

₹ 100

ISSN - 2249-555X

**Volume : 1    Issue : 4    January 2012**



**Journal for All Subjects**

[www.ijar.in](http://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](http://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 entitled 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 sent 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 Congress Bhavan, Paldi,  
Ahmedabad-380006, Gujarat, INDIA

Contact.: +91-9824097643 E-mail : [editor@ijar.in](mailto:editor@ijar.in)



## INDEX

Sr. No	Title	Author	Subject	Page. No.
1.	Statistical Optimization Of Ferulic Acid Esterase Production In Aspergillus Niger Isolate Using Response Surface Methodology	Balljinder Kaur , Neena Garg	Biotechnology	1-6
2.	Development Of Forest Area In Tropics: The Urgency Of People's Participation In The Indian Context	Dr. M. P. Naik	Commerce	7-8
3.	Opportunity For International Corporations At Bop Segments Of Emerging Markets (Focus : India)	Bhudhar Ranjan Chatterjee , Sukanya Chatterjee.	Commerce	9-11
4.	Retail Trade	Viram. J. Vala , Dr. (Prof.) Vijay Kumar Soni	Commerce	12-15
5.	Determinants Of Market Value Added Some Empirical Evidence From Indian Automobile Industry	Dr. A. Vijayakumar	Commerce	16-20
6.	The Welfare Facilities Available To The Workers In Paper Mills In Madurai	Dr. M. Sumathy , A. Vijayalekshmi	Commerce	21-24
7.	Green Marketing - New Hopes And Challenges	Dr. Prashant M. Joshi	Commerce	25-27
8.	A Study On Employee Welfare Measures In Maharashtra State Transport Corporation With Special Reference To Kolhapur District.	Dr. H. M. Thakar , Prof. Urmila Kisan Dubal	Commerce	28-30
9.	Business Environment In South Korea An International Perspective	Dr. M. Kamalun Nabi , Dr. M. Saeed	Commerce	31-35
10.	Market Timing - Implications Of Market Valuation On Share Issues By Indian Companies	L. Ganesamoorthy , Dr. H. Shankar	Commerce	36-38
11.	The Conceptual Framework Of Corporate Social Accounting	Rechanna , Dr. B. Mahadevappa	Commerce	39-50
12.	Labour Welfare Measures And The Extent Of Satisfaction Of Tirupur Garment Employees	Mr. S. Hariharan , Mr. N. Selvakumar, Dr .H. Balakrishnan	Commerce	51-53
13.	Mahila Savstha Aur Jacha-Bacha Ko Bachane Ko Chunoti	Dr. Anup Chaturvedi	Community Science	54-55
14.	Mapping Of Existing Waste Dumping Sites And Newly Proposed Waste Dumping Sites In And Around Chitradurga Taluk, Karnataka State, Using Remote Sensing And GIS Techniques.	Sunil Kumar R. K Chinnaiiah , Suresh Kumar B.V	Earth Science	56-58
15.	A Role Of Municipal Council And Corporation Of Financial Problems In Nanded District (Maharashtra)	Dr. A. S. Pawar	Economics	59
16.	Impact Of Institutional Credit On Weaker Section In Akola District	Dr. Devyanee K Nemade, Dr. Vanita K Khobarkar	Economics	60-62
17.	Right To Education In India	Dr. Pawar A. S.	Economics	63-65
18.	Gramin Ayam Adivasi Mahilo Ke Arthik Shakti : Sukhma Virti (Adipur Jila Ke Gramin Ayam Adivasi Mahilao Ka Ek Ayaktik Adhiyan Shobha Gupta	Shobha Gupta	Economics	66-67

19.	Knowledge On Food Security Education Among Higher Secondary Students	Dr. P. Paul Devanesan , Dr. A. Selvan	Education	68-69
20.	Family Environment As A Determinant of Academic Anxiety And Academic Achievement	Dr. RajKumari Kalra , Ms. Preeti Manani	Education	70-71
21.	Awareness On Man-Made Disaster In Environmental Education Among High School Students	Dr. A. Selvan , Dr. P. Paul Devanesan	Education	72-73
22.	Teaching Strategies For Simplifying Fractions In Mathematics	M. Kavitha , Dr. A R. Saravanakumar	Education	74-76
23.	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA): A Boon to Tribal Women	Dr. Sherly Thomas	Education	77-78
24.	Sports as a Tool for Interest Oriented Learning	E. Baby Sumanna	Education	79-80
25.	Balanced Scorecard for Higher Education	Jyoti D Joshi	Education	81-83
26.	A Study Of The Interactive Influence Of CAI Package On Academic Achievement	Kunal D. Jadhav	Education	84-85
27.	Reduction Of Fault Current Using SFCL At The Suitable Location In The Smartgrid	Pudi Sekhar , K .Venkateswara Rao , M. Ebraheem , P. Nageswara Rao	Electronics	86-88
28.	HRD Climate in Private Manufacturing Sector: An Appraisal	Dr. Sukhwinder Singh Jolly	Engineering	89-90
29.	Wireless Speed Measurement And Control Of Universal Motor	G. Prasad , G. Ramya Swathi, Dr. P. V. N. Prasad , A. Muneiah	Engineering	91-94
30.	Design Of Decentralized Load-Frequency Controller For Deregulated Hydro-Thermal Power Systems With Non-Linearities	M. Vinothkumar , Dr. C. Kumar , Dr. S. Velusami	Engineering	95-99
31.	Optimization Of Process Parameters For Gas Tungsten Arc Welding Aluminum Alloy A6061 By Taguchi Method	P. Hema , K. Allama Prabhu , Prof. K. Ravindranath	Engineering	100-103
32.	Numerical Approach To Predict The Thermal Performance Of Parallel And Counter Flow Packed Bed Solar Air Heaters	Satyender Singha , Prashant Dhiman , Ritika Kondal	Engineering	104-108
33.	Institute For Entrepreneurship Development Amongst Farmers- Especially Small And Marginal Land Holders.	Sweta Sanjog Metha	Entrepreneurship Development	109-111
34.	Phytoplankton Diversity From Godavari River Water (Maharashtra)	Satish.S.Patil , Ishwar.B.Ghorade	Environmental Science	11-114
35.	Nutrient Adequacy Among Selected Tribal Adolescent Girls Of Kattunayakan Tribes In Tamil Nadu	Somishon Keishing , Saranya .R	Home Science	115-116
36.	Vaigyanic Sacharata Aur Arthik- Samajik Vikas	Dr. Sudobh Kumar	Humanities	117-118
37.	E-Pharmacy In India For Reducing Inter-State Accessibility Dispersion	Satinder Bhatia	Information Technology	119-121
38.	Impact Of Intermediaries' Service Delivery In Insurance Sector	Dr. P. Anbuoli , R. Meikanda Ganesh Kumar	Insurance Sector	122-124

39.	Fate And Human Endeavour In The Mahabharata	Dr Maneeta Kahlon	Literature	125-127
40.	Facets of Hunger in Bhabani Bhattacharya's So Many Hungers and Kamala Markandaya's Nectar in a Sieve	Dr. Paramleen Kaur Syali , Ruchee Aggarwal	Literature	128-129
41.	Business Financial Strategy In Small And Medium Scale Brick Industries In Kolar District, Karnataka State.	Muninarayanappa , Dr. S. Muralidhar	Management	130-132
42.	A Study On Brand Equity Analysis Foreign Global Brands Vs Domestic Popular Brands Of Adult Consumer's Perspective In Coimbatore City	A.Pughazhendi , S. Susendiran , R. Thirunavukkarasu	Management	133-135
43.	Comparative Analysis of Cellular Phone Usage Outline of Undergraduate Students.	Atul Patel	Management	136-138
44.	A Study On Management Practices Of Entrepreneurs In Informal Sector	Dr. P. Vikkraman , Mr. S. Baskaran	Management	139-142
45.	E-commerce: Emerging Channel for Marketing in India	Dr Mahalaxmi Krishnan	Management	143-144
46.	The Role Of Educational Institutions In Imparting Entrepreneurship Qualities Among Student Community	Dr. N. Ramanjaneyalu	Management	145-147
47.	Impulsive buying and In-store shopping environment	Dr. Surekha Rana , Jyoti Tirthani	Management	148-149
48.	A Study On Management Practices Of Entrepreneurs In Informal Sector	Dr. P. Vikkraman , S. Baskaran	Management	150-153
49.	Risk Management Processes And Techniques For Resolving Customer - Supplier Relationship Issues	Pramod Kumar , Prof (Dr.) S.L.Gupta	Management	154-160
50.	Risk Management Processes & Techniques For The Successful Delivery Of Web Based Software Projects	Pramod Kumar , Prof (Dr.) S. L. Gupta	Management	161-166
51.	Effect Of Brand Equity On Consumer Purchasing Behaviour On Car: Evidence From Car Owners In Madurai District	R. Suganya	Management	167-169
52.	Relationship Management Model For Global It Industry.	Rishi Mohan Bhatnagar , Prof (Dr.) S. L. Gupta	Management	170-173
53.	It's A Myth That Kirana Stores Will Be Wiped Out If FDI Is Allowed In Multi Brand Retail Sector In India	Shweta Patel , M R Brahmachari	Management	174-176
54.	Learning Organization	Sitheswaran K , Dr. K. Balanaga Gurunathan	Management	177-178
55.	Behavior Management: A Ready-made Soup For Indian Managers	Winnie Jasraj Joshi	Management	179-180
56.	Customer Relationship Management In Public Sector Banks	Dr. P. Anbuoli , T. R. Thiruvén Kat Raj	Marketing	181-182
57.	Nifedipine Compared With Isoxuprine In Treatment Of Preterm Labor	Dr. Santosh Khajotia	Medical Science	183-184

58.	Single Intraoperative Dose of Tranexamic Acid In Orthopedic Surgery (A Study of Bipolar Modular Prosthesis and Dynamic Hip Screw fixation)	Dr. B. L. Khajotia , Dr. S. K. Agarwal, Dr. Prasant Gadwal	Medical Science	185-187
59.	MVA - A Simple & Safe Surgical Procedure For First Trimester Abortion / Medical Termination Of Pregnancy (MTP)	Dr. Priyamvada Shah , Dr. Sameer Darawade	Medical Science	188-190
60.	Pneumococcal Septic Arthritis in an Infant A Case Report	Dr. Vrishali A Muley , Dr. Dnyaneshwari P Ghadage, . Dr. Arvind V Bhore	Medical Science	191-192
61.	A Clear CSF may not be a Normal CSF A Case Report	Dr. Dnyaneshwari P Ghadage , Dr. Vrishali A. Muley , Dr. Arvind V. Bhore	Medical Science	193-194
62.	Neurectomy For Tic How Much Reliable?	Dr. Monali H. Ghodke , Dr. Seemit V. Shah , Dr. Smita A. Kamtane	Medical Science	195-198
63.	To Assess Acceptability Of Female Condom As A Method Of Temporary Contraception Among Indian Women	Dr Priyanka Shekhawat , Dr. Col (Retd) Gulab Singh, Dr Vidula Kulkarni Joshi	Medical Science	199-200
64.	A Study To Evaluate The Efficacy Of Teaching Intervention On Reduction Of Pediatric Immunization Pain Among Nursing Students	Dr. Ramachandra , Dr. S. Valliammal, Mr. Raja Sudhakar	Nursing	201-202
65.	Screening Of Antenatal Patients For Thalassemia	Dr Mukta Rayate , Dr Durga Karne , Dr Shilpa Bhat, Dr Hemant Damle , Dr Sameer Darawade, Varsha Gogavale	Obstetrics & Gynaecology	203-204
66.	Reservoir Rock Quality of the Lakadong Member in the Eastern Part of Upper Assam Basin, India	Dr. Pradip Borgohain	Petroleum Geology	205-207
67.	Study Of Refractive Index And Excess Parameters For Different Liquid Mixtures At Different Temperatures	Sheeraz Akbar , Mahendra Kumar	Physics	208-210
68.	Refractometric And Excess Parameter Study For Liquid Mixtures Containing High Order Alkanes (C17) And 1-alkanols At Different Temperatures	Sheeraz Akbar , Mahendra Kumar	Physics	211-213
69.	Assessment Of Knowledge About Health Services Available At Subcentre Level Among Village Inhabitants	Balpreet Singh , Jayanti Dutta	Public Health	214-215
70.	Effect Of Yogic, Aerobic And Laughter Exercises On Body Composition (An experimental study)	Dr. Manjappa. P. , Dr. Shivarama Reddy. M	Sports	216-220
71.	Age At Menarche In Physically Active And Non Active Urban Girls Of Patiala District	Jyoti Sharma , Dr. Ajita	Sports Science	221-222
72.	Use Of Ranks For Analysis Of Groups Of Experiments	Dr. Vanita K Khobarkar , Dr. S. W. Jahagirdar, Dr. N. A. Chaube	Statistics	223-225



## Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA): A Boon to Tribal Women

\* Dr. Sherly Thomas

\* Associate Professor, Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore

### ABSTRACT

*In a country like India, productive employment is central to poverty reduction strategy and to bring about economic equality in the society. There are estimates that over 90 percent of working women are involved in the informal sector. The National Rural Employment Scheme (NREGS) is an important strategy in the current economic content of global economic crisis and national economic slowdown, where raising aggregate demand is a major task for the government. NREGA is the first ever law internationally, that guarantees wage employment at an unprecedented scale. The primary objective of the act is augmenting wage employment. With this background a study on MNREGA was undertaken in a tribal area. The study revealed that MNREGA had been beneficial to the women in improving the livelihood.*

**Keywords : Employment, Programme, Tribal, Global, Scheme**

### Introduction

Women in India work and contribute to the economy in many ways. There are estimates that over 90 percent of working women are involved in the informal sector. The National Rural Employment Scheme (NREGS) is an important strategy in the current economic content of global economic crisis and national economic slowdown. NREGA is the first ever law internationally, that guarantees wage employment at an unprecedented scale. The primary objective of the act is augmenting wage employment. The choice of works suggested in the act addresses causes of chronic poverty like drought, deforestation and soil erosions, so that the process of employment generation is maintained on a sustainable basis. The MGNREGP provides an indispensable lifeline to the poverty stricken rural masses.

There are a series of safeguards mandated by the act. Muster rolls are supposed to be maintained at the worksite and displayed at the GP office. Payments are to be made in public in front of all the labourers, with the details of attendance and wages being read aloud from the muster rolls, so as to reduce the risk of fudged entries being made. Job cards are intended to act as a record kept with the labourers themselves of the wages they have received and the number of days they have worked. Through these there has been an attempt to create a new model of accountability in public works, eliminating corruption through the vigilance of workers themselves.

### MGNREGS in Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu is a leading state which has implemented this scheme and it has benefited a number of rural folks. This scheme has been renamed as Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS). There were several community assets that were created and the generation of employment enhanced the development of community in various ways. Provisions of employment on a regular basis improved the economic and social status of the workers.

MGNREGS has given people a right to work, to reestablish the dignity of labour to ensure people's economic and

democratic rights and entitlements to create labour intensive infrastructure and assets and to build the human resources base of our country. MGNREGS has made for the first time the power elite to recognize the people's right to fight endemic hunger and poverty with dignity accepting that their labour will be the foundation for infrastructure and economic growth. It has provided a unique opportunity to people from rural India to earn their own income without any discrimination of caste or gender. Most remarkable feature of MGNREGS is that it pays women the same as men, something that was virtually unimaginable in rural India.

### Objectives of the Study

- To examine the socio-economic profile of the selected women involved in MGNREGP.
- To explore the benefits derived after joining the employment scheme.
- To suggest the measures to overcome the loopholes to make it more feasible to women.

### Methodology

Panampatti is one of the active work sites, and all the women who were involved in the MGNREGP are taken into considerations (76). Information was collected through a well structured questionnaire. Since the introduction of MGNREGP women are actively involved in various kinds of work and they do not get time to work on their own land. So during free or leisure time they work in their land.

### Socio-Economic Profile of the Women

Among the total sample size of 76 women, 78.5 women were Hindus and the rest of them belonged to other community. The marital status reveals that 86.8 percent of them were married and one was unmarried. There were nine widows among the selected groups. Sixty eight women lived in their own house while eight lived in rented house. With regard to source of lighting, 9.5 percent of the women had electricity while the rest of them used kerosene.



**Age Classification**

Women who were working under this scheme were grouped into different age classification as depicted below

Table-1: Age of the Respondents

Age (in years)	Number Stating	Percentage
20-40	46	61
40-60	26	34
Above 60	4	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>100</b>

Sources: Field Survey

Among the selected sample 61% belonged to young group; i.e. in the age group of 20-40 years. Around 34 % were in the age group of 40-60 years and there were only five percent who were above the age of above 60. It revealed that even the women in the senior age group were employed in this programme. It is the poverty that was prevailing in these families which forced them to work.

Table 2 : Education level of the Respondents

Education Level	Number Stating	Percentage
Elementary	15	19.7
Primary	28	36.8
High school	5	6.6
Higher secondary	4	5.3
Illiterates	24	31.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>100</b>

Sources: Field Survey

It is a sorry state of affair to note that, inspite of the development that had taken place there are a good number of women who are illiterates. The adult education system which was in vogue few years ago could be restarted on a vigorous ground so that they could be educated.

**Participation in NREGP**

NREGP is a programme initiated by the government to provide employment for the poor and marginalized in rural areas. The major focus of this study is to probe into several issues relating to women employed in NREGP from the specific rural area. Among the 76 women selected for the study there were nine women, where two family members were enrolled in NREGs and the rest 67 women, they were the only one involved in this programme. The scheme stipulates only 100 days of employment in a year. With respect to the number of days these women have been employed under this programme, it points out that there was a variation in this aspect. The table below brings out the number of days of employment of the selected women.

Table 3 : Days of Employment

Days Worked	Number Stating	Percentage
100-200	7	9.2
200-300	57	75
300-400	12	15.8
Above 400	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>100</b>

Sources: Field Survey

There were 12 women who had already put in 300-400 days of employment. Further 57 women (75%) had been employed for a period of 200-300 days working in various types of jobs like road construction, tank cleaning or any other kind of public work programme. Only seven women had worked for 100-200 days during the past few years. They were the new comers. While we examined their willingness to work in far off places 61.8 % answered in the affirmative, where as the rest 38 % were not willing to take up employment in far off places. For the latter group, the family situations do not permit them to leave their houses and go and work away from their homes. However all of them agree that their standard of living has improved. The ways through which it had improved their condition is given in the following table

**REFERENCES**

Adhikari, A and K. Bhatia, (2010). "NREGA Wage Payments: Can We Bank on the Banks" Economic and Political Weekly, 2 January, 2010, Pp 30-37 | G.Venkata Naidu, T.Gopla and K.Nagabhuashan (2010), "Impact Of NREGS on the Living Conditions of Rural Poor", Southern Economist, August 1, 2010, Vol: 49, No: 7 | Mallika. V (2010) National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme : The Millennium Development Goal , Kisan World, Vol 37, No:2 Pp: 20-29 | Pattanaik .B.K (2009) " National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme: Some Preliminary Findings From Hoshiarpur District", Kurukshestra, Vol:57, No:6, April, Pp : 35-40 | Raj Kumar Siwach and Sunil Kumar (2009) "Implementing NREGS in Haryana : A study of Social Audit", Kurukshestra, Vol: 57, No: 6, April Pp: 41-44

Table 4 : Pointers Indicating Improvement in the Standard of Living of Sample Women

Indicators	Number Stating	Percentage
Education	27	35.5
Marriage	8	10.5
Saving increase	11	14.5
Consumption increase	30	38.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>100</b>

Sources: Field Survey

Around 35% of the women reported that they were able to educate their children because of the increase in income. This shows that there are many in our country who cannot educate their children due to paucity of funds. There were cases where boys and girls even before the age of 8 or 10 going for work and getting pittance or some time the elder children look after the younger one at home and allowing the mother to go for work.

**Determinants of Monthly Expenditure**

To determine the influence of selected variables on monthly expenditure of the respondents, multiple regression analysis was used. The explanatory variables included in the analysis were age of the respondents (A), years of schooling of the respondents (EDU), willing at work (WW) and Debt (D).

Table 5 : Determinants of Monthly Expenditure of NREGA Women Workers

Variables	Partial Regression Coefficient	Standard Error	T value	Sig
Age	0.460	.111	0.412	0.043**
Education	-.117	.057	-2.058	.682*
Willing at work	0.428	.032	0.301	0.016**
Debt	.522	.393	1.277	0.000**

Source: field survey

\*and \*\* significant at 1 percent and 5 percent level

$$R^2 = 0.54$$

The R<sup>2</sup> value of 0.54 indicates that the fit was good that is, 54 percent of the variations in monthly expenditure were explained by age, education, willing at work and debt. The partial regression co-efficient of age, willing at work and debt, was positive influence on monthly expenditure that is one unit change in these variables would bring the values .460, .428 and .522 respectively. The t values of age, willing at work and debt are found to be significant. The t value of education is found to be insignificant.

Only 34.5 percent of the women are not interested to continue with this work. Women also constitute one-third of the world's wage-labour force and one-fourth of the industrial labour force. Much of women's work both within and outside the home is unpaid and therefore not counted. Nearly half of the population wanted an increase in the wage. An increase in the facilities provided at the work spot and reduction in working time was demanded by 6.6% of the sample. Around 22% of the women wanted to have more number of working days, so that they can earn a little more money.

**Conclusion**

MGNREGS is one of the largest social safety net which provides gainful employments to millions of household. It is a milestone programmes that is sure to bring manifold blessing to the teeming millions of poor people in our country. It not only provides employment guarantee to the poor women and it also empowers them by giving equal rights for both men and women. Though there are certain shortfalls in the extension and implementation of the programme. The authorities at regular intervals should foster the effective functioning of the schemes. Every effort should be taken to strengthen such schemes. MGNREGS signals a possible reshaping of sate priorities in India through a democratic to provide livelihood opportunities for the rural poor.



**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