

AN EVALUATION ON MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME (MGNREGA) IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

¹V.SRUTHI

¹Saveetha School of Law, Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences,
Saveetha University, Chennai-77, Tamil nadu, India.

²Dr.D .VEZHAVENTHAN

²Assistant Professor ,Saveetha School of Law, Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences,
Saveetha University, Chennai-77, Tamil nadu, India.

¹2412.2012@gmail.com, ²vezhaventhand.ssl@saveetha.com.

ABSTRACT:

Rural development is one of the major challenges to policy makers of country, government eradicating poverty and to create better livelihood for the rural .The rural developmental programmes intends to reduce the poverty and unemployment, to improve the health and educational status and to fulfil the basic needs such as food, shelter and clothing of the rural population. Among these rural development schemes one of the important program is Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), The objective of the scheme is to provide 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The Overall, evidence suggests that MGNREGS does provide basic income assurance to a large number of beneficiaries. Hence, the paper studied about the rural development in India and analysed the MGNREGS role in rural development. The research work has been adopted descriptive and analytical method. The analysis has been made from the governmental sources .This scheme has not efficiently achieved its goal , but there may be a slight significant change , but not tremendous change , From the analysis of the financial year from the 2014-2019 on the job card, work , person days of women , SCs , STs ,finance therefore the null hypothesis is proved that is , there is no significant change in rural development. Hence the research work conclude that the

government had taken many steps for the rural development but it should be regulated to achieve the targeted level.

Keywords :- Rural , MGNREGA , 100 days , Financial year , Employment

INTRODUCTION:-

Rural Development refers to process of improving or uplifting the living conditions of the people living in rural areas. The people of India live mostly in rural areas (villages). Therefore, it is in the heart of the villages that the nation lives. Indeed, “the soul of India is in the toil of the rural areas”. The welfare of India depends upon the prosperity of the villages. (Parmar) After our independence, the conditions of the villages have been improved. The problems of our villages are many and various. The government play an important role to develop these under-developed area of our country . The government tries do that by knowing , analysing the conditions of the rural places and introducing the new programs accordingly.(Maheshwari) For their solution, intelligent guidance of both the government and the people is needed. In order to resolve these problems, many programs are introduced for the welfare of the people . Among these Programs one of the important central scheme is MGNREGA. (Giri et al.) National Rural Employment ensure scheme, 2005 having gotten the consent of the President on fifth September 2005 was distributed in the Gazette of India on seventh September 2005 and was renamed as MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment ensure scheme) on 2 October 2009. MGNREGA is the largest employment scheme in the world . The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme, 2005 (MGNREGA) ensures 100 days of work in a financial year to any country family whose grown-up individuals will do unskilled manual work.. This scheme is an essential advance towards the acknowledgment of the privilege to work. It is likewise anticipated that would improve people’s vocations on a supported premise, by building up the monetary and social foundation in provincial territories. The Village Panchayat will issue job cards to each enrolled person. Instalment of the statutory the lowest pay permitted by law and equivalent wages for people are the remarkable highlights of the plan. MGNREGA has turned into a capable instrument for comprehensive development in rural India through its effect on social assurance, job security and popularity based administration .

The paper is an attempt to analyse the rural development in India and to analyse the impact of MGNREGA scheme in rural development.

RESEARCH METHOD:-

The researcher has used analytical research methodology and descriptive research methodology. That is researchers has used facts on information already available and analyzed those facts to make a critical evaluation of the material. Analytical resmeta analysis is a quantitative method of review. Descriptive research is used to obtain information concerning the current status of phenomena and to describe “what exists”. The researchers has used the average method for analysing and comparing the data .

RESEARCH QUESTION:-

Weather the MGNREGA scheme has made a impact on rural development?

HYPOTHESIS:-

NULL HYPOTHESIS: There is no significant change in rural development.

ALTERNATE HYPOTHESIS: There is a significant change in rural development.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA: -

An individual in country regions ought to have an indistinguishable personal satisfaction from is appreciated by individuals living in suburban and urban zones. Promote there are falling impschemes of neediness, joblessness, poor and lacking foundation in country territories on urban focuses causing ghettos and significant social and monetary strains showing in financial hardship and urban destitution.(Maheshwari)Thus Rural Development which is worried about financial development and social equity, change in the expectation for everyday comforts of the country individuals by giving sufficient and quality social administrations and least fundamental needs ends up basic(Singh). (United Nations)The present system of rural improvement for the most part centres around destitution lightening, better vocation openings, arrangement of fundamental conveniences and foundation offices through inventive projects of wage and independent work.(Saito) The above objectives will be accomplished by different program bolster being schemeualised making association with groups, non-legislative associations, group based associations, foundations, PRIs and modern foundations, while the Department of Rural

Development will give calculated help both on specialised and authoritative side for program usage. Different angles that will at last prompt change of country life are additionally being underscored at the same time.

MGNREGA: THE HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

In the post-Independence period, the Government wanted to uplift the socio-economic condition (SEC) of their people who mainly depended upon forest products and daily labour. Another critical segment of the administrative point of view was to settle the rural populace as agriculture populace in India. (Khan) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme, 2005, ensures 100 days of work to any hold whose grown-up individuals will do incompetent manual work (Annotations Ranjan 2016). The scheme has come into drive with impscheme from February, 2006 of every 200 regions at first and later on, it was stretched out to all the rustic regions of India from the budgetary year 2008-09. (Abdul Azeez and Jawed Akhtar)MGNREGA has come after right around 56 years of experience of other provincial business programs, which incorporate both Centrally Sponsored Schemes and those propelled by State Governments. These include the National Rural Employment Program (NREP) 1980-89; Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Program (RLEGP) 1983-89; Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY) 1989-1990; Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) 1993-99. Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) 1999-2002; Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojana (SGRY) 2001; National Food for Work Program (NFFWP) 2004. (Doley)Among these projects, the SGRY and NFFWP have been converged with NREGA in 2005. The scheme was schemeualised in staged way – 130 areas were included 2007– 08. With its spread more than 625 areas the nation over, the lead program of the UPA Government can possibly build the acquiring energy of provincial poor, diminish trouble relocation and to make valuable resources in rural India. Additionally, it can cultivate social and sexual orientation uniformity as 23 for each penny specialists under the plan are Scheduled Castes, 17 for every penny Scheduled Tribes and 50 for every penny ladies. In 2010– 11, 41 million families were utilised on NREGA worksites. This scheme was presented with a point of enhancing the obtaining energy of the country individuals, essentially semi or untalented work to individuals living in rural India, regardless of whether they are underneath the any destitution line. (Kumar and Chakraborty)

ANALYSIS OF MGNREGA SCHEME

The data collected and analysed are from proper governmental sources .

NATIONAL LEVEL:

The analysis are made from the the proper sources from FY (financial year)2014 to 2019

TABLE - 1
JOB CARD

Total No. of Job Cards issued[In Cr]	12.59
Total No. of Workers[In Cr]	24.82
Total No. of schemeive Job Cards[In Cr]	7
Total No. of schemeive Workers[In Cr]	10.81

SOURCE: Ministry of Rural Development - MGNREGA

The job cards issued is 12.57 Crore and the workers in total is 24.78 Crore , the total number of Job cards issued is less than that of the total number of workers. The issue's job cards is half of the total number of workers . But the schemeive number of the job cards issued is 7 crore of the 12.59 Crore. And the schemeive total number of workers is 10.81 Crore which is less than half of the total number of workers. But even the schemeive number is less than that of the total number , there is difference in schemeive job cards and schemeive workers . The job cards is approximately 3 Crore less than the schemeive workers . The issuing of job card is initial bas if step in-order to join the MGNREGA program but when the job cards issued is less than the workers in numbers, in this case the people will lose the interest to attend the program for the next validators year as they don't know whether the job will be available to them or not . The interest of the people should increase by attrschemeing them to wide opportunities, this will interest the people in a better way rather than proving them restrained opportunity.

TABLE - II
PERSON DAYS

PERSON DAYS	FY 2018-2019	FY 2017-2018	FY 2016-2017	FY 2015-2016	FY 2014-2015
SC person-days % as of total person days	18.45	21.48	21.32	22.29	22.4
ST person days % as of total person days	20.04	17.6	17.62	17.8	16.97
Women Person days out of Total (%)	53.75	53.46	56.16	55.26	54.88

SOURCE: Ministry of Rural Development - MGNREGA

The person days is the ideal amount of work done per day and the measurement of accountability. The person's days of the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, women is taken into account, as they belong to the weaker section of the society. The person days of the Scheduled Cast in the financial year 2014-2015 is 22.4%. This percentage has been maintained in the following financial year as 22.29% in 2015-2016. But the person days of SC decreased to 21.32% and slightly increased to 21.48% in 2016-2017 and 2017-2018 financial year respectively. In the financial year 2018-2019 the person day is 16.54%, but still the person day may increase to 21% approximately at the end of 2019. But the person day percentage was more in the financial year 2014-2015 and in any other following financial year it should be increased. The Scheduled Tribe person days is compatible increasing in the financial years. In the financial year 2014-2015 it was 16.97% and increased to 17.5% (2015-2016), which further increased to 17.62% in

the financial year 2016-2017 . In the financial year 2017-2018 it slightly decreased to 17.5% , it was not a huge difference . In the financial year 2018-2019 the person day of the ST is 21.38% which has improved and increased far better and there is chance of increasing furthermore at the end of the financial year . The women person days in financial year has been facing a slight difference not huge change or decrease in percentage but it is continuing to be the same . I. The financial year 2014-2015 it was 54.88% and in the next financial year it was 55.26 % an improvement with 1% . In the financial year 2016-2017 it was further increased to 56.16 % . And in the following Financial year the person days of women decreased to 53.46 % . In financial year 2018-2019 the percentage is 53.75 % , but there is chance of increase in percentage upto 55 % . But the limit of 56% should be increased to furthermore and it should be kept as the highest percentage.

TABLE III WORKS

TOTAL WORKS	FY 2018-2019	FY 2017-2018	FY 2016-2017	FY 2015-2016	FY 2014-2015
Total No. of Works Taken Up (New+Spillover)[In Lakhs]	121.92	176.99	162.54	123.12	97.65
Number of Ongoing Works[In Lakhs]	118.4	120.4	97.08	86.94	68.21
Number of Completed Works[In Lakhs]	3.52	56.59	65.46	36.18	29.44

SOURCE: Ministry of Rural Development – MGNREGA²

The work mentioned is the work that is taken up or ongoing or completed under the MGNREGA scheme. In the financial year 2014-2015 , the total number of work taken up is 97.65 lakhs in this the number of ongoing work is 68.21 lakhs and completed is 29.44 lakhs . In this the number of work completed is less than that of the half of number of work taken up . In the financial year 2015-2016 , the total number of work taken up is 123.12 lakhs in this 86.94 is ongoing and 36.18 lakhs is completed . Even in their financial year the completed work is less than the half of the total work taken up . In the financial year 2016-2017 , the total number of work taken up is 162.54 lakhs in this the ongoing work is 97.08 lakhs and completed work is 65.46 lakhs , even this the number of work completed is less than half of the work taken up . In the financial year 2017-2018 the total number of work taken up is 176.99 lakhs , in this number rod work ongoing is 120.4 lakhs and completed is 56.59 lakhs , in this also the completed is less than the half of the work taken up . In the financial year 2019-2019 the total number of work taken up is 121.93 lakhs in this ongoing is 118.4 lakhs and completed is 3.52 lakhs . Even though the financial year has not yet completed the is chance of work that can be completed is less than the half of the work taken up . In all the financial year the work taken up and completed has a huge gap between them , it should be reduced.

TABLE IV
FINANCIAL PROGRESS

FINANCIAL PROGRESS	FY 2018-2019	FY 2017-2018	FY 2016-2017	FY 2015-2016	FY 2014-2015
CENTER RELEASE	17,813.71	55,704.32	47,411.72	35,974.64	32,139.1
EXPENDITURE	5,310. 1	64,236.05	58,062.92	44,002.59	36,025.04

SOURCE: Ministry of Rural Development – MGNREGA³

In the financial year 2014-2015 the Center released 32,139.1 crore but the expenditure was 36,025.04 crore which is less than amount released . In the financial year the Center released 35,974.64 crore and expenditure is 58,062.92 crore ; in next financial year released 47,411.72

and expenditure 58,062.92 . In financial year 2017 - 2018 ; Center released 55,704.32 and expenditure 64,236.05, and now present year 17,813.71 and expenditure 5,310.1 . In the financially years the expenditure was very much than the finance released by the Center . The money released and money in need should be taken into account while releasing and spending it

TABLE V
JOB CARDS(TAMIL NADU)

Total No. of Job Cards issued[In Lakhs]	80.11
Total No. of Workers[In Lakhs]	116.6
Total No. of schemeive Job Cards[In Lakhs]	68.19
Total No. of schemeive Workers[In Lakhs]	84.64

SOURCE: Ministry of Rural Development – MGNREGA4

The job cards issued in Tamil Nadu is 80.11 lakhs and the total number of workers is 116.6 lakhs . The job cards issued is less than that of the total number of workers in lakhs . But the schemeive job cards is more than half of the total issued job cards that is 68.19 lakhs at a reasonable number . The schemeive number of workers is 84.64 Lakhs which more than half of the total of number of workers . When the total number and schemeive number are distinct it can be understood that there is need of proper better functioning of the scheme . But when there is a difference in schemeive job cards and schemeive works is miserable . In Tamil nadu the schemeive workers are 84.64 lakhs and the schemeive job cards issued is 68.19 lakhs , in this approximately 16.45 lakhs people are not able to get the job cards . In this job cards , when schemeive part is only considered there is such a distinct , on the whole there is a major distinct in the job cards in Tamil nadu. .

**TABLE VI
PERSON DAYS**

PERSON DAYS	FY 2018-2019	FY 2017-2018	FY 2016-2017	FY 2015-2016	FY 2014-2015
SC person days % as of total person days	27.74	29.42	28.42 2	8.28	28.94
ST person is days % as of total person days	1.49	1.11	1.11	1.21	1.12
Women Person days out of Total (%)	82.63	85.68	85.68	85.2	85.36

SOURCE: Ministry of Rural Development - MGNREGA ³

The person days of the Scheduled Tribe in the financial year are the following , in the financial year the person days percentage was steady with similar percentage from the financial year (2014 – 2015 – 2016) that is 28.94 % , 28.28 % , 28.42 % . In the nest financial year 2017-2018 the person days increased to 29.42 % compared to the previous financial years . In the financial year 2018-2019 the person day of SC is 27.74% and it may be increased to 28 % . But the person days of the Scheduled Cast is constant in percentage . The person’s Aya of the Scheduled Tribe is totally very less in percentage and a big change has taken place . In the financial year 2014-2015 it was 1.12 % , in financial year 2015-2016 it was 1.12 % , in financial year 2016-2017 it was 1.11 % , in financial year 2017-2018 it was 1.11 % , in financial year the percentage is 1.49 % . The person days of Scheduled Tribe is very less in total , it should be increased and they

³ http://mnregaweb4.nic.in/netnrega/all_ivl_details_dashboard_new.aspx

should be encouraged to work in the MGNREGA schemes . The person days of women has been maintained to a particular percentage . In the financial year 2014-2015 it was 85.35 % which was maintained in the next financial year as 85.2 % and it was increased to 85.6 % in the financial year 2016-2017 and also in the next financial year 2017-2018 . In the financial year 2018-2019 the person day of the women is 82.63 % , which is less than the before financial years but there will be a increase .

TABLE VII
WORKS

WORK	FY 2018-2019	FY 2017-2018	FY 2016-2017	FY 2015-2016	FY 2014-2015
Total No. of Works Taken-up (New+Spillo ver)[In Lakhs]	2.52	6.83	5.99	7.23	6.33
Number of Ongoing Works[In Lakhs]	2.24	2.49	3.12	3.37	2.8
Number of Completed Works	28,081	4,34,126	2,87,214	3,86,442	3,52,830

the ongoing work is 2.8 lakhs and the completed is 3,52,830 lakhs , in this completed works is half of the total work taken up. In the financial year 2015-2016 the total number of work taken up is 7.23 lakhs in this 3.37 lakhs is ongoing and 3,86,443 lakhs is completed , in this financial year the completed work is more than that of the ongoing work . In the financial year 2016-2017 the total number of work taken up is 5.99 lakhs in this 3.12 lakhs is ongoing and 2,87,214 lakhs is completed , in this year the ongoing work is more than that of the completed work . In the

financial year 2017-2018 the total number of work taken up is 6.83 lakhs in this the ongoing work is 2.49 lakhs and completed is 4,34,126 lakhs . In this year the number rod completed works is higher than that of the ongoing . In the financial year 2018-2019 the total number of works undertaken is 2.52 until now , in this completed is 28,081 thousand and ongoing is 2.24 lakhs . In all these financial years the the work taken up and completed is very much distinct . When the works keep on accumulating then the completion of work is very difficult and there can nothing that can be achieved properly.

TABLE VIII
FINANCIAL PROGRESS

FINANCIAL PROGRESS	FY 2018-2019	FY 2017-2018	FY 2016-2017	FY 2015-2016	FY 2014-2015
Total center Release	42187.17	583166.13	455277.91	547037.47	378180.33
Total Exp(Rs. in Lakhs.)	22,851.27	6,35,954.74	5,67,406.51	6,02,761.83	3,62,404.51

SOURCE: Ministry of Rural Development - MGNREGA⁴

In the financial year 2014- 2015 the center released 3,78,180.33 crore and expenditure was 3,62,404.51 crore . In this financial year the center release was more than enough and expenditure was less than the center released . In the financial year the 2015-2016 the center released 547037.47 crore and expenditure was 6,02,761.83 crore , in next year the center released 455277.91 crore and expenditure was 567406.51 crore . In the financial year the center released 583166.13 crore and expenditure was 6,35,954.74 crore and present release 42187.17 crore . In all these financial year except the 2014 financial.year the expenditure was higher than that off the center released . The money that is released and expenditure solid be in accordance with one another.

⁴ http://mnregaweb4.nic.in/netnrega/all_ivl_details_dashboard_new.aspx

TABLE-IX
TAMILNADU , KANCHIPURAM
JOB CARD

Total No. of Job Cards issued[In Lakhs]	3.29
Total No. of Workers[In Lakhs]	4.56
Total No. of schemeive Job Cards[In Lakhs]	2.98
Total No. of schemeive Workers[In Lakhs]	3.69

SOURCE: Ministry of Rural Development - MGNREGA⁵

The job cards issued in Tamil Nadu , Kanchipuram is 3.29 lakhs and the total number of workers is 4.56 , the difference between total issued job cards and workers is about 1 lakhs more. The total of schemeive job cards is 2.98 lakhs which is approximately one Lakhs less than the total issued . The schemeive workers is 3.69 lakhs which is upto the the total number . But the schemeive works in this district is more than that of the total number of issued job cards that is not even act if it is total issued , which very much less to the workers and plays an disadvantage to the workers . And effective functioning of the MGNREGA scheme is affected and leads less effective function of the scheme. In this case the total and the schemeive workers in number are more than that of the issued job cards .

⁵ http://mnregaweb4.nic.in/netnrega/all_ivl_details_dashboard_new.aspx

TABLE X
PERSON DAYS

Person Days	FY 2018-2019	FY 2017-2018	FY 2016-2017	FY 2015-2016	FY 2014-2015
SC person days % as of total person days	45.74	40.15	40.15	41.25	42.02
ST person days % as of total person days	1.59	1.22	1.17	1.15	1.15
Women Person days out of Total (%)	75.71	85.78	86.21	85.77	85.98

SOURCE: Ministry of Rural Development – MGNREGA⁶

The person day of the Scheduled Cast through the financial years has slightly increased and decreased . In the financial year 2014-2015 it was 42.02% and in the next financial year it was slightly decreased to 41.25 % and in the next financial year it was 41.02 % . In the financial year 2017-2018 the person days was 40.15 % which decreased furthermore from financial year 2014 . In the financial year the person days of the schedule caste increased to 45.74 % which was the highest when compared to before years . The person days of the Scheduled Tribe is less in number. In the financial year 2014-2015 and 2015-2016 the person days was 1.15 % and it slightly increased to 1.17 % in the following financial year . In the financial year 2017-2018 the person days was 1.22 % that is , the percentage has increased . In the financial year 2018-2019 the person days of the Scheduled Tribe is 1.59 % and there is chance of increasing furthermore .

The person days of women was same through years but has decreased in the present financial year . In the financial year 2014-2015 it was 85.98 % , in the next year it was 85.77 % . This percentage increased in the next year to 86.21 % in 2016-2017 financial year . But this decreased to 85.78 % as before . In the financial year the person day of women is 75.71 % and it may increase to furthermore but the chances of achieving more than 86 % is less.

TABLE XI
WORKS

Work	FY 2018-2019	FY 2017-2018	FY 2016-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2014-2015
Total No. of Works Taken-up (New+Spill Over)[In Lakhs]	0.23	0.47	0.38	0.42	0.43
Number of Ongoing Works[In Lakhs]	0.21	0.23	0.21	0.24	0.2
Number of Completed Works	1,469	24,315	17,114	18,323	23,135

SOURCE: Ministry of Rural Development – MGNREGA⁶

In this Kanchipuram district of Tamil Nadu , in financial year 2014-2015 the number of work taken up is 0.43 lakhs in this ongoing is ongoing is 0.2 lakhs and completed is 23,135 thousand . The completed work more than half of the total.work taken.up . In the financial year 2015-2016 the number of work taken up is 0.42 lakhs in this the 0.24 lakhs is ongoing and

18,323 work is completed . In financial year 2016-2017 , the number of work taken up is 0.38 lakhs in this number ongoing is 0.21 lakhs and 17,114 thousand work completed . The work completed is almost half of the work taken up . In financial year 2017-2018 the work taken up is 0.47 in this 0.23 work ongoing and 24,315 work completed . The completed work is more than half of the number of work taken up . In the present financial year the number of work taken up is 0.23 lakhs until now , in this ongoing is 0.21 lakhs and completed is 1,469 thousand and in this financial year the taken up work , ongoing , completed will differ . The works taken should be taken in a way that it can be completed within that financial year and not be accumulated to the next financial year

TABLE XII
FINANCIAL PROGRESS

Financial Progress	FY 2018-2019	FY 2017-2018	FY 2016-2017	FY 2015-2016	FY 2014-2015
Total Exp(Rs. in Lakhs.)	824.16	40,163.23	28,633.86	31,579.74	23,606.76
Wages(Rs. In Lakhs)	378.17	34,551.07	23,288	24,450.11	20,732.92

SOURCE: Ministry of Rural Development - MGNREGA

In the financial year 2014 - 2015 , the total expenditures was 23,606.76 lakhs in that the wages were 20,73.92. In next financial year the center released was more than enough for giving wages . In the financial year 2016-2017 , the total expenditure was enough, that is 28,633.86 lakhs expenditure and the wage spent was 23,288 laksh . In the financial year 2017-2018 the expenditure in total was 40,163.23 laksh and wages was 34,551.07 laksh . In the present financial year the expenditure spent till now is 823.16 laksh and wages spent on is 378.17 laksh .

RESULT :-

- The rural is still facing the face of developing and not the developed , as we state India as developing Country . When the rural is acquiring the term developed India also will be able to achieve the name and get the taste as developed country in the world . The schemes used for development of rural should be more efficient .
- The MGNREGA schemes objective is the best , but the significant changes has not been achieved as expected , from the analysis of the scheme from the financial year 2014 to 2019 .

DISCUSSION:-

Rural refers to the country place . When the term rural is heard , the thing that pops on our mind is underdeveloped or developing or who do not have wide opportunities for a betterment. The rural is generally said as rural development only. The present status of the rural is that the government has introduced a lot of plans for its development. They have tried to introduce a lot of plans or programs for the rural people. There cannot be an instant development , this is in process for a long period off time. The development is expected to be in near future with our fingers crossed .

MGNREGA is a programs at the central level that provides 100 days of employment to unskilled labour whose age is above 18 years . It is one of the important programs of rural development . From the analysis the MGNREGA has differed from one of its content to other . For example if one work has done properly the other work related directly or next or before work has not done properly . In certain cases all the works has not done properly . Each financial year has faced in different face . On an overall view , from analysis generally bit is expected to be that from the past financial year the present or future financial year should improve its performance , but this is not in case in this scheme from the researchers analysis .

CONCLUSION

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment guarantee scheme was brought in order to provide Employment guarantee that can lead to poverty alleviation and upliftment of rural society . But this scheme such an important scheme that is brought for the need in society

must be able to function in the best proper way rather than able to function in an ordinary way . This program has lot of importance and beneficiaries. But the functioning of the scheme in a proper best way can only lead to the fullest achievements of the objective of the scheme . Through this scheme there may be a significance , but the significant change has not occurred to the fullest , due to poor implementation of the scheme and improper functioning of the scheme that was understood early in the analysis of the scheme.

REFERENCE:-

1. Paranoid Kumar and Dipanwanti Chakraborty, “*MGNREGA: Employment wages and Migration in rural India.*” 2016.
2. Ashok Pankaj. “*Right to work and rural India. Working of MGNREGA scheme*” 2012.
3. Narayana Sudha , Das , Upasak , LIU ,Yanjan , Barrett “*The discourage effect in public program Evidence from MGNREGA scheme*” 2017
4. Annotations Ranjan. “*MGNREGA and Women Empowerment*”. 2016.
5. Dipanwita Chakraborty.”*MGNREGA – Employment, Wages and Migration in rural India.*” 2018
6. Kush Verma. “*Community Governance in India: Good Practices in MGNREGA*” 2017.
7. John Joseph, Puthenkalam, M.K. George. “*Human Development Strategy of MGNREGA.*” 2012
8. John Wiley.”*MGNREGA in Tamilnadu: A Story of Success and Transformation.*”2014
9. N. P. Abdul Azeez, S. M .Jawed Akhtar “*MGNREGA Scheme.*”2015
10. Reetika Khara “*Battle for Employment Guarantee.*” 2011
11. Dey Debates and Ghosh Dilip “*MGNREGA: Tracking Women Benefits.*” 2015
12. Kalaivani Subramaniam and Thagama Subraja “*Impact of MGNREGA on Agriculture*”
13. Rajiv Ranjan. “*MGNREGA: A Critical Appraisal of its Performance since its Inception*”, 2016, Vol-8.
14. Neelakshi Mann and Varad Pand. “*An Anthropological Research Studies on MGNREGA.*” 2012.
15. Deepak Varshyi, Deepti Goel , J . V. Meenakshi. “*Impact of MGNREGA on*

Agriculture.” 2014.

16. Namodi Jacob. “*The impact of NREGA on Rural – Urban Migration field survey of Villupuram*”. 2008.

17. Sudha Narayanan, Krushna Ranaware, Upasak Das and Ashwini Kulkavani. “*MGNREGA work and their Impact.*”2014

18. Roshini Pandey. “*MGNREGA and its Rural Development*”2017

19. Abdul Azeez, N. P., and S. M. Jawed Akhtar. *Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act - Mgnrega: Provisions, Implementation and Performance.* 2015.

20. Doley, Satya Ranjan. “A Comparative Study between Non Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana and Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana Self Help Group- Bank Linkage Program in India.” *Scholars Journal of Economics, Business and Management*, vol. 3, no. 7, 2016, pp. 391–99.

21. Giri, Ashok Kumar, et al. “Rural Development in India: Through Employment Programmes.” *International Journal of Scientific Research and Management*, vol. 5, no. 7, 2017, doi:10.18535/ijstrm/v5i7.41.

22. Khan, Aseen. “Socio-Economic Condition of Rural India.” *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, vol. 6, no. 8, 2016, p. 1.

23. Kumar, Parmod, and Dipanwita Chakraborty. *MGNREGA: Employment, Wages and Migration in Rural India.* Routledge, 2016.

24. Maheshwari, Shriram. *Rural Development in India: A Public Policy Approach.* 1995.

25. Parmar, Mahinder Singh. *Issues in Development Administration: Planning, Rural Development, Social Welfare, Education, Public Grievance, Law and Order, Tribal Development & Public Participation.* Reliance Publishing House, 2000.

26. Saito, Osamu. “15. The Rural Economy: Commercial Agriculture, By employment, and Wage Work.” *Japan in Transition.*

27. Singh, J. P. “Challenges of Rural Development in India.” *Social Change*, vol. 31, no. 4, 2001, pp. 8–20.

28. United Nations. *Policy Guidebook for SME Development in Asia and the Pacific.* UN, 2012.

29. Dr.Lakshmi T and Rajeshkumar S “In Vitro Evaluation of Anticariogenic Activity of Acacia Catechu against Selected Microbes”, International Research Journal of Multidisciplinary Science & Technology, Volume No. 3 , Issue No. 3, P.No 20-25, March 2018.

30.Trishala A , Lakshmi T and Rajeshkumar S,“ Physicochemical profile of Acacia catechu bark extract –An In vitro study”, International Research Journal of Multidisciplinary Science & Technology, Volume No. 3 , Issue No. 4, P.No 26-30, April 2018.

