

# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMMERCE, ECONOMICS & MANAGEMENT

I  
J  
R  
C  
M



A Monthly Double-Blind Peer Reviewed (Refereed/Juried) Open Access International e-Journal - Included in the International Serial Directories

Indexed & Listed at:

Ulrich's Periodicals Directory ©, ProQuest, U.S.A., EBSCO Publishing, U.S.A., Cabell's Directories of Publishing Opportunities, U.S.A.

Open J-Gate, India [link of the same is duly available at Inlibnet of University Grants Commission (U.G.C.)],

Index Copernicus Publishers Panel, Poland with IC Value of 5.09 & number of libraries all around the world.

Circulated all over the world & Google has verified that scholars of more than 2022 Cities in 153 countries/territories are visiting our journal on regular basis.

Ground Floor, Building No. 1041-C-1, Devi Bhawan Bazar, JAGADHRI – 135 003, Yamunanagar, Haryana, INDIA

<http://ijrcm.org.in/>

# CONTENTS

Sr. No.	TITLE & NAME OF THE AUTHOR (S)	Page No.
1.	EDUCATIONAL LEADERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND PAKISTAN IN 2050 <i>TAIMOOR BASHARAT &amp; DR. MUHAMMAD RAMZAN</i>	1
2.	RESEARCH IN DEVELOPMENT ARENAS <i>ROMAZA KHANUM</i>	6
3.	COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STOCK RETURNS FIRM WITH PRICE COEFFICIENTS: CEMENT LISTED ON STOCK EXCHANGE <i>MOHAMMAD REZA ASGARI, SHAHIN SAHRAEI &amp; AHMAD GHASEMI</i>	10
4.	IMPACT OF STOCK MARKET DEVELOPMENT ON ECONOMIC GROWTH: AN EVIDENCE FROM SAARC COUNTRIES <i>MUHAMMAD ENAMUL HAQUE</i>	15
5.	PREDICTING SUKUK DEFAULT PROBABILITY AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH SYSTEMATIC AND UNSYSTEMATIC RISKS: CASE STUDY OF SUKUK IN INDONESIA <i>MISNEN ARDIANSYAH, IBNU QIZAM, RAZALIHARON &amp; ABDUL QOYUM</i>	21
6.	POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN THE INFORMAL SECTOR AS A CATALYST FOR NIGERIA'S ECONOMIC GROWTH <i>MARTINS IYOBOYI</i>	28
7.	THE MACROECONOMIC IMPACT OF TRADE ON ECONOMIC GROWTH OF NIGERIA <i>ANTHONIA T. ODELEYE</i>	36
8.	A STUDY OF OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY OF SELECTED PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS IN INDIA – ISSUES AND CHALLENGES <i>DR. BHAVET, PRIYA JINDAL &amp; DR. SAMBHAV GARG</i>	42
9.	SETTING UP LOCAL REINSURANCE COMPANY IN ETHIOPIA: ANALYTICAL REVIEW <i>ASNAKE MINWYELET ABEBE</i>	49
10.	PROBLEMS OF SUGAR COOPERATIVES IN MAHARASHTRA <i>DR. DANGAT NILESH R.</i>	55
11.	ANALYSIS OF ASSET QUALITY OF PRIVATE SECTOR INDIAN BANKS <i>SULTAN SINGH, MOHINA &amp; SAHILA CHOUDHRY</i>	58
12.	ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT OF MANAGERS OF PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS IN INDIA: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY <i>DR. KANWALDEEP KAUR</i>	61
13.	A PENTAGON PERFORMANCE SCENARIO OF SUGAR SECTOR IN INDIA <i>DR. GAJANAN MADIWAL</i>	68
14.	JOB SATISFACTION OF EMPLOYEES – AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS <i>DR. UJERINABI &amp; S. KAVITHA</i>	72
15.	COTTONSEED UTILIZATION PATTERN AND AVAILABILITY OF COTTONSEED FOR PROCESSING <i>DR. T. SREE LATHA &amp; SAVANAM CHANDRA SEKHAR</i>	77
16.	NATURE AND EXTENT OF AGRICULTURAL TENANCY IN ANDHRA PRADESH - A CASE STUDY IN TWO VILLAGES <i>DR. S. RADHA KRISHNA</i>	80
17.	A STUDY ON SELF HELP GROUPS – BANK LINKAGE PROGRAMME IN INDIA <i>DR. A. JEBAMALAI RAJA &amp; M. SUVAKKIN</i>	86
18.	FACTORS INFLUENCING ATTRITION <i>RISHU ROY &amp; ARPITA SHRIVASTAVA</i>	89
19.	REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MANAGING THE MICRO FINANCE IN INDIA PARTICULARLY IN MEGHALAYA <i>MUSHTAQ MOHMAD SOFI &amp; DR. HARSH VARDHAN JHAMB</i>	95
20.	EFFICIENCY MEASUREMENT OF INDIAN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS IN THE CONTEXT OF DOWNGRADED RATINGS <i>DR. KULDIP S. CHHIKARA &amp; SURAKSHA</i>	99
21.	COGNITIVE STYLES AND MULTI-MEDIA LEARNING: A QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL APPROACH <i>DR. RANJIT KAUR &amp; SAROJ BALA</i>	107
22.	ROLE OF CREATIVE MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP IN ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT <i>VIKAS BEHAL &amp; PUJA BANSAL</i>	112
23.	POSITIONING INDIA IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY: AN OVERVIEW <i>DR. JAYA PALIWAL</i>	116
24.	AGRICULTURE FARMERS AND FINANCIAL INCLUSION WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO BAGALKOT DCC BANK IN KARNATAKA STATE <i>DR. H H BHARADI</i>	121
25.	MINREGA AND RURAL POVERTY: A CASE STUDY OF NILOKHERI BLOCK IN HARYANA PROVINCE <i>PARDEEP CHAUHAN</i>	125
26.	EXTERNAL DEBT OF MALDIVES: GROWTH AND ECONOMIC GROWTH <i>DR. G. JAYACHANDRAN</i>	129
27.	CORPORATE GOVERNANCE DISCLOSURE PRACTICES IN G N F C LTD. <i>DIVYANGKUMAR VINODBHAI BRAHMBHATT</i>	139
28.	NRM POLICY OF NABARD AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT BIRDS-EYE VIEW ON AURANGABAD DISTRICT <i>DR. ANIL BABURAO JADHAV</i>	142
29.	MANAGEMENT OF NON-PERFORMING ASSETS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS <i>DR. SAMBHAV GARG, PRIYA JINDAL &amp; DR. BHAVET</i>	146
30.	PORTFOLIO SIZE AND PORTFOLIO RISK: EVIDENCE FROM THE INDIAN STOCK MARKET <i>MEENAKSHI RANI</i>	152
	REQUEST FOR FEEDBACK	156

## CHIEF PATRON

**PROF. K. K. AGGARWAL**

Chancellor, Lingaya's University, Delhi  
Founder Vice-Chancellor, Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi  
Ex. Pro Vice-Chancellor, Guru Jambheshwar University, Hisar

## FOUNDER PATRON

**LATE SH. RAM BHAJAN AGGARWAL**

Former State Minister for Home & Tourism, Government of Haryana  
Former Vice-President, Dadri Education Society, Charkhi Dadri  
Former President, Chinar Syntex Ltd. (Textile Mills), Bhiwani

## CO-ORDINATOR

**DR. BHAVET**

Faculty, M. M. Institute of Management, MaharishiMarkandeshwarUniversity, Mullana, Ambala, Haryana

## ADVISORS

**DR. PRIYA RANJAN TRIVEDI**

Chancellor, The Global Open University, Nagaland

**PROF. M. S. SENAM RAJU**

Director A. C. D., School of Management Studies, I.G.N.O.U., New Delhi

**PROF. M. N. SHARMA**

Chairman, M.B.A., HaryanaCollege of Technology & Management, Kaithal

**PROF. S. L. MAHANDRU**

Principal (Retd.), MaharajaAgrasenCollege, Jagadhri

## EDITOR

**PROF. R. K. SHARMA**

Professor, Bharti Vidyapeeth University Institute of Management & Research, New Delhi

## CO-EDITOR

**DR. SAMBHAV GARG**

Faculty, M. M. Institute of Management, MaharishiMarkandeshwarUniversity, Mullana, Ambala, Haryana

## EDITORIAL ADVISORY BOARD

**DR. RAJESH MODI**

Faculty, Yanbu Industrial College, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

**PROF. SIKANDER KUMAR**

Chairman, Department of Economics, HimachalPradeshUniversity, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh

**PROF. SANJIV MITTAL**

UniversitySchool of Management Studies, Guru Gobind Singh I. P. University, Delhi

**PROF. RAJENDER GUPTA**

Convener, Board of Studies in Economics, University of Jammu, Jammu

**PROF. NAWAB ALI KHAN**

Department of Commerce, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, U.P.

**PROF. S. P. TIWARI**

Head, Department of Economics & Rural Development, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Avadh University, Faizabad

**DR. ANIL CHANDHOK**

Professor, Faculty of Management, Maharishi Markandeshwar University, Mullana, Ambala, Haryana

**DR. ASHOK KUMAR CHAUHAN**

Reader, Department of Economics, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra

**DR. SAMBHAVNA**

Faculty, I.I.T.M., Delhi

**DR. MOHENDER KUMAR GUPTA**

Associate Professor, P.J.L.N. Government College, Faridabad

**DR. VIVEK CHAWLA**

Associate Professor, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra

**DR. SHIVAKUMAR DEENE**

Asst. Professor, Dept. of Commerce, School of Business Studies, Central University of Karnataka, Gulbarga

**ASSOCIATE EDITORS****PROF. ABHAY BANSAL**

Head, Department of Information Technology, Amity School of Engineering & Technology, Amity University, Noida

**PARVEEN KHURANA**

Associate Professor, Mukand Lal National College, Yamuna Nagar

**SHASHI KHURANA**

Associate Professor, S.M.S. Khalsa Lubana Girls College, Barara, Ambala

**SUNIL KUMAR KARWASRA**

Principal, Aakash College of Education, Chander Kalan, Tohana, Fatehabad

**DR. VIKAS CHOUDHARY**

Asst. Professor, N.I.T. (University), Kurukshetra

**TECHNICAL ADVISOR****AMITA**

Faculty, Government M. S., Mohali

**FINANCIAL ADVISORS****DICKIN GOYAL**

Advocate & Tax Adviser, Panchkula

**NEENA**

Investment Consultant, Chambaghat, Solan, Himachal Pradesh

**LEGAL ADVISORS****JITENDER S. CHAHAL**

Advocate, Punjab & Haryana High Court, Chandigarh U.T.

**CHANDER BHUSHAN SHARMA**

Advocate & Consultant, District Courts, Yamunanagar at Jagadhri

**SUPERINTENDENT****SURENDER KUMAR POONIA**

## CALL FOR MANUSCRIPTS

We invite unpublished novel, original, empirical and high quality research work pertaining to recent developments & practices in the area of Computer, Business, Finance, Marketing, Human Resource Management, General Management, Banking, Insurance, Corporate Governance and emerging paradigms in allied subjects like Accounting Education; Accounting Information Systems; Accounting Theory & Practice; Auditing; Behavioral Accounting; Behavioral Economics; Corporate Finance; Cost Accounting; Econometrics; Economic Development; Economic History; Financial Institutions & Markets; Financial Services; Fiscal Policy; Government & Non Profit Accounting; Industrial Organization; International Economics & Trade; International Finance; Macro Economics; Micro Economics; Monetary Policy; Portfolio & Security Analysis; Public Policy Economics; Real Estate; Regional Economics; Tax Accounting; Advertising & Promotion Management; Business Education; Management Information Systems (MIS); Business Law, Public Responsibility & Ethics; Communication; Direct Marketing; E-Commerce; Global Business; Health Care Administration; Labor Relations & Human Resource Management; Marketing Research; Marketing Theory & Applications; Non-Profit Organizations; Office Administration/Management; Operations Research/Statistics; Organizational Behavior & Theory; Organizational Development; Production/Operations; Public Administration; Purchasing/Materials Management; Retailing; Sales/Selling; Services; Small Business Entrepreneurship; Strategic Management Policy; Technology/Innovation; Tourism, Hospitality & Leisure; Transportation/Physical Distribution; Algorithms; Artificial Intelligence; Compilers & Translation; Computer Aided Design (CAD); Computer Aided Manufacturing; Computer Graphics; Computer Organization & Architecture; Database Structures & Systems; Digital Logic; Discrete Structures; Internet; Management Information Systems; Modeling & Simulation; Multimedia; Neural Systems/Neural Networks; Numerical Analysis/Scientific Computing; Object Oriented Programming; Operating Systems; Programming Languages; Robotics; Symbolic & Formal Logic and Web Design. The above mentioned tracks are only indicative, and not exhaustive.

Anybody can submit the soft copy of his/her manuscript **anytime** in M.S. Word format after preparing the same as per our submission guidelines duly available on our website under the heading guidelines for submission, at the email address: [infoijrcm@gmail.com](mailto:infoijrcm@gmail.com).

## GUIDELINES FOR SUBMISSION OF MANUSCRIPT

### 1. COVERING LETTER FOR SUBMISSION:

DATED: \_\_\_\_\_

**THE EDITOR**  
IJRCM

**Subject:** SUBMISSION OF MANUSCRIPT IN THE AREA OF.

(e.g. Finance/Marketing/HRM/General Management/Economics/Psychology/Law/Computer/IT/Engineering/Mathematics/other, please specify)

**DEAR SIR/MADAM**

Please find my submission of manuscript entitled '\_\_\_\_\_ ' for possible publication in your journals.

I hereby affirm that the contents of this manuscript are original. Furthermore, it has neither been published elsewhere in any language fully or partly, nor is it under review for publication elsewhere.

I affirm that all the author (s) have seen and agreed to the submitted version of the manuscript and their inclusion of name (s) as co-author (s).

Also, if my/our manuscript is accepted, I/We agree to comply with the formalities as given on the website of the journal & you are free to publish our contribution in any of your journals.

#### **NAME OF CORRESPONDING AUTHOR:**

Designation:

Affiliation with full address, contact numbers & Pin Code:

Residential address with Pin Code:

Mobile Number (s):

Landline Number (s):

E-mail Address:

Alternate E-mail Address:

#### **NOTES:**

- a) The whole manuscript is required to be in **ONE MS WORD FILE** only (pdf. version is liable to be rejected without any consideration), which will start from the covering letter, inside the manuscript.
- b) The sender is required to mention the following in the **SUBJECT COLUMN** of the mail:  
**New Manuscript for Review in the area of** (Finance/Marketing/HRM/General Management/Economics/Psychology/Law/Computer/IT/Engineering/Mathematics/other, please specify)
- c) There is no need to give any text in the body of mail, except the cases where the author wishes to give any specific message w.r.t. to the manuscript.
- d) The total size of the file containing the manuscript is required to be below **500 KB**.
- e) Abstract alone will not be considered for review, and the author is required to submit the complete manuscript in the first instance.
- f) The journal gives acknowledgement w.r.t. the receipt of every email and in case of non-receipt of acknowledgment from the journal, w.r.t. the submission of manuscript, within two days of submission, the corresponding author is required to demand for the same by sending separate mail to the journal.

### 2. MANUSCRIPT TITLE: The title of the paper should be in a 12 point Calibri Font. It should be bold typed, centered and fully capitalised.

### 3. AUTHOR NAME (S) & AFFILIATIONS: The author (s) **full name, designation, affiliation (s), address, mobile/landline numbers, and email/alternate email address** should be in italic & 11-point Calibri Font. It must be centered underneath the title.

### 4. ABSTRACT: Abstract should be in fully italicized text, not exceeding 250 words. The abstract must be informative and explain the background, aims, methods, results & conclusion in a single para. Abbreviations must be mentioned in full.

5. **KEYWORDS:** Abstract must be followed by a list of keywords, subject to the maximum of five. These should be arranged in alphabetic order separated by commas and full stops at the end.
6. **MANUSCRIPT:** Manuscript must be in **BRITISH ENGLISH** prepared on a standard A4 size **PORTRAIT SETTING PAPER**. It must be prepared on a single space and single column with 1" margin set for top, bottom, left and right. It should be typed in 8 point Calibri Font with page numbers at the bottom and centre of every page. It should be free from grammatical, spelling and punctuation errors and must be thoroughly edited.
7. **HEADINGS:** All the headings should be in a 10 point Calibri Font. These must be bold-faced, aligned left and fully capitalised. Leave a blank line before each heading.
8. **SUB-HEADINGS:** All the sub-headings should be in a 8 point Calibri Font. These must be bold-faced, aligned left and fully capitalised.
9. **MAIN TEXT:** The main text should follow the following sequence:

**INTRODUCTION**

**REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

**NEED/IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY**

**STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

**OBJECTIVES**

**HYPOTHESES**

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

**RESULTS & DISCUSSION**

**FINDINGS**

**RECOMMENDATIONS/SUGGESTIONS**

**CONCLUSIONS**

**SCOPE FOR FURTHER RESEARCH**

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

**REFERENCES**

**APPENDIX/ANNEXURE**

It should be in a 8 point Calibri Font, single spaced and justified. The manuscript should preferably not exceed **5000 WORDS**.

10. **FIGURES & TABLES:** These should be simple, crystal clear, centered, separately numbered & self explained, and **titles must be above the table/figure**. **Sources of data should be mentioned below the table/figure**. It should be ensured that the tables/figures are referred to from the main text.
11. **EQUATIONS:** These should be consecutively numbered in parentheses, horizontally centered with equation number placed at the right.
12. **REFERENCES:** The list of all references should be alphabetically arranged. The author (s) should mention only the actually utilised references in the preparation of manuscript and they are supposed to follow **Harvard Style of Referencing**. The author (s) are supposed to follow the references as per the following:
  - All works cited in the text (including sources for tables and figures) should be listed alphabetically.
  - Use **(ed.)** for one editor, and **(ed.s)** for multiple editors.
  - When listing two or more works by one author, use --- (20xx), such as after Kohl (1997), use --- (2001), etc, in chronologically ascending order.
  - Indicate (opening and closing) page numbers for articles in journals and for chapters in books.
  - The title of books and journals should be in italics. Double quotation marks are used for titles of journal articles, book chapters, dissertations, reports, working papers, unpublished material, etc.
  - For titles in a language other than English, provide an English translation in parentheses.
  - The location of endnotes within the text should be indicated by superscript numbers.

**PLEASE USE THE FOLLOWING FOR STYLE AND PUNCTUATION IN REFERENCES:**

#### **BOOKS**

- Bowersox, Donald J., Closs, David J., (1996), "Logistical Management." Tata McGraw, Hill, New Delhi.
- Hunker, H.L. and A.J. Wright (1963), "Factors of Industrial Location in Ohio" Ohio State University, Nigeria.

#### **CONTRIBUTIONS TO BOOKS**

- Sharma T., Kwatra, G. (2008) Effectiveness of Social Advertising: A Study of Selected Campaigns, Corporate Social Responsibility, Edited by David Crowther & Nicholas Capaldi, Ashgate Research Companion to Corporate Social Responsibility, Chapter 15, pp 287-303.

#### **JOURNAL AND OTHER ARTICLES**

- Schemenner, R.W., Huber, J.C. and Cook, R.L. (1987), "Geographic Differences and the Location of New Manufacturing Facilities," Journal of Urban Economics, Vol. 21, No. 1, pp. 83-104.

#### **CONFERENCE PAPERS**

- Garg, Sambhav (2011): "Business Ethics" Paper presented at the Annual International Conference for the All India Management Association, New Delhi, India, 19–22 June.

#### **UNPUBLISHED DISSERTATIONS AND THESES**

- Kumar S. (2011): "Customer Value: A Comparative Study of Rural and Urban Customers," Thesis, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.

#### **ONLINE RESOURCES**

- Always indicate the date that the source was accessed, as online resources are frequently updated or removed.

#### **WEBSITES**

- Garg, Bhavet (2011): Towards a New Natural Gas Policy, Political Weekly, Viewed on January 01, 2012 <http://epw.in/user/viewabstract.jsp>



**MNREGA AND RURAL POVERTY: A CASE STUDY OF NILOKHERI BLOCK IN HARYANA PROVINCE**

**PARDEEP CHAUHAN**  
**ASST. PROFESSOR**  
**GURU NANAK KHALSHA COLLEGE**  
**KARNAL**

**ABSTRACT**

*This paper evaluates the effectiveness of the MNREGA to enhance livelihood security and incidence of rural poverty in Haryana. The measurement of poverty is the most important problem to be addressed first in understanding the problem of poverty. The present paper measure the poverty among the beneficiaries of MNREGA in Haryana. The MNREGA has now emerged as one of the important tools for rural development and poverty eradication. However, the MNREGA is not fully successful in achieving its objectives. To eradicate poverty, it is essential to create employment opportunities in the rural areas. The study confirms that a large proportion of the MNREGA beneficiaries have been living below the poverty line and the success of the MNREGA depends upon the effective implementation of this scheme.*

**KEYWORDS**

MNREGA, rural poverty.

**1. INTRODUCTION**

Reduction in poverty and unemployment and in improvement in the quality of life has been the basic goal of our five-year plans. After independence, many programmes for the weaker sections of the society have been started in India. To eradicate poverty it is essential to create employment opportunities in the rural areas. The MNREGA can prove to be a milestone in this direction. Poverty can be defined as a social phenomenon, in which a section of society is unable to fulfill even its necessities of life. The planning commission has defined the poverty line based on recommended nutritional requirements of 2400 calories person per day for rural areas and 2100 calories for the urban areas. Based on this the latest income criteria has been adopted in India to determine poverty line in India is based on 2009-10 data where it is stated that all Indian minimum income for rural and urban areas for a person per month should be Rs. 672.8 and Rs.859.6 respectively, on the basis of this criteria 33.8 per cent in the rural areas and 20.9 per cent population in the urban areas are living below the poverty line. The all India HCR has declined 7.7 per cent from 37.2 per cent in 2004-05 to 29.8 per cent in 2009-10. In Haryana, the income criteria to determine the poverty line for rural and urban areas for a person per month are Rs. 791.6 and Rs. 975.4 respectively. According to this criterion 18.6 per cent, population in rural areas and 23 per cent population in urban areas are still living below poverty line in Haryana.

**2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

Poverty is associated with the history of humanity. Right from the ancient times, attempts have been made to solve this problem. The social scientists, particularly economists have been trying to develop models for solving the problem of poverty.

Bardhan (1974) in his study pointed out that in 1968-69, 54 per cent of the rural population and 41 per cent of the urban population lived below the poverty line. Ahluwalia (1976) in his study analysis the time series estimates of rural poor for the period 1970-71 to 1973-74. According to him, percentage of rural poor has declined from 49.1 per cent in 1970 to 47.6 percent in 1973-74. According to Balakrishnan and Ghosh(1980) who used NSS data of the 26<sup>th</sup> round (1971-72) and 28<sup>th</sup> round (1973-74), the rural poor increased from 178 million in 1971-72 to 217 millions in 1973-74, the corresponding rise in per cent being from 40.5 to 45.9. Puran Singh (2006) reveals that the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, which concern legal right to employment on the rural citizens, is a landmark in the history of independent India. This article is a modest attempt to critically examine the various provisions of this scheme with special reference to the delivery mechanism and role of Panchayati Raj institutions in implementation of the scheme and suggestions to make it more effective. Rajesh Shukla (2009) has pointed out that the MNREGA offers an opportunity of introducing the target households to saving and investment culture that has major implications for future economic growth of the country as well as for the financial security of these households. The challenge for the MNREGA would be transforming itself into a self- sustaining programme the benefits the poorest of the poor. Ashok lahiri (2007) narrates that the MNREGA is like a life insurance. The life insurance benefits a family only if the insured dies. However, that may not be the outcome that the family wants. Therefore, in the ultimate analysis, we should not drive satisfaction when more people take up jobs under the MNREGA. It is an interim solution until more productive and gainful employment is generated in the economy. It is very important that the MNREGA be mixed with creation of durable assets.

Thus, the MNREGA is gradually emerging as one of the most effective strategies to alleviate rural poverty. It can effectively generate employment and sustain the income of households by giving the opportunities of work.

**3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

- i) To evaluate the incidence of poverty among MNREGA beneficiaries.
- ii) To assess the effectiveness of MNREGA to enhance livelihood security in rural area.
- iii) To analysis the current status of this scheme.
- iv) To suggest some policy implication for the effective implementation of this scheme.

**4. METHODOLOGY**

This study had been carried out in one block Nilokheri, District Karnal of Haryana. From the block Nilokheri, four villages were selected for the purpose of survey. These four villages were Raipur Roran, Seed Pur, Dabarthala and Jamba, from each village 25 beneficiaries were selected randomly. The total sample was 100. The study was carried amongst adults of age group 20-55 years. Male and female respondents were included in this survey. It was conducted with the help of a questionnaire. All the interviews were conducted in Hindi/local dialect. The survey was conducted in April 2012. The secondary data used in the study were collected from the various authenticated sources. Most of the data used in the study are collected form annual reports of the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, New Delhi, and Reports of Planning Commission of India, New Delhi.

For the measurement of the poverty, the poverty line taken based on minimum consumption criteria, which is Rs. 791.6, because according to 61 rounds N.S.S.O. results the latest minimum income criteria for a person per month in rural areas is Rs. 791.6 in Haryana.

**5. CALCULATION OF POVERTY INDICES**

A poverty measure is a function of individual incomes and the poverty line. The literature on poverty measure is huge and technical in nature. It deals with the choice of functional form of a suitable poverty index. This study has been taken the four different indices to measure the poverty and the outcomes of MNREGA on income of beneficiaries. These are;

**(I) HEAD COUNT RATIO;**

$$H = \frac{q}{y} \quad (i)$$

where q is the no. of beneficiaries living below poverty line. n is the total no. of beneficiaries in the sample.

**(II) INCOME- GAP RATIO;**

$$I = \frac{q}{\pi \cdot q} \quad (ii)$$

where  $g = \sum_{i=1}^n g_i$  he aggregate poverty gap

$g_i = P_1 - Y_i$

P is the poverty line (Rs. 791.6)

$Y_i$  = Income of the  $i^{th}$  beneficiary.

**(II) GINI-COEFFICIENT;**

$$[1 - \sum_{t=0}^n (\sigma Y_{t-1} - \sigma Y_t)(\sigma X_{t-1} - \sigma X_t)] \quad [1 - (\sigma Y_{t-1} - \sigma Y_t)(\sigma X_{t-1} - \sigma X_t)] \quad (iii)$$

X is the number of observations

Y is the beneficiary's income level

**(IV) SEN'S INDEX**

$$P = H[I + (1 - I)G] \quad (iv)$$

**7. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

In Haryana, the rural poverty has significantly declined over the years. The decline in the incidence of poverty in rural areas is depicted in the Table-1, which shows the percentage of population in rural areas below the poverty line between 1973-74 and 2004-05,

**TABLE: 1 PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BELOW POVERTY LINE (in percent)**

Year	Rural	Urban	Total
1973-74	34.23	40.18	35.36
1977-78	27.73	36.57	29.55
1983-84	20.56	24.15	21.37
1987-88	16.22	17.99	16.64
1993-94	28.02	16.38	25.05
2004-05	13.60	15.10	14.00

Source: Planning commission, Government of India.

Indian government has started various poverty alleviation schemes to eliminate poverty from the country. Particularly from rural areas, as rural poverty of India is a massive and conspicuous due to unemployment, under employment etc. In view of this at present in rural India the MNREGA employment schemes is in operation sponsored by the government of India.

**8. THE NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT**

This is a wage employment scheme implemented in the country under National Rural Employment Guarantee, Act 2005. This act starts functioning in 2006-07 and at first, it was implemented in 200 districts. In 2007-08, this act was extended to 330 districts and further extended to all 596 districts of India in 2008-09. In Haryana, this scheme was implemented in district Mahendergarh and Sirsa on 2<sup>nd</sup> February 2006. The MNREGA was implemented since April 2008 in all districts of Haryana.

The basic objective of the scheme 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 scheme is applicable only to rural areas. 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the jobs are reserved for women. Minimum wages applicable in the state would be payable to the persons employed. Unemployed persons are to apply for registration with concerned Gram Panchayats. After registration, job Cards are issued to the households by the Gram Panchayats. The payment of wages is being made on weekly or fortnight basis. The contractors are banned under this programme.

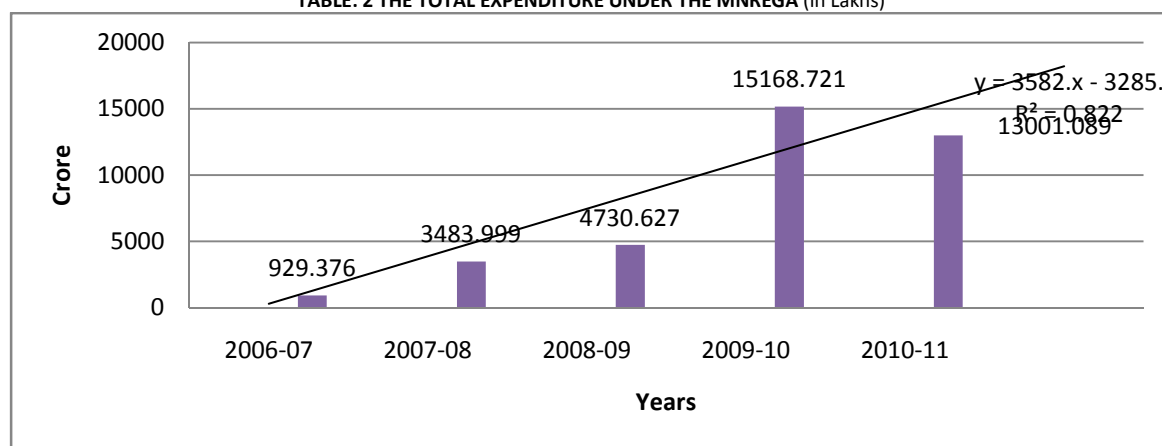
The following works are permissible under the MNREGA:-

- Water conservation and water harvesting;
- Drought proofing (including a forestation and tree plantation);
- Irrigation canals including micro and minor irrigation works
- Irrigation facility to land owned by households belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;
- Flood control and protection works including drainage in water logged areas;
- Rural connectivity to provide all-weather access; and
- Any other work, which may be, notified the Central Government in consultation with the State Government.

The programme is being implemented through the Gram Panchayats.



TABLE: 2 THE TOTAL EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MNREGA (in Lakhs)



Source: Annual Reports of the Various Years, Ministry of Rural Development.

The Table -2 reveals that the total expenditure is increasing under this scheme. It was Rs. 929.376 lacks in 2006-07 to Rs. 3483.999 lacks in 2007-08, Rs. 4730.627 lacks in 2008-09, Rs. 15168.721 lacks in 2009-10, and Rs. 13001.089 lacks in 2010-11. The Table 3 shows that, in Haryana as on April 2010, 1233038 households were registered under this scheme. Out of 431620 households that demanded employment, the number of households working under the MNREGA is 429957, but the numbers of households that have completed 100 days of employment is only 28597.

TABLE: 3 THE EMPLOYMENT GENERATIONS UNDER THE MNREGA (in Numbers)

Year	No. of Households			No. of households completed 100 Days of employment	No. of works completed Completed	No. of Works
	Job card issued	Demanded Employment	Provided Employment			
2006-07	74401	7004	5586	0	0	77
2007-08	106772	50765	50765	5626	985	667
2008-09	1614.45	67883	67883	7402	1609	1189
2009-10	378286	153513	153273	6698	3513	2798
2010-11	512134	152455	152450	8871	4070	3645
Total	1233038	431620	429957	28597	10182	8376

Source: Annual Reports of the Various Years, Ministry of Rural Development.

It shows that the MNREGA is not able to achieve the set targets, but it is true that the MNREGA is able to provide jobs and employment to many households in the rural areas. It is a big achievement.

## 9. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE BENEFICIARIES

In the study, 100 beneficiaries were selected randomly for the survey from the four villages of block Nilokheri in which 78 were male and 22 were female. 38 beneficiaries were literate and 62 were illiterate. Out of 62 illiterate beneficiaries, 39 had only primary education, 12 had metric, 9 had secondary education and 2 had graduate degree. 7 beneficiaries were small farmers, 36 were agricultural laborers, 57 were non agricultural casual laborers 34 beneficiaries had a family size of 1-5 members, 52 had family size of 6-10 members and only 14 had a family size of 11 or more. 60 beneficiaries were scheduled caste, 32 were OBC's and 8 belonged to general category.

## 10. CALCULATION OF POVERTY INDICES

(i) Head Count Ratio;

$$H = \frac{74}{100} = 0.74$$

(ii) Income- Gap Ratio;

$$I = 0.176$$

(iii) Gini Coefficient;

$$G = 0.0314$$

Poverty line =791.6 per capita per month

(iv) The Sen Index;

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= 0.74[0.176 + (1 - 0.176)(0.03146)] \\
 &= 0.74[0.176 + (.824)(0.03146)] \\
 &= 0.74[0.176 + (0.026071)] \\
 &= 0.74[0.004589] \\
 P &= 0.00339
 \end{aligned}$$

The calculation of Head-Count Ratio (H) for these beneficiaries of the MNREGA shows that 74 per cent beneficiaries were below poverty line. The estimate value of income gap ratio (I) comes out to be 0.176 which signifies that a large proportion of beneficiaries were in the upper income slab below poverty line. A low estimate of Gini Coefficient (G) of 0.031 reveals a very low degree of income disparity among the beneficiaries below poverty line. The sen-index being calculated based on above information gives a value of 0.003396, which also reveals that a considerable number of beneficiaries come from the upper income slab below poverty line.

## 11. CONCLUSION AND POLICY IMPLICATION

The MNREGA is very useful for the poverty alleviation in rural areas. The final objective and goal of the MNREGA is to bring about an increase in the standard of living of the people and to bring them above the poverty line. The implementation of the MNREGA has provided employment during the lean season and reduced migration to some extent. The MNREGA has created necessary infrastructure in rural areas. The infrastructure in the process has laid the foundation for further development work. The MNREGA has not been fully successful in achieving its targets- to reduce poverty, to eliminate economic and social disparities. The main reasons for its failure are- funds were not realized timely, lack of coordination between Gram Panchayats and Government's officials, lack of awareness among the people, lack of proper trained staff, lack of proper supervision, no funds to purchase working tool. The success of the MNREGA depends upon the active participation of the people and coordination between the Gram Panchayats and Government's officials. On the basis of above discussion the following suggestions are made to improve the performance of the MNREGA in Haryana.

- i) The release of the funds should be timely, the budgetary allocation for this scheme should be sufficient to provide genuine wage rates to the beneficiaries.
- ii) Proper maintenance of job cards, muster rolls and other records relating to the scheme at the block and panchayat level should be ensured.
- iii) The community participation is necessary for the effective implementation of the MNREGA. Gram Sabha must play an important role in the implementation of the scheme.
- iv) For a BPL family 100 day's employment is not sufficient. There should have been weight-age for BPL, landless families in providing job opportunities.
- v) The people should be aware about this scheme. Awareness camps should be organized at village level.
- vi) For the effective implementation of the MNREGA, it is necessary that the panchayat should be educated about various activities that can be covered under the MNREGA.

## REFERENCES

1. Ahluwalia, M.S. (1976), "Inequality, Poverty and Development", Journal of Development Economics, September.
2. Amartya sen (1981), "Poverty and Famines – an Essay on Entitlement and Deprivation", Oxford Publication.
3. Begum, Janatum (1997), "Poverty Alleviation and Rural Development: A case study of Manipur valley", Rajesh Publication, New Delhi.
4. Bhall, G.S. and Peter Hazell (2003), "Rural Employment and Poverty: Strategies to Eliminate Rural Poverty within a Generation", Economic and Political weekly Vol.38, No. 33.
5. Dr. A. Ramachandran and N. Kavitha (2007), "Eradication Poverty in Rural India". Kurukshetra, December.
6. Dr. B.K. Pattanaik (2007) "Rural Poverty and Need for Primary Sector Development", Kurukshetra, May.
7. Dr. K. Muthalagu (2007), "Poverty Eradication in India under Anti Poverty Programme- Some Observations", Kurukshetra, December.
8. Government of India (2005), "National Rural Employment Guarantee Act", Ministry of Rural Development, New Delhi.
9. Government of India, "Annual Reports of Various Years", Ministry of Rural Development, New Delhi.
10. Joseph, Mathew (2004), "Performance of the Northern States- a Comparative Analysis" Economic and Political weekly, February.
11. Keshav Gaur (1988), "Extent and Measurement of Poverty in India", Mittal Publications.
12. M.S.Tomar and B.S.Yadav (2009), "Neet to Sharpen NREGA", Kurukshetra, December.
13. Mandal, Amal, (2003), "Poverty Eradication in Rural India; Reflection on Methodology", Kurukshetra, August.
14. P.K.Chaubey (1996) ", Poverty Measurement Issues, Approach and Indices", New Age International Publication.
15. Press information Bureau (2007), "Poverty Estimates for 2004-05", Government of India, and March.
16. Rattan Saldi (2007), "Priorities for Rural Development", Kurukshetra, May.
17. V.Sankari and Siva Murgan (2009), "Impact in Udanguri Panchayat Union, Tamil Nadu – A Case Study", Kurukshetra, December.

## **REQUEST FOR FEEDBACK**

**Dear Readers**

At the very outset, International Journal of Research in Commerce, Economics and Management (IJRCM) acknowledges & appreciates your efforts in showing interest in our present issue under your kind perusal.

I would like to request you to supply your critical comments and suggestions about the material published in this issue as well as on the journal as a whole, on our E-mail **info@ijrcm.org.in** for further improvements in the interest of research.

If you have any queries please feel free to contact us on our E-mail [infoijrcm@gmail.com](mailto:infoijrcm@gmail.com).

I am sure that your feedback and deliberations would make future issues better – a result of our joint effort.

Looking forward an appropriate consideration.

With sincere regards

Thanking you profoundly

**Academically yours**

Sd/-

**Co-ordinator**

## ABOUT THE JOURNAL

In this age of Commerce, Economics, Computer, I.T. & Management and cut throat competition, a group of intellectuals felt the need to have some platform, where young and budding managers and academicians could express their views and discuss the problems among their peers. This journal was conceived with this noble intention in view. This journal has been introduced to give an opportunity for expressing refined and innovative ideas in this field. It is our humble endeavour to provide a springboard to the upcoming specialists and give a chance to know about the latest in the sphere of research and knowledge. We have taken a small step and we hope that with the active co-operation of like-minded scholars, we shall be able to serve the society with our humble efforts.

### *Our Other Journals*

