

Women Achievement in Various Sector through Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in Karnataka

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ABSTRACT

In 21st century Women are playing very important role in inside the family and outside the family and women's empowerment has become a significant subject of discussion in development and economics. It can also point to the approaches regarding other discrimination of genders in a particularly political or social sector. And many more government scheme is also supporting to the women for upliftment, among the various government scheme MGNREGA is playing a very important role. MGNREGA is increasing women economic, social and political power through providing 100days employment in rural area.

1. Introduction

Empowerment of women refers to the creation of an environment for women where they can make decision of their own for their personal benefits as well as for the society.

Empowerment process gives the chance for women the capacity to influence in own and family decision making, planning, implementation and evaluation by integrating them in to the political system. Women empowerment is not only empowerment but also crucial if development is too sustainable in the Nation.

National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme enacted by legislation on August 25, 2005 and modified as the Mahatma Gandhi national Rural Employment Guarantee Act on 2nd October 2009 in the occasion of Gandhi Jayanthi. MGNREGA main goal is to enhance livelihood security of the household in rural areas of the country by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed employment in every financial year of registered household adult member volunteer to do the unskilled work. The reason of the study is to measure the women empowerment, issues and challenges and impact from MGNREGA in rural women.

In Rural area economic and social security is one of the main and important character. It constitutes the crux of social security, in the conventional sense. Economic security is requires the employment and an assured source of a basic income for meeting one's basic needs.

The women empowerment concept has got highly popular and acceptance in Karnataka. And the study concludes that women economically empowering by MGNREGA scheme lays the basis for greater independence and also for self-esteem. MGNREGA has become light in the empowerment of the rural women and contributed substantially for improving their lifestyle and economic, political, social conditions.

2. Goals of the MGNREGA

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was also enacted with some aim and goals. The goals are as follows:-

- To provide social protection for the most vulnerable people living in rural India by providing employment opportunities to them.
- To provide livelihood security for the poor through creation of durable assets, improved water security, soil conservation and higher land productivity.
- To have efficient drought-proofing and flood management services in rural India.
- Empowerment of the socially disadvantaged people, especially women, Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Schedules Tribes (STs), through the processes of a Rights-based legislation.

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

3. Achievements of MGNREGA

The implementation of MGNREGA was left to the Gram Panchayats. According to government sources, the government of India has totally incurred a total expenditure of INR 289817.04 cr. Towards the scheme, therefore form the expenditure 68,26,921 employing, and 2,61,942 workers worksite was working according to June 2015 data. Under the scheme initially derterminedRs. 100 a day but after its revised in keeping with the state labour employment conventions. The minimum wages are vary state to state according to this in Bihar Rs. 163 per day wage and in Kerala Rs. 500.

Indian Prim Minister Narendra Modi and his government, in the past years, have exhibited a great interest in social security scheme. For the achievement of its objectives of MGNREGA government is attaching Jana DhanaYojana, however, it will need to be linked with these schemes.

Despite the opposition, the NDA government has brought about initiatives and changes to MGNREGA that have

improved the payment mechanism to tackle the issues pertaining to delayed payment of wages. The Mobile monitoring system was introduced towards the end of 2014. This system makes way for real-time monitoring of the progress of projects that employ labour under the scheme. This also regulates attendance and work environment in these work sites. At the same time, the states were sanctioned Rs. 147 cr. By the Centre to strengthen the system of social audit used by the scheme. Social audit ensures transparency by allowing public scrutiny of all records and accounts. This was targeted at reducing corruption one of the main challenges in successful implementation of MGNREGA.

4. Objective of the study

1. To study the extent successful achieving of women empowerment from MGNREGA.

5. Hypotheses

- There is variation between before and after joining MGNREGA by women with respect to income, assets creation and savings.

6. Methodology and Sampling

The data required of the present study was collected through the Primary data were collected through schedule methods. And the secondary data was collected through published and unpublished records from the official NREGA website, and department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj report etc.,

A sample of 340 women were selected for the present study through random sampling technique and the data were collected by interviewing 340 respondents from the selected districts.

7. Statement of the problem

The study's tries that Poverty and unemployment are the main characteristics of the developing countries like India. This study humbly undertakes to lay the ground work for an understanding on the pattern of MGNREGA in rural and their impact on the Women Empowerment. It also establishes institutional grounds on women empowerment.

8. Research questions

This study concentrates the empowerment of women's from the implementations of MGNREGA in rural areas. The study's main questions are bellow:-

1. What is the impact of MGNREGA on women empowerment?
2. How does MGNREGA lead to women economic and social change?
3. Whether women's life style has changed?

9. Analysis and Discussion

Analysis of results means processing and studying organised material in order to discover the inherent facts. The data are studied in as many angles as possible to explore the research. Analysis of data involves both descriptive and inferential statistics. In descriptive, data are summarised and reduced to few meaningful statistics. It requires a number of closely related operations such as establishment of categories, application of these categories through coding, tabulation and then drawing statistical inferences. After collecting the research data, they are processed, studied and analysed by the investigator. In the analysis of data, hypothesis are framed and tested empirically before the scholar accept or reject them. Hypothesis is a tentative proposition relating to the phenomenon under study. Hypothesis testing means subjecting a hypothesis to an appropriate, empirical scrutiny and statistical test to determine its validity.

In this study, the scholar has made use of different statistical test such as multiple regression one way, ANOVA and correlation to arrive at some meaningful inferences. One of the special features of this scheme is that all job seekers who register for job with the GP are eligible to get at least 100 days of employment at the prescribed wage rate. But there are instances in which the job seekers may get more than 100 days of employment or even less than that. The number of days of respondent's employment have been recorded by the scholar and from that monthly employment and the wages received by them have been derived. Correlation: The scholar has framed some null hypotheses and tested them.

Table. 1 Details of Respondents Income

Districts	Statistics	Income of the respondent		Total
		Before	After	
Less developed	Mean	3647.65	5972.48	9553.69
	N	149	149	149
	S.D	2392.62	2438.98	4650.68
Developed	Mean	5499.47	8439.79	13615.18
	N	191	191	191
	S.D	3003.84	5499.17	5836.29
Total	Mean	4687.94	7358.52	11835.29
	N	340	340	340
	S.D	2898.82	4587.95	5710.22

Source: primary survey 2016

Table 1 shows the income of the respondents before and after joining the scheme. In developed district before joining the scheme, per capital income of the respondents earned was Rs. 5499.47. After joining the scheme per capital income of the

respondents earned is Rs. 8439.79. In less developed district before joining the scheme per capital income of the respondent earned was Rs. 3647.65. After joining the scheme per capital income of the respondents earned is Rs. 5972.48. This shows

that there is a change between developed and less developed district respondents income.

The table indicates that there is difference between before and after joining the scheme of the respondent's income. On this basis researcher has found that women are empowered by joining MGNREGA.

Table: 2 Details of Respondent Expenditure Before and After Joining the MGNREGA

		Before joining Women contribution		Total	After joining Women contribution		Total
Districts	Statistics	Food	Non-food		Food	Non-food	
Less developed	Mean	317.44	547.38	885.63	900.00	5763.89	6241.07
	N	149	149	149	149	149	149
	S. D	320.36	905.06	1014.33	563.83	11372.48	7524.50
Developed	Mean	330.10	786.96	1199.26	942.93	5123.14	5877.59
	N	191	191	191	191	191	191
	S. D	354.92	1697.52	1843.04	595.72	7579.41	5438.83
Total	Mean	324.55	681.97	1061.82	924.11	5403.94	6036.88
	N	340	340	340	340	340	340
	S. D	339.77	1409.55	1541.84	581.50	9421.42	6428.85

Source: Primary Survey 2016

Table 2 shows the respondents average expenditure before and after joining the MGNREGA. In developed district, Rs. 330.1 of the respondent's total expenditure on food, Rs. 786.96 of the respondent's expenditure on non-food before joining the scheme, Rs. 1199.26 of was the respondent's expenditure on food and non-food before joining the scheme. In less developed district, Rs. 317.44 of the respondent's expenditure on food before joining the scheme, Rs. 547.63 of the respondent's expenditure on non-food before joining the scheme. Totally Rs. 885.63 of the respondent's expenditure on food and non-food before joining the scheme.

In the same manner after joining the scheme, in developed district, Rs. 942.93 of respondent's expenditure on

food after joining the scheme, and Rs. 5123.14 of respondent's expenditure on non-food after joining the scheme. Finally, Rs. 5877.59 of respondent's expenditure on food and non-food after joining the scheme. In less developed district Rs. 900.00 of respondent's expenditure on food and Rs. 5763.89 of respondent's expenditure on non-food. Totally, Rs. 6241.07 of respondent's expenditure on food and non-food expenditure.

The table 2 clearly gives the picture of depicts that after joining the scheme, respondent's expenditure on food and non-food changed significantly or substantially. Thus, respondents are empowered by joining MGNREGA.

Table: 3 Details of Respondents Before Investment

Districts	Statistics	Before MGNREGA						Total
		Land/ Buildings and House	Durables	Consumer durables	Finance assets	Entertainment	Others	
Less developed	Mean	709.39	1870.46	1259.39	52.68	87.38	669.79	4605.50
	N	149	149	149	149	149	149	149
	S.D	3240.04	2897.77	1043.43	99.28	78.49	679.79	5739.35
Developed	Mean	601.04	1537.17	1270.00	76.96	114.29	680.89	4231.72
	N	191	191	191	191	191	191	191
	S.D	2437.51	2256.43	1088.09	209.93	144.52	664.50	4360.33
Total	Mean	648.52	1683.23	1265.35	66.32	102.50	676.02	4395.52
	N	340	340	340	340	340	340	340
	S.D	2813.55	2558.72	1067.20	170.73	120.73	670.27	5007.14

Source: Primary Survey 2016

Table shows the respondents average investment in different area before joining the MGNREGA. In developed district respondents invested about Rs. 601.04 in Land, Buildings and House and Rs. 1537.17 for durables, Rs. 1270.00 of the respondents invested the amount in consumer durables, Rs. 76.96 invested in finance assets, Rs. 114.29 invested in entertainment, Rs. 680.89 invested in others by the respondents. Totally respondents invested the total amount of Rs. 4231.72 before joining the scheme in developed district. In

less developed district, Rs. 709.39 of the respondent's invested in Land/ Buildings and House, Rs. 1870.46 invested the amount in Durables, Rs. 1259.39 invested the amount in consumer durables, Rs. 52.68 invested the amount in finance assets, Rs. 87.38 invested the amount in entertainment, Rs. 669.79 invested the amount in others. Totally respondents invested the total amount of Rs. 4605.5 before joining the scheme in less developed district.

Table: 4 Details of Respondents after Investment

Districts	Statistics	After MGNREGA				Total
		Consumer durables	Finance assets	Entertainment	Others	
Less developed	Mean	1761.07	111.94	117.91	1026.84	6539.93
	N	149	149	149	149	149
	S.D	1174.01	238.09	102.01	973.99	7037.33
Developed	Mean	1792.67	143.61	171.15	1113.08	5737.27
	N	191	191	191	191	191
	S.D	1295.26	371.09	253.70	1044.64	5060.06
Total	Mean	1778.82	129.73	147.82	1075.29	6089.02
	N	340	340	340	340	340
	S.D	1241.89	319.65	203.27	1013.72	6010.88

Source: Primary Survey 2016

Table shows the respondents average investment in different area after joining the MGNREGA. In developed district about Rs. 482.72 invested in Land/ Buildings and House and Rs.2007.32 invested the amount in Durables by the respondents, Rs. 1792.67 invested the amount in Consumer durables, Rs. 143.61 invested the amount in finance assets, Rs. 171.15 invested the amount in entertainment, Rs. 680.891113.08 invested the amount in others. Totally respondents invested the total amount of Rs. 5737.27 after joining the scheme in developed district. In less developed

district, Rs. 798.65 of the respondents invested in Land/ Buildings and House, Rs.2470.46 of the respondents invested the amount in durables, Rs. 1761.07 of the respondents invested the amount in consumer durables, Rs. 111.94 invested the amount in finance assets, Rs. 117.91 invested the amount in entertainment, Rs. 1026.84 invested the amount in others by the respondents. Totally respondents invested the total amount of Rs. 6539.93 after joining the scheme in less developed district.

Table: 5 Details of Respondents Socio and Economic Status after Joining MGNREGA

Districts	Respondents Socio and Economic status have increased			Total
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Maturate	
Less developed	49	79	21	149
	(32.9)	(53.0)	(14.1)	(100.0)
	{32.5}	{51.6}	{58.3}	{43.8}
Developed	102	74	15	191
	(53.4)	(38.7)	(7.9)	(100.0)
	{67.5}	{48.4}	{41.7}	{56.2}
Total	151	153	36	340
	(44.4)	(45.0)	(10.6)	(100.0)
	{100.0}	{100.0}	{100.0}	{100.0}

Source: Primary Survey 2016

() the parenthesis indicates row wise percentages

{ } the parenthesis indicates column wise percentages

Table shows that respondent socio and economic status level after joining MGNREGA. In less developed district, 32.9% of the respondents strongly agree that after joining the scheme, their socio and economic status level has increased, 53.0% of the respondents agree that after joining the scheme, their socio and economic status level has increased, 14.1% of the respondents mature that after joining the scheme, their socio and economic status level has changed. In developed district, 53.4% of the respondents strongly agree that after joining the scheme, their socio and economic status level has increased, 38.7% of the respondents agree that after joining the scheme, their socio and economic status has increased, 7.9% of the respondents mature that after joining the MGNREGA, their socio and economic status has matured. Finally, the respondent's opinion that after joining the

MGNREGA their socio and economic status has increased in a very good manner.

It can be observed from the result that after joining MGNREGA, respondent's socio and economic status level has increased. Compare to less developed district, developed district respondents are strongly agreeing that their socio and economic status level has increased after joining MGNREGA scheme. In the same manner, in less developed district, majority of respondents agree that their socio and economic status level has increased after joining the MGNREGA. So from this opinion, we can say that after joining the MGNREGA, respondent's socio and economic status has increased and respondents are empowered.

Table: 6 Details of Respondents Role in Family Decision Making After Joining the MGNREGA

Districts	Respondents Family Decision Making Is Increased			Total
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Maturate	
Less developed	58 (38.9) {36.7}	66 (44.3) {48.2}	25 (16.8) {55.6}	149 (100.0) {43.8}
Developed	100 (52.4) {63.3}	71 (37.2) {51.8}	20 (10.5) {44.4}	191 (100.0) {56.2}
Total	158 (46.5) {100.0}	137 (40.3) {100.0}	45 (13.2) {100.0}	340 (100.0) {100.0}

Source: Primary Survey 2016

() the parenthesis indicates row wise percentages

{ } The parenthesis indicates column wise percentages

Table 6 shows that respondents' role in family decision making after joining MGNREGA. In less developed district, 38.9% of the respondents strongly agree that after joining the scheme, their role in family decision making level has increased, 44.3% of the respondents agree that after joining the scheme, their role in family decision making level has increased, 16.8% of the respondents mature that after joining the scheme, role in family decision making level has changed. In developed district, 52.4% of the respondents strongly agree that after joining the scheme, their role in family decision making level has increased, 37.2% of the respondents agree that after joining the scheme, their role in family decision making level has increased, 10.5% of the respondents mature that after joining the MGNREGA, their role in family decision making level has matured. Finally, the respondents opined that after joining the MGNREGA, their role in family decision making has increased in a very good manner.

It can be observed from the result that after joining MGNREGA, respondent's role in family decision making level has increased. Compare to less developed district, developed district respondents strongly agree that their role in family decision making level has increased after joining of MGNREGA scheme. In the same manner, in less developed district, majority of respondents agree that their role in family decision making level has increased after joining the MGNREGA. So from this opinion, we can say that after joining the MGNREGA, respondent's role in family decision making has increased and respondents are empowered.

10. Findings

The study establishes that there has been hailed as a forum initiative to alleviate poverty and generate the employment in the nation especially in the rural areas for unskilled labourers. Who has registered under the scheme making them independent and increasing their overall awareness? MGNREGA also has played a significant in empowering the women by providing employment under the scheme. It has helped in the creation of assets by providing importance to agricultural activities and community works. It has also benefitted in increasing the agricultural productivity and income. Thus, it can be said that Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is an unprecedented opportunity to build the foundations of a social security system in rural India, revive village economies, promote social equity and empower rural labourer in general and women in particular.

11. Conclusion

MGNREGA has been increased income level in rural area and forum initiative to eradicate poverty and generate the employment in the nation especially in the rural areas for unskilled labourers. MGNREGA has played a significant role in empowering the women's, by providing employment under the scheme. It has helped in the decision making in the family and society. It has benefitted in increasing the agricultural productivity and income. Thus, it can be said that Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is an unprecedented opportunity to build the foundations of a social security system in rural India to revive village economies, promote social equity and empower rural labourer in general and women in particular.

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