

The Role of Mgnregp to Augment Rural Employment - An Overview

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Abstract:

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGP) implemented by the ministry of Rural Development in the flagship programme of the Government that directly touches lives of the poor and promotes inclusive growth. According to Gandhi keeping precious human resources as idle is a sin. All countries either rich (or) poor should utilise, the available manpower abundantly. There is no point in stepping up output by degrading, fragmenting and alienating labour. It may be or not be possible to expand the job opportunities with the increase in labour force. Manpower planning & employment is the bedrock of both development and social uplift. So naturally in the field of rural sector each country should focus on evolving an effective employment policy that must be launched in the country to solve the unemployment problem.

Keywords: MGNREGP; Rural employment; Human resources; Employment opportunities; rural poverty

1. Introduction

The nature of employment problem differs from the industrially advanced countries: Lord Keynes diagnosed unemployment in advance economics to be the result of a deficiency of effective demand. It implies that in such economics machines become idle and demand for labour falls because the demands for the products of industry is no longer there. Under the fourth-five year plan, there are various schemes implemented by the Government for the rural people employment opportunities in various states.

2. Objectives of the Scheme

The followings are the main objectives of the scheme;

1. To generate additional gainful employment for the unemployed & underemployed persons in the rural area
2. To create employment schemes in order to reduce the poverty group.
3. To evaluate labour intensive activity in the rural areas
4. To initiate unskilled wage employment for the people
5. To access individual house holder in the rural area.
6. To study whether the beneficiaries of MGNRES is the study village were really benefitted
7. To know the sources of information about the MGNRES

3. Research Methodology

The study is presented in the form of descriptive research. It is a fact-finding investigation, which is aimed at describing the characteristics of individual, situation (or) a group describing the state of affairs, as it exists at present. Secondary sources for any data to be complete the research has to heavily depend upon information from existing sources. The study depends upon information collected from the print media i.e., Newspaper, Magazines, Journals & information gleaned from the internet.

3.1 Frame of Hypothesis

1. Analysis of Time series in the method of least square

$$Y_c = a+bx$$

2. There is high degree of positive correlation between income & expenditure

$$r = \frac{\sum dx dy - \frac{\sum dx \cdot \sum dy}{N}}{\sqrt{\sum dx^2 - \frac{(\sum dx)^2}{N}} \cdot \sqrt{\sum dy^2 - \frac{(\sum dy)^2}{N}}}$$

3.2 Performances of MGNRES in National View

The prime objective of MGNRES is to augment wage employment is rural poor. This is to be done while focusing also on strengthen national researches management through works that addressed causes of chronic poverty line drought, deforestation and soil erosion etc.

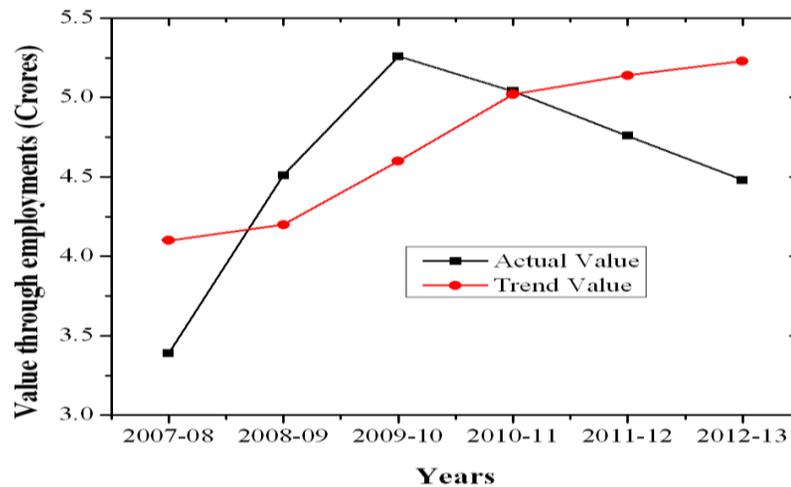


Figure 1 Employments provided to household

From the Figure 1, it is noted that the major problem in rural area is lack of capital formation, due lack of sufficient income among rural areas. Keynes has demonstrated that investment will lead to multiplier effect and increase in Income, savings, and consumption. Since 2007-2008 to 2012-13 to provide to household employment is compared to Actual value as well as Trend value in the table no: 1 represented by time series has been increased every year in the trend value. In the year, 2007-2008 have increased in 4.2 levels at trend value and increased by every year. In the straight line of the time series drawn in the above mentioned.

The main reason behind this is there is lot of problems in the execution of the particular programme. A famous says “Indians are well planners than doers”. It means Indians make the plan perfect and at the time of implementation and execution, we have done mistakes.

Table 1 Fund Availability and Actual Expenditure on MGNREGP (In Crores)

Year	Central Budget	Total fund available	Actual Expenditure
2006-07	11300	1207362	882335
2007-08	12000	19278.77	15858.44
2008-09	30000.19	36300.45	27250.68
2009-10	39100	45682.46	37909.77
2010-11	40100	52648.89	39377.27
2011-12	31000	41563.51	37548.78

(Source: www.nrega.com)

Table 1 relates to the financial aspects of the scheme. As the table narrates the budget of central government, funds available (share of centre and state Government) and actual expenditure presents an increasing trend. Budget of the Central Government has increased from 11300 crores in 2006-07 to 31000 crores in 2011-12, whereas, the available funds and actual expenditure has increased from 12073.62 crores and 8823.35 crores to 41563.61 crores and 37548.78 crores respectively. Hence, +1 there is high degree of correlation between fund allocation and expenditure in the rural area.

3.3 MGNREGP in Tamilnadu

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was enacted in September 2005. The National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme was launched on 02.02.2006 and was initially implemented in six districts viz. Cuddalore, Dindigul, Nagapattinam, Sivagangai, Tiruvannamalai and Villupuram from 02.02.2006 onwards and in four more districts viz. Thanjavur, Tiruvarur, Tirunelveli and Karur from 01.04.2007 onwards. 01.04.2008 onwards, the scheme was extended to the remaining twenty districts of the state.

3.4 Achievement during 2011-12 & 2012-13 in Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu government was able to generate 33 crores mandays as against the target of 30.02 crores during 2011-12. Likewise, 38.99 crore mandays has been generated as against target of 38.91 crore mandays during 2012-13 (up to 13.03.2013). In financial terms, Rs. 3661 crore have been paid as wages as against the target of Rs. 5136 crore during 2012-12 (upto 13.03.2013).

Table 2 Financial Labour Budget (Rs in crore)

Year	Approved	Achieved	%	Approved	Achieved	%
2011-12	3572	3000	84%	30.02	33.00	110
2012-13	5136	3661	71%	38.91	38.99	100

From Table 2 it is the evident that the initially labour budget of 38.91 crore mandays has been approved 2012-13 by Government of India. Later, based on better performance of the state, in 38.99 crore, mandays achieved in same year. In financial teems it has been increased from Rs. 5002 crore to Rs. 5136 crore in the year of 2012-13.

Table 3 Employment Opportunities in Tamil Nadu During the Year 2010-13

Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Generated employment	49.60	58.16	67.00

In order to provide more employment opportunities in the rural people through the MGNREG scheme only. The government has committed to take up more number of workers in a village panchayat based on the number of habitations and number of workers regularly attending the MGNREGS works. Hence, the habitations in a village panchayat are dusted in such a way that, whenever the work is being executed in a habitation of a particular panchayat.

During the year of 210-11 proved the employment to rural areas 49.60 (in lakhs) such as gradually increased by 58.16, 67.00 in the year of 2011 to 2013.

4. Awards for MGNREGS

During 2011-12, Government of India has selected 7 Districts in the country for best performing district Award under MGNREGS. Out of the 7 Districts 2 Districts form Tamil Nadu, they are Thanjavur and Thiruchirapalli. Likewise, 10 village panchayats from all over the country have been selected for best village panchayat Award under MGNREGS. Kadambadi village panchayat, sulur panchayat union from Coimbatore district was one among them.

5. Conclusion

In India MGNREP has a vital role to reduce unskilled rural unemployment at the village level. The scheme has confined only to the rural poor people and to their areas, which has stopped migration to the cities. In fact, through this scheme, migration has been reduced. It is not only giving rural livelihood for the people but also involving them in other non-agricultural work. Therefore, this scheme has been improve the rural infrastructure facilities will ultimately lead to sustainable development in the rural area.

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