

EXAMINING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN INDIA'S RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME

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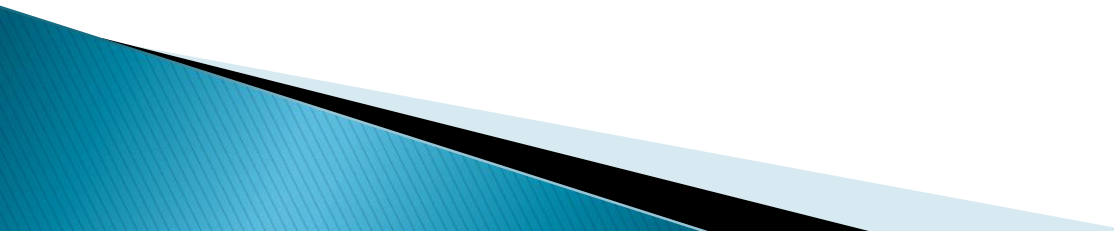
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ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

The capacity of women and men to participate in, contribute to and benefit from growth processes, in ways that recognise the value of their contributions, respect their dignity and make it possible to negotiate a fairer distribution of the benefits of growth.



GENDER INEQUALITY INDEX

Women continue to be excluded in social, economic and political domains, which shows the inadequate attention towards inclusive growth and unequal gender relations.

India ranks 127 out of 187 countries in the gender inequality index

INDIA AND WOMEN

Women in India represent 29 percent of the labour force, down from 35 percent in 2004.

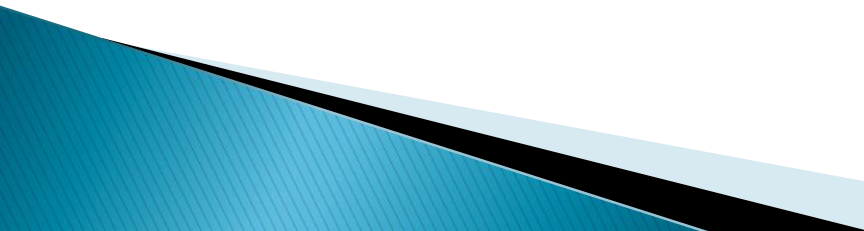
MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME (MGNREGS)

MNREGS was introduced by the UPA Alliance
Government

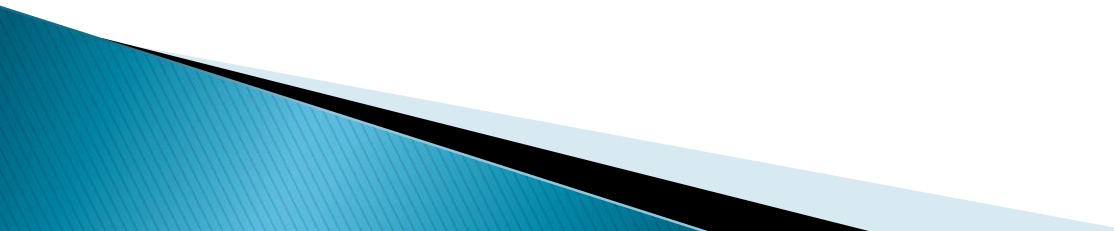
Reinforced by the renowned Economist Dr. Jean Drèze



KEY FACTS OF MGNREGS

- ▶ Guarantees hundred days of wage employment in a financial year to a rural household
 - ▶ Within 15 days of submitting the application or from the day work is demanded, wage employment will be provided to the applicant.
 - ▶ Right to get unemployment allowance in case employment is not provided
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KEY FACTS OF MGNREGS

- ▶ Receipt of wages within fifteen days of work done.
 - ▶ Gram Panchayats may undertake variety of permissible works.
 - ▶ Provides “Green” and “Decent” work.
 - ▶ Accountability and Transparency through Social Audit
 - ▶ Address the climate change vulnerability and protect the farmers from such risks and conserve natural resources.
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RESEARCH PROBLEM

The Union government has been implemented so far 17 major programmes like RLEGP, JRY, IRDP, TRYSEM, etc., for the past 47 years with the focus on employment or self-employment or eradicate the poverty among rural people since 1970.

Many of these programmes were unsatisfactory

Some of them brought certain remarkable changes among the lives of rural people



RESEARCH PROBLEM

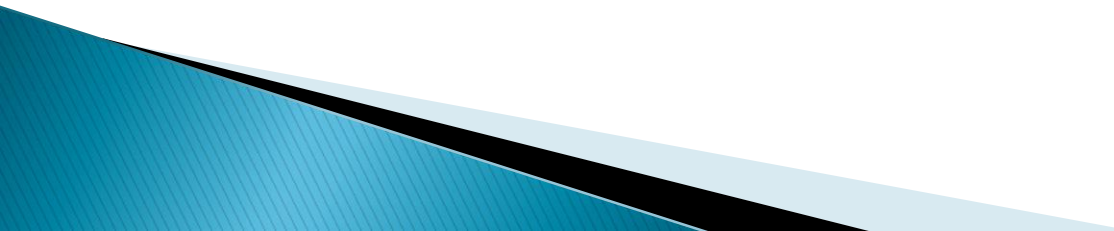
A landmark initiative of Union government: On August 25, 2005:

National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme through an Act of Parliament.

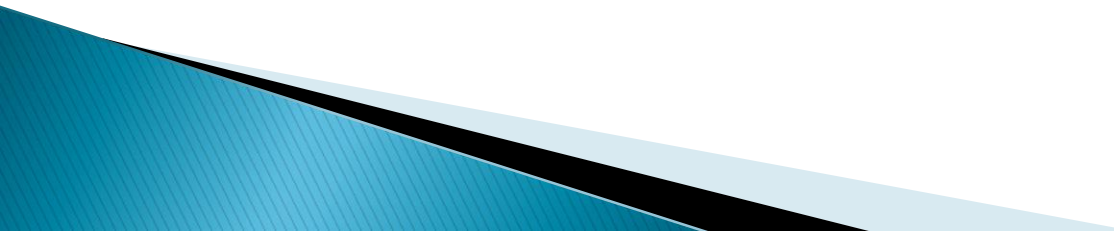
100 days guaranteed employment on demand to every rural household

80% of the total beneficiaries of this scheme are women.

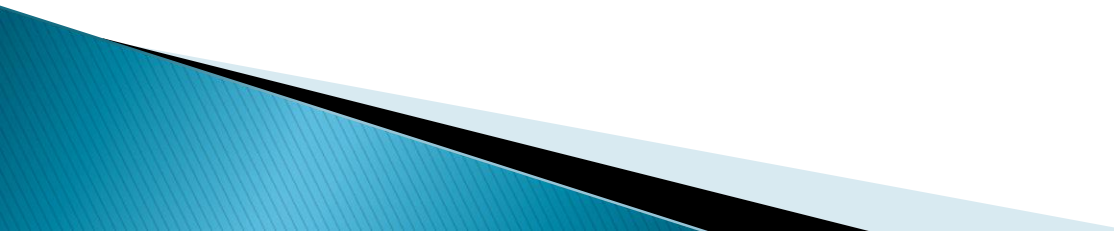
To find out the changes of women on economic empowerment and thereby challenges faced by them



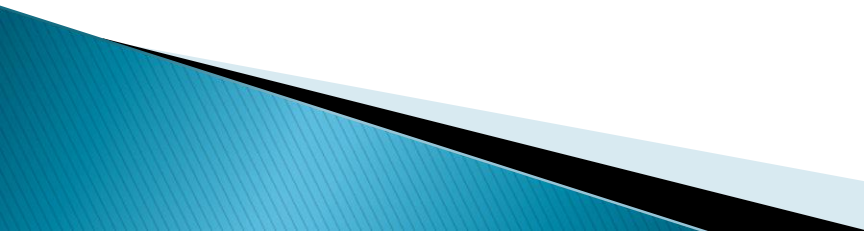
OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- ▶ To examine the present status of the scheme in terms of participation of women and their economic empowerment
 - ▶ To study the challenges faced by those women in the scheme, and
 - ▶ To suggest the ways and means of effective participation of women in the scheme for policy making/implication
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METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

- ▶ Based on secondary data.
 - ▶ Sources: Internet, articles, newspapers, reports, magazines, etc.
 - ▶ Tools: Trend analysis and descriptive statistics.
 - ▶ Period: Data obtained between 2006-07 and 2017-18.
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PRESENT STATUS OF THE SCHEME

- ▶ The largest and demand-driven scheme of Ministry of Rural Development
 - ▶ Covered the entire country except for districts which have 100 per cent urban population.
 - ▶ The scheme is executed by Gram Panchayats.
 - ▶ Based on an annual labour budget submitted by States, the Union government has been releasing funds.
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PRESENT STATUS OF THE SCHEME

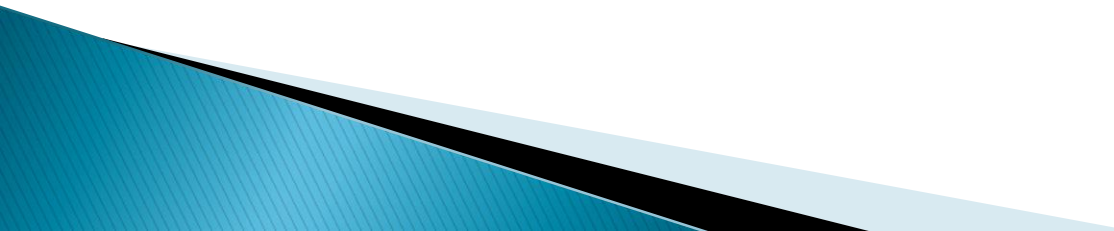
- ▶ Rs.4,43,576.31 crores has been spent on the programme
 - ▶ Out of this, 71 per cent has been spent on wage payments to workers.
 - ▶ As on 24th March 2018, a total of 2521.39 crore persondays have been generated so far since 2005.
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Table 1: Budget Allocation and Financial Outcomes of MGNREGS in India
(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Revised Estimates	Release of Funds	Total Funds Available including O.B	Total Expenditure	Expenditure on Wages
2006-07	11300.00	8263.65	12073.55	8823.35	5842.36
2007-08	12000.00	12448.80	19342.44	15866.10	10743.41
2008-09	30000.19	29945.24	37290.09	27250.69	18200.45
2009-10	39100.00	33506.61	49507.72	37909.78	25578.68
2010-11	40100.00	35242.71	52807.10	39377.27	25686.53
2011-12	31000.00	29184.86	43265.36	37637.66	24864.23
2012-13	30287.00	30001.01	176560.41	39442.46	27422.66
2013-14	33000.00	32745.83	38151.38	42272.69	29243.39
2014-15	33000.00	32348.84	35524.57	39655.49	25248.41
2015-16	37345.00	33968.83	35616.16	41021.40	30514.38
2016-17	48220.26	47411.72	57386.67	57982.32	40751.02
2017-18	55000.00	55572.46	64341.09	60741.67	41685.14

Source: India Expenditure Budget, Vol. 2, MoRD and supplementary budgets and <http://nrega.nic.in>

Table 2: Physical Progress of MGNREGS in India

Year	Job Cards Issued	Demanded Jobs	Supply Jobs	Total Person days in Lakhs	SC Persons days in Lakhs	ST Persons days in Lakhs	Others Persons days in Lakhs	Women Persons days in Lakhs
2006-07	37850390	21188894	21016099	9050.54	2295.23	3298.73	3456.59	3679.01
2007-08	64740595	34326563	33909132	14367.95	3942.34	4205.6	6219.98	6109.10
2008-09	100145950	45516341	45112792	21632.48	6335.9	5501.64	9794.94	10357.27
2009-10	112548976	52920154	52585999	28359.46	8644.81	5874.31	13840.34	13640.49
2010-11	119824434	55756087	54947068	25715.24	7875.65	5361.83	12477.87	12274.28
2011-12	125025265	51128994	50645132	21876.36	4846.85	4091.84	12937.67	10526.65
2012-13	130362828	41965919	41570020	14066.05	3142.07	2214.22	8709.76	7473.85
2013-14	128112666	51752717	47562524	21766.12	4925.77	3722.21	13118.15	11514.98
2014-15	127794265	42438376	36009444	16621.00	2750.84	2017.90	2730.66	9121.60
2015-16	129293116	49870700	42066893	17646.59	3998.84	3145.20	10502.55	9854.31
2016-17	125335000	56931365	51225147	23565.62	5024.19	4152.26	1154.72	13234.45
2017-18	125542000	57123266	50201928	22289.93	4830.28	3871.76	1658.37	11929.57

Source: <http://data.gov.in> , <http://mnregaweb4.nic.in>

Table 3: Gap at Jobs in MNREGS in India

Year	Demanded Jobs	Supply Jobs	Gap
2006-07	21188894	21016099	172795
2007-08	34326563	33909132	417431
2008-09	45516341	45112792	403549
2009-10	52920154	52585999	334155
2010-11	55756087	54947068	809019
2011-12	51128994	50645132	483862
2012-13	41965919	41570020	395899
2013-14	51752717	47562524	4190193
2014-15	42438376	36009444	6428932
2015-16	49870700	42066893	7803807
2016-17	56931365	51225147	5706218
2017-18	57123266	50201928	6921338

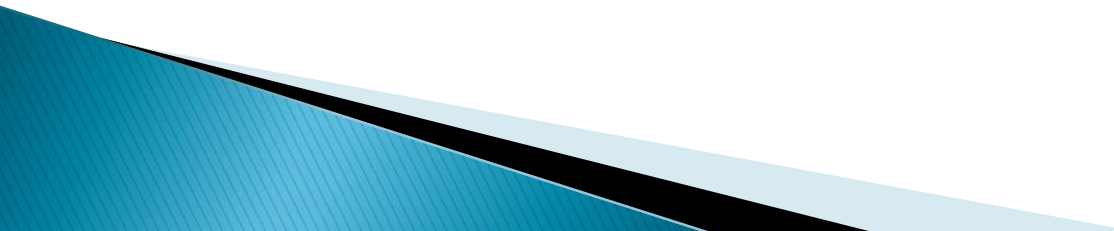
Source: <http://data.gov.in> , <http://mnregaweb4.nic.in>

Table 4: Women in MNREGS in India

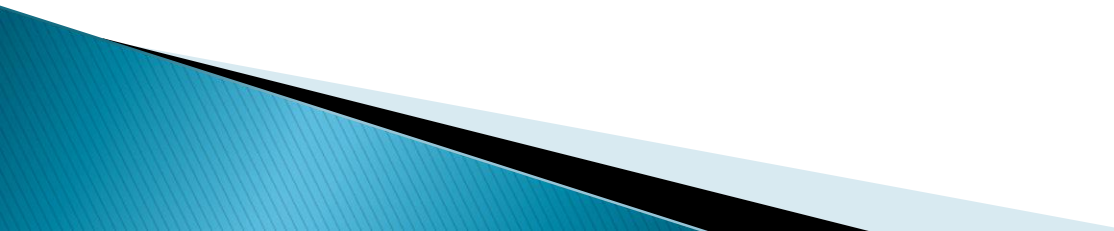
Year	Total Personsdays in Lakhs	Women Personsdays in Lakhs	% of Women Participation
2006-07	9050.54	3679.01	41%
2007-08	14367.95	6109.10	43%
2008-09	21632.48	10357.27	48%
2009-10	28359.46	13640.49	48%
2010-11	25715.24	12274.28	48%
2011-12	21876.36	10526.65	48%
2012-13	14066.05	7473.85	53%
2013-14	21766.12	11514.98	53%
2014-15	16621.00	9121.60	55%
2015-16	17646.59	9854.31	56%
2016-17	23565.62	13234.45	56%
2017-18	22289.93	11929.57	54%

Source: <http://data.gov.in> , <http://mnregaweb4.nic.in>

RESULTS

- ▶ Participation of women in the scheme is increasing every year.
 - ▶ Women Participation Rate in the scheme shows as above 50 per cent in last six years.
 - ▶ As on 31st March 2018, 54 per cent persondays were provided to women in total person days.
 - ▶ It is, therefore, inferred that there seem to be included more women in the scheme.
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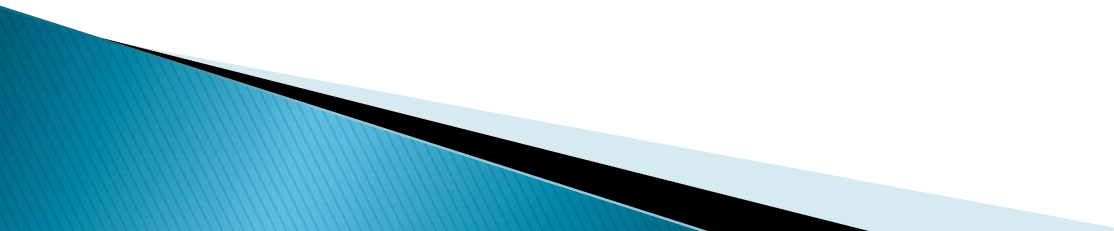
ISSUES AND CHALLENGES FACED BY WOMEN IN THE SCHEME

- ▶ Critical in Decision Making
 - ▶ Inadequate Awareness
 - ▶ Inadequate Facilities
 - ▶ Quality of Life
 - ▶ Willful Default in Participation
 - ▶ Discrimination in Work Allocation
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POLICY IMPLICATIONS

- ▶ Complete sensitization of the scheme among women in rural areas.
- ▶ Adherence of one-third of total workers should be women.
- ▶ Representation of women in the programme functionaries and in review and monitoring systems, etc.
- ▶ Acknowledge life cycle issues and bodily ability of women.
- ▶ Provide facilities at work sites for improving the quality of work life of women.
- ▶ Conduct psychological counseling and attitudinal changes among women to participate in the scheme.
- ▶ Conduct of field/exposure visits to states by women beneficiaries.
- ▶ Stringent measure to eradicate gender discrimination in work allocation.

CONCLUSION

- ▶ The scheme is certainly proved its objective of alleviate poverty and unemployment in rural areas. It has also brought economic and social empowerment of women at large.
 - ▶ By vetting the effectiveness of women empowerment in the scheme, it has absolutely positive impact on women development and empowerment even from its inception.
 - ▶ It has to adopt certain policy implications too.
 - ▶ If so, the scheme is the first ever long term efficacy scheme in the world to record its objectives
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THANK YOU...

