



# Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

**For Prelims:** Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Minimum Wages Act, 1948

**For Mains:** Poverty, Government Policies & Interventions, Issues Relating to Development, MGNREGA and related Issues

## Why in News?

[Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act \(MGNREGA\)](#) helped **compensating 20-80% of the income loss** incurred because of the **Covid-19 induced lockdown**, as per a study conducted by Azim Premji University across four states (Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh).

- However, **39% of the surveyed households didn't get a single day of work in the Covid-19 year** due to **lack of adequate works** being sanctioned/opened.

## What is MGNREGA?

- **About:** MGNREGA is **one of the largest work guarantee programmes** in the world **launched in 2005** by the **Ministry of Rural development**.
  - The primary objective of the scheme is to **guarantee 100 days of employment** in every financial year to **adult members of any rural household** willing to do public work-related unskilled manual work.
  - As of 2022-23, there are **15.4 crore active workers under the MGNREGA**.
- **Legal Right to Work:** Unlike earlier employment guarantee schemes, the act **aims at addressing the causes of chronic poverty** through a rights-based framework.
  - At least **one-third of beneficiaries have to be women**.
  - Wages must be paid according to the statutory minimum wages specified for agricultural labourers in the state under the [Minimum Wages Act, 1948](#).
- **Demand-Driven Scheme:** The most important part of MGNREGA's design is **its legally-backed guarantee for any rural adult to get work within 15 days of demanding it**, failing which an 'unemployment allowance' must be given.
  - This demand-driven scheme enables the self-selection of workers.
- **Decentralised planning:** There is an emphasis on strengthening the process of decentralisation by giving a significant role in [Panchayati Raj Institutions \(PRIs\)](#) in planning and implementing these works.
  - The act **mandates Gram sabhas to recommend the works that are to be undertaken** and at least 50% of the works must be executed by them.



## What are the Issues Associated with Implementation of Scheme?

- **Delay and Insufficiency in Funds Dispersal:** Most states have failed to disburse wages within 15 days as mandated by MGNREGA. In addition, **workers are not compensated for a delay in payment of wages.**
  - This has turned the scheme into a supply-based programme and subsequently, **workers had begun to lose interest in working under it.**
  - There is ample evidence by now, including an admission by the Ministry of Finance, that **delays in wage payments are a consequence of insufficient funds.**
- **Caste Based Segregation:** There were significant variations in delays by caste. While 46% of payments to **SC (Scheduled Caste)** workers and 37% for **ST (Scheduled Tribes)** workers were completed in the mandated seven-day period, it was a dismal 26% for non-SC/ST workers.
  - The **negative impact of caste-based segregation was felt acutely in poorer States** such as Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal.
- **Ineffective Role of PRI:** With very little autonomy, gram panchayats are not able to implement this act in an effective and efficient manner.
- **Large Number of Incomplete works:** There has been a delay in the completion of works under MGNREGA and inspection of projects has been irregular. Also, there is an issue of quality of work and asset creation under MGNREGA.
- **Fabrication of Job cards:** There are several issues related to the existence of **fake job cards, the inclusion of fictitious names, missing entries and delays** in making entries in job cards.

## Way Forward

- There is **a need for better coordination between various government departments** and the mechanism to allot and measure the work.
- Some **discrepancies in the payouts need to be addressed**, too. Women in the sector, on an average, earn 22.24% less than their male counterparts.
- State governments **must ensure that public work gets started in every village. Workers turning up at the worksite should be provided** work immediately, without much delay.
- Local bodies **must proactively reach out to returned and quarantined migrant workers** and help those in need to get job cards.
- **Gram panchayats need to be provided with adequate resources**, powers, and responsibilities to sanction works, provide work on demand, and authorise wage payments to ensure there are no delays in payments.
- MGNREGA should be converged with other schemes of the government. For example, Green India initiative, [Swachh Bharat Abhiyan](#) etc.

### UPSC Civil Services Examination, Previous Year Question (PYQ)

**Q. Among the following who are eligible to benefit from the “Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act”? (2011)**

- (a) Adult members of only the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe households
- (b) Adult members of below poverty line (BPL) households
- (c) Adult members of households of all backward communities
- (d) Adult members of any household

**Ans: (d)**

**Exp:**

- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee (MGNREGA), which is the largest work guarantee programme in the world, was enacted in 2005 with the primary objective of guaranteeing 100 days of wage employment per year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.
- It aims at addressing the causes of chronic poverty through the ‘works’ (projects) that are undertaken, and thus ensuring sustainable development. There is also an emphasis on strengthening the process of decentralisation by giving a significant role to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in planning and implementing these works.
- **Therefore, option D is the correct answer.**

**Source: TH**

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