



Vidarbha Youth Welfare Society, Amravati's

# INDIRABAI MEGHE MAHILA MAHAVIDYALAYA, AMRAVATI

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*One Day Interdisciplinary National Conference*

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He/She Chaired a session on \_\_\_\_\_

Presented Paper entitled Impact of MGNREGA on

Rural Women Empowerment

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MAHAVIDYALAYA, AMRAVATI**



— AND —

**AADHAR SOCIAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND  
TRAINING INSTITUTE, AMRAVATI  
ORGANIZE**

**ONE DAY INTERDISCIPLINARY  
NATIONAL CONFERENCE**

ON

**WOMEN'S CONTRIBUTION TO  
MODERN INDIAN SOCIETY**

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## Impact of MGNREGA on Rural Women empowerment

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### Abstract

Economic growth is adversely affected by unemployment and poverty. In rural areas government under took MGNAREGA for eradicating unemployment and poverty. the program provides 100 days manual work to rural women with equal wages rate for men and women.

Women in developing countries are lagging behind men in different spheres of life, resulting power of decision making lies with men than with women.

The present study is an attempt to measure impact of MGNREGA on women empowerment, with an objectives to study level of participation in decision making and to focus on. level of mental, cultural, social and Economical empowerment.

The study was based on primary data collected by personal interview method. a sample of 50 Rural women. based on Job card was selected from 5 villages.

Data pertains to 2019 – 20 simple tabular analysis was used for first objective. mental, cultural, social and Economical empowerment was studied with the help of indices to know the level of empowerment. the study arrived to the conclusions that – participation level in decision making increased by 32% mental, cultural, social and Economic empowerment level increased. the overall empowerment level was 0.60 out of the total sampled 50 women 22% Crossed over all level of 0.80 . Decision making participation and empowerment increased.

### Introduction

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is a historical legislation passed by Indian parliament during 2005.

Introduced to address unemployment and poverty in rural areas. the object of it was to create work for rural labors and tackle problem of unemployment it worked as employment generation for rural women. to improve standard of living.

Economic growth is adversely affected by unemployment and poverty. to eradicate unemployment and poverty in rural areas government under took MGNREGA. in order to reduce extent of an employment in rural areas.

This program provides 100 days of manual work. MGNREGA mainly potential for empowering women by providing work opportunities. there are many provisions in MGNREGA is mainly potential for empowering women by providing work opportunities. there are many provisions in MGNREGA that attract women workers, as the act insist that at least one third of the worker should be women.

Equal wage rates are paid to men and women, there is special provision for child case and other facilities.

MGNAREGA has spend. up new opportunity for women worker. women empowerment means improvement in totality of all human capabilities like decision making, ability to make changes ability to learn skills and increasing one's positive self image, change power relation between them.

Women in general, in developing countries are lagging behind men in different spheres of life, such as labor employment, health and nutrition education and skills, asset ownership political and social participation, with the result that power of decision making in the multiple spheres of life lies more with men than with women. gender equality and women empowerment are recognized globally as a key element to achieve progress in all areas. Gender equality and women empowerment is not only as human rights. but also they are pathway to achieve millennium development this goal achieving is essential for sustainable development.

A critical aspect of promoting gender equality is the empowerment of women with a focus on identifying and redressing power imbalances and giving women more autonomy to manage their own lives.

The present study attempts to measure impact of MGNREGA on women empowerment.



**Objectives :-**

- 1) To study level of Participation in decision making
- 2) To study the level of mental cultural, social and Economical empowerment.

**Hypothesis :-**

- 1) Ho : MGNREGA increased women participation in decision making.
- 2) Ho : MGNAREGA empowered rural women.

**Review of Literature :-**

Pratnathesh Ambasta P. (2008)

MGNREGA ranks among most powerful initiatives ever undertaken for transformation of rural livelihoods.

Pankaj Ashok and Rukmini Tankhargues (2009)

Effectively implanted MGNAREGA would ensure out comes like employment Guarantee sustainable growth, reduction in poverty work for women and minimum wage.

Sudha Narayana upasak Das (2014)

Women empowerment essentially refers to empowering women to change power relations between men and women MGNAREGA provided women minimum income and food security.

Bhattacharyya Susmita (2017)

There is statutory minimum wage and hence wage earned in MGNAREGA is much more than works under private employer.

**Methodology :-**

The present study, based on primary data collected from 50 house hold (women). A sample of 50 was selected from 5 villages in Bhatkulitahsil of Amravati District. Data was collected through questionnaire. Data pertains to the year 2019 – 20. Selection of respondent women based on job cards issued.

Data on Decision making of women on spending and saving, mental cultural social and Economical empowerment was recorded by personal interview.

Simple tabular analysis was used for first objective. mental, cultural, social and economical empowerment indices were worked out to study the level of empowerment.

$$\text{Index} = \frac{\text{Obtained Score}}{\text{Obtainable score}}$$

**Results and Discussion :-**

**Table1 Decision making of women on spending and saving After MGNAREGA**

| Sr.No. | Item                 | Before |     |      | After |     |      |
|--------|----------------------|--------|-----|------|-------|-----|------|
|        |                      | Self   | Hus | Both | Self  | Hus | Both |
| 1      | Food                 | 26     | 20  | 04   | 42    | 02  | 06   |
| 2      | Clothing             | 09     | 34  | 07   | 22    | 08  | 20   |
| 3      | Children Education   | 12     | 28  | 10   | 26    | 10  | 14   |
| 4      | Health               | 15     | 25  | 10   | 39    | 04  | 07   |
| 5      | House hold affects   | 05     | 36  | 09   | 25    | 07  | 18   |
| 6      | Transport            | 09     | 34  | 07   | 27    | 04  | 19   |
| 7      | Religions Activities | 14     | 24  | 12   | 46    | 01  | 03   |
| 8      | Social activities    | 11     | 29  | 10   | 23    | 12  | 15   |
| 9      | Saving               | 30     | 13  | 07   | 46    | 01  | 03   |

The Frequencies presented in the table describes that. before joining MNAGEGA house women participation in decision making ranges between 10% to 60% highest decision making power was vested with women for food and saving clothing, child education, health, house hold assets transport and social activity participation decisions were of husband only. 8% to 24% decisions were taken jointly.

After joining MGNAREGA picture totally changed. majority, 44% to 92% decisions were taken by women only. else the decisions were joint. Concluding participation level in decision making increased about 32%



The following table presents the distribution of respondent women. according to the level of empowerment.

**Table 2 Level of Empowerment**

| Sr.No. | Empowerment Level | Mental | Cultural | Social | Economical | Over all |
|--------|-------------------|--------|----------|--------|------------|----------|
| 1.     | 0 – 0.20          | 04     | 02       | -      | -          | -        |
| 2.     | 0.21 – 0.40       | 09     | 07       | 06     | 03         | 04       |
| 3.     | 0.41 – 0.60       | 17     | 19       | 22     | 19         | 19       |
| 4.     | 0.61 – 0.80       | 15     | 18       | 14     | 13         | 16       |
| 5.     | 0.18 – 1.00       | 05     | 04       | 08     | 15         | 11       |

Mental, cultural, social and Economic empowerment was worked on the basis. of questions asked under each head. in all 21 questions were included. the head wise distribution of questions was mental 5 cultural 4 social 6 and economical 6 questions respectively. the responses were recorded under 5 pointscale, strongly agree, Agree, No comment Dis agree and strongly disagree. Index for each and overall were worked out using the formula given in methodology.

Indices were classified and frequencies for each level are presented in table above.

On going through the table it is concluded that MGNAREGA, benefited rural women in up lifting their level of empowerment. the overall level of empowerment was found 0.60 and above 22% responded. women crossed the overall level of 0.80

Concluding mental cultural, social and economic level of empowerment increased.

The Hypothesis stated in study are accepted as : MGNAREGA increased women participation in decision making overall empowerment level of rural women increased.

**Conclusions :**

- 1) Participation level in decision making increased by 32%
- 2) Mental, Cultural, social and Economic empowerment level increased.
- 3) The overall empowerment level was 0.60
- 4) 22% respondent women crossed. overall level of 0.80.
- 5) Hypothesis stated in the study accepted.

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