

Impact Of Women Empowerment On MGNREGA In Selected Block Of Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu

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Abstract

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) 100 days wage employment in every financial year to all rural households. The adult women members are willing to participate in unskilled manual work. The act is an arresting rural urban migration of rural households in search of employment simultaneously enhancing people's livelihood on a sustained basis. The act also developing the economic growth and social infrastructure in rural area and strengthen the women employment, The equal wage rate for men and women. It is plying a substantial role in creating employment for women thereby, leading to greater independence and self-respect among the women. The present paper has made an attempt to study the impact of women in rural employment through MGNREGA in Kmmapuram block in Cuddalore District of Tamilnadu this study focus on two villages namely 1.Adhanur 2. U.Agaram. The primary data collect from the sample of 110 households were taken as interview method in study area.

Keywords: MGNREGA, Women Empowerment, Households.

Introduction

The present statuses of women are essential part of the society. They play vital role in the society development as well as country development. When women's are supported to be empowered themselves the whole society should benefits. The central Government takes various initiatives for empowering women, among the all initiatives taken by Government We have tried to partially study the role of MGNREGA for empowering women in rural areas. MGNREGA was 2nd February 2006 introduced most backward selected districts in 200 is an Indian law that aims to guarantee the right to work and ensure livelihood at least 100 days of guarantee wage employment in a every financial year to rural households whose adult members volunteer to participate do unskilled manual work.

The MGNREGA is the first act in the country for provides livelihood security to rural poor's. It is an innovative programme to boost rural economy, stabilize agricultural production, to provide livelihood security to poor and there by transform the scenario of poverty. The objectives of this schemes is to improve the purchasing power of the people living below poverty line and rural people by providing them semi or unskilled work in rural areas. MGNREGA also aims to strengthen the women empowerment and also give equal wage rate for men and women. MGNREGA is playing a substantial role in improving women economically, thereby leading to greater independence and self respect. Women's dependence on others often resulted in exploitation. If women get opportunity to work and become economically independent, their dependence on others comes down and they be able to make decisions regarding their lives. It is established fact that provision of employment is crucial for achieving inclusive growth, poverty eradication and empowerment of women.

Review of literature

Goudar Bashirahangar (2014), has stated that women empowerment got wider popularity and acceptance with launching of decentralized planning in Jammu and Kashmir. Rural women are traditionally homebound the employment guarantee act played a significant role for curbing gender discrimination and empowering rural women. The national rural employment guarantee act 2005 or NREGA was brought into force by the union government in February 2006 a different scheme for the betterment of women empowerment and development of rural population. The scheme is attractive especially for women because it stipulates that one third of the total workers should be women.

Mnati sahu (2014), has explained in his paper, the level of participation of women in MGNREGA in Odisha has been between 35-40 percentages over a period of five years (2008-09 to 2012-13). Further it was found out that overall impact of MGNREGA on women's lives has been quite positive in many ways. An integrated approach that links equality-based rights to manage productive assets and gender inclusive is the need of the hour for addressing risks arising from MGNREGA fatigue.

Objectives

1. To analyse the women socio-economic condition of the study area.
2. To evaluate the impact of MGNREGA on women empowerment.

Methodology

This study focus on the Socio-Economic conditions and impact of women empowerment through MGNREGA of selected Block. For this study Kammapuram block of Cuddalore district in Tamilnadu were selected. In second stage village Adhanur and U.Agaram were selected and in each village 55 sample respondents were selected, in total 110 samples the study area.

Analysis and inference of the sample data

In the analysis part the selected sample size scheduled and analyzed in various categories of household activities. The objectives of the study analyzed and find out the results of the sample in selected study area.

Table: 1 Classification of respondents according to their gender

Sl. No.	Gender	No. of Respondent in Village wise		Total (%)
		Adhanur	U.Agaram	
1	Male	24(21.8)	26(23.6)	50(45.4)
2	Female	31(28.2)	29(26.4)	60(54.6)
	Total	55(50.0)	55(50.0)	110(100.0)

Source: Computed

The table brings out category of the gender from the selected villages and employment status of MGNREGA in Adhanur village. 21.8 percentages of the respondent belongs to male. Only 28.2 percentages fall on female category. Another village U. Agaram 23.6 percentages of the respondent belongs to male gender and 26.4 percentages belongs to female. When compare villages U.Agaram higher male population then Adhanur. In female category Adhanur is higher respondent employed in MGNREGA then U.Agaram. In general women employment is higher in the study area. This analysis highlights the women category is higher employment opportunity in MGNREGA programme.

Table: 2 Classification of the respondent according to their income level

Sl. No	Income	No of respondent in village wise		Total (%)
		Adhanur	U. Agaram	
1	Below- ` 36000	12(10.9)	8(7.3)	20(18.2)
2	` 36001- ` 60000	13(11.8)	14(12.7)	27(24.5)
3	` 60001- ` 90000	22(20.0)	27(24.5)	49(44.5)
4	Above- ` 90001	8(7.3)	6(5.5)	14(12.7)
	Total	55(50.0)	55(50.0)	110(100.0)

Source: Computed

The table -2 highlights the annual income level of study area. The first village Adhanur 10.9 percentages, 11.8 percentages, 20 percentages and 7.3 percentages of the respondents has the annual income of below ` 36000, and ` 36001 to ` 60000, ` 60001 to ` 90000 and above ` 90000 earned respectively. In second village U. Agaram 7.3 percentages, 12.7 percentages, 24.5 percentages and 5.5 percentages of the respondents earned their annual income of ` 36000, ` 36000 to ` 60000, ` 60001 to ` 90000 and above ` 90000 respectively.

It is clearly known that both village (Adhanur, U.Agaram) earned their income level is increased 44.5 percentages from 24.5 percentages for getting the employment opportunity through MGNREGA.

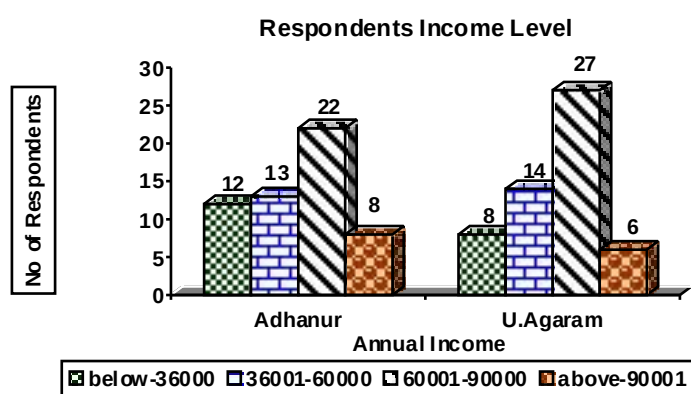


Table: 3 Classification of the respondent according to their assets:

Sl. No	Assets	No of respondent in village wise		Total (%)
		Adhanur	U. Agaram	
1	Below- ` 150000	8(7.2)	7(6.4)	15(13.6)
2	150000- ` 300000	17(15.5)	11(10.0)	28(25.5)
3	300001- ` 450000	30(27.3)	37(33.6)	67(60.9)
	Total	55(50.0)	55(50.0)	110(100.0)

Source: Computed

The table shows clearly the wealth of sample respondent in both villages Adhanur and U. Agaram. The first village Adhanur respondent has holding their assets in 7.2 percentages, 15.5 percentages and 27.3 percentages is below ` 150000 value, ` 150001 to ` 300000 value and ` 300001 to ` 450000 value of assets respectively. In second village, U. Agaram respondents holding their assets 6.4 percentages, 10 percentages and 33.6 percentages in value of Rupees below ` 150000, ` 150001 to ` 300000 and ` 300000 to ` 450000 of assets respectively. From this table it is clear brings out the asset value of sample respondents moderately increase though the participation of MGNREGA programme.

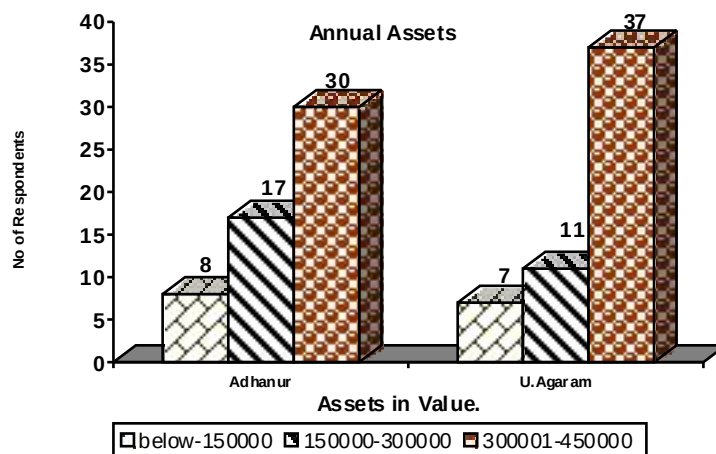


Table: 4 Classification of the respondent according to their annual expenditure

Sl. No	Expenditure Annual level	No of respondent in village wise		Total (%)
		Adhanur	U. Agaram	
1	Below-` 30000	8(7.0)	12(11.0)	20(18.0)
2	` 30001-` 40000	13(12.0)	22(20.0)	35(32.0)
3	` 40001-` 50000	27(25.0)	14(13.0)	41(37.0)
4	Above-` 50000	8(7.0)	6(5.0)	14(13.0)
	Total	55(50.0)	55(50.0)	110(100.0)

Source: *Computed*

The table-4 lights on the respondent's annual expenditure level of the study area of Cuddalore district. It is clearly known that the first village Adhanur respondent 7 percentages, 12 percentages, 25 percentages and 7 percentages are below ` 30000, ` 30001 to ` 40000, ` 40001 to ` 50000 and above ` 50000 annual expenditure respectively. The second village U. Agaram respondents expenditure levels are 11 percentages, 20 percentages, 13 percentages and 5 percentages are below ` 30000, ` 30001 to ` 40000, ` 40001 to ` 50000 and above ` 50000 spend their expenditure respectively. When compared to total expenditure of both villages straightly increased to their previous expenditure level 32 percentages to 37 percentages after getting employment opportunity through MGNREGA programme.

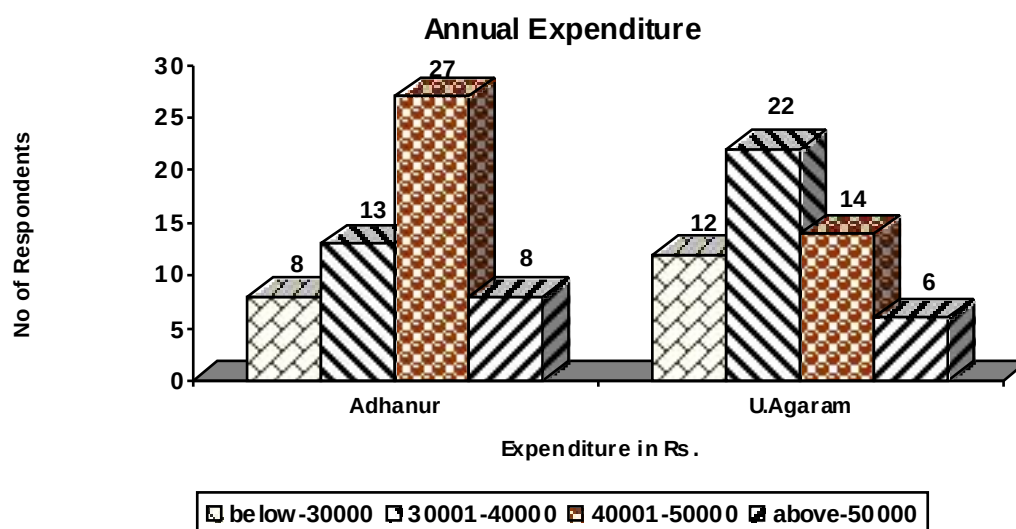


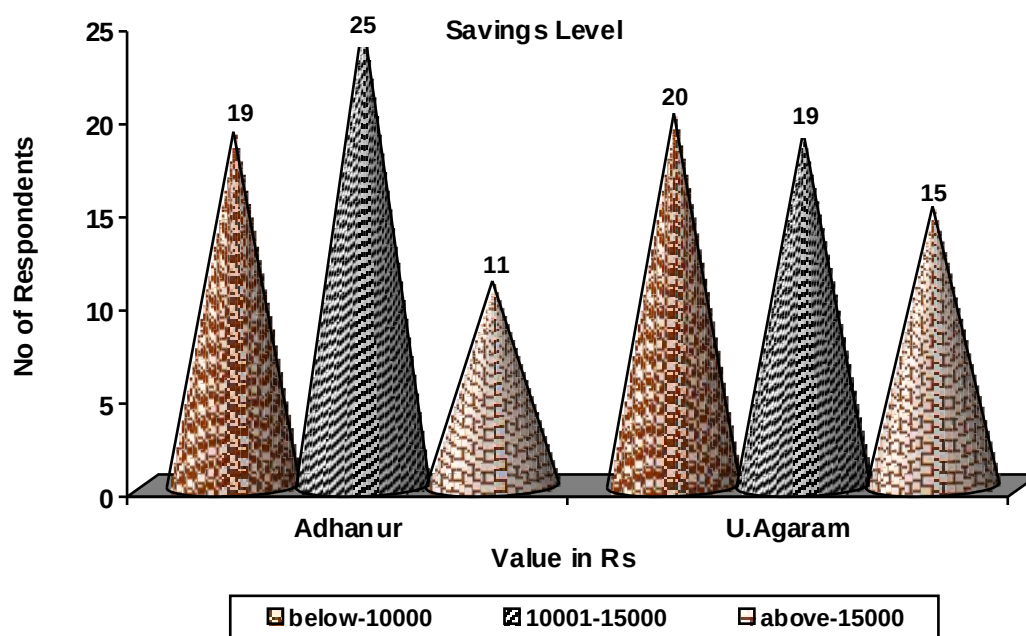
Table: 5 Classification of the respondents according to the savings

Sl. No	Saving	No of respondent in village wise		Total (%)
		Adhanur	U.Agaram	
1	Below-10000	19 (17.0)	20 (18.0)	39 (35.0)
2	10001-15000	25 (23.0)	19 (17.0)	44 (40.0)
3	Above 15000	11 (10.0)	15 (14.0)	26 (24.0)
	Total	55 (50.0)	55 (50.0)	110 (100.0)

Source: *Computed*

The table-5 brings out the sample respondents annul savings levels of the surveyed village of Cuddalore district. It is cleared from the table. The first village Adhanur, 17 percentages, 23 percentages and 10 percentages of the respondents has annual savings below ` 10000, ` 10001 to ` 15000 and above ` 15000 respectively. The second village U.Agaram respondents levels are 18 percentages, 17 percentages and 14 percentages were below ` 10000, ` 10001 to ` 15000 and above ` 15000 respectively. Overall saving level of the respondents of the selected villages are slight variations on between previous levels of saving 35 percentages to present 40 percentages level of savings.

It is clear after gone though the table the MGNREGA changed the respondent's savings level in the study area.



Major Findings

From the analysis and inference the researcher found out some major findings. As are follows

- ❖ When compared to male 45 percentages respondents, female 55 percentages respondent's participation is higher in MGNREGA programme.

- ❖ In the study area in annual income level of the people increased after implementation of MGNREGA programme.
- ❖ In the sample area the wealth level of the respondents is moderately increased after implementation of MGNREGA programme.
- ❖ The expenditure level of the respondent is increased from 32 percentages to 37 percentages in past 10 years.

Suggestion

1. The government should increase the asset creation programme in non-agricultural period.
2. The government Central and State should increase the allocation amount for MGNREGA in backward districts of Tamilnadu.

Conclusion

From the above discussion in the study area, the author has arrived the conclusion. The main study reflects the MGNREGA contribution towards the poor agricultural labours is alternative source of income for non-farming period. It is the best programme for the backward areas like Cuddalore districts to agricultural labour for their livelihood and not only livelihood it is also increase the economic conditions and social status.

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