

# Mahathma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee System

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**Abstract:** *The National Rural Employment Guarantee System NREGS is a social security measure that aims to guarantee the 'right to work'. It aims to ensure livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. This system enables public to register for the benefit of this scheme, 100 days work is provided for each ration card, irrelevant of the members in it. Officers verify the info and pass to concerning sections for further proceeding. This system covers the NREG System under a whole panchayat. Apart from providing economic security and creating rural assets, NREGS can help in protecting the environment, empowering rural women, reducing rural-urban migration and fostering social equity, among others. The MGNREGA was initiated with the objective of "enhancing 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". Another aim of MGNREGA is to create durable assets (such as roads, canals, ponds, wells). Employment is to be provided within 5 km of an applicant's residence, and minimum wages are to be paid. If work is not provided within 15 days of applying, applicants are entitled to an unemployment allowance. Thus, employment under MGNREGA is a legal entitlement. MGNREGA is to be implemented mainly by gram panchayats (GPs). The involvement of contractors is banned. Labour-intensive tasks like creating infrastructure for water harvesting, drought relief and flood control are preferred. Apart from providing economic security and creating rural assets, NREGA can help in protecting the environment empowering the rural women reducing rural-urban migration and fostering social equity among others. The law provides many safeguards to promote its effective management and implementation. The act explicitly mentions the principles and agencies for implementation, list of allowed works, financing pattern, monitoring and evaluation and most importantly the detailed measures to ensure transparency and accountability.*

**Keywords:** Intensive task, Excessive use, Social Equity, Financial Pattern, Enhancing Livelihood

## 1. Introduction

The National Rural Employment Guarantee System NREGS is a social security measure that aims to guarantee the 'right to work'. It aims to ensure livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. This system enables public to register for the benefit of this scheme, 100 days work is provided for each ration card, irrelevant of the members in it. Officers verify the info and pass to concerning sections for further proceeding. This system covers the NREG System under a whole panchayat. Apart from providing economic security and creating rural assets, NREGS can help in protecting the environment, empowering rural women, reducing rural-urban migration and fostering social equity, among others. The MGNREGA was initiated with the objective of "enhancing 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". Another aim of MGNREGA is to create durable assets (such as roads, canals, ponds, wells). [2] MGNREGA is a legal entitlement. MGNREGA is to be implemented mainly by gram panchayats (GPs). The involvement of contractors is banned. Labour-intensive tasks like creating infrastructure for water harvesting, drought relief and flood control are preferred. Apart from providing economic security and creating rural assets, NREGA can help in protecting the environment empowering the rural women reducing rural-urban migration and fostering social equity among others. The law provides many safeguards to promote its effective management and implementation. The act explicitly mentions the principles and agencies for implementation,

list of allowed works, financing pattern, monitoring and evaluation and most importantly the detailed measures to ensure transparency and accountability. [1] Employment is to be provided within 5 km of an applicant's residence, and minimum wages are to be paid. If work is not provided within 15 days of applying, applicants are entitled to an unemployment allowance.

### 1.1 Goals

1. Social protection for the most vulnerable people living in rural India by providing employment opportunities.
2. Livelihood security for the poor through creation of durable assets, improved water security, soil conservation and higher land productivity.
3. Drought-proofing and flood management in rural India
4. Empowerment of the socially disadvantaged, especially women, Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs), through the processes of a rights-based legislation
5. Strengthening decentralized, participatory planning through convergence of various anti-poverty and livelihoods initiatives
6. Deepening democracy at the grass-roots by strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions
7. Effecting greater transparency and accountability in governance.

Thus, MGNREGA is a powerful instrument for ensuring inclusive growth in rural India through its impact on social protection, livelihood security and democratic empowerment.

## 2. Problem Definition

In the existing system, this system is having its wider implementation; it is hard to keep records up to date and its difficult to send the files to concerning officials in time. The panchayath officials are spending too much of time in fortnight meetings at block and district headquarters and in distributing supplies. Even the extension officers posted in the B.D.O office seldom visit the villages. The village extension officer, continued to be burdened with heavy paper works and non-extension activities, because of a number of subsidiary oriented schemes. These Drawbacks of the operation of the system, made it very unpopular among the public.

### 2.1 Objective and Methodology

In the proposed system, would imply that every sector department must bring about coordination of its activities. Inter department filed coordination can be taken care of by the end users (clients) themselves. In order to reduce the problems of coordination, every department will become a management system, which involves frequent and regular contact with the beneficiaries, and many bureaucracy at various levels accountable to end users. The main feature of the proposed system is that, all rural development activities are being integrated through a single point of contact between the government and the people. The System was expected to ensure more effective utilization of the existing staff, with only marginal additions. Land owners who need to use this facility can register in the site [3]. The Mate and CDS can report the works in time and accordingly. Inspectors can verify their reports in time. Members can view their account information and all the transactions in it. Admin is probably the Panchayath Secretary who can add and manage various officials like GS (Grama Sevakans), Charge Officers, Overseers e.t.c for this system. One can verify various reports generated by different officials regarding this NREG system and can also approve the members and can manage their complaints and feedbacks.

### 2.2 Levels

#### 1. District Project Coordinator

Sanction administrative, technical and financial approvals for each works and attend complaints of District panchayath, and programme officer.

#### 2. Administrators (District Collector)

One can check details regarding programmes, make data entry and generate Reports.

#### 3. Panchayaths

One can make data entry operation for registration, creating new work etc and can generate there corresponding reports.

#### 4. Workers

One can view job card, Demand for job, Allocation of job and employment given.

#### 5. Implementing agencies

Authorized users can make data entry for the new works, work allocation, Muster roll, update registration card book, Distribution of paid muster roll details, Utilization certificate and suspension can generate their corresponding reports.

#### 6. Programme officer

Programme officer can comment and send project reports to DPC for approval and Issue the muster roll for the approved work.

## 3. Main Technological Resources and Interfaces

Technological resources provide opportunities to enhance the participation of the different modules and, as a result, make them suited to the implementation of NREGS system. In the following section, there will be an examination of the technological resources and main interfaces that offer support to a set of structured and measurable activities based on the principles and key elements of MNREGA.

### The Admin Module:

Add various officials like (Block development officer (B.D.O), Accredited Engineer (A.E), charge officers, Overseer etc. for the system. Verify various reports generated by various officials regarding NREGA and Approve members and can manage their complaints and feedbacks.

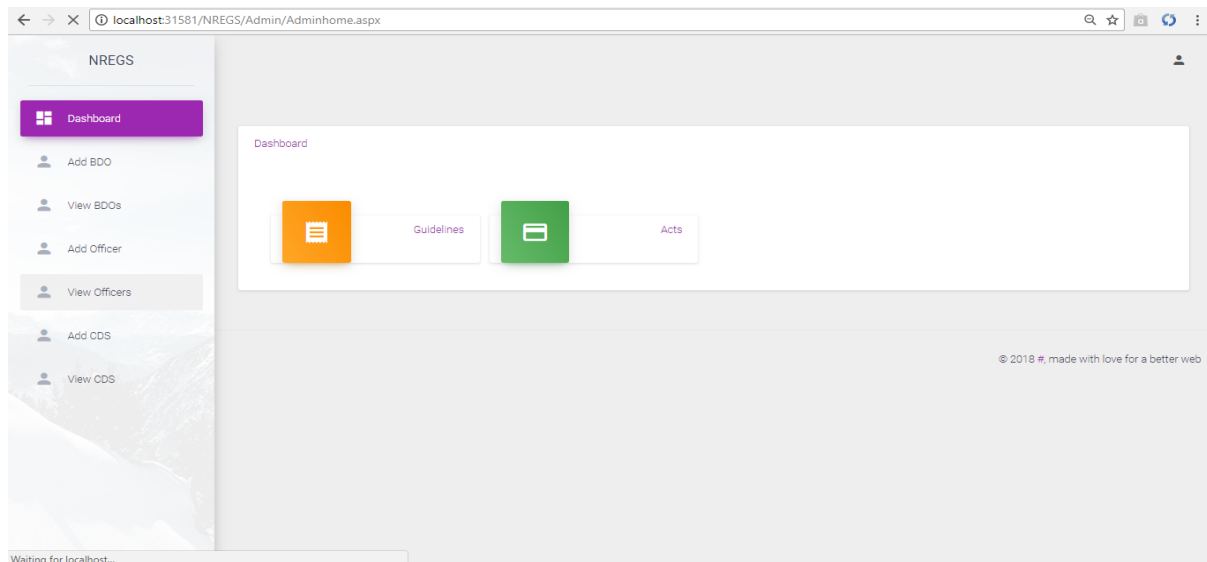


Figure 1: Interface of the main module for the admin

### The Officer Module:

Officers like G.S, Charge officer etc can verify the works conducted and can submit their report through the system.

Dispense the account statement of all the members and Manages C.D.S.

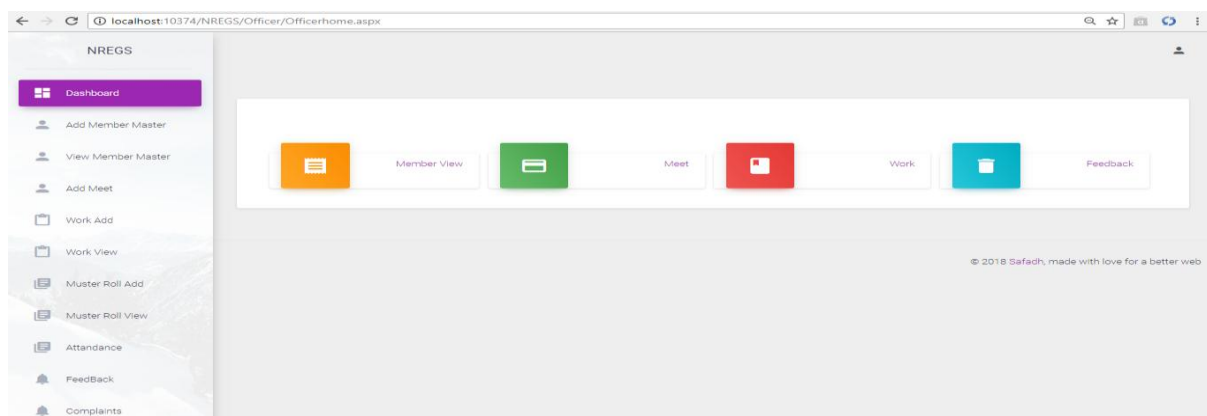


Figure 2: Interface of the officer module

### The Block Development Officer (B.D.O) Module

Check and view details regarding programmes, generate reports of financial year of various panchayaths under a block. Looks after implementation of NREGA, Issue

stationary like blank muster roll forms, Measurement book for the approved work. Pay Unemployment allowance, send works for technical & financial sanction. Attend complaints, receive/refund fund from DPC/state/ and transfer fund to GP/Line department etc.[4]

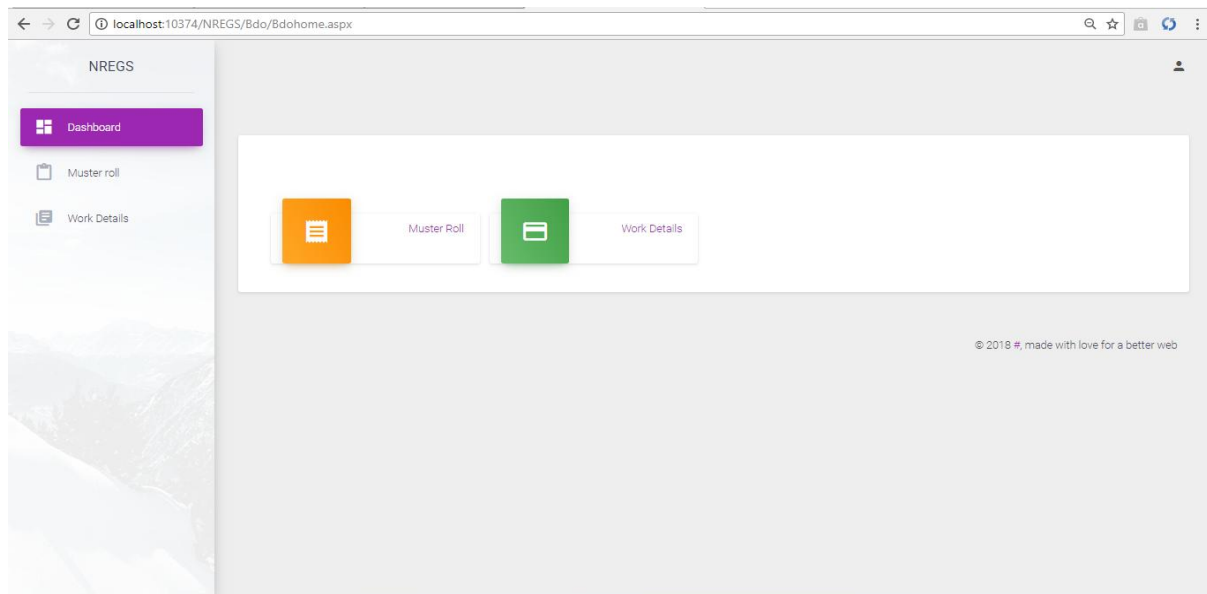


Figure 3: Interface of the B.D.O Module

### The District programme coordinator (D.P.C) Module

Ensure the timely financial and technical approval of projects. Releasing of funds and overseeing their utilization, creation of social audit schedules. Attending to different kinds of complaints under the grievance redressal system and submission of monthly progress reports (M.I.R). Creating labour budget, forward the labour budget to the state government, which then forwards it to the Ministry of rural development with its recommendations.

### The CDS Module

He is the selected person among the members and find the work proposals and convey them to oversee for approval. On receiving the approval, he informs mate to do the work with accepted facilities. CDS can also schedule members and add complaints.

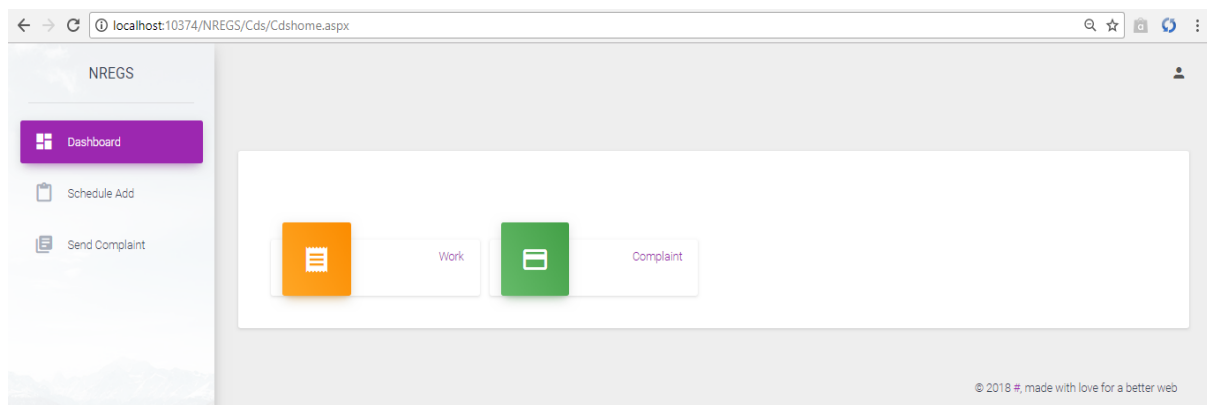
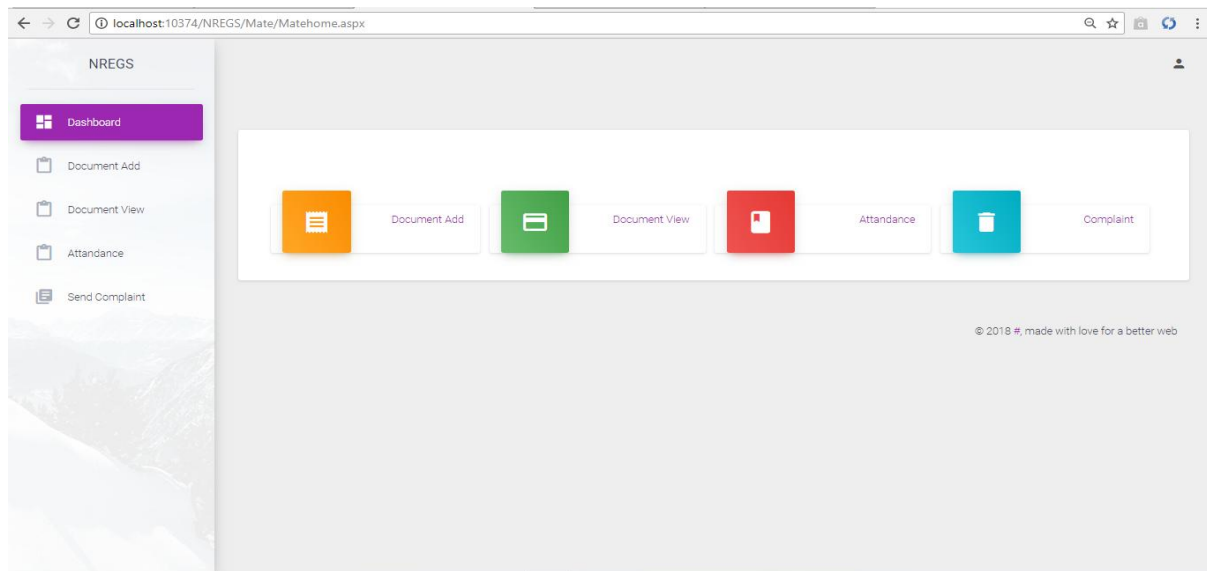


Figure 4: Interface of the C.D.S Module

### Mate Module

A selected user from the members and registers the bank statement after each works to the overseer. Create weekly

Muster roll and Daily minute's record. Can manage members and assign jobs to them and has the provision to send complaints.

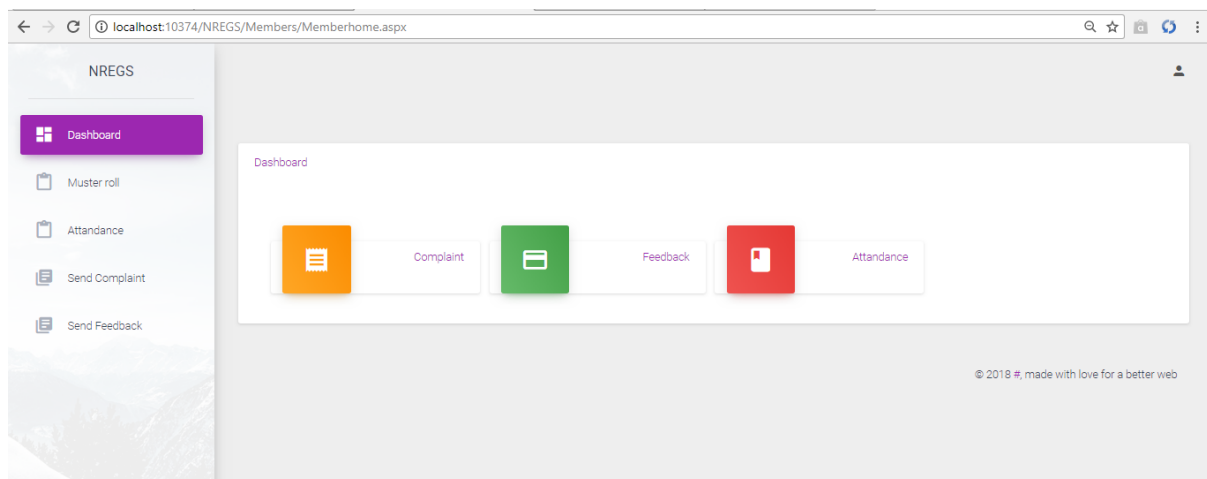


**Figure 5:** Interface of the Mate Module

### Member Module

Register in the site to avail the benefit of this scheme (NREGA) under a ward and check their transaction

statements periodically and can register complaints, if any and can view their schedule and check attendance.



**Figure 6:** Interface of the Member Module

## 4. Results & Discussions

The user interface of the system allows the admin to add various officers like B.D.O, Accrediated Engineer e.t.c and

allows the officer to add various members. The sample screen images of the system are shown from figures 7 to 11.





Figure 7: Home page

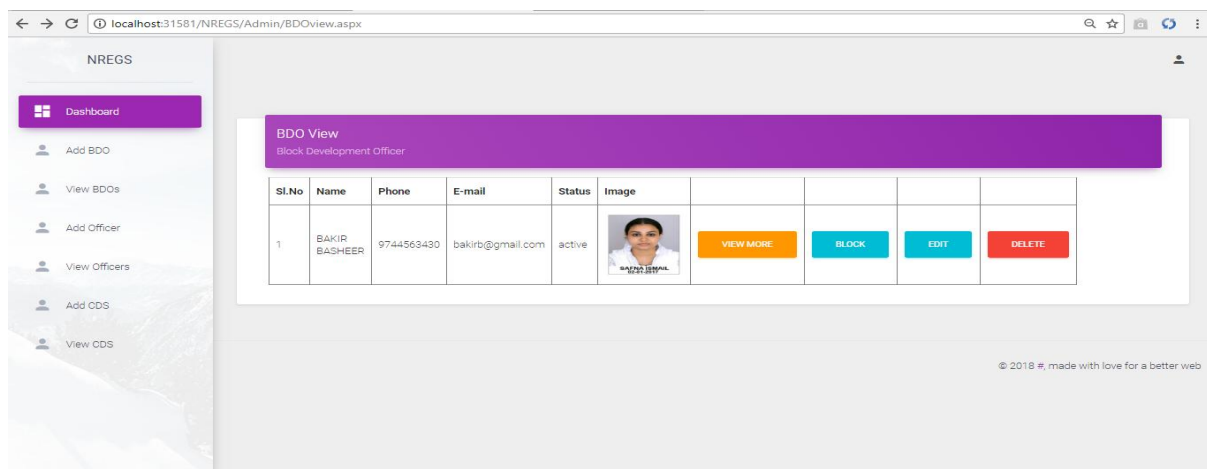


Figure 8: B.D.O view Page

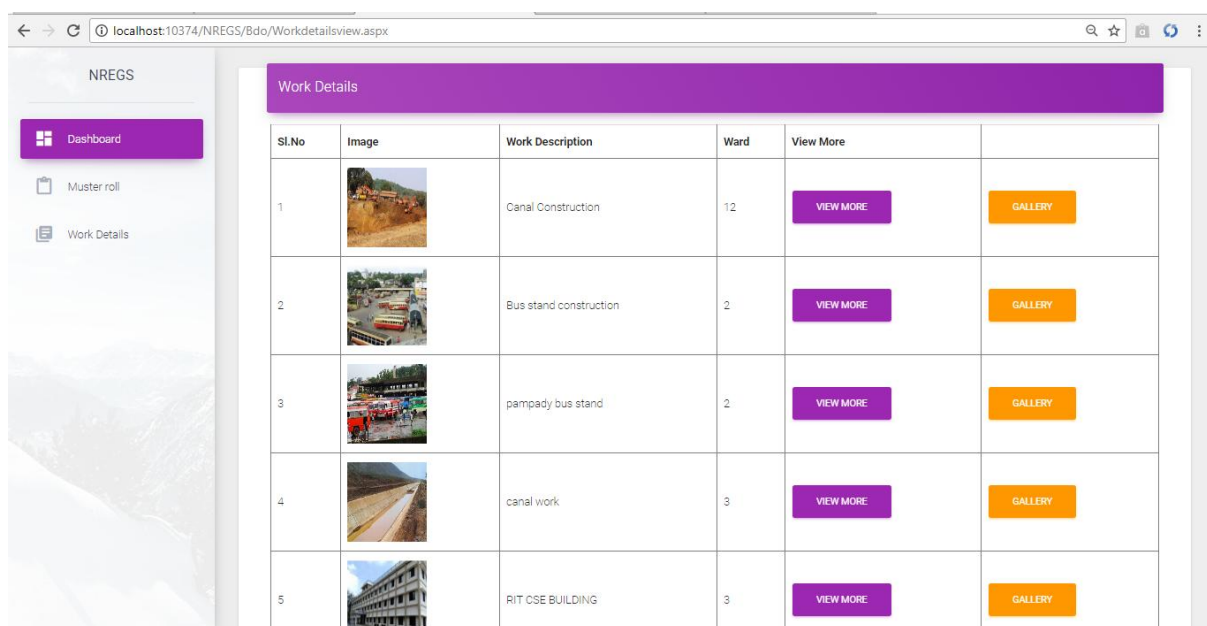


Figure 9: B.D.O View work details

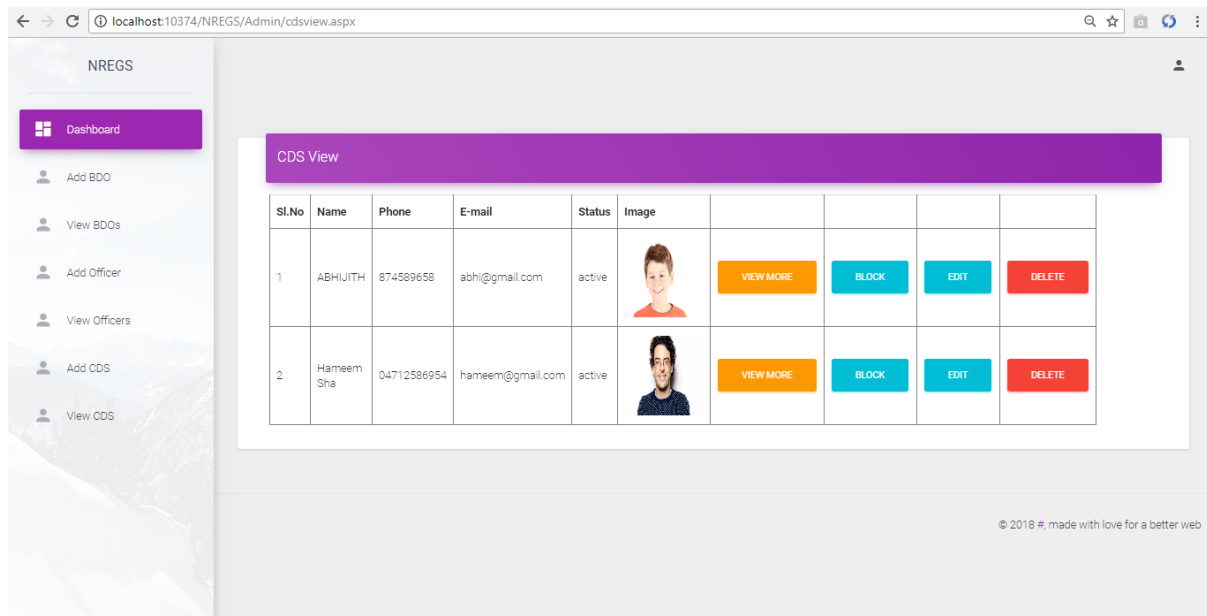


Figure 10: CDS view page

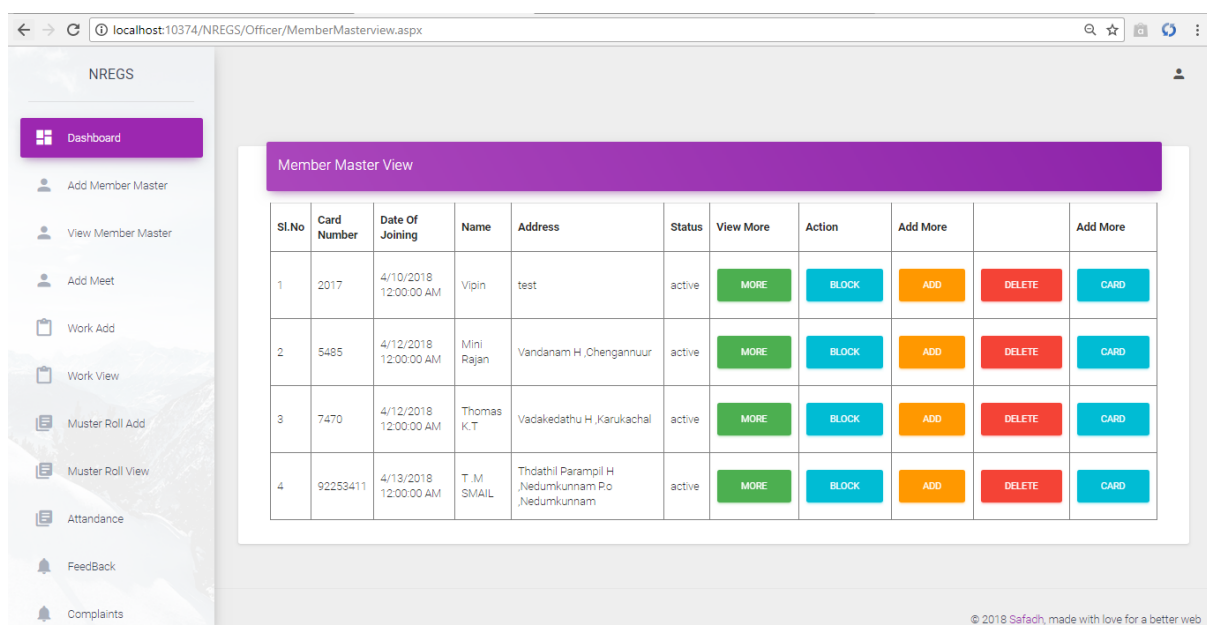


Figure 11: Member view page

## 5. Conclusion

MGNREGA is landmark legislation in the history of social security legislation in India after independence. Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is a very good step from the Government to reduce unemployment. MGNREGA is a well thought out legislation, a powerful tool in the hands of the rural people to get their basic livelihood. MGNREGA has produced benefits for rural India, particularly through the provision of extra income during tough times. MGNREGA has brought positive changes in the respondents in terms of house, increase monthly household income, education, increase monthly expenditure on food items, improvement in fuel use for cooking, improvement in the source of drinking water, improvement in the use toilet facility and reduction in social evils like untouchability.

The distinctiveness of MGNREGA is in the fact that it carries emphasis on issues like equality of wages for men

and women, elimination of contractors, creating transparency in muster roll and payment of wages only through bank and post office accounts to prevent corruption.

The existing system is a manual hard Copy System. The administration management of the system is difficult. There we have our system that works more efficient than existing one. Here the system is more reliable and time wastage can be reduced.

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