



**Importance of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee
Scheme (MANEREGA) in Sangli District, Maharashtra**

Dr. Snehal Makarand Rajhans

Krishna Mahavidyalaya, Rethare Bk. Tal- Karad Dist. Satara

ABSTRACT

India's population is 17.7% of the world population. India has rank second number in world. Increase of population is the big problem of India. Because of the population there is increased the unemployment problem. Government has facing so many problem because of the unemployed peoples like increased the crime, wrong activity ect. So Government of India launched various programme for reducing the poverty and unemployment. Government launched the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MANEREGA) for provide the guaranteed 100 days work to unskilled labours. In sangli district the district authority was formed the five year plan of MNREGA and implement it for reducing the poverty in rural area. The scheme is implementing very well in the district and provided employment in rural area.

Key Words:-Manerega, Irdp, Jry, Trysem

Introduction

India is a very big populated country in world. India's population is 17.7% of the world population. India has rank second number in world. The density of population is 464 per km². Increase of population is the big problem of India. Because of the population there is increased the unemployment problem. Indian economy is under developed, so the economic growth is very low and these are the cause of unemployment. Because of slow economic growth rate they cannot provide the employment to all people. In India 65% population engaged in farming work but due to seasonal work they can't work in farm some period and they become unemployed. According to other nation, India cant developed in industrialization. The development of industries is very low in India so they can't provide the employment to people. The people of India are having low education, because the lack of skill education people can't achieve the job opportunity. Because of the unemployment problem there are increased the problem of poverty. Government has facing so many problem because of the unemployed peoples like increased the crime, wrong activity ect. So

Government of India lunched various programme for reducing the poverty and unemployment.

Objectives

The objective of this paper is to study the employment scheme launched by Government specially the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MANEREGA). In present study we studied the role of this scheme in rural development.

Study Area

Sangli is situated in western part of Maharashtra. Sangli district was formed in 1949. Today there are 10 thehasil in sangli district. Geographical location of the district is between $16^{\circ}45'$ to $17^{\circ}33'$ North Latitude and $73^{\circ}42'$ to $75^{\circ}40'$ East Longitude. It is bound by Satara, Solapur districts to the north, Vijapur district to the east, Kolhapur and Belgum districts to the south and Ratnagiri district to the west. The district headquarter is located at Sangli. Agriculture has been the main source of livelihood of the people in this district. The total area of the district is 8578 sq. kms. It is situated in the Krishna and Warna river basins. As per the census 2011 the total population of this district is 2,820,575. The literacy rate of the district is 82.41%.

Methodology And Database

The present study is carried out with secondary sources of data, like books, journals, magazine, internet etc. and analysis this data by various tools and techniques.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MANEREGA)

After independence Government of India was lunched various programme for reducing the poverty and unemployment. In 1979 government launched the TRYSEM scheme. The main objective of this scheme is to help unemployed youth of rural areas aged between 18 and 35 years. In the year 1980 Government introduced the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) to give employment opportunities to rural people. Government was started the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) in 1989 on an 80:20 cost-sharing basis between the state and center. In 2005 Government launched the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MANEREGA) for provide the guaranteed 100 days work to unskilled labours. In 2015 Government started the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana for the youth in rural area. The main objective of this scheme is to provide the industry skill training for reducing the unemployment In 2016 the Government launched the Start-Up India Scheme for reducing the poverty of rural area. Government introduced the various programme time to time for removing unemployment.

National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGA) was started by legislation on 7 September 2005 in India. The scheme is started in 200 districts of India in 2006 and next year the scheme was started another 130 district. In 2008 the scheme was introduced in all over India in 593 district. In 2 Oct. 2009 the scheme is named with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MANEREGA). The main aim of this scheme was to remove unemployment in rural area. In this scheme people got 100days work in every financial year. Every day the beneficiary is got Rs.220 salary. Department of Rural Development was provided the fund for the MANEREGA beneficiary. Government was provide the work of water harvesting, soil conservation, irrigation, flood protection, afforestation and plantation etc. to the beneficiary. In sangli district the scheme was also introduced in all tahasil. The scheme is properly introduced for Schedule cast, Schedule tribes and women. There are one third beneficiary are women. In the MANEREGA scheme 70% of works relate to soil and water conservation. Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) is started for soil and water conservation. So the both scheme are working with each other.

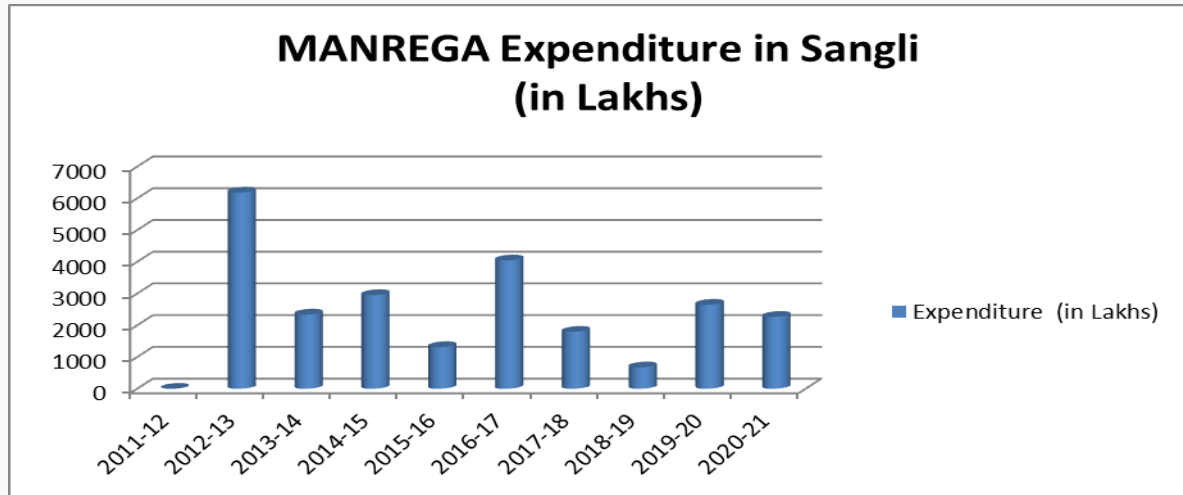
Every person who was lived in this country last 15 years shall be eligible for the application of MANEREGA. In this scheme every household whose adult members volunteer provide 100 days unskilled manual work in year. Grampanchayat verified the application and issue a Job Card. Beneficiaries have access to employment within a radius of 5 km. Government provided the work in water conservation and water harvesting, drought proofing, including afforestation and tree plantation, construction of irrigation canals, micro and minor irrigation work.

Gram panchayat can take all the application and forward to district authority. District collector and the programme leaders were planning, implementation and monitoring the programmes. The district authority was formulate the Development plan to identify works that should be taken up in the District which will generate employment on long term basis and lead to sustained development. In sangli district the scheme was well implemented in the district. The achievement of MANEREGA in sangli district show in the following table.

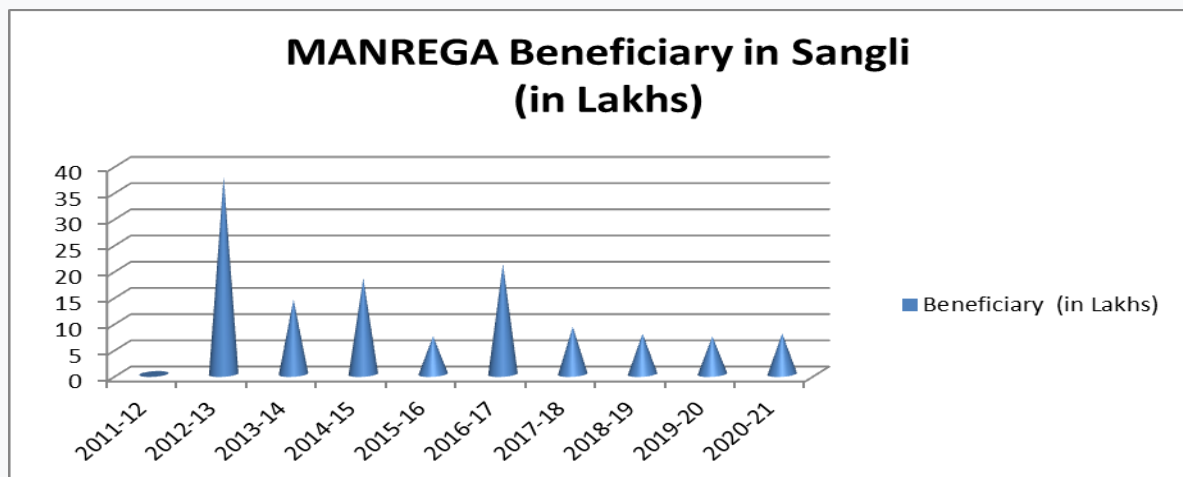
Sr. No	Year	Work done in the year	Expenditure (in Lakhs)	Beneficiary (in Lakhs)
1	2011-12	37	0.395	0.0291
2	2012-13	2577	6185.55	37.72
3	2013-14	3512	2339.21	14.27
4	2014-15	4539	2953.18	18.31
5	2015-16	1407	1313.46	7.26
6	2016-17	777	4046.13	21.07

7	2017-18	2458	1796.56	9.06
8	2018-19	2458	674.3	7.72
9	2019-20	3583	2648.51	7.24
10	2020-21	4308	2268	7.75

Source- Socio economic review of Sangli district



Source- Socio economic review of sangli district



Source- Socio economic review of sangli district

The table and chart show the last 10 years achievement of MANEREGA. There are so many works done by this scheme and 7 to 20 laks unskilled workers are work under this scheme. In sangli district government provide majority the work done in irrigation projects, road construction, agriculture fields, tree plantation and other. The detail of this is enclosing following table.

Sr. No	Year	Irrigation	Road construction	Agriculture	Planation	other	Total
1	2011-12	00	00	0.0001	0.029	--	0.0291
2	2012-13	14.83	9.57	5.96	3.12	4.24	37.72
3	2013-14	3.55	1.97	2.81	1.55	4.38	14.27

4	2014-15	8.61	3.55	2.01	2.07	2.07	18.31
5	2015-16	3.27	2.67	0.33	6.34	0.65	7.26
6	2016-17	8.59	4.34	5.70	0.53	1.91	21.07
7	2017-18	1.73	2.57	1.00	0.74	3.02	9.06
8	2018-19	--	--	--	--	--	7.72
9	2019-20	--	--	--	--	--	7.24
10	2020-21	--	--	--	--	--	7.75

Source- Socio economic review of Sangli district

The schemes are introduced for non-skilled workers, and mainly provide the opportunity for SC, ST and women worker. The following table displays the distribution of workers.

Sr. No	Type	Distribution of worker			
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
1	SC	9.460	12.85	15.13	6.49
2	ST	0.330	0.46	0.42	0.14
3	Women	7.020	6.55	5.75	40.39

Source- Socio economic review of sangli district

The table shows that there are majority workers are Seduced Cast and next the women worker and last is the Scheduled Tribe workers. In sangli district the Scheduled Tribe population is very less so the workers are also less.

In sangli district the district authority was formed the five year plan of MNREGA and implement it for reducing the poverty in rural area. Majority unskilled and Below Poverty Line (BPL) family get employment in there village. There are some problem faced the people that there is no proper procedure for verifying the beneficiary. The beneficiary cannot get payment monthly. Every year the people of rural area get job opportunity by this scheme and government release fund to the workers. Beneficiaries are happy when they get employment and money so that they can meet their daily needs. The scheme is implementing very well in the district and provided employment in rural area.

Referance

1. Das D.D., “Dynamics of Rural Development”, Deep and Deep Publication, New Delhi- 1994.
2. Dr. Dhar P.K., “Indian Econoy- Its Growing Dimensions”, Kalyani Publication, New Delhi 2000.
3. Dr. Sharma K.K. and others, “ Intellectuals Sandharbh Maharashtra” (State and District At a Glance) Volume I, Intellectuals Book Bureau Bhopal, 2004.
4. Socio economic Review of Sangali District
5. Research, Reference and Training Division; “ India 2015- A Reference Annual”, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Government of India- 2003