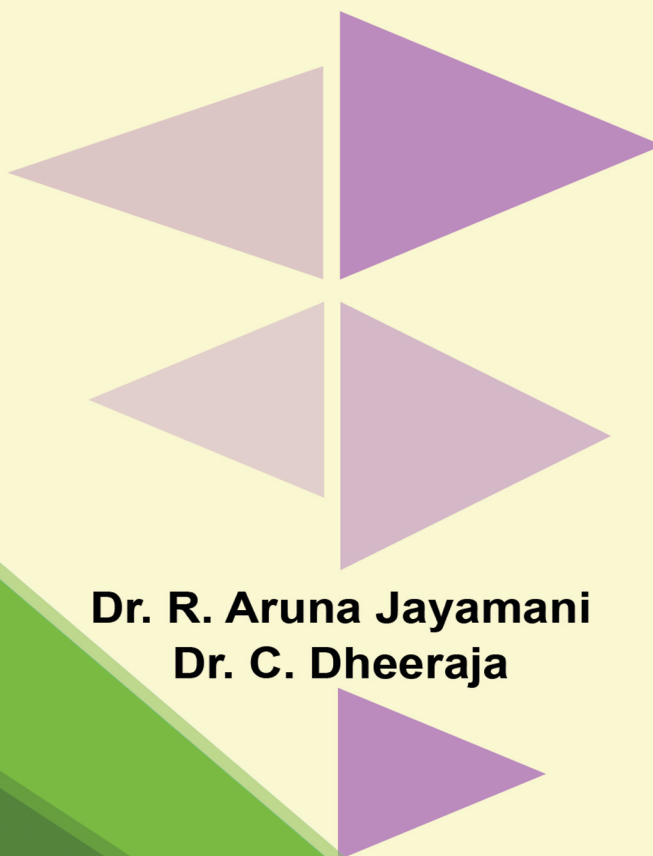




# **MoRD/UNDP Research Study on PROCESS DOCUMENTATION AND ASSESSMENT OF TRAINING FOR IPPE**



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**National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj**  
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**Rajendranagar, Hyderabad - 500 030**

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## **Executive Summary**

### **Strengthening of IPPE Process in Planning for works under MGNREGA**

#### **Introduction**

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 provides a legal Guarantee of minimum 100 days of wage employment in a year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work at the minimum wage rate notified for agricultural labour prescribed in the State or else an unemployment allowance. The objective of the Act is to supplement wage employment opportunities in rural areas.

Planning is critical to the successful implementation of the Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA). Decentralised development is a new paradigm of development. In India, the experience of centralised planning has led to dismal performance primarily on two counts: (i) the fruits of development have not reached the lowest level of the social structure - a failure of so-called trickle-down approach to development. (ii) People's participation in the development process has been largely lacking. In this direction in order to attract more people participation in the planning at GP level especially for work planning under MGNREGA, the government of India introduced the process of Intensive Participatory Planning Exercise (IPPE) in the selected blocks in the country.

#### **Process of IPPE**

The Development Plan being a rolling plan, the approved shelf of projects have to be carried over from one financial year to the next. The Development Plan has three key components: i) Assessment of labour demand, ii) Identification of works to meet the estimated labour demand and iii) Estimated Cost of works and wages. The process is aimed to identify the types of MGNREGA works that to be encouraged in the district, and the potential linkages between these works and long-term employment generation and sustained development. This process of planning and identification of projects were started in a participatory manner at the habitation level, reflecting the needs and aspirations of the local people, while ensuring maximum participation of women, SCs/STs and the poor.

The present study has documented the IPPE process with an aim to disseminate the best process and practices implemented in the study GPs, these will help to improve the planning process of other low-performing PRIs and regions facing difficulty in attaining better results. This study was conducted by the NIRDPR with the continuous intellectual guidance and financial support from United Nations

Development Programme (UNDP). The study was conducted with following objectives:

### **3. Objectives**

- To study and document the Intensive Participatory Planning Exercises (IPPE) process in the selected Gram Panchayats
- To identify and document the best practices and critical areas in capacity building, stock taking and monitoring of IPPE process
- To analyse and identify the suitable support system needed for organising effective Intensive Participatory Planning Exercise (IPPE)
- To collect opinion of the stakeholders on the impact of IPPE on the delivery of GP.

### **4. Methodology & Sampling**

The study was conducted in six States representing one from each zone categorised by the Ministry of Rural Development based on the lower and higher labour budget consolidation at the state level in connection with the MGNREGS developed by the Ministry for the year 2014-15. Therefore, the study selected three lowest performing and three highest performing States, namely Chhattisgarh (Highest in Central Zone), Odisha (Highest in East Zone) Uttarakhand (Highest in North Zone), Tripura (Lowest in North East Zone), Andhra Pradesh (Lowest in south zone), Gujarat (Lowest in west zone). The respondents were selected on the basis of available list of active job card holders and required number of samples were arrived by using simple random sampling by selecting every 5<sup>th</sup> name of job card holder from the GP's muster roll. Replacement was adopted for non-existence or non-availability of selected samples to arrive required number of samples for the study.

## **5. Major Findings**

### **5.1. Socio - Economic Status of the Respondents**

In all the six States, the study covered 1,412 samples consisting of 49.2 per cent male and 50.8 per cent female. In all the States female outnumbered male and the highest was in Uttarakhand wherein, 82 per cent of the respondents were women. In all the study areas work participation of women in MGNREGS is high.

#### **5.1.1 Economic Status**

The responses related to the respondent's economic status revealed that, majority (86 per cent) of the respondents are in Below Poverty Line (BPL) category and 12 per cent are in Above Poverty Line (APL) category. Only 2.1 per cent are Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) beneficiaries. Apart from Rudraprayag district of Uttarakhand and Sepahijala district of Tripura, majority of the respondents are in BPL category. In

Rudraprayag district of Uttarakhand, majority of the respondents (62.4 per cent) are in APL category. As majority respondents in the study areas are poor; it encouraged them to participate in MGNREGA.

### **5.1.2. SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS SCORE (SES)**

- Socio-economic status (SES) is a good measure of development. In a society stratified on the lines of caste, the SES should capture these disadvantages as well. It has been used as a prime composite index in social studies. People of lower socio-economic status are likely to have lower quality of life and higher vulnerability. The socio-economic status has been shown to be significantly, consistently, and universally correlated with a variety of measures of lifestyles, opportunities and threats, networks and associations, awareness and participation and thereby, changes in power relationships. The data on socio-economic profile of the sample workers were reduced to the SES scores based on seven factors (caste, age, education, occupation, size of land holding, annual income and economic dependency). The SES scores ranged from 55.9 (Bilaspur district of Chhattisgarh) to 73.5 (Sepahijala district of Tripura) percentage points.

### **5.2. Awareness about MGNREGA**

- The awareness level on the scheme provisions shows that, 69.5 per cent knew about their right to work under MGNREGA, 66.6 per cent were aware of minimum 100 days guaranteed employment in a year, 54.2 per cent know that they have to submit application for getting work. Around 51 per cent reported of having awareness on the entitlement of unemployment allowance. Around 49 per cent respondents knew the type of work to be undertaken in MGNREGS. Around 48 per cent knew Gram Sabha's role in work identification. Around 40 per cent of beneficiaries knew social audit, time limit for provision of employment after submission of application, right to raise question during the process of social audit, work site facilities and time limit for payment of wages. There are significant variations across the states regarding awareness on the scheme provisions.
- Labour budget preparation was one of the important components in MGNREGA. Awareness and knowledge on the process of labour budget for the people will serve better planning and implementation of the works. It was reported that, 43.1 per cent were aware about the labour budget and another 41.2 per cent knew that the labour budgets have to be approved by the Gram Sabha. This percentage is high in Sepahijala district of Tripura and Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh.
- The overall score of awareness is calculated for the above components and the



highest score with 83.4 per cent was seen in Kurnool district and low levels of awareness with 18.2 per cent was among sample respondents in Valsad district.

### 5.3. Intensive Participatory Planning Exercise (IPPE)

- **Awareness about IPPE:** Around 44.3 per cent of job card holders were aware about the IPPE process conducted in the year 2015-16. Awareness levels on the IPPE were high in Kurnool and Sepahijala district.
- **Process of IPPE:** The main focus of the study was to understand about the process of IPPE and its impact on the process of participatory planning in preparation self of projects under MGNREGA. A total of 595 sample was reported to conduct IPPE, out of which 521 (87.6 per cent) respondents reported that BPT members have conducted meetings with villagers before starting the IPPE and explained the importance of planning.
- **Planning through PRA:** In the process of IPPE, planning through PRA is specified, identifying the permissible works under MGNREGS using techniques like social mapping, resource mapping, transect walk. Planning for convergence possibilities through discussion with people also to be explored. Regarding this, 62 per cent of the respondents said that, the PRA techniques were conducted by BPT members. Around 80 per cent respondents agreed that, identification and planning of works were done after discussing with villagers. Around 66 reported the planning process was done at the GP level.
- **Demanding of individual works:** Due to the IPPE process, demanding of individual works found reasonably good in Tripura and Andhra Pradesh.
- **Inclusion of vulnerable households in planning:** Inclusion of vulnerable sections like SCs, STs, houseless, landless, women headed households, physically and mentally challenged is one of the most important objectives of the IPPE. Thus, the IPPE provided an opportunity for the marginalised to join with the Gram Panchayats in the decision-making process and getting better access to the benefits of MGNREGS. It was reported that the inclusion was good in Bilaspur district of Chhattisgarh, Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh and Sepahijala district of Tripura. In Koraput district of Odisha, the inclusion of vulnerable sections was not given priority.
- **Training of BPT on IPPE -** Around 85.2 per cent members reported that they were given training on IPPE. All the members in Odisha, Uttarakhand and Tripura and more than 80 per cent in AP and Gujarat, 60 per cent in Chhattisgarh attended the training programme. Unfortunately, 40 per cent of the members did not attend the training but were members in BPT and facilitated the IPPE.

- **Block Planning Team and their Awareness about IPPE-** Majority members in all the states except Valsad district reported positively for having awareness and involved in the activities like mapping through using PRA techniques, conduct of door to door survey and identification of families of without job card holders, conducted meeting with all vulnerable households, discussion with the villagers for identification of works and preparation of list of works to submit to the Gram Sabha and Gram Sabha's role in finalising the works.
- **Conduct of IPPE by BPTs** - In the IPPE process the BPT role was very important in each and every aspect. As per the BPT members, almost 90 per cent told door to door survey was conducted in all areas except in Odisha, 68.5 per cent reflected that they were identified as households without job card holders, 87 per cent told according to the format estimation table was filled properly, around 80 per cent of the respondents agreed that discussions were held for identification of works, 64.8 per cent accepted that Gram Saba was conducted for approval and prioritisation of works.
- **Level of Planning-** The guideline of the IPPE suggests that planning can be conducted either at ward level or GP level but prioritisation and consolidation has to be done at the GP level and it has to be ratified by the Gram Sabha. Actual status has been verified and 55.6 per cent reported IPPE took place at GP level.
- **Convergence-** In the IPPE process and planning of works, more than 60 per cent respondents said the line department personnel did not participate in the IPPE process. Finally, 33.3 per cent respondents agreed that few works have been identified in convergence mode in the IPPE process and these works are in convergence with Agriculture, Horticulture and Forest department.
- **Cooperation and Coordination of the officials in the conduct of IPPE-** The cooperation and coordination of the officials in the conduct of IPPE is very crucial aspect to the BPT members. The views of the BPTs regarding this are collected and presented. Majority members appreciated the coordination of the officials and cooperation by the local people in participation in IPPE i.e., conduct of PRA, household survey, meetings, training programme and preparation of plan and finally consolidation of it. The support of the officials and people were rated as 'Good' and 'Very Good'.
- The IPPE conducted in sample panchayats have created better impact on mobilisation of people for planning, encouraged people in intellectual discussion and demanded works to fulfill their needs. The study reveals, the process of conduct of IPPE was done as per the guidelines prescribed by the government. Among the sample population 43 per cent respondents were satisfied and 11.3

per cent were highly satisfied with the process of how IPPE conducted.

## **6. Conclusion**

As part of the study result, it was found that the process of IPPE has been welcomed by the different stakeholders in all the sample states. Many GPs in majority of the states made attempt to conduct the IPPE effectively and few states conducted it as a mandatory function.

Only less than 10 per cent of the people participated in general in the developed states and only below 5 per cent of the job card holders specifically in the poor states attended the process of planning earlier to the introduction of IPPE. But, the IPPE motivated more people's participation up to 56 per cent and participation in discussion 15 per cent and demanding for work selection up to 29 per cent. The poor people are still feeling suppression by the elite community and kept aside in the major decision-making. It is well understood from the discussion from the various stakeholders especially marginalised and economically poor need more opportunities to express their problems and their needs are to be included in the planning process.

## **7. Recommendations**

- The first part of IPPE i.e., awareness creation, sensitisation and training of the stakeholders of the IPPE has to be strengthened, effective people-oriented strategies have to be charted and special attention by the people's committees on the proper implementation of the sensitisation process to reach poorest of the poor in the Gram Panchayat.
- People maximum reach programmes have to be framed to attract maximum participation in the planning process. The ultimate aim of the making them understand the importance of the IPPE, benefits expected, necessities of people participation, role and responsibilities of different groups to be imparted with at most care.
- Periodical training programmes with innovative participatory methods on social mobilisation have to be imparted, in addition attitudinal and behavioural training programmes also have to be conducted for the planning team, elected representatives and also to the job card holders in encouraging positive participation.
- Almost, around 50 per cent of the BPT members requested for more number of training programmes up to three, increase of duration at least up to five days, restriction of only 25 trainees in a batch, coverage of PRA contents with field Exposure, sufficient time for field and document verification and coverage of attitudinal and motivational sessions. Familiarisation of the trainees on the

MGNREGA works like identification and prioritisation of works, preparation of labour budget, documentation of IPPE process, etc. More practical classes on the exercises related to PRA strategies, household survey, filling of demand estimation formats, etc., to be given more concentration in the training programme.

- More than 50 per cent opined, the IPPE was carried at the GP level and suggested to conduct at the ward level or hamlet level and consolidation have to done at the GP level.
- Circumstances and opportunities to be ensured to conduct fare and free IPPE process without political conflicts. Proper documentation, specifically on the participation of weaker sections and their contributions to be captured with video evidences and tracking to be ensured. Verification on whether poor people voices or grievances are included in the self of the projects and has it mentioned in the action taken report also to be ensured.
- The fund release has to be linked with the convergence plan made in the IPPE process with the indications of percentages of finance can be drawn from the different schemes with MGNREGS.

## 1. Introduction

Participatory development is a new paradigm of development. In India, the experience of centralised planning has led to dismal performance primarily on two counts: (i) the fruits of development have not reached the lowest level of the social structure - a failure of so-called trickle-down approach to development. (ii) People's participation in the development process has been largely lacking. In India, Local Governance Institutions, called 'Panchayats', in rural areas were given importance through 73<sup>rd</sup> constitutional amendment (PRI Act) which came into force from 24<sup>th</sup> April 1992 to give constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions at the district and below. These institutions are responsible for ensuring economic development and social justice to the rural populace.

Participatory Planning is an approach through which the planning process is brought close to the people. It provides a framework in which planning is attempted at different politico-administrative levels so that there is greater integration between the developmental needs and priorities of smaller areas (micro-region) and different socio-economic classes of people with regional, sub-national and national level development policies and goals. Participatory Planning is a process of preparing an integrated plan for the region taking into account available natural, human and financial resources and covering the sectoral activities and schemes assigned to the unit at district level and below and those implemented through local governments in a state.

The concept of grassroots planning is a recent addition to the strategies of micro planning for development. It might be considered as a logical extension of the national planning scheme promoted by most countries. An alternative explanation of its emergence, however, might be traced to the failure of both the national and regional plans to adequately respond to the needs of the people at the grassroots level. After the Community Development Programme, which was launched in 1952, it was realised that without an agency at the village level, which could represent the entire community, assume responsibility and provide the necessary leadership for implementing development programmes, real progress in rural Development could not take place. In India grassroots planning has received much attention after effective enforcement of 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendments of the Indian constitution in relation to empowering of local bodies.

Frequently, the conditions necessary for the success of such planning are not well understood as can be seen from several attempts made in this respect in our country. The local self-government institutions having an effective strategy for preparing micro planning, with focus on mobilisation of target people for effective participation in the process of planning at the grassroots level, to attain greater

success in the field of rural development. Any strategy of planning should rely on the availability of local resources to attain sustainable development. Participatory planning implies that the “planning for a smaller region, like, for a village, block or district, for optimum utilisation of locally available resources, by the local people, priority in order to satisfy their own needs, by adopting appropriate technologies without disturbing environment”.

One of the initiatives of the government of India for poverty reduction is provision of manual employment for the interested families in the rural areas with the objective of increasing income and thus strengthening rural infrastructure by selecting the works through participatory planning, the scheme is called MGNREGA.

### **1.1. MGNREGA**

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, the flagship programme of the UPA Government was passed by the Parliament in August 2005 and came into effect on 5<sup>th</sup> September 2005. It provides a legal Guarantee for 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work at the minimum wage rate notified for agricultural labour prescribed by the State or else an unemployment allowance.

The objective of the Act is to supplement wage employment opportunities in rural areas and in the process to also build up durable assets. Creation of durable assets and strengthening the livelihood resource base of the rural poor is an important object of the scheme.

Planning is critical to the successful implementation of the Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA). A key indicator of success is timely generation of employment (within 15 days) while ensuring the process of selection of works. The need to act within a time limit necessitates advance planning and budgetary allocations. The basic aim of the planning process is to ensure that the district is prepared well in advance to offer productive employment on demand. The Act under section 16, mandates the formulation of a development plan by the Gram Panchayat on the recommendations of the Gram Sabha. The development plan will be an Annual Plan that consists of a ‘shelf of projects’ to offer employment on demand.

In order to implement the provisions of the act, a self of projects or annual plan has to be prepared and the Gram Panchayat has to implement the plan. Very recently Government of India insisted the districts to entrust the preparation of plan on participatory mode with the help of local people and institutions on integrating the various sectors and sections by conducting Intensive Participatory Planning Exercise (IPPE) at the village/ward level and consolidation at the Gram Panchayat level.

## **1.2. Intensive Participatory Planning Exercise (IPPE) in MGNREGS**

The unique feature of MGNREGA is its demand-driven character. But before begin to record demand, it is need to make a prior assessment of the quantum of work likely to be demanded as also ascertain the timing of this demand. This matching of demand and supply of work is the process of planning under MGNREGA and this is to be achieved through the preparation of a Labour Budget, which has two sides—one, assessment of quantum and timing of demand for work and two, preparing a shelf of projects to meet this demand in a timely manner. This process is crucial for the timely generation of employment within 15 days while ensuring the selection of works. This process is called Integrated Participatory Planning Exercise (IPPE), it is reinforcing the preparation of labour budget formulations through the use of strategies such as: intensive door-to-door survey of all vulnerable households, participatory identification of works, outcome orientation of works, close monitoring of this process by functionaries at the State and Central level. The IPPE is a national initiative by the Ministry of Rural Development in 2500 identified backward blocks in the country with financial allocation of Rs. 1 lakh per block for training. It aims to ensure that people from socially excluded communities are included in their village's annual MGNREGA plan. The IPPE aims to ensure everyone in a community participates in the MGNREGA planning process and that their voices are heard.

The legal mandate of adhering of IPPE is mentioned in the sub-section 6 of section 14 of the MGNREG Act 2005 and it mandates that the District Programme Coordinator (DPC) under MGNREGA shall prepare, in the month of December every year, a Labour Budget (LB) for the next financial year containing the details of anticipated demand for unskilled manual work in the district and the plan for identification of need-based works and engagement of workers in the works covered under the programme. The para 7 of schedule I of the act mandates that there shall be a systematic, participatory planning exercise at each tier of panchayat, conducted within the specified period of time. All the works to be implemented by the Panchayats, have to be identified and placed before the Gram Sabha and such works to be implemented in the intermediate Panchayats or other implementing agencies are to be approved by the intermediate or district Panchayats. The chapter 6 of the MGNREGA operational guidelines, 2013 contains details about the procedure to be followed in planning for works and preparation of labour budget. Under the Act every Gram Panchayat (village council) should have an annual plan that includes enough money to pay every MGNREGA-registered family, a list of all the projects that need to be carried out in the community along with project plans.

Thus, through IPPE, a development plan consisting of i) Assessment of labour demand, ii) Identification of works to meet the estimated labour demand and iii) Estimated cost of works and wages is to be prepared.

This process of planning and identification of projects must be in a participatory manner at the habitation level, reflecting the needs and aspirations of the local people, while ensuring maximum participation of women, SCs/STs and the poor. These habitation level proposals are collated at the GP level, incorporating inter-habitation works that are identified, again in a participatory manner. Individual works are logically sequenced and packaged together on the principles of INRM, to form projects. The GP is the custodian of the SoP and all PIAs working within the GP are reporting their plans to the GP, which are incorporated into the Annual Plan for MGNREGA after the approval of the GS. The order of priority of projects is determined by each GP in meetings of the GS and the Ward Sabha and is reflected in the Annual Plan.

### **1.2. a. Steps in the Preparation of the Development Plan**

- GPs are assisted by CFT (wherever positioned) and for remaining GPs, Task Force consisting of officials, stakeholders, experts, representatives of Civil Society Organisations, etc., for a cluster of GPs are formed.
- Task Force members responsible for the preparation of Development Plan are trained on the basic principles of INRM.
- Consultations with stakeholder groups especially MGNREGS workers, SHGs, small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, etc., are organised for the preparation of Development Plan.
- To ensure that, views of all stakeholders are incorporated in the Development Plan, watershed approach using participatory techniques like mapping of onsite works, priority setting, key informants' interviews, focus group discussions, etc., are adopted.
- In Gram Sabha meetings held, presentations of draft development plan by key members of the Task Force are made, it is followed by discussions and suggestions. In the meeting itself, suggestions including modifications are incorporated and the development plan to be finalised.

## **2. Research Methodology**

The study predominantly focused on the following important issues. Process Documentation of IPPE including the assessment of training and capacity building initiatives implemented by the selected GPs and further efforts required for the strengthening of IPPE.

Study focused on the following indicators:

- Process of IPPE at various stages.
- Problems faced by the planning committee in mobilisation of people for



participation in the IPPE process and issues related to the coordination of the IPPE process.

- Level of awareness about the importance of IPPE among the members of GS.
- Level of awareness on the planning process of IPPE among all stakeholders who are involved in the IPPE, like the members of the planning committee at the village, Block Planning Team (BPT) and District level. It also collected the experiences of elected representatives and officials of the GP; members of Gram Sabha experts and institutions represented who participated and facilitated the IPPE process in the selected study area.
- Level of awareness among underprivileged and marginalised sections (SCs/STs, minorities, women, differently challenged, etc.,) on the provisions of MGNREGS in general and IPPE process in particular.
- Identification and analysis of roles, responsibilities, initiatives, capacities and field-based problems of the BPT in the context of the IPPE.
- Nature and Extent of participation—the study focused to assess the quality of participation by the people i.e., passive or active, just physical presence or contributory, intellectual or entertainment, suppressive or submissive, positive or negative, etc.
- People's demand for participation in the planning process.
- Reasons for exclusion of certain categories of people if any.
- Assessing the capacity required and imparted and identify the gaps for further strengthening of the IPPE trainings for the members of BPTs.
- Collection and compiling of experiences, opinions and suggestions of various stakeholders for further strengthening of IPPE.
- Identifying management issues related to planning and implementation for locations of inter-jurisdictional issues among GPs and blocks.
- Labour budgeting and works included in the self of projects.

Thus, the present study has been planned to make initiatives for documentation of the process of the IPPE, which will help to improve the planning process of other PRIs of low performing and difficulty facing regions for attainment of better results. Therefore, this study is proposed to document the process of IPPE from the selected states with the following objectives.

## 2.1. Objectives of the Study

1. To study and document the Intensive Participatory Planning Exercises (IPPE) process in the selected Gram Panchayats.
2. To identify critical areas in capacity building provided to BPTs.
3. To analyse and identify the suitable support system needed for organising effective Intensive Participatory Planning Exercise (IPPE).

## 2.2. Study area

The study was conducted in six States representing one from each geographical zone and also based on the variations in Labour Budget projections of 2014-15 and 2015-16. Therefore, the study selected three lowest variance states and three highest variance states, namely Chhattisgarh (Highest in Central Zone), Odisha (Highest in East Zone) Uttarakhand (Highest in North Zone), Tripura (Lowest in North East Zone), Andhra Pradesh (Lowest in south zone), Gujarat (Lowest in west zone).

With same criterion the districts and blocks were selected from each state. From each Block two GPs were selected. Depending upon the number of IPPE blocks, in few districts it was one block and few other districts it was two blocks.

**Table 2.1 -Study Area**

STATE	DISTRICT	BLOCK	PANCHAYAT
Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	Belha	Podi (H)
			Bijour
		Gaurella - 2	Newarinawapara
			Kotamikhurd
Odisha	Koraput	Narayan Patana	Kumbhari
			Borigi
		Jeypore	Balia
			Pujariput
Uttarakhand	<u>RudraPrayag</u>	<u>Ukhimath</u>	Kotma
			Nyalsu
Tripura	<u>Sepahijala</u>	<u>Jampuijala</u>	Thelakung
			Jugalkishorenagar
Andhra Pradesh	<u>Kurnool</u>	<u>Kosigi</u>	Peddabompalli
			Kamandodd
		<u>Krishnagiri</u>	Kambalapadu
			Sho. Yerragudi
Gujarat	<u>Valsad</u>	<u>Kaprada</u>	Kumbhset
			Vadi

### **2.3. Sampling Procedure**

The respondents were selected on the basis of available list of active job card holders and required number of samples were arrived by using systematic stratified random sampling by selecting every 5<sup>th</sup> name of job card holder from the GP's muster roll. Replacement was adopted for nonexistence or non-availability of selected samples to arrive required number of samples for the study. Primary and secondary data was collected from the selected Gram panchayat.

The respondents were selected on the basis of available list of active job card holders and required number of samples was arrived by taking confidence level as 95 per cent and the error level 10 per cent. Sample was selected based on simple random sampling by selecting every 5<sup>th</sup> name of job card holder from the GP's muster roll. Replacement was adopted for nonexistence or non-availability of selected samples to arrive required number of samples for the study.

Care was taken to maintain 50 per cent men and 50 per cent women in the total sample. Among them, it was assured that 10 per cent are scheduled caste and scheduled tribes, 5 per cent are OBCs, 10 per cent are landless, 5 per cent are single women, 10 per cent are small and marginal farmers and another 10 per cent are minorities. During the IPPE process those who received new job cards, among them 10 members were also included in the sample.

### **2.4. Tools for Data Collection**

The study used three types of structured schedules one for NREGA beneficiaries or 'active job card holders' another for 'block planning team' and the third for 'elected representatives' of the selected GPs. The interview schedule was prepared covering all the aspects like socio- economic profiles, awareness levels, participation and quality of participation, factors contributed for availing and not availing the schemes/benefits through various opportunities and opinions on the conduct of IPPE.

Non-directive interviews were also conducted to collect information in the critical areas for improvement in training, monitoring the process of IPPE. Opinions and suggestions for further strengthening of IPPE were collected and consolidated from the people, functionaries, officials, project implementing agencies, civil society organisations, formal and informal groups, community based organised organisations existing in the study area. Secondary data was collected through various sources for supplementing process of documentation.

### **2.5. Data Analysis**

In general, averages and percentages were used appropriately to interpret the

collected data from the field. Apart from the average percentages, scores were calculated for Socio- Economic Status (SES), awareness on MGNREGS and IPPE and participation in MGNREGS and IPPE. The correlations and regressions were used in the analysis.

### **3. Profile of Study Area**

#### **3.1. Location and Basic profile of Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh.**

Kurnool District is located in the west-central part of Andhra Pradesh. According to the 2011 census Kurnool district has a population of 4,046,601, ranking 54 in India (out of a total of 640). The district has a population density of 229 inhabitants per square kilometer (590/sq mi). Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 14.65 per cent. The district has a sex ratio of 984 females for every 1000 males, and literacy rate of 61.13 per cent. It had three Revenue Divisions viz., Kurnool, Nandyala, Adoni. There were 899 Gram Panchayats, consisting of 920 revenue villages and 615 hamlets. Majority of people depend on agriculture for livelihood. Cultivation of various crops heavily depends on rainfall. Only one crop can be successfully cultivated in monsoon season in each year. Some villages have access to irrigation facility from Tungabhadra River. It is famous for producing groundnuts, onions, chilly, cotton, rice, grains and other vegetables.

#### **3.2. Location and Basic profile of Valsad District, Gujarat**

Valsad district is one of the 33 districts in the state of Gujarat. The district's administrative capital is Valsad. The district covers 3008 square kilometers and is divided into six talukas: Valsad, Vapi, Pardi, Umargam, Kaparada and Dharampur. In 2011, it had population of 1,705,678 of which male and female were 887,222 and 818,456 respectively. The district population constituted 2.82 percent of total Gujarat population. According to 2011 census 62.74 per cent of population lives in rural areas and 37.26 per cent lives in urban regions of district. The district is well known for its production of mangoes, sapodilla, and teak, and for its chemical and industrial stretch based in Vapi and Atul. Dharampur and Kaparada taluka of Valsad district are mostly tribal areas.

They are in the lap of the Sahyadri mountain chain. It has rich cultural background with affluent forest areas endowed with vivid fauna & flora. It is famous for its orchard plantations. There is rapid growth in agriculture as well as of industries in the district during recent past. The district has varied agriculture crops, both food crops, horticulture & non-food crops. Main food crops consist of food grains such as paddy, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, etc., and pulses. Recently, it is

also emerging as a horticulture hub of the State, showing significant increase in food produces and development in food-based industries.

### **3.3. Location and Basic profile of Bilaspur District, Chhattisgarh**

Bilaspur district is located in eastern part of Chhattisgarh. The total area is approximately 6,377 Sq. Km. The district is divided in to eight Tehsil. Total number of Gram Panchayats in the district is 858 and the number of villages is 1635. The district is surrounded by Gaurela, Pendra and Marwahi districts of Chhattisgarh State in the north, Mungeli and Kabirdham districts of Chhattisgarh in the west, Balaua Bazar-Bhatapara district of Chhattisgarh in the south and Korba and Janjgir-Champa districts of Chhattisgarh in the east.

The New Bilaspur district is hilly towards north and plane in south. Major rivers which surround Bilaspur district are Aghar, Maniyar and Arpa. According to 2011 census, the district has a population of 2,662,077 and a population density of 322 inhabitants per square kilometer. It has a sex ratio of 972 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 71.59 per cent. Around 38.78 per cent of the total area is covered by forest. The southern part of the district is a plain land with gentle slopes covering an area of 48 per cent of the total geographical area in the district. It is also called the Chhattisgarh plains. The land is very fertile and is mostly used for the agriculture purposes with few surface irrigation facilities. The northern part of the district is mostly hilly with highly undulating topography where the agriculture is restricted to few patches only. The net area sown during the year 2011 is around 360195 ha. Paddy is the main crop (88 per cent) followed by pulses.

### **3.4. Location and Basic profile of Koraput District, Odisha**

The Koraput District covers an area of 8379 sq. km. The district has got two sub-divisions, namely Koraput and Jeypore. There were 14 Tahsils and one Municipality. There are 2028 villages and 226 Gram Panchayats functioning in the district. According to the 2011 census Koraput district has a population of 1,376,934. Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 16.63 per cent. Koraput has a sex ratio of 1031 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 49.87 per cent.

The Economy of district is primarily based upon forestry and agriculture (including shifting cultivation). The perennial streams and rivulets, the availability of huge underutilised ground water, the potentials to promote eco-tourism are the strengths of the district's economy. Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy of the district as around 83 per cent depends on it. The soil and climate in the district are favorable for taking up of agro-horticultural activities. The suitability of soil and climatic condition for production of coffee, cashew, cotton, tobacco, vegetable and

fruits and the production of these crops strengthen the economy of the district. The common annual food crops grown in the district are paddy, millet, maize and pulses.

### **3.5. Location and Basic profile of Sepahijala District, Tripura**

Tripura which had once a single District is now divided into eight districts, twenty-three subdivisions and forty-five blocks. Besides, a special feature of the state is the vibrant existence of an Autonomous district Council (ADC) for tribal based on 6th schedule of the Indian constitution. The ADC in Tripura homes roughly one-third of the State's population. One of the newly constituted eight Districts, Sepahijala is one with an area of 1043.58 sq. km. and population is 5,42,731. Total habitations of the district are 1483. Within this district, there are three Sub Divisions, seven blocks, two Nagar Panchayats, nine assembly seats & three Autonomous District Councils. The area of District is 1043.04 sq. kms. The main source of the livelihood of local people is agriculture. A large number of people have taken rubber plantation as a source of livelihood. Around 985 of the population are literates. The district has sex ratio of 966/1000. Total cultivable land is 47456 Ha. Main crops of the district are paddy, potato, vegetables, pulses, oil-seeds, pine apples and other fruits, Maize and Flours, etc.

### **3.6. Location and Basic profile of Rudraprayag District, Uttarakhand**

Rudraprayag district is in Uttarakhand state of northern India. The district occupies an area of 2439 km<sup>2</sup>. It is the administrative headquarters of the district. According to the 2011 census district has a population of 236,857. It is ranking 585<sup>th</sup> in India (out of a total of 640). The district has a population density of 119 inhabitants per square kilometer. Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 4.14 per cent. It has a sex ratio of 1120 females for every 1000 males, making it the 6<sup>th</sup> highest in the country as per 2011 census and a literacy rate of 82.09 per cent.

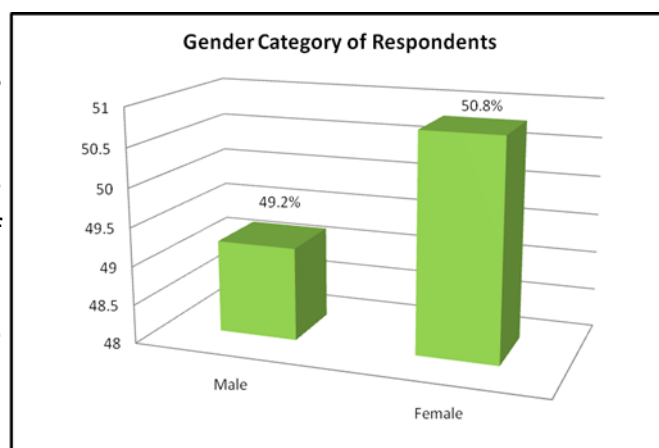
## **4. Data Interpretation and Analysis**

This chapter presents the field data collected from wage seekers and Block planning team members selected for the study covering six states, namely Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Uttarakhand, Tripura, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat. The required beneficiaries were selected randomly by using the active job card holders list available at Gram Panchayat office. This chapter analyses the field data and consolidates field observational methods.

## A. Socio - Economic Status of the Respondents

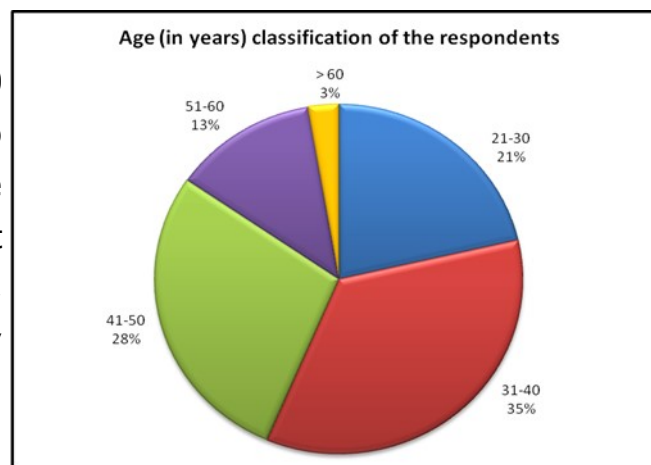
### A.1. Sex:

In all the six states, the study covered 1412 samples consisting of 49.2 per cent males and 50.8 per cent females. In all the states females outnumbered males and it is highest in Uttarakhand with 82 per cent of the respondents being women. In all the study area women work participation in the MGNREGS is high.



### A.2. Age:

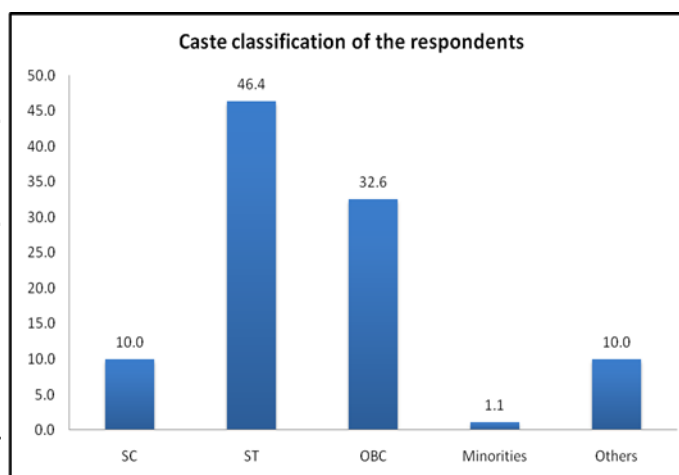
It reflects that, maximum respondents i.e., 35 per cent fall in the age group of 31 – 40 followed by 28.2 per cent in the age group of 41-50 another 21.4 per cent in the age group of 21-30. For 15.7 per cent respondents, who are above 50 years, MGNREGS become a social security measure.



### A.3. Caste:

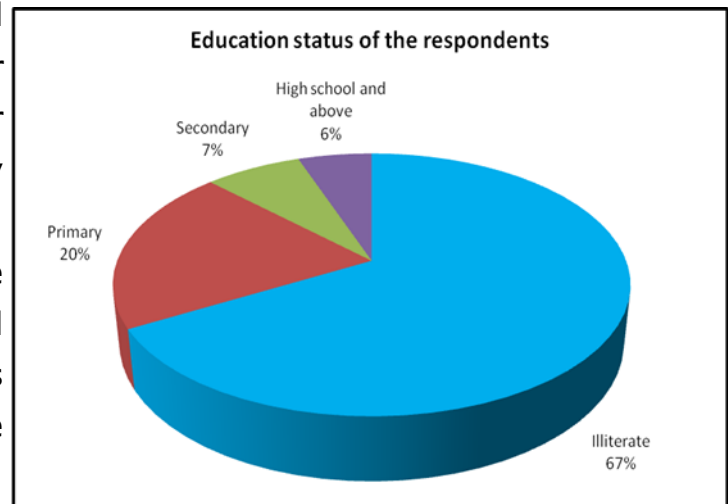
Out of the 1412 respondents from six study districts, 46.4 per cent represent Scheduled Tribes and another 32.6 per cent are from OBC and 10 per cent belong to Scheduled caste and another 10 per cent from forward/other caste. Minorities represent only 1.1 per cent.

The data shows Scheduled Tribe's representation is very high in the state of Gujarat (98.9 per cent), Tripura (91.8 per cent), Odisha (66 per cent) and Chhattisgarh (54.3 per cent). OBC representation is high in Andhra Pradesh (78.7 per cent). Scheduled Caste participation is very low in all the study areas of the states. The state of Uttarakhand reported 92.5 per cent respondents are in the 'Others' communal category.



#### A.4. Education

Out of total 1412 respondents, around 67 per cent are non-literates, 20.5 per cent studied up to primary, around 7 per cent studied secondary level and only 5.5 per cent attended higher education. Literacy levels are high in sample districts of Tripura and Uttarakhand states. Good percentage of respondents (34.6 per cent) as noted in the table have completed high school and above. Highest non-literacy among the respondents is found (98.9 per cent) in Valsad district, Gujarat followed by Koraput district (83.6 per cent) Odisha.

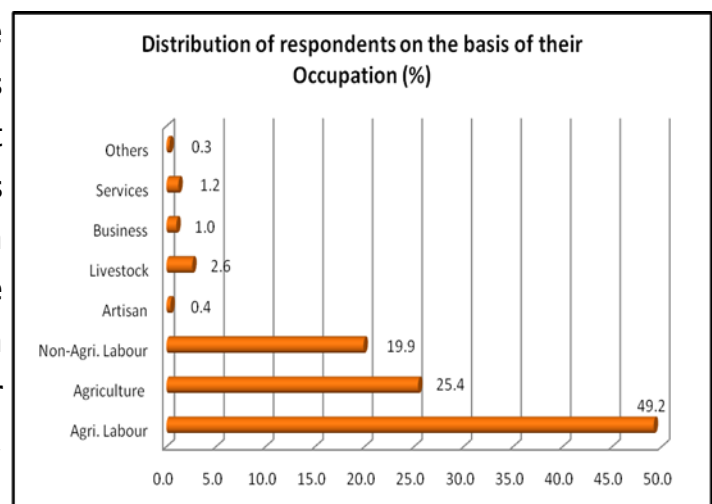


#### A.5. Marital Status

According to the data, majority (95.3 per cent) respondents are married and 2.8 per cent reported as widower/widow, another 2 per cent are Divorcees. Only 1.7 per cent was unmarried at the time of data collection and 1 per cent was in deserted category. It is appreciable that, MGNREGA is supporting good number of single women/men.

#### A.6. Occupations

In the study area, out of 1412 sample respondents, 49.2 per cent work as agriculture labourers and 19.9 per cent are engaged as non-agriculture labourers and another 24 per cent are engaged in agriculture as full-time farmers. The remaining respondents are engaged in different activities like handicrafts (4 per cent), livestock rearing (2.6 per cent), engagement in some kind of services (1 per cent) and business (1 per cent). There are some variations across the states like



the percentage of agriculture labour is very high (89.8 per cent) in Valsad district of Gujarat. Good number of respondents depending on agriculture is seen in Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh. Similarly, more number of respondents (44 per cent) depending on non- agriculture labour are found in Sepahijala district of Tripura.

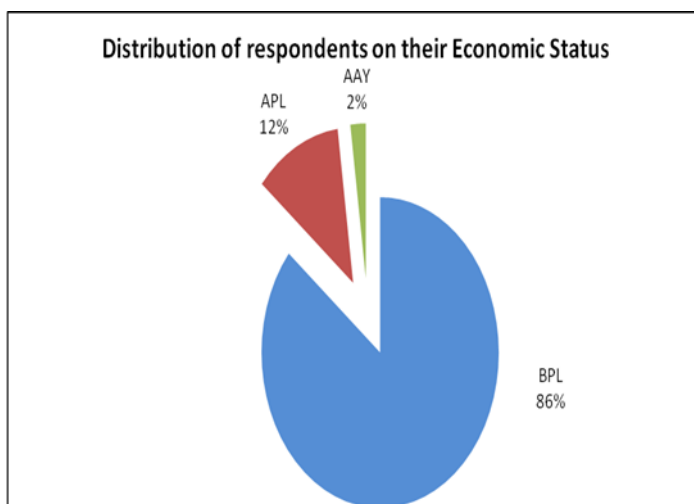


	Highest Variation States			Lowest Variation States			Total
	Chhattisgarh (Bilaspur)	Odisha (Koraput)	Uttarakhand (Rudra prayag)	Tripura (Sepahijala)	Andhra Pradesh (Kurnool)	Gujarat (Valsad)	
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	146	180	24	85	219	40	694
	48.7%	51.0%	18.0%	46.7%	61.5%	45.5%	49.2%
Female	154	173	109	97	137	48	718
	51.3%	49.0%	82.0%	53.3%	38.5%	54.5%	50.8%
<b>Age</b>							
21 - 30	51	51	39	33	104	24	302
	17.0%	14.4%	29.3%	18.1%	29.2%	27.3%	21.4%
31 - 40	108	131	49	62	116	28	494
	36.0%	37.1%	36.8%	34.1%	32.6%	31.8%	35.0%
41 - 50	81	121	27	48	92	29	398
	27.0%	34.3%	20.3%	26.4%	25.8%	33.0%	28.2%
51 - 60	50	46	12	27	39	6	180
	16.7%	13.0%	9.0%	14.8%	11.0%	6.8%	12.7%
Above 60	10	4	6	12	5	1	38
	3.3%	1.1%	4.5%	6.6%	1.4%	1.1%	2.7%
<b>Caste</b>							
SC	34	44	9	1	52	1	141
	11.3%	12.5%	6.8%	.5%	14.6%	1.1%	10.0%
ST	163	233	0	167	5	87	655
	54.3%	66.0%	.0%	91.8%	1.4%	98.9%	46.4%
OBC	101	64	1	14	280	0	460
	33.7%	18.1%	.8%	7.7%	78.7%	.0%	32.6%
Minorities	0	4	0	0	11	0	15
	.0%	1.1%	.0%	.0%	3.1%	.0%	1.1%
Others	2	8	123	0	8	0	141
	.7%	2.3%	92.5%	.0%	2.2%	.0%	10.0%
<b>Education</b>							
Non-literate	211	295	39	55	257	87	944
	70.3%	83.6%	29.3%	30.2%	72.2%	98.9%	66.9%
Primary	55	39	22	101	71	1	289
	18.3%	11.0%	16.5%	55.5%	19.9%	1.1%	20.5%
Secondary	25	13	26	26	12	0	102
	8.3%	3.7%	19.5%	14.3%	3.4%	.0%	7.2%
High school and above	9	6	46	0	16	0	77
	3.0%	1.7%	34.6%	.0%	4.5%	.0%	5.5%

	Highest Variation States			Lowest Variation States			Total
	Chhattisgarh (Bilaspur)	Odisha (Koraput)	Uttarakhand (Rudrapur)	Tripura (Sepahjila)	Andhra Pradesh (Kurnool)	Gujarat (Valsad)	
<b>Marital Status</b>							
Married	283	341	124	172	337	88	1345
	94.3%	96.6%	93.2%	94.5%	94.7%	100.0%	95.3%
Unmarried	8	5	6	2	3	0	24
	2.7%	1.4%	4.5%	1.1%	.8%	.0%	1.7%
Widow/ Widower	8	7	2	6	16	0	39
	2.7%	2.0%	1.5%	3.3%	4.5%	.0%	2.8%
Divorcee	1	0	0	2	0	0	3
	.3%	.0%	.0%	1.1%	.0%	.0%	.2%
Deserted	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	.0%	.0%	.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%
<b>Occupation</b>							
Agriculture	148	187	56	56	168	79	694
	49.3%	53.0%	42.1%	30.8%	47.2%	89.8%	49.2%
Agri. Labour	110	64	12	15	150	8	359
	36.7%	18.1%	9.0%	8.2%	42.1%	9.1%	25.4%
Non-Agri. Labour	37	96	31	80	36	1	281
	12.3%	27.2%	23.3%	44.0%	10.1%	1.1%	19.9%
Artisan	2	4	0	0	0	0	6
	.7%	1.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%
Livestock	1	0	25	11	0	0	37
	.3%	.0%	18.8%	6.0%	.0%	.0%	2.6%
Business	2	0	5	7	0	0	14
	.7%	.0%	3.8%	3.8%	.0%	.0%	1.0%
Services	0	2	2	11	2	0	17
	.0%	.6%	1.5%	6.0%	.6%	.0%	1.2%
Others	0	0	2	2	0	0	4
	.0%	.0%	1.5%	1.1%	.0%	.0%	.3%

## A.7. Economic Status

The responses related to the respondent's economic status revealed that, majority (86 per cent) of the respondents are in Below Poverty Line (BPL) category and 12 per cent are in Above Poverty Line (APL) category. Only 2.1 per cent are Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) beneficiaries. Except in Rudraprayag district of Uttarakhand and Sepahijala district of Tripura, majority of the respondents are in BPL category. In



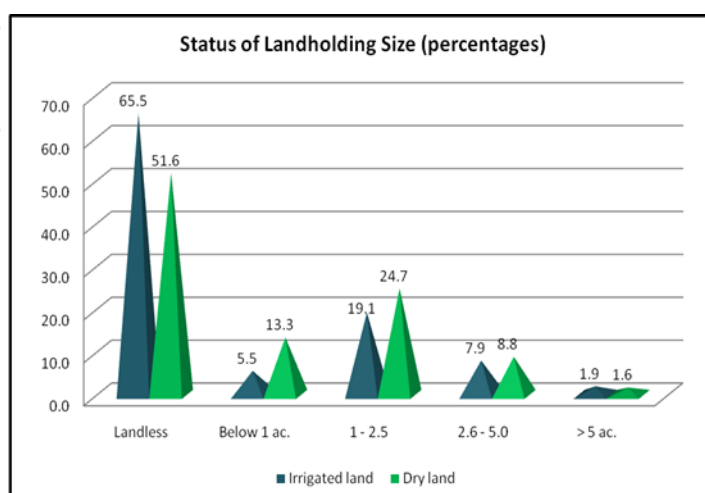
Rudraprayag district of Uttarakhand, majority of the respondents (62.4 per cent) are in APL category. As majority respondents in the study areas are poor; it encouraged them to participate in MGNREGA.

**Table 4.2- Distribution of respondents on their Economic Status**

	Highest Variation States			Lowest Variation States			Total
	Chhattisgarh (Bilaspur)	Odisha (Koraput)	Uttarakhand (Rudraprayag)	Tripura (Sepahijala)	Andhra Pradesh (Kurnool)	Gujarat (Valsad)	
BPL	288	322	50	112	354	88	1214
	96.0%	91.2%	37.6%	61.5%	99.4%	100.0%	86.0%
APL	5	22	83	56	2	0	168
	1.7%	6.2%	62.4%	30.8%	.6%	.0%	11.9%
AAY	7	9	0	14	0	0	30
	2.3%	2.5%	.0%	7.7%	.0%	.0%	2.1%
Total	300	353	133	182	356	88	1412
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

## A.9. Land Holding Status

Among the study population, 24.8 per cent are land less and their percentage is high in Koraput district (40.2 per cent) of Odisha and Bilaspur district (37.7 per cent) of Chhattisgarh. Only 487 respondents have irrigated land ranging from less than one acre to 5 acres. But 683 respondents have the dry land and majority of the respondents

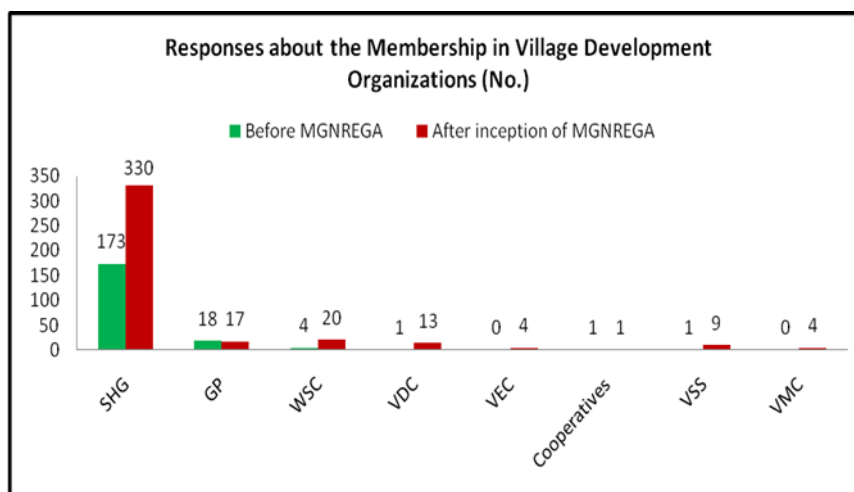


among them fall in the category of holding 1-2.5 acres of dry land. State wise variations exist and maximum holding of wet land is observed in Valsad district of Gujarat.

<b>Table 4.4- Land Holding Status</b>							
	Highest Variation States			Lowest Variation States			Total
	Chhattisgarh (Bilaspur)	Odisha (Koraput )	Uttarakhand (Rudra Prayag)	Tripura (Sepahijala )	Andhra Pradesh (Kurnool)	Gujarat (Valsad )	
Landless	113	142	4	1	82	8	350
	37.7%	40.2%	3.0%	.5%	23.0%	9.1%	24.8%
<b>Irrigated Land</b>							
Below 1 ac.	17	19	17	13	0	12	78
	27.0%	13.3%	100.0%	11.7%	.0%	20.0%	16.0%
1 - 2.5	42	103	0	54	58	13	270
	66.7%	72.0%	.0%	48.6%	62.4%	21.7%	55.4%
2.6 - 5.0	4	21	0	42	31	14	112
	6.3%	14.7%	.0%	37.8%	33.3%	23.3%	23.0%
> 5 ac.	0	0	0	2	4	21	27
	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.8%	4.3%	35.0%	5.5%
Total	63	143	17	111	93	60	487
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0 %	100.0 %
<b>Dry Land</b>							
Below 1 ac.	34	12	108	28	6	0	188
	25.0%	9.7%	95.6%	31.1%	3.0%	.0%	27.5%
1 - 2.5	79	96	5	40	114	15	349
	58.1%	77.4%	4.4%	44.4%	57.0%	75.0%	51.1%
2.6 - 5.0	20	14	0	16	70	4	124
	14.7%	11.3%	.0%	17.8%	35.0%	20.0%	18.2%
> 5 ac.	3	2	0	6	10	1	22
	2.2%	1.6%	.0%	6.7%	5.0%	5.0%	3.2%
Total	136	124	113	90	200	20	683
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0 %	100.0 %

#### **A.10. Membership in Village development committees/organisations**

Significant membership was seen in only SHGs. There is no much difference found in the status of membership in various village level institutions before and after MGNREGA and also across the States. Even though it is insignificant in number wise, increase in membership was taken place after introduction of scheme, which serves as a platform for people to discuss and share the provisions, rights and sources of avenues.



**Table 4.5-Responses about the Membership in Village Development Organizations**

Membership in Village Development Organizations	Before MGNREGA	After inception of MGNREGA
SHG	173 (12.3%)	330 (23.4%)
GP	18 (1.3%)	17 (1.2%)
WSC	4 (0.3%)	20 (1.4%)
VDC	1 (0.1%)	13 (0.9%)
VEC	-	4
Cooperatives	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)
VSS	1 (0.1%)	9 (0.6%)
VMC	-	4 (0.3%)

### A.11 SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS SCORE (SES)

Socio-Economic Status (SES) is a good measure of development. In a society stratified on the lines of caste, the SES should capture these disadvantages as well. It has been used as a prime composite index in social studies. People of lower socio-economic status are likely to have lower quality of life and higher vulnerability. The Socio-economic status has been shown to be significantly, consistently, and universally correlated with a variety of measures of lifestyles, opportunities and threats, networks and associations, awareness and participation and thereby, changes in power relationships. The data on socio- economic profile of the sample

workers were reduced to the SES scores based on seven factors (caste, age, education, occupation, size of land holding, annual income and economic dependency). The SES scores ranged from 55.9 (Bilaspur district of Chhattisgarh) to 73.5 (Sepahijala district of Tripura) percentage points.

## B. Awareness about MGNREGA

Community awareness about MGNREGS is critical to its effective implementation. MGNREGS is community oriented and demand driven scheme. The effective implementation of MGNREGS demands awareness among the beneficiaries/workers, implementing agencies and civil society. Beneficiaries are expected to know the procedure for registration and obtaining a job card, the process of job application, submission of application form for work and various entitlements.

The study has sought to analyse the awareness levels of the workers on different parameters of MGNREGS like the entitlements, works taken up in their Gram Panchayat, mandatory facilities to be provided at the worksite, social audit, grievance redressal mechanisms, etc.

However, the awareness level on the scheme provisions shows that, 69.5 per cent know about their right to work under MGNREGA, 66.6 per cent are aware of minimum 100 days guaranteed employment in a year, 54.2 per cent know that they have to submit application for getting work. Around 51 per cent reported of having awareness on the entitlement of unemployment allowance. About forty-nine per cent of respondents know the type of works to be undertaken in MGNREGS. Around 48 per cent know Gram Sabha's role in work identification. Around 40 per cent of beneficiaries know social audit, time limit for provision of employment after submission of application, right to raise question during the process of social audit, work site facilities and time limit for payment of wages. There are significant variations across the states.

**Table 4.6-Responses on the rights and entitlements**

Questions	Highest variation States			Lowest variation states			Total
	Chhattisgarh (Bilaspur)	Odisha (Koraput)	Uttarakhand (Rudra Prayag)	Tripura (Sepahijala)	Andhra Pradesh (Kurnool)	Gujarat (Valsad)	
Under MGNREGS it is your right to get work	53 17.7%	285 80.7%	111 83.5%	180 98.9%	350 98.3%	2 2.3%	981 69.5%
How many days of employment your household can get in a Financial year (100	44 14.7%	265 75.1%	92 69.2%	181 99.5%	350 98.3%	9 10.2%	941 66.6%

	Highest variation States			Lowest variation states			Total
Questions	Chhattisgarh (Bilaspur)	Odisha (Koraput)	Uttarakhand (Rudra)	Tripura (Sepahijala)	Andhra Pradesh (Kurnool)	Gujarat (Valsad)	
You are entitled to unemployment allowance if work is not provided within 15 days	34	168	29	137	347	2	717
	11.3%	47.6%	21.8%	75.3%	97.5%	2.3%	50.8%
More wages to be paid if work is given beyond 5 kms (10%)	11	114	14	73	341	2	555
	3.7%	32.3%	10.5%	40.1%	95.8%	2.3%	39.3%
Time limit for providing employment after submission of application (15 days)	23	151	28	61	343	2	608
	7.7%	42.8%	21.1%	33.5%	96.3%	2.3%	43.1%
Time limit for payment of wages (15 days)	19	161	35	44	309	2	570
	6.3%	45.6%	26.3%	24.2%	86.8%	2.3%	40.4%
Compensation should be paid for delayed payment of wages (0.05%)	3	102	6	57	185	1	354
	1.0%	28.9%	4.5%	31.3%	52.0%	1.1%	25.1%
You have to give applications for work	12	219	75	108	350	2	766
	4.0%	62.0%	56.4%	59.3%	98.3%	2.3%	54.2%
You can seek employment at any time	9	148	70	99	352	2	680
	3.0%	41.9%	52.6%	54.4%	98.9%	2.3%	48.2%
You can identify works in Gram Sabha	12	160	78	86	347	2	685
	4.0%	45.3%	58.6%	47.3%	97.5%	2.3%	48.5%
Types of works can be taken under MGNREGS	12	148	81	100	347	2	690
	4.0%	41.9%	60.9%	54.9%	97.5%	2.3%	48.9%
Social audited of works can be conducted	8	144	41	92	342	0	627
	2.7%	40.8%	30.8%	50.5%	96.1%	.0%	44.4%
People can raise any question about MGNREGS in Social Audit	6	150	21	87	321	1	586
	2.0%	42.5%	15.8%	47.8%	90.2%	1.1%	41.5%
Mandatory facilities that should be provided at the work site	11	136	9	150	250	0	556
	3.7%	38.5%	6.8%	82.4%	70.2%	.0%	39.4%
First Aid	83	57	4	101	155	1	401
	27.7%	16.1%	3.0%	55.5%	43.5%	1.1%	28.4%

Drinking Water	86	62	5	181	308	2	644
	28.7%	17.6%	3.8%	99.5%	86.5%	2.3%	45.6
Crèche for children	39	15	4	7	138	1	204
	13.0%	4.2%	3.0%	3.8%	38.8%	1.1%	14.4
Shade	43	52	6	113	123	2	339
	14.3%	14.7%	4.5%	62.1%	34.6%	2.3%	24.0 %

The table presents the awareness level of the sample respondents on the procedures or the persons whom to be approached for complaints and grievances related to the MGNREGA. The table reports that, around 41 per cent knew that the panchayat secretary/Rozgar sagayak/Sarpanch or BDO are authorities to meet to redress the grievances related to the non-issue of job cards, if the work is not provided within the prescribed timeline and delay in payment of wages.

**Table 4.7-Awareness about the grievance Redressal**

	Highest variation States			Lowest variation states			<b>Total</b>
<b>Officials to approach if</b>	Chhattisgarh (Bilaspur)	Odisha (Koraput)	Uttarakhand (Rudra Prayag)	Tripura (Sepahijala)	Andhra Pradesh (Kurnool)	Gujarat (Valsad)	
<b>a. Job cards are not given</b>	65	16	40	169	294	1	585
	21.7%	4.5%	30.1%	92.9%	82.6%	1.1%	41.4%
<b>b. Work is not given within 15 days</b>	55	44	37	144	335	-	615
	18.3%	12.5	27.8%	79.1%	94.1%	-	43.6%
<b>c. Wages are not paid within 15 days</b>	56	103	37	163	276	-	635
	18.7%	29.2	27.8%	89.6%	77.5%	-	45.0%

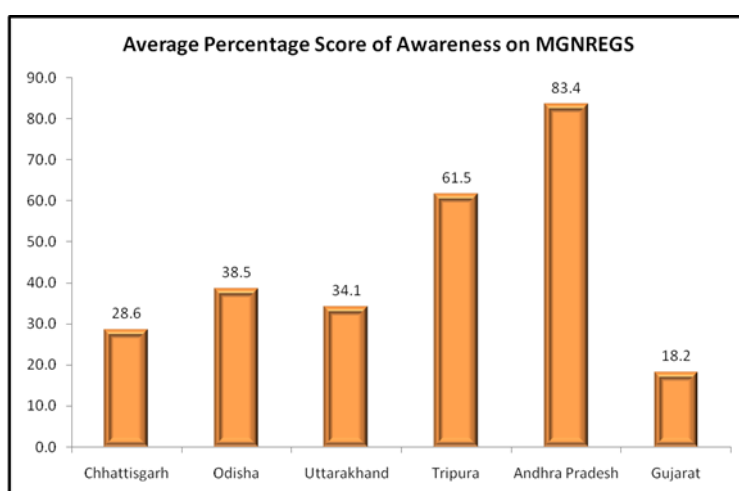
Labour budget preparation was one of the important components in MGNREGA. Even in the IPPE process identification of works and Labour Budget are playing pivotal role in preparation of plan for employment creation and development of the village. Awareness and knowledge on the process of labour budget for the people will serve better planning and implementation of the works. It was reported that, 43.1 per cent are aware about the labour budget and another 41.2 per cent know that the labour budgets have to be approved by the Gram Sabha. Such percentage is high in Sepahijala district of Tripura and Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh.



**Table 4.8-Awareness about Labour Budget**

	Highest Variation States			Lowest Variation States			Total
	Chhattisgarh (Bilaspur)	Odisha (Koraput)	Uttarakhand (Rudra Prayag)	Tripura (Sepahijala)	Andhra Pradesh (Kurnool)	Gujarat (Valsad)	
Labour Budget	6	144	21	149	289	0	609
	2.0%	40.8%	15.8%	81.9%	81.2%	.0%	43.1%
Ratification of labour budgets in Gram sabha	6	109	21	132	314	0	582
	2.0%	30.9%	15.8%	72.5%	88.2%	.0%	41.2%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The overall score of awareness is calculated for the above components is calculated and the highest score with 83.4 per cent was seen in Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh and low levels of awareness with 18.2 per cent was among sample respondents in Valsad district of Gujarat.



### C. IPPE

The main focus of the study was to understand about the process of IPPE and its impact on the process of participatory planning in preparation self of projects under MGNREGA. In the investigation, it was found, among the sample population 44.3 per cent of respondents are aware of the IPPE process. But significant difference was observed across the States. In the highest variation states, especially in Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh and Sepahijala district of Tripura, the awareness levels about the IPPE were high.

When, it was enquired about the awareness levels of the respondents on facilitation of IPPE, it was found that, 57.8 per cent of the respondents felt it is Block Planning Team and another 25.2 per cent felt it is Gram Rojgar Sahayak. It was surprising to see that there was no mention about the role of BPT in either Bilaspur district of Chhattisgarh and Valsad District of Gujarat. In Valsad district of Gujarat, the respondents felt the GP Secretary will manage the entire show of IPPE. In Bilaspur district of Chhattisgarh, respondents felt that it is the Gram Rojgar Sahayak, who will carry out IPPE.

Block Planning team's role was acknowledged by 76.7 per cent of respondents

from Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh, 47 per cent from Koraput district of Odisha, and 40.6 per cent from Rudraprayag district of Uttarakhand and in Sepahijala district of Tripura by 36 per cent.

**Table 4.9-Facilitation of IPPE**

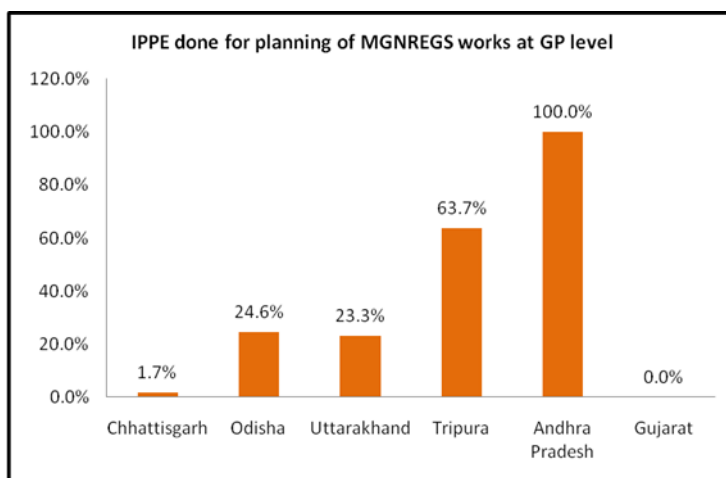
	Highest Variation States			Lowest Variation States			Total
	Chhattisgarh (Bilaspur)	Odisha (Koraput )	Uttarakhand (Rudra Prayag)	Tripura (Sepahijala)	Andhra Pradesh (Kurnool)	Gujarat (Valsad )	
RozgarSahayak	33	43	1	24	57	0	158
	97.1%	36.8%	3.1%	21.6%	17.2%	.0%	25.2%
GP Secretary	1	2	3	34	13	1	54
	2.9%	1.7%	9.4%	30.6%	3.9%	100.0	8.6%
PRI	0	0	0	8	2	0	10
	.0%	.0%	.0%	7.2%	.6%	.0%	1.6%
Block Official	0	17	0	5	5	0	27
	.0%	14.5%	.0%	4.5%	1.5%	.0%	4.3%
Block Planning Team	0	55	13	40	254	0	362
	.0%	47.0%	40.6%	36.0%	76.7%	.0%	57.8%
Others	0	0	15	0	0	0	15
	.0%	.0%	46.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.4%
Total	34	117	32	111	331	1	626
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0 %	100.0 %

It was enquired that whether IPPE was done in the GP, though the overall figure shows that 42.1 per cent of the respondents but it varied state wise. In Valsad district of Gujarat no one said IPPE took place and in Bilaspur district of Chhattisgarh only 1.7 per cent respondents said IPPE actually took place on ground. This says virtually IPPE didn't take place in all the four selected Gram Panchayats of Bilaspur district of Chhattisgarh. All the sample respondents from Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh and 63.7 per cent in Sepahijala district of Tripura, 23.3 per cent in Rudraprayag district of Uttarakhand, and 24.6 per cent from Koraput district of Odisha reported IPPE was conducted in their GPs during the year 2015-16. Over all data shows, the IPPE was not conducted properly as expressed by around 58 per cent.

BPTs were supposed to be created awareness on MGNREGA and motivate the people to attend the meetings. They should conduct meeting and initiate discussion, conduct door to door survey and identify the families without job cards. The BPTs should further carry out the work identification process through various mapping exercises. Ultimately, BPTs should contribute in preparation of village development

plan. They were imparted training on modus operandi of IPPE and appropriate use of PRA method and techniques.

When it was enquired on the process of IPPE, it was known that, out of 595 sample reported conduct of IPPE, 521 (87.6 per cent) respondents reported that, BPT members have conducted meetings with villagers before starting of IPPE and explained the importance of planning. The discussion was held in the places like Panchayat Office, ICDS center, Temple, NREGA work place, School premises, etc., there were 95 per cent of the respondents reported, conduct of door-to-door survey and identification of households without job cards and 88.7 per cent respondents revealed that, households without job cards were identified through the survey.



In the process of IPPE, it is specified to take up planning exercise using PRA techniques like social mapping, resource mapping, transect walk and identify the permissible works under MGNREGS and also other works in convergence which help to rejuvenate the natural resource, agriculture and livelihood base of the GP. So an attempt was made to look on the process of IPPE. Except the state of Gujarat, in all other sample states as revealed by 84.6 per cent respondents, the BPT teams conducted PRA techniques like social mapping, resource mapping and transect walk under IPPE and 94.6 per cent accepted that, social mapping exercise was conducted in their villages.

Around, 92 per cent said that resource mapping exercise was done except in the state Chhattisgarh. Almost 67 per cent respondents said that Transect Walk exercise was conducted in the villages and 88.4 per cent of the respondents reported BPT members had done seasonality analysis in their villages.

As reported by 79.7 per cent respondents, identification and planning of works also carried in the sample villages as one of the important components under IPPE. But it varied state wise and surprisingly only 3.4 per cent respondents reported such activity took place in Koraput district of Odisha.

**Table 4.10-Process of IPPE Conducted and Role of BPTs in the IPPE**

	Highest Variation States			Lowest Variation States			Total
Whether BPT members have conducted	Chhattisgarh (Bilaspur)	Odisha (Koraput)	Uttarakhand (Rudra Prayag)	Tripura (Sepahijala)	Andhra Pradesh (Kurnool)	Gujarat (Valsad)	
meeting with villagers before IPPE	3	60	24	96	338	-	521
	60.0%	69.0%	77.4%	82.8%	94.9%	-	87.6
door to door survey	3	76	28	116	342	-	565
	60.0%	87.4%	90.3%	100.0%	96.1%	-	95.0
Identification of households without job cards	2	76	25	106	319	-	528
	40.0%	87.4%	80.6%	91.4%	89.6%	-	88.7
Social Mapping	2	76	28	113	344	-	563
	40.0%	87.4%	90.3%	97.4%	96.6%	-	94.6
Resource Mapping	0	75	21	113	339	-	548
	.0%	86.2%	67.7%	97.4%	95.2%	-	92.1
Transect Work	1	5	28	27	339	-	400
	20.0%	5.7%	90.3%	23.3%	95.2%	-	67.2
seasonality analysis	3	71	26	88	338	-	526
	60.0%	81.6%	83.9%	75.9%	94.9%	-	88.4
discussions with villagers regarding identification and planning	3	3	28	102	338	-	474
	60.0%	3.4%	90.3%	87.9%	94.9%	-	79.7 %

The overall score of IPPE process is calculated for the above components and the highest score with 95.2 per cent was seen in Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh and lowest score with 53.1 per cent was reported in Bilaspur district of Chhattisgarh.

Various groups' like officials, PRI members, SC/ST, youth from the village, SHGs, NGOs, women, small and marginal farmers participated in the process of IPPE. But their participation varied across the study area.

Inclusion of vulnerable sections of population like SC, ST, houseless, land less, women headed households, physically challenged, mentally challenged is one of the most important objectives of IPPE. Thus, the IPPE provided an opportunity for the marginalised to join with the Gram Panchayats in the decision-making process and getting better access to the benefits of MGNREGS. It was reported that the inclusion was good in Bilaspur district of Chhattisgarh, Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh and

Sepahijala district of Tripura. In Koraput district of Odisha, the inclusion of vulnerable sections was not given priority.

**Table 4.11-Inclusion of vulnerable households in the process of IPPE**

	Highest Variation States			Lowest Variation States			Total
	Chhattisgarh (Bilaspur)	Odisha (Koraput )	Uttarakhand (Rudra Prayag)	Tripura (Sepahijala)	Andhra Pradesh (Kurnool)	Gujarat (Valsad)	
SC	5	0	13	49	343	-	410
	100.0%	.0%	41.9%	42.2%	96.3%	-	68.9
ST	5	4	7	116	125	-	257
	100.0%	4.6%	22.6%	100.0 %	35.1%	-	43.2 %
Houseless	5	0	1	113	321	-	440
	100.0%	.0%	3.2%	97.4%	90.2%	-	73.9
Landless	5	8	2	114	321	-	450
	100.0%	9.2%	6.5%	98.3%	90.2%	-	75.6
Women headed households	5	17	9	115	329	-	475
	100.0%	19.5%	29.0%	99.1%	92.4%	-	79.8
Physically challenged	5	14	1	74	285	-	379
	100.0%	16.1%	3.2%	63.8%	80.1%	-	63.7
Mentally challenged	0	1	1	14	168	-	184
	.0%	1.1%	3.2%	12.1%	47.2%	-	30.9
Others	0	0	0	1	149	-	150
	.0%	.0%	.0%	.9%	41.9%	-	25.2 %

### Participation in Planning of Works in IPPE

When a detailed enquiry was made about the participation of the respondents in IPPE, it was found that, except in the state of Gujarat - Valsad District, in all other study area, respondents participated in IPPE. Overall, 40 per cent of the respondents participated in the planning of works under IPPE. Participation was high in Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh and low in Bilaspur district of Chhattisgarh.

An attempt was made to quantify the quality participation of the respondents for all the phases of IPPE, by using the indicators, like attended but not participated, participated in the discussions and raised questions and demanded works. State wise variations were noted. In Bilaspur district of Chhattisgarh, majority of the respondents just attended but not participated. In the Koraput district of Odisha, in

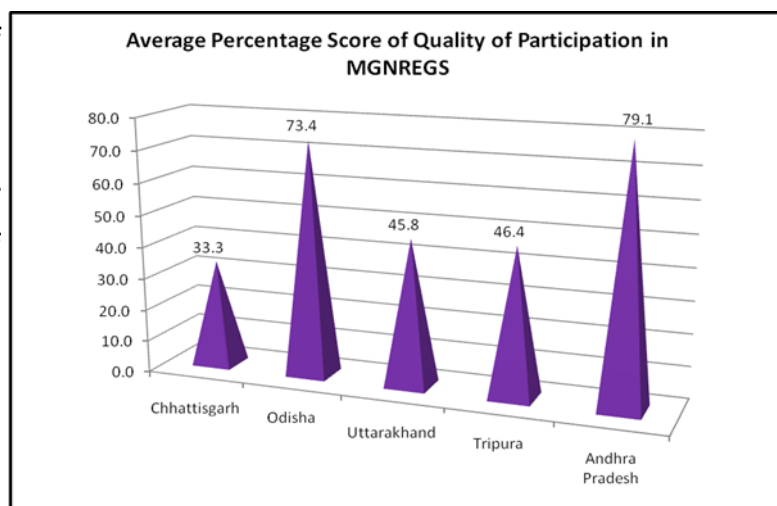
resource mapping, social mapping, identification of works and prioritisation of works, majority of the respondents raised questions and demanded works. In Rudraprayag district of Uttarakhand almost half of the respondents just attended but another half have participated in the discussions. In Sepahijala district of Tripura also, majority of the respondent's participation was just passive and didn't participate in the discussions. In Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh, the participation of the respondents was active and majority raised questions and demanded works.

**Table 4.12-Details about the participation of respondents in IPPE**

	<b>Highest States Variation</b>			<b>Lowest States Variation</b>			<b>Total</b>
	Chhattisgarh (Bilaspur)	Odisha (Koraput)	Uttarakhand (Rudraprayag)	Tripura (Sepahijala)	Andhra Pradesh (Kurnool)	Gujarat (Valsad)	
	(4)	(86)	(28)	(116)	(331)	-	(565)
<b>In Resource Mapping</b>							
Attended but not participated in discussions	75.0%	19.8%	53.6%	71.6%	22.4%	-	34.0%
Participated in discussions	25.0%	8.1%	46.4%	28.4%	9.7%	-	15.2%
Raised questions and demanded works		72.1%			68.0%	-	50.8%
<b>In Social Mapping</b>							
Attended but not participated in discussions	75.0%	25.6%	53.6%	71.6%	22.1%	-	34.7%
Participated in discussions	25.0%	5.8%	46.4%	26.7%	9.7%	-	14.5%
Raised questions and demanded works		68.6%		1.7%	68.3%	-	50.8%
<b>In Transect walk</b>							
Attended but not participated in discussions	75.0%	81.4%	53.6%	87.9%	22.7%	-	46.9%
Participated in discussions	25.0%	10.5%	46.4%	10.3%	10.0%	-	12.0%
Raised questions and de-		8.1%		1.7%	67.4%	-	41.1%
<b>In Seasonality analysis</b>							
Attended but not participated in discussions	75.0%	69.8%	60.7%	56.0%	22.4%	-	38.8%
Participated in discussions	25.0%	7.0%	39.3%	42.2%	9.4%	-	17.3%
Raised questions and demanded works		23.3%		1.7%	68.3%	-	43.9%

	Highest States Variation			Lowest States Variation			Total
	Chhatti sgarh (Bilasp ur)	Od- isha (Kora put)	Utta- rakha nd (Rudr a Praya g)	Tripu- ra (Seps hijala)	Andhra Pradesh (Kurnoo l)	Guja- rat (Valsa d)	
<b>In identification of works</b>							
Attended but not participated in discussions	75.0%	50.0 %	50.0 %	62.9 %	22.7%	-	36.8%
Participated in discussions	25.0%	9.3%	50.0 %	36.2 %	10.0%	-	17.3%
Raised questions and demanded works		40.7 %		.9%	67.4%	-	45.8%
<b>In prioritization of works</b>							
Attended but not participated in discussions	75.0%	29.1 %	46.4 %	68.1 %	22.7%	-	34.5%
Participated in discussions	25.0%	9.3%	53.6 %	30.2 %	9.4%	-	15.9%
Raised questions and demanded works		61.6 %		1.7%	68.0%	-	49.6%

The overall score of quality of participation in IPPE process is calculated for the above components and the highest score with 79.1 per cent was seen in Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh and lowest score with 33.3 per cent was reported in Bilaspur district of Chhattisgarh.



## Level of Planning

As per the guideline of the scheme, the planning process has to be initiated either at the ward or at GP level. A total of 65.6 per cent reported the planning process was done at the GP level. But State wise variations were found. In the states of Uttarakhand (97 per cent), Chhattisgarh (99.3 per cent) and Gujarat (100 per cent) Odisha (73.4 per cent), planning is done at GP level. But respondents in Andhra Pradesh and Tripura viewed that planning process was initiated at the ward/hamlet/ village level.

One of the important processes in IPPE is planning in convergence of various schemes implemented by the line department for coordinated development and reduction of duplication and to overcome the constraint of material ratio. When it was enquired about the participation of line departments in IPPE, only 10 per cent respondents reported that they have participated. This scenario was seen in only in the state of Tripura (50 per cent) and in Andhra Pradesh (13 per cent).

It was reported by the respondents that Gram Sabha was conducted for the ratification and approval of the plan identified through the process of IPPE. But there were state wise variations. In Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh, 92.4 per cent respondents reported Gram Sabha was conducted. In Sepahijala district of Tripura too majority (58.2 per cent) of the respondents said gram sabha was conducted. Contrary to this, in Valasad district of Gujarat the respondents reported no Gram Sabha took place and the same scenario in Bilaspur district of Chhattisgarh, where only negligible number of respondents reported that Gram Sabha took place.

Overall findings of the study reflect that the IPPE conducted in sample panchayats have created impact on the mobilisation of people for participation, encouragement of people to intellectually participate in the discussion and demanding for works to fulfill their needs. The study data reveal, the process of conduct of IPPE was done as per the guidelines prescribed by the government. Among the sample population 43 per cent respondents were satisfied and 11.3 per cent were highly satisfied with the process of IPPE.

**Table 4.13-Responses on the Level of Satisfaction about the process of IPPE**

	Highest Variation States			Lowest Variation States			Total
	Chhattisgarh (Bilaspur)	Odisha (Koraput)	Uttarakhand (Rudra)	Tripura (Sepahijala)	Andhra Pradesh (Kurnool)	Gujarat (Valsad)	
Highly Satisfied	0	27	24	15	93	0	159
	.0%	7.6%	18.0%	8.2%	26.1%	.0%	11.3%
Satisfied	121	132	2	101	251	0	607
	40.3%	37.4%	1.5%	55.5%	70.5%	.0%	43.0%
Not Satisfied	15	0	0	1	6	0	22
	5.0%	.0%	.0%	.5%	1.7%	.0%	1.6%
No Response	164	194	107	65	6	88	624
	54.7%	55.0%	80.5%	35.7%	1.7%	100.0	44.2%
Total	300	353	133	182	356	88	1412
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0 %	100.0 %



## D. Statistical Analysis

### D.1 Correlations

An attempt was to analyse the correlation between Socio-Economic status of the respondents to the awareness levels of the respondents on MGNREGS, Quality of the participation of the respondents in MGNREGS and IPPE and the conduct of IPPE. The results of 2-tailed Pearson correlation test reveal that SES score is positively significant to awareness levels but is negatively significant to the quality of participation on MGNREGS and also to the conduct of IPPE and quality of participation in IPPE. It is inferred that, the socio-economic status of respondents increases, their awareness levels increase but their participation in MGNREGS as well as in IPPE decreases.

When it comes to the awareness score, it is positively significant with all other scores of SES, quality of participation in MGNREGS and IPPE and the conduct of IPPE, thus indicating its importance in any programme.

*In any development programme, people participation is very important and it is being influenced by the level of awareness and socio-economic status of the people. More and more people participation will reflect quality planning and improve the performance in implementation, therefore, to improve the performance level of any development initiatives need efforts on increasing the level of participation. Conduct of more number of IPPE will increase the quality participation and also increase the awareness level. Thus, the policy can strongly advocate on conduct more number of IPPE for better planning and implementation to achieve desired goals.*

The quality of participation in MGNREGS is again positively and significantly correlated to the participation in IPPE and the conduct of IPPE i.e., as the workers actively participate in MGNREGS, their participation in IPPE also increases and is statistically also proved.

Increase in Conduct of IPPE score and Quality participation in IPPE also increases the awareness and participation in MGNREGS which is positive and significant.

Thus, it can be inferred that good IEC effort can improve the awareness and thereby, as a chain of reaction it can be observed in participation in MGNREGS as well as in participation of IPPE. It is vice-versa, where participation in IPPE also increases the awareness levels of the respondents.

<b>Correlations</b>						
		SES Score	Awareness on MGNREGS	Quality of Participation in MGNREGS	Conduct of IPPE	Quality of Participation in IPPE
SES Score	Pearson Correlation	1	.249**	-.149**	-.214**	-.235**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	1412	1102	556	589	565
Awareness on MGNREGS	Pearson Correlation	.249**	1	.326**	.439**	.387**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000	.000
	N	1102	1102	555	588	565
Quality of Participation in MGNREGS	Pearson Correlation	-.149**	.326**	1	.226**	.659**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000	.000
	N	556	555	556	538	518
Conduct of IPPE	Pearson Correlation	-.214**	.439**	.226**	1	.333**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000		.000
	N	589	588	538	589	556
Quality of Participation in IPPE	Pearson Correlation	-.235**	.387**	.659**	.333**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	565	565	518	556	565
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).						

## D.2 Result of the Regression Analysis

A multiple regression analysis was done to look if the higher the SES score, awareness score, participation in MGNREGS and the quality of participation results in the higher conduct of IPPE score.

### Regression

<b>Variables Entered/Removed<sup>b</sup></b>			
Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	Quality of Participation in IPPE, SES Score, Awareness on MGNREGS, Quality of Participation in MGNREGS <sup>a</sup>	.	Enter
a. All requested variables entered.			
b. Dependent Variable: Conduct of IPPE			

<b>Model Summary</b>				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.540 <sup>a</sup>	.292	.286	13.84295
a. Predictors: (Constant), Quality of Participation in IPPE, SES Score, Awareness on MGNREGS, Quality of Participation in MGNREGS				

<b>ANOVA<sup>b</sup></b>					
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F
1	Regression	40087.553	4	10021.888	52.299
	Residual	97346.658	508	191.627	
	Total	137434.211	512		
a. Predictors: (Constant), Quality of Participation in IPPE, SES Score, Awareness on					
b. Dependent Variable: Conduct of IPPE					

<b>Coefficients<sup>a</sup></b>						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	69.943	5.516		12.681	.000
	SES Score	-.248	.063	-.153	-3.943	.000
	Awareness on	.374	.037	.402	9.996	.000
	Quality of Partici-	-.042	.029	-.073	-1.461	.145
	Quality of Partici-	.130	.031	.217	4.223	.000
a. Dependent Variable: Conduct of IPPE						

In this case the assumption about the linearity in relationship between the conduct of IPPE with SES score, awareness score, participation in MGNREGS and IPPE is valid as indicated by the F- ratio. The value of F- ratio shows that the linear fit to the data is a good fit. The independent variables awareness and quality of participation in IPPE, as analysis reveals positive and significant impact on the conduct of IPPE. It is

necessary to simultaneously focus upon the parameters that reflect on awareness and participation in IPPE.

## **5. Block Planning Team (BPT)**

A separate schedule was canvassed with Block Planning Team to know the socio-economic profile of them and their awareness levels about MGNREGS in general and IPPE in particular, training was provided to them and the process of IPPE they carried out in the field, if they have faced any constraints and the suggestions from them to make IPPE more effective, etc.

### **5.1. Socio-Economic Profile**

The table presents the data about socio-economic status of Block Planning Team members. Out of 53 members around 50 (95 per cent) are male members and majority are in the age group of 21 - 40 years. Representation of all castes is there in the sample with 34 per cent from OBC, 26.4 per cent from Scheduled Caste another 22.6 per cent from Scheduled tribes. Around 6 per cent are minorities. More than 80 per cent of the members have studied up to high school and above. The state wise educational status reflects all the members in Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand have attended high school, whereas in Andhra Pradesh (91.3 per cent), Odisha (66.7 per cent), Tripura (50 per cent) and Gujarat (40 per cent) majority studied up to secondary schooling. The occupation of the members shows, 28.3 per cent are representatives of the NGO, government officials and technical persons. Another 26.4 per cent are engaged in services and other 26.4 per cent are from agriculture sector as farmers, there is representation from agricultural labourers (7.5 per cent) and non-agricultural laborers (9.4 per cent) too. Among the study population majority (77.4 per cent) of the respondents are from BPL category.

**Table 5.1-Socio- Economic Profile of the BPT Members**

	Highest Variation States			Lowest Variation States			Total
	Chhattisgarh (Bilaspur)	Odisha (Koraput )	Uttarakhand (Rudra Prayag)	Tripura (Sepahijal a)	Andhra Pradesh (Kurnool )	Gujarat (Valsad )	
<b>Gender</b>							
Male	10	3	4	8	22	3	50
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	95.7%	60.0%	94.3%
Female	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.3%	40.0%	5.7%
<b>Age</b>							
21 – 30	8	0	2	3	10	2	25
	80.0%	.0%	50.0%	37.5%	43.5%	40.0%	47.2%
31 – 40	2	2	1	2	11	3	21
	20.0%	66.7%	25.0%	25.0%	47.8%	60.0%	39.6%
41 – 50	0	0	0	3	2	0	5
	.0%	.0%	.0%	37.5%	8.7%	.0%	9.4%
51 – 60	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
	.0%	33.3%	25.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.8%
<b>Caste</b>							
SC	4	0	2	0	6	2	14
	40.0%	.0%	50.0%	.0%	26.1%	40.0%	26.4%
ST	3	0	0	6	1	2	12
	30.0%	.0%	.0%	75.0%	4.3%	40.0%	22.6%
OBC	3	2	0	2	10	1	18
	30.0%	66.7%	.0%	25.0%	43.5%	20.0%	34.0%
Minorities	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	13.0%	.0%	5.7%
Others	0	1	2	0	3	0	6
	.0%	33.3%	50.0%	.0%	13.0%	.0%	11.3%
<b>Education</b>							
Primary	0	1	0	1	0	1	3
	.0%	33.3%	.0%	12.5%	.0%	20.0%	5.7%
Secondary	0	0	0	3	2	2	7
	.0%	.0%	.0%	37.5%	8.7%	40.0%	13.2%
High School and above	10	2	4	4	21	2	43
	100.0%	66.7%	100.0%	50.0%	91.3%	40.0%	81.1%

	Highest Variation States			Lowest Variation States			Total
	Chhattisgarh (Bilaspur)	Odisha (Koraput)	Uttarakhand (Rudra Prayag)	Tripura (Sepahijal a)	Andhra Pradesh (Kurnool)	Gujarat (Valsad)	
<b>Marital Status</b>							
Married	6	2	4	7	15	5	39
	60.0%	66.7%	100.0%	87.5%	65.2%	100.0%	73.6%
Unmarried	4	1	0	1	8	0	14
	40.0%	33.3%	.0%	12.5%	34.8%	.0%	26.4%
<b>Occupation</b>							
Agriculture	5	0	0	6	1	2	14
	50.0%	.0%	.0%	75.0%	4.3%	40.0%	26.4%
Agriculture Labour	1	2	0	0	1	0	4
	10.0%	66.7%	.0%	.0%	4.3%	.0%	7.5%
Non-Agri. Labour	1	0	2	0	2	0	5
	10.0%	.0%	50.0%	.0%	8.7%	.0%	9.4%
Business	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	10.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.9%
Services	0	1	2	2	6	3	14
	.0%	33.3%	50.0%	25.0%	26.1%	60.0%	26.4%
Others	2	0	0	0	13	0	15
	20.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	56.5%	.0%	28.3%
<b>Economic Status</b>							
BPL	10	3	1	4	19	4	41
	100.0%	100.0%	25.0%	50.0%	82.6%	80.0%	77.4%
APL	0	0	3	4	4	1	12
	.0%	.0%	75.0%	50.0%	17.4%	20.0%	22.6%

## 5.2. Selection of the Block Planning Team

The guide lines of IPPE says that the Block Planning Team members should be selected from the civil society organisations/NGOs, members from federation of SHGs, member of SHGs, member of watershed committees, youth from the household worked more than 50 days in MGNREGS for the last three years and also one official.

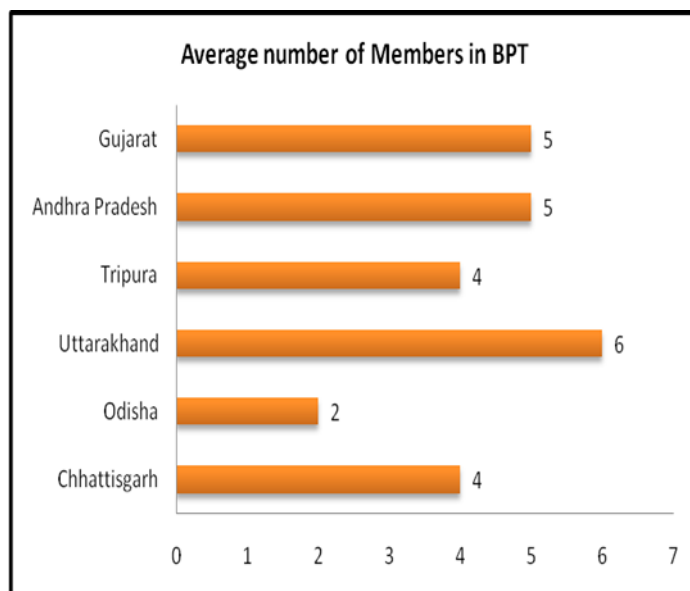
Block planning team members were selected as per the guideline given in the IPPE process. Out of 54 BPT members interviewed, 31.5 per cent were officials, 14.8 per cent were youth selected from the family worked more than 50 days under

MNREGA, 2 per cent members of each category were represented from civil society organisations, self-help groups and watershed committees. Another 24.1 per cent were others (Representatives of PR, Social groups).

**Table 5.2-Selection Process of BPT**

	Highest Variation States			Lowest Variation States			Total
	Chhattis-garh (Bilaspur)	Odisha (Koraput)	Uttarak-hand (Rudra Prayag)	Tripura (Sepahijal a)	Andhra Pradesh (Kurnool)	Guja-rat (Valsad)	
<b>No Answer</b>	0	0	0	0	11	0	11
	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	45.8%	.0%	20.4 %
Official	0	0	2	1	13	1	17
	.0%	.0%	50.0%	12.5%	54.2%	20.0 %	31.5 %
Youth from household worked more than 50 days in NREGA for last three years	0	0	1	7	0	0	8
	.0%	.0%	25.0%	87.5%	.0%	.0%	14.8 %
Member from Civil Society Organization/ NGO	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	.0%	33.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.9%
Member from Federation of SHGs	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	20.0 %	1.9%
Member of SHG	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
	.0%	.0%	25.0%	.0%	.0%	20.0 %	3.7%
Member of Watershed Committee	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	.0%	33.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.9%
Others	10	1	0	0	0	2	13
	100.0%	33.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	40.0 %	24.1 %
Total	10	3	4	8	24	5	54
	100.0%	100.0 %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %

The average size of the BPT in Uttarakhand is 6, in Andhra Pradesh it is 5, in Gujarat it is also 5, in Tripura it is 4, in Chhattisgarh also it is 4 and in Odisha, it is 2.



### 5.3. BPT and their Awareness about IPPE

It was expected that the BPT, who are facilitating the IPPE process, at the ground level should be clear about IPPE, its importance, process and outcomes. So an attempt was made to analyse the awareness levels of the BPT and was found that 70 per cent of the BPT members are aware of IPPE. State wise variations existed and it was high in Rudraprayag district of Uttarakhand and Sepahijala district of Tripura and Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh.

**Table 5.3-Awareness about IPPE and Labour Budget**

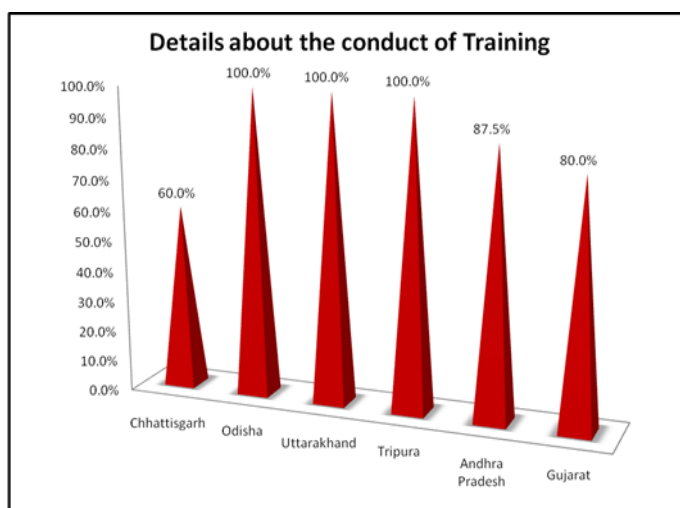
	Highest Variation States			Lowest Variation States			Total
Awareness about	Chhattisgarh (Bilaspur)	Odisha (Koraput)	Uttarakhand (Rudra)	Tripura (Sepahijala)	Andhra Pradesh (Kurnool)	Gujarat (Valsad)	
IPPE	5	1	4	6	21	1	38
	50.0%	33.3%	100.0%	75.0%	87.5%	20.0%	70.4%
Participation of wage seekers in identification of works	5	1	4	8	21	1	40
	50.0%	33.3%	100.0%	100.0%	87.5%	20.0%	74.1%
Awareness about Labour Budget	5	1	4	8	21	1	40
	50.0%	33.3%	100.0%	100.0%	87.5%	20.0%	74.1%
Awareness about ratification of Labour Budget in Gram sabha	5	1	4	8	21	1	40
	50.0%	33.3%	100.0%	100.0%	87.5%	20.0%	74.1%



Majority members in all the states except Valsad district reported positively for having awareness and involved in the activities like mapping through using PRA techniques, conduct of door-to-door survey and identification of families of without job card holders, conducted meeting with all vulnerable households, discussion with the villagers for identification of works and preparation of list of works to submit to the Gram Sabha and Gram Sabha's role in finalising the works.

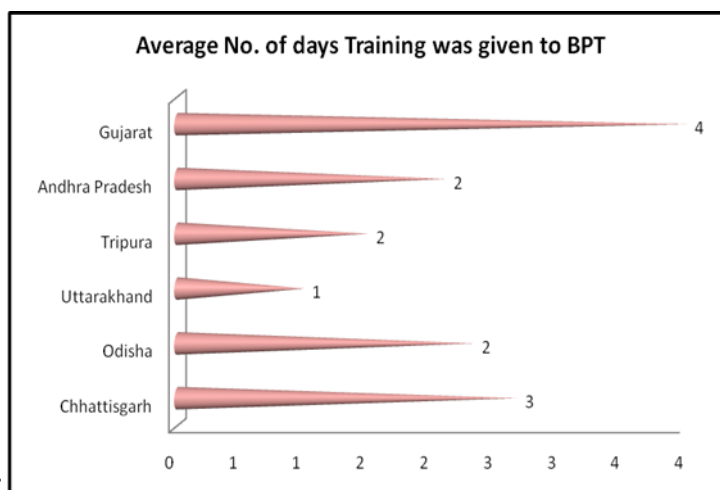
#### 5.4. Training of BPT about IPPE

Around 85.2 per cent members reported that they were given training on IPPE. All the members in Odisha, Uttarakhand and Tripura, more than 80 per cent in AP and Gujarat, 60 per cent in Chhattisgarh attended the training programme. Unfortunately, 40 per cent of the members did not attend the training but were members in BPT and facilitated the IPPE. Majority members responded; trainings were conducted at block level in their respective districts.



##### 5.4. 1. Average Days of Training

The block planning teams were enquired about the duration of the training, as per the responses, training duration varies from state to state from one day to four days. Uttarakhand conducted one-day training. In Tripura, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, it was on an average, two days training. Chhattisgarh invariably conducted three days. Surprisingly, in Valsad district of



Gujarat, where on ground no IPPE process was seen, there the average days of training was highest, it was 4 days. Over all 63 per cent of the members responded that the training duration was not sufficient for them to facilitate the IPPE process in the field. Only 37 per cent of the members responded training days were sufficient.

##### 5.4. 2. Effectiveness of the trainings imparted to BPT members

The block teams responded on the effectiveness of training programme conducted for them by the district resource team. Out of 54 respondents 61.1 per

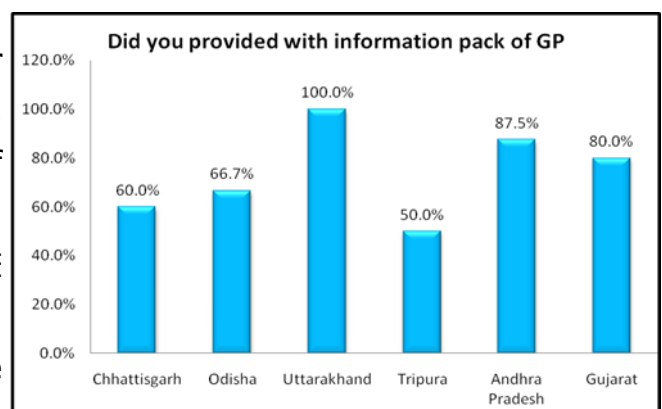
cent told that, the training was useful and around 15 per cent told very useful and in the state of Uttarakhand all the respondents felt the training was very useful and the training content also was very useful. Major contents of the training was about the process of IPPE, like how to conduct the mapping exercises, campaigning IPPE in the villages, conduct of meetings, how to prepare the labour budget, participatory identification of works and prioritisation of works and finally coming out with an annual plan.

**Table 5.4-Effectiveness of the training**

	Highest Variation States			Lowest Variation States			Total
	Chhattisgarh (Bilaspur)	Odisha (Koraput)	Uttarakhand (Rudra Prayag)	Tripura (Sepahijala)	Andhra Pradesh (Kurnool)	Gujarat (Valsad)	
<b>No Answer</b>	4	0	0	0	4	1	9
	40.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	16.7%	20.0%	16.7%
Very useful	0	0	4	2	0	2	8
	.0%	.0%	100.0%	25.0%	.0%	40.0%	14.8%
Useful	5	2	0	4	20	2	33
	50.0%	66.7%	.0%	50.0%	83.3%	40.0%	61.1%
Not useful	1	1	0	2	0	0	4
	10.0%	33.3%	.0%	25.0%	.0%	.0%	7.4%
Total	10	3	4	8	24	5	54
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

#### 5.4.3. Support to the BPT team by CFT

As per the guidelines the Cluster Facilitation Teams, wherever in force, should support the BPT in the conduct of IPPE. When it was enquired, it was reported that nowhere CFT supported the IPPE process, except one BPT member in Odisha reported. But when it comes to the provision of information pack of GP to the



BPT members, almost all the BPT members responded that they have been provided with it. In Sepahijala district of Tripura, 50 per cent of the respondents reported that they were provided with the information pack of the GP, another 50 per cent reported that they were not provided with any information pack of GP.

#### 5.4.4. Conduct of IPPE by BPTs

In the IPPE process the BPT role was very important in each and every aspect. As per the BPT members, almost 90 per cent told door-to-door survey was conducted except in Odisha, 68.5 per cent reflected that they **were** identified households without job card holders, 87 per cent told according to the format estimation table was filled properly, around 80 per cent of the respondents' agreed discussions were held for identification of works, 64.8 per cent accepted Gram Saba was conducted for approval and prioritisation of works.

Sixty-three per cent PBT members facilitated social mapping and another 64.8 per cent facilitated resource mapping in all the States except in Chhattisgarh. There are state wise variations.

**Table 5.5-Process of IPPE done by BPT**

Components	Highest Variation States			Lowest Variation			Total
	Chhattisgarh (Bilaspur)	Odisha (Koraput)	Uttarakhand (Rudra Prayag)	Tripura (Sepahijala)	Andhra Pradesh (Kurnool)	Gujarat (Valsad)	
Social Mapping	0	1	4	8	21	0	34
	.0%	33.3%	100.0%	100.0%	87.5%	.0%	63.0%
Resource Mapping	0	1	0	8	21	5	35
	.0%	33.3%	.0%	100.0%	87.5%	100.0%	64.8%
Transect walk done after Mapping	10	0	4	0	15	3	32
	100.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	62.5%	60.0%	59.3%
Seasonality Analysis	5	1	4	8	21	0	39
	50.0%	33.3%	100.0%	100.0%	87.5%	.0%	72.2%
Door to Door Survey	10	0	4	8	21	5	48
	100.0%	.0%	100.0%	100.0%	87.5%	100.0%	88.9%
Household Survey Formats are in Local Language	9	0	4	5	16	5	39
	90.0%	.0%	100.0%	62.5%	66.7%	100.0%	72.2%
Identification of Households without job card	7	1	4	8	12	5	37
	70.0%	33.3%	100.0%	100.0%	50.0%	100.0%	68.5%

Components	Highest Variation States			Lowest Variation States			Total
	Chhattisgarh (Bilaspur)	Odisha (Koraput)	Uttarakhand (Rudra Prayag)	Tripura (Sepahijala)	Andhra Pradesh (Kurnool)	Gujarat (Valsad)	
Filling the Demand Estimation format	9	0	4	8	21	5	47
	90.0%	.0%	100.0	100.	87.5	100.0	87.0%
Discussions with workers for identification of works	7	0	4	8	21	3	43
	70.0%	.0%	100.0 %	100.0 %	87.5 %	60.0%	79.6%
Conduct of Gram Sabha for the approval and prioritization	10	1	4	8	7	5	35
	100.0%	33.3%	100.0	100.	29.2	100.0	64.8%

#### 5.4.5. Level of Planning

The guideline of the IPPE suggests that planning can be conducted either at ward level or GP level but prioritisation and consolidation has to be done at the GP level and it has to be ratified by the Gram Sabha. Actual status has been verified and 55.6 per cent reported IPPE took place at GP level. As per the data it can be understood that in Uttarakhand, the planning was done at GP level. In Tripura the planning is carried out at ward level and in Gujarat, it is at village level. The consolidation of the plan was done at the Gram Panchayat level.

**Table 5.6-Level of Planning**

	Highest Variation States			Lowest Variation States			Total
Levels	Chhattisgarh (Bilaspur)	Odisha (Koraput)	Uttarakhand (Rudra Prayag)	Tripura (Sepahijala)	Andhra Pradesh (Kurnool)	Gujarat (Valsad)	
GP	7	2	4	0	17	0	30
	70.0%	66.7%	100.0%	.0%	70.8%	.0%	55.6%
village	1	0	0	0	7	5	13
	10.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	29.2%	100.0 %	24.1%
Ward	2	1	0	8	0	0	11
	20.0%	33.3%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	20.4%
Total	10	3	4	8	24	5	54
	100.0%	100.0 %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0 %	100.0 %

## 5.4. 6 Convergence

Around 52 per cent of the BPT respondents explained that they were aware of the convergence works and its importance. In the State of Gujarat and Odisha none of the BPT members knew about the convergence.

In the IPPE process and planning of works, more than 60 per cent respondents said the line department personnel did not participate in the IPPE process. Finally, 33.3 per cent respondents agreed that few works have been identified in convergence mode in the IPPE process and these works are in convergence with Agriculture, Horticulture and Forest department.

**Table 5.7-Awareness about the convergence to the by BPT**

	Highest Variation States			Lowest Variation States			Total
	Chhattisgarh (Bilaspur)	Odisha (Koraput)	Uttarakhand (Rudra Prayag)	Tripura (Sepahijal a)	Andhra Pradesh (Kurnool)	Gujarat (Valsad )	
Yes	3	0	1	5	19	0	28
	30.0%	.0%	25.0%	62.5%	79.2%	.0%	51.9%
No	7	3	3	3	5	5	26
	70.0%	100.0%	75.0%	37.5%	20.8%	100.0 %	48.1%
<b>Participation of line department personnel in the planning of works</b>							
Yes	1	0	1	4	15	0	21
	10.0%	.0%	25.0%	50.0%	62.5%	.0%	38.9%
No	9	3	3	4	9	5	33
	90.0%	100.0%	75.0%	50.0%	37.5%	100.0 %	61.1%
<b>Was any works proposed in convergence?</b>							
Yes	0	0	1	4	13	0	18
	.0%	.0%	25.0%	50.0%	54.2%	.0%	33.3%
No	10	3	3	4	11	5	36
	100.0%	100.0%	75.0%	50.0%	45.8%	100.0 %	66.7%

### 5.4.7. Honorarium to BPT members

For conduct of IPPE, the BPT members are entitled to get honorarium from the fund earmarked for IPPE. But in reality, majority of the members (79.6 per cent) reported that they were not paid any honorarium. Only 20 per cent of the BPT respondents said they have received honorarium and that too it was from only in two States i.e., Tripura and Chhattisgarh. Only 31 per cent have received honorarium ranging from Rs.500 -1000 in Chhattisgarh and Rs.1000- 3500 in Tripura.

**Table 5.8-Details about the honorarium for BPT members**

	Highest Variation States			Lowest Variation States			Total
	Chhattisgarh (Bilaspur)	Odisha (Koraput )	Uttarakhand (Rudra Prayag)	Tripura (Sepahijala )	Andhra Pradesh (Kurnool)	Gujarat (Valsad )	
Yes	4	0	0	7	0	0	11
	40.0%	.0%	.0%	87.5%	.0%	.0%	20.4%

**5.4. viii. Cooperation and Coordination of the officials in the conduct of IPPE**

The cooperation and coordination of the officials in the conduct of IPPE forms very crucial aspect to the BPT members. The views of the BPTs regarding this are collected and presented. Majority members appreciated the coordination of the officials and cooperation by the local people in participation in IPPE i.e., conduct of PRA, household survey, meetings, training and preparation of plan and finally consolidation of it. The support of the officials and people were rated as 'Good' and 'Very Good'.

**Table 5.9-Coordination of Block officials in the process of IPPE**

	Highest Variation States			Lowest Variation States			Total
	Chhattisgarh (Bilaspur)	Odisha (Koraput)	Uttarakhand (Rudra Prayag)	Tripura (Sepahijala)	Andhra Pradesh (Kurnool)	Gujarat (Valsad)	
Very Good	0	0	1	1	6	1	9
	.0%	.0%	25.0%	12.5%	25.0%	20.0	16.7%
Good	6	1	3	4	18	4	36
	60.0%	33.3%	75.0%	50.0%	75.0%	80.0	66.7%
Not Good	4	2	0	3	0	0	9
	40.0%	66.7%	.0%	37.5%	.0%	.0%	16.7%
Total	10	3	4	8	24	5	54
	100.0%	100.0 %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100. 0%	100.0 %

	Highest Variation States			Lowest Variation States			Total
Coordination and participation of villagers in the process of IPPE							
Very Good	0	0	2	5	2	1	10
	.0%	.0%	50.0%	62.5%	8.3%	20.0 %	18.5%
Good	10	1	2	3	5	3	24
	100.0%	33.3%	50.0%	37.5%	20.8%	60.0 %	44.4%
Not Good	0	2	0	0	0	1	3
	.0%	66.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	20.0 %	5.6%
No Answer	0	0	0	0	17	0	17
	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	70.8%	.0%	31.5%
Total	10	3	4	8	24	5	54
	100.0%	100.0 %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0 %	100.0 %

## 6. Recommendations

- The pre-planning activities IPPE i.e., awareness generation on the need and importance of participatory planning, sensitisation on the outcome of planning and training of facilitators of planning need to be strengthened.
- Cultural programmes, folk activities and similar suitable strategies need to be organised to mobilise more people participation in the planning process. The ultimate aim is to make people understand the importance of the IPPE, benefits expected and necessities of people participation.
- There is need for conduct of periodical training programmes through appropriate design and strategies on social mobilisation have to be imparted.
- Attitudinal and behavioral change capacity building efforts also needed for planning team, elected representatives and job card holders in encouraging positive participation.
- Honorarium to the BPT members for conduct of IPPE process should be ensured.
- Almost, around 50 per cent of the BPT members were requested to conduct more number of trainings up to three for better clarity and more coverage of contents.
- The duration of training also needs to increase for 5 days with limited number of trainees with maximum number not exceeding 25 per batch.
- Hands on experience needs to be planned through PRA contents along with field

exposure can improve the understanding level of the trainees.

- Sufficient time may be earmarked for field visits and document verification during the training for IPPE team.
- Familiarisation of the trainees on the MGNREGA works like identification and prioritisation of works, preparation of labour budget, documentation of IPPE process, etc., need more attention.
- Practical exercises on household survey, filling of demand estimation formats, etc., to be given more concentration in the training.
- More than 50 per cent opined, the IPPE was carried at the GP level and suggested to conduct at the ward level or hamlet level and consolidation have to be done at the GP level.
- Circumstances and opportunities to be ensured to conduct fare and free IPPE process without political interference.
- Proper documentation, specifically on the participation of weaker sections and their contribution to be captured with video evidences and tracking to be ensured.
- Ensure whether poor people voices or grievances are included in the self of the projects and has it mentioned in the action taken report also to be ensured.
- The fund release has to be linked with the convergence plan made in the IPPE process with the indications on quantum of finance can be drawn from the different schemes for further strengthening of implementation of the MGNREGS.



# ANNEXURES

## Annexure-1

### FIELD OBSERVATIONS

#### Process Documentation of IPPE including the assessment of training and capacity building for IPPE

Sl.No	Name of the State & District	Name of the Block	Name of the Gram Panchayat	Category/ Sample size	Report (Specific to IPPE Process)	Field observations
1	Chattisgarh, Bilaspur (H)	Belha (H)	Podi(H)	Highest (92)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ BPT was not formed as per the guideline.</li> <li>➤ Only door to door Survey was done by mates</li> <li>➤ Labour projection was done based on previous year labour budget.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ No funding was provided for BPT trainings from District.</li> <li>➤ Awareness levels on planning of works are very low among wage seekers.</li> <li>➤ Workers are complaining about Rozgar Sahayak for not providing work properly.</li> </ul>
			Bijour	Lowest (41)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ GP is near to City. So, demand for work in MGNREGS is very less.</li> </ul>
		Gourella (L)	Newari Nawapara	Highest (92)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ BPT was not formed as per the guideline.</li> <li>➤ Only door to door Survey was done by mates</li> <li>➤ Mapping was not done</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Awareness on IPPE, planning and identification of works is very low among the labourers.</li> </ul>
			Kotamikhurd	Lowest (75)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Labour projection was done based on previous year labour budget</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The GP was far away from the District HQ and also from Block HQ.</li> <li>➤ Officials are not visiting the GP.</li> </ul>
2	Odisha, Koraput (H)	Pottangi (H)	Pukala	Highest (98)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ IPPE process was not done, but perspective plan of the GP was made by an NGO, in which they have done HH survey but they did</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Because of NGO involvement, People are aware of the planning process.</li> </ul>

					not used HH survey forms. Social and resource mapping was done but could not provide photographs ➤ New job cards were issued for identified HH in survey	
			Peturu	Lowest (100)	➤ IPPE process was not done because no fund was released	➤ Not only labour, even PRIs doesn't know about IPPE process
		Jeypore (L)	Balia	Highest (73)	➤ IPPE process was not done because no fund was released	➤ People are not aware about IPPE & planning.
			Pujariput	Lowest (82)		
3	Uttarakhand, Rudraprayag (H)	Ukhimat (H)	Kotma	Highest (67)	➤ IPPE process went on but participation of labour is very less. Social mapping, Transect walk was done by planning team. Resource mapping and seasonality was not done. ➤ BPT was formed with local labour, PRIs, Official and NGO	➤ Awareness levels are very less, They could not tell how many days of employment a HH can get in a financial year. people are not aware of mandatory work site facilities. ➤ Rozgar Sahayak and TA also doesn't know about work site facilities.
			Nyalsu	Lowest (66)		➤ Last year they could not utilise the sanctioned amount because of local

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ PRIs played an important role in planning.</li> <li>➤ HH survey was done for capturing labour demand and as well as demand for Individual works</li> <li>➤ labour are happy as they were sanctioned individual works under MGNREGA</li> <li>➤ HH without Job card are identified in the survey but till now they were not issued New Job cards</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>issues &amp; problems.</li> <li>➤ Ex- Sarpanch is not allowing some labour to participate in NREGA works and opposing all works.</li> <li>➤ Awareness levels are very less, They could not tell how many days of employment a HH can get in a financial year. people are not aware of basic entitlements.</li> <li>➤ Rozgar Sahayak and TA also doesn't have knowledge about workers entitlements</li> </ul>
4	Tripura, Sepahijala (L)	1.Jampuijala(H)	1.Telakung	Highest (90)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Only educated youth from each ward of GP are selected and formed as BPT &amp; one day training was given to them.</li> <li>➤ IPPE Process was done except Transect Walk as it is hilly area.</li> <li>➤ Ward level planning was done</li> <li>➤ Labour involvement is very high compare to previous years planning.</li> <li>➤ Some of the works were planned in convergence with line departments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ BDO had taken very much interest in IPPE process and personally supervised. According to him time given for IPPE is very less. If it is sufficient they can do better.</li> <li>➤ One person from each line department was involved in training from block level for convergence purpose but they were unable to cover all GPs because of lack of time.</li> </ul>
			2. Jugal kishor nagar	Lowest (92)		

					➤ HH without Job cards were identified and issued new job cards.	
5	Andhra Pradesh, Kurnool (L)	1.Kosigi (H)	1.Pedda Bompalli	Highest (93)	➤ IPPE process went on and participation of labour is also good, but there participation was more passive and could not contribute much for planning of works. Social mapping, Transect walk was done by planning team. Resource mapping and seasonality was not done.	➤ The GP was far away from the District HQ and also from Block HQ. ➤ Officials are not visiting the GP.
			2.Kaman Doddi	Lowest (70)		
		2. Krishnagiri (L)	1.Kambalapadu	Highest (95)	➤ IPPE process went on and participation of labour is also good. Social mapping, Transect walk was done by planning team. Resource mapping and seasonality was not done.	Awareness levels are very less.
			2.SHO. Yerragudi	Lowest (98)		

6	Gujarat, Valsad (L)	1.Kaprada (H)	1. Kumbhset	Highest (24)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ IPPE process done on charts only.</li> <li>➤ HH survey was done.</li> <li>➤ Only 10 – 15 people involved in planning of works</li> <li>➤ BPT was formed with one active labour, one from SHG federation, One Educated youth, GP Sarpanch and 2 officials.</li> </ul>	➤ GP is very far away from block HQ also. Rozgar sahayaks has to look after 5 to 9 GPs.
			2. Vadi	Lowest (64)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ IPPE Process was done by secretary, GRS , PRIs and BPT members on Charts</li> <li>➤ BPT was formed with 2 SHG women, one active labour, GP Sarpanch and Rozgar sahayak.</li> </ul>	

\*For each state GP & BPT training details can be given in separate report.

## TECHNICAL NOTE

### 1. SES Index – Variables (Household)

Sl. No.	Variables & Grouping	Scores
	<b>AGE (Years)</b>	
1	21-30	5
2	31-40	4
3	41-50	3
4	51-60	2
5	> 60	1
	<b>CASTE</b>	
1	SC	4
2	ST	4
3	OBC	3
4	Minorities	2
5	Others	1
	<b>EDUCATION</b>	
1	Illiterate	0
2	Primary	1
3	Secondary	2
4	High School and above	3
	<b>OCCUPATION</b>	
1	Agriculture	3
2	Agri. Labour	1
3	Non-agri. Labour	2
4	Artisan	3
5	Livestock	3
6	Business	4
7	Services	3
8	Others	2
	<b>MONTHLY INCOME</b>	
1	< 1000	1
2	1000-3000	2
3	3001-5000	3
4	5001-10000	4
5	10001-15000	5
6	Above 15000	6
	<b>OPERATIONAL LANDHOLDING STATUS</b>	
1	Landless	0
2	Dry Land holder	1
3	Wet Land holder	2
	<b>ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY IN THE HH</b>	

	Earners : Dependents	
1	1 : 1-2	3
2	1 : 3-4	2
3	1 : >4	1
	<b>Maximum Score</b>	<b>27</b>
	<b>Minimum Score</b>	<b>7</b>

## 2. Awareness of MGNREGS Score

Sl. No.	Variables & Grouping	Scores
Q15.a	Under MGNREGS it is your right to get work	1
b	How many days of employment your household can get in a Financial year (100 days)	1
c	You are entitled to unemployment allowance if work is not provided within 15 days	1
d	More wages to be paid if work is given beyond 5 kms (10%)	1
e	Time limit for providing employment after submission of application (15 days )	1
f	Time limit for payment of wages (15 days)	1
g	Compensation should be paid for delayed payment of wages (0.05%)	1
h	You have to give applications for work	1
i	You can seek employment at any time	1
j	You can identify works in Gram Sabha	1
k	Types of works can be taken under MGNREGS	1
l	Social audited of work s can be conducted	1
m	People can raise any question about MGNREGS in Social Audit	1
n	Mandatory facilities that should be provided at the work site	
	First Aid	1
	Drinking Water	1
	Crèche	1
	Shade	1
Q16.a	Job cards are not given	1
b	Work is not given within 15 days	1
c	Wages are not paid within 15 days	1
Q17	Are you aware about Labour Budget	1
Q18	Are you aware that Labour Budget Should be ratified by Gram Sabha	1
	<b>Maximum Score</b>	<b>22</b>



### 3. Quality of Participation in MGNREGA

Sl. No.	Variables & Grouping	Scores
Q23.a	Participated in Gram Sabha to assess the quantum and timing of employment	3
b	Participated in group discussions for identification of works	3
c	Participated in preparation of List of Works	3
d	Participated in Gram Sabha for finalization of works	3
	<b>Maximum Score</b>	<b>12</b>

### 4. Conduct of IPPE

Sl. No.	Variables & Grouping	Scores
Q24.a	Whether BPT Members had conducted meeting with villagers before IPPE	1
b.	Whether BPT had done	
	Social Mapping	1
	Resource Mapping	1
	Transect Walk	1
d.	Whether Door to door survey was conducted?	1
	If yes, households without job cards identified in door to door survey?	1
e.	Whether seasonality analysis was done by BPT with the help of villagers?	1
f.	Whether discussions held with villagers regarding identification and planning of works?	1
	<b>Maximum Score</b>	<b>8</b>

### 5. Quality of Participation in IPPE

Sl. No.	Variables & Grouping	Scores
Q25.1	In Resource Mapping	3
2	Social Mapping	3
3	In Transect walk	3
4	In seasonality analysis	3
5	In identification of works	3
6	In prioritization of works at Gram Sabha	3
	<b>Maximum Score</b>	<b>18</b>

**“Process Documentation of IPPE including the assessment of training and capacity building for IPPE”**

**Starting Time:** \_\_\_\_\_AM/PM

## Study Area

Gram Panchayat: \_\_\_\_\_ Village: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Name of the Respondent: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Age (in completed years)

[illegible]

6. Education: No schooling=1; Primary completed=2; Secondary completed=3;

7. Marital Status: Married=1; Unmarried=2; Widow/Widower=3; Divorcee =4; Deserted=5

Agriculture=1; Agriculture Labour=2; Non-Agriculture Labour=3; Artisan=4; Livestock=5

Total \_\_\_\_\_; Male \_\_\_\_\_; Female \_\_\_\_\_; Children (below 14 years) \_\_\_\_\_

11. Economic status of the family: BPL/APL/AAY

12. Land particulars in Local Units (0.00): Total\_\_\_\_; Irrigated \_\_\_\_; Dry land\_\_\_\_; NA (Landless)

Tank=1; Well=2; Tube Well=3; Canal=4; River=5; Others=6(Specify\_\_\_\_\_)

### 13. Household income – Source wise (Monthly/ Season wise)

61

	Total		XXX	XXX	XXX
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14. Are you or other person from your household having membership in following Organizations?  
(Use codes If self is member of organization=1, office bearer=2: If other person is member of organization=3; office bearer=4)

	SHG	GP	WSC	VDC	VEC	Cooperatives	Caste association	VSS	VMC	Others
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Before NREGS									NA	
Present										

SHG: Self Help Group; GP-Gram Panchayat; WSC-Watershed Committee; VDC-Village Development Committee; VEC-Village Education Committee; VSS-Vana Samrakshana Samithi; , VMC-Vigilance Monitoring Committee of MGNREGS.

## PART II: AWARENESS on MGNREGS & IPPE

### Section A: MGNREGS

#### Rights and Entitlements

15. Are you aware that

S.No		Yes- 1, No - 2
a	Under MGNREGS it is your right to get work	
b	How many days of employment your household can get in a Financial year (100 days)	
c	You are entitled to unemployment allowance if work is not provided within 15 days	
d	More wages to be paid if work is given beyond 5 kms (10%)	
e	Time limit for providing employment after submission of application (15 days )	
f	Time limit for payment of wages (15 days)	
g	Compensation should be paid for delayed payment of wages (0.05%)	
h	You have to give applications for work	
i	You can seek employment at any time	
j	You can identify works in Gram Sabha	
k	Types of works can be taken under MGNREGS	
l	Social audited of work s can be conducted	
m	People can raise any question about MGNREGS in Social Audit	
n	Mandatory facilities that should be provided at the work site	
	-First Aid	
	-Drinking	
Water		
	-Crech	
	-Shade	

16. Are you aware of the officials / others to approach, if

		Yes- 1, No -2	If yes, Officials who should be met
a	Job cards are not given		
b	Work is not given within 15 days		
c	Wages are not paid within 15 days		

17. Are you aware about Labour Budget?

Yes - 1; No -2 ☐

18. Are you aware that Labour Budget Should be ratified by Gram Sabha? Yes - 1; No -2 ☐

#### Section B: IPPE

19. Are you aware about IPPE?

Yes - 1; No -2 ☐

20. If yes, who facilitates IPPE?

Rozgar Sahayak =1; GP Secretary = 2, PRI = 3; Block Official =4; Block Planning Team =5 ☐

21. What is the role of BPT in IPPE?

#### PART III: Participation in MGNREGS & IPPE

##### Section A: MGNREGS

22. Month wise participation of the household in the employment provided in MGNREGS in the year 13-14

Month	Member 1		Member 2		Member 3		Member 4	
	Sex:	Age:	Sex:	Age:	Sex:	Age:	Sex:	Age:
	Number of Employment Days	Wages Received (Rs)	Number of Employment Days	Wages Received (Rs)	Number of Employment Days	Wages Received (Rs)	Number of Employment Days	Wages Received (Rs)
April								
May								
June								
July								
August								
Sept								
Oct								
Nov								
Dec								
Jan								
Feb								
March								
Total								

23. Did you participate in planning of MGNREGS works for 2014 -15?

Yes - 1; No -2

☐

If yes, give details about your participation? (Tick in appropriate column)

S.No.	Steps	Not attended	Attended but not participated in discussions	Participated in discussions	Raised questions and demanded works
1	Participated in Gram Sabha to assess the quantum and timing of employment				
2	Participated in group discussions for identification of works				
3	Participated in preparation of List of Works				
4	Participated in Gram Sabha for finalization of works				

### Section B: IPPE

24. Whether IPPE done in your GP for the planning of MGNREGS works for 2015-16? Yes - 1; No -2

If yes,

a. Whether BPT Members had conducted meeting with villagers before IPPE? Yes - 1; No -2

b. Whether BPT had done

Yes - 1; No -2

*Social Mapping*

*Resource Mapping*

*Transect Walk*

c. Which were the groups joined in above process along with BPT?

Yes - 1; No -2

Group	Social Mapping	Resource Mapping	Transect Walk
Official			
PRI			
SC/ST			
Youth from the Village			
SHGs			
NGOs			
Women			
Small and Marginal Farmers			
Others (Specify) _____			

d. Whether Door to door survey was conducted?

Yes - 1; No -2

If yes, households without job cards identified in door to door survey? Yes - 1; No -2

e. Whether seasonality analysis was done by BPT with the help of villagers? Yes - 1; No -2

f. Whether discussions held with villagers regarding identification and planning of works?

Yes - 1; No -2

If yes, where the discussion was held? \_\_\_\_\_.

g. Whether all vulnerable households were included in planning?

Group	Yes – 1, No - 2
SC	
ST	
Houseless	
Landless	
Women headed	
Physically Challenged	
Mentally Challenged	
Others (Specify)_____	

If no, Whether BPT members had separate interactions with above vulnerable groups? *Yes -1; No -2* ☐

25. Did you participate in planning of MGNREGS works (IPPE) for 2015 -16? *Yes - 1; No -2* ☐

If yes, give details about your Participation

S.No.	Steps	Not attended	Attended but not participated in discussions	Participated in discussions	Raised questions and demanded works
1	In Resource Mapping				
2	Social Mapping				
3	In Transect walk				
4	In seasonality analysis				
5	In identification of works				
6	In prioritization of works at Gram Sabha				

a. If you have participated, what were the reasons?

i. \_\_\_\_\_ ii. \_\_\_\_\_  
iii. \_\_\_\_\_

b. If not participated, what are the reasons?

i. \_\_\_\_\_  
ii. \_\_\_\_\_  
iii. \_\_\_\_\_

26. At what level planning of works had done? *Ward/ Hamlet/Village level -1; GP level -2* ☐

27. Have you proposed any works in the IPPE? *Yes - 1; No -2* ☐

28. Whether the Proposed works reflected in the prioritization at Ward/Hamlet/Village level Sabha? ☐  
**Yes - 1; No -2**

29. Whether Gram Sabha was conducted to consolidation of works? **Yes - 1; No -2** ☐

30. If yes, explain the process of Gram Sabha:

31. Mention the works accepted by Gram Sabha:

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____  |
| 3. _____ | 4. _____  |
| 5. _____ | 6. _____  |
| 7. _____ | 8. _____  |
| 9. _____ | 10. _____ |

32. Whether any additional works included in Gram Sabha other than Proposed Works? **Yes - 1; No -2** ☐

a. If yes, please mention them:

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 4. _____ |

b. If yes, what was the reason?

33. Did you demand any work under individual works? **Yes - 1; No -2** ☐

a. If yes type of work you demanded \_\_\_\_\_

b. Whether it was included in proposed works? **Yes - 1; No -2** ☐

c. If no, what is the reason? \_\_\_\_\_

34. Whether line department staff participated in IPPE? **Yes - 1; No -2** ☐

If yes, what type of works identified in convergence with other line departments?

a) Work \_\_\_\_\_ Departments \_\_\_\_\_

b) Work \_\_\_\_\_ Departments \_\_\_\_\_

c) Work \_\_\_\_\_ Departments \_\_\_\_\_

35. Whether any discussion has been taken on the durability and sustainability of assets created under MGNREGS? **Yes - 1; No -2** ☐

If yes, explain it \_\_\_\_\_

#### **PART IV: OPINIONS/PERCEPTIONS**

36. In your opinion, whether the proposed works are going to benefit the GP/Village to protect or improve

Natural Resources? **Yes - 1; No -2** ☐

37. Compare to previous years planning, are you satisfied with process of IPPE? ☐

**Highly Satisfied-1; Satisfied -2; Not Satisfied -3** ☐

a. If no, what are the constraints of the IPPE process?

38. Give your suggestions for betterment of IPPE process:

\_\_\_\_\_

## SCHEDULE FOR BPT MEMBERS

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

State: \_\_\_\_\_ District: \_\_\_\_\_ Block: \_\_\_\_\_

Gram Panchayat: \_\_\_\_\_ Village: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Name of the Respondent: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Age (in completed Years) \_\_\_\_\_

Yes - 1; No - 2

[illegible]

6. Education: Illiterate=1; Primary=2; Secondary=3; High school and above =4

8. Principal occupation of the Respondent:

9. of the Household:

10. No. of earning members in the Household: Male : Female : Children .

12. Land particulars in Local units(0.00): Total \_\_\_\_\_; Irrigated \_\_\_\_\_; Dry land \_\_\_\_\_; NA (Landless).

Tank=1; Well=2; Tube Well=3; Canal=4; River=5; Others=6(Specify \_\_\_\_\_)

13. Household income – Source wise (Fill the columns wherever applicable)

67



	ii.		XXX	XXX	XXX
	Total		XXX	XXX	XXX

14.

Are you having membership in following Organizations?

(Use codes If self is member of organization=1, office bearer=2)

	SH G	G P	WS C	VD C	VE C	Cooperati ves	Caste association	VS S	VM C	Others (specify)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Before NREGS									NA	
Present										

SHG: Self Help Group; GP-Gram Panchayat; WSC-Watershed Committee; VDC-Village Development Committee; VEC-Village Education Committee; VSS-Vana Samrakshana Samithi; , VMC-Vigilance Monitoring Committee of MGNREGS.

15. Participation of the household in the employment provided in MGNREGS

Year	No. of days of employment	Wages Receive (Rs)	Member - 1		Member - 2		Member - 3	
			Age	Sex	Age	Sex	Age	Sex
2012-13								
2013-14								
2014-15								

**II. BLOCK  
PLANNING  
TEAM**

16. How  
many  
members are

there in BPT (including respondent)\_\_\_\_\_

17. What is the composition of BPT? (Official/Women/Youth from the Village/NGO/Others)

- \_\_\_\_\_ Number\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ Number\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ Number\_\_\_\_\_

18. From which category you were selected to BPT? (Tick appropriate answer)

- Official (Designation\_\_\_\_\_)
- Youth from household worked more than 50 days in NREGA for last three years
- Member from Civil Society Organization/NGO
- Member from Federation of SHGs
- Member of SHG
- Member of Watershed Committee
- Others (Specify\_\_\_\_\_)

### PART III: AWARENESS on MGNREGS & IPPE

#### Section A: MGNREGS

19. Are you aware of Rights and Entitlements under NEREGA?

Yes - 1; No - 2

20. Do you know that Wage Seeker have to give application for getting work? Yes - 1; No - 2

21. Do you know that Wage Seeker can demand employment at any time? Yes - 1; No - 2

22. Are you aware of the type of works that can be taken up under MGNREGS? Yes - 1; No - 2

If yes mention some of the Works:

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_


- e. \_\_\_\_\_  
 f. \_\_\_\_\_  
 g. \_\_\_\_\_  
 h. \_\_\_\_\_

23. Are you aware of the mandatory facilities that should be provided at the worksite? *Yes - 1; No - 2* ☐  
 24. Are you aware of Social Audit? *Yes - 1; No - 2* ☐  
 25. Are you aware that wage seekers can participate in identification of works in Gram Sabha? *Yes - 1; No - 2* ☐  
 26. Are you aware about Labour Budget? *Yes - 1; No - 2* ☐

If yes,

- a. Explain for which purpose Labour Budget will be prepared and when?  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 c. What are the main components includes in Labour Budget?  
 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 3. \_\_\_\_\_

27. Are you aware that Labour Budget Should be ratified by Gram sabha? *Yes - 1; No - 2* ☐

28. Are you aware about IPPE? *Yes - 1; No - 2* ☐

If yes, explain the process of IPPE?

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
 5. \_\_\_\_\_

29. What are the roles and responsibilities of Block Planning Team?

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 4. \_\_\_\_\_

#### IV: Training of BPT

31. Did you get Training on IPPE? *Yes - 1; No - 2* ☐

If yes,

- a. Where was the Training conducted? GP/Block/District.  
 b. How many days Training was given to BPT? \_\_\_\_\_ Days  
 c. Were the number of training days is sufficient? *Yes - 1; No - 2* ☐

If no, how many days are required? \_\_\_\_\_ Days

32. What were the contents of the Training?

33. How effective were the DRT (District Resource Team) in making you under Stand the content?

*Very Useful-1; Useful-2; Not useful - 3*

34. Did the training was useful in facilitating the IPPE in the Field? *Yes - 1; No - 2* ☐

35. Whether the training was satisfactory? *Yes - 1; No - 2* ☐

If no, mention the drawbacks?

\_\_\_\_\_

## V: IPPE PROCESS

36. Did you participate in Planning of works for 2014-15 before IPPE? *Yes - 1; No -2* ☐  
If yes, explain the process \_\_\_\_\_

37. Did you provided with information pack of GP? *Yes - 1; No -2* ☐

If yes, what type of information you received?

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_

38. Whether CFT/Taskforce people assisted you in IPPE process? *Yes - 1; No -2* ☐

39. Whether PRI members participated actively in IPPE? *Yes - 1; No -2* ☐

40. Whether BPT conducted meeting with villagers before starting IPPE process? *Yes - 1; No -2* ☐

41. Whether villagers participated in IPPE? *Yes - 1; No -2* ☐

42. What type of activities was taken to mobilize the villagers?

1 \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_

43. Mention step wise activity done under IPPE process in the GP.

S.No.	Activity	Yes -1; No=2	If no, Reason
1	Mapping:		
	a. Social Mapping		
	b. Resource Mapping		
2	MGNREGS ongoing and completed works were included in Resource Mapping		
3	Transect walk done after Mapping		
4	Seasonality Analysis has been done		
5	Door to Door Survey was done		
6	Household Survey Formats are in Local Language		
7	Households without job card were identified		
8	Demand Estimation table in the format was filled properly		
9	Discussions were done for identification of works with workers		
10	Gram Sabha was conducted for the approval and prioritization		

44. Where was Mapping and Discussions done?

a. Mapping done at \_\_\_\_\_

b. Discussions held at \_\_\_\_\_

c. Which were the groups joined in below process along with you and your team?

Group	Social Mapping	If no, Reason	Resource Mapping	If no, Reason	Transect Walk	If no, Reason
Official						
PRI						
SC/ST						
Youth from the Village						
SHGs						

NGOs						
Women						
Small and Marginal Farmers						
Others (Specify)_____						

45. At what level planning of works was done? **Hamlet/Ward/Village/GP** (Tick appropriate answer) ☐

46. Whether all line department personnel present in the planning of works? **Yes - 1; No -2** ☐

47. Whether you and your team explained villagers about convergence of works? **Yes - 1; No -2** ☐

48. Was any works proposed in convergence? **Yes - 1; No -2** ☐

If yes, what type of works identified in convergence with other line departments?

a) Work\_\_\_\_\_ Departments\_\_\_\_\_

b) Work\_\_\_\_\_ Departments\_\_\_\_\_

c) Work\_\_\_\_\_ Departments\_\_\_\_\_

49. Whether the Proposed works presented for prioritization at Ward/Hamlet/Village level Sabha? ☐

**Yes - 1; No -2**

50. Whether consolidation of works of entire GP was done at Gram Sabha? **Yes - 1; No -2** ☐

If yes, explain the process of Gram Sabha:

51. Mention the works accepted by Gram Sabha:

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____  |
| 3. _____ | 4. _____  |
| 5. _____ | 6. _____  |
| 7. _____ | 8. _____  |
| 9. _____ | 10. _____ |

52. Whether any additional works included in Gram Sabha other than Proposed Works? **Yes - 1; No -2** ☐

a. If yes, please mention them:

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 4. _____ |

b. If yes, what was the reason?

53. Whether any discussions has been taken for the durability and sustainability of assets created under MGNREGS? **Yes - 1; No -2** ☐

If yes, explain it \_\_\_\_\_

#### PART IV: OPINIONS/PERCEPTIONS

54. In your opinion, proposed works are going to benefit the GP/Village to protect or improve Natural Resources? **Yes - 1; No -2** ☐

55. In your opinion should IPPE be a regular phenomenon or one time affair? **Regular-1; one time-2** ☐

56. Did you receive honorarium for IPPE? **Yes - 1; No -2** ☐

57. If yes how much? Rs. \_\_\_\_\_ ☐

58. Are you satisfied with the honorarium and facilities provided by the Block official? **Yes - 1; No -2** ☐

59. In your experience how was the coordination of Block officials in the process of IPPE?

**Very Good-1; Good-2; Not Good-3**

☐

60. In your experience how was the cooperation and participation of villagers in the process of IPPE?

**Very Good-1; Good-2; Not Good-3**

☐

61. Do you suggest any IEC strategies for mobilizing the people?

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62. Are you satisfied with process of IPPE which you have conducted?

**Yes - 1; No -2**

☐

a. If no, what are the drawbacks of the IPPE process?

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63. Give your suggestions for betterment of IPPE process:

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**National Institute of Rural Development**  
**Rajendranagar, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh**  
**Study- II**

**“Process Documentation of IPPE including the assessment of training and capacity building for IPPE”**

**Schedule for GP members**

**Part I- Identification Particulars:**

1. State: \_\_\_\_\_
2. District: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Block : \_\_\_\_\_
4. GP : \_\_\_\_\_
5. Name and designation of the GP member: \_\_\_\_\_
6. Since how long (years) the member is in position: \_\_\_\_\_

**Part-II Socio- Economic Profile**

7. Age: (completed Years): \_\_\_\_\_ ☐
8. Sex: male-1; Female- 2 ☐
9. Caste: *SC-1; ST-2; OBC-3; Minorities-4; OC-5* ☐
10. Education ☐  
*Illiterate –1; Primary–2; Secondary–3; Intermediate and above–4* ☐
11. Marital Status ☐  
*Married–1; Un-married–2; Widow/ widower –3; Divorced-4; Deserted -5* ☐
12. Principal occupation of the respondent ☐  
*Cultivation–1; Agriculture Labour –2; Non-Ag. Labour –3; Artisan –4; Business –5; Services –6; others –7* ☐
13. Size of the Household: Male ☐ Female ☐ Children ☐
14. No. of earning members in the Household: Adult Male ☐ Adult Female ☐ Children ☐
15. Particulars of total land operated during 2014 – 15 in acres (0.00)

S.No	land	own	Leased-in	Leased-out
1	Dry land			
2	Wet land			

16. Type of House? Katchha - 1, Semi – pucca -2, Pucca- 3, house less- 4 ☐

17. Household income in 2014-15:

s.no	Net Income From	(Rs.)
1	Agriculture	
2	Labour (Excluding NREGS)	
3	Dairy and livestock	
4	MGNREGS and other government programmes	
5	Contracts	

6	Salary of Sarpanch/ ward member	
7	Others (Specify)	

### 18. Membership in CBOs

s.no		Yes=1, No=2	If yes pl. give details
1	Are you a member of any village development organization? If yes, pl. name the organizations.		
2	Are you holding any formal position in any of the above village development organizations?		

SHG, VO, VSS, WC, EC, MC, VMC,

19. Do you belong to the BPL family? Yes – 1; No – 2 ☐

20. Please mention if you have received benefit under any of the schemes? If so in which year and the extent of benefit received?

Scheme	Yes=1, No=2	Year (since)	Value of benefits received (in Rs) in 2014-15
PDS			
Pensions			
Watershed			
NRLM			
IAY			
Others (pl specify)			
Others (pl specify)			

21. Are you MGNREGA job card holder? Yes – 1; No - 2 ☐

22. If yes give the job card number \_\_\_\_\_

### 23. Participation in MGNREGS employment by the household as a whole

Year	Member 1			Member 2			Member 3			Total		
	Sex:		Age:	Sex:		Age:	Sex:		Age:			
	No. of Day s	Wage Earning s (Rs.)	Skilled/ unskille d wages	No. of Day s	Wage Earning s (Rs.)	Skilled/ unskille d wages	No. of Day s	Wage Earning s (Rs.)	Skilled/ unskille d wages	No. of Day s	Wage Earnin gs (Rs.)	Skilled/ unskille d wages
2013 -14												
2014 -15												

### III. Capacity Building

24. After you taking up the position, were you oriented on Rural Development Programmes that are going on in your village? Yes – 1; No – 2 ☐

25. If yes who has oriented? \_\_\_\_\_

26. For how many days \_\_\_\_\_

27. Training on MGNREGS and IPPE (please provide the codes)

S.No	About Training	MGNREGS	IPPE
1	Have you got any training? Yes – 1; No - 2		
2	Where was the training conducted? GP-1; Block-2; District-3		
3	For how many days the training was conducted		
4	What was the content? MGNREGS Background of wage employment programmes-1, Act-2, Rights and entitlements-3, Preparation of LB-4, SoP-5, funding-6, MIS-7, MRs-8, Measurements-9, wage payments-10, SA-11, quality control-12, monitoring-13, roles and responsibilities of stakeholders-14, convergence-15 IPPE Objectives of IPPE-1, Process of IPPE-2, Planning in IPPE (LB, SoP)-3, Trainings in IPPE-4, roles and responsibilities of stakeholders-5, convergence planning-6		
5	Were the trainings useful for your work? Yes – 1; No - 2		
6	Do you need more training programmes? Yes – 1; No - 2		

#### IV. Awareness about MGNREGS

28. Do you know about

S. No.		Before IPPE		After IPPE	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
a.	Rights and Entitlements of workers				
i.	100 days of employment				
	Employment with in 15 days of applying				
ii	Unemployment allowance				
iii	Work with in 5 km radius				
iv	Payment of wages with in 15 days of work done				
v	Compensation for delayed payments				
vi	Worksite facilities				
vii	Medical facilities				
b.	Criteria for providing with job card				
c.	Type of works to be taken up in MGNREGS (with all new schemes)				
d.	Process followed for identification of works				
e.	Preparation of Labour Budgets				
f.	Muster Roll maintenance				
g.	Work measurement				
h.	Uploading the MIS				
i.	Social audit process				
j.	VMC				
k.	Grievance redressal mechanisms				



29. Are IEC activities carried out in your GP for the creation of awareness about MGNREGS? ☐  
**Yes – 1; No – 2; don't know-3**
30. Is Rojgar Diwas in MGNREGS carried out in your GP? ☐
31. Whether Kam Mango Abhiyan was taken up in your GP for recording the demand in MGNREGS? ☐
32. Suggestions for creating better awareness about MGNREGS ☐

## V. Participation in MGNREGS

33. How is your participation in MGNREGS?

S. No	Indicators	Before IPPE			After IPPE		
		Yes	No	N A	Yes	No	NA
	<b>MGNREGS Process</b>						
a.	Issue of the job cards						
b.	Organising / Participating in the awareness meetings						
c.	Participating in the selection of works in Gram Sabha						
d.	Participation in labour budget preparation						
e.	Ensuring wage seekers get their rights						
f.	Monitoring the quality of works						
g.	Participating in the social audit						
h.	Facilitate addressing the grievances						
i.	Organising/ Participating in the review meetings						

## VI. IPPE Process

34. Whether IPPE was done in your GP for the planning of MGNREGS works for 2015-16?  
**Yes - 1; No -2; don't know-3** ☐

35. Why IPPE is needed?

**Yes - 1; No -2; don't know-3**

a. to capture the demand of the vulnerable sections ☐

b. to increase the SoP ☐

c. to estimate exact LB ☐

36. What was your role in IPPE process ☐

37. Give details about your Participation

S.No.	Steps	Not attended	Attended but not participated in discussions	Participated in discussions	Raised questions and demanded works
1	In Resource Mapping				
2	In social Mapping				
3	In Transect walk				
4	In seasonality analysis				
5	In identification of works				

6	In prioritization of works at Gram Sabha				
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38. At what level planning of works was done in IPPE? *Ward/ Hamlet/Village level -1; GP level -2; Block-3*

39. Have you proposed any works in the IPPE? *Community-1; Individual-2; None-3*

40. Mention the works accepted by Gram Sabha:

S.No	As per Respondent	As per MIS

#### 41. Reactions of GP members to the components if IPPE process

S.No	Component	Scale Cues	Score(cod e)
1	Social mapping conducted as part of IPPE	3- conducted very satisfactorily, 2- conducted satisfactorily, 1- not satisfied with the way it was conducted/not conducted	
2	Resource mapping conducted as part of IPPE	3- conducted very satisfactorily, 2- conducted satisfactorily, 1- not satisfied with the way it was conducted/not conducted	
3	Inclusion of ongoing and completion works in resource mapping	3- fully included, 2- partly included, 1- not included	
4	Transect walk after mapping	3-undertaken very satisfactorily, 2- undertaken satisfactorily, 1- not satisfied with the way the walk was undertaken/not conducted at all	
5	Seasonality analysis	3-carried out very satisfactorily, 2- carried out satisfactorily, 1- not satisfied with the way it was carried out/not carried out at all	
6	Door to door survey	3- conducted very satisfactorily, 2- conducted satisfactorily, 1- not satisfied with the way it was conducted/not conducted	
7	Household survey formats	3- printed in the local language, 1- not printed in the local language	
8	Identification of hhs. without job cards	3- Identification was done very satisfactorily, 2-identification was done satisfactorily, 1- not happy with the way the identification was done/identification was not	

		done at all	
9	Filling up of demand estimation table in the format	3- filled up very satisfactorily, 2- filled up satisfactorily, 1- not happy with the way it was filled/not filled at all	
10	Discussions on identification of works and workers	3- discussions that took place are very satisfactory, 2- discussions are satisfactory, 1- discussion not satisfactory/ not took place at all	
11	Gram sabha conducted for approval of works	3- GS was conducted and the procedure followed was very satisfactory, 2- GS was conducted and the procedure followed was satisfactory, 1- GS was conducted and procedure followed was unsatisfactory/ GS not conducted	
12	Reaction to the training in general ( of self) received as a member of BPT ( including quality aspects, duration etc.)	3- very satisfactory, 2- satisfactory, 1- unsatisfactory/not received training despite being a member of BPT	
13	Usefulness of training in the field for self or even for others	3-very useful, 2- useful, 1-not useful/no training either	
14	Assistance of CFT/taskforce in IPPE process ( for self)	3- assistance was significant, 2- assistance was moderate, 1- assistance was insignificant/no assistance at all	
15	Participation of various social groups/ CBOs in IPPE process	3- participation was to a large extent, 2- participation was to some extent. 1- no participation at all	
16	Whether the works proposed would benefit the GP/village to protect natural resources	3- to a significant extent, 2- to some extent, 1- No benefit at all	
17	Reaction to the co-ordination of block officials	3- to a significant extent, 2- to some extent, 1- No coordination from the Block officials side	
18	Reaction to the honorarium received	3- very favourable, 2- favourable, 1- unfavourable/no honorarium received	
19	Participation of people in general in the IPPE process	3- very encouraging, 2- encouraging, 1- not encouraging at all	

20	Overall satisfaction of the process of IPPE compared to previous years of planning	3- very satisfactory, 2- satisfactory, 1- unsatisfactory/ no change/no planning	
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**42.** What are the constraints of the IPPE process?

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**43.** Give your suggestions for betterment of IPPE process:

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