

## POVERTY ERADICATION THROUGH EMPLOYMENT WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT IN TAMILNADU

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### ABSTRACT

Neediness and unemployment are indivisible twins since unemployment prompts to absence of a standard wage, which thus prompts to the powerlessness for a man to have the capacity to keep up the fundamental needs, for example, eating sound sustenance, dealing with wellbeing and giving sufficient safe house and absence of training. Every one of these elements add to neediness. To beat the danger of neediness government has contributed through different social welfare plans for work era. Mahatma Gandhi

National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is one such work era program imitated by the legislature to beat the neediness. This paper subjectively inspects the achievement of MGNREGA in Tamilnadu. The motivation behind this study is to look at the accomplishment of the MGNREGA in Tamilnadu and its commitment towards business era and destitution annihilation. The study closes with recommendations for the further achievement of MGNREGA.

### KEYWORDS

Poverty, employment generation, MGNREGA.

### I. INTRODUCTION

Neediness decrease has been a critical objective of improvement strategy since the initiation of arranging in India. Different antipoverty, work era and essential administration programs have been in operation for a considerable length of time in India. The progressing changes join incredible significance to evacuation of neediness, and tending to explicitly the wide varieties crosswise over States and the country urban separation. Against neediness procedure has three wide parts: advancement of monetary development; advancement of human improvement; and focused on projects of destitution lightening to address multi-dimensional nature of neediness. The different projects focused at poor people have been streamlined and fortified lately, including the NREGS. The present concentrate profoundly focused on the

status of neediness and unemployment in India. It likewise has an examination of the projects rise by the Government. The definite study had been taken for the accomplishment of MGNREGA in Tamilnadu, which is one such program for business era to annihilate neediness.

## **II. POVERTY AND ITS STATUS IN INDIA**

Destitution is a state where a man thinks that its not able to keep up a base socially acknowledged level of way of life. It is viewed as the main driver for low levels of wellbeing and instructive results, poor access to clean water and sanitation, deficient physical security, absence of voice, and lacking limit and open door for versatility. Neediness lightening stayed key to all the state and focal level arrangement making. The Five Year Plans in India had their concentration straightforwardly or in a roundabout way on lessening the neediness levels all through. In India the Planning Commission has been choosing the technique and making appraisals of the number and rate of poor at national and state level.

Destitution forces an onerous weight on India, particularly in the rustic regions where right around three out of four Indians and 77 for every penny of the Indian poor live. In spite of the fact that destitution has been lessened amid the previous four decades, it remains agonizingly high. As a result of India's quick populace development rate, even that progress, nonetheless, has not been adequate to lessen indisputably the quantity of poor, which expanded from around 200 million in the 1950s to 312 million in 1993-94 (latest Five Year Survey). India contains the biggest centralization of individuals living underneath the World Bank's universal destitution line of US\$1.25 every day, the extent having diminished from 60% in 1981 to 42% in 2005, and 25% in 2011. In 2012, the Indian government expressed 22% of its populace is underneath its official neediness confine.

## **III. UNEMPLOYMENT – A MAJOR ISSUE IN INDIA**

As Gillin and Gillin characterize, "Unemployment is a condition in which a man is capable and willing to work ordinarily, dependending upon his procuring to give the necessities of life to himself and his family can't get productive business."

Unemployment is a difficult issue of India. It is turning out to be increasingly genuine step by step. India has the number of inhabitants in around 1.20 billion. A hefty portion of the Indians are jobless. The issue of unemployment is rising quick. Each physically fit men and ladies must get business. If not, the issue of unemployment will make troubles for the advancement of the nation.

In India unemployment is fundamentally because of the deficiency of capital, the poor usage of normal assets and insufficient business openings. A substantial number of ruralites are compelled to stay jobless in the country zones is valid past debate.

As indicated by the report, Rural Agricultural Commission, Indian Agriculturalists are unemployed for around 6 months in a year. In country zones, aside from the unemployment of the general population, since months there are landless individuals who are unemployed. This number is around 10 to 50 crores. Every one of these things go to demonstrate that there is a decent arrangement of unemployment in the country ranges. Unemployment rate was 4.9 for each penny in 2013-14, 4.7 for every penny 2012-13, 3.8 for every penny 2011-12 and 9.3 for each penny in 2009-10. Unemployment rate in India has shot up to a five-year high of 5 for each penny in 2015-16, with the figure essentially higher at 8.7 for each penny for ladies when contrasted with 4.3 for each penny for men, says a report by Labor Bureau. It is the duty of the State to give work to the general population. Be that as it may, the quantity of the unemployed people in India is expanding at a disturbing rate. More than 33% of the aggregate populace still lives underneath the neediness line.

**IV. POVERTY ERADICATION EFFORTS THROUGH EMPLOYMENT**

The potential outcomes of utilizing work and expanded wage openings are the way to destitution decrease in the nation. Not at all like capital or land, work is an asset that the poor have in plenitude. Making an interpretation of their work into salary through business and other profitable exercises would be one essential procedure for diminishing neediness among them. This infers extending work and wage producing open doors for the destitute individuals, and especially the individuals who live in the rustic ranges. With this point, the administration had numerous provincial business era programs. A portion of the lead projects of work era being actualized by the Central government are:

Name of the Program	Year in which the program was launched	Objectives of the Program
Swamjyanthi Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)	April 1999	Self-employment of the rural poor
Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)	15 August, 2008	Generation of continuous and sustainable employment opportunities in rural and urban areas of the country
Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	02 February,2006	Guaranteeing 100 days of employment in a financial year to a rural household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual work.
Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)	1 December 1997	Providing of gainful employment to the urban unemployed and under-employed poor by encouraging them to set up self-employment ventures
Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	December 2000	Providing roads to all villages, thereby providing job opportunities and help to the villagers to migrate for employment to urban areas.
Samagra Awas Yojana (SAY)	2000-01	Ensuring the integrated provision of shelter, sanitation and drinking water. Improving the quality of life of the people as well as the overall habitat in rural areas.
Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY)	2000-01	Achieving the objective of sustainable human development at the village level Primary health, primary education, rural shelter, rural drinking water and nutrition are the components.
Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)	September 2001	Provision of additional wage employment in the rural areas and food security, along with the creation of durable community, social and economic infrastructure in rural areas

From the above programs, the research had taken MGNREGA as a study area, as it guarantees for rural employment, especially for the unskilled labourers.

**V. MGNREGA – SNAPSHOT**

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) was presented with a point of enhancing the obtaining force of the country individuals, fundamentally of those living in provincial India and included in semi or un-talented work regardless of their status underneath neediness line. The Act, go by the Parliament in August 2005, is a way breaking enactment as it ensures wage work on open

attempts to any grown-up individual from any rustic family who will do untalented manual labor for 100 days in a budgetary year at least wages as endorsed in the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. The law, at first named as the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), was renamed on second October 2009. In spite of the fact that, MGNREGA is a creative bit of enactment that has no parallel anyplace on the planet, one of the real concerns identifies with whether ensuring business is an approach to mitigate destitution. The Act guarantees that there is decentralized arranging, which implies a point of view plan should be set up for the entire region with a rundown of allowable works. Along these lines the enactment goes past giving a social wellbeing net, and towards ensuring the privilege to work.

**VI. SUCCESS OF MGNREGA 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.

**VI. 1. Coverage of Districts in Phases under MGNREGS**

<b>Phase – 1 (2.2.2006 onwards)</b>	<b>Phase –II (1.4.2007 onwards)</b>	<b>Phase – III (1.4.2008 onwards)</b>
1. Cuddalore 2. Villupuram 3. Tiruvannamalai 4. Nagapattinam 5. Dindigul 6. Sivagangai	1. Thanjavur 2. Tiruvarur 3. Karur 4. Tirunelveli	1. Kanchipuram 2. Tiruvallur 3. Vellore 4. Salem 5. Namakkal 6. Dharmapuri 7. Krishnagiri 8. Erode 9. Coimbatore 10. Nilgiris 11. Trichy 12. Perambalur 13. Ariyalur 14. Pudukkottai 15. Madurai 16. Theni 17. Ramanathapuram 18. Virudhunagar 19. Thoothukudi 20. Kanniyakumari 21. Tiruppur

The Program was initially implemented in six districts and in four more districts from 01.04.2007

onwards. From 01.04.2008 onwards, the scheme was extended to the remaining twenty districts of the State from 1.4.2008 as above.

**VI. 2. PHYSICAL & FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENT**

The Government could produce 33 crore mandays as against the objective of 30.02 crore amid 2011-12. Moreover, 38.99 crore mandays has been produced as against focus of 38.91 crore mandays amid 2012-13 (upto 13.03.2013). In budgetary terms, Rs.3661 crore have been paid as wages as against the objective of Rs.5136 crore amid 2012-13 (upto 13.03.2013).

**Achievement as against Labour Budget**

Year	Labour Budget					
	Financial(Rs. in crore )			Physical (Mandays) in crore		
	Approved	Achieved	%	Approved	Achieved	%
2011-12	3572	3000	84	30.02	33.00	110
2012-13	5136*	3661	71	38.91*	38.99	100

\* At first, Labor Budget of 37.90 crore mandays has been affirmed for 2012-13 by Government of India. Later, on the premise of better execution of the State, GOI has upgraded the endorsed Labor Budget to 38.91 crore mandays. In budgetary terms it has been expanded from Rs.5002 crore to Rs.5136 crore.

Tamil Nadu exceeded expectations in the execution of MGNREGS at National level as itemized beneath:

- \* Tamil Nadu stands First in the nation in Projected Expenditure with a consumption of Rs.3661 crore, as on 13.03.2013.
- \* Tamil Nadu stands First in the Country with 33% Work Completion Rate amid 2012-13.
- \* Tamil Nadu involves Second Place in the Country in Women Participation Rate (74%).
- \* Tamil Nadu is one among the three States in India to surpass the anticipated mandays target. Tamil Nadu has surpassed the anticipated mandays focus of 38.91 crore with the accomplishment of 38.99 crore mandays as on 13.03.2013.
- \* Tamil Nadu is one among four States in India to surpass the National Average in arrangement of business per family. The normal number of mandays furnished with business per family is 49 as against the National Average of 39.

**VI. 3. AWARDS FOR MGNREGS :**

- \* During 2011-12, Government of India has chosen 7 Districts in the nation for Best Performing District Award under MGNREGS. Out of the 7 areas, 2 Districts from Tamil Nadu, viz., Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli have packed away the Awards.
- \* Likewise, 10 Village Panchayats from everywhere throughout the nation have been chosen for Best Village Panchayat Award under MGNREGS. Kadambadi Village Panchayat, Sulur Panchayat Union from Coimbatore District was one among them.

**VI. 4. GREATER EFFORTS FOR EMPLOYMENT GENERATION**

Keeping in mind the end goal to give more business chances to MGNREGS laborers, the Government has resolved to take up more number of works in a Village Panchayat in light of the quantity of residences and number of specialists routinely going to the MGNREGS work. Henceforth, the residences in a Village Panchayat are gathered into groups in a manner that at whatever point the work is being executed in a home

of a specific bunch, every one of the laborers can go to the worksite from the homes of that specific bunch. Accordingly, the quantity of permitted work in a Village Panchayat is equivalent to the quantity of groups. In correlation with the 26.86 crore mandays produced in 2010-11, it has been expanded to 33 crore in 2011-12. Like astute mandays era amid 2012-13 is 38.99 crore (upto 13.3.2013). Use every week on installment of wages to the laborers has expanded from Rs.50 crore to Rs.75 crore amid 2011-12 and to Rs.100 crore every week amid 2012-13.

**Increase in number of families provided with employment over the years.**

Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
No. of Families provided with employment (in lakh)	49.60	58.16	67.00

Number of families provided with employment through MGNREGS is increased to 58.16 lakhs from 49.60 in 2010-11, which shows that 17.25% of the additional families got benefited. And in 2012-13, 67 lakhs families were benefited which shows an increase of 15% from the year 2011-12.

**VII. FACT FINDINGS**

- \* Generation of business openings and uniformity in wage circulation are the two key components that are of most extreme significance to manage the double issue of unemployment and neediness.
- \* Tamil Nadu tops the nation as far as execution under the plan every year. The state has a normal of 59 man days, as far as utilizing individuals under the plan, the most elevated among states. The Union government has additionally discharged gifts in-help totaling to Rs 355.78 crore to Tamil Nadu as first portion of Central help for execution of the MGNREGS for 2015-16. The Center has set a condition for the exchange. The state must exchange the cash alongside its work ensure finance inside three days of receipt of assets falling flat which it is subject to pay a reformatory enthusiasm of 12% for the time of deferral.
- \* Across the nation, wage work created under the plan has gone up from 32 crore individual days in April – May 2015 to 51 crore individual days in the comparing months of 2016. A larger part of this work has been produced in the ten dry spell told states which have seen 37 crore individual days so far when contrasted with 24 crore individual days in the initial two months of FY16.
- \* The wage business ensured under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a noteworthy dry spell alleviation measure as it gives an option wellspring of rustic pay even with coming up short ranch yields. The present surge in those being given work under MGNREGA is the aftereffect of a poor Rabi collect in the months of April and May. With the following round of gather, for Kharif crops, happening just in September - October, the interest for work is required to stay high for another a few months.
- \* The report of Ministry of Rural Development to the general population on MGNREGA, 2014 recognizes that the plan has really helped horticultural efficiency through improvement of no man's land/decrepit land, and development of post-gather storerooms and work sheds.
- \* The accomplishment of MGNREGA rely on upon two components, for example, an incite work designation and the lowest pay permitted by law delays.

**VIII. SUGGESTIVE CONCLUSION**

There is no doubt that the most popular mandate in developing countries is to reach out to the poor by creating employment opportunities. The MGNREGA guaranteed not only for 'right to work' but also provides economic security, women empowerment, asset creation and impact on agricultural and wages. Tamilnadu government has many new proposals to improve the employment generation in rural areas through MGNREGA. With the continuous support of the government the MGNREGA will play a major role in

employment generation and poverty eradication. The MGNREGA provides jobs for unskilled labours and it concentrates on agriculture land and agriculture based jobs. The Government may train the unskilled labourers for the selective skilled based jobs through proper training, so as to concentrate on industries and service sectors jobs. The unskilled labourers may also be trained for adopting technology into the agriculture to make them an innovative farmer.

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