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## NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT IN INDIA -AN OVERVIEW



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### ABSTRACT

Unemployment persists in the developing country is due to the structural problems or lack of investment. Due these reasons labour force participation rate is lower in the developing country labour participation rate is measured in terms of hours of works performed quantitatively and qualitatively. Every able-bodied adult must work fully number of hours at the current return according to classical economist; normal situation is stable equilibrium at full employment. According to them, unemployment is due to either government interference or the not free play of market forces and also due to the monopolistic practices.

**KEYWORDS :** National Rural Employment, Unemployment



### INTRODUCTION :

According to natural wave theories unemployment is due to trade cycles. The demand deficiency theory of J.M. Keynes attributes unemployment is due to lack of effective demand. There are different types of unemployment in terms of causes in different countries. India is a developing economy. The nature of unemployment persist in the developing economies differs from the one that prevails in industrially advanced economies. In India more than 70

percent of population resides in rural area. Agriculture is only occupation in rural area. Out of net cultivable land, about 65 percent of land under dry land farming. In other words, the employment and income of the 65 percent of farmers depend up on the grace of monsoon. Further, agriculture provides only seasonal employment to rural population. Therefore rural India has seasonal unemployment along with open and disguised unemployment.

The solution of the unemployment persists in India with the economic growth is quite slow since the beginning of the planning in order to provide employment opportunities, greater emphasis is placed on cottage and agro based industries, but it was inadequate to absorb additional labour force joining in the labour market. Hence emphasis was given to employment oriented rapid economic growth. For this purpose again government adopted policy measures to influence the agriculture, cottage and small-scale industries along with allied activities of non-farm operations.

Employment generation programmes like IRDP, NREP, TRYSEM, and operation flood II, fish farmer's development agencies, were undertaken during late 1970s and 1980s. IRDP was introduced

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for self-employment now it has been restructured into single programme in 1999 including TRYSEM, MWS and other programmes were renamed as Swarna Jayanti Gram Swa Rojgar Yojana [JSSY] for same objective. For the wage employments are concerned JRY was launched in 1979 to provide wage employment to rural poor. Further it was restructured Swarna Jayanti Grameen Rojgar Yojana.

The national rural employment guarantee programme was implemented to provide works and thus, income for landless labour and marginal farmers in the lean season for labour demand and creates assets that raise land productivity and thus, contribute to reversal of declines in agricultural yields. Hence, the present study wanted to study the national rural employment guarantee programme in India. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, (NREGA) was notified on September 7, 2005.

### Objective of the act

The objective of the Act is 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.

### NREGA goals

1. Strong social safety net for the vulnerable groups by providing a fall-back employment source, when other employment alternatives are scarce or inadequate
2. Growth engine for sustainable development of an agricultural economy. Through the process of providing employment on works that address causes of chronic poverty such as drought, deforestation and soil erosion, the Act seeks to strengthen the natural resource base of rural livelihood and create durable assets in rural areas. Effectively implemented, NREGA has the potential to transform the geography of poverty
3. Empowerment of rural poor through the processes of a rights-based Law
4. New ways of doing business, as a model of governance reform anchored on the principles of transparency and grass root democracy

Thus, NREGA fosters conditions for inclusive growth ranging from basic wage security and recharging rural economy to a transformative empowerment process of democracy

### Coverage

The Act was notified in 200 districts in the first phase with effect from February 2nd 2006 and then extended to additional 130 districts in the financial year 2007-2008 (113 districts were notified with effect from April 1st 2007, and 17 districts in UP were notified with effect from May 15th 2007). The remaining districts have been notified under the NREGA with effect from April 1, 2008. Thus NREGA covers the entire country with the exception of districts that have a hundred percent urban population.

### Salient features of the act

1. Adult members of a rural household, willing to do unskilled manual work, may apply for registration in writing or orally to the local Gram Panchayat
2. The Gram Panchayat after due verification will issue a Job Card. The Job Card will bear the photograph of all adult members of the household willing to work under NREGA and is free of cost
3. The Job Card should be issued within 15 days of application.
4. A Job Card holder may submit a written application for employment to the Gram Panchayat, stating the time and duration for which work is sought. The minimum days of employment have to be at least fourteen.

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5. The Gram Panchayat will issue a dated receipt of the written application for employment, against which the guarantee of providing employment within 15 days operates
6. Employment will be given within 15 days of application for work, if it is not then daily unemployment allowance as per the Act, has to be paid liability of payment of unemployment allowance is of the States. vii) Work should ordinarily be provided within 5 km radius of the village. In case work is provided beyond 5 km, extra wages of 10% are payable to meet additional transportation and living expenses
7. Wages are to be paid according to the Minimum Wages Act 1948 for agricultural labourers in the State, unless the Centre notifies a wage rate which will not be less than Rs. 60/ per day. Equal wages will be provided to both men and women.
8. Wages are to be paid according to piece rate or daily rate. Disbursement of wages has to be done on weekly basis and not beyond a fortnight in any case
9. At least one-third beneficiaries shall be women who have registered and requested work under the scheme.
10. Work site facilities such as crèche, drinking water, shade have to be provided
11. The shelf of projects for a village will be recommended by the gram sabha and approved by the zilla panchayat.
12. At least 50% of works will be allotted to Gram Panchayats for execution
13. Permissible works predominantly include water and soil conservation, a forestation and land development works
14. A 60:40 wage and material ratio has to be maintained. No contractors and machinery is allowed
15. The Central Government bears the 100 percent wage cost of unskilled manual labour and 75 percent of the material cost including the wages of skilled and semi skilled workers
16. Social Audit has to be done by the Gram Sabha
17. Grievance redressed mechanisms have to be put in place for ensuring a responsive implementation process
18. All accounts and records relating to the Scheme should be available for public scrutiny

#### Providing registration to Households under NREGA

Under the act every rural household, who are willing to do unskilled manual work, are entitled to 100 days work in a financial year on demand NREGA essentially provides for right based approach. With all the states coming under the preview of NREGA, several rounds of campaigning have been taken up again to give the programme further momentum. The details of household's job cards issues, households demanded employment and the households provided employment was given in the following table-

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**Table-1. Households wise NREGA Implementation Status Report for the Financial Year 2006 to 2012 in India**

S.No.	States	2006-07			2007-08			2008-09		
		Issued job cards	Demande employment	Provided employment	Issued job cards	Demande employment	Provided employment	Issued job cards	Demande employment	Provided employment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	5066675	2161494	2161395	8853413	4803892	4803892	11347815	5699557	5699557
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	16926	16926	16926	23647	36437	4490	154957	110259	80714
3	ASSAM	916753	798179	792270	1565775	1448243	1402888	2970522	2155349	1877393
4	BIHAR	3562761	1708610	1688899	7988992	3975545	3859630	10284009	3822484	3822484
5	GUJARAT	1848766	1282794	1256737	2875796	2297042	2284963	2877792	850691	850691
6	HARYANA	632269	226269	226269	865503	290691	290691	377568	171794	162932
7	HIMACHAL PRADESH	106772	50765	50765	161445	70869	70869	849993	453724	445713
8	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	99446	67187	63514	393751	275463	271099	497175	214385	199166
9	KARNATAKA	179133	121328	121328	253302	138143	138303	3420945	906503	896212
10	KERALA	2304037	1394108	1394108	2958788	1679978	1679868	1897713	698680	692015
11	MADHYA PRADESH	795600	548532	545185	1523091	554002	549994	11229547	5207862	5207665
12	MAHARASHTRA	213840	104927	99107	479036	259275	185392	4814593	907783	906297
13	PUNJAB	4446195	2733762	2866349	7238784	4347079	4346916	524928	149902	149902
14	RAJASTHAN	2753047	353024	384944	3128352	474695	474695	8468740	6375314	6373093
15	SIKKIM	18568	18568	18568	91013	112549	112549	77112	52554	52006
16	TAMIL NADU	113255	99177	96627	121787	106989	106042	5512827	3345648	3345648
17	TRIPURA	21966	52478	50998	89314	88943	88940	600615	549145	549022
18	UTTAR PRADESH	27884	27884	27884	110407	110052	110052	10652018	4338490	4336466
19	WEST BENGAL	2593194	1407251	1394169	4105147	1138432	1100497	9556067	3025854	3025854
20	CHHATTISGARH	37326	31788	31648	97892	49690	49690	3354795	2271194	2270415
21	JHARKHAND	1508223	1175172	1175172	2869457	2173122	2170460	3375992	1576857	1576348
22	UTTARAKHAND	4498	4179	4107	30907	21773	19664	817753	298741	298741
23	MANIPUR	1157525	683708	683481	2200437	1234818	1234818	385836	381109	381109
24	MEGHALAYA	75067	74800	74335	465779	425299	423724	298755	239630	224263
25	MIZORAM	4004287	2676261	2573245	7311973	4104283	4096408	172775	172775	172775
26	NAGALAND	199236	134363	134312	358734	189263	189263	296738	296689	296689
27	ORISSA	5147141	3235360	3083757	8578073	3919996	3843335	5267853	1220596	1199006
28	PUDUCHERRY							15547	12264	12264
29	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR							23313	8131	5975
30	LAKSHADWEEP							3313	3024	3024
31	CHANDIGARH							0	0	0
32	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI							8100	1919	1919
33	DAMAN & DIU							0	0	0
34	GOA							10244	0	0
Total		37850390	21188894	21016099	64740595	34326563	33909132	100145950	45518907	45115358

Source: nrega.ac.nic.in

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**Table-1. Households wise NREGA Implementation Status Report for the Financial Year 2006 to 2012 in India (Continued.....)**

S.No.	States	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
		Issued job cards	Demande employment	Provided employment	Issued job cards	Demande employment	Provided Employment	Issued job cards	Demande employment	Provided Employment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	11722646	6158493	6158493	11991323	6200423	6200423	11886571	4899350	4899350
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	135140	72606	68157	170350	151574	134527	49723	13722	3177
3	ASSAM	3611714	2139111	2137270	4369561	1807788	1798372	3914289	1353542	1347654
4	BIHAR	12403792	4127330	4127330	13044879	4763659	4738464	12131260	1689893	1660581
5	GUJARAT	3570123	1596402	1596402	3955998	1097483	1096223	4076698	835227	820577
6	HARYANA	459367	156410	156406	582737	237480	235281	671817	277969	277286
7	HIMACHAL PRADESH	994969	499174	497336	1050602	447064	444247	1102930	532068	498241
8	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	664494	352287	336036	1001681	504774	499434	712526	371918	361617
9	KARNATAKA	6239289	3633845	3535351	5294245	2414441	2224468	5572268	1664099	1652079
10	KERALA	2428808	934272	931221	2915670	1186356	1175816	1856813	1418056	1416386
11	MADHYA PRADESH	11292252	4714916	4714591	11384370	4445781	4407643	11841636	3740680	3727174
12	MAHARASHTRA	5699877	591611	591547	5832823	453941	451169	6594522	1396870	1380529
13	PUNJAB	704874	272684	271934	821076	278567	278134	865112	245674	245176
14	RAJASTHAN	8827935	6522264	6522264	9274312	6156667	5859667	9730877	4702443	4523264
15	SIKKIM	70050	54156	54156	73575	56401	56401	79196	55765	54464
16	TAMIL NADU	6535710	4373257	4373257	7347187	4969140	4969140	8188149	6376449	6344466
17	TRIPURA	635265	577049	576001	584900	557413	557055	601255	567129	566793
18	UTTAR PRADESH	11698780	5667644	5483434	13052850	6581786	6431213	14552683	7337929	7298702
19	WEST BENGAL	10351948	3489363	3479915	10731538	5011657	4998239	11126809	5434794	5416479
20	CHHATTISGARH	3574607	2025845	2025845	3911126	2485581	2485581	4387680	2737452	2727371
21	JHARKHAND	3697477	1703243	1702599	3920922	1989083	1987360	4012789	1563750	1556569
22	UTTARAKHAND	893496	522304	522304	974529	542391	542391	1023235	460810	458321
23	MANIPUR	426533	418564	418564	444886	437228	433856	425526	361043	335968
24	MEGHALAYA	372523	302537	300482	398226	357523	346149	449306	331646	330983
25	MIZORAM	180803	180140	180140	170894	170894	170894	211181	176401	169433
26	NAGALAND	325242	325242	325242	350815	350815	350815	380498	335472	335378
27	ORISSA	5591073	1413372	1394118	6025230	2030029	2004815	6142104	1391499	1378597
28	PUDUCHERRY	60780	40377	40377	63769	38574	38118	66257	42553	42546
29	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	12763	20634	20337	44406	17937	17636	58629	19248	18701
30	LAKSHADWEEP	6079	5192	5192	7787	4507	4507	7936	3757	3746
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
32	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	10923	3741	3741	11135	2290	2290	374	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	GOA	14279	6613	6604	21032	13997	13897	29549	11174	11167
	Total	113213611	52900678	52556646	119824438	55763244	54954225	122750202	50348382	49862775

It is evident from the above table-1 that, firstly NREGA programme was implemented in only 27 states in India from the financial year 2006-07 and 2007-08 among these states in the financial year 2006-07 total 3,78,50,390 job cards issued to households , among these households 2,11,88,894 were demanded employment under NREGA and 2,10,16,099 households were provided employment and this programme.

In the financial year 2007-08 total 6,47,40,595 households were issued job cards among these households were demanded employment was 3,43,26,563 and provided employment to the households was 3,39,09,132.

In the financial year 2008- 09 the number of states in India implemented NREGA programme was raised from 27 states to 34 states. In this financial year the total 10,01,45,950 households were issued job cards, among these 4,55,18,907 households were demanded employment under this programme and in this financial year 4,51,15,858 households were provided employment.

The total 11,32,18,611 households were issued job cards in the financial year 2009-10, among these households demanded employment were found 5,29,00,676 and employment provided to 5,25,56,646 households.

### Households job cards issued under Programme

Households the Act every rural household, who are willing to do unskilled manual work, are entitled to 100days work in a given financial year on demand. NREGA essentially provides for a right – based approach, this programme implemented in the year 2006-07 in only 27 selected states, while all the states coming under the preview of the NREGA after several rounds of campaigning have been

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taken up again to give the programme further momentum. Now this programme extended to all 34 states in India from the financial year 2008-09 before it only existed in 27 states. Now all the states are having been able to provide registration to almost all target groups. The state wise number of households issued job cards was given in the table-1 in the first financial year 2006-07 total 3,78,50,390 job cards issued went up 6,47,40,595 only by the end of the financial year 2007-08 in the financial year 2008-09 the number of NREGA implementation states increases from 27 to 34 states . among these states in the financial year 2008-09 total number of job cards issued was increased from the previous financial year was went up to 10,01,45,950 households and again in the financial year 2009-10 it was went up to 11,32,13,611 and it was found to be highest among all the financial year from 2006 to 2011. In the financial year 2010-11 it was down to 10,95,05 328 job cards issued under NREGA to the households. The financial year 2006-07 was found to be the year with lowest number of job cards issued to households among all the financial years from 2006 to 2011. The details of the job cards issued to the households from the financial year 2006 to 2011 with state wise has given in the table-1.

### Households demanded for employment under the Act

NREGA is basically a demand driven programme. Actual provision of employment is based on demand expressed by the registered persons at the gram panchayat. Based on demand from at best ten persons, a new work is to be started for providing employment.

In the financial year 2006-07 total 2,11,88.894 households demanded wage employment in the financial year was went up to 3,43,26,563 households it was shown increase in the number of households demanded for employment under NREGA.

Further in the financial year number of states covered under NREGA was increases from 27 to 34 states. In the financial year 2008-09 the households demanded for wage employment was found to be 4,55,18,907 it shows the increase in number of households from the previous year with increasing is the number of states as well. Again in the financial year the demand for wage employment went up to total 5,29,00,678 and it was down to total 1,85,18,169 household who were demanded for employment under NREGA. Among all the financial years from 2006-07 to 2010-11 highest number of households demanded for wage employment under NREGA was found in the financial year 2009-10 and lowest number was found in the financial year. 2010-11. the details of state wise demand for employment were given in the table-1.

### Households provided employment under the Programme

The important indicator of the implementation of NREGA programme is the generation of employment. In the financial year 2006-07 total 2,10,16,099 households were provided employment under NREGA in total 27 states and in the financial year 2007-08 provided 3,39,09,132 households were provided employment for the same number of states. In the financial year 2008-09 total 4,51,15,358 households were provided employment with increasing in number of states it was increased from 27 states in this financial year by the government of India. again in the financial year 2009-10 the total number of households provided employment was gone up to 5,25,56,646 and for the year 2010-11 it was found to be 1,79,40,748 households who got employment under this NREGA programme. It was also evident that in the financial year 2009-10 highest numbers of households were provided employment and in the financial year 2010-11 lowest number of households were found to be provided employment among the years from 2006 to 2012. The details of the state wise employment provided to the households from 2006 to 2012 were given in the above table-1.

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#### Generation of Employment under NREGA

NREGA programme was implemented in only 27 states in India in the financial year 2006-07 and 2007-08 and it was extended to 34 states from the financial year 2008-09. The main objective of the implementation of the NREGA programme was to generate the employment among the rural people actually who are living below the poverty line. The state wise employment generated by the rural poor was given in the table-2

It is evident from the table-2 that, NREGA programme was implemented in only 27 states in India in the financial year 2006-07 and 2007-08. In the financial year 2006-07 included women total 9050.54 lakhs persondays were generated employment under the programme. Among these total persondays total 2295.23 lakhs persondays were employment generated by the persons belonging to schedule castes followed by 3298.73 lakhs persondays of employment were generated by the persons belonging to schedule tribes and remaining 3456.59 lakhs persondays generated by the people belonging to other communities.

In the financial year 2007-08 the total 14,367.95 lakhs persondays of employment under the programme which included the category of women also, among these 3,942.54 lakhs persondays of employment generated by the peoples from schedule castes followed by 4205.6 generated by the people come from schedule tribes and remaining 6,219.98 persondays of employment which is generated by the people come category of others.

Further, the Government of India extended the existing NREGA programme from 27 states to 34 states from the year 2008-09. In the financial year 2008-09 included women the total employment generated was 21632.86 lakhs persondays among these employment generated by the people belonging to the schedule castes was 6336.18 lakhs persondays followed by 5501.64 lakhs persondays by schedule tribes and remaining 9795.06 lakhs persondays of employment was generated by the people belonging to the category of others under the programme.

It may also evident from the data presented in the table-2 that, in the financial year 2009-10 the total employment generated was 28332.2 lakhs persondays among these 8638.93 lakhs persondays generated by schedule casts followed by 5871.22 lakhs generated by schedule tribes and remaining 13822.02 lakhs persondays of employment generated by other castes under this programme.

Again it is also evident from the data presented in the table-2 that, in the financial year 2010-11 total 4390.4 lakhs persondays of employment generated among these persondays of employment 941.4 lakhs generated by schedule castes people followed by 872.17 lakhs generated by schedule tribes people and remaining 2376.83 lakhs persondays of employment generated by the people who belonging to category of others.

Further, it was also shows that, from the implementation of NREGA programme from begining2006 to present financial year 2010-11, the trends shows that, higher, total number of persondays of employment generated under this programme was found in the financial year 2009-10 and lowest number of employment generated in the year 2010-11. in case of persondays of employment Generated by the schedule castes was found higher in the financial year 2009-10 and in the financial year 2010-11 it was found lowest . Further it follows same trend in case of schedule tribes and others. From the financial year 2008 to 2011 under NREGA programme.. In table -2 given state wise generation of employment by different categories of people from the financial year 2006 to 2012.

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Table-2. Category wise NREGA Implementation Report for the Year 2006-11 in India

S. No	State	2006-07				2007-08				2008-09			
		Total	SCs	STs	Others	Total	SCs	STs	Others	Total	SCs	STs	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	678.77	202.41	88.31	388.05	2010.28	557.16	257.18	1195.94	2735.45	715.02	354.36	1666.07
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	4.53	0	4.53	0	2.79	0	1.85	0.94	34.98	0.59	28.35	6.04
3	ASSAM	572.92	49.57	265.05	258.3	487.61	37.06	190.76	259.79	751.07	78.18	258.78	414.12
4	BIHAR	596.87	281	19.13	296.74	855.1	390.44	21.02	443.64	991.75	496.55	26.33	468.88
5	GUJARAT	700.21	84.08	318.98	297.15	1316.1	196.29	544.77	575.04	213.07	26.99	107.73	78.34
6	HARYANA	100.48	7.07	64.57	28.84	90.06	5.33	59.37	25.36	69.11	36.65	0	32.46
7	HIMACHAL PRADESH	24.12	14.48	0	9.64	35.76	19.24	0	16.52	205.28	68.8	15.99	120.49
8	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	29.9	9.09	6.7	14.11	97.53	31.51	10.76	55.26	78.8	6.67	21.61	50.52
9	KARNATAKA	32.3	1.75	7.5	23.05	33.4	3.29	8.13	21.98	287.64	79.89	39.91	167.85
10	KERALA	520.47	122.19	209.7	188.59	747.56	155.03	311.37	281.17	153.75	29.94	14.23	109.58
11	MADHYA PRADESH	222.01	73.37	45.18	103.46	197.78	59.79	37.94	100.05	2946.97	525.07	1379.55	1042.35
12	MAHARASHTRA	20.48	4.12	2.54	13.82	60.75	10.25	10.26	40.23	419.85	69.31	185.44	165.11
13	PUNJAB	1971.77	312.96	959.05	699.76	2753.02	491.96	1342.47	918.59	40.27	29.89	0	10.38
14	RAJASTHAN	159.28	25.79	65.12	68.37	184.86	34.08	71.16	79.62	4829.55	1390.4	1122.52	2316.62
15	SIKKIM	18.57	0	18.57	0	48.32	0.13	48.04	0.14	26.34	1.5	11.63	13.21
16	TAMIL NADU	24.22	0.07	20.14	4.01	41.33	0.19	36.4	4.74	1203.59	725.39	20.93	457.27
17	TRIPURA	7.85	0	7.85	0	31.53	0	31.53	0	351.12	82.35	158.68	110.09
18	UTTAR PRADESH	13.08	0	13.08	0	24.33	0	24.33	0	2272.21	1216.9	44.57	1010.74
19	WEST BENGAL	799.34	189.06	393.87	216.41	405.23	98.58	160.66	145.98	786.61	294.55	116.53	375.52
20	CHHATTISGARH	15.57	10.8	0	4.77	19.15	14.61	0	4.54	1243.18	203.97	513.64	525.57
21	JHARKHAND	998.87	159.5	642.9	196.47	1678.38	322.91	778.6	576.87	749.97	135.78	299.74	314.46
22	UTTARAKHAND	2.42	0.02	2.38	0.03	8.6	0.61	3.66	4.33	104.33	28.33	5.37	70.63
23	MANIPUR	182.79	102.48	4.34	75.97	645.23	370.09	16.99	258.14	285.62	4.71	208.25	72.66
24	MEGHALAYA	50.13	7.98	31.17	10.98	181.05	37.72	75.95	67.38	86.31	0.39	81.75	4.17
25	MIZORAM	822.91	467.82	25.62	329.46	1363.06	732.7	25.2	605.16	125.82	0	125.76	0.06
26	NAGALAND	40.6	10.84	0.57	29.19	80.34	21.93	3.49	54.92	202.7	0	202.7	0
27	ORISSA	440.08	158.78	81.88	199.42	968.8	351.44	133.71	483.65	432.58	87.55	154.9	190.13
28	PUDUCHERRY									1.64	0.81	0	0.83
29	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR									1	0	0.1	0.9
30	LAKSHADWEEP									1.82	0	1.81	0.01
31	CHANDIGARH									0	0	0	0
32	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI									0.48	0	0.48	0
33	DAMAN & DIU									0	0	0	0
34	GOA									0	0	0	0
Total		9050.54	2295.23	3298.73	3456.59	14367.95	3942.34	4205.6	6219.98	21632.86	6336.18	5501.64	9795.06

Table-2. Category wise NREGA Implementation Report for the Year 2006-12 in India (Continued.....)

S. No	State	2008-09				2009-10				2010-11			
		Total	SCs	STs	Others	Total	SCs	STs	Others	Total	SCs	STs	Others
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	4044.3	998	594.8	2451.5	3351.61	815.03	537.08	1999.5	2767.72	747.16	508.26	1512.3
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	16.98	0	16.6	0.38	31.12	0.01	28.09	3.02	0.52	0	0.52	0
3	ASSAM	732.97	89.03	227.37	416.57	470.54	51.73	128.26	290.55	353.47	19.63	80.65	253.19
4	BIHAR	1136.91	515.06	24.59	597.26	1602.59	727.52	34.27	840.8	626.76	153.97	11.09	461.7
5	GUJARAT	585.1	87.01	230.88	267.21	491.84	71.52	202.51	217.81	311.22	24.42	125.32	161.49
6	HARYANA	59.03	31.63	0	27.39	84.2	41.2	0	43	108.92	54.09	0.02	54.81
7	HIMACHAL PRADESH	284.94	95.05	24.79	165.1	219.46	71.51	17.97	129.98	261.1	78.54	15.95	166.61
8	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	128.71	10.79	33.64	84.28	210.69	15.19	52.82	142.67	162.18	11.94	24.3	125.95
9	KARNATAKA	2001.61	332.47	170.99	1498.15	1097.84	177.39	102.72	817.73	699.55	109.84	58.02	531.69
10	KERALA	318.68	53.77	17.8	247.11	480.34	77.93	14.89	387.52	631.94	90.47	15	526.46
11	MADHYA PRADESH	2624.03	485.04	1189.84	949.15	2198.19	425.19	955.03	817.96	1574.46	333.09	431.75	809.62
12	MAHARASHTRA	274.33	70.26	90.98	113.1	200.01	44.01	51.14	104.87	651.21	37.79	111.43	501.99
13	PUNJAB	77.15	60.89	0	16.26	75.39	59.04	0.01	16.34	64.38	49.84	0.02	14.51
14	RAJASTHAN	4498.09	1193.51	1011.87	2292.7	3026.21	771.56	704.6	1550.06	2107.71	353.26	517.22	1237.24
15	SIKKIM	43.28	4.18	18.41	20.69	48.14	5.8	19.2	23.14	32.76	1.49	11.77	19.5
16	TAMIL NADU	2390.75	1412.24	59.66	918.84	2685.93	1550.07	58.7	1077.16	3014.16	870.58	38.63	2104.94
17	TRIPURA	458.26	82.8	187.36	188.09	374.51	67.22	162.71	144.58	490.13	88.17	206.02	195.94
18	UTTAR PRADESH	3559.26	2007.86	52.74	1498.66	3348.97	1806.99	70.48	1471.5	2653.01	836.94	33.12	1782.95
19	WEST BENGAL	1551.67	571.93	223.18	756.56	1553.08	573.31	208.3	771.46	1433.59	483.74	146.74	803.12
20	CHHATTISGARH	1041.57	159.59	397.85	484.13	1110.35	161.76	405.43	543.17	1212.89	116.77	455.54	640.58
21	JHARKHAND	842.47	135.15	362.14	345.18	830.9	111.71	349.65	369.54	601.24	76.64	235.09	289.51
22	UTTARAKHAND	182.39	47.49	7.37	127.53	230.21	60.7	9.76	159.75	190.34	34.91	5.48	149.95
23	MANIPUR	306.17	84.29	131.19	90.7	295.61	7.63	208.81	79.17	205.13	1.24	145.02	58.87
24	MEGHALAYA	148.48	0.77	139.7	8.01	199.81	0.75	188.84	10.21	161.66	1.07	151.9	8.7
25	MIZORAM	170.35	0.01	170.11	0.22	166	0.01	165.73	0.27	122.85	0.17	122.25	0.43
26	NAGALAND	284.27	0	284.27	0	334.34	0	334.34	0	225.93	1.57	211.83	12.53
27	ORISSA	551.6	105.83	200.08	245.69	976.56	177.02	347.19	452.35	453.75	79.42	173.18	201.15
28	PUDUCHERRY	9.07	4.18	0	4.88	11.27	3.7	0.01	7.57	10.79	3.72	0.01	7.06
29	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	5.82	0	0.4	5.42	4.03	0	0.55	3.48	8.1	0	0.26	7.84
30	LAKSHADWEEP	1.41	0	1.41	0	1.34	0	1.34	0	1.46	0	1.44	0.02
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	0.7	0	0.7	0	0.47	0	0.47	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	GOA	1.85	0.1	0.5	1.26	3.7	0.15	0.9	2.65	3.11	0.1	0.66	2.35
Total		28332.2	8638.93	5871.22	13822.02	25715.25	7875.65	5361.8	12477.81	21142.04	4660.57	3838.49	12643

Source: nrega.ac.nic.in

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**Financial Performance under NREGA from 2006 to 2012**

Under NREGA funds will be bear by the both Central and State Governments for the implementation of the programme. It is observed from the table-4 that, in the financial year 2006-07 total 1207362.72 lakhs of amount available for the implementation of the NREGA programme for 27 states in these amount 418432.42 lakhs were found to be released by the Central Government and 882335.55 lakhs were made expenditure for the implementation of the programme. Total 1927877.71 lakhs of amount available for the implementation of the programme in the financial year 2007-08 the amount 1229592.4 lakhs was released by the Central Government in this 1585844.15 lakhs used for the implementation of the programme. In the financial year 2008-09 for the implementation of the programme utilized 2725068.7 lakhs from the total available fund i.e. 3630045.57 in this total amount 2994544.33 lakhs of amount was found to release by the Central Government. Further, 4573849.78 lakhs of amount available in the financial year 2009-10 in this fund 1178076.46 lakhs released by the central Government and for the implementation of the programme used 3797119.12 lakhs in this year. In the financial year 2010-11 expenditure has made 562785 lakhs from the total available fund i.e. 1723898.36 lakhs for the same year central government released 496677.87 lakhs for the implementation of the programme it included in the total available fund for the financial year 2010-11. The data presented in the table-4 also shows the trends that, for the implementation of the NREGA programme the available of total funds, the mound released by the central government and the expenditure made for the implementation programme was goes on increases from the financial year 2006-07 to 2009-10 and it was decreased in the financial year 2010-11. the details of state wise distribution of available funds, funds released by the central government for the implementation of the programme and expenditure made for programme was given in the following table-4.

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Table - 4. Funds Released for the Implementation During 2006 to 2012 (In Lakhs)

S. No.	States	2006-07			2007-08			2008-09		
		Funds Available	Central Release	Expenditure	Funds Available	Central Release	Expenditure	Funds Available	Central Release	Expenditure
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	114224.39	20000	68020.32	229320.82	130016.9	208374.75	357653.44	321910.19	296390.38
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1211.25	272.85	221.34	372.49	1388.38	303.9	3121.89	2948.84	3289.54
3	ASSAM	70769.1	13970.85	59252.93	80609.74	47928.31	54914.93	132230.21	95872.16	95380.73
4	BIHAR	119117.81	40503.38	71276.16	152531.44	45078.62	105277.76	209647.94	138819.05	131647.98
5	GUJARAT	12374.74	4113.94	8585.03	12680.45	6106.21	8184.24	28124.42	16419.2	19600.65
6	HARYANA	4652.85	913.39	3594.67	5802.46	5033.97	5235.01	16015.97	13656.65	10988.22
7	HIMACHAL PRADESH	5719.2	683.64	3940.12	16150.34	12855.06	12564.88	50090.17	40974.63	33227.64
8	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	5012.4	986.37	3454.44	6148.96	7183.87	3920.36	14617.82	10472.53	8772.02
9	KARNATAKA	34131.33	6329.69	24829.67	43671.67	46153.44	23650.54	64245.44	39851.14	35787.46
10	KERALA	4835.18	2179.51	2789.73	9973.95	6924.55	8336.83	29771.76	19887.32	22453.64
11	MADHYA PRADESH	213368.36	35000	186268.63	328848.4	256788.17	289172.6	484432.32	406111.54	355496.21
12	MAHARASHTRA	48693.66	18421.36	17461.18	49783.33	3128.16	18907.21	63651.4	18756.08	36154.34
13	PUNJAB	3839.21	755.75	2500.21	5027.36	2886.82	3004.29	11485.06	6775.32	7235.81
14	RAJASTHAN	85617.3	20000	69306.14	144069.79	102857.2	147733.72	695342.82	652157.19	616439.73
15	SIKKIM	456.5	451.5	261.89	1432.37	593.75	1185.76	4810.83	4255.84	4275.61
16	TAMIL NADU	25210.92	9889.21	15163.63	70113.96	38828.73	51642.38	179459.05	140952.19	100406.48
17	TRIPURA	4977.63	1884.66	4507.68	21850.38	17410.45	20860.34	51400.27	46036.6	49077.13
18	UTTAR PRADESH	102871.22	33498.69	77967.46	222726.19	161741.56	189825.13	459331	393390.12	356887.72
19	WEST BENGAL	63023.42	18358.84	39462.63	133148.55	84454.24	100434.62	127919.17	91875.09	94038.47
20	CHHATTISGARH	84095.94	70212.53	66882.16	151755.67	101983.16	140183.2	197358.82	166449.34	143447.52
21	JHARKHAND	98220.95	37618.59	71155.13	125468.19	64753.07	106253.85	234795.92	180580.14	134171.7
22	UTTARAKHAND	7105.31	1910.6	4849.7	15319.6	11104.65	9575.01	17536.03	10116.44	13579.34
23	MANIPUR	2037.59	570.89	2025.5	6415.05	6250.13	6276.15	31829.12	36540.97	34965.82
24	MEGHALAYA	2583.63	2064.68	2111.85	6389.93	5951.23	5091.18	11882	7802.6	8945.1
25	MIZORAM	2598.21	298.9	1643.11	4595.38	3390.49	4200.7	17426.3	15194.15	16455.7
26	NAGALAND	1595.96	430.11	1457.62	2572.41	4297.59	2553.94	26728.49	26805.72	27231.15
27	ORISSA	89018.66	77112.49	73346.62	81098.83	54503.69	58180.87	105128.85	87843.67	67829.3
28	PUDUCHERRY							793	419.44	136.1
29	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR							1563.83	702.75	327.54
30	LAKSHADWEEP							435.2	262.26	178.68
31	CHANDIGARH							0	20	0
32	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI							1.57	45.1	1.03
33	DAMAN & DIU							0	21.86	0
34	GOA							1215.46	618.21	249.96
	Total	1207362.7	418432.42	882335.55	1927877.71	1229592.4	1585844.15	3630045.57	2994544.33	2725068.7

Worksite Facilities under NREGA

Worksite facilities are to be ensured by the Implementing Agency. Medical aid, drinking water, shade, and crèche if there are more than five children below the age of six years will have to be provided (NREGA, Schedule II, Sections 27 and 28) If more than five children below the age of six years are present at the worksite, a person (preferably a woman) should be engaged under NREGS to look after them. She will be paid a wage equal to the prevalent wage rate paid to the unskilled worker. The expenditure will be separately recorded and will not be included as part of the work measurement.

Location of crèche should be so planned that it is optimally utilized. Normally, one crèche should be opened to one worksite or group of worksites.

Works Taken up under NREGA

The Act provides taking up only certain nature of works. The data presented in the table- 5 indicates that, in the financial year 2006-07 and 2007-08 for the 27 states in which NREGA implemented in the year 2006-07 total 841588 works were undertaken among these 396782 works were completed 820168 works and remaining 444806 works were found to be in progress the number of works undertaken in the financial year 2007-8 increased to 1781448 among these works completed 820168 works and remaining 961280 works are found to be on going.

Further, it is also evident from table-5 that for the financial year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11. For the total 34 states in which implemented NREGA programme the trends shows that the number of works undertaken was went on increasing year by year. In financial year 2008-09 total works undertaken 277464 it was went up to 4603232 in the financial year 2009-10 and it reached 5298042 in the financial year 2010 -11. The works completed in the financial year 2008-09 was 121439 and it was gone up to 2096468 in the financial year 2009-10 and it was comedown to 32654 in the financial year 2010-11. Ongoing works are found 1560485 in the year 2008-09 it was also went up to 2506766 in the financial year 2009-10 and farther it went up to 5265388 in the financial year 2010-11. The works completed in the financial year 2010-11 was found low among all the financial years. The details of state wise distribution of works were given in the table-5.

## NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT IN INDIA -AN OVERVIEW

### Formulation of State Employment Guarantee Schemes

Under Section 4 of the Act the Scheme to be formulated by the State Government will conform to the legally non-negotiable parameters laid down in Schedules I and II of the Act. In addition, the Schemes will conform to the operational parameters delineated in the Guidelines. The Scheme so formulated will be called the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), followed by the name of the State. The National level name and logo is mandatory. This logo will be used for all IEC materials and activities. The Scheme will be implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on a cost-sharing basis between the Centre and the States as determined by the Act.

### Evaluation of NREGA Programme in India

The Government of India implemented NREGA with a broad intention to provide employment to the rural poor, actually who were living below poverty line all over country.. The country also receive best compliments from all over the world not only by the under developed countries but also from the developed countries like USA and UK for implementing the programme of NREGA. The evaluation of NREGA provides following information

1. Under NREGA programme in India provided employment to the rural poor actually who were living below poverty line, when the other employment alternatives are scare or inadequate. for them
2. Under NREGA in India, provided employment on works that address causes of chronic poverty such as drought, deforestation and soil erosion
3. In India the NREGA strengthen the natural resources base rural.
4. Under NREGAS programme the Government of India made an effort to empower the rural poor through the right based law and it should be known by the implementation of the programme.
5. Through NREGA programme provided average which is more than 50 percent of the employment which is exactly more than the provision under NREGA programme i.e 33 percent.
6. Majority of the households provided employment under NREGA among who demanded and registered under this programme for employment.
7. After implementation of the NREGA programme from the financial year 2006-07 to 2010-11 was found to be goes on increases is financial assistance to all the states that, those coming under this act but in the financial year 2011-12 the financial assistance given by state and central government found to be very low.
8. All the states formed committees to deal with implementation and monitoring the NREGA programme launched by the central government.
9. For the first time NREGA programme was introduced in only 27 selected states all over the country and from the financial year 2008-09 this programme has been extended to 34 states in India.
10. After the implementation of NREGA programme defiantly it has transformed the geography of poverty through the country in different states.
11. Central, states, district, block, and panchayath level officials, people representatives, and common people plays crucial role in successive implementation and monitoring the programme.
12. Under this programme provided equal remuneration to both male and female job seekers under this NREGA programme and through this programme Equal Remuneration Act 1976 was successfully implemented.

### CONCLUSION

The study highlighted that livestock plays a significant role in rural people's life of India and Karnataka. From the study it was found that majority of livestock farmers were possessing low level of knowledge about scientific livestock practices. Thus, proper policies and strategies are necessary for better development of livestock production. The data presented in the tables also shows the trends that, for the implementation of the MGNREGA programme the available of total funds, the amount released by the central government and the expenditure made for the implementation programme was goes on increases from the financial year 2006-07 to 2009-10 and it was decreased in the financial year 2010-11. the details of Districts wise distribution of available funds, funds released by the central government for the implementation of the programme and expenditure made for programme was given in the table.

The NREGA addresses itself chiefly to working people and their fundamental right to live with dignity. The success of the NREGA, however, will depend on people realization of the Act as right. Effective levels of awareness and sustained public pressure are crucial to ensure that the implementation problems are addressed and the objective met. The issues involved in empowering workers are in the range of enhancement of knowledge levels, development of literacy skills and organizing works. It is important to note that the Act is still in its infancy and it takes years to put in place the tools and instruments needed to actualize the right to employment through a scheme, even in the best of circumstances. And with the implementation of the above mentioned the fruits of the act would be countless.

## NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT IN INDIA -AN OVERVIEW

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