

A Study on Good Governance through MGNREGS

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Abstract: MGNREGS (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Schemes) has inaugurated used in people. MGNREGS has made by dent on strengths of various parties in reach their targets and it has strengthened the process of participatory democracy through economic decentralization and by giving significant roles to the Panchayati Raj Institutions. This paper focuses on different implementing bodies/ parties how it influenced on good governance in the MGNREGS program.

Keywords: Good Governance, Economic Decentralization, Governance, NGOs.

1. INTRODUCTION

GOVERNANCE:

The concept of “governance” is not new. It is as old as human civilization. Simply put “governance” means the process of decision – making and the process by which decisions are implemented. Governance can be used in several contexts such as corporate governance, international governance, national governance and local governance.

Since governance is the process of decision– making and the process by which decisions are implemented, an analysis of governance focuses on the formal and informal actors involved in decision-making and implementing the decisions made and the formal and informal structures that have been set in place to arrive at and implement the decision.

Government is one of the actors in governance. Other actors involved in governance vary depending on the level of government that is under discussion. In rural areas, for example, other actors may include influential land lords, associations of peasant farmers, cooperatives, NGOs research institutes, religious leaders, finance institution political parties, the military etc. The situation in urban areas is much more complex.

GOOD GOVERNANCE:

Good governance has 8 major characteristics. It is participatory, consensus oriented, accountable, transparent, responsive, effective and efficient, equitable and inclusive and follows the rule of law. It assures that corruption is minimized, the views of minorities are taken into account and that the voices of the most vulnerable in society are heard in decision-making. It is also responsive to the present and future needs of society.

2. MGNREGA

In two general elections since 2004, the– other India has spoken loud and clear to the few enclaves of prosperity that dot the country’s grim development landscape: if growth is not inclusive and broad based, its wheels will come off, severely undermining the very fabric of Indian democracy. Government of India has accelerated its pace of poverty alleviation strategies by mobilizing greater budget resources, creating time frames for quantifiable deliverables, linking, with global frameworks of action, such as the Millennium Development Goals which provide an umbrella approach for addressing multi-dimensional deprivations. As a democratic country, a central feature of good governance is the constitutional protected right to elect government at various levels in a fair manner, with effective participation by all sections of the population.

The seriousness and urgency of these policy and resource commitments to poverty alleviation are exemplified in a single legislation was National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) which enacted on 23rd of August 2005 and got presidential assent on 5th of September 2005, is one of the largest and most ambitious anti-poverty schemes which strengthen livelihood security through time bound guaranteed wage employment and is a paradigm shift from all other development programs that were traditionally supply led.

The other key attributes of this schemes are time bound guarantee, labor-intensive work, decentralized participatory planning, women empowerment, work site facilities, and above all, transparency and accountability through the provision of social audits and right to information.

The process outcome of this Act is creating a model of governance reform anchored on the principles of right to livelihood, transparency and grass root democracy.

In this backdrop, the paper attempts to examine how the institutional features, which are components of good governance, are being practiced through the institutional framework of grass-root level self-government institution along with this, attempts had been made to explore the relationship, if any, between the components of good governance and performance of MGNREGA.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To analyze the mechanism of implementation of the MGNREGS in India.
2. To evaluate whether MGNREGS is possible to achieve the good governance through its various features.
3. To find the role of various parties in development of MGNREGS.

IMPLEMENTATION TO MGNREGS IN GOVERNANCE:

- Cost sharing: Central Govt. 3/4th , State Govts 1/4th
- Adult associates of non-urban houses after publisher their name, age and deal with picture to the Gram Panchayat.
- The Gram Panchayat signs up houses after making enquiry and problems a job cards. The cards contain the facts of mature participant authorized and his/her picture.
- Registered person can sign up for perform in composing (for at least a couple weeks of ongoing work) either to panchayat or to Program Official.
- The panchayat/programmed officer will agree to the legitimate program and problem old invoice of program, page offering perform will be sent to the candidate and shown at panchayat office.
- If career under the program is not offered within 15 times of invoice of the program then daily unemployment allocation will be compensated to the candidate.

ROLE OF VARIOUS PARTIES IN MGNREGS:

- Ministry of Rural Development (MORD) – the ministry of Rural Development (MORD) is nodal Ministry for the implementation of NREGA. It irresponsible for setting up of the Central Employment Guarantee Council (CEGC). It has to ensure timely and adequate resource support to the states. It has to undertake regular review, monitoring and evolution of processes and outcomes. It has to establish an MIS to capture and track data on every critical aspect of implementation, and assess the utilization of resources through a set of performance indicators.
- Central Employment Guarantee Council (CEGC) – the Central Employment Guarantee Council (CEGC) shall be responsible for advising the central government on NREGA-related matters, and for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the Act. It shall prepare Annual Reports on the implementation of NREGA and submit these to parliament.
- State Government – the State Government has to formulate a Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (REGS), and the Rules pertinent to its implementation, in consonance with the Act. It will set up the SEGEC (State Employment Guarantee Council), and also designate an officer as the State Rural Employment Guarantee Commissioner responsible for ensuring that all activities required to fulfill the objectives of the Act are carried out. It will ensure that the state share of the REGS budget is released on time. It will ensure wide communication of the scheme and

dissemination of information regarding its implementation. It will ensure all administrative, financial and technical support to the District Program Coordinator, program Officer, PRIs and all other agencies involved in implementation.

- State Employment Guarantee Council (SEGC) – the State Employment Guarantee Council (SEGC) shall advise the state government on the implementation of the scheme, and evaluate and monitor it. It will also decide on the preferred work's to be implemented under REGS, and prepare Annual Reports for submission to the State Legislature.
- District Panchayats – the District Panchayat will be responsible for finalizing the district plans and for monitoring and supervising the REGS in the district. It can also execute works from among the 50 percent that are not be executed by the Gram Panchayats.
- District Program Coordinator (DPC) – the state government will designate a District Program Coordinator (DPC), who shall be responsible for the overall co-ordination and implementation of the scheme in the district.
- Intermediate Panchayat (IP) – the Intermediate Panchayat will be responsible for planning at the Block Level, and for monitoring and supervision. It can also be given the responsibility of executing works from among the 50 percent that are not be executed by the Gram Panchayat.
- Program Officer (PO) – A full-time officer will be appointed as the programme Officer at the Block level, who shall be responsible for coordinating the works undertaken by the Gram Panchayat and the implementing agencies at the Block level.
- Gram Panchayat (GP) – The Gram Panchayat has a pivotal role in the implementation of REGS. It is responsible for planning of works, registering households, issuing job cards, allocating employment, executing 50 percent of the works, and monitoring the implementation of the scheme at the village level.
- Gram Sabha (GS) – NREGA authorizes the Gram Sabha to recommend works to be taken up under REGS, to monitor and supervise these works, and to conduct social audits of the implementation of the scheme. In addition, the Gram Sabha should be used extensively for facilitating the implementation of the scheme, by acting as a forum for sharing information about the scheme, and also in ensuring transparency and accountability.
- Other Implementing Agencies – in addition to Panchayats, Line Departments, NGOs, central and state government undertakings, and self-help groups (SHGs) can also be identified as implementing agencies.

KEY AREAS IN GOOD GOVERNANCE TO ACHIEVING MGNREGS:

- **Participation:**

Participation by both men and women is a key cornerstone of good governance. Participation could be either direct or through legitimate intermediate institutions or representatives. It is important to point out that representative democracy does not necessarily mean that the concerns of the most vulnerable in society would be taken into consideration in decision making. Participation needs to be informed and organized. This means freedom of association and expression on the one hand and an organized civil society on the other hand.

- **Rule of law:**

Good governance requires fair legal frameworks that are enforced impartially. It also requires full protection of human rights, particularly those of minorities. Impartial enforcement of laws requires an independent judiciary and an impartial and incorruptible police force.

- **Transparency:**

Transparency means that decisions taken and their enforcement are done in a manner that follows rules and regulations. It also means that information is freely available and directly accessible to those who will be affected by such decisions and their enforcement. It also means that enough information is provided and that it is provided in easily understandable forms and media.

- **Responsiveness:**

Good governance requires that institutions and processes try to serve all stakeholders within a reasonable timeframe.

- **Consensus oriented:**

There are several actors and as many view points in a given society. Good governance requires mediation of the different interests in society to reach a broad consensus in society on what is in the best interest of the whole community and how this can be achieved. It also requires a broad and long-term perspective on what is needed for sustainable human development and how to achieve the goals of such development. This can only result from an understanding of the historical, cultural and social contexts of a given society or community.

- **Equity and inclusiveness:**

A society's well being depends on ensuring that all its members feel that they have a stake in it and do not feel excluded from the mainstream of society. This requires all groups, but particularly the most vulnerable, have opportunities to improve or maintain their well being.

- **Effectiveness and efficiency:**

Good governance means that processes and institutions produce results that meet the needs of society while making the best use of resources at their disposal. The concept of efficiency in the context of good governance also covers the sustainable use of natural resources and the protection of the environment.

- **Accountability:**

Accountability is a key requirement of good governance. Not only governmental institutions but also the private sector and civil society organizations must be accountable to the public and to their institutional stakeholders. Who is accountable to whom varies depending on whether decisions or actions taken are internal or external to an organization or institution. In general an organization or an institution is accountable to those who will be affected by its decisions or actions. Accountability cannot be enforced without transparency and the rule of law.

3. CONCLUSION

It is concluded that MGNREG Scheme provide benefits to village people for developing of their agricultural lands, rivers, canals, irrigation projects and its also generate 100 days of working with wage system .

In good governance is familiar tool in the rural areas, because we implement various policies to development of different activates in the MGNERGS. It will be responsible all employment generation as well as transparency, rules implemented, accountability with the help of state governments, central governments, districts and Panchayats so on., It also requires a broad and long-term perspective on what is needed for sustainable human development and how to achieve the goals of such development.

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