

MGNREGA: DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE

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ABSTRACT

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee act or (MGNREGA) was notified in India on August 2005 with a mandate to produce a minimum of hundred days of guaranteed wage employment during a twelvemonth to each rural household whose members above the age of eighteen years volunteer to try to to unskilled manual work. The most focus of the act is to facilitate the social protection for the people living in rural India by providing employment opportunities and thus contributing towards the general development of the local people. This study was attempted to work out the impact of MGNREGA on overall economic and social development of beneficiaries in various district of Bihar. The study was allotted within the disaster affected various areas of Bihar with beneficiaries as respondents. The event of Bihar remain a matter of concern to the policy makers because the people of the Bihar face challenges like unemployment, poverty and migration. The introduction of wage programmes like MGNREGA within the area have helped to supply a thrust to the event process and may therefore be termed as a boon for the agricultural people thanks to its demand oriented approach which makes the authorities responsible and likewise as in control of providing employment to individuals. The manual work has to create sustainable assets that promote the economic and infrastructure development of villages. Implemented in three phases beginning in 2006, the Act extended to any or all of rural India in April 2008.

Keywords: *Employment, Guarantee, Minimum Wages, Infrastructure Development, Dependencies.*

Introduction

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is an employment guarantee scheme as introduced by Indian Parliament in August 2005. It was actually started by the name of NREGA not MGNREGA, properly known as National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. To give recognition to the Father of our nation Mahatma Gandhi, it has been prefixed with Mahatma Gandhi and then named as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. The UPA government added "MG" (Mahatma Gandhi) to that and becomes MGNREGA. MGNREGA could called be a Social Security employment act which guarantees employment to the poor rural people in India. most vital fact about MGNREGA is that it's considered as a right of a rural Indian citizen to figure for minimum 100 days during a year if he/she is willing to figure and job should be provided to him/her by authorities in his own area and also within a given time-frame (within 15 days) otherwise regime is chargeable for pay Unemployment allowance. Wages are well defined within the scheme. Only labour-intensive tasks i.e. without machinery are preferred like creating infrastructure for social benefit like water harvesting, drought relief and control etc. Basically villagers had to try and do such work only which isn't economically productive some it seems by the character and organization of it. The most implementing empowered agencies are Gram Panchayats and it's accountability towards Gram Sabah. Gram Panchayats are having power to create plans by suggestions for gram Sabah. Job cards are issued by Gram Panchayats and wages are deposited to the bank accounts of employees. One significant and unique fact about MGNREGA is that it's provided a good opportunity to people from rural India to earn their own income with none discrimination of caste, gender and Sex.

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Objective of Study

- To check the role of MGNREGA in economic development of rural areas of Bihar.
- To check the impact of MGNREGA employed generation of rural areas of Bihar.
- To check the role of MGNREGA in asset creation and infrastructural development of rural areas of Bihar.
- To seek out the issues within the implementation of MGNREGA.
- To suggest measures for simpler implementation of MGNREGA supported the findings of the sector study.

Review of Literature

Ashok Pankaj and Rukmini Tankha (2010) in their research paper named "Empowerment effects of the NREGA's on women workers: a Study in Four States" they examined the various effects of NREGA on women's specially the rural women's in the four states including Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh. during this paper, they analysed that girls have gained more opportunity thanks to cash payment in hand through the scheme as a result they need benefitted through income-consumption effects, intra-household effects, and also the enhancement of choice and capability than before.

Babita Pandey and Tanveer Ahmedwani (2014) The research was about focus on participation of women's in Kashmir in MGNREGA. The study shows that role of girls in MGNREGA may be a distant dream of achieving for it had been meant and finds that Kashmir has rock bottom percentage of girls participation.

Lavanya and Mahima (2013) determined the scope of girls empowerment through MGNREGA in Palakkad. The results of the study showed that MGNREGA had made the ladies beneficiaries economically independent and it had been also concluded that the programme had laid a foundation for self-esteem and independence for girls beneficiaries.

Hazarika (2009) has tried to find out the effect of MGNREGA in Assam specially on Gender empowerment. This study showed that nearly 70 to 80 percent of sample workers had meaningful income aside from unpaid family work during the pre-NREGA. Majority of the worker felt that they're now in better position to fulfil their own requirement without observing others.

Khera and Nayak (2009) through their sample survey in six Hindi speaking states of North India focuses on impact of NREGA within the lives of girls workers. This study reveals that there's significant benefits reported by women include increased food security and better ability to avoid hazardous work.

Karthika (2015) depicted that MGNREGA plays an excellent role and contains a positive impact on the agricultural development.

Pandey et.al (2016) found that there are better opportunities to the event of rural areas by effectively implementing programmes within the coverage areas and selecting right beneficiaries for the programmes.

Rational of Study

The government of India has repeatedly redesigned various employment generation programmes to satisfy the matter of poverty and unemployment from time to time. MGNREGA is that the first programme in India that has promised to produce the right to figure. Though the most aim of the Act is to come up with employment in rural areas, but with this, there are several secondary benefits lies within the Act within the kind of women empowerment. Intrinsically the society within the rural areas is extremely male dominated. The ladies cannot take decision on their own without consulting their husbands or fathers neither do they need control over household productive activity like farming. But these women usually contribute to farming activities like harvesting and storage of farm produce which are controlled by the male members of the house. Therefore it's necessary to understand their opinion regarding the programme to urge a transparent picture about the success of MGNREGA. Though many studies are conducted on women empowerment through MGNREGA, but various areas are still under researched during this aspect. Hence this study aims to fill this gap.

Research Methodology

Research Methodology may be a process through a process of knowledge collection, their analysis and conclusion using some Statistical methods, researcher finds out certain analysis supported which an extra suggestions are recommended for improvement and sometime leaving

scope for further study. Present study is predicated on Primary further as Secondary data. The study is particularly supported primary data which has been collected through various sources available on internet, Articles, Government publications and other reliable and valid sources. Using Stratified sampling, few strata's has been created. The data as collected are then summarised and so are analyses using various statistical Techniques. As discussed above the sampling method that was found appropriate for this research is convenient sampling. However considering the importance of the study it has been ensured that Techniques has been applied using Statistical Software's such as SPSS.

Results and Analysis

Table 1: Category-wise completed work under MGNREGS (2014-15 to 2018-19)

Categories	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*
Water Conservation and Water Harvesting	3234 (2.9)	3979 (5.2)	6651 (6.13)	5464 (3.01)	5895 (3.34)
Drought Proofing	42685 (38.6)	16352 (21.3)	7401 (6.82)	7597 (4.1)	7130 (4.04)
Micro Irrigation Works	3852 (3.5)	5501 (7.2)	9689 (8.93)	7700 (4.2)	7384 (4.19)
Works on Individuals Land	6612 (6.0)	6449 (8.4)	21162 (19.50)	103518 (56.5)	98752 (56)
Renovation of traditional water bodies	1058 (1.0)	1324 (1.7)	1831 (1.69)	1638 (0.9)	1767 (1.0)
Land Development	6928 (6.3)	8798 (11.4)	16695 (15.38)	15897 (8.7)	17043 (9.66)
Flood Control and Protection	640 (0.6)	651 (0.8)	1354 (1.25)	1277 (0.7)	839 (0.5)
Rural Connectivity	20081 (18.2)	22494 (29.3)	32839 (30.26)	31269 (17.0)	28987 (16.44)
Any Other Activity	25447 (23.0)	11347 (14.8)	1563 (1.4)	1418 (0.8)	1498 (0.8)
Rural Infrastructure	—	—	(0.00)	10 (0.1)	0 (0.0)
Bharat Nirman Rajeev Gandhi Sewa Kendra	—	—	198 (0.2)	109 (0.1)	97 (0.05)
Coastal Areas	—	—	4 (0.00)	0	0 (0.0)
Fisheries	—	—	11 (0.01)	8 (0.00)	0 (0.0)
Play ground	—	—	21 (0.02)	26 (0.01)	19 (0.01)
Rural Drinking Water	—	—	28 (0.03)	74 (0.04)	67 (0.04)
Rural Sanitation	—	—	9076 (8.4)	7339 (4.0)	6847 (3.88)
Total	110537 (100.0)	76895 (100.0)	108523 (100.0)	183344 (100.0)	176325 (100.0)

Source: Department of Rural Development, Government of Bihar

*Data have been taken on Tentative Basis as official Data is not available.

Over the years, the number of completed works under MGNREGS has increased in Bihar. Table 1 suggests that the total number of completed works under MGNREGS increased from 110.0 thousand in 2015-16 to 176.3 thousand in 2019-20. A major slump in the number of completed works was observed in 2016-17 at 76.9 thousand. There has been wide variation in the implementation of MGNREGA in the districts. However still the progress is not found more satisfactory but yes improving and growing one.

Conclusion

The act and therefore the operational guidelines require the states and also the panchayati raj institutions to watch the implementation of the scheme during a style of ways Gaps within the envisaged monitoring mechanisms were noticed in a very sizable amount of states. Although the government records and statistics indicates that MGNREGA is a huge success as well as properly and well implemented in the state of the Bihar but the actually there is as such no major or significant impact

on the issues of unemployment of rural women and poverty within the district. Though it's a positive impact on the participation and earnings of the ladies beneficiaries, but if we compare it with other states, we'll find that Bihar remains but average. From the above analysis it will be concluded that the performance of MGNREGA isn't full satisfactory. The scheme couldn't make sure the 100 days job guarantees to the bulk of the ladies job card holders. The Act appears to be quite meaningful and powerful for rural development generally and girls empowerment specifically for the complete nation. the matter lies not within the Act, but in its defective implementation and lack of proper monitoring. Involvement of political, delayed in wage payment, lack of transparency, etc., must be strictly controlled. Few recommendations that would improve the implementation of MGNREGA

- The involvement of local people should be considered in framing the event policies.
- There's a greater need of transparency altogether the aspects of MGNREGA and it should be visible to any or all the stakeholders of the agricultural development organizations.
- Rural masses should be made more aware of latest schemes and programmes.

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