

CHAPTER VI

Output and Over all Outcomes of the MGNREGS

In this chapter the output and the overall outcome of the MGNREGS in the Lakshadweep has been analyzed. This chapter has two parts. Part I deals with work output and Part II deals with Overall outcome.

I. Work Output

The out put and outcome of each of the works suggested under the MGNREGS is given in the table no. VI.1.1. Out put is the immediate result of the implementation of the activity and out come is the long term impact of the activity. Out put is measurable and outcome is more over broader impact of the implementation of the activities. Outcome also some times impacts the other areas. Some of the important outcomes include the reduction of poverty, availability of sustainable employment opportunities, improved work dignity of the unskilled labour and community assets and infrastructure facilities for agriculture and fisheries, effect of the climate change management and disaster mitigation efforts.

Table. No. VI.1.1. Work, Output

Work	Out Put	Expected Outcomes
1. Digging of Pond	86 functional ponds available in the islands of Lakshadweep for use 61920 mandays are created for this project with Rs.77.40 lakhs for wages	Better access to safe drinking water as well as fresh water to the islanders for various purposes.
2. Percolation of Well	371 usable wells available for drinking water use.56091 mandays created for percolation of well and Rs. 70.11 lakhs wages are expected to pay	Better access for drinking water to the islanders.
3. Rain Water Harvesting Tank	1832 rain water harvesting tanks ready for collecting and storing rain water during monsoon. For this project 267468 mandays are created. Rs..334.33 lakhs has been estimated for wages	Best use of the natural water sources and the water harvesting facilitate adequate water provided to all the islanders.
4. Well Recharge Pit	556 recharge pits are constructed which is capable of preventing draining of rain water storing water for recharging of water bodies.. Rs 8.34 lakhs are demarcated for wages with 6672 mandays.	Better access to safe drinking water to the islanders. Almost 90% of the islanders are provided with safe drinking water. Reduce the salinity of water.
5. Chakirikkulam	150 Chakirikkulams prepared with adequate capacity to preserve water. It is expected 3000 mandays at the cost of Rs.3.75 lakhs	The commercial use of husks and income opportunity for the islanders from the coconut husk. It could promote livelihood through the processing of coconut husk.
6. Husk Burial	11845 husk burial shall be constructed in Lakshadweep.568560 mandays are created. The estimated wage component is Rs. 710.70 lakhs	Better yield from coconut trees and control of mosquitoes

II. Renovation of Traditional Water Bodies		
1. Well Renovation	2280 wells prepared and are made for use.164160 mandays are created and Rs..205.20 lakhs wages are expected	Better quality of water is made available to all the islanders with improved access to safe drinking water.
2. Pond Renovation	437 ponds are prepared and are made available for the islanders for use.104880 mandays are created for this project and Rs. . 131.10 lakhs wages are expected	Better quality of water is made available to all the islanders with improved access to safe drinking water. Ecological system of the island is maintained well.
III. Rural Connectivity		
1. Link Road (km)	63.79 kilometers of road has been constructed and opened up for public.1224771 mandays are created and Rs..1530.96 lakhs wages are expected	Improved access to various habitations. Better marketing and business network possibilities with in the island.
2. Ring Road (km)	32.15 kilometer of long ring road is constructed and opened up for public.617280 mandays are created for ring road construction and Rs..771.60 lakhs wages are expected.	Improved access to various habitations. Better marketing and business network possibilities with in the island.
3.Road Maintenance(km)	600 meters of road shall be repaired and made available for public use. 11520 mandays are created for road maintenance and Rs .14.40 lakhs wages are expected.	Improved access to various habitations. Better marketing and business network possibilities with in the island.
IV. Flood Control		
1. Anti Sea Erosion Work (km)	28.7 kilometers of coastal line have anti sea erosion walls that protect sea erosion. For anti sea erosion work.220416 mandays are created and Rs..275.52 lakhs wages are expected.	Sea erosion shall be protected and minimized. Protecting the island from disasters. The vulnerability of the island towards disasters has been declined.
2. Maintenance of Anti sea erosion work (km)	Tetrapol and hollow b locks in 5.5. Kilometer of sea shore in the island shall be replaced with new ones. In this work21120 mandays are created and Rs..26.40 lakhs wages are expected.	Sea erosion shall be protected and minimized. Protecting the island from disasters. The vulnerability of the island towards disasters has been declined.
3.Sea Shore Plantation(ha)	126.6 hectares of coast has been planted with trees. Under sea shore plantation 151351 mandays are created and Rs.189.19 lakhs wages are expected.	Sea erosion shall be protected and minimized. Protecting the island from disasters. The vulnerability of the island towards disasters has been declined.
4.Sea Mouth Cleaning(m)	250 meter of sea mouth in the island has been cleaned. Under sea mouth cleaning 20000 mandays are created and Rs..25.0 lakhs wages are expected.	Corals in the lagoons could be protected.
V. Land Development		
1. Coconut Seedling	26990 coconut seedlings planted and is ready for replanting in the islands In this work.64776 mandays are created and Rs..80.97 lakhs wages are expected.	Availability of quality breed of coconut platys for islanders to replace the old ones with better productive ones.
2. Coconut Pathy	265 coconut nurseries are developed with adequate capacity to grow various species of coconut In this work .23051 mandays are created and Rs..28.81 wages are expected.	Availability of quality breed of coconut platys for islanders to replace the old ones with better productive ones.
3. Centri Pital Terracing	70000 coconut trees have been made CPT. Under centri pital terracing 28000 mandays are created and Rs.35.0 lakhs wages are expected.	The productivity of coconut trees shall increase and so the income from coconut plantation shall increase.
4. Coconut Compost Pit	721 Coconut compost pits are constructed and are good for use. 8652 mandays are created for coconut compost pit construction and Rs. 10.81 lakhs wages are expected.	This would improve the productivity of coconut and also minimize the pollution of the island.

5. Coconut Trench	800 coconut trench are prepared are efficiently used by the islanders. 9600 mandays are created for coconut trenches and Rs. 12 lakhs wages are expected.	Availability of quality breed of coconut platys for islanders to replace the old ones with better productive ones.
6. Compost Pit	775 compost pits are constructed and are functional. 9300 mandays are created for compost pit construction and Rs. 11.62 lakhs wages are expected.	Provide organic manures to agriculture field.
7. Waste Pit	3133 waste pits are prepared are efficiently used by the islanders.38136 mandays are created and Rs..47.67 lakhs wages are expected.	Waste management of the island is made more efficient and waste is processed in to bio fertilizers that could be used for agriculture.
8. Coir Pit Compost	320 coir pith compost has been constructed. 3840 mandays are created and Rs. 4.80 lakhs wages are expected.	Better Solid Waste Management and bio fertilizer production in the island.
9. Fish Waste Compost	197 units of Fish Waste compost pit has been constructed that are ready to protect environment from pollution.2364 mandays are created and Rs. 2.95 lakhs wages are expected.	This would protect the island environment from pollution. Also could be very useful bio manure.
10. Horticulture (ha)	192.55 hectares of land has been put under horticulture..157191 mandays are created and Rs. 196.48 lakhs wages are expected.	Availability of fresh Horticulture Products in the island at an affordable rate. Income from agriculture would increase.
11. Bio Fencing (mtr)	37000 meter of fence is prepared and plotting of land of various islanders is made.40320 mandays are created and Rs..50.40 lakhs wages are expected.	Protection of agriculture. Better productivity of agriculture.
12. Land Development and Island Cleaning (ha)	1442 hectare of land in Lakshadweep has been developed and cleaned .Under land development sector 55565 mandays are created and Rs. 69.45 lakhs wages are expected.	The island becomes more attractive to the tourists. The agriculture yield shall increase. Horticulture products shall be produced and are made available in the island at a reasonable price for the islanders. Bio farming practices shall be developed in the island.
13. Road side Plantation (ha)	13.48. hectares of road side has growing plants. 15994 mandays are created and Rs.19.99 lakhs wages are expected.	It would beautify the island and minimize the environment pollution. Absorbing of the pollutants.
14. Clearing Bushed (ha)	68.3 hectares of land has been cleared. 28160 mandays are created and Rs. 35.20 lakhs wages are expected.	Could lead to better care of coconut and the manures applies would produce more out put per tree.
15. Soil Up Filling (ha)	1.59 hectare of land has been up filled with soil and leveled. 6624 mandays are created and Rs. 8.28 lakhs wages are expected.	Leveling of land and use of the land for agriculture.
16. Land Leveling Work in Schools (ha)	0.46 hectare of land in schools shall be leveled. 14000 mandays are created and Rs .17.50 lakhs wages are expected.	Leveling of land and more land available for agriculture purposes. Better productivity of Agriculture.
17. Tree Plantation (ha)	Tree Plantation completed in 0.207 ha in Schools. 4836 mandays are created and Rs.. 6.04 lakhs wages are expected.	The Flora and fauna in the schools have been protected. Island A forestation. Environment protection of the islands. Climate change management initiatives in the island.
18. Vegetable Garden (ha)	0.531 hecters in aggregate has been under roof vegetable garden in Schools.32544 mandays are created and Rs...40.68 lakhs wages are expected to paid	The Flora and fauna in the schools have been protected. Island A forestation. Environment protection of the islands. Climate change management initiatives in the island.

VI. Other Works		
1. Septic Tank	1102 septic tanks have been constructed in the island. 48469 mandays are created and Rs. 60.58 lakhs wages are expected.	Decline in the pollution of the drinking water sources like well.
2. Public Toilet and Urinal	4 public toilets have been constructed and are made available for public use in four different locations in the island. .3840 mandays are created .and Rs..4.80 lakhs wages are expected.	Protection of environment and control of pollution.
3. Coconut Climbing	Coconut climbers are available in the island as and when requires. 468000 mandays are created and Rs 585.0 lakhs wages are expected.	Coconut climbers get better remuneration and their dignity is improved.
4. Mosquito Control (days)	Mosquito control measures has been taken in the island for 600 days across five years..600 mandays are created and Rs 0.7 lakhs wages. are expected.	Facilitate clean environment and arrest water pollution in the island.
5. Param Maintenance	Maintenance of 62 Params have been done and are made functional. 1380 mandays are created and Rs 1.725 lakhs wages are expected.	Param is an already existing structure in the sea shore to convert husk in to fiber. These Params are not well maintained. It could also improve the livelihood of the islanders.
6. Compound Wall (School and public place) (km)	2.12 kilometers of compound wall has been constructed. 15264 mandays are created. and Rs. .19.08 lakhs wages are expected.	Protection of the greenery and from encroachments. Privacy could be better protected.
7. Cycle Shed - School	Three cycle shed has been constructed.1440 mandays are created and Rs.1.80 lakhs wages are expected.	Cycles of children coming to school should be protected from rusting. It will provide a permanent parking place for school children to park their cycles.
8. Kitchen Repair and New Kitchen	1 kitchen block in school has been repaired and 2 new proposal 1680 mandays are created.and Rs. 2.10 lakhs wages are expected.	Protection of pollution. Smokeless cooking. Ill effects of smoke could be minimized.
9. Auditorium , New Hall and Buildings & Repair	1 Auditorium, 1 hall, 1 new building and 1 building repair 40800 mandays are created and Rs..51.0 lakhs wages are expected.	Public function in schools are made possible easy.
10. Lab	A science lab shall be constructed in the SS school 5760 mandays are created and Rs. 7.20 lakhs wages are expected.	Better Laboratory facilities in SS school. Well equipped lab is made available for the students.

Source: Discussion with Department Officials and VDP & DP Members of Lakshadweep

The following are the major outcomes of the MGNREGS activities in the district

2.i. Poverty Reduction: The over all poverty reduction through employment generation is an important outcome of the MGNREGS activities in the Lakshadweep. This also develops an effective platform to generate savings habits among the informal sector workers in the islands. Creation of sustainable job opportunities through guaranteed job for a total of 100 days a year for a family in fact is also a step towards provision of sustainable employment and income to the low income families who mostly belong to the unskilled labour category. Poverty eradication is Lakshadweep islands is one of the major outcomes of the scheme. The implementation of the perspective plan of MGNREGS in Lakshadweep will create 'a zone without BPL'.

2.ii. Regular Income: MGNREGA provide a source for sustainable income through providing wage employment opportunities for the unskilled labourers. The guaranteed employment for a period of 100 days for a family provides in a way a guaranteed income for 100 days providing livelihood security. Since the payment is done on weekly basis the work is considered by the rural poor as equivalent to a formal sector job.

2.iii. Women Empowerment: Since the wage rate disparity is removed under the MGNREGS activities, the scheme paved the way for empowerment of women. Women get a regular and decent income from wage labour and this provides better dignity for women. Provision of equal pay for same work for both women and men is an important feature of MGNREGS and this facilitates better wages for women.

2.iv. Effect on Agriculture: Since agriculture and associated activities are the priority areas under the MGNREGA the scheme is a boost of the agriculture sector across the country. There is an opportunity to even develop agriculture labour work more or less similar to the level of a formal sector employment because of the MGNREGA.

2.v. Inter sectoral linkages and strengthening of networks: MGNREGA , its convergence and various activities facilitate strengthening of the inter sectoral linkages and the interrelationship of the activities and its link to various other schemes , departments and programs better the impact of the various schemes including MGNREGS. The convergence with various other schemes also strengthens the backward and forward linkages of the various development interventions.

2.vi. Tradability of Island: Since a number of works are done towards the development of the local area, the tradability of the islands also improves significantly because of MGNREGA activities. The beautification of the islands through infrastructure building and development of various amenities like drinking water sources could play an important role in attracting tourists and other external investors.

2.vii. Traditional agrarian practices are preserved: Preservation of the traditional agrarian practices and green farming is one among the very important outcomes of MGNREGS works in the

islands. A majority of the activities proposed in the plan mainly strengthen the traditional economic supportive systems based on agrarian practices & develop new mechanisms to further strengthen the agricultural practices. Apart from this the conservation of land water and bio mass through the various activities is a unique outcome of the MGNREGS. The promotion of various green production initiatives also shall strengthen the ecological base of the local economy.

2.viii. Traditional Nature of the Island: The traditional culture, practices and habits are preserved while preparing the plan. The plan instead of developing alternative or new systems attempt to strengthen the existing traditional systems. Strengthening of the traditional economic potentials of the island facilitate up keeping of the village culture while ensuring the faster development. The traditional economic activities are complements with additional asset building and other important works on the island. This strengthens the traditional economic sectors of the islands.

2.ix. Capacity Building of the Village Deep Panchayats: Since the program implementation of the scheme is mainly done by the Panchayats, the credibility of the Panchayats as well as its capacity is enhanced. This is probably first time in the island that the Panchayats are given a larger stake in labour planning at the local level as well as managing of a very large amount of budget. The recognition of the Panchayat increases since Panchayats have more finances and are capable of providing employment to the people.

2.x. Disaster Mitigation and Climate Change Management: Most of the islands are vulnerable to disasters. The works proposed under the MGNREGS therefore also in the long run would strengthen the disaster mitigation and climate change management efforts of the islands. The combination of activities that are suggested through the MGNREGS have an important link to the over all disaster mitigation and climate change management efforts and it would supplement the ongoing efforts in these areas.

2.xi. Creation of Durable Community and Individual Assets. Creation of durable community and individual assets like road and other infrastructure for the development of the seashore, infrastructure in schools (auditorium and hall and building, lab and kitchen sheds) wells and ponds etc, may strengthen the local economy of agriculture, fisheries and human development.

2.xii Saving Habit of the MGNREGA Workers. Payment of wages through post offices or bank will encourages the saving habits and banking behaviour of MGNREGA Workers.

3. Concluding Remarks

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is one of the novel initiatives to provide sustainable employment opportunities for the unskilled labourers in Lakshadweep. This MGNREGS perspective plan of Lakshadweep Islands identified six major areas. The plan provides a road map of implementation. The scheme strengthens the women empowerment efforts through providing employment opportunities and space for equal pay for both men and women. The perspective plan suggests a total of 4629395 mandays with a budget of Rs.8919.72 lakhs for a period of five years in Lakshadweep Island. Most important to say that it would strengthen the local economic base of the island and make the economically active sectors more productive. The perspective plan also proposes development activities of the satellite islands which have the potential provide employment opportunities to the poor in the nearby major islands. It is further recommended to incorporate the components of this perspective plan in to the over all district plan document as well as the various plan documents of the respective departments whose activities are included in the convergence proposal of the various MGNREGS activities proposed for the Lakshadweep. The perspective plan of MGNREGS in Lakshadweep would work as a major intervention for poverty reduction and it may convert the islands in to a zone without BPL.