

MGNREGA and Its Role in Rural Development

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Abstract – It is hard to think development of a any nation without the event of its rural economy, neglecting of rural development means neglecting of overall development of nation. the important development of India lies within the economic betterment of individuals lives in rural India that government must make strong economic policies and better implementing strategies. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) enacted by legislation of India on 25 August 2005 and it had been renamed because the Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) on 2nd October 2009 on the birth anniversary of Mahatma Ghandi. The act aims to get rid of the acute poverty and at making villages of country independent through productive assets creation. The Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. (MGNREGA) was enacted in India with the varied multiple objectives of providing employment during a rights-based framework, addressing rural poverty, checking migration, and building rural infrastructure. As such, per annum around 15–20 percent of households in India overall and 30 percent in rural India receive some sort of employment share under the MGNREGA programme. MGNREGA enshrines the right of 1 hundred days of paid employment to any rural household, on employees demand. Though its scope is nationwide, there are wide inter-state also as inter district variations within the achievement of the objectives of the MGNREGA Act.

Keywords- Employment, Poverty, Infrastructure Development, Asset Creation

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INTRODUCTION

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is an employment guarantee scheme enacted by legislation on August 25, 2005. MGNREGA was originally known with the name NREGA which abbreviated as National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. The UPA government added “MG” (Mahatma Gandhi) thereto and becomes MGNREGA. MGNREGA may be a Social Security employment act which guarantees employment to the poor rural people in India. most vital fact about MGNREGA is that it's considered as a right of a rural Indian citizen to figure for minimum 100 days during a year if he/she is willing to figure and job should be provided to him/her by authorities in his own area and also within a given time-frame (within 15 days) otherwise government is responsible for pay Unemployment allowance. Wages also are well defined within the scheme. The agenda is to supply 100 days of employment to all or any adults within the every village to try to to unskilled manual work. Each applicant apparently gets allocated work within the his own area to create roads, ponds, wells etc. Only labour-intensive tasks i.e without machinery are preferred like creating infrastructure for social benefit like water harvesting, drought relief and control etc. Basically villagers had to try to to such work only which isn't economically productive approximately it seems by the character and organization of it. the most implementing empowered agencies are Gram

Panchayats and it's accountability towards Gram Sabah. Gram Panchayats also are have power to form plans by suggestions for gram Sabah. Job cards also are issued by Gram Panchayats and wages are deposited to the bank accounts of employees. One significant and unique fact about MGNREGA is that it's provided a good opportunity to people from rural India to earn their own income with none discrimination of caste, gender and Sex. Most remarkable feature of NREGA is that it pays women an equivalent as men, something that was virtually unimaginable in rural India.

OBJECTIVES OF PAPER

1. To review the role of MGNREGA in economic development of rural India.
2. To review the impact of MGNREGA employed generation of rural India
3. To review the role of MGNREGA in asset creation and infrastructural development of rural India.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The paper is predicated on secondary data. the info has been collected from internet, articles, newspapers, reports, magazines etc. Graph and percentile method has been wont to analyze the info.

The Role of MGNREGA in Economic Development of Rural India:- The economy of India is that the sixth-largest within the world measured by nominal GDP and therefore the third largest by purchasing power parity (PPP). The country is assessed as a newly industrialised country, and one among the G-20 major economies, with a mean rate of growth of roughly 7% over the last 20 years . India is additionally referred to as an agricultural country, as most of the population of villages depends on agriculture. Agriculture forms the backbone of the country's economy.

The MGNREGA provides wages to rural employees against work finished the event of rural areas the varied works for the economic development of rural areas are done through MGNREGA are as follows.

1. Conservation and water harvesting.
2. Drought proofing, including forestation and tree plantation.
3. Irrigation canals including micro and minor irrigation works.
4. Irrigation facilities for landowners by households belonging to SC/ST or to land of beneficiaries of the INDIRA AWAAS YOJANA.
5. Renovation of traditional water bodies, including desisting of tanks. . exploitation
6. control and protection of works, including drainage of water-logged areas.
7. Rural connectivity to supply all weather roads.
8. the other work, which can be notified by the Central government in consultation with the state governments.

By these development works the MGNREGA has provide main role in infrastructure development in rural areas of India. There's a clear change in development in rural areas of India by MGNREGA just like the development of roads, development of irrigation canals, development of housing in rural areas etc.

IMPACT OF MGNREGA ON EMPLOYMENT GENERATION

Our country has completed quite sixty years of independence but poverty in rural India continues increase day by day. The country cannot achieve its goal of reach the goal of economic development unless and until these two problems are completely eradicated. Therefore, since independence, employment generation programmes in India are continuously redesigned to get productive employment and extra income. within the seventies, the policy makers of India used the approach of rural

development and rural employment programme to get rid of the agricultural poverty. within the last phase of 19 seventies, Government had created three major antipoverty programmes namely Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP)), and National Rural Employment Programme (NREP).

Thanks to their because the most reason behind that's inability to supply sufficient employment as per the demand and at the minimum wages. the restrictions of those employment programmes created the necessity for making another kind of employment model with the potential to supply employment and to scale back household poverty in rural India. so as to realize this objective the govt of India introduced The Mahatma Ghandi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in 2006 that guaranteed 100 days of employment during a year to each rural house of rural India. Mahatma Ghandi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) 2005 seems to be a complicated and radical scheme which directly provides a right to employment.

At an aggregate level there seemed to be a correlation between the amount of rural poor during a state and therefore the number of households given employment under MGNREGA. there have been, however, some notable exceptions to the present. States like Andhra Pradesh , Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal seem to possess made greater utilisation of MGNREGA as compared to the poverty levels in these states. At the sometime states like Bihar, Maharashtra, Odisha, and Uttar Pradesh seem to be relative laggards in utilization of MGNREGA funds in comparison to their poverty levels.

CONCLUSION

The above evidence and observations unambiguously indicate that the role of the MGNREGA on overall poverty reduction and development of rural India is visible. The act and therefore the refore the operational guidelines require the states and the panchayati raj institutions to watch the implementation of the scheme during a sort of ways Gaps within the envisaged monitoring mechanisms were noticed during a sizable amount of states. there have been significant shortages in verification of works by state officials. Quality monitors and vigilance and ineffective to large extent as social audit units had not been established. there have been deficiencies within the approval and release of funds by the ministry. The ministry must take decisive steps to make sure proper implementation of the scheme. It must specialise in developing intensive monitoring and evolution systems. An analysis of releases made to states for the amount under review and poverty data showed that three states Bihar, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh had 46 percent of the agricultural poor in India, but accounted for less than about 20 you look

after the entire funds released under the scheme. ready to [this may|this might|this could"> this is able to indicate that the poorest of poor weren't fully able to exercise their rights under MGNREGA.

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