



SOCIAL PARTICIPATION OF TRIBAL WOMEN THROUGH MNREGP IN TELANGANA STATE- A SOCIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

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Abstract

The rural tribal women of Telangana State have been utilising the program which is introduced by the central government. The Indian government adopted the 2005 National Rural Employment Guarantee Bill, which was amended on 23 August 2005. The main aim of this Act is to provide for any house - holding unqualified work who seeks salaries - with at least 100 days guaranteed wage jobs over the financial year. If wage-earners cannot pay for jobs, they are entitled under this Act to an unemployment benefit. All adults living in rural areas are willing to do their casual manual work on the statutory minimum wage, can send their names and addresses to gramme panchayat and request their registration. The gramme panchayat has the responsibility to register and give it a work card containing a date and a photograph. Registration shall be made for the duration that can, but, in any case, not less than five years, be set aside for the programme and maybe renewed from time to time. The same work card shall be shared by different individuals belonging to the same household.

Introduction

MNREGP and Empowerment of Tribal Women

A Positive Initiative: landmark legislation adopted by the parliament of India after a strong labour guarantee battle is the Gandhi National Rural Guarantee Jobs Program (MNREGP). A positive effort. MNREGP has since covered the whole country, except districts with a 100% urban population. The main aim of the Act is to improve the protection of rural household living by providing every household whose adult members are volunteers for unskilled handwork with at least 100 days of guaranteed wage work during the financial year. It was a programme that provided disadvantaged households with basic income and job opportunities in rural areas, where there were no or were very minimal employment opportunities. The scheme, which has a right and demand-based approach to public service, is distinct from earlier wage jobs programmes. This Act is the largest public initiative ever to go beyond reducing poverty and accept jobs as a statutory right. From a point of view of women empowerment, the MNREGP promises a lot.

Significance of The Study

MNREGP is an important initiative taken by the Central Government towards the rural development. This program also utilised by the rural tribal women. This Act is more appealing and advantageous to rural poor people than the previous rural welfare systems and because the act provides for 1/3 of beneficiaries, women and fair jobs for male and female beneficiaries in the locality. This study is descriptive, which makes a summary of the opinion

of the respondent concerning the effect of MNREGP and the participation rate of women in the rural Panchayat in Telangana. The analysis is conducted with both primary and secondary data. The key information was obtained using the schedules of the interviews and secondary information was gathered from the official MNREGP website.

Statement of the problem

Predominant of the tribal women has been utilising the program and they have been progressing towards the contemporary society. To tackle poverty and unemployment, the Government of India has redeveloped various programmes for generating jobs repeatedly. MNREGP is the first initiative to provide the legal right to work in India. While the main objective of the Act is to create jobs in rural areas, the Act contains several secondary advantages in the context of empowerment of women. As such, culture is highly dominated by men in the rural areas of Telangana State. Without consulting their husbands or fathers, the women cannot take decisions on their own, nor have they power over the domestic production activity like agriculture. However, these women typically contribute towards agricultural activities such as the harvest and storage of agricultural products managed by household members.

Objectives of the Study

- To study the impact of MNREGP on socio economic empowerment of tribal women in Telangana rural areas.
- To analyse the impact of flagship program on tribal women development in Telangana State.
- To find out the ways and means of the study.

Literature Review

Baruah, B. (2013). Policies and services are therefore of major importance in introducing improvements to the social and economic life of beneficial women. Proper and timely measures and recommendations must be taken in bringing about desirable improvements in the lives and status of women.

Gupta, M.S. (2008) tries to analyse women's empowerment status in India and highlight women's empowerment issues and challenges. The study shows that, despite much effort from the government, women of India are relatively powerless and have a slightly lower status than men. It is found that women still reign in society's acceptance of unjust gender norms.

Kabeer, Naila. (2001). The study "Women Empowerment in India" aimed at exploring a wide range of opportunities for women to develop in terms of women's financial empowerment, and highlighted significant obstacles to these growth processes.

Kadam R. N. (2012) is studying the role of microfinance intervention in promoting the empowerment of women in rural India in her research "Women empowerment through micro-financial intervention in commercial banks – an empirical study in rural India with an extraordinary reference to Punjab.

Research Methodology

MNREGP is an important initiative taken by the Central Government towards the rural development. The Act is different from the previous rural welfare programmes and is more attractive and beneficial to the rural poor people for the reason that the Act mandates one-third of beneficiaries shall be women and providing equal work and wages for both male and female beneficiaries within the locality.

Table: Distribution of respondents on the basis of Age

S. No	Age group	Frequency	Percentage
1	18-28	10	7.33%
2	28-38	15	33.33%
3	38-48	25	50%
4	48-58	10	7.33%
	Total	60	100%

This table shows the distribution of the respondents according to their age. 8.33% (10) of the respondents are between the age group of 18-28. The 33.33% (15) of the respondents belong to the age group of 28 – 30. 50% (25) of the respondents fall in the age group of 38-48. Remaining 8.33% (10) of the respondents are between the age group of 48- 58

Table: Distribution of respondents on the basis of Education

S l no:	Education	Frequency	Percentage
1	Primary	15	25%
2	High School	25	41.67%
3	Higher Secondary	15	25%
4	Graduate	nil	7.33%
5	Post Graduate	nil	-
6	Technical	5	8.33%
	Total	60	100%

The table shows that 25% of the respondents got only primary education. 41.67% of the respondents were not yet up to high school. 25% of the respondents have Higher Secondary qualification and none of the respondents are Graduates, post graduates and technical education. Remaining 5% of the respondents are illiterate.

Results and Discussions

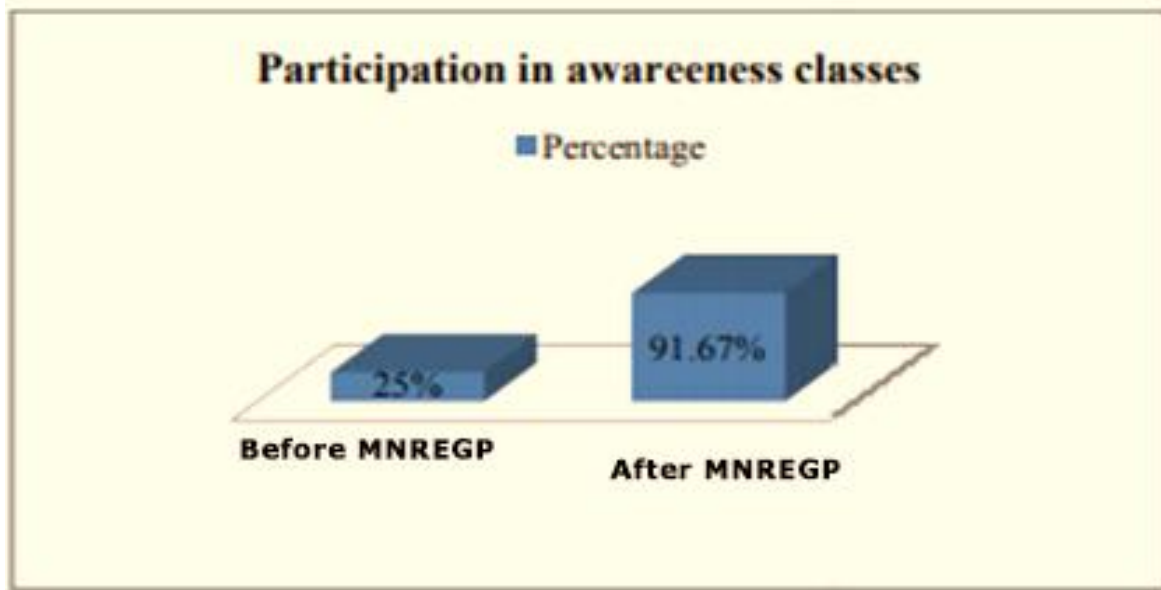
The present study on social participation among rural women is a challenge to realize the impact of MNREGP in improving social standards of women in society. Main aim of MNREGP is poverty alleviation by giving labour to the rural people. In Telangana rural areas, 95% of the workers are women and among this 90% are housewife having no other regular jobs. So, it acts as a saving to the family and also serves as a platform to the women to interact with the society.

Table: Distribution of respondents on the basis of growth of confidence to attend public programmes before and after joining MNREGP

Stages	Confident	Percentage	Not confident	Percentage	Total
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Before Joining	10	16.67%	50	83.33%	100%
After Joining	60	100%	-	-	100%

The table shows that 16.67% of the respondents have been confidence to participate in public programmes. But 83.33% of the respondents have not confidence to participate public programme before joining MNREGP. The respondents are 100% confidence to participate in public programmes after joining MNREGP.



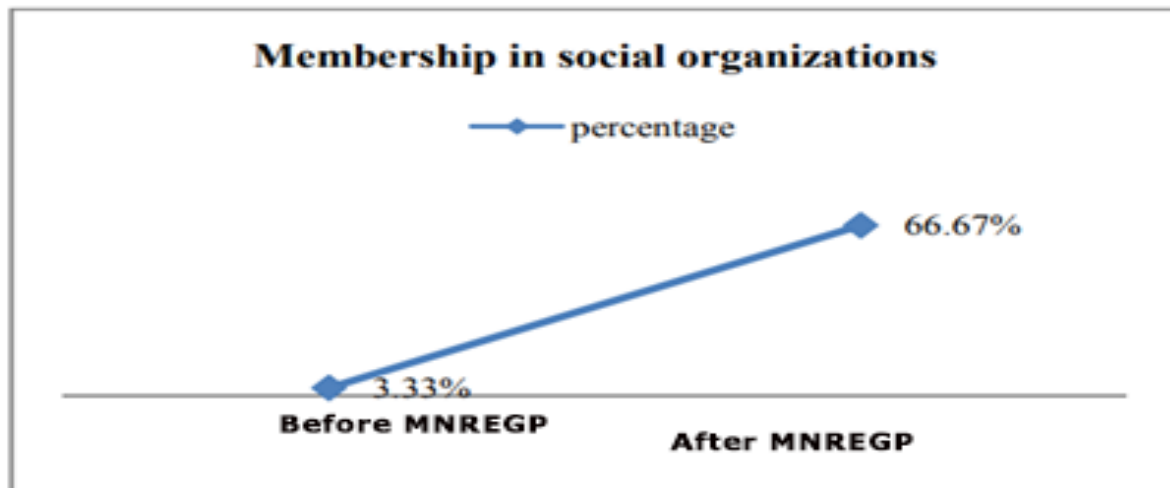
Graph: Distribution of respondents on the basis of Participation in community awareness classes before and after joining MNREGP

In the diagram represents only 25% of the people attended in community awareness classes before joining MNREGP. But 75% of the respondents were not attended in any community awareness classes. But 91.67% of the respondents participated in community awareness classes after joining.

Table: Distribution of respondents on the basis of growth of participation in Social service programmes before and after joining MGNREGP

Stages	Confident	Percentage	Not confident	Percentage	Total
Before Joining	5	8.33%	55	91.67%	100%
After Joining	50	83.33%	10	16.67%	100%

The table shows 8.33% of the respondents were participated in social services but 91.67% participated in social services (before joining MGNREGP). After joining MGNREGP 83.33% of the respondents were participated in social services but only 16.67% of the workers were not participated social services



Graph: Distribution of respondents on the basis of Participation in social organization before and after MGNREGP

The diagram represents 3.3% of the respondents are the members in community clubs. But 96.67% of the respondents are not the members in community clubs (before joining MGNREGP). 66.67% of the respondents are members in the in-community clubs after joining MGNREGP. But only 33.33% of the respondents are not members in the community clubs

Conclusion

The current thesis is an experimental review and analytical study to analyse the application and efficiency of the MNREGP scheme in its various aspects, with specific regard to female participation. Adequate campaigning through street drama, the loudspeaker and the wall writing on MNREGP will serve to raise awareness among the women, apart from bookings, journals, televisions, radio, etc. Women need to be taught to raise awareness. More initiation and understanding of the benefits of the scheme which will enhance women's participation rate should be provided to rural poor women regarding MNREGP. The effectiveness of services under the scheme is ensured by transparency and accounting. Therefore, Gram Sabha must carry out provisions for routine social audits to allow for transparency and accountability. The government should give greater importance to local productive work, with more women under the MNREGP umbrella. The report shows that salaries are much higher than those of MNREGP.

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