

Role of MGNREGA in Rural Development

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ABSTRACT: *It is very difficult if we think that development of any country is possible if neglect rural development. The real development of any country is depend on the villagers who lived in rural areas or tribes. Eighty percent of the people lived in villages mainly in India. That is India is agricultural country. A majority of the poor rural areas of the country depend mainly on the wages they earn through unskilled casual, manual mean common labour. They are on the doorway lends of subsistence and are vulnerable to the possibility of sinking from transient to individual or a group of persons on the level of poverty. The Govt. of India begin a variety of employment programs to address unemployment problems in the rural areas, still the rural backwardness, unemployment are challenges to India's development. For the rural development India needs to make well built policies and better implementing strategies. NREGA [National Rural Employment Guarantee Act] sanctioned by Indian legislation on 25th August 2005. It was renamed as MGNREGA on 2nd October 2009 on the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. MGNREGA aims at to improve the employment chances at rural areas, providing at least 100 days wage employment in financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Its scope is nationwide. In this paper we will study how MGNREGA is useful and powerful scheme for the development for rural development.*

Key Words: *Employment, Livelihood, Rural policies, poverty etc.*

INTRODUCTION

MGNREGA is the most vital and wide study for effective employment generation process in rural areas since independence. Rural development still a challenge to policy makers of the country. As Mahatma Gandhi ji believed that India lives in its villages. 75 percent of our population has its permanent home in rural areas. A majority of the poor in rural areas depend on the wages, they earn through their common labour. MGNREGA is a social security employment Act which guarantees employment to the poor rural people in India. In this act wages are well defined. Gram Panchayats are involved in the planning and implementation of the scheme and creation of durable assets for sustainable development of the rural areas. MGNREGA is completely different concept from the other schemes since it treats employment as a right and the program is initiated to be demand driven. MGNREGA increases the income and purchasing power of the members works at its project. It is the first ever law, internationally that guarantees wage employment an unequalled scale. The act started functioning in about 200 districts in the first phase with effect from 3 February 2006, under the NREGA with the effect from April 1, 2008. Thus NREGA cover the entire country with the exception of districts that have a 100 percent of the urban population. Now it has renamed MGNREGA. It aims to enhance livelihood security for all adults willing to perform unskilled manual labour in villages or tribes. MGNREGA is useful for poor and no-poor. The poor and socially vulnerable have dominated MGNREGA. In this way MGNREGA is a technique and instrument for decreasing poverty among every type of people either wage labourers, adivasis, dalits and other S.T, SC and BC classes and small farmers.

Objectives of the Paper

- Contribution of MGNREGA in empowerment of schedule tribes
- To know the objectives of mgnrega act in rural area.
- Some procurement done under MGNREGA scheme
- Infrastructural development of rural area.

SCENARIO of Rural Backwardness

In our rural areas mainly in schedule tribes there is poverty, lack of education. Lack of medical facilities and good atmosphere. Among them there is a feeling of powerlessness, and resourceless.

According to Planning Commission of India 'poverty line is drawn with an intake of 2400 calories in rural areas and 2100 calories in urban areas. If a person is unable to get that much, minimum level of calories then he/she is considered as being below poverty line. So many factors for above view like social, economic, political and geographical factors. Indian govt. try to make and apply many policies for poverty suppressed.

For rural development works are undertaken in the field of agriculture, household, roads, rural housing ,facilities of communication connecting under MGNREGA. The main aim of MGNREGA is try to improve the condition of rural peoples. However various ministries in Central Government as ministers of Agriculture, Minister of Health and family welfare, New Renewable Energy, Female and child development minister make their efforts for betterment of the villagers.

Various programs like IRDP[integrated rural development program] DWCRA [development and welfare of women and children in rural areas] SITRA [supply of improved rural kits to rural Artisans]SGSY[swaran jyanti gram swrozgar yojana]

In India there is about 8.6 percent of Inida’s total population belong to scheduled tribes .These tribes are spread across country mainly in forest and hilly regions resettling lack of education, lack of communication ,lack of better health facilities and lack of awareness and consciousness are those factors which are responsible for the backwardness of the rural people and schedule tribes.

Some procurement done under MGNREGA

Since its inception around 1,29000 crores have been handout directly as contractual payment to rural household women have accounted for 47percent of the total person-days generated when family is benefitted the family developed. Average wage has gone up by 81 percent at state .level variation .

INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL AREAS

The two basic objectives of Mahatma Gandhi ‘s MGNREGA is to provide 100 days employment and to create benefit [advantage] for betterment of the rural people allotment of atleast 50 percent of the works to GPs for the execution [section16[5] of the act]however its was seen that assets created for 3,91,951 works amounting to 6,547.35 crores in 148 GPs two states and one UT of Mizoram ,West-Bengal and Pondicherry and all test check units in these states ,Gujarat. Further the ministry had asked the states to effect convergence of MGNREGA with other programs.

CONCLUSION :

Assuming an employment movement and poverty sufferer is one of the great provocation for developing countries like India. In countries like India like MGNERGA playing significant role rural development. The panchayati raj with various schemes try to implement the programs lack of funds, wages, gap are factors which are obstacles in the path of MGNERGA.As a development scheme like MGNERGA is supposed to boost up the below. Poverty line population in rural areas. There is a need for enlargement of MGNERGA digging pounds, constructing water harvesting projects and roads micro irrigation are limited policies. MGNERGA work with skill development will create mass number of professionally skilled women and lead to the fulfillment of desired objectives of empowerment of rural people. The central and state government promised to informing people through parliament and state legislature about MGNERGA status and progress.

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