

# MAPPING MGNREGA

Report on the state-level analysis of  
one of world's largest Rural  
Employment Scheme

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JUNE 2024



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# INTRODUCTION

The **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)**, formerly known as the **National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA)**, is an Indian social welfare initiative. It guarantees at least 100 days of wage employment per financial year to rural households where adult members volunteer for unskilled manual work. It aims to alleviate rural poverty, empower women, and promote social inclusion.

This project analyzes NREGA data using **Structured Query Language (SQL)** and **Power BI** to gain insights into its implementation and impact across various Indian states. It also includes recommendations and limitations of the project along with some future steps in the end.



# PROBLEM STATEMENT

“ NREGA is a vital initiative to alleviate rural unemployment and poverty. This project seeks to address several key questions and challenges associated with NREGA:

- How effective is NREGA in providing employment opportunities to rural households?
- Are there regional disparities in the implementation and outcomes of the scheme?
- What is the utilization of the allocated budget, and how does it correlate with employment generation?
- What are the key factors contributing to the completion of NREGA works, and are there any roadblocks to its success?
- Can data-driven insights guide policymakers and administrators in optimizing the scheme's impact?

”



# DATA SOURCE

The dataset used for this analysis is sourced from official government records and contains information related to NREGA implementation across various states and districts in India.

It contains **28 columns** and **741 rows** of data encompassing information on **job cards, worker details, budget allocation, work completion statistics, expenditure**, and more. This dataset offers a comprehensive view of the progress and challenges faced by the NREGA program.



# TOOLS USED

01 Microsoft Excel

For Data Cleaning and Transformation

02 Microsoft SQL Server

For Data Analysis

03 Power BI

For Data Visualization

04 Canva

For creating Project Report

05 GitHub

For Documentation

# KEY METRICS

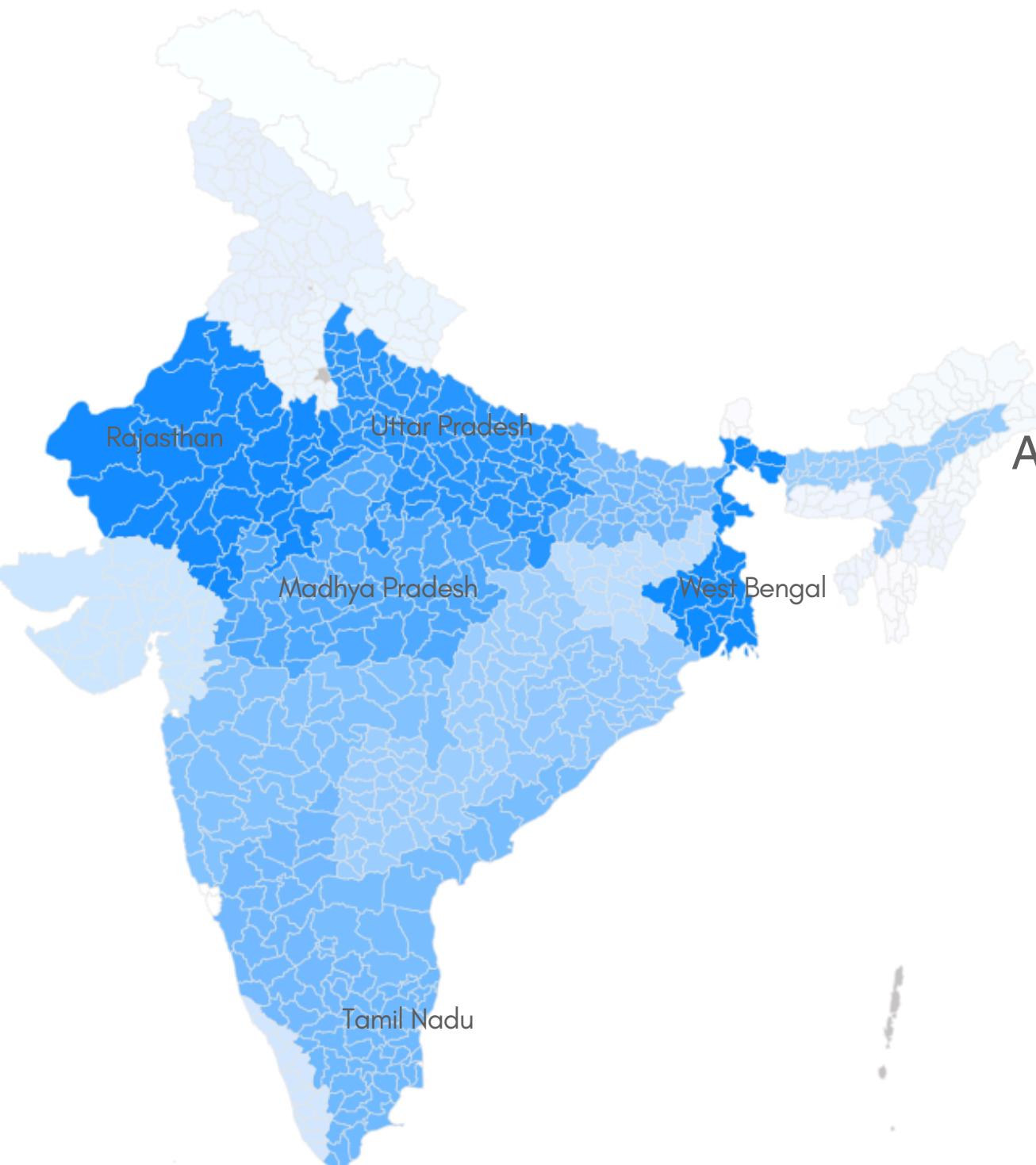
- 01** Average Employment Days per Household  
The average number of days of employment provided per rural household.
- 02** Workforce Participation  
The total number of active workers and their distribution across states.
- 03** Wage Rate  
The average wage rate per day per person is a direct measure of the income support provided to the rural poor.
- 04** SC and ST Worker Participation  
The percentage of SC and ST workers among the total active workers measures the inclusivity of the scheme and its impact on marginalized communities.
- 05** Completion Rates  
The percentage of households completing the mandated 100 days of employment.



# Analysis

## Total Active Workers by states

| State Name                               | Total Active Workers |
|--|----------------------|
| West Bengal                              | 1,84,30,541          |
| Rajasthan                                | 1,81,26,978          |
| Uttar Pradesh                            | 1,66,30,532          |
| Madhya Pradesh                           | 1,32,93,232          |
| Tamil Nadu                               | 1,10,09,244          |
| Bihar                                    | 1,08,18,160          |
| Karnataka                                | 1,06,27,340          |
| Andhra Pradesh                           | 1,04,12,371          |
| Maharashtra                              | 93,99,585            |
| Odisha                                   | 83,57,472            |
| Assam                                    | 79,34,595            |
| Telangana                                | 75,36,144            |
| Chhattisgarh                             | 74,12,397            |
| Jharkhand                                | 52,80,500            |
| Gujarat                                  | 38,03,098            |
| Kerala                                   | 33,40,519            |
| Punjab                                   | 18,72,687            |
| Himachal Pradesh                         | 18,28,473            |
| Jammu And Kashmir                        | 18,08,452            |
| Uttarakhand                              | 13,62,630            |
| Haryana                                  | 12,16,597            |
| Tripura                                  | 11,45,657            |
| Meghalaya                                | 11,29,046            |
| Manipur                                  | 9,58,123             |
| Nagaland                                 | 7,54,297             |
| Arunachal Pradesh                        | 4,64,771             |
| Mizoram                                  | 2,31,504             |
| Sikkim                                   | 1,23,578             |
| Puducherry                               | 90,891               |
| Ladakh                                   | 50,221               |
| Andaman And Nicobar                      | 18,947               |
| Goa                                      | 10,091               |
| Lakshadweep                              | 484                  |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu | 2                    |



# 1. Comprehensive Employment Analysis

## 1.1 Workforce Participation

There are total **175,479,159** Active workers in India under MGNREGA Scheme.

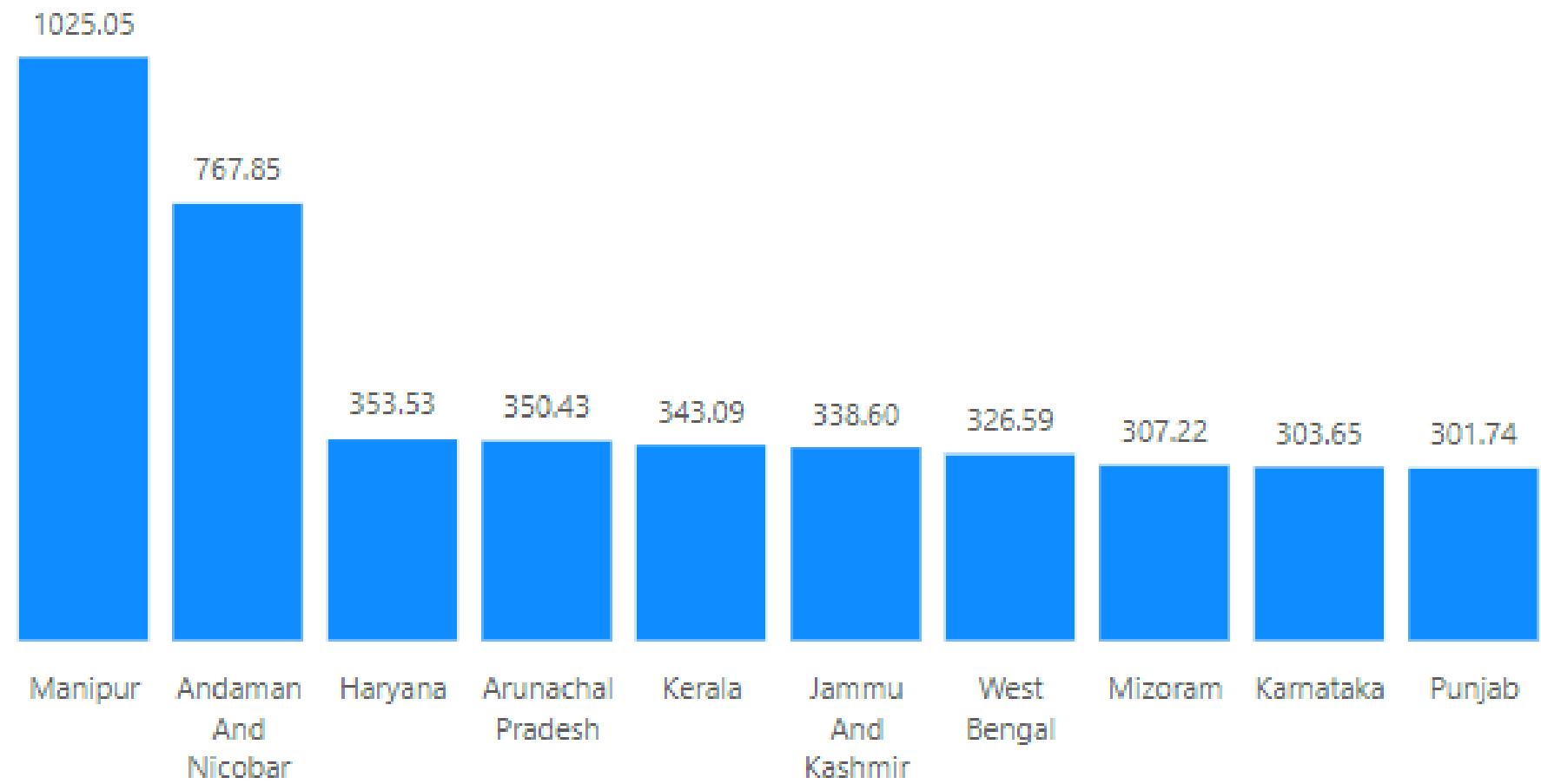
A state wise participation reveals that about 10.5% workers are from **West Bengal**, 10.33% from **Rajasthan**, 9.48% from **Uttar Pradesh**, while the lowest number of workers are from **Goa** (0.01%), **Lakshadweep** and **Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu** (both about 0%).

# 1. Comprehensive Employment Analysis

## Summary Statistics of Average Wage per Day per Person

| Average | Minimum | Median | Maximum | Variance | Standard deviation |
|---------|---------|--------|---------|----------|--------------------|
| 276.05  | 0.00    | 241.27 | 4729.37 | 66085.63 | 257.07             |

## Top 10 States with highest Average Wage per day per person (₹)



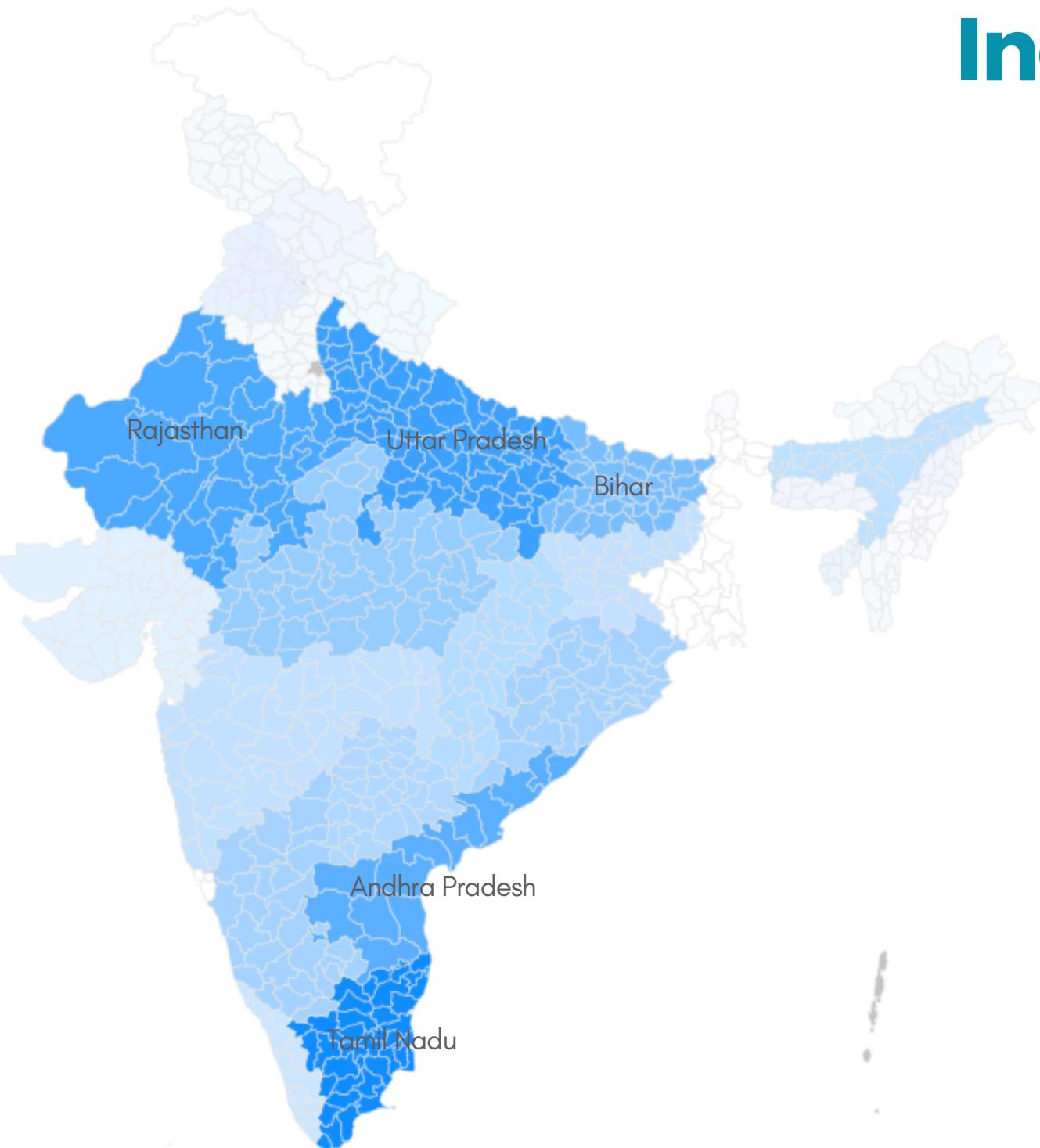
The average wage rate per day per person stands at **₹276.05**.

The wage rate ranges from 0 in **Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu** to ₹4729.36 in **Manipur**.

Among the top 10 states, **Manipur** leads with an average wage rate of ₹1025.05, followed by the **Andaman and Nicobar Islands** at ₹767.85. Most other states fall below ₹400.

## Total household by states

| State Name                               | Total Households Worked |
|--|-------------------------|
| Tamil Nadu                               | 64,10,901               |
| Uttar Pradesh                            | 52,35,807               |
| Rajasthan                                | 47,99,497               |
| Andhra Pradesh                           | 43,40,988               |
| Bihar                                    | 35,46,734               |
| Madhya Pradesh                           | 28,10,264               |
| Odisha                                   | 23,65,621               |
| Karnataka                                | 23,31,709               |
| Telangana                                | 21,43,539               |
| Chhattisgarh                             | 19,62,847               |
| Assam                                    | 16,56,334               |
| Jharkhand                                | 16,07,995               |
| Maharashtra                              | 15,19,467               |
| Kerala                                   | 12,46,670               |
| Gujarat                                  | 7,35,842                |
| Punjab                                   | 6,80,929                |
| Tripura                                  | 5,39,587                |
| Nagaland                                 | 4,03,021                |
| Himachal Pradesh                         | 3,92,033                |
| Meghalaya                                | 3,29,225                |
| Uttarakhand                              | 2,92,655                |
| Haryana                                  | 2,58,584                |
| Jammu And Kashmir                        | 2,24,618                |
| Mizoram                                  | 2,15,453                |
| Arunachal Pradesh                        | 1,52,384                |
| Manipur                                  | 1,40,678                |
| Sikkim                                   | 52,496                  |
| Puducherry                               | 47,360                  |
| Ladakh                                   | 12,613                  |
| West Bengal                              | 7,592                   |
| Andaman And Nicobar                      | 2,036                   |
| Goa                                      | 1,497                   |
| Lakshadweep                              | 54                      |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu | 1                       |



## 2. Household and Individual Participation

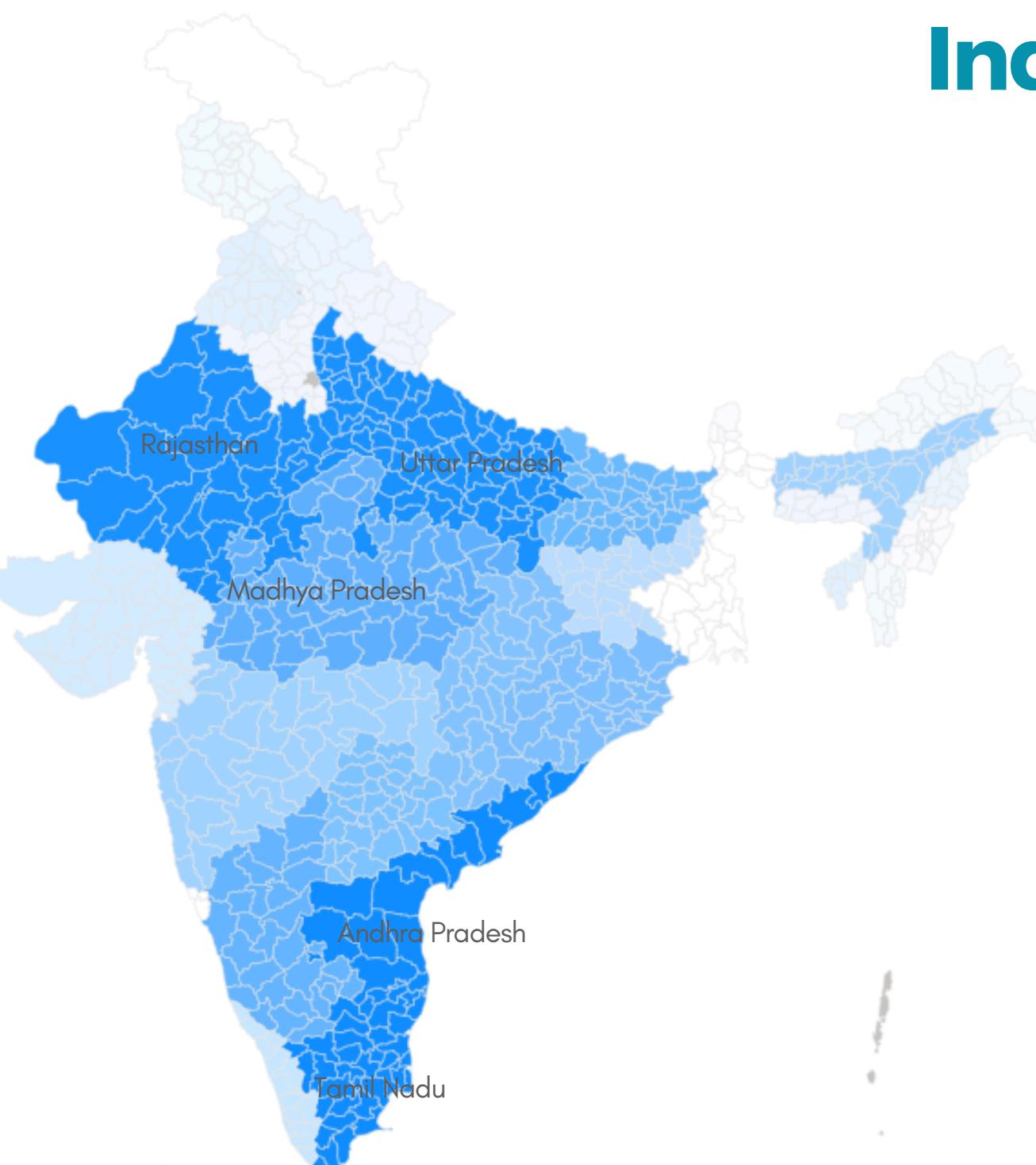
### 2.1 Household Participation Distribution

States like **Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, and Bihar** see the highest household participation, which could be due to higher rural populations or more effective program implementation.

Conversely, regions like **Goa, Lakhshadweep and the Dadar and Nagar Haveli** report the lowest, which may require investigation into program outreach and accessibility.

## Total individual workers by states

| State Name                               | Sum of Total Individuals Worked |
|--|---------------------------------|
| Tamil Nadu                               | 73,07,530                       |
| Andhra Pradesh                           | 69,70,697                       |
| Rajasthan                                | 62,02,607                       |
| Uttar Pradesh                            | 61,10,377                       |
| Madhya Pradesh                           | 42,50,999                       |
| Karnataka                                | 41,65,994                       |
| Bihar                                    | 39,53,624                       |
| Odisha                                   | 35,13,118                       |
| Telangana                                | 33,86,473                       |
| Chhattisgarh                             | 33,43,061                       |
| Maharashtra                              | 24,98,027                       |
| Assam                                    | 24,50,424                       |
| Jharkhand                                | 18,75,764                       |
| Kerala                                   | 13,77,397                       |
| Gujarat                                  | 11,14,604                       |
| Punjab                                   | 7,90,415                        |
| Tripura                                  | 7,19,177                        |
| Himachal Pradesh                         | 5,01,337                        |
| Nagaland                                 | 4,53,050                        |
| Meghalaya                                | 3,98,741                        |
| Uttarakhand                              | 3,78,858                        |
| Haryana                                  | 3,57,079                        |
| Jammu And Kashmir                        | 3,03,161                        |
| Mizoram                                  | 2,18,467                        |
| Arunachal Pradesh                        | 1,58,198                        |
| Manipur                                  | 1,42,718                        |
| Sikkim                                   | 58,506                          |
| Puducherry                               | 52,013                          |
| Ladakh                                   | 13,393                          |
| West Bengal                              | 9,405                           |
| Andaman And Nicobar                      | 2,338                           |
| Goa                                      | 1,556                           |
| Lakshadweep                              | 55                              |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu | 2                               |



## 2. Household and Individual Participation

### 2.2 Individual Participation Distribution

The stark contrast between **Tamil Nadu's 7 million individuals** and the mere **2 individuals in Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu** underscores the regional disparities in program uptake, possibly due to differences in population, awareness, and local governance.

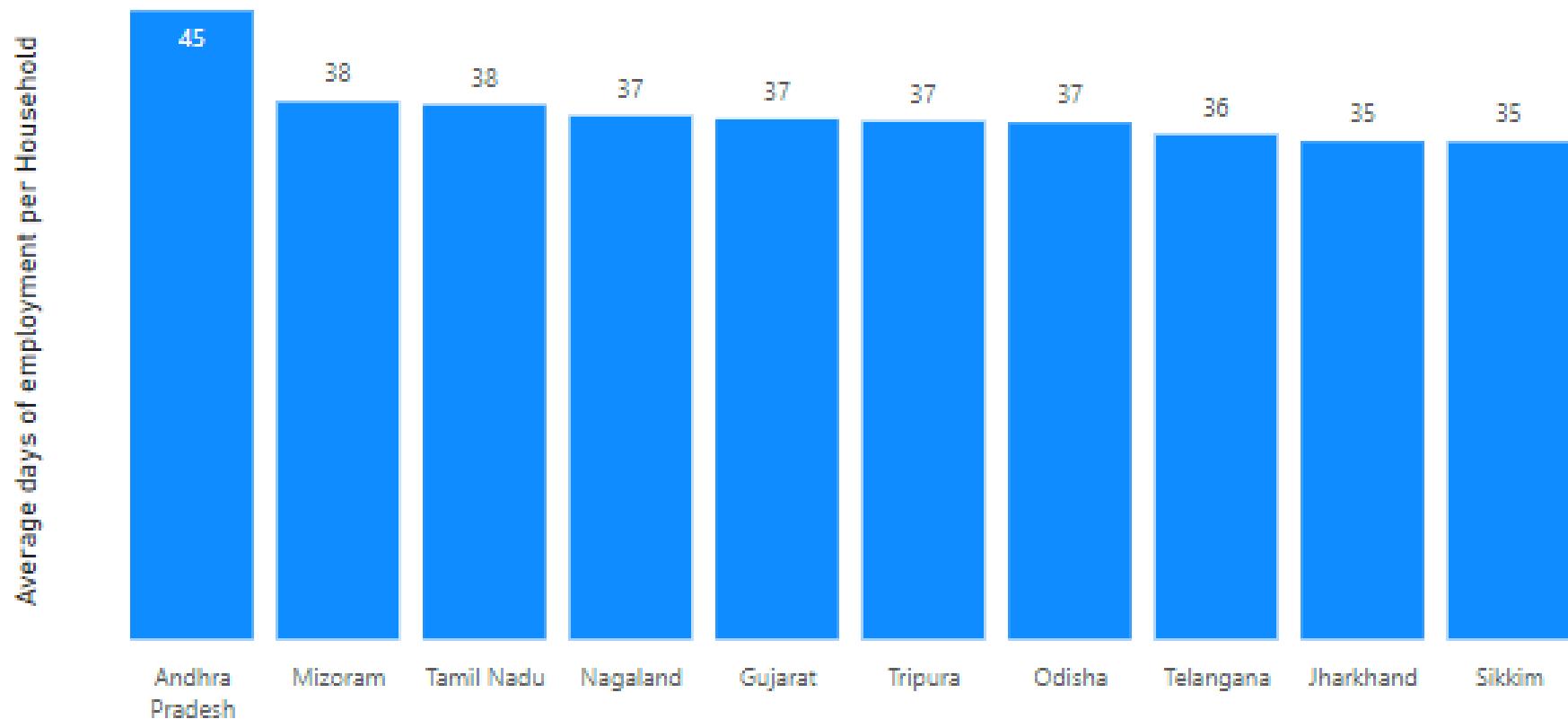
## 2. Household and Individual Participation

### Summary Statistics of Average Days of Employment per Household

| Average | Minimum | Median | Maximum | Variance | Standard deviation |
|---------|---------|--------|---------|----------|--------------------|
| 30.91   | 0       | 32     | 55      | 87       | 9.32               |

### 2.3 Average Days Worked per Household

#### Top 10 States with highest Average Days of Employment per Household



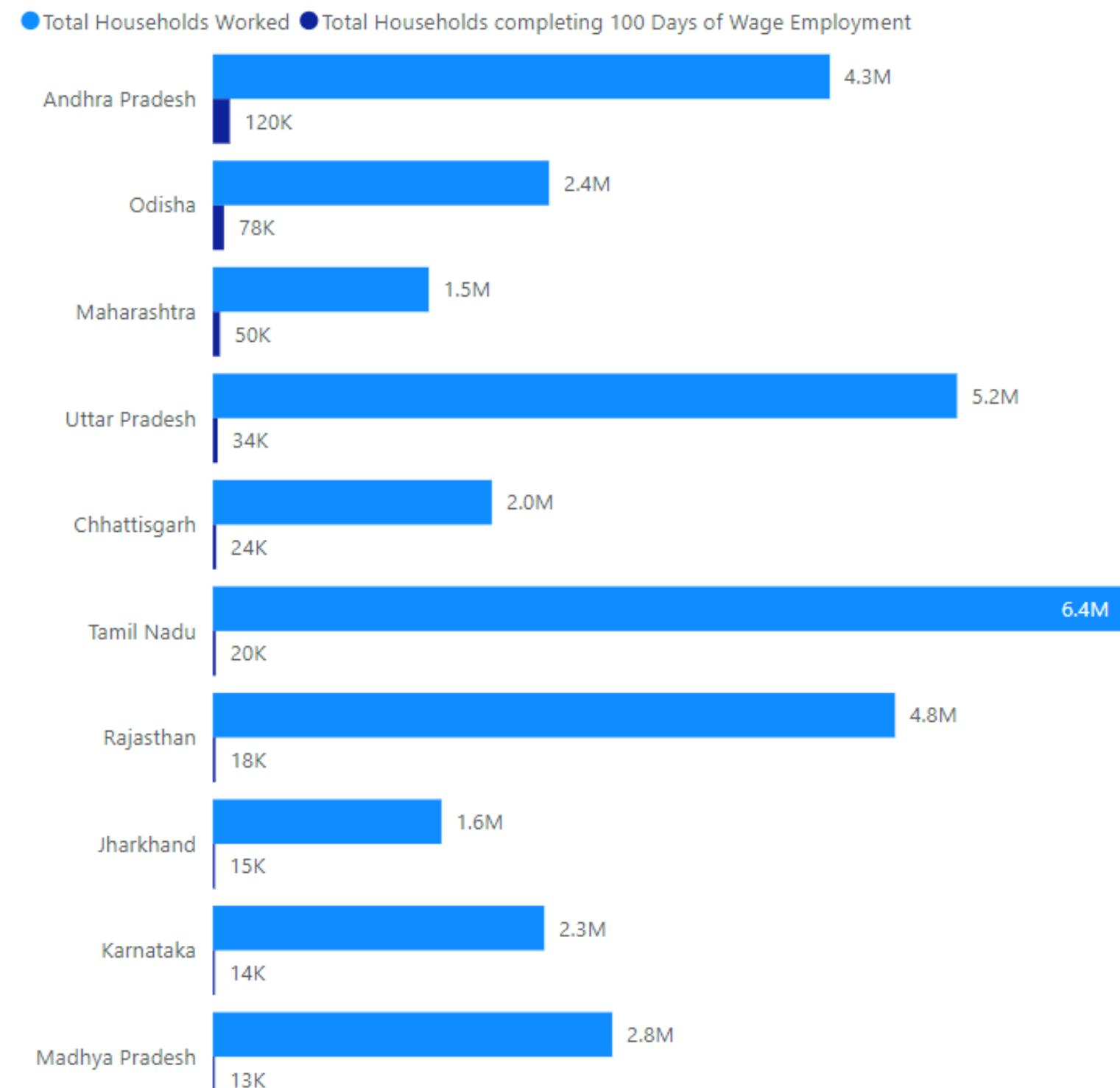
On average, households received **31 days** of employment, which falls short of the guaranteed 100 days of wage employment.

**Andhra Pradesh** saw the highest average employment day of **45 days**, followed by **Tamil Nadu** and **Mizoram (both with 38 days)**.

In contrast, **Manipur (8 days)**, **West Bengal (11 days)**, and **Dadra and Nagar Haveli (13 days)** had lowest average employment days.

## Total households worked VS Total households completing 100 days of Wage Employment

Showing the data for top 10 states with highest households completing 100 days of employment



## 2. Household and Individual Participation

### 2.4 Household Completion Percentage

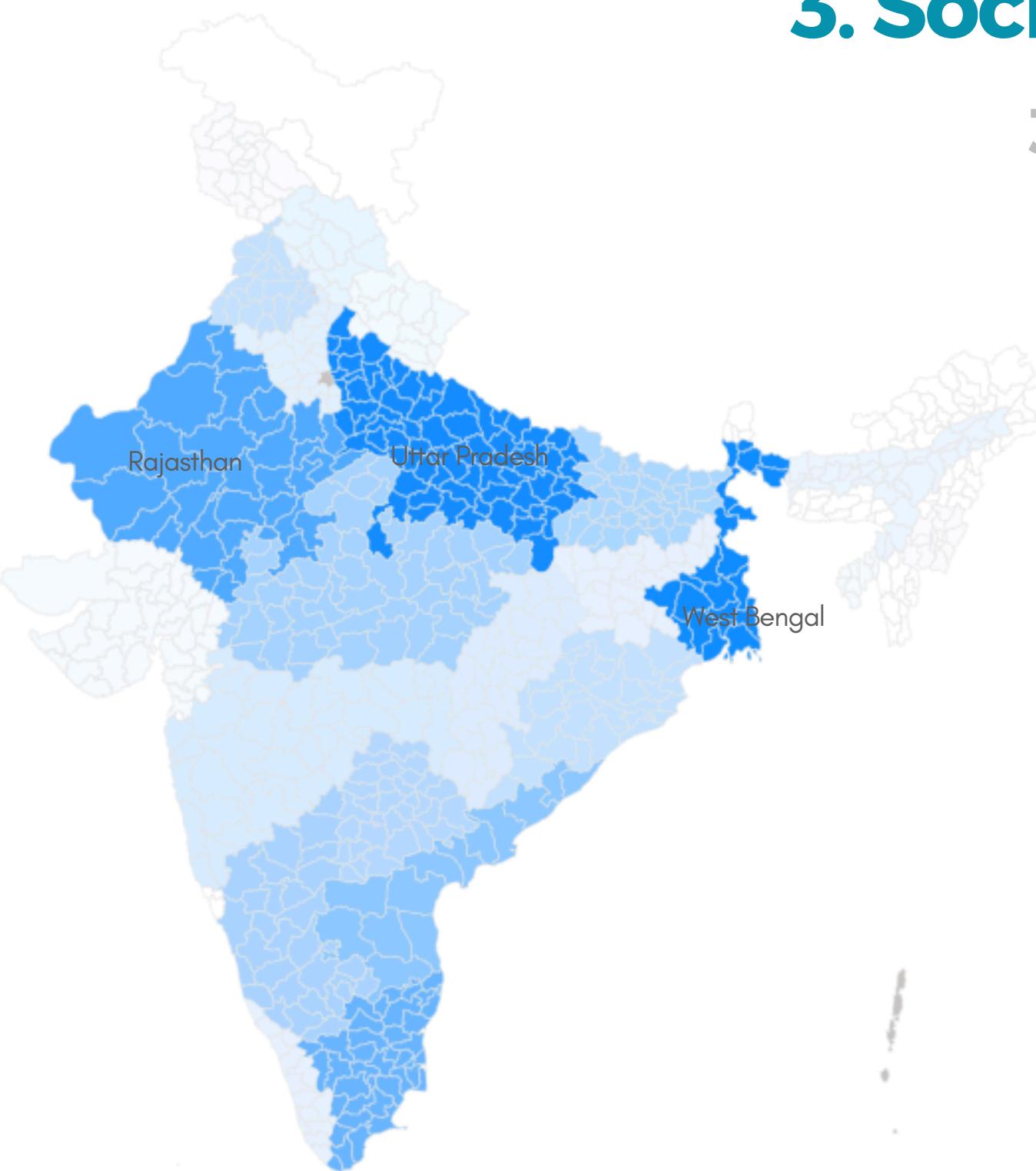
Only **0.92%** of the total households involved in the scheme completed the mandated 100 days of employment.

**Odisha (3.3%), Maharashtra (3.26%), and Andhra Pradesh (2.76%)** lead in the percentage of households completing 100 days of wage employment.

In contrast, several regions, including **Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, Goa, and West Bengal**, have districts with no households achieving this milestone, indicating significant regional disparities.

## Total SC Workers by states

| State Name                               | Total SC workers |
|--|------------------|
| West Bengal                              | 52,80,447        |
| Uttar Pradesh                            | 51,30,964        |
| Rajasthan                                | 38,29,542        |
| Tamil Nadu                               | 33,02,096        |
| Andhra Pradesh                           | 25,46,297        |
| Madhya Pradesh                           | 19,63,755        |
| Karnataka                                | 18,86,612        |
| Bihar                                    | 18,31,567        |
| Telangana                                | 16,66,018        |
| Punjab                                   | 13,37,969        |
| Odisha                                   | 12,98,509        |
| Maharashtra                              | 8,77,383         |
| Chhattisgarh                             | 7,84,991         |
| Haryana                                  | 5,93,405         |
| Kerala                                   | 5,56,924         |
| Jharkhand                                | 5,33,528         |
| Himachal Pradesh                         | 4,85,987         |
| Assam                                    | 4,02,472         |
| Uttarakhand                              | 2,39,689         |
| Gujarat                                  | 2,22,431         |
| Tripura                                  | 1,99,102         |
| Jammu And Kashmir                        | 85,027           |
| Puducherry                               | 27,312           |
| Manipur                                  | 26,930           |
| Meghalaya                                | 7,914            |
| Sikkim                                   | 6,474            |
| Goa                                      | 236              |
| Arunachal Pradesh                        | 57               |
| Mizoram                                  | 52               |
| Andaman And Nicobar                      | 0                |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu | 0                |
| Ladakh                                   | 0                |
| Lakshadweep                              | 0                |
| Nagaland                                 | 0                |



## 3. Social Inclusion and Equity

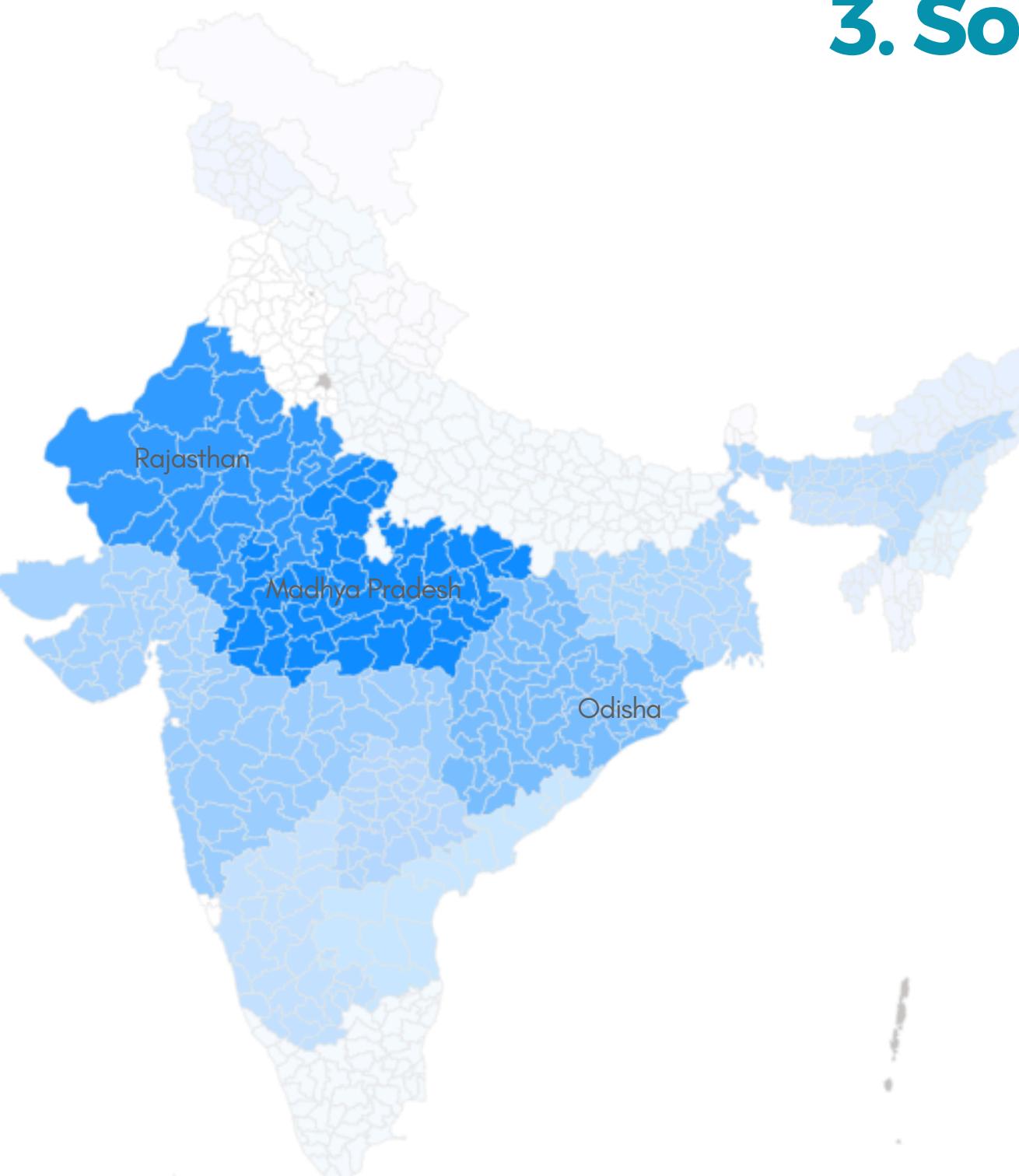
### 3.1 Total number of SC workers per state

Scheduled Castes (SC) are officially designated groups of people and among the most disadvantaged socio-economic groups in India.

Regarding NREGA, its inclusivity is evident with **35 million** SC workers nationwide, with the highest number coming from **West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, and Rajasthan**.

## Total ST Workers by states

| State Name                               | ST workers |
|--|------------|
| Madhya Pradesh                           | 44,43,186  |
| Rajasthan                                | 37,50,169  |
| Odisha                                   | 24,81,830  |
| Chhattisgarh                             | 24,51,087  |
| Maharashtra                              | 18,27,855  |
| Gujarat                                  | 16,52,099  |
| Jharkhand                                | 15,32,946  |
| West Bengal                              | 14,87,260  |
| Telangana                                | 14,06,279  |
| Assam                                    | 13,05,197  |
| Karnataka                                | 10,61,411  |
| Meghalaya                                | 10,34,797  |
| Andhra Pradesh                           | 9,47,730   |
| Nagaland                                 | 7,43,312   |
| Tripura                                  | 4,72,906   |
| Arunachal Pradesh                        | 4,35,524   |
| Manipur                                  | 4,08,272   |
| Mizoram                                  | 2,29,439   |
| Jammu And Kashmir                        | 2,20,042   |
| Tamil Nadu                               | 1,89,769   |
| Bihar                                    | 1,83,597   |
| Uttar Pradesh                            | 1,82,888   |
| Kerala                                   | 1,67,245   |
| Himachal Pradesh                         | 1,25,143   |
| Uttarakhand                              | 54,054     |
| Sikkim                                   | 51,100     |
| Ladakh                                   | 50,220     |
| Goa                                      | 4,642      |
| Andaman And Nicobar                      | 1,678      |
| Punjab                                   | 515        |
| Lakshadweep                              | 481        |
| Puducherry                               | 235        |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu | 0          |
| Haryana                                  | 0          |



## 3. Social Inclusion and Equity

### 3.2 Total number of ST workers per state

Scheduled Tribes (ST) refer to various indigenous communities or tribes recognized by the government for special protection and assistance. They are often referred to as “Adivasi” (earliest inhabitants), “Vanvasi” (inhabitants of forests), and “Vanyajati” (people of forests).

There are total **28 million** ST Worker participants in this scheme, with **Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan** and **Odisha** having the highest number of them, while **Dadra and Nagar Haveli** and **Haryana** having none.

### 3. Social Inclusion and Equity

#### 3.3 Representation of SC & ST workers among active workers

Top 5 states with highest % of SC workers among active workers

|   | State Name    | SC workers against active workers | Total Active Workers | % SC workers |
|---|---------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Punjab        | 1337969                           | 1872687              | 71.45        |
| 2 | Haryana       | 593405                            | 1216597              | 48.78        |
| 3 | Uttar Pradesh | 5130964                           | 16630532             | 30.85        |
| 4 | Puducherry    | 27312                             | 90891                | 30.05        |
| 5 | Tamil Nadu    | 3302096                           | 11009244             | 29.99        |

Table showing Top 5 states with highest % of ST workers among active workers

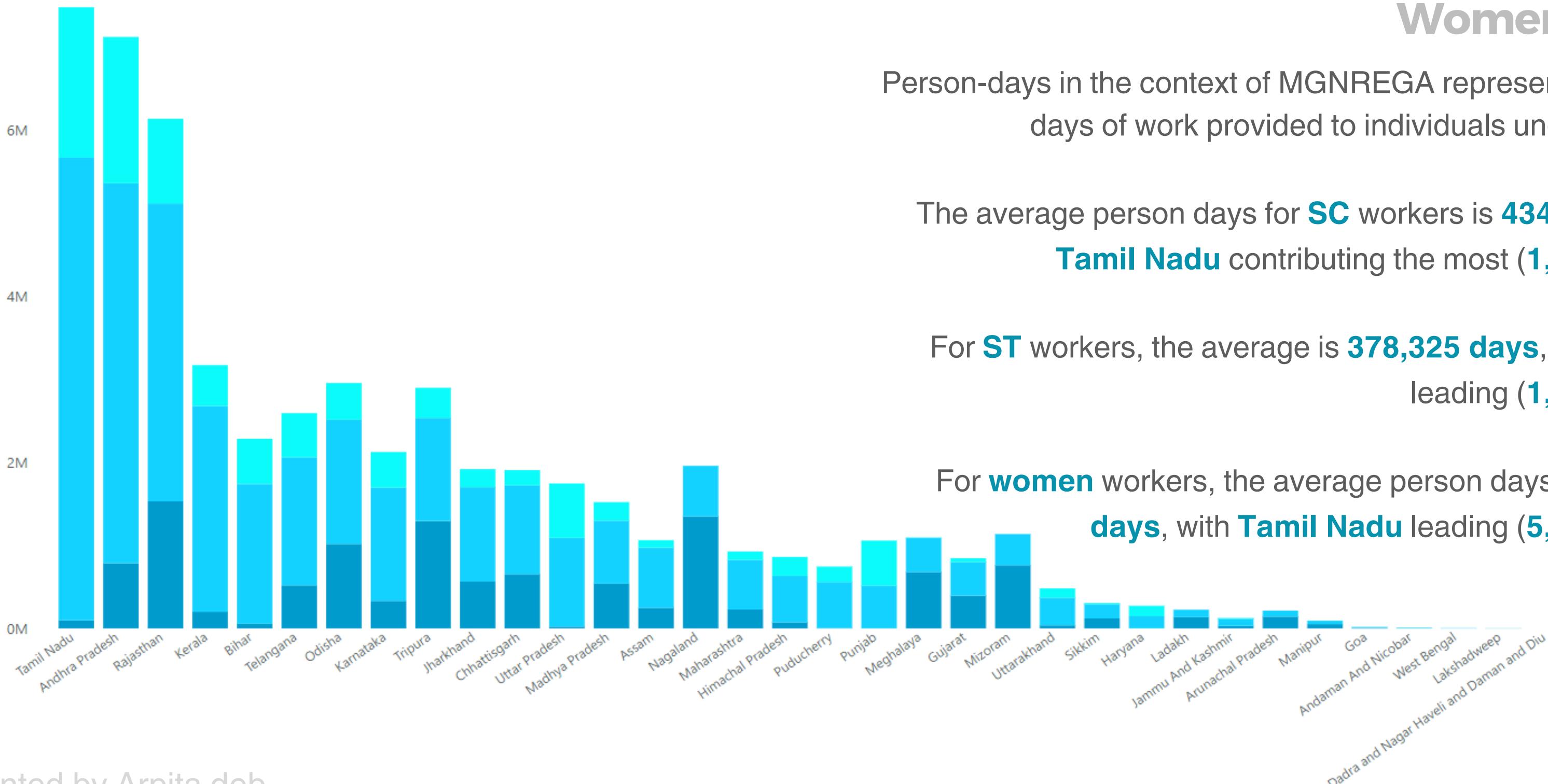
|   | State Name        | ST workers against active workers | Total Active Workers | % ST workers |
|---|-------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Ladakh            | 50220                             | 50221                | 100          |
| 2 | Lakshadweep       | 481                               | 484                  | 99.38        |
| 3 | Mizoram           | 229439                            | 231504               | 99.11        |
| 4 | Nagaland          | 743312                            | 754297               | 98.54        |
| 5 | Arunachal Pradesh | 435524                            | 464771               | 93.71        |

**Punjab** stands out with an impressive **71.45%** SC representation among active workers. In contrast, regions like **Andaman and Nicobar Islands** have no SC workers, highlighting the diversity in demographic composition and the scheme's reach across different states.

Among active workers, **Ladakh** leads with **100%** ST representation, followed by **Lakshadweep** (99.38%) and **Mizoram** (99.11%).

## Stack Chart showing Average Person days of SC, ST and Women workers

- Average of ST Persondays
- Average of Women Persondays
- Average of SC Persondays



## 3. Social Inclusion and Equity

### 3.4. Average Person days of SC, ST and Women workers

Person-days in the context of MGNREGA represent the number of days of work provided to individuals under the scheme.

The average person days for **SC** workers is **434,057 days**, with **Tamil Nadu** contributing the most (**1,814,200 days**).

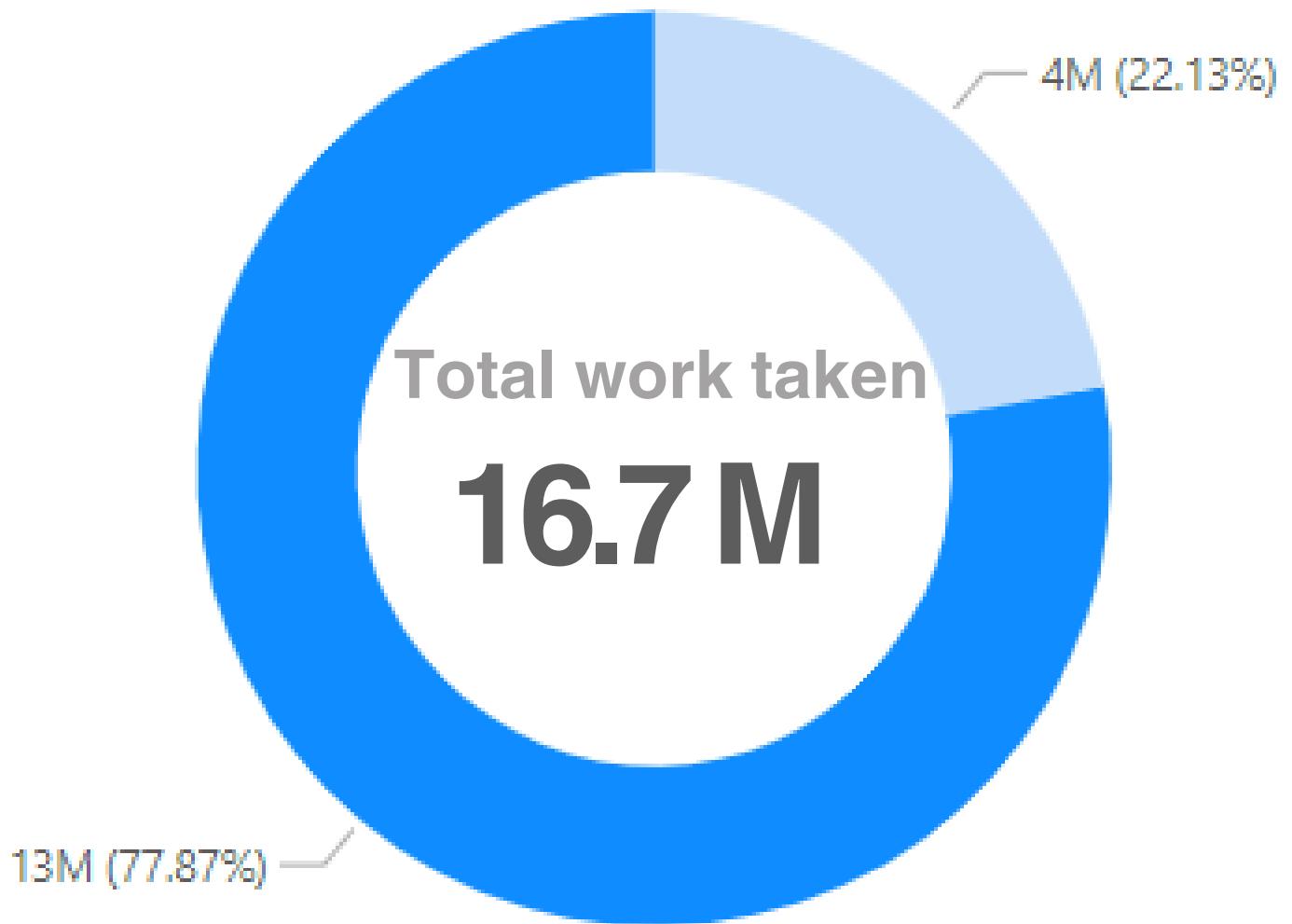
For **ST** workers, the average is **378,325 days**, with **Rajasthan** leading (**1,531,360 days**).

For **women** workers, the average person days was **1,322,646 days**, with **Tamil Nadu** leading (**5,575,217 days**).

## 4. Work Completion Rates

### Total Work Taken Breakdown

● Total Completed Works ● Total Ongoing Works



### 4.1 Total Work taken Breakdown

The total number of projects undertaken (including both new initiatives and carry-over tasks) was **16,765,863**, approximately **16.7 million** in total.

Among these, 13.05 million projects, accounting for **77.87%**, were still in progress, while the remaining **22.13%** (equivalent to 3.71 million projects) had been completed.

## State-wise Work distribution

| State Name                               | % Completed Work | % Ongoing Work |
|--|------------------|----------------|
| Ladakh                                   | 56.3             | 43.7           |
| Tamil Nadu                               | 54.8             | 45.2           |
| Mizoram                                  | 51.9             | 48.1           |
| Jharkhand                                | 37.3             | 62.7           |
| Madhya Pradesh                           | 33.9             | 66.1           |
| Chhattisgarh                             | 32.9             | 67.1           |
| Tripura                                  | 32.1             | 67.9           |
| Bihar                                    | 31.2             | 68.8           |
| Karnataka                                | 27.9             | 72.1           |
| Andaman And Nicobar                      | 27.2             | 72.8           |
| Assam                                    | 25.3             | 74.7           |
| Himachal Pradesh                         | 23.7             | 76.3           |
| Puducherry                               | 23.7             | 76.3           |
| Kerala                                   | 23.5             | 76.5           |
| Sikkim                                   | 21.3             | 78.7           |
| Punjab                                   | 19.9             | 80.1           |
| Rajasthan                                | 18.9             | 81.1           |
| Uttarakhand                              | 18.8             | 81.2           |
| Jammu And Kashmir                        | 17.3             | 82.7           |
| Andhra Pradesh                           | 16.6             | 83.4           |
| Uttar Pradesh                            | 15.1             | 84.9           |
| Gujarat                                  | 14.1             | 85.9           |
| Telangana                                | 13.5             | 86.5           |
| Maharashtra                              | 13.1             | 86.9           |
| Haryana                                  | 10.9             | 89.1           |
| Odisha                                   | 10.2             | 89.8           |
| Meghalaya                                | 8.1              | 91.9           |
| Arunachal Pradesh                        | 7.7              | 92.3           |
| Nagaland                                 | 7.2              | 92.8           |
| Lakshadweep                              | 3.0              | 97.0           |
| Goa                                      | 1.9              | 98.1           |
| West Bengal                              | 1.3              | 98.7           |
| Manipur                                  | 0.4              | 99.6           |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu | 0.0              | 100.0          |

## 4. Work Completion Rates

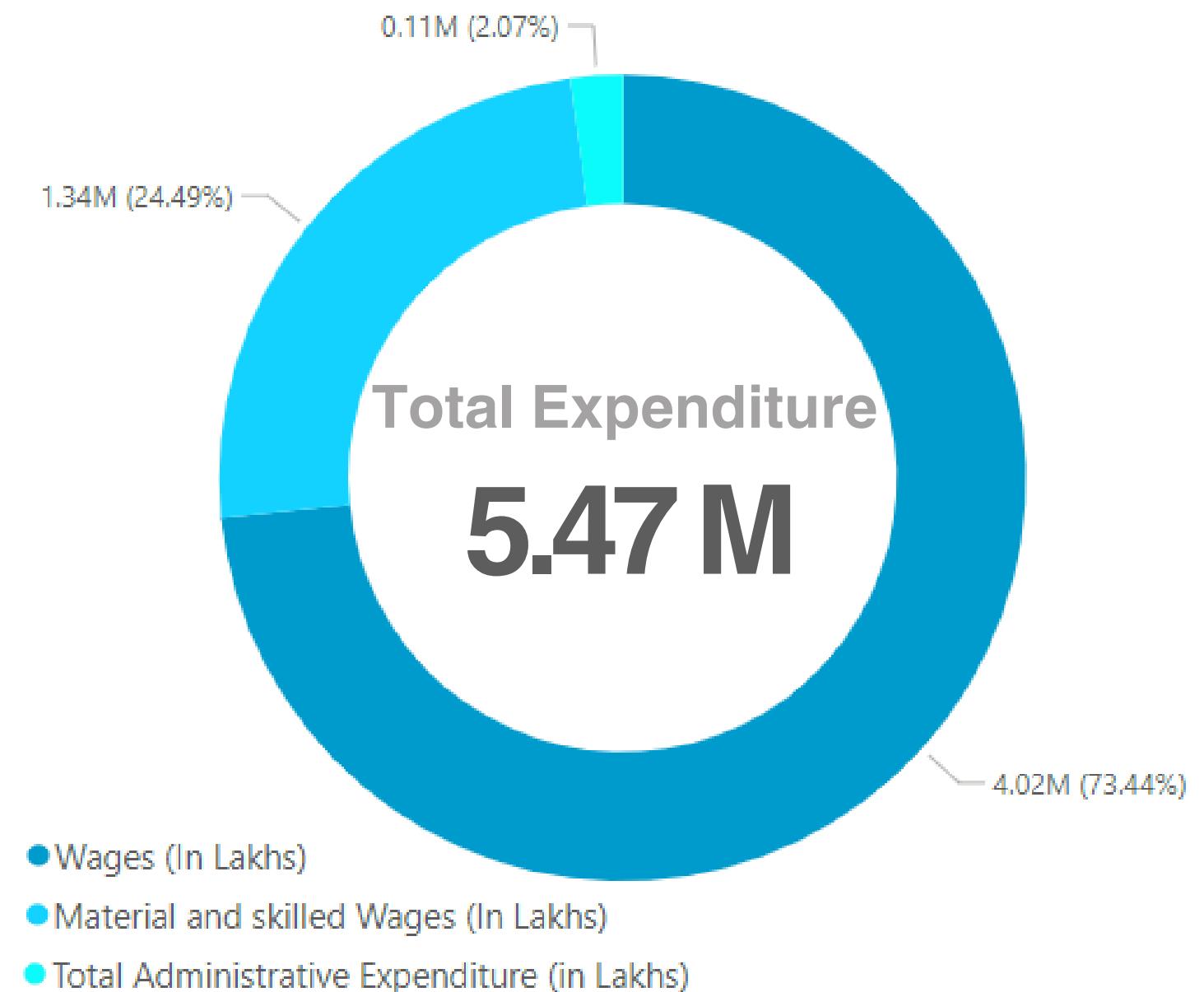
### 4.2 State-wise Total Work taken Breakdown

**Ladakh** led the completion rate, with **56.3%** of its total projects finished. **Tamil Nadu** followed closely with **54.8%** completed works, and **Mizoram** achieved **51.9%**. Naturally, these states had the fewest ongoing projects.

Conversely, **Dadra and Nagar Haveli** had nearly **0%** completed projects, followed by **Manipur (0.4%)** and **West Bengal (1.3%)**. These areas also had the highest number of ongoing projects.

## 5. Budget and Resource Allocation

### Total Expenditure Breakdown



### 5.1 Expenditure Breakdown

The total expenditure is allocated as follows:

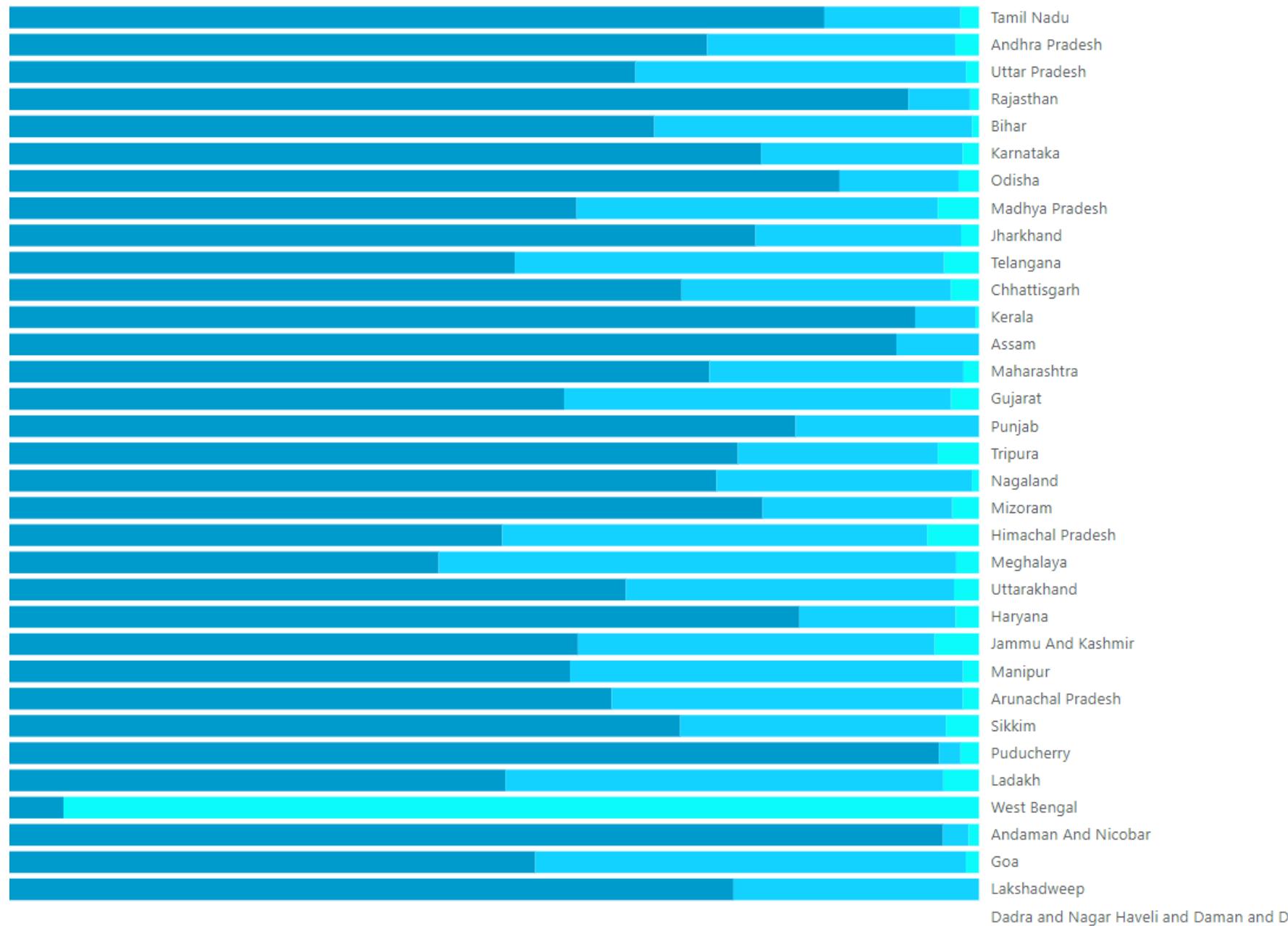
- **73.44%** for wages
- **24.49%** for materials and skilled wages
- **2.07%** for administrative costs

State-wise **Tamil Nadu** has the highest expenditure (**727,295 Lakhs**), while **Lakshadweep** has the lowest (**6.25 Lakhs**).

## 5. Budget and Resource Allocation

### Stack Chart showing State-wise breakdown of total works taken

● Wages (In Lakhs) ● Material and skilled Wages (In Lakhs) ● Total Administrative Expenditure (in Lakhs)



### 5.2 State wise Expenditure Breakdown

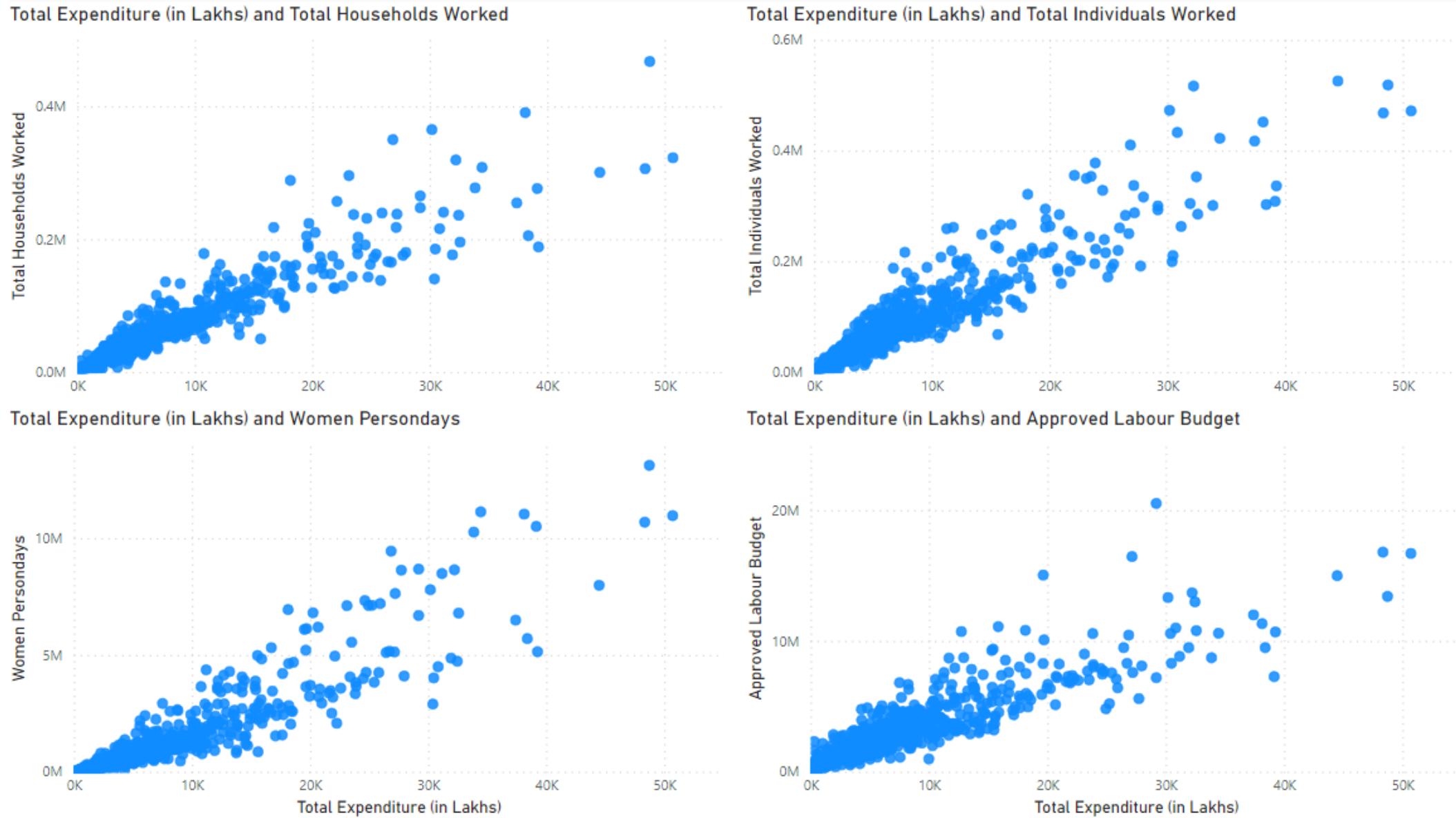
The highest wage expenditure is observed in **Andaman and Nicobar (96.32%)**, **Puducherry (95.9%)**, and **Kerala (93.46%)**. **Himachal Pradesh (51.19%)**, **Meghalaya (44.69%)**, and **West Bengal (6.27%)** have the lowest wage expenditure.

**Meghalaya** leads in allocating funds to materials and skills wages, with **52.98%** followed by **Ladakh (44.82%)** and **Goa (44.09%)**. **Andaman and Nicobar (2.61%)**, **Puducherry (2.23%)**, and **West Bengal (0%)** allocate the least to this category.

**West Bengal** stands out with the highest administrative expenditure, utilizing **93.73%** of its total expenditure for administrative purposes. In contrast, **Lakshadweep, Assam, and Punjab** allocate no funds to administrative expenses.

# 5. Budget and Resource Allocation

## Relation between Expenditure and various attributes of MGNREGA Scheme



\*A Positive slope in the scatterplot indicates a potential positive correlation

## 5.3 Correlation with Employment Generation

The scatterplot reveals a **positive relationship\*** between total expenditure and several key factors: **total households worked, the number of individuals involved, women's person-days, and the approved labor budget.**

Specifically, higher total expenditure correlates with greater employment generation. This connection highlights the significance of adequate funding in achieving the program's objectives, as it leads to increased participation by households and individuals.

# SUMMARY



- **Employment Opportunities:** NREGA successfully provides rural households with employment opportunities, although the average falls short of the guaranteed 100 days of wage employment.
- **Regional Disparities:** States like Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, and Bihar have the highest participation rates, but regional disparities persist. Factors such as the type of work, location, wage rates, availability of workers, budget, and the number of individuals worked are associated with the successful completion of NREGA works.
- **Funding Impact:** Adequate funding positively correlates with greater employment generation, emphasizing its crucial role in achieving program objectives.
- **Challenges and Insights:** Only 0.92% of households achieve the mandated 100 days of employment. Addressing roadblocks, such as incomplete projects, regional disparities, increasing awareness and participation are essential. Data-driven insights will help optimize NREGA's impact by identifying low-participation regions and tracking progress.

# RECOMMENDATIONS



- Aim to get households closer to the 100-day employment mandate for sustained income support.
- Focus on states with low participation rates through awareness campaigns, accessibility improvements, and addressing local barriers.
- Integrate skill programs within MGNREGA for better employment prospects beyond the scheme.
- Regularly assess performance, identify areas for improvement, and ensure accountability.
- Reduce delays and ensure timely payments to boost workforce participation and satisfaction.

# LIMITATIONS

- The analysis doesn't consider how metrics changed over time.
- Data on women in the workforce, which significantly contributes to the scheme, are missing.
- The quality of employment (work conditions, satisfaction levels) isn't addressed; future studies could explore these aspects.
- Comparative analysis with other employment schemes or states is lacking.
- Geographical barriers affecting participation and completion rates (e.g., work site accessibility, migration patterns) aren't explored.



# FUTURE IDEAS

01

## Longitudinal Impact Study

Assess the long-term economic and social impacts of MGNREGA on households by using Household income, employment patterns, and social indicators before, during, and after participation in the scheme.

02

## Comparative Policy Analysis

Compare the outcomes of MGNREGA with other similar rural employment schemes. Perform a cross-sectional study to identify strengths and weaknesses of each scheme, and provide insights into best practices for rural employment programs.

03

## Geo-Spatial Analysis of Work Sites

Understand the geographical distribution of work sites and their accessibility by employing GIS mapping to visualize site distribution, identify areas with low accessibility, and suggest locations for new work sites to optimize reach by using locations of work sites, distance from villages, transportation availability, and regional topography.

# REFERENCE

# APPENDIX

- [Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 - Wikipedia](#)
- [Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme](#)
- [An evaluation of India's National Rural Employment Guarantee Act - World Bank](#)

- [Problem Statement Document](#)
- [GitHub Project Documentation](#)
- [Data sets used](#)
- [Data Analysis SQL Codes](#)
- [Mapping MGNREGA Video Presentation](#)
- [MGNREGA Data Analysis with SQL Medium Article](#)

# THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME

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