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## CONTENTS

**Editorial Note**

**Identification of Sources of Changes to India's Exports of Environmental Goods and Services** 411  
 Van Son Nguyen and Kaliappa Kalirajan

**A Study of Accidents in Kolhapur** 431  
 Aithal U. B.

**A Comparative Study of MGNREGS with Reference to Kolhapur District** 436  
 Chougule D. G. and Pravin P. Chavan

**Case Study**  
**Industrial Emission - A Case Study** 444  
 Vinod N. Sambrani

**Book Review**  
**Financial Management ( 2nd Edition )** 453  
 Amardeep D. Jadhav



**Chhatrapati Shahu Institute of Business  
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## Editorial Note

In the recent times higher education has become more and more interdisciplinary. An educated individual is expected to understand the basic issues of almost all the subjects apart from the main area of his specialization. For instance a trained management graduate is expected to have an orientation of all the functional areas along with his main specialization. Needless to say that he should possess the skills of computer along with mathematical and statistical skills. The decision making capacity of the trained graduates improves with all these newly acquired traits.

The B-schools realizing this emerging trend in the business environment are modifying their curriculum by introducing the new concepts. The educated post-graduate student at all levels is expected to be multi-skilled and ready to work in the new and dynamic environment. Personality development oriented courses are being given as add-on modules for better employability.

Recognizing these trends in the higher education and the requirement in the job market, we have encouraged articles of interdisciplinary nature in the present issue. The articles range from study of exports, accidents, pollution and other related issues. A book review on an important topic of financial management has also been included in this issue. All these articles are applied in nature and demonstrate the use of statistical techniques for writing good research articles. Therefore it is hoped that the research papers published in the present issue will serve as a good reference for researchers in all fields.

**Dr. T. V. G. Sarma**  
Editor

# A Comparative Study of MGNREGS With Reference to Kolhapur District

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**Abstract:** Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGS), is one of the most ambitious, central sponsored wage employment scheme. The objective of MGNREGS is to ensure livelihood security of rural people by guaranteeing at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every household, whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. During the last four years (2008-09 to 2011-12), on an average Rs. 32,101 crore are invested under various wage employment initiatives under MGNREGS. The scheme has been implemented in Kolhapur District in its Phase III from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2008. Until the F.Y 2012-13, total 176228 job cards are issued and 1265923 Person days wage employment is generated in the district. Objective of this paper is to study the implementation of MGNREGS in Kolhapur district from the financial year 2010-11 to 2012-13. The study is based on the discussion with MGNREGS implementing authority in the district and MGNREGS implementation record uploaded on the MoRD's MGNREGA website. Further, the paper attempts to compare the outcome of the MGNREGS in the District with its national average on various parameters stipulated in the Act.

**Key Words:** MGNREGA, Job card, wage employment.

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION:

Absence of gainful employment in the rural area is one of the major causes of chronic poverty in the rural India. After independence, Government of India has been implementing various rural employment generation schemes. However, the implementation of these schemes and its end results are not satisfactory and rural unemployment is one of the major problems at front of the Indian economy.

The lack of employment opportunities in the rural areas leads to farmer suicide, even in some of the fastest developing states of the country. On this account, Government of India enacted the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

(NREGA) in September 2005. It came into force in February 2, 2006, and implemented in a phased manner throughout the country. In its Phase I, it was introduced in 200 most backward district of the country. In phase II, it was implemented in an additional 130 districts in the year 2007-08. The scheme was extended to the remaining 274 districts of India from April 1, 2008 in its Phase III. In the Kolhapur District, it has been implemented from 1st April 2008 in its phase III. From October 2, 2009, National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) has been renamed as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.

**Table No 1: Achievements of the scheme in Kolhapur District (2010-11 to 2012-13)**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>
Total No. House Hold (HH) Issued Job Cards	143676	171247	176228
No. of S.C House Hold Issued Job Card	14044	16908	17599
Percentage Of S.CHH Issued Job	9.77	9.87	9.98
No. of S.T. HH Issued Job Card	272	518	537
Percentage Of HH issued Job Card	0.19	0.30	0.30
No. of Other HH Issued Job Card	129360	153821	158294
Percentage Of Other HH Issued Job Card	90.04	89.82	89.82
Employment Provided To Household	2675	38847	30511
<b>Person days Generated</b>			
Total	<b>35758</b>	<b>1266572</b>	<b>1433623</b>
SC	1472	74831	64031
SC Percentage Out Of Total Person Days Generated	4.1	5.9	4.47
ST	77	6176	6637
ST Percentage Out Of Total Person Days Generated	0.21	0.49	0.46
Other	34209	1185565	1362955
Other Percentage Out Of Total Person Days Generated	95.7	93.6	95.0
Women	24932	599315	641676
Women Percentage Out Of Total Person Days Generated	69.7	47.3	44.8
Household Completed 100 Days	10	2235	3401
Percentage Of HH Completed 100 Days, Out Of Total HH Provided Employment Under The	0.37	5.8	11.1

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

(MGNREGA). Unique feature of MGNREGS ensures livelihood security for rural people by guaranteeing, at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

## **2.0 WAGE EMPLOYMENT GENERATED UNDER THE SCHEME IN KOLHAPUR DISTRICT:**

The scheme is implemented in Kolhapur District in its Phase III from 1st April, 2008. Although the implementation of the scheme was started from the April 2008, the implementation of the scheme has been geared up from 2010-2011. From the financial year 2010-2011 to 2012-13, total 2735953 wage employment person days are generated in the district. In the financial year 2010-2011 total number of 2675 households were provided employment in the District, these households generated 35758 person days in the year under the scheme. In F.Y 2011-12, 38847 households were provided employment, and these households generated 1266572 person days wage employment. Further in F.Y 2012-13, 30511 households were provided employment and total 1433623 person days wage employment were provided.

Along with identifying the absolute figures of wage employment generated in the District, it is most important to study the Socio-economic characteristics of this employment generated and inclusive growth achieved through the scheme in the District.

## **3.0 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:**

The main objectives of the study is to explore the outcome of the Scheme on various key parameters. The specific objectives of the study are listed below:

- (i) To identify the key quantitative achievement in employment generation under the MGNREGS in the Kolhapur District.
- (ii) To compare the wage employment generation performance of the MGNREGS implemented in Kolhapur district with its National level performance on the following parameters.
- (iii) To compare women participation in Kolhapur District against National women participation.
- (iv) To compare SC, ST participation in Kolhapur District against National SC, ST participation.
- (v) To compare **Average person days generated per HH in the District against National Average person days generated per HH.**

## **4.0 HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY:**

- (i)  $H_0$ : There is no significant difference between average women participation in Kolhapur District and average women participation at national level.
- (ii)  $H_0$ : There is no significant difference between average SC participation in Kolhapur District and average SC participation at national level.
- (iii)  $H_0$ : There is no significant difference between average person days wage employment generated per household in Kolhapur district and average person days wage employment generated per household at national level under the MGNREGS.

## **5.0 DATA SOURCE AND TECHNIQUE:**

To examine the performance of MGNREGS implementation in Kolhapur district against its national performance on the stated variables, data was obtained from MGNREGS MIS maintained by Ministry of Rural Development on MGNREGS website. The time period selected for the study is 2010-11 to 2012-13. To examine the stated hypotheses, student t test is used. A detailed review was conducted on the previous research finding on MGNREGS implementation.

## **6.0 Performance Analysis : MGNREGS in Kolhapur**

### **6.1 Registration of Household:**

The Implementation of MGNREGS was started from 1st April 2008, however implementation of the scheme was geared up in the Kolhapur district only from the financial year 2010-11. In the financial year 2010-11 total 143676 household were issued job cards, in the district, out of it 14044 households were SC, 272 households were ST and 129360 were other households. This accounts 9.77 per cent SC households, 9.77 per cent ST households and 90.04 per cent other households respectively. In the financial year 2011-12 total 171247 households were issued job cards, out of it 16908 (9.87 per cent) were SC households, 518 (0.30 per cent) were ST households and

153821 (89.83 per cent) were other households. Whereas in the year 2012-13 total 176430 households were issued Job cards, out of it 17599 (9.98 per cent) were SC households, 537 (0.30 per cent) were households, and 158294 were other households.

Table No. 2 compares percentage of SC household registered under the scheme and percentage of SC household below poverty line as per Socio-Economic Poverty Census 2002, in the Kolhapur District. As per the Socio-Economic Census 2002-2003, 20.18 per cent SC household were below poverty line out of total rural BPL Households, whereas by the F.Y 2012-13 only 9.78 per cent SC households were registered under the scheme. It indicates every block in the district has a gap between percentage of SC household living below poverty line out of total household living below poverty line and the percentage of SC households registered under the scheme.

Above figures, shows that many potential SC households are not yet registered under the scheme. SC, ST households are the most backward section of our society. Special efforts are needed to identify the potential household those can be registered under the scheme. A grassroot level, door to door survey need to be conducted to identify the potential household and their registration under the scheme.

**Table No. 2: Below poverty line Household as per the 2002-03 Socio-Economic Census and their comparison with SC household registered under the MGREGS.**

Block	No. Rural HH As per 2002 Socio-Economic Poverty Census	Total No Rural HHBPL as per 2002 Socio-Economic Poverty Census	No of SC HHBPL as per 2002 Socio-Economic Poverty Census	% of SC HHBPL out of total rural BPLHHs	Cumulative % of SC HH issued Job Card Up to F.Y 2012-13 under MGREGS
AJRA	27651	4818	527	10.94	5.72
BAVDA	6819	1199	436	36.36	8.44
BHUDARGAD	33224	5769	781	13.54	9.79
CHANDGAD	36375	6404	930	14.52	2.9
GADHINGLAJ	48938	8608	1438	16.71	8.11
HATKANANGALE	83891	14755	3641	24.68	7.97
KAGAL	49829	8764	1805	20.60	16.03
KARVIR	79703	14028	3037	21.65	8.49
PANHALA	52302	9199	1602	17.41	14.11
RADHANAGARI	43324	7620	1199	15.73	12.06
SHAHUWADI	39929	7023	2067	29.43	4.37
SHIROL	59754	10509	2452	23.33	21.54
Total	561739	98696	19915	20.18	9.78

## 6.2 WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN MGNREGS:

The MGNREGS act stipulates that while offering employment, priority shall be given to the women in such a way that at least one-third of the beneficiaries shall be women who have registered and requested for work under this Act. In the Kolhapur district from the F.Y year 2010-11 to 2012-13 total 1265923 number of women employment days have been generated. The percentage of women employment days generated for F.Y 2010-11 to F.Y 2012-13 are 70 per cent, 47 per cent and 45 per cent respectively. On this account, national average for women participation for the same period is

48 per cent, 48 per cent and 53 per cent respectively.

Here an attempt has been made to compare average Women Participation in Kolhapur District against National average Women participation. The null hypothesis can be stated as below:

$H_0$ : There is no significant difference between average women participation in Kolhapur District and average women participation at national level in MGNREGS

To examine the significance of difference use the t test. The results are presented in the Table No 3 and Table No. 4.



**Table No. 3: Descriptive Statistics**

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
<b>Women Participation</b>	12	45.9267	6.59020	1.90243

**Table No. 4 : t test Results**

	Test Value = 48.99					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
<b>Women Participation</b>	-1.610	11	.136	-3.06333	-7.2505	1.1239

Here observed value of  $t=-1.610$ ; with  $P>0.05$  indicates that there is no significant difference between average women participation (45.92 wage employment days) in Kolhapur district against its national average.

Women participation under the scheme is well ahead of the stipulated one third of the total beneficiaries in the district. The scheme has emerged as an alternative source of income to the rural women. Additional income generated by woman employment is not only expected to support families get better livelihood but also to improve status of woman in the family. It is imperative to access the socio-economic change taken place among the women beneficiaries of the scheme in the district.

### 6.3 Work Participation of SC/ST:

Although there is no special provision for participation of SC/ ST under the MGNREGA, the scheme suggests special communication strategies to be planned to increase the participation of the marginal section of the society. In the Kolhapur district from the F.Y 2010-11 to 2012-13 140411

person days are generated, under the scheme. Cumulative percentage of SC & ST from the F.Y 2010-11 to 2012-2013 stands at 4.3 per cent, 6.40 per cent, and 4.9 per cent respectively. At the other hand, percentage share of SC and ST to the total population of the district is 12.88 per cent. However, National average of SC/ST participation for the same period is 51.48 per cent, 40.35 per cent and 38.08 per cent.

Here an attempt has been made to compare average SC participation in Kolhapur District against National average SC participation. The null hypothesis can be stated as below:

$H_0$ : There is no significant difference between average SC participation in Kolhapur District and average SC participation at national level.

$H_0$ : There is no significant difference between average person days wage employment generated per household in Kolhapur district and average person days wage employment generated per household at national level under the MGNREGS.

**Table No. 7: Descriptive Statistics**

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Average Person days Per HH	12	36.9508	7.50066	2.16525

Student T test to compare the Average Person days Per HH in Kolhapur District against its National Average.

**Table No. 7: t Test Results**

	Test Value = 45.33					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
Average Person days Per HH	-3.870	11	.003	-8.37917	-13.1449	5.69556

Here observed value of  $t = -3.870$ ; with  $P < 0.05$  indicates that there is significant difference between average person days wage employment generated (36.95 wage employment days per household) in Kolhapur district against its national average 45.33.

Based on the results and discussion it can be concluded that the work under MGNREGS needs to be planned in such a way that maximum household can reap the benefits of these 100 days of employment. The detailed analysis of work availability pattern in the village from its agro-economic activities and accordingly converging between MGNREGS work and agriculture work need to be done. So that, agriculture would not face shortage of labour supply and problem of under employment in rural economy can be resolved. Base line survey needs to be arranged for assessing the timing of demand for work. Here Gram Sabhas, local government, Panchayat raj institution can play the imperative role in

planning and implementation of MGNREGS.

## 7.0 SUMMARY

Various studies conducted by Professional Institutional Network of MGNREGS and other researchers have stated that MGNREGS has emerged as important alternative source of income at rural area. The performance of the scheme in Kolhapur district is satisfactory in terms of women participation and well ahead of its stipulated one third women participation rate, stated in the MGNREGA. However, the district is lagging behind in terms of SC participation under the scheme and average annual person days wage employment generated per household. Besides, there were news in the local news papers on irregularities in implementation of the scheme in the district. There is hard of in-depth field research to access the implementation of the scheme and its socio-economic impact in the district.

## Appendix

### Details of wage employment person days generated under MGNREGS.

National Person days generated					Kolhapur Person days generated			
Figures in Crore					Actual Figures			
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
Total	257.15	216.34	229.37	702.86	35758	1266572	1433623	2735953
SC	78.76	47.7	50.75	177.21	1472	74831	64031	140334
SC %	31	22	22	25	4.1	5.9	4.5	6.16
women	122.74	103.81	117.75	344.3	24932	599315	641676	1265923
%women	47.7	48.0	51.3	48.99	69.72	47.32	44.8	45.93
Persondays per HH	47	43	46	45.33	13.4	32.6	47.0	36.95

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

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