

## **CHAPTER – I**

### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

In India, MGNREGS is stand for inclusive growth of marginalized groups in rural areas. There are a number of challenges and problems in rural. It is hindrances for rural development. The main intention of this challenges poverty and unemployment in rural areas, its very challenges to rural development. The MGNREGS is flagship programme for rural development as well as anti- poverty programme in world that made act and this is milestone for marginalized group to improving the socio-economic condition. Firstly, this programme has started 1972 taking issues of poverty, employment and migration with various names as we know the Employment Guarantee Scheme in 1972 with the initiatives to combat poverty, migration and employment generation to formed several schemes. Then, this scheme has been spread across country. MGNREGS has a lot brought changes in rural area in specially deprived class those who are away from the basic need and look mostly belong to marginalized people are under this scheme. Through this researcher has an attempt to exposes the impact of this scheme on tribal community.

The main objectives have formulated for this programme which is reducing migration, alleviate poverty and generate employment in rural areas. These are most important component of MGNREGS to tresses on this with development of people in rural masses. This programme is widely implemented in all state of India. Government has been taking an effort enriching life of rural people to persisting issues with several scheme step by step started to various implemented schemes for poverty eradication such as National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) 1980-89; Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) 1983-89; Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY) 1989-1990; Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) 1993-99; Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) 1999-2002; SampoornaGrameenRojgarYojana(SGRY) from2001; National Food For Work Programme (NFFWP) from 2004 were national rural employment schemes. Among these, the SGRY and NFFWP have been merged with NREGA in 2005.

Article 41 of the Indian Constitution under the Directive Principles of the State Policy stated that it is the responsibility of the State within its economic capacity, to make provision for people to secure the right to work in case of unemployment . National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) passed in 2005 is a masterpiece legislation that is in conformity with Article 41 of the Constitution. The Act revived the Article that remained inert for a period of fifty-five years since independence. There has been thus a shift in a policy that emphasizes development as a welfare goal of the government. to a policy that recognizes basic development needs as rights of the citizens. This compels the government to follow its commitment to allocate the resources, even challenging some of its systems . NREGA represents a radical change in government policies, foregrounding its obligation as a law.

MGNREGA is very different from earlier employment generation schemes, simply because in MGNREGA, people had rights and therefore a strong bargaining power. Due to absence of enforceability in earlier schemes, administration was also not accountable. But MGNREGA gives people the right to demand work and thus makes it legally enforceable in the court of law.<sup>7</sup> This strengthens the bargaining power of the people and helps them to claim their due. It makes the administration accountable because if employment is not provided the unemployment allowance has to be paid and local officials have to answer for it. MGNREGA, however, symbolizes a limited fulfillment of the right to work, as it guarantees 100 days of employment in the year at the household level and not at the individual level.

In the monsoon session of 2005, Parliament of India passed the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. The Act received the consent of the President on September 5, 2005 and was notified in the Gazette of India on September 7, 2005. The Act was implemented in a phased manner with 200 districts in the first phase being notified on 2 February 2006, followed by another 130 districts from April 2007, and in the remaining districts with effect from 1st April 2008. The Act is now effective in the rural areas of the entire country, covering 619 districts. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 has been re-christened as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) on 2nd October, 2009

(Thadathil and Mohandas, 2012). On 2nd February, 2016, it completed a decade of existence.

The Act possesses several significant questions. The challenge that most of the wage seekers face is not all can exercise their rights nor can they succeed to get all entitlements under the Act. How can they avail of the rights given to them by the Act? There are no simple answers to this. But the discourse on rights for the historically disempowered groups may require a change in understanding and functioning of the traditional government structures. MGNREGA answers this issue through participatory democracy with more power to Panchayati Raj Institutions for its implementation. The Act also provokes the question – can a social safety net also become a catalyst in economic development? Its implementation is an answer in the affirmative. The right to employment has twin effects: work that helps earn wages for the people and creates durable productive assets. MGNREGA works focus on regeneration of natural resources and thereby augment productivity.<sup>10</sup> According to Roy and Dey (2009) the poorest and most marginalized communities should benefit first from the assets created under MGNREGA.