



Empowerment of Indian Women-Role of MGNREGS (A Study in Mahabubnagar district of Telangana)

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Abstract: Empowerment is the process of obtaining basic opportunities for marginalized people, either directly by those people, or through the help of non-marginalized others who share their own access to these opportunities. Women Empowerment refers to increasing and improving the socio, economic, political and legal strength of the women, to ensure equal-right to women, and to make them confident enough to claim their rights. The main advantage of women empowerment is that there will be an overall development of the society. So it is important to improve the economic conditions of women through provision and realization of equal rights and freedom of occupation. In this juncture Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005(MGNREGA) started to provide 100 days of employment to rural household in a year. This scheme guarantees the gender equalization in provision of no of days of employment and equal wages for both men and women backed by the act and the beneficiaries at least one third must be women. We will examine this gender equalization in terms of no of days of employment and equal wages for both men and women with special reference to Adivasi women among selected tribe Chenchu in the selected Yerrapenta village of Mahabubnagar district in Telangana state during the financial year 2015-16.

Key Words: Gender equality, empowerment, marginalized sections.

Introduction:

Women Empowerment refers to increasing and improving the socio, economic, political and legal strength of the women, to ensure equal-right to women, and to make them confident enough to claim their rights. freely live their life with a sense of self-worth, respect and dignity, have complete control of their life, both within and outside of their home and workplace, to make their own choices and decisions, have equal rights to participate in social, religious and public activities, have equal social status in the society, have equal rights for social and economic justice, determine financial and economic choices, get equal opportunity

for education, get equal employment opportunity without any gender bias, get safe and comfortable working environment,

During the last four decades, the Indian governments implemented several programmes as an antipoverty and unemployment reduction programmes can be brought under control as 'trickle down' effect of economic growth process, but came to know this process in too slow. Since, the fifth five year plan, Indian government has stated direct attacks on poverty. As a part of these, the government introduced several welfare programmes namely Food For Work Programmes (FWP), Drought Prone Area Programmes (DPAP), Integrated Rural



Development Programmes (IRDP), Rural landless Employment Guarantee Programmes (RLEGP), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), Swarna Jayanthi Rozgar Savarin Yojana (SJSRY), Swarna Jayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Samporna Grameena Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)

Earlier programmes are essentially supply side programmes, providing employment or assets to targeted sections of the people. However, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (MGNREGA) makes a difference of the earlier programmes, from the government of employment programmes earlier existed. In the MGNREGA Act 2005, there is a mechanism to address complex issues such as minimum wages, setting up to crèches building people's assets, and gender differences in wages which can drastically change the economic and social conditions of the poor people. MNGREGA is the biggest promise ever made by the government to the poor of the country. There is a large expectations that MNGREGA can change the lives of the rural poor in general and vulnerable sections of the society in particular when such an ambitions programmes are undertaken, an intellectual responsibilities of academia is make a comprehensive study of it and contribute to a positive and realistic criticism to help a better and effective execution of the programmes. The present study is a modest attempt in this direction.

Review of Literature

Govind Kelkhar (2009) has made a study to draw policy attention to the complex inter relationship between gender equity and the ownership and

control of assets by analyzing MGNREGS. The study has taken states of Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, maharashtra and Karnataka questioning the ability of MGNREGA in eliminating poverty and gender inequality it is stated that women should take up asset management in MGNREGA for which training in new technologies and management skills be provided. The study points out that MGNREGA programmes be redesigned with a bias to women and they can be linked with SHGS following the model of Kerala and U.P. It is further added that gender responsive public policy by providing equal rights to women on productive assets would increase economic activities in the schemes and promote the empowerment of women in diverse capacities.

V. Preetha et al (2011) have examined the impact of MGNREGS on women empowerment from different dimensions and concluded that it is very much helpful in empowering women. To then the act is a leap forward in employment generation providing opportunities for improving gender relations in some of the most remote areas of the country. The study suggests that efforts be made to strengthen MGNREGA to achieve the desired goals.

Data and Methodology

This study is based on both primary and secondary data sources. Secondary data was availed mainly from ministry of rural development, Government of India official website for MGNREGA To examine the economic development of women through MGNREGA, the researcher selected the Scheduled tribe women from selected Chenchu tribe from Yerrapenta village of Mahabubnagar



district of Telangana state during the financial year 2015-16. The sample size is 75; the respondents are selected on census basis as there is lack of population, as the village is especially for Chenchu tribe only.

Implementation of MGNREGA in India during the financial year 2015-16

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) 2005 has been implementing in India from 2nd February 2006 in first phase 200 backward districts of the country, it was extended to another

130 districts from 1st April 2007 and later on it was extended to all over the country from 1st April 2008. The basic objective of the Act is to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. This work guarantee can also serve other objectives; generating productive assets, protecting the environment, empowering rural women, reducing rural – urban migration and fostering social equity, among others.

Table 1. MGNREGS at all India Level -Provision of Employment per Household during the Year 2015-16.

State	Cumulative No of HH issued Job Cards up to 2015-16				No. of HH Provided Employment				EMP. Provided No. of Women	Households Completed 100 Days			
	SCs	STs	Others	Total	SCs	STs	Others	Total		SCs	STs	Others	Total
Andhra Pradesh	20.762	7.068	56.172	84.002	9.02	3.656	23.383	36.059	32.29	1.196	0.95	3.74	5.88
Arunachal Pradesh	0.002	1.912	0.168	2.081	0.001	1.654	0.158	1.813	0.6	0	0.01	0.01	0.02
Assam	2.72	7.694	35.566	45.98	0.842	2.948	11.234	15.024	7.88	0.027	0.07	0.33	0.42
Bihar	34.468	2.292	96.021	132.78	3.555	0.255	11.064	14.873	7.66	0.148	0.01	0.42	0.58
Chhattisgarh	4.111	13.353	21.552	39.017	2.089	8.068	11.583	21.74	20.23	0.166	1.24	1.02	2.43
Goa	0.008	0.094	0.22	0.322	0.002	0.014	0.042	0.059	0.05	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	2.656	12.634	19.555	34.845	0.362	2.617	2.589	5.568	4.69	0.019	0.07	0.11	0.19
Haryana	3.44	0	4.192	7.633	0.908	0	0.779	1.687	1.10	0.015	0	0.02	0.04
Himachal Pradesh	3.174	0.725	7.832	11.731	1.166	0.318	2.752	4.235	3.20	0.052	0.02	0.13	0.20
Jammu And Kashmir	0.857	1.746	9.618	12.221	0.407	1.051	5.072	6.53	2.58	0.018	0.05	0.27	0.35
Jharkhand	4.622	14.019	18.198	36.839	1.336	4.448	5.476	11.26	5.58	0.212	0.69	0.84	1.74
Karnataka	9.324	4.635	41.742	55.701	2.119	1.081	9.164	12.363	14.24	0.199	0.11	1.02	1.33
Kerala	4.11	0.903	26.904	31.917	2.388	0.493	12.175	15.057	14.36	0.304	0.07	1.28	1.66
Madhya Pradesh	12.857	23.775	42.415	79.047	4.358	9.616	13.048	27.022	22.96	0.377	0.72	1.15	2.25
Maharashtra	7.682	10.762	59.834	78.278	1.212	2.49	9.05	12.752	10.86	0.195	0.43	1.56	2.18
Manipur	0.149	2.423	2.81	5.382	0.135	2.359	2.243	4.737	1.89	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0.038	4.533	0.307	4.878	0.03	3.379	0.275	3.684	2.44	0.002	0.48	0.01	0.49
Mizoram	0	1.851	0.012	1.863	0	1.892	0.012	1.904	1.04	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0.036	4.063	0.152	4.251	0.036	3.987	0.151	4.174	2.04	0	0.01	0	0.01
Odisha	12.312	18.481	35.911	66.704	3.391	7.386	9.198	19.975	12.51	0.292	0.95	0.73	1.97
Punjab	8.707	0.003	3.058	11.768	3.691	0.001	1.048	4.74	3.29	0.054	0	0.02	0.07
Rajasthan	18.023	17.577	63.628	99.228	8.556	9.781	23.872	42.209	37.33	1.085	1.20	2.40	4.69
Sikkim	0.041	0.311	0.499	0.851	0.03	0.246	0.379	0.655	0.38	0.004	0.04	0.05	0.10
Tamil Nadu	23.412	1.325	59.811	84.548	17.115	0.808	42.61	60.533	58.86	2.383	0.08	5.99	8.46
Telangana	12.642	8.558	34.377	55.578	6.064	4.178	15.39	25.632	26.01	1.06	0.70	2.41	4.18
Tripura	1.081	2.452	2.588	6.121	1.016	2.333	2.354	5.703	4.59	0.529	1.38	1.14	3.05
Uttar Pradesh	52.091	1.597	107.15	160.838	18.939	0.549	34.87	54.359	20.86	0.654	0.03	1.17	1.86
Uttarakhand	2.249	0.419	8.649	11.317	0.931	0.213	4.299	5.444	3.63	0.041	0.01	0.15	0.20
West Bengal	32.904	9.432	80.884	123.221	19.482	5.343	36.284	61.109	40.02	1.409	0.36	2.34	4.11
Andaman & Nicobar	0	0.044	0.476	0.52	0	0.007	0.089	0.096	0.06	0	0	0.002	0.002
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0.035	0.001	0.035	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	0.08	0.001	0.081	0	0.001	0	0.001	0	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	0.194	0.001	0.494	0.688	0.106	0	0.221	0.327	0.30	0	0	0	0
Total	274.672	174.797	840.797	1290.266	109.287	81.172	290.86	481.324	363.67	10.441	9.70	28.34	48.48

Source: www.mgnrega.nic.in



Table.1. presents the provision of employment under MGNREGS at all India level during the financial year 2015-16. Cumulative no off Households issued job cards up to 2015-16 was among SCs was 274.672 lacks of cards, STs was 174.797 lacks of cards, Others was 840.797 lacks of cards and reaching a total of 1290.266 lacks of cards. During the financial year 2015-16 all India no of Households provided employment among SCs was 109.287 lacks, STs was 81.172 lacks, Others was 290.86 lacks and reaching a total of employment was 481.324 lacks of households, among these women constitute a major share i.e.363.675 lacks of women workers participated in the scheme. However, as per the provisions of the act every job card holding family must be provided 100 days of employment in a financial year. If we see, the no of households completed 100 days of employment in India is very low when compared to job cards. It was 10.441 lacks of households among SCs, 9.702 lacks of households among STs, and 28.337 lacks of households among Others

only completed the 100 days of employment bringing to a total of 48.48 lacks of households completed 100 days of employment at all India level as against to the 1290.266 lacks which is just 3.76. Out of total 1290.266 lacks of job cards issued until the year 2016, the women share is 363.675 lacks, which accounts for 28.19 percent.

MGNREGS in Telangana

Telangana is the 29th state of the country, which came into existence from 2nd June 2014 after six decades of struggle for self-rule. Telangana has an geographical area of 112077 Sq.Km and has a population of 35286757. The state consists of 10 districts in number out of which 1 district Hyderabad is the capital city and completely urban dwelling so MGNREGS is implementing in 9 districts only in the state. MGNREGS has been implementing in the state since 2006 as a part of erstwhile Andhra Pradesh state. Let us examine the implementation of MGNREGS in the state.

Table 2. Generation of Employment (Person Days) for the STs and Women in Telangana for the Financial Year 2015-16.

District Name	No of Registered HHs cumulative for the year	Employment Generated (In Person Days)(Cumulative for the year)						
		SC	ST	% of ST	Others	Total	Women	% of Women
Adilabad	26115	147941	155035	24.83	321383	624359	348702	55.85
Karimnagar	15343	232074	39199	4.80	544830	816103	571119	69.98
Khammam	8834	80911	172481	41.14	165834	419226	238972	57.00
Mahabubnagar	32055	140131	72988	10.18	503540	716659	431355	60.19
Medak	18998	185144	52957	8.03	421152	659253	395911	60.05
Nalgonda	16134	157027	108266	14.04	506087	771380	509973	66.11
Nizamabad	32678	166697	105909	14.21	472699	745305	493754	66.25
Ranga Reddy	12816	111684	23800	6.95	206160	341644	196259	57.44
Warangal	11776	101117	108350	20.13	328876	538343	327804	60.89
TOTAL	174749	1322726	838985	14.90	3470561	5632272	3513849	62.39

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Table 2 explains the community wise generation of employment person days under MGNREGA scheme during the financial year 2015-16 in Telangana state. District wise employment generation for the year 2015-16 makes it clear that ST are more concentrated in Khammam district with 41.14 percent of total district person days. Adilabad district occupies the next place in provision of employment with 24.83 percent. If we see women employment in terms of person days Telangana state and every district generated more than 60 percent of person days to women except in the districts just below 60 percent. It makes clear that even though the MGNREGA scheme guarantee one third of beneficiaries must be women but in practice women are participating more than 60 percent in the Telangana state. Karimnagar district stands top in the state to provide, more number of person days to women with 69.98 percent of the participants are women. The states average percentage of women participation is 62.39 percent

MGNREGS in MahabubNagar district:

Mahabubnagar is the largest district in Telangana state in terms of area with 18432 Sq.Km. The district bordered with river Krishna in the south and having an geographical area of 16.029 Sq.Km in area, bounded by The district has population of 2797370 as per the 2011 census which accounts for 7.99 percent of the total surrounded by the Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh state to the east, Kurnool district population of the State out of A.P to the south, Nalgonda and Ranga Reddy districts to the north and Gulbarga and Raichur districts of Karnataka state to the west. The district has population of 4053028 persons as per 2011 census which

accounts for 11.52 percent of the total population of the state with 15.34 percent of decadal growth rate. Out of total population 4053028 persons are male and 2002642 persons are female. The district population lives in rural areas with 3445336 persons and remaining in urban areas with 607692 persons. The district has 55.04 percent of literacy rate as per the 2011 census. The MGNREGS has been implementing in the district since 2009 with 919778 job cards issued until 2016 and out of which actively working job, card holders are 332700 at 36.17 percent.

Table 3 gives the information about the gender wise provision of employment in Mahabubnagar district of Telangana during the financial year 2015-16. There are about 64 mandals in the district and male workers registered under MGNREGA scheme are 1077373, and about 991654 female workers registered for work under the scheme. So male workers are registered more for work in the district. But turn up of workers is more in case of female workers with 318191 as against of male workers 239462. In case of wage received by workers females received more wages i.e. Rs 12806.23 lacks as against to male received wage of Rs 8520.92 lacks during the financial year 2015-16. If we look at average wage is concerned female average wage is more than male. Even in mandal wise data, if we observe in all most all the mandal, female participation is more than the male in terms of working days, number of workers actively participating in the scheme, total wages received at mandal wise and average wage rate. It is clear from the table 3 is that economic development of women and women empowerment is taking place irrespective of women in the country silently.



Table.3. MGNREGS in Mahabubnagar district of Telangana during the financial year 2015-16 Gender-Wise.

Mandal	Male registered	Female registered	Male working	Female working	Male wage(Rs.In Lakhs)	Female wage(Rs.In Lakhs)	Male average	Female average
Achampeta	18,460	17,089	5,290	6,046	175.11	232.4	127.85	129.32
Addakal	11,138	11,676	2,216	4,423	101.85	231.75	131.99	131.54
Aiza	23,686	19,755	3,981	3,938	93.88	93.12	106.1	110.45
Alampur	20,452	17,033	5,016	5,637	102.39	115.2	89.23	95.35
Amangal	14,907	13,828	2,723	4,148	104.27	196.37	136.28	137.45
Amrabad	22,794	21,060	2,774	3,122	64.32	82.85	130.57	132.23
Atmakur	19,337	19,051	3,555	4,774	90.64	133.78	116.15	119.1
Balanagar	18,983	15,168	3,577	5,112	138.28	219.58	122.87	125.89
Balmoor	13,374	12,369	2,509	3,486	82.49	135.7	125.74	130.45
Bhoothpur	10,102	10,674	2,532	4,464	143.59	281.18	150.62	155.01
Bijinapalle	22,697	22,238	3,437	5,639	128.22	245.18	140.02	142.32
Bomraspeta	17,780	17,128	3,077	3,879	108.27	146.3	131.53	135.9
Chinna Chinta Kunta	15,251	13,940	3,504	5,096	137.26	211.5	117.02	120.23
Damaragidda	17,458	17,277	4,719	5,769	165.61	234.12	129.24	134.67
Devarkadara	16,358	14,950	3,161	5,483	140.44	294.56	140.59	144.67
Dhanwada	14,567	14,731	2,187	5,165	81.18	233.64	119.98	122.34
Dharur	22,127	19,945	4,924	5,253	127.83	136.86	115.16	117.32
Doulatabad	17,790	16,784	5,292	5,401	153.75	156.2	127.13	130.31
Farooqnagar	13,134	12,259	1,921	2,652	90.88	136.98	142.04	144.67
Gadwal	15,443	14,363	3,876	4,803	92.92	121.72	126.87	132.54
Ghanpur	14,725	14,655	3,358	5,589	185.26	391.16	141.45	143.58
Ghattu	23,645	22,903	5,777	5,919	172.96	185.44	125.41	131.76
Gopalpeta	18,667	17,539	3,364	5,277	127.1	216.42	122.74	127.91
Hanwada	13,723	13,644	3,327	4,916	123.47	198.23	118.39	132.67
Itikyal	18,469	16,756	4,363	4,989	104.02	120.5	105.74	110.34
Jadcherla	16,685	16,211	4,660	7,087	181.84	304.12	120.59	123.54
Kalwakurthy	13,919	13,260	2,360	3,839	75.28	150.56	128.78	130.01
Keshampeta	8,749	8,268	2,500	3,161	97.73	139.74	141.39	147.32
Kodair	15,748	14,391	3,226	4,248	126.99	182.99	145.32	150.23
Kodangal	15,143	14,879	4,395	5,090	143.72	174.48	117.39	122.32
Koilkonda	20,387	17,787	3,677	5,153	175.63	275.79	131.33	137.89
Kollapur	20,451	18,182	3,381	4,291	132.94	178.05	150.4	151.89
Kondurg	13,465	10,719	2,437	2,500	96.07	102.7	152.53	154.29
Kosgi	20,836	19,680	3,640	4,324	130.84	158.99	124.2	127.97
Kothakota	19,890	19,706	4,546	7,538	118.73	233.41	118.65	123.56



Kothur	1,938	938	71	17	4.34	1.42	172.32	179.34
Lingal	14,293	12,487	1,866	2,027	65.44	70.7	172.56	181.45
Maddur	22,544	20,903	6,258	7,406	293.12	398.4	132.73	141.14
Madgul	16,635	14,042	4,124	6,225	156.72	270.64	123.38	132.68
Maganoor	14,698	13,738	2,959	3,581	91.26	107.57	116.55	121.56
Mahbubnagar	14,998	13,468	1,326	2,629	85.6	233.1	160.91	164.39
Makthal	21,083	20,530	5,485	7,376	128.56	182.83	110.54	113.65
Maldakal	19,435	17,801	3,901	3,909	113.6	109.53	125.21	131.34
Manopadu	18,432	15,616	5,333	6,094	95.4	96.21	93.27	98.23
Midjil	15,803	14,597	5,352	6,950	196.5	285.28	115.49	116.9
Nagar Kurnool	14,588	12,990	3,505	4,784	141.73	210.94	129.08	133.54
Narayanpet	15,172	15,194	2,950	5,709	91.15	192.93	131.43	134.89
Narva	17,923	16,989	5,110	6,616	223.69	293.46	134.85	137.98
Nawabpet	15,694	13,195	4,098	5,260	217.35	327.21	142.57	147.79
Pangal	21,689	18,499	6,589	7,764	234.45	296.4	139.66	146.72
Pebbair	19,432	18,291	7,838	10,268	325.3	454.42	125.22	133.29
Peddakothapalle	21,042	19,119	3,896	5,017	174.67	245.29	149.26	156.76
Peddamandadi	12,240	11,854	2,799	4,803	159.33	328.94	139.15	147.4
Tadoor	12,487	10,598	3,205	4,022	124.1	165.8	140.5	140.71
Talakondapalle	16,495	13,637	3,600	4,725	153.74	247.59	143.69	148.94
Telkapalle	16,135	13,121	2,888	3,493	118.48	157.27	144.32	150.01
Thimmajipeta	11,778	11,170	2,817	3,847	108.22	151.84	141.4	143.69
Uppununthala	11,665	10,593	3,455	4,547	119.54	182.78	126.42	134.69
Uttoor	19,450	18,846	4,095	5,985	97.88	150.54	115.52	121.1
Vangoor	17,577	15,269	3,129	4,838	67.79	127.06	113.82	115.61
Veepangandla	21,594	19,076	3,535	4,658	135.72	174.93	144.74	151.32
Veldanda	16,749	15,423	3,429	5,163	128.2	212.49	125.34	132.4
Waddepalle	19,526	18,409	5,793	5,977	142.28	132.28	102.18	110.23
Wanaparthi	15,939	15,363	4,572	6,290	211.01	346.79	131.51	135.45
Total	10,77,374	9,91,654	2,39,462	3,18,191	8520.92	12806.23	128	137

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Table 4 Provision of Employment Gender Wise under MGNREGS in Lingal Mandal of Mahabubnagar district during the Financial Year 2015-16.

Gram Panchayat	Male registered	Female registered	Male working	Female working	Male wage(Rs.In Lakhs)	Female wage(Rs.In Lakhs)	Male average	Female average
Anbatpalle	1578	1309	102	137	5.96	8.49	158.45	153.46
Appai Pally	1734	1556	345	357	23.13	23.53	147.56	145.4
Ausali Kunta	585	489	124	148	2.85	3.45	144.62	136.12
Chennampally	998	929	228	222	5.42	5.5	155.59	148.9
Dhararam	796	760	112	148	1.16	1.83	118.75	116.38
Jeelugu Pally	666	562	107	119	1.55	1.82	117.95	115.38
Komati Kunta	586	508	42	46	0.75	0.66	135.22	123.26
Kothakuntapalle	858	695	193	199	11.83	12.2	150.72	146.87
Lingal	2577	2448	18	18	1.83	1.01	148.29	143.72
Rayavaram	848	802	82	121	1.49	2.6	154.36	139.75
Sainpeta	719	606	71	69	0.6	0.59	111.97	105.25
Surapur	1111	873	4	4	0.38	0.28	140.69	145.5
Vallabha Pur	1237	950	438	439	8.49	8.74	114.83	111.68
Total	14293	12487	1866	2027	65.44	70.7	142.31	138.41

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Table 4 explains about the provision of employment gender wise participation under the MGNREGA scheme in Lingal mandal of Mahabubnagar district in Telangana state during the financial year 2015-16. Total Lingal mandal wise there are about 14293 male job card holders registered for the work out of which 1866 job card holders only working in the mandal. As against to this the female job card holders registered for the work were 12487 out of which 2027 members are actively working in the scheme which makes it clear that female registered is less than the male but working more. The wages received by the female is more than the male i.e. 70.7 lacks in case of female and 65.44 lacks for male. Male average wage per day is Rs 142.31/- and female average wage is Rs 138.41/- per day.

Yerrapenta Village Profile

Yerrapenta village is a hamlet of Chennampally gram panchayat of Lingal mandal in Mahabubnagar district of Telangana. This village is a habitation of Chenchu tribes located in Nallamala forest area. The village is surrounded by forest, hills and wild animals. The Chenchu tribe is one of the nomadic tribes founded in united Andhra Pradesh. This village is located about 10 km from the Mandal headquarter of Lingal and about 98 km from district headquarter of Mahabubnagar. This village consists around 91 households and total population is 516. The people use to cultivate bazra, maize and paddy as their staple food. The villagers use to go for hunting of small wild animals for food. They also cater the buffalos, Cows and goats. This village is adopted by Rural Development Trust (RDT) a Christian NGO, Anantapur to build pakka houses for all the peoples in 2011 and also providing nutritional supplements for



pregnant women, feeder mothers and children daily from 2011 to till today. This village is very backward in the mandal and faraway from main stream society in all respects like education, health and makes use of government schemes is because of lack of awareness and superstitions. The Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) Programme Officer with the help of government, supplying AAY ration i.e 35 kgs of rice to every family irrespective of family members at Rs 1/- per kg and making

payment of power bill for entire village unconditional. The MGNREGA programme was started in 2009 and providing 180 days of employment per person per year as against to 100 days for household as per MGNREGA act 2005. The wage rate is also little bit higher than the minimum wage rate of local government i.e Rs 180/- per day. This is because of special provisions of ITDA to uplift the backward tribe.

Table 5 Population Details of Yerrapenta

Category	Population	% of Total Population
ST	516	100
SC	---	---
BC	---	---
OC	---	---
Total	516	100

Source: Grama Panchayat, Chennampally 2015-16.

The Village Yerrapenta is a Chenchu colony there resides Chenchu tribe only. At present the total population is roughly 516 and majority of them are illiterates.

Table.6. Labour profile by age group

Age Group	No of Labour	% of Total Labour
15-18	35	16.99
19-35	62	30.09
36-60	84	40.78
61 and Above	25	12.14
Total	206	100

Source: Gram Panchayat, Yerrapenta, Chennampally 2015-16

In this village there are about 206 workers (39.92% of total population) the highest population of labour is in the age group of 36-60 the percentage is 40.78, which are 84 in the total population. The second highest proportionate age group is 19-35 is 62 that are 30.09 percent. Next to these highest age groups, the third highest age group is 15-18 is 35 that are 16.99 percent of total labour force,

followed by the age group 61, and above is 25 that are 12.14 percent of the work force. The top three age groups 15-18, 19-35 and 36-60 are physically able bodies and generally demand more works in the villages constitutes roughly 87.86 percent of the labour amounting 181 productive labour who can demand employment in the village.



Table .7. Land Details of Yerrapenta

Land Details	Acres	Percentage of Total Land
Dry Land	50	34.97
Wet Land	71	49.65
Other Land	22	15.38
Total	143	100

Source: Gram Panchayat, Yerrapenta, Chennampally 2015-16

In this village, the total land is 143 acres, which includes dry land, wet land that is used for cultivation and other land includes fallow land, forestland. Among these, roughly 50 acres (34.97 percent) of land is dry land, which is used for cultivation of maize, bazra, groundnuts and other crops etc. In addition, roughly 71 acres (49.65 percent) of land is wet land, which is used for cultivation of paddy, the main source of water is village tank that recently constructed.

Table 8. Occupational distribution of Chenchu Respondents in Yerrapenta village.

Occupation	No of Respondents
Labour	74
Agricultural Farmer	1
Artisan	0
Landed Agricultural Labour	0
Others	0
Total	75

Source: Field Survey, 2015-16

Table. 8. Gives the information about the occupational distribution of the 75 respondents in the Yerrapenta village a hamlet of Chennampally gram panchayat of Mahabubnagar district. In the village out of 75 respondents 74 respondents are labourers and only one respondent is marginal agricultural farmer. This gives the poor situation of the Chenchu tribe.

Table.9. Gender Wise Distribution of Respondents in Yerrapenta Village.

Gender	No of Respondents	Gender wise Percentage.
Male	29	38.67
Female	46	61.33
Total	75	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015-16

Table 9 gives the details about the gender wise distribution of Chenchu tribe respondents in Yerrapenta village of Mahabubnagar district in Telangana during the financial year 2015-16. Out of 75 selected respondents on census basis 46 respondents are female which accounts for 61.33 percent as against to 91 households in the village.



Table.10. No of Working Days generated among the Respondents in Yerrapenta Village.

Number of Days Worked	Yerrapenta (Chenchu)
50-100	0
101-150	2
151-200	13
201-250	12
251-300	16
301-350	23
351-400	3
401-450	4
451-500	2
Total	75

Source: Field Survey, 2015-16

Table 10 analyses the no of working days provided per household per year among the Chenchu tribe in Yerrapenta village of Mahabubnagar district during the financial year 2015-16. The no of working days provided in the village is divided into class intervals starting from 50 to 100 days to 451 to 500 days in a year. Out of 75 respondents households in the village, worked different no of days which includes the female workers also. In the starting range of class interval from 50 to 100 days in a year zero household worked in the village. The households who worked upto 200 days is preferably single person households with either children or aged persons in the

family. In this class there are 16 respondents are participated in the scheme. In more than 200 days of employment from 201 to 250 days of employment there are 12 respondents, from 251 to 300 days of employment there are 16 households, from 301 to 350 employment days there are 23 households, from 351 to 400 days of employment there are 3 respondents, from 401 to 450 days of employment there are 4 respondents and from 451 to 500 days of employment there are 2 households who are worked in the village. In this village women workers are participating more in number than men.

Table.11. Income Earned from MGNREGA scheme

Income Earned from MGNREGA (Rs)	Yerrapenta (Chenchu)
3000-5000	0
5001-7000	2
7001-10000	0
10001-12000	2
12001-15000	1
15001-20000	7
20001-25000	4



25001-30000	10
30001-40000	23
40001-50000	10
50001-60000	16
Total	75

Source: Field Survey, 2015-16

Table 11 gives the details of the income earned by the Chenchu tribe respondent's households in Yerrapenta village of Mahabubnagar district of Telangana during the financial year 2015-16. The income ranges has taken from Rs 3000/- to Rs 5000/- per year to Rs 50000/- to 60000/- per year. In the starting range of income there exists zero households in the village, in the class interval from Rs 5001/- to Rs 7000/- there are 2 respondents, in the 10001 to 12000/- class interval there are 2 HHs, in the 15001 to 20000/- class interval there are 7 HHs, from 20001 to 25000/- class interval there are 4 HHs, from 25001 to 30000/- class interval there are 19 respondents, from Rs 30001/- to Rs 40000/- there are 23 HHs, from Rs 40001/- to Rs 50000/- class interval there are 10 HHs and finally from the Rs 50001/- to Rs 60000/- class interval there are 16 HHs are earned the annual income from the MGNREGA scheme during the financial year 2015-16. From this table it is clear that the Chenchu tribe has benefited more in terms of number of days of employment and income earned from the scheme. This is because under the scheme every person is provided 180 days of employment annually at the wage rate of Rs180/- per day which is higher than the wage rate prevailed in the state, this is a special provision made by Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) of Mannanur of Mahabubnagar district in Telangana.

Conclusions:

The women empowerment can be observed among Indian rural women through MGNREGA scheme especially women belong to marginalized sections of the society like SCs, STs, and OBCs. We have observed the position of Indian women at all India level, Telangana state level, Mahabubnagar district level, Lingal mandal level and study area Yerrapenta village level. At the macro and micro level we have seen the place of women in the scheme in terms of employment and income. At micro level in the Yerrapenta village the Chenchu tribe got involved more in general and women in particular. The position of women has changed in many folds. They come forward to construct and use the toilets, sending their children to school, consuming the nutritional food supplied by the government as well as they purchased. They habituated and enhanced the thirst of savings which was not known to them previously and now they are free from the clutches of landlords and money lenders who visit occasionally for their credit needs. The payment of wages in the post offices and Banks is also made them to visit these institutions and are free from the corruption at disbursement stage. With all these efforts women empowerment in India are improving to a large extent in India.



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