ROLE OF MGNREGA FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN
(WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE OF NEARBY VILLAGES OF AMBIKAPUR CITY)

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Abstract — MGNREGA is an ambitious scheme providing employment to rural people of India. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (MGNREGA) is an INDIAN labor law and social security that measure aims to guarantee the “Rights to Work”. The achievement of inclusive growth and overall development is highly dependent on the gender equality and prosperity of women in the rural society. This paper explains the potential of this program and its role in individual performance on gender equality. 10 Panchayats of Ambikapur city of Surguja district of Chhattisgarh has taken as a sample for the study. The study focuses on the role of MGNREGA of economic development of women in nearby village of Ambikapur city.

Keywords — MGNREGA, Women, Development, Lifestyle, Economic.

I. INTRODUCTION

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is an employment guarantee scheme. It provides a legal guarantee of 100 days of employment per year in unskilled works to each rural household.

MGNREGA was originally known with the name NREGA which stand for National Rural Employment Guarantee act. In 2nd October 2009 MG added in NREGA and its called Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). In Chhattisgarh it was introduce on 1st April 2008, the objective of act is to enhance livelihood security in rural area by providing at list 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in financial year to every household whose adult members volunteers to do unskilled manual work. The Ministry of rural development has issued a directive to provide 150 days of wage employment under MGNREGA for Scheduled Tribe household living in forest areas. In Chhattisgarh MGNREGA provide 150 days of work in the year 2013-14, and its additional expense is undertaken by the state government. In this scheme its goal is to build a fixed asset and improves the life style of rural family. MGNREGA work for only for rural people, MGNREGA work done only in rural area not in the urban area. MGNREGA has the potential to enhance women economic independence through cash earning. Such earning can also bring about a sense of equality because women can earn the same wage men. The economic activities of women have become directly visible because of the act. However there is much to do in achieving gender equality and sensitivity, which needs a comprehensive perspective. MGNREGA give an opportunity for women to work and become financially independent, their dependence on men falls down and they are able to make decision regarding their lives. It is established an inclusive growth, poverty re-education and women empowerment. This scheme plays a vital role for upstairs of the women in rural areas.

About Ambikapur- Ambikapur is the city in Surguja district of Chhattisgarh. According to 2011 census the district encompasses a geographical area of 15732 seq. Km. there are about 125 villages
in Ambikapur block. I collected data from 10 villages that are Sakalo, Sargawan, Chathirma, Narbada para, Digma, Ghanghri, Mendra, khaliba, kulhadi, Balsedi.

In the villages a large number of women population are engaged at daily wages worker. Most of them engaged as labor in household work, building construction, road construction, schools (as cleaner and swapper), and agriculture work and so on.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Literature review is the one of the most impotent part of any research work. It gives us the previous work suggestion, previous data and many more things.

S. Ahmad (2017) in their research paper, Women in Indian society represent a totally deprived lot. Their empowerment has a great potential in leading the country to spectacular development. The emerging issues and challenges in rural India also compel us to adopt a pragmatic support system to empower the women. MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act) and its implementation support this agenda through facilitating the essential processes of entrepreneurship, capacity building, education, health and hygiene etc. especially by involving the women folk of the rural India.

B. Joseph (2017) Women experiences inequality in all spheres of our society. So they should be supported and encouraged to be empowered in all domains of life. Their active participation is important for the establishment of the orderly society as they constitute half of the population. By empowering the women we mean the improvement in totality of all human capabilities like their role the process of decision making in economic, social and religious spheres.

S. Das, et. al. (2015) in their IMF working paper _women workers in India: Why very few among so many’examines the determinants of -female labor force participation in India, against the backdrop of India having one of the lowest participation rates for women among peer countries. Using extensive Indian household survey data, they model the labor force participation choices of women, conditional on demographic characteristics and education, as well as looking at the influence of state-level labor market flexibility and other state policies. Their main finding is that a number of policy initiatives can help boost female economic participation in the states of India, including increased labor market flexibility, investment in infrastructure, and enhanced social spending.

K. Borah & R. Bordoloi (2014) in their research paper, MGNREGA and its wages on Daily Waged Workers: A case study of Sonitpur District of Assam has discussed about the impact of MGNREGA on women empowerment and identified the obstacles in the path of the implementation of the scheme. The paper revealed that female workers have significant benefits from MGNREGA i.e. income gains, social empowerment, more say in intra household decision making and creation of community assets etc. The paper also identified limitations in the implementations of MGNREGA .i.e. low level of awareness, delay in payments, poor 1worksite facilities, non- availability of child care facilities, lack of dedicated staff and poor administrative set up etc.

V. Arora (2013) in their study — The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) provides a legal Guarantee of 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every rural household. It is also committed to ensure that at least 33% of the workers shall be women. The study aims to analyze the relevance of MNREGS on women empowerment in the Rohtak district of Haryana State. Data were drawn from 250 responders through a field survey in 2012 using the random stratified sampling technique. Keeping the objective of study in mind, an elaborate interview schedule was designed to search out information from respondents. It helped in meeting the
beneficiaries, investigating motives and feelings, etc. Significant benefit reported by the study includes success in raising the level of employment and income of the rural household women, thereby enhancing their purchasing power, satisfaction, confidence etc.

III. METHODOLOGY
In order to draw meaningful conclusion and appropriate pal is used at different stages of study. A detailed structured interview schedule for MGNREGA beneficiaries & Gram Panchayat officials were used for Data collection and primary survey. Out of 125 village of Ambikapur blocks, I have taken data of 10 villages. The study area is the near villages of Ambikapur city. Convenience sampling was used to collect the data from the beneficiaries. I personally meet with the beneficiary women and collect the data. I created simple questioners and collected the data according to questioners.

IV. OBSERVATION AND ANALYSIS
To do research work Observation and Analysis is necessary. Mainly I collected data from various sources but primary data is mainly used so data are:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Villages</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sakalo</td>
<td>2056</td>
<td>1018</td>
<td>1038</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sargawan</td>
<td>2533</td>
<td>1305</td>
<td>1228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chathirma</td>
<td>945</td>
<td>493</td>
<td>452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narbadapara</td>
<td>1418</td>
<td>686</td>
<td>732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digma</td>
<td>593</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghanghri</td>
<td>1370</td>
<td>707</td>
<td>663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mendra</td>
<td>2065</td>
<td>1054</td>
<td>1011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khaliba</td>
<td>1773</td>
<td>892</td>
<td>881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kulhadi</td>
<td>736</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balsedi</td>
<td>897</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>411</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table: 1 According to 2011 census population.

From above table we can see that average increment in all villages phone=80 to 85%, in cycle =55 to 60%, in motor cycle=35 to 40%, in T.V. = 50 to 60%. Here we observe and analysis the data we found that they there in every asset are increased and it is help by the MGNREGA. All the women beneficiaries now happy and it is possible by the help of MGNREGA, after the joining MGNREGA.
There was more increment in every asset. MGNREGA play a vital role for the women to promote their life and earned the more income.

V. RESULT, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Result I collected data from the MGNREGA women beneficiaries. They told me before joining MGNREGA there income was not good, so that’s way they have not a basic necessary assets. But after joining a MGNREGA they get a good income that’s way they purchase their basic assets. Just like mobile phone, motor cycle, T.V. and so on. After joining the MGNREGA they have send their children for better education. Before joining the MGNREGA their children are working in hotel, shops, dhaba for getting income, because their source of income was not good. That’s way their family migrate from their village. But after joining the MGNREGA there source of income will good, so that’s way their children were going to the schools, colleges for higher education. Their children now not goes to anywhere for work. After joining the MGNREGA the women are filling well. And there life condition will good, their children now going to school and get better education, food problem also solve, and they also get the medicine facilities. Now they have better life style, better acceptance they don’t have to migrate from their home village in search work. And government also providing them house under Mukhya Mantri Jan Awas Yojana, also build toilet for better sentries, and they also get cheaper gas connection under Ujjwala Yojana. So we can say that their life changed dramatically. Now they have better life to live and help families by monitory.

Conclusion Before MGNREGA poor families women only have to do make food for family, care for children, they don’t have work earn money for help the family. But after MGNREGA women can go out in work and earn income for their family. So overall household income increased and their life style not only women but their family overall condition improve. Now they have better life style, better health care, better education, better transportation system and better overall house. This can possible only by MGNREGA because it open the door of development for women.

Suggestion On the basis of this thesis in future researchers of this field can do huge research by including many villages and by gathering big sample size and they can find incremental life style changes by MGNREGA it also necessary to gather data from the women MGNREGA worker because in future may be more women go for work in MGNREGA.

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