

MGNREGA's role in rural India economic development : A Review

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Abstract

The Government of India has launched several Central Schemes (CSS) and Community/Area Development Programs in the fields of health & family protection, education, employment & poverty reduction, farming, women & child development, sanitation, housing, safe drinking water, irrigation, transport, tribal development, borders since Independence. The primary goals of all these programmes are to create jobs, enhance living quality and eliminate poverty and economic disparities and human suffering. In addition, the goal of these programmes is to provide basic infrastructure and assets needed for rural economic growth.

Kew words: Government, rural, Migration, economic etc

introduction

At the time the Act was enacted, the rural hardship grew quickly. The increase of output in agriculture dropped from 3.5% in the 1980s to 2.0% annually in the 1990s while growth in real revenues declined from 4.5% to 2.5% annually during the same time. By 2001 the availability of food grain per capita has dropped to less than in the 1950s. The participation rates for the workforce decreased, more for women than for males. The Planning Commission reported a decrease in job growth from 2.04% in 1993-94 to 0.98% in 1994-2000. While the growth in the labour force rates decreased from 2.29% in 1987-94 to 1.03% in 1993-2000, unemployment has increased because labour force growth surpasses employment growth.

With this background, the Government of India has introduced the “National Rural Employment Guarantee Law 2005,” in which any rural household in which adult members are willing to participate in the unqualified manual labour at wage levels, which is linked to the statutory minimum wage in each State, is guaranteed 100 days of salary employment in a financial year. A professional institutional network has been established by the “Ministry of Rural Development,” which enhances the quality of the MGNREGA and enables it to conduct joint monitoring and evaluation of effect and research. In order to reduce poverty, India has put its focus on natural resources and assets at the community and family level via a participatory decision-making process at Gram Panchayats to improve rural poor livelihoods “The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA),” implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development, is the government's flagship initiative that directly affects the lives of the poor and encourages development. In “2010 NREGA was called a National Rural Employment Guarantee Act after Mahatma Gandhi (MGNREGA).” The programme was originally implemented in the first phase of its cognitive phase in 200 districts. Later, it gave social scientists and NGOs a lot of excitement, and prompted them to conduct numerous surveys on their own. The surveys as for every other programme focus on final outcomes, such as the targeting of all needy beneficiaries and the letter and spirit execution of the Act. The plan is enormous and is being implemented and achieved in the intended way.

MGNREGA Social Protection

The adoption of steps to make the right to work a legal right resulted in heated debate about the nature of the right. One reason was that jobs now envision the process of redistributing growth, in contrast to previous efforts based on disappointing ideas. The emphasis was on “working first, and as a consequence development” rather than vice versa by guaranteeing frequent working at minimum pay. It was claimed that only this road to full employment can ensure the “economic substance of participatory democracy and allow growth with dignity.” The idea is that it should not limit the freedom to work by attempting to offset the adverse impacts of globalisation via the creation of wage employment and rural assets. The aim was that “NREG would steer the economy towards labour-intensive growth, especially given the low and falling rates of productive jobs...”

MGNREGA's role in rural India economic development:-

India's economy is the “*sixth-largest in the world with nominal GDP and the third-largest with purchasing power parity (PPP). The nation is classed as a recently industrialised country and one of the G20's main economies, averaging around 7% growth in the past two decades.*” India is also recognised as a farming nation since the majority of the rural population is dependent on agriculture. The backbone of the country's economy is agriculture. The agriculture sector contributes most to the country's total economic growth and thus the demand for rural India development programmes is considerable. The Indian government has launched several job producing programmes to target rural development. One of the major flagship initiatives for rural growth and employment in rural is “Mahatma Ghandi National Rural Employment Guarantee, which aims at improving livelihood security in rural areas by providing a minimum of 100 days in a financial year of guaranteed wage employment for all households with an adult member.” This programme has currently been pushed in “NDA under Narendar Modi by Man Mohan Singh.” Rs. 48000 Cr. was allotted in Budget 2017. There are various elements of rural development including long-term and short-term issues. Some operations include sanitation, farming, road, power, health facilities, development of skills, market connectivity, basic amenities awareness, digital inclusion etc. Rural populations receive salaries if a drought-like scenario arises, thus migration to cities must continue, and it is essential for rural mass upliftment. In MGNREGA, which promotes economic growth in rural regions, labour-intense activities like as creation of water harvesting infrastructure, drought relief and flood control are favoured. The MGNREGA pays rural workers with remuneration against rural development work. The following are the several efforts for the economic development of rural regions by MGNREGA.

Discriminatory mgnrega:

It has given rural India with a unique chance to generate their own money without discriminating against caste or gender. MGNREGA's most notable aspect is that it pays women the same price as men, something that in rural India was practically unthinkable. However, in many areas of the country instances of discrimination against women and backward groups have been recorded. Certain states like as “Kerala and Andhra Pradesh have recorded a high proportion of women working in the programme, while others have registered a relatively low percentage of women benefiting under MGNREGA.” It is claimed that just a few employment

cards are granted in certain areas when candidates are women or when cards are issued late. Women are often informed that physical labour under the MGNREGS is not intended for women and they cannot take part in current work since the digging and removal of dirt has been involved. In certain states, strong groups within the workforce get many employment cards.

MGNREGA: Alternative to Migration

NREGA... to reduce the number of migratory workers in their hometowns throughout the country. ("The Economic Times cited Labour Minister Mallikarjun Kharge in 2010").

The NREGA, Mahatma Gandhi, is a major social programme of the UPA administration and the largest of its kind in India. One of its main objectives is to substantially decrease the migration of workers by offering local jobs in rural areas. From the point of view of the "right to work" NREGA was envisaged and 100 working days guaranteed at the minimum fixed pay rate, but above all the right was given. At the commencement of the first phase in the 200 backwards districts, the "Mahatma Gandhi MGNREGS was launched in February 2006 and extended into 330 districts in 2007-08." The coverage was extended to all rural areas in the country in 2008-2009. The MGNREGS currently encompass 619 districts.

Migrant distribution by migration streams

The mobility of individuals from one area to another occurs in any nation on a regular basis. Considering a country's population, a person may frequently reside throughout his/her lifetime in more than one area. The four major human migrations in a particular nation are

- Rural to countryside
- Urban rural
- Rural to urban
- From Urban to Urban

Migration streams in rural and urban areas

In the case of domestic migrants throughout India, the NSS 55th and NSS 64th rounds are distributed in four types of migration streams, i.e. rural and rural, urban to urban, urban to rural and to city, and we note that the corresponding NSS 64th rounds for each state/U.T. during 2008 were the most dominant migration and access figures for each state/U.T. The percentage of urban-to-urban migration was 13%, whereas urban-to-rural migration represented just 6% of the overall internal migrant population. However, the tendency of male migrants differs from that of female migrants.

Conclusion

MGNREGA are in favour of employees, they cannot benefit from their right to work for the specified hundred days, unemployment payment and basic workplace facilities because they are unordain. It seems to be a setback under the Act for the employees. Faced with decreasing labour demand under the Scheme, the Jharkhand State Government has planned to establish labour unions to encourage people to seek for more employment in villages. This will also assist to simplify the process of village planning. However, it is still unclear which legislation would apply to the planned unions.

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