

IMPACT OF MGNREGA ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT: A REVIEW

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Abstract

The aim of this paper is to analyse Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) on the basis of earlier studies. The study specifically focuses on analysing performance of MNREGA in enhancing rural development of Haryana and role of MNREGA in creating financial, physical, and social infrastructure for rural regions. The study reveals that Indian government launched a number of programs for development of villages like Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Food and Work Programme, Rural Housing, State Rural Connectivity, Wage Employment Programme, Employment Assurance Scheme and MNREGA etc. MNREGA is boon for rural regions as in rural Haryana socio-economic conditions are not so good. MNREGA plays important role in removing basic problems exists in rural areas. This study helps to understand role of MNREGA in improving socio-economic conditions in special reference to Haryana. But a lot of efforts are still needed to achieve the target as there exists many roadblocks in implementation of the scheme.

Key words- MNREGA, Rural Employment, Socio-economic, Women Empowerment, Poverty eradication.

Paper type- Literature review

1. Introduction

Development of rural sector is most important for the development of economy of country. India is a rural economy and 68.84% (Census,2011) of population lives in rural areas. Basic activity for livelihood is agriculture in rural areas. Agricultural sector is unable to provide employment to existing supply of labour. Therefore, large proportion of population lives under poverty line. Poverty is major problem of India after independence. Despite the growth and development, situation of poverty persists at same level. Many factors responsible for poverty are increasing population, literacy, unemployment, low Income etc. Poverty is a situation where persons are not able to fulfill their base requirements such as daily bread, clothing, health and education. Poverty also includes not getting proper income earning facilities. Large numbers of schemes are launched for providing employment opportunities to rural people as agricultural sector is unable to provide employment to increased population. MNREGA is most important of all of them.

National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) 2005, which is after some time known as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, (MNREGA) is a flagship programme to enhance purchase power and reduce migration of rural people. MNREGA is a social security scheme. The aim of MNREGA is to provide a minimum of hundred days employment to every family whose grown up persons come forward to do physical work without any training. Under MNREGA Gram Panchayats provide employment to applicant within 5 km range of his/

her resident .If work is not provided within 15 days of application employment allowance is provided to the applicant.

Haryana is one of developing state of India. 65.21% (Census,2011) population of Haryana lives in villages. In rural Haryana socio-economic conditions are not good. Degree of unemployment, poverty, illiteracy and lack of basic infrastructure are some basic problems of rural Haryana. MNREGA not only provides Employment opportunity but also work for development of rural Haryana. Along with economic security and creating assets, MNREGA also helps in protection of environment, women empowerment, reducing unfair income distribution and migration from non-urban areas to urban areas. But some problems like corruption, delayed payments, poor standard of assets created and lack of facilities at workplace indicate that MNREGA is not implemented properly for attainment of desired objectives.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Analysis of old literature is must to understand the phenomenon of interest and to find the gaps for more beneficial research. There exit many studies on MNREGA in India and in other countries. This review paper is associated with analysing impacts of MNREGA on Haryana's rural sector.

2.1 Concept and Performance of MNREGA

P. Balasubramaniam, N. Sriram, V. Mohanraj and R. Kanimozhi (2022) evaluated strength, weakness, opportunity & challenges among the beneficiaries in MGNREGA works in Tamil Nadu by using RBQ (Rank Base Quotient). They concluded that various challenges were faced to grab the opportunities by workers so that they can work effectively. Mechanism of easy payment by bank was major strength and major weakness was indifferent attitude due to more wages in nearby urban areas. Creation of assets for rural areas was main opportunity and overburden of gram panchayat was major challenge faced in the implementation of the scheme.

P. Mahendra Varman and Neeraj Kumar (2020) studied impact of MGNREGA on level and pattern of consumption of households participated in MGNREGA at National level using difference in difference method. Finding suggested increased per head consumption expenditure on monthly basis for households participating in MGNREGA. Share of nutrition rich & more expensive food has increased after MGNREGA.

N. Harish (2020) investigated performance of MGNREGA with specific reference to Karnataka. Results depict 100 days employment target was unfulfilled. Wage rate appreciation was good in initial years but was not sufficient for later years in rural areas. But significance of MGNREGA can't be overlooked for benefit of rural households of Karnataka as well as India.

Ranaware et al (2015) investigated impacts of MNREGA on Maharashtra. The study was conducted from 1st January 2010 to 31 December 2013. The data was collected using survey. Results concluded that MNREGA helped in Land Development, horticulture, water works, infrastructure development and creating long term assets for Maharashtra. Majority of respondents talked favorable about MNREGA's impact on development of agriculture, Road, toilet and irrigation projects in the state. Assets created under MGNREGA were useful for rural development and long lasting. Proper designing and maintenance was required for making MNREGA work effective in supporting livelihood.

Sugapriyan and Prakasham (2015) evaluated MNREGA performance in Kanchipuram district using data mining technique. It was concluded that MNREGA significantly influence the rural economy in getting out of poverty. MNREGA provide financial support to rural masses and helped in enhancing standard of living, economic status and livelihood opportunities. Major demerit of MNREGA was in effective implementation of the scheme at root level by implementing authority. Corruption, poor quality assets, less number of days of work, and delayed payment were some of hurdles for its effective working.

Sharma and Didwania (2013) evaluated performance of MGNREGA in district Jind of Haryana. The aim of study was to find out awareness about socio-economic schemes and MNREGA'S physical and financial growth in study area. The data from 2008-09 to 2010-11 have been taken from both primary and secondary data sources. The study revealed that awareness level of people about socio-economic schemes was very high. In terms of physical progress growth in water conservation, draught proofing, revival of water bodies, improved rural connectivity and inclusive growth can be seen. Physical and financial progress was increased by 135% and 36% respectively in Jind. Standard of living of rural peoples was positively influenced by MNREGA. Mobilized funds and created social assets also showed progress in Jind.

Prasad (2012) using secondary data explained concept, features, objectives funding pattern and performance of MNREGA. Results concluded that MNREGA was only programme which played vital role in providing employment and reducing poverty of rural workers. It enhanced purchase power of workers which enabled them to fulfill their basic needs. This act also stopped migration of rural people to cities in search of work. It also helped in rural infrastructure development. MNREGA lead rural areas towards sustainable development.

2.2 Rural Employment and migration

M. Sanjay Singh, Satish Modi and Raj Maurya (2022) examined impact of MGNREGA for rural households, employment and income patterns using questionnaire. Results concluded that impact of MGNREGA on tribal areas was significant. Loopholes of MGNREGA must be removed for enhancing benefits of rural people.

Sanjeev Kumar (2021) observed notable development in year 2018-19 in relation to 2011-12. Regular growth in job card issued, employment demanded and employment provided was observed in districts of Himachal Pradesh. For SC, ST & women working under MGNREGA person day generated also increased. But for balanced growth of different districts of Himachal Pradesh a lot much is needed to be done.

Mathur & Bhati (2017) work On Employment generation for Scheduled Tribe and Schedule Caste through MNREGA. The objective of study was to examine the extent to which MNREGA helped in Employment generation, wage accrual and asset creation of SC and ST people. Area of study was Rajasthan and time period of study was from 2012 -13 to 2015 -16. The data was collected from published data sources and analyzed with the help of simple averages, ratios and percentages. The study concluded share of SC and ST's in MNREGA was more than their proportion in total population but no household got employment for 100 days. Women

participation was also high in MNREGA in Rajasthan. In case of scheduled tribe women's participation was more than 50% which enhance their earning and also status in family.

Konch (2013) investigated MNREGA's performance in generating Rural Employment in India. The data was collected from 2006-07 to 2012-13 using secondary source. Data was analyzed using historical method. The study indicated MNREGA performance was not satisfactory as it provides employment to 46.62% Cardholders for 46.30 days per household per year. Trend of employment generation under the scheme was also declining. There existed gaps between sanctioned and expenditure amount. The basic objective of hundred day's employment was not achieved. To improve performance of scheme proper training programmes, financial management and participation of people in decision making were suggested. Only then MNREGA can be proved Face Changer or development agent for rural India.

Solniski (2012) worked on NREGA and migration of labours in India. The article argued NREGA failed in reducing Migration of people. People migrate to other places in search of employment and growth opportunities. MNREGA provide unskilled work only for few days and wage rate was also low. Along with this corruption and other deficiencies like not maintained muster roll, delayed wage payments also influenced migration negatively. NREGA benefited SC, ST, illiterates, socially excluded groups or those persons who does not have positive migration opportunities. Migration of labour from rural areas to urban areas was not significantly influenced by NREGA.

Harish *et al* (2011) worked on impacts and implications of MNREGA on Karnataka's labour supply and income generation for agriculture. The study was conducted during year 2009-10 using both published and unpublished data. Paired T-test and regression analysis, were used to analyze the data. The study concluded number of days worked in year after implementation of MNREGA increased by 16%. Education, Gender and family size influence employment under scheme. Increased annual income of workers was 9.04 % and proportion of MNREGA in total income was 8%. Due to MNREGA problem of labour scarcity also observed. To remove this implication employment under scheme should be strictly during off season time of harvesting and sowing.

Jacob (2008) analyzed Impact of NREGA on migration of people from rural to urban areas in Tamil Nadu. The results indicated that NREGA reduced rural urban gap, develop infrastructure, enhance productivity and provide 100% employment between agricultural seasons. Participation of rural peoples was low in the scheme due to lack of Lack of child care facility at workplace and less number of working days. Social audit and bio metric job cards help in enhancing transparency and reducing wrong practices. Proper implementation of NREGA helps in curbing rural urban migration.

Mathur (2007) Analyzed Working of MNREGA during 2007-08 in 27 states of the country. The study revealed that some backward states were better than several progressive States. The objective of 100 days of employment was not achieved in any state and on and average 45 days employment was provided by the scheme in a year. As positive impacts migration of poor people has reduced in several villages in Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Rajasthan, minimum wages were raised, women participation increased and maintenance of muster rolls started. Some cases of corruptions, frauds and imperfections were also detected.

2.3 Socio-economic and environmental Impact

Ashok Kumar Panda & Arun Kumar Tripathi (2021) analyzed impact of MGNREGA on socio-economic life of common masses of Puri district of Odisha using primary and secondary data. Results revealed MGNREGA became cure for all the ills of rural people. But still a lot is needed to be done. MGNREGA should be given more weightage in the planning process, so that the poverty from villages can be reduced to great extent.

Dhawan and Kumar (2017) invested impact of MNREGA upon various sections of society. The aim of study was to evaluate socio-economic impact of MNREGA in Shimla and Kinnaur district of Himachal Pradesh. Primary data was used in study which was collected through designed scheduled multistage sampling was used for collecting data. The result revealed that MNREGA worked very efficiently for Himachal Pradesh. Its implementation enhanced standard of living, Cooperation among people and self dependence of women. Women can move freely and share their views with other persons in society. Reduced migration and socio-economic gaps among different sections showed wonderful performance of the scheme.

Hussain (2017) investigated performance of MNREGA in Jammu and Kashmir. The aim of study was to check socio-economic determinants of MNREGA at individual and household level in Jammu and Kashmir. The data were collected in year 2011 and 2012 through primary survey. OLS regression model was used to analyze the data. The study revealed that women participation in MNREGA in Jammu and Kashmir was least as compared to other states of country. Wage payments delays, corruption, payment through bank account, no work site facility, no unemployment allowances, no maintenance of muster roll and insufficient working days were some problems which showed administrative negligence in implementation of scheme. To enhance women participation more facilities should be provided at work site.

Tiwari, et al (2011) observed implications of MNREGA activities on environmental services in Karnataka. The study was conducted in Chitradurga District of Karnataka. The result indicated that NREGA activity mainly improved resources availability and their Conservation. NREGA helped in afforestation, ground water recharging, rainwater harvesting, enhance irrigated area, increasing soil fertility and reducing soil erosion, Enhanced Biomass and green leaf manure production and Land Development. NREGA also reduce agricultural, water and livelihood vulnerability. There were many short term and long term benefits of MNREGA in improving environmental services and reducing vulnerability of production and livelihood.

Kumar, Bassi et al (2011) studied environmental impacts of MNREGA. The study was conducted in Chitradurga district of Karnataka. Study indicated MNREGA helped in irrigation, increased agricultural production, rain water harvesting, ground water recharge and plantation of trees. Main constrain for building high quality assets was lack of planning and supervision of MNREGA work. There was shortage of technical support and staff for MNREGA activities. MNREGA can be proved beneficial for rural areas environment in long run period.

Bassi & Kumar (2010) observed water management welfare effects in India through MNREGA. The study was conducted using secondary data from 2006-07 to 2008-09 study revealed three topologies for water management in country. Firstly, naturally and physically water abundant

region where flood control and water management work were highly affected. Secondly, natural water abundant but physically water scarce Region Where runoff water harvesting and provisions of irrigation facilities to land were beneficial and lastly naturally and physically water scarce region where renovation of traditional water bodies & on farm water management were effective. Due to lack of planning and implementation for water management welfare effects of NRES in India were not favorable. More space creating through digging tanks and ponds was dangerous for downstream areas. Study suggested that optimum utilization of resources careful planning and implementation was required for reduce rural poverty and enhanced livelihoods.

Kareemulla *et al* (2009) assessed impact of soil and water conservation works of MNREGA on rural livelihood. The study was conducted in Andhra Pradesh using both published and unpublished data. Structured and pre-tested interview schedules and multistage random sampling were used for data collection. Linear regression was used to analyze the data. Results concluded that soil and water conservation in Andhra Pradesh was over 80% accounted for. Anantapur district's study indicated among the beneficiaries 2/3 were farmers. MNREGA reduced migration, enhance wage earning and create rural assets. Linear regression revealed that many factors like family size, land holding and income from other sources influenced the number of persons participating in MNREGA. The scheme provides average employment for 25 days only instead of 100 days to households. Earning of the scheme was used for fooding, health security and education.

2.4 Poverty eradication, women empowerment and social audit

Mukesh Chahal, Pardeep Kumar and Kiran Lamba (2021) examined MGNREGA impact on empowerment of women of Kaithal district using primary as well as secondary data. Results revealed significance of MGNREGA by enhancing their participation & income. Women get direct command over income, saving, routine expenditure, valuable assets & repayment of loans etc.

R.K. Kumbhar and R. Naik (2021) focused on socio-economic impact of MGNREGA on rural families. Using both primary & secondary data study explained poverty & unemployment reduced due to proper application of scheme. Income, health & education of rural families enhanced significantly due to MGNREGA. Developed areas benefitted more than the less developed areas. In less developed areas, no significant results of MGNREGA were seen, from socio-economic point of view due to existence of mediators.

Pardeep Kumar and Mukesh Chahal (2020) observed physical & financial performance of MGNREGA in context of Haryana. Results certainly disclosed significant role of MGNREGA in the development of Haryana. Number of applicants under MGNREGA increased during period of study. Higher women participation along with increased income of households participating in the scheme were positive outcomes of the scheme in Haryana.

Mukherjee (2018) analyzed participation of female labour force in MGNREGA in West Bengal. The purpose of the study was to examine non-monotonic effects of social restrictedness of caste and religion on female workers participation in MGNREGA. Primary data was used in the study to analyze expenditure on consumption, temptation goods, women's health and children's education

and health across castes and religions. The study concluded that participation of those women's was more whose mobility and social interaction was not restricted by social norms. Participation of SC community females was more and Muslim community females were least in MNREGA. Women participation in MNREGA enhance learning which makes their bargaining power stronger, improves welfare of women's and more investments in children.

Dhawan and Kumar (2017) studied social audit and financial aspect of MNREGA in Himachal Pradesh. Both primary and secondary data was used in the study. Multistage sampling was used to collect data. Results concluded MNREGA fulfills its financial promises by providing employment and unemployment allowances, to some extent but occasionally checking of muster roll register, delayed payments, lag in providing job and work provided is for less than 100 days. Workers were aware about social audit and agreed that it reduced corruption. But they were not sure that social audit was satisfactory or not. MNREGA strengthened rural development but financial promises made in scheme were not fully kept due to procedural formalities.

Singh *et al* (2015) using secondary data evaluated performance of MNREGA in Uttarakhand States Pauri Garhwal district. The study was conducted from 2012 to 2014. Objectives of study were to analyze income and Employment generated for beneficiary and contribution of durable assets created in MNREGA for development of rural. Results concluded large women participation, large number of created assets, enhanced incomes of beneficiaries, employable opportunities, improved Livelihoods and food security for MNREGA workers. Overall, MNREGA helped in reducing poverty and accelerating rural growth directly or indirectly.

Narayanan and Das (2014) studied women participation and proportion in different Employment Guarantee scheme in India. The NSS data was used to conduct study. The study period was from 2006- 07 to 2012- 13. The study revealed that 47% MNREGA workers were women. Proportion of women in different states was different. Participation of Widows and women having young children's was low in MNREGA. Awareness level, social norms, facilities at work site etc. influence women participation in MNREGA activities. Lack of awareness, harassment, difficult nature of work at work site and social norms were major factors for low women participation. Women's participation in different states was constant but proportion of woman was not constant. Men's were preferred in works of scheme. Women's participation and proportion was significantly increased in MNREGA.

Rajamohan and Dhanabalan (2013) observed how MNREGA helped rural areas in attaining prosperity and poverty eradication. The result of study indicated that MNREGA help a lot in rural upliftment by providing employment opportunity, poverty reduction, enhanced wage earnings, promoted equity in different genders and castes, financial inclusion, insurance coverage, reduced migration and positive socio-economic impacts. Many programmes for development of rural areas are launched from time to time but only MNREGA helped rural masses to move from poverty to prosperity.

Esteves *et al* (2013) evaluated how benefits generated through MNREGA activities help in reducing agricultural and livelihood vulnerability. The study was conducted in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan by comparing pre (2006-07) and post (2011-12)

MNREGA Data. Results concluded MNREGA conserve water, provide irrigation facility, develop land and Ensure draught proofing by planting trees and afforestation, enhance soil fertility, crop productivity, and reduce soil erosion. Livelihood vulnerability was reduced by direct and indirect employment generation, reduced migration, wage improvement and increased number of working days. Agriculture vulnerability was reduced by improvement in soil, water, irrigation and production. Environmental and social- economic benefits reduce agricultural and livelihood vulnerabilities.

Dasgupta and Sudarshan (2011) worked on inequality issue of labour market and women's participation in NREGA over the period of 2004-05 using secondary data. It was revealed from the study that women's participation in the NREGA increased in all states. Women's participation negatively correlated with the existing gender wage gap in unskilled agricultural labor. Women employment enhanced in rural areas but with regional disparity. Increased wages through NREGA helped in enhancing bargaining power of women, there spending on food, health, education and reduced poverty. Wages received by women were less than men's share. Local factors, gender relation and challenges in implementation of NREGA created hurdles for women participation.

Pankaj and Tankha (2010) examine MNREGA'S effect on women empowerment in Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh. The data was collected using primary survey, structured and unstructured interview and focused group discussions. The study was conducted from 2006-07 to 2008-09. The study revealed that MNREGA empowered women in socio-economic way. Increased income enabled women to use income for more consumption, health and education of children, social ceremonies etc. NREGA enhanced earning and freedom to use it, women participation in decision making and control over income. Hurdles for women participation in MNREGA were social constraints, low wages and long working hours, lack of facilities at workplace and harassment buy contractor. To enhance women empowerment Employment opportunity, equal wages, timely payment, crèche facility for children, flexible working hours and representation of women in NREGA functionaries may be considered. MNREGA enhance women participation but it varies from area to area.

Liu and Deininger (2010) examined the impact of NREGS on some major welfare indicators by taking a sample of 2,500 poor households in Andhra Pradesh. Both primary and secondary data were used in the study for year 2004, 2006 and 2008. It was found that causal labour, SC candidates, literate and families headed by male participated more in NAREGA activities as compare to illiterate and women headed families. Reason of low participation was lack of awareness about scheme, labour supply hindrance and discrimination in division of work by leader. Further some significant result was also found like increased income leads to increase consumption expenditure, intake of energy and protein, saving and investment pattern, and asset generation (irrigation and land development).

Gopal (2009) studied irregularities of social audit in Andhra Pradesh. The study revealed that Social audit was a dynamic tool by which officials were made responsible for their performance of work. Social audit was used to tackle the problem of corruption based on past experience of employment schemes. Study concluded that in Andhra Pradesh social audits were not as effective

as were supposed to do. Many important aspects were ignored while implementing NREGA. A lot more was needed to do to stop corruption and frauds to achieve Transparency, empowerment and good governance.

Khera and Nayak (2009) examined perception of women workers in NREGA. The study was conducted in year 2008 in 6 States to evaluate socio-economic impacts of NREGA for women workers and barriers for their participation. Results concluded that participation of women in NREGA work was different in different states. NREGA enhance income opportunities for women, easy accessibility to work, reduce migration and hazardous work. Seasonal earnings, Limited improvement in private labour market, social value, lack of child care facility, strict productivity norms, delayed payment, existence of contractors and wage payment through banks were barriers in Women's participation in NREGA. Study suggested transparency in mechanism and gender equality to enhance women's participation.

2.5 Problems related to MNREGA

Gayatri Vasudevan, Shami Singh, Gourav Gupta and C.K. Jalajakshi (2020) critically assess MGNREGA's appropriateness as cure for improving strain of rural India after covid-19. Study revealed that despite of huge funds allocation for MGNREGA reverse migration & lack of employment opportunities had made situation more horrible. After covid-19 sanitization, hygiene and healthcare needed to be considered on priority basis. Micro self-employment, project management regulation and providing proper work opportunities to workers is requirement of given time.

Aggarwal (2016) analyzed Jharkhand related problems of MNREGA from 2012-13 to 2014-15. The study concluded decline in employment, fixed budgets, wage payment delays, reduced rights, lack of accountability, lack of qualified staff, corruption problems related to financial institutions and more use of Technology were main causes of Jharkhand crisis. The study suggested in Jharkhand MNREGA leaves much to be desired. Social audit remove irregularities and corrective measures were taken in time which creates 100 days employment, enhance women participation and build rural assets. By adopting social audit, grievances redressal mechanism, rules regarding transparency and bonus related to performance of functionaries along with modest salary helped in improvement of situation.

Chandra (2015) analyzed opportunity and the corruption practices related to MNREGA. Study revealed that many programs were launched from time to time to provide employment and eradicate poverty. But most of them failed due to inappropriate target, leakage of fund and poor quality assets created. MNREGA was developed keeping in mind loopholes of failed schemes. MNREGA provide employment, enhanced income, and raised standard of living, created long-term assets, Enhanced women participation and reduced migration. But existence of corruption influenced its working and effectiveness. For development of rural areas participation of women, dalits, Adivasi and poor in Panchayati Raj institution needed to be enhanced.

Banerjee and Saha (2010) analyzed NREGA's working in Maoists states and their impact on development of those States. The study was conducted in Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Odisha.

Study revealed Maoist states were underdeveloped from socio-economically point of view. Unemployment and underdevelopment were major problem of study areas. After NREGA's implementation, purchase power enhanced, employment increased, paddy cultivation increased enhancing additional income, migration come down, income of households increased. Some hurdles for implementation of NREGA were lack of awareness about scheme in people, insufficient resources or infrastructure, low wages, delayed payments, payment through bank, low wages to women workers than male workers. Maoist's encourage Land Development, irrigation, afforestation and social audit except road construction. Overall Maoist's support NREGA for development of area.

Vanaik and Siddharth (2008) conducted a study on role of banks in reducing NREGA corruption in Orissa in 2007. It was found that embezzlement of wage payment existed due to presence of middlemen, contractor and their corrupt behaviour. Payment of wages through banks doesn't reduce corruption of NREGA. Instead of above transparency in Maintenance of muster rolls, other record and accountability of official Of NREGA can reduce corruption. Because bank payments also had some defects like delay in payments, Banks located at distant places, deception in record maintenance by middle men and Lack of awareness in workers about bank and their working.

Conclusion

After reviewing various articles, it can be concluded that nowadays importance of rural sector is increasing in the economy of our country. Governments attention towards rural sector also motivated researchers and academicians to study rural areas of economy. Various researchers studied different aspects of MNREGA and found that MNREGA is a social security scheme to enhance income, remove poverty, improve basic infrastructure and reduce migration. The role of MNREGA in creating financial, physical, and social infrastructure for rural regions is significant. Along with economic security and creating assets, MNREGA also helps in protection of environment, women empowerment, reducing unfair income distribution and migration from non-urban areas to urban areas. In rural Haryana socio-economic conditions are not so good. Degree of unemployment, unawareness, poverty, illiterateness and shortage of basic infrastructure are some of basic problems of rural Haryana. Some other hurdles in efficient implementation of MNREGA are lack of awareness about scheme in people, insufficient resources or infrastructure, low wages, delayed payments, payment through bank, low wages to women workers than male workers. Despite of number of challenges MNREGA is of significant relevance in context of rural India. Keeping in mind old studies, this study is essential for making policies related to proper implementation of MNREGA in reference to Haryana.

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