

Analytical study of the work of poverty alleviation schemes in India

(With reference to MNREGA scheme)

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Abstract - “India is the country of villages” Most of the villagers living in India live their lives by taking the help of wages or agriculture, but even after this, the villagers have to face unemployment. Based on the above problem and keeping in view the success and failure of MNREGA from the point of view of rural poverty alleviation, the work proposed by the authority was done, under which the employment provided by the MNREGA scheme in the study area and the work done by MNREGA were assessed. At the same time, after finding out the problem of the scheme in the study area, suitable suggestions were suggested for its successful operation, so that a measure of the importance and efficiency of the MNREGA scheme could be determined, the MNREGA scheme made for employment-oriented and poverty alleviation was made available by itself. On the basis of the works done and the successful results of those works, this scheme will work as a path-breaker in the path of development of our country, besides eradicating rural poverty, while increasing the percentage of rural employment in the coming years. God will move towards development.

Key Words- MNREGA, Scheme, Employment

Introduction:-

More than 125 crore Indians reside in more than 6 lakh Indian villages. 70 percent of India's population lives in villages. It has been said that India is made of villages. Rural areas do not have access to all those facilities, which are easily available in the outer areas, such as education, housing, employment, skill development, etc. basic facilities. To make a Dea successful, the primary objective should be to make the backward classes of that Dea successful and this point has been implemented by the Central Government and the State Government. The solution to the poverty and poverty-related problems of the population of this vast country is possible only through administrative efforts. Because the administration has sufficient human and financial resources. With the ambitious desire of rapid development of social justice, several schemes and programs of development and welfare are being implemented in the country since independence. In the beginning, the number of these programs and schemes has been less. In the last five years, the number of Avars has increased significantly by announcing new schemes on various Avars. Including some old schemes, new schemes and new schemes with attractive names for new numbers and classes are getting flooded.

Poverty and poverty problems are the biggest obstacles in the path of identifying India as a poverty-free developed country by 2020. After independence, the central government and the state governments are taking the support of poverty alleviation programs and schemes to remove poverty. After independence, the programs run by the government to solve poverty and poverty-related problems have been named poverty alleviation programs.

Today India is in the list of the most developed country in the world, the main credit of which goes to all these schemes. Which is making continuous efforts to strengthen the foundation of India, and its results are showing positively. This program will prove to be the foundation stone in the new construction of India.

Program of works of poverty alleviation schemes: -

The formulation and implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act has been seen as an important step. Its employment and demand has been created. This has made it different from similar programs in the past. The better aspects of the Act include time-bound employment guarantee and payment of wages within 15 days. Under this, incentives are given to the state governments. That he should not be lazy in providing employment because the central government bears 90 per cent of the cost of providing employment. Apart from this, it has also been emphasized that the

employment should be based on auxiliary labor in which there should be no interference of contractors and owners. 33 percent participation of women has also been ensured.

Responsibilities towards the public Social Accounting - Jokha An important aspect of MNREGA is the work in the context of MNREGA, which is continuous social monitoring and checking of registration of families, distribution of job cards and providing employment to those who apply. Information on schemes, payment of unemployment allowance, execution of work and maintenance of master roll are included.

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) 2005 implemented by the Government was renamed as “Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA)” in 2009. It is a flagship program of the Government of India which is directly related to the lives of the poor and which promotes comprehensive inclusive development. This act is the first of its kind in the world - under which unprecedented employment is guaranteed. Its objective is to enhance the livelihood security of households in rural areas and to guarantee at least one 100 days of employment in a financial year to an adult member of every household. This scheme is in the context of manual labor and is provided to the person who strengthens the livelihood base of the poor and also creates employment opportunities continuously.

Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGA) :-

This is a very profitable scheme. Through this, the weaker sections struggling in poverty alleviation and livelihood sector are getting benefits through employment guarantee. But still some sections who are struggling with extreme poverty are seen to be deprived somewhere. In such a situation, the government should investigate and take a concrete decision on every office bearer and public representative found guilty in this.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act ie MNREGA was introduced by the Government of India in 2005 as Rural Guarantee Act 2005 NREGA. On 2 October 2009, the name of NREGA was changed to MNREGA. Rural India, why MNREGA employment law rate Tere Wala is the world's largest social welfare scheme, which introduces the dignity of the form.

Under the MNREGA programme, a 100-day guaranteed employment, daily unemployment allowance and transport allowance (within a distance of 5 kms) has been made for each family and Ku'al Salaam willing busy. MNREGA is a nationwide programme. Presently, this program covers all the districts of the country, except some districts which come under the category of full coverage. The central and state governments have the right to determine the wages received under MNREGA. From January 2009, the central and state governments process the notified MNREGA wage rates every year for all states.

Major Features of MNREGA :-

1. Under the Act, 100 days of employment is to be provided in a financial year to the families of rural areas and permanent assets are to be created.
2. The guarantee of providing employment within 15 days of application by any adult member of a rural household who is willing to do unskilled manual labor is in force.
3. The State Government is providing employment from 100 days to 150 days under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA from the year 2013-14. The expenditure on additional 50 days is borne by the state administration.
4. The Government of India is providing 150 days employment to the families holding forest rights leases.
5. Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Rural) / Indira Awas Yojana, additional benefit of 90 man-days of work in general areas and 95 man-days of work in hilly areas is provided to the beneficiaries for construction of houses under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA.
6. Wages are paid under the scheme through savings bank/post office accounts. Permission has been given by the governments of India to pay wages in cash in the P districts of the state, if required.
7. At present, the wage rate of Rs.190/- per day has been fixed by the Government of India under the scheme.
8. Under the scheme, there is a provision for state expenditure in the ratio of 60:40 for wages and materials at the district level.
9. For some works under Mahatma Gandhi MNREGA, the use of names has been given under certain protocols. To increase the productivity of the land – pump set, compressor hammer, lit device, power roller for road construction, for digging well.

10. Under MNREGA (2020-21), 28,83 crore workers got employment in which no. Active labor is 4,49 crore.
11. Provision has been made for CSEB for production of trailer mounted water brower, stentic smooth wilt roller of 8-20 ton weight, mechanical mixer, mechanical vibrator, building construction material.

Progress of MNREGA:-

MNREGA is India's largest social welfare program which has inspired a positive change in rural labour. Which is to eliminate poverty completely by creating a base on social disparities. Under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, the progress of the year 2019-20 from April to March 20, in the year 2020-21 from April to September and from April to March 2021 and the progress in the current financial year 2021-22 till September 2021 is as follows It is given in the table.

Year wise progress of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme						
Sr. No.	Item	2018-19 April to March	2019-20 April to March	2020-2021		2021-2022 April to Sep.
				Apr. to Sep.	Apr. to Mar.	
1	registered families in lakhs	37.34	38.08	39.81	40.94	40.60
2	Number of families provided employment in lakhs	24.32	24.41	26.30	30.60	22.46
3	Available funds (in crores)	3202.30	3041.88	2862.71	4537.79	2679.20
4	Expenditure Amount (in crores)	3106.22	2360.05	2653.69	4419.35	2270.06
5	Lakhs of man days created	1369.48	1356.17	977.54	1840.93	737.82
6	percentage of females	50%	51%	50%	50%	50%
7	Number of accepted works (including spill-over)	8.77	7.02	4.31	5.25	3.48
8	Number of families completed 100 days	418270	413885	93464	61199	32405

Achievements of MNREGA:-

MNREGA is the largest social welfare program in the world. In which a positive change has been induced in rural labor. According to statistics, a total of Rs 3.14 lakh crore was spent in the first 10 years of the programme. This concerted program, while fulfilling its objective of reducing rural poverty, has certainly succeeded in lifting millions of people out of poverty in rural areas. From the point of view of livelihood and social security, MNREGA has emerged as a powerful tool for the empowerment of rural poor women. According to statistics, in the financial year 2015-16, out of the total employment generated through MNREGA, 56 per cent was for women. According to statistics, it decreased to 6.17 crores in the year 2014-15, but after that it increased respectively: Year 2016 7.65 crore in -17 and 7.76 crore in the year 2018-19. It is known from the analysis of the age-wise figures of the persons employed in MNREGA. That after the financial year 2017-18 there has been an increase in the number of workers in the age group of 18-30 years. MGNREGA has also helped in the upliftment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes through the creation of livelihood opportunities. MNREGA was recognized by the World Bank in 2015 as the world's largest public works programme. According to the report of the National Council of Applied Economic Research, MNREGA has played an important role in reducing poverty among the poor and socially weaker sections such as laborers, tribals, Dalits and small marginal farmers.

Challenges related to MNREGA:-**Inadequate budget allocation:-**

In the last few years, the budget allocated under MNREGA has been very less, the effect of which is seen on the salary of the employees working in MNREGA. The reduction in wages has a direct effect on the availability of the villagers and they reduce their demand.

Delay in payment of wages:-

A study revealed that 78 per cent payments made under MGNREGA were not made on time and 45 per cent delayed payments did not include compensation as per the instructions given to sub-consumers, which was 0.05 of the wages earned. Every morning is every day. As per the data, the wages in the financial year 2017-18 were Rs 11,000 crore.

Low wage rate:-

Due to not fixing the wage rate of MNREGA on the basis of Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the wage rate has reduced considerably. At present, the wages received under MNREGA are much less than the minimum wages in most of the states. This situation makes it difficult for the weaker sections to find alternative employment.

Corruption:-

In 2012, a scam regarding MNREGA came to light in Karnataka, in which about 10 lakh fake MNREGA cards were made. As a result of which the government suffered a loss of about 600 crores. Corruption is a major challenge related to MGNREGA, which needs to be addressed. Mostly it is seen that most of the funds allocated under this go to the intermediaries. At the village level, many mistakes are made by the Pradhan Mukhiya, during the distribution of job cards, apart from the needy, job cards are distributed to their favorite laborers, as well as there are many such aspects, such as giving importance to the work being done. On which there is a great need for the government to consider today.

Conclusion:-

The success of a welfare state can be gauged from the fact that what efforts have been made to ensure the development of the person standing at the last rung of the socio-economic system of that state. In this background of overall development, the Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee Act ie MNREGA has played an important role. There is no denying the fact that MNREGA is acting as a safe haven for rural farmers and landless laborers in times of agrarian crisis and economic downturn. The current economic slowdown has particularly affected the rural areas of the country and has significantly reduced the employment opportunities, which has led to a sudden increase in the demand for work under MGNREGA. Due to which the challenge of budget has arisen before the states. In the proposed budget for the year 2019-20, Rs 60,000 crore was allocated for MNREGA. According to the financial details of the programme, more than 96 per cent of this amount has been spent. It will take two more months to allocate the new budget. There is a need to allocate more funds in the new budget so that more and more families can get the benefit of that scheme. and improve their economic and social status.

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