

## Role of MGNREGA in rural development in rajasthan : A case study of jaipur district

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### Article Info

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- *MNREGA*
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- *Rajasthan*
- *Jaipur district*

### Abstract

This research paper examines the role of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) in promoting rural development and women empowerment in Jaipur district, Rajasthan. MNREGA, introduced in 2006, provides a legal guarantee of 100 days of wage employment to rural households, aiming to address chronic poverty and create durable assets while enhancing livelihood security. The study explores the subjective information gathered from village households in order to evaluate the changes brought about by the implementation of MNREGA. Additionally, the paper highlights the significance of the Bhamashah Scheme, an initiative by the Rajasthan government that promotes financial inclusion, timely wage payments, and empowerment of women through the provision of bank accounts in the name of female household heads.

The research objectives focus on evaluating the impact of MNREGA on rural development in Jaipur and studying its role in women empowerment within the rural areas. Secondary data from various sources such as articles, reports, and academic publications were utilized for the study.

Through an extensive review of literature, the research paper highlights the potential of MNREGA to act as a catalyst for socio-economic upliftment and livelihood security for the rural poor. Previous studies have demonstrated the empowerment effects of the scheme on rural women, including income-consumption effects, intra-household effects, and enhanced choice and capability.

The study presents performance indicators and data analysis of MNREGA in Rajasthan, emphasizing employment/job card statistics, budget provisions, person-days generated, financial progress, and the performance of MNREGA in Jaipur district.

Based on the evidence and observations, the paper concludes that MNREGA has played a visible role in rural development and women empowerment in Jaipur district. The program has successfully implemented the Act, with women workers being the major participants. The Act aims to improve the quality of life for vulnerable rural households by providing employment opportunities and channelizing the workforce towards developmental activities at the village level.

The findings of this research contribute to the existing body of knowledge on the impact of MNREGA, highlighting its role in rural development and women empowerment. The references cited provide further insights into the subject matter, including studies on the effectiveness of India's rural employment guarantee act and the economic empowerment of rural women.

## I. Introduction

Implementation of MNREGA is expected to bring about various changes in the village economy. The Act provides strong social safety net for the vulnerable group through the process of providing a legal guarantee of 100 days wage employment on works that address causes of chronic poverty such as draught, deforestation and soil erosion. The Act thus seeks to enhance livelihood security in rural areas through strengthening the natural resource base of rural livelihood and creating durable assets. The Act is also likely to lead to a substantial reduction of rural-urban migration MNREGA thus if effectively implemented has the potential to transform the geography of poverty. The present section deals with qualitative information on changes in various aspects of village economy as experienced by the village households after the introduction of MNREGA. The Rajasthan Governments transforming development agenda also fulfilling through "The Bhamashah Scheme". This bank account open on the name of female househead and the wages and other cash benefits of government schemes are transferred in these accounts in this way governments ensure timely and properly wage payments of MNREGA, financial inclusion, empowerment of Women and rapid, inclusive and sustainable rural development.

## II. MNREGA in Rajasthan

A performance trend Rajasthan was one of the first states to launch this programme in 2006. The state has had a history of relief works and an advantage of an active civil society involvement since the inception of MNREGA. Rajasthan, situated at the north-western part of India is the biggest state in the country of India and lies between 23° 30' and 30° 11' North latitude and 69° 29' and 78° 17' East longitude. The huge portion of the state of Rajasthan is desiccated and houses the biggest Indian desert the Thar Desert known as the 'Maru-Kantar'. The north-western state of Rajasthan is the largest Indian state with an area of 3,42,239 sq.km comprising of the 11% of the total geographical area of the country. This state has a type of rhomboid shape and stretches lengthwise 869 km. from west to east and 826km. from north to south.

## III. Review of Literature

**Mathur (2008)** "Employment guarantee progress so far" depicted in the finding that MGNREGA could act as a great agent of socio-economic up-liftment and providing livelihood security of poorest of the poor in India if implemented earnestly. The employment and the earning under MGNREGA should be treated as additional avenue for such households.

**Ashok Pankaj and Rukmini Tankha (2010)** examine the empowerment effects of the national Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) on rural women in Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh. They argued that women workers have gained benefits from the scheme Primarily because of the paid employment opportunity, and benefits have been realised through Incomeconsumption effects, intra-household effects, and the enhancement of choice and Capability.

**Jyoti Poonia (2012)** in her research paper —Critical study on MGNREGA- Impact and Women's Participation has stated that a review of social protection approaches in India shows that until the 1990s, most schemes were contributory and applicable to workers in the organized sector. The dominant majority of workers in the informal economy were excluded from social security provision. The actual performance of the NREGS in Kerala owes much to state government commitment and the managerial role of the Kudumbashree and area development supervisors in particular.

## IV. Objectives of Paper

1. To evaluate the role of MGNREGA in rural development of jaipur.
2. To study the role of MGNREGA in women empowerment of rural area of jaipur.

## V. Research Methodology

The paper is based on secondary data. The data has been collected from internet, articles, newspapers, reports, magazines, journals, reviews, and publications by various academic organizations, management experts and researchers.

**VI. The Role of MGNREGA in Rural Development of Rajasthan**

The term Rural Development is the overall development of rural areas to improve the quality of life of rural people. In India, out of total population, 83.3 crores of population living in rural areas (Census of India, 2011) and this population is characterized by mass poverty, low levels of literacy and income, high level of unemployment, and poor nutrition and health status. The rural development programmes intends to reduce the poverty and unemployment, to improve the health and educational status and to fulfill the basic needs such as food, shelter and clothing of the rural population. The government of India initiated many employment generating programmes to address development in rural area. The mahatma Ghandi national rural employment guarantee scheme one the of major flagship initiative which enhances the rural development and employment opportunity at rural area, Mahatma Ghandi national rural employment guarantee act aims at to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The MGNREGA provides wages to rural employees against work done for the development of rural areas the various works for the economic development of rural areas are done through MGNREGA are as follows.

1. Water Conservation and water harvesting.
2. Drought proofing, including a forestation and tree plantation.
3. Irrigation canals including micro and minor irrigation works.
4. Irrigation facilities for landowners by households belonging to SC/ST or to land of beneficiaries of the INDIRA AWAAS YOJANA.
5. Renovation of traditional water bodies, including de-sitting of tanks.
6. Land development
7. Flood control and protection of works, including drainage of water-logged areas.
8. Rural connectivity to provide all weather roads.
9. Any other work, which may be notified by the Central government in consultation with the state governments.

**VII. Performance of MGNREGA in Rajasthan****Table: 1-****Employment/ job card (in 2022)**

Total no. of Districts of rajasthan	33
Total no. of Blocks	352
Total no. of GPs	11343
Total no of Job cards issued (in lakhs)	119.87
Total no. of Workers ( in lakhs)	264.75
Total no. of active Job cards( in lakhs)	90.26
Total no. of active Workers ( in lakhs)	145.53
SC Worker against active workers (%)	20.65
ST Worker against active workers (%)	21.96

**Table: 2****Budget Provision of MGNREGA in Rajasthan**

FY Provision	FY 2021-22	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19
Approved Labour Budget[In Lakhs]	3735	4460	3334	2500
Person days Generated so far[In Lakhs]	4139.91	4605.35	3286.55	2942.46

% of Total LB	110.84	103.26	98.58	117.7
% as per Proportionate LB	110.84			
SC persondays % as of total persondays	20.92	21.8	22.85	21.39
ST persondays % as of total persondays	21.98	21.76	22.78	22.32
Women Persondays out of Total (%)	66.57	65.68	67.33	66.07

Table: 3

## Financial Progress of MGNREGA in Rajasthan

FY PROGRESS	FY 2021-22	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19
Total Adm Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs.)	37,749.13	51,771.85	46,610.75	27,127.69
Average Cost Per Day Per Person(In Rs.)	254.37	196.46	166.25	164.5
% of Total Expenditure through EFMS	99.68	99.78	99.93	99.9
% payments generated within 15 days	99.6	99.63	99.55	87.26
Total center Release	922455.14	912902.5	689174.33	549230.58
Material and skilled Wages(Rs. In Lakhs)	2,16,617.48	1,57,459.95	1,27,359.5	1,52,169.53
Admin Exp(%)	3.68	5.28	6.96	4.78

Table: 4

## Performance of MGNREGA in Jaipur distict

Total no. of GPs	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Total no of Job cards issued (in lakhs)	67	63	59	57	56.6
Total no. of Workers ( in lakhs)	5.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.99
Total no. of active Job cards( in lakhs)	6.7	5.7	5.2	5.4	5.6
Total no. of active Workers ( in lakhs)	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.8

## VIII. Conclusion

The above evidence and observations unambiguously indicate that the role of the MGNREGA in rural development of jaipur in Rajasthan is visible. MGNREGA is an act that guarantees 100 days of employment to all rural poor who attain the age of 18. Through this employment program government expect socio-economic development and women empowerment. From this study, it is clear that jaipur district in Rajasthan implemented this program successfully. Women workers are the major participants of this scheme. Important salient feature of the Act is to improve the quality of life of rural households who are vulnerable to out-migration in search of daily wage employment by channelizing the wage workforce towards developmental activities at the village level itself.

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