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GS-II (Governance)

1) MGNREGA has both directly and indirectly helped increase rural demand and employment. However, the challenges with its implementation tend to push with rural workforce into extreme poverty. Analyse (250 words)

To ensure social security and basic employment in rural India, the government of India (GoI) enacted "Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act", 2005. It has both pros and cons in its implementation for the decades.

MGNREGA :-

- * Enacted in 2005.
- * Under the ministry of Rural Development.
- * Aims to provide 100 days of work for the required person above 18.
- * $\frac{1}{3}$ seats are reserved for women.
- * Also have the representation of SC & STs.

* According to the Act, the government must provide work of a person, if he / she demands within 15 days.

* It ensures basic employment in rural areas.

* wages must be distributed within 14 days after the completion of work.

Pros :-

* Ensures employment in rural India.

* Money are circulated within the rural people which stimulates the Economy.

* Social Security for all.

* Equal representation of all people in the village.

* Empowers women in the rural India.

Challenges :-

* The recent announcement by government that requires Airtel based Transaction System aggravated the issue.

* Many workers doesn't have Aadhar cards properly.

* many don't have Bank accounts.

* The cycle of work doesn't reach the every needy people in many villages.

* Improper supervision of all works lead to misuse of funds.

* Many workers have problem in getting wages through direct Banking Transactions.

* Some funds are transferred to other person instead of a right one.

way forward:

* Ensures every worker have Bank accounts, Aadhar cards & Job cards.

* Ensures correct information are given in all the above cards. This lead to the problem in getting wages.

* Ensures the cycle of work of 100 days reach the all the needy.

* Ensures the wages are properly transferred.