

# A Study on Impact of MGNREGS Women Workers in Dindigul District

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**Abstract-** National Rural Employment Guarantee act was introduced with an aim of improving the purchasing power of rural people, primary semi or unskilled work to the rural people living in rural India. The programme plays vital role in rural India. It also enhances excessive benefits of the rural area. The study aims to analyse the impact of MGNREGS of women workers in Dindigul District. The study found that MGNREGS beneficiaries household income has increased then the before implementation of this program. Whereas there is strong relationship between the educational qualification. The study concluded that, MGNREGS create social and economic security to rural poor in the study area.

## INTRODUCTION

India is facing major challenges like poverty and unemployment schemes like poverty Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) have a wide range effect in reducing the poverty, unemployment and improve purchasing power of labours. Wages employment schemes not only provide employment during lean agricultural season but also in time of floods, drought and other natural calamities. Its main aim is to uplift the poor in the country by providing employment security. Through this scheme, with the labours the governments also put an upward pressure on market wages rates by attracting people to public work programmes. Thereby reducing labour apply in the market and pushing up demand for labour. This will increase wage rate and employment opportunity in the economy. Because of these reasons there will be deep change happened in the socio-economic structure in rural India

## OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- To analyse the impact of MGNREGS women workers in Dindigul District
- To give suitable findings and suggestion on their impact

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Bimal Duari(2019) in his article, the assessment of MGNREGS towards poverty alleviation attempt to assess an impact and effectiveness of the act in the district of purba medinipur of west Bengal. This study is on the recent status of implementation of MGNREGA to identify emerging strengths and weakness of wider dialogue for improvements. It also revealed some irregularities in the implementation procedure and the lack of awareness about the rights and insisted that the beneficiaries believe that MGNREGA will be a more effective instrument for reducing poverty. They strongly believe that the programme can act as a great agent for socio-economic upliftment by providing livelihood security to the poorest of the poor in rural people.

Raut Mangesh Arunrao and et al., (2018) in their paper on constrains facing the beneficiaries in participating MGNREGA. Their study carried on major constraints faced by the worker, (ie) employment of hundred days is too less in present situation and suggestions given by beneficiaries that temporary suggestion of MGNREGA works during peak agricultural season. They also stressed on new wage employment programme, drawback of earlier programme. They explored about attitude toward MGNREGA and also tried to observe the socio-economic condition of people. They concluded that caste, social participation, land holdings, annual income and economic motivation were significantly related with the attitude of beneficiaries toward MGNREGA and beneficiaries expressed some constraints which hinder the beneficiaries in availing with the benefit of MGNREGA, efforts should be made to lessen the magnitude.

Vijay Krishnan and carter premraj (2019) in their paper on Socio- Economic Impact of MGNREGA thy revealed that the implementation of the scheme is a direct way of increasing income of the rural poor and it is one of the largest rural development programme implemented in India. They concluded

by implementing this programme to stopped the seasonal migration from rural to urban and it helps to socio-economic empowerment of the women in rural area constrains.

Gourl Goal Banik and et al., (2018) in their paper a management of rural development through MGNREGA they examined socio-economic problems and main causes of slow economic development in the country and their objectives to find the study I to find in what extent MGNREGA has been successful in the management of rural development. They stressed that MGNREGA is the first ever low bidding programme whose framework and considerable under purview of law, which generates wage employment enhancing livelihoods security by providing 100-day employment. He concluded that although MGNREGA claims as the largest rural development programme in the world, but in reality the scheme has not been able to touch the heart of the ultimate upgrading of the rural economy. The poor remained poor and the vision of the scheme remained in papers and files only, the potentials of the schemes have not been capitalized in the expected manners over the years and so it can be safely asserted if the schemes have been properly implemented and then it may totally change the rural landscape to make the Indian economy a much stronger one in all respects.

Kapil Jain (2013) in his study MGNREGA contribution in women socio-economic empowerment , tried to assess the status of other states in women empowerment through MGNREGA

and discussed on some important features, aims and provision of the scheme and concluded that in MGNREGS women directly get their income from the Government which create a higher degree of economic independence among them to implying empowerment and financial inclusion is one of the major aims is women empowerment , this study also indicated that employed women feel more confident than unemployed women and assertive about their space in the public sphere.

TESTING OF HYPOTHESIS

Hypothesis 1

H<sub>0</sub>: There is no significant difference in the income of the respondents before and after getting employment through MGNREGS

H<sub>1</sub>: There is significant difference in the income of respondents before and after getting employment through MGNREGS

Paired ‘t’ Test

To test the significant difference in Income and Expenditure and savings of the sample respondents before and after getting employment through in MGNREGS, paired ‘t’ test was used.

AGE WISE DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE RESPONDENTS

It is generally believed that only aged people prefer work. To illustrate the real situation, the survey covers age of sample respondents. The following table shows the age and sex composition of sample respondents.

TABLE NO 1.AGE WISE DISTRIBUTIONOF SAMPLE

S.NO	AGE	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PER CENT
1	Below 25 years	10	20
2	25 to 35 years	12	24
3	36 to 45 years	21	42
4	Above 46 years	7	14
	Total	50	100

Source: Primary data

The above table clearly shows that out of 50 respondents only 44 per cent of sample respondents belong to above 35 year and remaining are in the age group of above 35years. It shows justifying the statement already that only aged people prefer the MGNREGS work.

CASTE WISE COMPOSITION OF SAMPLE RESPONDENTS

Many previous studies shows that SC/ST workers are more in number than other caste people. The caste-wise distribution of the respondents is illustrated in Table 2

TABLE NO 2 CASTE-WISE COMPOSITION OF SAMPLE RESPONDENTS

S.NO	CASTE	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PER CENT
1	OC	2	4

2	BC	23	46
3	MBC	12	24
4	SC/ST	13	26
	Total	50	100

Source: Primary data

The data in Table 2 shows that 46 per cent of workers belong to backward caste and only 26 per cent respondents are from SC/ST. However the participants of SC/ST is less when compared to backward category.

**EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF SAMPLE RESPONDENTS**

Another established view is the only illiterate and less qualified people have opted for work under MGNREGS. The educational status of the sample respondents is given in table 3

**TABLE NO 3 EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF SAMPLE RESPONDENTS**

S.NO	LEVEL OF EDUCATION	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PER CENT
1	Illiterate	15	30
2	Primary School	28	56
3	Secondary School	2	4
4	Higher School	3	6
5	Diploma/ Degree	2	4
	Total	50	100

Source: Primary data

From the above table, it is clear that 56 per cent of respondents are completed only primary schooling and only 2 workers are graduates qualified persons and there is no person with post- graduation or professional education.

**ANNUAL INCOME OF RESPONDENTS BEFORE AND AFTER MGNREGA**

The distribution of the respondents according to their annual family income level, before and after joining the MGNREGS have been listed in table 4

**TABLE 4 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR ANNUAL INCOME BEFORE AND AFTER JOINING THE MGNREGS**

SNO	LEVEL OF INCOME	BEFORE MGNREGS		AFTER MGNREGS	
		No of Respondents	Percentage	No of Respondents	Percentage
1	No Income	3	6	-	-
2	Below 12000	4	8	6	12
3	12000-24000	11	22	5	10
4	24000-36000	12	24	10	20
5	36000-48000	10	20	17	34
6	48000-60000	8	16	10	20
7	Above 60000	2	4	3	6
	Total	50	100	50	100

Source: Primary data

It is concluded that after joining the NREGA the respondents' income had increased. It shows that 6 per cent of the respondents have no income before MGNREGS. Hence this study expected that all respondents get income by MGNREGS. i.e., 6 per cent of the sample people have unskilled workers. Since this study expected that 6 per cent of sample respondents get income and employment opportunity by the scheme. This study finds that employment and income level increased than the before MGNREGS.

The table 5.4 shows that, nearly 6 percent of the respondents had no income group during the before joining the MGNREGS. All the respondents had developed earning the after joining the MGNREGS.

**TABLE NO 5 RESULT OF PAIRED SAMPLE 't' TEST FOR INCOME BEFORE AND AFTER JOINING MGNREGA**

Pair 1	Before-after	Paired differences				t	df	Sig (2-tailed)	
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% confidence interval of the Difference				
					Lower				Upper
		0.142857	4.22013	0.581966	-0.45396	0.73967	2.4469	6	0.931

Source: Primary data

The calculated value of 't' 2.4469 is greater than table value 0.08 at 1% level of significance. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected. Hence, there is a significance difference in the income of the respondents before and after getting through MGNREGS. Therefore, MGNREGA beneficiaries household income has increased then the before income.

#### FINDINGS AND SUGGESTION

- It is observed that majority (42%) of the respondents belong to the age group 35 years to 40 years, among them most of them belong to 25 years to 30 years.
- The analysis found that 46 percent of the respondents belong to backward category.
- 56 per cent of the respondents are completed only primary school education.
- Nearly 6 per cent of the respondents had no income group before joining the MGNREGS. All the respondents had developed earning only after joining the MGNREGS.
- It is observed that 24 per cent of respondent's annual income was from Rupees 24000 to 36000 before joining MGNREGS and it rapidly increased 34 per cent under Rupees 36000 to 45000 after joining MGNREGS.
- It is observed to find out the significant difference in facilitation the difference in income of the respondents before and after joining the MGNREGS scheme. Paired 't' test has been attempted as null hypothesis, there is no significant difference between the income of the respondents before and after joining the MGNREGS.

#### CONCLUSION

The study found that MGNREGS beneficiaries household income has increased then the before implementation of this program. Whereas there is strong relationship between the educational qualification. The study concluded that, MGNREGS create social and economic security to rural poor in the study area. Even it encourages sustainable standard of living of the poor through enhancement of income, savings, investment and optimum consumption level. While it successfully curtailed poverty and migration in the rural area. Hence this scheme helps women a lot to get success in their life.

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