



PROS AND CONS OF LINKING MGNREGA WITH THE AGRICULTURE

Y. SURYA SOWJANYA

Research Scholar, Dept. of Economics, Acharya Nagarjuna University

Dr. A.RAJASHEKAR

Reader, H.O.D of Economics, Hindu Collage, Guntur.

ABSTRACT

Agriculture remains to be the main stapes of the Indian economy providing livelihood. The agricultural sector is the largest sector of the economics activity and it has been paying a dominant role in the growth of the economy. The sector is the largest employer providing more than 60 percent of the jobs and is the prime arbores of livening standards, 70 percentage of India's population living in the rural areas. These factors to get her with determination to achieve self-sufficiency in food grains production have ensured a high priority for agricultural sector. Agricultural provides employment to about 52 percentage people in which agricultural laborers account for 32 percentage of total lab our force. The growth rate of labour force at 25 percent is higher than that of the employment at 2.3 percent UN employment among agriculture laborers increased from 9.5 % in 1993-94 to 15.3 % on 2004-05. Considering this, the government of India launched the national rural employment guarantee scheme in February 2006; it was renamed as mahatma Gandhi national rural employment guarantee act (MGIVEREGA) in October 2009, this world's largest employment guarantee program me. Aims to provide a source of income and livelihood security for the poor, vulnerable and marginalized people in rural areas" but crocodile tears the government didn't developed to the employment act in rural areas because lake of interest, lack of people participation, and lack of infrastructure facilities. And the increasing agricultural labors wage rate. The government didn't focus this programme, MGNREGA has both the negative and positive effects on the lives of the people in rural India specially marginalized section of the countries. If MGNREGA scheme implemented effectively in the village, it will give more scope to develop the village as well as people in that village it is suggested that there is a need of detailed and micro level empirical studies on impact of the scheme on village especially MGNREGA scheme can results by creating employment for rural natives that leads to unemployment and poverty eradication and also to bring the positive changes in the economic development of the rural areas.

KEYWORDS: Rural area, MNGREGA, Agricultural sector, Indian population labour farce, security.



Introducton:

“Agriculture is the back bone of the Indian economy” said Mahatma Gandhi decades ago agriculture plays an important role in the process of economic development of India, besides providing food to the nation agricultural releases labour, provides savings, contributes to market of industrial goods and early foreign exchange, agriculture was the main contribution to the national income at the time of independence of India. And also the growth of other sectors depends on this sector and it is the main source of livelihood and food security for a large majority of Indian population. The government launched MNGREGA was play key role in agriculture sector. The people participate in MNGREGA scheme to reduced poverty and unemployment.

Objectives:

1. Enhancing livelihood security of households in rural avers by providing at least 100 clays of guaranteed wage employment.
2. Strengthening natural resource management through works that address the causes of chronic poverty like draught, deforestation and soil erosion and so encourage sustainable development
3. Enhancing at least 100 days of guarantee wage in a financial year to every one whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work
4. Women and it provides equal opportunities for SCS, 55 and other weaker sections.
5. Supplementary income to labourers without adversity affecting labour supply to agriculture.

MGNREGA and cost of agriculture produce:

In the rural contest where the economy is largely dependent on agriculture, a large proportion of the rural population is dependent on the wages which they earn through UN skilled manual labour in agriculture and other wise.

The workers in MGNEGAs are largely casual workers who are vulnerable and suffer from chronic poverty when there is inadequate labour demand or when there are some calamities like ill-health etc...



Natural resource regeneration and impact on agricultural productivity:

The works undertaken through MGNREG give priority to activities related to water, harvesting groundwater, recharging, drought-proofing, and flood protection to increase land productivity and aid the workers in moving from wage employment to sustainable employment. At most 80 percentage of works related to soil, land, and water conservation are MGNREGA works. By their very nature, these place stress on increasing land productivity, recharging, groundwater, and increasing water availability.

Recent amendment of the act to permit MGNREGA works on individual land of small and marginal farmer who constitute 89 percentage of the farming community, in addition to the individual land of land reform beneficiaries will argue the impact on agricultural productivity and household income.

Cultivated area and under irrigation:

Land cultivation, agriculture production is primarily determined by availabilities of water, irrigation support, multiple crop cultivation over a year, and offers considerable protection against vagaries of monsoon. The MGNREGA empowers ordinary people to play an active role in the implementation of employment guarantee through employment sabhas, social audit, participatory planning, and other means. It is a unique programme to ever implement to after in dependence to generate employment to the rural people.

Important feature of the act:

1. It guarantees 100 days wage work on demand.
2. It provides cash compensation as UN employment allowances if the works haven't been provided within 15 days of applying.
3. The work provided under the act through a job card issued for every household.
4. If a worker, lives more than 5 KM for the work --- is entitled to travel allowance once 10 percentage of the minimum wage.
5. Men and women should be paid equality.

Wage Rate:

MGNREGA wages employment programme and also constitutes its biggest challenge, special if wage sequencer save not littering is not organized. The program I initiated in the year 2006-07 with budget provision



of 11300.00 cores and this spending is increase up to 37548.78 cores up to 2011-12 1227.50 lacks households issue job card in the year 2011-12 under MGNREGA and the average fund utilization in the scheme is 90 %.

Season-wise employment under wage rate MGNREGA programs me:

1. 60 percentage of the demand for MGNREGA work was during summer season.
2. The peak agriculture season of the state was lowest, only 9 percentage following 29 percentage during rabbi season. The MGNREGA means a labour force from agricultural activites and creates labour shortage.

Funding:

Central Government:

100% wages or unskilled manual work, 75%of material cost of the schemes including payment of wages to skilled and semiskilled workers.

State Government:

25% material including payment of wags to skilled and semi skilled workers cost, 100% of UN Employment allowance by state Government.

Social Audits:

Social audits enable the rural communities to monitor and analyze the quality, durability and use fullness of MGNREGA works as well as mobilization awareness and enforcement on their rights. A social audit is an important tool by which the people can improve and devise strategies to enhance to quality of implementation of MGNREGA.

Demerits:

1. Lack of people participation
2. Lack of government encourage
3. Low level of income distribution
4. Inequality of income distribution
5. Increasing chronic UN employment.

Suggestions:

1. The government encourage people participation
2. Increasing income levels.
3. Introduced technology in agriculture sector.
4. Available to all facilities working places.
5. Developed infrastructure facilities.



The act aims to generate production assets. Protecting the environment. Empowering rural women reclining under rural migration and fostering social equity. No restriction for number of women participation form house hold and equal wage for both men and women is act's innovation.

Growth of Women Employment in MGNREGAs:

The growth of women employment year to year during 2007-10 Punjab, Kerala, Rajasthan and Maharashtra are the best performers. In growth of women employment in MGNREGAs.

Conclusion:

MGNREGA has been success full in bringing change at village level in the agriculture sector. As the agriculture is a labour intensive sector, the cost of labour is a major part of the total cost of agriculture produce. Implementation of MGNREGA is helping to provide employment to the rural it is creating the problem of availability of labour for the agriculture sector.

Reference:

1. G. Ravi kumar (2014) "National Rural Employment Guarantee programme and its impact on the Livelihood Opportunity's in village economy". ANU Journal of social sciences, Vol.VI(1) June, 2014
2. P.S. Srikantha Murthya and S. Indumati (2011) Economic Analysis of MGNREGA in the Drought-prone Statesof Karnataka, Rajasthan and Irrigation-dominated Stateof Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Economics Research Review Vol. 24 (Conference Number) 2011 pp 531-536
3. Abraham, Vinoj (2009) Employment growth in rural India: Distress-driven?. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 40 (16): 97-104.
4. Smt Pushpa Suryavanshi Dr.H.S.G.V.V.Sagar (2014) "Implementation and Impact of MGNREGA on Agriculture Produces Cost - A case study of Sagar District" SSARSC International Journal of Geo Science and Geo Informatics ISSN 2348-6198 Volume 1 Issue 1, March 2014.