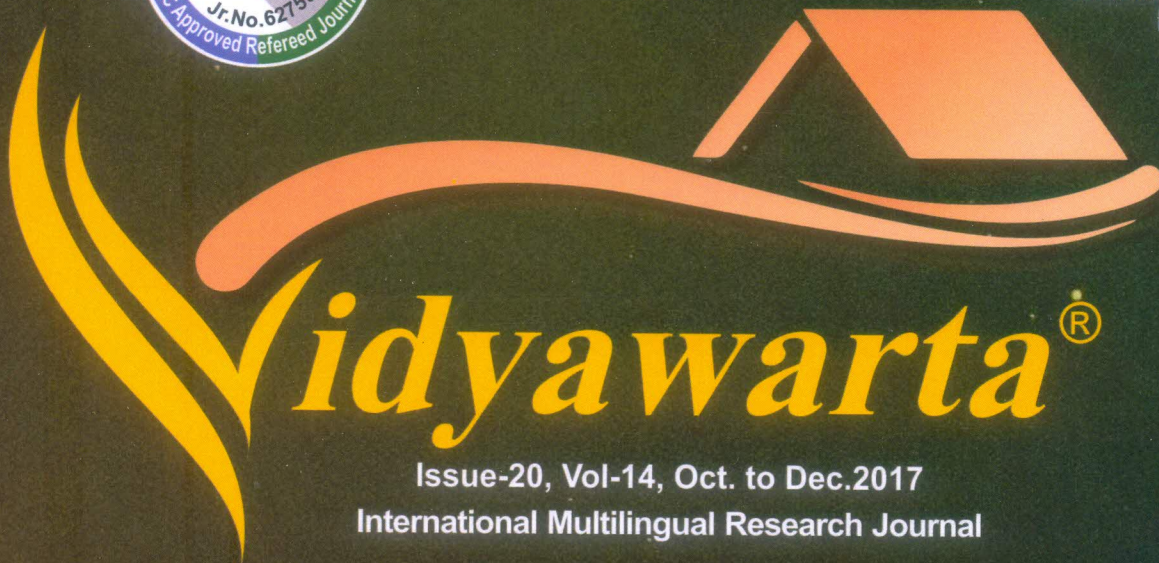


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M.G.N.R.E.G.A. Contribution of rural development in Nanded District (Maharashtra)

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ABSTRACT

Nanded district is backward in Maharashtra state .The implementation of M.G.N.R.E.A. in Nanded district from 07 oct.2006. Under it presently , land development and rural connectivity ,water conservation & water harvesting ,nala banding, CCT, private body renewals recharge of irrigation wells soak pit are the major works in Nanded district . All M.G.N.R.E.G.A .labour job cards are distribute in Nanded district. implementation of work is effectively done under M.G.N.R.E.G.A. of rural area. The strong and efficient Panchayati Raj Institution as one of the most successful employment generation scheme .it improves the economic participation rate as well as strengthen an economic well being of the rural household status by supplementing their income with the assured minimum wage rate of M.G.N.R.E.G.A.work it act as a driving factor for poverty alleviation and enhances development

Introduction

The Directive principles of state policy enshrined in the constitution require that the state provide an adequate means of livelihood for all citizens with equal pay for equal work for men and women . constituting 27.5% of the population are below the poverty line. Poverty reeducation and employment or livelihood generation are urgent.

Origin and design

The rural poor demanded the initiation of an employment generationscheme. It was initially called the PAGE scheme after V.S.PAGE who put the scheme through the legislature. from initial experiments in visapur Tasgaon block of sangali district in 1965 it was extended to all district in November 1970M.E.G.S.in Maharashtra to a committee call the DUSKAL NIVARAN AND NIRMOOLAN SAMITI (Drought relief and eradication committee) formed in 1971 concerned citizens including PAGE AND DANDEKAR activist groups and opposition parties . The entire state in may 1972.

The state government enacted the Maharashtra employment guarantee act.1977. This was brought into force on 26 January 1979. The principal aim was to provide grain full and productive employment to people in the rural areas and in the areas of 'C' class municipal councils .The main objective is to drive lession for the N.R.E.G.S.which is being implemented in 200 of the backward district since.feb.02 2006 In accordance with article 4 of N.E.R.G.A.the state government issued a G.R. dated December 23 2005 regarding the formulation of Maharashtra GraminRojgarHamiYojana based on N.E.R.G.A. The Maharashtra state will be recognized as M.G.R.H.Y. twelve district are selected in the first phase Dhule, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Nanded, Hingoli, Yavatmal, Amravati, Gondia, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli and Nandurbar. Zila parishad panchayat samiti Gram Panchayat , N.G.O. and other local institution can be appointed as implementing agencies as par article2(g)of N.E.R.G.A. minimum wages will be fixed according to the declaration made by the central government in this regards the article 6 (i) N.E.R.G.A. according to article 7 (2) the eligible workers will be paid unemployment allowance at 25% minimum wage 30 days and after 30 days the allowance will be paid 50% minimum wages formation of Maharashtra Rojgar Hami

Yojana in accordance with article 12 of N.E.R.G.A. participation of Grampanchayats in planning process Gram Panchayats will be given several responsibilities in the scheme. participation of Gramsabha in selection of the work. The district collector will be the coordinating officer as par article 18 the chief executive officer of zilaparishad will work as additional coordinating officer.

The objective of the study

1) The study of M.G.N.R.E.G.A. scheme awareness in rural area.

2) The study of M.G.N.R.E.G.A. role in rural development in Nanded district Maharashtra state

3) The study of M.G.N.R.E.G.A. provide to SC., ST, and other woman employment in Nanded district Maharashtra state and all over India

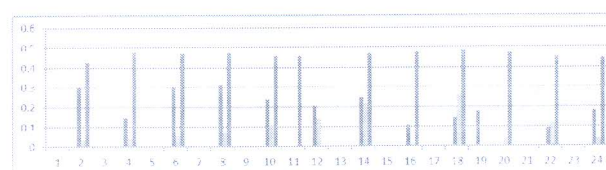
Methodology

The study is based on primary and secondary DATA such as ministry of rural development, sample survey the scheme are participated people in this district officer Thashil (programme officer) Village level officer interview village level political leader and panchayat raj. the scheme implementation are important labour Thre type questionnaire is ready for interview Thashil are implementation under this scheme interview are taken including selected officer, political leader and labour are recommend samples of 16 Thashil 80 political leader and 80 labour 80 village level officer 32 Tehsil (Programme officer) 2 district level officer total 354 candadit are selected in Nanded district.

M.G.N.R.E.A. UNDER Women Provide to employment in Nanded District as SC. ST and other

Thashil/Block	Schedule Caste	Schedule tribe	Woman	Total
Aradhapur	9817 30.43%	1175 3.64 %	13751 42.66%	32257
Bhokar	8257 14.99 %	8030 4.59 %	26467 48.05 %	55083
Bilolai	17064 30.22 %	3436 6.09 %	26738 47.36 %	56467
Deglur	18346 31.28 %	4544 7.75%	28002 47.74%	58655
Dharamaba	5691 23.55%	2639 10.92 %	11236 46.05 %	24166
Hadgaon	18603 20.41 %	12823 14.07 %	42039 46.13 %	91128
Hiymatnagar	10953 24.87 %	9689 22.0 %	20780 47.19 %	44039
Khandar	11734 11.11 %	641 0.66 %	50537 47.85 %	105608
Kinwat	14269 14.41 %	25377 25.62 %	47669 48.13 %	99043
Loha	18375 17.32 %	4355 4.11 %	50715 47.8 %	106090
Mahur	5180 9.37 %	6317 11.43 %	25197 45.58 %	55281
Mudkhed	4820 18.04 %	1012 3.79 %	11936 44.68 %	26716
Mukhed	30074 25.28 %	9305 7.82 %	56749 47.7 %	118967
Nayagaon	18442 28.56 %	3773 5.84 %	30670 47.5	64570
Nanded	14461 36.71 %	369 0.94 %	18248 46.31 %	39408
Umari	7445 20.95 %	3137 8.83 %	17237 48.51 %	35530
Total	213531 21.08 %	96631 9.54 %	477981 47.18 %	1012998

Ref.Nanded District M.G.N.R.E.G.A. Office



Including it SC.,ST and other woman were provided employment in Ardhapur Thashil SC 30.40% ST 3.64% and other 42.66% women were given employment. Bhokar Thashil SC 14.99% ST 4.99% and other 48.05% women were given employment. Biloli Thashil SC 30.22% ST 6.09% and other 47.36% women were given employment. Deglur Thashil SC 31.28% ST 7.75% and other 47.44% women were given employment. Dharmabad Thashil SC 23.55% ST 10.92% and other 46.05% women were given

employment. Hadgaon Thashil SC 20.41% ST 14.07% and other 46.13% women were given employment. Himayatnagar Thashil SC 24.87% ST 22% and other 47.19% women were given employment. Khandar Thashil SC 20.11.11% ST 0.66% and other 47.85% women were given employment. Kinwat Thashil SC 14.41% ST 25.62% and other 48.13% women were given employment. 21.08% ST, 9.54% Stand other woman 47.18% in women were given employment in Nanded district.

The work type and completion done under M.G.N.R.E.G.A. of NANDED District :-As on 2007-08 to 2012-13

Block/ (Thashil)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Percent
ARDHAPUR	80%	92.33%	87.05%	80.43%	62.63%	0	67.07%
BHOKAR	50%	71.27%	62.43%	43.95%	52.46%	48.44	54.75%
BILOLI	40%	94.85%	98.51%	69.54%	57.04%	0	60.00%
DEGLUR	46.84%	90.62%	90.43%	62.36%	59.16%	41.26	65.11%
DHARMABAD	0	73.44%	79.25%	45.16%	39.88%	9.43	41.19%
HADGAON	33.57%	95.06%	70.97%	54.78%	52.29%	38.57	57.54%
HIMAYAT NAGAR	95.12%	75.42%	36.13%	23.11%	39.53%	0	44.88%
KANDHAR	23.71%	89.94%	49.81%	42.50%	37.33%	0	40.54%
KINWAT	0	40.96%	28.36%	22.51%	19.11%	2.7	18.94%
LOHA	18.75%	90.08%	52.48%	30.20%	35.49%	0	37.83%
MAHUR	5%	89.05%	58.85%	41.38%	38.34%	0.78	38.90%
MUDKHED	91.62%	97.84%	91.43%	74.07%	77.86%	85.06	86.37%
MUKHED	27.88%	91.84%	89.97%	50.28%	45.75%	0	50.93%
NAYGAON	0	35.33%	63.03%	40.39%	25.69%	0	27.40%
NANDED	100%	34.76%	81.89%	43.68	34.14%	0	49.07%
UMARI	42.86%	100%	88.57%	45.30%	46.53%	0.66	60.17%
Total:-	43.28%	78.92%	70.60%	48.10%	45.20%	14.14%	50.04%

Ref. Nanded District M.G.N.R.E.G.A. Office
Ref. www.nerga.com

The implementation of rural development is shown in the year 2007-08 to 2012-13 in Nanded District average 50.04 % During the year 2007 -2008 to 2012-213 the implementation was completed average 60.% in total in Biloli Thashil. During the year 2007 -2008 to 2012-213 the implementation was completed average 65.11% in total in Deglur Thashil. During the year 2007 -2008 to 2012-213 the implementation was completed average 41.19% in total in Dharmabad Thashil. During the year 2007 -2008 to 2012-213 the implementation was completed average 57.54% in total in Hadgaon Thashil. During the year 2007 -2008 to 2012-213 the implementation was completed average 44.88% in total in Himayatnagar Thashil. During the year 2007 -

2008 to 2012-213 the implementation was completed average 40.54% in total in Khandar Thashil. During the year 2007 -2008 to 2012-213 the implementation was completed average 18.94% in total in Kinwat Thashil. During the year 2007 -2008 to 2012-213 the implementation was completed average 37.83% in total in Loha Thashil. During the year 2007 -2008 to 2012-213 the implementation was completed average 38.90 % in total in Mahur Thashil. During the year 2007 -2008 to 2012-213 the implementation was completed average 86.37% in total in Mudkhed Thashil.

During the year 2007 -2008 to 2012-213 the implementation was completed average 50.93% in total in Mukhed Thashil. During the year 2007 -2008 to 2012-213 the implementation was completed average 27.40% in total in Nayagaon Thashil. During the year 2007 -2008 to 2012-213 the implementation was completed average 49.07% in total in Nanded Thashil. During the year 2007 -2008 to 2012-213 the implementation was completed average 60.17% in total in Umari Thashil.

During the year 2007 -2008 to 2012-213 the implementation was completed average 50.04% in total in Nanded district.

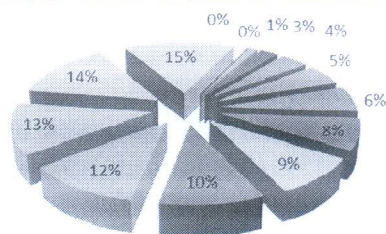
**Category -wise work completion rate
Maharashtra**

Sr. No.	Work Category	2009-2010 Total Project Undertaken	2010-2011 Total Project Undertaken	2011-2012 Total Project Undertaken	2012-2013 Total Project Undertaken
1	Total Registered family	60.29	63.49	69.06	73.29
2	Registered SC family	4.96	5.25	5.91	6.11
3	Registered ST family	7.02	7.46	8.84	9.19
4	Total woman employment person	48.76	48.53	45.92	44.56
5	Expenditure of labour	83	7.7	71	73
6	Rural Connectivity	6374	8827	24583	33156
7	Water Conservation	167	118	3901	9901
8	Renovation of traditional water body	144	159	3392	2682
9	Flood Control	2191	852	19416	16427
10	Drought Proofing	0	01	180	678
11	Micro Irrigation	80	41	1391	7381
12	Land Development	4465	5135	7626	9611

Ref. Maharashtra Gov. Report M.G.N.R.E.A.
2009-2013



Category-wise work completion rate Maharashtra



The employment for women was given 48.76%. Through this scheme in Maharashtra. Year 2009-2010 The employment for total registered family was given 60.29 lakh. Through this scheme in Maharashtra. Year 2009-2010 employment for SC family was given 4.96 lakh and ST family 7.02 lakh. Through this scheme in Maharashtra. Year 2009-2010 Through this scheme the land development work in the year 2009-2010, total work 4465 was completed in Maharashtra. the water conservation work in the year 2011-2012, total work 3901 and year 2012-2013, 9901 was completed in Maharashtra. the rural connectivity work in the year 2011-2012, total work 24583 and year 2012-2013, 33156 was completed in Maharashtra. the Renovation of traditional water body work in the year 2011-2012, total work 3392 and year 2012-2013, 2682 was completed in Maharashtra. the Flood Control work in the year 2011-2012, total work 19416 and year 2012-2013, 16427 was completed in Maharashtra. the Drought Proofing work in the year 2011-2012, total work 180 and year 2012-2013, 678 was completed in Maharashtra. the Micro irrigation work in the year 2011-2012, total work 1391 and year 2012-2013, 7381 was completed in Maharashtra.

Performance of the M.G.N.R.E.G.A. (National Overview) Category wise work Completion rate

	(FY 06-07) 200 Districts	(FY 07-08) 330 Districts	(FY 08-09) 615 Districts	(FY 09-10) 619 Districts	(FY 2010-11) 626 Districts	(FY 2011-12) 626 Districts (Provisional)	(FY 2012-13) 632 Districts (reported till 31/12/2012)
Total Job Card issued (in crore)	3.78	6.48	10.01	11.25	11.98	12.39	12.54
Employment provided to households (in crore)	2.10	3.39	4.51	5.26	5.49	5.04	4.15
Total	90.5	143.59	213.32	283.59	257.15	216.34	140.66
SCs	22.95 [25%]	39.36 [27%]	63.36 [29%]	86.45 [30%]	78.76 [31%]	47.70 [22%]	31.42 [22%]
STs	32.98 [36%]	42.07 [29%]	55.02 [25%]	58.74 [21%]	53.62 [21%]	39.59 [18%]	22.14 [16%]
Women	36.40 [40%]	61.15 [43%]	103.57 [48%]	136.40 [48%]	122.74 [48%]	103.81 [48%]	74.74 [53%]
Central Release (in Rs. Crore)	8640.85	12610.39	29939.60	33506.61	35768.95	29189.77	23579.18
Expenditure (in Rs. Crore.) [percentage against available funds]	8823.35 [73%]	15856.89 [82%]	27250.10 [73%]	37905.23 [76%]	39377.27 [73%]	38034.70 [78%]	25074.69 [63%]
Expenditure on wages (in Rs. Crore)	5842.37 [66%]	10738.47 [68%]	18200.03 [67%]	25579.32 [70%]	25686.53 [68%]	24860.91 [69%]	18270.14 [76%]
Total works taken up (in Lakhs)	8.35	17.88	27.75	46.17	50.99	82.51	70.50
Works completed	3.87	8.22	12.14	22.59	25.99	82.51	70.50
Water conservation	4.51 [54%]	8.73 [49%]	12.79 [46%]	23.43 [51%]	24.26 [48%]	44.09 [53%]	42.40 [60%]
Rural Connectivity	1.80 [21%]	3.08 [17%]	5.03 [18%]	7.64 [17%]	9.31 [18%]	17.87 [22%]	11.90 [17%]
Land development	0.89 [11%]	2.88 [16%]	3.98 [15%]	6.38 [14%]	7.04 [14%]	7.69 [9%]	5.48 [8%]
Any other activity	0.34 [4%]	0.56 [3%]	0.28 [1%]	0.98 [2%]	1.06 [2%]	3.05 [4%]	1.84 [2.61%]

Ref.- Ministry of Rural Development Gov. of India Report to the people 2nd Feb. 2012 Page. No. 8

25% SC has been issued employment all over India in 2007. 27% SC has been issued employment all over India in 2008. 29% SC has been issued employment all over India in 2009. 30% SC has been issued employment all over India in 2010. 31% SC has been issued employment all over India in 2011.

36% ST. has been issued employment all over India in 2007. 29% ST. has been issued employment all over India in 2008. 25% ST. has been issued employment all over India in 2009. 25% ST. has been issued employment all over India in 2010. 40% women. has been issued employment all over India in 2007. 43% women. has been issued employment all over India in 2008. 48% women. has been issued employment all over India in 2009. 53% women. has been issued employment all over India in 2012.

The Water conservation work 54% in the year 2007 in over India. The Water conservation work 49% in the year 2008 in over India. The Water conservation work 51% in the year 2010 in over India. The Water conservation work

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Conclusion

M.G.N.R.E.G.A under rural development in Maharashtra.In Nanded district 21.08% SC.,9.54%ST and other woman 47.18% employment has given by M.G.N.R.E.G.A.During the year 2007 -2008 to 2012-213 the implementation was completed average 50.04% in total in Nanded district.Year 2009-2010 Through this scheme the land development total work 4465 was completed in Maharashtra. the water conservation work in the year 2011-2012, total work 3901 and year 2012-2013,9901 was completed in Maharashtra. the rural connectivity work in the year 2011-2012 ,total work 24583 and year 2012-2013 ,33156 was completed in Maharashtra. the Renovation of traditional water body work in the year 2011-2012 ,total work 3392 and year 2012-2013 ,2682 was completed in Maharashtra. the Flood Control work in the year 2011-2012 ,total work 19416 and year 2012-2013 ,16427 was completed in Maharashtra. the Drought Proofing work in the year 2011-2012,total work 180 andyear 2012-2013, 678 was completed in Maharashtra. the

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07

Right to Privacy a Fundamental Right:Debate

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Abstract :

Human beings have a natural need to autonomy or control over confidential part of their. This need is inherent in human behaviour and now this has been recognized as fundamental right to privacy. It is not a right against physical restrains but it is a right against psychological restrain or encroachment of right. USA, UK, India, and at International level UDHR, ECHR, ICCPR has recognized this right as fundamental right. Right to Privacy is not explicit in the Constitution of India, so it is a subject of judicial interpretation. The judicial interpretations of fundamental right bring it within the purview of fundamental right. The journey of this project would start from the search of answer of issue that whether the right to privacy is a fundamental right, through analysis of cases and some pioneering work of scholars. Privacy is the basis of the freedom to dissent. With unfettered surveillance, every time you disagree with the state, they can take advantage of the huge imbalance of information between them and you. They can put you under pressure to concede or use information that you did not even know they possessed to embattle you in court. And their story need not be true. The availability of mass data does not automatically reveal the truth. The truth has to be extracted from it. The details of your phone calls, movements, purchases, demographics and social interactions can be used to construct any number of different truths.