

# Survey Based Assessment Study

**MGNREGA & PDS**

Research Analysis and  
Documentation- M&E

## MGNREGA scheme- Jeevika's intervention

- Phased implementation by Jeevika in MGNREGA convergence, nearly 6 months in campaign mode so far
- Major aims of the campaign
  - a) Creating awareness about the scheme through SHGs and VOs
  - b) Promoting participation in PRIs and facilitating submission of work application
  - c) Facilitating timely payment of wages through institutional structures

# MGNREGA Study

- Comprehensive questionnaire based cross-sectional study carried out in 4 different blocks and the responses recorded in the form of soft data
- With 10 villages from each block and a respondent size of 30 per villages, the study covered a total of 40 villages and nearly 1200 respondents.
- Job card numbers were also take wherever possible to maintain authenticity of data.
- Blocks covered: Dhamdaha, Musahari, Noorsarai and Lakhnaur
- [Detail](#)

# MGNREGA Study

- Comparison of MGNREGA in Jeevika campaign villages and Non campaign areas.
- Retrospective component included in questionnaire to gauge changes as compared to last year
- Major areas of focus:
  - Awareness about the scheme
  - Participation in PRI
  - Work application
  - Average payment and no. of man days.

# Nos. of Significance

	JEEViKA Campaign Areas	Non-campaign areas
<b>Blocks covered</b>	Dhamdaha, Noorsarai, Musahari, Lakhnaur	Dhamdaha, Noorsarai, Musahari, Lakhnaur
<b>Total Villages covered</b>	20 villages	20 villages
<b>Total Respondents</b>	598 respondents	603 respondents
<b>Jeevika Members</b>	546 members	444 members
<b>No. of females</b>	453 respondents	428 respondents

# Major Findings

## Awareness

- 71 % more respondents in Jeevika campaign areas fall under highly aware category as compared to Non-campaign areas

## Source of Information

- In Jeevika campaign villages, Jeevika was most effective as an information source with 55% respondents falling under highly aware category.

***In both campaign and non-campaign villages, Jeevika+ Govt. together were more effective in spreading information than formal sources alone like PRIs and PRS. (Indicates value of effective convergence)***

[Graph](#)

# Major Findings

## Gram Sabha participation

- In Jeevika campaign villages, the participation among the respondents has increased by more than 100% from last year as compared to non-campaign areas where there is a 35% increase in participation.
- ***Even in non-campaign villages, the increase is driven by Jeevika members as Non-Jeevika respondents who participated stay constant at 26 both years***

[Graph](#)

# Major Findings

## Work application

- In Jeevika campaign villages, 45% more respondents applied as compared to last year. On the other hand, 36% less respondents applied in non-campaign areas as compared to last year.
- ***More specifically, in campaign villages, there were 166 respondents who applied this year but not last year. The number was just 38 in non-campaign areas.***

[Graph](#)



# Major Findings

## Work and *Payment scenario*

- Out of the combined 1201 respondents, 428 respondents reported working last year
- The reported average number of man days are 35.14
- Average weighted payment is pegged at Rs 65.60 per day for these respondents.
- Out of the 428 respondents who worked, 165 respondents reported a time of more than one month in getting their payments.

**Note:** *All the figures above are for the combined survey data of four blocks. The scenario may vary from block to block.*

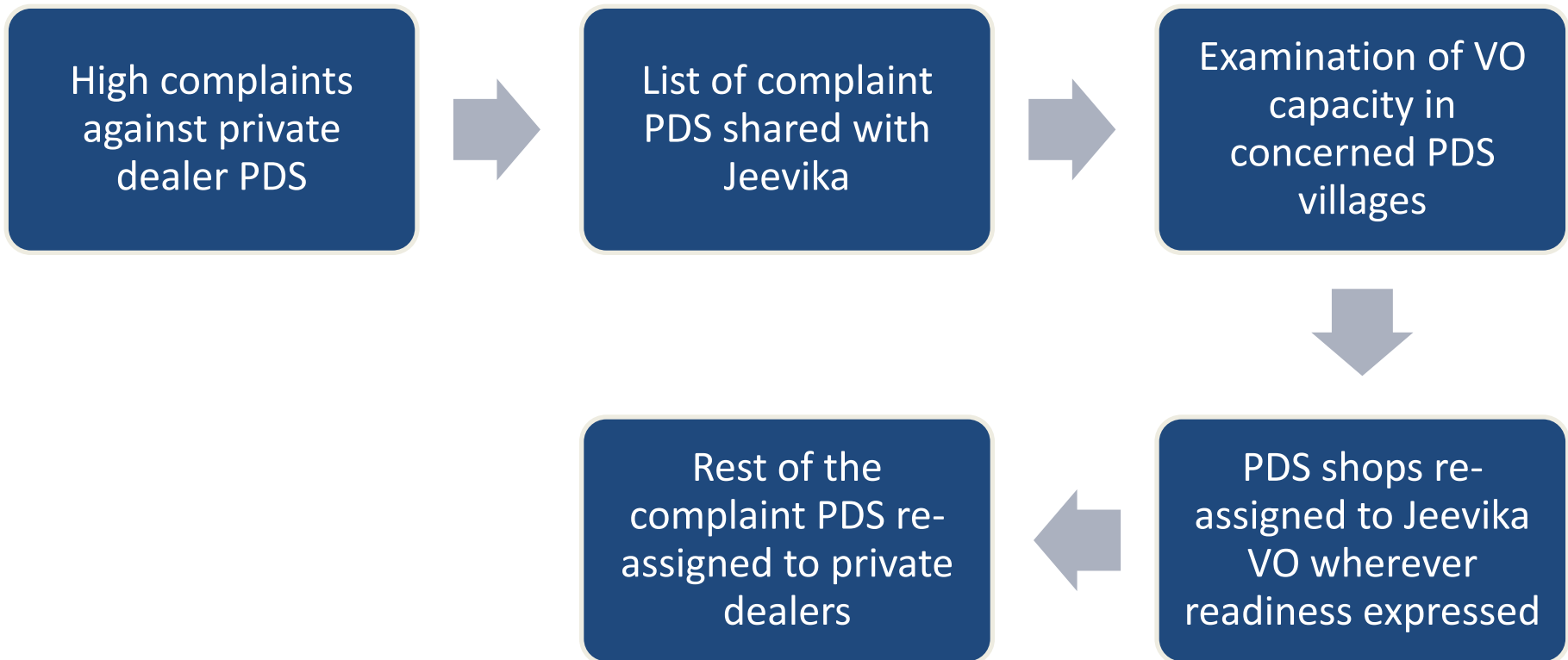
[Graph](#)

# PDS- Jeevika's intervention

- VO run public distribution shops.
- SHG women procure and distribute grains to the beneficiaries.
- The aim is to have empowered women groups participating in delivery of public services in a better manner.
- Nearly 100 Jeevika VO run PDS are functioning across the state.

# PDS- Jeevika's intervention

## How Jeevika VO get to run a PDS?



# PDS Study Design

- Comprehensive questionnaire based cross-sectional study carried out in 4 different blocks and the responses recorded in the form of soft data
- 4 blocks, 40 villages, 1200 respondents
- The control villages were the ones where non-Jeevika PDS shops were running for many years (*not an ideal situation*)
- Ideally, a comparison with re-assigned PDS shops would have given an even better picture (Jeevika PDS are reassigned based on complaints)
- The study also included a retrospective component for comparing Jeevika PDS' performance with the past PDS.

# Major Findings

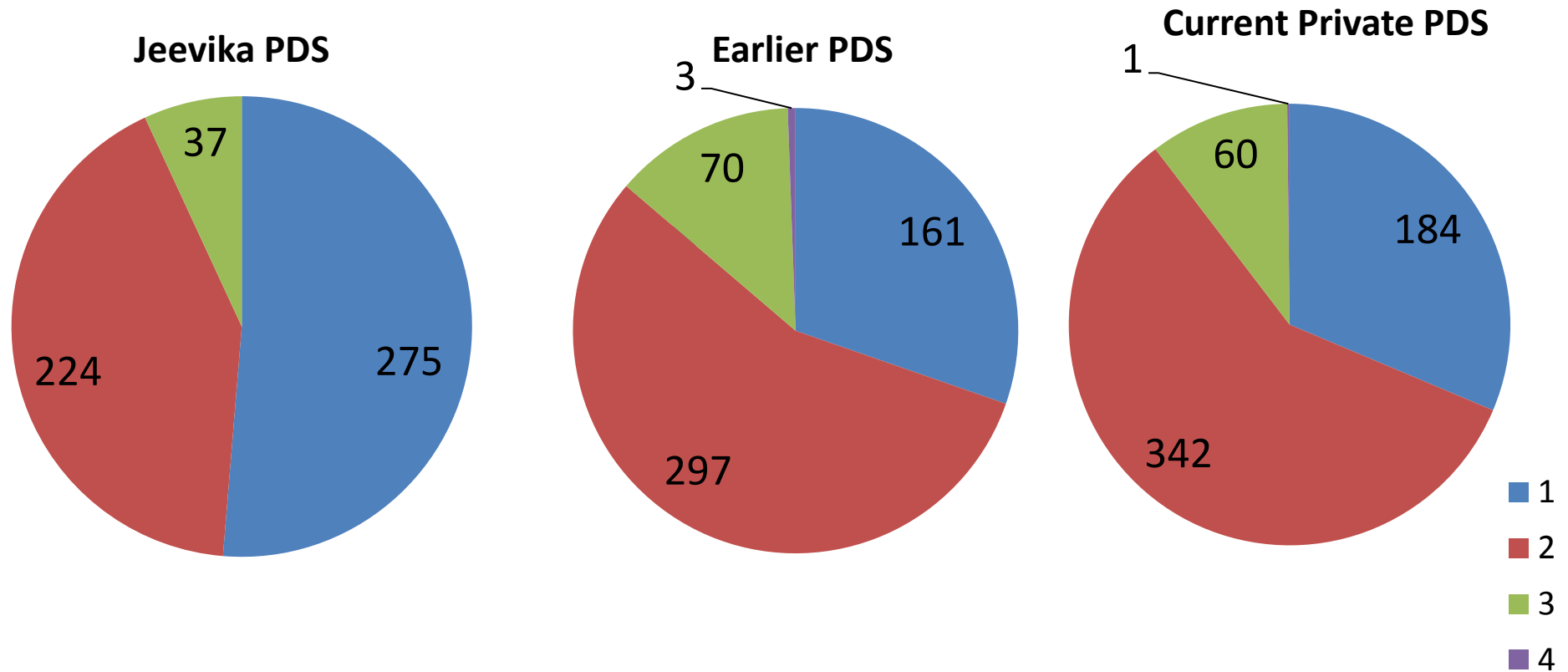
## Frequency, Quantity and Price:

[Block wise](#)

	JEEVIKA run PDS	Earlier PDS	Current Private dealer
1) Frequency of Wheat Distribution	6.23 months <b>(6.04)</b>	6.08 months <b>(5.73)</b>	4.85 months <b>(4.77)</b>
2) Quantity of Wheat Distributed	9.6 Kg	9.15 kg	
3) Frequency of Rice distribution	6.24 months <b>(5.95)</b>	5.97 months <b>(5.3)</b>	4.88 months <b>(4.86)</b>
4) Quantity of Rice distribution	14.37 kg	12.7 kg	14.40 kg
5) Quantity of Kerosene	2.6 liters	2.64 liters	2.50
6) Amount charged (Total)	Rs. 139.3	Rs. 130.7	Rs. 143

# Major Findings

- Perceived Quality of food grains

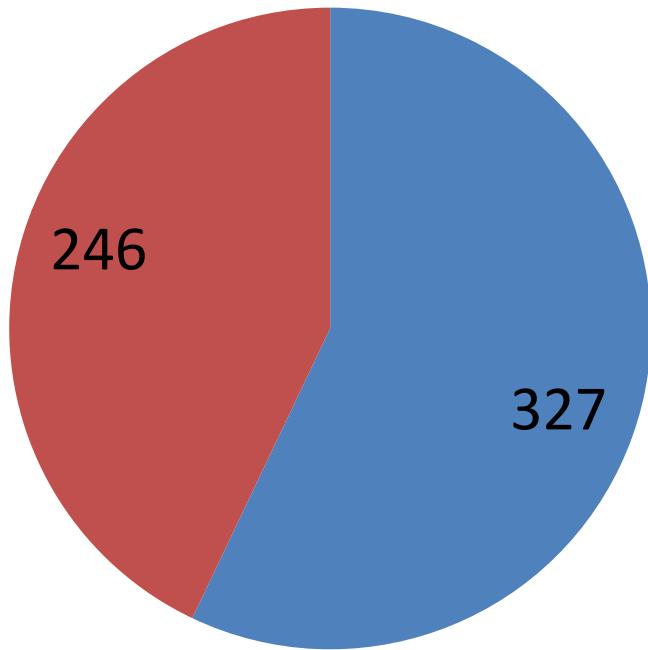


1- Good and fit for human consumption; 2- Inferior but still consumed  
3- Inferior and good for animals; 4- Unfit for any consumption

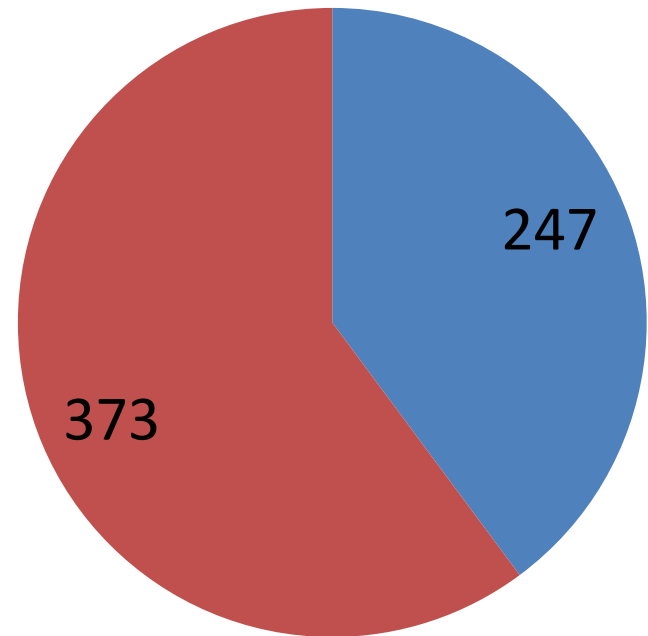
# Major Findings

- Regularity of Shop opening

Jeevika PDS



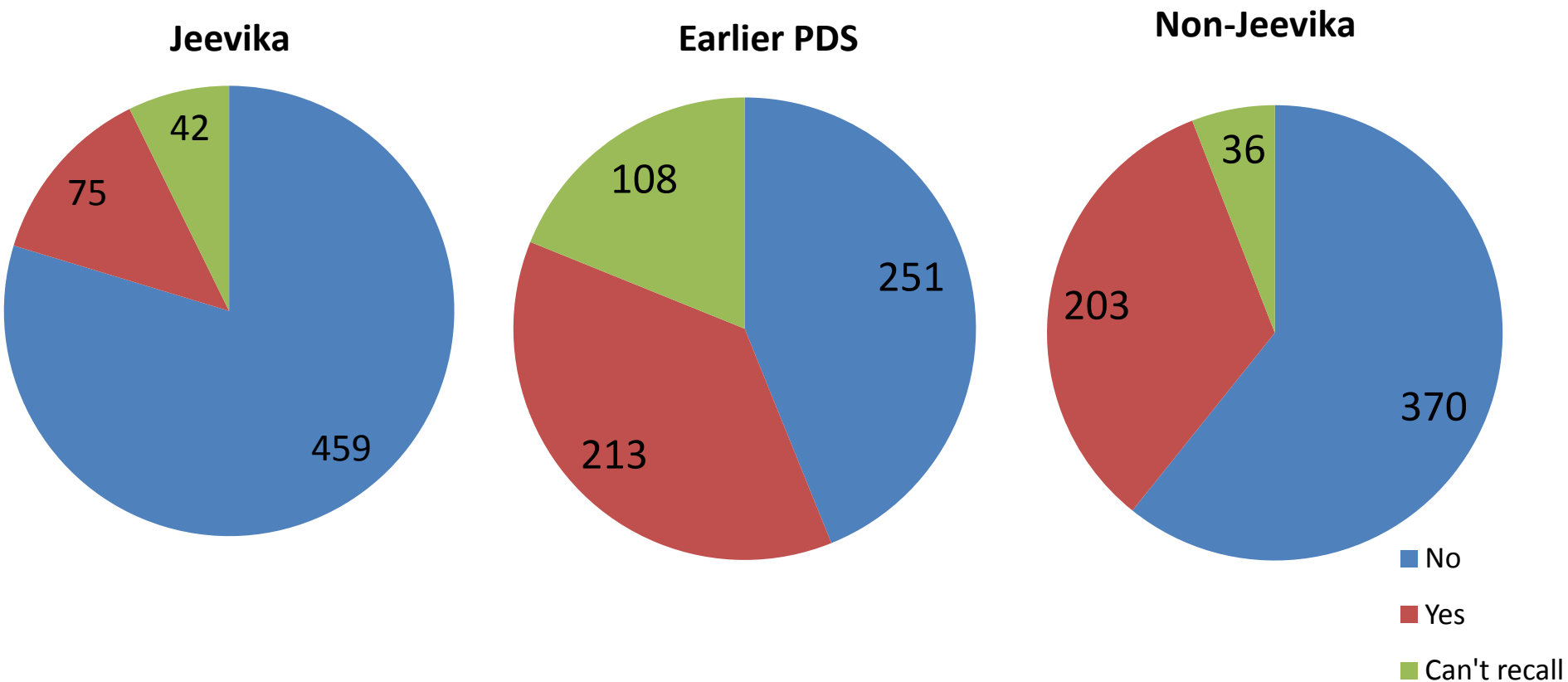
Non-Jeevika PDS



■ Regular  
■ Irregular

# Major Findings

- Returning back empty handed:





# Limitations

- Recall errors
- Social dynamics
- ***M&E plans to have regular studies like this at least once a year for different interventions. The data will not only be helpful in getting a snapshot of the situation but will also act as an on-field validation tool.***

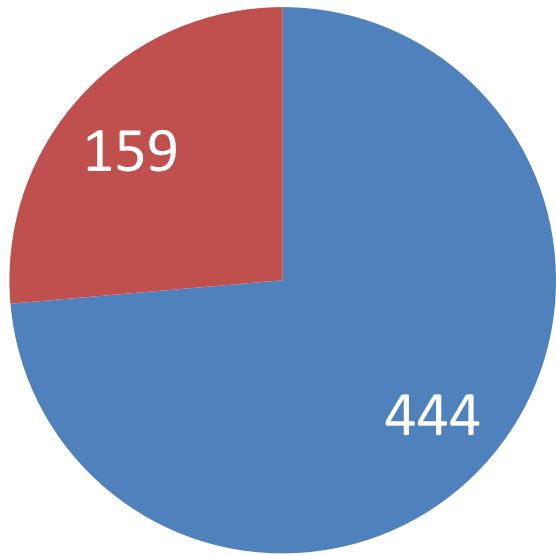
- **ADDITIONAL SLIDES FOR DETAIL**

# Villages Covered

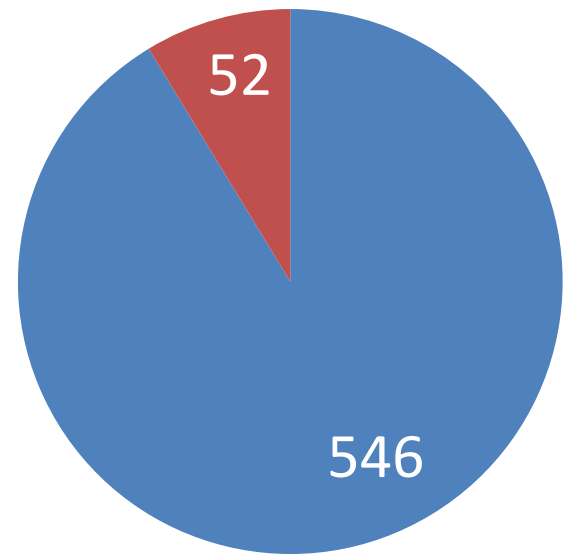
JEEViKA campaign Villages	Non-campaign villages
<b>NOORSARAI (NALANDA)</b>	
1) Jagdishpur Tiyari (Jagdishpur)	1) Begumpur (Mamurabad)
2) Kathouli (Muzaffarpur)	2) Ahiyapur (Nadiouna)
3) Muzaffarpur (Muzaffarpur)	3) Kewai (Naduana)
4) Kakariya(Meyar)	4) Lohari (Meyar)
5) Bara Khurd (Bara Khurd)	5) Mahadev Bigha (Nadiouna)
<b>MUSAHARI (MUZAFFARPUR)</b>	
1) Manika Harikes (Manika Harikes)	1) Sagahari (Taraura Gopalpur)
2) Jalalpur (Baikatpur)	2) Raghunathpur (Tarura Gopalpur)
3) Baikatpur (Baikatpur)	3) Rohua (Rohua)
4) Dwarika Nagar (Baikatpur)	4) Dumri (Dumri)
5) Madhopur (Baikatpur)	5) Budhnagra (Dumri)

# Respondents Profile

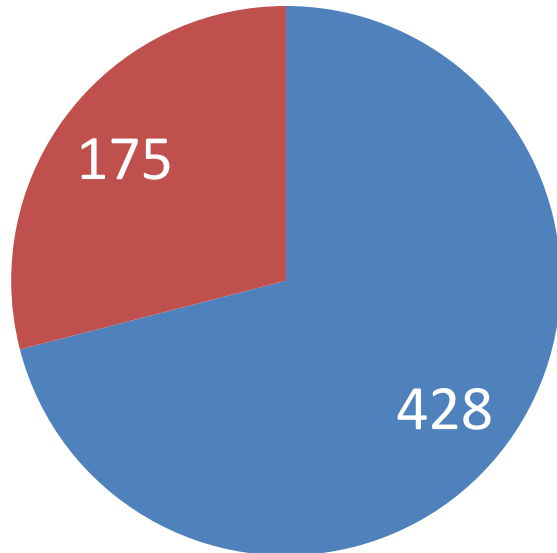
## Non-campaign villages



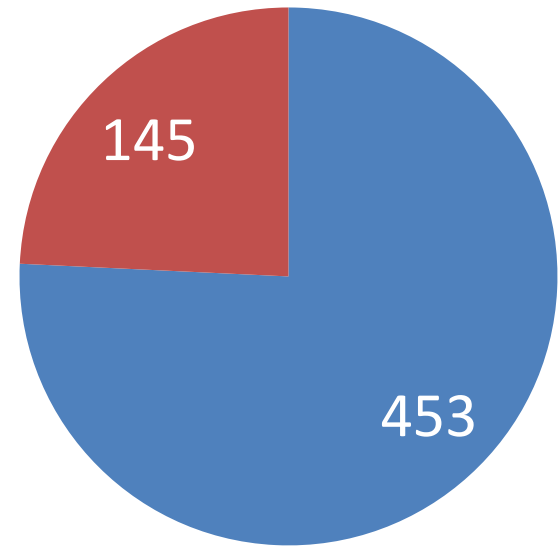
## Jeevika Campaign villages



■ Jeevika Members  
■ Non-Jeevika Members

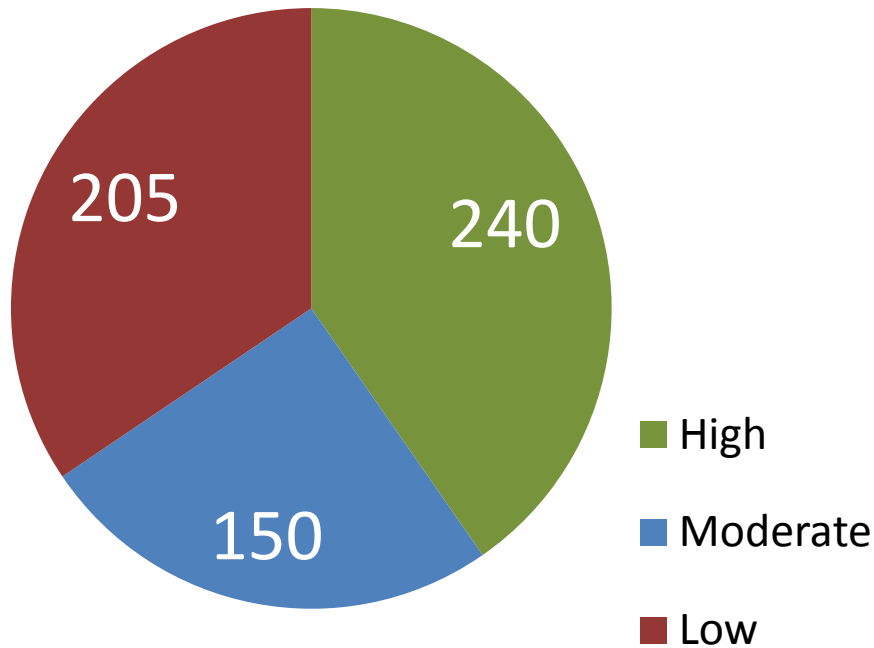


■ Female  
■ Male

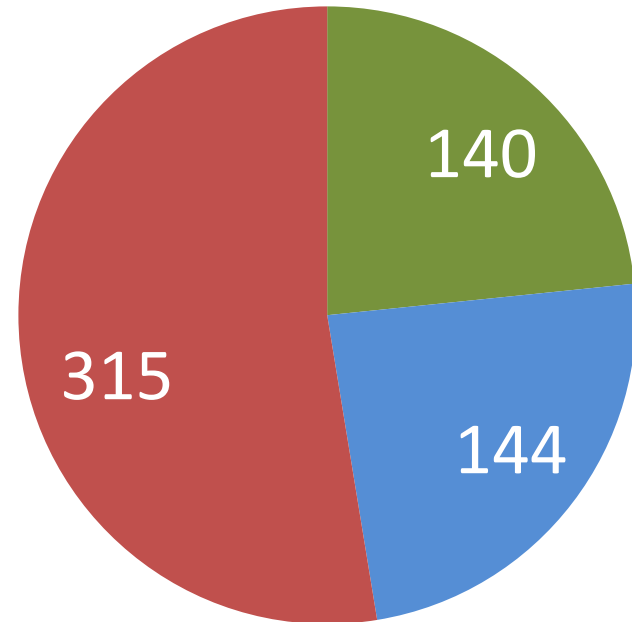


# Awareness Levels in Jeevika Intervened Villages

Jeevika (Awareness Levels)



Non-Jeevika (Awareness Levels)



**In Jeevika Intervened Villages, nearly 71 % more respondents fall under high awareness category as compared to Non-Jeevika intervened Villages. (depicted in green)**

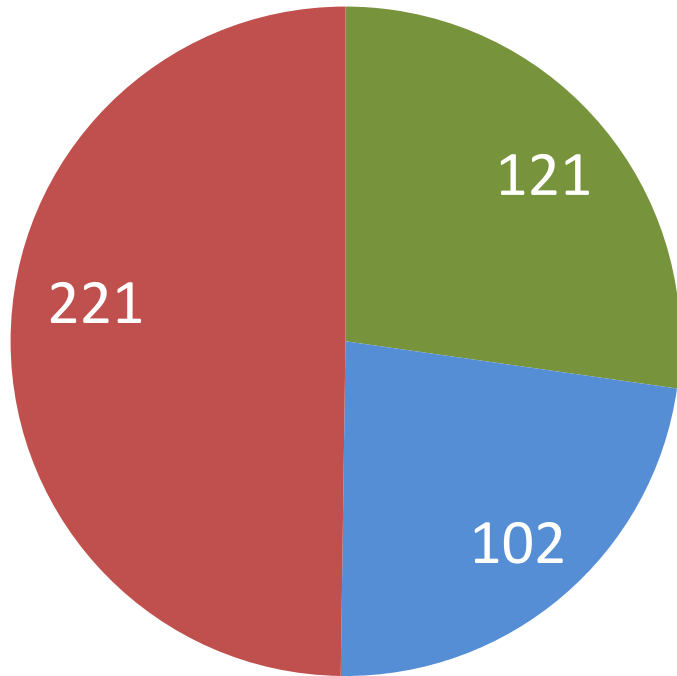
*Highly aware: Answer 4-5 questions correctly*

*Moderately aware: Answers 3 questions correctly*

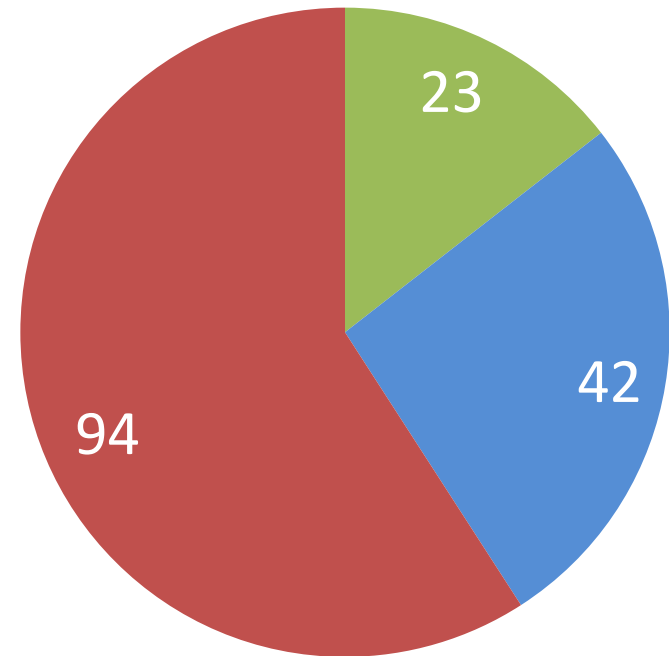
*Low aware: Answer 0-2 questions correctly*

# Comparing Jeevika v/s Non-Jeevika within non-intervened village

**Jeevika Members**



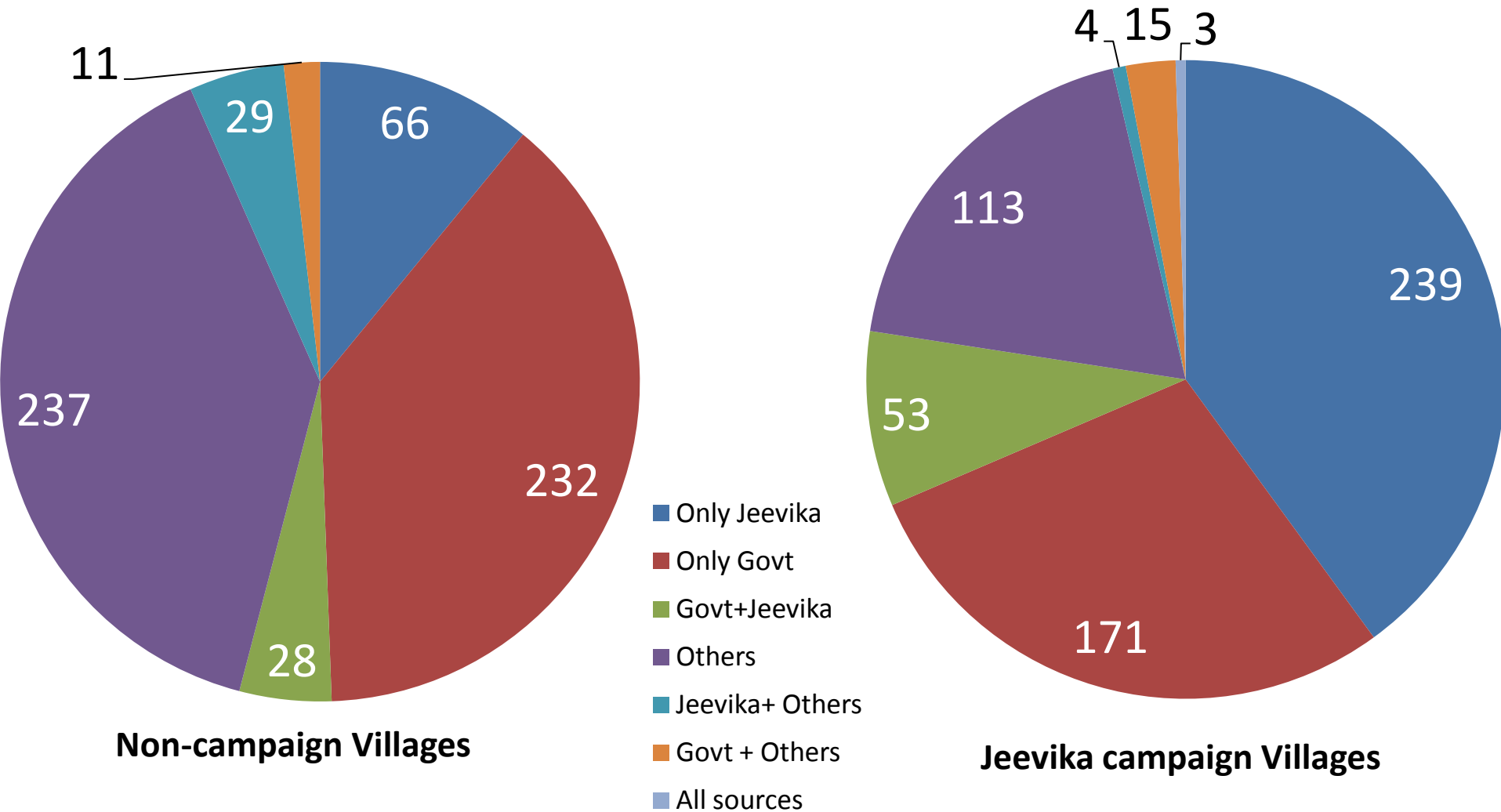
**Non-Jeevika Members**



- High
- Moderate
- Low

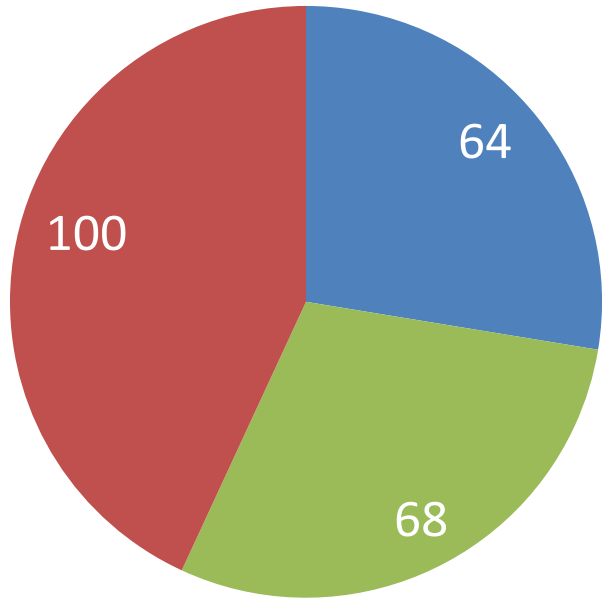
**Even in villages where Jeevika has not intervened, a higher percentage of Jeevika joined respondents (27%) were under the highly aware category as compared to Non-Jeevika joined respondents (14.5%)**

# Sources of Information



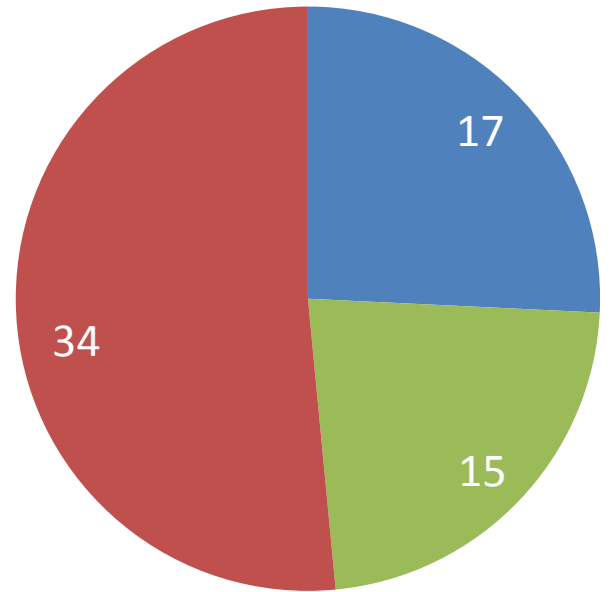
***Jeevika forms a major source of information in campaign villages along with formal sources like PRIs and PRS. There is a clear shift from other sources to Jeevika. The others form a major source of information in non-campaign villages followed closely by formal sources.***

# Performance of different sources (Non Campaign Villages)

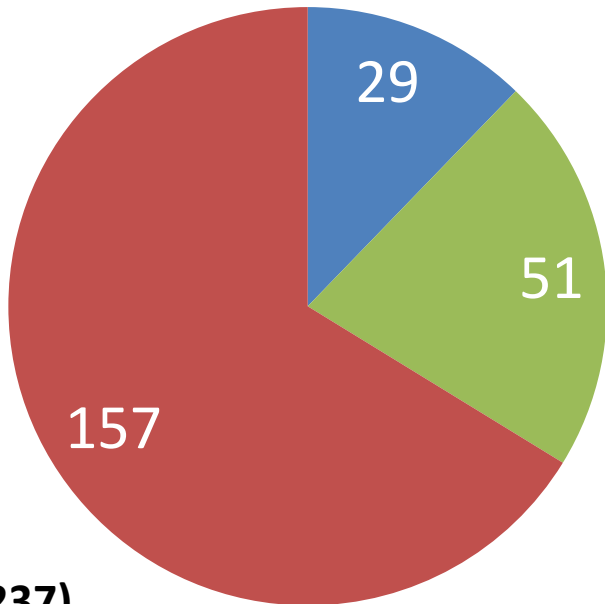


**Only Govt (232)**

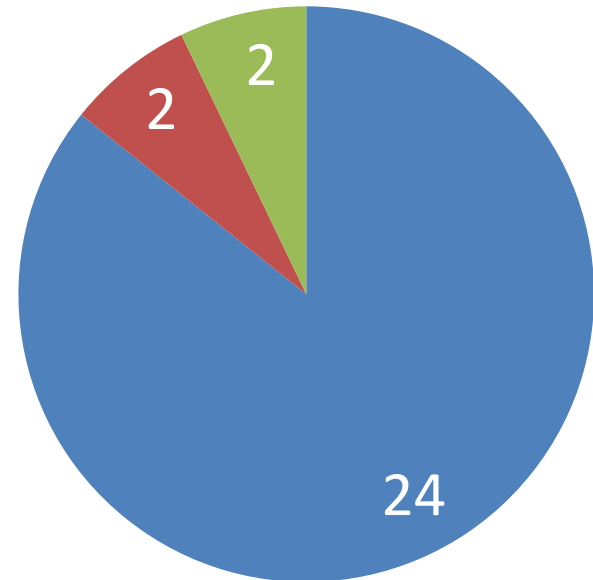
- Highly aware
- Moderately aware
- Low awareness



**Only Jeevika (66)**



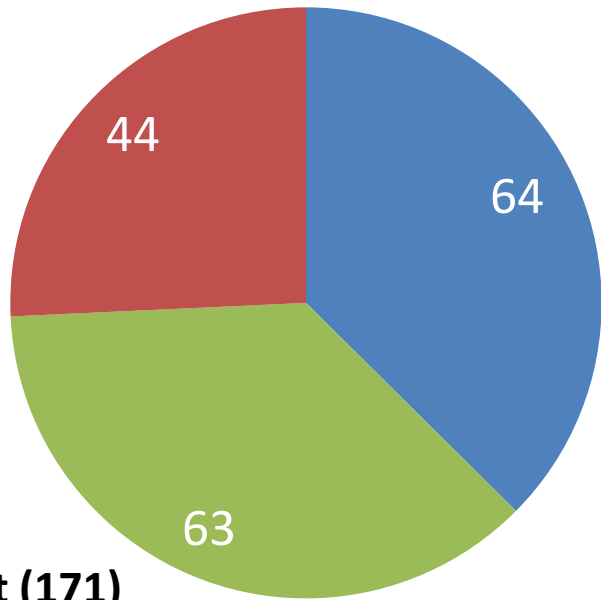
**Others (237)**



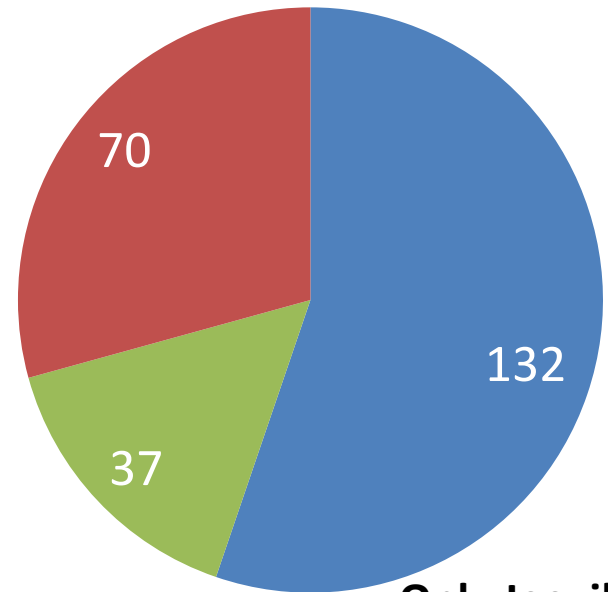
**Govt+Jeevika (28)**



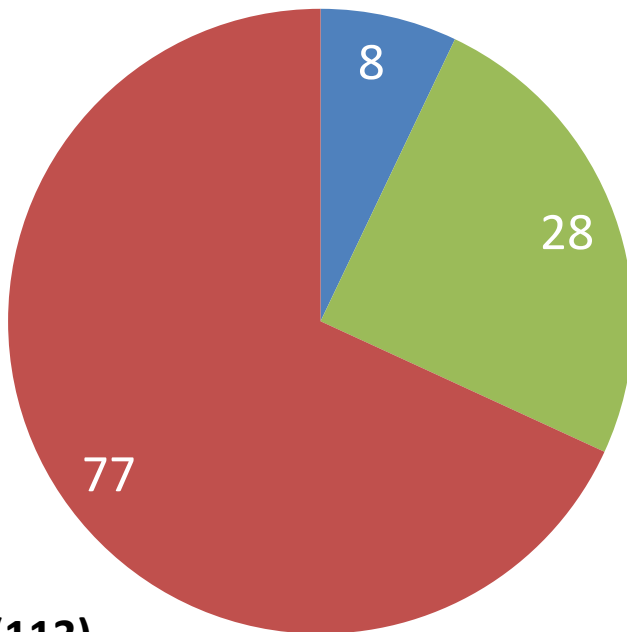
# Performance of different sources (Jeevika Campaign Villages)



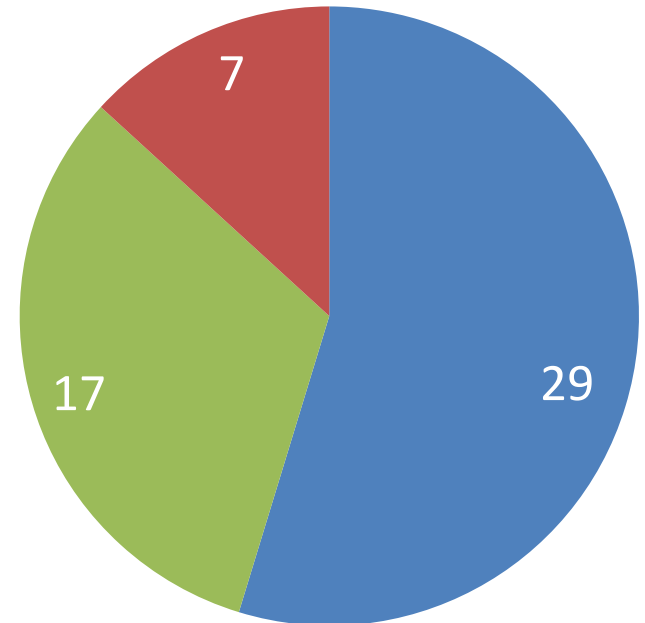
**Only Govt (171)**



**Only Jeevika (239)**

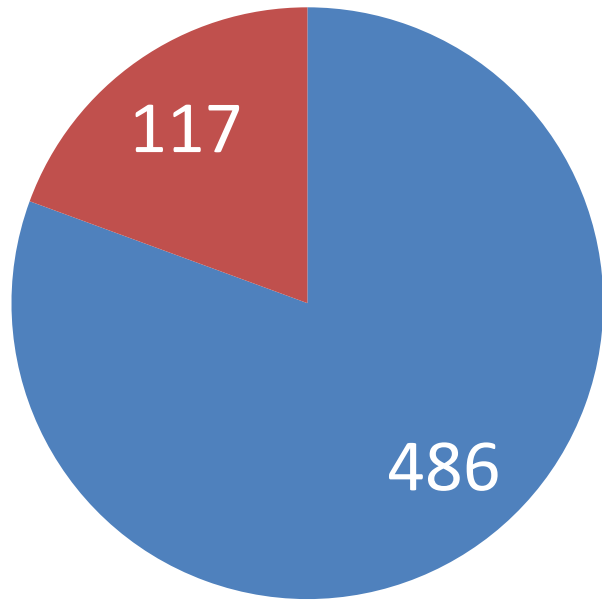


**Others (113)**



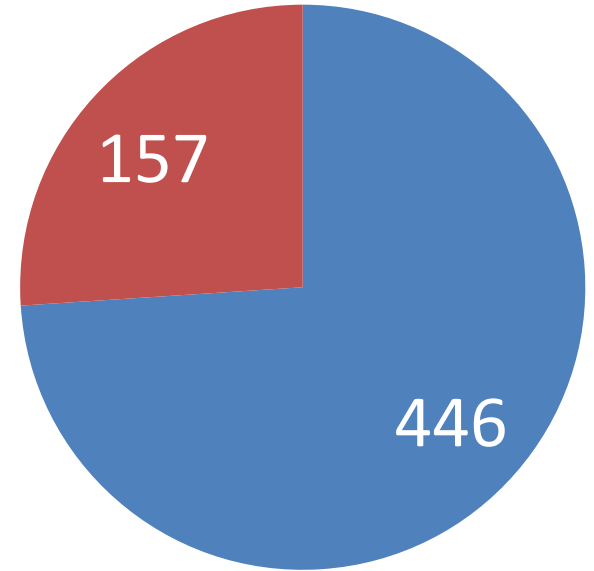
**Govt+Jeevika (53)**

# Participation in gram sabha (Last year v/s this year)



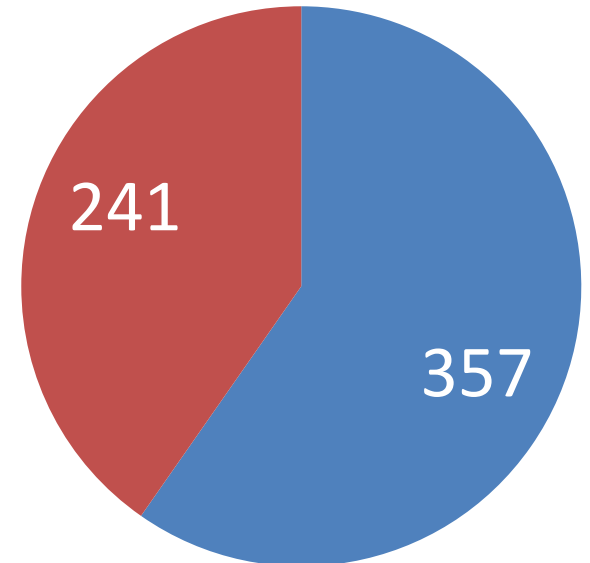
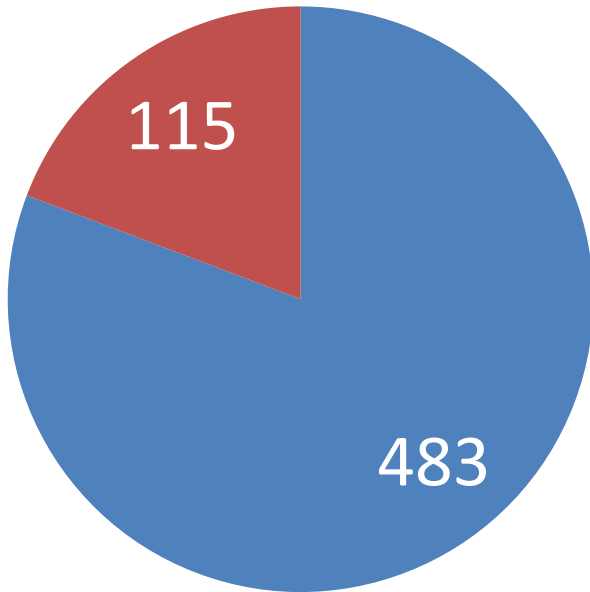
**Non Campaign village**

- No participation
- Participation



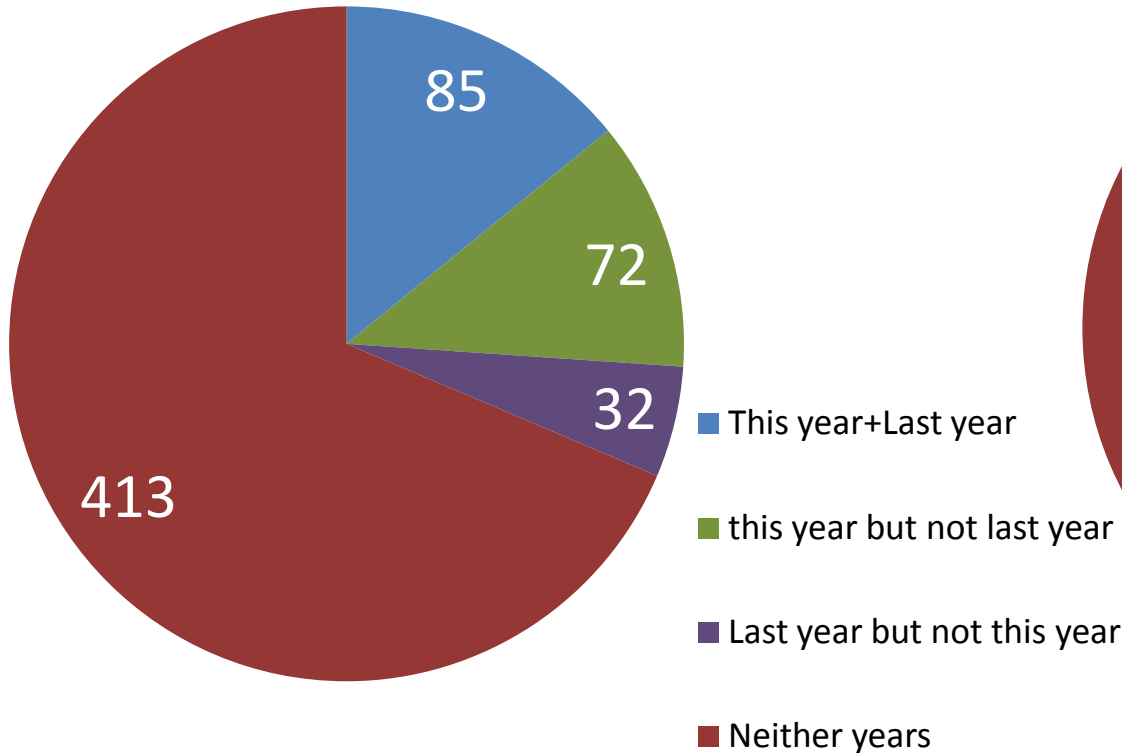
**Jeevika Campaign Village**

*PRI participation has increased in campaign vilages by more than a 100 %. Even in non-campaign vilages, the increase is driven by Jeevika members as non-jeevika participant stay constant at 26 both years.*

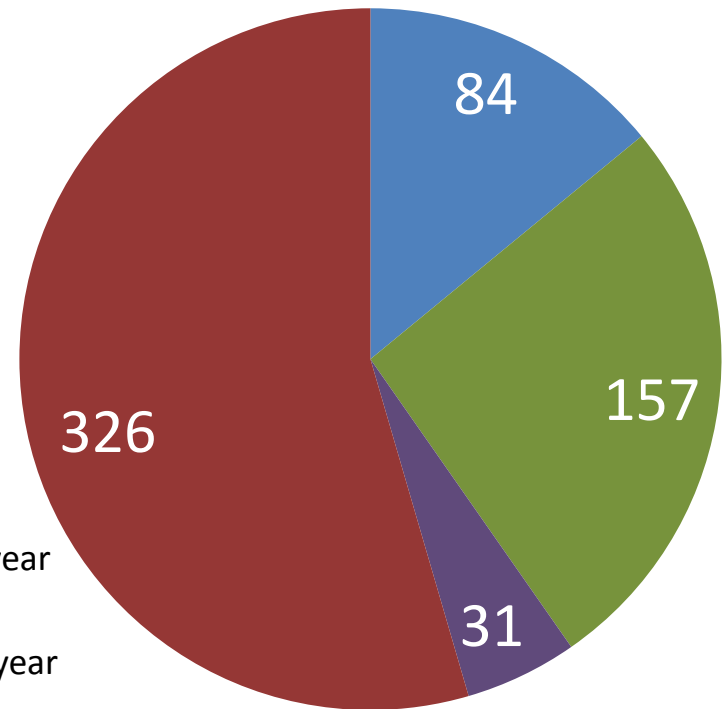


# Participation in Gram Sabha

Non-intervened



MGNREGA intervened

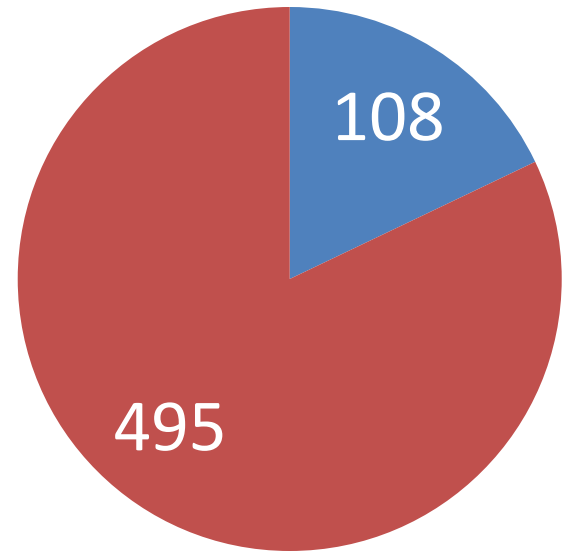
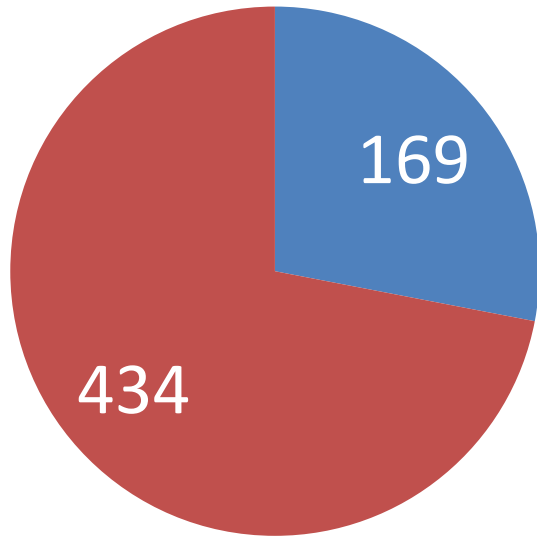


**Overall participation in Gram Sabha has increased in villages where Jeevika has intervened in MGNREGA. More specifically, in Jeevika intervened villages, nearly double number of respondents appeared in Gram Sabha after missing it last year.**

*(Depicted in green in both the pie-charts)*

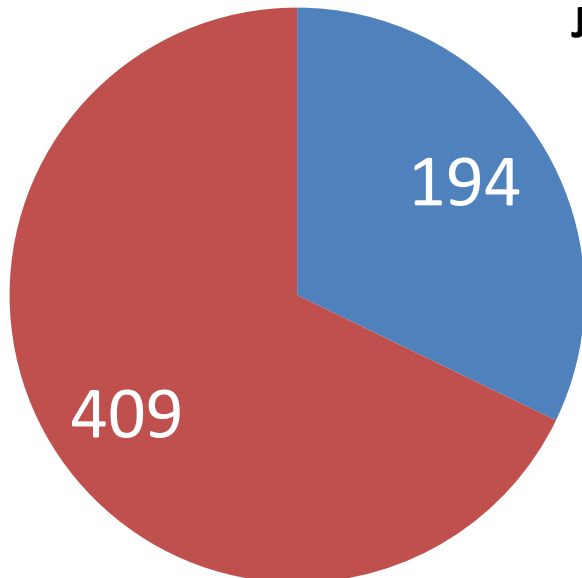
# Work application submission last year v/s this year

## Non campaign villages

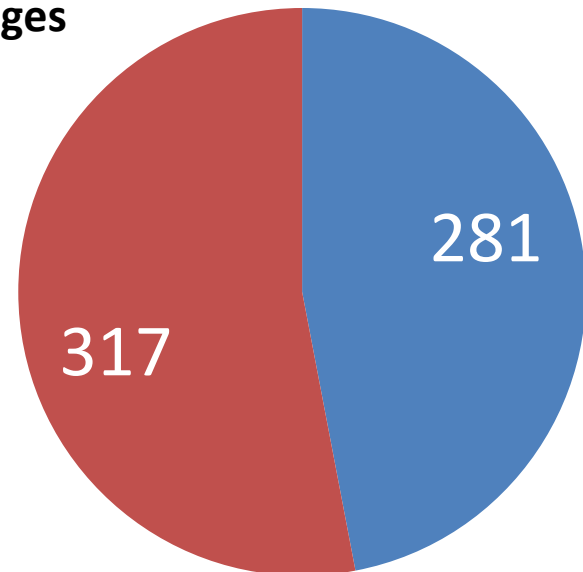


Submitted  
Did not submit

## JEEVIKA campaign Villages

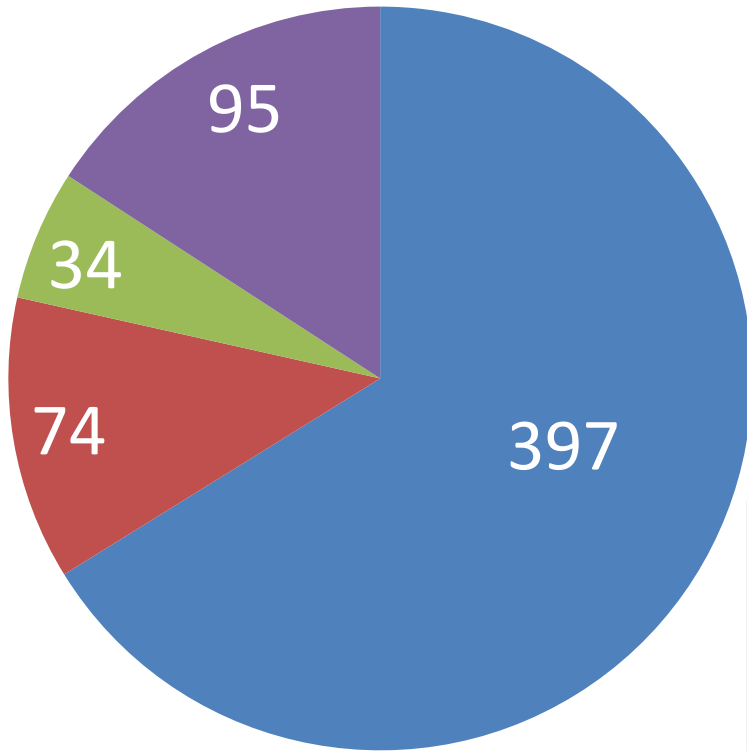


Only in Jeevika  
campaign  
villages, the work  
application  
percent has gone  
up significantly

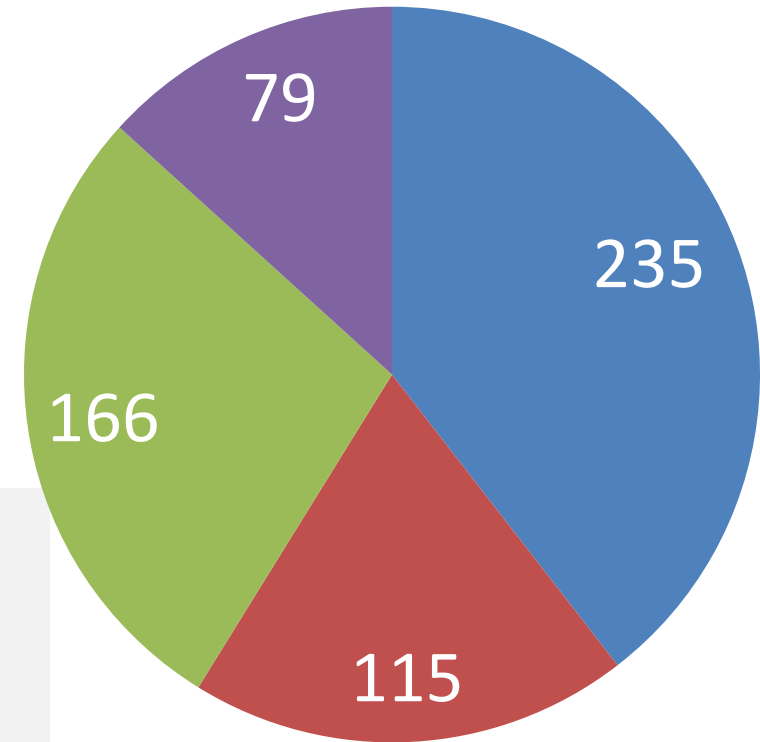


# Change in submission of work application

Non campaign villages

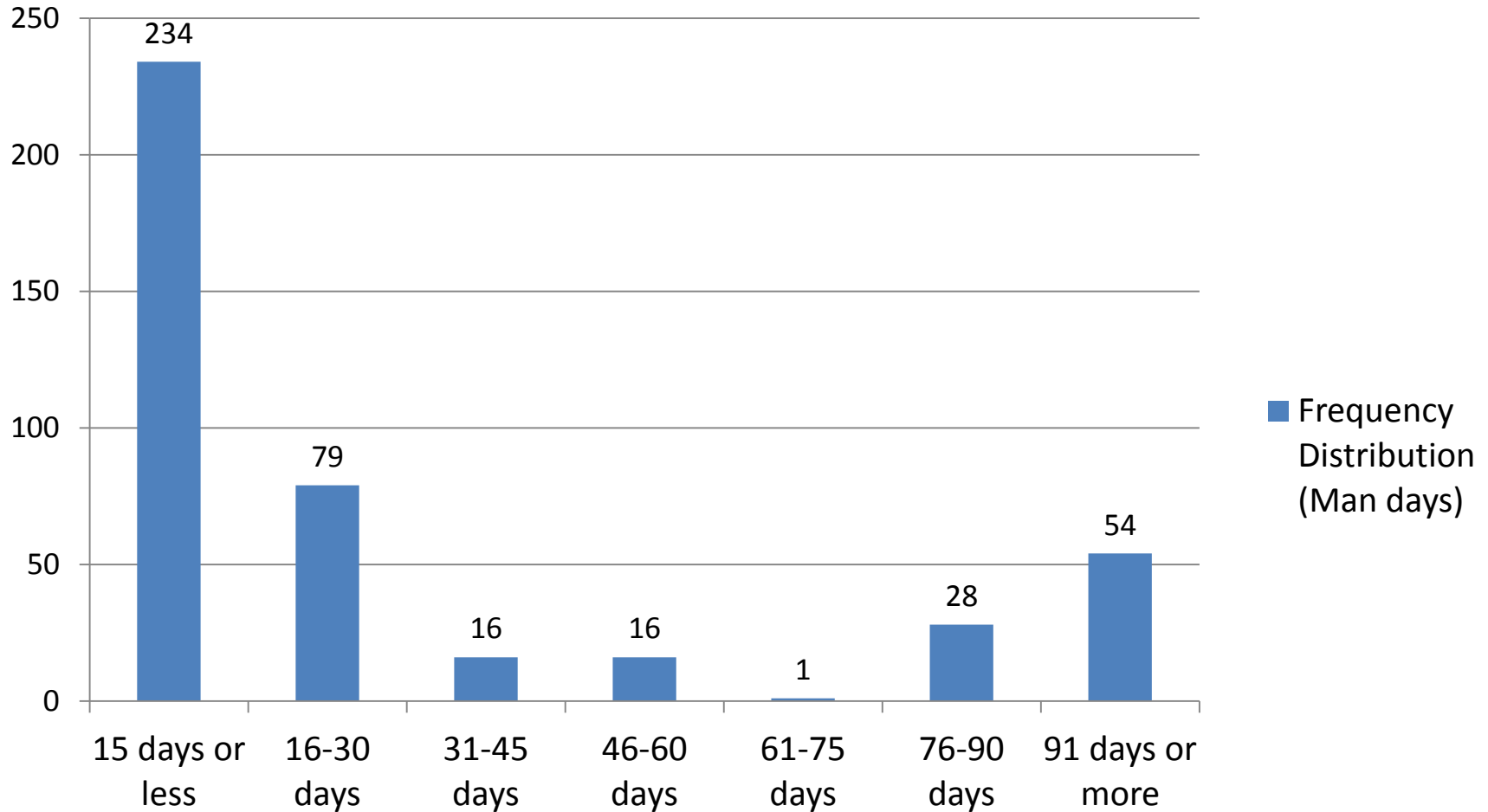


Jeevika Campaign villages



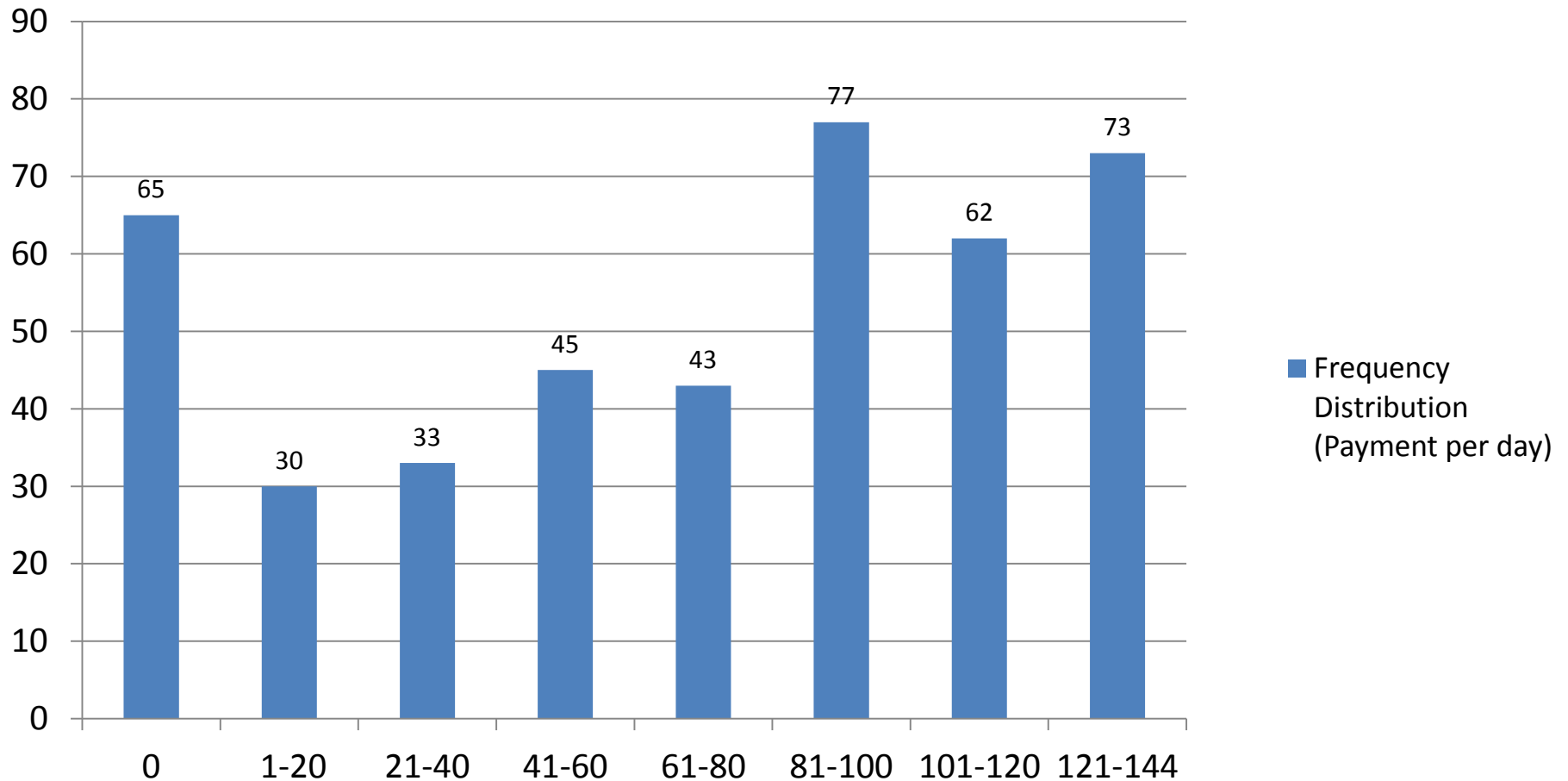
**Overall work application has increased in villages where Jeevika has intervened in MGNREGA. More specifically, in Jeevika intervened villages, nearly 5 times more respondents applied for work this year after missing it last year as compared to non-campaign areas.**

# Frequency Distribution (Man days)



***Out of the total 428 respondents who worked last year, 234 respondents reported to have worked for 15 days or less. This accounts for nearly 55% of the total sample***

## Frequency Distribution (Payment per day)



***Out of the total 428 respondents who worked last year, 95 respondents have reported to have received a payment of Rs 20 per day or less. 65 respondents report to have received no payments.***