

₹ 200

ISSN - 2249-555X

Volume : 1

Issue : 5

February 2012



Journal for All Subjects

www.ijar.in

Listed in International ISSN Directory, Paris.



ISSN - 2249-555X

Indian Journal of Applied Research

Journal for All Subjects

Editor-In-Chief

Dr A Kumar

Director, College Development Council (CDC)
Director, Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC)
Professor in Management,
Department of Business Administration, Faculty of Management,
Bhavnagar University,

Editorial Advisory Board

Dr. S. N. Pathan
Maharashtra

Dr. SM. Ramasamy
Gandhigram

Dr. M. M. Goel
Kurukshetra

Dr. S. Ramesh
Tamil Nadu

Dr Ramesh Kumar Miryala
Nalgonda.

Dr. B. Rajasekaran
Tirunelveli

Dr. A. R. Saravankumar
Tamilnadu

Dr. Roy M. Thomas
Cochin

Dr. G. Selvakumar
Salem

Dr. Apurba Ratan Ghosh
Burdwan

Dr. Shrawan K Sharma
Uttarakhand

Dr. Sudhanshu Joshi
Uttarakhand

Prof. (Dr.) B Anandampilai
Pudhukottai

Advertisement Details

Position	B/W (Single Color)	Fore Color
Full Inside Cover	₹ 6000	₹ 12500
Full Page (Inside)	₹ 5000	-

Subscription Details

Period	Rate	Discount	Amount Payable
One Year (12 Issues)	₹ 2400	Nil	₹ 2400
Two Year (24 issues)	₹ 4800	₹ 200	₹ 4600
Three Year (36 issues)	₹ 7200	₹ 300	₹ 6900
Five Year (60 issues)	₹ 12000	₹ 600	₹ 11400

You can download the Advertisement / Subscription Form from website www.ijar.in. You will require to print the form. Please fill the form completely and send it to the **Editor, INDIAN JOURNAL OF APPLIED RESEARCH** along with the payment in the form of Demand Draft/Cheque at Par drawn in favour of **INDIAN JOURNAL OF APPLIED RESEARCH** payable at Ahmedabad.

1. Thoughts, language vision and example in published research paper are entirely of author of research paper. It is not necessary that both editor and editorial board are satisfied by the research paper. The responsibility of the matter of research paper/article is entirely of author.
2. Editing of the Indian Journal of Applied Research is processed without any remittance. The selection and publication is done after recommendations of atleast two subject expert referees.
3. In any condition if any National/International University denies accepting the research paper published in IJAR, then it is not the responsibility of Editor, Publisher and Management.
4. Only the first author is entitle to receive the copies of all co-authors
5. Before re-use of published research paper in any manner, it is compulsory to take written permission from the Editor-IJAR, unless it will be assumed as disobedience of copyright rules.
5. All the legal undertaking related to Indian Journal of Applied Research is subject to Ahmedabad Jurisdiction.
7. The research journal will be send by normal post. If the journal is not received by the author of research papers then it will not be the responsibility of the Editor and publisher. The amount for registered post should be borne by author of the research paper in case of second copy of the journal.

Editor,

Indian Journal Of Applied Research

8-A, Banans, Opp. SLU Girls College, New Congres Bhavan, Paldi,
Ahmedabad-380006, Gujarat, INDIA

Contact.: +91-9824097643 E-mail : editor@ijar.in

Index

Sr. No	Title	Author	Subject	Page. No.
1.	Assay Of Triphenylmethane Reductase Enzyme And PCR-Based Identification Of TMR Gene In Enterobacter Asbriae Strain XJUHX-4TM	Tina Mukherjee, Moumita Bhandari, Manas Das	Biotechnology	1-2
2.	An Analysis Of Growth Of Credit Card Industry	Dr. A. Vinayagamoorthy, K. Senthikumar	Commerce	3-5
3.	Impact Of Pre-Merger And Post Merger On Financial Performance (With Reference To Private Sector Banks)	Dr. Shital Vekariya	Commerce	6-8
4.	Relativity On Climate And Competencies In Human Resource Development With Reference To Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd,	S. Jayakumar. Dr. R. Ramachandran	Commerce	9-11
5.	Human Resource Outsourcing: A Strategy For Gaining Competitive Advantage	Dr. Santosh M. Singh	Commerce	12-13
6.	Relationship Between EVA And ROI And MVA (A Case Study Of Ten Manufacturing Industries In India)	Dr. Shivani Gupta	Commerce	14-15
7.	Modeling The Traits Of An Effective Teacher At Higher Education	Dr. Haridayal Sharma	Commerce	16-17
8.	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (Mgnrega): Issues And Challenges	Dr. Mohd. Ashraf Ali, Mushtaq Ahmad	Commerce	18-20
9.	Standardisation And Grading	Viram. J. Vala, Dr. Vijay Kumar Soni	Commerce	21-22
10.	Profitability Of Selected Information Technology Companies In India	Dr. M. Jegadeeshwaran, C. Udaya	Commerce	23-25
11.	Emerging Trends In The Indian Media And Entertainment Industry	Dr Mahalaxmi Krishnan	Commerce	26-27
12.	Inventory Management Strategies And Control Techniques: An Empirical Investigation Of Small Scale Industries	Vipul Chalotra, Neetu Andotra	Commerce	28-30
13.	A Study On Performance Indicators Of Commercial Banks	Dr. G. Ganesan, P. Parthasarathy	Commerce	31-33
14.	Improved Approaches To Coreference Resolution In Machine Learning	Kuldeep Singh Raghuvanshi, Ashwini Kumar Verma	Computer Science	34-37
15.	Security Issues & Controls In Cloud Computing	V. Naga Lakshmi	Computer Science	38-40
16.	Human Development Index Of De-Notified Nomadic Castes In Maharashtra Division: A Study Of Jalna And Aurangabad Districts	Dr. Ashok Pawar	Economics	41-43
17.	Public Private Partnership In Rural & Urban Projects In India	Dr. Ashok S. Pawar, Dr. Shankar B. Ambhore	Economics	44-45
18.	Populace Insight On Development In Public Health Sector Of India Subsequent To Functioning Of National Rural Health Mission	Krishnakant Sharma	Economics	46-49
19.	Problems Of Rural Women Entrepreneurs In India: A Conceptual Overview	C. Jeyasri Usha N Devi, Dr. A. Sankaran	Economics	50-52
20.	Poverty Of Banjara And Vanjari Communities In India	Tidke Atish S., Dr. Pawar Ashok S.	Economics	53-54
21.	India And China: Economic Reforms And WTO	Dr. Surinder Kumar Singla, Dr. Kulwinder Singh	Economics	55- 56
22.	Implementing Life Skill Education Strategies In Teaching – Learning Process	R. Kalaiselvi, Dr. A. Palanisamy, Dr. A R. Saravanakumar	Education	57-59

23.	Utilisation Of Modern Technology By The Teachers In Pupil Processing Organisation	Dr. P.Paul Devanesan, Dr A. Selvan	Education	60-61
24.	Impact Of Vocational Training On Students	K.Sudha Rani, G.Umapathi, Dr. T. Ananda,	Education	62-63
25.	A Study On Emotional Intelligence Of Secondary School Teachers	Dr. Umme Kulsum, Prathima H.P.	Education	64-66
26.	The Efficiency Of Feedback Strategy Of Homework On The Development Of 10th Grade EFL Writing Skill In Al-Karak Educational Directorate	Majid Al- Khataybeh, Areej Al-Shourafa`	noitacudE	67-74
27.	Perspectives Of Stress Management In Education System	M. Meenakshisundaram, G. P. Raja, Dr. A R. Saravanakumar	Education	75-76
28.	Attention Regulation Of Meditators And Non-Meditators Of Class IX	G. Madhavi Kanakadurga, Dr. D. Vasanta Kumari,	Education	77-78
29.	Role Of Psychoeducation In Teaching – Learning Process	Dr. A R. Saravanakumar, Dr. A. Balu, Dr. S. Subbiah	Education	79-80
30.	Microcontroller Driven RGB Led System For Tristimulus Surface Colorimetry	T. N. Ghorude, A. D. Shaligram	Electronics	81-83
31.	Pmgsy And Rural Roads Development In India: Economic, Financial And Maintenance Issues	K.C. Manjunath	Engineering	84-86
32.	Routing Packets On A Chip.	Naren V Tikare	Engineering	87-89
33.	Finding The Nearest Neighbors In Biological Databases	Er. Pankaj Bhambri, Dr. O.P. Gupta, Er. Franky Goyal	Engineering	90-92
34.	Factors Affecting The Sustainability Of The Asphalt Roads: A Case Study Of Irbid Inner Ring Road, Jordan	Eng. Nasr Ahmad Dr. Mihai Iliescu	Engineering	93-94
35.	Physical And Chemical Testing Of Compounded PVC	Sapna Dabade, Dr. Dheeraj Mandloi, Deepak Khare	Engineering	95-96
36.	Impact Of Organic Farming On Yield Of Some Common Crops- A Case Study.	Namrata D. Awandekar	Environmental Science	97
37.	Hydrogeologic Settings Of The North And South Brahmaputra Plains In Upper Assam: A Comparative Study	Dr. Uttam Goswami	Geology	98-100
38.	To Study Staffing Pattern In Rajasthan Public Healthcare Delivery System.	Dr. Ashwin G. Modi, Sushman Sharma	Healthcare	101-105
39.	Work And Health: A Situational Analysis Of Factory Workers	Dr. S. S. Vijayanchali, Dr. E. Arumuga Gandhi	Home Science	106-108
40.	Performance Of Camel Kid Hair: Acrylic Blended Yarn And Knitted Fabric	Suman Pant, Anjali Sharma	Home Science	109-110
41.	Impact Of Holistic Nutrition Education Package On Diabetes Mellitus Control In Middle Aged Women	Dr. Anjali Rajwade	Home Science	111-112
42.	Assessment Of Relationship Between Ida And Personal Hygiene, Nutritional Knowledge And Dietary Practices In Adolescent Girls	Dr. Anjali Rajwade	Home Science	113-114
43.	Employee Attrition And Retention In Private Insurance Sector– A HRM Challenge	Dr. J. Senthil Vel Murugan, S.Bala Murugan	Human Resource Management	115-117
44.	A Study On Impact Of Unionism On Industrial Relations In Manufacturing Sector	Jaya Ahuja	Industrial Relations	118-120

45.	Augmentation Of India's Foreign Exchange Reserve: An Analysis	Dr.S P.Mathiraj, Ar.Annadurai	International Business	121-123
46.	Films – A Techno Literary Art Form	Dr. Dipti Mehta	Literature	124-125
47.	Indirect Models Of Reading To Develop Descriptive Writing	Dr. K. Madhavi	Literature	126-128
48.	Ramkrishna Mishra Ke Upanaso Me Rajnetaik Chetavni	Dr. Sanjay Rathod, Dilip Jhadav	Literature	129
49.	Hindi Kavita Me Nari Jivan Ka Badla Swarup	Dr. Sanjay Rathod	Literature	130
50.	Impact Of IPL Sponsorship On Consumer Buying Behavior With Reference To Nagpur City	Chandrima Das	Management	131-135
51.	Crowd Sourcing –A New Management Mantra	Devi Premnath, Dr. C. Nateson	Management	136-137
52.	Small Scale Industries In India: An Evaluation Of Productivity In The Post-Liberalized Scenario	Dr. Gaurav Lodha,	Management	138-139
53.	Comparative Analysis Of Milk Products With Respect To Its Competitors With Special Reference To Karnataka Milk Federation (KMF) – At Dharwada City, Karnataka, India	Dr. N. Ramanjaneyalu	Management	140-143
54.	A Study On Work Stress In Women Employees In Coimbatore District	R. Maheswari, N. Brindha	Management	144-145
55.	Accounting For Carbon Credits	Dr. Gaurav Lodha	Management	146-148
56.	A Literature Review On The Relationship Between Training (As A Core Responsibility Of HRM) And Firm Performance.	Priya Sharma, Dr. S. L. Gupta	Management	149-152
57.	A Study On Agricultural Marketing Practices And Constraints With Special Reference To Paddy / Rice.	CM Maran, Dr Raja Pranmalai	Management	153-156
58.	Performance Of Share Price Of Indian Public Sector Banks And Private Sector Banks - Comparative Study	V. Prabakaran, D. Lakshmi Prabha	Management	157-158
59.	Intuitionistic Fuzzy Primary And Semiprimary Ideal	Dr. M.Palanivelrajan, S.Nandakumar	Mathematics	159-160
60.	Significance Of Umbilical Artery Velocimetry In Perinatal Outcome Of Fetuses With Intrauterine Growth Retardation.	Dr G S Shekhawat	Medical Science	161-163
61.	Large Adult Sacrococcygeal Teratoma: A Case Report And Review Of Literature.	Dr.Yavalkar Pa, Dr. Naik Am.	Medical Science	164-165
62.	Epidural Steroid In Low Back Ache	Dr. B. L. Khajotia, Dr. Neelam Meena	Medical Science	166-167
63.	A Comparative Study Of Second Trimester MTP With Use Of Vaginal Misoprostol And Extra Amniotic Instillation Of Ethacridine Lactate.	Dr. Ketaki Junnare, Dr. Sameer Darawade, Dr. Priyamvada Shah, Dr. Swati Mali.	Medical Science	168-169
64.	A Novel Surgical Approach For Treatment Of Sui –TVT Obturator Tape	Dr. Ketaki Junnare, Dr. Durga Karne, Dr Neelesh Risbud.	Medical Science	170-171
65.	Advantage Of Fallopian Tube Sperm Perfusion Over Intra-Uterine Insemination When Used In Combination With Ovarian Stimulation For The Treatment Of Unexplained Infertility.	Dr G S Shekhawat, Dr Pushpalata Naphade	Medical Science	172-175

66.	"Bilateral Sertoli-Leydig Cell Tumor In Postmenopausal Female" A Case Report	Dr. Priyamvada Shah, Dr. Ketakijunnare, Dr. DurgaKarne	Medical Science	176-178
67.	Pretreatment With Ephedrine For Prevention Of Pain Associated With Propofol Injection.	Dr. Kavita U Adate, Dr. Jyoti A. Solanki	Medical Science	179-181
68.	Does The Structured Teaching Programme Influence The Knowledge About Physical Wellbeing Of School Children? A Quasi Experimental Study.	Dr. S. Valliammal, Dr. Ramachandra, Raja Sudhakar	Nursing	182-184
69.	An Approach For Information Retrieval For Bookstores Using Formal Ontology	Sumit Jain, C.S.Bhatia	Ontology	185-187
70.	Analgesic Activity Of Anacardium Occidentale	A. Devadoss, C. Aparna, K. Parimala, D. Sukumar	Organic Chemistry	188-190
71.	Behaviourism : Science Or Metaphysics	Dr. Jatinder Kumar Sharma	Philosophy	191-193
72.	Multi-Dimensional Perspectives Of Obesity And Its Management	S. Dhanaraj, Dr. A. Palanisamy	Physical Education	194-196
73.	Refractive Index, Density, Excess Molar Volume, Excess Molar Refraction For Liquid Mixtures (Ethyl Ethanoate + Benzene Derivatives) At Different Temperatures	Sheeraz Akbar, Mahendra Kumar	Physics	197-199
74.	Refractive Indices, Densities And Excess Properties For Liquid Mixtures (Cetane + Alkanols) At Different Temperatures	Sheeraz Akbar, Mahendra Kumar	Physics	200-202
75.	Capacity Building For Effective Local Governance: Indian Perspectives	Dr. Pralhad Chengte	Political Science	203-205
76.	Psychological Well-Being: A Study Of Non-Institutionalized Aged	Dr. Pankaj S. Suvera	Psychology	206-208
77.	Women Empowerment Through N R E G S (With Reference To State Of West Bengal)	Dilip Kumar Karak	Social Sciences	209-211
78.	Effect Of Selected Yogic, Aerobic And Laughter Exercises On Blood Pressure Of High School Boys	Dr.Manjappa.P, Dr.Shivarama Reddy. M	Sports	212-216
79.	Association Study Between Lead And Copper Accumulation At Different Physiological Systems Of Goat By Application Of Canonical Correlation And Canonical Correspondence Analyses	Partha Karmakar, Debasis Mazumdar, Seema Sarkar (Mondal), Sougata Karmakar	Statistics	217-219
80.	Development Of Silver -Silica Nanocomposite For Novel Humidity Sensing Application	Surender Duhan	Technology	220-221



Women Empowerment Through N R E G S (With Reference To State Of West Bengal)

* Dilip Kumar Karak

* Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, Rishi Bankim Chandra Evening College, Naihati, North 24 Parganas.

ABSTRACT

This paper will focus on the nature of women workers in the lower income groups in National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), 2005. In the present day women are not confined within the house. Women constitute a significant proportion of labour force. They are working to earn the living and to establish their independent existence. Presently women are able to actively participate in economic and political life. But still they face discrimination in the society and are deprived of their proper dues. The legal rights favorable to women are not implemented properly. Poor women in most cases do not get benefits of this law. Therefore, only laws cannot secure their rights, women should be more aware of their basic rights. In this respect so many measures have been taken by central Govt. as well as State Govt. to overcome the problems of women. Recognizing this humanitarian crisis, the Govt. of the United Progressive Alliances (UPA) at the centre made a commitment its Common Minimum Program (CMP) that it would immediately enact an Employment Guarantee Act. As per proposal of National Advisory Council (NAC) are envisaged legal guarantee to every household in rural areas for 100 days for doing casual manual work. The self targeting in nature, NREGS has high works participants of marginalized groups like SCs/STs and women. The Act targeted at 33 % (i.e. one-third) of the beneficiaries have to be women. This should help of women empowerment.

Keywords : NREGS, women empowerment, legal right.

Introduction

In the ancient period, there is no work-division between men and women. In the pre agricultural period women took part in the expeditions. In the vedic period (i.e. 17th or 18th Century) the Rgveda states that women fought in the battle field. A change occurred in the social and economical life of vedic people after they began their agricultural life instead of remaining as nomadic people. As a result, their waves were or bidden to meet other unrelated males, so that a wife could not cohabit with any other male other than her husband. Thus they were confined within the house and household work has been regarded as the primary task of women. The role or duty of an individual is determined by its gender characteristics. These different gender characteristics of men and women refers to different role or work for them.

In the present day women are constitute a significant proportion of labour force. Now women have entered into the job market due to financial needs or to establish their independent existence, although in most families household work is regarded as the essential duty of women. Women participation in the work force, however, varies across rural-urban areas.

According to the 58th Round Survey of National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) (July-Dec, 2004), shows the women workforce participation rate in rural areas declined to 281 per thousand compared to 299 in the 55th Round Survey of NSSO (July 1999-2000). In urban areas, it increases marginally from 139 to 140. In rural areas, 85% of women workers are engaged primarily in agricultural works, and related sectors such as animal husbandry. In urban area, a significant proportion of women workers are employed in the unorganized sectors such as household industries, petty trade and services and construction of building works.

According to a National Institute of Public Finance & Policy (NIPFP) study on Gender Budgeting the average female wage is almost 80% of the male average in the urban areas, while it is less than 60% of the corresponding male rate in rural areas.

Problems of Women Workers:

The following major problems are faced by women workers in the home and in the work place:-

- Women face wage discrimination in the paid work.
- Women face exploitation in places and also in the public places.
- Women have low nutrition rate.
- Working women perform dual roles in household as well as in the work place.
- Women have low level of education and training.

Almost the same picture can be found in India as well as our state West Bengal. Although the Article 39/D of the Constitution States "that there is equal pay for equal work for both men and women. But in practice women do not get benefit of the "Equal Remuneration Act 1976".

Empowerment:

The word "power" derived from Latin and means "to be able". "Empower" means to render a person able to by giving power, strength or competence. In the particular context of our analysis, the word refers to enabling the women of our country to exercise her right to lead a happy life. It means every woman preparing herself to actively participate in the work force and decision making process for a better livelihood. Empowerment is an active multidimensional process which should enable individuals to realize their full potential in all spheres of life. This power has to be acquired, sustained and exercised.

Nina Wallerstein and Edward Bernstein have specifically referred to empowerment as a social action process that promotes participating organization, communities and individuals in gaining control over their lives in the community and larger society. With this perspective, empowerment is not characterized as achieving power to dominate others, but rather power to act with others to effect change. They have given particular emphasis to participation in groups as a means of promoting change at the three levels e. g. individual, organizational and community.

National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS):

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) is a national law founded largely by the central government and implemented in all states, which creates a justiciable "right to work" for all households in rural India. Under the NREGA, rural households have a legal right to get "Not less than 100 days "of unskilled manual labour on public works in each financial year. The NREGA was enacted in September 2005. It came into force on February 2, 2006 and was implemented in a phased manner. In Phase-I, it was introduced in 200 of the most backward districts of the country. In Phase-II was implemented in an additional 130 districts in 2007-08. The main goal of NREGA was to be expended country wide in five years. In order to bring the whole nation under its safety net and keeping in view the demand, under Phase-III the scheme was extended to the remaining 274 rural districts of India from April, 2008. Thus NREGA now covers all rural areas of the country. From October 2, 2009 National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) has been renamed as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS). Budget allocation for NREGS in 2009-10 was Rs.39,100 crore and it has been increased to Rs.40,100 crore for the financial year 2010-11.

Main Provisions of the NREGS

- [1] It provides at least 100 day guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household for doing casual manual work.
- [2] Panchayats have a key role in planning, implementation and monitoring of NREGS through preparation of perspective plan.
- [3] In spite of some weaknesses, the local administration are bound to provide work on demand to any worker or group of workers who apply for work, within 15 days of receipt of a work application.
- [4] In the event that the local administration fails to provide work, an unemployment allowance is to be paid to the workers.
- [5] Under NREGS, wage disbursement through bank and post office accounts is mandatory.
- [6] The focus of NREGS is on works relating to water conservation, land development and provision of irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ST/BPL.
- [7] At least 33% of the beneficiaries are to be women.
- [8] the wage earned is equal for both men and women.
- [9] The NREGS also provides for childcare facilities at the worksite when more than five children under six years of age are present at the worksite.

Women participation in NREGS

Self targeting in nature NREGS has high works participation (men and women) belongs to the most marginalized groups like SCs/STs and women. SC/St participation was 54% in 2008-09 and 51% in 2009-10. The Act targeted that 33% (i.e. one-third) of the beneficiaries have to be women. As Table-1 shows, women participation has been much higher than this. This should help in women empowerment.

This makes participation in NREGS work logistically feasible for women. The women work in groups and that work is provided by the government helps to make NREGS Work "Socially inclusive" *.

Table-1 : Overview of NREGS

Particulars	2008-2009	2009-2010
Employment provided to household	4.51 crore	4.90 crore
Persondays generated	216.33 crore	251.35 crore
Women participation	103.57(48%)	121.05 (48%)
SCs/STs participation	118.38(54%)	128.87(51%)
Budge outlay(Rs.)	30,000 crore	39,100 crore
Total expenditure(Rs.)	27,251 crore	33,102 crore
Expenditure on wages(Rs.)	18,200 crore	22,607 crore

Source: Govt. of India, Ministry of Rural Development

Table-2 : Profile of worker under NREGS

Particulars	Women	Men
Participation of NREGS worker	43	57
Proportion of NREGS workers who are SCs/STs	75	71
Illiterate	82	52
Collect their own wages	78	92
Prefer payment through banks	53	44

Source: EPW, Vol XLIV No.43, P51

From Table-2 we have observed that NREGS offers the relatively high (compared to the private market) statutory minimum wage and women workers are paid the same as men. Social barriers in the case of NREGS employment are lower.

Present Scenario of NREGS in West Bengal

The State of W.B. has an area of 88752 sq.km. and population of 80.18 million. There are 19 districts, 341 blocks and 40782 villages. Population density is 903 per sq.km. (national average 312 per sq.km.) Sex ratio is (2001 census) 934 (933 India). Population below poverty line is 27.02% (26.10% in India) and female literacy rate 59.6% (53.7% in India) (2001 census).

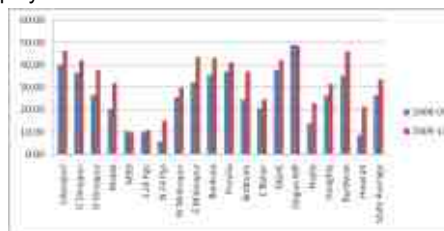
NREGA Statement in West Bengal

Employment provided to household: 34,799.15 lakhs, personday (in lakh)

Total	1551.67
SC	571.93(36.86%)
ST	223.18(14.38%)
Women	518.61 (33.42%)
Others	756.56 (48.76%)
Total Funds	2324.86 crore
Expenditure	2108.98 crore
Total works take up	183500
Works completed	121858
Works in Progress	61642

It is mentionable that the 100 days guaranteed work itself under the NREGA Scheme was forced upon the UPA Government by the left parties as right to work was an essential demand primarily of the left parties. Presently congress is trying to take credit of this. The 1st phase of the implementation of NREGA about 2 out of the 4 district in W.B. where NREGA had been carried out has received awards from the Central Govt. the rest two missed the prize by whiskers. Out of the 18 districts of W.B. where NREGA is being carried out in 2008-09 financial year at total of 11,68,428 families or 15,37,229 people has got work and the scheme according to Central Govt. report only.

Chart- 1 : District wise % of Women's Employment on Total Employment under NREGA in W. B.



Source: P&RD Dept., of West Bengal

Table- 3 : District Wise % of Women's Employment on Total Employment under NREGA in W. B.

Name of the District	2008-09	2009-10	% of Increase/Decrease
Jalpaiguri	40.20	46.59	15.91
U Dinajpur	36.69	42.00	14.49
D Dinajpur	26.46	37.73	42.62
Malda	20.45	31.81	55.57
MSD	10.60	9.56	-9.81
S 24 Pgs	9.76	10.79	10.59
N 24 Pgs	5.73	15.14	164.39
W Midnapur	25.52	30.04	17.71
E Midnapur	32.34	43.55	34.66
Bankura	35.58	43.21	21.46
Purulia	37.05	41.08	10.87
Birbhum	24.71	37.01	49.80
C Behar	20.75	24.43	17.74
DGHC	37.86	42.24	11.57
Siliguri MP	48.95	48.52	-0.87
Nadia	13.98	23.02	64.64
Hooghly	26.41	31.46	19.09
Burdwan	35.06	46.16	31.66
Howrah	8.54	21.31	149.42
State Average	26.57	33.42	25.81

Source: P&RD Dept., Govt. of West Bengal

The district-wise actual position of women's participation under NREGA in W. B. for the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 are shown in the Chart- 1 and Table- 3 above. It appears that the % of women participation in the programme was lower than the prescribed rate in the districts of S 24 Pgs, N 24 Pgs, Murshidabad(MSD), Nadia, Coochbehar,(C Bhear), Malda, Howrah, Hooghly, W Midnapur. The reason for such poor participation lies in traditional low work participation rates of the women in the state and the social norm of not allowing the women by certain communities to do outdoor work. But participation of women is more in some areas with higher concentration of tribal population.

Barriers to Women's participation:

As noted at the beginning of this paper, the NREGS has several provisions that are aimed as improving the participation of women. It observed some barriers to women's participation in NREGS works. Such barriers are :

[1] in many areas, some sticky social norms against women working outside the home.

[2] The continued illegal presence of contractors is a significant negative factor affecting the availability of work and its benefits for women.

[3] Another big hurdle inhibiting the participation of women in the lack of children facilities. The act requires that when there are more than five children under the age of six present at a worksite, a female worker be appointed to take care of them. Only 3% of the worksites had children facilities, and these needs to be taken with a pinch of salt because at least were cares of window dressing. The lack of these facilities can be crippling for women, especially for these with breast feeding infants who cannot be left behind for long hours.

[4] Certain types of NREGS work also limit the participation of women. This applies, for instance, to the construction of wells on private land. The nature of this work is such that women stop being employed as soon as digging has reached a certain depth.

[5] Delayed payments also come in the way of participation of poor women. Delays in wage payments make things particularly difficult for single women, who cannot afford to wait for work and wages as they are the sole earners in the family. When the wage does not come in time, they are often forced to return to previous, less preferred forms of employment.

Conclusion

However, as can be easily seen, most of the barriers to women's participation of NREGS given above pertain to inefficiencies of implementation. The rationale of the scheme itself is not in doubt. There are several provisions of the Act which are of special care to women workers. Payments of wages through banks/post offices may turn out to be a good development for women. In our State of West Bengal women participation in NREGs is just near about the national average. Effective participation by women, it is important for the NREGs to go beyond the initial gender-related provisions such as finding the minimum share of women workers and equal wages. Required a fresh campaign about the programme was launched among the members of the women Self Help Groups (SHGs) to explain the opportunities for participation of the women in getting employment under NREGA. This should help in women empowerment of our nation.

REFERENCES

- 1] Khera, Reetika and Nayak, Nandini; "Women Workers and perceptions of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act," Economic & Political Weekly, Vol XLIV No.43, Oct 24-30, 2009,PP49-57 | [2] Kapila, Uma; "India's Economic Development Since 1947." ; Academic Foundations, New Delhi:2008 | [3] Misra, S.K. and Puri, V.K., "Indian Economy its development experience"; Himalaya Publishing House, Kolkata:2010. | [4] Bhattacharji, Sukumare, "Women and Society in Ancient India", Basumati Corp. Ltd., Kolkata, 1994,P2,10. | [5] Jean, Drezye and Khera, Reetika,"The Battle for Employment Guarantee", Frontline, Vol 26.No.1, 3-16 January 2009. | [6] Bagchi, Jasodhara, Bhaduri, Amindita, "Meyeder Choke Ain-O-Amer Chokhle Moyera", West Bengal State women's Studies,Jadavpur University , Kolkata;Sep 2001,P.25 | [7] www.women.org.cn | [8] www.Worldbank.org/genderstats | [9] www.miusa.org | [10]www.ibs.ac.uk/bridge | [11]www.nabard.org | [12]Betellee, Andre,(1999),"Empowerment", Economic and Political Weekly,10 November. | [13]P&RD Report, W. B. 2007-08 to 2009-10 | [14]Economic Survey 2006-07 to 200910



Sara Publishing Academy
Indian Journal Of Applied Research
Journal for All Subjects



Editor,
Indian Journal Of Applied Research
8-A, Banans, Opp. SLU Girls College,
New Congres Bhavan, Paldi, Ahmedabad-380006.
Contact.: +91-9824097643 E-mail : editor@ijar.in

Printed at Unique Offset, Novatsing Rupam Estate, Opp. Abhay Estate, Tavdipura, Shahibaug, Ahmedabad