

# A STUDY OF MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT IN SAGAR DISTRICT, M.P

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## ABSTRACT

**A**fter the notification of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, (NREGA) was notified on September 7, 2005, a new scheme Named “National Rural Employment Guarantee Program (NREGP)” has been launched on February 2, 2006. On October 12, 2009 this scheme renamed as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, (MGNREGA). The on-going programmers’ of Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojna (SGRY) and National Food of Work Programmers (NFFWP) are being subsumed within the NREGP in the 200 districts identified in the initial stage. Implement by the Ministry of Rural Development, National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, (NPEGA) is a flagship programmes of the government that directly touched the life of the poor and promotes inclusive growth. The object of the Act to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guarantee wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Rural employment programme would play a vital role in mobilizing the growing rural labour and providing them with employment in a organized manner on quasi-permanent basis. The long term objective of these employment programme have been to generate employment opportunities within the rural sector, capable of transforming the rural unskilled labour into a dynamic input for capital formation and social changes for rural employment and poverty

**KEYWORDS:** Employment, Government ,Population ,Programmer ,Expenditure ,Development, formation, guarantee and number

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## INTRODUCTION

After the notification of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, (NREGA) was notified on September 7, 2005, a new scheme Named “National Rural Employment Guarantee Program (NREGP)” has been launched on February 2, 2006. On October 12, 2009 this scheme renamed as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, (MGNREGA). The on-going programmers’ of Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojna (SGRY) and National Food of Work Programmers (NFFWP) are being subsumed within the NREGP in the 200 districts identified in the initial stage. Implement by the Ministry of Rural Development , National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, (NPEGA) is a flagship programme of the government that directly touched the life of the poor and promotes inclusive growth. The object of the Act to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guarantee wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

## OBJECTS

- ✦ Strong social safety net for the vulnerable groups.
- ✦ Growth engine for sustainable of an agricultural economy.
- ✦ Employment of rural poor through the process of a rights based law.
- ✦ deepening democracy at the grass-roots by strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions
- ✦ effecting greater transparency and accountability in governance

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Revealed that out of 20.1 million household employed in the MGNREGA, only 2.2 million (10.5%) received the full 100 days employment and wages . The average employment per house hold was 43 days in 2006-07 and 35 days in 2007-08 respectively. In his study, on Impact of employment generation programmes (Egps) in Jaipur district of Rajasthan reported that disbursement of assistance to beneficiaries was delayed and assistance given

under Egps was insufficient, these were the major problems faced by the respondents in taking advantages of Egps. reported that main constraints under MGNREGA were lack of professional staff, lack of proper project planning , bureaucratic resistance to MGNREGA , inappropriate rates of payment , lack of worksite facilities and lack of transparency and social audit. Studied status of implementations of NREGP scheme in Jharkhand district. A sample of 36 respondents (men and women) from 8 Panchayats were taken. The finding of the study revealed that in village Jilimatn, out of nine respondents only one reported that Gram Sabha was organized in which four women and 12 male participated.

studied NREGP challenges in implementation and reported that in Jashpur block, Chattisgarh, lack of staff is having a negative impact on the working of the NREGA. Also sub engineer were being burdened with the task of maintaining job cards implying that their primary tasks suffered. Such additional appointments are a rare opportunity to provide employment to the youth in villages and should not be allowed to be squandered due to administrative hurdles. reviewed the implementation of MGNREGA in Burdibeda village Jharkhand district of and revealed that. Job cards were handed over to the workers only two days prior the visit of the social audit team in the same village. Two community development works have been sanctioned on the some land owned by the Pradhan of the Village. Construction of well and a farm pond are both being carried out on the Pradhan land in his study found that increasing women’s participation in MGNREGA can be used for effective delivery of its core objective: local ecological revival. It is now mandatory to have 50 per cent woman panchayat representatives who have nodal roles in the programmes implementation, including preparing the village development plan. So if the supervisory roles in panchayats and the dominant presence of workers converge, it will be a win situation for the programmes as well as villages. In his study revealed that the unique features of the MGNREGA seem to have made it a woman friendly initiative,

with more women than men enrolling in the scheme. In the current fiscal till October, women availed of more than 50 per cent of employment created under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). The Act also helps women take up this opportunity as economic freedom. It allows members belonging to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities to take up work in their own fields and get paid for that. In his study further revealed that more than 90 per cent of woman workers are farm labourers or cultivators. A substantial part of their work is unpaid because they work in their farms. MGNREGA has changed this. Now parts of women's nonpaid jobs, like land leveling and digging a pond in their farms, are paid for. In drought prone districts, like Warangal in Andhra Pradesh and Ahmednagar in Maharashtra, community members say this has attracted women to the programme. Studied 100 days programme of NREGP in district of Madhya Pradesh and reported that tremendous hurdles faced at the first stage of registration and acquiring of the job cards.

Women headed household and joint families are the main disadvantages in accessing the benefits of the scheme as it is applicable only to the head of the household. No case was reported here an individual has actually received the work. In a village the team found that payments have not been made for work that began a month before the team visit, as a result workers have stopped going for work. One of the labourers informed the team that he worked only for 6 days on a particular work

but the entries on the job cards indicated that he had worked for 48 days. In a study on NREGA Ensure Security Against Hunger in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh found that the wages are paid either to the entire group and divided among the group by the leader, or they are paid directly to the individual workers. The mode of payment can have different effects on the workers on the whole payment of wages to the group leader, chances of corruption and nonpayment increased when wages were paid to group leaders.

### **METHODOLOGY**

This study uses mainly secondary based data. The sources of the data are published and unpublished sources like books, journals, reports, publications, unpublished doctoral dissertation and concerned web sites etc. For assessing the performance of NREGS in Sagar district data relating NREGS are compiled from the secondary sources and the study covers year 2007-08 to 2010-11. Using official data this paper evaluates India's NREGS according to criteria: (a) average number of days of employment per household; (b) percentage of households completing 100 days of employment under NREGS; (c) percentage of expenditure against total available funds etc

### **Main Stakeholders are:-**

- ◆ Wages seeker.
- ◆ Gram Sabha.
- ◆ PROs, specially the gram panchayat.
- ◆ Programme officer at the block level.
- ◆ District Programme Co-coordinator.
- ◆ State Government.
- ◆ Ministry of Rural Development.

## FINDING AND ANALYSIS

Table - 01 Progress of MNREGA in Sagar district year 2007-08 to 20010-11

S.No;	Blocks No;	No. of workers	Works completed	Total Expenditure (in lakhs)			Total Expenditure (Labour+Material in Lakhs)
				Works in Progress	Labour Expenditure	Material Expenditure	
1	Banda	1127	0	1127	253.10321	210.53557	463.63878
2	Bina	600	0	600	167.86691	117.39844	285.26564
3	Deori	1244	8	1236	254.06479	216.03085	470.12564
4	Jaisinagar	1261	0	1261	199.65532	177.48544	377.14076
5	Kesali	1138	4	1134	158.46098	131.35341	289.81439
6	Khurai	687	6	681	197.69247	151.77100	349.46347
7	Malthone	786	14	772	172.33321	158.73878	331.07199
8	Rahatgarh	858	1	857	189.62552	274.07361	463.69913
9	Rehli	1582	1	1581	397.65607	456.21600	853.87207
10	Sagar	1383	79	1304	296.27545	276.13965	572.41510
11	Shahgarh	673	0	673	147.42513	107.77786	255.20299
<b>Total</b>		<b>11339</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>11226</b>	<b>2434.18906</b>	<b>2277.52061</b>	<b>4711.70967</b>

Source:- Down loaded from Government Website [www.nrega.nic.in](http://www.nrega.nic.in)

The table no, 1 show the total number of woks allotted, works completed, works in progress and total expenditure done on various work in the eleven block of the Sagar District under MANREGA from year 2007-08 to 20010-11.

Table no.1 shows that 11339 allotted in Sagar District, out of which only 113 works have been completed and 11226 works are still in progress till 04/04/11. The total expenditure done on labour are Rs.2434 lakhs and expenditure done on material are Rs.2277.52 lakhs.

The table also show that out of 11339 allotted works the maximum 152 works are allotted in Rehli block. Out of which only 1 work has been completed so far and 1581 works are still in progress. The total expenditure done in Rehli Block in Rs.853.87 lakhs out of which expenditure done on labour are Rs.397.65 lakhs and expenditure

done on material are Rs.456.21 lakhs. The second largest 1383 works are allotted to Sagar block. In Sagar block out of 1383 works, 79 works have been completed and 1304 works are still in progress the third largest 1261 works are allotted to Jaisinagar block. In this block out of 1261 work, not a single work has been completed till 04/04/2011 and same number of work i.e., 1261 are still in progress.

The minimum 600 works are allotted to Bina block. Out of 600 works, not a single work has been completed and these works are still in progress. The total expenditure done in these works are Rs.235.26 lakha, out of which expenditure done on labour are Rs.167.86 lakhs and expenditure done on material are s.117.39 lakhs.

**Table No-2 Average employment generated per day and average expenditure done on material per worker, block wise Under MNREGA in Sagar District year 2007-08 to 2010-11**

S.No.	Blocks Name	Total No. of Allotted work	No. of Works completed	No. of Works Still in progress	Expenditure (in Lakh)								
					Total Expenditure (Labour+Material)	Total Labour Expenditure	Labour Expenditure (per Year)	Labour Expenditure (per day)	Employment generated (per day)	Total material Expenditure	Material Expenditure (per year)	Material Expenditure (per day)	Material Expenditure (per worker) (Rs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Banda	1127	0	1127	463.63878	253.10321	6327580	17336	173	210.53557	5263389	14420	83.35
2	Bina	600	0	600	285.26564	167.86691	419663	11498	115	117.39844	2934961	8041	69.92
3	Deori	1244	8	1236	470.12564	254.06479	6352370	17404	174	216.03085	5400771	14797	85.04
4	Jaisnagar	1261	0	1261	377.14076	199.65532	4991383	13675	137	177.48544	4437136	12157	88.73
5	Kesali	1138	4	1134	289.81439	158.46098	3961525	10853	109	131.35341	3283835	8997	82.54
6	Khural	687	6	681	349.46347	197.69247	4942312	13541	135	151.77100	3794275	10397	77.00
7	Malthone	786	14	772	331.07199	172.33321	4308330	11804	118	158.73878	3968470	10873	92.14
8	Rahatgarh	858	1	857	463.69913	189.62552	4740638	12988	130	274.07361	6851840	18772	144.40
9	Rehli	1582	1	1581	853.87207	397.65607	9941402	27237	272	456.21600	11405400	31248	114.88
10	Sagar	1383	79	1304	572.41510	296.27545	7406886	20293	203	276.13965	6903491	18914	93.17
11	Shahgarh	673	0	673	255.20299	147.42513	3685628	10098	101	107.77786	2694447	7382	73.09
	<b>District</b>	<b>11339</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>11226</b>	<b>4711.70967</b>	<b>2434.18906</b>	<b>60854727</b>	<b>166725</b>	<b>1667</b>	<b>2277.52061</b>	<b>56938015</b>	<b>155995</b>	<b>93.57</b>

Source:- On the bases of the secondary Data Analyzed

In this scheme a worker should get employment for 100 days in a year. To calculate average number of day, workers got employment in Sagar district. Therefore, we divided total labour expenditure in the last 4 years in Sagar district i.e. Rs.24,34,18,906, by 4 and comes Rs. 6,08,54,727 as an average labour expenditure per year in the Sagar district from year 2007-08 to 2010-11 as show in the table no.2.

To know average daily labour expenditure in the district, we divided average labour expenditure per year by 368 days. Here, it has been assumed that the works under this scheme continues to work throughout the year without any break And the result we got Rs.1,66,725 as an average daily labour expenditure in a district.

Under MNREGA, the wages are Rs.100 per day. To find out how much an average employment was generated per day, we divided average per

day labour expenditure by Rs.100 and got 1667 labourers were employed daily under this scheme. Therefore in Sagar district from year 2007-08 to 2010-11, an average 1667 labourers got employment per day in the Sagar district as show in table no, 2.

In the same way to calculate an average of material expenditure per worker, we divided total material expenditure done in all block of Sagar district in the last 4 year i.e. Rs.22,77,52,061 by 4 and got Rs.5,69,38,015 an average material expenditure per day in the district.

To find out an average per day material expenditure, we divided per year material expenditure by 365 days and it has been assumed that the workers under the scheme continues to work without any break and got Rs.1.55.995 as average per day materials expenditure in the district as show in table no 02.

**Table no. 03 Survey and analysis of employment generated under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in Sagar District blockwise from the year 2007-08 to 2010-11**

Blocks Name	GROUPS (Days)/ NUMBER OF DAYS EMPLOYEMENT GENERATED					Grand Total
	I 0-20	II 20-40	III 40-60	IV 60-80	V 80-100	
Banda	20	16	7	4	3	50
Bina	17	17	10	4	3	51
Deori	22	17	6	3	2	50
Jaisinagar	20	15	6	3	3	47
Kesali	21	15	7	3	2	48
Khurai	21	18	6	3	3	51
Malthone	18	14	9	4	3	48
Rahatgarh	16	17	9	3	3	48
Rehli	20	14	7	4	3	4859
Sagar	20	14	12	7	6	59
Shahgarh	18	16	9	4	3	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>550</b>
Percentage	39%	31%	16%	8%	6%	100%

Source:- On the bases of the secondary Data Analyzed

### Problems under MNREGA:-

- (i). Labours do not get the full employment
- (ii). Delays in Job Cards
- (iii). Delays in the payment of MNREGA wages
- (iv). Banks and Post Offices were overburdened

In four blocks i.e. Banda, Bina, jaisinagar and Shahgarh block, were no works allotted in these blocks are 3661 works. The total expenditure already occurred in this 4 blocks are Rs. 13812479 out of which labour expenditure is Rs.76805057 and material expenditure done in these 4 blocks is Rs.61319731.

### CONCLUSION

Rural employment programme would play a vital role in mobilizing the growing rural labour and providing them with employment in an organized manner on quasi-permanent basis. The long term objective of these employment programme have been to generate employment opportunities within the rural sector, capable of transforming the rural unskilled labour into a dynamic input for capital formation and social changes for rural employment and poverty, there is no remedy other than a massive programming of investment in rural development by applying science and technology to step up farm incomes and employment which in turn will intensify the non-agriculture fields.

### SUGGESTIONS

Following the corrective measures to improve the plan for its proper implementation.

- i. The Procedure to make the job cards under this scheme should be made easier.
- ii. To get wages on time to the labour, administrative and blank system should be rural oriented which catering the needs of rural labourer of Sagar District.
- iii. Banks and Post Offices should increase their staff in rural banks/post offices and providing stationery and computerized facilities.
- iv. Government should appoint additional staff especially technical staff to ensure timely measurement of MNREGA work.
- v. Government should funds to the remote gram panchayats.
- vi. Government should keep and maintain all the records in a system manner in order to avoid error.

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