



## **Suggestive Measures: Impact of MNREGA on Women Empowerment in Purabazar block of Faizabad District, India**

**Swati Chaturvedi, V.B Singh, Dan Singh and R.N Yadav**

Department of Agriculture Extension, College of Agriculture, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel University of Technology, Modipuram Meerut-250110, India

\*Corresponding author email id: [drswatichaturvedi12@gmail.com](mailto:drswatichaturvedi12@gmail.com)

### **ABSTRACT**

*The present research was conducted in Purabazar block of Faizabad district. To assess the impact of MNREGA on women empowerment. The data was collected through personal interview with help of interview schedule. The data finalized and tabulated was done with the use of percentage, mean and standard deviation for drawing the inferences with variables on the basis of data it was observed that the MNREGA job holder belongs to below poverty line. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), is the flagship programme of the Government that directly touches lives of the poor and promote inclusive growth. The Suggestive Measures of women empowerment. The Suggestive Measures of MNREGA" the programme maximum respondents "The job card should be issued within 15 days of application" was ranked I, and percentage 100, and "Worksite facilities such as crèche, drinking water, medicine and shade should be provided" was ranked II and percentage of 99, a like found to be important for further consideration.*

*Keywords: MGNREGA, NREGA*

Received 26.08.2017

Revised 09.10.2017

Accepted 21.11.2017

### **INTRODUCTION**

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, (NREGA) 2005 guarantees 100 days of employment in a financial year to any rural household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual work. The law was initially called the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) and was renamed with the prefix "Mahatma Gandhi" on 2 October 2009, Gandhi's birth anniversary. MNREGA is a job guarantee scheme for rural Indians. It was enacted by legislation on 25 August 2005, but the act was come into force on 2 February, 2006. MNREGA covers the entire country with the exception of Districts that have a cent percent urban population [1]. The scheme provides a legal guarantee for at least 100 days of paid employment in every financial year to adult members of any household willing to do unskilled manual work related to public work at the statutory minimum wage of Rs.161 /day in 2016-17. This act stipulates that wages will be equal for men and women and also committed to ensuring that at least 33 percent of the workers shall be women. The economic dependence of women on men in rural India plays a major role in the subjugation of women, and in this respect the MNREGA is an important tool of social change [6-8]. An increasing number of women became providers of family subsistence, while men often migrated in search employment. In many societies around the world, women never belong wholly to themselves; they are the property of others throughout their lives. Their physical well-being – health, security and bodily integrity – is often beyond their own control. Where women have no control over money, they cannot choose to get health care for themselves or their children. The word women empowerment essentially means that the women have the power or capacity to regulate their day- to- day lives in the social, political and economic terms a power which enables them to move from the periphery to the center stage. As the Planning Commission states: "A major weakness in the economy is that the growth is not perceived as being sufficiently inclusive for many groups, especially Scheduled Caste (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), and minorities. The programme has been implemented through Panchayati Raj Institution and included other implementing agencies such as PWD, forest department and NGO's, but the private contractors are completely banned. A toll free number 1800110707 set up to enable workers and other

persons to submit complaints and queries to the Govt. of India. Helpline also setup by states like Orissa, Himanchal Pradesh, West Bengal, Goa and Uttar Pradesh [2-5]. There is 33% reservation for women and there are expectations that 40% of the employment benefits would go to women. The scheme would benefit the BPL families in that the income of at least one member and per capita expenditure will go up. When I conduct a detailed study regarding this topic by selecting 100 samples from a panchayat, it is clear that, most of the panchayat has taken initiative to implement this scheme. The main objective of this study is to evaluate and understand the impact of MNREGA on suggestive Measures in women empowerment.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present study is intended to identify the impact of MNREGA on knowledge and adoption in women empowerment. The various methods and procedures that are used in the selection of area, locale of study, sampling designs and procedures of data collection, different variables under study, their empirical measurements and statistical methods employed for the analysis of the data. Faizabad district was selected purposively for the study because its close familiarity to investigator with respect to area, people, officials, and the Purabazar block has is in selected purposively for this study because of the criteria of nearer to researcher villages and its easy accessibility. A list of all the villages in the selected block i.e. Purabazar, procured from the block headquarter in which MNREGA was running. Then, the villages were arranged on the basis of fund utilization under MNREGA. From this list, the more than 300 women MNREGA job card holder, total number of villages were 105 from which 10 villages within surrounding area of the block headquarter were selected purposely. The selected 10 villages. Further the list of job card holder families was prepared and arranged on the basis of maximum number of women job card holder in each selected village. At second stage, a total 100 job card holder were selected from the prepared list on the basis of maximum number of women through proportionate random sampling technique from the selected villages. A structured schedule for data collection was designed and exercised by interviewing with few respondents for pre-testing. Then, the suitable modification were made according to need of this study. There after data were collected from the MNREGA respondent through personal interview method. And Statistical methods used the „percentage“ and „average“ S.D and rank order were used for making simple interpretation.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Suggestive Measures of women respondent in MNREGA

The data of suggestive measures of women respondents in MNREGA presented in table: 1

Suggestive measures	No. of women respondents	percentage of women respondents	Rank orders of women respondents
The job card should be issued within 15 days of application.	100	100.00	I
Employment should be given within 15 days of application for work.	98	98.00	III
Disbursement of wage should be ensured on weekly basis not beyond fortnightly in any case.	96	96.00	V
Worksite facilities such as crèche, drinking water, medicine and shade should be provided.	99	99.00	II
Rojgarsevak should help in opening of account and in withdrawal of wage from bank.	92	92.00	VII
Hard work should be avoided.	70	70.00	XIV
Proper and effective monitoring should be done at village level.	76	76.00	XIII
Panchayat should give more weightage for BPL and landless families.	93	93.00	VI
Concerted effort should be made to reduce the time gap between work done and payment.	69	69.00	XV
Ratio of wage and material (60:40) should be maintained at every level.	90	90.00	IX
The job cards should be received immediately in case of lost.	25	25.00	XIX
Distribution of work should be equal.	50	50.00	XVII
Administration should be strong at every level.	97	97.00	IV
Proper guideline should be a part of the programme for further efficient self-employment.	65	65.00	XVI
Opportunities should be given for employment to every registered household.	45	45.00	XVIII
Beneficiaries should get aware about their daily attendance on muster rolls at worksite.	85	85.00	X
Record should be open for each and every member of society.	91	91.00	VIII
A massive programme of generating public awareness should be initiated as campaign.	83	83.00	XI
Clear-cut instruction regarding employment, time and duration should be given timely.	79	79.00	XII

The rank order of suggestion raised by respondent viz, “The job card should be issued within 15 days of application” was ranked I and percentages of 100 , followed by “Worksite facilities such as crèche, drinking water, medicine and shade should be provided” was ranked II and percentages of 99, “Employment should be given within 15 days of application for work” was ranked III and percentages of 98, “Administration should be strong at every level” was ranked IV and percentages of 97, “Disbursement of wage should be ensured on weekly basis not beyond fortnightly in any case” was ranked V and percentages of 96, “Panchayat should give more weight age for BPL and landless families” was ranked VI and percentages of 93, “Rojgarsevak should help in opening of account and in withdrawal of wage from bank” was ranked VII and percentages of 92 , “Record should be open for each and every member of society” was ranked VIII and percentages of 91, “Ratio of wage and material (60:40) should be maintained at every level” was ranked IX and percentages of 90, “Beneficiaries should get aware about their daily attendance on muster rolls at worksite” was ranked X and percentages of 85, “A massive programmer of generating public awareness should be initiated as campaign” was ranked XI and percentages of 83, “Clear-cut instruction regarding employment, time and duration should be given timely” was ranked XII and percentages of 79 , “Proper and effective monitoring should be done at village level” was ranked XIII and percentages of 76, “Hard work should be avoided” was ranked XIV and percentages of 70, “Concerted effort should be made to reduce the time gap between work done and payment” was ranked XV and percentages of 69, “Proper guideline should be a part of the programmer for further efficient self-employment” was ranked XVI and percentages of 65, “Distribution of work should be equal” was ranked XVII and percentages of 50, “Opportunities should be given for employment to every registered household” was ranked XVIII and percentages of 45, and “The job cards should be received immediately in case of lost” was ranked XIX and percentages of 25 respectively. The result often from the collected data shows that the suggestion level of women respondents the MNREGA.

#### REFERENCES

1. Anonymous (2009). Minister View Point, MNREGA: A Need to look Beyond the Success. *Kurekshetra*, 57 (12): 60-61.
2. Kumar, S. V (2011). Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act: A Review. *Kurukshestra*, 58 (3): 10-12.
3. Kanungo Madhusmita (2012) Orissa Review; 2012. (September):75-78. [Journal article]
4. Malyadri, P. (2010). Rural Infrastructure: An Engine for Poverty Mitigation. *Kurekshetra*,58 (10): 16-19.
5. Mann Nisha (2013) Review of Research Journal; 2013. 2(12):411-ROR-411.
6. Patel, S.S. (2008).A study on opinion of the respondent about the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in Farukhabad district (U.P).Unpu.M.Sc (Ag.)Thesis, Deptt.Of Argil.Extension , CSAUA&T, Nawabganj Kanpur (U.P).
7. Pratapmal , D . (2007). Rashtriya Grammen Rojgar Yojana me Samajic Ankekshan .*Yojana*, (2) : 37.
8. Singh S (2013) Research Scholar, Department of Economics, Babasaheb BhimRao Ambedkar University, Lucknow

---

#### Citation of this Article

S Chaturvedi, V.B Singh, Dan Singh and R.N Yadav. Suggestive Measures: Impact of MNREGA on Women Empowerment in Purabazar block of Faizabad District, India. *Bull. Env. Pharmacol. Life Sci.*, Vol 7 [1] December : 104-106.

---