



MAHATHMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME AND EMPOWERMENT OF RURAL WOMEN IN SRIVILLIPUTTUR TALUK

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Abstract

Poverty and unemployment are two acute problems common to most of the countries. India is not an exception in this regard. Attainment of higher economic growth is not possible without efforts at employment generation and income augmentation. The population of India is more vulnerable due to socio-economic backwardness. Due to lack of adequate gainful employment opportunities they become excessively dependent on agricultural sectors which add further fuel to the fire. India has a long history of work fare schemes, in which the central and state government works towards livelihood security in rural areas by providing employment. The country's previous policies and employment schemes outreaches and fails to address the issues and have no significant impact so far. Therefore, the world's biggest Employment Guarantee Act aimed directly for improving rural livelihood is Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS). In the study area, women workers are benefitted individually under this scheme because they are able to earn independently, spend some money for their own needs, contribute in family expenditure etc. They are also unaware of the scheme. If the Government Authorities take initiatives to develop the scheme, women workers are highly interested to work under this scheme.

Keyword : Employment, poverty, rural areas, household business

Introduction

In India, there are still illiterate and poor village women financially dependent on their family members, even though they are hardworking and have their own abilities to be financially self-dependent. Still, they are denied a decent and deserving job and financial support to start their own household businesses. Poverty and unemployment are two acute problems common to most of the countries. India is not an exception in this regard. Attainment of higher economic growth is not possible without efforts at employment generation and income augmentation. The population of India is more vulnerable due to socio-economic backwardness. Due to lack of adequate gainful employment opportunities they become excessively dependent on agricultural sectors which add further fuel to the fire. India has a long history of work fare schemes, in which the central and state government works towards livelihood security in rural areas by providing employment. The country's previous policies and employment schemes outreaches and fails to address the issues and have no significant impact so far. Therefore, the world's biggest