

# AN EMPIRICAL EVALUATION OF PERFORMANCE OF MANGERA IN WEST BENGAL

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## Abstract

*This chapter has been evaluated the progress and status of MGNREGA in West Bengal. It also includes performance evaluation of MGNREGA programme implemented in Malda district and Kolkata. The comparative analyses are also made among the hoblis of Kolkata. To do so the present chapter has used secondary data collected from Ministry of Rural Development for the period from 2016-17 to 2020-21 (MGNREGA, 2020) for which the comparative data are available. Three types of analyses are made in this chapter; one, status of the programme, two, performance of the programme and three, comparison of the performance of the programmes.*

## Paper Identification



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## Introduction

Employment related like, person days generated, individuals worked and average days of employment provided under the scheme have analyzed in the following section. Employment generation under MGNREGA from 2016-17 to 2020-21 has been presented in the above table. It has been found from the above table that during the period totally 496.852-million-persondays of employment has been generated in West Bengal. 135.89 lakh persondays of employment has generated in Malda district, which is 2.77 percent of employment generated in West Bengal. The numbers in the parentheses represents the share of employment in the state under the column of Malda and share of

Kolkata in Malda district has given in the column of Hunsur. The average share of employment generation in Kolkata of Malda district is 15.58 percent. During this period, in each year 99.37 million persondays of employment has generated in West Bengal, 27.18 lakh persondays of employment has generated in Malda district and 4.25 lakh persondays of employment has generated in Kolkata. During the period, persondays of employment generated at the Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 8.1 percent in West Bengal, it was -4.82 in Malda district and in Kolkata it was 0.11. All these three growth rates are not significant at five percent level. Therefore, there is instability in the growth of persondays of employment in West Bengal, Malda district and Kolkata. The above analysis clearly, indicates the stagnation in the employment generation process under MGNREGA. The following graph shows the trend in the persondays of employment generation in West Bengal, Malda district and Kolkata.

Three categories of variables are considered for the analyses;

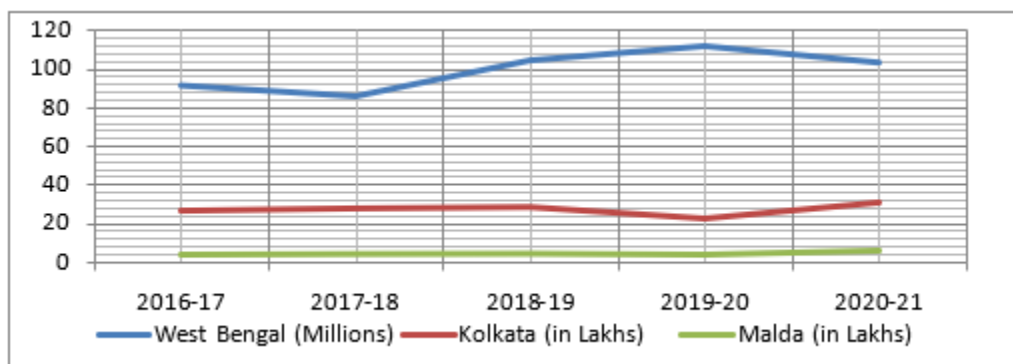
1. Variables related to employment,
  - a. Persondays Generated
  - b. Individuals Worked
  - c. Average Days of Employment
2. Variables related to MGNREGA works,
  - a. Total Works Taken-up
  - b. Number of ongoing Works
  - c. Number of Completed Works
3. Variables related to wage and cost,
  - a. Total Expenditure
  - b. Average Wage Rate
  - c. Material and Skilled Wages
  - d. Average Cost per Day per Person

**Table 3.1 Persondays of Employment Generated Under MGNREGA in West Bengal**  
(Values in Million and Lakh)

Year	West Bengal (Millions)	Malda (in Lakh)	Hunsur (in Lakh)
2016-17	91.368	26.59 (2.91)	3.7 (13.92)
2017-18	85.699	27.72 (3.23)	4.043 (14.59)
2018-19	104.492	28.34 (2.71)	4.176 (14.74)
2019-20	111.989	22.48 (2.01)	3.674 (16.34)
2020-21	103.304	30.76 (2.98)	5.633 (18.31)
Average	99.3704	27.18 (2.77)	4.2452 (15.58)
Cumulative	496.852	135.89	21.226
CAGR**	8.1	-4.816	0.1121
t- value	2.325	-1.041	0.032

p- value	0.146	0.407	0.977
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Source: Ministry of Rural Development, GOI



Graph 3.1: Persondays Generated in West Bengal

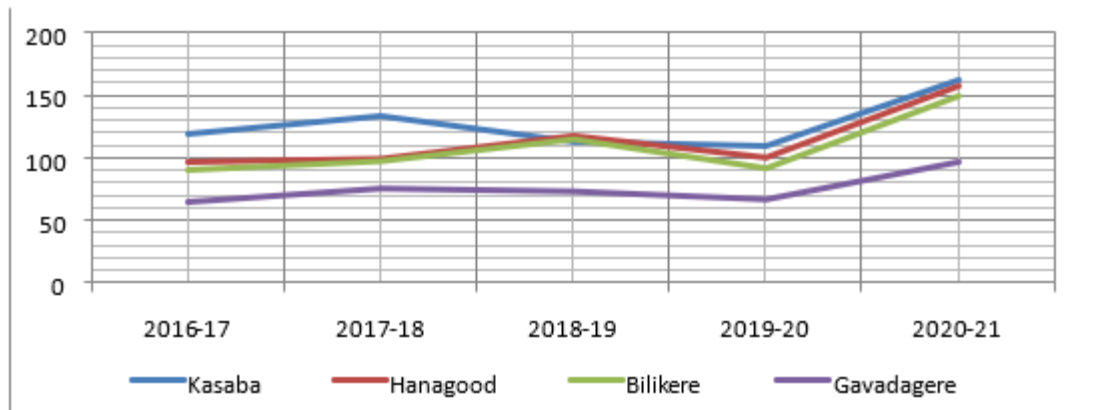
Table 3.2 Persondays of Employment Generated in Hoblis of Kolkata  
(Values in Thousands)

Year	Kasaba	Hanagood	Bilikere	Gavadagere
2016-17	118.9(32.13)	96.1(25.97)	90.4(24.43)	64.5(17.43)
2017-18	133.1(32.92)	98.7(24.41)	97.3(24.07)	75.2(18.60)
2018-19	112.8(26.99)	117.4(28.09)	114.5(27.39)	73(17.46)
2019-20	109.4(29.78)	99.6(27.11)	91.8(24.99)	66.6(18.13)
2020-21	161.5(28.33)	158.2(27.75)	148.8(26.11)	96.4(16.91)
Average	127.14(30.33)	114(26.67)	108.6(25.40)	75.14(17.71)
Cumulative	635.7	570	542.8	375.7
CAGR**	-4.15	2.81	2.09	0.66
t- ratio	-1.12	0.615	0.364	0.167
p- value	0.378	0.601	0.751	0.883

Source: Ministry of Rural Development, GOI

Employment generation under MGNREGA in hoblis of Kolkata from 2016-17 to 2020-21 has presented in the above table. It has been found from the previous table that during this period, totally 21.23 lakh persondays of employment has generated in Kolkata. It has found from the above table that in Kasaba, Hanagood, Bilikere and Gavdagere hoblis of Kolkata from the year 2016-17 to 2020-21 cumulatively 635.7, 570.0, 540.0, 375.7 thousand days of employment was generated respectively. The average share of Kasaba in total was 30.33, and it was 26.67 in Hanagood, 25.40 in Bilikere and 17.71 in Gavdagere. During the period persondays of employment generated has decreased by 4.15 percent in Kasaba hobli, increased by 2.81 percent in Hanagood hobli, increased by 2.09 percent in Bilikere hobli and increased by 0.66 percent in Gavdagere hobli. However, the growth rates are not significant at five percent level. Therefore, there is instability in the growth of persondays of employment in all the hoblis of

Kolkata. The above analysis clearly indicates the stagnation in the employment generation process under MGNREGA. The following graph shows the trends in the persondays of employment generation in all the hoblis of Kolkata.



**Graph 3.2 Persondays Generated in Hoblis of Kolkata**

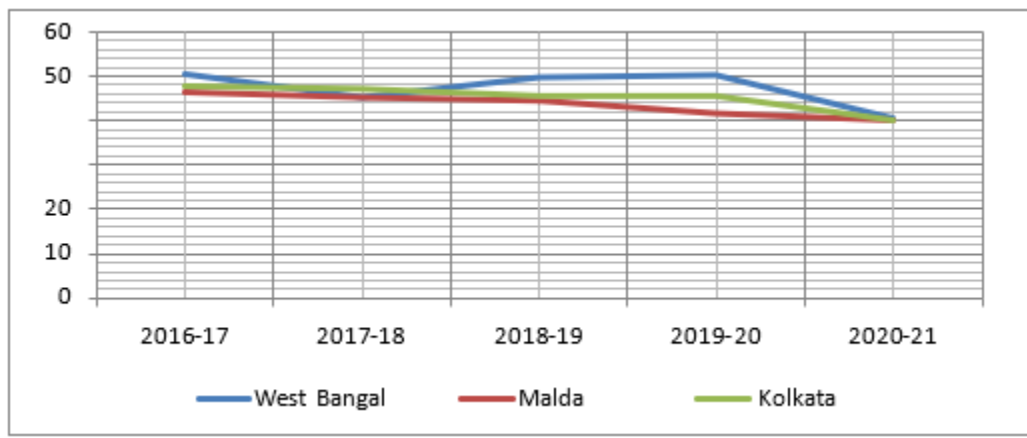
**Table 3.3 Average Days of Employment Provided per Household in West Bengal  
(Values in Average Days)**

Year	West Bengal	Malda	Hunsur
2016-17	50.27	46.35 (9.22)	47.6 (10.27)
2017-18	45.05	45.16 (10.02)	47 (10.41)
2018-19	49.56	44.44 (8.97)	45.52 (10.24)
2019-20	50.02	41.64 (8.32)	45.5 (10.93)
2020-21	40.31	40.14 (9.96)	40.25 (10.03)
Average	47.04	43.55 (9.26)	45.174 (10.37)
CAGR**	0.8	-3.375	-1.6736
t- value	0.289	-4.53	-4.097
p- value	0.800	0.045	0.055
ANOVA F-value: 1.359, df: (2,12), Sig: 0.294			
Duncan test has created only one group.			

*Source: Ministry of Rural Development, GOI*

The average days of person days of employment generated during the period from 2016-17 to 2020-21 has presented in the above table. It has been revealed from the table that the average person days of employment generated for each household was 47.07 days in West Bengal, it was 43.55 days in Malda district and it was 45.17 days in Kolkata. The ANOVA test is not significant at five percent level and Duncan test has not created any subsets. Accordingly, there are no significant differences in terms of average person days of employment generated in West Bengal, Malda district and Kolkata. The growth in the average person days of employment has computed and found that the growth was positive in West Bengal and it was negative in both Malda district and Kolkata.

However, growth rates are not significant at five percent level in West Bengal and Hunsur and growth is significant in Malda district. Therefore, there is no growth in average days of employment generated in West Bengal, in Malda district person days of employment has significantly decreased and in Kolkata though the growth is negative it is instable and not guaranteed. The following graph shows the trend in the average days of employment generated in West Bengal, Mysore District and Kolkata.



**Graph 3.3 Average Days of Employment Provided per Household in West Bengal**

### Conclusion

The present chapter has analyzed the status and performance of MGNREGA programmes implemented in West Bengal, Malda district and Kolkata. It has found from the analysis that by and large the programmes implemented in West Bengal, Malda district and Kolkata have failed to significantly increase the employments. At the same time, the number of works are also not increased during the period in significant manner. It has been also found from the study that the cost of the programmes and expenditures have been increased over the period. Accordingly, during the period, particularly in West Bengal the success of the MGNREGA is not visible. The assured 100 days of employment are also not given to the people. Hence, there is a need to rejuvenate and speed up the programme and also effectively implement the programme to ensure rural development with guaranteed employment.

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