



# IMPACT OF MGNREGA ON THE ECONOMIC CONDITION OF RURAL WOMEN IN GHAZIPUR DISTRICT OF UTTAR PRADESH

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## -----ABSTRACT-----

*This study aimed to investigate the impact of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act MGNREGA on the economic status of women in Ghazipur district Uttar Pradesh a sample size of 380 women was selected and the survey was conducted to collect data on various economic indicator such as income expenditure etc the result of the study indicate that MGNREGA positive impact on the economic status of women in Ghazipur district the program provided employment opportunity to women which Led to an increase in their income*

**KEY POINT:** MGNREGA, economic condition, investigation ,program sample, women etc-----

## INTRODUCTION

In recent years the Government of India has introduced various initiatives to address the issue of poverty and unemployment in rural areas such as the Mahatma Gandhi MGNREGA which was launched in 2005 the program aims to provide employment opportunities to rural households and improve their economic well being.

Although MGNREGA has been implemented for over a decade there is still a need to evaluate its impact on the economic status of women in rural areas. women in rural areas face numerous challenges such as Limited job opportunities which affect their income therefore it is essential to assess the effectiveness of MGNREGA in promoting gender equality and improving the economic condition of women in rural areas.

This study focuses on the impact of MGNREGA on the economic condition of women in Ghazipur district Uttar Pradesh the district is located in the Eastern part of the state and has a predominantly rural population the study aims to examine the changes in income of women who participated in MGNREGA.

To analyses the data we will use the Chi-Square test to determine if there is a significant difference in the economic indicator between the two groups. The Chi- square test is a statistical method used to test the independence of two categorical variables. In this study we will use the test to determine if there is a significant Association between MGNREGA participation and economic indicators of women in Ghazipur district.

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Several studies have examined the impact of MGNREGA on the economic condition of rural households and women. A study conducted by Khera and Nayak( 2013) in Rajasthan found that MGNREGA has had a significant positive impact on rural households .the study also found that the program has improve the social status of women in rural area

Similarly in a study conducted Bhattacharya and Mitra( 2015) in West Bengal. it was found that MGNREGA has had a positive impact on the economic empowerment of women. The study found that the program has provided employment opportunities to women and improved their bargaining power within the household.

In terms of the use of the statistical Method to analyse the impact of MGNREGA on the economic condition of women study by Bhowmick and Saha (2017) use Chi-Square test to analyses the impact of MGNREGA on the livelihood of rural households in West Bengal. The study found that MGNREGA has led to an increase in income and Employment opportunities for women.



Similarly I study by Sinha and Dahiya( 2018) Used the Chi- square test to analyse the impact of MGNREGA on the economic status of women in Haryana. the study found that MGNREGA has significant positive impact on the income and expenditure of women in the rural areas

**OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY**

To analyses the impact of MGNREGA on the economic condition of rural women.

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND DATA COLLECTION**

To find out the solution of the objective the data is collected on primary level. There are 4 blocks selected for the study. In 4 blocks it is decided that only women workers of MANREGA will be taken for the study. This Multi- State sampling method has been used.This study was done in the year march, 2021 district of Uttar Pradesh. This study is based on Gazipur district of Uttar Pradesh. In Ghazipur district there are 16 blocks and the Zamania and Saidpur blocks have been taken.

**OVERVIEW OF GHAZIPUR**

This study is based on Ghazipur district which is situated in Uttar Pradesh state. this district has population of 3620268 for which males 1855075 and females 1765193 were respectively according to census 2011 .There are 5 Tehsils in the Ghazipur district which are following as Zamania Saidpur Mohammadabad, Jakhania and Ghazipur and 5 tehsils have sixteen blocks this district has been selected for study because this is come under the backward district of Uttar Pradesh .

**HYPOTHESIS**

There is no impact of MGNREGA on the economic condition of rural women.

**CHART-1**

COMMUNITY		ECONOMIC CONDITION		Total
		BETTER	NO CHANGE	
OBC		135	14	149
		(134.8)	(14.1)	(149.0)
		90.6%	9.4%	100.0%
SC/ST		187	14	201
		(181.9)	(19.0)	(201.0)
		93.0%	7.0%	100.0%
GEN		22	8	30
		(27.1)	(2.8)	(30.0)
		73.3%	26.7%	100.0%
Total		344	36	380
		(344.0)	36.0	380.0
		90.5%	9.5%	100.0%

Source: field survey-2021

The numbers in the table represent the number of women in each community and economic condition category. the numbers in parentheses below is number represent the expected values under the assumption of independent between the two variables

For example in the OBC community 135 women have better economic condition and 40 women have no change in their economic condition making the total number of women in OBC community 149.the expected value assuming independent between community and economic condition are 134.8 and 14.1 respectively which are very close to the observed values

The last row and column in the table represent the total number of women in each category. For example there are 344 women with batter economic condition and 36 women with no change in their economic condition Making the total population 380. the expected values assuming Independence between community and economic condition are 344 and 36 respectively which are exactly the same as the observed values



the table also provide the percentage of individual in each community and economic condition category for example in the OBC community 90.6% of women have batter economic condition and 9.4% have no change in there economic condition overall 90.5% of the population has better economic condition and 9.5% no change in their economic condition

**CHART-2**

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	11.81	2	.003
Likelihood Ratio	8.902	2	.012
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.282	1	.131
N of Valid Cases	380		

Source: field survey 2021

The table represents the result of a test conducted independent of two categorical variable communities and economic conditions using a sample size of 380.

The Pearson chi square test is a measure of how much the observed count in the table differs from the expected count if the two variables (community and economic condition)are independent. the Pearson Chi-square statistics is 11.816 with 2 degree of freedom and the P value Associated with this test is .003 which is less than the commonly used alpha level of .05 this indicates that there is a statistically significant relationship between community and economic condition

The likelihood ratio test is another test of Independence that is similar to the Pearson chi square test but is considered more accurate in some cases the likelihood Ratio statistics is 8.902 with 2 degree of freedom and the associated P- value is .012 which is also less than 0.05 indicating a significant relationship between community and economic condition

The linear by linear Association test is a test of trend which examines whether there is a linear relationship between the two categorical variables. The statistics for this test is 2.282 with 1 degree of freedom and the associated P value is 0.131 which is greater than 0.05 indicating that there is no significant linear trend between community and economic condition.

## CONCLUSION

Overall the result of the three test suggest that there is a significant relationship between community and economic conditions but there is no significant linear trend in the relationship.

From the chart 1, we can see that the majority of women in all three communities have a batter economic condition with the OBC community having the highest percentage of women with better economic condition at 90.6%. The general community has the lowest percentage of women with batter economic condition at 73.3%.

The chart also shows that the percentage of women with no change in economic condition is higher in the general community compared to the other two communities.

Based on the Chi-Square test results we can conclude that there is a significant relationship between community and economic condition the OBC and SC/ ST community have a higher percentage of individual with better economic condition compared to the general community there is also significant difference in the distribution of economic condition between the three community with the majority of women having a better economic condition.

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