

**IMPACT OF NREGA ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION OF BENEFICIARIES: A
CASE STUDY OF BAMANGOLA BLOCK OF MALDAH DISTRICT OF WEST BENGAL**

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Abstract

NREGA was enacted in 2005, but in late it was renamed as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) on 2nd October, 2009. Which ensuring the employment opportunity and improving the purchasing power of the rural people. The present paper seeks to assess Gender participation in NREGS, its impact on rural beneficiaries. Generally the study is based on field survey, covering 80 beneficiaries from two Gram Panchayet of Bamangola Block of Malda District using prepared Schedule and Observation. The survey results are discussed and analyzed with help of Statistical techniques. The empirical findings would be useful to the researchers and policy makers and officials finally to frame the suitable policies and programme for the developments of the rural poor.

Keywords: NREGA, Gender participation

Introduction

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) enacted in 2005 and it was renamed as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) on 2nd October, 2009. The NREGA provides a legal guarantee for one hundred days of employment in every financial year to adult members of any rural household willing to do public unskilled manual work at the statutory minimum wage. This act was introduced with an aim of improving the purchasing power semi or un-skilled work to people living below poverty line in rural India with an objective to bridge the gap between the rich and poor in the country. The NREGA assumes utmost significance in the state of West Bengal for the very simple reason that over 27% of the state's population is below the poverty line as well as district Malda comprises about 39.17% BPL population (IIM, 2009). NREGA became operational in West Bengal in February 2006. In West Bengal, Panchayet & Rural Development Department is responsible for implementing the scheme. The implementation of NREGA has been assigned to the Poverty Alleviation Cell of the department. West Bengal State Rural Development Agency (WBSRDA) which was set up in 2003 performs various tasks on behalf of the department in providing support to implementation of NREGA.

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Location of the study area

The study area is having two G.Ps of Bamangola C.D block of Maldah district. Geographically Bamangola is located at 25°10'12''N and 88°20'06''E. There are six gram panchayets in Bamangola block –Madnabati, Govindapur-Maheshpur, Jagdala, Chandpur, Bamangola and Pakuahat. For the present study two gram panchayets Bamangola & Pakuahat have been selected. The villages Uttarjai, Bamangola, Manuli & Sikail of Bamangola G.P and the villages Kamardanga, Ramkrishnapur, Chengna & Paul of Pakuahat G.P have been selected for survey.

Objectives

- To examine the socio-economic condition of NREGA beneficiary workers of the study area.
- To draw a comparative study in work participation and working performance of NREGA beneficiary workers
- To find out the NREGA's impact on socio-economic condition of beneficiary households of the study area.

Database and methodology

To investigate the above said objectives, the necessary information and data has been collected from both Primary and secondary sources. The primary data has been collected from eighty NREGA beneficiary households from two selected gram panchayet of Bamangola block of Malda district. A self-made interviews schedule is used for the purpose of data collection. For secondary data, various Published and Unpublished Books, Journals, Magazines and Internet sources are used for the present study. For analysis the surveyed data, different statistical analyses have been followed using cartographic techniques.

Sampling design

To fulfil the above said objectives of the study, the researcher has chosen one block (Bamangola) out of fifteen blocks of Malda district purposively. Then from that selected block, only two gram panchayet (Bamangola and Pakuahat) out of six have been selected. Then from each gram panchayet, four villages have been selected purposively and finally from each village of both gram panchayet only ten NREGA beneficiary households have been selected randomly.

Literature Review

Since the enactment of NREGA act in 2005, many researchers have worked on the topic, some selected literature reviews are as follows-

Parminder Kour & Arjinder Kour (2011) in their Article on 'Pattern of Rural workforce participation in India: Gender inequalities' have analysed the gender specific pattern of

Employments in India and also focused the gender disparities in labour force as well as the wage discrimination in works.

Dr. S. Vijay Kumar (2011) on his paper 'Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act: A review' has highlighted the feature of MGNREGA, Funding nature, gender work participation and states performing under this scheme.

Subhashree Sanyal (2011) studied on 'Rural employment generation programmes in India: An analytical review' where he highlights a historic movement of MGNREGA as largest employment generating programme in country and also pointed out on evolution of rural employments generating programmes of country.

P.S Sujith Kumar (2011) on his paper on 'Livelihood profile of women in rural puducherry' has highlighted factors relating to occupational diversification of rural women and also reported female in SC households are occupationally more diversified than non SCs female.

Kaustav Banerjee & Partha Saha studied on 'The NREGA, the Maoists and the Developmental Woes of the Indian State' in 2010 where they highlighted the Backwardness, Rural Employment Guarantee and Naxals, Employment and Wages, the NREGA impact on Crop Cultivation, Impact on Migration, impact on household Income and finally pointed out on Impediments to Implementation of NREGA and the Types of Work Done under this scheme.

A study by Subhasish Dey and Arjun S Bedi in the year 2010 on 'The National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in Birbhum' which reveals there is universal awareness about the NREGS & job cards among beneficiary and reported the excavation and re-excavation of ponds have lead a development for useful rural infrastructure as well as sustain job creation.

Jiban Kumar Ghosh (2011) on his study on 'Impact of NREGA on wage rates, food security and rural urban migration in West Bengal' has highlighted the gender employment in NREGA scheme their socio-economic characteristics as well as their households characteristics, work profile under NREGA scheme, wage structure & employment-enrol worker's migration patterns and finally NREGA impact on village economy.

A study on "Performance of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme with Special Reference to Jalpaiguri District of West Bengal" by D. Biswas in 2010 where author highlights the measures of performance of MGNREGS in the Jalpaiguri district, achievements of main motive of scheme regarding main provisions and the major challenges for MGNREGS.

The Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta studied on NREGA in 2009. Where highlighted the history of NREGA, the implementation of NREGA process, documentation, transparency, mechanisms and human resources covering mainly four districts of Burdwan, Birbhum, Malda and Purulia.

Result and Discussion

Socio-economic condition of NREGA beneficiary workers

NREGA enhances livelihood security of beneficiary workers as well as their households living in the villages and also strengthen the natural resources base of rural livelihood and create durable assets in rural areas. Overall NREGA has the potential to transform the geography of poverty in the villages.

1. Male- female population

The table no 1 represents the total population of the surveyed NREGA beneficiaries households of Pakuahat and Bamangola G.P of Bamangola C.D Block. It is reported that in Pakuahat G.P around 59.76% are male and rest of 40.24% are female but in Bamangola G.P the percentage of Male and female population are about 53.94% and 46.06% respectively.

Table No 1 : Total population of NREGA beneficiaries

Gram Panchayets	Population		Total
	Male	Female	
Pakuahat	98(59.76)	66(40.24)	164(100.00)
Bamangola	89(53.94)	76(46.06)	165(100.00)

Source: field survey, 2014

2. Age-sex composition

The table no 2 represents the age sex composition of NREGA beneficiary households respondents of the surveyed area. From intense survey it is observed that in age group of 15-30 years, around 25.00% male and 15.00% female respondents have been reported in Pakuahat gram panchayet, while in age group of 30-45 years, around 17.50% male and around 10.00% female, in age group of 45-60 years, around 12.50% male and 10.00% female respondents workers and finally in age group of 60+, around 7.50% male and 2.50% female respondents have been reported in Pakuahat Gram panchayet of Bamangola block.

On the other hands, in Bamangola Gram panchayet, in age group of 15-30 years, about 17.50% male and only 5.00% female have been reported. In the age group of 30-45 years, the 25% male and 5% female respondents have been reported. Around 35% male and 12% female are in age group of 45-60 year. But there was respondent in the age group of above 60 years in Bamangola Gram panchayet .

Table No 2: Age-sex composition of respondents

Gram panchayet	15-30		30-45		45-60		60+	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Pakuahat	10 (25.00)	6 (15.00)	7 (17.50)	4 (10.00)	5 (12.50)	4 (10.00)	3 (7.50)	1 (2.50)
Bamangola	7 (17.50)	2 (5.00)	10 (25.00)	2 (5.00)	14 (35.00)	5 (12.50)	0 (00.00)	0 (0.00)

Source: field survey, 2014

- 3. Marital status:** The data reveals that in Pakuahat G.P most of the NREGA beneficiary respondents around 65.00% are married and only 35.00% respondents remain unmarried (Table no 3). But in case of Bamangola Gram panchayet a majority of NREGA beneficiary respondents around 92.50% are married and only 7.50% respondents are unmarried.

Table No 3: Marital status of respondents

Gram panchayet	Married	Unmarried	Total
Pakuahat	26(65.00)	14(35.00)	40(100.00)
Bamangola	37(92.50)	3(7.50)	40(100.00)

Source: field survey, 2014

- 4. Ethnicity:** From intense survey it is observed that in Pakuahat Gram panchayet the most of NREGA beneficiary households along with 60.00% belongs to SC community and 25.00% followed by ST community and only 10.00% and 5.00% belong to Other Backward Classes and General Categories respectively (Table no 4). But in Bamangola Gram panchayet a majority of NREGA beneficiary respondents workers (72.50%) belong to SC community, around 20.00% belong to OBC categories and only around 7.50% belong to General categories.

Table No 4: Ethnicity of MGNREGA Beneficiary's respondent

Gram panchayet	General	SC	ST	OBC	Total
Pakuahat	2(5.00)	24(60.00)	10(25.00)	4(10.00)	40(100.00)
Bamangola	3(7.50)	29(72.50)	0(00.00)	8(20.00)	40(100.00)

Source: field survey, 2014

- 5. Religion:** The religion is one of the utmost significant social parameter .Table no 5 represents the religion composition of NREGA beneficiary workers of the study area. The survey report expressed that there is only two religion groups in study area. In Pakuahat Gram panchayet, the majority NREGA beneficiary respondents belong to Hindu

community along with 95.00% while a least percentage with 5.0% belong to Muslim community. On the other hand, in Bamangola Gram panchayet, around 92.50% respondents belong to Hindu community where as only 7.50% respondents belong to Muslim community. There is no significant differences in percentages of the NREGA beneficiary workers belong to religious group in both Gram panchayet of Bamangola block of Malda district.

Table No 5: Religion of MGNREGA Beneficiary respondent workers of the study area

Gram Panchayets	Hindu	Muslim	Total
Pakuahat	3(95.00)	2(5.00)	40(100.00)
Bamangola	37(92.50)	3(7.50)	40(100.00)

Source: field survey, 2014

- 6. Working pattern:** The table no 6 revealed the nature of workers of the surveyed NREGA beneficiary respondents of the study area. in Pakuahat Gram Panchayet, 77.50% of the NREGA respondents workers are Main workers while around 12.50% respondents are Marginal workers and remaining 12.50% are Non workers who are still searching their job permanently. But in case of Bamangola Gram panchayet, 87.50% of the NREGA beneficiary respondents are Main workers, followed by 7.50% as Marginal workers where only 5.00% respondents belong to Non workers in the study area.

Table No 6: Working nature of the respondents

Gram panchayet	Main workers	Marginal workers	Non-workers	Total
Pakuahat	31(77.50)	4(10.00)	5(12.50)	40(100.00)
Bamangola	35(87.50)	3(7.50)	2(5.00)	40(100.00)

Source: field survey, 2014

- 7. Occupational structure:** From the survey, it is reported that in Pakuahat gram panchayet, 45% of the NREGA beneficiary respondents are engaged in agriculture and allied activities, followed by 30.00% as house-wife of female respondents while around 17.50% respondents are still engaged in small capital Business, around 5.00% are students and about 2.50% are reported as daily wage labourers in Rice mills (Table no 7). On the other hand, in Bamangola gram panchayet, about 52.00% engaged in agriculture, about 22.50% are House-wife, around 12.50% are engaged in Business, about 7.50% are students while only 5.00% are engaged in daily labours in grocery shops and others.

Table No 7: Occupational structure of Respondents

Gram panchayet	Agriculture	Business	House-wife	Students	Labours
Pakuahat	18(45.00)	7(17.50)	12(30.00)	2(5.00)	1(2.50)
Bamangola	21(52.50)	5(12.50)	9(22.50)	3(7.50)	2(5.00)

Source: field survey, 2014

- 8. Family status:** The research classified the families in the surveyed area on the basis of availability of categories of ration cards viz APL or BPL. In Bamangola Gram panchayet around 25.00% NREGA beneficiary households possess the Below Poverty Line ration cards and rest of 75.00% households belong to APL categories. While in Pakuahat Gram panchayet about 35.00% NREGA beneficiary households possess the BPL ration card and rest of around 65.00% households present APL categories of Ration cards (Table no-8).

Table No 8: Family status NREGA respondents

Gram panchayet	APL	BPL	Total
Pakuahat	20(75.00)	10(25.00)	40(100.00)
Bamangola	26(65.000)	14(35.00)	40(100.00)

Source: field survey, 2014

- 9. Average monthly family income:** The monthly family income of NREGA beneficiary households of the surveyed area ranges from Rs 3000 to more Rs. 9000 per month. It is reported that in Pakuahat gram panchayet, 70% of NREGA beneficiary families have income of Rs.3000-6000/ month, while around 30.00% families income is less than 3000/month (Table no 9). But in Bamangola gram panchayet, 82.50% of households have Rs. 3000-6000 income per month and around 15% households income is more than Rs.6000/month where as 2.50% families have monthly income less than Rs.3000/month.

Table No 9: Average monthly family income

Monthly income	<3000	3000-6000	>6000
Pakuahat GP	12(30.00)	28(70.00)	0(00.00)
Bamangola GP	1(2.50)	33(82.50)	6(15.00)

Source: field survey, 2014

10. Work participation and working performance of NREGA beneficiary workers:

The study finds overall the scheme of NREGA has the great potential in enhancing income and livelihood security of the rural poor and an inclusive Growth particularly for disadvantaged groups- BPL/SC/ST/disabled. Despite making provision of 100 days of employment in a year, although the actual employment generation has been much below than 100 days. This is very

useful for those poor women whose husbands migrated or moved to other places for earning money. Now women are going to the Panchayet to get job card issued in their name. Although they are facing problems in getting Job Card or open bank account in time. Muslim women's participation in NREGA in all districts is poor as Muslim women feel that work under NREGA is only for male members of the family. Normally Job Cards are only issued in the name of husband or the male members of the family' (Actionaid, 2010).

11. Enrolment in NREGA and work security

The table no-10 showing that gender enrolment in NREGA and numbers of days worked in their NREGA job cards. In Pakuahat Gram panchayet, around 60.87% male and 39.13% female have enrolled in MGNREGS. About 20% NREGA beneficiary respondents claimed that they had been provided less than 30 days of employment through NREGA, followed by 27.5% who had received between 30 and 60 days of work and rest 27.50% who reported that they have received more than 60 days of employment by NREGA. In Bamangola Gram Panchayet, around 60.36% male and 39.63% female have been enrolled in MGNREGS and 72.50% reported that they have received range of 30-60 days employment by NREGA whereas 22.50% respondent got employment for more than 60 days.

Table No 10: Enrolment in MGNREGS and work security pattern

Gram panchayet	Enrolment in NREGA		Total	Days worked in NREGA job card		
	Male	Female		<30	30-60	>60
Pakuahat G.P	56(60.87)	36(39.13)	92(100.00)	8(20.00)	21(52.50)	11(27.50)
Bamangola G.P	67(60.36)	44(39.63)	111(100.00)	2(5.00)	29(72.50)	9(22.50)

Source: field survey, 2014

12. Gender wise work participation

Table No. 11 represents the gender wise work participation in NREGA schemes. This scheme also share at least one third of women in participation of work which reflects the working empowered of women employments. In Pakuahat Gram panchayet, the women work participation is comparatively more than male in less than 15 days work by workers. But it is reported that there is about 30% women who have just enrol their name in job card but did not perform any work. But on the other hands, in Bamangola Gram panchayet, the women participation exceeds the male in 15-30 days employment. Although the male workers are engaged for NREGA works more days than women in both the gram panchayet. It is also reported that women are able to withdraw the money from their individual or joint account from their selected banks nearby.

Table no 11: Gender wise work participation under NREGS of the surveyed area

Gram panchayet	No of days work employed							
	Male				Female			
	0	<15	15-30	>30	0	<15	15-30	>30
Pakuahat	3(7.50)	6(15.00)	7(17.5)	24(60.00)	12 (30.00)	16 (40.00)	10 (25.00)	2 (5.00)
Bamangola	0(00.00)	3(7.50)	19 (47.50)	18 (45.00)	2 (5.00)	3 (7.50)	31 (77.50)	3 (7.50)

Source: field survey, 2014

13. Type of work performed

The works under NREGA in the state of West Bengal were mainly concentrated on irrigational development and water conservation related activities apart from the major emphasis on rural connectivity to provide all weather access road (IIM, 2009). The Table No.12 represents the type of work performed by NREGA beneficiary workers. From the table it is clear that 85% of respondents in Pakuahat Gram panchayet, and 72.50% in Bamangola Gram panchayet reported that they were engaged in various types of works like-water conservation, micro-irrigation works and rural connectivity. On the other hands, around 15.00% respondents of Pakuahat G.P and around 27.00% respondents of Bamangola .G.P. reported the work of renovation of traditional water bodies, land developments and flood control and protection related work under MGNREGA schemes.

As per the NREGA, it is mandatory to provide the basic facilities at the worksite include safe drinking water, shade for children and for periods of rest, first-aid box with medicines for emergency treatment. But majority reported that only drinking water facility and medicine facilities were available during the work.

Table No 12: Type of works performed by NREGA Beneficiary workers

Type of works	Pakuahat G.P	Bamangola G.P
Water conservation, micro-irrigation works & Rural connectivity	34(85.00)	29(72.50)
Renovation of traditional water bodies, land developments & flood control and protection.	6(15.00)	11(27.50)
Total	40(100.00)	40(100.00)

Source: Field survey, 2014

14. Duration of Work and wage pattern: The table no 13 showing the duration of work of NREGA beneficiary workers and their wage pattern. From the table No.12 it is clear that in Pakuahat gram panchayet, 67.50% respondents reported that they worked around 6-7 hours /day while about 22.50% respondents reported that they worked 4-5 hours in a day

and rest 12.00% respondents worked more than 7 hours /day. But in Bamangola gram panchayet, 60.00% workers worked for more than 7 hours, 25.00% worked for 6-7 hours and only 15.00% workers reported that they worked around 4-5 hours/day during allocation of works.

Most of the workers employed under this scheme belong to unskilled (95.00%) in both gram panchayets who received wage of Rs. 169 while only 5.00% respondents are semi-skilled workers received wage of Rs.253.50 who worked as supervisor.

Table No 13: Duration of work and wage pattern

Gram Panchayet	Duration of work in hours/day			Labour according to wage patterns		
	4-5	6-7	>7	Unskilled	Semi-skilled	Skilled
Pakuahat G.P	9(22.50)	27(67.50)	4(12.00)	38(95.00)	2(5.00)	0(00.00)
Bamangola G.P	6(15.00)	10(25.00)	24(60.00)	38(95.00)	2(5.00)	0(00.00)

Source: field survey, 2014

15. Mode of wages received: The table No. 14 showing the wage received by NREGA beneficiaries through bank or post office, the average distance from home and the nature of account of the NREGA beneficiary workers. It is reported that in Pakuahat Gram panchayet majority of the NREGA workers (75.00%) received their wages from post office and majority of respondents (87.50%) have joint account only 12.50% respondents reported they have account in the name of single holder, the average distance of wage received centre from their home is about 2.01 Kms.

On the other hands, in Bamangola Gram panchayet about 50.00% workers reported that they received their wage from bank and rest of 50.00% respondents they withdraw their wages from post office. Majority workers, around 75.00% have NREGA joint account and rest of 25.00% respondents are single bank account holder. The average distance of bank or post office from home is about 1.43 Kms (Table no 14).

Table No 14: Wage received and nature of accounts

Gram panchayet	Wage received though		average distance from home in Kms.	Nature of account	
	Post office	Bank		Jointly	Individual
Pakuahat G.P	30(75.00)	10(25.00)	2.01	35(87.50)	5(12.50)
Bamangola G.P	20(50.00)	20(50.00)	1.43	30(75.00)	10(25.00)

Source: field survey, 2014

16. Social security of workers: According to NREGA , security of workers employed under this scheme reported that any labourer gets bodily injury during the course of

employment at work site, the person is entitled for free medical treatment from the State Government. In case of hospitalisation of the injured labourer, the respective State Government shall provide complete treatment, medicines, hospital accommodation without any charge. In case of death or permanent disability to the registered labourer due to accident at work site, an ex- gratia payment of Rs.25, 000 shall be paid by Central Govt. to the legal heir of the deceased or to the disabled family.

The table no-15 represents the present of Rashtriya Sastha Bima Yojana (RSBY) card of the NREGA beneficiary households. It is found from the survey that in Pakuahat Gram Panchayet all the beneficiary households have the RSBY card where as only 5.00% households take the medical facilities from these cards. On the other hands, in Bamangola Gram Panchayet, around 97.50% respondents workers reported that they have the RSBY cards and but only 2.50% are taking the facilities from this card.

Table No 15: The RSBY card as social security of NREGA beneficiaries

Presence of RSBY card	Pakuahat G.P	Bamangola G.P
Have	40(100.00)	39(97.50)
Have not	0(00.00)	1(2.50)
Taking facilities from RSBY card		
Take	2(5.00)	1(2.50)
Does not take	38(95.00)	39(97.50)

Source: field survey, 2014

NREGA’s impact on socio-economic condition of beneficiary households

Overall, the impact of NREGA on socio-economic condition of beneficiary is more or less positive but insignificant. In respect of food security, the overall impact of NREGA is positive as it has improved the food security for majority of households, although, some of the households reported worsening situation of food security even after the introduction of NREGA (IIM, 2009). In the context of ensuring food security, the potential benefit of NREGA might have been greater if households are provided with full one hundred days of employment during the financial year.

NREGA’s impact on workers and their household environments

The table no-16 reveals that the NREGA’s impact on socio-economic condition of respondents households. It is observed during the survey that most of the respondents reported that the NREGA scheme have the positive impact on the surveyed households. So, it is clear that all the respondents of Pakuahat G.P and around 97.50% respondents of Bamangola Gram panchayet reported that the annual incomes as well as their economic condition have been improved due to this scheme. But on the other side a considerable number of respondents of both the gram panchayet reported that the social status and nobilities of their families have not been improve. While a least number of respondents around 25.00% respondents of Pakuahat Gram panchayet and about 12.50% respondents of Bamangola G.P reported their family education have been improve due to this

schemes. Most of the respondents of both gram panchayet reported that there is no improvement on housing condition due to this scheme, but remarkable improvements in exposure to mass media, food habit and dress pattern.

During the survey it is also observed that NREGA has succeeded in bringing migrated households workers back to village the incidence of out-migration might have been arrested on providing 100 days of employment to each adult worker within a family during a financial year.

Table No 16: The NREGA’s impact on Households environments

	Pakuahat G.P			Bamangola G.P		
	Improved	Same	Deteriorate	Improved	Same	Deteriorate
Annual income	40(100.00)	0(00.00)	0(00.00)	39(97.50)	1(2.50)	0(00.00)
Economic condition	34(85.00)	6(15.00)	0(00.00)	39(97.50)	1(2.50)	0(00.00)
Social status	5(12.50)	35(87.50)	0(00.00)	11(27.50)	29(72.50)	0(00.00)
Mobility	8(20.00)	32(80.00)	0(00.00)	10(25.00)	30(75.00)	0(00.00)
Family education	10(25.00)	30(75.00)	0(00.00)	5(12.50)	35(87.50)	0(00.00)
Housing condition	10(25.00)	30(75.00)	0(00.00)	15(37.50)	25(62.50)	0(00.00)
Exposure of mass media	12(30.00)	28(70.00)	0(00.00)	16(40.00)	24(60.00)	0(00.00)
Agricultural production	7(17.50)	33(82.50)	0(00.00)	11(27.50)	29(72.50)	0(00.00)
Agricultural technology	9(22.50)	31(77.50)	0(00.00)	8(20.00)	32(80.00)	0(00.00)
Food habit	14(35.00)	26(65.00)	0(00.00)	12(30.00)	28(70.00)	0(00.00)
Dress pattern	16(40.00)	24(60.00)	0(00.00)	17(42.50)	23(57.50)	0(00.00)

Source: Field survey, 2014

Awareness about Gram Sava: The District Nodal Officer (DNO) of Malda reported the Self Help Group (SHG) involvement among women helped much in creating awareness among people regarding NREGA (IIM, 2009) the Table No-17 showing the awareness about Gram Sava and its necessity for developing their household condition as well as their locality.

The survey reveals that in Pakuahat Gram panchayet around 60% respondents reported that they attended the Gram Sava during this session which indicates that they are aware about different developments and benefits of the Scheme. Around 82.50% of respondents answered that gram Sava is necessary for highlighting the rural local problems and solutions and suggestions for overall developments but on the other hand about 17.50% respondents do not have idea about it as they are illiterate and lacks awareness. In case of Bamangola G.P a majority of NREGA beneficiary respondents i.e. 67.50% stated that they attend the gram Sava programme and around

85.00% respondents support gram Sava existence and according to them it is necessary for rural local as well as overall developments.

Table No 17: Awareness about Gram sabha

	Attendance in Gram Sava		Necessity of Gram Sava	
	Yes	No	Yes	No idea
Pakuahat G.P	24(60.00)	16(40.00)	33(82.50)	7(17.50)
Bamangola G.P	27(67.50)	13(32.50)	34(85.00)	6(15.00)

Source: field survey, 2014

Reaction of workers towards NREGS: The Table No 18 represents the multiple response from respondents regarding the complains of NREGA works. So, from the table it is observed that around 67.50% of beneficiary respondents in Pakuahat G.P complained about the irregularities of works, non payments of wages in due time and non allotments of works where as 45.00% mentioned about the irregularities of work and non payments of wage in due time.

But in Bamangola Gram panchayet, around 32.50% of beneficiaries complained about the irregularities of work and non payment of wage in due time whereas 12.50% beneficiaries mentioned about on Non allotment of work and irregularities of work, non payments of wage in due time and the non allotments of works. It is evident that the complain regarding the NREGA works is comparatively more in Pakuahat Gram panchayet than Bamangola G.P.

Table No 18 : Reaction of by NREGA Beneficiaries towards NREGS

Unlike affairs	Pakuahat G.P	Bamangola G.P
Non payments of wages in due time	3(7.50)	1(2.50)
Irregularities of works	4(10.00)	2(5.00)
Non cooperation for opening account	1(2.5)	0(00.00)
Non allotment of works	1(2.50)	5(12.50)
Irregularities of work & non payment of wage in due time	18(45.00)	13(32.50)
Irregularities, non payment & non allotments of works	27(67.50)	5(12.50)

Source: field survey, 2014

Behaviour of Gram Rojgar Sahayak: From the table no 19 it is clear that in Pakuahat G.P, about 65.00% respondents are satisfied with the behaviour of in Gram Rojgar sahayak while only 35.00% respondents are not satisfied due to rude attitude for allotment of work in due time. On the other hands, in Bamangola Gram panchayet, around 67.50% respondents are satisfied with Gram Rojgar Sahayak's behaviour and rest are not satisfied due to not responding the information about work and so on.

Table No. 19: Behaviour of gram Rojgar Sahayak

Gram panchayet	Behavioural attitude		Total
	Satisfaction	Not satisfaction	
Pakuahat	26(65.00)	14(35.00)	40(100.00)
Bamangola	27(67.50)	13(32.50)	40(100.00)

Source: field survey, 2014

Major findings

- The NREGA's impact on beneficiaries is Positive regarding social as well as economic spheres.
- 2. Women's participation in NREGA in the studied region is around 40% which improved their households as well as social environments in both GP.
- 2. Most of the beneficiaries are aware about working schemes of NREGA & Gram Sabha.
- 3. Most of the beneficiaries possess the RSBY card as health security but a few percentages of beneficiaries (2-5%) are aware about its implications in both GP of particular Block.
- 4. A majority of beneficiaries have the joint account in job cards where women get freedom to withdrawal their wages.
- 5. There are some Grievances of beneficiaries in proper implementation of Schemes regarding mainly work distribution.
- 6. It is observed that very few beneficiaries received employment over 75% employment days under this Scheme.

Concluding remark

It may conclude that the impact of NREGA in rural beneficiaries is most satisfactory and Number of Household provided 100 days employment is also much satisfactory. The district is giving more emphasis on rural connectivity, land development, water conservation, micro irrigation work and the renovation of the traditional water bodies. This is very much essential for overall upliftment of district. It should necessary to aware the beneficiaries about their job security of 100 days. Finally the overall impacts of MGNREGS works have been reflected on rural unemployment which is very essential for development and raise the standard of living of the beneficiaries.

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