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MNREGA: constraints of women empowerment in Pura Bazar block of Faizabad district, Uttar Pradesh

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Abstract

The present research was conducted in Purabazar block of Faizabad district of Uttar Pradesh. To assess the impact of MNREGA on women empowerment. The data was collected through personal interview with help of interview schedule. The data finalized, tabulated and find out the percentage. It was observed that entire MNREGA job holder belongs to below poverty line. The general constraints regarding of women empowerment, were 60:40 wage and material ratios is not maintained it was ranked first, constraint regarding, selection and registration, "Job cards are issued less in comparison to registration" it was ranked first, constraint regarding preparation of job cards, job cards are not issued within 15 days of application consequently wastage of time, it was ranked first constraints regarding allotment of work, the 100 days wage employment is not given in a financial year, it was ranked first, constraints regarding worksite amenities "Lack of facilities such as water shade medicine at worksite, it was ranked first constraints regarding auditing and monitoring, monitoring by NGOs and civil societies is not done, it was ranked first, constraints regarding opening of account and withdrawal of money, "withdrawal of money from bank is time taking, it was ranked first and constraints regarding "Non-cooperation from family members" it was ranked first reported by maximum respondents.

Keywords: MNREGA, women empowerment, Pura Bazar, Faizabad

Introduction

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) was notified in 200 districts in the first phase with effect from 2nd February, 2006 and then extended to additional 130 districts in the financial year 2007-2008. The remaining districts have been notified under the MNREGA with effect from 2nd Oct. 2009, MGNREGA is the world's biggest employment guarantee programme and aims at enhancing livelihood security of households in rural areas of the country by providing 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household. Its primary objective is to augment wage employment and strengthen natural resources management. 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. MNREGA can play a substantial role in economically empowering the women and laying the basis for greater independence and self-esteem. The flagship programme of Government of India, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) has been designed in such a way that it incorporates a number of features that explicitly tackle some of the challenges women face in the rural economy and to a certain extent women's differential experiences of poverty and vulnerability. The main aim of the rural wage employment programme. The empowerment of women is very much needed for the development of a country. Thus various provisions are made under the act and its guidelines which ensure that women have equitable and easy access to work, decent working conditions, equal payment of wages and representation on decision making process. The paper analyses the contribution of MGNREGA in empowering women socially and economically and the constraints faced by them.

Materials and Methods

The present study is intended to identify the MNREGA constraints of women empowerment in Purabazar block of Faizabad district. 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 out of which 10 villages with in surrounding area of the block headquarter were selected purposely. 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 the data were analyzed and find out percentage and rank order.

Results and Discussion

Table 1: Constraints of women respondents regarding general, selection registration and Preparation of job cards in MNREGA.

S. No.	Constraints	No. of women respondent	% of women respondents	Rank
(I) General				
1.	More funds are being expended for administrative maintenance than actual scheme benefit.	27	27.00	VI
2.	60:40 wage and material ratio is not maintained.	100	100.00	I
3.	Guidelines for proper work are not given.	80	80.00	III
4.	Poor administration at many levels.	54	54.00	IV
5.	Delay on wage disbursement which compels the respondent not to come for further work.	45	45.00	V
6.	Lack of proper awareness about scheme.	84	84.00	II
(II) Selection and registration				
1.	Less opportunity is given to poor people.	25	25.00	II
2.	Job cards are issued less in comparison to registration.	36	36.00	I
3.	Unemployment allowance not provides in case of delay in job.	24	24.00	III
4.	Job card not hold by real respondents.	20	20.00	IV
(III) Preparing job cards				
1.	Lack of written and signed receipt for jobs.	55	55.00	II
2.	Jobs cards are not issued within 15 day of application consequently wastage of time.	87	87.00	I
3.	If a job card is lost the new card are not made in time.	25	25.00	IV
4.	False payments through false signature / thumb impression are made on muster rolls.	43	43.00	III
5.	Job cards are issued to persons who do not deserve.	15	15.00	V

The data presented in parameter Ist table 1, reveals that the general constraints, 60:40 wage and material ratio is not maintained by the officials in MNREGA programme, it was ranked first, with 100 percentage, followed by lack of proper awareness about the scheme 84 percent, guide lines for proper work are not given 80 percent, poor administration at many levels 54 percent, delay on wage disbursement which compels the respondent not to come for further work 45 percent and more funds are being expended for administrative maintenance than actual scheme benefit 27 percent. These were ranked in II, III, IV, V and VI respectively. The data obvious in parameter IInd table-1, indicated that constraints regarding to selection and registration of respondents, the Job cards are issued less in comparison to registration by the officials. It was ranked first with percentage of 36 followed

by Less opportunity is given to poor people 25 percent, Unemployment allowance not provide in case of delay in job 24 percent, and Job card not hold by real respondents 20 percent, these were ranked in II, III, and IV respectively. The data obvious in parameter IIIrd table-1, indicated that constraints regarding to Preparing job cards, Jobs cards are not issued within 15 day of application consequently wastage of time the officials. It was ranked first with percentage of 87 followed by lack of written and signed receipt for jobs 55 percent, false payments through false signature / thumb impression are made on muster rolls 43 percent, If a job card is lost the new card are not made in time 25 percent and Job cards are issued to persons who do not deserve 15 percent. These were ranked in II, III, IV, and V respectively.

Table 2: Constraints of women respondents regarding allotment of work, worksite amenities, auditing and monitoring, opening of account and withdrawal of money, and Personal and family in MNREGA.

S. No.	Constraints	No. of women respondent	% of women respondents	Rank
(I) Allotment of work				
1.	Employment is not provided within 15 days of application for work.	78	78.00	II
2.	The minimum days of employment is not given continuously consequently, unemployment allowance is missed.	22	22.00	III
3.	The 100 days wage employment is not given in a financial year.	92	92.00	I

4.	Proper work is not provided during lean month.	14	14.00	IV
(II) Worksite amenities				
1.	Hard work is taken.	10	10.00	III
2.	Lack of facilities such as water, shade, and medicine at worksite.	81	81.00	I
3.	Child care facilities are not available at worksite.	40	40.00	II
(III) Auditing and monitoring				
1.	Monitoring by NGOs and civil societies is not done.	72	72.00	I
2.	Malpractices and ineffective social audits are adopted.	45	45.00	II
3.	Officials do not visit ongoing work under scheme.	43	43.00	III
(IV) Opening of account and withdrawal of money.				
1.	Problem in opening of account.	36	36.00	II
2.	Rojgar sevak does not help in opening of an account.	30	30.00	III
3.	Withdrawal of money from bank is time taking.	72	72.00	I
(V) Personal and family constraints				
1.	Too much work load in family.	85	85.00	III
2.	Non-cooperation from family members	90	90.00	I
3.	Domestic work neglected.	82	82.00	IV
4.	No extra work can be taken up due to fatigue and debility.	75	75.00	V
5.	Farm and cattle care activities not attended properly.	87	87.00	II

The data presented in parameter Ist table 2, reveals that the allotment of work. The 100 days wage employment is not given in a financial year by the officials in MNREGA programme, it was ranked first, with 92 percent followed by employment is not provided within 15 days of application for work 78 percent, the minimum days of employment is not given continuously consequently, unemployment allowance is missed 22 percent and proper work is not provided during lean month 14 percent these constraints were ranked in II, III, and IV respectively. The data obvious in parameter IInd table-2, indicated that constraints regarding to Worksite amenities, Lack of facilities such as water, shade, and medicine at worksite, it was ranked first with 81 percent, followed by child care facilities are not available at worksite, 40 percent, and Hard work is taken 10 percent. These problems were ranked II, and III respectively.

The data presentation parameter IIIrd table- 3, reveals that constraints regarding auditing and monitoring, monitoring by NGOs and civil societies is not done, it was ranked first with 72 percent, followed by malpractices and ineffective social audits are adopted, 45 percent, and officials do not visit ongoing work under scheme 43 percent. These constraints were ranked II, and III respectively. The data presented in parameter IVth table -2, obvious that constraint regarding opening of account and withdrawal of money, withdrawal of money from bank is time taking, it was ranked Ist with 72 percent, followed by problems in opening of account 36 percent and Rojgar sevak does not help in opening of an account 30 percent. These constraints were ranked II and III respectively. Parameter V in table -2 indicated that constraints regarding personal and family, non-cooperation from family members, it was ranked first with 90 percent followed by farm and cattle care activities not attended properly 87 percent, too much work load in family 85 percent. Domestic work neglected 82 percent and No extra work can be taken up due to fatigue and debility 75. These were II, III, IV, and V respectively.

Conclusion

On the basis of findings it was concluded the 60:40 wage and material ratio is not maintained, Jobs cards are not issued within 15 day of application consequently wastage of time, the 100 days wage employment is not given in a financial year, lack of facilities such as water, shade, and medicine at worksite, monitoring by NGOs and civil societies is not done,

withdrawal of money from bank is time taking and Non-cooperation from family members.

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