An Analysis of Employment programme in India with special references to MGNREGA

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ABSTRACT-

MGNREGA has been somewhat a successful compaign as it has difinitely generated work for the rular populance. Although, the initiative has been mired in criticism, it has still given a new ray of hope to people who had remained auempolyed in the absence of any opportunitied. The advantate of the Act are evident. There have been myriad schemes in implementation for the providing employment to the poor. However, these have been more like handouts. The NREGA is note dole. It is an indication of the government accepting its's duty to provide employment to the poor. It is saying that the poor have a right to be employed and that the state guarantee and reaffirms this right. The act further specifics that the work generated will focus on cration of durable asset and strengtnening the livelihood base in rular areas. MNRFGA is one of a taind programme in the whole world. Given its' sheer scale, it is difficult to have a univarsal plan. It has to be ruformed and initiated in a whole new form as the changing times demand, target group and asset to be created under. In short its a continuous process that has both tongible and intangible results, effects that has to carefully accounted with time and made effective. This article focuses on successay of MGNREGA in India, describing the rural development and detailing the development of Indian econony.

Keywords- Successfull, Initiatve, Employment, Tangible, Handdouts

INTRODUCATION-

The MAHATMA GANDHI National rural employment Guarantee Act, MGNREGA is a flagship programme of the UPA government which guarantees empolyment up to 100 days for the rural poor with a statutory minimum wage of Rs. 100 per day. Able badies people cuting grass on the side of a state highway for no purpore at all, other than nstealing it from cows that could have eaten it, for Rs. 100/day, when the field beyond the fence offers jobs is a schme that has boud laziness, corruption and all the evils that a growing economy can do without. But given the security of free food, free electricty etc. we have now a group of people inthe unkilled working class that are happy to take less money, as almost no work and simply eat the MGNREGA haddouts supply of work is determined by differences in state capcicity and comitment, local power relations and political cometition. There in market variation in the provision of employment to those demanding work employment outcomes are lower in states with higher poverty wells. MGNREGA implemenation depends on the supply of work. Rather than the demand for it. Labour-intensive takes like creating infrastructure for water harvesting, draught releif and flood control are preferred in MGNREGA

The contribution of women employes is 55% which is empowring women and their family-

By 2015, more than 68,26,921 people were employed in this scheme. In this year 2018, it might cross 80 lakh laboure easily which will help upliftment of poor. But their wages are poor and benefits are denied. Waste management scheme are being done in Tamilnadu using MGNREGA. Government is planning to creat 5 lakh ponds and lakes in the filed of water hanverting.

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE CAMPAIGN-

Some Salent features of the compaign are given as under-

- The Gram Panchayat after due verification will issue a job card. The job card will bear the photo-graph of all adult members of the household willing to work under MGNREGA and it free of cost.
- Adult member of a rural houshold, willing to do, ans killed mammual work, any apply for regitration in writing orally to the local Gram Panchyat.
- The job card should issud within 15 days of application.
- A job card holder may submit a written application for employment to the Gram Panchayat, stating the time and duration for which work is sought. The minimum days of employment have to be at least fourteen.
- The Gram panchyat will issue a dated receipt of the written application for employment, againt which the guarantee of providing employment with in 15 days operates.
- Employment will be given within 15 days of application for work it is not then daily
 unemplyment allowance as per the act, has to be paid liability of payment of
 unemployment allowance is of the states.
- Work should ordinarily be within 5 km radius of the village. In case work is provided beyond 5km, extra wages of 10% are payable to meet additional transportation and living expenses.
- Wages are to be paid according to the minimum wages Act 1948 for agricultural labourers in the state, unless the central notifies a wage rate which will not be less than Rs. 60/per day.
- Equal wages wil be provided to both men and women.
- Wages are to be paid according to piece rate or daily rate. Disbursement of wages
 has to be done on weekly bases and beyond a for nigth in any case.
- At least one-third beneficiaries shall be women who ahve registered and reguested work under the scheme.
- Work site facilitate such as reache, drinking water, shade have to be provided.

- The shelf of projects for a village will be recommended by the Gram Sabha and approved by the Zilla Panchyat.
- At least 50% of works will be alloted to Gram Panchayat for execution.
- Permissible work predomincently indude water and soil conversation, afforestation and land development works.
- A 60:40 wage and material ratio has to be maintained. No contrctors and machinery in allowed.
- The cental government bears the 100 percent wage cost of unskilled and semeskilled workers.
- Social Audit has been done by the Gram Sabha.
- All accounts and records relating to the scheme should be available for public sounity.
- MNREGA is devised to be an inclusive development scheme. Unfortunately, manipulated and sidelined for vote bank politics.

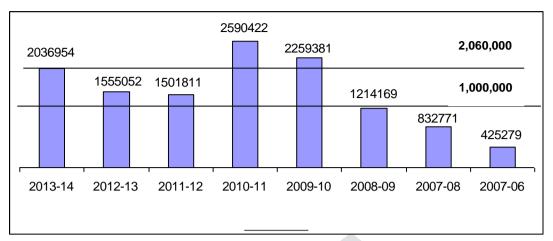
THE PROS-

- Unleashed a revloution in rular India.
- Brought job security for ural poor.
- Rise of minimum wages.
- Established the country as a modul of inclusive development world wide.

THE CONS-

- Vote monegring polities.
- Inflatation due to minimum wage rise.
- Lack of accountability & fransparency.
- Siphoning of funds & cost to exchequer.
- Promoted laziness among a class of society.

Number of works completed under Nrega, 2006-07 to 2013-14.



Total: - 12,415,839 works



CONCLUSION-

Participation in MGNREGA was associated with reduced infant malnutriation possibly medidated indirectly via imporved birth-wight rather than impoved infant feeding. Adreseeing factors such as lack of mothers' knowledge and inappropriate feeding practices, over and above the soical and economic polices, is key in efforts to reduce infant malnutrition the research shows that there is market variation in the provistion of employment to those demanding work. Employment outcomes are lower in states with higher powerly levels MGNREGA implementation depends on the supply of works rather than the demand for it.

Supply of work is determined by difference in state capcity and commitment, local power relations and political competition. The findings offer announced view of state capacity and commitment, as well as stake holder dynamics, and their impact on employment. Those implementing MGNREGA are recommended to strengthen the demand-side nature of MGNREGA allow for flexibility with in limits.

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