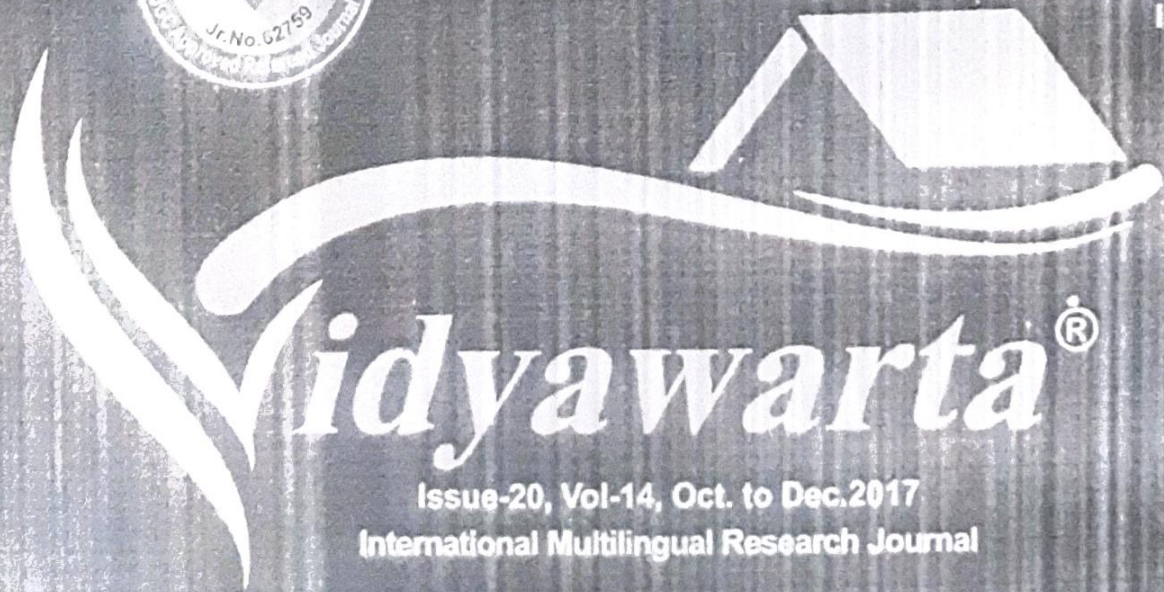




MAH/MUL/03051/2017
ISSN-2319 931



Vidyawarta®

Issue-20, Vol-14, Oct. to Dec.2017
International Multilingual Research Journal



Editor
Dr. Bapu G. Gholap

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Savitribai College of Arts
Pimpelgaon-Pisa, Tal. Shrigonda, Dist. Ahmednagar



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विद्यावार्ता: Interdisciplinary Multilingual Refereed Journal Impact Factor 4.014 (IJJIF)



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06

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 generation scheme. 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 1970 M.E.G San Maharashtra to a committee call the DUSKAL NIVARAN AND NIEMOOLAN SAMITHI (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 per article 2(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 (1) N.E.R.G.A. according to article 7 (2) the eligible workers will be paid in employment allowance at 25% minimum wage 30 days and after 30 days the allowance will be paid 50 % minimum wages. Formation of Maharashtra Gramin Hami

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employment. Hadgaon Thashil SC 20.41% ST 14.07% and other 46.13% women were given employment. Himayatnagar Thashil SC 24.82% 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

Year of Thashil	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Average
SC	20.41	24.82	20.11	14.41	20.11	20.11	20.11
ST	14.07	22.00	0.66	25.62	21.08	9.54	15.51
Other	46.13	47.19	47.85	48.13	47.18	47.18	47.18
Total	27.14	31.61	28.62	29.14	29.14	29.14	29.14

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 Bidol Thashil. During the year 2007-2008 to 2012-213 the implementation was completed average 65.11% in total in Dejjur Thashil. During the year 2007-2008 to 2012-213 the implementation was completed average 31.19% 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 44.82% in total in Himayatnagar Thashil. During the year 2007-

2008 to 2012-213 the implementation was completed average 49.73% 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 37.33% in total in Loha Thashil. During the year 2007-2008 to 2012-213 the implementation was completed average 38.50% in total in Mahur Thashil. During the year 2007-2008 to 2012-213 the implementation was completed average 36.37% in total in Modded Thashil.

During the year 2007-2008 to 2012-213 the implementation was completed average 50.93% in total in Mushed 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 Umar Thashil.

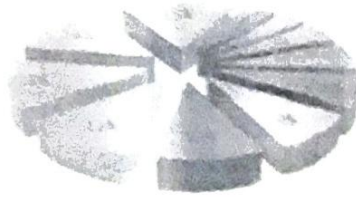
During the year 2007-2008 to 2012-213 the implementation was completed average 50.04% in total in Nanded district.

Category wise work completion rate

Maharashtra

Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
SC	20.41	24.82	20.11	14.41	20.11	20.11
ST	14.07	22.00	0.66	25.62	21.08	9.54
Other	46.13	47.19	47.85	48.13	47.18	47.18
Total	27.14	31.61	28.62	29.14	29.14	29.14

Ref. Maharashtra Gov. Report M.G.N.R.E.G.A 2009-2012



The employment for women was given 48 % Through this scheme in Maharashtra for 2009-2010. The employment for total category 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 2009-2010 total work 3901 and year 2010-2011 9901 was completed in Maharashtra the water connectivity work in the year 2011-2012 total work 2458 and year 2012-2013 35189 was completed in Maharashtra the Renovation of traditional water body work in the year 2011-2012 total work 3381 and year 2012-2013 2682 was completed in Maharashtra the Food 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 279 was completed in Maharashtra the Flood Irrigation work in the year 2011-2012 total work 1690 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

Category	Year	Work Completed
Total	2009-2010	4465
	2010-2011	9901
Water Conservation	2009-2010	3901
	2010-2011	9901
Water Connectivity	2011-2012	2458
	2012-2013	35189
Renovation of traditional water body	2011-2012	3381
	2012-2013	2682
Food Control	2011-2012	19416
	2012-2013	16427
Drought Proofing	2011-2012	180
	2012-2013	279
Flood Irrigation	2011-2012	1690
	2012-2013	7381

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

28% SC has been issued employment all over India in 2007 20% SC has been issued employment all over India in 2008 19% 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

25% ST has been issued employment all over India in 2007 19% 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 2011

The water conservation work 54% in the year 2009 all 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

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07

Right to Privacy a Fundamental Right:Debate

R. Gattaiah,

F. M. Osmania University, Hyderabad

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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 restraints but it is a right against psychological restraint 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. In a 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.

