



ROLE OF WOMEN IN FAMILY EXPENDITURE THROUGH MGNREGA IN KARNATAKA

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ABSTRACT

“To the doubters and naysayers and everyone who gave me heel and said I could not, that I would not or I must not – your resistance made me stronger, made me push harder, made me the fighter that I am today. It made me the woman that I am today. So thank you” – Madonna.

Women empowerment main advantages are that overall development of the nation in all the sector and empowerment of women leads to decrease in domestic violence.

Empowerment was defined as a process of transformation of power relation by which oppressed persons gain some control over their lives and involved in the matters, which affects them directly through MGNREGA. The role of women in development is most intimately related to the goal of comprehensive socio-economic development. Empowerment is the re-distribution of power that challenges ideology in male dominance area. It is the greater transformation of the structure or institutions that reinforces and perpetuates gender discrimination. MGNREGA have been playing a important role in employment generation and employment of women. Many programme are using the financial resources availed to fund investments in assets creation and help financially and socially for the downtrodden women in India. Micro -finance is directly helping poor to empower the conditions of women in India. Women from gross roots investing in self help groups and engaging the women in social, economic, and political fields. Women will be able to plan for their livelihood through the MGNREGA. Marginalized women finds employment in MGNREGA are rejuvenating sparks in their lives. This paper looks into the impact of MGNREGA in the upliftment of women status through their contribution to the empowered society. MGNREGA helped them to overcome majority of their personal as professional life. This is a new venture in the women empowerment and social development angle. If not full at least is a hope for many women who are downtrodden sections of the society. This will be programme of mass enlightenment and empowerment . This study carried out in Karnataka of India.

KEYWORDS: *Empowerment, employment, investments, Micro –finance, Women, livelihood security*

INTRODUCTION

Women Empowerment refers to increasing and improving the social, economic, political and legal strength of the women, to ensure equal-right to women, and to make them confident enough to claim their rights.

OBJECTIVES OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

1. Freely live their life with a sense of self-worth, respect and dignity,
2. Have complete control of their life, both within and outside of their home and workplace,
3. To make their own choices and decisions,
4. Have equal rights to participate in social, religious and public activities,
5. Have equal social status in the society,
6. Have equal rights for social and economic justice,

7. Determine financial and economic choices,
8. Get equal opportunity for education,
9. Get equal employment opportunity without any gender bias,
10. Get safe and comfortable working environment.

MGNREGA

The MGNREGA was passed by the Indian Parliament on 23rd August 2005 during monsoon session. The president of India gave his assent for the MGNREGA on 5th September 2005 and it was notified on 7th September 2005. In the first phase, the act was implemented in 200 most backward districts of India. Later on its coverage was extended to another 130 districts in the second phase. On 1st April 2008 the act was implemented in all the districts of India. The MGNREGA aims at enhancing the livelihood security of people in rural areas by guaranteeing hundred days of wage-employment in a

financial year to a rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. (Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India).

Being the first tangible commitment to the poor, MGNREGA is considered as the unique scheme of Government of India. It enshrines the right to work of the people defined under the Directive Principles of State Policy (Part IV, Article 39 (a) and Article 41, Constitution of India). Thus MGNREGA is making a difference to the lives of the rural poor by providing them the employment. MGNREGA is one of the few experiments in the world to provide alternative source of livelihood and it's very significant for various reasons like reducing migration, growth in education and healthcare spending.

OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH

1. To analyse the empowerment of women through MGNREGA with respect to play in family Expenditure.

2. To compare the extent of economic empowerment of women before and after joining Expenditure through MGNREGA.

HYPOTHESES

- ✓ There is variation between before and after joining MGNREGA by women with respect to Expenditure.

SAMPLING DESIGN

A random sampling design was used to collect the data using a questionnaire method. The researcher also discussed the issues with the rural people to make inferences on the programme and views of the people. For the present study MGNREGA in Karnataka is chosen where the developed and less developed area. The primary survey was conducted in 340 beneficiaries to analyze the rate of women empowerment and with the help of interview schedule that contain all relevant queries.

KARNATAKA STATE															
BANGALORE RURAL DISTRICT								TUMKUR DISTRICT							
Devanahalli				Nelamangala				Gubbi				Tiptur			
1 (492)	2 (747)	3 (389)	4 (148)	5 (270)	6 (1194)	7 (253)	8 (234)	9 (319)	10 (419)	11 (523)	12 (1240)	13 (292)	14 (270)	15 (214)	16 (427)
Were selected 4% from each grama panchayat. Then the total value of sample are 340															

Note: 1. Harohalli, 2. Yeliyur, 3. Kannamangala, 4. Budigere., 5.ARishinakunte, 6. Soladevanahalli, 7. Yantaganahalli, 8. T Beguru, 9. Chelur, 10. Nittur, 11.M N Kote, 12. C.S Pura, 14. Huchagondanahalli, 15.Biligere, 16.Echanuru.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Manu(2000): Views that gender equality is a prerequisite for effective participation of women. Domesticity of women, masculine nature of political activity, backward consciousness, existing political culture, lack of economic security are the major obstacles and deterrents for women's fuller participation in politics.

Amrita Chatterjee (2011): Studied Employment guarantee and women's empowerment in rural India: Assessing institutional and governance need. The present study shows that if the male members in a family get more employment opportunities, then the women workers of the families may withdraw the work and for the lack of awareness of the women participation of Gram Sabhas and PRIs is low. The study also find that in the working place the women workers facing the many problems like time payment, low

level awareness and worksite facilities etc. its finds that if women turn to home base activities as their households economic condition will be increases.

Kartika (2009): "Impact of MGNREGA on socio-economic development and women empowerment". The paper finds the major issue that panchayats successfully implemented to this programme in the study area and most of the workers are women (95%). This scheme improves the communication, participation, decision making among women workers and most of the workers are savings their money in the form of saving account, insurance etc.

Hardikar (1998): In his study on perception of developmental programmes and benefits derived by women beneficiaries in Ratnagiridistrict of Maharashtra reported that the average additional income generated by developmental programmes was Rs. 2,046/-.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table: 1 Details of Respondent Expenditure Before and After Joining the MGNREGA

Districts	Statistics	Before joining Women contribution		Total	After joining Women contribution		Total
		Food	Non-food		Food	Non-food	
Less developed	Mean	317.44	547.38	885.63	900.00	5763.89	6241.07
	N	149	149	149	149	149	149
	S. D	320.36	905.06	1014.33	563.83	11372.48	7524.50
Developed	Mean	330.10	786.96	1199.26	942.93	5123.14	5877.59
	N	191	191	191	191	191	191
	S. D	354.92	1697.52	1843.04	595.72	7579.41	5438.83
Total	Mean	324.55	681.97	1061.82	924.11	5403.94	6036.88
	N	340	340	340	340	340	340
	S. D	339.77	1409.55	1541.84	581.50	9421.42	6428.85

Source: Primary Survey 2016

Table shows the respondents average expenditure before and after joining the MGNREGA. In developed district, Rs. 330.1 of the respondent's total expenditure on food, Rs. 786.96 of the respondent's expenditure on non-food before joining the scheme, Rs. 1199.26 of was the respondent's expenditure on food and non-food before joining the scheme. In less developed district, Rs. 317.44 of the respondent's expenditure on food before joining the scheme, Rs. 547.63 of the respondent's expenditure on non-food before joining the scheme. Totally Rs. 885.63 of the respondent's expenditure on food and non-food before joining the scheme.

In the same manner after joining the scheme, in developed district, Rs. 942.93 of respondent's expenditure on food after joining the scheme, and Rs. 5123.14 of respondent's expenditure on non-food after joining the scheme. Finally, Rs. 5877.59 of respondent's expenditure on food and non-food after joining the scheme. In less developed district Rs. 900.00 of respondent's expenditure on food and Rs. 5763.89

of respondent's expenditure on non-food. Totally, Rs. 6241.07 of respondent's expenditure on food and non-food expenditure.

The table clearly gives the picture of depicts that after joining the scheme, respondent's expenditure on food and non-food changed significantly or substantially. Thus, respondents are empowered by joining MGNREGA.

Hypothesis 1

Existence of difference between Respondents Expenditure Before and After Joining the MGNREGA.

Null hypothesis H0

No difference exists between respondent's expenditure in the before and after joining the MGNREGA.

Alternative hypothesis H1

Difference exists a difference between respondent's expenditure in the before and after joining the MGNREGA.

Table: 2 Paired T Test Sample Statistics
Paired Samples Statistics

	Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Before joining Pair 1	1061.8235	340	1541.84894	83.61850
After joining	6036.8824	340	6428.85702	348.65372

Source: Primary Survey 2016

Table: 3 Paired T Test Correlations
Paired T Test Correlations

	N	Correlation	Sig.
Before joining Pair 1 After joining	340	.281	.000

Source: Primary Survey 2016

Table: 4 Paired T Test Samples Test
Paired Samples Test

		Paired Differences					t	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
					Lower	Upper			
Pair 1	Before joining	-4975.05882	6176.09869	334.94598	-5633.89303	-4316.22462	-14.853	339	.000
	After joining								

Source: Primary Survey 2016

From Table 2 it can be seen that the average expenditure by the respondents before joining the scheme is 1061.8235, and after joining the scheme is 6036.8824. It shows that respondent's expenditure differs after joining the scheme. Thus, we can say that there is empowerment of women after joining the scheme.

From table 4, it clearly shows that null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis says that there exists difference of expenditure before and after joining the MGNREGA.

FINDINGS

It can be study that from the result that after joining MGNREGA, women's expenditure level has changed by the respondent's opinion. Compare to less developed district, developed district respondents strongly agree that their expenditure level has increased by the joining of MGNREGA scheme. In the same manner, in less developed district, majority of respondents agree that their expenditure level has increased

after joining the MGNREGA. So from this opinion, we can say that after joining the MGNREGA, women's dependency for self-consumption expenditure and family expenditure is reduced and respondent's independent expenditure level has increased and women are empowered.

SUGGESTION

In rural areas more awareness is required regarding enrolment in MGNREGA. Under the scheme, local importance and development programme should be added. From this, the majority of the rural areas can be possible to get advantages and facilities like day care centre facilities for kids. So, the advantages provided in this scheme enable more number of women to participate in this MGNREGA.

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