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Multi dimensional effect of poverty through MGNREGA in context of Bihar

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Abstract

This study deals with the impact of social security on poverty reduction through the National Rural Employment Security Act of Mahatma Gandhi (MGNREGA) in Bihar. MGNREGA was launched in India in 2006 and is one of the largest social security schemes based on world rights. In summary, MGNREGA guarantees 100 days of employment per year for all rural households where all adults are willing to perform their jobs manually with minimum wage. The purpose of this study is to identify the benefits and implementation challenges and understand the effects of MGNREGA to reduce poverty. In addition, the livelihood framework is used to identify the need for MGNREGA in the study area, in order to understand the situation appropriate to the situation of how MGNREGA aims to make a positive change. The mixed approach was used to collect data through surveys, semi-structured and unstructured interviews. The result is that since MGNREGA is predominantly poverty, landlessness can be seen as a necessary area of research in the predominance of the population of the rank-behind. MGNREGA provided benefits in terms of durable assets, employment and income. However, 7.7% of respondents were hired for 100 days, and more than half of respondents earned less than the minimum wage. These results indicate that MGNREGA has not fulfilled the warranty for the majority of respondents. In addition, the challenge faced by the implementation of MGNREGA was a lack of knowledge about the rights under MGNREGA, disregarding the intent of the government to implement MGNREGA, improper maintenance work cards, and in connection with the work performed under MGNREGA, Machine use. Overall, these findings indicate that the potential benefits of MGNREGA provide social security in research areas that are not been fully realized.

Keywords: MGNREGA, Job Cards, gram Panchayats.



Introduction

The International Labour Organization (ILO) declares social security rights as fundamental human rights and confirms that social security is one of the world's major challenges today (ILO, 2010b). Half of the world's population is not receiving Social Security (GESS official website), and only one-fifth can get enough Social Security benefits. This figure indicates not only a shortage of social security but also an unequal provision of social security coverage throughout the world. Social security is important to strengthen the ability of the poor to escape poverty and to prevent people from becoming poverty. If there is not enough social security coverage, poverty reduction becomes more difficult and poverty risk increases. Social security can also improve economic growth and social stability in the country (GESS official website). In India there are less than 4.56 million people living at \$ 1.25 per day (BOLLE, 2011) and 75% of those living in rural areas (World Bank, 2011A). Poverty in rural India increases with unemployment (Negeri, 2010) (UNDP, 2011), nothing. In an attempt to combat rural poverty, the State Employment Security Act Mahatma Gandhi Rural Village (MGNREGA) started in 2006 through MGNREGA, the Indian government recognized the right to social security if it started one of these projects. Guarantee (Hirway, 2005). In other words, the MGNREGA Adult Member is guaranteed annual employment for 100 days for all rural families who wish to pursue unskilled with the Criminal Minimum Wage (GOI-Legislation, 2005A) crafts. MGNREGA's goal is not only to provide jobs and income, but also to change the conditions of poverty by creating durable assets through the work done. These efforts have the potential to transform the rural economy (GOI-MORD, 2008) with a view to addressing the causes of chronic poverty.

Rationales

MGNREGA's approval serves as a reference point for poverty eradication, not only in India but globally. MGNREGA is revolutionary because it is the first policy of rural development based on the rights of history (Hirway, 2005). Several development programs in the past have been conducted in India, but none of them have exceeded the government's promise of MGNREGA. Despite the economic progress of India, prosperity has still not reached everyone, making the vulnerability of the country still unacceptable (World Bank, 2011c). The need to cope with the situation of the poor is crucial to promoting equitable distribution throughout the population. The inclusion of the poor will only benefit the country by creating a healthier and productive population that contributes to the development of the nation (ADB, 2010). To study the effects of MGNREGA, the program should be able to assess the extent to which it has achieved its goal of revitalizing the rural economy. In implementing MGNREGA, it is also important to study difficulties to understand at what stage or at what point the implementation process is experiencing problems. To meet the expectations and potential of MGNREGA, we must track all issues so that MGNREGA does not fall into the same category of frustration as our previous development plan. We will also review the positive and negative aspects of the MGNREGA implementation and will help you to continue your plan more effectively in the future. It is important to understand the MGNREGA experience at the household level. Given that rural households are the target group of MGNREGA, it is a major source of empirical knowledge related to the degree to which MGNREGA has not maintained or improved its livelihoods as expected. From a global perspective, India is not facing the problem of chronic poverty. The experience created by this plan in connection with MGNREGA can be a useful learning



experience within your own borders as well as around the world. By establishing MGNREGA, the Government of India has demonstrated its innovative commitment to take care of its citizens and can in fact act as a platform for similar or renewed international commitments.

Objectives

The objectives and research questions are given below:

1. To understand why there is a need for the MGNREGA in Bihar.
2. To understand the benefits of the implementation of the MGNREGA in Bihar.
3. To understand the challenges of implementing the MGNREGA in Bihar.

Research methodology

All the samples of this research article were collected from the primary sources like government sites and MGNREGA websites and comparison were done by the sample collected by the researcher from himself.

Weak points of Research

As the rural Bihar persons were non co-operative and doesn't know about MGNREGA scheme started by government. According to them once in their village some officer came and took data of all the villagers for employment so they were provided what officers asked after that they were not taking any interest in documentation and other formalities like preparation of job cards etc.

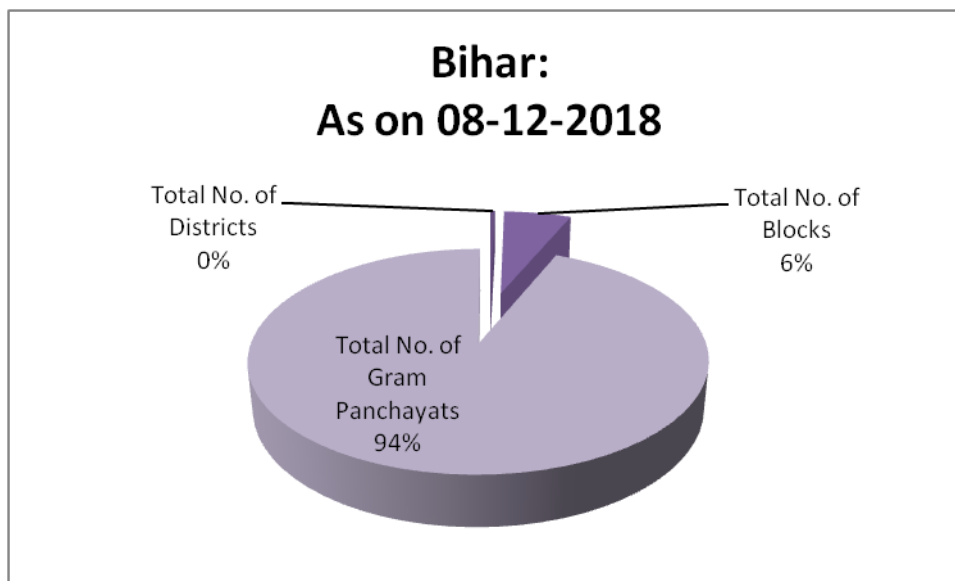
Data Collection

Data were collected by the primary as well as secondary sources but as the respondents were uneducated and unaware they were not exactly provided the correct information's. So the result analysis was made mainly on the primary source data. In the research paper the whole Bihar profile were supposed to be integrated and 5 financial year data were taken in account for the comparative study of the poverty eradication through *MGNREGA*.

Observation and Results

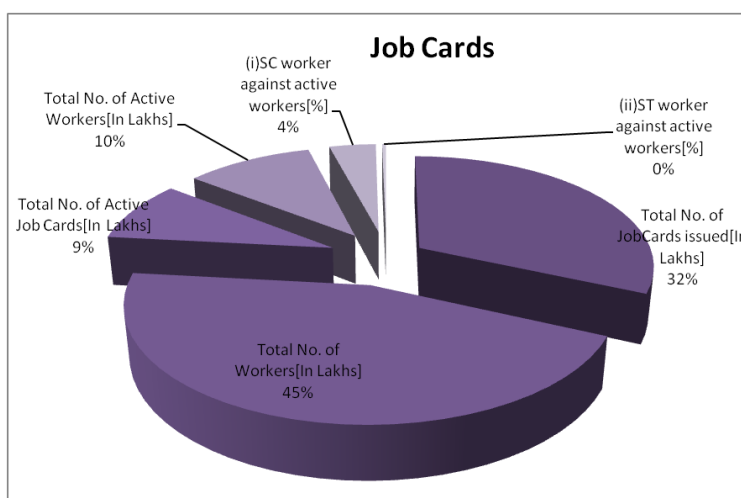
Section 1: this section provides the details of *MGNREGA* programme in Bihar districts according to which at the time of survey Bihar has 38 districts, 534 blocks and 8529 gram panchayat under this employment scheme of government.

State : BIHAR	As on 08-12-2018
Total No. of Districts	38
Total No. of Blocks	534
Total No. of Gram Panchayats	8,529



Out of which around 165 lakhs job cards has been issued to 235 lakhs worker out of which only 47 lakh workers were active that is 51% of total job card holder, in which 20% were Schedule caste and only 2 % were schedule tribes.

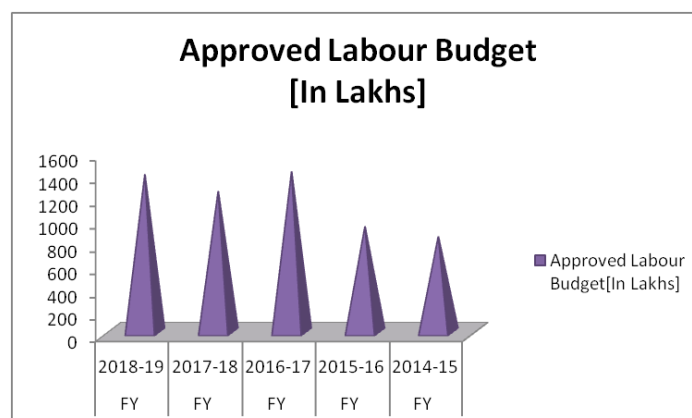
Job Card	
Total No. of JobCards issued[In Lakhs]	165.63
Total No. of Workers[In Lakhs]	235.33
Total No. of Active Job Cards[In Lakhs]	46.35
Total No. of Active Workers[In %]	54.1
(i)SC worker against active workers[%]	19.87
(ii)ST worker against active workers[%]	1.61





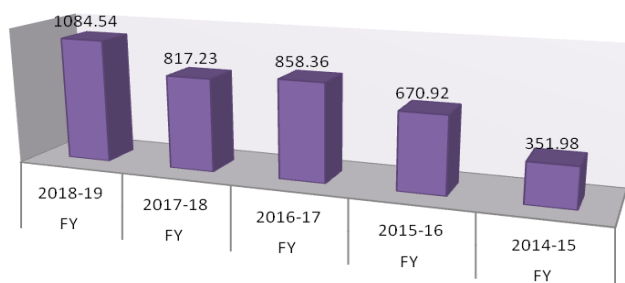
Section 2: this section deals with the progress of *MGNREGA* in Bihar under the 5 financial year from 2014-15 to 2018-19. Which were detailed in table 3 and illustrated by graphs related to them. According to this there were a sharp increase in the out put of *MGNREGA* in financial year 2018-19. Which shows the more awareness and satisfaction of the peoples with time. More n more peoples were benefitted and get employment under the scheme mainly house holds and women's were showed their participation and enthusiasm in this schemes. This scheme were also favourable were the marginalised disabled persons of the society they were also gets employment and able to earn.

Progress	FY 2018-19	FY 2017-18	FY 2016-17	FY 2015-16	FY 2014-15
Approved Labour Budget[In Lakhs]	1400	1250	1425	937.9	848.64
Persondays Generated so far[In Lakhs]	1084.54	817.23	858.36	670.92	351.98
% of Total Labour Budget	77.47	65.38	60.24	71.53	41.48
% as per Proportionate Labour Budget	86.69				
SC persondays % as of total persondays	20.02	21.11	22.94	23.86	28.3
ST persondays % as of total persondays	1.56	1.61	1.72	1.76	1.62
Women Persondays out of Total (%)	51.62	46.57	43.75	40.84	37.32
Average days of employment provided per Household	39.93	36.36	37.39	45.11	34.03
Average Wage rate per day per person(Rs.)	176.96	176.9	176.85	176.8	165.73
Total No of HHs completed 100 Days of Wage Employment	18,190	15,556	14,274	57,954	30,567
Total Households Worked[In Lakhs]	27.16	22.47	22.95	14.87	10.34
Total Individuals Worked[In Lakhs]	31.38	27.02	28.05	18.39	12.44
Differently abled persons worked	5625	4486	4745	2863	2526

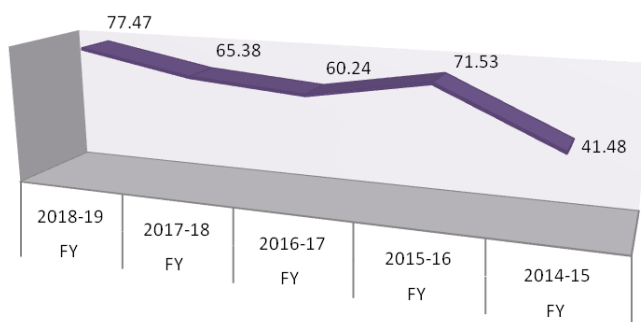




Persondays Generated so far [In Lakhs]

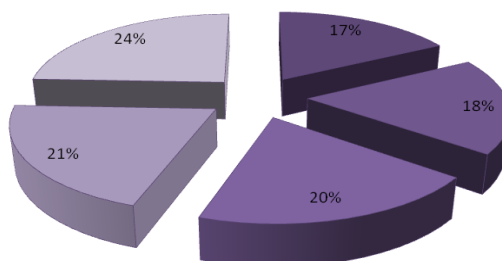


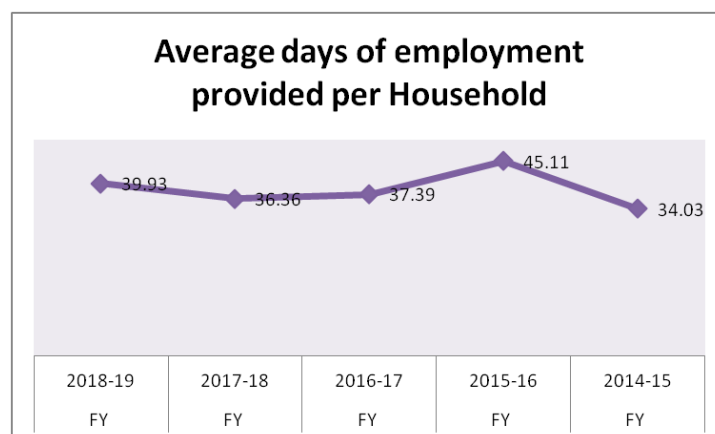
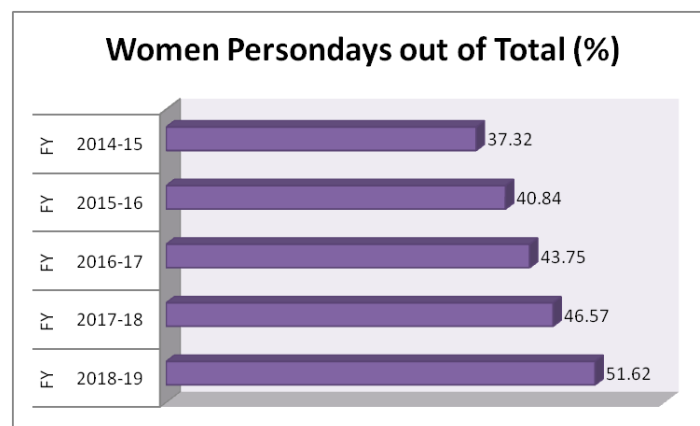
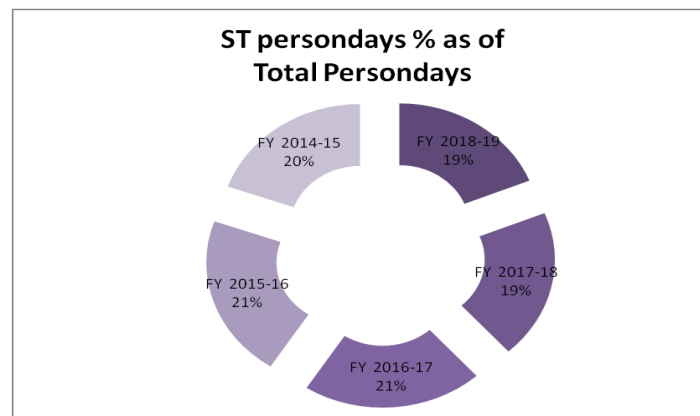
% of Total Labour Budget

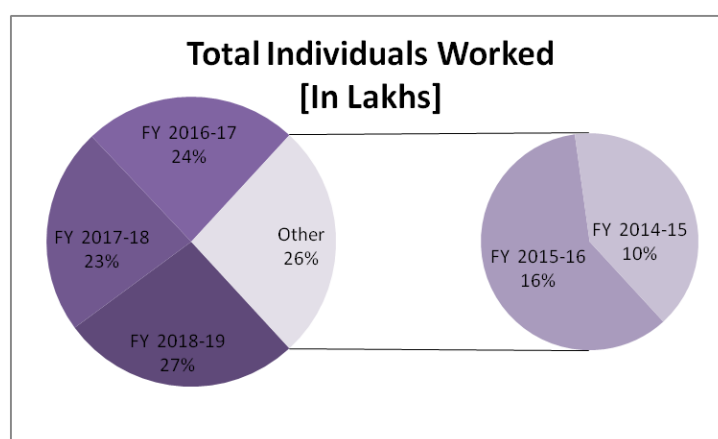
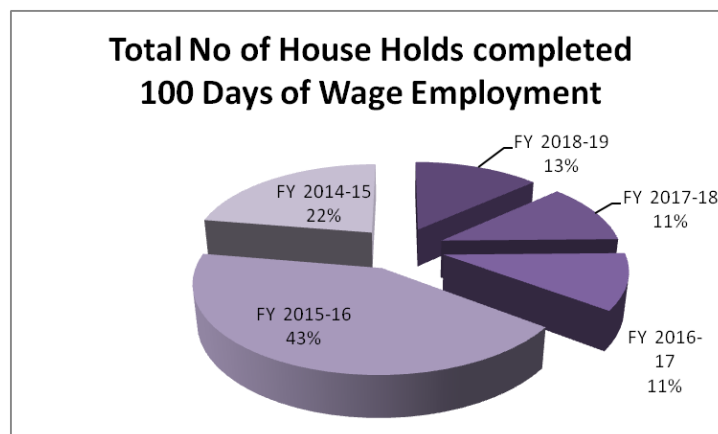
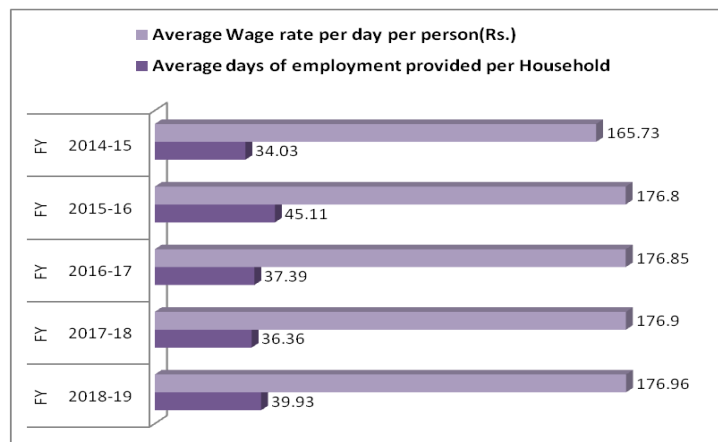


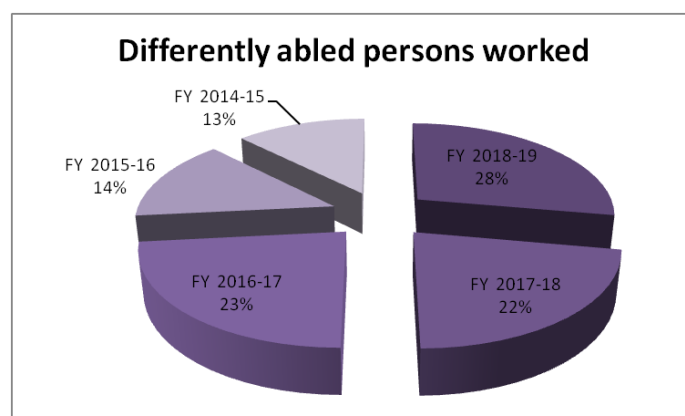
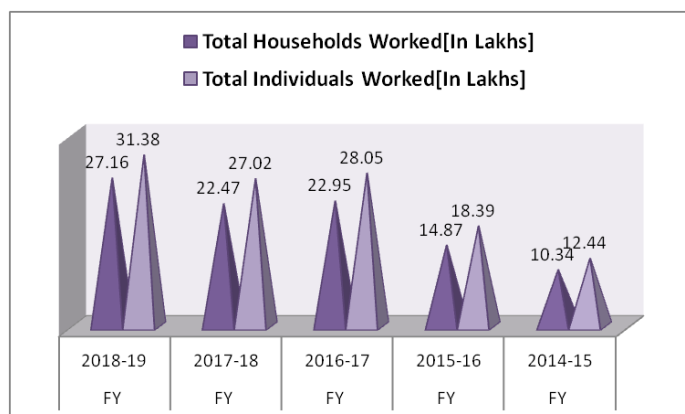
SC persondays % as of total persondays

■ FY 2018-19 ■ FY 2017-18 ■ FY 2016-17 ■ FY 2015-16 ■ FY 2014-15







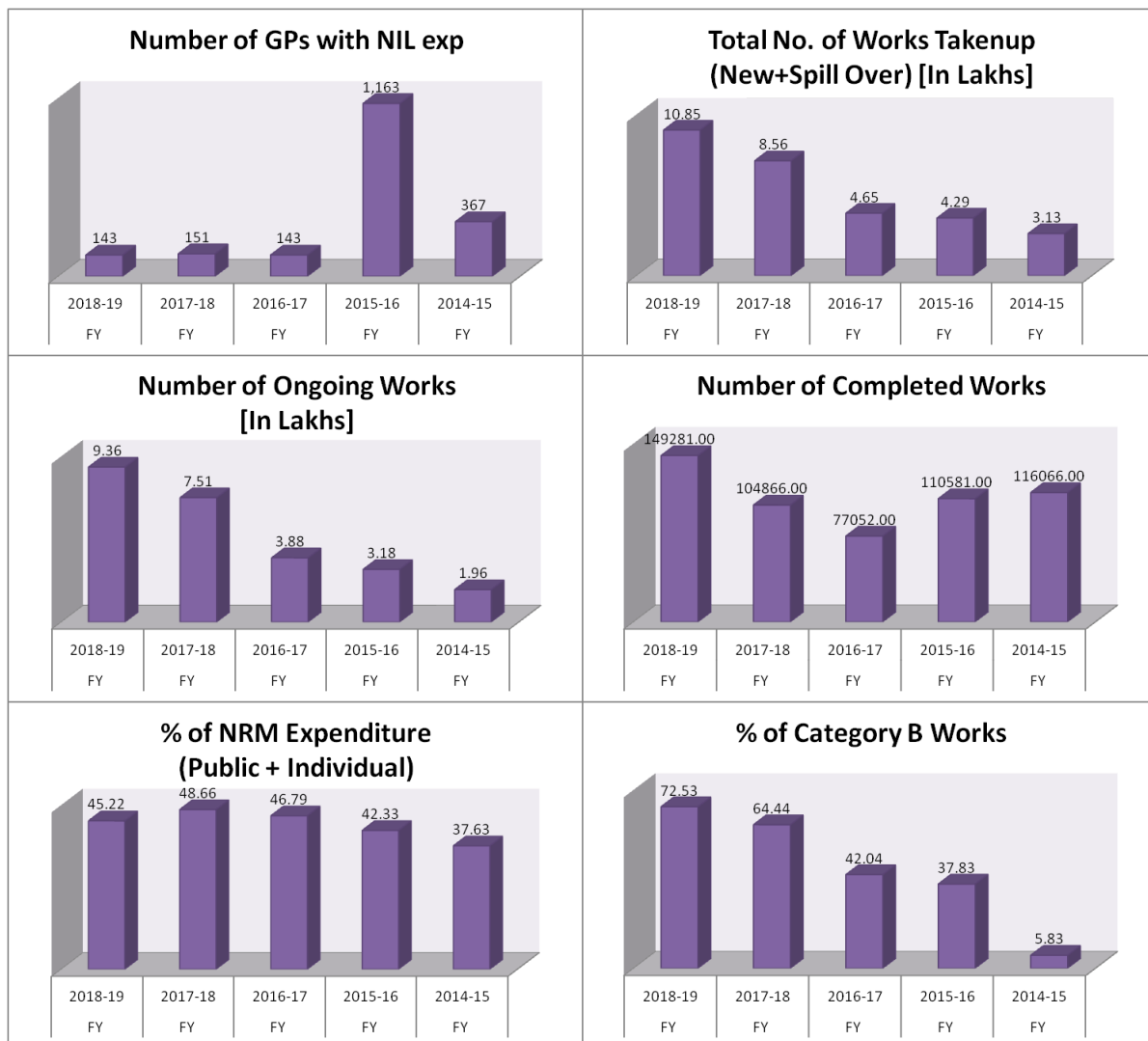


Section 3: this section comprises the works has been done by *MGNREGA* in the considered financial years, their results were also tabulated in the table 4 and comparatively shown in graphs. According to which there were a sharp increase in the Number of Ongoing Works from 2 lakh to 10 lakhs which shown a high demand and success of the scheme in the considered state.

Works					
	FY 2018-19	FY 2017-18	FY 2016-17	FY 2015-16	FY 2014-15
Number of GPs with NIL exp	143	151	143	1,163	367
Total No. of Works Taken up (New+Spill Over) [In Lakhs]	10.85	8.56	4.65	4.29	3.13
Number of Ongoing Works[In Lakhs]	9.36	7.51	3.88	3.18	1.96
Number of Completed Works	1,49,281	1,04,866	77,052	1,10,581	1,16,066
% of NRM Expenditure (Public + Individual)	45.22	48.66	46.79	42.33	37.63

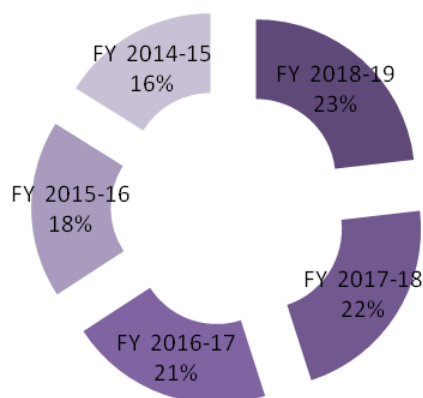


% of Category B Works	72.53	64.44	42.04	37.83	5.83
% of Expenditure on Agriculture & Agriculture Allied Works	54.94	51.87	49.25	42.81	38.22



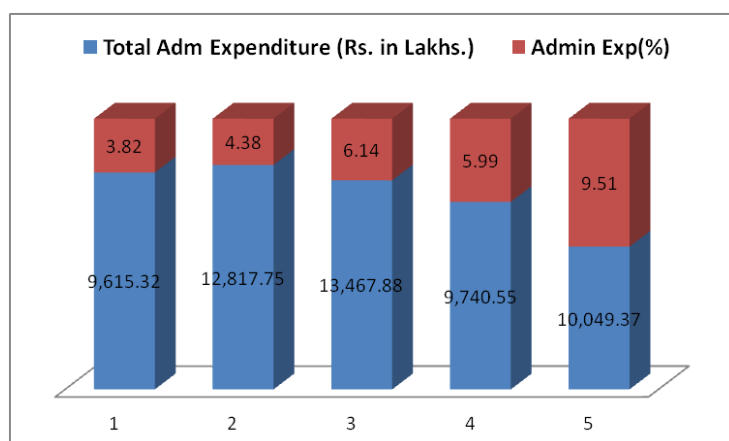
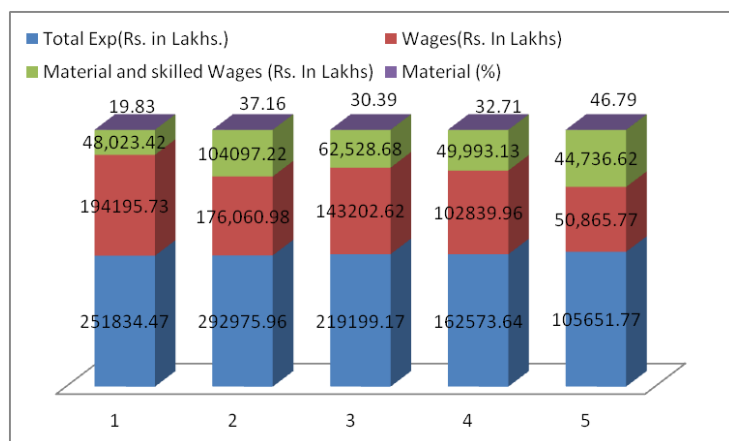
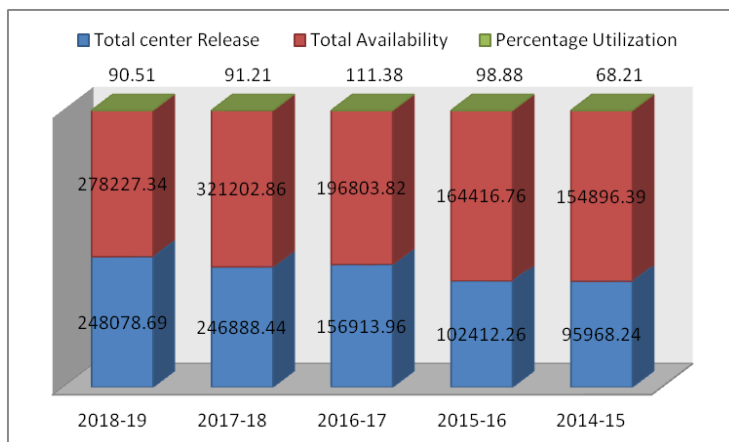


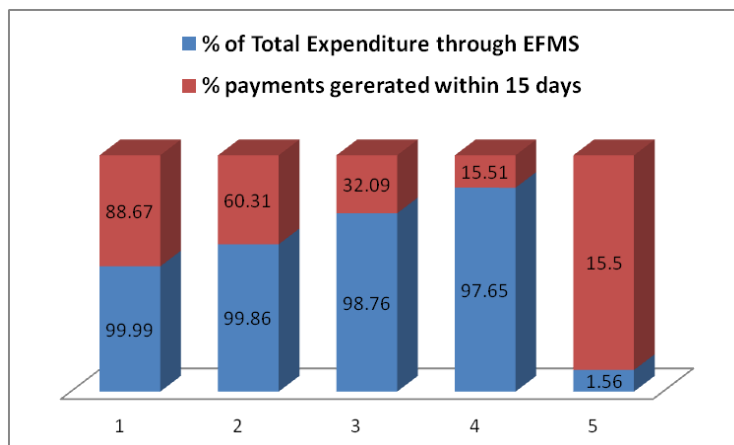
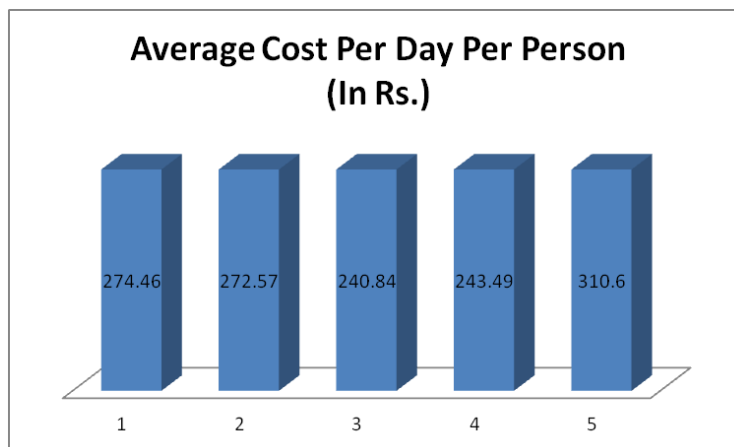
% of Expenditure on Agriculture & Agriculture Allied Works



Section 4: in this section we will considered the financial progress of the scheme under 5 financial year periods. According to which there was increase in nearly 2.5 lakh Total centre Release under the state from 2014 to 2019. Rest were illustrated by respective graphs and tabulated data.

Financial Progress					
	FY 2018-19	FY 2017-18	FY 2016-17	FY 2015-16	FY 2014-15
Total center Release	248078.69	246888.44	156913.96	102412.26	95968.24
Total Availability	278227.34	321202.86	196803.82	164416.76	154896.39
%Utilization	90.51	91.21	111.38	98.88	68.21
Total Exp (Rs. in Lakhs.)	2,51,834.47	2,92,975.96	2,19,199.17	1,62,573.64	1,05,651.77
Wages(Rs. In Lakhs)	1,94,195.73	1,76,060.98	1,43,202.62	1,02,839.96	50,865.77
Material and skilled Wages (Rs. In Lakhs)	48,023.42	1,04,097.22	62,528.68	49,993.13	44,736.62
Material (%)	19.83	37.16	30.39	32.71	46.79
Total Adm Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs.)	9,615.32	12,817.75	13,467.88	9,740.55	10,049.37
Admin Exp(%)	3.82	4.38	6.14	5.99	9.51
Average Cost Per Day Per Person (In Rs.)	274.46	272.57	240.84	243.49	310.6
% of Total Expenditure through EFMS	99.99	99.86	98.76	97.65	1.56
% payments generated within 15 days	88.67	60.31	32.09	15.51	15.5





Conclusion

Ghosh (2006: 101) argues that MGNREGA is "an important movement in the right direction." By reducing rural unemployment, surplus labour and durable goods production can reproduce the rural economy and perhaps "the experience of India can play a role in the rest of the world" (Ghosh, 2006: 102). But Ghosh points out that MGNREGA is not the only solution to end the pain in the countryside. In addition to MGNREGA, public welfare services such as education, health and hygiene must be additionally handled to successfully alleviate rural poverty (Ghosh, 2006).

Similarly, Drèze (2010) argued that MGNREGA could support the poor, not the answer to end rural unemployment. "The 100-day employment of the statutory minimum wage is not the end of the unemployment in any way, but it makes a big difference for those who are hungry" (Drèze, 2010: 262). Likewise, Singh (2006) points out that MGNREGA will take time to reduce rural unemployment, but this law represents a step towards the empowerment of the rural population needed to achieve rural development. In addition, Singh (2006) calls for similar laws to be enacted for urban areas because unemployed people cause many problems in this area.



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