.25) | 10 (6.25) | 1 (1.25) | 9 (5.62) | 11 (13.75) | 8 (5.0) | 0.00 | 23 (14.37) | 9 (11.25) | 160 (100) | 48 (60) | 160 | 80 | 240 |

Source: Field Survey

Figures in parenthesis represents percentage to total.

Table 3.02, Gender- wise Distribution of the sample according to the level of awareness regarding some provisions of MGNREGA in the study area.

| Mon District | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|------------|---|-----|--|-----------|---|------|---|----------|--|---------|---------------------------------|----|-----|
| category | Number of respondents aware of the existing daily wage rate under MGNREGA | | Number of respondent who asked for work | | Number of respondents aware that job card should be with the beneficiaries | | Number of respondents aware of unemployment allowance | | Number of respondents aware of worksites facilities | | Number of respondents aware of social audit in the village | | Total sample for each questions | | |
| Villages | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | T |
| Chenwetnyu | 12(60.0) | 8 (80) | 3 (15) | -- | 4 (20) | 3 (30) | -- | -- | 1 (5) | 2(20) | 20 (100) | 7 (70) | 20 | 10 | 30 |
| Chenmoho | 16(80.0) | 5 (50) | 2 (10) | -- | 5 (25) | 6 (60) | 1 (5) | -- | 2 (10) | -- | 20 (100) | 3 (30) | 20 | 10 | 30 |
| Sheanghah Chingnyu | 13(65.0) | 3 (30) | -- | -- | -- | 1 (10) | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20 (100) | 4 (40) | 20 | 10 | 30 |
| Sheanghah Wamsa | 12(60.0) | 3 (30) | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20 (100) | 5 (50) | 20 | 10 | 30 |
| Wakching | 14(70.0) | 6 (60) | -- | -- | 3 (15) | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20 (100) | 3 (30) | 20 | 10 | 30 |
| Tanhai | 15(75.0) | 4 (40) | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 (10) | -- | 20 (100) | 4 (40) | 20 | 10 | 30 |
| Chui | 12(60.0) | 4 (40) | -- | -- | 7 (35) | 3 (30) | -- | -- | 3 (15) | 2(20) | 20 (100) | 6 (60) | 20 | 10 | 30 |
| Goching | 17(85.0) | 4 (40) | 1 (5.0) | -- | 17(85) | 1 (10) | 1 (5) | -- | 4 (20) | 3(30) | 20 (100) | 8 (80) | 20 | 10 | 30 |
| Total | 111 (69.37) | 37 (46.25) | 6 (3.75) | 0.0 | 36 (22.5) | 14 (17.5) | 2 (1.25) | 0.00 | 12 (7.5) | 7 (8.75) | 153 (100) | 40 (50) | 160 | 80 | 240 |

Source: Field survey

Figures in parenthesis represent percentage to total

3.4, Custody of Job card with Beneficiaries.

Table 3.03, Gender-wise having job card with the beneficiaries under Mokokchung and Mon districts of Nagaland.

| Mokokchung District | | | | | Mon District | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Survey Villages | Male | | Female | | Survey Villages | Male | | Female | |
| Mongsenyimti | Yes | No | Yes | No | Chenwetnyu | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| | 0 (00) | 20 (100) | 1 (10) | 9 (90) | | 4 (20) | 16 (80) | 3 (30) | 7 (70) |
| Chuchuyimlang | 6 (30) | 14 (70) | 0 (00) | 10 (100) | Chenmoho | 5 (25) | 15 (75) | 6 (60) | 4 (40) |
| Sungratsu | 0 (00) | 20 (100) | 0 (00) | 10 (100) | Sheanghah chingnyu | 0 (00) | 20 (100) | 1 (10) | 9 (90) |
| Mopungchuket | 0 (00) | 20 (100) | 1 (10) | 9 (90) | Sheanghah Wamsa | 0 (00) | 20 (100) | 0 (00) | 10 (100) |
| Ungma | 1 (5) | 19 (95) | 0 (00) | 10 (100) | Wakching | 3 (15) | 17 (85) | 0 (00) | 10 (100) |
| Chuchuyimpang | 1 (5) | 19 (95) | 1 (10) | 9 (90) | Tanhai | 0 (00) | 20 (100) | 0 (00) | 10 (100) |
| Chungtia | 1 (5) | 19 (95) | 5 (50) | 5 (50) | Chui | 7 (35) | 13 (65) | 3 (30) | 7 (70) |
| Aliba | 0 (00) | 20 (100) | 3 (30) | 7 (70) | Goching | 17 (85) | 3 (15.) | 0 (10) | 10 (100) |
| Total | 9 (5.62) | 151 (94.37) | 11 (13.75) | 69 (86.25) | Total | 36 (22.5) | 124 (77.5) | 13 (16.25) | 67 (83.75) |

Source: Field Survey, 2015-16. Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage to total.

In Table 3.03, from the field study it is found that job card is rarely found under the custody of beneficiaries. When asked about job card from the beneficiaries, the respondents said that job card is mostly kept in Village Development Board office. This is due to unforeseen damaged by natural forces or may get lost due to beneficiaries negligence. The respondents said that Village Development Board (VDB) and village council brought the job card on the worked days. On the worksites they took attendance and made signature on the job card under the present of Village Development Board members and village Council for maintaining transparency. In Mokokchung district 94.3% male respondents said they did not kept job card with them while among the female 86.25% respondents said that job card is not with them. Under the Mon district, 77.5% male beneficiaries said that job card is not with them while among the women 83.75% said that job card is not kept with them. Among the villages in

Mokokchung district only on Chuchuyimlang village 30.0% among male respondents have job card with them and 30.0% women respondents in Aliba village have job card. While 85.0% of male respondents had job card in Goching village and 60.0% women respondents in Chenmoho Village. The justification given by the Village leader and beneficiaries was that in times of fire destroy the house the job card may lost or may lost on the negligence of the beneficiaries, with this assumption the beneficiaries are not keeping the job card with them or allowing by the village leader. In the long run this may lead to malpractices in several ways in the village in implementation of MGNREGA program.

3.5, Impact of MGNREGA on Employment generation, income and assets creation in the Sample District of Mokokchung and Mon District of Nagaland.

3.5.1, Average annual Employment generation of Beneficiaries.

Mahatma Ghandi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) 2005 seems to be a superior and essential program that straightforwardly given employment to rural people. It mandates the Government to provide employment who adult member demand works at a minimum wage within a radius of 5 kms from the worksites where the applicant lives. The applicant is entitled to get unemployment allowance if government fails to provide employment within 15 days after the receipt of application. In phase I during 2006-07 the program was introduced to 200 most backward districts and during phase II (2007-2008) it was added 130 districts. In the Phase III during 1 April 2008 onwards MGNREGA program had reached the entire rural region of the Country. Mon district is selected on the 1st phase and Mokokchung district was selected in the 2nd phase during the year 2007-08.

In the sample districts, the average number of days the sample beneficiaries is work on their agriculture-allied and other (carpenter, house construction, daily wage earner, self employment, rearing of livestock and poultry, small business, handicraft etc.) before and after the implementation of the MGNREGA program.

Before the implementation of MGNREGA program, the sample respondents were employed on their own agriculture-allied and other to the extent of 45.62%

and 45.42% of their average number of working days in a year under Mokokchung and Mon districts. The labour absorption in agriculture is less because of its seasonal nature. In the study area people were often engaged in small business, house construction, daily wage earner, carpentry etc. as subsidiary occupation. But the subsidiary occupation is not adequate to keep them employed throughout the year. Thus, the implementation of MGNREGA program have been much help to the needy households by providing employment which increased modestly by 23.54% and 19.94% under Mokokchung and Mon district.

After working under MGNREGA program, the number of days worked on their agriculture –allied and others have found decreased to 155.89 days and 152.08 days under Mokokchung and Mon district, reflecting a decreased of 5.3% and 8.26%. The number of days worked under MGNREGA program is 47.44 and 46.75, thus the average number of days employed after working under MGNREGA program is 203.33 and 198.83 days for Mokokchung and Mon districts of Nagaland. refer(Table.3.06 and 3.07).

Table 3.04, Gender –wise Distribution of average annual employment at Pre- and Post-joining MGNREGA of Beneficiaries under Mokokchung district.

| Mokokchung District (N=240) | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|-------------|----------------------|--------|--------|-------------------|
| Villages | Sex | Pre-joining | Post-joining | | | Average increment |
| Mongsenyimti | Male | 177.90 | Agri-allied & others | 159.62 | 219.86 | 41.96 (23.59) |
| | | | MGNREGA | 60.24 | | |
| | female | 143.73 | Agri-allied & others | 143.3 | 171.0 | 27.27 (18.97) |
| | | | MGNREGA | 27.7 | | |
| Chuchuyimlang | Male | 179.12 | Agri-allied & others | 161.79 | 222.23 | 43.11 (24.07) |
| | | | MGNREGA | 60.44 | | |
| | Female | 144.2 | Agri-allied & others | 142.04 | 168.96 | 24.76 (17.17) |
| | | | MGNREGA | 26.92 | | |
| Sungratsu | Male | 179.26 | Agri-allied & others | 159.92 | 216.98 | 38.0 (21.20) |
| | | | MGNREGA | 57.08 | | |
| | female | 139.58 | Agri-allied & others | 138.84 | 165.33 | 25.75 (18.45) |
| | | | MGNREGA | 26.49 | | |
| Mopungchuket | male | 179.45 | Agri-allied & others | 165.55 | 223.22 | 43.77 (24.39) |
| | | | MGNREGA | 57.67 | | |
| | Female | 135.88 | Agri-allied & others | 132.23 | 160.63 | 24.75 (18.21) |
| | | | MGNREGA | 28.4 | | |
| Ungma | Male | 181.68 | Agri-allied & others | 174.02 | 227.05 | 45.37 (24.97) |
| | | | MGNREGA | 53.03 | | |
| | Female | 124.98 | Agri-allied & others | 124.78 | 152.94 | 27.96 (22.37) |
| | | | MGNREGA | 28.16 | | |
| Chuchuyimpang | Male | 178.54 | Agri-allied & others | 177.20 | 229.92 | 51.38 (28.78) |
| | | | MGNREGA | 52.72 | | |
| | Female | 128.8 | Agri-allied & others | 129.24 | 155.12 | 26.32 (20.43) |
| | | | MGNREGA | 25.88 | | |
| Chungtia | Male | 172.49 | Agri-allied & others | 168.45 | 223.77 | 51.29 (29.74) |
| | | | MGNREGA | 55.32 | | |
| | Female | 149.48 | Agri-allied & others | 149.14 | 176.61 | 27.13 (18.15) |
| | | | MGNREGA | 27.47 | | |
| Aliba | Male | 172.28 | Agri-allied & others | 154.47 | 216.73 | 44.45 (25.80) |
| | | | MGNREGA | 62.26 | | |
| | Female | 142.03 | Agri-allied & others | 140.04 | 168.18 | 26.15 (18.41) |
| | | | MGNREGA | 28.14 | | |
| Total average | Male | 177.59 | Agri-allied & others | 165.13 | 222.47 | 44.88 (25.27) |
| | | | MGNREGA | 57.34 | | |
| | Female | 138.58 | Agri-allied & others | 137.45 | 164.84 | 26.26 (18.95) |
| | | | MGNREGA | 27.39 | | |

Source: Field survey, 2015-16. Figures in parenthesis represent percentage increased.

The table 3.04, shows the village wise and gender wise comparison of employment generation at the pre- and post-joining MGNREGA in Mokokchung. The employment is taken as average per year of each beneficiary. The MGNREGA program has found significantly impact in all the villages of the beneficiaries. MGNREGA has given an additional employment to the beneficiaries of the sample villages. All the respondents' employment has increased considerably as been revealed by the table. The post- joining

MGNREGA employment is found highest in Chungtia village with an average of 223.77 increments of 51.29 days with 29.74% increased among the male and among the female it is found highest in Ungma village with an average 152.94 days increment by 27.96 days with 22.37% increased at the post-joining MGNREGA. However, the lowest employment is generated in Sungratsu village with an incremental average employment of 216.98 with increment of 38.0 days with 21.20% increased at the post-joining MGNREGA among the male while the lowest employment was found in Chungtia village with an average employment of 176.61 days with an increment 27.13 days which was increased by 18.15% at the post joining MGNREGA program. The overall male employment is found 177.59 days at pre-joining which is increased to 222.47 days after working under MGNREGA and it is increment by average employment of 44.88 days which is increased by 25.27% before and after MGNREGA work. While the female overall employment is found 138.58 days at average per year before joining MGNREGA which is found increased to 164.84 days at the post-joining MGNREGA by 18.95% increased before and after MGNREGA program.

Table 3.05, Gender-wise distribution of average annual employment at Pre- and Post-joining MGNREGA according to village-wise under Mon district.

| Mon District (N=240) | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------|-------------|----------------------|--------|-------------------|
| Villages | Sex | Pre-joining | Post-joining | | Average increment |
| Chenwetnyu | Male | 174.78 | Agri-allied & others | 150.14 | 210.88 |
| | | | MGNREGA | 60.74 | |
| | Female | 146.44 | Agri-allied & others | 146.52 | 175.46 |
| | | | MGNREGA | 28.94 | |
| Chenmoho | Male | 171.32 | Agri-allied & others | 147.77 | 205.90 |
| | | | MGNREGA | 58.13 | |
| | Female | 149.72 | Agri-allied & others | 148.45 | 176.34 |
| | | | MGNREGA | 27.89 | |
| Sheanghah Chingnyu | Male | 177.6 | Agri-allied & others | 164.65 | 222.61 |
| | | | MGNREGA | 57.96 | |
| | Female | 148.72 | Agri-allied & others | 148.0 | 173.86 |
| | | | MGNREGA | 25.86 | |
| Sheanghah Wamsa | Male | 168.81 | Agri-allied & others | 146.16 | 201.13 |
| | | | MGNREGA | 54.97 | |
| | Female | 153.64 | Agri-allied & others | 152.22 | 178.62 |
| | | | MGNREGA | 26.4 | |
| Wakching | Male | 174.91 | Agri-allied & others | 151.07 | 209.99 |
| | | | MGNREGA | 58.92 | |
| | Female | 149.74 | Agri-allied & others | 148.82 | 175.27 |
| | | | MGNREGA | 26.45 | |
| Tanhai | Male | 177.88 | Agri-allied & others | 159.78 | 215.95 |
| | | | MGNREGA | 56.17 | |
| | Female | 147.12 | Agri-allied & others | 146.21 | 172.08 |
| | | | MGNREGA | 25.87 | |
| Chui | Male | 174.49 | Agri-allied & others | 158.94 | 215.07 |
| | | | MGNREGA | 56.13 | |
| | Female | 146.60 | Agri-allied & others | 146.65 | 172.58 |
| | | | MGNREGA | 25.93 | |
| Goching | Male | 171.92 | Agri-allied & others | 154.37 | 206.41 |
| | | | MGNREGA | 52.04 | |
| | Female | 149.02 | Agri-allied & others | 149.03 | 172.43 |
| | | | MGNREGA | 23.4 | |
| Total average | Male | 173.96 | Agri-allied & others | 154.11 | 210.99 |
| | | | MGNREGA | 56.88 | |
| | Female | 148.87 | Agri-allied & others | 148.24 | 174.92 |
| | | | MGNREGA | 26.68 | |

Source: Field Survey, 2015-16. Figures in parenthesis represent percentage increased.

The table 3.05, shows the average annual employment of beneficiaries according to village wise of male and female under the Mon District. The average employment of beneficiaries in all the villages has found significantly increased because of MGNREGA programmed. The average days among the male is found highest in Sheanghah Chingnyu village with an average of 222.61 days with an increment of 45.01 days per year, an increased by 25.34% at the pre- and post-joining MGNREGA. While the highest average employment among the female

was found in Chenwetnyu village of 175.46 days with an average increments of 29.02 with 19.82% increased at the pre- and post-joining MGNREGA program. The lowest employment generation by beneficiaries among the male is found in Sheanghah Wamsa village with an average of 201.13 days with an increments of 32.32 days per annum which is increased by 19.14% at the pre-and post-joining MGNREGA while among female beneficiaries it is found lowest annual average employment in Goching village with an average of 172.43 days increments by 23.41 days which is increased by 15.71% before and after joining MGNREGA program. However, the overall average employment generation among the male is found 173.96 days before joining MGNREGA which is increased to 210.99 days after .joining MGNREGA which we see an increments by 37.03 days and percentage increased is 21.29%. While among the female the overall average employment per annum is found 148.87 days before joining the MGNREGA work which is increased to 174.92 days after joining MGNREGA which show an increments by 26.05 days average employment with a percentage increased by 17.50 % after joining MGNREGA program.

Among the female the employment generation was found very less due to fact that from household male were first involved and in absence of male female were getting employment. The Women employment generation under MGNREGA is found better among the widows than women who lived with their husband and children.

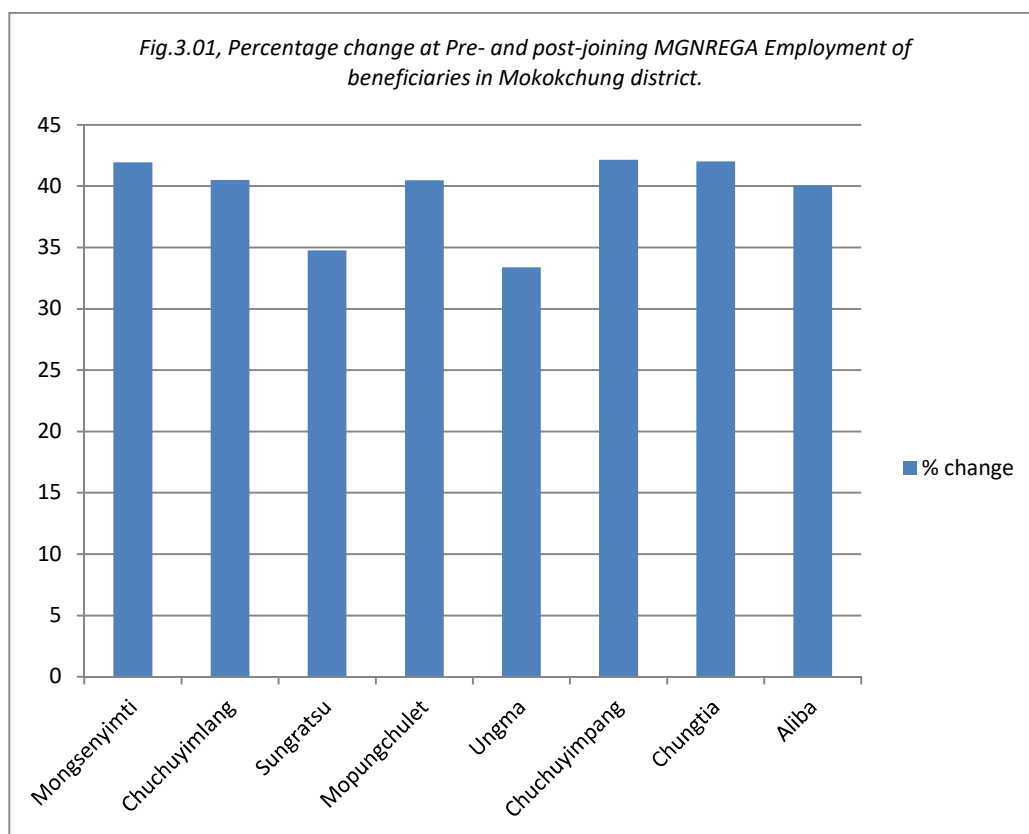
Table 3.06, Village-wise distribution of Average annual employment of Beneficiaries at Pre- and Post- joining MGNREGA program.

| Mokokchung District (N=240) | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------------|--------|--------|-------------------|
| Villages | Pre-joining | Post-joining | | | Average increment |
| Mongsenyimti | 166.51 | Agri-allied& other | 154.18 | 203.58 | 37.07 (22.26) |
| | | MGNREGA | 49.40 | | |
| Chuchuyimlang | 167.48 | Agri-allied& other | 155.07 | 204.34 | 36.86 (22.01) |
| | | MGNREGA | 49.27 | | |
| Sungratsu | 166.03 | Agri-allied& other | 152.89 | 199.76 | 33.73 (20.31) |
| | | MGNREGA | 46.87 | | |
| Mopungchuket | 164.94 | Agri-allied& other | 154.45 | 202.36 | 37.42 (22.69) |
| | | MGNREGA | 47.91 | | |
| Ungma | 162.78 | Agri-allied& other | 157.60 | 202.34 | 39.56 (24.30) |
| | | MGNREGA | 44.74 | | |
| Chuchuyimpang | 161.96 | Agri-allied& other | 161.22 | 204.99 | 43.03 (26.57) |
| | | MGNREGA | 43.77 | | |
| Chungtia | 164.82 | Agri-allied& other | 162.02 | 208.7 | 43.88 (26.62) |
| | | MGNREGA | 46.68 | | |
| Aliba | 162.2 | Agri-allied& other | 149.66 | 200.55 | 38.35 (23.64) |
| | | MGNREGA | 50.89 | | |
| Total average | 164.59 | Agri-allied& other | 155.89 | 203.33 | 38.74 (23.54) |
| | | MGNREGA | 47.44 | | |

Source: Field survey, 2015-16. Figures in parenthesis represent percentage increased.

The table 3.06, shows the average employment of beneficiary's village wise per annum. The data revealed that pre-joining MGNREGA employment is found minimum in all the sample villages but with coming of MGNREGA average employment is considerably found increased in all the sample villages. MGNREGA employment was an additional employment in all the sample villages. It is found that the average employment of beneficiary per year under Mokokchung District before joining MGNREGA is 164.59 persondays which is increased to 203.33 (Agri-allied & other=155.89 and MGNREGA=47.44) with an increments 38.74 (23.54% increased) persondays after joining MGNREGA. Among the village, the highest incremental average employment is found in Chungtia village 164.82 before joining MGNREGA which is increased to 208.7 (Agri-allied & other=162.02 and MGNREGA=46.68) after joining MGNREGA programmed with an increment of 43.88 (26.62% increased) and lowest in incremental increased is found in Sungratsu village of 166.03 before joining MGNREGA and is increased to 199.76 (Agri-allied& other=152.89 and MGNREGA=46.87) person days with an average increment of 33.73 (20.31% increased) person days after joining MGNREGA program under

Mokokchung district. The highest employment from MGNREGA program is found in Aliba village with an average of 50.89 days and the lowest employment is found in Chuchuyimpang village with an average of 43.77 days. The fig.3.01, shows the beneficiaries annual employment at Pre-joining and Post-joining MGNREGA program according to village wise in Mokokchung districts.



(Horizontal line represents sample Villages and Vertical line represents percentage increased.)

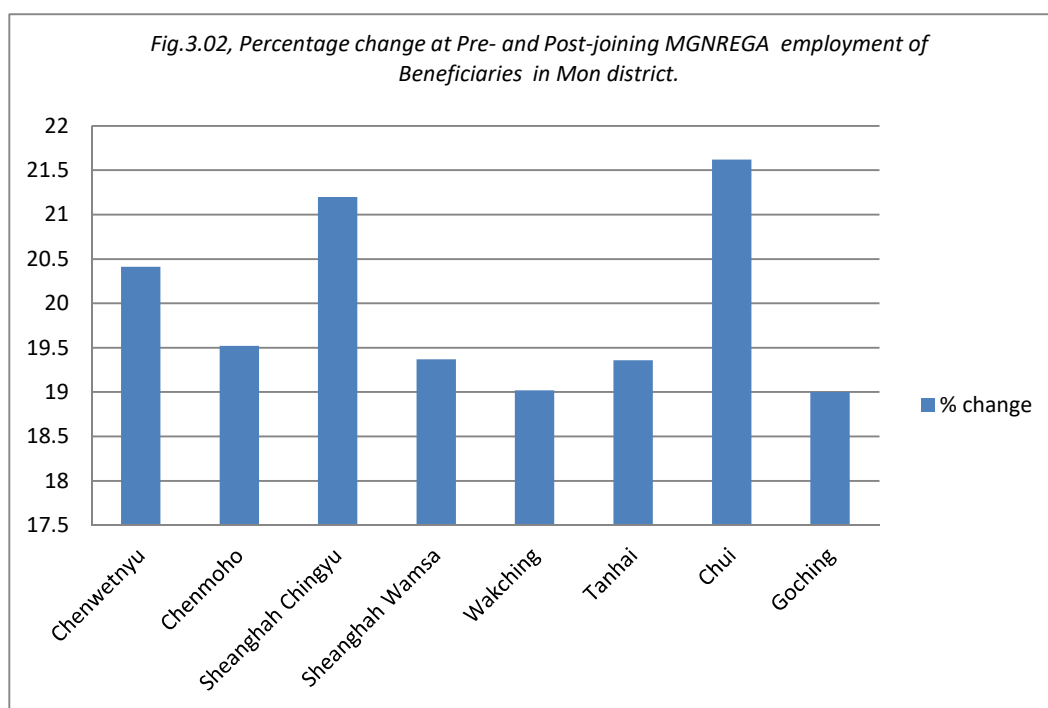
Table 3.07, Village-wise distribution of average annual employment of Beneficiaries at Pre- and Post- joining MGNREGA program.

| Mon District (N=240) | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|--------------------|--------|--------|-------------------|
| Villages | Pre-joining | Post-joining | | | Average increment |
| Chenwetnyu | 165.33 | Agri –allied&other | 148.94 | 199.08 | 33.75 (20.41) |
| | | MGNREGA | 50.14 | | |
| Chenmoho | 164.12 | Agri –allied&other | 148.10 | 196.15 | 32.03 (19.52) |
| | | MGNREGA | 48.05 | | |
| Sheanghah Chingnyu | 167.97 | Agri –allied&other | 156.32 | 203.58 | 35.61 (21.20) |
| | | MGNREGA | 47.26 | | |
| Sheanghah Wamsa | 164.41 | Agri –allied&other | 150.80 | 196.25 | 31.84 (19.37) |
| | | MGNREGA | 45.45 | | |
| Wakching | 166.71 | Agri –allied&other | 150.32 | 198.42 | 31.71 (19.02) |
| | | MGNREGA | 48.1 | | |
| Tanhai | 168.97 | Agri –allied&other | 155.26 | 201.69 | 32.72 (19.36) |
| | | MGNREGA | 46.43 | | |
| Chui | 165.19 | Agri –allied&other | 154.84 | 200.91 | 35.72 (21.62) |
| | | MGNREGA | 46.07 | | |
| Goching | 163.52 | Agri –allied&other | 152.10 | 194.59 | 31.07 (19.00) |
| | | MGNREGA | 42.49 | | |
| Total average | 165.78 | Agri –allied&other | 152.08 | 198.83 | 33.05 (19.94) |
| | | MGNREGA | 46.75 | | |

Source: Field survey, 2015-16. Figures in parenthesis represent percentage increased.

The table 3.07, shows the average employment of beneficiaries village wise per annum. The data revealed that pre-joining MGNREGA employment is found minimum in all the sample villages but with coming of MGNREGA average employment is considerably found increased in all the sample villages. MGNREGA employment is an additional employment in all the sample villages. Under Mon district, the average employment per year is found 165.46 days before joining MGNREGA. However, the beneficiary average employment is increased to 198.83 days (Agri-allied& other =152.08 and MGNREGA=46.75) with an increment by 33.05 (19.94%) days after the joining with MGNREGA program. Among the village, the beneficiary under the Chui village generated the highest average employment of 165.19 days before MGNREGA which is increased to 200.91(Agri-allied &other=154.84 and MGNREGA=46.07) days with an increment of 35.72 (21.62% increased) after implementation of MGNREGA and lowest incremental employment is generated in Wakching village with an average of 166.71 days before MGNREGA programmed and is increased to 198.42 (Agri-allied &other =150.32 and MGNREGA=48.1) days with an increment of 32.72

(19.02% increase) at the post-joining MGNREGA. The employment from MGNREGA program is found highest in Chenwentyu village with an average of 50.14 days and lowest employment from MGNREGA program is found in Goching village with an average employment of 42.49 days. Fig.3.02, shows the sample beneficiaries of average annual employment at Pre-joining and Post-joining MGNREGA program in the Mon district.



(Horizontal line represents sample villages and vertical line represents percentage increased.)

3.5.2, Impact of MGNREGA on Income generation of Beneficiaries in the Sample Districts.

Income refers to the cash earned by individual respondents per annum. All relevant information on the annual average income is noted as per the respondent's verbal statements. Data is collected under the heads viz., agriculture, livestock, business, daily wages, self-employment, etc.

The average annual income of the respondents from different sources at the pre-joining and post-joining MGNREGA program is given in the table below.

Table 3.08, Gender-wise distribution of average annual income of beneficiaries at Pre- and Post-joining MGNREGA program according to village wise under Mokokchung district.

| Mokokchung District (N=240) | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|
| Villages | Sex | Pre-joining (Rs.) | Post-joining (Rs.) | | | Average increment |
| Mongsenyimti | M | 27,451.67 | Agri -allied&other | 32,743.89 | 39,953.47 | 12,501.8 (45.54) |
| | | | MGNREGA | 7209.58 | | |
| | F | 21,798.33 | Agri -allied&other | 25,552.22 | 28,969.2 | 7170.87 (32.90) |
| | | | MGNREGA | 3416.98 | | |
| Chuchuyimlang | M | 27,178.33 | Agri -allied&other | 31,695.56 | 38,944.8 | 11,766.47 (43.29) |
| | | | MGNREGA | 7249.24 | | |
| | F | 22,201.67 | Agri -allied&other | 26,304.44 | 29,672.80 | 7471.13 (33.65) |
| | | | MGNREGA | 3368.36 | | |
| Sungratsu | M | 32,190.83 | Agri -allied&other | 37,156.11 | 44,067.52 | 11,876.69 (36.89) |
| | | | MGNREGA | 6911.41 | | |
| | F | 24,350.00 | Agri -allied&other | 28,187.78 | 31,422.34 | 7972.34 (32.74) |
| | | | MGNREGA | 3234.56 | | |
| Mopungchuket | M | 26,361.67 | Agri -allied&other | 30,361.67 | 37,232.75 | 10,871.08 (41.24) |
| | | | MGNREGA | 6871.08 | | |
| | F | 21,201.67 | Agri -allied&other | 25,932.78 | 29,390.17 | 8188.5 (38.62) |
| | | | MGNREGA | 3457.39 | | |
| Ungma | M | 32,413.33 | Agri -allied&other | 39,320.00 | 45,538.42 | 13,125.09 (40.49) |
| | | | MGNREGA | 6218.42 | | |
| | F | 25,190.00 | Agri -allied&other | 28,943.33 | 32,292.09 | 7102.09 (28.19) |
| | | | MGNREGA | 3348.76 | | |
| Chuchuyimpang | M | 33,645.83 | Agri -allied&other | 42,658.33 | 48,839.56 | 15,193.73 (45.16) |
| | | | MGNREGA | 6181.23 | | |
| | F | 25,111.67 | Agri -allied&other | 30,583.33 | 33,672.55 | 8560.88 (34.01) |
| | | | MGNREGA | 3089.22 | | |
| Chungtia | M | 22,670.00 | Agri -allied&other | 26,440.00 | 32,927.08 | 10,257.08 (45.24) |
| | | | MGNREGA | 6487.08 | | |
| | F | 21,880.00 | Agri -allied&other | 26,198.89 | 29,447.89 | 7567.89 (34.59) |
| | | | MGNREGA | 3249.00 | | |
| Aliba | M | 25,967.5 | Agri & non-agri | 30,385.56 | 37,692.78 | 11,725.28 (45.15) |
| | | | MGNREGA | 7307.22 | | |
| | F | 23,725.00 | Agri -allied&other | 27,124.44 | 30,577.72 | 6852.72 (28.88) |
| | | | MGNREGA | 3453.28 | | |
| Total average | M | 28,484.89 | Agri -allied&other | 33,845.14 | 40,649.55 | 12,164.66 (42.70) |
| | | | MGNREGA | 6804.41 | | |
| | F | 23,182.29 | Agri -allied&other | 27,353.40 | 30,680.59 | 7498.3 (32.34) |
| | | | MGNREGA | 3327.19 | | |

Source: Field survey, 2015-16. Figures in the parenthesis represent percentage increased.

The table 3.08, shows the average annual income of male and female respondents village-wise under the Mokokchung district. The average income of the beneficiaries is found increased after MGNREGA program in all the sample villages. The average annual incremental income of male is found highest in Mongsenyimti village of Rs. 12,501.8 (Pre-Rs. 27,451.67 & Post-Rs. 39,953.47)

which is increase by 45.54% after working under MGNREGA and among the female the highest average incremental income is found in Mopungchuket village of Rs. 8188.5 (Pre-Rs. 21,201.67& post-Rs. 29,390.17) with an average percentage increase by 38.62% increased after joining MGNREGA program. The lowest average incremental income of male beneficiaries is found in Sungratsu village of Rs. 11876.69 (Pre-Rs. 32,190.83 &Post-Rs. 44,067.52) which is increased by 36.89% after MGNREGA program while among the female the lowest average incremental annual income is found in Ungma village of Rs. 7102.09 (Pre-Rs. 25,190.00&Post-Rs.32,292.09) which is increase by 28.19% after joining MGNREGA. The overall male average annual income is found Rs. 28,484.89 before joining MGNREGA which is increased to Rs. 40,649.55 after joining MGNREGA program and the average increment is found Rs. 12,164.66 and percentage increased is found 42.70%. While among the female the overall average annual income is found Rs. 23,182.29 before joining MGNREGA which is increased to Rs. 30,680.59 after joining MGNREGA program, shows an increment of Rs. 7498.3 which is increased by 32.34%.

Note: The average annual income of respondents is higher in Ungma and Chuchuyimpang village at Pre-joining MGNREGA program is because that the economy of Ungma and Chuchuyimpang village are not from agriculture alone, other sectors are, stone crushing, self-employment, business, forestry and private own orchards.

Table 3.09, Gender-wise distribution of average annual income of beneficiaries at Pre- and Post-joining MGNREGA program according to village wise under Mon district.

| Mon District (N=240) | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|
| Villages | Sex | Pre-joining(Rs.) | Post-joining (Rs.) | | | Average increment |
| Chenwetnyu | M | 21,807.00 | Agri -allied&other | 24,873.00 | 31,972.54 | 10,165.54 (46.61) |
| | | | MGNREGA | 7099.54 | | |
| | F | 20,332.00 | Agri –allied&other | 23,402.00 | 26,883.69 | 6551.69 (32.22) |
| | | | MGNREGA | 3481.69 | | |
| Chenmoho | M | 18,523.00 | Agri –allied&other | 19,876.5 | 26,626.55 | 8103.55 (43.75) |
| | | | MGNREGA | 6750.05 | | |
| | F | 17,034.00 | Agri –allied&other | 19,570.00 | 22,906.5 | 5872.5 (34.47) |
| | | | MGNREGA | 3336.5 | | |
| Sheanghah Chingnyu | M | 19,332.00 | Agri –allied&other | 20,937.5 | 27,599.17 | 8267.17 (42.76) |
| | | | MGNREGA | 6661.67 | | |
| | F | 18,082.00 | Agri –allied&other | 20,792.00 | 23,854.00 | 5772.00 (31.92) |
| | | | MGNREGA | 3062.00 | | |
| Sheanghah Wamsa | M | 18,923.00 | Agri –allied&other | 20,298.5 | 26,964.17 | 8041.17 (42.49) |
| | | | MGNREGA | 6665.67 | | |
| | F | 17,038.00 | Agri –allied&other | 19,697.00 | 22,811.77 | 5773.77 (33.89) |
| | | | MGNREGA | 3114.77 | | |
| Wakching | M | 23,330.00 | Agri –allied&other | 27,097.5 | 33,839.77 | 10509.77 (45.05) |
| | | | MGNREGA | 6742.27 | | |
| | F | 21,162.00 | Agri –allied&other | 24,250.5 | 27,349.76 | 6187.76 (29.24) |
| | | | MGNREGA | 3099.26 | | |
| Tanhai | M | 18,751.00 | Agri -allied&other | 21,037.5 | 27,393.2 | 8642.2 (46.09) |
| | | | MGNREGA | 6355.70 | | |
| | F | 17,770.00 | Agri –allied&other | 20,402.00 | 23,446.45 | 5676.45 (31.94) |
| | | | MGNREGA | 3044.45 | | |
| Chui | M | 18,996.00 | Agri –allied&other | 21,896.00 | 28,380.48 | 9384.48 (49.40) |
| | | | MGNREGA | 6484.48 | | |
| | F | 17,654.00 | Agri –allied&other | 20,365.00 | 23,431.13 | 5777.13 (32.72) |
| | | | MGNREGA | 3066.13 | | |
| Goching | M | 21,789.00 | Agri –allied&other | 24,586.5 | 30,555.99 | 8766.99 (40.23) |
| | | | MGNREGA | 5969.49 | | |
| | F | 19,332.00 | Agri –allied&other | 22,68..00 | 25,449.14 | 6117.14 (31.64) |
| | | | MGNREGA | 2764.14 | | |
| Total average | M | 20,181.37 | Agri –allied&other | 22,575.37 | 29,166.48 | 8985.11 (44.52) |
| | | | MGNREGA | 6591.11 | | |
| | F | 18,550.5 | Agri –allied&other | 21,395.44 | 24,516.56 | 5966.06 (32.16) |
| | | | MGNREGA | 3121.12 | | |

Source: Field Survey, 2015-16. Figures in parenthesis represent percentage increased.

The table 3.09, shows the average annual income of male and female respondents village wise under the Mon district. The average annual income of the beneficiaries is found increased after MGNREGA programmed in all the sample villages. The average annual incremental income of male is found highest in Chenwetnyu village Rs. 10,165.54 (Pre-Rs. 21,807 & Post- Rs. 31,972.54) increased by 46.61% after joining MGNREGA and among the female the highest

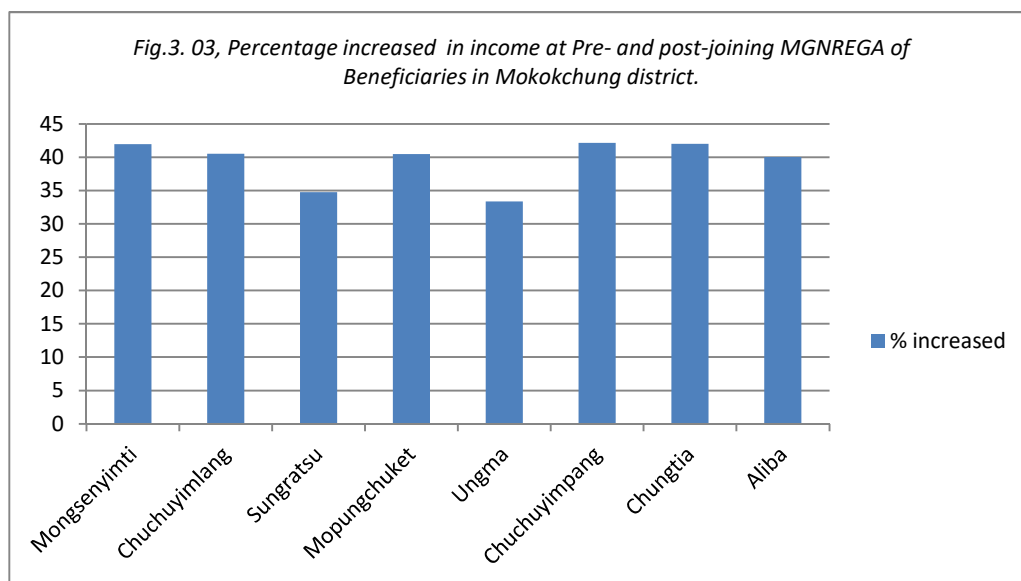
average incremental income is found in the Chenmoho village of Rs. 5,872.5 (Pre-Rs.17,034 & Post-Rs.22,906.5) shows 34.47% increased after joining MGNREGA program. The lowest average increased incremental income of male beneficiaries is found in Goching village of Rs.8,766.99 (Pre-Rs. 21,789 & Post-Rs. 30,555.99) which is increased by 40.23% after MGNREGA program while among the female the lowest average annual incremental income is found in Wakching village of Rs. 10,509.77 (Pre-Rs. 21,162 & Post-Rs. 27,349.76) by an increased 29.24% after joining MGNREGA program. The overall male average income is found Rs. 20,181.37 before joining to MGNREGA which is increased to Rs. 29,166.48 after joining MGNREGA program and the average increment is found Rs. 8985.11 and percentage increased is found 44.52%. While among the female the overall average income is found Rs. 18,550.5 before joining MGNREGA which is increased to Rs. 24,516.56 after joining MGNREGA, shows an increment of Rs. 5,966.06 which is increased by 32.16%.

Table 3.10, the village-wise distribution of average annual income of beneficiaries at Pre- and Post- joining MGNREGA programmed.

| Mokokchung District (N=240) | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Villages | Pre-joining (Rs.) | Post-joining MGNREGA(Rs.) | | | Average increment (Rs.) |
| Mongsenyimti | 25,567.22 | Agri –allied&other | 30,346.67 | 36,292.05 | 10,724.83 (41.95) |
| | | MGNREGA | 5945.38 | | |
| Chuchuyimlang | 25,519.44 | Agri –allied&other | 29,898.52 | 35,854.13 | 10,334.69 (40.50) |
| | | MGNREGA | 5955.61 | | |
| Sungratsu | 29,577.22 | Agri –allied&other | 34,166.67 | 39,861.19 | 10,283.97 (34.77) |
| | | MGNREGA | 5694.52 | | |
| Mopungchuket | 24,641.67 | Agri –allied&other | 28,885.37 | 34,618.55 | 9,976.88 (40.49) |
| | | MGNREGA | 5733.18 | | |
| Ungma | 30,005.55 | Agri –allied&other | 35,861.11 | 40,019.12 | 10,013.57 (33.37) |
| | | MGNREGA | 4158.01 | | |
| Chuchuyimpang | 30,801.11 | Agri –allied&other | 38,633.33 | 43,783.89 | 12,982.78 (42.15) |
| | | MGNREGA | 5150.56 | | |
| Chungtia | 22,406.67 | Agri –allied&other | 26,359.63 | 31,818.87 | 9,412.2 (42.01) |
| | | MGNREGA | 5459.24 | | |
| Aliba | 25,220.00 | Agri –allied&other | 29,298.52 | 35,321.09 | 10,101.09 (40.05) |
| | | MGNREGA | 6022.57 | | |
| Total average | 26,717.36 | Agri –allied&other | 31,681.23 | 37,196.11 | 10,478.75 (39.22) |
| | | MGNREGA | 5514.88 | | |

Source: Field survey, 2015-16. Figures in parenthesis represent percentage increased.

The table 3.10, shows the average annual income of beneficiaries in the sample villages of Mokokchung district. All the sample villages have shown a positive and significant impact on income of beneficiaries through MGNREGA program. From the field study, it is found MGNREGA has significantly impact on income generation of the beneficiaries. The beneficiary average income per year before joining MGNREGA was Rs.26,717.36 which is increased to Rs. 37,196.11(Agri-allied & other =Rs.31,681.23 and MGNREGA=Rs.5514.88) with an increment at post-joining MGNREGA by Rs. 10,478.75(39.22%increased) in Mokokchung district. Among the sample village, the beneficiary average increment in income is found highest in Chuchuyimpang village which of Rs. 30,801.11 before joining MGNREGA was increase to Rs. 43,783.89 (Agri-allied & other=Rs. 35,861.11 and MGNREGA=Rs. 5150.56) with an increment of Rs.12,982.78(42.15% increase) after joining MGNREGA program. While the lowest average annual increment in income generation by beneficiary is found in Ungma village of which Rs. 30,005.55 before MGNREGA which is increase to Rs. 40,019.12 (Agr-allied & other=Rs. 34,166.67 and MGNREGA=Rs. 4158.01) after joining MGNREGA program at an average increment of Rs. 10,013.57 (33.37%) increase at pre- and post-joining MGNREGA program. Fig.3.03, depicts the average annual income sample beneficiaries at Pre-joining and Post-joining MGNREGA program in Mokokchung district.



(Horizontal line represents sample villages and vertical line represents percentage changed.)

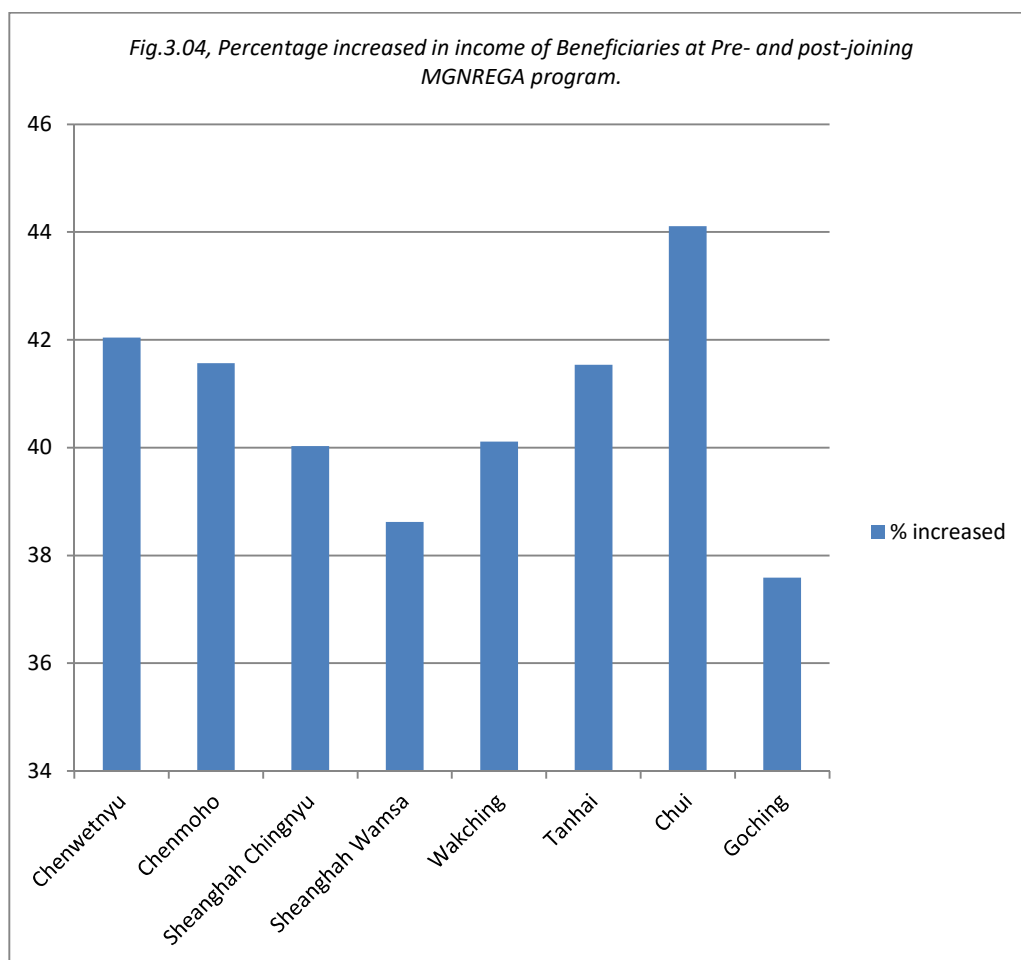
Table 3.11, the village-wise distribution of average annual income of beneficiaries at Pre-and Post- joining MGNREGA programmed.

| Mon District (N=240) | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Villages | Pre-joining (Rs.) | Post-joining MGNREGA (Rs.) | | | Average increment (Rs.) |
| Chenwetnyu | 21,315.33 | Agri –allied&other | 24,382.67 | 30,276.26 | 8960.93 (42.04) |
| | | MGNREGA | 5893.59 | | |
| Chenmoho | 18,480.00 | Agri –allied&other | 19,774.33 | 26,161.53 | 7681.53 (41.57) |
| | | MGNREGA | 5612.2 | | |
| Sheanghah Chingnyu | 18,944.00 | Agri -allied&other | 20,889.00 | 26,526.78 | 7582.78 (40.03) |
| | | MGNREGA | 5461.78 | | |
| Sheanghah Wamsa | 18,294.67 | Agri –allied&other | 20,098.00 | 25,360.96 | 7066.29 (38.62) |
| | | MGNREGA | 5262.96 | | |
| Wakching | 22,607.33 | Agri –allied&other | 26,148.50 | 31,676.44 | 9069.11 (40.11) |
| | | MGNREGA | 5527.94 | | |
| Tanhai | 18,424.00 | Agri –allied&other | 20,825.67 | 26,077.62 | 7653.62 (41.54) |
| | | MGNREGA | 5251.95 | | |
| Chui | 18,548.67 | Agri –allied&other | 21,385.67 | 26,730.7 | 8182.03 (44.11) |
| | | MGNREGA | 5345.03 | | |
| Goching | 20,970.00 | Agri –allied&other | 23,952.67 | 28,853.71 | 7883.71 (37.59) |
| | | MGNREGA | 4901.04 | | |
| Total average | 19,654.50 | Agri –allied&other | 22,181.23 | 27,588.29 | 7933.79 (40.37) |
| | | MGNREGA | 5407.06 | | |

Source: Field survey, 2015-16. Figures in parenthesis represent percentage increased.

The table 3.11, shows the average annual income of beneficiaries of MGNREGA worker in the sample villages of Mon district. Under Mon district, the beneficiary average income per year before joining MGNREGA is found Rs. 19,654.50 which is increased to Rs. 27,588.29 (Agri-allied & other=Rs.22,181.23 and MGNREGA=Rs.5407.06) with an increment of Rs. 7933.79 (40.37%) at the pre- and post- joining MGNREGA analysis. Among the sample villages, the beneficiary average increment in income per year is found highest in Chenwetnyu village of Rs. 21,315.33 before MGNREGA program. However, the post-joining MGNREGA average income is found increased to Rs. 30,276.26 (Agri-Allied & other =Rs. 24,382.67 and MGNREGA=Rs. 5893.59) with an average increment by Rs. 8960.93 (42.04% increase) pre-and post-joining differences. The post-joining beneficiary average increment in income is found lowest in Goching village of Rs. 20,970.00 before joining MGNREGA which is increase to Rs. 28,853.71 (Agri-allied & other=Rs. 23,952.67 and MGNREGA=Rs. 4901.04) with an increment of Rs. 7883.71 (37.59% increase) at pre- and post-joining differences under Mon District.

In Mon district, the beneficiary's average income from MGNREGA program is found highest in Chenwetnyu village with an average of Rs. 5893.59 and the lowest income from MGNREGA program is found in Goching village with an average income of Rs. 4901.04. Fig.3.04, shows the graphical picture of MGNREGA beneficiaries average annual income at Pre-joining and Post-joining MGNREGA program under Mon district.



(Horizontal line represents sample villages and vertical line represents percentage increased.)

3.5.3, District-wise comparative study of employment and income at Pre- and Post-joining MGNREGA.

Table 3.12, District-wise comparative analysis of Beneficiaries at Pre- and Post-joining MGNREGA program in the Sample Districts.

| Districts | Particulars | Respondents (N=480) | | |
|------------|---|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | Pre-joining MGNREGA | Post-joining MGNREGA | |
| Mokokchung | Average manday's of employment per year | 164.59 | Agri-allied & other | 155.89 (76.67) |
| | | | MGNREGA | 47.44 (23.33) |
| | | | Total average | 203.33 (100.0) |
| Mon | Average manday's of employment per year | 165.78 | Agri-allied & other | 152.08 (76.49) |
| | | | MGNREGA | 46.75 (23.51) |
| | | | Total average | 198.83 (100.0) |
| Mokokchung | Average income per year | Rs.26,717.36 | Agri-allied & other | Rs.31,681.23 (85.17) |
| | | | MGNREGA | Rs.5514.88 (14.83) |
| | | | Total average | Rs.37,196.11 (100.0) |
| Mon | Average income per year | Rs. 19,654.50 | Agri-allied & other | Rs.22,181.23 (80.40) |
| | | | MGNREGA | Rs.5407.06 (19.60) |
| | | | Total average | Rs.27,588.29 (100.0) |

Source: Field survey, 2015-16. figures in parenthesis indicate percentage increased.

The table 3.12, shows the comparative analysis of Mokokchung and Mon districts of Nagaland. Before MGNREGA program the employment for the beneficiaries is uncertain as they were mostly engaged in agriculture and unorganized sector. But with the implementation of MGNREGA somehow it becomes certain in the rural villages of both the districts. In Mokokchung district, the average manday's of beneficiaries before joining MGNREGA was 164.59 persondays Which is found increased to 203.33(Agri-allied & others=155.89 and MGNREGA=47.44). While, in Mon district, the average employment before MGNREGA is 165.78 persondays which is found increased to 198.83 persondays (agri-allied & other=152.08 and MGNREGA=46.75) after joining MGNREGA program. The employment generation is found slight better in Mokokchung district than Mon district.

The income of the beneficiaries was difficult to calculate as they did not maintained proper records and is calculated the annual income from their verbal

responded. The beneficiaries drew their income from agri-allied, business, self-employment, daily labourer etc. before and after implementation of MGNREGA. In Mokokchung district, the beneficiaries annual income before joining MGNREGA program is Rs.26717.36 which is increased to Rs.37196.11 (Agri-allied& others=Rs. 31681.23 and MGNREGA=Rs. 5514.88) at post-joining MGNREGA. In income generation under MGNREGA program Mokokchung district performs better than Mon district.

Though the income from MGNREGA is very meager, but the respondents perceived that their purchasing power had increased with the money they earned working under MGNREGA. There are some beneficiaries who felt that something is better than nothing, MGNREGA income though in small amount could do something in their family.

3.5.4, Impact of MGNREGA on asset creation of Beneficiaries.

The impact of MGNREGA on Assets creation of beneficiaries has been assessed in monetary value. It has been found that very less assets has created among the beneficiaries in few villages. This is because expenditure on food item and educational purpose were found high among the beneficiaries in the sample villages. The average beneficiaries assets is account to Rs.2900 in Mongsenyimti village, Rs.3941.176 in Chuchuyimlang village, Rs.3000 in Mopungchuket village and Rs. 6500 in Sungratsu village. Only 32 out of total 240 respondents i.e, 13.33% respondents have created assets under Mokokchung district. The other villages of the sample is found no assets creation among the beneficiaries.

The researcher through field survey in the sample villages under Mon District had found none of the beneficiaries had created any assets. All the expenditure is met for food items and educational purpose of the children and other household activities.

3.5.5, Impact of MGNREGA on community Asset creation in the sample Districts.

To provide 100 days wage employment and to create durable assets are the two fundamental objectives of MGNREGA program to support the livelihood of the rural poor. For the works to be taken up, the act and the operational guidelines stipulate a number of conditions:

- The material cost to wages should be 60:40 (paragraph 9 schedule 1.)
- Works taken up should be in the Act (Paragraph 1B of the schedule 1)
- Prohibition of contractors and use of machinery in the worksites (Paragraph 11 and 12 of the schedule 1)
- Implementation of work should be given atleast 50% to GP (section 16(5))
- In permitted works under MGNREGA the assets created for protection of afforested land should be included(para 6.1.3 of the act)

Before the implementation of MGNREGA in the villages there witnessed a less development in the village as per the respondents report.

Table 3.13, Community Assets creation through MGNREGA program in the sample villages of Mokokchung and Mon District during the years 2006-2016 periods.

| Mokokchung District | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Villages | Agri-link road (kms) | Village approach (kms) | Village circular (kms) | Foot step (kms) | Drainage (kms) | Water tank (Qty) | social forestry | Cardamom Cultivation (acres) | Retaining Wall(Km) | Irrigation (kms) |
| Mongsenyimti | 40.0 | --- | 1.5 | 0.75 | 1.5 | --- | -- | 30.0 | 0.6 | -- |
| Chuchuyimlang | 28.5 | 9.0 | 1.0 | 0.17 | 1.5 | --- | --- | -- | 0.06 | -- |
| Sungratsu | 22.0 | 2.0 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 4.0 | --- | 4.0 | -- | 2.0 | -- |
| Mopunchuket | 30.0 | --- | 3.0 | --- | --- | 4.0 | - | -- | 0.08 | --- |
| Ungma | 37.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | --- | --- | --- | -- | 0.17 | -- |
| Chuchuyimpang | 5.5 | --- | --- | 2.0 | 1.75 | --- | --- | --- | 0.6 | -- |
| Chungtia | 40.0 | 5.0 | -- | 0.2 | --- | --- | -- | 20.0 | 0.6 | --- |
| Aliba | 7.0 | --- | 1.0 | 0.07 | 0.15 | -- | -- | --- | 0.119 | --- |
| Total | 210.0 | 16.5 | 11.0 | 7.19 | 8.9 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 50.0 | 4.229 | -- |
| Mon District | | | | | | | | | | |
| Villages | Agri-link road (kms) | Village approach road (Kms) | Village circular (Kms) | Foot step (Kms) | Drainage (kms) | Water tank (Qty) | Forestry (acres) | Cardamom Cultivation (acres) | Retaining wall(Km) | Irrigation (Km) |
| Chenwetnyu | 10.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 2.0 | --- | 2.0 | --- | --- | 0.1 | --- |
| Chenmoho | 17.0 | 3.0 | 2.50 | 2.0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sheanghah Chingnyu | 5.5 | 7.0 | | --- | 6.0 | --- | 1.50 | 3.0 | --- | 2.0 |
| Sheanghah wamsa | 2.6 | 6.4 | 1.91 | --- | --- | --- | 26.33 | 13.79 | --- | 4.07 |
| Wakching | 7.0 | 3.0 | -- | 1.0 | -- | --- | 2.0 | 10.0 | --- | --- |
| Tanhai | 2.0 | 2.0 | -- | 0.2 | --- | 2.0 | --- | 3.0 | 0.4 | --- |
| Chui | 5.0 | 6.0 | -- | 1.0 | -- | 1.0 | 2.0 | 5.0 | --- | --- |
| Goching | 3.0 | 4.0 | | 1.5 | -- | 2.0 | | 10.0 | --- | --- |
| Total | 52.1 | 37.4 | 10.41 | 7.7 | 6.0 | 7.0 | 31.83 | 44.79 | 0.5 | 6.07 |

Source: Field survey,2015-16.

The table 3.13, shows the community assets creation during the period 2006-07 to 2015-16 April in the sample districts of Mokokchung and Mon. Before the implementation of MGNREGA there is not much development in the sample villages of both the Districts. Every developmental works were done through the collection of money from the village people and less meager money is not

sufficient for the development of the village that required huge amount. There is no proper road connectivity within and outside the village. Due to hilly areas, it becomes difficult for the villagers to carry the goods from their field and hence construction of proper agri-link road and footsteps were felt necessity. During the rainy season landslide were common and hence required to construct a retaining wall on the prone landslide places. All these were community assets that the villagers felt need to develop that consumes handsome money which is difficult for the poor villagers to afford. But with the implementation of MGNREGA these works were completed. In the meantime it provides employment to the beneficiary of the job card holder who wants to work. Hence, due to MGNREGA employment it has given income to the labourer/ beneficiary as wages of which almost 90% were used for consumption purposed and less were saved. Because the beneficiary want to improved their quality of life. There has been a magnificent development in community assets creations through MGNREGA in the sample villages of the districts. It is found that 60% of the works were done on construction of rural road in the villages particularly in Mokokchung district. The field survey revealed creation of community assets such as road connectivity, footsteps, water tank, social forestry, and retaining / protection wall, cardamom cultivation in some selected villages, drainage construction and minor irrigation particularly in Mon district. One of the note able features of MGNREGA is that besides income and employment generation, construction of village approach road with black topping to all the villages and none of the villages in the study district has found to be unreachable. However, in some of the villages under Mon district still lack with proper black topping road to village especially in the far flung villages. MGNREGA program has indirect benefits too besides employment and income. The construction of agri-link road from the villages to the field has benefited the villagers to transport their agricultural and allied products.

In the sample districts of Mokokchung and Mon, village council is the apex body in all the matters relating to decision making and administration to the concern village. For the developmental activities of a particular village, the village council will form a village Development Board comprising of elected members headed by Secretary who were directly elected by the village council for a term of 3 years or may re-elect after the expiry of their tenure. A one third of the women

were also elected by the Village Council as representative for the women folk in the VDB. Village Development Boards (VDBs) acts as an intermediary between the Rural Development Department and the village council in matters relating to all developmental works. VDB will act all development activities in consultation with the village council and only then if the village council approved the proposal of the developmental projects, VDB will implement and administered the projects come for the development of the village.

For the implementation, functioning and administration of MGNREGA program in the village, village council and VDB has got the overall authority at the grassroot level. At the grass root level/ village level, VDB in consultation with Village Council will proposed a project for its village to the concern BDO. The BDO will approved the projects with being priority needs (project/work) of the village and make a proposal as annual action plan for one year/ perspective plan for 5years to the DRDA. As proportionate to the availability of the fund released by the government, DRDA will allocate the funds. With the join signatures of BDO and VDB secretary money is drawn from the bank through cheques and en cashed in any public sector bank in the savings account especially open for this purpose. Either VDB secretary or Village Council alone could not draw the money but in presence of both the parties could draw the money from the BDO. VDB and Council member drew the money and utilized it for that particular project for the development of the village.

3.5.6, Nature and type of works.

As MGNREGA was in operation from 2006 onwards in Mon districts and 2007 onwards in Mokokchung in all the villages, the data is reviewed since then and presented below in terms of the number of respondents undertaken the works and interventions.

Table 3.14, Participation of beneficiaries under MGNREGA work in the sample districts.

| Sl.No | Name of works | Mokokchung district | | Mon district | |
|-------|--------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | No. of respondents | Percentage to total respondents | No.of respondents | Percentage to total respondents |
| 1 | Road construction | 184 | 76.67 | 177 | 73.75 |
| 2 | Footstep | 25 | 10.42 | 90 | 37.5 |
| 3 | Retaining wall/protection wall | 34 | 14.17 | 38 | 15.83 |
| 4 | Drainage construction | 16 | 6.67 | 49 | 20.42 |
| 5 | Culvert construction | 2 | 0.83 | 47 | 19.58 |
| 6 | Tree plantation | 22 | 9.17 | 66 | 27.5 |
| 7 | Tea gardenining | 1 | 0.42 | --- | --- |
| 8 | Cardomom cultivation | --- | --- | 8 | 3.33 |
| 9 | Water tank construction | 11 | 4.58 | -- | --- |
| 10 | Cleaning of village | 46 | 19.17 | 25 | 10.42 |

Source: Field Survey,2015-16.

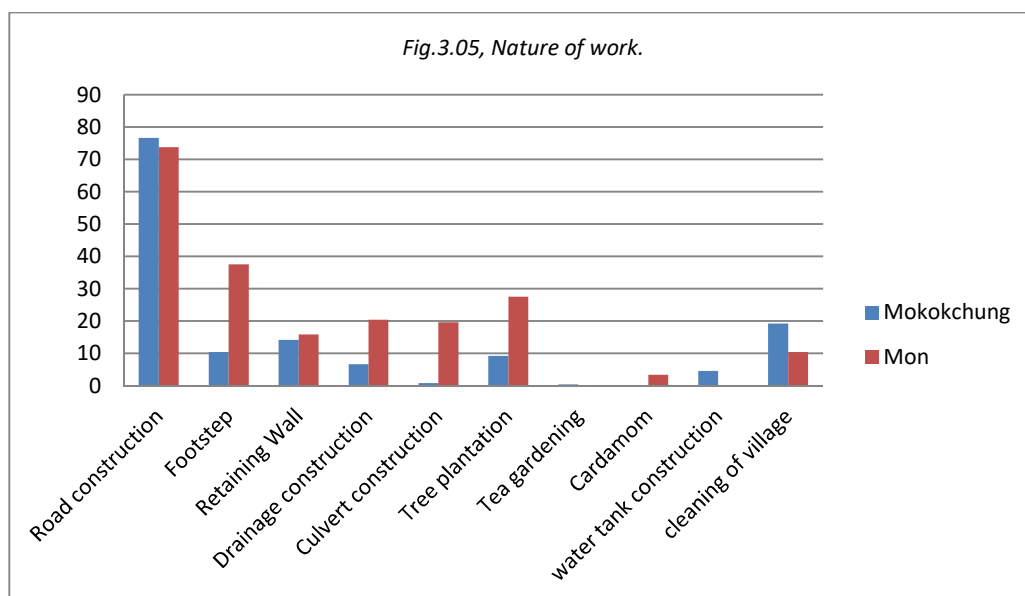
Table 3.14, shows the Community assets have magnificently developed after the implementation of MGNREGA program in the sample village. Through creation of community assets in the village MGNREGA is providing employment to the beneficiaries. About 60% works were done for the construction of roads, 15% land development, and 25% for water conservation, plantation, environment protection and minor irrigation works.

A good road condition is necessary for the development. The most priority work needs in the village is the construction of good road condition. In Mokokchung district, majority of the beneficiaries work in road construction(76.67%), cleaning of village(19.17%), protection wall(14.17%),foot step construction(10.42%) tree plantation(9.17%), drainage construction(6.67%),water tank construction(4.58%), culvert construction(0.83%) and tea gardening (0.42%). Under Mon district, majority of the beneficiaries worked in road construction(73.75%), foot step construction(37.5%),tree plantation(27.5%), Drainage construction(20.42%),culvert construction(19.58%),protection wall (15.83%), cleaning of village(10.42%) and cardamom cultivation (3.33%). However, majority of the respondents have worked in road construction under MGNREGA in both the districts.

It is found that no cardamom plants were cultivated under Mokokchung during the study period but it is found that cardamom plants were cultivated under Mon district by the beneficiaries on community land. It is said that cardamom cultivation is best suited in Mon district as compared to other districts as per the respondents report. This is another source of employment and income in the sample villages for the beneficiaries under Mon district particularly in Wakching and Sheanghah Chingnyu villages. Among the rural connectivity work construction of agri-link road, village approach road and village circular were given the top priority in the sample villages. It is found that Social forestry is conserved and maintained by the beneficiaries in collaboration with the concerned Department in the study villages of both the districts that helps not only in employment and income generation but also help in environment protection. As per the respondents report cleaning of village within and surrounding were another activities work under the MGNREGA particularly given to the women beneficiaries in the village. In Study sample districts, individual assets creation on private land was not allowed and assets were created only on community based. In exceptional cases if it benefits community, assets creation on individual land is allowed. It is found that in all the sample villages of Mokokchung district, agri-link road, blacktopping, drainage, water tank, construction of footsteps, tree plantation and retaining Wall were constructed. Better rural connectivity was provided to the villagers under Mokokchung district. In Mon district, there is good construction of agri-link road, foot-steps, tree plantation, cardamom plantation, water tank, drainage and retaining wall almost in all the sample villages. However, a good road construction was lacking in some villages under Mon district. But in three villages of Chenwetnyu, Chui and Goching villages under the Mon district had constructed black topping in the villages and found to be socio-economically better than the other sample villages under Mon district.

The fig.3.05, show the graphical presentation of Nature of Work given to beneficiaries in the sample districts of Nagaland.

Fig. 3.05, Nature of work given to beneficiaries under MGNREGA program.



(Horizontal line represents Nature of work and vertical line represents percentage to total number of respondents.)

3.6, Consumption pattern of Beneficiaries.

The implementations of MGNREGA not only lead to increased in employment and income of the beneficiaries but it also enhanced in consumption expenditure of the beneficiaries in the sample villages. The increased in consumption expenditure shows the beneficiaries are more concerned with the quality of life.

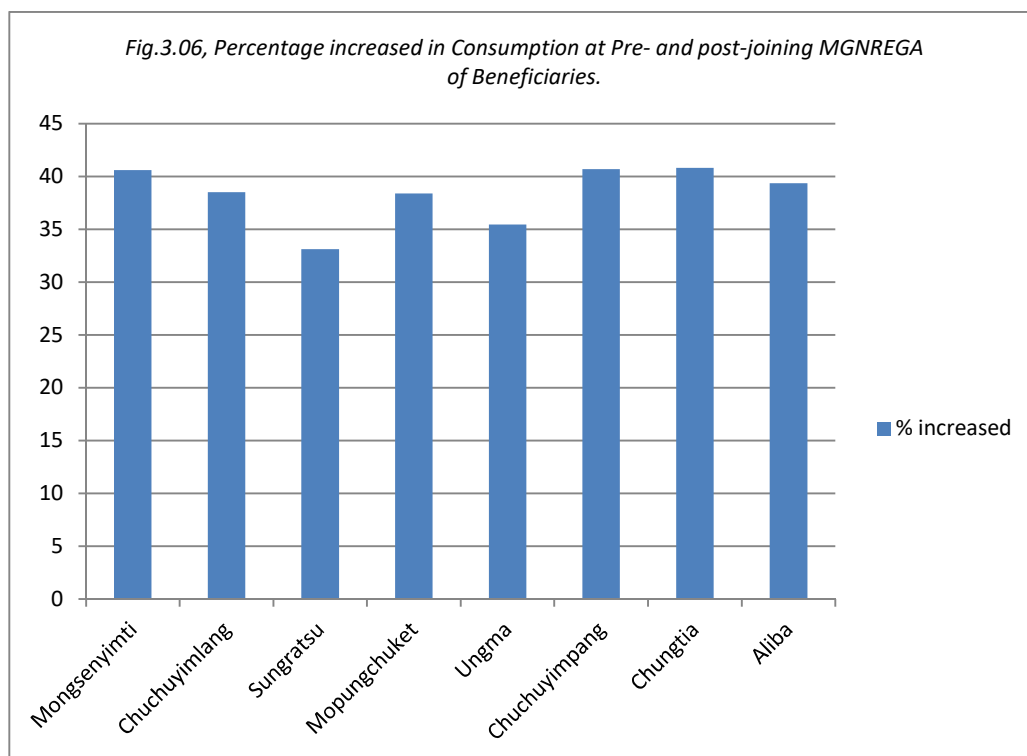
Normally when the income of the beneficiaries increased it has a strong impact on consumption of the households.

Table 3.15, Village-wise distribution of average annual consumption pattern of Beneficiaries under Mokokchung district.

| Mokokchung District (N=240) | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Villages | Pre-joining | Post-joining | Average increased | %age increase |
| Mongsenyimti | 25,153.61 | 35,367.97 | 10,214.36 | 40.61 |
| Chuchuyimlang | 25,144.17 | 34,825.42 | 9681.25 | 38.50 |
| Sungratsu | 29,143.33 | 38,798.78 | 9655.45 | 33.13 |
| Mopungchuket | 24,370.55 | 33,727.81 | 9357.26 | 38.39 |
| Ungma | 29,505.00 | 39,961.86 | 10456.86 | 35.44 |
| Chuchuyimpang | 30,367.00 | 42,721.11 | 12354.11 | 40.68 |
| Chungtia | 21,974.17 | 30,943.87 | 8969.70 | 40.82 |
| Aliba | 24,795.00 | 34,553.32 | 9758.32 | 39.35 |
| Total average | 26,306.60 | 36,362.52 | 10055.92 | 38.22 |

Source: Field survey, 2015-16.

The table 3.15, shows the average annual consumption of beneficiaries according to village-wise under Mokokchung district. The average consumption of all the beneficiaries was increased in all the villages. The post-level highest average consumption among the village was found in Chungtia village which was Rs.30,943.87 which was increase from Rs. 21,974.17 before MGNREGA program an increased of Rs. 8969.70 with 40.82% increased. While the post-level consumption expenditure is found lowest in Sungratsu village of Rs. 38,798.78 which is increase from Rs. 29,143.33 before MGNRGA program with an increment of Rs. 9655.45 at the rate of 33.13% increased. Under Mokokchung, the average consumption expenditure of beneficiaries was Rs. 26,306.00 before MGNREGA implementation which is found increased to Rs. 36,362.52 by an increment of Rs. 10,055.92 with 38.22% increased. The fig.3.06, shows the graphical representation of percentage increased in consumption under Mokokchung district.



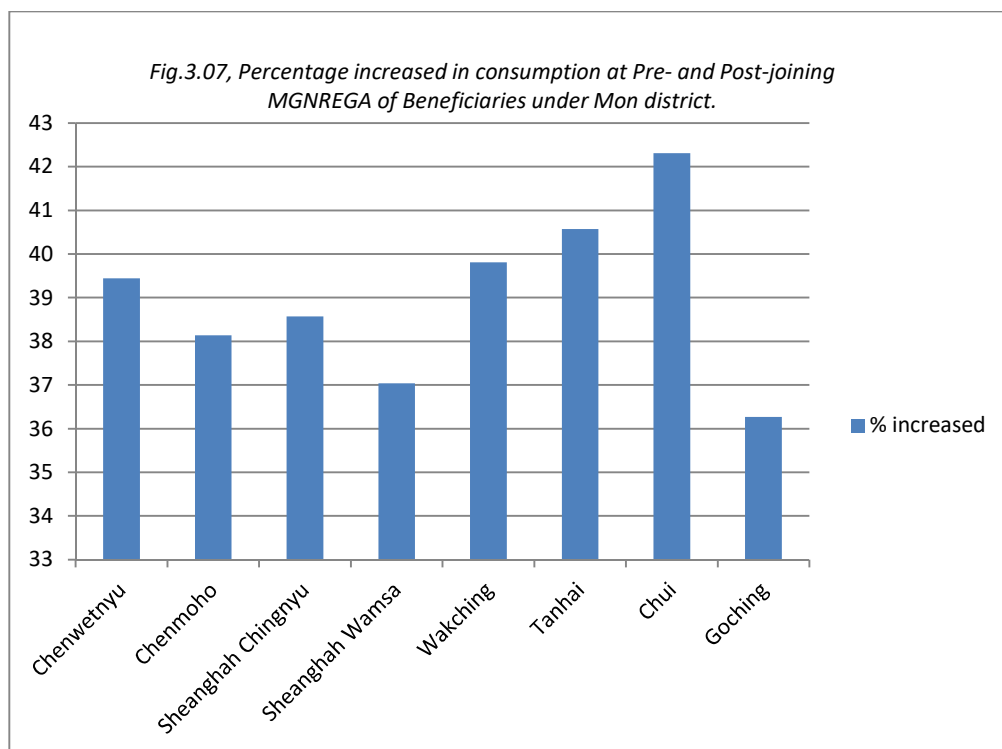
(Horizontal line represents sample villages and vertical line represents the percentage increased.)

Table 3.16, Village-wise distribution of average annual consumption pattern of Beneficiaries under Mon district.

| Mon District (N=240) | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Villages | Pre-joining | Post-joining | Average increased | %age increase |
| Chenwetnyu | 21014.33 | 29303.26 | 8288.93 | 39.44 |
| Chenmoho | 17732.33 | 24496.37 | 6764.04 | 38.14 |
| Sheanghah Chingnyu | 18693.67 | 25904.45 | 7210.78 | 38.57 |
| Sheanghah Wamsa | 18062.40 | 24753.46 | 6691.06 | 37.04 |
| Wakching | 22283.87 | 31155.70 | 8871.83 | 39.81 |
| Tanhai | 18048.33 | 25370.28 | 7321.95 | 40.57 |
| Chui | 18265.67 | 25993.53 | 7727.86 | 42.31 |
| Goching | 20610.67 | 28085.71 | 7475.04 | 36.27 |
| Total average | 19338.91 | 26882.84 | 7543.93 | 39.00 |

Source: Field Survey, 2015-16.

The above table 3.16, shows the average annual consumption expenditure of beneficiaries according to village wise distribution under the Mon district. Among the village, the researcher found that the highest on consumption expenditure is in Chui village of Rs. 25,993.53 which is increased from Rs.18,265.67 Pre-joining MGNREGA. The average increment was found Rs. 7727.86 with a percentage increased by 42.31% increased. While the post-joining average consumption is found lowest in Goching village of Rs.20,610.67 which is increase to Rs.28,085.71 with an average increment of Rs.7475.04 of 36.27% increase. However, the overall village performance on consumption expenditure is found Rs.19,338.91 before joining MGNREGA which is increased to Rs.26,882.84 at Post- joining MGNREGA work with an average increment of Rs. 7543.93 at the rate of 39.00% increased. Fig.3.07, shows graphically the percentage increased in consumption of beneficiaries under Mon district.



(Horizontal line represents sample villages and vertical line represents percentage increased.)

3.6.1, Family expenditure head.

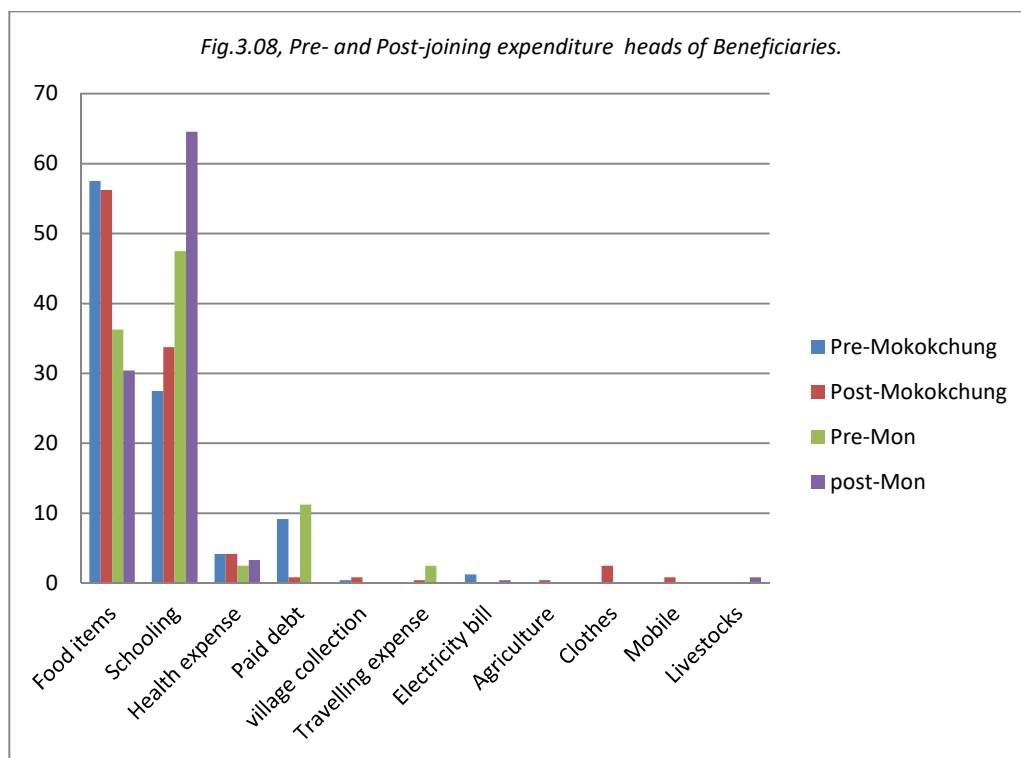
Table 3.17, Distribution of respondents according to head expenditure per year in the family at Pre- and Post-joining MGNREGA Program.

| items | Mokokchung | | | | Mon | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|------|--------------|-------|-------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| | Pre-joining | | Post-joining | | Pre-joining | | Post-joining | |
| | Nos. | %age | Nos. | %age | Nos. | %age | Nos. | %age |
| Food items | 138 | 57.5 | 135 | 56.25 | 87 | 36.25 | 73 | 30.42 |
| Schooling | 66 | 27.5 | 81 | 33.75 | 114 | 47.5 | 155 | 64.58 |
| Health expenses | 10 | 4.16 | 10 | 4.17 | 6 | 2.5 | 8 | 3.33 |
| Paid debt | 22 | 9.17 | 2 | 0.83 | 27 | 11.25 | -- | -- |
| Village collection | 1 | 0.42 | 2 | 0.83 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Traveling expenses | --- | --- | 1 | 0.42 | 6 | 2.5 | -- | -- |
| Electricity bill | 3 | 1.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 0.42 |
| Agriculture | -- | -- | 1 | 0.42 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Clothes | -- | -- | 6 | 2.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Mobile | -- | -- | 2 | 0.83 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| livestock | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | 0.83 |

Source: Field Survey,2015-16.

The above table 3.17, shows that due to change in income there is change in expenditure. Generally the expenditure of the respondents (57.5%) mostly on food items before MGNREGA under Mokokchung district. While it is declined to

56.25% Of the expenditure on food items which includes both luxury and necessity item. The number of respondents has considerably increased from 27.5% on schooling before joining MGNREGA to 33.75% after joining MGNREGA. However, it is increased to 33.75% after MGNREGA on schooling expenditure. It shows that respondents are giving more importance to education of their children. In Mon district before joining MGNREGA it is 36.25% of respondents on food items expenditure while it is decreased to 30.42% respondents who made expenditure on food items. It is 47.5% respondents on schooling expenditure before joining MGNREGA however after joining MGNREGA the expenditure on schooling is increased to 64.58% of respondents under Mon. The data revealed that the respondents know very well to educate their children. It is reported by some respondent that because of working under MGNREGA they can able to afford to send their children to private school. The data revealed that because of working under MGNREGA the respondents under Mokokchung district could able to procure agricultural implements, clothes, traveling and mobile phone. While under the Mon district the primary data show that after joining MGNREGA the respondents could able to procure livestock and paid electricity bill. The average consumption is high in both the sample districts which indicates that beneficiaries were more interested in seek for quality of life. Fig.3.08, depicts the graphical representation of annual consumption expenditure at Pre-joining and Post-joining MGNREGA program in the sample districts.



(Horizontal line represents expenditure on items and vertical line represents percentage changed at Pre- and Post-joining MGNREGA program in the sample districts).

3.7, Impact of MGNREGA on rural poverty alleviation in the sample villages.

Most of the rural poverty program have designed with the objectives to help the currently poverty line. MGNREGA is also one such program frame with an objectives to alleviate rural poverty in India. MGNREGA mandate every household to provide with 100 days minimum employment a year, whose adult members are willing to work. With the increase in income purchasing capacity and spending will improve as such poverty will reduced.

The researcher has found that Cent percent respondents felt that MGNREGA has positive impact on employment generation under Mokokchung and Mon districts. The field survey has revealed that employment and income of the beneficiaries increased after joining MGNREGA program. The beneficiary average income per year before joining MGNREGA is Rs.26,717.36 which was increased to Rs. 37,196.11 in Mokokchung district. Under Mon district, the beneficiary average income per year before joining MGNREGA is found Rs. 19,654.50 which is increased to Rs. 27,588.29 post- joining MGNREGA analysis. The consumption expenditure also increased for the beneficiaries after joining MGNREGA

programmed from Rs. 26,306.60 to Rs. 36,362.52 under Mokokchung and Rs. 19,338.91 to Rs. 26,882.84 under Mon district, shows the beneficiaries are more concerned with the quality of life. Through MGNREGA beneficiary's asset creation is found in some of the villages under Mokokchung district and community assets were created in all the sample villages which directly or indirectly enhanced in employment and income generation of the beneficiaries. Hence, rural poverty has reduced in the sample villages.

From the field survey, it is found that the MGNREGA program has reduce poverty as 85.62% respondents out of total of 160 had positive response in Mokokchung district and 91.87% respondents out of total 160 respondents had felt that MGNREGA program has reduced poverty in Mon district.

3.8, Wage related issues.

Table 3.18, Wage rate in sample districts of Nagaland during the study year 2006-07 to 2015-16.

| Year wise | Wage rate | % increase |
|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 2006-07 | 66 | - |
| 2007-08 | 100 | 44 |
| 2008-09 | 100 | Nil |
| 2009-10 | 100 | Nil |
| 2010-11 | 118 | 18.0 |
| 2011-12 | 118 | Nil |
| 2012-13 | 124 | 5.08 |
| 2013-14 | 135 | 8.87 |
| 2014-15 | 155 | 14.81 |
| 2015-16 | 167 | 7.74 |

Source: Field Survey, 2015-16.

The table 3.18, Shows the wage rate year wise during the study period. It is found that wage rate increased over years in Nagaland. The wage rate is found same in both the districts of Mokokchung and Mon same as Nagaland wage rate. It is also found both male and female were paid same wage rate under MGNREGA in both the districts. The trend of increasing in wage rate over the year is found declining. The increased percentage was found 67% since from 2007-08 to 2015-16.

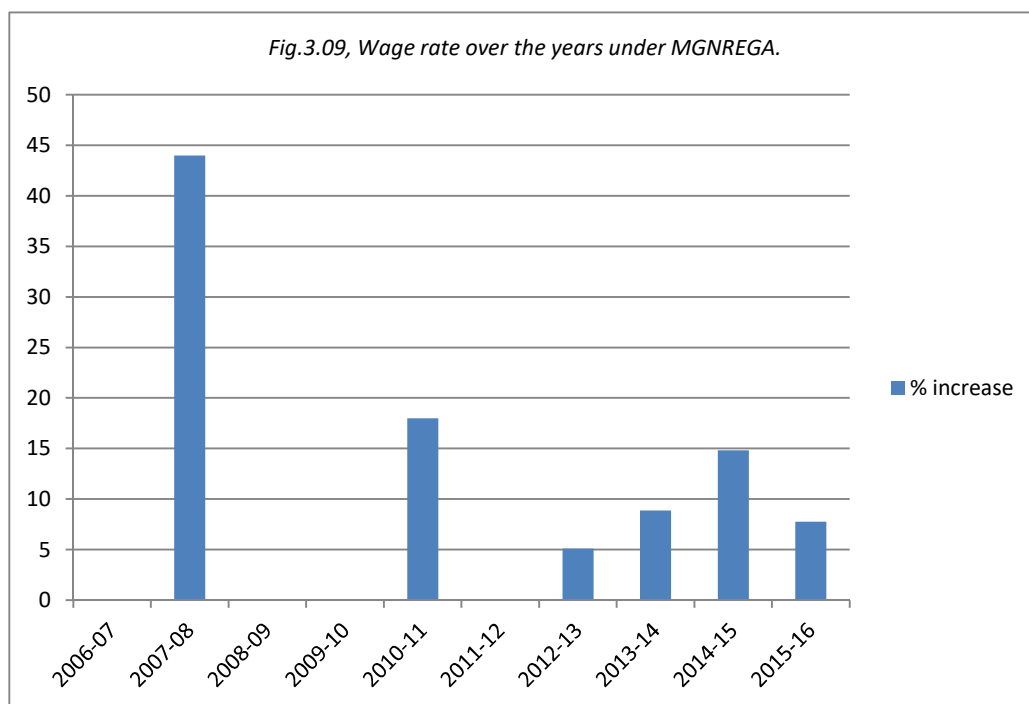
It is found that wage rate was Rs 100 per day during 2007-08 and it is increased to Rs.167 per day during 2015-16 April which is increased by 67% till the study year. However, under Mon district during the year 2006-07, it is Rs.66 per day since Mon district is the only district selected in the first phase out of most backward 200 districts in India.

It is found that higher wages to the tune of Rs 350 to Rs.400 are being paid for other skilled labour oriented jobs in the villages. It is found that 62.5 %(out of 160 respondent) and 45.25 %(out of 160 respondents) under Mokokchung and Mon districts were felt that wage rate under MGNREGA is low as the MGNREGA wage is only Rs. 167 (2015-16) whereas the work is equal to hard work. It is reported by the village leader that some of the beneficiaries are reluctant to come for MGNREGA work due to low wage rate as compared to other manual daily work in the village as it charges around like Rs.350 to Rs.400 per day.

It is found no gender difference in payment of wages for the work under MGNREGA program.

It is reported that Payments to beneficiaries for the work under MGNREGA are made by VDB secretary and Village Council member cash in hand.

The field survey revealed that under Mokokchung district, out of the total 160 male, 43.75% beneficiaries were paid on the day of the work and 56.25% were paid forth night or more after the work completion under MGNREGA program. While in Mon district, it is found that out of the total of 160 male, 56.87% beneficiaries were paid on the day of the worked and 43.12% beneficiaries were paid forth night or more after the completion of worked. Fig.3.09, shows the graphical representation of wage rate over the years under MGNREGA program.



(Horizontal line represents year wise and vertical line represents percentage changed in wage rate.)

3.9, Social Audit.

The process of social audit is found satisfactory in all the villages. On an average three to five members constituted the committee for social audit comprising of women leader, church leader, School teacher, youth leader, council members and VDB members. Social audit was done periodically (i.e, once or twice every year) and is made known to the people in Citizens general meeting Convened by the Village Council and a copy of the audit is made available to the project officer by the concerned BDO.

3.10, Transparency and accountability.

However, Transparency and accountability is still lacking in few of the sample villages and Block level especially under Mon district. Improper maintenance of record in job cards was found in two sample villages under Mon district.

3.11, Source of information about MGNREGA.

Village Development Board and Village Council have given the information to the beneficiaries related to MGNREGA program in the village under both Mokokchung and Mon districts.

3.12, Level of Participation of beneficiaries in village meeting under Mokokchung and Mon district.

Table 3.19, Gender-wise participants according to village wise attendance in Village meeting under MGNREGA Program.

| Mokokchung District | | | | | Mon District | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------------------|---|------------|----------------|------------|
| Name of the Survey villages | Number of beneficiary participated in meeting under MGNREGA implementation. | | | | Name of the survey villages | Number of beneficiary participated in meeting under MGNREGA implementation. | | | |
| | Yes | | No | | | Yes | | No | |
| | M | F | M | F | | M | F | M | F |
| Mongsenyimti | 15 (75) | 1 (10) | 5 (25) | 9 (90) | Chenwetnyu | 20 (100) | 6 (60) | 0 (00) | 4 (40) |
| Chuchuyimlang | 20 (100) | 1 (10) | 0 (00) | 9 (90) | Chenmoho | 20 (100) | 4 (40) | 0 (00) | 6 (60) |
| Sungratsu | 12 (60) | 0 (00) | 8 (40) | 10 (100) | Sheanghah Chingnyu | 18 (90) | 1 (10) | 2 (10.0) | 9 (90) |
| Mopungchuket | 14 (70) | 4 (40) | 6 (30) | 6 (60) | Sheanghah Wamsa | 16 (80) | 2 (20) | 4 (20) | 8 (80) |
| Ungma | 17 (85) | 2 (20) | 3 (15) | 8 (80) | Wakching | 13 (65) | 5 (50) | 7 (35) | 5 (50) |
| Chuchuyimpang | 13 (65) | 4 (40) | 7 (35) | 6 (30) | Tanhai | 14 (70.0) | 3 (30) | 6 (30) | 7 (70) |
| Chungtia | 15 (75) | 2 (20) | 5 (25) | 8 (80) | Chui | 16 (80) | 2 (20) | 4 (20) | 8 (80) |
| Aliba | 20 (100) | 2 (20) | 0 (00) | 8 (80) | Goching | 20 (100) | 1 (10) | 0 (00) | 9 (90) |
| Total | 126 (78.75) | 16 (20) | 34 (21.25) | 64 (80) | Total | 137 (85.62) | 24 (30) | 23 (14.37) | 56 (70) |

Source: Field survey, 2015-16. figures in parenthesis indicate percentage to total.

The Gram Sabha/Citizen meeting is the platform where all the MGNREGA workers, villagers and village council members directly interact and discuss the issues relating to MGNREGA activities and accounts of expenditure in the villages in the respective areas. From Table 3.19, it is shown that 78.75% male beneficiaries had attended the village meeting under MGNREGA and only 20%

women had participated in meeting under Mokokchung district. This may be due negligence on the part of the women workers and also due to household core works. While under Mon district it is found that 85.62% male respondents had participated in the meeting with related to MGNREGA work and only 30% women participated in the meeting. The participation level was found better in Mon district than Mokokchung.

3.13, Satisfaction towards implementation of MGNREGA.

Table 3.20, Level of satisfaction gender-wise according to village wise about the functioning of MGNREGA program.

| Mokokchung District | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| Survey Villages | Opinion on the functioning of MGNREGA | | | |
| | Satisfied | | Not satisfied | |
| | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Mongsenyimti | 13(65.0) | 6(60.0) | 7(35.0) | 4(40.0) |
| Chuchuyimlang | 14(70.0) | 7(70.0) | 6(30.0) | 3(30.0) |
| Sungratsu | 18(90.0) | 6(60.0) | 2(10.0) | 4(40.0) |
| Mopungchuket | 13(65.0) | 9(90.0) | 7(35.0) | 1(10.0) |
| Ungma | 17(85.0) | 9(90.0) | 3(15.0) | 1(10.0) |
| Chuchuyimpang | 18(90.0) | 8(80.0) | 2(10.0) | 2(20.0) |
| Chungtia | 20(100.0) | 10(100.0) | 0(00.0) | 0(00.0) |
| Aliba | 19(95.0) | 8(80.0) | 1(10.0) | 2(20.0) |
| Total | 132(82.5) | 63(78.75) | 28(17.5) | 17(21.25) |
| Mon District | | | | |
| Survey Villages | Opinion on the functioning of MGNREGA | | | |
| | Satisfied | | Not satisfied | |
| | M | F | M | F |
| Chenwetnyu | 18(90.0) | 9(90.0) | 2(10.0) | 1(10.0) |
| Chenmoho | 19(95.0) | 10(100.0) | 1(5.0) | 0(00.0) |
| Sheanghah Chingnyu | 20(100.0) | 8(80.0) | 00(00.0) | 2(20.0) |
| Sheanghah Wamsa | 18(90.0) | 9(90.0) | 2(10.0) | 1(10.0) |
| Wakching | 18(90.0) | 8(80.0) | 2(10.0) | 2(20.0) |
| Tanhai | 20(100.0) | 10(100.0) | 00(00.0) | 0(00.0) |
| Chui | 20(100.0) | 10(100.0) | 00(00.0) | 0(00.0) |
| Goching | 19(95.0) | 10(100.0) | 1(5.0) | 0(00.0) |
| Total | 152(95.0) | 74(92.5) | 8(5.0) | 6(7.5) |

Source: Field Survey, 2015-16. Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage to total.

In table 3.20, it is found that 100% both male and female beneficiaries knew that MGNREGA do developmental works by providing employment to them and uplift the poor family in the villages. It is found that participant of both male and female in all the villages are more satisfied with the functioning of MGNREGA in the village. It is found that an average overall, 82.5% male and 78.75% female

participants were satisfied the implementation of MGNREGA in the villages under the Mokokchung district. It revealed that 95% male and 92.5% female participant in an overall were satisfied about the implementation MGNREGA program in the respective villages under Mon district.

On an average, the response about the functioning of MGNREGA is 100% among the male and female participants in Chungtia village. The overall response about the functioning is found lowest in Mongsenyimti(65%) and Mopungchuket village(65%) among the male and lowest in Mongsenyimti(60%) and Sungratsu village (60%) among the female under Mokokchung District.

In Tanhai, Chui and Sheanghah Chingnyu villages 100% both male and female were satisfied with the implementation of MGNREGA. While in Chenmoho village 100% female were satisfied with the implementation. It is found that the lowest (90.0%) in each of the villages of Chenwetnyu, Sheanghah Wamsa and Wakching among the male and Sheanghah Chingnyu and wakching village(80%) among the female under the Mon district.

3.14, Benefits from MGNREGA programme.

Table 3.21, Various responses from male beneficiaries on the benefits of MGNREGA program in sample district.

| Mokokchung (N=160) | | | | Mon(N=160) | |
|--------------------|---|-----|-------|------------|-------|
| Sl. No | Items | Yes | % | Yes | % |
| 1. | Work for 100 days a year under MGNREGA | 40 | 25.0 | 20 | 12.5 |
| 2. | MGNREGA is benefits to individual | 116 | 72.5 | 145 | 90.6 |
| 3. | Living standard improved due to MGNREGA | 132 | 82.5 | 149 | 93.12 |
| 4. | MGNREGA program reduce Poverty | 138 | 86.25 | 147 | 91.87 |

Source: Field Survey, 2015-16.

The table 3.21, show the responses from beneficiaries on the benefits of MGNREGA. The above questions were asked to male beneficiaries. Out of total of 160 male beneficiaries it is found that only 25% respondent have work for 100 days during the year 2009-10 under Mokokchung District. While only 12.5% out

of total 160 male respondents have work for 100 days during the year 2009-10 under Mon district. Around 72.5% and 90.6% male respondents felt that MGNREGA has benefited them. They have employed under MGNREGA works and MGNREGA play an important role in the village development. It is reported that even the old age people were come to the worksite and work with them. Some of the respondent age above 75 invites to the worksites and seat and watch the workers and encourage the workers. This is taken as a special blessing for the energetic workers and treats in a very special way and make sure the payment was being made as equivalent to the manual labour. Therefore, MGNREGA is benefiting to even old age people. About 82.5% male have reported that MGNREGA has improved living standard of the family under Mokokchung. While 93.12% male respondents out of total 160 Mon districts have expressed that because of working under MGNREGA their living standard has improved. In regard to the poverty alleviation 86.25% respondents had positive response under Mokokchung and 91.87% male had expressed that MGNREGA programmed has reduced poverty.

3.14.1, Perspective of the beneficiaries towards MGNREGA program.

Table 3.22, Respondent Perception about the MGNREGA Scheme in Mokokchung and Mon district.

| Sl.no. | Perception of MGNREGA. | Mokokchung | Mon |
|--------|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | Number of Responses | Number of Responses |
| 1. | MGNREGA is an additional employment. | 240 (100.0) | 240 (100.0) |
| 2. | MGNREGA enhance income. | 240 (100.0) | 240 (100.0) |
| 3. | MGNREGA for community assets creation | 240 (100.0) | 240 (100.0) |
| 4. | MGNREGA is a scheme to provide 100 days a year | 240 (100.0) | 240 (100.0) |
| 5. | MGNREGA is to uplift the poor family | 240 (100.0) | 240 (100.0) |
| 6. | MGNREGA is for development of village | 23 (9.58) | 11 (4.58) |
| 7. | MGNREGA to construct road and foot steps | 2 (0.83) | 2 (0.83) |
| 8. | House building to poor household | 2 (0.83) | 2 (0.83) |

Source: Field Survey, 2015-16. Figures in parenthesis represent Percentage to total.

From the table 3.22, 100% respondent have perception that MGNREGA program is for additional employment, enhance income, community assets creation, to provide 100 days in a year to every household and to uplift the poor. In Mokokchung district, 9.58% respondents and 4.58% under Mon district have the perception that MGNREGA is for the development of the village. In Mokokchung district, 0.83% respondents and 0.83% respondents have the perception that MGNREGA constructed road and foot-steps in the villages. While 0.83% respondents in Mokokchung and 0.83% respondents in Mon district have the perception that MGNREGA constructed house for the poor family in the villages.

MGNREGA is a good scheme and the largest scheme that given employment to the unskilled manual labour to the rural household. It is good scheme for the development of the village to create community assets by providing employment to the beneficiaries. Since there is no source of income for the village development MGNREGA fund is the only source for getting a huge amount for the development as per the beneficiaries report. In the village, income for the workers from Agriculture is very uncertain as beneficiaries could not work the whole year, but With the coming of MGNREGA it become somehow ascertain their income as they are assure with 100 days employment a year . If MGNREGA is implemented properly it would certainly help the unskilled labour to earn income for their livelihood.

There should be a proper system to give the information related to work, payment of wage rate and entitlement of the beneficiaries. Payment for the work should be given in time. There should be absolute transparency, Monitoring and social audit was done once a year. Local audit was done by a committee members comprising from the youth leaders, school teacher, women leader, one from the public, council member and VDB secretary. Almost all the workers were satisfied with the implementation of MGNREGA in the village, as there was no misuse of funds and works are carried on according to the needs of the village. Workers are happy with the village leaders for rendering their services truthfully and honestly towards for the betterment of community. Some of the workers had opinion that for getting a little amount from MGNREGA will be eaten at a time but if they do a

community work, it will benefit all, as it create Community assets. Almost all the workers are satisfied with the implementation of MGNREGA in the village level.

3.14.2, Perspective of the VDB secretary toward MGNREGA program.

It cannot implement exactly as per the MGNREGA Act by following all the guidelines underline in Nagaland due to topographical features and unique social structure. The nature and types of Works should be as per the needs of the village/region. According to VDB secretary village were developing only through this scheme and provide employment to all the adult job card holders and especial for the cultivators/farmers as it brings cash to them. According to village leader, the most urgently needs in the village were good road, footsteps, village community hall, water tank, waiting shed etc, that demands huge amount of money to construct which is difficult for the villagers. The funds raise from the villagers is not possible and sufficient to construct the needs in the village. As leader claim that the village were developed only after implementation of MGNREGA in sample villages of Mokokchung and Mon districts. Therefore through MGNREGA program it becomes possible to construct the needs in the village. According to village Council and VDB secretary funds were utilized in the villages with consent of the beneficiaries In Mokokchung and Mon districts, as reported by the village leader, many of the workers are reluctant to come to work under MGNREGA due to low wage rate (Rs.167 during 2015-16) working 8 hours a day. Wage rate from the manual labour work were paid around Rs.300 to 350(during the study period) and for skilled labour wage rate was Rs. 400 to 500 per day but it varies from village to village nevertheless higher than the MGNREGA wage rate. Some of the village leaders suggested constructing a playground, village community hall, black topping, etc.

Nearly almost all the VDB secretary are of the view that 60:40 ratio of the labour and material cost should be reverse as the material cost components becomes higher and higher due to rises in price. All the village heads are of the view that provision and supply of financial assistance should be evenly spread the whole year rather than confined to a certain specific months of the year. Allotment of financial resources bit by bit to a certain specific months in a year left the work unfinished many a times and has effects the quality of works. Almost all the

village heads are of the view that they should be given some monetary allowance for shouldering responsibility of the MGNREGA works. Some of the village heads are of the view that job card maintenance and record keeping should be made easy and systematic by the central government. Some of the Village heads (Mon district) are become apprehension to the policy of central government to link job card with Zero account balance to transact money. If this policy is follow, village heads are of the view that they will be overburden with clerical works and so also chances are that many of the workers will become lazy and without work they will draw the money.

Almost all the village heads expressed discontentment with the government for irregularity in the allocation of funds to the village in time. They expressed their grievances that they never attend 100 days since from 2012-13 onwards till date and allocation has been decreasing for some years. If the days (employment) are given as per the act to every adult job card holders and implemented properly MGNREGA would be a boon for rural development and would benefit the workers.

3.15, Constraints faced by male beneficiaries.

Table 3.23, Constraints face by male beneficiaries under Mokokchung and Mon districts.

| Items | Mokokchung (N=160) | | Mon (N=160) | |
|--|--------------------|--------|-------------|--------|
| | Numbers | % | Numbers | % |
| Political interference | 160 | 100.00 | 160.0 | 100.00 |
| 100 days never work | 120 | 75.00 | 140 | 87.5 |
| Low wage rate at current rate Rs.167 (2015-16) | 150 | 62.5 | 109 | 45.42 |
| Delayed in payment of wages | 69 | 43.12 | 69 | 43.12 |
| Insufficient works available under MGNREGA | 86 | 35.0 | 122 | 50.83 |

Source:Field Survey,2015-16.

The table 3.23, shows the constraint face by male beneficiaries under Mokokchung and Mon district. All the respondents in Mokokchung and Mon district expressed the unhappiness to the political interference under MGNREGA scheme. On the hundred days work per households a year, 75% and 87.5% respondents under Mokokchung and Mon districts have expressed that they never

work for 100 days a year during the study years. This is one of the serious grievances from the beneficiaries and village leaders while interviewing in villages of Mokokchung and more under Mon district. The field survey had revealed that 43.12% and 43.12% respondents out of total of 160 male (each district) felt dissatisfaction with the existing wage rate under MGNREGA. However, 62.5% and 45.42% male respondents out of total 160 each respondents felt MGNREGA wage rate is low. As per the respondents, in village the other manual labour wage is Rs.300 to 400 at an average and therefore beneficiaries were not felt satisfied with the MGNREGA wage rate though it increases slightly over the years. However, there are some beneficiaries who thought that something is better than nothing. The field study shows that 35.0% and 50.83% male (out of total 160 respondents each under Mokokchung and Mon districts) have expressed that MGNREGA works were insufficient in the village. MGNREGA is unable to provide employment when the employment is needed due to irregularity of funds to the villages which is more noticeable in Mon district. As per the BDO report, the mandays allocation among the village is according to labour budget approval from the Ministry and as such mandays generation for households in the village is different over the years. Moreover, work under MGNREGA sometimes done on skilled work like black topping, plastering of drainage, water tank, etc. where high material cost and skilled labour were mostly demand. It is to mention that in skilled work job card holders were employed as per the respondent report. A village leader suggested enhancing the budget for material cost in the MGNREGA guideline as given in 60:40(material labour ratio). In construction of Agri-link road, sometimes machinery was deployed on the worksites as such minimal manual labours were employed. The respondents justified that due to hilly and mountainous region sometimes it need machineries to remove big stones on earth cutting for construction of road. According to beneficiaries, political interference and irregularity in funds allocation kills the very objectives of the MGNREGA scheme. Therefore, in sample districts of Nagaland, the beneficiaries did not fully reap the benefits from MGNREGA and is not much successful due to improper implementation and corruption.

3.16, Qualitative Study.

3.16.1, Correlation results between MGNREGA employment and Income and selected variables.

To study the correlation between dependent and independent variables, Employment from MGNREGA was taken as dependent variable and Age, Education, Family size, Landholding and Gender were taken as independent variables. The results of correlation between the variables are given in table 3.24, below.

Table 3.24, Correlation between MGNREGA annual Employment of beneficiaries and selected variables.

| Mokokchung | | | Mon | |
|------------|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Sl.no | Variables | MGNREGA Employment CC | Variables | MGNREGA Employment CC |
| 1 | Age | .205** | Age | .180** |
| 2 | Education | -.004 | Education | .033 |
| 3 | Family size | .276** | Family size | .142* |
| 4 | Land holding size | .361** | Landholding size | .098 |
| 5 | Gender | .982** | Gender | .988** |

** and * 0.1 percent level significant and 0.5 percent level significant.

Table 3.24, in Mokokchung district, the correlation between MGNREGA employment and age carries a positive and significant relationship ($r=.205^{**}$) at 0.1 percent level which means that MGNREGA is providing employment to all the adult members who demand work and also even the age people were also come to work as MGNREGA work is less laborious. The correlation between MGNREGA employment and family size is ($r=.276^{**}$) positive and significant at 0.1 percent level, as the size of the family increases more employment opportunity for the households. The correlation between MGNREGA employment and land holding is positive and significant ($r=.361^{**}$) at 0.1 percent level and Gender is positive and significant ($r=.982^{**}$) at 0.1% level.

In Mon district, the correlation between MGNREGA employment and age shows positive ($r=.180^{**}$) and significant at 1 percent level significant. The correlation between MGNREGA employment and family size shows a positive relationship of ($r=.142^{*}$ at 5 percent level significant. The coefficient of

MGNREGA employment and Gender show a positive and significant relationship ($r=.988^{**}$) at 1 % level significant.(table,3.24).

To study the correlation between income from MGNREGA as dependent variable and Employment from MGNREGA, Age, Education, Family size, Landholding size and Gender as dependent variables a simple correlation was followed. The results of correlation are shown below in table,3.25.

Table 3.25, Correlation between MGNREGA annual income of beneficiaries and selected variables.

| Mokokchung | | | Mon | |
|------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Sl.no | Variables | MGNREGA Income CC | Variables | MGNREGA Income CC |
| 1 | MGNREGA employment | .999 ^{**} | MGNREGA employment | .999 ^{**} |
| 2 | Age | .207 ^{**} | Age | .174 ^{**} |
| 3 | Education | -.002 | Education | .023 |
| 4 | Family size | .280 ^{**} | Family size | .143 [*] |
| 5 | Land holding size | .368 ^{**} | Land holding size | .102 |
| 6 | Gender | .978 ^{**} | Gender | .984 ^{**} |

^{**}0.1 and ^{*}percent level significant and 0.5 percent significant.

Table 3.25, in Mokokchung district, the coefficient of correlation between income from MGNREGA and employment($r=.999^{**}$) show highly positive and significant at 1% level. The coefficient of correlation between MGNREGA income and age($r=.207^{**}$) is significant at 1% level. The coefficient of correlation between MGNREGA income and selected variables family size ($r=.143^{*}$), and gender($r=.984^{**}$) show positive and significant relationship at 1% level significant.

In Mon district, the coefficient of correlation between MGNREGA Income and the selected variables employment from MGNREGA ($r=.999^{**}$), age ($r=.174^{*}$), family size ($r=.143^{*}$) and gender ($r=.984^{**}$) show a positive and significant relationship at 1% level.(table,3.25).

3.16.2, Regression analysis and results.

Inorder to identify the determinants of average employment of beneficiaries from MGNREGA programmed, multiple regressions have been employed and the results are presented in the table above. The average annual employment of beneficiaries from MGNREGA programmed is considered as dependent variable and age, education, family size, Gender and wage rate were considered as independent variables.

Table 3.26, Factors that determine the Average MGNREGA annual employment of beneficiaries under Mokokchung and Mon districts of Nagaland.

| Mokokchung | | | | Mon | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Model | | Coefficient | Significance value | Model | Co-efficient | Significance value |
| Constant | | 20.758 (22.138)*** | .000 | Constant | 26.491 (36.135)*** | .000 |
| X1 | Age | .060 (4.247)*** | .000 | Age | -.023 (-1.655) | .099 |
| X2 | Education | .074 (1.557) | .121 | Education | -.091 (-2.207)** | .028 |
| X3 | Family size | .013 (.154) | .878 | Family size | -.178 (-2.894)*** | .004 |
| X4 | Land holding Size | 1.317 (8.657)*** | .000 | Land holding Size | .779 (5.628)*** | .000 |
| X5 | Gender | 29.001 (85.752)*** | .000 | Gender | 30.826 (104.80)*** | .000 |
| Adjusted R ² F-Statistics N | | .975 1844.217 240 | | Adjusted R ² F-Statistics N | | .980 2311.234 240 |

*** and** 1% and 5% level significant.

figure in parenthesis represent t-value.

Table 3.26, in Mokokchung district, it is clear that the coefficient of multiple determination (Adjusted R²) =0.97 indicating the model is good fit. It is inferred that 97 percent of the variation in dependent variable is explain by the independent variables. The F-statistics of 1844.22 is statistically significant at one percent level indicating that the model is found to be significant. Among the variables, age, land holding size and gender significantly related to annual average employment from MGNREGA program. It implies that one percent increased in this variable may lead to an increase in employment of beneficiaries by .060 percent, 1.317 percent and 29.001 percent respectively. In the case of education

and family size it is found no significant relationship with the MGNREGA employment of beneficiaries.

In Mon district, it is clear that the coefficient of multiple determination (Adjusted R^2) = .98 indicating a very high significant relationship. It is inferred that 98 percent of the variation in dependent variable is explain by the independent variables. The F-statistics of 2311.23 is statistically significant at one percent level indicating that the model is found to be significant. Among the variables, education and family size were negative and significantly related to annual average employment from MGNREGA program. It implies that one percent decreased in this variable may lead to an increase in employment of beneficiaries by -.091 percent and -.178 percent. In the case of land holding size and Gender, it is significant relationship with the MGNREGA employment of beneficiaries. It implies that 1 percent increase in Land holding size and Gender may lead to increase in demand for MGNREGA employment.

Table 3.27, Factors that determine the Average MGNREGA annual income of beneficiaries under Mokokchung and Mon districts of Nagaland.

| Mokokchung | | | | Mon | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Model | | Coefficient | Significance value | Model | Co-efficient | Significance value |
| Constant | | -181.482 (-3.199)*** | .002 | Constant | 139.769 (-2.52)*** | .012 |
| X1 | Employment from MGNREGA | 128.095 (56.970)*** | .000 | Employment from MGNREGA | 125.50 (65.126)*** | .000 |
| X2 | Age | -.144 (-.287) | .774 | Age | -1.135 (-2.760)*** | .006 |
| X3 | Education | .268 (.162) | .871 | Education | -4.772 (-3.898)*** | .000 |
| X4 | Family size | 2.080 (.736) | .462 | Family size | 4.858 (2.63)*** | .015 |
| X5 | Land holding size | -1.816 (-.302) | .763 | Land holding size | -.846 (-.195) | .846 |
| X6 | Gender | -363.735 (-5.491)*** | .000 | Gender | -410.031 (-6.83)*** | .000 |
| Adjusted R^2 | | .99 | | Adjusted R^2 | .99 | |
| F-Statistics | | 18063.17 | | F-Statistics | 28554.39 | |
| N | | 240 | | N | 240 | |

*** 1 percent significant.

figure in parenthesis represents t-value.

Table 3.27, shows the annual income from MGNREGA program was regressed on the contributing factors like age, Education, family size, Land

holding size of the workers and gender to analyse the relationship between incomes and contributing factors.

In Mokokchung district, the coefficient of multiple regression (Adjusted R^2) =.99 indicating that the regression model is good fit. It is inferred that about 99 percent of the variation in dependent variable is explained by the independent variables. The F-statistics of 18063.17 is statistically significant at one percent level indicating that the model is found significant. Among the variables, the coefficient of employment is positively related to income at one percent level significant. The coefficients of variable gender are negatively significant at one percent level.

In Mon district, the coefficient of variable employment is positive and significant relationship with the incomes of the MGNREGA beneficiaries. It implies one percent increase in employment will lead to 125.50 percent increase in incomes of the beneficiaries. The coefficients of variable age, education and Gender have negative significant at 1% level. The variable family size are positive, indicating good relationship between the dependent variable (number of days worked) and the independent variable (gender). The inverse relationship between MGNREGA income and Gender is justifiable due to the fact that more female workers are not much attracted to MGNREGA program than male workers. Moreover, market wage rate for male was higher (manual = Rs.350, skilled labour= Rs.400, than that under MGNREGA. But, still the male participation is obvious for the simple reason that they were not employed throughout the year and MGNREGA give this opportunity. The coefficient of multiple regression (Adjusted R^2) =0.99 indicating that the regression model is good fit. It is inferred that about 99 percent of the variation in dependent variable is explained by the independent variables. The F-statistics of 28554.39 is statistically significant at one percent level indicating that the model is found to be statistically significant.

The first hypothesis is that MGNREGA program has impact on employment, income and assets creation is found to be true. In Mokokchung district, the average percentage increased in employment at pre- and post-joining MGNREGA program was 23.54% and in Mon district, the average percentage increased in annual employment at pre- and Post-joining MGNREGA program was 19.94%.

The average percentage increased in annual income of beneficiaries in Mokokchung district at Pre- and Post-joining MGNREGA program was 39.22% and under Mon district the percentage increased was 19.60%. Before MGNREGA assets creation was not taken place according to beneficiaries. But the coming of MGNREGA program is worthy to be mentioned. The assets creation was found on community based assets in the village. By creating these community assets MGNREGA program is giving employment to the beneficiaries in the village. The above illustration is given in the table below 3.28 and 3.29.

Table 3.28, Average annual employment and income of the beneficiaries at Pre- and Post-joining MGNREGA program under Mokokchung and Mon districts of Nagaland.

| Districts | Particulars | Respondents (N=480) | | |
|------------|--|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | | Pre-joining MGNREGA | Post-joining MGNREGA | |
| Mokokchung | Average personday's of employment per year | 164.59 | Agri-allied & other | 155.89 (76.67) |
| | | | MGNREGA | 47.44 (23.33) |
| | | | Total average | 203.33 (23.54) |
| Mon | Average personday's of employment per year | 165.78 | Agri-allied & other | 152.08 (76.49) |
| | | | MGNREGA | 46.75 (23.51) |
| | | | Total average | 198.83 (19.94) |
| Mokokchung | Average income per year | Rs. 26717.36 | Agri-allied & other | Rs.31681.23 (85.17) |
| | | | MGNREGA | Rs.5514.88 (14.83) |
| | | | Total average | Rs.37196.11 (39.22) |
| Mon | Average income per year | Rs.19654.50 | Agri-allied & other | Rs.22181.23 (80.40) |
| | | | MGNREGA | Rs.5407.06 (19.60) |
| | | | Total average | Rs.27588.29 (40.37) |

Source: Field Survey, 2015-16. Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage increased.

Table 3.29, Community Assets created during the year 2006-07 to 2015-16 in the villages under Mokokchung and Mon districts of Nagaland.

| District | Agri-link road (kms) | Village approach (kms) | Village circular (kms) | Foot- step (kms) | Drainage (kms) | Water tank (Ltrs) | social forestry (acres) | Cardamom Cultivation (acres) | Retaining Wall (kms) | Irrigation (kms) |
|------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| Mokokchung | 210.0 | 16.5 | 11.0 | 7.19 | 8.9 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 50.0 | 4.229 | -- |
| Mon | 52.1 | 37.4 | 10.41 | 7.7 | 6.0 | 7.0 | 31.83 | 44.79 | 0.5 | 6.07 |

Source: Field Survey, 2015-16.

Paired ‘t’ test: In order to test the hypothesis of impact of MGNREGA on employment and income of the beneficiaries at pre-joining and Post-joining MGNREGA program, paired t-test is employed with the following formula.

$$t = \frac{\bar{d}}{s/\sqrt{n}} \sim t_{(n-1)d.f}$$

Where, \bar{d} = the mean difference = standard deviation of difference

n = number of paired observation

$$\bar{d} = \frac{\sum d}{n} \quad S = \frac{1}{n} \sqrt{\sum d^2 - (\sum d)^2}$$

Table 3.30, The results of sample Paired “t” test result of average annual employment of beneficiaries at Pre- and Post-joining MGNREGA program.

| Mokokchung | | | Mon | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Average annual number of days worked | | | Average Annual number of days worked | | |
| Paired Statistics | Pre- joining MGNREGA | Post- joining MGNREGA | Paired Statistics | Pre-joining MGNREGA | Post- joining MGNREGA |
| Mean | 1.6459E2 | 2.0334E2 | Mean | 1.6578E2 | 1.9896E2 |
| Std. Deviation | 20.05348 | 28.30688 | Std. Deviation | 13.22819 | 18.98835 |
| Observation | 240 | | Observation | 240 | |
| Pearson Correlation | 952 | | Pearson Correlation | .895 | |
| DF | 239 | | DF | 239 | |
| P (T<=t) two-tail | 54.244 | | P (T<=t) two-tail | 55.387 | |
| 95% Confidence Interval | | | 95% Confidence Interval | | |
| Lower | 37.34283 | | Lower | 32.00592 | |
| Upper | 40.15738 | | Upper | 34.36658 | |

Table 3.30, since t-value is 54.244 and 55.387 respectively for Mokokchung and Mon districts and P-Value 0.000(If P-value is<0.05 then it is significant) which depicts that MGNREGA has positive impact on employment as given in table.3.30.

Table 3.31, The results of sample Paired “t” test result of average annual income of beneficiaries at Pre- and Post-joining MGNREGA program.

| Mokokchung | | | Mon | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Average Annual income | | | Average Annual Income | | |
| Paired Statistics | Pre- joining MGNREGA | Post- joining MGNREGA | Paired Statistics | Pre- joining MGNREGA | Post- joining MGNREGA |
| Mean | 2.6717E4 | 3.7336E4 | Mean | 1.9638E4 | 2.7660E4 |
| Std. Deviation | 11808.48219 | 14599.06384 | Std. Deviation | 8528.81799 | 9063.24972 |
| Observation | 240 | | Observation | 240 | |
| Pearson Correlation | .961 | | Pearson Correlation | .968 | |
| DF | 239 | | DF | 239 | |
| P (T<=t) two-tail | 35.796 | | P (T<=t) two-tail | 54.332 | |
| 95%Confidence Interval | | | 95%Confidence Interval | | |
| Lower | 10034.25391 | | Lower | 7730.93151 | |
| Upper | 11203.00714 | | Upper | 8312.63266 | |

Table 3.31, since, the results of the paired t-value is 35.796 and 54.332 respectively for Mokokchung and Mon districts and P-value 0.000(If P-value is<0.05 then it is significant) which depicts that MGNREGA has positive impact on income generation as given in the table.3.31.

3.17, Summary.

District wise study shows that awareness level in Mokokchung district is better than Mon districts. This is due to fact that the beneficiaries are more literate and socio-economically better in Mokokchung than Mon district.

In Mokokchung district 94.3% male respondents said they did not kept job card with them while among the female 86.25% respondents said that job card is not with them. Under the Mon district, 77.5% male beneficiaries said that job card is not with them while among the women 83.75% said that job card is not kept with them.

In Mokokchung District before joining MGNREGA is 164.59 persondays which is increased to 203.33 persondays after joining MGNREGA. In Mon district, it is found 165.46 days before joining MGNREGA program. However, the beneficiary average employment is increased to 198.83 days after the joining with MGNREGA program.

The beneficiary average income per year before joining MGNREGA is Rs.26,717.36 which is increased to Rs. 37,196.11 in Mokokchung district. Under Mon district, the beneficiary average income per year before joining MGNREGA is found Rs. 19,654.50 which is increased to Rs. 27,588.29 at pre- and post-joining MGNREGA analysis.

About 60% works were done for the construction of roads, 15% land development, and 25% for water conservation, plantation, environment protection and minor irrigation works under MGNREGA program.

It is found that in all the sample villages of Mokokchung district, agri-link road, blacktopping, drainage, water tank, construction of footsteps, tree plantation and retaining Wall were constructed. In Mon district, there is good construction of agri-link road, foot-steps, tree plantation, cardamom plantation, water tank, drainage and retaining wall almost in all the sample villages. However, a good road construction is lacking in some villages under Mon district. But in three villages of Chenwetnyu, Chui and Goching villages under the Mon district had constructed black topping in the villages and found to be socio-economically better than the other sample villages under Mon district.

The average wage rate is found Rs.167 during the year 2015-16. It is found no gender difference in payment of wages for the work under MGNREGA program.

From the field survey, it is found that the MGNREGA program has reduce poverty as 86.25% respondents out of total of 160 had positive response in Mokokchung district and 91.87% respondents out of total 160 respondents had felt that MGNREGA program has reduced poverty in Mon district.

The paired't' test results show that MGNREGA has positive impact on employment and income of beneficiaries.

Chapter-IV

Impact of MGNREGA on Women Empowerment

4.1, Introduction

To attend a healthy family, society and the Country as whole and sustainable economic growth the role of Women cannot be denied. The whole society benefitted and the families are healthier as when women are encouraged to politically, socially and economically empower. Therefore, empowerment of women is essential to have a vibrant society.

The term Empowerment is a process through which people realize in themselves their full potentials and achieve control over their own life. It ensures people the freedom to make choices and accept responsibilities; valuing self and thereby, is a helping process in the development of people's self-esteem. Kabeer (1999) defines empowerment as 'the expansion in people's ability to make strategic life choices in a context where this ability was previously denied to them.'

Therefore, women empowerment means the ability to make choice with their own. Women empowerment is the most talk-about issues pertaining the worldwide in different circles in the present context.

Now a day it is generally seen that women are not lacking behind of man and as such leading their families economically self-dependence (Kabita Borah, Rimjhim Bordoloi, 2014). Only the women who are economically empowered can overcome the gender differences and bring in impartiality.

Majority of the women constitute from rural areas is chronically poor. To skip from the poverty and vulnerability of women's lives, the Central Government implements many developmental programs. One such women friendly program is MGNREGA which was implemented from 2006 onwards. Without any bias to gender, MGNREGA is providing employment and open an avenue to earn income to rural people of India which is worth commendable. The most notable features of MGNREGA is that it promises to equal wages irrespective of gender, which is not mentioned in any other schemes that is implemented so far.

Presently, the MGNREGA is being implemented in full swing in all the rural districts of India. In India, inspite of given some special provisions for women participation and women welfare in various rural development schemes implemented so far, almost in all schemes commonly found is gender biasness. MGNREGA is also not an exception in this matter. It is found that almost in all the study villages of both districts women participation is low compared to male counterpart in various MGNREGA activities. In all the villages male participant were dominant where 66.67% male and 33.33% were female at an average in every sample villages of both the districts.

4.2, Socio-economic characters of women beneficiaries.

4.2.1, Age composition of women.

Age is one of the components factor contributing for the demand of employment under the MGNREGA programmed. As with the older in age less demand for MGNREGA works because MGNREGA provide only manual work.

The table 2.07, shows the MGNREGA beneficiaries age group of women. The maximum participation from the women is found in the age group of 41-50 years in Chuchuyimpang village which was 80% respondent. In over all, majority of the respondent (37.5%) were fall in the category of age group (41-50 years) in the sample villages of Mokokchung district. This shows that the village has a potential for further socio-economic development of the village.

Table 2.14, shows the Mon district, among the sample respondent the maximum number of women participation is found in Tanhai Village and Goching village of which 60% comes under the age group of 31-50 years of women respondents. Almost all the respondents come under this group of age in the sample village. Among the village, majority of women respondent (60%) come fom Tanhai village. This shows that greater scope for the economic development of the villages.

The overall district-wise shows that majority (37.5%) of the female workers belongs to the age group of 41-50 i.e., and 10% were in the age group of 61 years above under Mokokchung district. Under Mon district majority of the women workers were belong to the age group of 31-50 years which was 30 percent and

2.5 percent were between the age group 61 and above. The old women especially of 61 and above years prefer this job due to relatively less work and allow working with their group member. Even though the age people are not able to work efficiently, the MGNREGA scheme helped them to join in the community works and allow them to work as per their capacity rather to stay at home doing nothing. It is reported that even the old age people come to worksites, seat and watch the community works and encourage the workers were also given wage in cash. It is noted that those old age people presents in the worksites were regard as grand and blessing for them. Therefore, MGNREGA is providing employment to all the category of age.

4.2.2 Educational level of women under the Mokokchung and Mon districts.

Education is supposed to be an important factor influencing the level of participation of the people in rural development program. If the respondents are more education the higher the level of awareness about the MGNREGA program among the beneficiaries.

The table 2.08, shows the educational status of women beneficiaries under Mokokchung district. In five of the sample villages show no illiterate respondents while only 3 villages show illiterate respondents. Among the sample villages, majority 80% of female respondent had secondary level of education in Aliba village and one of the literate villages under Mokokchung district. Cent percent literate of the respondent were found in Mongsenyimti village, Sungratsu, Mopungchuket, Ungma and Aliba village. But it is found very less number who had attended Hr. secondary and other degree level in the sample villages.

Table 2.15, shows the educational status of women beneficiaries under Mon district. Among the sample villages, the majority of participants had attended Elementary level of education (70%) which is found in Tanhai village. None of the respondents were found cent percent literate village under the Mon district. Among the village, numbers of illiterate respondents were found more in Chenmoho village with 50%. None of the beneficiaries were found attended both Hr. Secondary and other degree level in any of the village under Mon district.

From the table.2.15, it shows that illiterate persons among the women were high particularly in Mon district which indicates that most women were not fully aware about their entitlements under MGNRGA program. This shows the poor socio-economic condition of the women. This could be the reason that low participation of women in the program. Awareness campaign particularly to women about their entitlements on this program could be right move to let the women willing to participate more.

4.2.3, Size of family of female workers.

Table 2.09, shows the field study conducted under Mokokchung district of total 80 women respondent. It is found that under Mokokchung District, majority of the women come from small family 1-4 members Mongsenyimti village(60.0%), Chuchuyimlang village majority female from small size family 1-4 members(50.0%), Sungratsu village female from medium size family 5-7members(60.0%), Mopungchuket village female come from small family 1-4members(60.0%), Ungma village female majority from small size family 1-4 members(60.0%), Chuchuyimpang village female majority from small size family of 1-4 members(70.0%), Chungtia village female small size family of 1-4 members(90.0%) and Aliba village female beneficiaries come from medium size family of 5-7 members(60.0%).

Table 2.18, shows the Mon district, out of total 80 respondents majority of women beneficiaries come from 5-7 members medium size family in Chenwetnyu Village(60.0%), majority of female from small size family of 1-4 members in Chenmoho village(50.0%), majority of female from small and medium size family in Sheanghah Chingnyu village(50.0% each), majority of the female from medium size family in Sheanghah Wamsa(50.0%), majority of the female beneficiaries from medium size family in Wakching village(90.0%), majority of the female from medium size family in Tanhai Village(70.0%), majority of the female from large size family in Chui village(50.0%), majority of female beneficiaries from large size family in Goching village(40.0%).

Thus, the overall percentage under Mokokchung District is found from the small size (1-4 members) among the female family of 58.75%. While under Mon

District the overall average family size of respondent is that majority of the female (52.5%) belong to the medium size family.

4.2.4, Occupation of women beneficiaries.

Table 4.01, Occupation of the women under the Mokokchung and Mon districts.

| Mokokchung District | | Mon District | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Agricultural/farming/daily labourer | Numbers 50 (62.5) | Agricultural/farming/labourer | Numbers 60(75) |
| Business | 13 (16.25) | Business | 8 (10) |
| House wives | 16 (20) | House wives | 12(15) |
| MGNREGA | 80(100) | MGNREGA | 80 (100) |
| Others/Self-employment | 1(1.25) | Others/Self-employment | --- |

Source:Field survey,2015-16. figures in the parentheses represent percentage to total.

Table 4.01, show the MGNREGA women beneficiaries were worked in agriculture and allied, few number of women in business and house wives and self-employment as their primary occupation in both the districts. From the table,4.01, it shows that under Mokokchung district, 62.5% women had work as agricultural/farming/ daily labourer and under Mon district, majority (75.0%) women workers had an occupation of Agricultural/farming/daily labourer. On the business sector in Mokokchung districts it is shown 16.25% and 10.0% under Mon district. Housewives also work under MGNREGA in both the districts while the percentage was greater in Mokokchung than Mon districts comparatively. Self-employment includes tailoring, weaving, bakers, etc. comes 1.25% under Mokokchung and none under Mon districts. Nodoubt, the house wives took this as an opportunity and work under MGNREGA that helps them to bring some amount of income to their family. Thus MGNREGA has impact on the daily activities of the women workers.

4.3, Women empowerment assessment through MGNREGA program.

4.3.1, Average annual Employment generation of women beneficiaries.

The Researcher in order to see the impact of MGNREGA on women empowerment, it was taken Pre-joining and Post-joining of women Beneficiaries since from its inception of MGNREGA program.

Before MGNREGA joining women beneficiaries were mostly engaged in Agriculture and allied sector. Hence for getting an exact employment is difficult during off season where many of the beneficiaries goes half of the year unemployed because agriculture could not provide employment throughout the year. But now with the coming of MGNREGA program in the village employment was increase to some extend and it acts as an additional employment to women beneficiaries.

One of the basic objectives of MGNREGA program is to ensure women empowerment through provision of employment with reservation of atleast 33% workforce and mandate gender equality on payment of wages. Therefore it offers an ample opportunity for women to get employment making them economically more independence and self-respect in the family. The data given in the table 3.04 and 3.05, from the survey conducted in different sample villages of the two districts indicates that through MGNREGA employment was increased for the women beneficiaries.

Table 3.04, shows the Mokokchung district, at the Pre-joining MGNREGA the average annual employment of women beneficiary is found 138.58 days but at Post-joining MGNREGA it is increased to 164.84 (Agri-allied & other=137.45 and MGNREGA=27.39) employment with an average increment of 26.26(18.95% increased). Among the villages, the average incremental employment Post-joining MGNREGA is found highest in Ungma village with an average number of days of 124.98 at Pre- joining MGNREGA which is found increased to 152.93 (Agri-allied & other=124.78 and MGNREGA=28.15) at Post- joining MGNREGA program with an increment of 27.95(22.37% increased) days. While incremental in employment at post-joining MGNREGA is found lowest in Chuchuyimlang village with an average of 144.20 days at Pre-joining MGNREGA, this is increase to 168.96 days(Agri-allied & other =142.04 and MGNREGA=26.92) at Post-joining MGNREGA program with an increment of 24.76(17.17% increased) days employment.

A very less employment is generated among the female under MGNREGA program and as in principal, only one member from each family is allowed to get the job, the male first involved themselves and in the absence of male, female get

a chance to involve from their respective families. Employment generation among female widow is found better than female who lived with their husband and children.

Table 3.05, shows that under Mon district, the female overall average annual employment is found 148.87 days at Pre- joining the MGNREGA work which is increased to 174.92 days at Post- joining MGNREGA which shows an increment by 26.05 days average employment with a percentage increased by 17.50 % after joining MGNREGA program. The highest average employment among the female is found in Chenwetnyu village of 175.46 days with an average increments of 29.02 with 19.82% increased at the pre- and post-joining MGNREGA program while the lowest annual average employment is found in Goching village with an average of 172.43 days increments by 23.41 days which is increased by 15.71% at Pre-and Post-joining MGNREGA program.

4.3.2, Average annual income of the women beneficiaries.

According to 2011 census, women represent about 48.5% of the India's total population. Rural women comprises of about 48.6 %(2011 census) to total rural population in India and were still could not even access to basic needs like education, health care, social security etc. Only when we see improvement in socio-economic status of women, we could say that women has empowered. Earning income independently is one of the measures to assess the empowerment of women economically and socially. Higher she earns income, higher the social status in the society.

Table 3.08, shows in Mokokchung district, the overall average annual income of women beneficiaries at Pre-joining MGNREGA was found Rs.23,182.29 which is increased to Rs. 30,680.59 (Agri-allied & other=Rs. 27,353.40 and MGNREGA=Rs. 3,327.19) with an increment of Rs. 7,498.3 (32.34% increased) at Post-joining MGNREGA program. Among the village, the female highest average incremental income is found in Mopungchuket village of Rs. 8,188.5 (Pre-Rs. 21,201.67 & post-Rs. 29,390.17) with an average percentage increase by 38.62% increased Post-joining MGNREGA program. While the female lowest average incremental annual income is found in Ungma village of Rs. 7102.09

(Pre-Rs. 25,190.00&Post-Rs.32,292.09) which is increase by 28.19% after joining MGNREGA.

Among the village, the female beneficiary's average income from MGNREGA is found highest in Mopungchuket village with an average of Rs. 3,457.39 and lowest income from MGNREGA is found in Chuchuyimpang village of Rs. 3,089.22.(table,3.08).

Table 3.09, shows under Mon district, the overall average annual income of female beneficiary is found Rs.18,550.5 at Pre- joining MGNREGA and is found increased to Rs. 24,516.56 (Agri-allied & other=Rs. 21,395.44 and MGNREGA=Rs. 3,121.12) with an increment of Rs. 5966.06 (32.16% increased) after- joining MGNREGA program. Among the female the highest average incremental income is found in the Chenmoho village of Rs. 5872.5 (Pre-Rs. 17,034 &Post-Rs. 22,906.5) shows 34.47% increased at Post- joining MGNREGA program. While the female lowest average annual incremental income is found in Wakching village of Rs. 6187.76 (Pre-Rs. 21,162 & Post-Rs. 27,349.76) by an increase of 29.24% at post- joining MGNREGA program.

Among the village, the average annual income of women from MGNREGA was found highest in Chenwetnyu village with an average of Rs. 3481.69 and the lowest income from MGNREGA is found in Goching village with an average of Rs. 2764.14.(table,3.09).

4.3.3, Participation of women in village meeting under MGNREGA program.

Table 4.02, Village-wise women participation in the Village meetings under MGNREGA program in sample districts.

| Mokokchung District | | | Mon District | | |
|-----------------------------|---|-----------|-----------------------------|---|----------|
| Name of the Survey villages | Number of Women beneficiary participated in meeting under MGNREGA implementation. | | Name of the survey villages | Number of women beneficiary participated in meeting under MGNREGA implementation. | |
| | Yes | No | | Yes | N0 |
| Mongsenyimti | 1(10.0) | 9(90.0) | Chenwetnyu | 6(60.0) | 4(40.) |
| Chuchuyimlang | 1(10.0) | 9(90.0) | Chenmoho | 4(40.0) | 6(60.0) |
| Sungratsu | 0(00.0) | 10(100.0) | Sheanghah Chingnyu | 1(10.0) | 9(90.0) |
| Mopungchuket | 4(40.0) | 6(60.0) | Sheanghah Wamsa | 2(20.0) | 8(80.0) |
| Ungma | 2(20.0) | 8(80.0) | Wakching | 5(50.0) | 5(50.0) |
| Chuchuyimpang | 4(40.0) | 6(30.0) | Tanhai | 3(30.0) | 7(70.0) |
| Chungtia | 2(20.0) | 8(80.0) | Chui | 2(20.0) | 8(80.0) |
| Aliba | 2(20.0) | 8(80.0) | Goching | 1(10.0) | 9(90.0) |
| Total | 16(20.0) | 64(80.0) | Total | 24(30.0) | 56(70.0) |

Source: Field survey, 2015-16. Figures in parenthesis show percentage to total.

In Table.4.02, the village meeting is the platform where all the beneficiaries, village council and VDB members directly interact and have deliberate discussion on the issues regarding MGNREGA activities and accounts of expenditure in the villages. Table 4.02, have shown that only 20% out of total 80 women respondent had participated in meeting under Mokokchung district while majority (80%) of the respondents didn't participate in the meeting. This may be due negligence on the part of the women workers and also due to household core works. While under Mon district it is found that 30% respondents had participated in the meeting with related to MGNREGA work and majority of respondents (70.0%) did not participated in the meeting.

Very few among the women respondents became the member of Village Development Board (VDB), which helped to prepare work plan for MGNREGA at grass root level. Women were somehow politically empowered as they get an opportunity to involve in decision making body VDB. This is possible only after the implementation of MGNREGA in the villages. The same thing is found in

Mon district by the CAG report of Nagaland conducted during the year 2013 as per report.

4.3.4, Nature and work intervention.

Categories of works undertaken by women workers under MGNREGA in the sample villages in the study area during the study period are shown below.

Table 4.03, Type of works given to women beneficiaries in sample districts.

| Mokokchung | | Mon | |
|---|------------|---|----------|
| Different types of work | Numbers | Different types of work | Numbers |
| Road construction, Carry stone, mud, water and cement and sand. | 54 (67.5) | Road Construction, Carry stone, mud, water and cement and sand. | 60 (75) |
| Serving tea and cooking | 1 (1.25) | Serving tea and cooking | 12 (15) |
| Cleaning of drainage | 5 (6.25) | Cleaning of drainage | 20 (25) |
| Cleaning of village | 46(57.5) | Cleaning of village | 20 (25) |
| Tea garden/ planting of trees/flower on the roadside. | 15 (18.75) | Tea garden/ planting of trees/flower on the roadside | 00.0(00) |

Source: Field Study,2015-16. figures in parenthesis represent percentage to total.

Table 4.03, shows the type of works given is recorded from the respondent's response. It Shows that majority of respondents 67.5% and 75% respectively under Mokokchung and Mon district were involve in carry stone and mud while constructing road (soiling) and cement and sand in construction of footstep and protection wall in the village. Since works were undertaken in community based, some of the women 1.25% and 15% respectively under Mokokchung and Mon districts were assigned to serve tea and cooking food for the workers. Women were also given the work of cleaning village 57.5% and 25% respondent and cleaning of drainage 6.25% and 25% respectively for Mokokchung and Mon districts. It is found that majority of the women respondents were work on road construction, carry mud, water, cement and sand in the sample districts. It is therefore inferred that major works undertaken were road construction inside the particular village jurisdictions. All these works done on community based oriented undertaken. It is done under the supervision of village council and Village Development Board at the village level.

4.3.5, Attending social audit.

While conducting survey, asking about attended social audit at village level the following responses were got from the Women respondents.

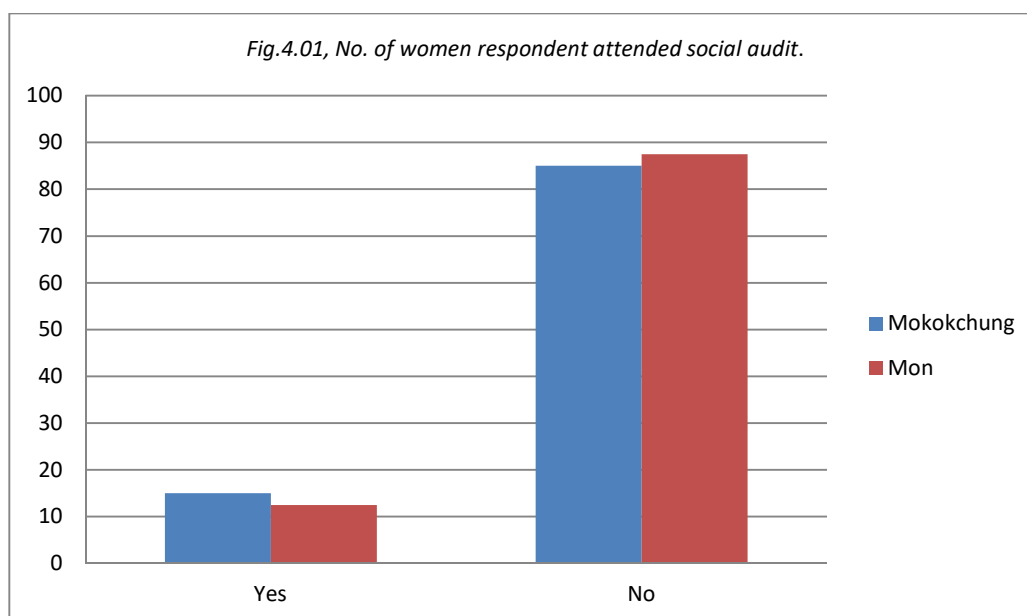
Table 4.04, Attending in social audit at the village level under MGNREGA in sample districts.

| Mokokchung | | Mon | |
|------------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| Responses | Numbers (%) | Responses | Numbers(%) |
| Yes | 12 (15) | Yes | 10 (12.5) |
| No | 68 (85) | No | 70 (87.5) |
| Total | 80 (100) | Total | 80 (100) |

Source: Field survey,2015-16.

figures in parenthesis show percentage to total.

The table.4.04, shows that under Mokokchung district only 15% had attended the social audit atleast once and 85.0% didn't attend the social audit in their respective villages. While under the Mon district it was experienced during the field survey that only 10 respondents were attended in social audit and majority of the respondent 87.5% didn't attend the social audit in their village. It was found that every year social audit at the village was conducting. It is said that a committee comprised of 5 members were selected by the village council which include VDB secretary, youth leader, council member, women leader and church leader. This social audit was conducted once or twice a year. The female respondents who had attended the social audit were women leaders in the village. The women under the scheme did not take their own decision in selecting the work as work implementation were taken in the Village council meeting convened by the VDB as per the women respondent. Infact, they could express their opinion. All the decision will be taken collectively for the welfare of the village. Fig.4.01, represents the graphical the women attended the social audit in the sample districts.



(Horizontal line represents responses and vertical line represents percentage to total respondents.)

4.3.6, Opinion on the level of empowerment.

From the field survey, taking 80 women beneficiaries, 10 each from 8 villages as sample, the levels of empowered responses are shown below.

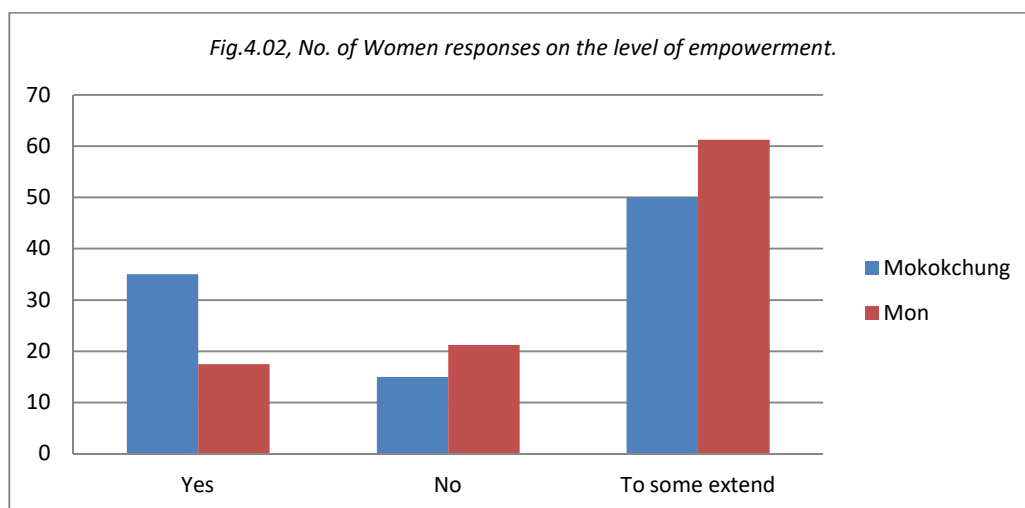
Table 4.05, Opinion on the Level of women empowerment through MGNREGA program in the sample districts.

| Mokokchung district | | Mon district | |
|---------------------|----------|----------------|------------|
| Responses | Numbers | Responses | Numbers |
| Yes | 28 (35) | Yes | 14 (17.5) |
| No | 12 (15) | No | 17 (21.25) |
| To some extend | 40 (50) | To some extend | 49 (61.25) |
| Total | 80 (100) | Total | 80 (100) |

Source: Field survey,2015-16. figures in parenthesis shows percentage to total.

In Table 4.05, when asked about the attitude towards MGNREGA for whether they have empowered the following responses got from the women beneficiaries. Table 4.05, Shows that majority of the women beneficiaries (50.0%) said that they were empowered to some extend through MGNREGA under Mokokchung district. On the other hand, 15% women respondents claimed that they were not empowered while 35.0% of women workers felt that they were empowered

through MGNREGA. Under the Mon district, 61.25% of respondents had said that they were empowered to some extent while 21.25% women said that they were not empowered through MGNREGA and only 17.5% women respondents felt that they were empowered through MGNREGA. Majority of the women beneficiaries have empowered somehow. Responses to the level of women empowerment from the women beneficiaries is depicted in fig.4.02.



(Horizontal line represents responses and vertical line represents percentage to total respondents.)

4.3.7, Nature of MGNREGA work and contentment.

While asked about the nature of work and contentment of work, the following were the responses got from women beneficiaries as shown below in table 4.06.

Table 4.06, Attitude towards Work undertaken under MGNREGA program in the sample districts.

| Mokokchung | | Mon | |
|---------------|--------------------|---------------|------------|
| Responses | No. of respondents | Responses | Numbers |
| Difficult | 9 (11.25) | Difficult | 60 (75.0) |
| Not difficult | 71 (88.75) | Not difficult | 20 (25.0) |
| Total | 80 (100.0) | Total | 80 (100.0) |

Source: Field Survey, 2015-16.

figures in parenthesis show percentage to total.

From table 4.06, it revealed that 11.25% respondents had expressed discontent in the works given to them under MGNREGA. And majority of the women (88.75%) felt that work given under MGNREGA is easy and comfortable under

Mokokchung district. In some of the village under Mokokchung district, women were mostly involve in manual work like cleaning of drainage and village surroundings and so also serving the community work like cooking and serving tea etc. While many of the respondents felt that MGNREGA should provide more suitable employment to women. Under Mon district more than 75% felt that works under MGNREGA is tiresome and difficult and not comfortable for them. While 25% had expressed okay for them.

It is found no difference in work and wage payment under MGNREGA between men and women as per the respondents. As mentioned earlier work under MGNREGA done in community, women were allowing to work along with the male irrespective of nature of work. Women did hard works along with the men. Many of the women said that they were suffered with body pain and headache after the daylong work particularly under Mon district villages. Some of the women workers claimed that works under MGNREGA should be relaxed for women and should give less hard work especially for manual work. Nodoubt, women workers were happy to work under job card as it strengthen the community level participation irrespective of gender and learned mutual respect to one another. Before MGNREGA women don't go for community works but now women are encourage involving in community work under MGNREGA. The participation of women in community work has achieved one of the basic features of MGNREGA to empowered women at the grass root level.

Since women needs are very different and physically weaker than the male which MGNREGA works command only manual, majority of the women respondent claimed that a separate fund should be earmark for work to do their own befitting works to women in the village.

4.3.8, Income-consumption impact.

All the respondents of the women beneficiaries have claimed that by working under MGNREGA program have enhance their income. Women beneficiaries feel somehow happy with the implementation of MGNREGA as they could earn additional income that helps in the family's expenditure. Another important point

that emerged from the survey is that women workers were, by and large, receiving their wages in person, rather than through husband or bank. Thus, MGNREGA has created a sense of feeling of independence in earning for the rural women in particular and family in general. A good number of women responded that MGNREGA income is mostly spent on food expenses. A small number of women said that the increase in income from MGNREGA work, helped atleast to meet their home/household needs when there is no way out. A good number of women workers said that wages from MGNREGA help in paying tuition fees for the children. A small number of women who were old age above 60years said that wages from MGNREGA were use on health expenses.

4.3.9, Improvement in Education of the children.

It is found out from the field study that MGNREGA income has assist in schooling of the children. Many of the women workers have reported that before MGNREGA their children were studied in Government School as they cannot afford the monthly fees in private school. But by working under MGNREGA they can send their children to private school. Some of the respondent said that they could send their children to take tuition as the parent could not teach at home.

4.3.10, Impact on Saving.

It is found that, besides meeting necessary expenditures, the respondents expended most of their annual income on education and health care of their children and food items. Hence, the savings of the beneficiaries was found to be low and insignificant with the increase in income and consumption.

4.3.11, Cultural impact.

Women are the custodian of cultural wealth. While doing the community works the women along with the male learn the good culture of respecting with opposite gender and maintain co-operation. The employment of women has generated a small groups and network from different segments of the clan in the villages and does other activities for income generation. They enjoy and celebrate

small events with feast especially at the end of the year and also transfer the folk arts and culture to each other.

4.3.12, Impact on Health expenditure.

Many of the elderly widow women because of MGNREGA can able to access health expenses. Women respondents said that MGNREGA income has help in buying medicines.

4.3.13, Impact Community level participation.

Not only additional employment and income, MGNREGA has impact on community level participation of women. Before MGNREGA women were not allowed to participate in the village community meeting. But with the coming of MGNREGA a few women leader in the village were allowed to participate in the meeting and given a chance to express their opinion for the welfare of the villagers under the MGNREGA program. Women workers said that two members from the villages represents in the VDBs which is the implementing agency in the villages. MGNREGA has given an opportunity to women to show their skill and capability as when they work together. They learned mutual respect among one another. The participation of women in social audit at village level conducted once or twice in some village in a year was plausible and worth mentioning under MGNREGA. Under Mokokchung district it is found that 15.0% women respondents and 12.5% under Mon district have participated in the social audit conducting once or twice in a village. It is found that about 20% and 30% women respondents respectively under Mokokchung and Mon districts have participated in the village meeting convened by the VDB in consultation with the Council as per the women respondents. With the economic empowerment, Women were politically empowered due to their participation in the decision making process under the scheme as per the beneficiary report. Therefore women were not only benefitted as individual but also as community.

4.4, Qualitative study.

4.4.1, Correlation results under Mokokchung and Mon dsitriacts.

Correlation was applied to study the relationship between two variables. Here, MGNREGA employment is dependent variable and Age, education, family size and Landholding size were independent variables. The results are discussed below in table,4.07.

Table 4.07, Correlation results between MGNREGA annual employment of women beneficiaries and selected variables in the sample districts.

| Mokokchung | | | Mon | |
|------------|-------------------|---|-------------------|---|
| Sl.no | Variables | MGNREGA Employment Coefficient of Correlation (C C) | Variables | MGNREGA Employment Coefficient of Correlation (C C) |
| 1 | Age | -.133 | Age | -.086 |
| 2 | Education | .361** | Education | .024 |
| 3 | Family size | .054 | Family size | -.155 |
| 4 | Land holding size | .279* | Land holding size | .279* |

** 0.1 percent level significant and *0.5 percent level.

CC= Coefficient of Correlation.

Table 4.07, shows that in Mokokchung district, the correlation of coefficient between MGNREGA employment and education (.298**) was positive and highly significant at 0.1% level, which means that as 91.25% respondents were found literate from the field study and as such are more likely to aware with their rights to demand for work. The MGNREGA employment and Landholding size (.279*) shows positive relationship at 0.5% level significant. The MGNREGA employment and Land holding size (.279*) shows positive relationship at 0.5% level significant under Mon district.

Here, dependent variable is MGNREGA income and employment from MGNREGA, age, education, family size and Landholding size were independent variables. The results of relation between two variables are given below in table,4.08.

Table 4.08, Correlation between MGNREGA annual income of women beneficiaries and selected variables in the sample districts.

| Mokokchung | | | Mon | |
|------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Sl.no | Variables | MGNREGA Income (C C) | Variables | MGNREGA Income (C C) |
| 1 | MGNREGA employment | .877** | MGNREGA employment | .995** |
| 2 | Age | -.160 | Age | -.093 |
| 3 | Education | .326** | Education | .028 |
| 4 | Family size | .155 | Family size | -.153 |
| 5 | Land holding | .374** | Land holding | .284* |

**0.1 and *percent level significant and 0.5 percent significant.

CC= Coefficient of Correlation.

Table 4.08, shows the Mokokchung district, the coefficient of correlation between MGNREGA income and MRNREGA employment (.877**), Education (.326**) and Land holding (.374**) were positive and significant at 0.1% level. In Mon district, the coefficient of correlation between MGNREGA income and MGNREGA employment (.995**) and Landholding (.284*) were positive and significant relationship at 0.1% and 0.5% level.

4.4.2, Regression analysis and results.

As per the Government of India Census report 2011, women constitute nearly 50 percent of Indian population. The lives of the rural women in India are still deprived of basic amenities of life, like nutrition, healthcare, education and social security etc. A rural woman is said to be empowered when she has social upliftment and economic development. Earning income independently is one of the measures to assess the empowerment of women economically and socially. Higher she earns income, higher the social status in the society. The income of the women beneficiaries was regressed on the factors like employment through MGNREGA and levels of participation in the meeting under MGNREGA to analyse the relationship between incomes from MGNREGA to the contributing factors by applying multiple linear regression model.

Table 4.09, Factors that determine the annual employment of the women beneficiaries through MGNREGA program in the sample districts.

| Mokokchung District | | | | Mon District | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Model | | Coefficients | Significance value | Model | Coefficients | Significance value |
| Constant | | 25.265 (31.174)*** | .000 | Constant | 26.456 (24.877)*** | .000 |
| X1 | Age | .016 (1.415) | .161 | Age | -.009 (-.487) | .627 |
| X2 | Education | .123 (3.165)*** | .002 | Education | -.021 (-.342) | .733 |
| X3 | Family size | -.023 (-.351) | .727 | Family size | -.171 (-1.910) | .060 |
| X4 | Land holding | .225 (2.149)*** | .035 | Land holding | .455 (2.885)*** | .005 |
| Adjusted-R ² | | .146 | | Adjusted R ² | .080 | |
| F-statistics | | 4.367 | | F-Statistics | 2.720 | |
| N | | 80 | | N | 80 | |

*** 1 percent significant.

Figures in parenthesis represent the t-value.

Table 4.09, shows the coefficient of multiple regressions (Adjusted R²) is .146 shows that the model is good fit explaining .146 percent of the total variation in the dependent variable. The F-statistics of 4.367 is statistically significance. The variables education and Land holding show positive and significant relationship with MGNREGA employment at 1 percent level significant.

In Mon district, the coefficient of determination Adjusted R²= .080 significant and good model fit explaining that .080 percent of the total variation in dependent variable. The F-statistics 2.720 is statistically significant. The variable Land holding size is significant at 1% level.(table.4.09).

Table 4.10, Factors that determine the annual income of the women beneficiaries through MGNREGA program in the sample districts.

| Mokokchung District | | | | Mon District | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Model | | Coefficients | Significance value | Model | Coefficients | Significance value |
| Constant | | -24.913 (-.113) | .910 | Constant | -275.355 (-6.088)*** | .000 |
| X1 | Employment from MGNREGA | 120.433 (14.356)*** | .000 | Employment from MGNREGA | 129.058 (79.931)*** | .000 |
| X2 | Age | -.032 (-.040) | .968 | Age | -.168 (-.629) | .531 |
| X3 | Education | -.702 (-.233) | .816 | Education | .013 (.015) | .988 |
| X4 | Family size | 5.739 (1.198) | .235 | Family size | .046 (.036) | .972 |
| X5 | Land holding size | 14.508 (1.848) | .069 | Land holding size | 1.122 (.483) | .631 |
| Adjusted R ² | | .778 | | Adjusted R ² | .989 | |
| F-statistics | | 56.228 | | F-Statistics | 1470.118 | |
| N | | 80 | | N | 80 | |

*** and **1% level significant and 5% level. Figures in parenthesis indicate t-value.

Table 4.10, shows that under Mokokchung district, the coefficient of multiple regressions (Adjusted R²) = .778 is significantly shows that the model is good fit explaining .78 percent of the total variation in the dependent variable. The F-statistics of 56.228 is statistically significance. The variables employment show positive and significant relationship with MGNREGA income at 1 percent level significant.

In Mon district, the coefficient of determination (Adjusted R²) =.989 is significant and good model fit explaining that .99 percent of the total variation in dependent variable. The F-statistics 1470.118 is statistically significant. The variable employment is significant with MGNREGA income at 1% level.(table,4.10).

The second hypothesis that MGNREGA has impact on women empowerment is found to be true to some extent. There is increase in employment, income and consumption of Women beneficiaries. With the coming of MGNREGA a few women leader in the village were allowed to participate in the meeting and given a chance to express their opinion for the welfare of the villagers under the MGNREGA program. Moreover, a few of the women respondents have attended the social audit which was conducting once every year. While doing the community works the women along with the male learn the good culture of

respecting with opposite gender and co-operation and this could be witnessed because of MGNREGA program.

Low awareness, Improper and ineffective implementation, corruption, social attitude, structural problem etc. were some of the underlined obstacles in women's participation under MGNREGA program.

To sum up, from the above study we see that MGNREGA has positive impact on women empowerment.

4.5, Summary:

As regard to the women empowerment, 35.0% of the respondents had said that they were empowered, 50.0% women had said that they were empowered to some extend and 15% respondent said that they were not empowered even after joining MGNREGA works under Mokokchung District. While, 17.5% respondents had said that they were empowered well, 61.25% women said that they were empowered to some extend and 21.25% respondents had said that they were not empowered even after joining MGNREGA under Mon District. Therefore, majority of the women beneficiaries were empowered somehow.

There is empowerment of women socially and economically as the earning of the women enhanced the status of their family income. A few numbers of Women were politically empowered due to their participation in the decision making process under the scheme as per the beneficiary response survey conducted in 16 villages covering 33.33% women participants.

Though MGNREGA has positive impact on employment pattern of women but in Nagaland their presence is also less in an average. As individual women are benefitted because they can earn income, meet their own personal expenses, assist in family expenses etc. As community women are benefitted and this can be understood by few numbers of women participate in the village meeting and in social audit, participation in community work, to express their opinion in the meetings, learn to respect, etc. This all happens only after the implementation of MGNREGA.

Chapter V

Summary and Conclusion

5.1, Introduction.

The historic piece of legislation in independent India is MGNREGA program. It is a right based social protection initiative that ensures 100 days of employment to willing adult of a rural family to do manual labour in a year with a minimum wage rate. Apart from employment and income generation to beneficiaries and durable assets creation MGNREGA aims to eradicate poverty in rural areas. Hence, the present study is an attempt to study impact of MGNREGA in generating employment, income, assets creation, women empowerment and poverty alleviation under Mokokchung and Mon districts. This chapter summarized the findings of the study.

The field survey was carried out in 16 villages with 480 as sample size under Mokokchung and Mon Districts of Nagaland. In Mokokchung District four RD Blocks and eight villages were selected as sample for the study. While in Mon district 4 RD Blocks and 8 villages were selected as sample for the study.

5.2, Summary of the findings.

5.2.1, Socio-economic profile of Mokokchung and Mon districts.

- The total population in Nagaland according to 2011 Census was 19, 78,502. The total population was 1,94,622 and 2,50,260 respectively for Mokokchung and Mon district. The density, which was 47 per sq. km in 1981, increased to 73 in 1991 and 120 per sq. km in 2001 and 119 per sq.km in 2011. The density of population is another factor of concern in Nagaland because of the alarming increase in the population. This will have serious implications on the ability of the State to meet the infrastructure requirements of its people, especially in the urban areas.

- The rural population in Mokokchung district is 1,38,897 of which male 71,373 and female 67,524. The urban population was 55,725 of which male 29,719 and female 26,006. In Mon district, the total population is 2,50,260 of which male 1,31,469 and female 1,02,347. The urban population is 34,444 of which male 18,284 and female 16,160. The rural population is more in Mon district than in Mokokchung district. The urban population is more in Mokokchung district than in Mon district.
- Out of total population, 51.42% and 59.00% were total work force under Mokokchung and Mon district which is higher than state average of 49.23% work force. On the total work force male is more than the female and on the non-workers female is more than male in Mokokchung district and male is more than the female under Mon district.
- The total number of villages in Nagaland is 1,428 of which 1,400 were inhabited and 28 villages were uninhabited. Altogether, 108 and 131 registered villages under Mokokchung and Mon districts. The inhabited villages were 107 and 131 villages under Mokokchung and Mon districts. In Nagaland there are 26 towns of which 19 and 7 were statutory and Census. Under Mokokchung district and Mon, the total towns are 4 and 2 of which 3 and 2 towns were statutory and 1 are Census.
- There has been a phenomenal increase in the level of literacy. Mokokchung is the most literate district in the state with 92.68% of Literacy rate as against the state average of 80.11% in 2011 Census. The corresponding rate in rural area(92.01%) is lower than that in urban area(94.34%).By gender, male literacy rate(93.55%) is higher than the female literacy rate(91.74%).The gender gap has narrowed down during the last decade in aggregate, yet, the gap continues to be wider in rural area (93.06% of male and 90.9% of female) than in Urban area(94.7% and 93.91% of male and female respectively). Mon district has the lowest literacy rate of 42 percent during the 2001 census but it is increased to 56.99%(male 51.18% and female 44.04%) but the lowest in literacy rate with other districts during 2011 Census as against the state average of 80.11% in 2011

Census. The corresponding rate in rural area(52.54%) is lower than that in urban area(84.47%).By gender, male literacy rate(60.94%) is higher than the female literacy rate(52.58%).The gender gap has narrowed down during the last decade in aggregate, yet, the gap continues to be wider in rural area (56.74% of male and 47.88% of female) than in Urban area(86.54% and 82.11% of male and female respectively)³³.

- The health institutions in Mokokchung district comprises of 1 District hospital, 1 TB hospital, 3 CHCs, 15 PHCs, 55 SCs, 2 Big Dispensary and 1 AYUSH Dispensary, 1 GNM school attached to District Hospital. Health services in Mokokchung also cater to the needs of the neighbouring districts (Zunheboto, Tuensang and Longleng). Many cases are referred outside the district for specialist treatment due to lack of manpower and basic infrastructure in the district health institutions. Under Mon district, during the year 2014-15, the district has 1 district Hospital, 2 CHC, 15 PHCs, 51 Sub-center, 1 S.T.D Clinic and 1 D.T.C as per report of Chief Medical Officer, Mon. Altogether there are 5 numbers of Doctors and 10 numbers of staff nurses under the District hospital Mon. Under the 2 CHCs there are 6 staff nurses and 2 pharmacists while in 15 numbers of PHCs, 45 numbers of nurses under the CHCs and PHCs, there were 20 doctors were employed. In all the villages of Mon district there are 50 numbers of Sub-centers in which around 100 staff nurses and 50 pharomicists were employed.

- Power is an important element of modern infrastructure for overall economic development as well as human well-being. Mokokchung District is lack in sufficient availability of energy. Solar energy is rarely being used by the household. The power supply in Mokokchung is from the Aolichen power station and is purchased at Doyang Hydro-project. The power consumption according to SDO Electrical Department Mokokchung, Division during 2012-13 is 40558.87 MWH while during 2014-15, the power consumption under Mokokchung was 39266 MWH. Load shedding is commonly occurrence due to insufficient power and due to natural calamities. Under Mon district, the supply of power comes from the Mokokchung district. The yearly consumption of power according to

³³ Census 2011 data:cunsusindia.gov.in

power department report 2012-13 were approximately 9, 15, 867 kwh while during 2013-14 the power consumption is increased to 30, 82,353 kwh. However, its consumption is increased to 45, 25,288 kwh during the year 2014-15. Every year the power consumption has increased due to population growth both in the urban and rural areas and advancement in technology.

- Development of road, at least all-weather road, linking the scattered villages is a prerequisite for economic development of the Mokokchung District. According to the report of PWD(R&B) Mokokchung Division, the length of Major District Road at an average is 60 km², Other District Road is 116 km², Urban Road is 124.3 km² and Village Road is 219.6 km². During the year 2008-09, the total length road of State Highway under Mokokchung district was 18.00km³⁴ (3.84% of Nagaland state average of 468.62 km) . According to 2011 census, the length road of State highway is 131.00 km (15.78% of state average 830.0 km) during the 2014-15. Under Mon district, there is no National Highway passing through the district. Communication by pucca road is limited with only 51 out of 110 inhabited villages approachable by pucca road as per 2001 Census. As per the report of SDO, PWD(R & B) Mon during the year 2015-16, The total length of roads in the district is 1,120.14 km constituting 657.12 km (58.66%) of the total road length is under surfaced road while still unsurfaced road constitutes 463.02 km (41.33%) to the total length road and many of these roads are not all weather roads and are therefore not motorable during rainy season. Due to lack of proper communication facilities, access to medical facility is severely restricted in the rural areas of the district. Connectivity of habitations, particularly of rural areas with sub divisional towns and district headquarters was often a support for the public efforts for providing basic health and educational services. It is one of the infrastructural supports for production, trade and commerce.

³⁴ Statistical Handbook of Nagaland 2015

5.2.2, Socio-economic characteristics of respondents under the study area.

- In Mokokchung district, majority of the beneficiaries (36.25%) were between the age of 41-50 years, between 31-40 years(24.58%), between 51-60 years(19.58%),2.91% below 30 years. While in Mon district, 30.00% beneficiaries were in the age group 41-50 years, between 31-40 years (29.58%), between 51-60 years(19.58%), and below 30 years(13.75%). In Mokokchung district it was found that majority 35.63% male and 37.5% female respondent's falls under the age group of 41-50 years of which 55% male were from Ungma and 60% female from Aliba village. While majority 30% male and 30% female respondents found under the age group of 41-50 years of which 60% male from Tanhai and 60% female were found from Goching village under Mon district.

- In Mokokchung district, majority of beneficiaries have attended secondary (40.42%), Elementary (22.08%), primary (11.67%), illiterate (8.75%), Pre-University/Hr.Sec.(5.0%) and others(3.75%). While in Mon district, the majority of the beneficiaries were illiterate (30.0%), Elementary (25.42%), secondary (22.5%), primary (20.83%), P.U/Hr.Sec.(1.25%) and none from others. In Mokokchung district, the majority of male (43.12%) and female (35.0%) respondents were found attended the secondary level of education, out of total respondents (240 beneficiaries) which majority 60% male from Sungratsu and Chungtia village and among female majority 80% from Aliba Village. In Mon district, while majority 30.63% male respondent have never attended to Schooling of which 60% respondents from Sheanghah Chingnyu village. While majority among female (32.5%) respondents have attended Elementary level education which 70% respondent were from Tanhai village. In Mokokchung district, it is found that illiterate among the female is less as compared to male whereas in higher educational female were comparatively less. In Mon district, illiterate respondents was found more among the male than female and in higher education male was more than female respondent which shows a gender-gap.

- In Mokokchung district, the overall majority of respondents from small size family 50.42%, followed by 39.48% medium size family and 10% from large family. In Mon district, larger respondents from medium 50.83%, followed by

25% small and 24.17% large family size respectively. The majority of the respondent came from the small size family of 1-4 members which was 46.25% male and 58.75% female under Mokokchung district. While 13.75% male and 2.5% female comes from the large size families of 8 and above in the Sample villages in Mokokchung. The female respondents from the large size family are very less of 2.5% and male 13.75% under Mokokchung district. Under the Mon district, the maximum respondents comes from the medium size families of 5-7 members which is 50% male and 52.5% female beneficiaries. However, the proportion of female is much higher in the medium size family. But only 26.88% male respondents comes from the large size family and 18.75 % female respondents comes from large size families.

- In Mokokchung district, 96.67% male were found married and 78.75% among female were found married. In Mon district, 98.12% male respondents were found married and 88.75% female respondents were married. While the single among the female represents either widow or unmarried.(table.2.24).
- In Mokokchung district, all the male and female beneficiaries were having nuclear type of family. While under Mon district, about 84.38% male and 92.5% female were lived as nuclear type family while about 15.63% male and 7.5% female were lived as joint family. Joint family is found more in Goching village about 35.0% among male and Chenwentyu village about 30.0% respondents from female respondents.(table.2.25).
- In Mokokchung district, majority of the beneficiaries have own kuccha building (72.08%), Semi-RCC building(20%), RCC building(4.17%) and thatch house(3.75%) while in Mon district, majority of beneficiaries have Kuccha(68.75%), Semi-RCC(16.25%), thatch house(12.08%) and RCC building(4.36%).(table.2.26). While the thatch house was found more among the female beneficiaries than male, i.e, 1.88% male and 8.75% female in the sample village of Mokokchung district. The thatch house among female is found more in Mon district of 12.5% male and 16.25% female in the sample villages. The construction of RCC building is found rarely in both the districts.

- In Mokokchung district, it is found that 31.7% beneficiaries small size land (2.5-5 acres), 31.2% have marginal size land holding (less than 2.5 acres), and 23.23% medium and 6.7% have large size landholding. In Mon district, majority of the beneficiaries 37.5% have marginal land holding size (Less than 2.5 acres), small (30.4%), medium (22.9%) and large (6.2%) land holding size.(table.2.27).
- In Mokokchung district, Pre- joining MGNREGA, 97.92% respondents annual income is found under medium income category(10,560.032- 51,356.634), 2.1% respondents were under the low income category(below 10,560.032) while none beneficiaries were found in high income category(above 51,356.634). But the Post- joining MGNREGA, 83.75% respondent were found in the medium income category, 16.25% respondent were under the high income category and none from the low income category. In Mon district, before joining MGNREGA, it is found that 93.3% respondents were under the medium income group, 6.7% respondents under low income group category and none from high income group category. However, in the post-joining MGNREGA program, 96.2% respondents were in the medium income group, 3.8% respondents were in the high income group category and none were in low income group category. This revealed that MGNREGA had positive impact on the income of the beneficiaries.(table.2.30).

5.2.3, Awareness about MGNREGA program among sample beneficiaries.

- In Mokokchung and Mon district, 100% respondents were having the knowledge that 100 days employment to every beneficiaries and equal wage payment to both male and female. Apart from this, to measure the awareness level some provisions like existing wage rate, demand for work, and should have job card, unemployment allowances, worksite facilities and social audit. Table 3.01, show the awareness in Mokokchung district and it revealed that about 66.8% male and 56.25% female were well aware with existing wage rate, 6.25% male and 1.25% female were aware with that they should demand work, 5.62% male and 13.75% female were aware with the fact that job card should be with them, about 5.0% male were aware with the unemployment allowance when employment is not given in time while none from the female respondent, 14.75%

male and 11.25% female were aware that there should be worksite facilities for the workers and 100% male and 60.0% female respondents were aware that social audit should be conducted every year. Except in the case of job card in the custody of beneficiary, male beneficiary are better off in awareness to existing wage rate, demand for work, unemployment allowance, worksite facilities and social audit. Table, 3.02, show the awareness in Mon district, it revealed that about 69.37% male and 46.25% female were well aware with the existing wage rate, only among male 6.0% were aware that they should demand work, 22.5% male and 17.5% female were aware with the fact that job card should be with them, only 2.0% among male were aware with unemployment allowance, 7.5% male and 8.75% female were aware with the worksite facilities and 100% male and 50% female were aware that social audit should be conduct periodically. Except in the awareness of worksites facilities male beneficiaries are better off. The overall awareness in Mokokchung were about 63.33% wage rate, 4.58% demand for work, 8.33% job card, 5% unemployment allowances, 13.33% worksites facilities and 86.67%social audit. While under Mon district, 61.67% wage rate, 3.75% demand for work, 20.83% job card custody, 1.25% unemployment allowances, 7.92% worksites facilities, 80.42% social audit. District wise study show that awareness level in Mokokchung district is better than Mon districts.(table.3.01 and table. 3.02).

5.2.4, Impact of MGNREGA on Employment generation.

- In Mokokchung district, the highest employment from MGNREGA program is found in Aliba village with an average of 50.89 days and the lowest employment is found in Chuchuyimpang village with an average of 43.77 days.(table.3.06)
- In Mon district, the employment from MGNREGA program is found highest in Chenwentyu village with an average of 50.14 days and lowest employment from MGNREGA program is found in Goching village with an average employment of 42.49 days.(table.3.07).
- In Mokokchung district, the average employment of male beneficiaries from MGNREGA is 57.34 days and female beneficiaries is 27.39 days. While in Mon

district the average employment of male beneficiaries is 56.88 days and female beneficiaries is 26.68 days. Mokokchung district perform better than the Mon district in employment from MGNREGA.(table.3.04 and 3.05).

- In Mokokchung district, the number of day's works in Agri-allied & other after working under MGNREGA program is marginally decrease from 164.59 to 155.89, reflecting a decline of 5.28%. The number of days worked under MGNREGA Program is 47.44 days, thus the total number of days employment at the post-joining MGNREGA program is 203.33 days, reflecting an increase by 23.54%. In Mon district, the number of day's works in Agri-allied & other after working under MGNREGA program is marginally decrease from 165.78 to 152.08 days, reflecting declined of 8.2%. The number of days worked under MGNREGA Program is 46.75 days, thus the total number of days employment at the post-joining MGNREGA program is 198.83 days, reflecting an increase by 19.94%.(table.3.06 and 3.07).
- The average annual employment of beneficiaries from MGNREGA is found 47.44 days in Mokokchung while 46.75 days employment under Mon districts. This show that Mokokchung district perform better in employment generation than Mon district from MGNREGA program during the study period.(table.3.06 and table.3.07).
- Since from the inception of MGNREGA 2006 onwards till 2015-16 April, it is found that 16.67% respondent under Mokokchung and 8.33% beneficiaries under Mon districts had work for more than 100 days who were male beneficiaries during the year 2009-10 period.
- The Paired t-value of average employment of beneficiaries Pre- joining and Post- joining MGNREGA is found 54.244 and 55.387 for Mokokchung and Mon districts of Nagaland respectively. The P value is found 0.00 in both the districts, which is less than 0.05($0.00 < 0.05$) and since the hypothesis is accepted and there is strong impact of MGNREGA programm on employment of beneficiaries.(table.3.30).

5.2.5, Impact of MGNREGA on Income generation.

- In Mokokchung district, the highest annual income from MGNREGA program is found in Aliba village of Rs. 6022.57 and the lowest income from MGNREGA is found in Ungma village with an average of Rs. 4158.01(table.3.10).
- In Mon district, the beneficiary's average income from MGNREGA program is found highest in Chenwetnyu village with an average of Rs. 5893.59 and the lowest income from MGNREGA program is found in Goching village with an average income of Rs. 4901.04(table.3.11).
- In Mokokchung district, the average annual income of male beneficiaries from MGNREGA is Rs.6804.41 and female beneficiaries is Rs.3327.19. While in Mon district the average annual income of male beneficiaries is Rs.6591.11 and female beneficiaries is Rs.3121.12. Mokokchung district perform better than the Mon district in employment from MGNREGA.(table.3.08 and 3.09).
- In Mokokchung district, the average annual income of beneficiaries from Agri-allied & other after working under MGNREGA program is increased from Rs. 26,717.36 to Rs. 31,681.23 reflecting an increase of 18.58%. The average annual income under MGNREGA Program is Rs. 5514.88, thus the average income at the post-joining MGNREGA program is Rs. 37,196.11, reflecting an increase by 39.22%. In Mon district, the average annual income of beneficiaries from Agri-allied& other after working under MGNREGA program is increased from Rs. 19,654.50 to Rs. 22,181.23 reflecting an increase of 12.85%. The average annual income under MGNREGA Program is Rs. 27,588.29, thus the average income at the post-joining MGNREGA program was Rs. 27,588.29, reflecting an increase by 40.37%. The income of the beneficiaries under Mokokchung district is better than the Mon district during study period.(table.3.10 and 3.11).

- In Mokokchung, the average annual income of Beneficiaries from MGNREGA is found at Rs. 5514.88 while under Mon district it is found Rs. 5407.06.(table.3.10 and 3.11).

- The Paired t-value of average annual income of beneficiaries Pre- and Post-joining MGNREGA program is found 35.8 and 54.3 for Mokokchung and Mon districts of Nagaland respectively. The P value is found 0.00 in both the districts, which is less than 0.05($0.00 < 0.05$) and since the hypothesis is accepted and there is impact of MGNREGA program on income of beneficiaries.(table.3.31).

5.2.6, Impact of MGNREGA on Asset creation.

- The individual assets creation was measure in monetary values. The beneficiaries' assets creation is account at an average of Rs.2900 in Mongsenyimti village, Rs.3941.176 in Chuchuyimlang village, Rs.3000 in Mopungchuket village and Rs.6500 in Sungratsu village. The other villages of the sample is found no individual assets creation among the beneficiaries. While in Mon District, the researcher had found none of the beneficiary has created assets from MGNREGA income in the sample villages.

- Community assets have magnificently developed after the implementation of MGNREGA program in the sample village. Through creation of community assets in the village MGNREGA is providing employment to the beneficiaries. About 60.0% works were done for the construction of roads, 15.0% land development, and 25.0% for water conservation, plantation, environment protection and minor irrigation works.

- In Mokokchung district, majority of the beneficiaries work in road construction(76.67%), cleaning of village(19.17%), protection wall(14.17%),foot step construction(10.42%) tree plantation(9.17%), drainage construction(6.67%),water tank construction(4.58%), culvert construction(0.83%) and tea gardening (0.42%). Under Mon district, majority of the beneficiaries worked in road construction(73.75%), foot step construction(37.5%),tree

plantation(27.5%), Drainage construction(20.42%),culvert construction(19.58%),protection wall (15.83%), cleaning of village(10.42%) and cardamom cultivation (3.33%). However, majority of the respondents have worked in road construction under MGNREGA in both the districts.(table.3.14).

5.2.7, Impact of MGNREGA on Women empowerment.

- The average annual employment of women beneficiaries from MGNREGA program during the study period is found 27.39 days in Mokokchung while it is found 26.68 days employment under Mon district.(table.3.04 and 3.05).
- The average employment of women beneficiaries from MGNREGA during the study period is found highest in Mopungchuket village with an average of 28.40 days and the lowest from MGNREGA is found in Chuchuyimpang village with an average of 25.88 days under Mokokchung district.(table.3.04).
- The average employment of women beneficiaries from MGNREGA during the study period is found highest in Chenwetnyu village with an average of 28.94 days and the lowest from MGNREGA is found in Goching village with an average of 23.40 days under Mon district.(table,3.05).
- The average annual income of women from MGNREGA is found at Rs. 3327.19 and Rs. 3121.12 in Mokokchung and Mon districts respectively.(table.3.08 and 3.09).
- The female beneficiary's average income from MGNREGA is found highest in Chuchuyimlang village with an average of Rs. 3368.36 and lowest income from MGNREGA employment is found in Chuchuyimpang village of Rs. 3089.22 under Mokokchung district.(table, 3.08).
- In Mon district, the average income of women from MGNREGA program is found highest in Chenwetnyu village with an average of Rs. 3,481.69 and the

lowest income from MGNREGA employment is found in Goching village with an average of Rs. 2,764.14(table,3.09).

- It Shows that majority of respondents 67.5% and 75% respectively under Mokokchung and Mon district were involve in carry stone and mud while constructing road (soiling) and cement and sand in construction of footstep and protection wall in the village. Since works were undertaken in community based, some of the women 1.25% and 15% respectively under Mokokchung and Mon districts were assigned to serve tea and cooking food for the workers. Women were also given the work of cleaning village 57.5% and 25% respondent and cleaning of drainage 6.25% and 25% respectively for Mokokchung and Mon districts.(table.4.03).

- It is found that out of total 80 respondents, 20.0% female in Mokokchung district have participated in the meeting of the village convened by the VDB in preparation of annual plan under MGNREGA program during the study period. In Mon district out of the total respondents of 80, 30.0% women beneficiaries have attend the meeting under MGNREGA scheme. The women who attend the meeting were mostly the women representative (leaders) in VDBs in the village.(table.4.02).

- In Mokokchung district out of the total 80 respondents, only a few numbers 15.0% female respondents had attended the social audit under MGNREGA program in their respective villages. In Mon district, a few numbers about 12.5% female respondents out of the total of 80 respondents had participated in the social audit under the MGNREGA program in the village. This social audit is conducted once or twice a year in the village. The female respondents who attend the social audit were women leaders (who were elected by the Village Council) in the village under MGNREGA program.(table.4.04).

- At Pre-joining MGNREGA women were not allowed to participate in the village meeting. But with the coming of MGNREGA women were allowing to participate in the meeting and given a chance to express their opinion for the

welfare of the villagers under the MGNREGA program. Women workers said that two women from womenfolk in the village represents in the VDBs which is the implementing agency of MGNREGA program in the villages. MGNREGA has given an opportunity to women to show their skill and capability as when they work together. They learned mutual respect among one another. The participation of women in social audit at village level which is conducting once or twice in a year was plausible and worth mentioning under MGNREGA.

- In Mokokchung district, out of the total respondents 80, about 35.0% female beneficiary felt they were empowered through MGNREGA program and 50.0% female respondent felt that they were empowered to some extent while 15.0% felt that they were not empowered. Under Mon district, about 17.5% respondent felt that they were empowered, 61.25% female respondents felt that they had empowered to some extent and 21.25% female respondent felt that they were not empowered through MGNREGA.(table.4.05).
- There is empowerment of women socially and economically as the earning of the women enhanced the status of their family. Women were also politically empowered due to their participation in the decision making process under the scheme as per the beneficiary survey conducted in 16 villages covering 33.33% women participants.

5.2.8, MGNREGA impact on reducing Rural Poverty.

- The field survey has revealed that employment and income of the beneficiaries increased after joining MGNREGA program. The consumption expenditure also increased for the beneficiaries after joining MGNREGA program shows the beneficiaries are more concerned with the quality of life. From the average annual household expenditure itself it could be understood that they had varied among the average annual consumption expenditure workers at Pre-MGNREGA and Post- MGNREGA in the study area. It is concluded that MGNREGA have an important role in reduction of poverty among the beneficiaries in Mokokchung and Mon districts. Through MGNREGA asset creation of beneficiary's is found in some of the villages under Mokokchung

district and community assets were created in all the sample villages which directly or indirectly enhanced in employment and income generation of the beneficiaries. Hence, rural poverty has reduced in the sample villages.

- The field survey shows about 82.5% and 93.12% respondents out of 160 male respondents each under Mokokchung and Mon districts were of the opinion that MGNREGA program has increased the living standard of the beneficiary.(table,3.21).
- Out of total 160 male beneficiaries in Mokokchung and Mon district, about 86.25% and 91.87% respondents respectively were of the opinion that MGNREGA has reduced poverty in the rural areas.

5.2.9, Wage related issues.

- It is found that wage rate was Rs 100 per day during 2007-08 and it is increased to Rs.167 per day during 2015-16 which is increased by 67% till the study year. However, under Mon district during the year 2006-07, it is Rs.66 per day since Mon district selected in the first phase of 200 most backward districts. The wage rate is found same in both the districts over the years.(table.3.18).
- Higher wage to the tune of Rs.250 to 300 manual labour wage and Rs 400 to Rs.500 are being paid for other skilled labour-oriented jobs in the villages (varies village-wise). While it is found that MGNREGA wage is only Rs. 167 (2015-16 April) which is quite low whereas the work is equal to hard work.
- It is found no gender difference in payment of wages for the work under MGNREGA in both the sample districts.
- Some of the beneficiaries are reluctant to come for MGNREGA work due to low wage rate as compared to other manual daily work in the village as it charges around like Rs.350 to Rs.400 per day.

- Payments to beneficiaries for the work under MGNREGA are made by VDB secretary and Village Council member.

- In Mokokchung district, out of the total 160 male, 43.75% beneficiaries were paid on the day of the work and 56.25% were paid forth night or more after the work completion under MGNREGA program. While in Mon district, out of the total of 160 male, 56.87% beneficiaries were paid on the day of the worked and 43.12% beneficiaries were paid forth night or more after the completion of worked.

5.2.10, Work selection process in the village.

- The VDB convened the meeting in consultation with village Council where it comprises a representative from Village Council, Church leader, Youth leader, School teacher and women representative from VDB hold a thorough discussion on the work needed in the village and make an annual plan and decides the project proposals. The selection works or projects proposal contain in the annual plan/perspective plan will be petition to concerned BDO for approval.

5.2.11, Flow of funds.

- With the join signatures of BDO and VDB secretary money is drawn from the bank through cheques and en cashed in a public sector bank in the savings account especially for this purpose. VDB Secretary and a Council member will draw the money from the BDO. Either VDB secretary or Village Council alone could not draw the money but in presence of both the parties could draw the money from the BDO. This is done so to built trust and maintained transparency in the village .The fund is utilized for the village development.

5.2.12, Social Audit.

- On an average three to five members constituted the committee for social audit comprising of women leader, church leader, School teacher, youth leader, council members and VDB members. As per respondent report, Social audit is done periodically (i.e., once or twice every year) and was made known to the

people in Citizens general meeting Convened by the Village Council and a copy of the audit was made available to the project officer by the concerned BDO. The social audit report should be made known to public in the general public meeting at the end of the year in the village.

5.2.13, Transparency and accountability

- Transparency and accountability is still lacking in few of the sample villages and Block level especially under Mon district. Improper maintenance of record in job cards in two villages under Mon district.

5.2.14, Correlation results.

- In Mokokchung district, the correlation between MGNREGA employment and age carries a positive and significant relationship ($r=.205^{**}$) at 0.1 percent level. The correlation between MGNREGA employment and family size is ($r=.276^{**}$) positive and significant at 0.1 percent level. The correlation between MGNREGA employment and land holding is positive and significant ($r=.361^{**}$) at 0.1 percent level and Gender is positive and significant ($r=.982^{**}$) at 0.1% level.(Table.3.24.).
- In Mon district, the correlation between MGNREGA employment and age shows positive($r=.180^{**}$) and significant at 0.1 percent level significant. The correlation between MGNREGA employment and family size shows a positive relationship of ($r=.142^{*}$) at 0.5 percent level significant. The coefficient of MGNREGA employment and Gender show a positive and significant relationship ($r=.988^{**}$) at 0.1 % level significant.(table.3.24.).
- In Mokokchung district, the coefficient of correlation between income from MGNREGA and employment($r=.999^{**}$) show highly positive and significant at 0.1% level. The coefficient of correlation between MGNREGA income and age($r=.207^{**}$) is significant at 0.1% level. The coefficient of correlation between MGNREGA income and selected variables household size ($r=.143^{*}$), and

gender($r=.984^{**}$) show positive and significant relationship at 0.5% and 0.1% level significant. (Table 3.25.)

- In Mon district, the coefficient of correlation between MGNREGA Income and the selected variables employment from MGNREGA ($r=.999^{**}$), gender ($r=.984^{**}$) and age ($r=.174^{*}$), household size ($r=.143^{*}$) show a positive and significant relationship at 0.1% and 0.5% level.(Table,3.25.)
- In Mokokchung district, the correlation of coefficient between MGNREGA employment of women and education (.298**) was positive and significant at 1% level and with Landholding (.279*) significant at 0.5% level. In Mon district, the coefficient of correlation between MGNREGA employment and Land holding size was (.279*) significant at 0.5% level.(table.4.07).
- In Mokokchung district, the coefficient of correlation between MGNREGA income of women and MRNREGA employment (.877**), Education (.326**) and Land holding (.374**) were positive and significant at 0.1% level. In Mon district, the coefficient of correlation between MGNREGA income and MGNREGA employment (.995**) and Landholding (.284*) were positive and significant relationship at 0.1% and 0.5% level. (table.4.08).

5.2.15, Multiple Linear Regression results.

- In Mokokchung coefficient of multiple determination (Adjusted R^2) =0.97 indicating the model is good fit. It is inferred that 97 percent of the variation in dependent (MGNREGA employment) variable is explain by the independent variables. The F-statistics of 1844.22 is statistically significant at one percent level indicating that the model is found to be significant. Among the variables, age, land holding size and gender significantly related to annual average employment from MGNREGA program. In Mon district, the coefficient of multiple determination (Adjusted R^2) =.98 indicating a very high significant relationship. It is inferred that 98 percent of the variation in dependent (MGNREGA employment) variable is explain by the independent variables. The F-statistics of 2311.23 is statistically

significant at one percent level indicating that the model is found to be significant. Among the variables, education and family size were negative and significantly related to annual average employment from MGNREGA program. In the case of land holding size and Gender, it is significant relationship with the MGNREGA employment of beneficiaries.(table.3.26)

- In Mokokchung district, the coefficient of multiple regression (Adjusted R^2) =.99 indicating that the regression model is good fit. It is inferred that about 99 percent of the variation in dependent (MGNREGA employment) variable is explained by the independent variables. The F-statistics of 18063.17 is statistically significant at one percent level indicating that the model is found significant. Among the variables, the coefficient of employment is positively related to income at one percent level significant. The coefficients of variable gender are negatively significant at one percent level. In Mon district, the coefficient of variable employment is positive and significant relationship with the incomes of the MGNREGA beneficiaries. It implies one percent increase in employment will lead to 125.50 percent increase in incomes of the beneficiaries. The coefficients of variable age, education and Gender have negative significant at 1% level. The variable family size are positive, indicating good relationship between the dependent variable (number of days worked) and the independent variable (gender). The inverse relationship between MGNREGA income and Gender is justifiable due to the fact that female workers are not much attracted to MGNREGA program than male workers. The coefficient of multiple regression (Adjusted R^2) =0.99 indicating that the regression model is good fit. It is inferred that about 99 percent of the variation in dependent (MGNREGA income) variable is explained by the independent variables. The F-statistics of 28554.39 is statistically significant at one percent level indicating that the model is found to be statistically significant. (table.3.27.)

- In Mokokchung district, the coefficient of multiple regressions (Adjusted R^2) is .146 significantly shows that the model is good fit explaining .146 percent of the total variation in the dependent variable. The F-statistics of 4.367 is statistically significance. The variables education and Land holding show positive

and significant relationship with MGNREGA employment of women at 1 percent level significant. In Mon district, the coefficient of determination Adjusted $R^2=.080$ significant and good model fit explaining that .080 percent of the total variation in dependent variable. The F-statistics 2.720 is statistically significant. The variable Land holding size is significant at 1% level with MGNREGA employment for women beneficiaries.(table.4.9).

- In Mokokchung district, the coefficient of multiple regressions (Adjusted R^2) = .778 is significantly shows that the model is good fit explaining 0.78 percent of the total variation in the dependent variable. The F-statistics of 56.228 is statistically significance. The variables employment show positive and significant relationship with MGNREGA income of women at 1 percent level significant. In Mon district, the coefficient of determination (Adjusted R^2) =.989 is significant and good model fit explaining that 0.99 percent of the total variation in dependent variable. The F-statistics 1470.118 is statistically significant. The variable employment is significant with MGNREGA income for women at 1% level. (table.4.10).

5.3, Bottlenecks in the implementation of MGNREGA program.

- Employment to the job card holder was provided as per the convenience of village environmental condition rather than when employment is needed by the beneficiaries.
- Job Card is rarely found with the beneficiary. About 7.92% beneficiary had job card with them under Mokokchung while about 21.25% beneficiary had job card under their custody in Mon district. The Rural Development Department also randomly issued job cards and keeping under the custody of VDBs, as a result job card were misused.
- 100 days cannot attain from the State Government from the last 2010-11 onwards till the study period 2015-16 April in the respective sample villages in

both the districts. This is one of the most serious grievances expressed by the MGNREGA beneficiaries.

- Still the wage payment is made to the beneficiary cash in hand but not through bank or post office in both the study sample districts.
- Delayed in payment of wages from the Government which increases in liabilities. And also due to untimely allowance of funds it creates suspicions between the Block office and Village Development Board and village people. This case is especially found in Mon district.
- Few instances of Carrying out non-permissible work in the guideline in some of the village level had somehow crushed the very objectives of the program.
- Political intervention or deduction of funds from the high level creates problem and it is also found that the villages that have good political connections seems to be benefitted more. This is also one of the most serious grievances as expressed by the beneficiaries especially in Mon district. Therefore, Nagaland is an example of a State which is seeking to promote rural development purely through its regular bureaucracy and political with less involvement of participation by the people.
- The present study revealed that less participation of women folk to MGNREGA work are due to demands of patriarchal society as well as available works under MGNREGA are mostly suited for males.
- Transparency and accountability is still lacking in few of the sample villages and Block level especially under Mon district.

5.4, Suggestions and policies implication.

In order to make this scheme pro-poor and more effective following suggestions are recommended from the field survey.

- The field study show low level of awareness of various provisions and entitlements among the beneficiaries which is one of the factor for low demand of MGNREGA works. It is suggested that awareness campaign at the village level should be given to the beneficiaries including women in particular through government agency. It would be a good move on the part of the concerned Department to translate the guidelines into local dialect so that every beneficiary will understand their rights and entitlements.
- Timely released of funds to villages will result in employment generation of the beneficiaries. Therefore it is suggested that there should not be delay in payment of wages under this scheme because it could affect the smooth implementation of the program.
- Record maintenance at VDB level needs to be streamlined. Maintenance of important documents such as job card register, muster rolls, employment register, financial allocation, sanction work and asset register to achieve transparency and accountability and also to provide a basis for verification should be ensured at VDB level and Block level.
- The role of ombudsman should be strengthened. Although the policies of the program cannot be changed, but grievances and suggestions from the people should be taken into account so as to improvise the policies to meet the needs of the beneficiaries.
- It is suggested that payment to the beneficiaries should be made through bank or post offices. For this, services of banks and Post-offices should be strengthened/set up at all levels. In Mon district, banking facilities is very poor as it was found that in most of the villages, block and sub-division banking facilities were not available.

- Most works under MGNREGA in the sample villages are taken up on the priority needs of the villages rather than to create more employment to the beneficiaries. Therefore the concerned implementing agency should target to create more employment for the beneficiaries.
- MGNREGA is launched to provide employment opportunities to the rural people but it was found that the funds are sometimes utilized for hiring machineries. Therefore, hiring of machineries should be limited for justified purposes and more opportunities should be given to the beneficiaries to earn their livelihood.
- Village leaders suggested that wages under MGNREGA should increase in respect to current daily wage rate so as to boost up more employment demand from the beneficiaries.
- Skilled and professional works should be included in work permissible under the MGNREGA program.
- Political interference should be stop.
- MGNREGA should converge with Horticulture and other department to create more employment and income to the beneficiaries in the Long-run.
- The field study show that employment from MGNREGA to women beneficiaries at an average is 27.39 and 26.34 Women days under Mokokchung and Mon district during the study period. The employment under MGNREGA for women is found not satisfactory in the sample districts. Therefore, separate cell for women beneficiaries should be created to ensure their effective participation in MGNREGA scheme.
- A provision should be included in the principle guidelines of the MGNREGA that Nature of the work to be decided by the women at the state level to boost up

more employment for women beneficiaries and to tackle local development challenges and priorities, so that it could deliver better outcomes.

- Women needs are very different and physically weaker than the male which MGNREGA works command only manual labour, majority of the women respondent suggested that a separate fund should be earmark to do their own befitting works in the village.

5.5, Conclusion.

India embarked on an ambitious attempt to fight rural poverty. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act of 2005 created a justifiable "right to work" for all households in rural India through the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. However, performance of the MGNREGA in the sample districts of Nagaland for the last nine to ten years could not achieve guaranteed wage employment due to improper planning made in the perspective plan/annual plan, improper implementation, corruption etc. The Department also randomly issued job cards and keeping under the custody of VDB, as a result job cards were somehow misused. Few instances of carrying out non-permissible work at the village level had somehow crushed the objectives of the program for which it is design. Lack of proper monitoring mechanism in the sample districts and in the outskirts villages in Mon district has adversely affected the implementation of scheme. Political and bureaucratic intervention is another form of obstacles in the smooth implementation of MGNREGA program. Delayed in payment of funds to the villages from the state government was one of the serious grievances claimed by the respondents more on Mon district. Due to which the beneficiary fail to receive full benefits from the scheme. Nodoubt, we could not deny the impact of MGNREGA on employment and income generation and women empowerment and assets creation. The statistical tool of Paired't' test was used to study the employment and income status of beneficiaries at Pre- and Post-joining MGNREGA program. The result has shown MGNREGA has positive impact on employment and income of beneficiaries. The researcher has found positive impact of MGNREGA on creation of durable assets in the village. We cannot deny fact of impact of MGNREGA on Women empowerment in the sample

districts. Women were empowered both economically and socially. A few numbers of women respondents were found politically empowered as they were involve in decision making body and express their opinion for the welfare of the village in selected sample districts of Nagaland. Nodoubt, MGNREGA is a good scheme and the largest scheme that given employment to the unskilled manual labour to the rural household. It is a good scheme for the development of village to create community assets by providing employment to the beneficiaries. Since there is no source of income for the village development MGNREGA fund is the only source for getting a huge amount for the development as per the beneficiaries report. If MGNREGA program is implemented properly it would certainly help the unskilled labour to earn income for their livelihood.

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Job Card of Beneficiaries

1. Registration Number of the Household NL005/015/01/01.
2. Name of the applicant :
3. Village : Ungma
4. Block : Ongpangkong North
5. District : Mokokchung
6. SC/ST/IAY/LR Beneficiary : ST
7. Details of the Applicant of the household willing to work :

| Sl. No. | Name | Father's/Husband's Name | M/F | Age | Bank A/C No. (if any) |
|---------|------|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----------------------|
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

8. Date of registration
23/11/07



Signature: Thumb Impression
of the Applicant



800.com Programme Officer
 Seal & Signature of
 Registering Authority
 RD 81, K. H. Desai Road, 2nd Fl.
 Mumbai - 400 002

1. A Photos capture at the worksite at Mokokchung district



a) Chungtia village under Ongpangkong South RD Block of Mokokchung district.



b) Soiling and metalling in Chungtia village under Ongpangkong South RD Block of Mokokchung district.

A photos captured on the Worksites under Mon district



a) Chenwetnyu village under Chen Block (Soiling) of Mon district.



b) Chenwetnyu village under Chen Block (soiling) of Mon district.



c) Chenmoho village under Chen Block (Drainage construction) of Mon district.



d) Village Approach road (soiling and metalling) in Sheaghah Chingnyu village under Phomching RD Block of Mon district.



e) The researcher is interviewing with the beneficiaries in Chenmoho village Chen RD Block of Mon district.



f) Group discussion with beneficiaries in Chenmoho village under Chen RD Block of Mon District.