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Study Of Mgnrega In Tripura: A Performance Review

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Abstract

Rural people faces various problems due to drought, agriculture failures etc. To enhance livelihood security in rural areas by Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is one of the employment opportunities for reducing rural poverty by provided labor opportunities in villages. Rural unemployment providing 100 days wage employment to a registered households and aims of this scheme into create rural assets Empower rural women through right-laws Reduce rural migration Provide sense of social security to vulnerable groups.

Most of the Tribal people reside in hilly areas and other tribe in plain. It is also one of the best places to find natural resources and rich in bio diversity. It is learning that MGNREGA first introduce in Dhalai District and successfully implement as a matter of fact huge improvement of livelihood among rural people can be seen in rural areas in Dhalai district. Since then the scheme has been spread to all neighboring districts. The disadvantage people have been benefitted by this scheme in rural. In Tripura there are 19 tribes, they mainly depend on forest product and jhum cultivation. They mostly live in hilly areas with little knowledge about saving and all of them engage in agriculture activities. They have little income and desperately need for some work with the implementation of REGA the tribes has been able to earn some income and improve their living condition. The women in particular has been empowered this scheme improving their social status and living condition. In fact, majority of the work of the scheme are engage by women. Other disadvantage group is also engaging in this scheme hence improving their social security and living condition. Majority of the people of Tripura who reside in rural areas has been benefitted by this scheme.

KEYWORDS: Tripura, MGNREGA, Livelihood.

Introduction

To challenge these problems the government of India enacted MGNREGA in 2005. The scheme aims at providing security to rural households by providing 100 days. To every household who are willing to do unskilled work and this scheme is one of the largest public employments. Tripura is a very small state with huge population in fact second highest population Northeast India next to Assam. Tripura stands in between with neighboring countries. It has more than 90% literacy (according to 2011). The largest public work employer in the country. The scheme has providing an employment to millions of workers not only the employment is provided to them, its creating maintenance asset in the villages. The official should be taking up the various advantages measuring the problem of weaker backbone of the society and only daily laborer to contacts their right to receive. MGNREGA was accepted by assembly or registry body.

MGNREGA was aiming to reduce poverty by providing 100 days labor to the persons during a year. Women are given preference to choose the place of work. It has shown a better progress in giving the promise employment work opportunities mean while transforming or developing the rural infrastructure. It also help the poor and marginalized peoples in meeting their basic nee and sustaining the livelihood in a long run. And also have achieved in helping the poor to gain confidence and also supporting their family and also in creating employment opportunities to the India Population.

MGNREGA is one the most successful work we can say because this scheme was the main income generation for the people those are mind people of low level of income in the rural areas. Most of the people in the rural areas are most depended on this work for their family support. These schemes give equal opportunity and equal payment to all the people of the country. So, there is no discrimination among the man women in the state as they received equal payment from the government. In most of the places especially the people are mostly financial problem and shortage of food in the family. So, when the government is giving or ordering to MGNREGA work most of the people are very much happy because of the dependent on that work for the improvement of the income and they can come up with these kind of work improve in the family living condition.

Review of literature

The important of other works is important for understanding the current work, is also gives some knowledge regarding the problems and future development of any programs. To access to the other related reviews on this scheme is necessary to gain brainstorming ideas. So, here are the best work done by researchers and carefully arrange accordingly.

Bhowmik and Bose (2014) highlights that the scheme is performing better in tribal dominated areas and also increases income levels. The participant is very high among women. Although there are some unaware of the scheme is very few.

According to **Khera (2006)** in her studied “Group measurement of national Rural Employment guarantee Act work” she concluded that the public work works offer quite expected Security opportunities and is effective in slowing down the rural-urban migration.

Roy (2018) in his research found that study found that Social audit has greatly benefited the poor people in Tripura. He also highlight that this has resulted social security among the marginised population. However, in some part there is malpractice; corruption and weak management which has hinder the scheme.

Roy & Gowda (2011) compared before implementation of the scheme and after implementation. They found that the standard of living among the rural people have been improved drastically after the programmed introduced. The income of the population also has been improved and standard of living.

Datta, P & Chakrabarti, S (2016) in their study coined that there has been much improvements among the marginalized sections from the scheme. They also noted that Tripura perform relatively well than other parts of country. The success of this scheme can be seen since introduction.

Alam & Alam (2014) has coined that REGA has made a dent on poverty by increasing employment opportunities and raising wage rate. They also expressed that this scheme strengthen and process of participatory democracy and promote by giving significances role in panchayat raj.

Bhat & Marriyapan (2015) in their paper study in Jammu and Kashmir revealed that majority of 40% of the respondent are belonging to 45 years of age group. About 64.2 percent of the respondents were married and 97. Percent of the respondents are males.

Deka & Panda (2015) studies very important dimension of development i.e. employment and capital formation. They compare these two variables and found that REGA is regard as novel development practice and approach to development.

Jha (2011) in his research study in Bihar district found that the weaker section and women has been empowering through this scheme and also raising their living standard while earning wage. He expressed that the scheme has been successful in term of public employment in Bihar. It can be noted that Bihar is doing quite well in term of man-days generation

Biswas (2015) in his paper concluded that the scheme has successfully implemented in various rural areas especially to socially exclude group like STs and SCs improving their income status and social status. The assets created under this scheme has been successful in rural infrastructure and road connectivity

Kelkar (2011) reported that women empowerment and other assets created by this scheme have been successful. Giving women the power to exercise their voices and use them in decision making and confidence. She revealed that all these power in fact empower women in the society. Other disadvantage group is also engaging in this scheme hence improving their social security and living condition. Majority of

the people of Tripura who reside in rural areas has been benefited by this scheme. In fact, Tripura is a one of the largest public work employer in the country

Panda et al (2009) approved out a study to examine the Mnrega works in Meghalaya and Sikkim. They Expressed that activities like development private land and rejuvenation of orchard under taken by the programmed benefited the people through increment in income, women power and enroll school enrolment.

Buvana (2014) in his paper review that every last numbers of REGA workers were coming from schedule caste and schedule Tribes, he said that majority of them are coming from agriculture background and this scheme has motivated them to take part in the social media and inspiration. These results had great positive impact of the workers.

Problem of this study

The important of REGA is very vast. Since, it is largest public work employer in world. The scheme so success that other countries also follow its foot step. India has nearly 60% rural population that why economic empower to rural people is so needed. Huge food and security is requiring providing such an amount of foods is not possible. So, this programmed assist the rural people to engage in unskilled work while creating rural infrastructure assets and other connection. Tripura top in term of person days generation and work engagement. However, there are some changes which require working on. Example – our state has more than 36 lakhs people and huge population in rural. People are in search of employment oppornities and assess too much manual labor. Maximums wages is crucial in empowering the people which is why this programmed is needed for giving money and other needs. Providing rural people sense of security and realizing them to become self reliance and sustainable use of resources and rural development. Rural areas has various problems which is requires sudden addressed. The needs to reconstruct are pathetic road, drainage system, water related issues and land leveling.

Tripura is between with neighboring countries. It has more than 92% literacy (according to 2011) however; employment job is very little since there are no big company and other farms. Tribal people live in hilly areas and other tribes in plain. It is one of the best places to look natural resource and rich in bio diversity. It is that MGNREGA first introduce in Dhalai District and successfully implemented as a matter of fact huge improvement of livelihood among rural people can be seen in rural areas in Dhalai district. Since then the scheme has been spread to all nearest districts.

The articles give out that there were few studies have been taken in term of MGNREGA performance in Tripura. Hence, it is significant to study the relevant information about the scheme and also highlight the effectiveness for further improvement. The present study will access the performance review of NREGS in Tripura.

Objectives of the Study

- To know man-days generation of the scheme in India
- To review the performance of MGNREGA in Tripura.

Significance of this study

Limited research studies have been observed about the performance of MGNREGA in Tripura. A good project always helps people for near future improvement. The step will further be utilized in various purposes. This will act as a great tool for measuring the effectiveness of the program. A huge program is needed for the study purposes for both development and future. There are some researchers who have come up with this better thought. Government officials and eminent people try to put about this project. So that it will develop in future and make good changes. Every NGO also tries to help in this scheme for upcoming works. That is why my study of this project will encourage future students and researchers to find it easier for their project. This piece of work will give to many beneficial to academic institutions. This paper will focus year wise comparisons of fund performance and man days.

Methodology

In any researches method is the key for start for the beginning of the end of research, there must be well designed works and carry out.

Area of the study

Tripura is selected for the purpose of this study. Tripura is one of the smallest states and it is one of the best performing state in term of REGA. The study for this research is based on secondary data available in journal, articles and websites. Tripura has eight district and more than 36 lakhs population. Area- 100,421 sq km. 59 Blocks and 1,700 panchayat offices.

Methods of Data Collection

For the present study, secondary data has been used. For the analysis, data have been derived from Mnrega website. The relevant literatures were taken from various journals, articles newspaper and magazines. Relevant information was down loaded and examined to address the objectives of present study. No primary data was used for this study.

Methods Applied

The review is done by collecting data variables such as Fund allocation, Utilization; the introduction part has been completed with the help of secondary sources of information. And the literature review related into this particular research study also done from those particular secondary sources of information

Data analysis

For data analysis, the statistical data used in the study were collected from govt. institute and different websites. After the completion of data collection data entry section was completed using Microsoft Excel. After completion of data entry the data arranged in a tabular form and represented in a diagrammatic way. Chart, bar chart and line diagram, area diagram, surface diagram etc. with the help of Microsoft Excel.

Results and discussions

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is one of the employment opportunities for reducing rural poverty by provided labor opportunities in villages. Rural unemployment has rapidly risen during the last decades. Rural people faces various problems due to drought, agriculture failures etc. To enhance livelihood Security in rural areas by providing 100 work days wage employment to a registered households India is 7th largest country with more than billions residents. multiculturee, ethnic with secular motto; every religion is practice by a group. It also developing and millions of people still live in country side. Agriculture is backbone of our thriving; also 70% commodities are coming from rural areas. Although the living condition said to be going good. Many people trap without proper social food, entitlement with the rising of global warming, instant changes of season is making poor people suffer. In 1970, the central introduced employment programs in order to fight the poverty. Green revolution has brought some economic development but intensive used of chemical related products in soil turn land to bare land. There has been great improvement many schemes related to rural development come to existence. In 2005, the govt. section enacted REGA which will enhance rural livelihood and living standard. Since then the lifestyles of people have been improving day by day.

MGNREGA in Tripura

With the proper injection of success this program this led the improve of rural sector of Tripura. The engagement ratio of this act has been observed with great result. Blocks of each area carry out this project. We can witness better road, infrastructure in remote areas. Especially during this lockdown. Work force is booming like a clock with more people injects in this income generated programs. 60% percent increased of HdI is witness in Tripura.

Table 2. Jobcards, employment demanded person days since 2016-2017

	Financial Year			
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Job-cards (Households)	608849	610821	625343	627411
Employment Demand (Households)	586454	541701	564408	578313
Person-days (Nos. In Lakhs)	460.61	176.04	253.09	344.02

Source: Website of NREGA, 2020

The above table 3 indicates number of job-cards issued, employment demanded and person-days generated in Tripura. In the financial Year 2016-17 there were more than 5 lakhs households demanded for work and 6 lakhs job-cards were issued. The ratio between job-card issued and demanded worked revealed that job-cards issued to households is higher than household work demanded and out of which 460.61 lakhs man-days generated. In Financial year 2017-18 and 2018-29 there were 5 lakhs and above demanded work and around 6 lakhs job-cards were issued but when it comes to man-days performance, it was relatively low compare to FY 2016-17. Inthe fiscal year 2019-20, it is seen that t man-days generation is very high compare to the last two years.

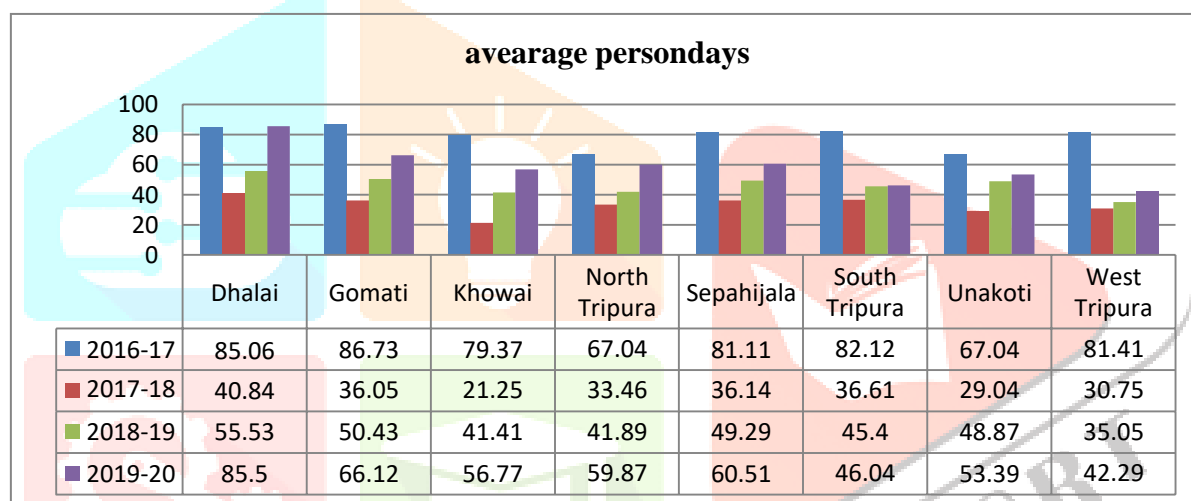
Table 3: Performance indicator in Tripura (2016-17)

Indicators	Financial Year			
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Average Person days (Nos./Households)	79.78	33.68	46.07	60.78
Households with 100 days (in lakhs)	116090	4438	14982	55381
Women Person –days (%)	49.05	52.39	49.57	50.29

Source: Website of NREGA, 2020

The above table shows that the best performing year were during fy2016-19 with employing more than 1lakhs, however there were drastically change during the fy 2017-2019. But sudden rise of man day's generation can be seen during the fy 2019-20. The increase of women participation in the scheme was relatively good with no major changes. It can be noted that MGNREGA has brought some development among the marginalized population. Women plays significance role in agriculture activities and in Rega has been one of the schemes whichempower women. The tribal women mainly engage in this field because of good respond of the scheme. It has empowered to the extent that it is one of the eradicating tools for poverty. All the majorworks are done by both men and female due to high in density of this work a lot of people from sc and st have taken up the scheme.

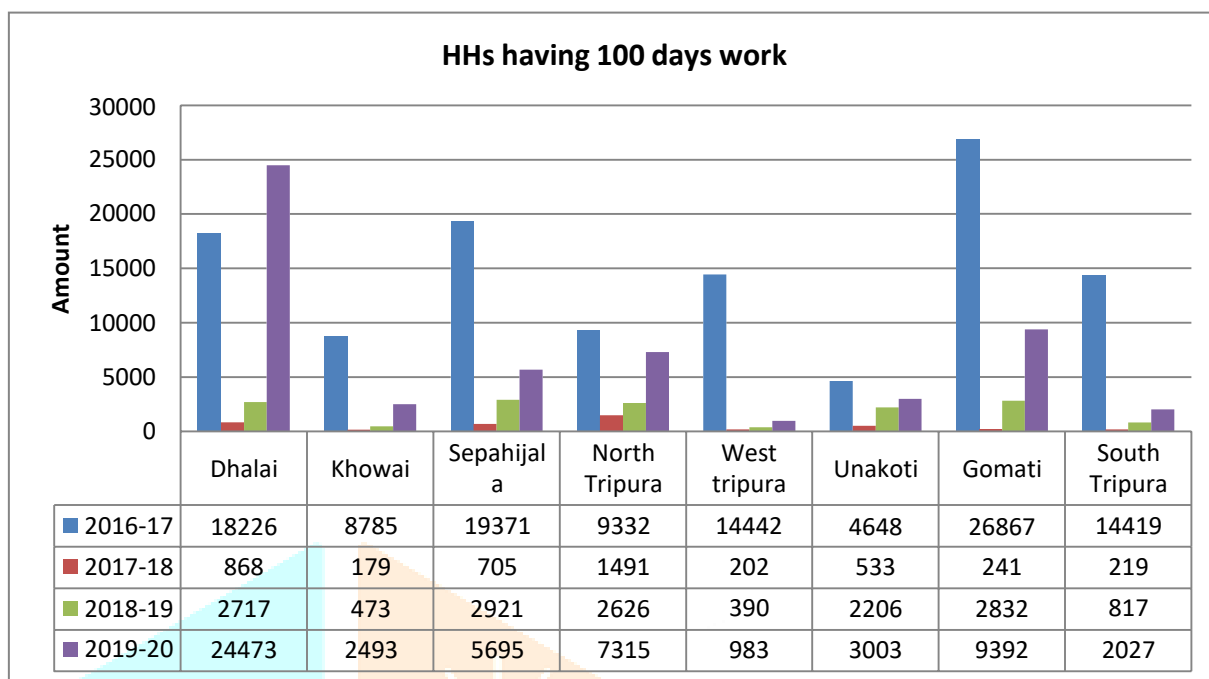
Figure 2:Average persondays generated in all districts (2016-2020)



Source: Website of NREGA, 2020

As we can see in the above chart average person days per household in Dhalai, sepahijala, south, west, Gomati, Unokoti and sepahijala. In 2016-17 every districts did a great with more than 80% accept Unakoti (due to less population. 2017-2018 is worse in term of person days generation. Fy 2018- 19 sudden rise of work has improved 2018-19 and 2019-2020 also doing great.

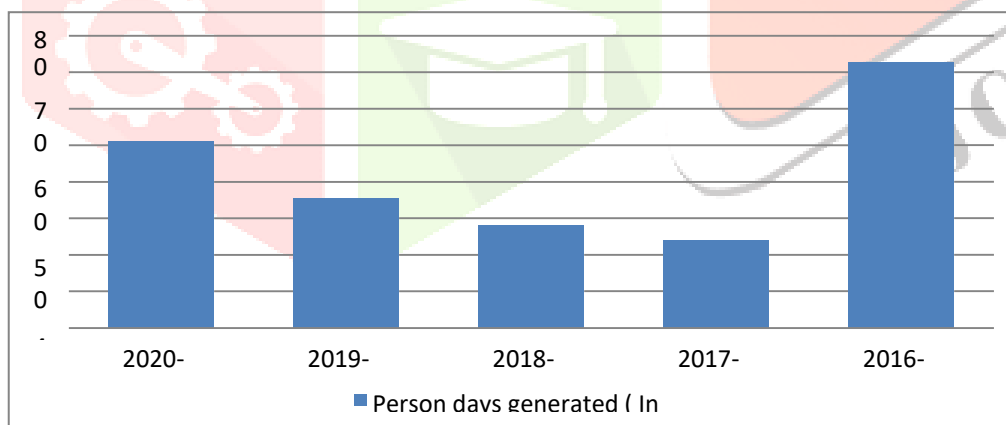
Figure 3: Household having 100 days in all districts (2016-2020)



Source: Website of NREGA, 2020

The above shows that each district perform well in 2016-2017 and with decrease of 2017- 2019. It is goes up again. In financial year 2019-20 It has increase significance amount of workdays. It can be noted that every districts perform well in term of 100 days work completion.

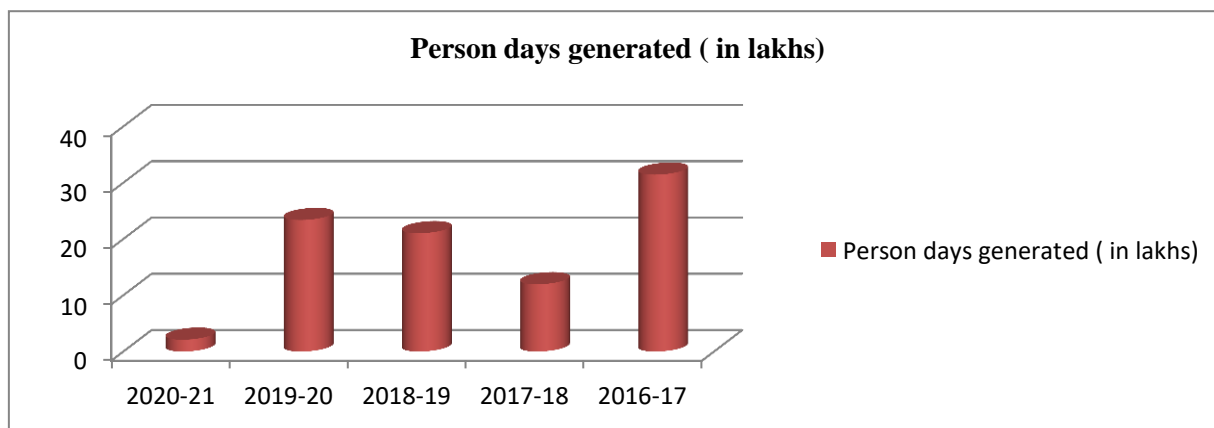
Figure 4: man-days generation in West tripura (2016 to 2020)



Source: Website of NREGA, 2020

The chart indicates how much employment has been generated in west districts. In 2016-2020 more than 70 thousand days has been generated, fy 2017-18 has the lowest generation while 2018-19 have accumulated 30 thousands. In 2019-20 with the gradual increase of almost 40 thousand. FY 2020-2021 is the current status of the scheme, it is therefore 5 thousand so far.

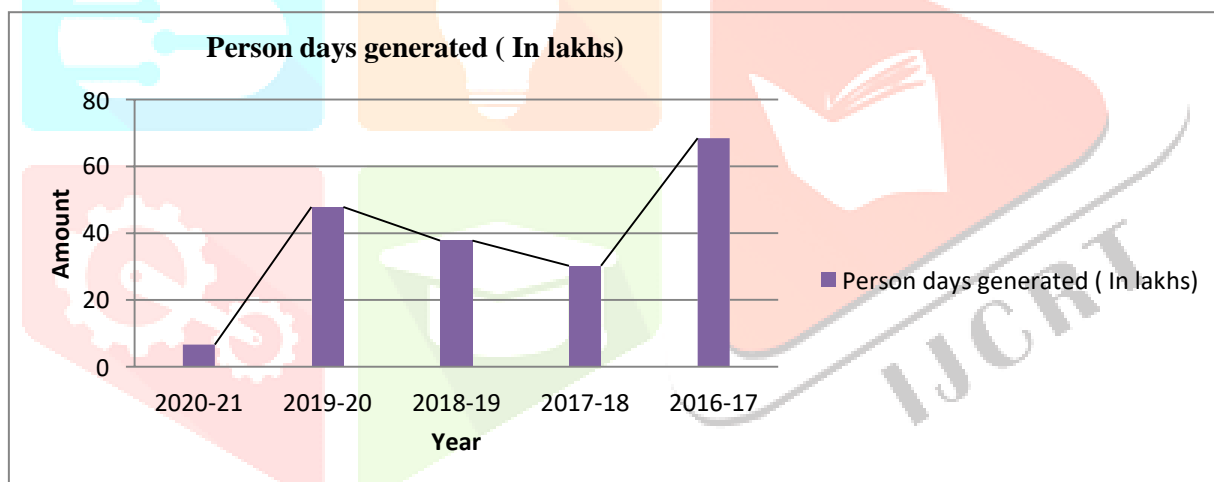
Figure 5: Work generation Unakoti (2016 to 2020)



Source: Website of NREGA, 2020

Unakoti district have surpass 3 lakhs although compatively smaller than other districts. In 2016-17 alone has 29 thousand person days. While the lowest is in2017-18 but instant increase can be seen in 2018-19 and 2019-2020. 2020-21 is now on going work.

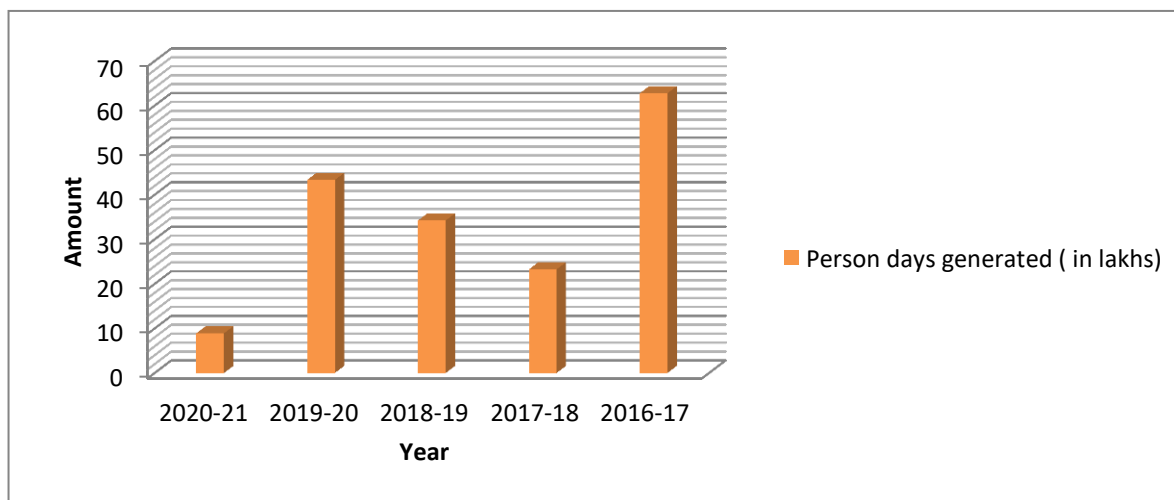
Figure 6: Work days generation in lakhs South (2016 to 2020)



Source: Website of NREGA, 2020

One of the biggest district of Tripura and has also wide performance of rega work. In 2016-17 has the highest recorded, while the 2017-2018 least generated. Improvement can be seen in 2019-20 and 2018-19. Fy 2020-21 is progress in work.

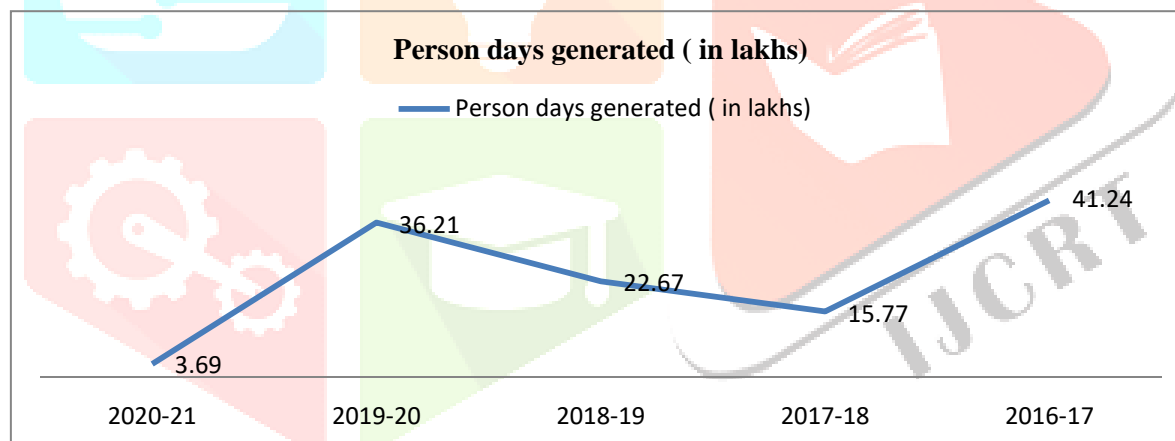
Figure 7: Man-days generation in lakhs Sepahijala (2016 to 2020)



Source: Website of NREGA, 2020

In 2016 – 2017 sepahijala outnumber the other years. In 2017-2018 it decreases little bit but 2019-20 and 2018-19 sudden rise can be observed. Hence, It is very need know the actual days ofsepahijala

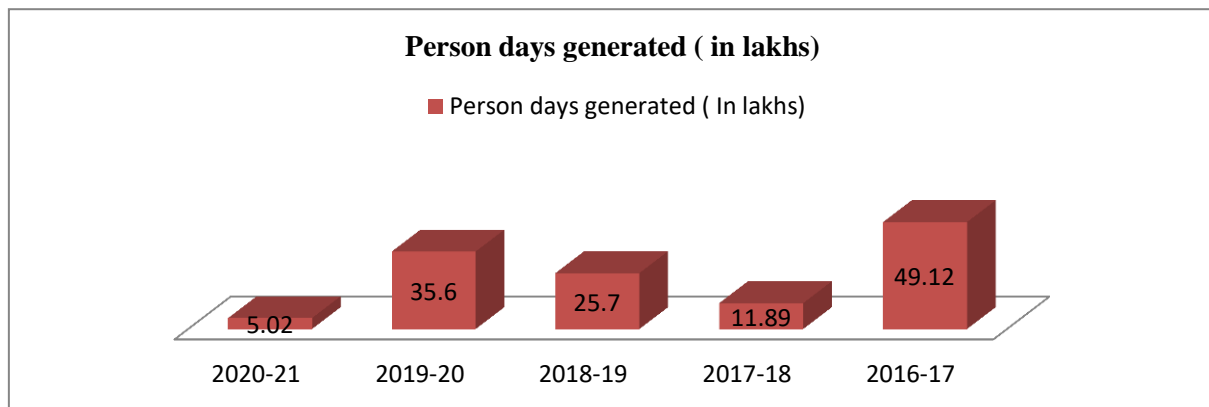
Figure 8: Labor days in North (2016 to 2020)



Source: Website of NREGA, 2020

The above fiure indicates that North Tripura also perform high in 2016-17. Cleared that majority of the population have engage in this work. In2017-18 slow decrease can be observed. Other years like 2019-20 is increase in person days

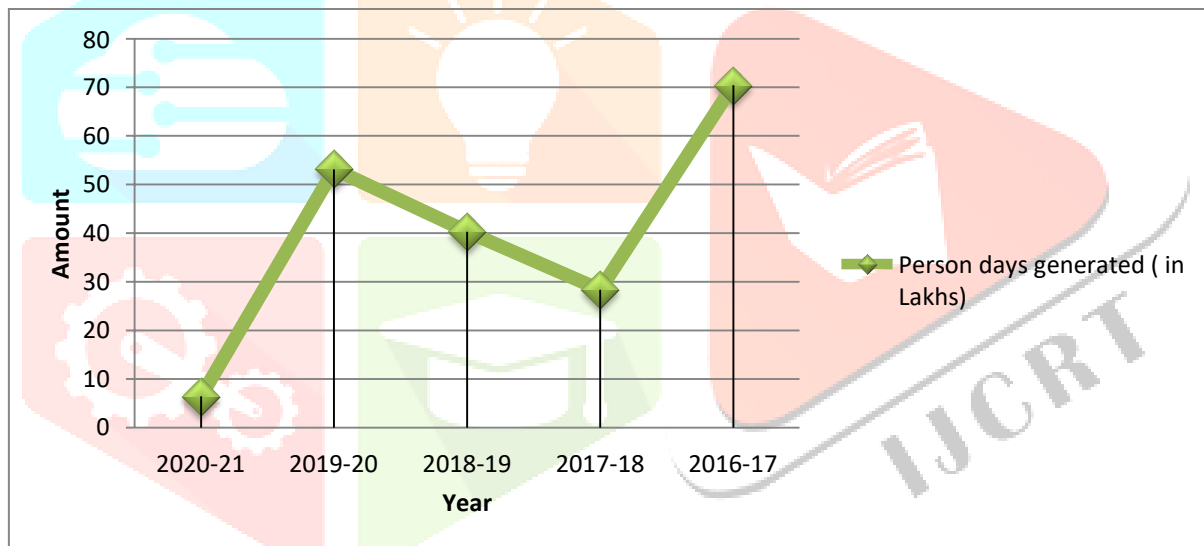
9: Man days generation in lakhs Khowai (2016 to 2020)



Source: Website of NREGA, 2020

Khowai has the least population which is why less engagement is seen here. As far as the person-days is concern Fy 2016-2017 has the highest. The least is in 2017-18. While Financial Year 2019-20 is seen better.

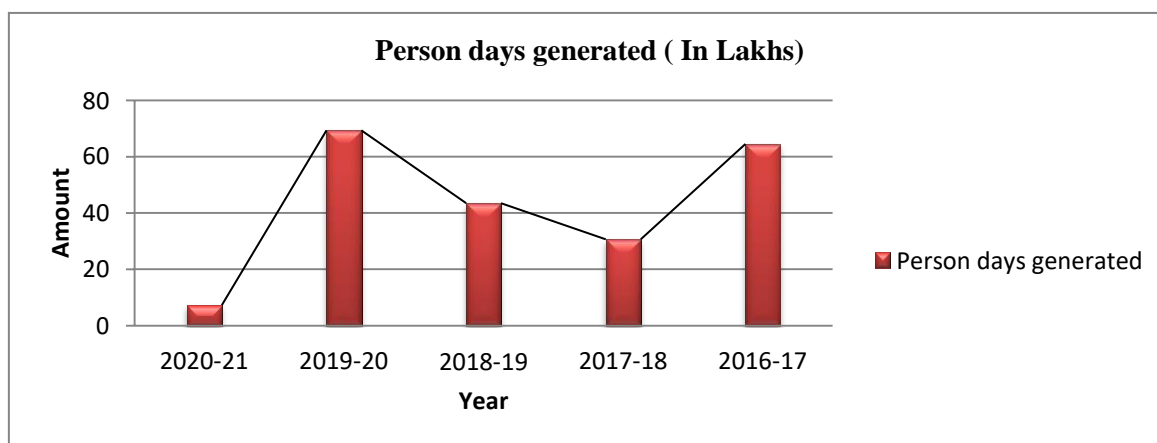
Figure 10: Workdays generate Gomati (2016 to 2020)



Source: Website of NREGA, 2020

Khowai has the least population which is why less engagement is seen here. As far as the person-days are concern Fy 2016-2017 has the highest. The least is in 2017-18 while financial year 2019-2020 is seen well.

Figure 11: Man day’s generation in lakhs Dhalai (2016 to 2020)



Source: Website of NREGA, 2020

The chart the fy 2016-17 more than 70% mandays has been generated, During fy2016-2017-18 mandays generated is very improvement. But it can be seen that fy 2018-2019 drastic fall can beseen but in fy2020-21 no improvement of work since person days are not fully implement in thestate.

The fund is key important factor for running the scheme. 70 % funds are allotted toward the statewhile the rest of fund should come from state itself. The fund ratio is 60-40.

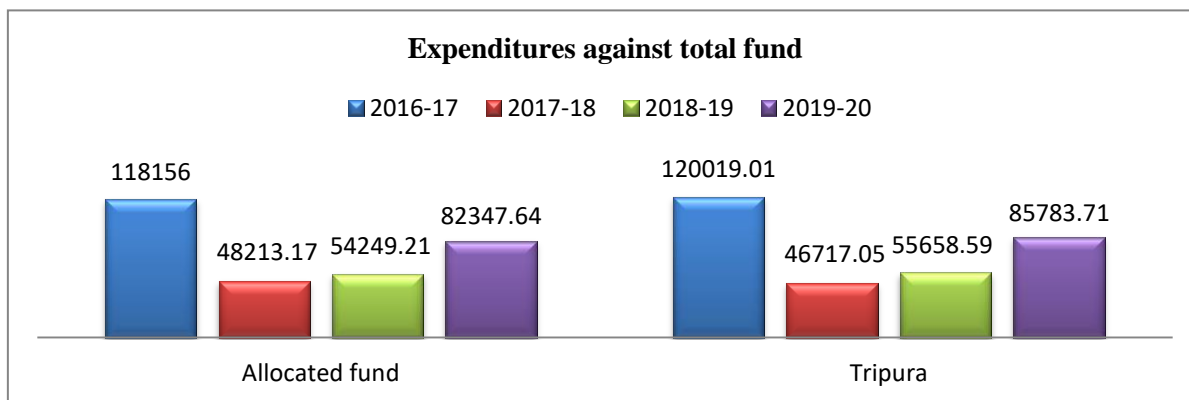
Table 4: Number [Rs.in Lakhs] of Expenditure against total Availability of Fund

	Financial Year			
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Tripura	120019.01	46717.05	55658.59	85783.71
Total Fund allotted	118156.54	48213.17	54249.21	82347.64

Source: Website of NREGA, 2020

The above table explains the overall expenditures of MGNREGA in Tripura. In 2016-17 funds was spent little above the total availability of fund and in the following year 2017-18 seen as declined. However, In the FY 2018-19 and 2019-20 perform exceptionally well. It is worthy to mention that Tripura, one of the highest performers of MGNREGA in term of public employment yet again proved to be better performer than other northeastern states in term of fund utilization and expenditures.

Figure 10: Expenditure against total fund allocation



Source: Website of NREGA, 2020

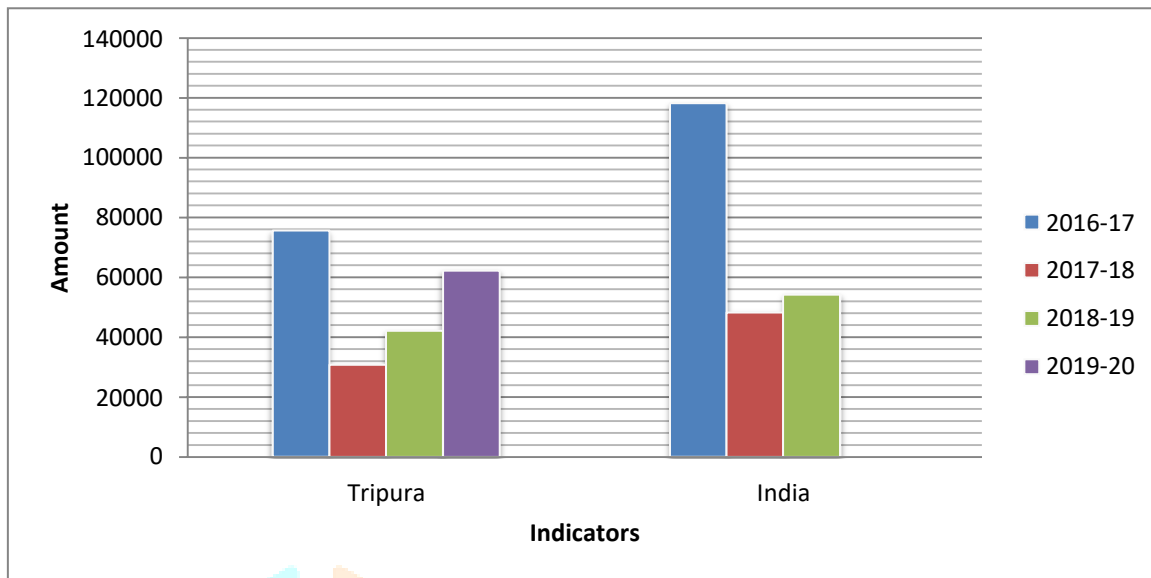
The above figure indicates the utilization of fund against the total fund. It can be concluded that Tripura perform well in term of fund utilization against the incurred budget. During 2016- 17 the expenditures have outweigh the total fund. FY 2017-18 has to be the lowest performer in terms of fund utilization and total fund allocated. FY 2018-19 and 2019-20 did exceptionally well in term of comparing the expenditures and total fund allocated. Hence, it’s worth to mention that utilization of MGNREGA in Tripura has been favorable.

Table 5: Number [Rs.in Lakhs.] of Wages in Total Expenditures

	Financial Year			
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Tripura	75594.8	30784.7	42111.61	62255.2
Fund allocated	118156.54	48213.17	54249.21	82347.64

Source: Website of NREGA, 2020

Figure 11: Number of wages in Total expenditures



Source: Website of NREGA, 2020

The above figure 13 clearly shows that man-days generated in FY 2016-17 have the highest number, and the second comes FY of 2019-20. In FY 2017-18 is significantly lower. Clearly, it can be stated that Tripura is one of the leading states in term of public employment

Table 6: Number of Expenditures (in lakhs)

Districts	Financial Year			
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Dhalai	16296.17	7011.6	7081.54	12454.64
Gomati	16701.02	6789.74	8506.76	12363.31
Khowai	12935.69	3262.41	5286.18	8404.39
North Tripura	10246.51	4419.88	5197.55	9038.31
Sepahijala	16752.75	6293.63	6831.34	10282.26
South Tripura	19127.77	8960.28	9321.54	12357.27
Unakoti	8537.34	2671.17	3962.08	4965.48
West Tripura	19113.11	7268.47	7520.32	10695.89

Source: Website of NREGA, 2020

The table depicts that the fy 2016-19 has the highest expenditures when it come to man-days generation. The fiscal year also improving in term of work engagement. However, During fy 2017-18 has drastically reduced. Dhalai district outperform the other districts with the highest number of man-days generation

Major findings

- Andaman, Nicobar, dadra, diu and daman has nearly zero works days generated in 2019-20, 2018-2019 but in 2017-2018 and 2016-2017 exceptionally there were 1100 generated
- One biggest state like Andra Pradesh have more than 399131 households person days
- West Bengal, Odisha, Karnataka, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh have the highest person days generation due to population in size and effective implementation
- Tamil nadu is also leading in case of persons days generated in fact more than 3 lakhs people have benefited in 2016-2017 alone
- Bihar, Haryana and Chhattisgarh also perform fairly in term of person days injected
- The northeastern states like Nagaland, Mizoram and Manipur are performing quietly rise
- Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh although they have less population the two states perform very well
- Assam and Tripura top in Rega man days work in Northeastern state because of high engagement in labor force especially in 2016-17 and 2019-20
- In 2016-17 job cards demanded was 586454 and 4 lakhs were employed. It is good sign that the scheme perform better
- However, 2017-18 came down in number merely 1.7 lakhs were given work against 5 lakhs
- The 1 year 2019-20 was rise up the amount of work generated to 2 lakhs while demanded was five lakhs
- Average person days in 2016-17 and 79% with 1 lakhs employed
- Financial year 2017-18 was seen as very low only 33% of work days and 4438 household days
- 2018-19 said to be a good year due to our talking 2017-18 and improved more performance
- Just like 2016, 2019-20 is also making a huge step by 60% of person days; 505381 Has worked
- Women generated more than 50% in all years count.
- As of now West district has generated more than 166 lakhs.
- The smallest districts unakoti has small % population but till now 132 lakhs have been employed
- The south has definitely perform with 269 lakhs people engaged since 2016-17
- Gomati has generated 198 lakhs person days as 2020
- The biggest example of all states districts in Tripura is Dhalai with more than 2 lakhs generated
- North Tripura perform the least with 11.58 lakhs in 5 years
- 127 lakhs has generated so far in Khowai
- Sepahijala with 1.72 lakhs person days since 2016
- The second best performer is south with 2.69 lakhs generated but has more population than Dhalai

- Average work days perform by all districts has been great since the last inception of the scheme in Tripura
- 100 days HHs of 8 districts is also good during the last 5 years. Except in 2017-2018
- Expenditures against total fund in Tripura are very balance with central 60% and the state 40%. In 2016-17 the fund were more used
- The highest number of work days generated by all districts and expenditure by all districts by the govt are said to be great due to the positive impact of the workers and lakhs crores has been provided to all districts for tremendous result.

Conclusion

From the analysis it can be concluded that the financial year of 2016-17 perform better when it comes to public employment. Dhalai district one of the backward district has out perform all other districts in term of man days generation. West district is poor performing state. Khowai, south and North districts can be seen a little improvement. Sepahijala and Unakoti districts have generated average man-days. The fund utilization over the year has been favorable for Tripura; it is found that the marginalized sections have been benefited by this Act. Tripura is in between with 6 countries. It has more than 87% literacy (according - 2011) however, employment opportunities is very less since there are no large industries and other farm. Most of the Tribal people remain in hilly areas and other tribe in plains. It is also one of the best area to find natural resources and bounty in bio diversity. In 2016-17 funds was spent little above the total availability of fund and in the following year 2017-18 seen as declined. However, In the FY 2018-19 and 2019-20 perform exceptionally well. It is worthy to mention that Tripura, one of the highest performers of MGNREGA in term of public employment yet again proved to be better performer than other northeastern states in term of fund utilization and expenditures.

It is learn that MGNREGA first introduce in Dhalai District and successfully implement as a matter of fact huge improvement of livelihood among rural people can be seen in rural areas in Dhalai district. Since then the scheme has been spread to all neighbouring districts. The disadvantage people have been benefitted by this scheme in rural. In Tripura there are 19 tribes, they mainly depend on forest product and jhum cultivation. They mostly live in hilly areas with little knowledge about saving and all of them engage in agriculture activities. They have little income and desperately need for some work with the implementation of REGA the tribes has been able to earn some income and improve their living condition. The women in particular has been empower y this scheme improving their social status and living condition. In fact, majority of the work of the scheme are engage by women. Other disadvantage group is also engaging in this scheme hence improving their social security and living condition. Majority of the people of Tripura who reside in rural areas has been benefitted by this scheme. In fact, Tripura is a one of the largest public work employer in the country. In 2016-17 funds was spent little above the total availability of fund and in the following year 2017-18 seen as declined. However, In the FY 2018-19 and 2019-20 perform exceptionally well. It is worthy to

mention that Tripura, one of the highest performers of MGNREGA in term of public employment yet again proved to be better performer than other northeastern states in term of fund utilization and expenditures.

In the fY 2016-17 there were more than 7 lakhs households demanded for work and 6 lakhs job- cards were issued. The ratio between job-card issued and demanded worked revealed that job- cards issued to households is higher than household work demanded and out of which 460.61 lakhs man-days generated. In Financial year 2017-18 and 2018-19 there were 5 lakhs and above demanded work and around 6 lakhs job-cards were issued but when it comes to man-days Performance, it was relatively low compare to FY 2016-17. In the fiscal year 2019-20, it is seen that man-days generation is very high compare to the last two years.

This scheme has ensured social security for the poor people residing in rural area. The Disadvantage people are also being empowered by raising their living standard and their income has gradually increased. Women engagement in this scheme is very high compare to men work force. In Tripura, It can be noted that there is a huge household has been benefited belonging STs and SCs.

Recommendation

MGNREGA has been a great success in India, improving the current economic of rural people by accessing them to work for 100 labor days, this help in improving living condition and raise incomes. It is important features of „Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee acts“ to have transparency in work at administrative and panchayat level. Both the parties will have to co-operate and move toward future reward, so that this Scheme will go vibrantly. There has been reported that the officials and often lead to illegal activities in the offices level. Therefore, suggestions are the key tool switch of MGNREGA. The implementer find it difficult to deal with the execution of work due to some bad activities. Upraising through this Act is a grapping point. Together working for the achievement of transparency is important factors. Hence; it needs some modification for future guidance and improvement. In village areas, Rega guiders are working with the workers. They give out advices and stay. But nobody dare to complain because the guiders belong to power full powerful party. Sometimes the work is not up to the mark which needs some advices to the public. The rega official is not working smoothly due to delay payment system or postponed of work. Sometimes work are not completed in time. The assets created are merely last a year. There are some villages which haven't of this program. Some of beneficiaries or job card holder is not working then the official would take advantage of them then distribute the money. This is not democratic moves.

MGNREGAs could be considered one of the key important in strengthening economy. However, There must be a balance and several issues needs to be sorted out in order to run smooth and democratic manners.

- The wage of the scheme should be increased from 190 to 300 rupees.
- Local mismanagement and corrupted must be check regularly
- Increasing of more man days up to 150 days will act as more opportunities instead of hundred days
- There are still lack of awareness about the scheme in some section of the people
- More women should be engaged in implementation
- Every household should be taught how to spend the wage money in more saving manner
- The marginalized group should be the first priority due to their social disabilities
- The Mnruga should not involve with the VCS members in selecting with the beneficiaries for Mnruga which always lead to partiality.

- The beneficiaries should be selected after conducting Participatory Rural Appraisal through the Block with expert in the field of conducting PRI.
- There should be transparency in the work of MGNREGA scheme so, that rural society peoples doesn't have Negative affect about the work related issues and in the process of selection beneficiaries.
- Village development and some success story should be share to the villagers in order to keep motivated and trends with the changing in development and also sustaining their livelihood through different activities under MGNREGA.
- Any form of corruption in MGREGA should be surely punished with the Village level participation.
- The REGA wages needs to rise in order to meet their basic need like foods, shelter and health etc.
- Modification of the REGA structure need to be change in order to meet the current situation equipment, in order to sustain people livelihood as well as for the scheme to run in a long life program.
- The village organization and NGOs need to act as a supervisor to the programmer so that there is no chance of delay in work or any form of exclusion to the society.
- REGA guide--line should focus on quality labor work not just to fulfill the guideline and distribute the fund to the peoples.
- REGA needs to include compensation at the death of the family members of the REGA workers especially to the family belonging to BPL and antodhaya Family.
- Family insurance scheme need to include under REGA scheme as it will be a backbone to the family during their crisis especially to the weaker section as they fall below in the society due to their weak in economic strength.
- Rega Pension scheme should also need to provide to the REGA worker during their oldage due to their weak in physical strength.
- Above all the Government employee under the REGA sector needs to have a food moral, behavior in order for an effective functioning of the REGA at the village levels.

There should not be any corruption in panchayat level because there is pure evil and not away of democracy it is important to understand the ground level of the scheme because there has been much corruption in recent year. The government should appoint the entire related program.

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