

MNREGA: AN ACT FOR THE SURVIVAL OF RURAL POOR

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Abstract: Only act in the world which guarantees 100 days to wage employment a year to one member to a rural household at the minimum wage rate. The national average of which was just Rs. 132 last year. 90% of the cost of MGNREGA is borne by centre procurement of machinery through transparent contractual procedures even for large skilled component of works like irrigation canals is not permitted. The reduction of allocation in budgetary provision is already at low levels. UPA –II has also cut down funds for MGNREGA from Rs. 40,000 crore in the budgets of 2010-11 and 2011-12 to just Rs. 33,000 crore in the subsequent two budgets. Among the social groups, scheduled tribes (STs) have the highest proportion of the poor (54 present), followed by scheduled castes (SCs, 50 present). So, this paper will examine the implementation of MGNREGA in many village of India in terms of development. It will explore the impact of MGNREGA on the lives tribes of villages and also present the ground realities related to MANREGA .

Keywords: Machinery, component, contractual, allocations, procurement.

MGNREGA : An Introduction

Mahatma Gandhi national ruler employment guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a employment guarantee scheme enacted by legislation on August 25, 2015, makes a step in the right direction by providing a share of national resources to create work opportunities in rural India there by directly increasing the purchasing power of rural poor's. Wages are also well defined in the scheme.

Each state has launched on employment guarantee scheme for it's implementation, basic unit implementation, there is a programmer officer on each block, the main implementing agencies are Gram Panchayats and it was accountability towards Gram Sabha Gram Panchayats are also have power to make plans by suggestion for Gram Sabha. Job card are issued by Gram Panchayat and incentives are deposited to the bank accounts of employees planning projects to meet requirement at the village or area level unlike planning to build infrastructure by small and marginal famers and those belonging to Adivasi and Dalit households. Preventing wages from coming down below the legal level, thus stopping, at least in theory grass exploitation of rural labour through payment of dismal wages by various sections of the rural life.

Amendments needed in MANREGA

- Non – payment of minimum wages and delayed wage payments have to be urgently addressed, and compensation arrears should be paid along with unemployment allowances.
- Increase the no of workdays to it's full potential .
- Better way of enhancing the productive value of MGNREGA works should be to provide more technical assistance to Gram Panchayat.
- Works permissible should be more closely linked with livelihood and work such as fodder and fuel collection, the working of Self-Help Groups and animal husbandry.

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- Instructed the officials to reverse a 2011 decision of the UPA government which allowed states to seek funds from the MGNREGA allocation of the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan.
- The permissible labor to material of ratio of expenses be changed from the current 60:40 to 51:49.
- Mandating that 50 per – cent of all the works that are taken up at the district level under the scheme should only be for water conservation to mitigate drought and drought – like situation .
- MGNREGA be restricted to only tribal and poor areas -2500 backward district block of all states identified by the planning commission.

Government Role :

Lots of policies and subsidy are in place but the question is whether it's reaching the targeted. Fertilizer like area is highly subsidized by government and now they come up with plan of giving this subsidy directly to farmers in their account which is a welcome step.

Even creating ponds and warehouse are subsidized by government subsidy should be used as a tool to help farmer, it should not become like caste reservation system in India.

It was because of MGNREGA that the handloom, silk and carpet weaving industry in Varanasi has been destroyed "Labour is impossible to get : Menaka Gandhi . In certain regions like himalyan region and in mountains, material cost is more and transport cost increases at steep level for very short distances, wage -material ration can be modified here.

The proposed changes may shrink the scheme accessed by the poorest rural population, reducing the person days by 40 percent from 220 crore person days to 136 crore person days. The Gram sabha deciding the works is critical to the act but he is centralising this and making changes to an act passed by parliament without reference to parliament : Rajya sabha members and CPI (M) polit bureau member Brinda Kant.

Any change in material labour ratio given the increased cost of creation of work days will drastically cut down days of work which are already low

Conclusion

Generally, when income of a family increases it has a profound impact on the expenditure pattern agricultural days a momentous role in the social cultural and economic fabric of our nation. It contributed more than 10% to our GDP and employs half of the work force. India has less arable land compared to bigger countries such as USA, Brazil or Canada, India being at the bank of mighty rivers Ganga and Brahmaputra boasts of having the second largest irrigable land in the world. The condition of farmers in India looks as given as ever and unless we become stronger on the economic front and avail ourselves with upcoming technology and biotechnology, the cycles of less scientific technology, less production and poverty will become perpetual.

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