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A STUDY OF NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT  
GAURANTEE ACT 2005



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**ABSTRACT:**

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is acknowledged as a "Silver Bullet" for destroying natural destitution and deadness, the of producing prerequisite for generative labour quality in villages. It invest a substitute wellspring of vocation which will have an impact on decreasing transference, confining youngster work, mitigating neediness, and making villages self supporting

through generative holdings assembling, for example way development, cleaning up of water tanks, soil and water security work, and so forth. For which it has been recognized as the biggest against destitution programme on the planet. Yet the achievement of this Act relies on its legitimate execution. Hence, the present study endeavors to discriminatingly analyze the usage methodology of this programme and its effect on tribal jobs i.e. whatever degree MGNREGS has given equity in continuing with the vocations of poor tribal neighborhoods in a tribal ruled panchayat of Sundargarh area, Odisha. The study uncovers that there is minimal effect of MGNREGA on tribal livelihoods. The broken usage methodology has demolished the spirit of this programme. Religion and road biasness and partiality if there should arise an occurrence of conveyance of work card, strength of overwhelming families,

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flawed authority and dishonorable coordination around the stakeholders have stood as major leaps in this programme.

## KEYWORDS

*Rural Poverty, Employment, Indian economy, Liberalization, development...*

## INTRODUCTION :

*We work because there's high unemployment here and the land is less fertile." But he questioned the point, saying "There's no meaning to it. Instead of this they should build proper roads"*

Abduljameelkhan

An Act, named The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 has been passed by the Indian Parliament on 23, August 2005 and it was pushed on seventh September 2005. The National Rural Employment Guarantee plan was begun by the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh on Feb. 2, 2006 which was dependent upon the Act. In the early arrange 200 areas of the nation have been secured by it and it has been chosen that in next three years all the 600 locale will be secured in a stage way. It has been assumed under segment – 3 of the Act that state government should in such provincial zones which will be informed by focal government furnish to each family whose mature person parts volunteer to do unskilled manual work, at the very least one hundred days of such work in a fiscal year coinciding with the plan made under the Act. The plan to offering impact to the regulation of area 3, each state government might from the beginning of this Act inside six month make a plan for giving at least one hundred days of ensured job in a monetary year to each family unit in the country ranges, secured under the plan. It's all has been made by notice and welcomed requisition for volunteer to do unskilled manual work subject to the scenarios dead set under the Act and in the plan. It has been for the most part expressed in the Act that until such plan is advised by state government, the Annual Action Plan or Perspective Plan for the SGRY or NFFWP whichever is successful in the identified territory expeditiously before such notice ought be recognized to be the movement anticipate this scheme.

- Water patronage and water harvesting;
- Drought proofing (including a Afforestation and tree plantation);
- watering canals including micro and little irrigation works;
- precept of irrigation convenience to field owned by the SCs/STs;
- novation of Conventional water bodies;
- Land growth;
- Flood control and protection works including drainage in water logged areas; rural connectivity to provide all-weather access, and
- Any other work notified by Central or State Government.

Indian Government is extremely provident on the matter of advancement power of the rustic India, it has meant by the aforementioned regulations of the Act. Still it is realized that the improvement works of Gram Panchayat have been coursing around the making of paths and channels.

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The gram Panchayat haven't attempted any endeavors to start such beneficial and holdings creating exercises which could have been go on towards ceaseless improvement. Gaon Samaj domain has been not safeguarded and secured by the Gram Panchayat. The Decrement of ground water sources has been gone before the lack of water because of the great gathering of ground level water. In the initial the request of power has been characterized for leaving the exercises under NREGS. With a specific end goal to put the necessity, yearly activity arranges and potential anticipate each Gram Panchayat has turned into an absolute necessity. Notwithstanding this, experience have been gathered through the investigation of a few locale of UP state under the plan it is regarded that advancement works in Gps are begun without distinguishing the fundamentality. Chances have been opened up in dry season zones By NREGA to advancement agrarian profit. The Dry area states have used the NREGA capital most extreme happily. Progression of little ranches through making of wells, field bunds, area leveling, and so forth can continue beneficial limit of dry grounds predominantly during an era when the processing from well Prosperous zones are high arriving.

NREGA is called as a social change program. NREGA must amazing watchdogs from social order. Civil conglomerations and Panchayat ought to be seen as supplementary – while Panchayat give the equitable spot, however common conglomerations broaden it. The Right to Information Act have been utilized by Ngos and native's gatherings to raise responsibility and transparency under the NREGA. So far upgrades have been seen in provincial base, business era and stake creation through compensation Employment programs; and it's immeasurably significant that ventures are in watering system, principle target is to patch the conditions in which farming is polished. Over 70% of our provincial populace has been maintained now by horticulture. All legislature projects can just make either as social wellbeing nets or as inputs for better agricultural.

## BACKGROUND

Indian economy experiences different contortions since independence. Though, Indian economy is on a higher improvement trajectory, it still experiences high occurrence of impecuniosities' and deadness in provincial India. Agriculture and united parts, which houses minimum 60 % of the Indian occupant is an establishment of natural economy condition. The grind of development of cultivation division also affected the rate of production of business chances in country zones. It is watched that a large number of the poor in provincial ranges of the nation all in all depend on the wages earned through unskilled cool manual labour. They are frequently on limit levels of subsistence and are not free from plausibility of sinking from transient to perpetual destitution. The deficient labour request in lean period or flighty occasions like common catastrophe or individual sick health, all such have unfriendly affect on the level of job, pay and business securities of rustic populace. In a setting of country neediness and unemployment, workfare programmes are recognized as generally paramount mediations. These programmes normally furnish unskilled manual specialists with transient vocation on open works, for example watering system, soil and water protection, provincial connectivity, reforestation and so on. These all workfare programmes give wages exchange to poor family units in basic times and forestall declining their neediness and sustenance security especially throughout slack horticultural seasons. It was understood that workfare programmes for practical destitution easing must be dependent upon expanding the gainful business chances currently development itself. The sturdy stakes made under such workfare programmes might likewise have the possibility to create second round of vocation profits. (V.D Shah & Manish Makwana, 2011)

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## OBJECTIVES OF THE NEREGA

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), a primary supported compensation Job conspire, points at giving sustenance security to the provincial poor. The MGNREGA was applianced in 200 locale, in the first stage, with consequence from February 2, 2006 and enlarged, subsequently, to extra 113 and 17 areas with impact from April first 2007 and May fifteenth 2007, separately. The remaining regions were incorporated under the Act with impact from April 1, 2008.

The destination of MGNREGA is to guarantee job preservation of provincial individuals by ensuring no less than 100 days of compensation work in an Economically year to each family unit whereof old parts laborers to do unskilled conglomeration outline work. The Act Imagine the accompanying:

Enhance livelihood security of the rural poor by generating wage employment opportunities in works that develop the infrastructure base of that particular locality.

Rejuvenate natural resource base of the area concerned.

Create a productive rural asset base

Stimulate local economy for providing wage employment.

Ensure women empowerment. (Guidelines for Research Studies under MGNREGA 2010)

## FEATURES OF NEREGA

The Gram Panchayat after due verification will issue a Job Card. The Job Card will bear the photograph of all adult members of the household willing to work under NREGA and is free of cost.

The Job Card should be issued within 15 days of application.

A Job Card holder may submit a written application for employment to the Gram Panchayat, stating the time and duration for which work is sought. The minimum days of employment have to be at least fourteen.

The Gram Panchayat will issue a dated receipt of the written application for employment, against which the guarantee of providing employment within 15 days operates.

Employment will be given within 15 days of application for work, if it is not then daily unemployment allowance as per the Act, has to be paid liability of payment of unemployment allowance is of the States.

Work should ordinarily be provided within 5 km radius of the village. In case work is provided beyond 5 km, extra wages of 10% are payable to meet additional transportation and living expenses.

Wages are to be paid according to the Minimum Wages Act 1948 for agricultural laborers in the State, unless the Centre notifies a wage rate which will not be less than Rs. 60/ per day. Equal wages will be provided to both men and women.

Wages are to be paid according to piece rate or daily rate. Disbursement of wages has to be done on weekly basis and not beyond a fortnight in any case.

## FUNDING

MGNREGA started with an opening opportunity cost of \$2.5bn(Rs113 billion) in year 2006–07. The funding has considerably been increased as shown in the table below: ( Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, 2012)

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Year	Total Outlay(TO)	Wage Expenditure(Percent of TO)
2006–07	\$2.5bn	66
2007–08	\$2.6bn	68
2008–09	\$6.6bn	67
2009–10	\$8.68bn	70
2010–11	\$8.91bn	71

## PLANNING

Arranging is marvelously to the prosperous usage of the Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS). A key pointer of victory is the convenient relative of vocation inside 15 days provided guaranteeing that the organization and race of lives up to expectations are such that great temperance possessions are created. The need to act inside a period utmost requires development arranging. The primary destinations of the arranging strategy is to secure that the District is ready well ahead of time to offer generative vocation on prerequisite.

## DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Section 16 (3) (4) of the Act states that every Gram panchayat shall prepare a development plan and maintain a shelf of works and forward it to the Programme Of?cer for scrutiny and preliminary approval prior to the commencement of the year in which it is proposed.

The Development Plan is an Annual Work Plan that should comprise a shelf of projects for each village with administrative and technical approvals so that works can be started as soon as there is a demand for work. The Development Plan will be like a rolling plan, since the approved shelf of projects may carry over from one ?nancial year to the next. The Development Plan will include the following components: (Ministry of rural development dept.new delhi,Third edition 2008)

- Assessment of labour demand
- Identi?cation of works to meet the estimated labour demand

### Preparing the development Plan

The guiding principles for preparing the development plan are as follows:

The number of works in the shelf of projects in a village should be adequately more than the estimated demand.

- The plot numbers of the sites where works are to be executed should be mentioned, so that each work has a unique location code.
- Outcomes expected from the works should be stated in terms of :  
Estimated benefits in terms of employment generated measurable in person days  
Physical improvement envisaged measurable in specific units  
Benefits to the community
- List of approved works with Technical estimates should be displayed on the gram panchayat in simple local language Pre-Mid-Post Project condition of works will be recorded with photographs.

### District perspective plan

The need to join work necessities with a more drawn out term improvement procedure is reflected in Schedule I of the Act, which states that the 'making of sturdy possessions and reinforcing the vocation asset base of the rustic poor should be a paramount destination of the Scheme'. It is inferred, in this manner, that Districts improve Perspective Plans to empower them to evaluate the causal elements of destitution that are inactive in and conceivable intercessions. The District Perspective Plan (DPP) is expected to expedite development arranging and to furnish an advancement view for the District. The point is to recognize the sorts of NREGS works that ought to be empowered in the District and the potential linkages between these works and enduring livelihood era and continued with improvement. (Ministry of country advancement dept.new Delhi, third version 2008)

A District Perspective Plan of 5 years will have the point of interest of expediting the yearly labour plans as a schema of enduring arranging, yet it will be flexible enough to react to the new developing needs of the region, the knowledge of usage, and the new works sanction by the Central Government.

The District Perspective Plan will empower the reception of a venture approach to works as opposed to simply an action approach.

Relationship between the Perspective Plan and the twelve-month improvement plan. The Annual Development Plan will be the working arrange that identifies the exercises to be assumed in a year. The Perspective Plan will furnish the structure for expediting this identification. In the event that new exercises need to be consumed, their justification ought to be demonstrated as far as requirements and conclusions. (Minister of provincial improvement dept.new Delhi, Third edition 2008)

### Result of NREGA

#### Impact on Poverty

Employment opportunities and wage rates have gone up leading to significant dent in poverty in rustic areas. At worst wages for agricultural labourers have increased after the execution of NREGA in Maharashtra from Rs. 47 to Rs. 72, in Uttar Pradesh from Rs.58 to Rs.100, in Bihar from Rs. 68 to Rs.81, in West Bengal from Rs.64 to Rs.75, in Madhya Pradesh from Rs.58 to Rs.85, in Jammu & Kashmir from Rs.45 to Rs.70, and in Chhattisgarh from Rs.58 to Rs.72, to name a few States. At the National Level, the average wages paid under NREGA has increased from Rs.65 in 2006-07 to Rs.84 in 2008-09. In the same year over 67% of the funds have been utilized in the form of wages (Rs. 18146.93 Crore)



### Impact on Income

Growth in wage rate and number of workdays in rustic areas has increased the emolument of rural households. Growth in income has resulted in increase in caliber of rural households to buy up food grains, other necessary commodities, and to approach learning and health care.

### Impact on Natural Estate

Growth in water table in dry and uninteresting regions as huge number of water security and drought proofing works has been taken up under NREGA. In Financial year 2008-09, upto mid-December 2008, 20.71 lakh works have been undertaken, of which 47% relate to water conservation, provision of irrigation facility to individual beneficiaries constituted around 19%, rural connectivity 17%, land development 16% and remaining 1% of works related to other activities.([http://www.governindia.org/wiki/National\\_Rural\\_Employment\\_Guarantee\\_Scheme](http://www.governindia.org/wiki/National_Rural_Employment_Guarantee_Scheme))

### Current Status of MGNREGA

In at present time financial year 2011-12, (up to December, 2011) 3.77 Crore households were provided Job and 120.88 Crore person-days of employment were generated. The enhanced wage earnings have led to a strengthening of the livelihood resource base of the rural poor in India; 72 percent of funds utilized were in the form of wages paid to the workers. Self targeting in nature, the programme has high work participation for marginalized groups like SC/STs (40%) and Women (49%) in 2011-12 (upto December, 2011). Total works undertaken were 62.72 lakh in the same period, of which 53 percent relates to Water Conservation, 12 percent for the provision of Irrigation facility to lands owned by SC/ST/BPL/S&M Farmers and IAY beneficiaries, 22 percent for Rural Connectivity, 9 percent for Land Development, 4 percent for Any other activity approved by MoRD and 0.37 percent for Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra. Women participation in current financial year upto December, 2011 was 49% and the participation of SC & ST in current financial year up to December, 2011 is 40%..(K. V. S. Prasad,2012)

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The study conducted by IAMR, New Delhi (2008) found that MNREGA had noticeable impact on arresting out migration. To some extent, it impacted positively on income, purchasing capacity and food-security and ownership of milk animals. Many job card holders neither get employment within stipulated period of 15 days nor get any unemployment allowance.

- ▲ Varsha Joshi and Surjit Singh, IDS, Jaipur conducted evaluation study in Rajasthan. They observed that after MNREGA's intervention, the migration certainly decreased but not completely stopped. MNREGA augmented the purchasing power of family, offer better road connectivity to villages, helping in declining debt (marginally), increased agricultural production and thereby farm income.
- ▲ The article by Hiral Dave reveals large scale duplication of job cards in kotda village of kutiyana block of porbandar district of Gujarat. The number of job cards issued there is atleast three times

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of the total number of voters. The persons who died atleast two years ago are the holder of job cards and payment has been made to them. A family having 10 members has no less than 20 cards issued on his family members names.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The technique in this research study is not one-dimensional. It is fairly have of chronicled and additionally hypothetical. Accumulate information from the administration about NREGA salaries, estimated relocation information (it is an estimate on the grounds that movement is not so much archived well in India, even in the statistics). Get pay information from periods soon after the NREGA and after the NREGA, likewise things like aggregate populace, number of family units enlisted with the NREGA plan, isolated into APL and BPL classifications, and male and female classes.

The information tends to be gathered from optional sources. Books, Journals and Magazines and some of governments report identified of MNEREGA are accessible in different libraries the fundamental source. Reports and records of Government and Non-Government information on the subject will be taken to examine the truths.

## OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

To explain the concept, evolution and current status of MGNREGA

- 1.To know about salient features of MGNREGA
- 2.To review the performance of MGNREGA
- 3.To explain the funding pattern of MGNREGA.
- 4.To know the planning of MNEREGA

## CONCLUSION

The MGNREGA is the restrictive an Act which permitted its natural individuals such a right and, to the point that too in the time of Liberalization, privatization and Globalization (LPG). It has an essential execution in light of the fact that, its human standpoint. It goes to as a predominant protection net for the unemployed especially Until starvation and dry spell. It has empowered them with significant obtaining power and they are Eligible to in any event to upholds their fundamental need i.e. sustenance. The Regulation has bound the rustic destitute to their regions and ceased resettlement to the urban areas. It is giving rustic jobs as well as including them in other non-horticultural capacity. This has helped in taking care of covered specialists. Livelihood in other non-rural work will additionally be corrected the provincial framework i.e. rustic stake building. It will eventually accelerate maintainable advancement and development.

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