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IMPACT OF MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT ON THE LIVES OF RURAL WOMEN OF ASSAM WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KHAGORIJAN DEV BLOCK, NAGAON DISTRICT, ASSAM

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Abstract:

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Act of India (MGNREGA) was passed to provide for the enhancement of minimum wage security of the households in rural areas of the country, by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every year to every household whose women members to do unskilled manual work. As per PARA 15 of schedule –II of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural employment guarantee Act “Priority shall be given to women in such a way that at least one third of the beneficiaries shall be women who have registered and requested for work”. On this backdrop the present paper will analyse the impact of MGNREGA on the lives of rural women in Khagorijan Dev Block, Assam.

Keywords: Rural Employment, MGNREGA, women participation, Gender discrimination.

Introduction

The two persistent issues in India are gender inequality and unemployment. The basic necessities of individuals and families are challenged when there is a lack of work opportunities. Low self-esteem and potential for social instability are caused by unemployment. Every civilization still struggles with gender inequality. Women struggle with a lack of access to good jobs, occupational discrimination, and gender wage inequalities. They frequently experience violence and prejudice, as well as being denied access to essential healthcare and education. In both political and economic decision-making processes, they are underrepresented. With a view to more effectively tackling these difficulties and locating a single recognition. The GoI has been implementing a number of programmes to solve this issue. MGNREGA was one of the most significant programmes.

The achievement of gender equality and the prosperity of women in rural society are crucial components of inclusive growth and general development. The Eleventh Five Year Plan represents a significant shift from the traditional perspective on women in the plan document. It aims to highlight how important women are in every industry.

Mgnrega is the remarkable programme of the Indian government that directly touches the lives of the rural poor. National rural employment guarantee scheme 2005 which was later renamed as “Mahatma Gandhi national Rural Employment Guarantee act” has become an Indian Labour Law and Social security measure that aims to “guarantee the right to work”. The Act was first proposed by the Narasimha Rao Govt. in the year 1991. The Act was enacted on 25th august 2005 and was finally come into enforcement from 2nd February 2006. At the initial phase, the Act was implemented in 200 districts in India. Based on the pilot survey, MGNREGA was later in the year 2008, scoped to cover all the districts in the country. It was initiated with the objective of enhancing livelihood security in rural areas by providing atleast 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in the financial year, to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual works. MGNREGA not only provides employment to the unemployed rural people irrespective of gender. It also empowers women by giving equal rights as the men getting from the scheme.

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THE ROLE OF MGNREGA IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract: The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Act of India (MGNREGA) was passed to provide for the enhancement of minimum wage security of the households in rural areas of the country, by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every year to every household whose women members to do unskilled manual work. This one of the largest rural development programme of India. So this study will make an attempt to examine the role of MGNREGA in rural development with special reference to Morigaon district of Assam.

Keywords: rural employment, asset creation, income generation.

Introduction

Rural unemployment has been a major problem of India since independence. In the last nearly 6 decades, many schemes and programs have been launched from time to time by the central and state government with the intention of creating new employment opportunities in the villages and to alleviate poverty. but due to population growth the problem of unemployment increased. The use of modern equipment and techniques in agriculture also led to a decrease in unemployment directly related to farming. its direct effect came in the form of migration from the village to the cities. There is no denying the fact that without making the villages happy, dream of prosperity of India will remain incomplete, against this backdrop, the government enacted a unique law to guarantee employment in villages which sparked a revolution in rural India.

Mahatma Gandhi national rural employment guarantee Act is an employment guarantee scheme implemented in India, enacted by legislation on 7 September 2005. Initially it was called the national rural employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), but in 2009 it was renamed the mahatma Gandhi national rural employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). This scheme provides 100 days of employment in each financial year, which is rupees 220 wages per day.

Mahatma Gandhi national rural employment guarantee (MGNREGA) scheme is an effective protective shield against hunger in rural area of the country. MGNREGA is the largest social welfare program in the world which has inspired a positive change in rural labor. According to the data a total of rupees 3.14 lac crore was spent in the first 10 years of the program, Since 2008, on an average five crore rural households have received wage employment every year in this scheme, millions of rural people have been successful in bringing them out of poverty. MGNREGA has emerged as a powerful tool for empowerment of rural poor women in terms of livelihood and social security. MGNREGA has also helped in the upliftment of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes through livelihood opportunity.

A brief review of literature

During the last a few years, a good number of evaluative and impact assessment studies on MGNREGA have been undertaken by academicians, development specialists, NGOs, and government organisations and research institutions.

Vanaika (2011) has observed in his study that the participation of SC/ST people in the MGNREGS is extremely encouraging and he has noted that the benefits are enjoyed by the deprived community. The rural people's involvement in MGNREGA has helped in improving the living conditions of the households

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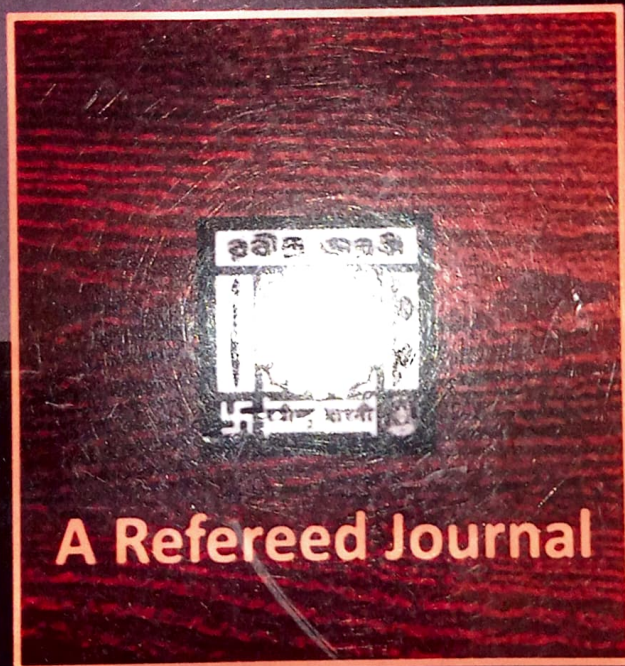
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A Refereed Journal

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Abstract:

Entrepreneurship has always been a topic of discussion because of its dynamic attitude. It is now considered as a multidimensional skill. But earlier it has always been a gender specific activity. It has been considered that entrepreneurs are born and not made and the men were considered to be entrepreneurs who can run and handle business properly and the women were only home makers. Women had been never considered to be bread winners. With urbanization the scenario is changing but still in rural areas, it is a distant reality. No doubt rural women are breaking the shackles which have always tied them to the four walls of their home but this is still in a nascent stage. More and more rural women are now taking up entrepreneurial activities. With this in mind the researchers intended to study what motivates a rural woman to take up entrepreneurship, is it because they have an inner urge or is the situation which compels them to. The researchers carried out the study in three revenue circles of Kamrup(M) district which are basically semi urban. 150 women entrepreneurs have been targeted to find out the motivational aspects and the role of their family in their decision. The findings from the study revealed that the pushed factors have a greater influence on them. However, the families have a role to play in their entrepreneurial journey.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Rural Women Entrepreneurs, Motivation, Role of family.

Introduction:

Entrepreneurship is a multifaceted phenomenon- a process, an art, a skill of state of being or an activity. Schumpeter considered entrepreneurial process as a tool of economic development as entrepreneurs are innovators and therefore agents of change- a change that occurs in the form of new goods or products, new methods of production, new markets, new source of materials or a new organization.

However, ever since the evolution of the word the entrepreneurship there has never been an accord over the definition and hence no shortage of definitions. Earlier the term entrepreneur had never been used by anyone. It was only in the 18th century the term 'entrepreneur' had been coined by an Irishman and French Economist Richard Cantillon. He defined an entrepreneur as, "the agent who buys means of production at certain prices in order to combine them into a product that he is going to sell at prices that are uncertain at the moment at which he commits himself to his cost."¹

With the passage of time, entrepreneurship concept has been revolutionized and it is now considered to be one of the key factors which promotes and foster economic development. It may not be a sufficient condition but definitely a necessary condition for economic development. The significant role that the entrepreneurship plays in the economic development of a country or region can be systematized as promotion of capital formation, large scale employment opportunities, securing balanced regional development, equitable redistribution of wealth and income, increase in Gross Domestic Product, improvement in standard of living, promoting country's export trade, creating social change and as a result a whole lot of overall development. Thus, it can be said that entrepreneurship serve as a catalyst of economic development.

But the process of economic development will remain futile if there is gender disparity. Entrepreneurship

¹ Khanka, S.S (2001), "Entrepreneurship Development", S Chand Publications, Delhi

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A STUDY ON ENTREPRENEURIAL MOTIVES AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS OF GUWAHATI CITY

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ABSTRACT

The teenagers and youths are considered to be a strong contributor in a development process of any nation. They are not only the leader of tomorrow but also the partners' of today. The hunger, desire, motivation, determination can make all the difference in either destroying or building a nation. So, it is necessary that they are properly guided and directed. But the growing unemployment problem may make this section of the population go array. Unemployment youth is referred to as "lost generation." North East India has witnessed a major problem in the form of educated unemployment. Thus, it has been therefore been necessary to induce the youth as well as college going students to take up self-employment and entrepreneurial career. The paper thus tries to focus on the attitude of the college going students towards entrepreneurial career.

Keywords: unemployment, college going students, entrepreneurial career.

Introduction

Unemployment problem in Assam has become severe because unemployment in the state is growing. The number of unemployed is swelling every year with bulk and sizeable number of graduates being passed out and limited scope of job opportunities proportionate to it. The solution of this problem is self-employment. Governments across the world have recognised that key to a prosperous and economically developed country or region is to foster and promote entrepreneurship among the youth so as to reduce unemployment.

Career choice is a cognitive process driven by beliefs, attitude and experiences. It is important for every individual because they constitute a variety of benefits and functions that shape the individual's life. Career choice is made more complicated by continuous complications, perseverance in the chosen career, open mindedness towards suitability for a preferred career. Thus, the process of choosing a career is often a hurdle. Entrepreneurship as a career option is growing due to the fact that they can offer endless opportunities. Entrepreneurs create new business and take on the risk and rewards of being the owner. However, entrepreneurship cannot be started all of a sudden by everyone, An entrepreneur is not born but those who have an intention needs to be hard working, smart, creative and willing to take risk.

Students' career expectations are influenced by variety of factors such as the changing career world, characteristics of various careers, financial factor, education related factors, family background and role models. Through this paper an attempt has been made to study how the college going students of Guwahati city reacts to Entrepreneurship as a career option.

Purpose of the study

The study on the topic has been conducted mainly to probe into the following objectives:

- To analyze the students' attitude towards entrepreneurship as a career option.
- To study the factors which motivates the students to go for entrepreneurship

Impact of Covid19 lockdown on NSE India indexes

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Abstract:

The covid19 pandemic had forced the Government of India to impose a nationwide lockdown. The present study aims to investigate the impact of lockdown on various NSE India indexes. Event study technique which is used to calculate the abnormal return of a stock has been used. The closing price of 11 NSE India indexes has been used for the analysis. A window period of (+40, -40) days pre and post the event day has been selected. Two-tailed test has been used to test the null hypothesis both at 5% and 1% level of significance. The result of the study shows that most of the indexes had abnormal returns.

Keywords: Covid19, index price, abnormal return, lockdown, event study

1. INTRODUCTION

Shares are part of owner's capital owned by promoters, QIB's and retail investors. These investors purchase and sell shares frequently depending on the bear and bull run in the market due to increase in demand for shares or decrease in demand and profit booking. Outstanding shares of a company are the shares that are available for trading. Outstanding shares are traded at share market or securities market. The share price of a company increases or decreases due to the news, events and decisions related to the company. The performance of a company reflects in its share price while the performance of a sector or industry is seen in its index closing price. Index price is calculated by using the share prices of the companies representing the sector. Indexes are prepared by taking into consideration a sample of companies which shall be representative of the entire sector. In India, there are some stock exchanges which prepare these indexes to measure the performance of different sectors out of which NSE India is a major one. As the share price of a company can be treated as a barometer to measure the performance of a company, likewise, the index calculated for a sector can be treated as a barometer to measure the performance of a sector. Whether the share price of a company shows negative growth or positive growth depends upon the performance of the company, sentiments of the market, future expectations of the market, unexpected events, etc. Likewise, the sectoral index will also show the result depending on the performances of the companies representing them.

In the latter half of 2019, an unknown disease broke out from the market of Wuhan in Wuhan province, China. The disease spread all over the world thereby resulting into a pandemic. In India, the disease was first detected among people who were returning from abroad and as