# ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter presents an empirical analysis based on primary data and the descriptive analysis of the actual beneficiary participants under MGNREGS is given **SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE SELECTED RESPONDENTS**

For the proper assessment of the impact of any scheme it is necessary to have a clear understanding of the socio- economic profiles of the people among whom it has been introduced. A study of various mutually interacting socio economic factors and the implementation of MGNREGS will prove of much use to the MGNREGS and the government to plan a sound rural development policy. The presentation here is based on field enquiries collected through the questionnaire.

## SOCIAL PROFILE OF THE SELECTED BENEFICIARIES:

The social profile of the selected respondents are measured on the basis of some important character lies gender, age, caste, religion, types of family, marital status, and educational status are calculated.

## GENDER COMPOSITION OF SELECTED RESPONDENTS:

The study finds that, both male and female respondents are participated under the scheme in all the selected blocks of the district; the table 5.1 shows the gender composition of the selected respondents among selected blocks. It is found in all the blocks of this study, the female work participants in MGNREGA programme out number.

## TABLE.NO.5.1. GENDER COMPOSITION OF THE RESPONDENTS

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Gender of the respondent** | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| Male |  | 33.7 |
| Female |  | 66.3 |
| Total | 540 | 100.0 |

Source : Computed from primary data

The figure 5.1 also despites the actual share of male (34%) and female (66%) workers participation in MGNREGA, its also explain the block wise gender composition of selected respondent. Women’s participation were high in all the selected blocks.

## AGE COMPOSITIONS OF THE SELECTED RESPONDS:

For this study, age compositions of the selected responds are divided in to five categories. There are 18-25, 26-40, 41-50, 51-60, and above 60 years. The details are given in the table 5.2. it shows the age wise distribution of selected respondents, among others the age groups 26-40 are most likely to participate in the scheme. it is noted that, there is no child labour (below 18 years age group) working in the study area during the study period.

## TABLE.NO.5.2. AGE COMPOSITION OF THE RESPONDENTS.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Age distribution** | **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Cumulative Percent** |
| 18-25 |  | 6.7 | 6.7 |
| 26-40 |  | 40.2 | 46.9 |
| 41-50 |  | 29.1 | 75.9 |
| 51-60 |  | 20.2 | 96.1 |
| Above 60 |  | 3.9 | 100.0 |
| Total | 180 | 100.0 |  |

Source : Computed from primary data.

The table 5.2 examine that, around 6.7% of the respondents are in 18-25 age group, participant in 26-40 age group was 40.2%, respondents from above 60 age group is very less (3.6%) in the scheme and around 69.3% of middle age group (26-50) respondents are highly benefits.

The age wise distribution of sample participant among the selected blocks is depicted in the figure 5.2. Among the blocks Arani block have highest number of participant from the age group 26 – 40 and and from anakkavur block respondents from 41 – 50 age group was most likely to participate under the scheme. on the whole the participation under the scheme is dominated by the active age group 26 -

40. However,29 percent of the beneficiaries come under the age group between 41 – 50, and 20 percent of the respondents are in age group between 51 – 60. The average age is found to be 42 years.

## FIGURE.NO.5.2.

## EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS:

The economic development of a country is influenced by the number of educated persons in the country. In this study educational status of the respondents plays a vital role in accepting the job. The distribution of respondents based on educational status given in table 5.3 and table 5.4 shows block wise distribution of educational status of the selected respondents. From this table it is clear that 26 percent of the rural poor beneficiaries among the selected respondents are illiterates, about 29% people are in primary level, around 21.5 % in middle school, 15% of them High school level and only 8% of HSc, and above educated are participated in the scheme. The figure 5.3.are also shows the educational status of the selected respondents.

## TABLE.NO.5.3.

**EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF THE SELECTED RESPONDENTS**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Educational qualification** | Frequency | Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Illiterates |  | 26.3 | 26.3 |
| Primary |  | 29.1 | 55.4 |
| Middle |  | 21.5 | 76.9 |
| High School |  | 14.8 | 91.7 |
| Higher secondary |  | 8.3 | 100.0 |
| Total | 180 | 100.0 |  |

Source : Computed from primary data.

## RELIGIOUS STATUS OF SELECTED RESPONDENTS

Most of the respondents belonged to Hindu (97%) religion and very few respondents belonged to Christian and other religions, the table 5.5 shows the religious status of selected respondents.

## TABLE.NO.5.5.

**RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION OF THE SELECTED RESPONDENT**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Religion** | **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Cumulative Percent** |
| Hindhu |  | 97.0 | 97.0 |
| Chirstian |  | 3.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 180 | 100.0 |  |

Source : Computed from primary data.

# CASTE COMPOSITION OF THE SELECTED RESPONDENTS:

Caste is the main factor in the social structure of Indian villages and in the selected villages also, for the present analysis, caste are divided into four major groups, they are 1. Schedule Caste, 2. Schedule Tribes, 3. Most Backward Caste, 4.Backward Caste and The table 5.6 and figure 5.4 shows the caste wise distribution of respondents. Its stats that around 40% respondents belongs to S.C, around 32 % of the respondents belongs to MBC, nearly 19% of them BC categories and only a 9% ST categories are participated. The table 5.7. Explicit block wise caste composition of selected respondents. Among the selected blocks, four blocks(Arani, Kalasapakkam,Kilpennathur, and Thurinchapuram) have more than 50% respondents from SC category, in three blocks(Anakkavur, Thandarapet, Thellar) the MBC categories participated nearly 50%, and in Jawathu hills Block 70 percent of respondent belong to ST and 30 percent was SC categories.

## TABLE.NO.5.6. COMMUNITY WISE COMPOSITION OF SELECTED RESPONDENTS.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name of the**  **Caste** | **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Cumulative**  **Percent** |
| **S,C** |  | 39.8 | 39.8 |
| **S.T** |  | 9.4 | 49.3 |
| **M.B.C** |  | 32.0 | 81.3 |
| **B.C** |  | 18.7 | 100.0 |
| **Total** | 180 | 100.0 |  |

Source : Computed from primary data.

## MARITAL STATUS OF THE SELECTED RESPONDENTS:

To know the social status of respondents it is important to know the marital status of the respondents. Marital statuses are divided into four categories, like married, unmarried, divorce and widow/widowers. The table 5.8 and figure 5.5 indicates that majority of the respondents are married (80.9%), around 12% are belong to widow/widower, and only 7% of them are unmarried.

## TABLE.NO.5.8. MARITAL STATUS OF THE SELECTED RESPONDENTS

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Marital Status** | Frequency | Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Married |  | 80.9 | 80.9 |
| Unmarried |  | 6.5 | 87.4 |
| Widow/ widower |  | 11.7 | 99.1 |
| Divorced |  | 0.9 | 100.0 |
| Total | 180 | 100.0 |  |

Source : Computed from primary data.

In this study the researcher founds that, married women ( age group 26 – 40) are highly interested to participate under the scheme, the reasons for that is they are willing to work with in the villages rather than to migrate for employment to urban areas and another significant reason is the timing of the work and number of hours work, which is very much suitable for them.

## TYPES OF FAMILY OF THE SELECTED RESPONDENTS:

Types of family is another related characteristics future of the society, the family consists of not only the husband, the wife and the minor children but among other members related to the family, it is divided into two types like nuclear and joint family, the distribution of households according to the nature of family is presented on the table 5.9., which reveals that around 93% of the respondents are belongs to nuclear families and only 7% of respondents are in joint family.

## TABLE.NO.5.9. TYPE OF FAMILY OF THE SELECTED RESPONDENTS

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of family** | **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Cumulative**  **Percent** |
| Nuclear |  | 93.0 | 93.0 |
| Joint |  | 7.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 180 | 100.0 |  |

Source : Computed from primary data.

## SIZE OF FAMILY OF THE SELECTED RESPONDENTS:

The size of the Household is another important character of social as well as economic status, the size of family divided into number of adults and number of child in the family.

## TABLE.NO.5.10.

**NUMBER OF ADULTS IN SELECTED RESPONDENT’S FAMILY**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No of Adults** | **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Cumulative Percent** |
| 1 |  | 5.4 | 5.4 |
| 2 |  | 49.1 | 54.4 |
| 3 |  | 29.8 | 84.3 |
| 4 |  | 8.7 | 93.0 |
| 5 |  | 5.6 | 98.5 |
| 6 |  | 1.5 | 100.0 |
| Total | 180 | 100.0 |  |

Source : Computed from primary data.

Distribution of sample households according to the size of the family is shown in table 5.10., an examination of the fact and figures as revealed from the table is nearly 50 percent of families having 2 adult members, 30 percent them have3 adult members and only 16% of the respondents have more than 3 adult members in their family.

## TABLE.NO.5.11.

**NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN SELECTED RESPONDENT’S FAMILY**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No of Children** | **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Cumulative Percent** |
| 0 |  | 18.9 | 18.9 |
| 1 |  | 38.9 | 57.8 |
| 2 |  | 35.4 | 93.1 |
| 3 |  | 6.5 | 99.6 |
| 4 |  | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| Total | 180 | 100.0 |  |

Source : Computed from primary data.

The table 5.11., shows that the 210(38.9%) respondents households having one child in their family,191 (35.4%) respondents have reported that their family consist 2 children, and having more than two children in their family reported by 37 (6.9%)respondents and nearly (19%) 102 respondents reported no child in their family.

## ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SELECTED RESPONDENTS:

The economic profile of the selected beneficiaries are measured on the basis of the following important characters like, annual income, occupational pattern, house holding, types of house, land holding, types of land, value of land, other asset hold, value of other assets, value of animal husbandry and home appliance.

## ANNUAL INCOME OF THE SELECTED RESPONDENTS

To know the economic status of the respondents, annual income is most valid variable, from the study, it is revealed that 39.3%of respondents are below 20000Rs, as annual income, around 58.9% respondents earn above 20000 to 50000 Rs per annum, only 2% of respondents are have more than 50000 Rs as annual income, the table 5.12 and figure 5.6 clearly shows the annual income status of the selected respondents.

## TABLE.NO.5.12.

**DETAILS OF ANNUAL INCOME OF THE RESPONDENTS**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Annual income** | Frequency | Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| below 20000 |  | 39.3 | 39.3 |
| 20001 – 50000 |  | 58.9 | 98.1 |
| 50001 – 75000 |  | 1.7 | 99.8 |
| 75001 – 100000 |  | 0.2 | 100.0 |
| Total | 180 | 100.0 |  |

Source : Computed from primary data.

## HOUSE HOLDING OF THE SELECTED RESPONDENTS:

House holding is another important characteristic of knowing economic status of the respondents. In this study about 95% (513) respondents having their own houses, only5% of respondents are lived in rented houses.

## TABLE.NO.5.15.

**DETAILS OF OWN HOUSE HOLDERS OF SELECTED RESPONDENTS**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Own House** | **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Cumulative Percent** |
| Yes |  | 95.0 | 95.0 |
| No |  | 5.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 180 | 100.0 |  |

Source : Computed from primary data.

# TYPES OF HOUSE OF THE SELECTED RESPONDENTS:

Good housing is a fundamental requirement for rural hygiene. It is influenced by social and economic condition in general life. The type of houses is categories into four major group as hut, asbestos, tilled, and concrete roof.

The following figure 5.8 exhibited in details, majority (30%)of respondents are living in tilled houses, 25% are lived in asbestos, 24.% of respondents are living in bad hut houses, and only 21.%of respondents are living in good concrete roof houses.

## FACILITIES AT HOME OF THE SELECTED RESPONDENTS:

The study found that 100 percent of selected respondents having electricity facility in their houses, around 61.3% of respondents are don’t have drinking water facilities at home and nearly 81% respondents don’t have lavatory convenience at home.

## LAND HOLDING OF THE SELECTED RESPONDENTS:

The size of land holding is one of the major factor affecting the choice of MGNREGA work, from the table 5.16 it is found that only 13% respondents have their own land, around 87% respondent are landless labours, out of 13% land holders, around 9.6%of them have only below 5acres of land, 2.2% of them holding between 5 to 10 acres, only 1.5% of respondents have hold more than 10acres of land.

## TABLE.NO.5.16. LAND HOLDING OF THE SELECTED RESPONDENTS:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Owen Land** | **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Cumulative Percent** |
| Yes |  | 13.3 | 13.3 |
| No |  | 86.7 | 100.0 |
| Total | 180 | 100.0 |  |

Source : Computed from primary data.

From the above figure 5.10 it is evident that around 87 percent of the respondents are belongs to land less labour category, only 13 percent are have their own land.

## VALUE OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, HOME APPLIANCE, AND OTHER ASSETS OF THE SELECTED RESPONDENTS:

In rural areas, the value of Animal husbandry and other assets are key factors in accepting the job. From the investigation nearly 34% respondents have Animal husbandry, 66% of the respondents are not have Animal in their home. In this 34%, around 14% have the value of Animal below 10000, 18% respondents have value of more than 10000 to 25000 Rs, only 2% of them have the value of Animal more then 25000Rs.

From the study area the researcher finds that some of the respondents does not accepting the job, due to having animals in their home, because of this particular reasons they are not able to participate under the scheme and the researcher is also finds that among the selected respondents 94.1% of them do not have other assets, only 6% of them have other assets. Nearly 100% of beneficiaries have home appliance, but the value of home appliance, around 55% of them have below 2500 and 40.6% of respondents have more then 25000 to 50000 Rs only a few having more than value of 50000 Rs as home appliance.

## AWARENESS AMONG OF THE SELECTED RESPONDENTS:

Around 540 respondents are selected as sample for the study in nine blocks of Thiruvannamalai District. Among the selected respondents cent percent are aware about this scheme, but the source of information about the scheme various among the respondents.

## SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

The sources of information are divided into four categories as Media, Panchayat officials, friends and relatives and others. Through the village president/ panchayat president nearly 45 % of them are aware, through friends / relatives around 43 percent of them aware about the scheme, these two sources are major source of information in creating awareness about the scheme. Surprisingly the major source of modern days, the media does not significantly influence in creating awareness about the scheme. Only 10 percent of the respondents are aware through media source. The table 5.17 clearly explains the contribution of media and other sources in creating awareness among the people.

## TABLE.NO.5.17. MEDIUM OF SOURCES.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sources of The Information** | **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Cumulative Percent** |
| Media |  | 10.9 | 10.9 |
| Panchayat |  | 45.4 | 56.3 |
| Friends |  | 43.3 | 99.6 |
| Others |  | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| Total | 180 | 100.0 |  |

Source : Computed from primary data.

## LEVEL OF AWARENESS ABOUT MGNREGS

The achievement of development programme is mainly depends upon the level of awareness among the target people. The distribution of the respondents by their awareness level on MGNREGS are given in the below table.5.18 From the table it is revealed that all (100 percent ) the respondents in the study area have better awareness about the scheme, importance of job card, actual working days, distribution of works and selection of workers as per the MGNREGS act respectively. it is clear that from the data the majority(62.2%) of the respondents know well about the actual wage structure under this scheme.

About 56 percent of the participant knows well the actual working hours under the scheme, and the majority (55 % and 62.9% ) of the workers are having fair awareness about the selection procedure of works and yearly works provide under the scheme respectively. Further, it is noted that the majority (69.8% and 67.3% ) of the respondents are unaware about the gram shaba duties and accident relief funds. It is found that cent percent of the beneficiaries do not possess adequate awareness and knowledge about unemployment allowance and accident relief funds.

## BENEFICIARY AMONG THE SELECTED RESPONDENTS:

For this study the researcher collecting data from 540 respondents in selected blocks of thiruvannamalai district, out of the 540 respondents are selected for this study, nearly 504 respondents are accepting the job under this scheme, only 36 respondents not accepted the job for various reasons. Most of the respondents said agricultural work is the major reason for not accepting the job under the scheme and it is noted that most of the non – acceptors are having more than 5 acres of land holding, some of the non acceptors said that maintaining their cattles as a reasons for not accepting the job under the scheme.

## TABLE.NO.5.19.ACCEPTANCE OF THE JOB UNDER MGNREGS

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Acceptance Of The Job** | **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Cumulative Percent** |
| Yes | 504 | 93.3 | 93.3 |
| No | 36 | 6.7 | 100.0 |
| Total | 540 | 100.0 |  |

Source : Computed from primary data.

The table 5.19 reveals that the level of acceptance among the selected respondents, from this table its cleared that nearly 93 percent of them accept the job under the scheme, only 7 percent of them are not accept the job, NATURE OF **EMPLOYMENT BEFORE BENEFITED UNDER MGNREGS.**

To access the scheme’s impact on rural development, it is essential to know what they doing before benefited this scheme. The table 5.23 and figure 5.14 clearly shows employment status of the selected respondents, around 30 percent respondents are doing agricultural works, nearly 48percent respondent are done non-agricultural wage work and most importantly around 20 percent beneficiaries are unemployed before benefited under this scheme, and the figure 5.11 it is clearly evident that the MGNREGS significantly impacts the unemployed and semi unemployed (the agricultural labour) in the study area.

## TABLE.NO.5.21. NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT BEFORE BENEFITED UNDER MGNREGS

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Nature of work** | **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Cumulative**  **Percent** |
| Agricultural work | 161 | 32.0 | 32.0 |
| Non form wage employment | 242 | 48.0 | 80.0 |
| Unemployed | 101 | 20.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 504 | 100.0 |  |

Source : Computed from primary data.

## FIGURE.NO.5.11.

**NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT BEFORE BENEFITED UNDER MGNREGS**

## SIZE OF BENEFICIARIES IN A FAMILY:

The MGNREGS programme gives 100 days work for a family, the study finds that nearly 56 percent respondents are reported that, more than one members are participated under the scheme from their family; it means more than 56 percent of the respondents does not able to get 100 days of employment and its also shown the level of willing and demand for the employment; the remaining 44 percent respondents are one member beneficiaries.

## TYPE OF WORK UNDER MGNREGS:

Under this scheme various types of works are carried out, but there are mainly road work, tank desalting, construction, canal work, water harvesting and flood avoiding work.

## FIGURE.NO.5.12. TYPE OF WORK UNDER MGNREGS:

Source : Computed from primary data.

## DISTANCE OF MGNREGS WORK PLACE FROM THE VILLAGE:

The following figure 5.13shows that the distance of work place from the village. It is clear that nearly 38.5 percent of respondents sated that work was done less than 3kms, nearly 48 percent of them says 3 to 5 kms and only 7 percent of them goes beyond 5 kms for their work.

## FIGURE.NO.5.13. DISTANCE OF MGNREGS WORK PLACE FROM THE VILLAGE:

**MGNREGA workplace distance from the village**

more then 5 k.m

3 to 5 k.m

**Distance from the**

**village**

3.k.m

lessthen 3 k.m

0

50

100

150

200

250

**No of respondents**

Source : Computed from primary data.

## THE FACILITIES PROVIDED AT WORK PLACE

From this study the researcher finds the facilities provided at work place under MGNREGS presented in the table.5.22.From the table it is clear that around 72% of them have first aid facilities in work place remaining 28 % of the respondents don’t have the first aid facilities. Cent percent of respondents says drinking water facilities in their work places and only 30 percent of workers having shelter facilities in their work places. Cent percent of respondents says there is no child care facility.

Transport facilities ( if in the case of distance of work place more than 5 k.m from the village). Only 7 % percent of the workers gets extra wages for the distance ( if the transport facilities not available) and around 97 % of the workers don’t get there extra wages for the distance. The study finds that nearly 68 % of the respondents not received any accident relief funds from the Panchayat

## TABLE.NO.5.22. TYPE OF FACILITIES PROVIDED AT WORK PLACE

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S.No** | **Facilities at work place** | **Percentage of respondents** | |
| **Yes** | **No** |
| 1 | First Aid box | 362 (71.8) | 142 (28.2) |
| 2 | Shelter | 151 (30) | 353 (70) |
| 3 | Drinking water | 504 (100) | - |
| 4 | Child care | - | 504 (100) |
| 5 | Transport facilities ( if the distance of  work place more than 5 k.m) | - | 504 (100) |
| 6 | Extra wages (if the transport facilities not available) | 36 (7.1) | 468 (92.9) |
| 7 | Accident relief | 165 (32.7) | 339 (67.3) |

Source : Computed from primary data.

## MONITORING OF THE WORK PLACE

To monotering the work place of MGNREGS the researcher used the following factors, which is usage of mechenary, contractor used, mesearement of work and taking photos done by the officials before starting the work and at the end of the work.

## TABLE . NO.5.23. DETAILS OF WORK PLACE MONITORING.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S.No | Monitoring at work place | Percentage of respondents | |
| Yes | No |
| 1 | Machinery used | - | 504 (100) |
| 2 | Contractor used | - | 504 (100) |
| 3 | Measurement of work | 504 (100) | - |
| 4 | Child labour ( under 18 age group) | - | 504 (100) |
| 5 | Work supervision | 504 (100) | - |
| 6 | Photos taken | 504 (100) | - |

Source : Computed from primary data.

From the above table 5.23 it is evident that 100 percent of respondents states that there is no machinery, contractors used and no child labour (below 18 age group) under the scheme. All the respondents stated that the measurement of work, supervision of work and photos taken are done in periodically.

## TABLE NO. 5.24. MONITORING OF MGNREGS

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S.No | Monitoring of MGNREGS | Percentage of respondents | |
| Yes | No |
| 1 | Wages determined on the basis of work  done | 504 (100) | - |
| 2 | Wages distributed in front of public | 504 (100) | - |
| 3 | Details registered in job card | 504 (100) | - |
| 4 | Equal ware rate for both men and women | 504 (100) | - |
| 5 | Lower than government wage | 39 (7.7) | 465 (92.3) |
| 6 | Unemployment allowance |  | 504 (100) |
| 7 | Bank A/c | 488 (96.8) | 16 (3.2) |

Source : Computed from primary data.

From the table 5.24 it is observed that all(100%) the beneficiaries says that the wages are determined on the basis of work done, the wages are distributed in front of public, the details are registered in job cards and there is no wage disparities between male and female workers. Further, around 92.3 percent of respondents not satisfied with their wages because they get wages lower then government wages , the majority of (96.8%) respondents having bank accounts and no one aware unemployment allowance.

## TABLE.NO.5.25. TIME OF WAGE DISTRIBUTION.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Number of Days** | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| Within 7 days | 165 | 32.7 |
| 8 to 10 days | 328 | 65.1 |
| more than 10 days | 11 | 2.2 |
| Total | 504 | 100.0 |

Source : Computed from primary data

The above table 5.25 shows the time gap between the completion of work and distribution wages in the selected blocks of Thiruvannamalai district the study area. it is clear that around 98 percent of the beneficiaries get their wages within ten days, only 2 percent of them received their wages after 10 days of work done.

## PERFORMANCE OF THE RESPONDENTS UNDER MGNREGS

The MGNREGS work status of the selected respondent is given in the table

5.26 from this table, It is clear that in the year 2006-07 around 78 percent respondents work less than 25 Man days only, 19 percent of respondent works 25-50 days and only 3 percent of respondents are work more than 50 days.

In the year 2007-08 and 2008-09, (42.9 percent, 49.6 percent), of respondents work between51 to75mandays, 15.9 percent, 34.7 percent of them work between 76- 99 days respectively. For the year 2009-10, and 2010-2011, no are work less 25 days, nearly (8.5 percent and 11.9 percent) of respondents are work this full quota of 100 days. Around 52.3 percent and 61.3 percent beneficiaries are work between 75 to 99 Man days in respective years.

## TABLE.NO.5.26.

**YEAR WISE WORK PARTICIPATION OF THE RESPONDENTS UNDER MGNREGS**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Years** | **2006-07** | | **2007-08** | | **2008-09** | | **2009-10** | | **2010-11** | |
| No of days | Frequency | Percent | Frequency | Percent | Frequency | Percent | Frequency | Percent | Frequency | Percent |
| Less  than 25 | 395 | 78.4 | 106 | 21.0 | 10 | 2.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25 to 50 | 94 | 18.7 | 99 | 19.6 | 48 | 9.5 | 15 | 3.0 | 6 | 1.2 |
| 51 to 75 | 13 | 2.6 | 216 | 42.9 | 250 | 49.6 | 183 | 36.3 | 129 | 25.6 |
| 75 to 99 | 2 | .4 | 80 | 15.9 | 175 | 34.7 | 263 | 52.2 | 309 | 61.3 |
| 100 days | 0 | 0 | 3 | .6 | 21 | 4.2 | 43 | 8.5 | 60 | 11.9 |
| Total | 504 | 100.0 | 504 | 100.0 | 504 | 100.0 | 504 | 100.0 | 504 | 100.0 |

Source : Computed from primary data.

## TABLE.NO.5.27.

**TOTAL NUMBER OF WORK DAYS OF THE RESPONDENTS DURING 2006-07 TO 2010-11**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Number of days** | **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Cumulative**  **Percent** |
| 100 to 200 | 45 | 8.9 | 8.9 |
| 201 to 300 | 234 | 46.4 | 55.4 |
| 301 to 400 | 194 | 38.5 | 93.8 |
| More than 400 | 31 | 6.2 | 100.0 |
| Total | 504 | 100.0 |  |

Source : Computed from primary data.

The table 5.27, stated that, the total numbers of Man days worked by the respondents during the year 2006-07 to2010-11. It is examine that 46 percent of them 200 to 300 Man days, 38.5 percent of the beneficiaries are work between 301 to 400man days and 6.2 percent of them work more them 400 man days.

The year wise details of the wages received by the respondents stated in table

5.28. It explain that the amount of wages received by the respondents. And the table 5.31clearly shows, the total amount of wages received by the respondents during the year 2006-07 to 2010-11.

## TABLE.NO.5.28. YEAR WISE WAGE RECEIVED BY THE RESPONDENTS UNDER MGNREGS

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Years** | **2006-07** | | **2007-08** | | **2008-09** | | **2009-10** | | **2010-11** | |
| **Wages received In Rs.** | Frequency | Percent | Frequency | Percent | Frequency | Percent | Frequency | Percent | Frequency | Percent |
| Less than 1000 | 338 | 67.1 | 98 | 19.4 | 10 | 2.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1000 to 2500 | 151 | 30.0 | 52 | 10.3 | 5 | 1.0 | 1 | .2 | 0 | 0 |
| 2501 to 5000 | 15 | 3.0 | 318 | 63.1 | 320 | 63.5 | 167 | 33.1 | 41 | 8.1 |
| 5001 to 7500 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 7.1 | 169 | 33.5 | 327 | 64.9 | 331 | 65.7 |
| above 7500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 1.8 | 132 | 26.2 |
| Total | 504 | 100.0 | 504 | 100.0 | 504 | 100.0 | 504 | 100.0 | 504 | 100.0 |

Source : Computed from primary data.

## TABLE.NO.5.29. TOTAL AMOUNT OF WAGES RECEIVED BY THE RESPONDENTS DURING 2006-07 TO 2010-11

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Amount Received in Rs** | **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Cumulative**  **Percent** |
| Less than 10000 | 4 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| 10001 to 20000 | 234 | 46.4 | 47.2 |
| 20001 to 30000 | 263 | 52.2 | 99.4 |
| Above 30000 | 3 | 0.6 | 100.0 |
| Total | 504 | 100.0 |  |

Source : Computed from primary data.

The above table 5.29 shows the total wages received by the beneficiaries under the scheme for the period of five years (2006-07 to 2010-11), it clearly evident that the scheme significantly increase the income level. Nearly off of them(46.4%) received more than 10000Rs to Rs.20000 (annual average was Rs.2000 to Rs. 4000) and rest of them(52.2%) received more than 20000(annual average is Rs.4000 to Rs 6000).

## IMPACT OF MGNREGS ON INCOME OF THE RESPONDENTS

In this study researcher finds that the cent percent of the respondents are accept MGNREGS increase their income level. From the table 5.30 and figure 5.14, it is clear that the MGNREGS affect their income level, around 46 percent of the respondents says the scheme increase their income level Rs.4500 to Rs.6000, nearly 42 percent of the respondents says MGNREGS increase their additional income to Rs.3000 – Rs.4500 and around 6 percent of the respondents says the scheme help to rise their additional income Rs.6000 – Rs7500 annually.

## TABLE.NO.5.30.

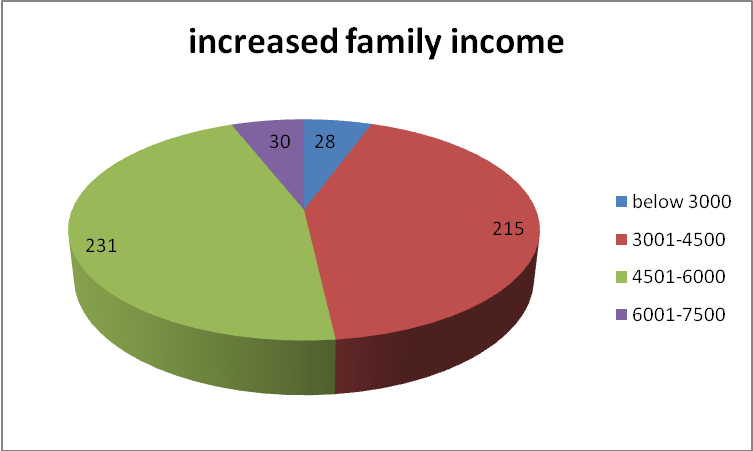
**LEVEL OF CHANGES IN INCOME OF THE RESPONDENTS**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Change in Income**  **(Amounts in Rs)** | **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Cumulative**  **Percent** |
| below 3000 | 28 | 5.6 | 5.6 |
| 3001-4500 | 215 | 42.7 | 48.2 |
| 4501-6000 | 231 | 45.8 | 94.0 |
| 6001-7500 | 30 | 6.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 504 | 100.0 |  |

Source : Computed from primary data.

## FIGURE.NO.5.14.

**LEVEL OF CHANGES IN INCOME OF THE RESPONDENTS**



Source : Computed from primary data.

The increased income by MGNREGS are spend on various purpose, the details are clearly shown in the table 5.31.from the table it is noted that around 44.8 percent of them spend their extra income for family expenses, 27.4 percent of the beneficiaries are spend to reduce the credit, nearly 20 percent of them used for their children’s education and around 8 percent of them save their income for future purpose.

## TABLE.NO.5.31.

**DETAILS OF ADDITIONAL INCOME SPEND BY THE RESPONDENTS**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Additional income spend on** | **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Cumulative Percent** |
| Family expenses | 226 | 44.8 | 44.8 |
| Reduce credit | 138 | 27.4 | 72.2 |
| Children education | 100 | 19.8 | 92.1 |
| Savings | 39 | 7.7 | 99.8 |
| Others | 1 | 0.2 | 100.0 |
| Total | 504 | 100.0 |  |

Source : Computed from primary data.

## MGNREGS AND MIGRATION

For the landless and marginal farmers who are in constant debt, migration is an only choice for livelihood. Totally every year thousands of people across the length and breadth of the region leave their native village in search of food and employment. Most end up as bonded ages. One of the significant objectives of the

MGNREGS is to arrest out – migration of unsigned, landless labour force from the rural areas to wage employment within their native villages so that these MGNREGS wage employment can be rationally utilized by the landless workers during lean seasons.

As far as possible, the work side is to be within 5 km ratios of the applicant village in case it is not, it must be provided within the block and labourers must be paid 10percent of their wages as extra wages to meet the additional travel and living expenses.

## TABLE.NO.5.32.

**MIGRATION COMPOSITION OF SELECTED RESPONDENTS.**

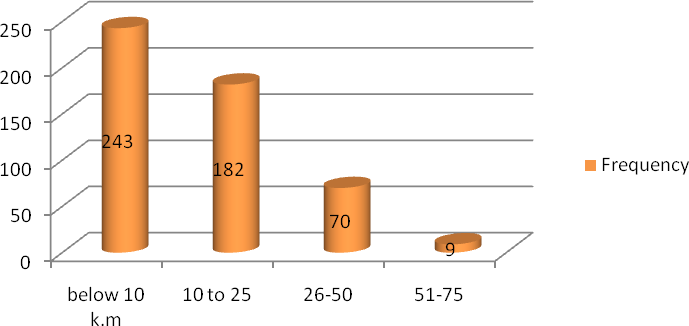
|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Migrate for employment** | **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Cumulative Percent** |
| Yes | 278 | 55.2 | 55.2 |
| No | 226 | 44.8 | 100.0 |
| Total | 504 | 100.0 |  |

Source : Computed from primary data.

MGNREGS will have significant positive impact on seasonal rural-urban migrations by providing rural workers with employment during lean season. The study finds that around 55percent of respondents are migrate for their employment. Before MGNREGS, these villages had no option but to move from place to place during off-agricultural season.

The below figure 5.15 revealed that 48 respondents are migrate with in 10kms, around 36percent of respondents migrate for employment between 11 to 25km, nearly 14 percent of them migrate more than 25 km, for their employment. But the employment guarantee scheme in place, they have a source of livelihood during drought seasons within the villages.

## FIGURE.NO.5.15. DISTANCE OF MIGRATION FOR EMPLOYMENT.



**Migrating Distance**

Source : Computed from primary data.

The study further finds that around 62 percent respondents states that MGNREGA helped them avoid migration and a similar proportion (62 percent ) felt that migration had decreased in their villages after MGNREGS was launched.

# MGNREGS AND AGRICULTURE

It is a matter of concern in the selected blocks that after the implementation of MGNREGA, it affects agricultural work, This study as shown in table 5.33,clearly shows 69.2 percent of the respondents reporting that MGNREGA work affects the agriculture work.

## TABLE.NO.5.33. MGNREGS AND AGRICULTURE.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **MGNEGS affect Agriculture work** | **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Cumulative Percent** |
| Yes | 349 | 69.2 | 69.2 |
| No | 155 | 30.8 | 100.0 |
| Total | 504 | 100.0 |  |

The table 5.34 explains how the MGNREGS affects agriculture works. It is clearly shows the scheme rise the wage rate of agriculture work(44.7), increase the demand for labour(49.9) in agriculture sector and most importantly it reduce the interest of the doing agriculture work nearly 5 of the respondents.

## TABLE.NO.5.34. MGNREGS IMPACTS ON AGRICULTURE.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Way of Affecting** | **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Cumulative**  **Percent** |
| Increase demand for labour | 156 | 44.7 | 44.7 |
| Increase wage rate | 174 | 49.9 | 94.6 |
| People reduce his interest to do  agricultural work | 17 | 4.9 | 99.4 |
| Number of hours work reduced | 2 | .6 | 100.0 |
| Total | 349 | 100.0 |  |

Source : Computed from primary data

## IMPACT ON DEMAND FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOUR:

From this study, around 75 percent of the respondents report that the MGNREGS will increase the demand for agricultural labourers. Only 25 percent of them reports that it will not affecting demand for agriculture labour which is clearly shown in the table 5.35.

## TABLE.NO.5.35.

**MGNREGS IMPACT ON DEMAND FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOUR**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Increased demand for agricultural labour** | **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Cumulative Percent** |
| Yes | 379 | 75.2 | 75.2 |
| No | 125 | 24.8 | 100.0 |
| Total | 504 | 100.0 |  |

Source : Computed from primary data.

## IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE WAGE RATE:

From this study, the researcher finds that the MGNREGS implementation is affect the wage rate of agriculture work; The table 5.36, shows that the changes in agricultural wage rate before and after implementation of the MGNREGS programme.

Before implementation of the scheme, the lowest wage rate was Rs.25, per day but after implementation, the lowest wage rate gone up to Rs.50 per day; The highest wage rate before implementation was Rs.100. only but after implementation it was rise up to Rs.150, the table 5.36 is clearly explain the change in wage rate of agriculture sector.

## TABLE.NO.5.36.

**AMOUNT OF AGRICULTURAL WAGE BEFORE AND AFTER MGNREGA**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Wages in Rs** | **Agriculture wage before**  **MGNREGA** | | **Agriculture wage After**  **MGNREGA** | |
| **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| **Below 25** | 114 | 22.6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| **25-50** | 260 | 51.6 | 31 | 11.7 |
| **51-75** | 95 | 18.8 | 177 | 67.0 |
| **76-100** | 35 | 6.9 | 28 | 10.6 |
| **101 to 125** | 0 | 0.0 | 21 | 8.0 |
| **126 to 150** | 0 | 0.0 | 7 | 2.7 |
| **Total** | 504 | 100.0 | 264 | 100.0 |

Source : Computed from primary data.

## PREFERENCE FOR MGNREGS

The below table 5.37 and figure 5.16 clearly explain the preference of the respondents for MGNREGS work to agricultural work; Around 76percent of the respondents prefer MGNREGS work rather than doing agricultural work, remaining 24ppercent of them prefer agriculture work then MGNREGS work.

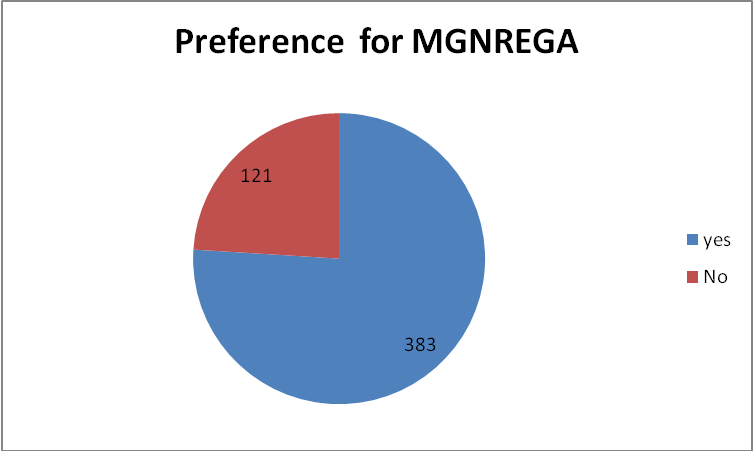
## TABLE.NO.5.37. PREFERENCE FOR MGNREGS BY THE SELECTED RESPONDENT

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Preference for MGNREGS** | **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Cumulative Percent** |
| Yes | 383 | 76.0 | 76.0 |
| No | 121 | 24.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 504 | 100.0 |  |

Source : Computed from primary data.

## FIGURE.NO.5.16.

**PREFERENCE FOR MGNREGS BY THE SELECTED RESPONDENT.**



Source : Computed from primary data.

# REASONS FOR DESIRE MGNREGS WORK

From the study area the researcher founds various reasons for choose MGNREGS work rather than agricultural work. The major reasons are given in the table 5.38 from this table about 48 percent of the respondents report that the high wage rate is the reasons for prefer MGNREGS work, nearly 45 percent of them are prefer MGNREGS because of less number of working hours compare to agriculture working hours.

## TABLE.NO.5.38.REASONS FOR PREFER MGNREGS WORK

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Reasons** | **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Cumulative**  **Percent** |
| High wage rate in MGNREGA | 184 | 48.0 | 48.0 |
| Less no hours work | 173 | 45.1 | 93.1 |
| easy to work | 21 | 5.4 | 98.5 |
| no other work | 5 | 1.5 | 100.0 |
| **Total** | **383** | **100.0** |  |

Source : Computed from primary data.

## RESPONDENTS OPINION ABOUT MGNREGS

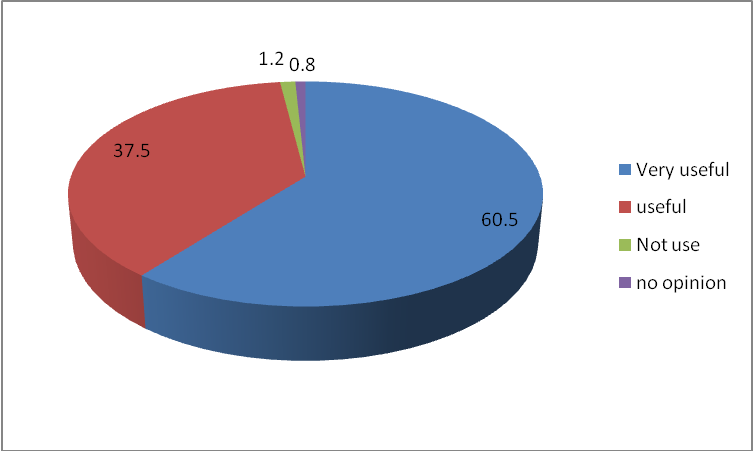
To know the importance of this the researcher used respondents opinion about the scheme, the table 5.39 and figure 5.17 clearly shows the respondents opinion about the MGNREGS, from this around 60 percent of respondent’s states that the scheme was very useful, nearly 38 percent of them states that it was useful, rest of them says no opinion or not use.

## TABLE.NO.5.39. RESPONDENTS OPINION ABOUT THE SCHEME

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Opinion about the scheme** | **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Cumulative**  **Percent** |
| Very useful | 305 | 60.5 | 60.5 |
| Useful | 189 | 37.5 | 98.0 |
| Not use | 6 | 1.2 | 99.2 |
| No opinion | 4 | 0.8 | 100.0 |
| **Total** | **504** | **100.0** |  |

Source : Computed from primary data.

## FIGURE.NO.5.17. RESPONDENTS OPINION ABOUT THE SCHEME



Source : Computed from primary data.

# RESPONDENT’S OPINION ABOUT NUMBER OF DAYS.

The table 5.40 and figure 5.18 shows the respondents opinion about number of days work given under this scheme, nearly 44 percent of the respondents says to increase the number of days work, around 24 percent of them says the number of days will differ on the basis of their family size, and 14.6 percent of the respondents wants every individuals needs 100 days of employment, in total 84 percent of them want to increase the number of days employment under the scheme.

## TABLE.NO.5.40.RESPONDENTS OPINION ABOUT NUMBER OF DAYS WORK GIVEN UNDER MGNREGS.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **On 100 Day work** | **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Cumulative Percent** |
| No of Days Should Increase | 235 | 43.5 | 43.5 |
| Decrease | 42 | 7.8 | 51.3 |
| Enough | 53 | 9.8 | 61.1 |
| Differ on the basis of family size | 131 | 24.3 | 85.4 |
| individual need 100 day | 79 | 14.6 | 100.0 |
| Total | 540 | 100.0 |  |

Source : Computed from primary data.

## FIGURE.NO.5.18. RESPONDENTS OPINION ABOUT NUMBER OF DAYS WORK GIVEN UNDER MGNREGS.

**On No of Days work**

250

235

200

150

131

100

79

50

42

53

0

No of Days Dicrease Enough differ on the individual Should basis of need 100

Increase family size day

**No of Respondents**

Source : Computed from primary data.

## RESPONDENT’S OPINION ON EXTREMELY BENEFITED GROUP BY THE SCHEME:

The below table 5.41 explains that the respondents opinion about highly benefited groups by the scheme, 54 percent of the respondents stats that the scheme is very useful to the women workers, around 38 percent of them stats the scheme very useful for wage labours, only few of them says it is benefited to the panchayat officials and political parties.

## TABLE.NO.5.41.RESPONDENTS OPINION ABOUT HIGHLY BENEFITED GROUP BY THE SCHEME.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Benefited Groups** | **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Cumulative Percent** |
| wage labourers | 204 | 37.8 | 37.8 |
| Women | 291 | 53.9 | 91.7 |
| Panchayat officials | 12 | 2.2 | 93.9 |
| Government | 4 | 0.7 | 94.6 |
| Political parties | 12 | 2.2 | 96.9 |
| All | 17 | 3.1 | 100.0 |
| Total | 540 | 100.0 |  |

Source : Computed from primary data.

## RESPONDENTS OPINION TO INCREASE THE PERFORMANCE OF MGNREGS

The respondent’s opinions to increase the performance of the scheme are specified in the table 5.42.

## TABLE.NO.5.42. RESPONDENTS OPINION FOR BETTER PERFORMANCE OF THE SCHEME.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Opinion for increase**  **performance** | **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Cumulative**  **Percent** |
| increase no of days | 173 | 34.3 | 34.3 |
| increase wage rate | 236 | 46.8 | 81.2 |
| individual need 100 day work | 77 | 15.3 | 96.4 |
| Include agriculture work | 16 | 3.2 | 99.6 |
| different wage rate for male and  female | 02 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| Total | 504 | 100.0 |  |

Source : Computed from primary data.

The above table clearly shows the changes are made in the scheme and the respondent’s needs, most of them (46.8%) want to increase wage rate, increase in number of days employment, fascinatingly a very few of men respondents are wants to different wage rate for men and women in the study area.

**ANALYSIS OF PRIMARY DATA BY USING PROBIT AND MULTIVARIATE REGRESSION MODELS:-**

This part attempts to analyze the relationship among the variables, using Probit and multivariate regression models. The estimating Probit model that emerges from the normal cumulative distribution function (CDF) , popularly known as the probit model, although sometimes it is also known as the “Normit Model”, is based on utility theory or rational choice perspective on behaviour, as developed by “Mcfadden”.1

This method is used when dependent variable is binary, in which the event is either to accept the job (MGNREGS) or to accept agriculture work. In this method, it is easy to estimate the probability of event that the job is accepted under MGNREGA. For more than one independent variable the model can be written as;

## L (Pi / 1-Pi ) = 0+1X1+2X2+…..k Xk +u

Where: Pi = Chance of MGNREGA job being accepted 1-Pi = Chance of acceptance of agriculture work.

1Damodar.N.Gujarati, “Basic Econometrics” 4th edition, McGraw-hill publication, New Delhi.,p.608

X1, X2 , ... Xk = Independent variables used in the model

1 to k = Parameters associated with the Independent variables X1 ,X2 …Xk.

0 = Constant term u = Error term.

The Probit method is estimated using the method of maximum likelihood. Probit model is used to identify the factor, which has a significant influence on the decision to accept the MGNREGA job. The dependent variable is preference to work under MGNREGA and can be defined by assigning value 1 for preference to MGNREGA job, and 0 for preference to agricultural work.

## TABLE; 5.43.MEAN AND STANDARD DEVIATION OF VARIABLES USED IN PROBIT REGRESSION MODEL;

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S.No** | **Variables** | **Explanation** | **Mean** | **Standard**  **deviation** |
| I. | **Dependent**  **variable** |  |  |  |
|  | MGNREGA  acceptance | 1= if prefer to work under MGNREGA  0= if prefer to agricultural work | 0.67 | 0.473 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| II. | **Independent**  **variables** |  |  |  |
| 1. | S.C | 1= S.C | 0.24 | 0.4285 |
|  |  | 0=Others (M.B.C , B.C) |  |  |
| 2. | M.B.C | 1= M.B.C | 0.6533 | 0.4775 |
|  |  | 0=Others |  |  |
| 3. | Land less | 1= Landless | 0.74 | 0.4401 |
|  |  | 0=Others (cultivators) |  |  |
| 4. | Illiterate | 1= Illiterate | 0.4066 | 0.4929 |
|  |  | 0= Others |  |  |
| 5. | Joint family | 1= Joint family | 0.1 | 0.3010 |
|  |  | 0=Others |  |  |
| 6. | Adult Male | Number of adult males in | 1.433 | 0.7365 |
|  |  | respondents family |  |  |
| 7. | Adult Female | Number of adult females in | 1.486 | 0.6729 |
|  |  | respondent family. |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 8. | Family size | Number of members in respondent family | 3.9333 | 1.3692 |
| 9. | Age 31-40 | 1= Respondents age 31-40  0= Others (18-30,41-50) | 0.28 | 0.4505 |
| 10. | Gender | 1=Female 0= Male | 0.7333 | 0.4437 |
| 11.  12. | Occupation  Annual income | 1= Agricultural labours  0= others  1= Respondents income (below 25000)  0= Others (25000 to  50000,above 50000) | 0.4578  0.7542 | 0.4254  0.6243 |

Number of respondents = 180

# EMPIRICAL RESULTS OF DECISION MAKERS TO ACCEPT THE MGNREGA JOB: -

The descriptive statistics of the dependent and independent variables are presented in Table.5.43.The independent variables are gender, age, community, education and family size which were treated as social variables. The economic variables included are land holding, Annual income of the respondent, type of occupation and type of houses. The independent variables namely, community, education, type of family, age group and gender are considered as dummy variables. **TABLE; 5.44.PROBIT RESULTS OF PREFERENCE OF PARTICIPATION UNDER MGNREGA IN THIRUVANNAMALAI DISTRICT.**

**Dependent variable**; Preference to work under MGNREGA.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **S.No** | **Independent variables** | **P value**  **(t value)** |
| 1.  2.  3.  4.  5. | Adult Males  Adult Females  Illiterate  Type of Family  Landless | 0.038  (0.21)  0.251  (0.802)  0.2050  (0.85)  2.454  (0.16)  1.0834  (4.07) |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 6. | S.C. | 0.785 |
|  |  | (0.43) |
| 7. | Occupation (Agricultural labour) | 2.543 |
|  |  | (0.011) |
| 8. | Age (31-40) | -0.0858 |
|  |  | (0.34) |
| 9. | Gender | 0.6616 |
|  |  | (2.51) |
| 10. | Annual income | -0.742 |
|  |  | (0.459) |
| 11. | Own house | -1.010 |
|  |  | (0.313) |
| 12. | Constant | 5.380  (1.40) |
| 13. | Log Likelihood | -80.4477 |
| 14. | No of observation | 504 |

**Note;** Figures in parentheses are t- values.

The empirical results show that the variables namely illiteracy, land lessness, community and gender and adult male and female are significant to opt for MGNREGS work, in the selected blocks. The positive and significant influence of gender dummy variable on the preference to work under MGNREGS evidenced that women are participating and benefiting from the scheme to a larger extent.

# MULTIPLE REGRESSION MODEL:-

In addition to Probit model, a multivariate regression model has also been estimated with number of annual days of work as dependent variable and the independent variables as included in the Probit model. The model being

## N = 0+ 1AM+2 AF+3IL+4OT+5JF+6Ag+7f+8LL+

Where N=Number of days worked by respondent under NREGA.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| AM AF  IL | =  =  = | Adult Male Adult Female  Illiterate |
| OT | = | Others |
| JF | = | Joint family |
| Ag | = | Age |

F = Female

LL = Landless labour

0 = constant term

1, 2,... 8 = are parameters to be estimated

 = the random error term

The regression results are given in Table 5.45. It is observed that in the study areas, the number of male workers, illiteracy of workers and landless labour are the crucial factors which influence the decision to opt for the number of days the employment under MGNREGA programme is decided. No of adult men and women in the household reduces the participation of respondent under MGNREGA as most of them being in the working age group may share the burden of family by

participating in the labour market. Illiterates increase their participation significantly for the livelihood under MGNREGA. Landless respondents also increase their participation significantly at 10 percent level. Respondents being female, intend ended to participate in the labour market but not significantly. However this finding in significant according to Probit estimates. Respondents belonging to scheduled community are also increases this labour supply to earn more income in the form of wage. In the case of Regression model, the value of R – square is 0.055, which simply means that the coefficient of determination (R2) is around 5.5 percent. The table 5.43.shows that the OLS estimation on number of annual work days of respondent under NREGS with the independent variables were same as in the table 5.43.and 5.44

The OLS estimates given in table 5.45 shows that the six variables are positively significant related with dependent variable. They are illiteracy, landlessness, joint family, age group dummy (31-40), gender dummy, and S.C. dummy. The rest of the variables did not influence significantly. The age group dummy (31-40 age group) and gender dummy are positively influencing the participation (work) under the scheme (NREGS).

## TABLE NO ; 5.45.OLS ESTIMATION OF LABOUR SUPPLY FUNCTION OF THIRUVANNAMALAI DISTRICT.

**Dependent variable**; Number of annual work days of the respondents under MGNREGA.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **S.No** | **Independent variables** | **p- value**  **(t – value)** |
| 1.  2.  3.  4.  5.  6.  7.  8. | No of Adult Males  No of Adult Females  Illiterate  Joint Family  Age (31-40)  Gender  Landless  S.C | 1.642  (0.101)  1.351  (0.177)  8.232  (1.914)  10.410  (1.321)  1.985  (0.48)  0.152  (0.879)  9.584  (1.936)  2.190  (5.085) |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 9. | Caste | 2.763 |
|  |  | (0.006) |
| 10. | Marital status | -0.601 |
|  |  | (0.548) |
| 11. | Occupation | 0.106 |
|  |  | (0.916) |
| 12. | Annual income | -0.996 |
|  |  | (0.320) |
| 13. | Own land | -0.924 |
|  |  | (0.356) |
| 14. | Type of house | 0.815 |
|  |  | (0.415) |
| 15. | Constant | 9.357(0.000) |
| 16. | R2 | 0.055 |
| 17. | F | 2.034 |
| 18. | No of observations | 504 |

**Note;** Figures in parentheses are t- values.

# TESTING OF HYPOTHESIS

In this study the researcher used paired sample t- test to find out the effectiveness of MGNREGS programme on income level of the respondents; for that around 540 respondents were selected at random from selected blocks of Thiruvannamalai District, among them whether the scheme influence annual income level or not, to find this the researcher collect data of the respondent’s income level before and after implementation of the scheme.

**Hypothesis;**

Ho= There is no significant difference in income level of the respondents before and after the implementation of the MGNREGS.

H 1= There is significant difference annual income of the respondents before and after implementation of the MGNREGS.

## TABLE NO.5.46.DISCRIPTIVE STATISTICS.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Mean** | **N** | **Std.**  **Deviation** | **Std. Error**  **Mean** |
| **Annual income before**  **MGNREGS** | 25099.26 | 540 | 9636.399 | 414.685 |
| **Annual income After**  **MGNREGS** | 29562.22 | 540 | 9007.862 | 387.637 |

**TABLE NO.5.47. CORRELATIONS.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **N** | **Correlation** | **Sig.** |
| **Annual income before MGNREGS &**  **Annual income After MGNREGS** | **540** | **.989** | **.000** |

The result of descriptive statistics and correlations of the variables Annual income before MGNREGS and after MGNREGS are stated in the table No 5.46 and

5.47. it is shows there is a significant positive correlation between the variables.

## TABLE NO.5.48. RESULT OF PAIRED SAMPLE T – TEST.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Annual income before MGNREGS - Annual income After MGNREGS** | **Paired Differences** | | | | | **T** | **df** | **Sig. (2tailed)** |
| **Mean** | **Std.**  **Deviation** | **Std. Error Mean** | **95% Confidence**  **Interval of the Difference** | |
| **Lower** | **Upper** |
| **-4462.963** | **1496.749** | **64.410** | **-4589.488** | **-4336.438** | **-69.290** | **539** | **.000** |

The table 5.48 explain the result of paired sample test of the two variables namely annual income before MGNREGS and After MGNREGS, Since the p value is 0.000 (P<0.01), the researcher reject the null hypothesis and conclude that the annual income after implementation of the scheme of the selected respondents are significantly higher than the annual income obtained before implementation of the scheme. The MGNREGS is effective in significantly increasing the annual income of the respondents.

# CHANGES IN AGRICULTURAL WAGE RATE

To find out the impact of MGNREGS programme on Agricultural wage rate in the selected blocks of Thiruvannamalai district, the Researcher applied paired sample t – test, for that around 540 respondents were selected at random from selected blocks of Thiruvannamalai District, out of this 261 respondents are agricultural labourers, among them the data are collect on whether the scheme impact agricultural wage rate or not.

**Hypothesis;**

Ho= There is no significant difference in agricultural wage rate after the implementation of the MGNREGS in the study area.

H 1= There is significant difference in Agricultural wage rate after implementation of the MGNREGS in the study area.

## TABLE NO.5.49.DISCRIPTIVE STATISTICS.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Mean** | **N** | **Std.**  **Deviation** | **Std. Error**  **Mean** |
| **Agricultural Wage after**  **MGNREGS** | 69.94 | 261 | 22.259 | 1.378 |
| **Agricultural wage**  **before MGNREG** | 37.11 | 261 | 17.040 | 1.055 |

**TABLE NO.5.50. CORRELATIONS.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **N** | **Correlation** | **Sig.** |
| **Agricultural Wage after MGNREGS & agricultural wage before**  **MGNREG** | **261** | **.604** | **.000** |

**TABLE NO.5.51.RESULT OF PAIRED SAMPLE T – TEST.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Agricultural Wage after  MGNREGS- Agricultural wage | Paired Differences | | | | | T | Df | Sig. (2-tailed) |
| Mean | Std. Deviation | Std. Error Mean | 95% Confidence  Interval of the Difference | |
| Lower | Upper |
| 32.835 | 18.108 | 1.121 | 30.628 | 35.042 | 29.295 | 260 | .000 |

The result of descriptive statistics and correlations are stated in the table No

5.49 and 5.50.it is shows there is a significant positive correlation between Agricultural wages before MGNREGS and after MGNREGS.

The table 5.51.present the result of paired sample test, since the p value is

0.000 (P<0.01), the researcher reject the null hypothesis and conclude that the Agricultural wage rates after implementation of the scheme are significantly higher than the Agricultural wage rate before implementation of the scheme. The MGNREGS is significantly increased the Agricultural wage rates in Kanchipuram.