

An Analysis Of Mgnrega Scheme Its Futures And Challenges

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Abstract:

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act aims at enhancing the alive security of people in rural areas by guaranteeing days of wage-employment in a financial year to a rural family whose adult members helper to do unskilled manual work.

Key Words: Rural Development, Impact, Futures, Challenges.

Introduction:

The MGNREGA is the largest employment programmed in human history. The act was launched on 2nd February 2006 from Ananthapur in Andhra Pradesh covered 200 of poorest districts of the country. The act was implemented in phased manner, 130 districts were added from 2007 to 2008. With it's extend to wrap 635 districts. Across the country now. The mahatma Gandhi national rural employment assurance act (MGNREGA) was enacted by legislation on 25 August 2005. This scheme provides a legal guarantee for at least in hundred days of employment in every financial year to mature members of any household who want work at minimum wage of INR120 (160now) (US\$2.20) per day in 2009 prices. The very important aim of the act is to recover the purchasing power of the rural people; it is no matter whether they are APL or BPL. In the act central government meets the cost towards the fee of wages, 3/4 the textile cost some percentages of administrative cost; State Government meets the cost of unemployment payment.

There are two crucial purpose of the scheme:

1. Rural development.
2. Employment generation.

The MGNREGA stipulates that works must be besieged towards a set of precise rural development activities such as: water protection and harvesting of forests, rural connectivity, flood control and defend such as structure and repair of embankments, digging of new everyday jobs/ponds, construction of small test dams and tree plantation.

Fundamental provisions in MGNREGA:

- ❖ The Gram Panchayat will issue a job Card.
- ❖ The Job Card will bear the snap of all adult members of the household willing to work under NREGA.
- ❖ A Job Card holder may submit a written application for employment.
- ❖ Employment will be given within 15 days.
- ❖ Word should ordinarily be provided within 5 km radius of the village.
- ❖ Wages are to be paid according to the Minimum Wages Act 1948.
- ❖ At least one-third beneficiaries shall be women.
- ❖ Work site facilities such as crèche, drinking water, shade have to be provided.

MGNREGA (CSS) Expenditure on the Scheme:**Table -1 Budget outlay and Expenditure on NREGA:**

Year	Budget outlay (in Crore)	Expenditure (in Crore)
2006-07	11300	8823.35
2007-08	12000	15856.89
2008-09	30000	27250.10
2009-10	39100	37905.23
2010-11	40100	39377.27
2011-12	40100	37548.79
2012-13	33000	-

2013-14	33000	-
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Sources: 12th five year plan- Vol-2 MGNREGA Performance page-287.

Cog's report on mgnrega:

The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India, in its presentation audit of the implementation of MGNREGA have found “significant deficiencies” in the accomplishment of the act. The poorest of poor were not able to train their rights fully under the job guarantee act and several irregularities have been noticed in works and measures under the government’s ambitious scheme. The Comptroller and Auditor General’s (CAG) report says that prevalent instance of non-payment and delayed payment of wages have been noticed in 23 states under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA) Because of this the per rural household employment declined from 54 days in 2009-10 to 43 days in 2011-12. There were also a considerable declined in 2011-12. Example of works neglected midway or not completed for a significant period were noticed.

Works of Rs.2, 252.43 Cr, which were undertaken under the scheme, were not allowable. It was seen that 7, 69575 works amounting to Rs.4, 070.76 Cr, were unfinished even after one to five years. It was also well-known that expenses on works amounting to Rs.6, 547.35 Cr, did not result in creation of strong assets,” the report said that an examination of releases made to states for the period April 2007 to March 2012 and poverty data showed that three states- Bihar, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh- had 46 percent of the rural poor in India but accounted for only 20% of the total funds unrestricted under the scheme.”This would indicate that the poorest of poor were not fully able to work out their rights under MGNREGA,” The report said that correction between poverty levels and completion of the scheme was not very high.

Nrega and its impact on migration:

NREGA is focusing on reducing the number of relocation laborers in the country as employment is being provided to them in their own villages. Nrega is a scheme which borders

distress migration, when people have to go to cities to find work since they cannot survive on what they can earn in their in their own villages,

Generally, for the people those who have no entrance to positive. Migration opportunities, it may be good way to curb distress migration, which is creditable before migration has played an important role in the urbanization. Still many urban problems like overburdened infrastructure, urban poverty, refuse in social welfare, overcrowding and increased people in urban areas liable on this rural spill over. It is hurting migration occurs act the cost of the net loss to both rural and urban areas, and a declined in social welfare. Because of derisory demand for labour in urban areas thus, in thin process, rural poverty gets change into the urban poverty. In villages most people would favor not to migrate, men and women both. There for, in NREGA can be use to control rural urban relocation then it will be yet another benefit this act, which can actually do something concrete in poverty alleviation and rural growth in the long run.

The lack of exact official data on migration is a matter of anxiety that should be corrected as soon as possible. Rural and urban migration can become a trouble for both the areas the aspect of NREGA where it can be use to curb rural- urban relocation is conditional on the NREGA mortal implemented well in that region, otherwise , if work is not supplied, if wages or not paid on time, then workers will have no back-up to stop migration. However, primary aim of the act is to present welfare for the population that does not even earn the minimum wages the fact that it can also curb this stress migration which is just a positive secondary impact of the act.

However, it is hesitant to achieve something in reducing mobility for work in general – which is not desirable anyway? Question is not about migration itself, but what kinds of opportunities are Available for untrained labour groups of people” not only economically. But also socially. The program is an attempt to reduce labour mobility by providing unskilled, socially unrewarding work in rural areas. From labour market point of view, NREGA is important for creating safety net for poor people without harmful labour market and employment prediction.

CRITICISM:

2011 wall street journal report claims that the program has been a failure. No main roads have been built, any new homes, schools or hospitals or any infrastructure to speak of has resulted from the program. At general level key criticism is corruption. Worker hired under the MGNREGA program say in full are frequently not paid in whole or forced to pay bribes to get jobs, and aren't learning any new skills that could recover their long-term prospects and break the cycle of poverty.

Another important criticism is the poor worth of public works schemes' finished product. In February 2012 in an interview, Jairam Ramesh, the minister of rural growth for the central government of India, admitted that the roads and irrigation canals built by untutored labor under this program were of very poor quality and were washed away with heavy rains.

It also appears as if NREGA has amazing to do with the shift people from self-employment to the starker social safety net. In the five years among 1999-00 2004-05, when the economy grew at 6 percent on a normal. In the next five years to 2009-10, the economy revved up to 8.6 percent. An analysis by chisel Research of the National example survey Office's (NSSO's) Latest job date found that the second half of the decade created all of 2.2 million extra jobs while the first half created as many as 92.7 million new jobs. The question is, how did slower growth create more jobs? And did faster growth do the opposite? What's going wrong? What was so different? Between the 1999-00 and 2004-05 period and the five years after that? The main variance was in growth, and it can be no one's case that growth destroyed self-employment.

The key distinction was huge social spends in rural area, particularly MGNREGA which is creating around 25 million jobs in NREGA-based Projects annually. In 2010-11, NREGA provided 257 core person-days of employment. This packed people from being self-employed.

SUGGESTION FOR BETTER IMPLEMENTATION:

- Ensuring job card verification is done on the spot moving an existing data base.
- Reducing the time lag amid relevance and issue of job card.

- Selection of works by gram Sabah in villages and exhibit after support of projects.
- To ensure public choice, simplicity and responsibility, at least half the works should be run by gram panchayats.
- Preservation of muster roll by executing agency-to prevent contractors led works. Regular measurement of work done according to schedule of rural rates.
- Supervision of works by educated technological personnel on time.
- Payment of wages while banks and post offices.

Paulomee Mistry:

General Secretary of NREGWUC said: Civil humanity organizations (CSOs) can play an important role in monitoring such programs. Budget monitoring can be a useful tools for helping governments significant such ambitious schemes. various steps to raise awareness about NREGA, counting holding public meetings, organizing training sessions for youths, distributing pamphlets, and conducting a house- to-house group to explain the people's rights under NREGA. Workers working under this scheme ought to be taken up. The first step in this direction was the configuration of national Rural service Guarantee workers Union in Gujarat (NREGWUG) which was followed by other similar efforts in Rajasthan, parts of Uttar Pradesh and elsewhere.

CONCLUSIONS:

The NREGA with enhanced wages and income in pastoral areas appears to have provoked more people to drop out of self-employment and increased reliance on the government. The lack of labour market reforms suggestion that the seeds for long-term jobs development are not being exposed. A divide study is essential to understand the full **consequence of NREGA** and its economic impact- both good and bad. The next few years may see more jobless enlarge if obtainable policies are not assessed correctly. It may be completed that if all the loopholes in distribution of job card and payment of wages, mistreatment of funds, dimension of work etc could be brought under strict caution, then only NREGA would be a weapon against poverty. Otherwise it would remain as an adhoc concord to provide meal to needy people through

creating employment only. People should appreciate that NERGA does not stand to generate examine only but also provides an occurrence to serve their villages, their state and their country.

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