

ROLE OF MGNREGA IN RURAL EMPLOYMENT-A REVIEW

Dr.P.Arokiasamy.,

M.A, Mphil., Ph.D

Assistant professor

PG & Research Department of Economics

Government Arts College, C.Mutlur, Chidambaram

TamilNadu, India

Abstract

India practically lives in that village. As a dominant agricultural economy, agriculture in India remains the sole source of employment for a large portion of the rural population. Thus, the seasonality of agriculture and its low productivity, combined with the lack of alternative options, contribute to high poverty rates in rural areas. To address the problem of poverty and unemployment, planners and policy makers have launched several job creation schemes such as IRDP, NREP, RLEGP, JRY and SGSY. Despite these well-meaning programs and massive investments, rural areas continued to suffer from severe poverty and unemployment problems at an alarming rate. With this in mind, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was introduced on February 2, 2006 to improve the livelihoods of the country's rural areas. MGNREGA is the most practical approach to rural poverty and unemployment. In fact, the program ensures economic security for the rural poor by guaranteeing 100 days of paid work. With its rights-based approach, the law represented a paradigm shift compared to other employment programs. government. is legally responsible to provide 100 days of employment to anyone who requests it. In addition, MGNREGA has had a positive impact on women's employment patterns. The main purpose of MGNREGA is the protection of natural resources such as land, water and soil. This study is an attempt to assess the impact and effectiveness of legislation in Bahpeta District, Assam in 2013-14.

Introduction

India practically lives in that village. As a dominant agricultural economy, agriculture in India remains the sole source of employment for a large portion of the rural population. In rural areas, agriculture is not only seasonal. Existing agriculture is also primitive, due to the low productivity of labor and land. As a result, farmers are forced to sit idle during low-yield seasons. Not all farmers have access to land. Some workers in agriculture have to work as farmers. There are few organized industries in rural areas. Thus, the seasonality of agriculture and its low productivity, combined with the lack of alternative options, contribute to high poverty rates in rural areas. As a result, poverty and unemployment are long-standing problems in

rural India. Although India has been independent for over 60 years, poverty in rural India is increasing day by day. . Until these two problems are completely resolved, the state will not be able to achieve its goal of achieving higher stages of economic development. Therefore, the government has made rural development a top priority in the national planning process. The gist of the rural development program was to attack poverty head-on through a purpose-built job creation program.

MGNREGA Employment Guarantee Act

As mentioned above, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a central government funded wage employment scheme aimed at providing livelihood security to the rural poor. MGNREGA was rolled out to 200 counties in phase one effective February 2, 2006 and expanded to 113 and 17 counties effective April 1, 2007 and May 15, 2007, respectively. The remaining counties were incorporated into law on April 1, 2008. The Ministry of Rural Development is responsible for the nationwide implementation of this program. In parallel, a network of professional institutions was established to ensure access to the steady and sustainable development of MGNREGA quality-enhancing programs. It serves as an accompanying evaluation and research committee. Looking back on the long history of wage employment schemes in India, MANREGA has developed one of the most successful wage guarantee schemes focused on rural development by improving utilization of natural resources and creating village level assets. I have. Strengthen the livelihoods and decision-making of the rural poor through the participatory process of Glam Panchayat. Although the primary purpose of the law is to provide on-demand wage labor to self-determined groups.

Goals of the Mahatma

- The Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee operates as follows:
- ☐ Improve the livelihoods of rural households by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment each fiscal year to all households whose adult members volunteer when workers come to work .
- ☐ Reduce destitute migration from rural to urban areas and from one part of rural to another
- ☐ Create permanent assets in villages Oversee schemes to revitalize Panchayat Raj institutions entrusted to implement.
- ☐ Empowerment by providing rural women with opportunities to earn their own income and participate in social groups (women workers).
- ☐ Promoting inclusive growth and development

The salient features of the Mahatma

The Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is:

- MGNREGA is not just a program, it is a law that provides statutory job security.
- Institutional mechanisms ensure transparency, accountability, social audit and public participation.
- Her third of beneficiaries are women.
- A grievance resolution mechanism is established.
- Adults in notified areas willing to do unskilled manual labor can apply for registration at Gram panchayat.
- A labor card is a legal instrument that entitles a registrant to apply for employment according to law.
- Registration is available all year round.
- A job will be placed within a 5 km radius of the applicant's place of residence and will be paid an additional salary.

Pursuant to statutory provisions, state governments must allow all households to secure paid unskilled manual employment for at least 100 days in a fiscal year. Hundreds of days of employment under this Act are permitted at wage rates determined by the Central Government for the purposes of this Act. If a beneficiary is not permitted to work within the prescribed period under the provisions of this law, the state government is obligated to pay a prescribed amount of unemployment benefits.

The Employment Guarantee Scheme is different from the previous Job Creation Scheme. This is because it was implemented as a program subject to rules and regulations to comply with budgetary constraints and implementing authorities. These were not legally guaranteed and legally enforceable rights/claims of free citizens. Current Draft Allows State to Realize Livelihood Rights for Poor People

Permissible under MGNREGA

- Water conservation and utilization
- Drought protection (including afforestation and afforestation)
- Irrigation channels, including small-scale and small-scale irrigation works.
- Flood protection and flood protection work.

- Small scale irrigation, horticulture, land development and beneficiary reforms on land in SC/ST/BPL/IAY (Indira Awas Yojana).
- Restoration of traditional water bodies, including closure of watersheds
- Rural development.
- Rural Connectivity.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is the most comprehensive and effective employment creation scheme developed by the Government of India (GOI) for rural development since independence. In 2005, the Government of India introduced this program to provide new employment opportunities to rural India. According to the law, the Indian government's obligation is to "ensure the rural life of the country by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in the country to all households whose adult members are voluntarily engaged in unskilled labor." to make a living for local households. (Source: National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, No. 42 of 2005, 5 September 2005). In any case, it plays a major role in creating jobs for rural people in India. Moreover, the purpose behind the establishment of MGNREGA is to reduce poverty and eradicate hunger. The GOI enacted this law to ensure the basic right of villagers to work and enable stable, financially secure and guaranteed employment. The law also provides social welfare.

This law allows all the poorest households in rural areas to hold certain jobs and provides a minimum income for all. Besides providing employment opportunities, MGNREGA also serves as a tool to eradicate poverty in rural India. MGNREGA will increase the purchasing power of rural people in rural India. After starting part of this programme, rural residents will be able to meet their subsistence needs. It improves their socio-economic situation and provides a better standard of living for people living in rural India.

It has been argued that providing employment to the rural population is not MGNREGA's singular purpose but has multiple impacts on India's rural economy. Unemployment is indirectly correlated with poverty. Therefore, creating jobs in MGNREGA can reduce the number of poor people in rural areas.

Major Loopholes of MGNREGA Scheme:

- Although MGNREGA offers people in rural India a fair chance to earn their own income without discrimination based on caste or gender, the program has some limitations.
- Although the law includes this provision, one of the major drawbacks of the law is the lack of access to childcare and educational facilities in the workplace. Various surveys show that women who work at MGNREGA's construction sites are concerned about their children. Even some women do not take advantage of the employment opportunities provided by MGNREGA because of the lack of suitable childcare facilities.
- MGNREGA funds were allocated to provide safe drinking water, rest areas, changing rooms, first aid, recreational facilities for children, and more. However, various studies have shown that, with the exception of drinking water facilities, all other facilities are generally non-existent. The working woman was not satisfied and said she could not have received any other facility from MGNREGA.
- Most studies show that payments to MGNREGA are delayed.
- Low public awareness of the program's processes and claims is another shortcoming of the program.
- Another loophole in the system is the involvement of contractors, which directly affects beneficiaries.

MGNREGA is one of the largest rural development

MGNREGA is one of India's largest rural development programs. Rural areas have been hit hardest by problems of poverty and lack of employment opportunities at home. People in rural areas were always destitute and forced to commit suicide. Against this background, MGNREGA has proven to be a miracle for the rural poor. MGNREGA offers all job seekers at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment. Women are guaranteed one-third of all employment. Marginalized groups such as SC and ST may have developed their own private land. All these provisions of the law make MGNREGA more comprehensive. Infrastructure is created in villages. This is very important for both rural and urban development. But the government should amend her MGNREGA to regularly increase unskilled manual work. It is therefore recommended to further extend current programs to rural areas through good planning, good monitoring, effective implementation and better oversight. This allows countries to reap fruitful benefits, helping to overcome unemployment, reduce immigration, reduce poverty, and more.

Conclusion

MGNREGA is India's largest rural job creation program since independence. The program not only secures 100 days of employment, but also provides a minimum income for all adults in all households. It fulfills some other aspects. Environmental protection, social protection, rural infrastructure development, women's empowerment, gender equality, wealth building promotion, migration mitigation. MGNREGA is therefore an important instrument not only for job creation but also for rural development in India as a whole. MGNREGA participants were enrolled in employment insurance that eradicated poverty and hunger and enhanced rural livelihoods. However, the

MGNREGA had many pitfalls. While the program has undoubtedly generated employment, the distribution of work has been unsatisfactory. The reason was that records show a large gap between rate card holders and job assignments. MGNREGA plays an important role in promoting rural economic development. MGNREGA has changed wage structures, improved access to jobs in the nearest workplace, and stopped mass relocations in rural India. Fixed wage allocation under MGNREGA has developed an appropriate wage structure in the private sector where rural residents work.

Despite some gaps in the implementation of the law, MGNREGA has acted as a mitigation measure for poor rural development. The most important contribution is to guarantee a 100-day job guarantee.

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