iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 6 **Issue:** I **Month of publication:** January 2018

DOI: http://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2018.1467

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International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor :6.887
Volume 6 Issue I, January 2018- Available at www.ijraset.com

"Participate of Women under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act" (MGNREGA): In Shivamogga District of Karnataka state.

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Abstract: India is soon after freedom colonial rule, took major initiatives to transform it's stagnate economy into developed economy. Economic planning system was adopted to realize the dreams of transforming economy into developed one and self reliant. Unemployment, poverty, inequalities, inflation increased gradually during last six decades of planned economic development. Fruits of development did not reach to all sections of people in all regions. This experience made ruling elite to rethink of development strategy and to introduce parallel strategy which will directly target the problems. Several programmes were launched and implemented from the 5th five year plan onwards for employment generation and poverty eradication. But they are not comprehensive in nature to cover all the areas and regions of the country and all sections of people who were to be actually targeted. All those programmes did not yield desired results due to many loop holes-lack of sufficient funds, operational and monitoring problems, wrong selection of areas and beneficiaries, overlapping of schemes etc. It is in this backdrop the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guaranty scheme- MGNREGA has come into force with statutory provisions.

I. INTRODUCTION

According to natural wave theories unemployment is due to trade cycles. The demand deficiency theory of J M Keynes attributes unemployment is due to lack of effective demand. There are different types of unemployment in terms of cause in different countries. The nature of unemployment persisting in the developing economies differs from the one that prevails in industrially advanced economies.

Explain further about unemployment prevailing in developed and developing economics. The national rural employment Guarantee programme was implemented to provide works and thus income for landless labor and marginal formers in the lean season for labor demand and creates assets that raise land productivity and thus, contribute to reversal of declines in agricultural yields. The national Rural employment Guarantee programe in India was notified on September 07,2005. Looking from the above context the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA 2009) becomes an interesting subject to study because it is not only giving employment to the rural poor, but also creating sustainable and durable asset in the village.

The Act gives power to the daily wages labors to fight for their right to receive the wages that they must receive and not just a means of providing social security to its people but also an opportunity to promote overall village development and alter the balance of power in rural society.

The first ever programme giving legal guarantee to a minimum of 100 days of work in a financial year, is a public Work programme (PWP). PWPs are defined as "all activities which entail payment of wage(in cash or kind) by the state, or by an agent acting on behalf of the state in return for a provision of labor in order to :i) enhance employment and ii) produce an asset(either physical or social) with the overall objective of promoting social protection for participants" There are by large four distinct, although sometimes overlapping types of PWPs They are i) PWPs offering a single short-term episode of employment which provide a 'risk coping' or protective forms of social protection; ii) large scale government employment programme which are response to chronic or sustained levels of elevated employment. Under this type, state acts as an employer of the resort aiming to raise aggregate employment on a sustained basis; iii) programme promoting the labor intensification of government infrastructure spending with primary objective of constructing assets while increasing aggregate labor usage; and iv) programmes which enhance employability by promoting work place experience and skills formation among the unemployed. MGNREGA belongs to the second type of PWP.

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A. Mahatma Ghandi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act and Women Participation:

National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was enacted on 5th September, 2005 and came into force on 2nd February,2006. Act was renamed by an Amendment as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act and it was now commonly referred to as Mahatma Gandhi NREGA or MGNREGS. In its first year 200 districts were covered and later extended to cover 619 district all over the country. This Act is expected to provide livelihood and social security to rural unemployed people and thereby an opportunity to promote over all community development and alter the balance of power in rural society. Fundamental principles and aims of MGNREGA such as Rights based approach to work, Payment of minimum wage, equal entitlement and wage for women, creating productive assets through the wage employment provided under this act, enhancing livelihood security of people in rural areas by guaranteeing 100 days of employment, providing social safety network by providing an employment source in the absence of or inadequate alternative employment, empowerment of rural poor through the process of a right based law, provision of work within 5 km radius of village within 15 days of application ,wages to be paid according to minimum wage act 1948, which will not be less than Rs 60/day, at least one third of the beneficiaries should be women who have registered and requested for work under the scheme, etc. inherently emphasize empowerment of women in rural India. The Government has taken steps to help the people in rural areas to get better income and employment opportunities through various programs. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is an economic policy proposal aimed at providing a sustainable solution to the dual problems of unemployment and migration. Its aim is to create employment opportunities for rural unskilled manual workers and to prevent rural urban migration. MGNREGA is the first programme having been implemented with full IT/ITEs Sector Company has designed the software solution for MGNREGA work in the state of Andhra Pradesh. The United Programme Alliance Government has passed the historic National Rural Employment Guarantee bill on 23rd December2004 and the Act was notified on 7th September 2005 and it has started the golden days of MGNREGA by implementing the scheme on 2nd February 2006.National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, National Rural Employment Programme became National Rural Employment Act and National Rural Employment Guarantee Act and then became Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Rural Employment Guarantee Act on 2nd October 2009.MGNREGA and NREGP have no legal right to ask the right to work, but MGNREGA Act provides the legal right to ask the right to work. MGNREGA Scheme and Programme has no long life. MGNREGA Act has long life and long time productivity. The Act was notified in 200 districts in the first phase with effect from 2nd February 2006. In Karnataka state for the first phase MGNREGA implemented in the districts like Bidar, Gulbarga, Chitradurga, Davanagere and Raichur on 2nd February 2006 and then extended it to additional 130 districts in the financial year 2007-08 (114 districts were notified with effect from 1st April 2007, and 17 districts in UP were notified with effect from 15th May 2007). The remaining districts have been notified under the MGNREGA with effect from 1st April 2008. Thus, MGNREGA covers the entire country with the exception of districts that have a hundred percent urban population. The wage rate begins with Rs. 67 from the implementation of MGNREGA in the year of 2006, it became Rs. 72 in the financial year of 2007 and it has increased to Rs.84 in the financial year 2008 and it has increased from Rs. 84 to 92 during the year 2009 and reached Rs. 100 in the financial year 2010 and now in the financial year 2011. Financial year 2015, 150days.The UPA Government collaborated the party in successful completion of 5year MGNREGA. In the party it has announced Rs. 150 wage under MGNREGA Daily wage for the MGNREGA workers. The expenditure on MGNREGA reached Rs. 30,000 crores in 2009-10 and it generated 2267 million person-days of work. In all, about Rs. 85,000 crores has been spent on MGNREGA in the country so far with the percentage of the use of the allotted funds reaching 82 in 2014-15or2015-16 (upto February 2010) About 40 million works (assets) have been completed so far and more than 40 million works are under construction.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

There are many studies conducted related to the Impact of MGNREGA on women's participation and their empowerment, which are reviewed as follows

Lakshman, Nirmala(2006) " employment guarantee –signs of transformation " the other issue of corruption could be dealt through social mobilisation by grass roots organisations. Jean Drezeponted out, legislation alone will not guarantee employment and continues mobilisation is required.

Haralambos and herald (2006) members of both social classes are largely between of the true nature of their situation of the reality of the relationship between ruling subject classes. Member of the ruling class assume that their particular interest are those of society as a whole, members of the subject class accept this view of reality and regard their situation as part of natural order of things.

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LalithMathur(2007) "employment guarantee: Progress So Far", The national rural employment guarantee Act is into its second year of implementation. It is easy to criticise the Act and its execution, However, even as we recongnise its shortcomings and the scope for correction, we must consider what it has achived so far and the promise it continues to offer.

Akella&Kidambi(2007) in contrest to hogh appreciation and expectation from the MGNREGA by the many people, there have been sceptics to highlight problem associated with the implementation of the programme. One of the country's better known economists proclaimed when the debate for the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act(MGNREGA) was at its peak,' it is better to through the money into a drain than to put it in the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.

Reethika Khera, Nandini Nayak(2009) "Women Workers and perceptions of the national Rural Employment Guarantee Act". the national Rural Employment Guarantee Act, Which entitles rural households to 100 days of casual employment on public work at the statutory minimum wage, contains special provision to ensure full participation of women. In spite of the drawbacks in the implementation of the legislation, significant benefits have already started accruing to women through better access to local employment at minimum wages, with relatively decent and safe work conditions.

A. Research Gap

The major occupation of this district is agriculture and 75% total labour force is depending on agriculture for its livelihood. In this district 62.48% people lives in rural area. In recent past due to many reasons, major being climate change, there is acute shortage of rainfall especially for rain fed agriculture, people are being suffered due to unemployment and low income levels. This has turned resulted into rural-urban migration in search of opportunities. Most of the studies are conducted on the implementation of the MGNREGA and impact of MGNREGA in empowering rural women in India and Karnataka but there is no specific study about shivamogga district.

B. Statement Of The Problem

The women empowerment is a major issue in present era in this way around study focusing the women empowerment with respect to MGNREGA. The study focused know about – what is the socio-economic status of women in study area and is the programme of MGNREGA empowering women through its functioning and to know which type of work is distributing in the effective management of programme in the study area. With this programme functioning to realize, in which at what extent the women are participating in the programme with to know, in what extent the programme is functioning optimally if there is poor functioning of the programme with respect –women empowerment then , To confine the what are the remedial measures to overcome effective functioning of programme and to know the way How implement for measures by effective functioning of programme especially with respect to women empowerment at with respect to improvement in socio-economic development of women in the study area.

C. What is Women Empowerment

Women empowerment refers to the power of having decision making of their own. The dictionary meaning of the term „empower is to invest legally or formally with power, to make powerful. Role and involvement in decision making in family affairs, freedom in spending, help received in discharging responsibilities in household and deviation from traditional customs etc are some indicators of women empowerment. It is a holistic concept, multidimensional in approach and involves a basic realization and awareness of one own powers and potentials, capabilities and competencies and of one's rights and opportunities for development in all spheres of life- social, political, economical and cultural to lead a reasonable and rational life with dignity. Among all the facets of empowerment, economic empowerment occupies utmost significance and employment opportunity is considered to contribute to economic empowerment

III. OBJECTIVES OF THIS STUDY

Following are main objectives of the paper

To understand the socio economic conditions of women job seekers in the study area

To make appropriate suggestions for strengthening of the scheme on the basis of findings of the study in Shivamogga District of Karnataka state.

A. Data and Methodology

The study is based on primary as well as secondary sources data. Primary data was collected from interview method and secondary data is collected from the www.nrga.in, MRD, Karnataka at glance, Budget report of Karnataka, Annual report of RDPR, Books,

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related articles, journals, official websites, etc. To analyze the collected data and for interpreting the results some specified statistical tools and techniques are used need fully to meet the requirement.

B. Limitations

The research work has a major significance in coming out the information about the issue of empowerment of women with pertaining to MGNREGA even though study has its own limitation that is the study has narrow structure it studies only shivamogga district not Karnataka.

C. Discussion and Findings

In the light of the review of the studies on the impact of MGNTREGA on women empowerment, the data pertaining to MGNREGA in the study area have been analyzed in the following table.

D. National Reports 2013-2014

Employment provided to HHS Persondays [in corer]	2.31[crore]
Total:	62.57
SCs:	14.45[23.1%]
STs:	9.59[15.33%]
Women:	34.91[55.78%]
Others:	38.53[61.57%]
Total works taken up:	44.18 Lakhs.
Work completed :	4.22 Lakhs.
Works in progress:	39.96 Lakhs.

Source: www.nrega.nic.in

The data in the table- 1 establishes that women are the majority beneficiaries and more than ninety percent beneficiaries belong to SC, ST and OBC communities. Average number of days employment provided is 40.03 which is less than half of the mandated 100 days , average days of employment in the year 12-13 was 45, in the year 14-15 it came down to 39 days. Only seven percent households could complete 100 days. Socio Economic Conditions of Sample Respondents: Socio economic conditions of the respondents and impact of the MGNREGS on them is presented, on the basis of field study, in the following. Only 10 percent respondents belong to households possessing land between 0.8 hectare to 1.6 hectares. 90 percent do not possess any land and depend on wage employment. 98 percent belong to nuclear families with family size of 3-4 members. 76 percent have two female children.

E. MGNREGA Statistics Karnataka

Employment provided to households: Person days [in Lakh]:	14.49649 lakhs
Total :	718.42
SCs:	114.15 [15.89%]
STs:	56.97 [7.93%]
Women :	334.71 [46.59%]
Others :	547.3 [76.18%]
Total works taken up :	894249
Works completed:	104040
Works in progress:	790209

Source: www.nrega.nic.in

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Table -2 shows number of days of employment that households of respondents got on average in the preceding year of the survey (2013-14). As per the data in the table-2 only four percent house hold got full days of employment mandated in the scheme and ninety percent households got only below 50 days of work.

F. MGNREGA Statistics Shivamogga

Employment provided to households: Person days [in Lakh]:	0.84327 Lakh
Total :	21.76
SCs:	4.16[19.11%]
STs:	1.01[4.63%]
Women :	10.21[46.92%]
Others :	16.59[76.26%]
Total works taken up :	9041
Works completed:	2321
Works in progress:	6720

source: www.nrega.nic.in

Report on No. of Registered households, workers, SC, ST, Others, Women & BPL-Familes in MGNREGA
State : KARNATAKA District : SHIMOGA -2016-17

S.No	Block	No. of households registered in MGNREGA *				No. of workers registered in MGNREGA *				
		SC	ST	OTHERS	TOTAL	SC	ST	OTHERS	TOTAL	WOMEN
1	BHADRAVATI	11527 (26.85%)	2044 (4.76%)	29354 (68.38%)	42925	29308(29.77%)	4841(4.92%)	64313(65.32%)	98462	48397(49.15%)
2	HOSANAGARA	1430 (4.37%)	622 (1.9%)	30656 (93.73%)	32708	3738(4.31%)	1601(1.84%)	81468(93.85%)	86807	41065(47.31%)
3	SAGAR	3059 (8.37%)	719 (1.97%)	32770 (89.66%)	36548	8204(8.1%)	1914(1.89%)	91168(90.01%)	101286	49257(48.63%)
4	SHIKARPUR	13272 (29.09%)	2924 (6.41%)	29430 (64.5%)	45626	37963(30.5%)	8433(6.78%)	78056(62.72%)	124452	57762(46.41%)
5	SHIMOGA	13322 (29.4%)	2600 (5.74%)	29390 (64.86%)	45312	35580(31.28%)	6686(5.88%)	71481(62.84%)	113747	53418(46.96%)
6	SORAB	9247 (18.67%)	1619 (3.27%)	38657 (78.06%)	49523	26555(19.75%)	4740(3.52%)	103188(76.73%)	134483	62283(46.31%)
7	TIRTHAHALLI	2599 (8.33%)	1522 (4.88%)	27065 (86.79%)	31186	6409(8.44%)	3907(5.15%)	65585(86.41%)	75901	37004(48.75%)
	Total	54456 (19.19%)	12050 (4.25%)	217322 (76.57%)	283828	147757 (20.1%)	32122 (4.37%)	555259 (75.53%)	735138	349186 (47.5%)

source: www.nrega.nic.in

Table 4. Shows that the detail of women workers participation under MGNREGA in shivamogga district of Karnataka state.

Bhadravthi(49.61%) Thirthahalli(48.75%) Sagar(48.63%), Hosanagar(47.31%), Talukas found the largest women participation in the district.Remainingshivamogga(46.97%),Shikaripura(46.42%),Soraba(46.31%)Taluka listed low women participation under MGNREGA in the shivamogga district.

G. MGNREGA better than previous programs

Apart from corruption the bureaucratic chronic Inefficiency, unwillingness and incapacities of system have raised doubts whether MGNREGA Would is able to deliver anything meaningful to the poor. However, MGNREGA stands apart from employment and

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poverty alleviation programs in significant ways. It is the first national program of consequence which has woven transparency and accountability norms into the mundane fabric of daily interaction of people with government. The rural worker might often be the victim but in many cases scams have been exposed by the workers themselves. MGNREGA gives an opportunity to break the feudally enforced silence of its victims.

Through transparency and social audit measures, it allows anyone, anywhere to be part of the monitoring of the delivery system. Thus, the MGNREGA gives a further opportunity to realize the Constitutional sovereignty, the power of the people. The other programs appear to be clean only because no one knows what really goes on

H. Findings

* No of days of employment got is less than 50 in case of 80 percent respondents and work is not provided on demand.
* The average wage earned is Rs 60/ which is very much lower than mandated wage of 180 and district average wage of Rs 102.(aggregate for men and women)
* Farmers and labourers were not educated about the objective of creating productive assets which can help them in generating further incomes.
*Women are getting lesser wage than men for same work.
*.All the respondents fall Below Poverty Line-BPL
*Dependence of women on men started declining.
*100 percent of respondents demand for enhancement of no of day's employment provided under the scheme.
*.MGNREGS is the main source of alternative employment for women in the study area.
* It is observed that participation of women in decision making over family affairs is 98 percent. Awareness of the respondents on the key aspects- work selection procedure, facilities to be provided, role of Gram sabha, right to demand work etc. is very unsatisfactory.
*There is 30 percent increase (on aggregate) in the incomes of the respondents due employment provided by MGNREGS.
*.Women participates in MGNREGA scheme increased to 48 % to 55% on year 2016-17.
*.Women participates under MGNREGA scheme increased 7% in 2016-17

I. Suggestion

On the basis of the findings following suggestion can be made

1) Alleligible beneficiaries of the MGNREGS should be made fully aware of the provisions and objectives of the scheme.
2) Appropriate measures are needed to ensure that women get equal remuneration on par with men for the same work.
3) Increase employment 100days to 150 days
4) Extend employment act From rural Area to urban area

IV. CONCLUSION

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) was enacted in September 5, 2005.it came into force on February 2, 2006, and it was implemented in a phase manner. In Phase –I the programme was introduced in 200 most backward districts of the country. It was implemented in additional 130 districts in 2007-08 under phase- II, the scheme was extended to the remaining 274 rural districts of India from April 1, 2008 in phase- III. NREGA now covers all rural areas of the country. The NREGA has been renamed as MGNREGA in October 2, 2009.

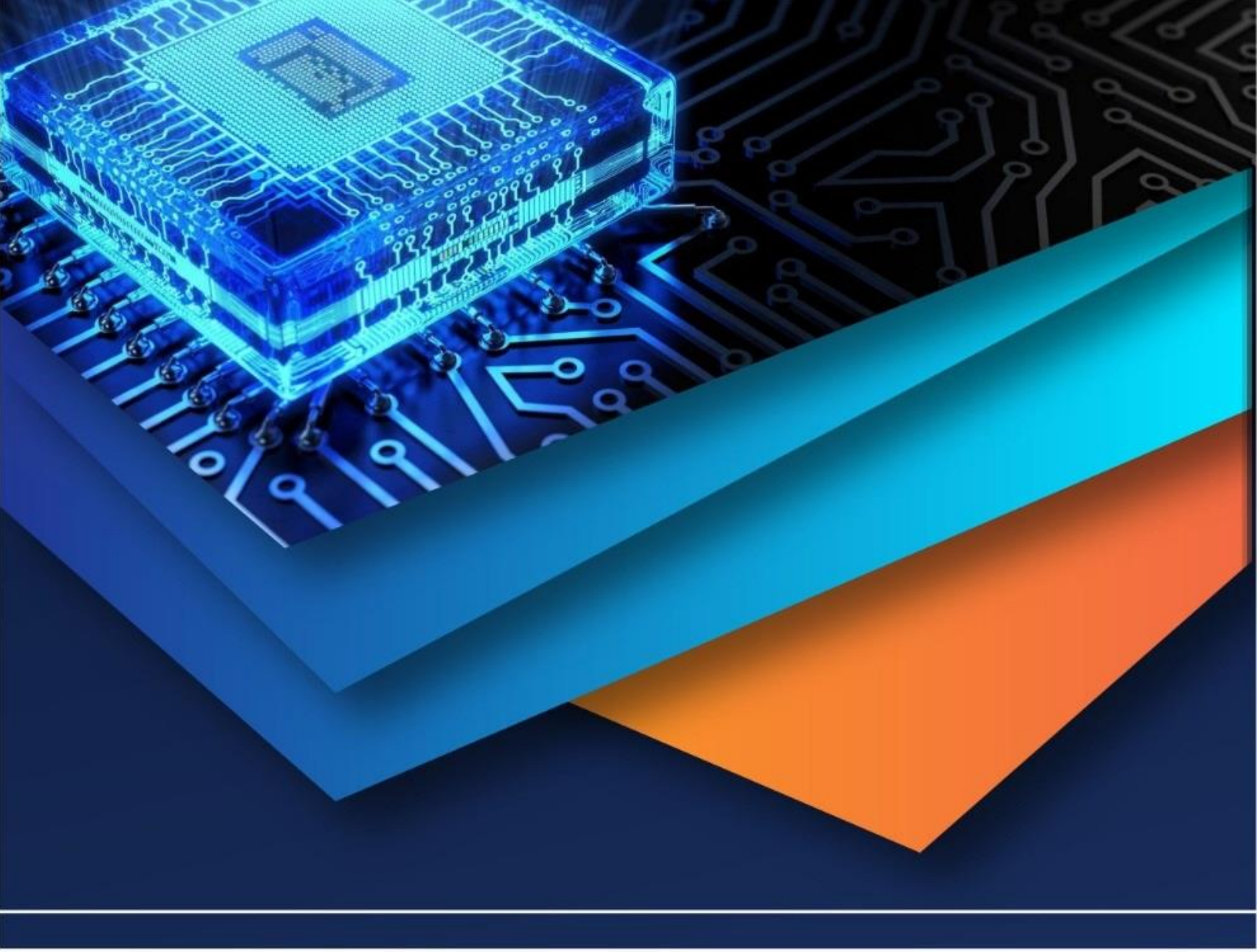
The MGNREGA provide at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment to one rural household whose adult member in a financial year. At least 33% of the beneficiaries are to be women. MGNREGA focused on works related de-silting of tanks for water conservation, agriculture works like digging of vermin compost pits, building cattle sheds, land development, construction of rural connectivity roads, roads to farms, digging of wells, plantation work, building of water sheds etc can be taken under the scheme. It should also be recognized in the light of undesirable experiences and results in its implementation in the last 10 years period that a coordinated and scientific strategy is needed for desired results and their sustenance. But question remain however, how long women are accommodated just in low paid manual labor just for the sake providing employment, why cant they be accommodated in other sectors, when there is scope, by educating, training in newly emerging production and services activities and by developing modern small scale industries in rural areas

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