



**DOCUMENTATION ON
MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL
EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT IN GOA STATE**

Submitted to

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CHAPTER I

Introduction

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) – An Overview

In India, our rural masses lack the basic infrastructure facilities to sustain their life. Rural India constitutes about 72 % of the total population. Their small holdings provide them with minimal yield to support their existence. The opportunities to have better standard of living in rural areas of our country are minimal. In this regard, the Govt. of India has introduced NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE Act in September, 2005 in the Parliament, and launched National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in February, 2006 in the selected 200 districts of the country. It was further extended to 113 districts on April 1st, 2007 and it is now operational in all districts from April 1st, 2008.

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), presently known as The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a Central sponsored wage employment scheme which aims at providing livelihood security to the rural poor.

The Act is an important step towards realization of the right to work. It is also expected to enhance people's livelihood on a sustained basis by developing the economic and social infrastructure in rural areas.

The objective of the Act is to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

The MGNREGS emphasis on community participation in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation (Social Audit) of the programme.

Goa:

Goa, a tiny emerald land on the west coast of India, the 25th State in the Union of States of India, was liberated from Portuguese rule in 1961. It was part of Union territory of Goa, Daman & Diu till 30th May, 1987 when it was carved out to form a separate State.

Goa is located on the western coast of Indian Peninsula and separated from Maharashtra by the Terekhol River in the North, Karnataka in the South, the Western Ghats in the east, and Arabian Sea in the west. Goa is located between the latitudes 15°48'00" North to 14°53'54" North and longitudes 74° 20'13" East to 73° 40'33" East. Goa also known as 'the pearl of the east', is best known for its golden Beaches, Blue Skies and Pale Green Hills, Silvery Sand fringed with palms, Gothic churches, age-old ruins, coconut groves, intoxicating feni and laid back way of life. Goa is considered as one of the most advanced state in India in terms of education and social infrastructure. The largest industry in the state is tourism, which has contributed significantly to the state's economy. Goa is also blessed with wide and wonderful rivers numbering seven in all. Terekhol (Tiracol), Mandovi, Zuari, Chapora, Sal and Talpona are the main rivers which weave their way throughout the state forming the inland waterways adding beauty and romance to the land besides being used to transport Goa's main export commodity of Iron and Manganese ore to Mormugao Harbour. The vast green expanse of the Sahyadri mountain range ensures that Goa has an abundance of water.

The total area of Goa is 3,702 sq. km. Administratively the State is organized into two districts North Goa comprising six talukas with a total area of 1736 sq. kms. and South Goa comprising six talukas with an area of 1966 sq. kilometers. North Goa is headquartered at Panaji and South Goa headquartered at Margao. The North Goa District is further divided into six talukas namely; Pernem, Bardez (Mapusa), Bicholim, Sattari (Valpoy), Tiswadi (Panaji) and Ponda. The South Goa District is further divided into six talukas namely; Mormugao, Salcete (Margao), Quepem, Canacona (Chaudi), Sanguem, and Dharbandora. Panaji (Panjim) is the state capital located on the banks of the Mandovi river. There are 189 Village Panchayats in Goa of which 120 are in North Goa and 69 Village Panchayats are in South Goa. In all there are 383 villages of which 233 are in North Goa district and 150 in South Goa district. As per the 2001 census, there are 44

towns of which 14 are Municipalities and remaining are census towns. A district of Goa is headed by a Deputy Commissioner who is over all in-charge of the administration in that particular district. He has to perform triple functions as he holds three positions- at once he is the Deputy Commissioner, the district Magistrate and the Collector.

According to the 2011 census, the total population of the state is 14, 57,723 of which male and female are 740,711 and 717,012 respectively. Goa has a literacy rate of 87% with 90% of males and 84% of females being literate. Literacy rate in Goa has seen upward trend and is 87.40 % as per 2011 population census. Of that, male literacy stands at 92.81 % while female literacy is at 81.84%. Sex ratio in Goa as per 2011 census is 968 females per 1000 males, which is above the national average of 960. Out of total population of Goa, 62.17% people live in urban regions. Average Literacy rate in Goa for Urban regions was 89.31 % in which males were 93.47% literate while female literacy stood at 84.96%. In rural areas of Goa, literacy rate for males and female stood at 91.71 % and 76.84 %. Average literacy rate in Goa for rural areas was 84.26%.

Goa is India's richest state with a GDP per capita two and a half times that of the country as a whole. Though a late entrant to the planning process, Goa has emerged as one of the most developed States in India and even achieved the ranking of one of the best states in India with regards to investment, environment and infrastructure. It was ranked the best placed state by the Eleventh Finance Commission for its infrastructure and ranked on top for the best quality of life in India by the National Commission on Population based on the 12 Indicators.

Though tourism and mining at fore front in terms of employment generation, agriculture has been providing livelihood support to almost 12% of the population. The agriculture along with forests in Goa is instrumental in keeping Goa green cover nearly 65% of the total area of the state. We have cashew nut which is cultivated in nearly 55,000 Ha with paddy covering about 31,000 Ha. The cultivation of horticultural crops is gaining importance due to the better returns, lower risk and tolerance of these crops for part time farming.

Marine fisheries are one of Goa's major industries. Its significance lies in three main areas as a source of employment and as a source of foreign earnings. Apart from the coastal resource the state is blessed with a rich network of ever flowing rivers, fresh water reservoirs and dams with abundant water. Goa has 47 licensed aquaculture farms covering 200 hectares and an estimated

400 tidal fish / Prawn filtration farms. However Goa should, as a matter of fact, be able to produce quantities of fish sufficient not only to satisfy the requirements of the local population at a reasonable price, but also supply fish to areas across the border.

Medium scale industries include the manufacturing of pesticides, fertilizers, tyres, tubes, footwear, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, wheat products, steel rolling, fruits and fish canning, cashew nuts, textiles, brewery products.

MGNREGS in Goa:

In Goa, the Mahatma National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme was introduced in the third phase i.e. from 1st April 2008. The scheme is implemented in both the districts of the State. There are 189 Village Panchayats in Goa.

The State has made an expenditure of Rs. 2005.49 lakhs from inception till March, 2013.

Total of 931483 lakhs of mandays are generated in the State and the percentage of women participating in MGNREGS is approx.70%.

In Goa the functioning of MGNREGS is as follows:

The Project Director of District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) North and South Goa act as the District Programme Coordinator. The contract staff such as Programme Officer (PO), Assistant Engineer, Accountant, Gram Rozgar Sahayak (GRS) and Messenger/Peon are recruited for smooth functioning of the Scheme at DRDA, Block and Village Panchayat level. Assistant Engineers at DRDA level are given Technical Sanction powers upto 2.00 lakhs.

Implementation:

At Village level:

The wage seekers are the primary stakeholders. Their exercise of choice to demand employment is the trigger of key processes. The rights of the wage seekers are:

- Application for registration
- Obtaining a Job Card
- Application for work

- Choice of time and duration of the work applied for
- Provision of work within fifteen days of application
- Provision of crèche, drinking water, first aid facilities on work site
- The right to check their Muster Rolls and updating their Job cards
- Payment of wages within fifteen days of work done

Gram Sabha (GS):

The Gram Sabha has been given the following rights and responsibilities under the Act:

- It will recommend works to be taken up under MGNREGS
- It will conduct Social Audits on implementation of the Scheme
- In addition, it is suggested that the Gram Sabha be used extensively as a forum for sharing information about the Scheme.

Gram Panchayat (GP):

The Gram Panchayat is the pivotal body for implementation at the village level.

The Gram Panchayat is responsible for the following activities:

- Planning of shelf of works
- Receiving applications for registration
- Verifying registration of applications
- Registering households
- Issuing Job Cards
- Receiving applications for employment
- Issuing dated receipts
- Allotting employment within fifteen days of application
- Executing works
- Maintaining records
- Convening the Gram Sabha for Social Audit
- Monitoring the implementation of the Scheme at the village level.

Block level:

Programme Officer (PO): The Programme Officer essentially acts as a coordinator

for MGNREGS at the Block level. In Goa, the responsibility of the Programme Officer is discharged by the Block Development Officer (BDO). Also, fresh recruitments of Programme Officers are made on contract basis to assist the Block Development Officer.

The chief responsibility of the Programme Officer is to ensure that anyone who applies for work gets employment within 15 days. The Programme Officer's other important functions are:

- Scrutinizing the annual development plan proposed by the Gram Panchayats
- Consolidating all proposals into the block plan and submitting it to the DRDA
- Matching employment opportunities with the demand for work at the Block level;
- Monitoring and supervising implementation
- Disposal of complaints
- Ensuring that social audits are conducted by the Gram Panchayat
- Payment of unemployment allowance in case employment is not provided on time
- Submission of Monthly Progress Reports to DRDA

District Level:

- Information dissemination
- Training
- Consolidating block plans into a district plan
- Ensuring administrative and technical approvals to the shelf of projects has been accorded on time
- Release and utilization of funds
- Monitoring overall implementation of the Scheme
- Submission of Monthly Progress Reports

Permissible works under MGNREGS:

The objective of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is to provide a basic employment guarantee in rural areas. The Act indicates the kind of works that may be taken up for this purpose. As per Schedule I of the Act, the focus of the MGNREGA is on the following works:

- Water Conservation and Water Harvesting;
- Drought proofing, including a forestation and tree plantation;

- Irrigation canals, including micro and minor irrigation works;
- Provision of irrigation facility, plantation, horticulture, land development to land owned by households belonging to the SC/ST, or to land of the beneficiaries of land reforms, or to land of the beneficiaries under the Indira Awas Yojana/BPL families;
- Renovation of traditional water bodies, including de-silting of tanks;
- Land development;
- Flood-control and protection works, including drainage in waterlogged areas;
- Rural connectivity to provide all-weather access.
- Any other work that may be notified by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government.

The above list of permissible works represents the initial thrust areas. In some circumstances, locations or seasons, it may be difficult to guarantee employment within this initial list of permissible works. In such circumstances, the State Government may make use of Section 1(ix) of Schedule I, whereby new categories of work may be added to the list on the basis of consultations between the State Government and the Central Government. Proposals for new categories of work should be discussed and approved in the State Employment Guarantee Council before reference to the Ministry of Rural Development. Justification for recommending the new category of works should be clearly stated in order to consider the new proposed work. However, the key question is whether various provisions of the Act are being implemented properly for the desired impact. The present study attempts to analyze the impact of the implementation of MGNREGS in the past four years in the State and also to identify the critical gaps and challenges along with measures for improvement of the Scheme.

Innovations:

There are no major innovations in implementation of MGNREGS in Goa. The procedure was carried out as per the guidelines of the Scheme. However a film was documented on MGNREGS in which works undertaken in each blocks & opinions of officials and beneficiaries on implementation of MGNREGS were highlighted in the film.

Objectives of the Study:

Following are the objectives of the study:

- To understand the process of MGNREGS implementation in Goa.
- To document the quality and quantity of works taken up under MGNREGS.
- To record perception of stakeholders on MGNREGS works.
- To suggest measures for strengthening MGNREGS implementation.

Research Methodology

In order to initiate the research works the officials working under MGNREGS were informed about the research study and discussion was held to identify the blocks and villages wherein the success stories were picked up for the documentation of MGNREGS. Canacona & Dharbandora Blocks from South Goa District and Pernem & Bicholim Blocks from North Goa District were identified through Purposive Sampling Method for Documentation on MGNREGS.

Five cases each from two blocks of both the districts of Goa are selected for the research study. A total of 20 cases have been documented for the purpose of this study by Purposive Sampling Method.

CHAPTER II

Description of Study Area

In order to conduct the documentation on MGNREGS the programme officer and other officials working under MGNREGS at block /village level were requested to identify the works and success stories under MGNREGS in Goa. Canacona & Dharbandora Blocks from South Goa District and Pernem & Bicholim Blocks from North Goa District were identified through Purposive Sampling Method for documentation on MGNREGS.

Profile

North Goa:



North Goa is one of the two districts that make up the state of Goa, India. The district has an area of 1736 km², and is bounded by Sindhudurg and Kolhapur districts of Maharashtra state to the north and east respectively, by South Goa District to the south, and by the Arabian Sea to the west. Its geographical position is marked by 15o 48' 00" N to 14o 53' 54" N latitudes and 73o E to 75o E longitudes.

The administrative headquarters of the district is Panaji, which is also the capital of the state of Goa. The district forms a part of greater region called Konkan. The district is divided into four

subdivisions - Mapusa, Bicholim, Panaji, and Ponda; and six talukas, Pernem, Bardez (Mapusa), Bicholim, Sattari (Valpoi), Tiswadi (Panaji) and Ponda.

According to the 2011 census North Goa has a population of 817,761. The district has a population density of 471 inhabitants per square kilometer. Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 7.8 %. North Goa has a sex ratio of 959 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 88.85 %.

Konkani is mother tongue of majority of people living in North Goa district. Marathi is spoken by a substantial number of people as mother tongue. English and Hindi are understood by a majority of the population. Portuguese is also spoken and understood by a small number of people.

In North Goa district 19,999 households are registered under MGNREGS and 19,744 households are issued Job Cards till March, 2013. It has made an expenditure of Rs. 1479.010 lakhs till March, 2013. As per the available data till August, 2012 the total of 6.29827 lakhs of mandays has been generated out of which 4.47065 lakhs of mandays are generated by women. The percentage of women participating in MGNREGS is 70.98%.

The different kinds of works that are undertaken in North Goa under MGNREGS are as follows:

- Rural Connectivity: Construction of Katcha roads, katcha footpaths
- Land development: Development in agricultural fields, land leveling, cleaning surrounding areas, round trenching in the orchards/fields (on priority in the lands of SC/ST/Small and Marginal farmers)
- Renovation of traditional water bodies: Desilting of ponds/lakes/tali/wells, desilting of canals.
- Flood control and Protection: Repair to terraces, construction of Protection wall with lobbers and soil,
- Micro irrigation works: Construction of bandharas

BICHOLIM BLOCK



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Profile of the Latambarcem Village

Number of Villages in the Gram Panchayat : 7 kharpal, goa dodamarg, ladfem, kasarpal, wadaval, nanoda, ussap

Area of Village Panchayat : 3651.65 hect

Number of Households : 1533

Population

Male	Female	Children	Total
3437	3285	661	6722

Social demographic Profile

Number of BPL households	585
Number of PDS card households	797
Main Occupation	Agriculture, dairy
Other Occupation	service

Agriculture land	Not available			
Main Crops	paddy			
Number of Schools	Primary schools	High School	Higher Secondary	College
	08	01	-	-
Anganwadi	09			
Number of Primary Health Centre	02			
Community Centre	04			
Village Panchayat Office	01			
Number of cooperative societies	01			
SHGs	08			
Post Office	02			
Nearest Bank	State Bank of India			
Access to main road	4 kms			

Latambarcem village panchayat consists of 7 villages namely; Kharpal, Goa dodamarg, Ladfem, Kasalpal Wadaval, Nanoda & Ussap with 1533 households in the panchayat from which 585 households are identified as families belonging to BPL category. The village has total 6722 population. The main occupation of the people is farming and dairy. The panchayat is 8kms away from the block office and is located near the Goa-Maharashtra borderline.

Profile of the Advalpal Village

Number of Villages in the Gram Panchayat : 1 Advalpal

Area of Village Panchayat : 636.48 Hect

Number of Households : 326

Population

Male	Female	Children	Total
686	726	105	1412

Social demographic Profile

Number of BPL households	62
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Number of PDS card households	426			
Main Occupation	Daily wages			
Other Occupation	agriculture			
Agriculture land	51006250 sq.meter			
Main Crops	arecanut			
Number of Schools	Primary schools	High School	Higher Secondary	College
	1	0	0	0
Anganwadi	1			
Number of Primary Health Centre	1			
Community Centre	1			
Village Panchayat Office	1			
Number of cooperative societies	Nil			
SHGs	3			
Post Office	1			
Nearest Bank	Indian overseas bank, Assonora			
Access to main road	6 kms			

The population of advalpal gram panchayat is 1412 with 326 families and has around 62 BPL households. Majority people of the village are daily wage earners while agriculture is secondary source of income of the people and they cultivate coconut. The panchayat is 12kms away from the BDO office.

Profile of the Piligao Village

Number of Villages in the Gram Panchayat : 1 Piligao

Area of Village Panchayat : 1519.13Hects

Number of Households : 600

Population

Male	Female	Children	Total
1295	1348	233	2646

Social demographic Profile

Number of BPL households	185			
Number of PDS card households	415			
Main Occupation	Agriculture			
Other Occupation	Fishing and Mining			
Agriculture land	20.87 Hects			
Main Crops	paddy			
Number of Schools	Primary schools	High School	Higher Secondary	College
	04	01	0	0
Anganwadi	04			
Number of Primary Health Centre	01			
Community Centre	01			
Village Panchayat Office	01			
Number of cooperative societies	01			
SHGs	13			
Post Office	01			
Nearest Bank	State Bank of India, Bicholim			
Access to main road	5 kms.			

The panchayat office is nearly 5kms away from the block office. Total 600 households falls under the piligao village panchayat out of which 185 are from BPL families. The population of the village is around 2646. Agriculture is the primary source of income whereas fishing and mining activities are their secondary source of income.

Profile of the Menkurem – Dhumashe Village

Number of Villages in the Gram Panchayat : 3 Menkurem, Dhumashe & Amtane

Area of Village Panchayat : 740.14.25 Hects

Number of Households : 365

Population

Male	Female	Children	Total
821	853	154	1677

Social demographic Profile

Number of BPL households	4			
Number of PDS card households	361			
Main Occupation	Agriculture			
Other Occupation	Service			
Agriculture land	672.85.75 Hects			
Main Crops	Paddy, Chilly			
Number of Schools	Primary schools	High School	Higher Secondary	College
	3	1	0	0
Anganwadi	3			
Number of Primary Health Centre	1			
Community Centre	2			
Village Panchayat Office	1			
Number of cooperative societies	2			
SHGs	0			
Post Office	1			
Nearest Bank	Central bank			
Access to main road	10kms			

Menkurem-Dhumashe gram panchayat consists of 3 villages; these are- Menkurem, Dhumashe and Amtane with 1677 population of the village. There are 365 households in the village panchayat of which only 4 families belongs to the BPL category. Agriculture is the main livelihood of the villagers wherein paddy and chillies are cultivated. Service is the secondary source of livelihood of the villagers. The gram panchayat is 15kms away from the BDO office.

Profile of the Mayem - Vaiguinim Village

Number of Villages in the Gram Panchayat : 03 – Mayem, Vaiguinim & Haturli

Area of Village Panchayat : 20445.81.50 hects

Number of Households : 1196

Population

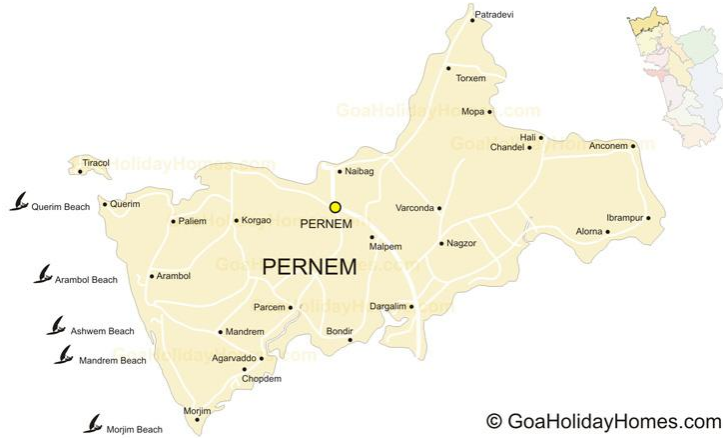
Male	Female	Children	Total
4344	4373	815	8717

Social demographic Profile

Number of BPL households	581			
Number of PDS card households	1218			
Main Occupation	Farming			
Other Occupation	Service			
Agriculture land	396.15.50 hecets			
Main Crops	Rabi - Paddy			
Number of Schools	Primary schools	High School	Higher Secondary	College
	11	1	03	1
Anganwadi	10			
Number of Primary Health Centre	-			
Community Centre				
Village Panchayat Office	01			
Number of cooperative societies	02			
SHGs	283			
Post Office	0			
Nearest Bank	Bank of India			
Access to main road	3 Kms			

Mayem-Vaiguinim village panchayat has 3 villages in the panchayat namely Mayem, Vaiguinim and Haturli. Mayem lake is famous tourist spot in the panchayat area. The total household of the village is 1196 with 581 BPL households. Population of the village is 8717. Farming is a main occupation with paddy cultivation in the village whereas service is their secondary occupation. The panchayat is 3kms away from block development office.

PERNEM BLOCK



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Profile of the Tuem Village

Number of Villages in the Gram Panchayat : 1 Tuem

Area of Village Panchayat : 10969050 hecets

Number of Households : 652

Population

Male	Female	Children	Total
1422	1329	268	2751

Social demographic Profile

Number of BPL households	82			
Number of PDS card households	713			
Main Occupation	Agriculture			
Other Occupation	Service			
Agriculture land	11.08.41.25 Hects			
Main Crops	Paddy & Cashew			
Number of Schools	Primary schools	High School	Higher Secondary	College
	04	01	0	0
Anganwadi	02			

Number of Primary Health Centre	01
Community Centre	01
Village Panchayat Office	01
Number of cooperative societies	01
SHGs	08
Post Office	01
Nearest Bank	State Bank of India, Parcem
Access to main road	5 kms

The village panchayat office has only one revenue village i.e. Tuem consisting of 652 households of which 82 households are from BPL category and has an average of 2751 total population. Agriculture is their main occupation wherein they cultivate paddy & cashew. The panchayat office is nearly 5 kms away from the block office.

Profile of the Parcem Village

Number of Villages in the Gram Panchayat : 1 Parse

Area of Village Panchayat : 1013.53.57 Hects

Number of Households : 1030

Population

Male	Female	Children	Total
2345	2282	402	4627

Social demographic Profile

Number of BPL households	88
Number of PDS card households	1249
Main Occupation	Agriculture, Misen
Other Occupation	Artist, tadi tapper
Agriculture land	869 Hects

Main Crops	Paddy			
Number of Schools	Primary schools	High School	Higher Secondary	College
	5	2	-	-
Anganwadi	5			
Number of Primary Health Centre	1			
Community Centre	1			
Village Panchayat Office	1			
Number of cooperative societies	2			
SHGs	42			
Post Office	1			
Nearest Bank	State bank of India			
Access to main road	4 Kms			

Parse is the only revenue village of the panchayat which has 1030 households of which 88 are from BPL category. The total population of the village is 4627. People in the village are engaged in paddy cultivation as agriculture being their primary occupation. The panchayat office can sort assistance from block development office which is located at 4 kms distance.

South Goa:



South Goa is one of the two districts that comprise the state of Goa, India. The district has an area of 1,966 km² and a population of 586,591 (2001 census). It is bounded by North Goa District to the north, Uttara Kannada District of Karnataka state to the east and south, and by the Arabian Sea to the west.

The administrative headquarters of the district is Margao. The district is divided into three subdivisions - Margao, Mormugao (Vasco), and Quepem; and six talukas, Mormugao, Salcete (Margao), Quepem, Canacona (Chaudi), Sanguem, and Dharbandora.

According to the 2011 census South Goa has a population of 639,962. The district has a population density of 326 inhabitants per square kilometer. Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 8.63 %. South Goa has a sex ratio of 980 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 85.53 %.

Konkani is mother tongue of majority of people living in South Goa district. Marathi and Kannada are spoken by a substantial number of people as mother tongue. English & Hindi are understood by majority of the population.

In South Goa 13,140 households are registered under MGNREGS and 10,608 households are issued job cards till March, 2013. It has made an expenditure of Rs. 526.48 lakhs till March, 2013. As per the available data till August, 2012 the total of 2.57271 lakhs of mandays has been generated out of which 1.68815 lakhs of mandays are generated by women. The percentage of women participating in MGNREGS is 65.62%.

CANACONA BLOCK



Profile of the Cotigao Village

Number of Villages in the Gram Panchayat : 1 cotigao

Area of Village Panchayat : 98853.49 Hects

Number of Households : 510

Population

Male	Female	Children	Total
1336	1304	309	2640

Social demographic Profile

Number of BPL households	495
Number of PDS card households	102
Main Occupation	agriculture
Other Occupation	daily wages
Agriculture land	7603.42 hecets

Main Crops	paddy			
Number of Schools	Primary schools	High School	Higher Secondary	College
	8	1	0	0
Anganwadi	8			
Number of Primary Health Centre	1			
Community Centre	2			
Village Panchayat Office	1			
Number of cooperative societies	1			
SHGs	18			
Post Office	1			
Nearest Bank	State Bank of India			
Access to main road	Kms			

Cotigao village Panchayat is situated in the Cotigao wild life sanctuary in Canacona block, South Goa District. The Panchayat is around 18-20 kms away from Canacona block office. This village consist of 2640 population of which majority of them belongs to ST community .Main occupation of the villagers is agriculture and they are dependent on paddy cultivation and other occupation of the villagers are daily wage earners.

Profile of the Shristal Village

Number of Villages in the Gram Panchayat : 1 Shristal

Area of Village Panchayat : 335.42 hect

Number of Households : 1200

Population

Male	Female	Children	Total
2020	1750	687	4457

Social demographic Profile

Number of BPL households	627			
Number of PDS card households	1399			
Main Occupation	Agriculture			
Other Occupation	Service			
Agriculture land	45 Hects.			
Main Crops	Paddy field, Cashew, Chilly plantation			
Number of Schools	Primary schools	High School	Higher Secondary	College
	1	1	0	0
Anganwadi	9			
Number of Primary Health Centre	1			
Community Centre	1			
Village Panchayat Office	1			
Number of cooperative societies	1			
SHGs	19			
Post Office	1			
Nearest Bank	The Canacona Urban Cooperative Credit Society Ltd			
Access to main road	meters			

Shrithal Gram panchayat is located at 5kms away from block level office. The population of the Village panchayat is 4457. The main occupation of the villagers is agriculture and main crops of the farmers are paddy, cashew and chilly plantation. 627 households of the village belong to BPL family. The shrithal Village panchayat is famous for Mallikaarjun temple.

Profile of the Gaondongarim Village

Number of Villages in the Gram Panchayat : 9 karve, shrithal, indrawada, nane, bhufhar, jilthawadi, saturli, barsa, barsare.

Area of Village Panchayat : 84297.06 hects

Number of Households : 1004

Population

Male	Female	Children	Total
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2561	2385	569	4946
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Social demographic Profile

Number of BPL households	528			
Number of PDS card households	960			
Main Occupation	Agriculture			
Other Occupation	service			
Agriculture land	62283 Hects.			
Main Crops	Paddy, Sugar			
Number of Schools	Primary schools	High School	Higher Secondary	College
	11	2	0	0
Anganwadi	12			
Number of Primary Health Centre	1			
Community Centre	1			
Village Panchayat Office	1			
Number of cooperative societies	3			
SHGs	23			
Post Office	0			
Nearest Bank	State Bank India			
Access to main road	7 kms			

Gadongarium consist of nine village in a Gram panchayat namely carvem, shrithal , Indrawada , Nane , bhufihar, Jithawadi, saturday barsa and barsare with 1004 households in a village . Out of which 526 houses belongs to BPL category. The population of the village is 4946. Agriculture is the main occupation of the villagers and villagers are dependent on paddy and sugar cultivation .This village is situated in canacona block which is away from 15kms from block office.

Profile of the Poinginim Village

Number of Villages in the Gram Panchayat : 1 - Poinginim

Area of Village Panchayat : 4377.6883 Hects

Number of Households : 1574

Population

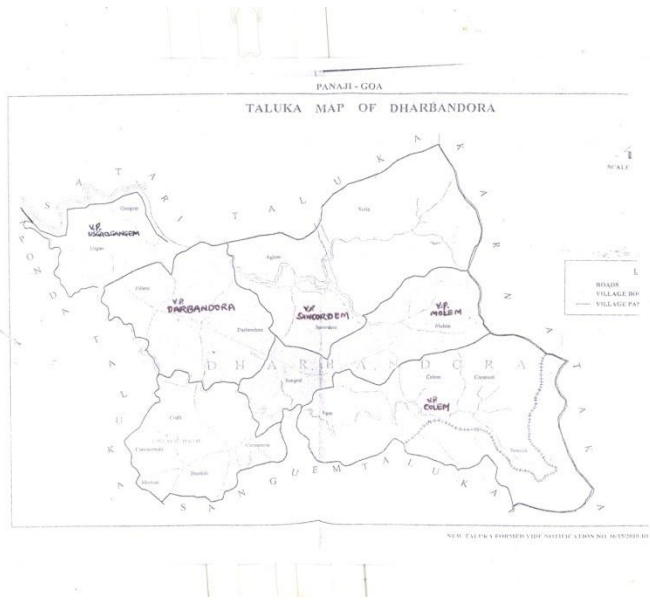
Male	Female	Children	Total
3226	3399	639	6625

Social demographic Profile

Number of BPL households	699			
Number of PDS card households	429			
Main Occupation	Agriculture & fishing			
Other Occupation	Carpentry, Render			
Agriculture land	2022.3442 hecets			
Main Crops	Paddy & coconut			
Number of Schools	Primary schools	High School	Higher Secondary	College
	9	5	5	-
Anganwadi	9			
Number of Primary Health Centre	2 sub center			
Community Centre	2			
Village Panchayat Office	1			
Number of cooperative societies	2			
SHGs	4			
Post Office	1			
Nearest Bank	Cooperation Bank			
Access to main road	9 km.			

The total population of Poiguinim Gram panchayat is 6625. The distance between canacona block office to the panchayat is 12 kms. Agriculture and fishing is primary occupation of the village people, whereas carpenter and render are the secondary occupation of the people. Paddy and coconut tree plantation are the main crops of the villagers. 699 families belongs to BPL categories of poiguinim village panchayat.

DHARBANDORA BLOCK



Profile of the Mollem Village

Number of Villages in the Gram Panchayat : 1 - Mollem

Area of Village Panchayat : 5967.33 Hects

Number of Households : 1050

Population

Male	Female	Children	Total
1500	1400	500	2900

Social demographic Profile

Number of BPL households	158			
Number of PDS card households	892			
Main Occupation	Agriculture			
Other Occupation	Service , Dairy farming & Mining			
Agriculture land	80 Acres			
Main Crops	Paddy			
Number of Schools	Primary schools	High School	Higher Secondary	College
	7	1	0	0

Anganwadi	5
Number of Primary Health Centre	-
Community Centre	
Village Panchayat Office	1
Number of cooperative societies	2
SHGs	29
Post Office	1
Nearest Bank	Corporation Bank, Mollem
Access to main road	1 km

Mollem village panchayat is located in bagwan Mahavir Wild life sanctuary in Goa state. It is the last village of the Karnataka- Goa border, which is situated at the Eastern border with Karnataka . Most of the people are from dhangar community. This village consists of 1050 household out of which 158 household belongs to BPL family. The main occupation of the villagers is agriculture but also they are dependent on daily farming, mining and service. The population if village is 2900. The panchayat is away from 5kms distance to the block office.

Profile of the Collem Village

Number of Villages in the Gram Panchayat : 4 villages - Colem, Shigao, Caranzole, Sonalim
Area of Village Panchayat : 6406.49 Hects.
Number of Households : 2500

Population

Male	Female	Children	Total
3700	3500	500	7200

Social demographic Profile

Number of BPL households	352
Number of PDS card households	2148
Main Occupation	Agriculture
Other Occupation	Mining, Dairy, Service
Agriculture land	3010.43 Hects.

Main Crops	Paddy			
Number of Schools	Primary schools	High School	Higher Secondary	College
	10	2	0	0
Anganwadi	6			
Number of Primary Health Centre	1			
Community Centre				
Village Panchayat Office	1			
Number of cooperative societies	2			
SHGs	Not known			
Post Office	1			
Nearest Bank	Bank of India, Collem			
Access to main road	km			

Collem gram Panchayat consist of 4 villages namely collem, shigao, canazole and sonalim with 2500 household. The block headquarter is 12km away from the panchayat. The village is mainly dependent on agriculture where paddy is the main crop of the people. Also villagers are dependent on daily farming, mining and service for their livelihood. 352 households are from BPL .The population of the village is 7200. The famous doodhsagar waterfall is located in collem.

Profile of the Dharbandora Village

Number of Villages in the Gram Panchayat : 1 Dharbandora

Area of Village Panchayat : 6175 hecets.

Number of Households : 1654

Population

Male	Female	Children	Total
3161	2900	1721	7782

Social demographic Profile

Number of BPL households	472			
Number of PDS card households	1182			
Main Occupation	Agriculture			
Other Occupation	Mining			
Agriculture land	1500 hecets.			
Main Crops	Paddy, sugarcane			
Number of Schools	Primary schools	High School	Higher Secondary	College
	13	3	1	1
Anganwadi	7			
Number of Primary Health Centre	1 Sub center			
Community Centre	1			
Village Panchayat Office	1			
Number of cooperative societies	2			
SHGs	Not known			
Post Office	2			
Nearest Bank	Union Bank			
Access to main road	50 mts.			

Dharbandora is recently declared as new block in south Goa district apart from other 5 blocks. The dharbandora village Panchayat is just 200 meters away from the block development office. The population of the village is 7782 with 1654 families. 472 families of the village are from BPL category. Main occupation of people is agriculture and mining. Paddy and sugarcane cultivation are the main crops of the village.

CHAPTER III

Documentation of MGNREGS

As mentioned in earlier chapter, two blocks from North Goa District namely; Bicholim & Pernem blocks and two blocks from South Goa District namely; Canacona & Dharbandora blocks were selected wherein those villages were identified where remarkable works/activities undertaken by the panchayats.

The work profiles of the identified villages from the selected blocks are as follows:

Bicholim Block

1. Construction of Katcha road from main road Ladfem to Pravin Naik farm at Khaitwada

Kasarpal of V.P. Latambarcem.

Name of the Executing Agency	- V.P. Latambarcem
Date of Starting Work	- 22/10/2011
Date of Work Completion	- 17/11/2011
Estimate Cost	- 1,28,264/-
Actual Expenditure	- 1,09,656/-
Actual Labour Cost	- 32,656/-
Material Expenditure	- 77,000/-
Amount Balance	- 18,608/-
No. of Mandays	- 208
No. of Job Cards Employed	- 14 Household
Benefit of this work	- 8 Houses
Outcome/Scope of the Project	- Development of infrastructure in the village.

Perception of the villagers:- The project has helped to strengthen infrastructure facilities in the village. It has also helped the farmers to carry their agricultural goods from one place to the other. Overall it has smoothly facilitated the transportation process in the village.



Photos of ongoing work under construction of katcha road from main road to Pravin Naik farm at Khaitwada kasarpal of V. P. Latambarcem.

2. Desilting of lake at Harizanwada of V.P. Advalpal.

Name of the Executing Agency	- V.P. Advalpal
Date of Starting Work	- 08/11/2011
Date of Work Completion	- 30/11/2011
Estimate Cost	- 54,554/-
Actual Expenditure	- 54,317/-
Actual Labour Cost	- 53,537/-
Material Expenditure	- 1,780/-
Amount Balance	- 237/-
No. of Mandays	- 341

No. of Job Cards Employed	- 26
Benefit of this work	- 100 families (SC benefit 30%)
Outcome/Scope of the work	- Increase in water level in the village.

Perception of the villagers:- The water was used for drinking & domestic purposes as a result of desilting of lake. Due to this benefit the villagers were able to reduce the monthly payment to water supply department.



Photo of before starting the work on desilting of lake at Harizanwada of V.P. Advalpal.



The Job card holders are seen working at worksite on desilting of lake at Harizanwada of V.P. Advalpal.



Completion of work undertaken on desilting of lake at Harizanwada of V.P. Advalpal.

3. Construction of Katcha road from main road to Brahmeshwar temple at Dhatwada

of V.P. Piligao.

Name of the Executing Agency	- V.P. Piligao
Date of Starting Work	- 13/12/2011
Date of Work Completion	- 17/12/2011
Estimate Cost	- 184362
Actual Expenditure	- 180032
Actual Labour Cost	- 90432
Material Expenditure	- 89600
Amount Balance	- 4330
No. of Mandays	- 576
No. of Job Cards Employed	- 31
Benefit of this work	- 15 households
Outcome of the work	- Easy accessibility to local people.

Perception of the villagers:- The construction of Katcha road has helped the village people mainly youths, children & women folk to move around for their routine activities & also enabled the devotees to carry out their religious work.

4. Desilting of Tirthachi Tali at Dhumashe of V.P. Menkurem – Dhumashe.

Name of the Executing Agency	- V.P. Menkurem - Dhumashe
Date of Starting Work	- 01/08/2011
Date of Work Completion	- 17/08/2011
Estimate Cost	- 57,066/-
Actual Expenditure	- 56,486/-
Actual Labour Cost	- 56,206/-
Material Expenditure	- 280/-
Amount Balance	- 574/-
No. of Mandays	- 358
No. of Job Cards Employed	- 31
Benefit of this work	- whole village
Outcome of the work	- Increased agriculture production.

Perception of the villagers:- The cultivation of chilies & nachani (ragi) has increased. The water was also used for drinking and domestic purposes.



The condition of tirthachi tali before undertaking work under MGNREGS.



Clean and beautiful look of tirthachi tali after work done under MGNREGS.

5. Cleaning of Nallah from Galav at Datta Shirodkar and field at Ardhawada in V.P. Mayem

– Vaiguinim.

Name of the Executing Agency	- V.P. Mayem - Vaiguinim
Date of Starting Work	- 09/02/2012
Date of Work Completion	- 07/05/2012
Estimate Cost	- 1,62,339/-
Actual Expenditure	- 1,55,116/-
Actual Labour Cost	- 1,55,116/-
Material Expenditure	- -
Amount Balance	- 7,223 /-
No. of Mandays	- 988
No. of Job Cards Employed	- 22
Benefit of this work	- 50 families
Outcome of the work	- Cleaning of water logged drainage due to this work rain water flows smoothly.

Perception of the villagers:-This work was fully labour oriented. The job cards holders got employment opportunities. Also, the 100% funds were utilized for labour component only.



MGNREGS work photos of cleaning of nallah where female wage seekers are engrossed in completion of work at V.P.Mayem-Vainguinim.

Pernem Block

1. Repair of Katcha road at ward No. 1 from murmuse IDC Gate to Suryakant Kamulakar house and Shri.Kambli to Shri. Bane house in V.P. Tuem.

Name of the Executing Agency	- V.P. Tuem
Date of Starting Work	- 25/10/2010
Date of Work Completion	- 5/02/2011
Estimate Cost	- 1,59,166/-
Actual Expenditure	- 1,40,388/-
Actual Labour Cost	- 66,882/-
Material Expenditure	- 73,506 /-
Amount Balance	- 7,673 /-
No. of Mandays	- 426
No. of Job Cards Employed	- 66
Benefit of this work	- 80 families
Outcome of the work	- Development of village infrastructure.

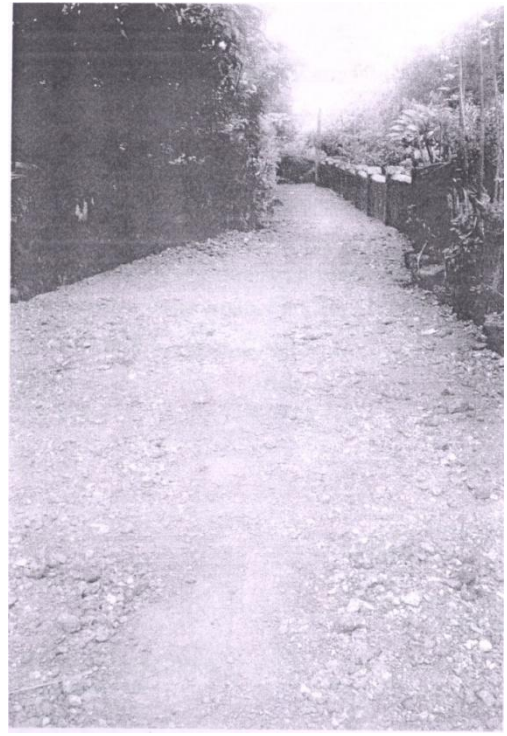
Perception of the villagers:- The repair of katcha road in the village has facilitated the villagers to walk safely and also enabled smooth transport facilities.



A site of katcha road before initiating work under MGNREGS



A group of women beneficiaries involved in repair of katcha road.



The completion of katcha road is now used for livelihood purpose.

2. Desilting of Nallah in ward No.4, Babuche field, Miranche field & Pankar Madhlo in V.P. Tuem (Phase II).

Name of the Executing Agency	- V.P. Tuem
Date of Starting Work	- 03/06/2010
Date of Work Completion	- 19/02/2011
Estimate Cost	- 1,51,300/-
Actual Expenditure	- 1,38,590/-
Actual Labour Cost	- 1,31,282/-
Material Expenditure	- 7,308/-
Amount Balance	- 12,710/-
No. of Mandays	- 879
No. of Job Cards Employed	- 47
Benefit of this work	- 40 Households
Outcome/Scope of the work	- Increase in agriculture production.

Perception of the villagers:- This work has helped in protecting the heavy water flow in the field which inturn protected the paddy cultivation. Also it has benefited the farmers in saving the water and using it wherever required. Earlier farmers have to spend their money for desilting but now the work under MGNREGS has provided them additional employment opportunity.

3. Land Development for small and marginal farming purpose in V.P. Parse (Phase I).

Name of the Executing Agency	- V.P. Parcem
Date of Starting Work	- 18/07/2011
Date of Work Completion	- 18/08/2011
Estimate Cost	- 1,82,152/-
Actual Expenditure	- 1,78,980/-
Actual Labour Cost	- 1,78,980/-
Material Expenditure	- --
Amount Balance	- 3,172/-
No. of Mandays	- 1140
No. of Job Cards Employed	- 222
Benefit of the work	- 200 Households
Outcome/Scope of the work	- Paddy field cultivation.

Perception of the villagers:- Due to this work, the local villagers benefited with an additional employment opportunity especially among female workers which has enhanced their income level. Also beneficiaries have started cultivating their field by which there is an increase in agricultural field cultivation.

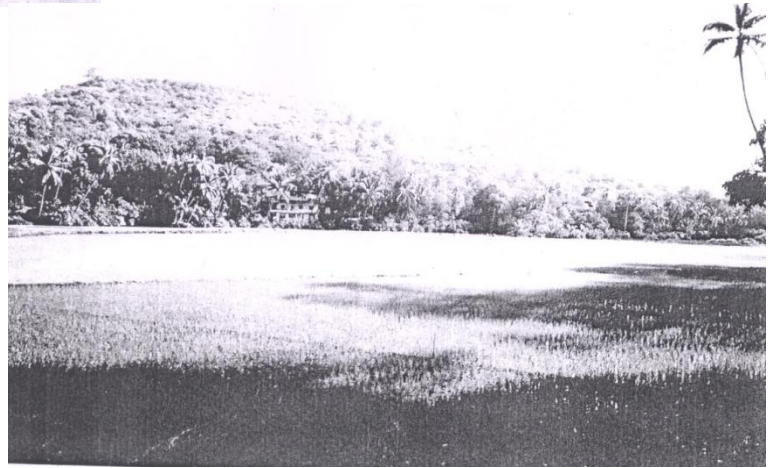


The land development activity is taken up to cultivation of barren land.



The land development work is in progress

The development work has benefited 200 households for agriculture cultivation.



4. Construction of protection wall from Rajesh Mhaldar house to Shriram Mhaldar at Vaidongar in V.P. Parcem.

Name of the Executing Agency	- V.P. Parcem
Date of Starting Work	- 08/04/2011
Date of Work Completion	- 13/05/2011
Estimate Cost	- 1,50,745/-
Actual Expenditure	- 1,49,150/-
Actual Labour Cost	- 47,100/-
Material Expenditure	- 1,02,050/-
Amount Balance	- 1,595/-
No. of Mandays	- 300
No. of Job Cards Employed	- 125
Benefit of the work	- 10 Households
Outcome of the work	- Protection of residential areas in rainy season

Perception of the villagers:- Since the residential area is located in the hilly area the youths faced hardship in meeting routine needs especially during rainy season. Earlier during rainy season due to the heavy flow of water there was a huge damage of households, also children had difficulty while going to school specially children of primary school. Now, due to construction of protection wall under MGNREGS works the youths & children are finding easy access to their routine works.



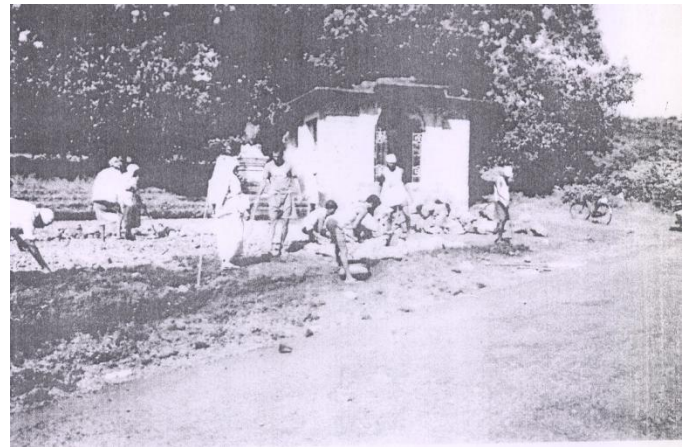
Construction of protection wall is in process stage



5. Providing and fixing of Chequered tiles and construction of Compound wall near Rastroli Devasthan at Chonsai in V.P. Parcem (Phase I/IV).

Name of the Executing Agency	- V.P. Parcem
Date of Starting Work	- 22/11/2010
Date of Work Completion	- 21/12/2010
Estimate Cost	- 1,75,675/-
Actual Expenditure	- 1,62,782/-
Actual Labour Cost	- 34,540/-
Material Expenditure	- 1,26,495/-
Amount Balance	- 1747/-
No. of Mandays	- 220
No. of Job Cards Employed	- 155
Benefit of this work	- entire village has benefited
Outcome of the work	- Protection of temple and houses from land slide during rainy season.

Perception of the villagers:-The construction of protection wall has helped to protect their temple and surrounding area. Earlier rain water use to enter in the premises of the temple which has damaged the structure of the temple and also it was creating inconvenience to the villagers to conduct their religious activity. The construction of protection wall had helped 10 households where rain water use to damage their houses.





Work in progress of fixing of chequered tiles and construction of compound wall near Rastroli Devasthan at Chonsai in V.P. Parcem.

Canacona Block

1. Construction of protective field bund to the storm drain at Avelim in V.P. Cotigao.

Name of the Executing Agency	- V.P. Cotigao
Date of Starting Work	- 02/12/2009
Date of Work Completion	- 29/01/2010
Estimate Cost	- 1,16,864/-
Actual Expenditure	- 1,15,041/-
Actual Labour Cost	- 1,00,210/-
Material Expenditure	- 14,831/-
Amount Balance	- 1,821/-
No. of Mandays	- 911
No. of Job Cards Employed	- 23
Benefit of this work	- 10 families
Outcome of the work	- Due to construction of protective field bund, banana plantation & paddy crop were saved from entering a flow of rain water in the field.

Perception of the villagers:- This work under MGNREGS has helped the community by providing work to the unemployed villagers and it helped in development of the village. Also there has been an increase in agriculture production of the farmers.



Work under MGNREGS on construction of protective field bund at Avelim in V.P. Cotigao.

2. Construction of Nallah Bank Pitching (flood control) at Waizawada in V.P. Shristal.

Name of the Executing Agency	- V.P. Shristal
Date of Starting Work	- 18/3/2010
Date of Work Completion	- 05/02/2011
Estimate Cost	- 4,48,980/-
Actual Expenditure	- 3,06,712/-
Actual Labour Cost	- 3,06,586/-
Material Expenditure	- 126/-
Amount Balance	- 1,42,268/-
No. of Mandays	- 2459
No. of Job Cards Employed	- 54 Households
Benefit of this work	- Poor ST families
Outcome of the work	- Construction of Nallah Bank has helped farmers by protecting their fields from heavy rain water, which otherwise use to spoil & destroy their paddy fields.

Perception of the villagers:- Earlier paddy fields use to get flooded with heavy rain water thereby causing a heavy loss of income in agriculture. Now, due to construction of Nallah Bank, more area of land is been cultivated. All suggested that wage rate should be increased and more works should be approved in the village for better implementation of the scheme.



Job card holders at work during construction of Nallh Bank Pitching (flood control) at waizawada in v. p Shristhal

3. Construction of protective field bund to the storm drain (flood control) in the field situated at Karve, in V.P. Gaondongarim.

Name of the Executing Agency	- V.P. Gaondongarim.
Date of Starting Work	- 30/12/2008
Date of Work Completion	- 07/02/09
Estimate Cost	- 2,19,242/-
Actual Expenditure	- 1,98,800/-
Actual Labour Cost	- 91,850/-
Material Expenditure	-1,06,950/-
Amount Balance	- 20,442/-
No. of Mandays	- 835
No. of Job Cards Employed	- 45
Benefit of this work	- 10 families
Outcome of the work	- This protection field bund has constructed to protect paddy fields of the poor ST farmers from heavy rains.

Perception of the villagers:- To improve the quality & quantity of crops people reported & demanded to construct the protection of field bund under MGNREGS which will in turn help them to increase agriculture production.

This was the first work undertaken in Gaondongarim village and also in the State under MGNREGS, which helped to protect fields at the time of Canacona Flood in year October, 2009. While in other areas of the village the fields were flooded due to non construction of protective field bund. Thus looking after this work the villagers demanded the extension of work in Phase II & III.



The work of protective field bund is at the initial stage at Karve in v. p Gaodongrim. Construction of protective field bund is in progressive stage.



The final stage of construction of protective field bund at karve in v.p Goadongrim, the first work undertaken in Goa state under MGNREGS.

4. Desilting & reconstruction of 6 lakes (pond 6 nos.) situated at Mahalwada of V.P.

Poinginim.

Name of the Executing Agency	- V.P. Poinginim.
Date of Starting Work	- 23/12/2009
Date of Work Completion	- 15/05/2010
Estimate Cost	- 12,52,690/-
Actual Expenditure	- 8,10,347/-
Actual Labour Cost	- 6,07,310/-
Material Expenditure	- 2,03,037/-
Amount Balance	- 4,42,343/-

No. of Mandays	- 5521
No. of Job Cards Employed	- 72
Benefit of this work	- 20 families
Outcome of the work	- Earlier around 6,000 Sq.mt area land was barren due to no irrigation facilities. Now with desilting & reconstruction of lakes water level has increased and cultivation of vegetables, banana plantation is taken up; as a result, agriculture production has increased in the village. Almost 20-25 families of ST communities has benefited from this work.

Perception of the villagers:- Now the villagers are able to cultivate their barren land as they have opportunity of irrigation facilities. This work helped to increase their income level of families.





The work of desilting and reconstruction of 6 lakhs is undergoing at the stage of completion at Mahalwada of v.p Poinguinim with the support of MGNREGS workers

5. Construction of Random Rubble Masonary Compound Wall at Moshifond, Amona
belong to ST farmers of bearing survey no. 20/0 in V.P. Poinguinim.

Name of the Executing Agency	- V.P. Poinguinim
Date of Starting Work	- 06/05/2010
Date of Work Completion	- 11/11/2010
Estimate Cost	- 4,32,591/-
Additional Fund	- 33,328/- = 4,65,919/-
Actual Expenditure	- 4,65,919/-
Actual Labour Cost	- 2,19,670/-
Material Expenditure	- 2,46,249/-
Amount Balance	- NIL
No. of Mandays	- 1997
No. of Job Cards Employed	- 57
Benefited of the work	- 48 Household.
Outcome of the work	- Earlier wild animals use to destroy the fields due to which there was less agriculture production. The construction of compound wall has helped the farmers specially belonging to ST by preventing entry of wildlife animals in their fields. Thus the destruction of



agriculture production has stopped completely.

Perception of the villagers:- This work has helped the villagers to increase our agriculture production. Now, it is possible to take rest peacefully as no animal will enter in the fields and destroy the cultivation.

Dharbandora Block

1. Construction of katcha gutter from Government Primary School Jamboli to Jamboli Village, in V.P. Mollem.

Name of the Executing Agency	- V.P. Mollem
Date of Starting Work	- 2/11/2009
Date of Work Completion	- 5/04/2010
Estimate Cost	- 1,08,470/-
Actual Expenditure	- 1,05,965/-
Actual Labour Cost	- 1,03,290/-
Material Expenditure	- 2,675/-
Amount Balance	- 2,505 /-
No. of Mandays	- 939
No. of Job Cards Employed	- 20
Benefit of this work	- Benefit to all Villagers
Outcome of the work	-This work was most important for the community. Due to this work the general public and the school children's are benefited the most, now they have easy accessibility and also the vehicles can move safely.

Perception of the villagers:- Due to the construction of wall, road has widened which helped to drive the vehicles safely, also children's can walk comfortably to the school. Unlike, earlier chances of road accidents were more especially to the school going children's. The villagers are very thankful that with the help of this scheme, the village infrastructure is developing.



Initial stage of construction of kutchra gutter from Government Primary School Jamboli to Jamboli Village, in V.P. Mollem.

2nd stage of construction of kutchra gutter from Government Primary School Jamboli to Jamboli Village, in V.P. Mollem.

Final stage of construction of kutchra gutter from Government Primary School Jamboli to Jamboli Village, in V.P. Mollem.



2. Desilting and cleaning of earthen water canal and construction of Katcha Bandhara on the rivulet at Bondumol in V.P. Mollem.

Name of the Executing Agency	- V.P. Mollem
Date of Starting Work	- 24/10/2011
Date of Work Completion	- 13/01/2012
Estimate Cost	- 98,479/-
Actual Expenditure	- 93,101/-
Actual Labour Cost	- 93,101/-
Material Expenditure	- --
Amount Balance	- 5,378/-
No. of Mandays	- 593
No. of Job Cards Employed	- 22 Household
Benefit of the work	- 55 families
Outcome of the work	- beneficial for farmers for agriculture & irrigation purposes.

Perception of the villagers:- Earlier people were not cultivating any type of crop due to no irrigation facility but now with this project people have started cultivating vegetables & paddy crop.



Initial stage photo of desilting and cleaning of earthen water canal and construction of Katcha Bandhara on the rivulet at Bondumol in V.P. Mollem area.



Photo of job card seekers working on desilting and cleaning of earthen water canal and construction of Katcha Bandhara on the rivulet at Bondumol in V.P. Mollem area.



Completion stage photo of desilting and cleaning of earthen water canal and construction of Katcha Bandhara on the rivulet at Bondumol in V.P. Mollem area.

3. Construction of katcha gutter from Shigao market to river point Via Narshiv Naik agriculture farm, in V.P. Collem.

Name of the Executing Agency	- V.P. Collem
Date of Starting Work	- 18/04/2011
Date of Work Completion	- 16/06/2011
Estimate Cost	- 20,200/-
Actual Expenditure	- 27,775/-
Actual Labour Cost	- 27,004/-
Material Expenditure	- 771/-
Amount Balance	- --
No. of Mandays	- 175
No. of Job Cards Employed	- 14
Benefit of this work	- 125 families
Outcome of the work	- Water of the gutter is used for irrigation of agriculture work.

Perception of the villagers:- The work has benefited for the agriculture & irrigation purposes. In addition to this, during rainy season the water is used for domestic purpose such as washing clothes.



Initial stage of construction of kutchra gutter from Shigao market to river point Via Narshiv Naik agriculture farm, in V.P. Collem under MGNREGA Scheme.



Middle stage of construction of kutchra gutter from Shigao market to river point Via Narshiv Naik agriculture farm, in V.P. Collem under MGNREGA Scheme.



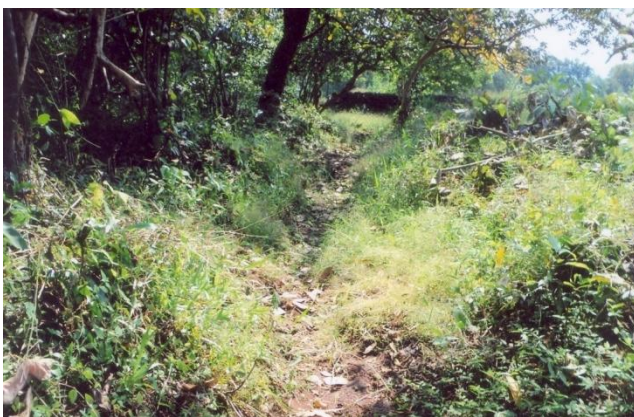
Final stage of construction of kutchra gutter from Shigao market to river point Via Narshiv Naik agriculture farm, in V.P. Collem under MGNREGA Scheme.

4. Desilting of Dholbag Canal and Construction of Katcha Bandhara on River in V.P.

Collem.

Name of the Executing Agency	- V.P. Collem
Date of Starting Work	- 31/01/2011
Date of Work Completion	- 31/03/2012
Estimate Cost	- 4,37,554/-
Actual Expenditure	- 4,17,786/-
Actual Labour Cost	- 4,16,050/-
Material Expenditure	- 1,736/-
Amount Balance	- 19,769/-
No. of Mandays	- 2650
No. of Job Cards Employed	- 81 Household
Benefit of the work	- 100 families
Outcome of the work	- Water conservation/harvesting.

Perception of the villagers:- The desilting of canal & construction of katcha bandhara is still helping the farmers of the village due to the development of irrigation facilities. Also water of the canal is used for domestic purposes by the villagers.



Initial stage of desilting of dholbag canal and construction of katcha bandhara on river in V.P. Collem.



Middle stage photo of the work of desilting of dholbag canal and construction of kutcha bandhara on river in V.P. Collem.



Final stage photo of desilting of dholbag canal and construction of kutcha bandhara on river in V.P. Collem.

5. Cleaning and Land Development around Matoshri Anandibai Vaman Marathe Vidhyamandir School at Tamsado in V.P. Dharbandora.

Name of the Executing Agency	- V.P. Dharbandora
Date of Starting Work	- 14/03/2011
Date of Work Completion	- 16/07/2011
Estimate Cost	- 78,125/-
Actual Expenditure	- 66,637/-
Actual Labour Cost	- 66,097/-
Material Expenditure	- 540/-
Amount Balance	- 11,488/-

No. of Mandays	- 421
No. of Job Cards Employed	- 18
Benefit of the work	- Villagers
Outcome of the work	- Land development and cleaning of school surrounding.

Perception of the villagers:- Due to this work, the school area is cleaned and now plants are grown around the school. The pebbles & stones on the ground are removed due to which the children have got more area to play. Also due to this work, the compound side gutter is cleaned and there is no accumulation of silt surrounding the school.



1st Stage of cleaning and land development around Matoshri Anandibai Vaman Marathe Vidhyamandir School at Tamsado in V.P. Dharbandora.

Middle stage of cleaning and land development around Matoshri Anandibai Vaman Marathe Vidhyamandir School at Tamsado in V.P. Dharbandora.



Final stage of cleaning and land development around Matoshri Anandibai Vaman Marathe Vidhyamandir School at Tamsado in V.P. Dharbandora.

CHAPTER IV

Beneficiaries Perception on MGNREGS

For each identified work for documentation, the five wage seekers under MGNREGA were interviewed. Thus, an average of 100 job card holders were selected from village Panchayats of Pernem, Bicholim, Dharbandora & Canacona Blocks through Interview Schedule in order to assess the different aspects and overall performance of the MGNREGS scheme.

Majority of the Jobcard holders were females with age group of 35-60 years and most of them are from ST & OBC category. It has been also noticed that they had attained primary education. The main occupation was farming & daily wage earners with an annual income of Rs. 20,000/- to 50,000/-. Around 20% of the interviewees were from BPL family and had taken benefits of Indira Awas Yojana, Widow Scheme, Old age Pension & Antodaya Cards (PDS) & Watershed Scheme. During the study conducted the investigator also observed that, most of the beneficiaries were agriculture land holders, however, only few of them had taken benefit of MGNREGS to develop their land.

Considering objectives of the study, the information on different aspects namely: awareness generation, registration and issue of job cards, application for work and employment, payment of wages, unemployment allowance, facilities at worksite, creation of assets, convergence with MGNREGS, vigilance and monitoring committee under MGNREGS, social audit and grievance redressal, provision of funds under MGNREGS, level of people's participation and women's participation, problems & suggestions related to implementation of MGNREGS in Goa were collected and presented in the form of voice of people.

The perception of the people on functioning of the Scheme:

Awareness Generation:

The Job card holders were aware of the Scheme and the various provisions of the Scheme such as 100 days employment, payment of wages within 15 days, eligibility criteria for employment and 10% of minimum wage will be paid if work is beyond 5 Kms from residence.

The information about the scheme was provided by GRS, Sarpanch & Panch members also media played an important role in improving awareness level. As informed by respondents, Gram Sabha recommended the shelf of works to be taken up under MGNREGA in the village panchayat. However in some cases, GRS being a local resident also helped in identifying the works to be taken up as per the requirement of the panchayat.

Registration and issue of Job Cards:

For issue of job card most of the respondents filled the registration forms under MGNREGS, while some of them had given the application on plain paper. It took 15 days to maximum one month between registration and issue of job card and it was given free of cost. After provision of employment, the job cards were updated by the GRS.

Application for Work and Employment:

All the job card holders demanded work through the work application form and they were issued acknowledgement receipt for the same. The GRS informed about availability of the work in the panchayat and employment was provided within the given time. The work was allotted without any discrimination on the basis of caste, gender, etc.

Majority of the respondents reported that the Muster Rolls issued for the works were not signed by the job card holders but their attendance was recorded on attendance register by GRS. While most of them agreed that they were allowed to check the muster roll/register/records at any time. They also stated that the work done was measured and supervised by the Assistant Engineer in every 15 days. It was also noted that no one was aware of the funds allocated to the village panchayat under MGNREGS.

Payment of Wages:

All the MGNREGS workers were aware of the minimum wage rate paid i.e. Rs. 157/- per day. Also on provision of employment to the job card holders, the wages was directly credited to their bank account within 15 days.

Unemployment Allowance:

None of the job card holders from Bicholim & Canacona Blocks were aware of provision of unemployment allowance under MGNREGS. While majority job card holders of Pernem & Dharbandora Blocks were aware of the unemployment allowance that has to be paid by the village panchayat if employment was not provided after giving application of work.

All the job card holders from selected blocks were aware that they are not liable to demand unemployment allowance on completion of 100 days. Whereas job card holders from Pernem and Dharbandora Blocks stated that they are ineligible for unemployment allowance if employment is not accepted by them or not reported for work within 15 days.

Facilities at Worksite:

The beneficiaries from 4 blocks i.e. Pernem, Bicholim, Dharbandora & Canacona reported that first aid box & drinking water facility were provided at the work site at the time of execution of work. Other facilities like Creche and shade were not provided by the village panchayat as it was not required at the work site.

It has been observed that provision of insurance scheme under MGNREGS was not informed to the job card holders and also there were no cases to avail the benefits of the insurance scheme within respective villages.

Most of the works were provided within 5kms of distance and therefore payment of travelling allowance did not arise but in some places works were provided beyond 5kms of distance and they were paid travelling allowance accordingly.

Creation of Assets:

All types of works were taken up as per the guidelines of MGNREGS. However land development, water conservation & water harvesting and rural connectivity were the major works undertaken by the village panchayats. These assets have really benefited the

community at a large scale. Due to these works there was easy accessibility to the villagers, agricultural productivity has increased & there was enhancement in income level of the people. No Contractors/Machinery was used for the works under MGNREGS.

Convergence with MGNREGS:

All the job card holders reported that no works/activities were undertaken in the village panchayat through convergence under MGNREGS because they were unaware about convergence and also there were no proposals in the shelf of works. However, villages showed their interest in convergence with other schemes/departments under MGNREGS; especially Agriculture Department, Water Resources, Fisheries and other schemes of Rural Development.

Vigilance and Monitoring Committee:

From Pernem, Bicholim and Dharbandora Blocks all reported that Vigilance and Monitoring Committee was formed in the village panchayats but hardly among them were the members of the committee. It has been also observed that members of Dharbandora & Bicholim Blocks inspected the work site within 15 days to check the quality of work while members of Pernem Block never visited the work site. From Canacona Block, the respondents informed that they were not aware of Vigilance and Monitoring Committee that has to be formed under MGNREGS.

Social Audit and Grievance Redressal:

It was identified that most of the beneficiaries participated in Social Audit taken under MGNREGS. Most of the time the issues raised was related to the delay in payments, delay in issuing job cards and no acknowledgement receipt on work application. Other issues such as provision of worksite facilities, no provision of employment & discrimination in payment of wages were rarely discussed. It was reported that they had never complained against the functioning of the scheme nor they were aware of anyone making such complaint in their respective village.

Fund Flow:

The respondents were not aware about the allotment of funds to the village panchayat under MGNREGS and they had never shown any interest to get information about the flow of funds under MGNREGS.

People Participation:

The people showed their involvement to a great extent in implementing the scheme through participation in Gram Sabhas and to some extent through social audit, helping in preparation of shelf of work and forming the Vigilance and Monitoring Committee.

Women Participation:

In case of Dharbandora & Bicholim Blocks, the women's participation in MGNREGS was found to be less than 70% where as in Pernem Block it is less than 50% and in Canacona Block it has varied between 40% to 60%. The opportunity of women's employment under MGNREGS has brought change to a great extent in decision making of their children education and day to day activities. Also, to some extent they started participating in issues like health & family planning. Their involvement in MGNREGS work has helped them to enhance their family income by improving the standard of living, purchasing household articles, saving for the family, satisfying needs of children and other requirements of the family.

Problems and Suggestions:

The problems faced while working under MGNREGS are mainly non provision of adequate worksite facilities like Creche & shade for the workers. Also, there was delay in supply of material at the work site by the village panchayat. Most of them responded that notice regarding work allotment is not known in advance to the workers.

All suggested that the wage rate should be increased to Rs. 300/- as the market rate for labourer in Goa is around Rs. 400/- to 500/- per day, also the number of works under MGNREGS should be approved through DRDA on time and funds should be sanctioned so that more employment is generated in the village.

CHAPTER V

Views & Responses of Villagers through Focus Group Discussion (FGDs)

The process of Focus Group Discussion (FGDs) was chosen to highlight the common villager's knowledge on execution of MGNREGS works at grass root level. Also the researcher observed the perception of villagers regarding quality of work done, its benefit for the village. The FGDs also emphasized on suggestions for better implementation of MGNREGS given by the villagers. Six village panchayats were approached from 4 selected blocks for the purpose of Focus Group Discussion namely; village panchayat Shristhal and village panchayat Gaondongrim of Canacona Block, village panchayat Colem of Dharbandora Block of South Goa District, village panchayat Parcem & village panchayat Tuem of Pernem Block and village panchayat Mencurem – Dhumashe of Bicholim Block of North Goa District to evaluate the functioning of MGNREGS at village level.

Views & Responses of Villagers

Awareness Level:-

The villagers are familiar with the scheme through the specific feature of the Scheme i.e. 100 days employment scheme instead of its prescribed name as “MGNREGS”. Also they are aware of the staff employed in the village panchayat i.e. GRS & Messengers. They informed that the staff is cooperative with them and provides information pertaining to the scheme as and when necessary.

Awareness about the provisions under MGNREGS:-

After the discussions held with the villagers regarding provisions under MGNREGS; the respondents revealed that, they are aware of the wage rate which is fixed at Rs. 157/- per day and availability of work site facilities such as drinking water and first aid box provided by the village panchayat. Also they are aware of one feature of the scheme i.e. provision of 100 days of

employment during the financial year whereas villagers from village panchayat Parcem of Pernem Block are unaware about any of these provisions of the scheme.

When asked about the most suitable strategies to promote the provisions of the scheme, the villagers responded that ward wise meetings, Gram Sabha, awareness camps, Social Audit, door to door visit through panch members will help the scheme to reach to the people.

Role of Gram Sabhas:-

It is observed that, mostly male members are participating in the Gram Sabha. Gram Sabha plays a vital role in preparation of shelf of work and resolutions are passed for the same on priority basis. During Gram Sabha, issues related to MGNREGA such as providing employment under MGNREGA, increase in wage rate, issue of Job card, worksite facilities, etc are discussed. Other issues apart from MGNREGS are also discussed such as issues pertaining to their wards, BPL list, schemes of Rural Development & other Departments, health issues, sanitation, illegal construction, etc.

Registration & Issue of Job Cards:-

The villagers informed that they them self register for issue of Job Cards. It is observed that in Canacona block the panchayat members & GRS visited door to door for registration and forms of registration of Job Card were filled.

Initially job Card were issued within 2 to 3 months. Now, Job Cards are issued within 15 days as per the guidelines of MGNREGS.

Work Application & Payment of Wages:-

The demand for work is orally made by the Job Card holder in the panchayat but no forms were filled for application for work. Once the works are sanctioned, notice regarding the work to be started is put up in the panchayat and in some cases panchayat members inform about the sanctioned works and when to start the work to the Job Card holders in their respective wards.

Application of work is given just before the starting of work and it was brought to notice that, in most of the cases acknowledgement receipts were not issued to the workers.

The wage seekers are paid Rs. 157/- per day and the payment is received within 8 to 15 days through bank. It has been informed that the wage slip is given to the worker. Till now there were

no issues pertaining to unemployment allowance, which shows that they were provided employment as per the guidelines of the scheme.

Assets created:-

The respondent were aware about the work undertaken through MGNREGS i.e. katcha road, construction of gutter, cutting of bushes, desilting of nallah, lake & gutters, land development, construction of protection wall, irrigation cannels & bandh for agricultural fields, nallah banking and pitching.

Construction of katcha road has improved the connectivity in the village which has helped the community & the village people.

The work of land development of agricultural field has benefited the community at a large scale through various ways. It has helped to increase the paddy production, improved the paddy and chilly cultivation and availability of drinking water. Earlier entry of saline water spoiled the field. Now due to land development & cleaning, it has stopped entering the field. Due to this scheme, job cards seekers are available to cultivate fields at large extent. The undeveloped plots of agriculture are now developed. Barren land is converted to agricultural field after cleaning.

Assets like “Desilting of Lakes, Nallah” has benefited the community through increase in agriculture produce such as cultivation of chilly, paddy and vegetables, use of water for domestic and festival purpose and has also increased level of water in the village.

The “Nallah Banking & Pitching” work has enhanced the paddy cultivation, chilly plantation and coconut plantation. Earlier fencing was done with bamboo sticks due to which animals could easily enter the plantation area and spoil the produce. However, due to this asset the problem has been solved permanently and also has improved the standard of living of the villagers.

The construction of protection wall for agricultural fields has improved the paddy production. Earlier rain water used to enter the fields which lead to damage the agricultural production of the villagers. Now the fields are protected through this asset.

Social Audit:-

The state has taken initiative in conducting social audit under MGNREGA once in six month as per guidelines of the scheme. Social audit is conducted in village panchayat which is attended by the villagers & beneficiaries of MGNREGS. The Panchayat Secretary, Sarpanch, Panch Members, Gram Rozgar Sahayaks and the official from Block Development were present in

hearing of social audit. The issues such as payment of wages, facilities, problems/issues of job card holders, issues pertaining to works, increase in wage rate, budget & expenditure, etc. are discussed.

Women's Empowerment through MGNREGA:-

The creation of employment generation among females for women's empowerment is one of the important criteria of this programme. It was observed that women's participation was high under this scheme. The reason informed was that most of the women are idle at home and instead of being idle they preferred to work as it is provided in the village itself, it also adds to the source of income of their family which makes them independent in their life.

The wages paid for male workers are less (i.e. Rs. 157/- per day) under this programme compared to the market rate, this enables the women from the village to opt for the works generated in their village. Now they have freedom to purchase necessary items as per their needs & requirements.

The MGNREGS scheme has given an opportunity to women's folk of the village to be more participative and active in various social gatherings of the community such as formation of SHGs, participation in Mahila Mandals, involvement in Bhajani Mandals, etc. Also with the help of SHGs & Mahila Mandals they have started their own income generating activities such as cultivation and sale of vegetables collectively.

Convergence:-

Regarding the convergence of other development programmes with MGNREGS, the villagers were not at all aware of concept of convergence. After informing and explaining the concept, they felt the convergence with other departmental schemes will benefit them to identify more works in their village and to create new more assets and strengthen the infrastructure of their village. The convergence should take place with departments like Agriculture, Irrigation, Water Resources, Rural Development, Forest, etc.

Further they responded, since there are different schemes where in works are allotted to private contractors, instead of that, MGNREGS workers could have given an employment opportunity which will enhance their efficiency of work and also benefit the community as a whole.

Suggestions:-

Suggestions from villagers are:

- Increase in minimum wage rate between Rs. 300 to Rs. 350/- per day.
- Continuous employment through sanctioning of works on time.
- Land development works related to agriculture should be increased.
- Convergence with other departments particularly with department of Agriculture should be on priority basis.
- Labour oriented works such as desilting of gutter and roadside bush cutting should be re-included in the scheme.

CHAPTER VI

Views of the Implementing Agencies in Goa

To carry out the research study on Documentation of MGNREGS in Goa the views of officials from Pernem, Bicholim, Dharbandora & Canacona Blocks were reported through questionnaire provided to them.

The officials from whom the information was collected are stated below:

At block level-The Block Development Officer, Programme Officer, Assistant Engineer, and Accountant. At village level-Sarpanch, Panch Members, Gram Rozghar Sahayak & Village Panchayat Secretary from village panchayat- Tuem, Parcem, Mayem Vainguinim, Mencurem, Dhumashe, Latambarcem, Advalpal, Piligao, Dharbandora, Mollem, Collem, Shristhal, Cotigao, Poinguinim, Gaondongrim & Loliem were identified for the study who were trained under MGNREGS at Goa Institute of Rural Development & Administration (GIRDA), Ela, Old Goa.

Following are the views of the implementing agencies at various stages/levels mentioned below:

Awareness on MGNREGS

At Gram Panchayat/ block level the awareness generation about the scheme was through gram sabha, village meetings, pamphlets, newspapers, media, hoarding and banners. The officials also reported that the scheme was translated in local language for the benefit of the people & to make more awareness among the local residents of the villages.

Table No. 1

Registration and issue of Job Cards

	Name of the Block	No. of applications received	No. of job cards issued	Name of the Village Panchayat	No. of Households registered	No. of job cards issued
	Pernem	6780	6780	a) Tuem	268	268
				b) Parcem	489	463
	Bhicholim	22 76	227 4	a) Mencure mDhuma se	119	115
				Latambar cem	322	322
				Advalpal	83	82
				Piligao	116	116
				Mayem - Vainguin im	231	208
	Dharbandora	14 42	102 0	Dharbandora	317	229
				b) Molem	140	105
				c)Colem	298	223
4.	Canacona	21 96	219 1	Shristhal	437	437
				Cotigao	471	466
				c)Poingui nim	463	463
				d)Goadongrim	825	825

The above table no.1 shows details of registration and issue of job cards of identified blocks & selected villages. There is 100% issue of job cards as per the applications received from Pernem block, while it has been observed that there is 95% issue of job cards in Parcem panchayat and 100% in Tuem panchayat.

In Bicholim block an average 99.91% job cards were issued to the wage seekers, of which 100% in Latambarcem & Piligao panchayats were issued job cards whereas 96.63%, 98.79% & 90% of households were issued job cards in Mencurem Dhumase, Advalpal and Mayem – Vainguinim respectively.

70.73% of beneficiaries were issued job cards in Dharbandora block out of which 72.23%, 75% & 74.83% in Dharbandora, Molem and Colem gram panchayats respectively.

99.77% of households were issued job cards in Canacona block. 100% job card seekers were issued job cards in Shristhal, Gaodongrim & Poinguinim while 98.93% job cards were issued in Cotigao gram panchayat.

Procedure followed for verification of application & issue of job cards:

At Village Panchayats the willing person's documents like ration card or election card, two photographs were verified. Whether the applicants are local residents of the village or not were checked and then the filled forms along with the documents were sent to the BDO. Also whether the form has seal of panchayat and signature of V.P. Secretary were verified. After all verification, the jobcards were issued within 15 days or maximum 1 to 3 months of duration.

During the collection of the information given in Table No. 1 the officials reported that sometimes the delay in issuing Jobcard was due to non submission of required documents by the applicant. Secondly, since the jobcards were printed at District level there was delay in printing of Jobcard and therefore delay in issuance of Jobcard.

Application for work under MGNREGS:

With regard to the work application under MGNREGS in Pernem, Bicholim, Dharbandora & Canacona Blocks; it was identified that the work application given by the beneficiaries were accepted at village panchayat and they were issued acknowledgement receipts. Also the village panchayat were able to provide them work within the stipulated time limit. However, in Pernem Block, the block officials along with Gram Rozghar Sahayak from village panchayat Tuem reported that they were not able to provide the work to the beneficiaries within the stipulated

time limit because the works were not sanctioned on time but as and when required. Also, the works which were technically approved were limited and therefore it was not possible to provide employment to all the Jobcard seekers at a time.

Facilities at the Worksite:

In relation to the facilities provided to the beneficiaries of MGNREGS at the work site in Pernem, Bicholim, Canacona & Dharbandora Blocks; it was found that the facilities like first aid box and drinking water were provided at the worksite. The beneficiaries under this scheme were not covered under insurance scheme by the State Government. As far as Pernem, Bicholim & Canacona Blocks are concerned it was found that the beneficiary were provided work within 5 Kms distance & therefore payment of travelling allowance did not arise. While in case of Dharbandora Block, it was observed that the work allotted was beyond 5 Kms distance and accordingly travelling allowance was paid to the beneficiaries as per the guidelines.

Payment of wages and Employment:

In case of payment of wages and employment in Pernem and Canacona Block, it was identified that there was no difference in payment of wages between males, females and skilled & unskilled labour. However, in case of Bicholim & Dharbandora Blocks, it was informed that there was a difference in payment of wages to the skilled and unskilled labour. For unskilled labourer Rs. 157/- per day was paid & for skilled labourer Rs. 200/- per day was paid in Dharbandora Block & in Bicholim Block the payment was done as per the market rate.

About provision of employment, the beneficiaries from Pernem, Bicholim, Canacona & Dharbandora Blocks reported that they were paid wages within 15 days and also households were provided 100days employment. In Pernem and Canacona Block, it has been seen that some village panchayat households were provided employment beyond 100days while, in Bicholim & Dharbandora Blocks none of the households had received employment beyond 100days.

Unemployment Allowance:

There was no unemployment allowance paid to any of the beneficiaries in the blocks selected during the research study.

Creation of Assets:

For selection of works under MGNREGS, the block level officials reported that they followed the guidelines under MGNREGS.

The procedure followed for selection of work under MGNREGS at village panchayat is that “the resolution is passed in gram sabha for approved works to be undertaken by village panchayat under MGNREGS for next financial year. The proposed works are prioritized and included in the self of works of village panchayat under MGNREGS. The resolutions of proposed works are then sent to the Block Development Officer for approval. The Block Development Officer and Programme Officer scrutinize the annual plan / proposal received from the village panchayat for its technical feasibility and check whether the works mentioned in the annual plan fall under the 8 categories of MGNREGS guidelines and also see that the plan meets the likely demand for employment based on registrations and if the resolution is passed in the gram sabha”.

The works executed in different categories under MGNREGS has been identified through the research study. The number of assets created at block level under MGNREGS and its benefits to the community has been listed in table no. 2, 3, 4,5& 6as follows:

Table No. 2

Block- wise details of works undertaken in MGNREGS

Sr. No.	List of works	No. of works (at Block Level)			
		Pernem Block	Bicholim Block	Dharbandora Block	Canacona Block
1.	Water Conservation & Water Harvesting	04	02	09	04
2.	Drought proofing	nil	nil	nil	nil
3.	Irrigation Canals	nil	nil	nil	04
4.	Minor Irrigation	nil	nil	nil	03
5.	Land Development	115	28	17	21
6.	Land Development of SC/ST Communities	nil	03	nil	nil
7.	Renovation of Traditional Water Bodies	52	09	01	nil
8.	Flood protection work	35	32	07	27

9.	Rural Connectivity	62	96	16	4
	Any other (cutting of bushes)	nil	nil	nil	11

The table no. 2 indicates block-wise performance on works undertaken in MGNREGS. In Pernem block, total 268 works were executed of which 1.5%, 43%, 19.4%, 13% & 23% of works were related to water conservation & water harvesting, land development, renovation of traditional water bodies, flood protection work & rural connectivity respectively.

Total 170 works were undertaken in Bicholim block, out of which 1%, 16%, 2%, 5%, 19% & 56% of works were executed in water conservation & water harvesting, land development, renovation of traditional water bodies, flood protection work & rural connectivity respectively.

50 works were initiated in Dharbandora block under MGNREGS, while 18% in water conservation & water harvesting, 34% in land development, 2% in renovation of traditional water bodies, 14% in flood protection work and 32% in rural connectivity. 74 works were completed under MGNREGS in Canacona block. Works related to water conservation & water harvesting, irrigation canals & rural connectivity were each of 5%, 4% in minor irrigation, land development is 28%, flood protection work is 36% and cutting of bushes is 15% in Canacona block.

Table No. 3

Selected Village- wise details of works undertaken in MGNREGS in identified blocks

Pernem Block

Sr. No.	List of works	No. of works at Village level	
		V.P. Tuem	V.P. Parcem
1.	Water Conservation & Water Harvesting	nil	nil
2.	Drought proofing	nil	nil
3.	Irrigation Canals	nil	nil
4.	Minor Irrigation	nil	nil
5.	Land Development	02	08
6.	Land Development of SC/ST Communities	03	nil

7.	Renovation of Traditional Water Bodies	nil	02
8.	Flood protection work	07	07
9.	Rural Connectivity	13	05

Table no. 3 emphasizes on different works initiated in Tuem & Parcem panchayats of pernem block. Total 25 works were executed in Tuem panchayat & 22 works were completed in Parcem panchayat while 8% & 36% in land development, 28% & 31% in flood protection work and 52% & 22% in rural connectivity in Tuem and Parcem panchayats respectively. 12% works were undertaken in land development of SC/ST community in Tuem panchayat whereas 9% of works were related to renovation of traditional water bodies in Parcem panchayat.

Table No. 4

Selected Village- wise details of works undertaken in MGNREGS in identified blocks

Bicholim Block

Sr. No.	List of works	No. of works at Village level				
		V.P. Mayem Vainguinim	V.P. Mencurem	V.P. Latambarcem	V.P. Advalpal	V.P. Piligao
1.	Water Conservation & Water Harvesting	nil	02	nil	02	nil
2.	Drought proofing	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
3.	Irrigation Canals	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
4.	Minor Irrigation	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
5.	Land Development	14	01	02	01	04
6.	Land Development of SC/ST Communities	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
7.	Renovation of Traditional Water Bodies	01	nil	nil	nil	01
8.	Flood protection work	13	01	nil	02	10
9.	Rural Connectivity	12	nil	25	01	06

Above table no. 4 states regarding works undertaken in Bicholim block of selected panchayat. Total 40, 04, 27, 06 & 21 works were completed in village panchayats of Mayem-Vainguinim, Mencurem, Latambarcem, Advalpal & Piligao respectively.

In Mayem-vainguinim panchayat 36%, 2%, 32%, & 30% of works were executed in land development, renovation of traditional water bodies, flood protection work & rural connectivity respectively while in Mencurem panchayat 50%, 25% & 25% of works were executed in water conservation & water harvesting, land development & flood protection work respectively.

In Latambarcem panchayat only two categories of works were undertaken namely; land development where in 7% works were completed & in rural connectivity 93% works were executed. In Advalpal panchayat, works like water conservation & water harvesting, land development, flood protection work & rural connectivity were initiated with 33%, 16%, 33% & 16% respectively while in Piligao Panchayat land development is 19%, renovation of traditional water bodies is 4%, flood protection work is 48% & rural connectivity is 29% works were executed.

Table no. 05

Selected Village- wise details of works undertaken in MGNREGS in identified blocks

Dharbandora Block

Sr. No.	List of works	No. of works at Village level		
		V.P. Dharbandora	V.P. Mollem	V.P. Collem
1.	Water Conservation & Water Harvesting	nil	07	03
2.	Drought proofing	nil	nil	nil
3.	Irrigation Canals	nil	nil	nil
4.	Minor Irrigation	nil	nil	nil
5.	Land Development	03	nil	01
6.	Land Development of SC/ST Communities	nil	nil	nil
7.	Renovation of Traditional Water Bodies	nil	nil	nil
8.	Flood protection work	03	nil	02

9.	Rural Connectivity	03	05	04
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Above table no. 5 is related to works done under MGNREGS in selected village panchayats of Dharbandora block. In Danbandora village panchayat total 09 works were taken up from which land development, flood protection work and rural connectivity is 33.33% each, where as 12 works were taken in Mollem Panchayat, out of which water conservation & water harvesting is 58% and rural connectivity is 42%. While, Collem panchayat has taken up total 10 works from that water conservation & water harvesting is 30%, land development is 10%, flood protection work is 20% and rural connectivity is 40%.

Table no. 06

Selected Village- wise details of works undertaken in MGNREGS in identified blocks
Canacona Block

Sr. No.	List of works	No. of works at Village level			
		V.P. Shristal	V.P. Gaodongirm	V.P. Cotigao	V. P Poinguinim
1.	Water Conservation & Water Harvesting	nil	nil	nil	04
2.	Drought proofing	nil	nil	nil	nil
3.	Irrigation Canals	nil	02	nil	nil
4.	Minor Irrigation	01	03	nil	nil
5.	Land Development	03	07	nil	11
6.	Land Development/ provision of irrigation facilities for SC/ST Communities	nil	nil	01	nil
7.	Renovation of Traditional Water Bodies	nil	nil	nil	nil
8.	Flood protection work	03	12	09	03
9.	Rural Connectivity	nil	nil	01	03
10.	Any other (cutting of bushes)	nil	7	04	nil

Table no. 6 explains about the works undertaken in identified villages of Canacona block. 07 works were taken up under MGNREGS in Shristal panchayat, 31 in Gaodongirm panchayat, 15 in Cotigao panchayat and 21 in Poinguinim Panchayat. In Shristal Panchayat 14% works were related to minor irrigation, 43% were on land development and 43% were flood protection work. Whereas in Gaodongrim panchayat 6% works were on irrigation canal, 9% on minor irrigation, 23% on land development, 38% on flood protection work and 24% on cutting of bushes. In Cotigao panchayat, 9% works were on land development/ provision of irrigation facilities for SC/ST communities, 60% works were on flood protection, 9% on rural connectivity and 28% were related to cutting of bushes. Works initiated in Poinguinim panchayat were water conservation & water harvesting which is 19%, land development is 53% where as flood protection and rural connectivity were 14% each.

Social Audit and Transparency & Accountability:

During a survey conducted under the research study, it has been found that in financial year (2011-12) one social audit each in Pernem Block and two social audit each in Bicholim, Dharbandora & Canacona Blocks respectively were conducted in all the village panchayats and accordingly the reports were submitted to DRDA (North & South).

The issues discussed in the social audit to some extent were delay in issuance of Jobcard, delay in payments, no acknowledgement receipt of work application, no provision of worksite facilities & also no provision of employment.

It has been reported that the measures taken in keeping transparency and accountability in implementation of MGNREGS is mainly by conducting of social audit and gram sabha at village panchayat level, recording measures in measurement book, regular check of muster roll, vigilance & monitoring committee visiting the work site, identifying the works in gram sabha, placing sanctioned works before gram sabha, payment of wages directly to beneficiaries bank account, display of ongoing works in village panchayat jurisdiction and on the village panchayat notice board.

At block and district level, the transparency is maintained by online data entry in MIS, measurements of works & regular inspection of sites, approval of labour payments & bills and conducting of cashbook audit.

Complaints and Grievances:

It was identified that, during the last financial year an average nine complaints/grievances were received from Pernem block while only one complaint/ grievances was received from Canacona block. In case of Bicholim & Dharbandora blocks, it was found that there were no complaints either from village panchayat level or block level during the last financial year. The officials also reported that if any complaint is received, it is settled within a week or maximum 15 days time.

Peoples Participation:

While implementing MGNREGS at village level it was observed that the participation of people was mainly through gram sabha, social audit, during preparation of self of works and very rarely through vigilance and monitoring committee. It is also noted, that there was no involvement of local institution like (NGO's, SHGs) in implementing the scheme.

Women's Participation:

It was found that the participation of women workers in MGNREGS works in all village Panchayats is upto 50% in Pernem Block, 80% in Bicholim Block, 60% each in Dharbandora & Canacona Blocks. They also participated in social audit and raised their issues in gram sabha relating to MGNREGS. It was also identified that women's employment in MGNREGS works had shown change to great extent in generation of family income, education of children, health issues and to some extent in issues like family planning & day today activities.

Thus, the MGNREGS works has widened the scope of employment to women in the village i.e. women are now become independent & there is no discrimination in payment of wages between men and women, this employment has also raised their standard of living, improved financial conditions & other family issues.

Allocation of Funds:

From officials of Pernem Block, it was reported that there is no time limit in sanctioning a work whereas officials of Bicholim Block said after allocation of funds under MGNREGS it takes more than a month to sanction the work. From Dharbandora block officials, it was found that works are sanctioned first and then the funds are released as per the availability. The Block Development Officer reported that the works are sanctioned by DRDA but there is delay in receiving funds from this agency (DRDA).

The funds are allocated to the village panchayat based on demand for work, labour budget, labour generated works, productive assets, women's participation and number of Jobcards.

The village panchayat officials specified that the labour budget proposals for financial year 2012-13 were forwarded to the BDO which in turn forwarded to DRDA (North & South) in the month of January, 2012.

Opinion and Suggestions:

The block and village panchayat officials reported that lack of co-ordination with line departments, more number of registration, less participation of villagers, problems in disbursing of funds, lack of technical staff for monitoring the scheme performance and no proper flow of funds are the operational constraints in implementation of the scheme.

Benefits of the Work's:

The officials identified that, various works were executed at village panchayat level under different categories of the scheme which has benefited the villagers to a great extent.

CHAPTER VII

Summery, Conclusion and Suggestions

Summery

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (henceforth MGNREGA) is a revolutionary Act of the Government of India with tremendous potentiality of eradicating unemployment situation in the country. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (henceforth NREGS) implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development is the flagship programme of the Central Government that directly touches the lives of the poor and promotes inclusive growth in the country. The NREGA was notified on September 7, 2005 and was the first of its kind in the world. It was brought under purview of an Act for rural employment at an unprecedented scale in order to provide employment when other employment alternatives are scarce or inadequate. The Act is considered as a significant vehicle for strengthening decentralized and deepening process of democracy by giving a pivotal role to the Panchayati Raj Institution (henceforth PRI) concerning planning, monitoring and implementation. Unique features of the Act include, time bound employment guarantee within 15 days, and incentive-disincentive structure to the State Government for providing employment as 90% of the cost for employment is borne by the Centre or payment of unemployment allowance at their own cost and emphasis on labour intensive works prohibiting the use of contractors and machinery. The Act also mandates 33% participation for women.

The principal objective of launching of MGNREGS is to uplift the backward socio-economic conditions of rural people of India. It indicates that the socio-economic backwardness of rural India has profound impact in launching of MGNREGS and therefore, the central Government has implemented the Scheme with a lot of enthusiasm.

The first phase of MGNREGA was started on February 2, 2006 in 200 districts of the country. In the year 2007, the second phase of MGNREGA had started where additional 130 districts of India were included. The third phase started on April 1, 2008 where remaining districts were covered under the purview of the Act. Under this Act any rural family is guaranteed to provide at least 100 days unskilled employment at minimum wage in a financial year. The major works

taken up under MGNREGA include rural connectivity, flood control, water conservation and water harvesting, drought proofing including afforestation and tree plantation, micro irrigation, provision of irrigation facility to land development, renovation of traditional water bodies, land development, any other activity approved by MoRD, GoI.

In Goa, the Mahatma National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme was introduced in the third phase i.e. from 1st April 2008. The scheme is implemented in both the districts of the State. There are 189 Village Panchayats in Goa. The State has made an expenditure of Rs. 2005.49 lakhs from inception till March, 2013. Total of 931483 lakhs of mandays are generated in the State and the percentage of women participating in MGNREGS is approx.70%.

In North Goa district 19,999 households are registered under MGNREGS and 19,744 households are issued Job Cards till March, 2013. It has made an expenditure of Rs. 1479.010 lakhs till March, 2013. As per the available data till August, 2012 the total of 6.29827 lakhs of mandays has been generated out of which 4.47065 lakhs of mandays are generated by women. The percentage of women participating in MGNREGS is 70.98%.

In South Goa 13,140 households are registered under MGNREGS and 10,608 households are issued job cards till March, 2013. It has made an expenditure of Rs. 526.48 lakhs till March, 2013. As per the available data till August, 2012 the total of 2.57271 lakhs of mandays has been generated out of which 1.68815 lakhs of mandays are generated by women. The percentage of women participating in MGNREGS is 65.62%.

The functioning of MGNREGS in Goa shows, most of the works envisaged and started under the scheme have been completed. However, according to the officials of the District Rural Development Department there is not much scope for undertaking more works given the limited area of the state and even lesser area where the works could be executed.

“It is difficult to identify more projects which can be started under the MGNREGA given the shortage of land and the lower wages paid to the persons engaged,” said a top official involved in execution of the projects under the scheme. In addition, the rules do not permit that the works could be repeated. Besides, the rate at which the workers engaged in the scheme is comparatively

lower than the market rate. As per the rules for implementation of the scheme, works cannot be undertaken in forest area, nor in mining and urban areas. Goa has very limited area on which the works can be undertaken. Besides, only works for construction of “kutcha” roads or accesses, water conservation and harvesting, construction of irrigation canals, cleaning/desilting of ponds can be undertaken. Besides, the scheme envisages creation of durable assets, which cannot be created given the limited resources and lower wage rate for labour in the state. As per the norms, at least 60 per cent of the project cost is to be paid as labour charges while material cost should not exceed 40 per cent. The Centre has, however, hiked labour wages to Goa to Rs 158 with effect from April 1, 2012, which still on lower side as compared to market rate. With limited scope for widening the net to bring in more land under the scheme projects, the only option is to collaborate with other departments for better implementation like forest and agriculture which can benefit thousands of families. Though the scheme was made applicable to Goa in 2008-09, it was started only in 2009-10 as the first year was used for preparation of scheme.

The scheme has found many recipients in talukas of Sattari, Bicholim, Pernem and Ponda in North Goa and Canacona, Quepem, Sanguem and Dharbandora in South Goa. However, in urbanized talukas of Tiswadi and Bardez in North and Salcete and Mormugao in South, the response is less.

The panchayats in Canacona taluka of South Goa District and panchayats in Pernem taluka of North Goa District showed remarkable performance in the implementation of MGNREGA by ensuring cent per cent utilization of funds sanctioned and showed eligibility for additional funds. Comparatively, the panchayats, more particularly those located along the coastal belt, have failed to utilize the funds allotted. The wage rate itself is a major problem facing the panchayats to implement the scheme.

In order to initiate the research works the officials working under MGNREGS were informed about the research study and discussion was held to identify the blocks and villages where the success stories were picked up for the documentation of MGNREGS. Canacona & Dharbandora Blocks from South Goa District and Pernem & Bicholim Blocks from North Goa District were identified through Purposive Sampling Method for Documentation on MGNREGS.

For the research study, five cases each from two blocks of both the districts of Goa were selected. A total of 20 cases have been documented for the purpose of this study by Purposive Sampling Method.

The documentation on MGNREGS in Goa has been carried out mainly to reveal inputs on the process of its implementation, type of works undertaken and their quality & quantity, reporting views of stakeholders on MGNREGS works and suggestions for further strengthening its implementations.

From Canacona & Dharbandora blocks of South Goa district, the village panchayats of Cotigao, Shristhal, Gaodogrim & Poinguinim were selected of the Canacona block and village panchayats of Mollem, Collem & Dharbandora were selected of the Dharbandora block wherein the following works were recorded: Construction of protective field bund to the storm drain at Avelim in V.P. Cotigao, Construction of Nallah Bank Pitching (flood control) at Waizawada in V.P. Shristal, Construction of protective field bund to the storm drain (flood control) in the field situated at Karve, in V.P. Gaondongarim, Desilting & reconstruction of 6 lakes (pond 6 nos.) situated at Mahalwada of V.P. Poinguinim, Construction of Random Rubble Masonary Compound Wall at Moshifond, Amona belong to ST farmers of bearing survey no. 20/0 in V.P. Poinguinim, Construction of katcha gutter from Government Primary School Jamboli to Jamboli Village, in V.P. Mollem, Desilting and cleaning of earthen water canal and construction of Katcha Bandhara on the rivulet at Bondumol in V.P. Mollem, Construction of katcha gutter from Shigao market to river point Via Narshiv Naik agriculture farm, in V.P. Collem, Desilting of Dholbag Canal and Construction of Katcha Bandhara on River in V.P. Collem, Cleaning and Land Development around Matoshri Anandibai Vaman Marathe Vidhyamandir School at Tamsado in V.P. Dharbandora.

From Bicholim & Pernem blocks of North Goa district, the village panchayats of Latambarcem, Advalpal, Piligao, Menkurem-Dhumashe & Mayem-Vaiguinim of Bicholim block and village panchayats of Tuem & Parcem of Pernem block were selected. The following works were recorded from the panchayats of the blocks mentioned above: Construction of Katcha road from main road Ladfem to Pravin Naik farm at Khaitwada Kasarpal of V.P. Latambarcem, Desilting of lake at Harizanwada of V.P. Advalpal, Construction of Katcha road from main road to

Brahmeshwar temple at Dhatwada of V.P. Piligao, Desilting of Tirthachi Tali at Dhumashe of V.P. Menkurem – Dhumashe, Cleaning of Nallah from Galav at Datta Shirodkar and field at Ardhawada in V.P. Mayem – Vaigunim, Repair of Katcha road at ward No.1 from murmuse IDC Gate to Suryakant Kamulakar house and Shri Kambli to Shri Bane house in V.P. Tuem, Desilting of Nallah in ward No.4, Babuche field, Miranche field & Pankar Madhlo in V.P. Tuem (Phase II), Land Development for small and marginal farming purpose in V.P. Parse (Phase I), Construction of protection wall from Rajesh Mhaldar house to Shriram Mhaldar at Vaidongar in V.P. Parcem, Providing and fixing of chequered tiles and construction of compound wall near Rastroli Devasthan at Chonsai in V.P. Parcem (Phase I/IV).

The success stories of the works identified from the selected panchayats were used for documentation of MGNREGS. The following information has been collected from the identified works:

Construction of protective field bund to the storm drain at Avelim in V.P. Cotigao: The work has helped the community by providing work to the unemployed villagers and it helped in development of the village. Also, there has been an increase in agriculture production of the farmers.

Construction of Nallah Bank Pitching (flood control) at Waizawada in V.P. Shristal: Earlier paddy fields use to get flooded with heavy rain water thereby causing a heavy loss of income in agriculture. Now, due to construction of Nallah Bank, more area of land is been cultivated.

Construction of protective field bund to the storm drain (flood control) in the field situated at Karve, in V.P. Gaondongarim: To improve the quality & quantity of crops people reported & demanded to construct the protection of field bund under MGNREGS which will in turn help them to increase agriculture production. This was the first work undertaken in Gaondongarim village and also in the State under MGNREGS, which helped to protect fields at the time of Canacona flood in year October, 2009. While in other areas of the village the fields were flooded due to non construction of protective field bund. Thus looking after this work the villagers demanded the extension of work in Phase II & III.

Desilting & reconstruction of 6 lakes (pond 6 nos.) situated at Mahalwada of V.P. Poinginim: The villagers are able to cultivate their barren land as they have opportunity of irrigation facilities. This work helped to increase income level of the families.

Construction of Random Rubble Masonary Compound Wall at Moshifond, Amona belong to ST farmers of bearing survey no. 20/0 in V.P. Poinginim: This work has helped the villagers to increase agriculture production.

Construction of katcha gutter from Government Primary School Jamboli to Jamboli Village, in V.P. Mollem: Due to the construction of wall, road has widened which helped to drive the vehicles safely, also children's can walk comfortably to the school. Thus, with the help of this scheme, the village infrastructure is developing.

Desilting and cleaning of earthen water canal and construction of Katcha Bandhara on the rivulet at Bondumol in V.P. Mollem: Earlier people were not cultivating any type of crop due to no irrigation facility but now with this project under MGNREGS people have started cultivating vegetables & paddy crop.

Construction of katcha gutter from Shigao market to river point Via Narshiv Naik agriculture farm, in V.P. Collem: The work has benefited for the agriculture & irrigation purposes. In addition to this, during rainy season the water is used for domestic purpose such as washing clothes.

Desilting of Dholbag Canal and Construction of Katcha Bandhara on River in V.P. Collem: The work is still helping the farmers of the village due to the development of irrigation facilities. Also water of the canal is used for domestic purposes by the villagers.

Cleaning and Land Development around Matoshri Anandibai Vaman Marathe Vidhyamandir School at Tamsado in V.P. Dharbandora: Due to this work, the school area is cleaned and plants are grown around the school. Also due to this work, the compound side gutter is cleaned and there is no accumulation of silt surrounding the school.

Construction of Katcha road from main road Ladfem to Pravin Naik farm at Khaitwada Kasarpal of V.P. Latambarcem: The project has helped to strengthen infrastructure facilities in the village. It has smoothly facilitated the transportation process in the village.

Desilting of lake at Harizanwada of V.P. Advalpal: The water was used for drinking & domestic purposes as a result of desilting of lake. Due to this benefit the villagers were able to reduce the monthly payment to water supply department.

Construction of Katcha road from main road to Brahmeshwar temple at Dhatwada of V.P. Piligao: The construction of Katcha road has helped the village people mainly youths, children & women folk to move around for their routine activities & also enabled the devotees to carry out their religious work.

Desilting of Tirthachi Tali at Dhumashe of V.P. Menkurem – Dhumashe: The cultivation of chilies & nachani (ragi) has increased. The water was also used for drinking and domestic purposes.

Cleaning of Nallah from Galav at Datta Shirodkar and field at Ardhawada in V.P. Mayem – Vaiguinim: This work was fully labour oriented. The job card holders got employment opportunity. Also, the 100% funds were utilized for labour component only.

Repair of Katcha road at ward No.1 from murmuse IDC Gate to Suryakant Kamulakar house and Shri Kambli to Shri Bane house in V.P. Tuem: The repair of katcha road in the village has facilitated the villagers to walk safely and also enabled smooth transport facilities.

Desilting of Nallah in ward No.4, Babuche field, Miranche field & Pankar Madhlo in V.P. Tuem (Phase II): This work has helped in protecting the heavy water flow in the field which inturn protected the paddy cultivation Earlier farmers have to spend their money for desilting but now the work under MGNREGS has provided them additional employment opportunity.

Land Development for small and marginal farming purpose in V.P. Parse (Phase I): Due to this work, the female workers benefited with an employment opportunity which has enhanced their

income level. Also beneficiaries have started cultivating their field by which there is an increase in agricultural field cultivation.

Construction of protection wall from Rajesh Mhaldar house to Shriram Mhaldar at Vaidongar in V.P. Parcem: Earlier during rainy season, due to the heavy flow of water there was a huge damage of households, also children had difficulty while going to school. Now, due this work the youths & children are finding easy access to their routine works.

Providing and fixing of Chequered tiles and construction of Compound wall near ar Rastroli Devasthan at Chonsai in V.P. Parcem (Phase I/IV): The work has helped to protect their temple and surrounding area. Earlier rain water use to enter in the premises of the temple which has damaged the structure of the temple and also it was creating inconvenience to the villagers to conduct their religious activity.

Following are the responses of the wage seekers and villagers on functioning of the scheme, recorded through interview schedule and focused group discussions:

Awareness Generation

The Job card holders and villagers were aware of the scheme and the various provisions of the Scheme. The information about the scheme was provided by GRS, Sarpanch & Panch members also media played an important role in improving awareness level. Gram Sabha helped in identifying the works to be taken up as per the requirement of the panchayat.

Registration & Issue of Job Cards

Initially after filling registration forms by job card holders it was taking 2 to 3 months to issue the job cards but later within 15 days it was given free of cost as per the guidelines of MGNREGS.

Application for Work & Payment of Wages

Once the works are sanctioned, notice of the same is put up in the panchayat and also informed by panchayat members in their respective wards. The employment is provided without any discrimination on the basis of caste, gender, etc. However, it has been brought to notice that, in most cases acknowledgement receipt was not issued to the workers after giving work application. Also, instead of muster roll the attendance was recorded on attendance register. The wage

seekers were aware of the amount of wage rate i.e. Rs. 157/- per day and the payment was received in their bank account. There were no issues pertaining to unemployment allowance.

Facilities at Worksite

The facilities like first aid box, drinking water were provided at the worksite while crèche & shade were not provided as it was not required. During the discussions it has been highlighted that, the provision of insurance scheme was not informed to the job card holders & hence no cases to avail its benefit. With respect to payment of travelling allowance, whenever works were provided beyond 5 kms distance, travelling allowance was paid accordingly.

Assets Created

The assets such as land development, water conservation & water harvesting, rural connectivity, cutting of bushes, desilting of nallah, lake & gutters, construction of protection wall, irrigation canals & bandh for agricultural fields, nallah banking and pitching were created through MGNREGS in Goa. These works benefited the community at large scale in various ways.

Social Audit and Grievance Redressal

The officials & elected representatives were present in hearing of social audit. The issues such as delay in payment of wages & issuing job cards, no acknowledgement receipt on work application were discussed often while issues on provision of worksite facilities, provision of continuous employment, discrimination in payment of wages were rarely discussed. There were no complaints on functioning of scheme as they were unaware of any facility for making complaints.

Flow of Funds

The respondents were not aware about the allotment of funds to the panchayat nor made any effort to get information of the same.

People's Participation

People participated in implementing the scheme through involvement in gram sabhas, social audit, preparation of shelf of works, etc.

Women's Participation

Women's participation was high in the works created under MGNREGS in Goa. This is due to two reasons: firstly, the wages paid for male workers (Rs. 157/- per day) were less compared to market rate (Rs. 400/- to Rs. 500/- per day) which enabled women's to opt for works generated. Secondly, instead of seating idle at home women are preferred to work as it was provided in their village itself.

Suggestions

Suggestions for increasing scope for better implementation on MGNREGS in Goa are:

- Increase in minimum wage rate between Rs. 300/- to Rs. 350/- per day.
- Continuous employment through sanctioning of works on time.
- Land development works related to agriculture should be increased.
- Convergence with other departments particularly with department of Agriculture should be on priority basis.
- Labour oriented works such as desilting of gutter and roadside bush cutting should be re-included in the scheme.

The views of officials from selected blocks reported through questionnaire method are as follows:

The block and village panchayat officials reported that as per the guidelines of MGNREGA the scheme has been implemented in the state. The officials created awareness and executed the scheme at block & village level. However, the stakeholders noted that, at village level there was less response for registration, less participation among villagers for implementation of the scheme. Also, they stated that some of the operational constraints faced by the officials are problems in disbursing funds, lack of co-ordination with line departments and lack of technical staff for monitoring the scheme performance.

Conclusion

In Goa, the MGNREGS came into effect from 1st April 2008 onwards with its objective of enhancing livelihood security in rural areas. The expenditure under MGNREGA from inception till March 2013 is Rs.2005.49 lakhs. The total 931483lakhs of mandays are generated & the % of women's participation is 70%approximately.

For better planning & implementation of the scheme, there is a need for increasing awareness level among the beneficiaries as well as villagers at the panchayat level. Majority of the workers are not aware of important provisions &rights under MGNREGS.

Due to the lack of motivation & over burden of work among the nodal agency, the success of the scheme could not be reached in true sense at the panchayat level. Also, there is requirement of having a technical expert both at district & block level since the support staff under MGNREGS are on contract basis with poor level of motivation which leads to low performance.

The state government should take an initiative to prepare annual labour budget on time before the beginning of financial year with the due approval from central government. So that seasonal works & most important works under MGNREGS can be sanctioned timely which will in turn beneficial for execution of works at gram panchayat level. This will lead to demand drive employment as per the guidelines under MGNREGS.

The labour market rate in Goa is very high compared to the other states in the country. The labour market rate varies from Rs. 350/- to Rs. 500/- per head per day due to which majority of the farmers are not keen to cultivate agriculture land holdings. However, this scheme will give an opportunity in the field of agriculture sector by providing additional employment to jobcard holders in agriculture related works.

Recently, due to the government policies at the state & central level, the mining industry in Goa has been completely stopped from the last one year. Out of 12 blocks of the state, the five blocks namely; Sanguem, Dharbandora, Sattari, Bardez & Bicholim were dependent on mining industry as one of the major source of income. This has aggravated the problem of unemployed among youth at the village level. Thus, the effective execution of works under MGNREGS will create an employment opportunity among the unemployed youth.

The nodal agency should plan out for the convergence of MGNREGS scheme with the schemes of other departments, especially with the department of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water Resources &Forests which will also help in maintaining labour & material ratio.

Although Goa state is a late entrant in the planning process, it has emerged as one of the most developed state in India with regards to investment, environment & infrastructure. As regards to the incidence of poverty, comparatively the incidence of absolute poverty could be hardly observed where as the people could be found relatively poor in the state due to changing living standards of the people in Goa. Thus, MGNREGS is needed to tap those people with less income opportunities with an increase in the wage rate payment other than mentioned in the guidelines of the scheme. This will ensure more enrollments of the beneficiaries under the scheme which will result in effective implementation at decentralized level.

Suggestions

1. The DRDAs are unable to prepare annual labour budget within the time limit given by MoRD, GoI which eventually delays further approval.

Hence, it is suggested that, annual labour budget should be prepared by the DRDAs and it should be submitted to the MoRD, GoI on time which should be realistic in nature.

2. The funds are allotted under MGNREGS to village panchayats by the DRDA's in order to initiate the works, but it has been observed that, the certain village panchayats are not participating in implementation of the scheme through utilizing the amount disbursed which shows blockage of funds. Due to this the Central Government is reluctant to release the further amount of funds which hampers the implementation of the scheme in other gram panchayats.

The State Government should motivate the utilization of funds at the panchayat level or else certain actions need to be taken to refund the amount of un-utilized funds so that it doesn't affect the flow of funds to other panchayats.

3. It is observed that, seasonal works such as field channels, minor & major irrigation systems, water conservation & water harvesting & other agriculture related works under MGNREGS which needs to be taken up on priority basis are not sanctioned on time.

Hence, the seasonal works should be sanctioned on time so that the beneficiaries can do the agriculture related works while other works under MGNREGS can be taken up during lean season such as rural connectivity, livestock related works, plantation, land development etc.

4. The awareness level about the scheme & people's participation in MGNREGS is very moderate among the panchayat bodies and beneficiaries especially related to identification of works, facilities provided at worksite & provisions under MGNREGS. In addition, the NGOs & Community Based Organizations (CBOs) are also not active in the state.

It could be suggested that, the village level camps through panchayat bodies could be organized with the due support from the officials which will in turn motivate people's participation in the MGNREGS works. The NGOs & CBOs need to be identified in order to mobilize people's participation & also for increasing awareness level about the scheme.

5. The minimum wage rate approved by the state is Rs. 178/-per head per day, whereas the market wage rate is almost double the amount of minimum wage rate which discourages the male wage seekers to participate in MGNREGS.

Thus, the state should take an initiative to increase the minimum wage rate from Rs. 178/- to Rs. 250/- to 300/- per head per day which will further motivate the participation of the people in MGNREGS.

6. It is seen that, the unemployed allowance is not paid to any beneficiary of MGNREGS. However, in order to avoid unemployed allowance the oral applications for the demand for works were not entertained by the gram panchayats. Also, it is seen that, the awareness level among the beneficiary is very low with regard to procedure involved for work application & receipt of acknowledgement for the same.

Hence, the awareness about unemployment allowance, work application and receipt of acknowledgement should be created among the beneficiaries by the implementing agency. Although the scheme speaks about the work allotment as per the demand received from the beneficiaries, in reality it is observed that after sanctioning of the works file the village panchayats informs the beneficiary about the works to be taken up under MGNREGS.

The implementing agencies at the state level should sanction the works file as per the procedure mentioned in the guidelines of the scheme so that the scheme functions based on the demand drive received from the beneficiaries.

7. No initiative has been taken up by the implementing agency with regard to the convergence of MGNREGS with rural development schemes neither with the schemes of other departments such as fisheries, irrigation, forest, agriculture etc.

The State Government should actively participate in convergence of MGNREGS with the schemes of rural development and schemes of other departments which will benefit the people through creation of more assets at the panchayat level.

8. As per the guidelines of the scheme, the payment of wages should be done in the form of 'piece rate' while in Goa the 'time rate' is being taken into consideration for the payment of wages.

The payment of wages under the scheme of the various departments of Goa is practiced till date on time basis. Hence it is difficult to calculate the amount of work done through 'piece rate'. Also, the people are not willing to accept the payment through 'piece rate'. Thus, it is suggested to consider the state as a special case and sanction the wage payment to be done through 'time rate' basis.

9. The Vigilance & Monitoring Committees (VMCs) are very inactive under MGNREGS. In many panchayats the committees are formed but they are only on paper.

The care should be taken by the gram panchayats to identify at least 5 beneficiaries of the sanctioned works out of 10 beneficiaries as members of vigilance & monitoring committee so that while doing work the members could monitor the whole process. Secondly, the state could also make provision of payment of honorarium to the VMCs to motivate & encourage their participation.

10. The social audit is conducted at gram panchayat level through the implementing agency as it is mandatory.

It is suggested to have assessment of the works under MGNREGS through the social audit from NGOs, Institutions other than implementing agency to have more transparency & accountability in the process.

11. The records & registers under MGNREGS are maintained by gram panchayats but not updated on time such as updating job cards, measurement book, material procurement register, finance records, etc.

The officers from block & district level should have surprise visits at gram panchayats to check the maintenance of various records & registers.

12. For supervision of worksites, recording of attendance, ensuring provisions of worksite facilities, etc. mates are not identified under the scheme.

As per the guidelines, the mates need to be identified at the workplace under MGNREGS which will further reduce the workload of Gram Rojgar Sahayaks (GRS).

13. There is no regular staff appointed under MGNREGS to initiate in better implementation of the scheme. The staff appointed under MGNREGS namely; POs, A.E.s, Accountants & GRS are on contract basis with annual renewal of the contract.

Apart from PD-DRDAs, there has to be a regular fulltime employee who can look after the status of MGNREGS only at the each district level, as the PD-DRDAs are in charge of implementation of all rural development schemes & other administrative works.

14. The State Employment Guarantee Council (SEGC) is inactive under MGNREGS.

The State Government should ensure that the SEGC are actively participating in better implementation of MGNREGS.

15. The resolutions regarding identification of works are passed in every Gram Sabha throughout the year which hampers the preparation of realistic labour budget.

During special gram sabha i.e. on 15th August of every year, the annual shelf of works/projects for the next financial year should be identified & resolutions for the same should be taken up. This will help to prepare labour budget on time. The implementing agency should not entertain the works file of the running financial year; the same could be approved in the next labour budget.

16. More than 60% of wage seekers are female beneficiaries under the scheme. Hence, those works should be sanctioned where in female workers are capable of doing it.

As per the guidelines of the scheme, the list of works permissible under MGNREGS in Goa is enclosed in Annexure A.

Apart from permissible works mentioned in Annexure A the cutting of bushes at road side & clearing of drainage/gutters should be included in list of permissible works as they are 100% labour oriented.

17. The facility of crèche & shade is not provided for the beneficiaries at the worksite.

The beneficiaries suggested that there is no necessity for shade & crèche at worksite as there are nearby facilities such as trees, temples, chapels, community hall which can be used as rest place. Also, most of the female workers are not willing to bring the child at the workplace.

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www.mapsofindia.com

Annexure

Annexure A

Permissible works under MGNREGS

1. Water Harvesting & Water Conservation

- Staggered Trenches
- Sunken Ponds
- Gully Plugs
- Gabion Structures
- Earthen bunds
- Percolation tanks
- Farm Ponds
- Check dams

2. Plantation & Afforestation

- Plantation

3. Micro & Minor Irrigation Canals

- Land leveling, Gardening
- Development of Waste/Fallow land

4. Renovation of traditional water bodies

- Desilting/repairs of tank,ponds and other traditional water bodies

5. Flood Control

- Drainage in water logged areas

6. Rural Connectivity

- Kaccha road

7. Agriculture related works

- NADEP Composting
- Vermi Composting

8. Fisheries

- Excavation of pond
- Fish drying platform

13. Annual Income of the family:

- a) 20,000
- b) 50,000
- c) 1,00,000
- d) Above 1,00,000

14. Do you have any agricultural land holding?

Yes / No.

If yes, have you taken benefit of MGNREGS to develop your land?

15. Have you/any of your family member taken the benefit of Rural Development Schemes:

Schemes	No. of Members
SGSY	
IAY	
Pension Old Age Widow	
Grameen Urja Yojana	
Family Benefit Scheme	
Drinking water & Sanitation	
Watershed	
Antodaya Card (PDS)	
Others (Specify) _____	

Awareness on MGNREGS

16. Are you aware of MGNREGS Scheme:-

Yes /No

If No, under which scheme you got work through panchayat.

17. From whom you got information about MGNREGS.

- A) Sarpanch
- B) Aganwadi Worker
-

C) SHG Members

D) Village Panchayat Secretary

E) Panch Members

F) Gram Rozgar Sahayak

G) BDO

H) Programme Officer

I) Messenger

J) Neighbour

K) Media

L) Other (Specify) _____

* More than one option can be least out.

18. What are the different provisions under MGNREGS?

1. 100 days employment

2. Unemployment allowance

3. Demand for work

4. 10% of minimum wage will be

paid if work is beyond 5kms from residence.

5. Insurance Benefit Scheme

6. Payment of wages within 15 days

7. Creation of durable assets for the village

8. All the above provisions

* More than one option can be least out.

19. Who prepares shelf of works under MGNREGS in your panchayat?

• Sarpanch

• V.P. Secretary

• GRS

- Gram Sabha

- Vigilance Committees

- Other Specify _____

20. What is the eligibility for employment under MGNREGS?

- Individual who has completed 18 years.

- Resident of the rural area.

- Willing to do unskilled manual work.

- Anyone can apply.

Registration & Issue of Job Cards

21. How you have registered under MGNREGS?

- Orally

- Application given on the plain paper

- Filled up registration form

- None

22. Have you paid any fees to get Job Card?

Yes / No

If yes, state the amount.

23. After applying for registration, within how many days you got Job Card?

- Within 15 days

- Within a month

- Within three months

- Within six months

24. Have you updated your Job Card?

Yes / No

If yes, from whom the Job Card was updated?

- GRS

- V.P Secretary
- Sarpanch
- By yourself

Application for Work

25. Do you demand for work through work application?

Yes / No

If yes, have you received employment within given time?

Yes/No

If No, what are the reasons?

26. Have you received acknowledgement receipt after applying for work?

Yes/No

If No, Have you asked for acknowledgement receipt?

Yes/No

27. Whether any machinery/contractor was used for the work under MGNREGS?

Yes/No

If yes, give the details.

Employment

28. Who informed you regarding availability of employment in your village under MGNREGS?

- Sarpanch
- Panch
- GRS
- Village Panchayat Secretary
- Anganwadi Workers
- Notice
- BDO Office

- Other Specify _____

29. Is there any discrimination on the basis of Caste, Gender, etc while providing work?

Yes No Not aware

If yes, have you given complaint about the same?

30. Whether the muster roll is signed by the workers?

Yes/ No

If No, on what bases is attendance maintained?

31. Are the MGNREGS workers allowed to check the muster roll/register/ records at any time?

Yes / No

32. How frequently are the measurements & supervision of works done by the Assistant Engineer?

- 15 days
- 30 days
- 60days
- Never done

Payment of Wages

33. After how many days is the wages paid to you by the Gram Panchayat?

- Within a week
- Within 15days
- Within a month
- Not yet given

34. What was the mode of Payment?

- Cash
- Cheque
- Direct Payment in Bank
-

- Post Office
- In Kind
- Any Other (specify)_____

35. Do you know, what is the minimum wage rate to be paid to you?

Yes /No

If yes, how much.

Unemployment Allowance

36. Are you aware of the unemployment allowance that has to be paid by the Gram Panchayat if employment is not given after applying for work?

Yes / No

If yes, state the amount paid?

37. Who can become ineligible for unemployment allowance?

- If employment is not accepted
- Not reported for work within 15 days
- Remains absent for work for more than a week
- Completion of 100 days work.
- None of the above

Facilities at the worksite:

38. What are the facilities provided at the worksite?

Facilities provided at worksite	YES	No
Shade		
Creche		
First Aid Box		
Drinking Water		
Any other (specify)_____		

39. Has anyone from your village got the benefit of the insurance scheme under MGNREGS?

Yes/No

If yes, state the insured amount?

40. Is there any work allotted to the beneficiaries beyond 5 kms distance?

Yes/No

If yes, whether any travelling allowance has been paid to the beneficiary.

Creation of the Assets

41. List out the number of assets created under MGNREGS in your village?

Sr. No	Assets	No. of Works
1	Water Conservation & Water Harvesting	
2	Drought Proofing	
3	Irrigation Canals	
4	Minor Irrigation	
5	Land Development	
6	Land Development of SC/ST Communities	
7	Renovation of Traditional Water Bodies	
8	Flood Protection Work	
9	Rural Connectivity	
10	Any other (specify)_____	

42. Are the assets created beneficial to your community?

Yes/No.

If yes, what are the benefits of the assets created at the village?

- Increase in agricultural productivity
- Creation of infrastructure
- Easy accessibility to the villagers
- Increase in income
- Any other (specify)_____

Convergence with MGNREGS

43. Is there any work/activities undertaken in your panchayat through convergence under MGNREGS.

Yes/ No

If yes, give the details.

If no, state the reasons for non-convergence.

- No support from the panchayat
- Not proposed in the shelf of works
- Not interested
- Not aware

Vigilance & Monitoring Committee

44. Is the Vigilance & Monitoring Committee (VMC) formed in your Gram Panchayat?

Yes/No.

If yes, are you a member of VMC?

Yes/No.

45. Do the VMC members visit at the worksite for checking quality of work & material?

Yes/No

If yes, how frequently have they visited at the worksite?

Social Audit

46. Have you participated in Social Audit under MGNREGS?

Yes/No.

If yes, what were the issues raised during the Social Audit?

Sr. No.	Issues	Always	Sometimes	Rarely
1	Discrimination in payment of wages.			
2	Delay in payment.			
3	No acknowledgement receipt on work application.			
4	Non acceptance of work application.			
5	Delay in issuing of job card.			
6	Irregularity in maintenance of muster roll.			
7	Provision of worksite facilities.			
8	No provision of employment.			
9	Misappropriation of funds.			
10	Incorrect measurement.			
11	Accepting fees on forms.			
12	Other (Specify) _____			

Grievance and Redressal

47. Have you anytime complained against the functioning of MGNREGS?

Yes/No

If yes, to whom you have complained?

Village level

Block level

District level

Any other (Specify) _____

48. Do you know anybody who has complained against the implementation of MGNREGS?

Yes/No

If yes, within how many days has the complaint been resolved?

Fund flow

49. Are you aware as to how much funds has been allocated to the Gram Panchayat for MGNREGS.

Yes/No

If yes, state the amount.

People's Participation

50. In what way have the villagers shown their involvement for implementing the scheme in your panchayat?

Sr. No.	Peoples Involvement	To a great extent	To some extent	Not at all
1	Gram Sabha			
2	Social Audit			
3.	Preparation of Shelf of works			
4	Vigilance and Monitoring Committee			
5	All the above			
6	Any other(specify)_____			

Women Participation

51. What is the percentage of women workers under MGNREGS?

Less than 30 %

Less than 50%

Less than 70%

Not aware

52. Do the women in your village participate in Social Audit?

Yes / No

53. Do you feel works under MGNREGS has increased the opportunities for women's employment?

Yes /No

54. Do you feel the employment of women in MGNREGS has brought any change?

If yes, in what way

Issues	To a great extent	To some extent	Not at all
Health issues			
Education of children			
Family planning			
Day to day activities			
Any other (Specify)_____			

55. Has the participation in MGNREGS work helped the women to enhance their family income?

Yes / No

If yes, state any two benefits

a) _____

b) _____

Problems and Suggestions

56. What are problems you faced while working under MGNREGS?

- Worksite facilities
- Material was not supplied on time
- Panchayat informs about work at last moment
- Panchayat staff is not cooperative
- Any other (Specify) _____

57. What do you suggest for better implementation of MGNREGS in your village?

- Increase in wage rate

- More number of works should be approved

- Any other (Specify) _____

58. Why this work (ideal work) should be considered as one of the most important work in your village. Give any 3 reasons.

Annexure – C

Questionnaire Schedule for Officials

1. State :
2. District :
3. Name of the Official :
4. Since how long the official is associated with :
 - i. RD Programmes
 - ii. MGNREGS

Awareness on MGNREGS:

5. Effectively used IEC- material

IEC - Material	More Frequently	Less Frequently	Never
Street Play			
Village Meeting			
Pamphlets			
Gram Sabha			
Local Announcement			
Film show			
Hoarding and Banners			
Media			
Newspapers			
Any other (specify)			

6. Whether the scheme has been translated in local language.

Yes/No

Registration & Issue of Job Cards

7. What is the procedure followed for verifying application & issue of job cards?

8. (a). What is the time limit for issuing job cards?

- 1. Within 15 days.
- 2. Within one month.
- 3. Within three months.
- 4. More than six months.

*Incase of option 3 & 4 question no. 8.(b). will be applicable.

8.(b). State the reasons for the delay.

Application for work under MGNREGS:

9. What is the procedure for Application for work under MGNREGS

10. Are the village panchayats able to provide work to the beneficiary within the stipulated time limit?

Yes/No

If no, state the reasons.

Facilities at the worksite:

11. What are the facilities provided at the worksite?

Facilities provided at worksite	Always	Sometimes	Never
Shade			
Creche			
First Aid Box			
Drinking Water			
Any other (specify)_____			

11. Whether the beneficiaries are covered under insurance scheme by the State Government.

Yes/No.

If yes, state the insured amount.

12. Is there any work allotted to the beneficiaries beyond 5 kms distance?

Yes/No.

If yes, whether any travelling allowance has been paid to the beneficiary.

Payment of Wages & Employment:

15. Is there any difference in payment of wages between-

(a) Male & Female Yes / No

If yes, what action has been taken by the implementing agency?

(b) skilled labour & unskilled labour? Yes / No

If so, state the actual amount.

i. Skilled labour Rs -----

ii. Unskilled labour Rs -----

16. within how many days wages are paid to the beneficiaries?

1. Within 15 days.

2. Within one month.

3. Within three months.

4. Within six months.

17. As per MGNREGS, Is any one completed 100 days of employment in your village / block?

Yes/No.

If yes, How many?

18. Has anyone received employment beyond 100 days?

Yes/No

If so, who bore the additional expenditure?

1. State Government

2. B.D.O.

3. Gram Panchayat

4. Not aware

Unemployment Allowance:

19. Any unemployment allowance paid to the beneficiaries?

Yes/No

If yes, state the actual figure.

Creation of Assets:

20. What is the procedure followed for selection of works under MGNREGS at Gram Panchayat Level /Block Level/District Level.

21. What is your opinion on durability of asset created under MGNREGS?

22. List benefits of out assets created under MGNREGS to the community.

Sr. No.	List of works	Benefits of the Assets created
1	Water Conservation & Water Harvesting	
2	Drought Proofing	
3	Irrigation Canals	
4	Minor Irrigation	
5	Land Development	
6	Land Development of SC/ST communities	
7	Renovation of Traditional Water Bodies	
8	Flood protection work	
9	Rural Connectivity	
10	Any other (specify)_____	

Social Audit and Transparency & Accountability:

23. IS social audit conducted twice in the year and reports are submitted to the authority?

24. What are the various issues highlighted in the Social Audit?

Sr. No.	Issues	To a great extent	To some extent	Not at all
1.	Discrimination in payment of wages.			
3.	Delay in issuing of job cards.			
4.	Non acceptance of work application.			
5.	No acknowledgement receipt on work application.			
6.	Delay in payments.			
7.	Irregularity in maintenance of muster roll.			
8.	No provision of worksite facilities.			
9.	No provision of employment.			
10.	Misappropriation of funds.			
11.	Incorrect measurement.			
12.	Imposing of fees on various forms.			
13.	Other (Specify) _____			

25. What are the measures taken to have transparency and accountability in the implementation of MGNREGS at the following levels?

Level	Measures taken
Gram Panchayat level /	
Block level /	
District level	

Complaints & Grievances:

26. Are any complaints received under MGNREGS during the last financial year?

Yes/ No

If yes, give the details

Nature of Complaints	No. of Complaints	No. of Complaints forwarded to vigilance	No of days taken to settle complaints

People's Participation:

27. What are the different ways through which people participate in implementing MGNREGS at the village level?

Sr. No.	Peoples Involvement	More frequently	Less frequently	None
1.	Gram Sabha			
2.	Social Audit			
3.	Preparation of shelf of works			
4.	Vigilance and Monitoring Committee			
5.	All the above			
6.	Any other(specify)_____			

28. Is there any involvement of local institutions (NGO, SHG) for implementing MGNREGS?

Yes/No

If yes, in what way?

Awareness Creation

Social Audit

Identification of Works

Participation in Gram Sabha

Any other (specify) _____

Women's Participation:

29. what is the percentage of women workers in MGNREGS works?

30. Women participation level in the MGNREGS

Sr. No.	Women Involvement	More frequently	Less frequently	None
1.	Awareness creation			
2.	Gram Sabha			
3.	Social Audit			
4.	Identification of works			
5.	Vigilance and Monitoring Committee			
6.	Employment seeking			
7.	Any other(specify) _____			

31. Has the MGNREGS works widened the scope of employment among women in the village?

Yes / No

If yes, in what way

32. Is the women's employment in MGNREGS work has shown any change in the issues given below.

Sr. No.	Issues	To a great extent	To some extent	Not aware
1.	Health Issues			
2.	Education of children			
3.	Family Income			
4.	Family Planning			
5.	Decision on day to day activities			
6.	Any other (specify) _____			

Allocation of Funds:

33. How much time does it take to sanction a work under MGNREGS?

- More than 1 month
- More than 3 months
- More than 6 months
- No time limit

34. Any opinion or suggestion would like to give regarding fund allocation to the implementing agency for better implementation of MGNREGS

35. On what basis funds allocated to the panchayats?

Sr. No	Criteria	High	Moderate	Low
1.	Total Population			
2.	BPL Population			
3.	SC/ST Population			
4.	Lump sum			
5.	No. of Job Cards			
6.	Demand for work			
7.	Labour Budget			
8.	Labour generated works			
9.	Productive assets			
10.	Women participation			
11.	Others (Specify) _____			

Opinion and Suggestion:

36. In your opinion, what are the operational constraints (if any) in scheme implementation?

Sr. No	Operational constraints	To a great extent	To some extent	None
1.	Coordination with line departments			

2.	Lack of availability of technical staff.			
3.	Lack of staff for monitoring the scheme performance			
4.	More registration & less participation in work			
5.	Problems in disbursing (payment) funds			
6.	Large amount of cash handling			
7.	Records keeping			
8.	Others (specify) _____			

37. Suggest two points for better implementation of MGNRAGS in the Goa State

Annexure - D

Format for Focused Group Discussion

1. State:
2. District:
3. Block:
4. GP:
5. Village _____

Sr. No.	Name	Age	Sex (M/F)	Caste	Education (I/L/P/S*)	Occupation	Whether NREGS worker or not (Y/N)
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							

*Education: I – Illiterate, L-Literate, P- Primary, S- Secondary

**Land holding: S-Small, M-Marginal, L-Large

General Awareness:

1. Do you know about the MGNREGS works which are ongoing/completed in your Gram Panchayat?
2. Has your Gram Panchayat informed you about the rules & regulation, provisions & benefits of MGNREGS?

3. List out the constraints faced to get the information on MGNREGS?
4. For better awareness on the scheme, which are the most suitable ways to promote the benefits of the MGNREGS to the villagers?

Work Identification:

5. Do you participate in Gram Sabha?
6. What are the issues discussed in Gram Sabha?
7. Do you think that the works identified by the Gram Sabha are on the bases of priority given by the villagers?

Planning Process:

- Registration & Issue of Job Cards.
- Application for work under MGNREGS.
- Facilities provided at the worksite
- Payment of wages & Employment under MGNREGS
- Unemployment Allowances.

Social Audit and Transparency & Accountability:

8. Have you attended the Social Audit conducted in your Gram Panchayat? Yes/No
If yes, what are the issues raised in the Social Audit.
9. Who conducts Social Audit & how frequently is it conducted?
10. Are you satisfied with the Social Audit conducted in your Gram Panchayat?
11. What are the measures taken to bring transparency & accountability in implementing MGNREGS at different levels?
12. Has any one of you complained about MGNREGS works & what is the outcome of the complaints?

People's Participation:

13. What are the steps taken by the implementing agency for involving people under MGNREGS?

14. What are the different ways through which people participate in implementing MGNREGS in your village?

Women's Participation:

15. To what extent women's participation is observed in MGNREGS work in your village?

High/Low

Why? (give the reasons)

16. Does the MGNREGS enable the women to involve in other activities of the village?

17. Whether the women's participation under MGNREGS works has enhanced the income level of her family?

Yes/No.

If yes, in what way.

Creation of Assets:

18. List out the number of assets created under MGNREGS in your village?

19. Do you feel this particular asset created under MGNREGS in your village is beneficial to the community?

Yes/No.

If yes, state the reasons.

20. Does the assets created through MGNREGS enhance the income level of your village people?

Yes/No.

If yes, in what way.

Convergence of MGNREGS:-

21. What is your opinion about the convergence of MGNREGS with other schemes?

Employment of staff & funds under MGNREGS:

22. Are you aware about the funds received under MGNREGS in you village & how much of it has been utilized for the benefit of the community?

23. Whether staff employed under MGNREGS (GRS, Messenger) are cooperative towards villagers?

Yes/No.

In what way.

Suggestion & Comments:

24. What are your suggestions for better implementation MGNREGS in your village?

25. Would you like to suggest any new work under MGNREGS in your panchayat?