

**A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEMS FACED BY THOZHILURAPPU WOMEN  
WORKERS INVOLVED IN MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT  
GUARANTEE SCHEME WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE VYPIN ISLAND**



**ARSHYA SOMAN**

AM20SOC006

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND CENTRE FOR RESEARCH  
ST. TERESA'S COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), ERNAKULAM  
MARCH 2022**



**A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEMS FACED BY THOZHILURAPPU WOMEN  
WORKERS INVOLVED IN MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT  
GUARANTEE SCHEME WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE VYPIN ISLAND**

Thesis submitted to St. Teresa's College (Autonomous), Ernakulam in *fulfillment of the  
requirements for the award of the degree of **Master of Arts in Sociology***

**By**

**ARSHYA SOMAN**

**AM20SOC006**

*Under the Supervision of*

**Dr. DORA DOMINIC**

Assistant Professor

Department of Sociology  
St. Teresa's College, Ernakulam



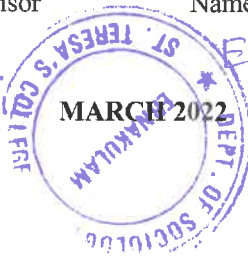
Name and Signature of the Staff Supervisor

Dr. Dora Dominic



Name and Signature of the Head of Department

Elizabeth Abraham



## CERTIFICATE

I certify that the thesis entitled “A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEMS FACED BY THOZHILURAPPU WOMEN WORKERS INVOLVED IN MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE VYPIN ISLAND ” is a record of bonafide research work carried out by ARSHYA SOMAN, under my guidance and supervision. The thesis is worth submitting in fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Master of Arts in Sociology

Dy. Dora Dominic



Name and Signature of the Staff Supervisor

Assistant Professor

Department of Sociology

St. Teresa's College, Ernakulam

Ernakulam

March 2022

## DECLARATION

I, **Arshya Soman** hereby declare that the thesis entitled “**A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEMS FACED BY THOZHILURAPPU WOMEN WORKERS INVOLVED IN MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE VYPIN ISLAND**” is a bonafide record of independent research work carried out by me under the supervision and guidance of **Dr. Dora Dominic**. I further declare that this thesis has not been previously submitted for the award of any degree, diploma, associateship or other similar title.

ERNAKULAM

MARCH 2022



ARSHYA SOMAN

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In this humble endeavor I have received a great deal of support and guidance from different quarters. First and foremost, I thank the God almighty, for bestowing upon me abundance of grace, wisdom and power throughout the study and making it a success.

I am extremely grateful to our Director Rev. Sr. Vinitha CSST and Principal Dr. Lizzy Mathew for giving me this opportunity.

I take this opportunity to express my gratitude to Smt.Elizabeth Abraham, head of the department of sociology and to all the members of teaching for their encouragement and guidance in accomplishing the work.

I am grateful to Dr. Dora Dominic for her constant guidance and inspiration without which this work would not have been possible.

I would like to express my gratitude to the respondents of the study without whose cooperation this study could not have conducted successfully.

I also wish to acknowledge the help provided by the librarians of St. Teresa's college (Autonomous). Last but not the least I take this opportunity to thank my classmates, friends and my family for their love and support.

Ernakulam

March 2022



Arshya Soman

# CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
1. INTRODUCTION.....	1-17
2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE.....	18-24
3. METHODOLOGY.....	25-32
4. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION.....	33-94
5. FINDING, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION.....	95-103

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDIX

## LIST OF FIGURES

<b>FIGURE NO:</b>	<b>TITLE</b>	<b>PAGE NO:</b>
4.1	FIGURE SHOWING THE AGE OF RESPONDENTS	35
4.2	FIGURE SHOWING THE EDUCATIONAL QULIFICATION OF RESPONDENTS	36
4.3	FIGURE SHOWING THE RELIGION OF RESPONDENTS	37
4.4	FIGURE SHOWING THE CAST CATEGORY OF RESPONDENTS	38
4.5	FIGURE SHOWING THE TYPE OF RATION CARD OF RESPONDENTS	40
4.6	FIGURE SHOWING THE MARITAL STATUS OF RESPONDENTS	41
4.7	FIGURE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS	42
4.8	FIGURE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF EARNING FAMILY MEMBERS OF RESPONDENTS	44
4.9	FIGURE SHOWING INCOME OF HUSBAND OR OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS OF RESPONDENTS	45
4.10	FIGURE SHOWING THE MODE OF RESIDENCE OF RESPONDENTS	46
4.11	FIGURE SHOWING THE WORK EXPERIENCE OF RESPONDENTS IN THOZHILLURAPPU PADHATHI	49

4.12	FIGURE SHOWING, FROM REpondENTS HOW MANY MATE (LEADER) ARE IN THOZHILURAPPU PADHATHI.	50
4.13	FIGURE SHOWING THE WORK PRESSURE EXPERIENCED BY RESPONDENTS	52
4.14	FIGURE SHOWING THE FACILITY TO REST	54
4.15	FIGURE SHOWING THE SATISFACTION OF RESPONDENT ON FIRST AID MEASURES OF THOZHILLURAPPU PADHATHI.	58
4.16	FIGURE SHOWING THE SANITATION FACILITIES IN THE WORKPLACE	59
4.17	FIGURE SHOWING THE SATISFACTION OF RESPONDENTS IN GETTING HELP AND FACILITY FROM GRAMA PANCHAYAT	60
4.18	FIGURE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS PAYING RENT FOR THE TOOL AND EQUIPMENT	61
4.19	FIGURE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS COMPLETED 100 DAYS OF WORK OF THOZHILURAPPU	64
4.20	FIGURE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS FACE HOSTILITY WITH OWNER OF PLOT	71
4.21	THE FIGURE SHOWING THE FAMILY SUPPORT FOR GOING TO WORK	76
4.22	THE FIGURE SHOWING ,HOW MANY RESPONDENTS GET EMPLOYMENT BONUS FROM GOVERNMENT	78
4.23	THE FIGURE SHOWING THE PENSION FROM GOVERNMENT	79
4.24	THE FIGURE SHOWING , HOW MANY RESPONDENTS HAVE HARMONIOUS RELATIONSHIP WITH CO-WORKERS	81
4.25	THE FIGURE SHOWING THE ECONOMIC CONDITION OF RESPONDENT DURING LOCK DOWN OF COVID 19 PANDEMIC	86-87



4.26	THE FIGURE SHOWING NATURE OF IMPACT FROM COVID 19 PANDEMIC	92
4.27	THE FIGURE SHOWING SUGGESTION OF RESPONDENTS REGARDING THOZHILURAPPU PADHATHI	93-94

## LIST OF TABLES

<b>TABLE NO:</b>	<b>TITLE</b>	<b>PAGE NO:</b>
4.1	TABLE SHOWING THE INCOME OF RESPONDENTS (PER DAY)	39
4.2	TABLE SHOWING THE TYPE OF FAMILY	43
4.3	TABLE SHOWING THE NATURE OF WORK AMONG RESPONDENTS	47
4.4	TABLE SHOWING THE TYPE OF THOZHILURAPPU WORK DONE BY RESPONDENTS	48
4.5	TABLE SHOWING THE WORK DURATION OF RESPONDENTS IN A DAY	51
4.6	TABLE SHOWING THE REST INTERVALS	53
4.7	TABLE SHOWING THE TIME INTERVAL FOR HAVING FOOD	55
4.8	TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS VACCINATED FOR TT VACCINE	56
4.9	TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS GETTING DOXYCYCLINE TABLET	57

4.10	TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS DOING OTHER EMPLOYMENT ALONG WITH THOZHILURAPPU PADHATHI WORK	62
4.11	TABLE SHOWING THE NATURE OF OTHER EMPLOYMENTS	63
4.12	TABLE SHOWING THE LIFESTYLE DISEASES OF RESPONDENTS	65
4.13	TABLE SHOWING THE NATURE OF LIFESTYLE DISEASE AMONG RESPONDENTS	66
4.14	TABLE SHOWING THE HEALTH PROBLEMS AS A RESULT OF THOZHILURAPU PADHATHI WORK	67
4.15	TABLE SHOWING THE TYPE OF HEALTH PROBLAMS AS A RESULT OF THOZHILURAPPU PADHATHI WORK	68
4.16	TABLE SHOWING THE ACCIDENTS WHILE WORKING IN THOZHILURAPPU PADHATHI WORK	69
4.17	TABLE SHOWING THE TYPE OF ACCIDENTS FACED BY RESPONDENTS WHILE WORKING IN WORKPLACE	70
4.18	TABLE SHOWING THE ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR WHILE WORKING IN THE THOZHILURAPPU PADHATHI WORK	72
4.19	TABLE SHOWING THE NATURE OF ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR FACED BY RESPONDENTS	73
4.20	TABLE SHOWING THE JOB PREFERENCE AMONG RESPONDENTS	74
4.21	TABLE SHOWING THE SATISFACTION OF RESPONDENTS ON JOB AND WORKPLACE	75
4.22	TABLE SHOWING THE CAPACITY OF RESPONDENTS TO MANAGE HOUSEHOLD AND EMPLOYMENT ACTIVITY	77
4.23	TABLE SHOWING THE SATISFACTION OF RESPONDENTS ON INCOME	80

4.24	TABLE SHOWING THE EXPECTATION OF RESPONDENS TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYMENT DAYS	82
4.25	TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS RECEIVED COVID 19 VACCINATION	83
4.26	TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS BECOME COVID 19 POSITIVE(AFFECTED)	84
4.27	TABLE SHOWING THE POST COVID 19 HEALTH ISSUE AMONG RESPONDENTS	85
4.28	TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS GET GOVERNMENT FREE FOOD KIT	87
4.29	TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS PRACTICE SOCIAL DISTANCING	88
4.30	TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS GET COVID19 PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT	89
4.31	TABLE SHOWING THE TYPE OF PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT USED BY RESPONDENTS	90
4.32	TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF RESPONDENT FACED COVID 19 PANDEMIC IMPACT IN THEIR LIFE	91

**CHAPTER - I**  
**INTRODUCTION**

# **CHAPTER- I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act has aimed to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The significance of MGNREGA is that it is bottom –up, people centered, demand driven, self-selecting and rights based. Moreover, it provides a legal guarantee for wage employment by providing allowances and compensation both in case of failure to provide work on demand and delays in payment of wages for work undertaken. In MGNREGA plans and decisions regarding the nature and choice of works to be made, the order in which each worksite selection etc. are all to be made in open assemblies of the Gram Sabha and ratified by Grama Panchayat.

### **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee ACT**

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was implement to strengthen the commitment towards livelihood security in rural area. The Act was pass on 7<sup>th</sup> September 2005, the significance of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is to provide wage employment program and make Government legally accountable for providing employment to those people seeking for job. In this way, the legislation goes beyond providing social safety by guaranteeing the right to employment.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act aim to increase the livelihood security of the people in rural area by guaranteeing hundred days of wages employment in a financial year, to a rural household whose members volunteer to do manual unskilled work .The objective of the Act is to strengthen the livelihood resource of the rural poor .

The choice of works suggested in the Act portrayed the cause of chronic poverty like drought , deforestation , soil erosion , so that the process of employment generation is on a sustainable basis works suggested in the Act addresses cause of chronic poverty like drought , deforestation and soil erosion , so that the process of employment generation is maintained on a sustainable basis .

The government implemented an antipoverty program that promises 100 days of employment every year to the rural poor. The MGNREGA extends to all rural area of India, including fifth and sixth schedule area, except the state of Jammu and Kashmir .The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act ensure the legal right of poor people, who are willing to work at the stipulated minimum wage rate in the rural area as to work for 100 days. The MGNREGA addresses mainly rural poor and their fundamental right to work with dignity in a financial year.

The MGNREGA has made a paradigm shift from all precedent wage employment programs operating in the country since 1980. The early employment programs were allocation based, whereas MGNREGA is demand driven. The Act is implement to provide employment within 15 days of application received from citizen. As per data, provided by MGNREGA website 4,048 crore households were employee during the financial year 2014-2015. .In states like Kerala and Karnataka there were strong demands from the workers for increasing the workdays to 200 days per household. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act helped a rural population to attain a sustainable base job.

## **History of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act**

The Indian Parliament passed the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act on 23<sup>rd</sup> August 2005. The Act was first propose in 1991 by P.V . Narasimha Rao .It was finally accept in the parliament and commenced implementation in various districts of India. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (NREGA ) later renamed as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act or MGNREGA in 2009 .The Indian labor law and social security measure that aims to guarantee the right to work . This act was pass in 23 August 2005 under the UPA government of Prime Minister Manmohan Singh by following tabling of the bill in parliament by the Minister for Rural development Raghuvansh Prasad Singh.

On 7 September 2005, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was notify through the Gazette of India's notification. This act came into force on 2 February 2006. Initially this act focused mainly on 200 backward district.

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act has aimed to enhance livelihood security in rural area by providing at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year, as to uplift every household whose members volunteer to do unskilled manual work

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 was amend on 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2009, to change the nomenclature of the Act from NREGA to MGNREGA. The section 1(1) was amend and it was rename as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee act.

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act implemented in all rural districts of the country . This act implemented in 200 backward district in the first phase from February 2006 and extended subsequently , to additional From April 1<sup>st</sup> 2007 and May 15<sup>th</sup> 2007 this act has implemented in 113 and 17 districts .The remaining district were become part of this Act with effect from April 1<sup>st</sup> 2008 . Currently, the Act is implement in 644 districts of the country, especially in the rural population.

The central Government may delegate the power to the state Government can delegate the powers to subordinates. The implementation of MGNREGA has made a paradigm shift .The MGNREGA Is demand driven wage employment program and resource transfer from central to state based on the demand for employment in each state.

The MGNREGA is a bottom –up, people centered, demand driven, self-selecting and rights based scheme. It help to strengthening the livelihood resource base of the poor and proactively ensuring Social inclusion. The MGNREGA help in protecting the environment, empowering rural women, reduce rural urban migration and ensure social equality. The ACT was introduced as a social measure that guarantees “the right to work” .The MGNREGA provides a legal guarantee for wage employment by providing allowances and compensation both in case of failure to provide work on demand and delays in payment of wages for work undertaken. In MGNREGA plans and decisions regarding the nature and choice of works to be made, the order in which each worksite selection etc. are all to be made in open assemblies of the Gram Sabha and ratified by GP.

The new feature of MGNREGA is social audit is a new feature, which creates accountability of performance, especially towards immediate stakeholders. The MGNREGA also marks a break from the relief program of the past towards an integrated natural resource management and livelihood generation perspective. The Grama panchayat is responsible for the activity of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Act. The MGNREGA has helped many rural poor people to lead an independent life especially it helped rural women.

### **The function of MGNREGA**

MGNREGA guarantees hundred days of wage employment in a financial year, to rural households whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work to earn money for meeting their basic needs. Through the MGNREGA individual get benefit, thus beneficiary oriented work are taken up on the card of scheduled caste and schedule tribes, small or marginal farmers or beneficiaries of land reforms or beneficiaries under the Indira Awas yojana of the Government of India.

The *thozhilurappu* workers has a prominent role in society ,within 15 days of submitting the application or from the day work is demanded , wage employment will be provided to the applicant .At the same time right get unemployment allowance in case employment is not provided within fifteen days of submitting the application or from the date when work is sought . *Thozhilurappu* workers will get a receipt of wage within fifteen days of work. The gram panchayats give a variety of permissible work to them. The main aim of MGNREGA is economic and social empowerment of women

MGNREGA provided a 'Green 'environment and 'decent' work to *thozhilurappu workers*. Social development of MGNREGA works is mandatory, which lends to accountability and transparency. MGNREGA works climate change issues and they are working for conserve natural resources.

The gram Sabha is the principal forum for wage seekers to raise their voice and make demands. It is the Gram Sabha and the Gram panchayat, which approves the work under MGNREGA and fix their priority.



## **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)**

NREGA transform the wage employment programme into a right –based scheme, where people can demand work. It was a help the rural poor access public employment through legislation. The NREGA was enact in 2005, and the scheme has subsequently named ‘Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme (MGNREGS)’. The MGNREGS is a scheme, which is based on the MGNREGA (Act).

The MGNREGS has implemented through three phases, starting with the 200 most backward districts in 2006 , another set of 130 districts were covered during 2007-2008, and the whole nation was covered in the third phase which is in 1<sup>st</sup> April 2008 . Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme (MGNREGS) added to the strengthening of ADS. ADS representatives are commonly become ‘Mate’ and at the same time many other members who are not as ADS are also becoming Mate for scheme implementation. In MGNREGS, about two lakhs of women has trained to work as ‘Mate’. This started emerging as a cadre developing knowledge on identification and estimation of works, and in work supervision .MGNREGS and its link with collective farming lead to the rejuvenation of the entire structure , and it benefited ADS the most.

When MGNREGS was implement at Kerala in 2005-2006, kudumbashree emerged as a major organization in the implementation process within the panchayat Raj framework .At the time of introduction of MGNREGS, there was skepticism on its feasibility given the relatively higher level of wages existed in the state. The Census of 2011 indicate that work participation ratio among women in Kerala was 18.23%. The state overcome the lukewarm response to MGNREGS and the scepticism that dominated the public opinion by Kudumbashree taking the lead and mobilizing women through the community network to take up work. The Concept of women’s labor groups, and the kudumbashree NHGs transforming into labor collectives give a much –needed impetus to the program.

The entire community structure of Kudumbashree had role in planning and implementation of MGREGS .The Sarada Muraleedharan said, “Taking an active role in MGNREGS and linking it with our collective farming programme, an advantage for us was that it made the three tier system active like never before; the Neighbourhood Group, ADS, CDS, all become active in the

programme". Among the MGNREGS workers in Kerala, 94% are women. ADS nominating the mate for MGNREGS as a factor that contributed to the quality of the programme in Kerala.

The District collector is the District Programme Co-ordination of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in the district. Block programme officers co-ordinates and supervises the activities in the Grama panchayats. Grama Panchayats are the basic units for implementing the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment scheme and the secretaries act as Registration officers of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

### ***Thozhilurappu Padhathi***

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was implement in 200 district of the country on 2<sup>nd</sup> February 2006. In Kerala the Wayanad and Palakkad was the only district that included in the first phase of Act. The Second phase of the scheme was implement on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2007, Idukki and Kasaragod were included in the second phase of Act. On 1 April 2008, the scheme was aim to extended to the remaining district.

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guaranteed scheme is denoted as *thozhilurappu padhathi* in Kerala .The major aim of *thozhilurappu padhathi* is to strengthening the livelihood resource base of the poor, protectively ensure social inclusion and it strengthen the panchayat raj institutions. The MGNREGS is under the supervision of Mission Director. The Kerala government always evaluate various project of *thozhilurappu padhathi* as to ensure quality and accountability of scheme. Each workers is required to open a bank /post office /cooperative Bank Account and the wage are create to members account.

In *thozhilurappu padhathi*, each ward has an inspection and monitoring committee to examine the working of the Act. The Grama panchayat secretary is the registration officer under MGNREGS of a panchayat. The Grama Panchayat secretary will get help from Assistant secretary in the implementation of MGNREGA. In addition, the accountant and one section clerk in the Grama panchayat fully deals with the day-to-day affairs of the *thozhilurappu padhathi* in Grama panchayat level.

The Grama panchayat has two village extension officers, who are also supporting the Grama panchayat secretary in the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme. In Grama panchayat, the *thozhilurappu padhathi* work is coordinate by accredited engineer, overseer, and accountant cum Data entry operator. The Kerala state is utilizing the service of reputed training institution like SIRD, KILA, ETCs, and IMG etc. for conducting training program in a cascading method.

The Government directed all Gram panchayats to publish the citizen's charter. The charter should clearly spell out the responsibility and duty of the Grama panchayat and the services available to the workers. In *thozhilurappu padhathi* all estimate are to be prepared in the local language so that anybody can understand the provision in the estimate are to be prepared in the local language so that anybody can understand the provision in the estimate . The Government of Kerala notified the Grievance Redressal Rule under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. In *thozhilurappu padhathi* helpline number are available of wages. A delay compensation Mechanism is now developed which is under consideration of Government.

### **The role of Grama panchayat in *thozhilurappu padhathi***

The Grama panchayat has major role in MGNREGS as to receive applications for registration, Verifying registration applications, registering household, issuing job cards, receiving application for work, Issuing dated receipt for these applications for work.

They also allot work within fifteen days of submitting the application in Grama panchayat .The authority of Grama panchayat has to conduct periodical surveys to assess demand for work. They also identify and plan work, developing a shelf of projects including determining the order of their priority. Forward the list of works to the program officer for scrutiny and preliminary approval.

The Gram panchayat is responsible for recording as specified in the MGNREGA operational Guidelines, 2013.They also maintain accounts and provide utilization certificates in formats prescribed by central and state governments.

The Authority of Grama panchayat will prepare annually a report containing the data and achievements relating to the implementation of the scheme within its jurisdiction and, copy of the same will provide to the public on demand and on payment of such fee as may be specified in the scheme.

### ***Thozhilurappu women workers***

In 2005, the UPA Government launched the world largest and most comprehensive poverty alleviation program Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee scheme implemented by the government. The uniqueness of the scheme is that it Guarantees work to those who voluntarily applied to Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee act, will receive 100 days of employment and wages in annual year, which make 100 days employment a fair right.

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee act is denote as *thozhilurappu padhathi* in Kerala. This Act ensures a small but accurate income to all members engaged in work. This has been an important link in the economic and social empowerment of India and has since been an important link in the economic and social empowerment of Indian villagers, especially women.

The central Government has increased the guaranteed wage by Rupees 20 in Kerala, which means 291Rs per day for *thozhilurappu* workers. The increase will benefit to 15 .65 lakh workers. 89% of them are women. Kerala is a state with the highest representation of women workers.

The *thozhilurappu* women workers has played a vital role in creating ‘a *pachathuruthu*’ of *haritha* Kerala mission in Kerala government. In Vypin Island *thozhilurappu* workers mainly clean the environment by cutting down the unwanted plants in a plot .Then they will plant sampling in the place where they worked. *Thozhilurappu* workers can take the plants from the plot for lease with the permission of owner. At the same time, they will plant sampling for the owner of the plot and that plants can take by owners.

The Kerala state had better performance under the MGNREGS last year .The expenditure had more than double compared to 2010 -2011. Though there were only 72343 families that had

worked for more than 100 days in 2010 -11, their number had risen to 3.5 lakhs last year. In current society 836 lakhs workdays has generated, when compared to 493 lakhs in 2010 -11.

### **Women independency through *thozhilurappu padhathi***

In Vypin island women are getting a wide range of independence by being a part of *thozhilurappu padhathi* .The economic instability of the family can create many problems among each family member. The women members of *thozhilurappu padhathi* get a salary of rs.291 and rs.700 for the leaders of the *thozhilurappu* for their manual work. This salary gives the women independence and freedom.

In Vypin Island women who become the part of *thozhilurappu padhathi* get their own financial decision or being able to sustain herself financially .For a homemaker, it helps to spend money whenever she wants or being able to sustain herself during emergencies. At a basic level, financial independence make women feel more secure and respected irrespective of their socio-economic background. This automatically has a relay effect not just on women but also a more progressive society, which is healthier.

In Vypin Island the *thozhilurappu* women workers gets the financial independence which leads to higher self-respect , better living standard, financial security and less prone to discrimination . These major individual benefits are available to *thozhilurappu* women workers.

The *thozhilurappu* women workers get social benefits since they work for progressive society. In Vypin Island, less gender bias is create with the active participation of women in *thozhilurappu padhathi*. The *thozhilurappu* women workers have a major role in creating a healthier society by doing paid manual work, which gives them a social status in society.

### **The Duty of mate (*thozhilurappu padhathi* leader)**

In *thozhilurappu padhathi* majority of mates are women .The mate is selecte through the mate election .In that mate election the ward member play a prominent role. The ward member is the one who declare the name of members for mate election.

The mate had to verify the name and signature of members engaged in work and about the details of the plot in which they worked .The mate will hand over the register to the authority of Gram panchayat.

The mate is the one who direct and assign the *thozhilurappu padhathi* worker to each member .The mate also has duty to divide the work among members .If there is 45 or above members are presented in work then the mate does not need do work in the field . If there is only 20 or less number of workers then the mate has to do the work along with other *thozhilurappu padhathi* workers.

All the *thozhilurappu padhathi* workers have to obey and respect the mate. Under the supervision of mate, all the members had to write their name and signature in the register at the time of arrival and departure from the working plot. The members get salary based on the participation details filled in the Muster roll. The Muster roll is a wage register and it is filled by Mate .All the *thozhilurappu padhathi* workers had an employment card; each member kept it personally. The mate has to mark the attendance in the employment card of *thozhilurappu padhathi* workers. Mates collect cheques for the payment of wages and credit to the bank accounts of the workers.

The duty of a mate in *thozhilurappu padhathi* is to supervise work sites .The daily attendance and muster roll details are fill by mate. They also facilitate application for job cards .The filled muster roll are submit to the gram panchayat by mate and they facilitate participatory identification of work in the panchayat.

### **Health condition of *thozhilurappu* women workers**

The *thozhilurappu* women workers in Vypin Island are doing a tremendous job .The *thozhilurappu* women are actively working for the clean environment and for the planting of new plant saplings. They are dedicatedly working for sustainable development.

Most of the *thozhilurappu* women members in Vypin Island are middle aged. These middle-aged women are facing various health problems. Knee pain, headache, leg pain, asthma and joint pain are some of the common health problems faced by them. Most of them also suffer from cholesterol, blood pressure, diabetics, kidney stones, thyroid, and fatty liver.

The Thozhilurappu workers are vaccinated with TT vaccine, which will prevent the poisoning of snakebite. Since they usually engage in cleaning of ponds the vaccination is necessary. The *thozhilurappu* workers have taken vaccine with an interval of 2 years.

Doxycycline tablets have been used to prevent rat fever. The tablet helps to prevent bacteria, which can cause malaria. The respondent claims that there is a high chance of having direct contact with contaminated water so it is necessary to have Doxycycline tablets to prevent malaria. Primary health centers and Asha workers provide it for two weeks.

The women engage in *thozhilurappu* work after doing their household works and when they are back home they are forced to do household chores that make them more tired. Some of them also face the crucial condition of menopause. They survive these difficulties by taking a rest with no salary. At the time of menstruation, the lack of bathroom facility is another problem faced by them.

The lack of bathroom facilities is a major problem faced by the workers. Thus, many of the women workers suffer from urinary tract infection. The *thozhilurappu* workers also have the problem of kidney stone due to lack of proper drinking water. The lack of bathroom facility is the major factor that leads them to consume less water.

Covid 19 has also created health issues among *thozhilurappu* women workers. The post covid 19 health illness is hindering their active participation in *thozhilurappu padhathi*. While working they face health issues such as breathing problems and fatigue of hands and feet. They also feel tired while working. Most of them have been affected with Covid 19 (become positive) and they suffer a lot due to the post Covid 19 health issues. Asthma is the major health issue that occurs while working. Many of the workers already have diseases like cholesterol, diabetes and related diseases. Covid 19 virus makes it worse by creating more physical and mental health problems.

### **Working condition of *thozhilurappu* women workers**

The *thozhilurappu* workers play a major role to maintain the sanitation of the environment and to maintain *Haritha* Kerala. The *thozhilurappu* workers are facing lots of problems in their working circumstances. Even with the salary of Rs291 they still need to pay rent or buy the tools that are

required for the work . The Gram panchayat is not providing tools and equipment that are required for the work.

The *thozhilurappu* women works are getting adequate rest interval, which help them to relax from stress. They have to get into work by 9: 30 am to 10:30am .At 10:30 am they can have tea and snacks. From 11:00 am to 1 pm they have to engage in work .At 1 pm they can have lunch. By 2:00 pm everyone should come back to the field for work .Then from 2:00pm to 5: 00pm they have to work. At 5:00pm they can go back home.

Under the supervision of mate, every *thozhilurappu* workers had to write their name and signature in the register at the time of arrival and departure from the working plot.

The *thozhilurappu* workers usually carry two plastic sheet as to make a temporary shelter. During the rest interval, they can take rest under this shelter. In the rainy season, they face high problems to settle in a small shelter with 45 or above members. The toilet facilities available to *thozhilurappu* women workers are mainly from the neighborhood house.

Any problems that arise among *thozhilurappu* workers has to be solved and rectified by the mate (leader of *thozhilurappu* members).If the mate is not able to solve that problem then it will be informed to Gram panchayat authorities.

The major work in *thozhilurappu padhathi* are the water conservation and water harvesting, drought proofing include afforestation and tree plantation, irrigation canals, land development. They also work for renovation of traditional waterbody including desilting of tank and provision of irrigation facility to land owned by household belonging to the schedule Castes and Schedule tribes or to land of beneficiaries of land reform or that of the beneficiaries of Indira Awas Yojana Programme.

The *thozhilurappu* workers has the duty to cut down the unwanted plants and grass in a plot. The land tax paid receipt from the owner of the plot is need for *thozhilurappu* workers to work in that plot. They also plant saplings, which can take by *thozhilurappu* workers, as if the workers take that plot for lease .The *thozhilurappu* women worker are getting family support to engage into work .The financial problem is major reason for the members to engage in *thozhilurappu padhathi*.



## **Salary of *thozhilurappu padhathi* workers**

In Kerala, the central Government has increased the guaranteed wage by Rs 20, so Rs 291 per day for *thozhilurappu* workers. The increase will benefit to 15 .65 lakh workers. 89% of them are women. Kerala is a state with the highest representation of women workers. In the current financial year Kerala was allotted seven crore working days but it created 7.82 crore working days. The additional day pay will also be available from the central government. In the next financial year 8 crore working days have been allotted. Kerala ranks third in the country for guaranteed wages. The highest is Haryana (RS309) and Sikkim ((RS308)

The *thozhilurappu* women workers get a salary of 291 for mate and subordinate *thozhilurappu* women workers .The mate with SSLC certificate will get 700 rupees. Some respondents claim that there is a chance to increase the salary of a mate (leader) from 291 to 700. Moreover, they also said that this provision would be applicable only to the mate (leader) who has an SSLC pass. However, many of the workers in this field do not have SSLC certificates so they are facing economic problems due to less work in this modern world. The daily life needs are not satisfied with less amount of *thozhilurappu*.

The government has declared to introduce a pension for *thozhilurappu* workers registered under Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee scheme and having worked under the MGNREG scheme for at least 100 days a year. The minister for rural development and culture K.C Joseph told the media that the pension scheme would be implement with contribution from state and central government. This is the first pension scheme to be launch for Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee scheme workers on the country, he added

This pension was announce only for *thozhilurappu* workers with age of 60, but that declaration did not come into action. Still *thozhilurappu* women workers with age more than 60 years old are not getting pension.

The Kerala state government had provided a bonus of Rs 1000 to *thozhilurappu* workers for education of their children. This bonus is provide only to the *thozhilurappu padhathi* workers who completed 100 days of work within a year.

This year the government claims that the amount can be contributed for the pension scheme. Besides, Rs1000 per work from the Swalamban scheme of the central government would be deposited as the center's contribution to the pension scheme. The contribution of the workers would be decided later in consultation with their Authority in Gram panchayat .

Mr. Joseph said that the minimum age to enter into the scheme is 18 years the maximum age for joining in Scheme would be 50 years. The pension would be provided to the workers on their attaining 60 years of age in proportion to the contribution on their credit.

The *thozhilurappu* workers who had worked for 100 days during 2012 -13, had given 'Onakodi' coated Rs.400 per piece. The majority of workers under the MGNREGS were women and there were 340 families eligible for the Onam gift. The Government had allocated Rs 13.61 crore for 'Onakodi' as announced in the Budget for the current year.

In a year *thozhilurappu* workers have to complete 100 days of work .If they complete a muster roll in a week then they will get a salary for that muster roll of work. They don't have paid leave thus salaries are only for those who have gone to work .SC members of *thozhilurappu padhathi* will get salary after the sanction of SC fund . This fund will be sanctioned within five days from the date of Muster roll. The muster roll refers to the list of workers working on *thozhilurappu padhathi* for attendance management.

The *thozhilurappu* workers do not have bonus, insurance, or compensation. The one year of *thozhilurappu* starts in May and the *thozhilurappu* workers have to complete the 100 days of work in March .Thus they will get 1000 rupees as bonus only for the workers who had completed 100 days of work within a year.

*thozhilurappu padhathi* is a part of government scheme .In the initial period the *thozhilurappu* workers have to pay rent for hoe tool with price of 10 Rs and spade tool has price of 8Rs to Gram panchayat .The current authority of panchayat is not providing tools and equipment's . So *thozhilurappu* workers have to bring tools and equipment from their home, but at the same time some members were paying rent for tool and equipment especially for measuring tape'. . The *thozhilurappu padhathi* women workers desire for getting increased salary.

## **Covid 19 pandemic and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act**

In India, the Covid 19 pandemic is not an epidemic that is spreading day by day, but also the biggest socio – economic crisis that independent India has ever seen. At the same time, not only the public health system paralyzed across the country, but also the complete lockdown announced led to mass exodus of millions of workers to the villages and the deaths of many by the wayside due to starvation and thirst.

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme was an important factor that served as the livelihood of Indian villagers who are willing to work when all other sources of incomes are closed. Therefore in 2020, 10.32 crore people benefited from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme. In 2019 it was 7.89 crore. This means the number of beneficiaries of the employment Guarantee Act has increased by 30.79 percent in a single year. It paints a grim picture of unemployment and lack of income in rural India .The Mahatma Gandhi Employment Guarantee scheme saved millions of rural families from starvation during the epidemic .Naturally, in this union budget, it was necessary to have more funds for the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act to stimulate the economically vulnerable rural sector. Unfortunately the central government has estimated in this budget only about 38500 crore, which is less than last year.

On 26<sup>th</sup> March 2020, the financial minister Nirmala Sitharaman announced that the workers under the MGNREGS would get a hike of Rupees 2000 each on an average. It was also announced that three crore senior citizens , persons with disabilities and widows will get a onetime additional amount of Rupees 1,000 in two installments which will be provided through DBT (Direct Benefit Transfer ) over three months . This announcement has made an initiative towards the loss caused by the Covid 19 pandemic. The lockdown has expected to cost the Indian Economy a cost of around nine lakh crores. Funds worth Rupees 31,000 crore are provide to augment medical testing, screening and providing better healthcare facilities to those who have been affected financially due to the Covid 19 pandemic.

## **Covid 19 impact on *thozhilurappu* women workers**

The Covid 19 pandemic did not hinder the work of *thozhilurappu padhathi* workers, though they work by keeping social distancing, still some members affected by Covid 19 pandemic (become Covid 19 positive) and they has quarantined. The quarantine includes Covid positive patients, quarantine for primary contact people, and quarantine of secondary contact members with Covid 19 patients. Many of the workers were unable to get a salary in those quarantine days. The quarantine had affected the psychological, economic and social condition of people. Still quarantine was a major solution from the spread of deadly virus coronavirus.

The covid 19 has created financial problem to *thozhilurappu padhathi* women workers .The salary 291Rs was not sufficient to meet the daily life needs .So the *thozhilurappu padhathi* women members has requested to authority as to increase the total number of working days to 150 rather than 100 days of work .

Covid 19 has also created post Covid 19 health issues among *thozhilurappu padhathi* women works .While working they face breathing problems and fatigue of hands and feet .They also feel tired of going to work and also while working .Many of the works already has disease like cholesterol ,diabetics and aligned disease. Therefore, along with this disease Covid 19 virus has created physical and mental health problems.

The COVID 19 pandemic had created society more rigid and strict by regulation based on the Kerala epidemic diseases, COVID 19 regulations. In exercise of the power conferred by sections 2, 3 and 4 of the Epidemic Diseases ACT, 1897 (Central Act 3 of 1897). The lockdown, quarantine and post Covid 19 health issue are the major problem faced by *thozhilurappu padhathi* women workers during the Covid 19 pandemic period.

## **SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme has aimed to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year, as to uplift every household whose members volunteer to do work. The study seeks to present detail of the problems faced by *thozhilurappu padhathi* women workers involved in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme with special reference to the Vypin Island.

The Vypin Island is a rural area and the Gram panchayat plays a prominent role in administration .The Grama panchayat has initiated many projects for the upliftment of society. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guaranteed scheme is denote as *thozhilurappu padhathi* in Kerala .The study is providing information about the impact of Covid 19 pandemic in the life of *thozhilurappu* women workers. The economic condition and the post Covid 19 health issues also focused in this study. This study finds the satisfaction of respondents on facilities that are available for them. This study also finds health issues such life lifestyle diseases and health problems.

**CHAPTER - II**

**REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

## **CHAPTER - II**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

The review of literature is one of the important aspects in any research work. It is a measure for starting the recent output on a particular area of research and organized in a helpful sequence to strengthen the present research techniques. The main objective of the review of literature is to understand the research activities that have taken place in a particular discipline in general and in the area of research in particular. In this study, the review of literature help to find out the research gaps related to the topic. The researcher search literature published in different E -book, E-journals, web sources has used in this study .It is clear that many of these studies were focus on the functioning of MNREGA, critical evaluation of the scheme, controversies of the scheme, progress of the scheme, progress of the scheme in different states, etc.

K. B. Saxena (2015) claim that The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is a major program of the Ministry of Rural Development (MORD) implemented since February 2006. She analyzed that for addressing chronic poverty, wage employment must be expand besides natural resource management for sustainable development. This is the largest rights based social protection. She also said that this report is most important assessment of the implementation of MGNREGS. It helps to bring out the ideal and promising aspects along with weaknesses. These reports help to improve planning and conduction of the program. This information helps researchers and activists for implementing it.

Cynthia Bantilan, Madhusudan Bhattarai, P. K Vishwanathan, Rudra N. Mishra (2018), they proposed that The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) helps to give conclusion of the performance and impact . They concluded that the book gives the deeper analysis of the program and its impact.

Priti Darooka (2016), she made it clear that social security provide whole security for a person within the family, workplace and society. The right to social security is very essential for realization of all human rights. This helps to bring attention to the issues faced by specific vulnerable groups, such as female domestic workers, sex workers etc.

Annita Ranjan (2020) suggested that The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Act (MGNREGA) has been implemented, established landmarks, attained criticism in all these years. She concluded that we should present different aspects of the act and provide a common knowledge about the significance and credibility of this scheme.

Madhusudan Bhattarai, R.Sakthivaidivel, Intizar Hussain (2001), their study explains the policy issues related to the impact on crop production, farm income poverty alleviation etc. It also focused on poverty issues in irrigation.

Jean Dreze and Amartya Sen (2002), they studied the role of public action in expanding human freedoms in India. They also clarified that the analysis is based on broad view of development, which focus on wellbeing.

Reetika Khera (2011) in her book she had explained that The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) is a unique aspect in the history of social security. She also suggested that it is not just an employment scheme, it is also a potential tool of economic and social changes in rural areas. This deals with wide range of issues such as entitlements, corruption, people's perception of NREGA, women's empowerment etc. These are based on the field studies of NREGA by the qualified researchers who have been actively involved in the campaign.

Klaus Deininger and Yanyan Liu (2013), tells that the impact of NREGS and the pathway through which its impacts are identified thus has important policy implications. They used a three round, 4000- household panel from Andhra Pradesh. It was record that the participants increased consumption (protein and energy intake) in the short run and accumulate more nonfinancial assets in the medium term. It has noted that direct benefits exceed program –related transfers and are mostly consider scheduled caste, tribes, and households supplying casual labor.

Sudha Narayanan and Upasak Das (2016), attempt to explore the consequence of poor implementation in public workfare programs, focusing on the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in India. It also came to notice that using nationally representative data, we test empirically for a discouraged worker effect arising from two



mechanics. They concluded that, the relevance of public programs over their lifecycle need to factor in implementation quality.

Sheahan, Megan, Liu, Yanyan, Barrett, Christopher B, Narayana, and Sudha (2014), proposed that it is important to first study trends in the allocation of funds, particularly as they relate to the susceptibility of the program to political clientelism rather than government spending on poor community asset creation and income transfers could have compounding positive effects on poverty reduction. They also explained the fact by focusing on one state where accountability and transparency mechanisms have been applauded, even though the authors do not find evidences.

Arun Jacob and Richard Varghese (2006) made a case study to know of how the government's employment guarantee scheme is being implemented in one Kerala district reveals the vital role played by local bodies. While implementation has been largely fair and corruption – free, the scheme needs to be more efficiently. It has effectively use, to meet the long-term requirements of the state and its people.

Krishnamurthy (2006) confirmed that the National Employment Guarantee Act and related program from the perspective of responding to sudden (and rapid) beginning of events like economic crises and natural and manmade disasters. It suggests using the NREGA as part of the rapid response to crises and disasters particular attention is focus on the impact of localized disasters/crises, which may be large and need to be disaster management strategies in India.

Lalit Mathur (2007) stated that the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is into its second year of implementation. It is easy to criticize the Act and its execution. The Employment Guarantee has evidently begun well. There is, of course, great scope for improvement, as indeed, can only be expect in a new program. A system of regular and continuous flow of authoritative information is essential – more than just sporadic reports and studies, as at present, dependent on the initiative of individuals and groups. Government could take up concurrent evaluation (as was done for integrated Rural Development program (IRDP) and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) in the mid-1980s), more effective monitoring, time –series studies, and focused reports on critical aspects like minimum wages, muster rolls. Not just by the center, but also by the states: not by the departments of rural development alone, but by others as well-labor, agriculture, forests planning, agriculture,

forests, planning, the CSSO and its network, This is an important time for the NREGA for it is one of learning as well.

Devesh Kapure, et al (2008) discover that continuing the debate on direct cash transfer, the authors of the article “The Case for Direct Cash Transfers to the Poor” (12 April 2008) respond to Mihir Shah’s criticism (23 August 2008) tells that the six points of contestation by Mihir Shah, including those on the public distribution system and the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme has refuted. The argument in essence is that seeing the problems with anti-poverty programs as faulty design and limited availability of resources does not recognize the weak capabilities of local government.

Mehrotra (2008) examines the performance of the National Rural Employment Guarantee program since its launch in mid-2005. It gives a summary of progress in certain areas and then highlights specific weaknesses. It also describe the challenges that lie ahead and suggests how these can be overcome.

Reetika Khera (2008) has identified the experience of the jagrut Adivasi Dalit Sangathan in Madhya Pradesh shows the power of grassroots organizational work in activating the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. Levels of NREGA employment in the Sangathan areas are as high as 85 days per household per year, and nearly half of all working households has got 100 days of work. They also earn the minimum wage. The Act can also be an opportunity to promote overall rural development and alter the balance of power in village society.

Siddhartha and Vanaik (2008) studied that the draft report of the Comptroller and Auditor General on the working of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act has used by many section of the media to strongly criticize this employment program. What did the CAG actually say? Where did the CAG fall short in its investigation? In addition, what can we learn from the CAG to improve the functioning of the NREGA? The paper explained these points.

Vanaik (2008) describe about Tapas Soren, a tribal of Birakhap in Jharkhand, committed self-immolation recently, impoverished by the constant demand for bribes .The local officials for work done under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. His death soon after the murder of Lalit Mehta who had exposed corruption in NREGA schemes in Palamu shows how the scheme is being implement in Jharkhand.

Gopal (2009) proposed that about the social audits conducted in Andhra Pradesh under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. However, these audits have achieved much less than advertised and they have been ignore. Many important aspects of implementation of NREGA. The social audit process has a long way to go before it can claim to have contributed to transparency, empowerment and good governance.

Khera and Nayak (2009) highlighted the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in which entitles rural households to 100 days of casual employment on public works at the statutory minimum wage, contains special provisions to ensure full participation of women. This paper, based on fieldwork in six states in 2008, examines the socio-economic consequences of the NREGA for women workers. In spite of the drawbacks in the implementation of the legislation, significant benefits have already started accruing to women through better access to local employment, at minimum wages, with relatively decent and safe work condition. The paper also discusses barriers to women's participation.

Ambasta (2009) in his article stated that a humongous programme like NREGA needs an independent body that looks after it, human resource development, evaluation, social audit and grievance redress, without which quality outcomes will remain elusive.

Adhikari and Bhatia (2010) in their research paper stated that the Government of India has shifted from cash payment of wages under the renamed Mahatma Gandhi Employment Guarantee Scheme to settlement through bank accounts. It is done in order to prevent defrauding of workers and to give them greater control over their wages. Based on a survey in December 2008 in one block each in Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh) and Ranchi (Jharkhand) districts, this article probes questions related to payment of wages through bank.

Chowdhury (2011) has identified the 66<sup>th</sup> round National Sample Survey Organization data (2009-10) regarding the employment situation gives a picture of a limited creation of jobs between 2004-05 and 2009-10. It also mention widespread withdrawal from the labor force (especially by women) and slow growth of employment in the nonagricultural sector. The shift to education among the youth is a positive development but it does not explain the decline of the participation rate of labor force.

Ghormade (2011) writes on “A study of performance of MNREGA for BPL families with special reference to Nagpur district” published in Indian job guarantee scheme, which has responsibility for providing 100 days of job guarantee to inform of unskilled manual work to members of a locality. This programme is one of the challenging project by government of India. Through its ambitious working it has helped lakhs of people and has attracted the same number of criticism.

Kamala sankaran (2011) stated that while for several decades now there has been an unresolved debate about the effective of having a national minimum wage. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act with its provision for a countrywide wage rate has played the possibility to do so squarely on the agenda. The NREGA wage rate must logically be a need-based national minimum wage rate must logically be a need based national minimum wage rate under NREGA that is link to the schedule of rates allows adequate flexibility to account for regional /geographical variation.

Shylashri Shankar, et al in their paper examined the relationship is investigated between possessing information on, gaining access to and the efficacy of delivery of India’s national rural employment guarantee scheme in three states. The results suggest that the link between information, access and the delivery of the scheme is not straightforward. Information can increase the propensity for the straightforward. Information can increase the propensity for the programme to be accesse by those who are not its primary target population, and can enhance efficiency of delivery to such beneficiaries. Lack of information, on the other hand, decreases the ability of citizens, particularly the acutely poor, to benefit from the schemes

Rakesh Tiwari et al, presented research paper and stated that the activity undertaken under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in Chitradurga district, Karnataka, were assessed for their potential to enhance and provide environmental service. Key programmes started in 20 village during 2009 were studied using rapid scientific assessment method. An indicator approach was for irrigation and improvement in soil quality. The status of environment service before and after implementation of the activities was examine and vulnerability indices were constructed and compared. The activity were found to have reduce the vulnerability of agricultural production, water resources and livelihood to uncertain rainfall, water scarcity and poor soil fertility.

# **CHAPTER-III**

# **METHODOLOGY**

## **CHAPTER - III**

### **METHODOLOGY**

Social research covers a wide range of phenomena. Any relationship involving two or more phenomena constitutes a legitimate topic for social research. By “Methodology” we mean the philosophy of the research process. This includes assumptions and values that serve as a rationale for research and standard of criterion the researcher uses for interpreting data and conclusion. In the chapter the researcher briefly presents the main objectives, variables used, the methods and the techniques of tools employed for the collection of data.

This chapter discusses in detail about the method that was adopted by the researcher. The research methodology that has been adopted in this study entitled a sociological analysis on the problems faced by *thozhilurappu* padhathi women workers involved in national rural employment scheme with special reference to the Vypin Island. This chapter also explains every component involved in conducting research from sample and sampling techniques used for the research.

#### **Statement of the problem**

The major objective of the Act is to provide not less than one hundred days of unskilled manual work as a guaranteed employment in a financial year to every person of rural area as per demand. The *thozhilurappu* padhathi also aims to strengthen the livelihood resource base of the poor, ensure social inclusion, and strengthen panchayat raj institutions.

This research focuses on the *thozhilurappu* women workers of Vypin island .The main aim of the study is to find the socio economic and familial problem faced by them. Their health condition, especially the lifestyle disease and after effects of Covid 19 are analyzed in this study. This study also focuses on the impact of Covid 19 on *thozhilurappu* women workers. Their satisfaction on 100 days of work salary and working conditions has also analyzed in this research.

## **General Objective**

To study the problems faced by thozhilurappu women workers involved in the national rural employment scheme with special reference to Vypin Island.

## **Specific objectives**

- ❖ To evaluate the socio economic conditions of *thozhilurappu* women workers.
- ❖ To understand the working condition of *thozhilurappu* women workers.
- ❖ To analyze the job satisfaction among *thozhilurappu* women workers.
- ❖ To analyze the impact of Covid 19 on *thozhilurappu* women workers.

## **Clarification of concept**

Thozhilurappu women workers involved in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Generation Scheme. The MGNREGS has aimed to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guaranteed scheme is denoted as *thozhilurappu padhathi* in Kerala.

## **Operational definition**

This study is focusing on the thozhilurappu women workers of Vypin Island.

*Thozhilurappu padhathi*: - In this study, the term *thozhilurappu padhathi* is refer to the 100 days of job guaranteed by Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Generation Scheme.

TT vaccine: - TT vaccine can increase the immunity of the body. The TT is necessary for *thozhilurappu* workers because they are doing physical work in an environment even having reptiles like serpents. Therefore, through the TT vaccine the workers get immunity to overcome the poison from serpents. The vaccine has to take with an interval of 5 years.

## **Identification of variable Variables**

The variable used in this study are Age, Religion, Caste, nature of family , Monthly income ,Marital status ,Venue period ,Educational qualification ,Locality.

## **Research design**

Research design used is descriptive research design. Since research is used to describe characteristics of a population or phenomena being studied .It is a fact finding investigation .The descriptive research design is a scientific method, which involves observing and describing the behavior of a subject without influencing it anyway.

## **Universe**

The universe of the study consists of all the thozhilurappu women workers in Vypin Island.

## **Sample size**

In this study 50 respondent are selected from the thozhilurappu women workers involved in MGNREGS with reference to the Vypin Island

## **Sampling method**

The sampling technique intended to use is simple random sampling .The tool used for data collection is the interview schedule.



## **Tools of data collection**

In this study Interview schedules are used as a tool of data collection. The interview schedule contain questions related to the personal data, working condition, job satisfaction, impact of Covid 19 among *thozhilurappu* women workers .The statistical tool like SPSS will also be used for the analysis.

## **Pilot study**

In order to conduct pilot study on the topic sociological analysis on the problems faced by *thozhilurappu* women workers involved in national rural employment scheme with special reference to the Vypin Island. The researcher collected data from six respondents in pilot study .Thus a pilot study was conducted to check the feasibility of the study. The respondent ensures support for the future research to be conducted.

## **Pre-test**

A study was conducted with five respondents and found that some of the questions were not clear and unnecessary .The repetitive questions were discarded or modified.

## **Fieldwork**

The fieldwork was conducted in the months of January and took 3 weeks to complete the data collection.

## **Data Analysis and interpretation**

The data collected was duly analyze and interpretation .In this study researcher particularly focused on *thozhilurappu* women workers involve in Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee Scheme, which ensure 100 days of employment its members .In this research researcher focused on various physical, social, economic, health and familial problem, and analyze the impact of Covid 19 on *thozhilurappu* women worker.

## **Limitation of the study**

In this research, researchers face some difficulty in interviewing the respondent. Many of the respondents cooperated with researchers in collecting information but some were reluctant to share their information because of their busy time schedule and also some feel tired after their *thozhilurappu* work so they will take rest instead of communicating with others, this limited the researcher to collect information from some tired people .

## **Plans of the study**

Chapter I:

This chapter consists of an introduction that gives a wide range of information to the study. It provides a clear picture about health problems , economic instability that faced by *thozhilurappu* women workers .And also explain about the impact of Covid 19 on *thozhilurappu* women workers.

Chapter II:

This chapter Include review of literature. It involve the secondary material, which are relate with the topic. Article, journals, internet are used as source in the research.

Chapter III:

This is the methodology part. This chapter includes the methodology that was adopted by the researcher.

Chapter IV:

This chapter include the data analysis and interpretation

Chapter: V

This chapter include the finding, suggestions and conclusion

The methodology chapter mention the research design employed in this study and about the sample study used in the research. In this study, the data collected from primary and secondary sources. The secondary data has collect from library; internet and field research .The primary data are collect from respondents in the field. In the research the quantitative method is adopted , in which the survey method is applied for the study .The sample is selected through simple random sampling in which lottery method adopted in the study .The collected data was analyzed hence results are displayed .

## **THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

A dual role conflict is inter-role conflict that arises because someone plays many roles at once, and those roles have conflicting expectations and different responsibilities (Tsuei, Lai-I, 2002). Job stress is a condition that arises from interactions between humans and work and is characterize by human changes that force them to deviate from their normal functions. Factors causing work stress can be divide into four, namely individual stressors, group stressors, organizational stressors, and extra organizational stressors. (Luthans, 2006).

Conflicting dual roles has three dimensions, namely: Times-based conflict that is the conflict caused by time pressure, because the time held is use to fulfill certain roles resulting in difficulties in fulfilling other roles. Strain-based conflict, namely conflict caused by tension, pressure, or confusion of roles by a role that interferes with other roles (work and family pressure). Behavior-based conflict that is the difficulties in changing behavior resulting from one role to another.

Job stress experienced by married women workers is cause by the emergence of a dual role performed by these workers, which in turn causes role conflict and triggers stress. This stress is cause because of expectations in the performance of one role caused difficulties in fulfilling the performance of the other roles. As stated by Luthans (2006) one of them is an extra-stressor family, where workers find it difficult to balance responsibilities between work and family. Personality is a set of stable characteristics and tendencies, which determines a person's general nature or characteristics and is a difference in a person's behavior. This is often depict in the form of

attributes that can be measure and display by someone. . The Multiple role conflict is a conflict that occurs simultaneously as a result of pressure from two or more expected roles, but can occur in the fulfillment of one role will conflict with other roles. (Utaminingsih, 2017).

The *thozhilurappu* women workers has a dual role conflict in their life. Women who were in the early period had only the roles of wives who took care of their households and children, but nowadays many of them have second roles as employed women. Despite being employed women, many of them struggle to balance their roles in households and their roles in the *thozhilurappu padhathi*. Many of the women are trying to manage different role in their life. Many *thozhilurappu* women workers has faced dual role conflict but they are try to overcome such circumstance in their life.

**CHAPTER- IV**

**DATA ANALYSIS AND**

**INTERPRETATION**

## CHAPTER- IV

### DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

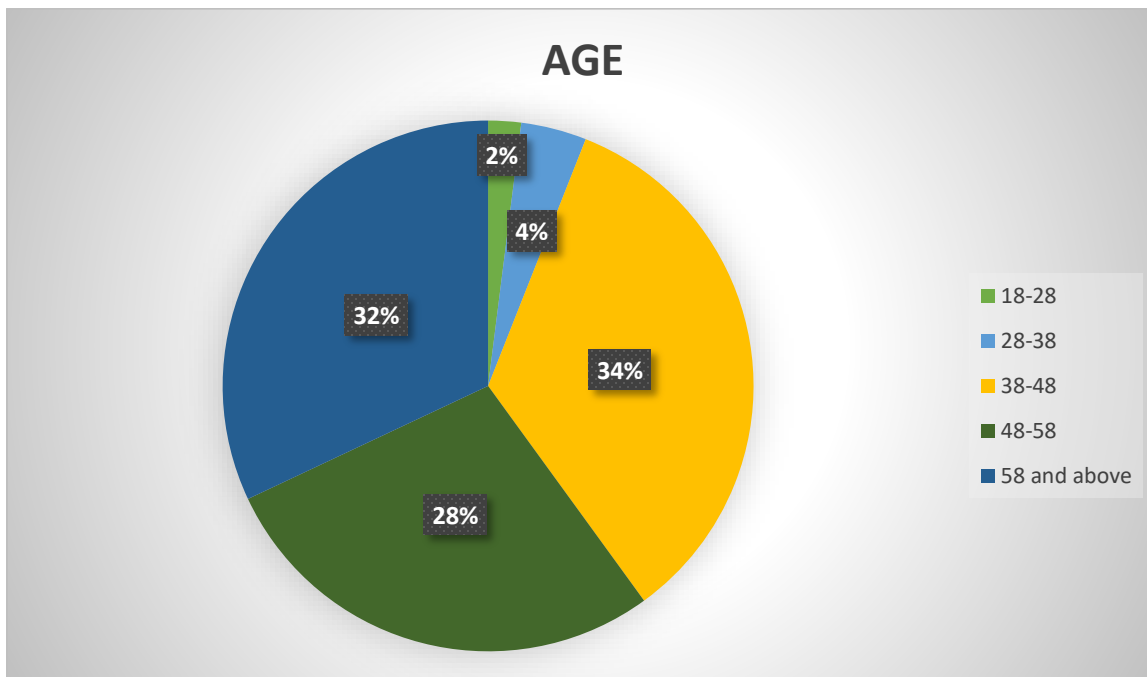
This chapter deals with analysis and interpretation. The study aims to measure the problem faced by *thozhilurappu* women workers of Vypin Island. The purpose of collection and interpretation is to acquire useful and usable information regarding the objective of study. Based on the analysis and interpretation, a desirable decision can be take solve the problems related to the topic. It provides limitless benefits for a wide range of institutions and individuals. It includes data identification and explanation, comparing and contrasting of data, identification of data outliers, future predictions. It helps to improve and identify problems.

In this present study, my first objective is to understand socio economic conditions, which had a prominent role in *thozhilurappu* women workers life. The second objective is to understand the working condition of *thozhilurappu* women workers. The third objective is to analyze the job satisfaction among *thozhilurappu* women workers. The fourth objective is to analyze the impact of Covid 19 on *thozhilurappu* women workers.

❖ To evaluate the socio economic conditions of *thozhilurappu* women workers

FIGURE: 4.1

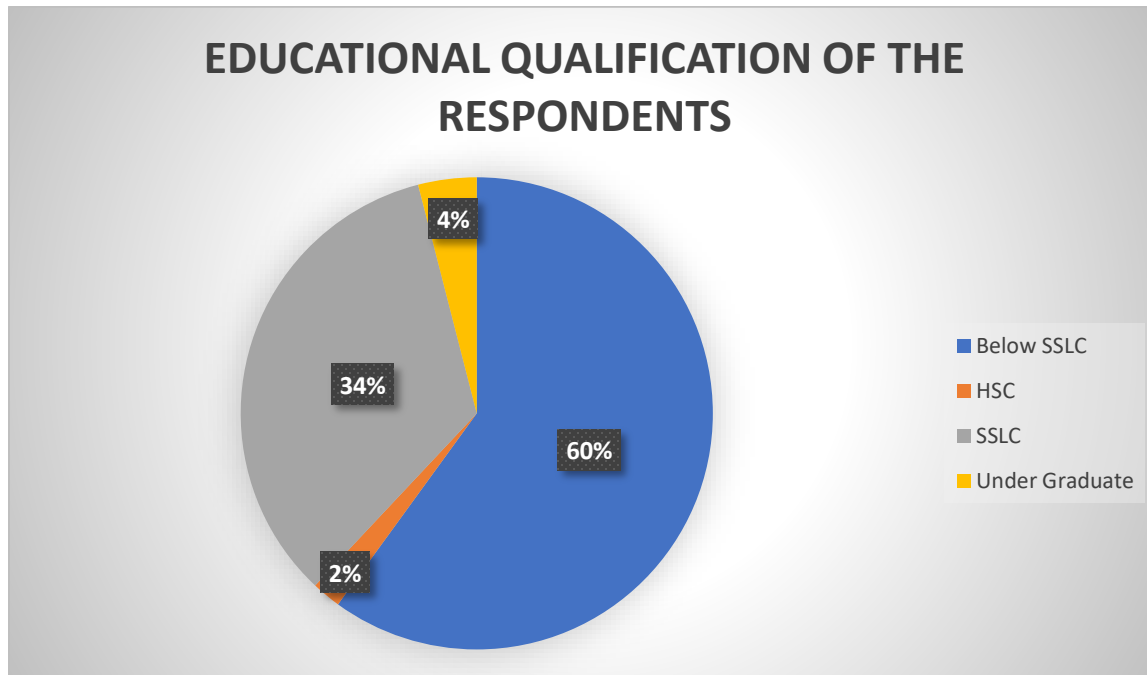
FIGURE SHOWING THE AGE OF RESPONDENTS



From this study, it is found that 34 percentage of respondents are from the age group 38 to 48 age slot , this consecutive largest age category .32 percentage are from the age group 58 and above ,people of old age are engaging in *thozhilurappu padhathi* because of the economic instability in the family. The 28 percent are from the age group 48-58, the 4 percentage of respondents are from the age group 28-38. The 2 percent are from the age group 18 to 28, there is less participation from the younger age in *thozhilurappu padhathi* because many of them were working in white-collar jobs. Therefore, from this diagram it is evident that most of the respondents are between the age group 38 – 48 years.

FIGURE 4.2

FIGURE SHOWING THE EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION OF RESPONDENTS

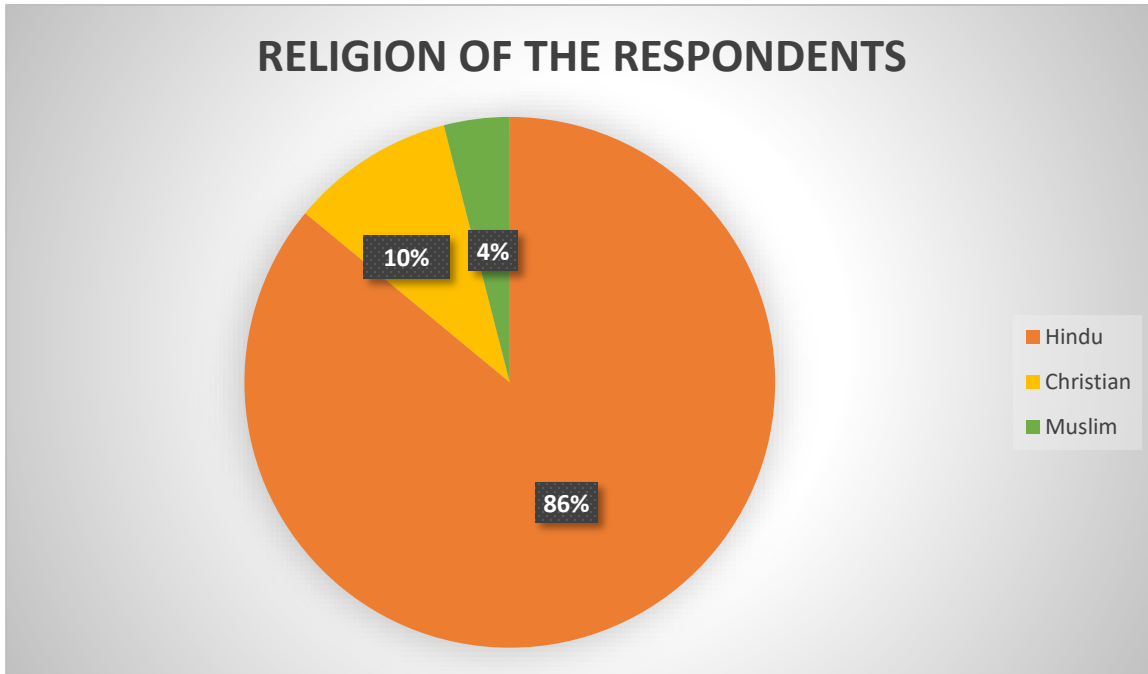


The study reveals that the majority of respondents have not completed SSLC, 34 % of respondents had completed SSLC, about 4% have completed graduation, and 2% have studied up to HSC.



FIGURE 4.3

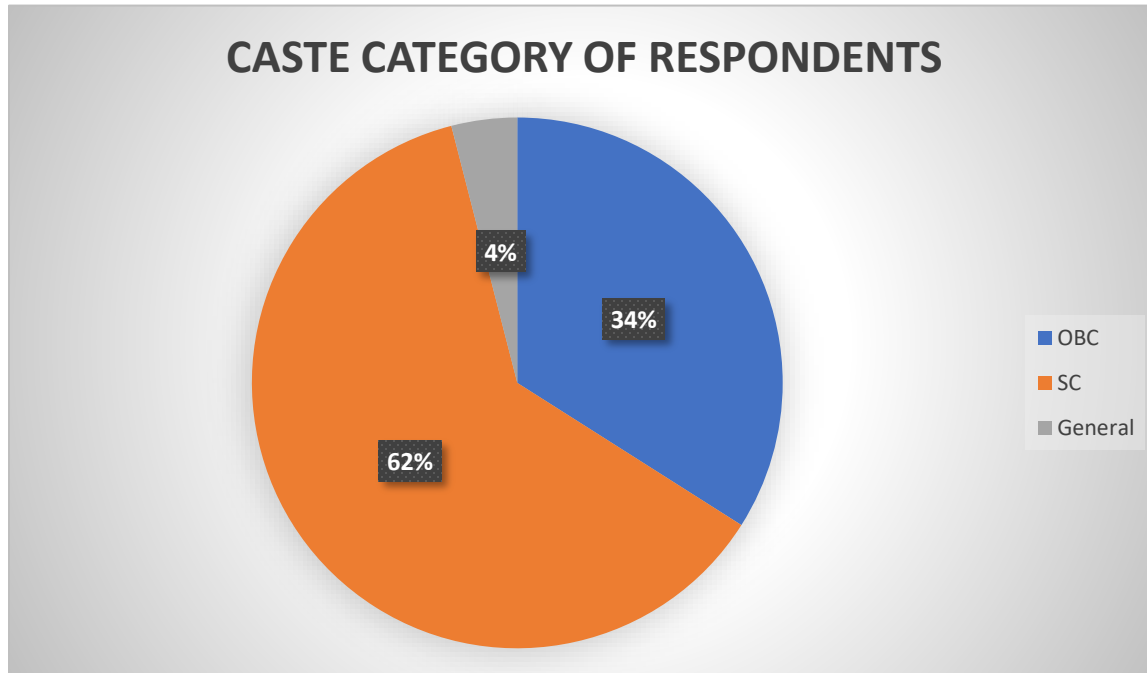
FIGURE SHOWING THE RELIGION OF RESPONDENTS



The religion of the respondents can be categorized into Hindu, Christian and Muslim. It is obvious from the figure that most of the respondents are Hindus making 86% of the respondents. Rest of the respondents are Christians and Muslims at 10% and 4% respectively. Majority workers of *thozhilurappu padhathi* are from Hindu religion.

FIGURE 4.4

FIGURE SHOWING THE CAST CATEGORY OF RESPONDENTS



From the figure, it is evident that 62 percent of the respondents belong to the SC category. 34percent of respondents belong to OBC category and 4percent of respondents are from General category.

A large majority of women participation in *thozhilurappu padhathi* is mainly from SC category. The social and economic condition of SC category is forcing them to do menial jobs and blue-collar jobs with low payment.

TABLE 4.1

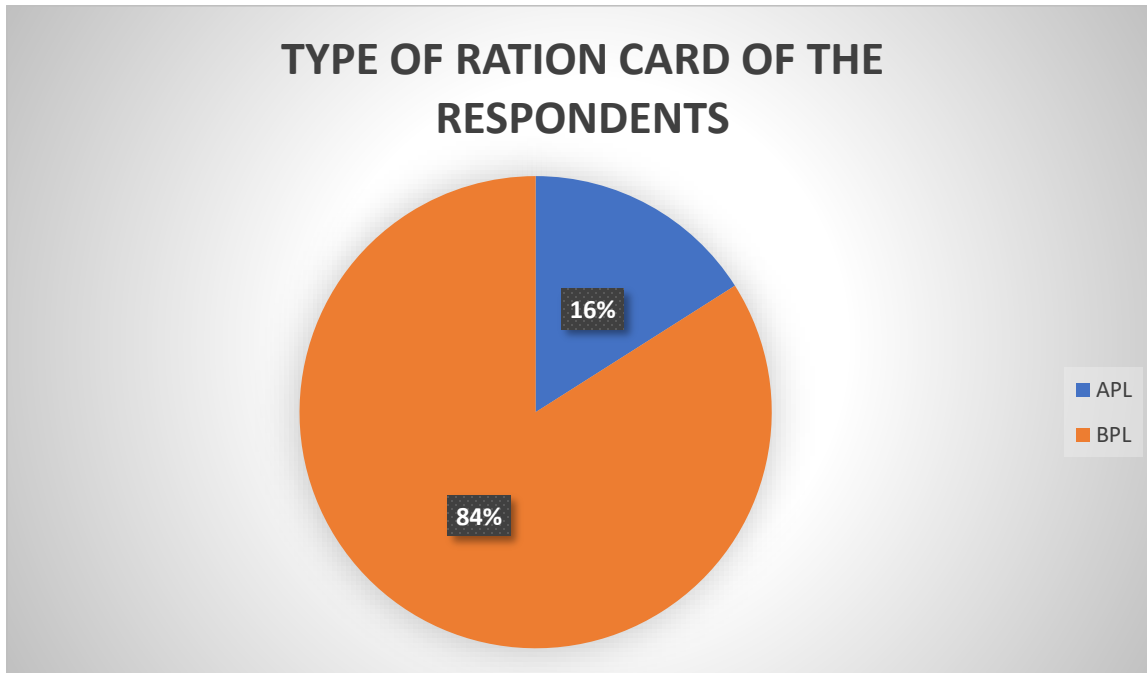
TABLE SHOWING THE INCOME OF RESPONDENTS (PER DAY)

<b>INCOME</b>	<b>NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE</b>
<b>291Rs PER DAY</b>	50	100%
<b>700Rs PER DAY</b>	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	50	100%

All respondents are getting 291 rupees as a per day salary from gram panchayat .So 100% of respondents claim that they have 291 rupees as per day salary .According to MGNREGS the government has fixed salary as 291Rs . Some respondents claim that there is a chance for increase the salary of a mate (leader) from 291 to 700, they also said that this provision would be applicable only to the mate (leader) who have SSLC pass.

FIGURE 4.5

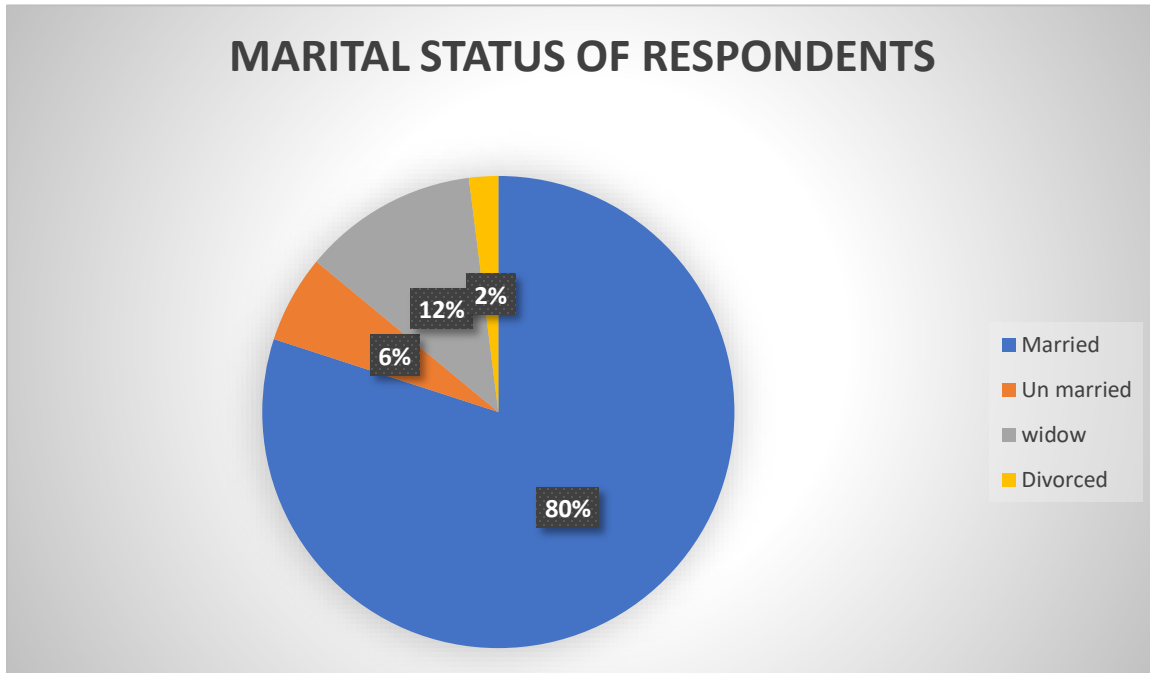
FIGURE SHOWING THE TYPE OF RATION CARD OF RESPONDENTS



From the figure, it is clear that 84% of the respondents belong to the BPL category and 16% of the respondents belong to APL. A huge majority of people belong to BPL category due to their poor economic condition. For 84% of respondents the salary of *thozhilurappu padhathi* is a major factor for meeting their basic needs of life.

FIGURE 4.6

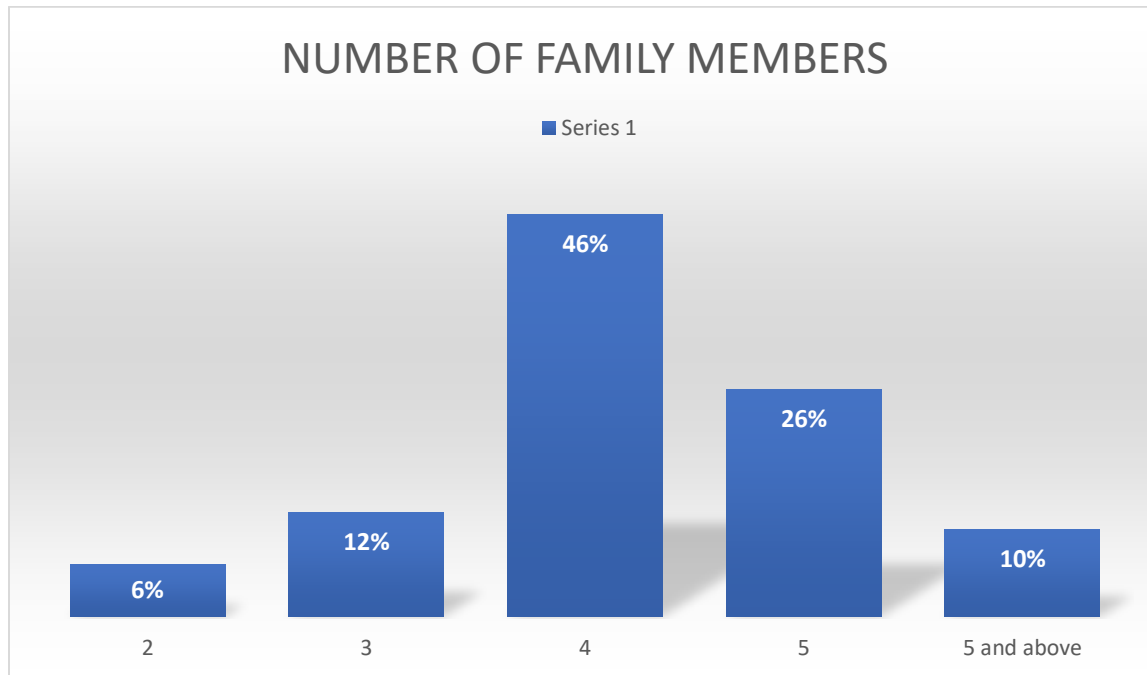
FIGURE SHOWING THE MARITAL STATUS OF RESPONDENTS



From the figure, we can observe that 80% of the respondents are married and 6 % of them are unmarried .The remaining 12 % are widows and 2% are divorced. This figure reveals that the majority of respondents are married.

FIGURE 4.7

FIGURE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS



From the figure, it is clear that 46% of the respondents have four members in their family. 26 % have five members in their family. 12% of respondents have three members in their family. 10% have five and above members in their family. 6% of respondents have two members in their family. The majority of respondents are living in a nuclear family, which consists of 4-6 members. The joint family system in rural areas is changing into a nuclear family pattern. In this study, most of the families have four members and it is because of the influence of modernization.

TABLE 4.2

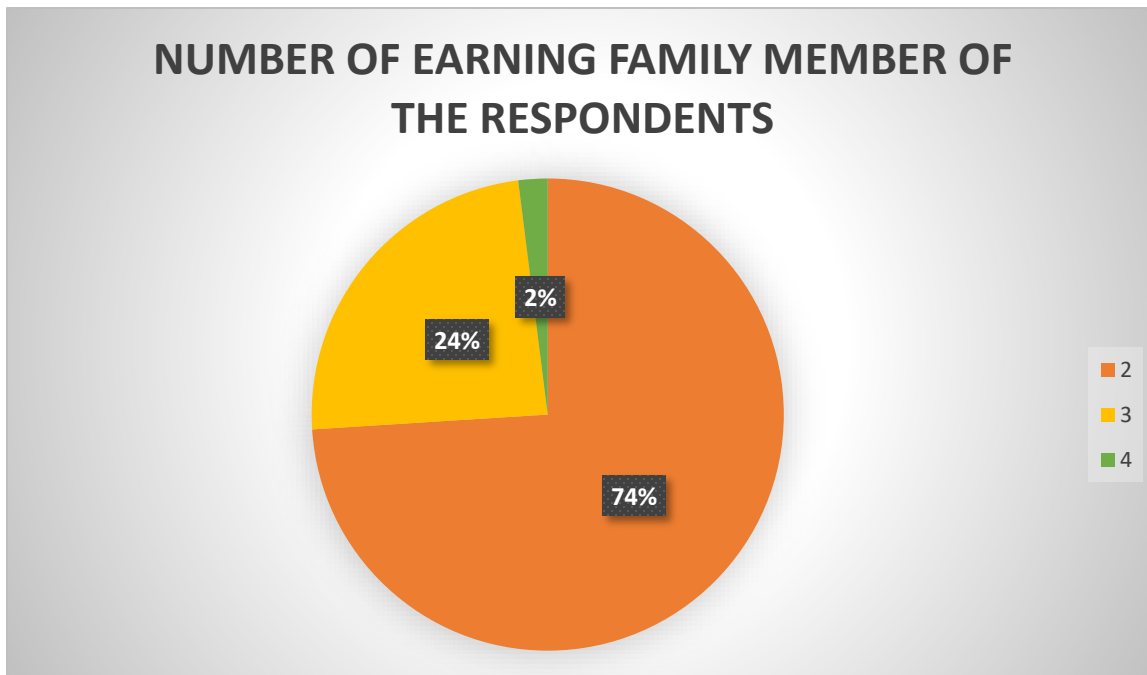
TABLE SHOWING THE TYPE OF FAMILY

TYPE OF FAMILY	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
NUCLEAR FAMILY	48	96%
JOINT FAMILY	2	4%
TOTAL	50	100%

The table reveals that 96% of respondents are living in a nuclear family. 4% of respondents are living in a joint family. As per the table, the majority of the respondents are living in nuclear families, this is because of the influence of urbanization in rural area families. A nuclear family is a social unit, which consists of parents and their children. Thus in a nuclear family the number of earning members will be only one or two. This factor is influencing the women to go for work to maintain an economic stability in the family.

FIGURE 4.8

FIGURE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF EARNING FAMILY MEMBERS OF RESPONDENTS

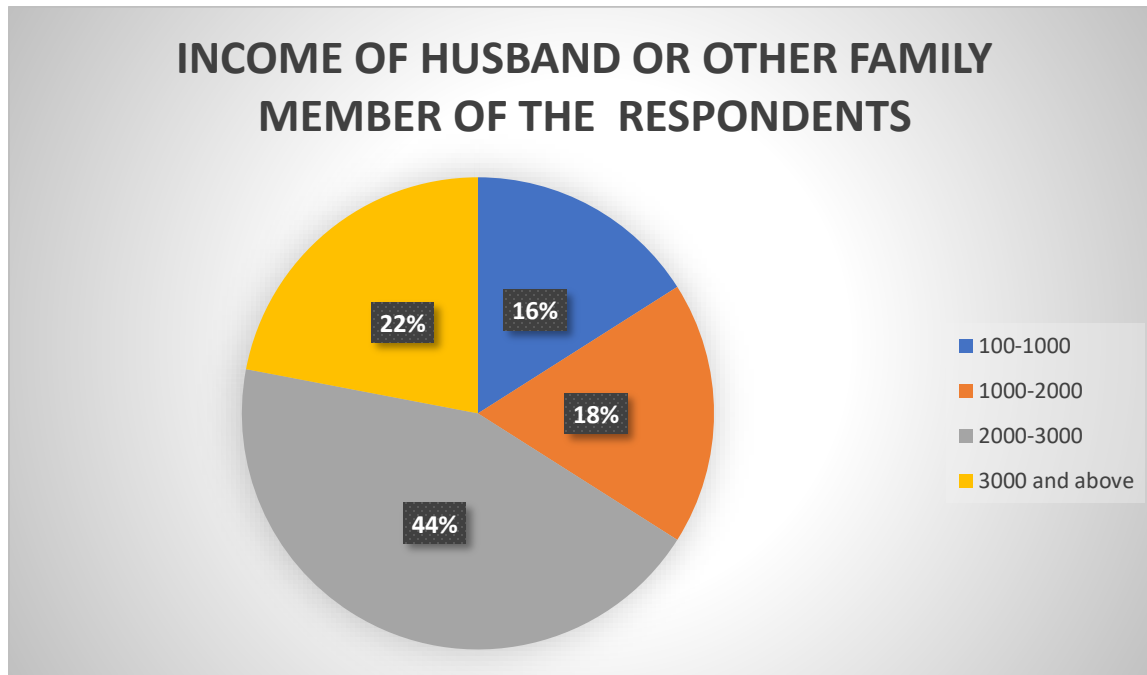


From the figure, we can understand that 74% of the respondents have two earning members in their family. 24% of them have three earning members in their family. Only 2% of the respondents have four earning members as the earning member of the family. From the figure we can understand that majority of family have 2 earning family members



FIGURE 4.9

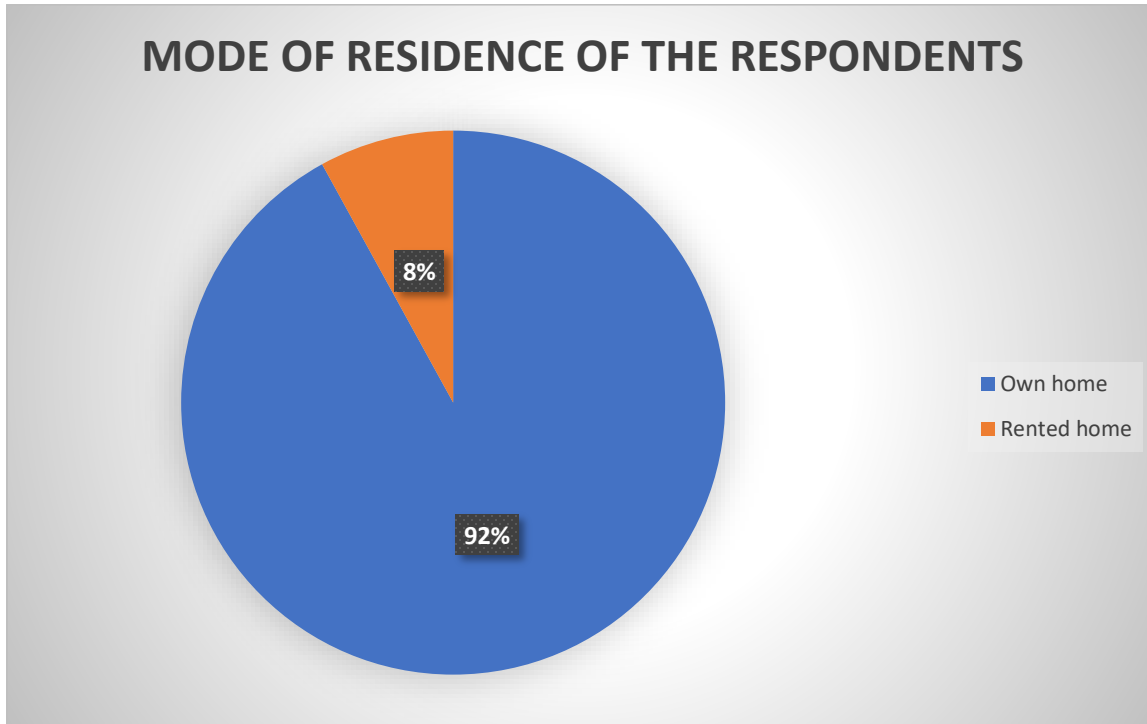
FIGURE SHOWING INCOME OF HUSBAND OR OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS OF RESPONDENTS



The figure shows that 44 % of the respondents have 2000-3000 as income of husband or other family member. 22% of them have 3000 and above. It is noticed that 9% of them have 2000-3000 and 8 % have 100-1000 as income of husband or other family member. From this figure, it is clear that the majority of respondents have 2000-3000 as the income of their husband or other family member. Many of the respondents claim that their family members have seasonal jobs with per day income. Therefore, during the rainy season it is very difficult to meet the basic needs of a family.

FIGURE 4.10

FIGURE SHOWING THE MODE OF RESIDENCE OF RESPONDENTS



The above figure shows the mode of residence of the respondents. 92% of the respondents have their own home. Only 8% of them stay in rented homes. From the figure it is clear that the majority of respondents are living in their own home. This social reality reveals that the land reform act of 1969 has proper implementation in the Vypin Island. Moreover, the Government life mission project had provided a concrete house to the majority of respondents.

❖ **To understand the working condition of *thozhilurappu* women workers**

TABLE 4.3

TABLE SHOWING THE NATURE OF WORK AMONG RESPONDENTS

NATURE OF WORK	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
NONSEASONAL	50	100%
SEASONAL	0	0
OTHER	0	0
TOTAL	50	100%

The working nature of the respondents are non-seasonal. Thus, they are working in all climate conditions even in adverse circumstances. Therefore, 100% of the respondents are working all season. The financial problems of members is provoking them to do work without considering the climate condition. Respondents claim that they use to carry plastic sheets in the work site, and during the rainy season the plastic sheets are tied as a roof to prevent rain.

TABLE 4.4

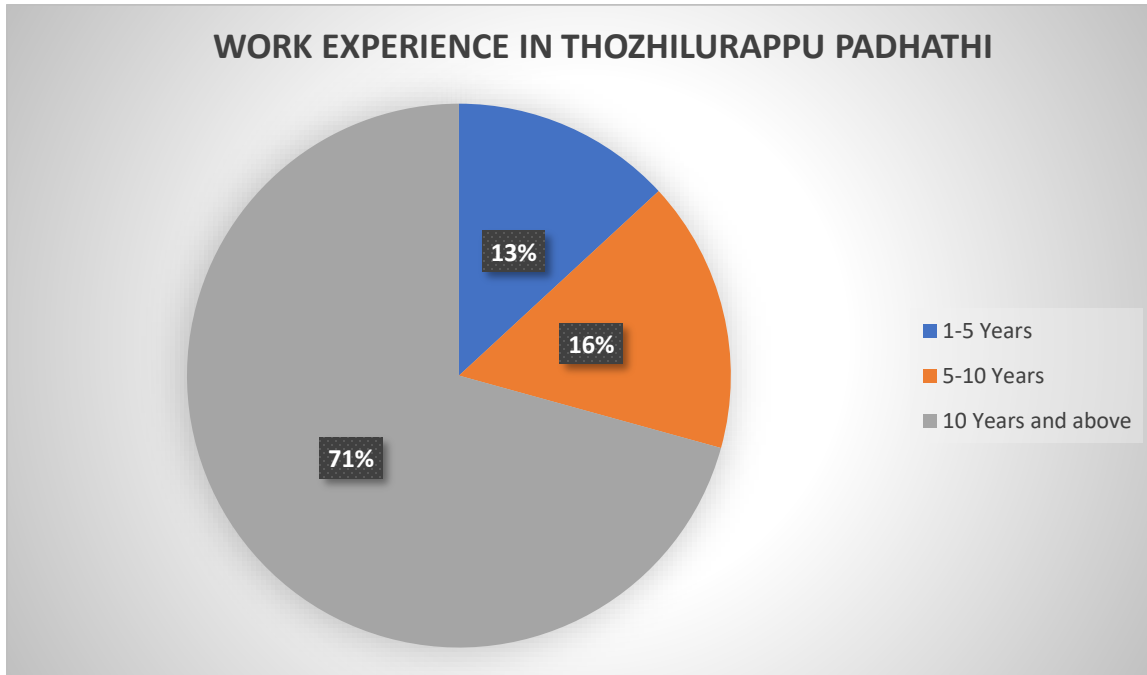
TABLE SHOWING THE TYPE OF THOZHILURAPPU WORK DONE BY RESPONDENTS

TYPE OF THOZHILURAPPU WORK	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTE	PERCENT
AGRICULTURAL WORK	0	0
CLEANING	0	0
BOTH AGRICULTURAL AND CLEANING WORK	50	100%
OTHER	0	0
TOTAL	50	100%

Every respondents are working both on agricultural and cleaning work. They also increase the depth of the wetland. Therefore, 100% of the respondents are working both at agricultural and cleaning fields. With the initiative of Kerala Government, the *thozhilurappu padhathi* workers are entrusted to do many environmental friendly projects like the pachathuruthu scheme implemented by Haritha Kerala mission. *Thozhilurappu padhathi* workers aim at spreading green spaces in the state to combat the adverse effects of climate change .The saplings of indigenous trees and plants will be planted in fallow land and vacant spots as to create sustainable environment.

FIGURE 4.11

FIGURE SHOWING THE WORK EXPERIENCE OF RESPONDENTS IN THOZHILLURAPPU PADHATHI

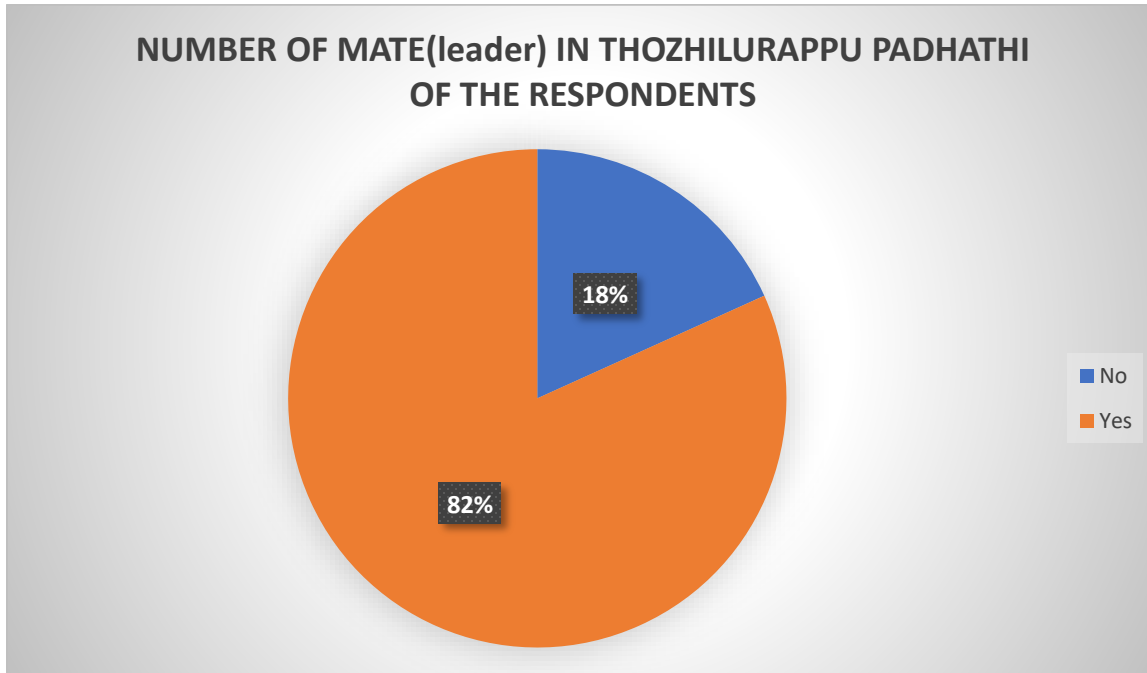


Work experience in Thozhilurappu padhathi is mentioned in this figure. From the above distribution, it is clear that 71% of the members have 10 years and above work experience. 16% of the respondents have 5-10 years of work experience. The rest of 13% of them have 1-5 years of work experience. From the figure it is clear that the majority of respondents have a 10 and above years of work experience in the field of *thozhilurappu padhathi*.

On the 2<sup>nd</sup> of February 2006, Wayanad and Palakkad districts were included in the first phase of implementation of *thozhilurappu padhathi*. The Idukki and Kasaragod were included in the second face, which was notified as on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2007. As on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2008, the scheme was extended to the remaining districts. By 2008, *thozhilurappu padhathi* was implemented in Ernakulam district and many of the respondents joined in the initial period itself.

FIGURE 4.12

FIGURE SHOWING, FROM RESPONDENTS HOW MANY MATE (LEADER) ARE IN THOZHILURAPPU PADHATHI.



Leader of thozhilurappu padhathi in a ward is known as *mate*. Thus 18% of respondents were mates and 82% were not mates. The mate has a prominent role in *thozhilurappu padhathi*. A ward can have more than five mates, but duty of mate is entrusted to a single person during the period of work. After finishing 100 day's work, each mate will hand over her duty to the other mate.

The mate fills the attendance details of MGNREGA in employment card. This card is the personal card of each member in *thozhilurappu padhathi*. The mate also has to fill the Muster roll and it will be hand over to Gram panchayat. Through this process, the salary will be credit to their bank account .

Table 4.5

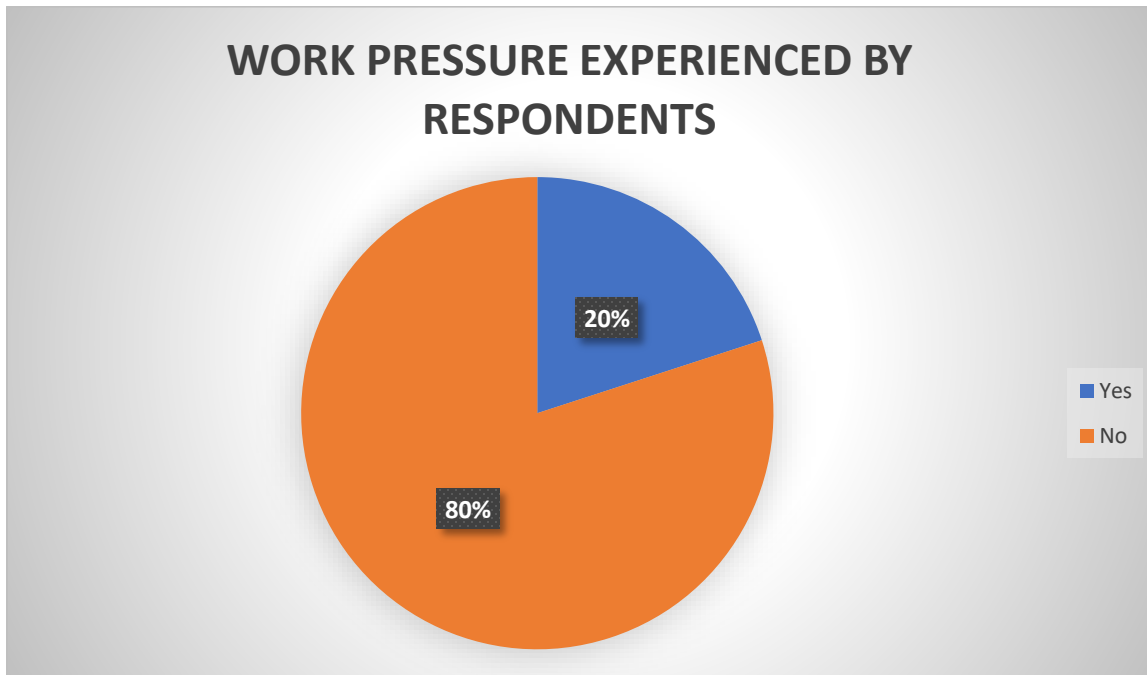
TABLE SHOWING THE WORK DURATION OF RESPONDENTS IN A DAY

WORK HOURS	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
5 AND ABOVE HOUR	50	100%
5 HOUR	0	0
4 HOUR	0	0
3 HOUR	0	0
2 HOUR	0	0
1 HOUR	0	0
TOTAL	50	100%

Every respondents are working five and above hours. So 100% of the respondents are working five and above hours. The respondents claim that they have to reach in work site by 9:00 am and will start work by 9:30 am to 10:30 am. At 10: 30, they have a tea break until 11: 00 am. At 11:00am, they have to do work until 1:00 pm. At 1: 00 pm, the members can have lunch. By 2: 00 pm the members have to reach the field and work will start at 2:30 pm. This work will extend until 5:00 pm. This is the time schedule of *thozhilurappu padhathi*.

FIGURE 4.13

FIGURE SHOWING THE WORK PRESSURE EXPERIENCED BY RESPONDENTS



From this figure, it is evident that 20% of the respondents experienced work pressure. 80% of the respondents do not experience work pressure. Increasing the depth of water bodies like ponds is creating work pressure. The time bound to complete the work of *thozhilurappu padhathi* is also creating pressure on the 20% of the respondents.



TABLE 4.6

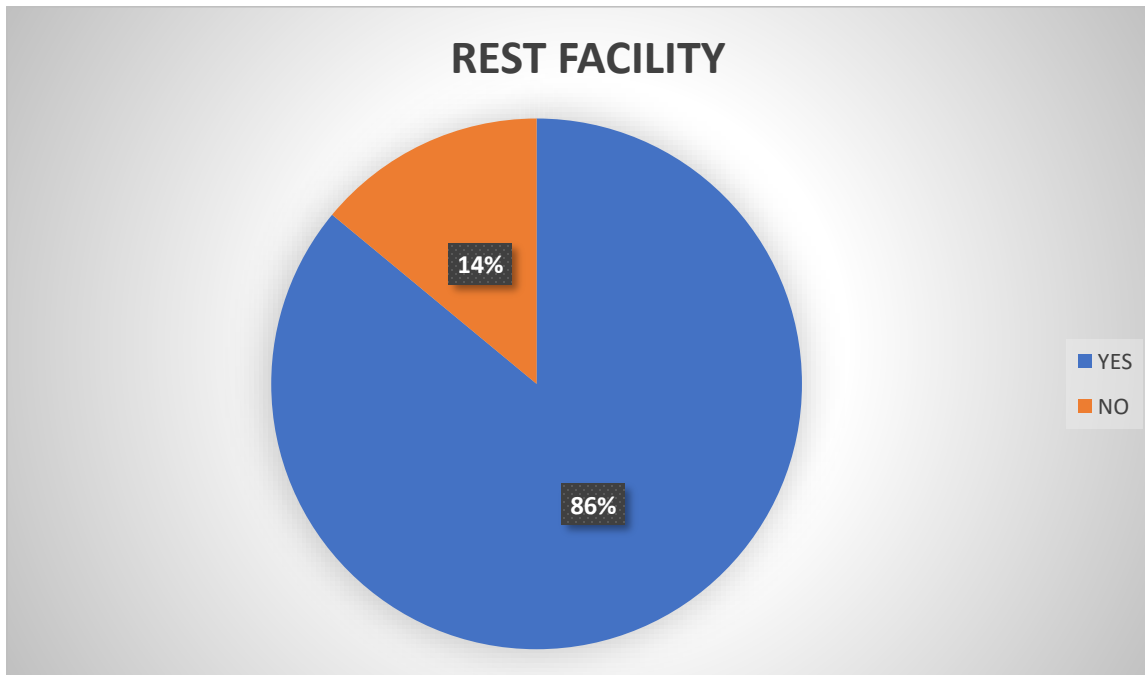
TABLE SHOWING THE REST INTERVALS

REST INTERVAL	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
YES	50	100%
NO	0	0
TOTAL	50	100%

Every respondent is satisfied with the rest interval. Therefore, 100% of the respondents are satisfied. The government is providing a proper time interval in *thozhilurappu padhathi*. The respondents claim that they are taking rest in plastic sheets and to all the worksite, they carry a plastic sheet and it will be use during the rest interval for rest. The Time schedule for the rest interval is satisfying among all respondents.

FIGURE 4.14

FIGURE SHOWING THE FACILITY TO REST



From the figure, it is evident that 86% of respondents are satisfied by the facility to take rest while 14% of them are not satisfied. The respondent's claim that the Gram panchayat is not providing a facility for rest but they are satisfied by the facility that they brought from home. The respondents desire to get good rest materials such as beds or mats and rest rooms from the Gram panchayat to overcome the rainy season and sunshade.

TABLE 4.7

TABLE SHOWING THE TIME INTERVAL FOR HAVING FOOD

TIME INTERVAL FOR HAVING FOOD	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
YES	50	100%
NO	0	0
TOTAL	50	100%

From the table it is clear that every respondent is satisfied with the time interval for having food. Therefore, 100% of the respondents are satisfied. The respondent claims that tea break and lunch break during *thozhilurappu padhathi* work is sufficient for having food.

TABLE 4.8

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS VACCINATED FOR TT VACCINE

VACCINATE WITH TT	NUMBER OF RESPONDEND	PERCENTAGE
YES	50	100%
NO	0	0
TOTAL	50	100%

Every respondent is vaccinated with TT. TT vaccine is a tetanus toxoid and it is a toxoid vaccine to prevent disease caused by clostridium Tetani. So 100% of the respondents are vaccinated by the TT vaccine.

All respondents received TT vaccine from the public health center with collaboration of Gram panchayat. The TT is necessary for *thozhilurappu* workers because they are doing physical work in an environment even having reptiles like serpents. Therefore, through the TT vaccine the workers get immunity to overcome the poison from serpents.

TABLE 4.9

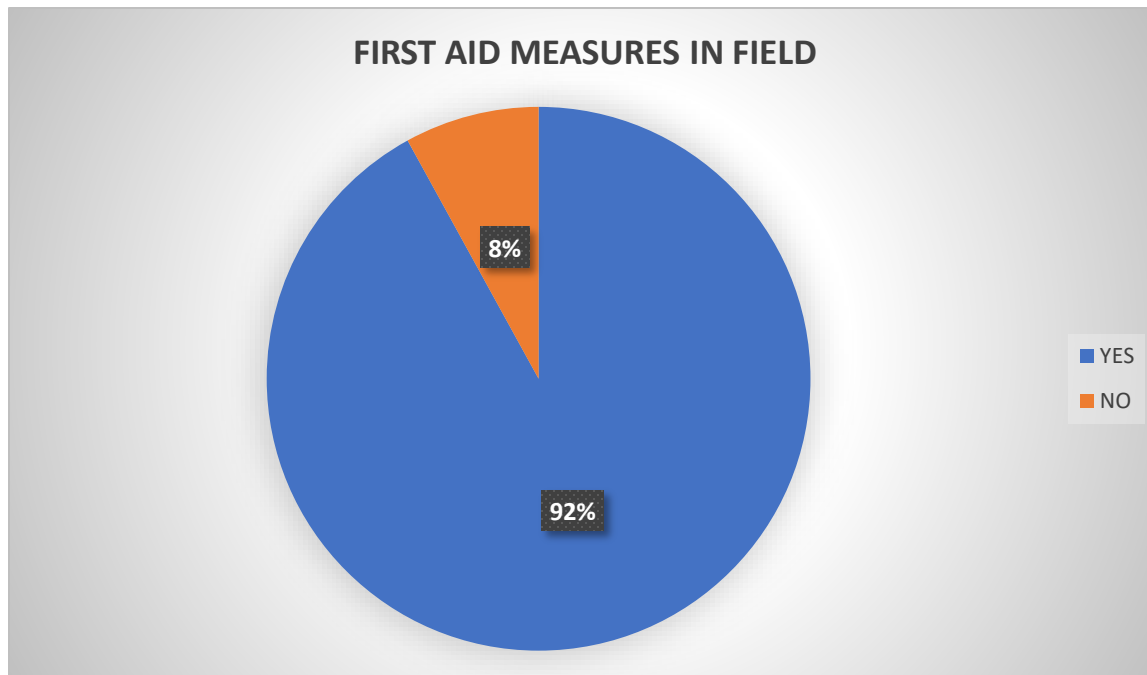
TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS GETTING DOXYCYCLINE TABLET

DOXYCYCLINE TABLET	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
YES	50	100%
NO	0	0
TOTAL	50	100%

Every respondents is getting a doxycycline tablet from gram panchayat. Primary health centers and Asha workers provide it for two weeks. Doxycycline tablets are used to prevent rat fever. Therefore, 100% of the respondents are getting doxycycline tablets. The tablet helps to prevent bacteria, which can cause malaria. The respondent claims that there is a high chance of having direct contact with contaminated water so it is necessary to have Doxycycline tablets to prevent malaria.

FIGURE 4.15

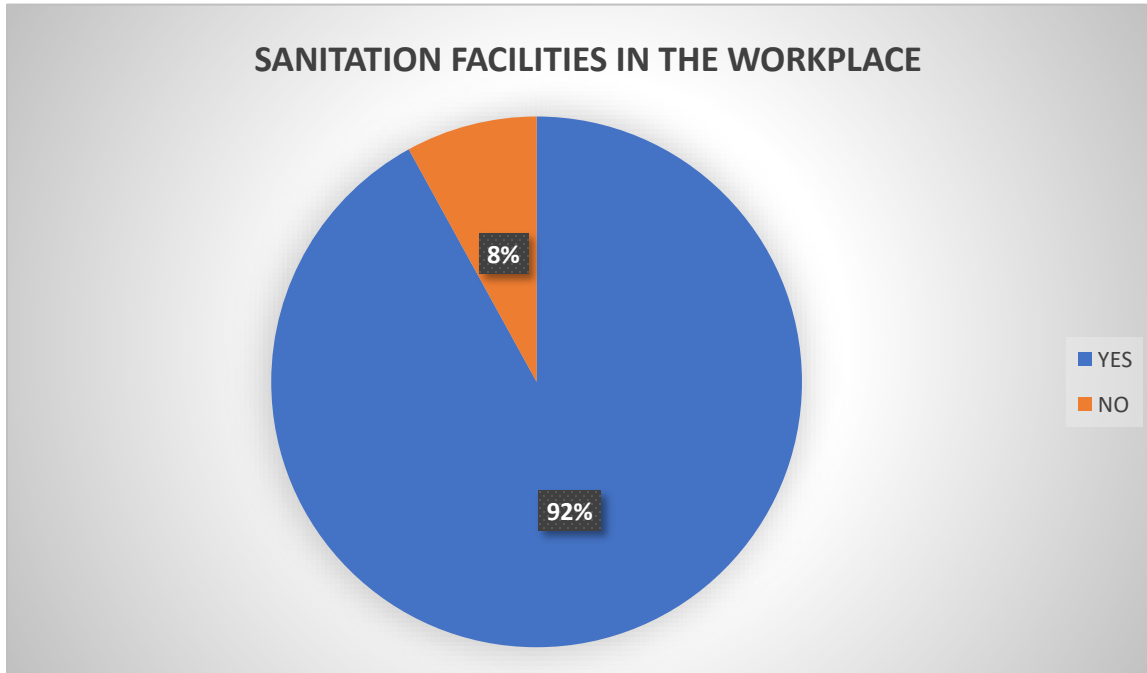
FIGURE SHOWING THE SATISFACTION OF RESPONDENTS ON FIRST AID MEASURES OF THOZHILLURAPPU PADHATHI.



From this figure, it is evident that 92% of the respondents are satisfied. 8% of them are not satisfied with the first Aid measures in the field. The respondents claim that the mate of the worksite has to carry a first aid measure box in the field. Therefore, the majority of respondents are satisfied with the first aid measures in the fields.

FIGURE 4.16

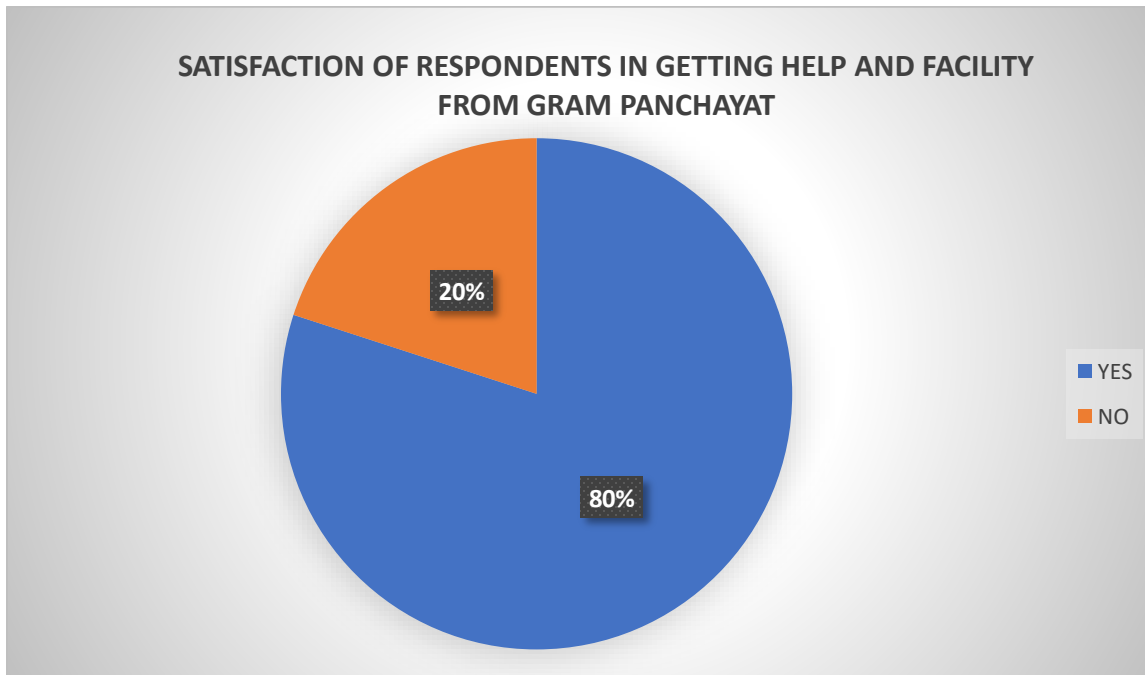
FIGURE SHOWING THE SANITATION FACILITIES IN THE WORKPLACE



From the figure it is clear that 92% of the respondents are satisfied, 8 percent of them are not satisfied with the sanitation facilities. The respondents claims that they carry one container in the field to sanitize their hand after their work. The toilet facility is not practical in *thozhilurappu padhathi* because the worksite of members will change after completing the work in a field, still some respondents claim that lack of toilet facility is resulting in urinary tract infection.

FIGURE 4.17

FIGURE SHOWING THE SATISFACTION OF RESPONDENTS IN GETTING HELP AND FACILITY FROM GRAMA PANCHAYAT

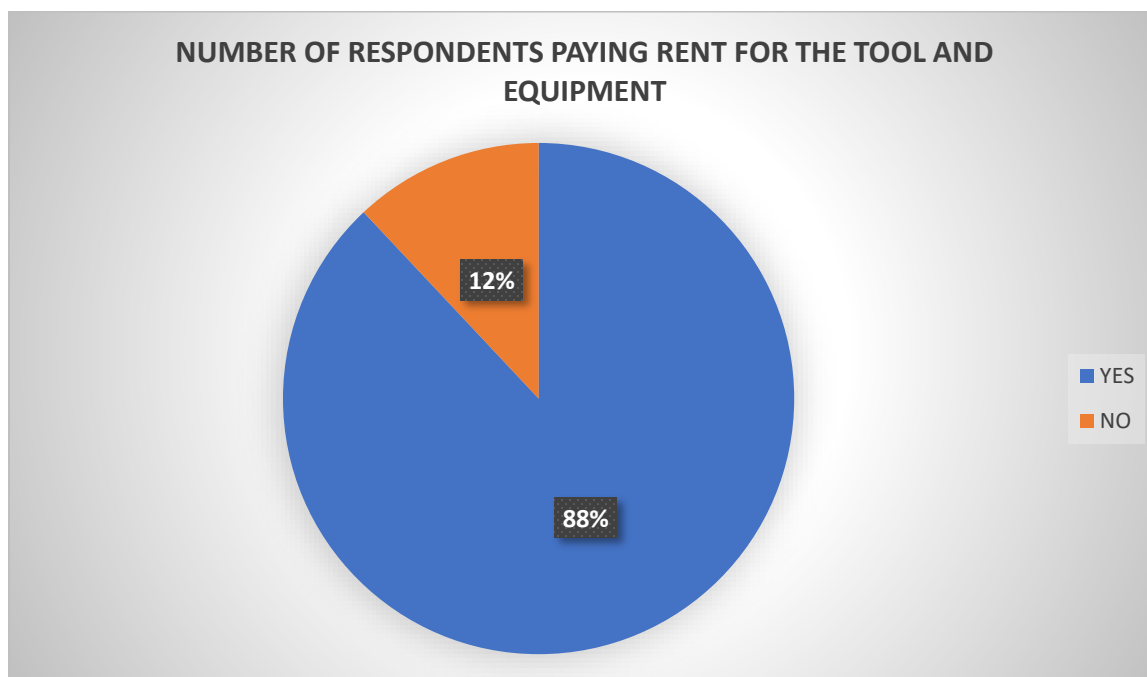


From the figure, it is evident that 80% of the respondents are satisfied with facilities and help from Gram panchayat. 20% of them are not satisfied with the facilities and help from gram panchayat. The respondents claim that they are expecting more help and facilities such as tool and equipment availability from Gram panchayat.



FIGURE 4.18

FIGURE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS PAYING RENT FOR THE TOOL AND EQUIPMENT



The figure reveals how many respondents are paying rent for the tool and equipment. 88% of the respondents are not paying rent for tools and equipment .12 percent of respondents are paying rent.

The respondents said that, ‘in the initial period the *thozhilurappu* workers had to pay rent for hoe tool with price of 10 Rs and spade tool has price of 8Rs to Gram panchayat .The current authority of *panchayat* is not providing tools and equipment . So *thozhilurappu* workers has to bring tools and equipment from their home, but at the same time some members were pay rent for tool and equipment especially for measuring tape’.

TABLE 4.10

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS DOING OTHER EMPLOYMENT ALONG WITH THOZHILURAPPU PADHATHI WORK

OTHER EMPLOYMENT ALONG WITH THOZHILURAPPU WORK	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
YES	12	24%
NO	38	76%
TOTAL	50	100%

From the table it is clear that 24% of respondents are doing other employment along with *thozhilurappu padhathi* work due to their financial problem. 76% of respondents are only doing *thozhilurappu padhathi* work.

The 12 respondents are not satisfied with the salary of *thozhilurappu padhathi* and they are struggling to meet daily needs so they are doing other employment along with *thozhilurappu padhathi* work. Therefore, it is very well clear that the majority of *thozhilurappu padhathi* women workers are not doing any other employment, thus they are totally depending on the salary of *thozhilurappu padhathi*.

TABLE 4.11

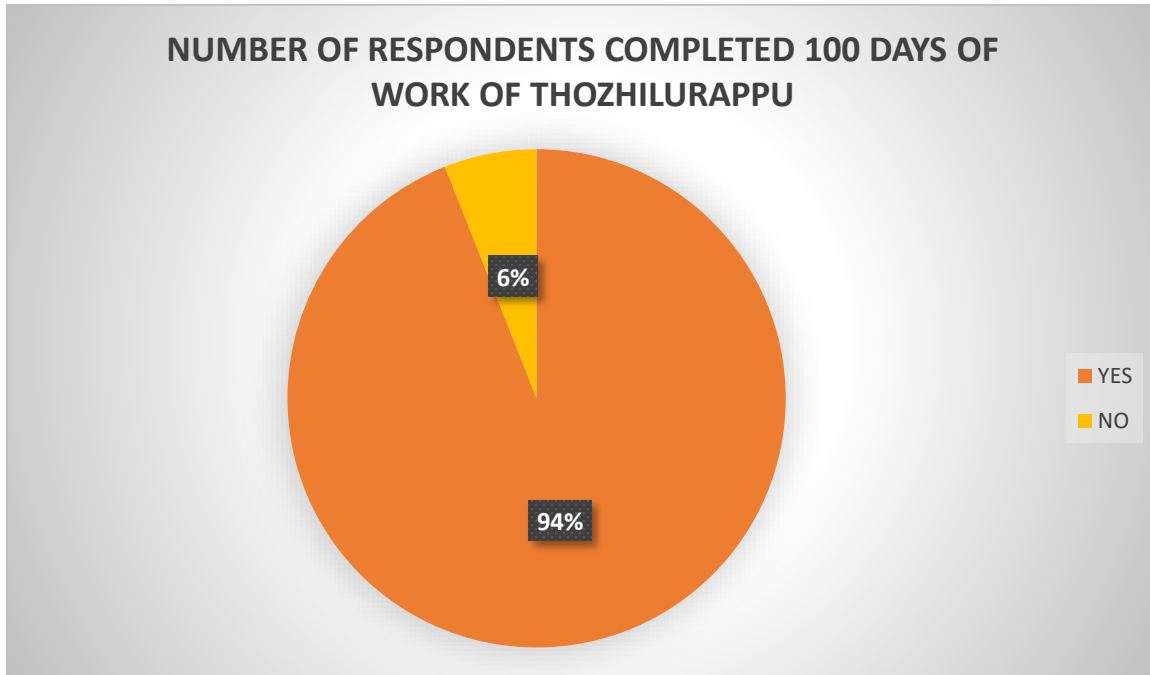
TABLE SHOWING THE NATURE OF OTHER EMPLOYMENTS

NATURE OF OTHER EMPLOYMENT	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
PRAWN PEELING	7	58.3%
TAILORING	3	25%
DUTY OF HARITHA KARMA SENA	2	16.7%
TOTAL	12	100%

The nature of work done by the respondents along with *thozhilurappu* work is mentioned in this table. This table 4.11 is based on table 4.10, where 24 percent of respondents (twelve members) are doing other employment along with *thozhilurappu* work due to their financial problem. From 24 percent 58.3 percent of the respondents (Seven members) engage in prawn peeling, while 25percent (three members) do the tailoring work. The 17 percent of respondents (two members) are doing the duty of Haritha karma sena along with *thozhilurappu padhathi* work.

FIGURE 4.19

TABLE SHOWING THE NATURE OF ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR FACED BY RESPONDENTS



This figure shows how many respondents has completed 100 days of work in *thozhilurappu padhathi* .94% of the respondents have completed 100 days of work while the other 6%have not completed .The hindering factor for respondents to complete the 100 days of work is health problems and also unable to manage both thozhilurappu work and other employment . From this figure, it is clear that the majority of respondents are able to complete 100 days of work.

TABLE 4.12

TABLE SHOWING THE LIFESTYLE DISEASES OF RESPONDENTS

<b>LIFESTYLE DISEASES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE</b>
<b>YES</b>	31	62%
<b>NO</b>	19	38%
<b>TOTAL</b>	50	100%

The figure shows the lifestyle disease of the respondents. 62% of the respondents (thirty one members) have lifestyle diseases .38% of respondents (nineteen members) do not have any lifestyle disease. The lifestyle disease is associated with the way a person lives. These diseases are non-communicable diseases and it is caused mainly by lack of physical activity and unhealthy eating, a stressful lifestyle. From this figure, it is clear that the majority of respondents have lifestyle diseases.

TABLE 4.13

TABLE SHOWING THE NATURE OF LIFESTYLE DISEASE AMONG RESPONDENTS

<b>NATURE OF LIFESTYLE DISEASE</b>	<b>NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE</b>
<b>DIABETICS</b>	14	43.8%
<b>CHOLESTEROL</b>	11	34.4%
<b>PRESSURE</b>	7	21.9%
<b>CANCER</b>	0	0
<b>OTHER</b>	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	32	100%

The figure shows the lifestyle disease among respondents. This table is based on table 4.12, where 62percent of respondents (thirty one members) have lifestyle disease .From 62 % of respondents, 43.8% of them suffer from diabetes. 34.4 percent of the respondents have cholesterol. 22% of the respondents suffer from hypertension. From this table it is clear that majority of respondent have diabetics

TABLE 4.14

TABLE SHOWING THE HEALTH PROBLEMS AS A RESULT OF THOZHILURAPPU PADHATHI WORK

HEALTH PROBLEMS	NUMBER RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
YES	14	28%
NO	36	72%
TOTAL	50	100%

This table shows how many respondents have health problems because of *thozhilurappu padhathi*. 28 % of respondents have health problems. 72% of respondents do not have health problems because of *thozhilurappu* work. The respondent claims that allergies, backache, urinary tract infection, and leg pain are the major health problems because of *thozhilurappu padhathi*.

TABLE 4.15

TABLE SHOWING THE TYPE OF HEALTH PROBLEMS AS A RESULT OF THOZHILURAPPU PADHATHI WORK

HEALTH PROBLEMS	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
ALLERGIES	3	21.4%
BACK ACHE	5	35.7%
URINARY TRACK INFECTION	2	14.3%
LEG PAIN	4	28.6%
TOTAL	14	100%

The nature of health problems because of *thozhilurappu padhathi* is mentioned in this table. This table is based on table 4.14, where 28 % of respondents (fourteen members) are suffering from health problems. From 28 % of respondents, 21.4 % of the respondents are (three members) suffering from allergies. 35.7 % (five members) of them have back ache. 14.3 % of the respondents (two members) have issues related to urinary tract infection. 29% of them suffer from leg pain.

The respondents claim that they have skin allergies caused by insect venom and nasal polyps due to the dust. The toilet facility is not practical in *thozhilurappu padhathi* because the worksite of members will change after completing the work of a field, still some respondents claim that lack of toilet facility is resulting in urinary tract infection.



TABLE 4.16

TABLE SHOWING THE ACCIDENTS WHILE WORKING IN THOZHILURAPPU PADHATHI WORK

ACCIDENTS WHILE WORK IN FIELD	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
YES	6	12%
NO	44	88%
<b>TOTAL</b>	50	100%

The table shows accidents while working in the field .88% of people do not face accidents while working in the field, but about 12% of respondents faced accidents while working in the field. From this table it is able to understand that the majority of respondents did not face any accident while working in the field.

TABLE 4.17

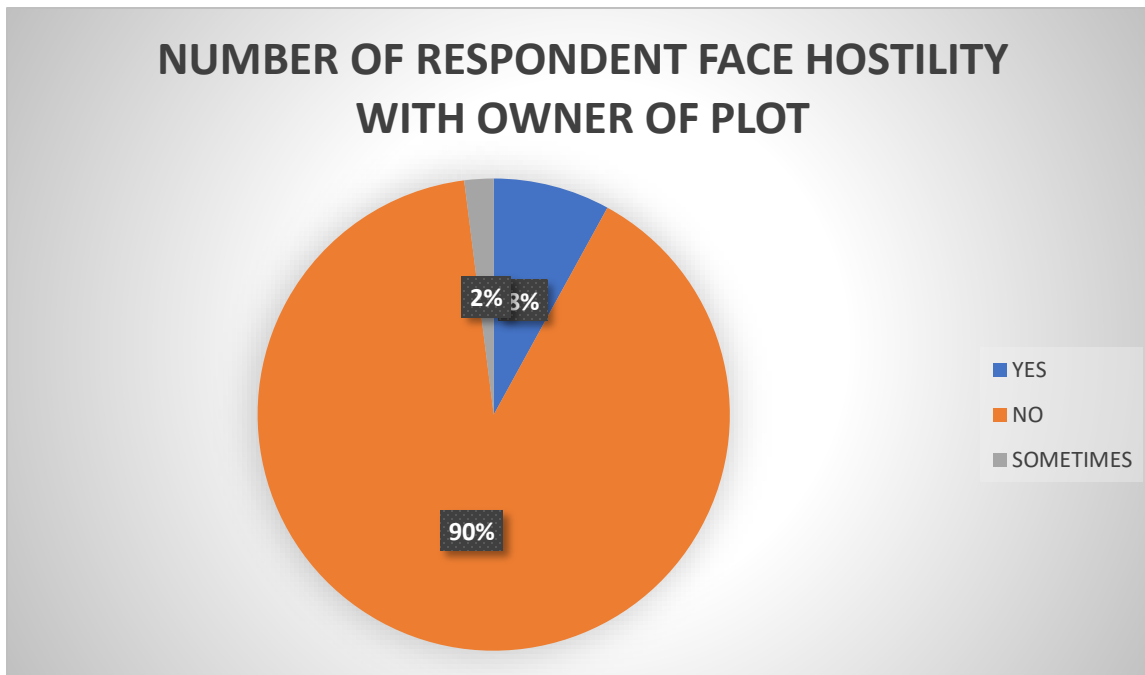
TABLE SHOWING THE TYPE OF ACCIDENTS FACED BY RESPONDENTS WHILE WORKING IN WORKPLACE

NATURE OF ACCIDENT FACED	NUMBER OF RESPONDEND	PERCENTAGE
SLIP AND FALL ACCIDENTLY	2	33.3%
INJURY'S FROM EQUIPMENT	4	66.7%
<b>TOTAL</b>	6	100%

Nature of accidents faced by respondents while working in the field is mentioned in the table. This table is based on table 4.16, their six members have experienced accidents while working in the field. From six members, 67% of the respondents have experienced slip and fall accidently and 33% of them suffered injuries from equipment. The *thozhilurappu padhathi* workers working out in the sun can lead to fatigue. Thus, unconsciously falling from height is possible due to the work circumstances.

FIGURE 4.20

FIGURE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS FACE HOSTILITY WITH OWNER OF PLOT



The number of respondents who face hostility with the owner of the plot is mentioned in this table. 90 % of the respondents have a harmonious relationship with owners and 3% of them have hostility with some owners of plots. 2% of them responded that sometimes they have hostility with owners and it is depending upon the circumstance. From this figure, it is clear that only few respondent have hostility with owners of the plot.

TABLE 4.18

TABLE SHOWING THE ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR WHILE WORKING IN THE THOZHILURAPPU PADHATHI WORK

ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
YES	6	12%
NO	44	88%
TOTAL	50	100%

From the table it is evident that 80% of the respondents (44 members) did not face any antisocial behavior. 12% of respondents (6 members) had faced anti-social behavior. Majority of respondents had not faced antisocial behavior while working in the field. The *thozhilurappu padhathi work* is a group work so the unity among workers can prevent from antisocial behavior.

TABLE 4.19

TABLE SHOWING THE NATURE OF ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR FACED BY RESPONDENTS

<b>NATURE OF ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR</b>	<b>NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE</b>
<b>SMOKERS</b>	2	33.3%
<b>DRUG ADDICTS</b>	3	50%
<b>ALCOHOLIC PEOPLE</b>	1	16.7%
<b>TOTAL</b>	6	100%

The nature of antisocial behavior faced by respondents is mentioned in the table. This table is based on table 4.18, where six members had faced antisocial behavior while working in the field. From six members, 50 % of respondents (three members) had faced antisocial behavior from drug addicts and 33 % (two members) faced from smokers. 7% of them (one member) had faced antisocial behavior from alcoholic people while working in the field.

❖ To analyze the job satisfaction among *thozhilurappu* women workers.

TABLE 4.20

TABLE SHOWING THE JOB PREFERENCE AMONG RESPONDENTS

JOB PREFERENCE	NUMBER OF RESPONDEND	PERCENTAGE
INTEREST	6	12%
FINANCIAL CRISIS	42	84%
COMPULSION	2	4%
OTHER	0	0
TOTAL	50	100%

From the table it is clear that 84% of respondents joined *thozhilurappu padhathi* because of the financial crisis. 12% of them joined because of interest. 4% of them joined due to the compulsion from family, and this family is forcing them to work because of the economic problem.

A huge majority respondent are joined *thozhilurappu padhathi* because of their financial crises and this problem can be rectify through the salary of *thozhilurappu padhathi*. 12% are joined because of their interest .Through the social interaction among respondent can give relief from psychological stress.

TABLE 4.21

TABLE SHOWING THE SATISFACTION OF RESPONDENTS ON JOB AND WORKPLACE

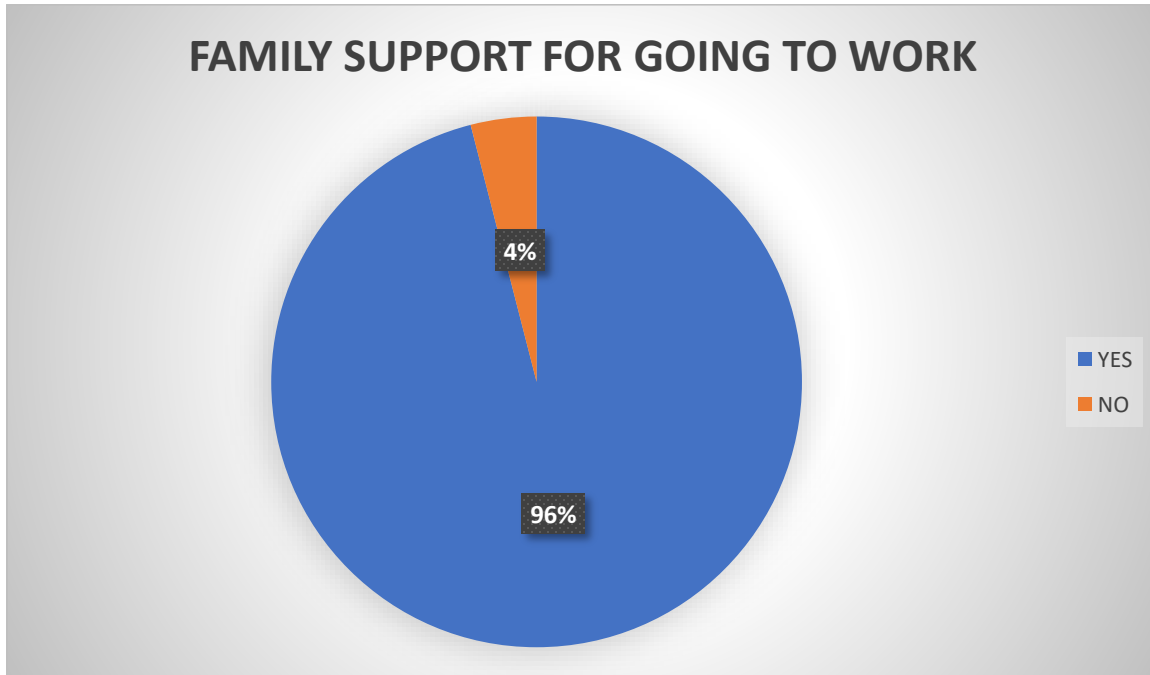
SATISFACTION ON JOB AND WORKPLACE	NUMBER OF RESPONDENT	PERCENT
YES	39	78%
NO	7	14%
SOMETIMES	4	8%
TOTAL	50	100%

From the table it is clear that 78% of respondents are satisfied with their job and workplace but 14% of respondents are not satisfied with their job and workplace. 8 % of respondents are sometimes satisfied and sometimes not satisfied with their job and workplace.

7 % of respondents are working in *thozhilurappu padhathi* because of their poor economic condition these respondents claim that their health problems are hindering them to do physical work in *thozhilurappu padhathi*. That is the factor for dissatisfaction among 7% of respondents on job and workplace. It is possible to analyze from the table that the majority of respondents are satisfied with the workplace and job.

FIGURE 4.21

THE FIGURE SHOWING THE FAMILY SUPPORT FOR GOING TO WORK



From the figure, it is clear that 96% of respondents are getting family support, while 4% of them do not get family support to go for work. The preexisting patriarchal mentality of family prevents their women members from going for work. Even though this 4% of women are working in *thozhilurappu padhathi* as for economic independency in family .Therefore, Majority of respondent is getting family support



TABLE 4.22

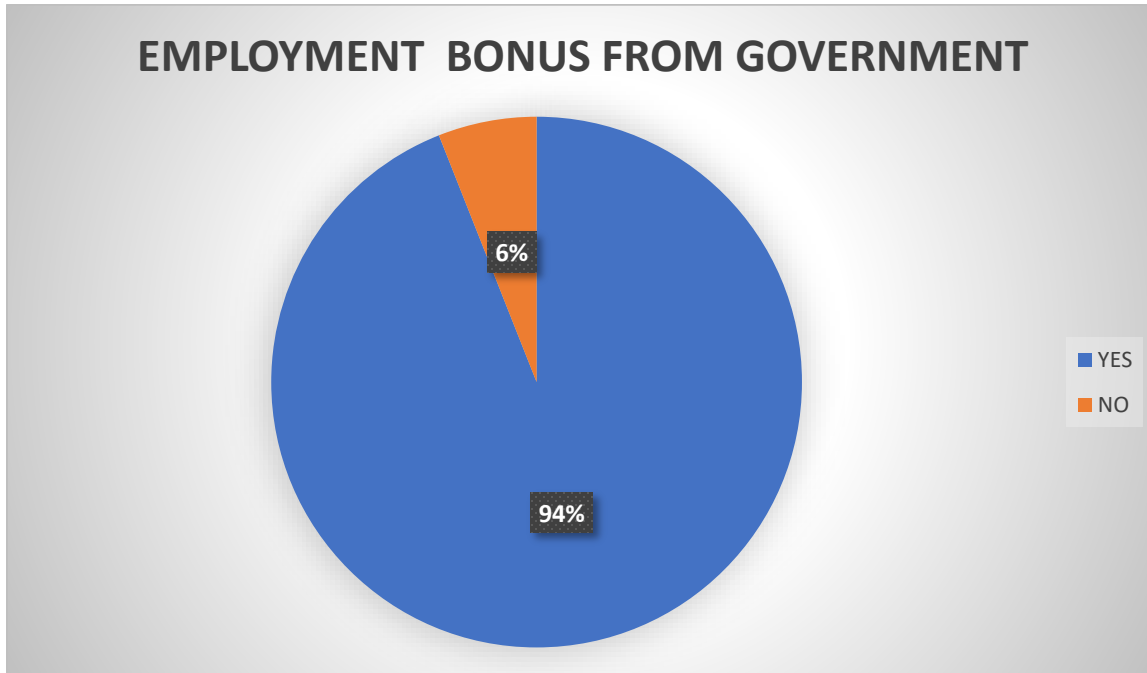
TABLE SHOWING THE CAPACITY OF RESPONDENTS TO MANAGE HOUSEHOLD AND EMPLOYMENT ACTIVITY

<b>CAPACITY TO MANAGE HOUSEHOLD AND EMPLOYMENT ACTIVITY</b>	<b>NUMBER OF RESPONDENT</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE</b>
<b>YES</b>	41	82%
<b>NO</b>	6	12%
<b>SOMETIMES</b>	3	6%
<b>TOTAL</b>	50	100%

From the table it is clear that 82% of respondents have the capacity to manage both household and employment activity. 12% of them do not have the capacity to manage both household and employment activity because of their health problems. 6 % of the respondents claim that sometimes they will be able to manage both work and some other time they are unable to manage both household and employment activity

FIGURE 4.22

THE FIGURE SHOWING, HOW MANY RESPONDENTS GET EMPLOYMENT BONUS FROM GOVERNMENT



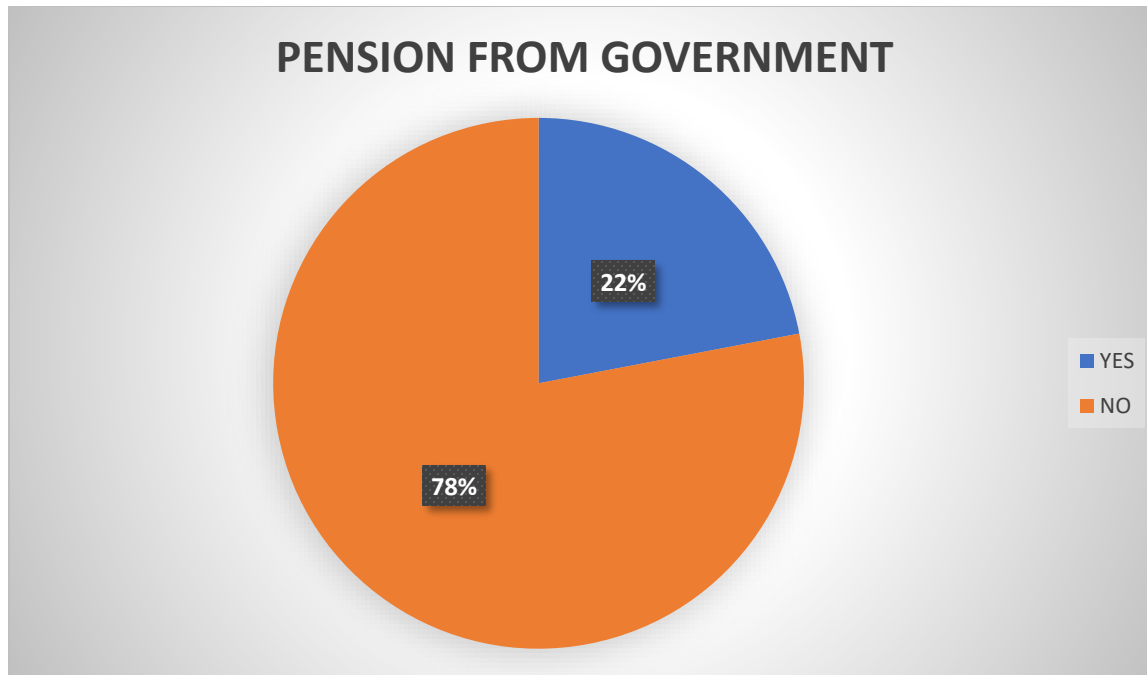
The figure shows the employment bones received by respondents from the government. 94 % of respondents gave a positive response of receiving bones while 6 percent of respondents did not get bones.

The one year of *thozhilurappu* starts in May and the *thozhilurappu* workers have to complete the 100 days of work in March .The respondent will get 1000 rupees as bonus only for the workers who had completed 100 days of work within a year.

94% of respondents have completed 100 days of work within a year and they have received 1000 rupees. However, 6 % does not receive 1000 rupees because of economic circumstance they went for other work along with *thozhilurappu padhathi* .Thus they were unable to complete 100 day of work in *thozhilurappu padhathi*.

FIGURE 4.23

THE FIGURE SHOWING THE PENSION FROM GOVERNMENT



The figure shows how many respondents are receiving the pension from the government. 22% of the respondents implied a positive response of getting pension while the other 78% of them responded of not getting pension from the government. The 22 % depend upon pension and this pension is not provided from *thozhilurappu padhathi* . The pension is mainly the old age pension and Kerala widow pension scheme.

The Kerala government has approved the *thozhilurappu padhathi* scheme to provide pension and other benefits to *thozhilurappu padhathi* workers. The respondent claims that the government just approved it but did not start distributing the pension. Therefore, currently all members of *thozhilurappu padhathi* is not receiving pension of *thozhilurappu padhathi*, but they expect pension of *thozhilurappu padhathi*

TABLE 4.23

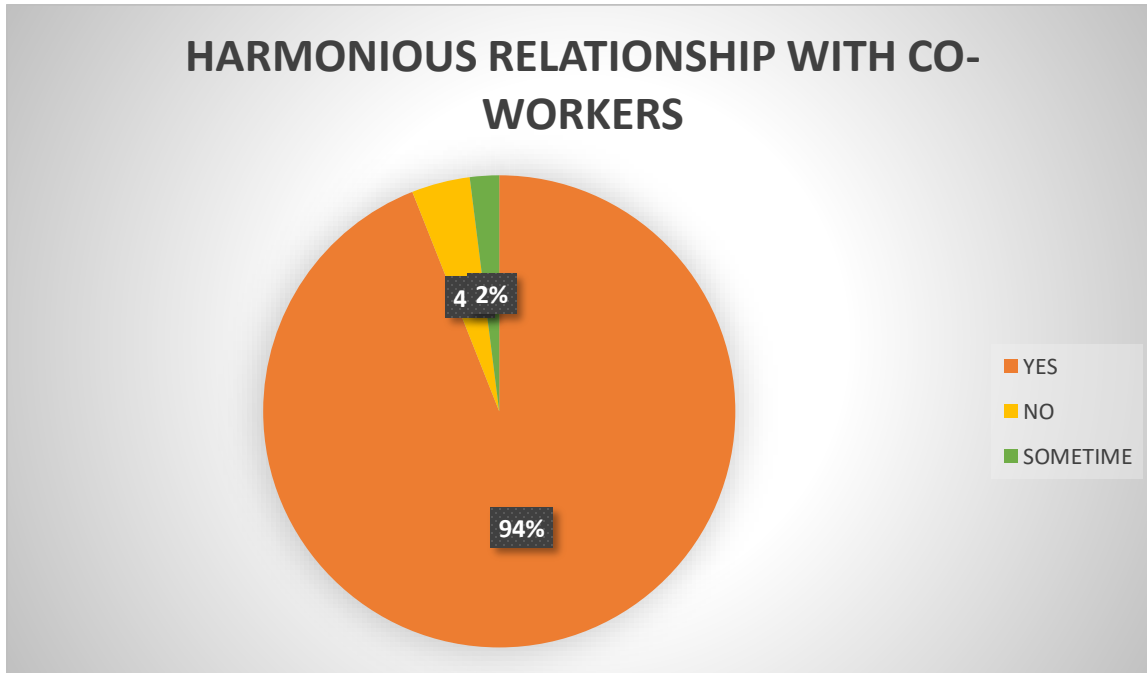
TABLE SHOWING THE SATISFACTION OF RESPONDENTS ON INCOME

<b>SATISFACTION ON INCOME</b>	<b>NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE</b>
<b>NO</b>	50	100%
<b>YES</b>	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	50	100%

All respondents are not satisfied with the per day salary of 291. They expected to increase the salary. Therefore, 100% of respondents are not satisfied. The majority of respondents claim that the consumer expenditure in the society is increasing. They are struggling to meet the daily needs of their family because of the high price level in the market, water bill, electricity bill etc. Therefore, they desire to increase the salary to make economic stability.

FIGURE 4.24

THE FIGURE SHOWING, HOW MANY RESPONDENTS HAVE HARMONIOUS RELATIONSHIP WITH CO-WORKERS



This diagram reveals the harmonious relationship of respondents with co - workers. 94% of the respondents are having a harmonious relationship while 4% of them do not have a harmonious relationship. 2% of the respondents replied that sometimes they have a harmonious relationship and sometimes they do not have a harmonious relationship with co -workers. The Harmonies relationship with co- workers is necessary for better work. The psychological and social well-being of *thozhilurappu* women workers can ensure through harmonies relationship .From this figure it is clear that majority of respondent have harmonies relationship with co workers

TABLE 4.24

TABLE SHOWING THE EXPECTATION OF RESPONDENTS TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYMENT DAYS

EXPECTATION OF RESPONDENTS TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYMENT DAYS	NUMBER OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE
YES	50	100%
NO	0	0
TOTAL	50	100%

From the table it is evident that every respondents is expected to increase the employment days at least from 100 to 150 days of work. So 100% of respondents agreed. The respondent desires the authority to increase the number of employment days, which can lead to getting salary for more than 100 days of work. The respondent claims that they can become economically stable through the implementation of more than 100 days of work. Respondents are ready to complete each muster roll of *thozhilurappu padhathi* even if it is increasing.

❖ **To analyze the impact of covid 19 on *thozhilurappu* women workers in the vypin island**

TABLE 4.25

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS RECEIVED COVID 19 VACCINATION

COVID 19 VACCINATION RECEIVED	NUMBER OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE
BOTH FIRST AND SECOND DOSE	50	100%
NOT RECEIVED	0	0
TOTAL	50	100%

From this table it is clear that every respondent received the first and second Covid 19 vaccine. So 100% of the respondents are vaccinated. The Government has provided both COVISHIELD vaccine and COVAXIN vaccine. The *thozhilurappu padhathi* workers get the vaccine and this vaccine is helpful to reduce the probability of contracting COVID 19. Through vaccination, the body becomes prepared to shield off viruses by making your immune system stronger.

TABLE 4.26

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS BECOME COVID 19 POSITIVE (AFFECTED)

<b>RESPONDENT BECOME COVID 19 POSITIVE</b>	<b>NUMBER OF RESPONDENT</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE</b>
<b>YES</b>	15	30%
<b>NO</b>	35	70%
<b>TOTAL</b>	50	100%

The table reveals how many respondents become COVID 19 positive. From the total number of respondents 30% of respondents (fifteen members) had become COVID 19 positive. The COVID 19 virus does not affect 70% of the respondents (thirty-five members).

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by SARS - CoV -2 virus. Most people who fall sick with COVID 19 will experience mild to moderate symptoms and recover with or without special treatment. However, some will become seriously ill and require medical attention.

30% of respondents are affected by COVID 19 but they recover from the positive condition by following quarantine measures and medical attention.



TABLE 4.27

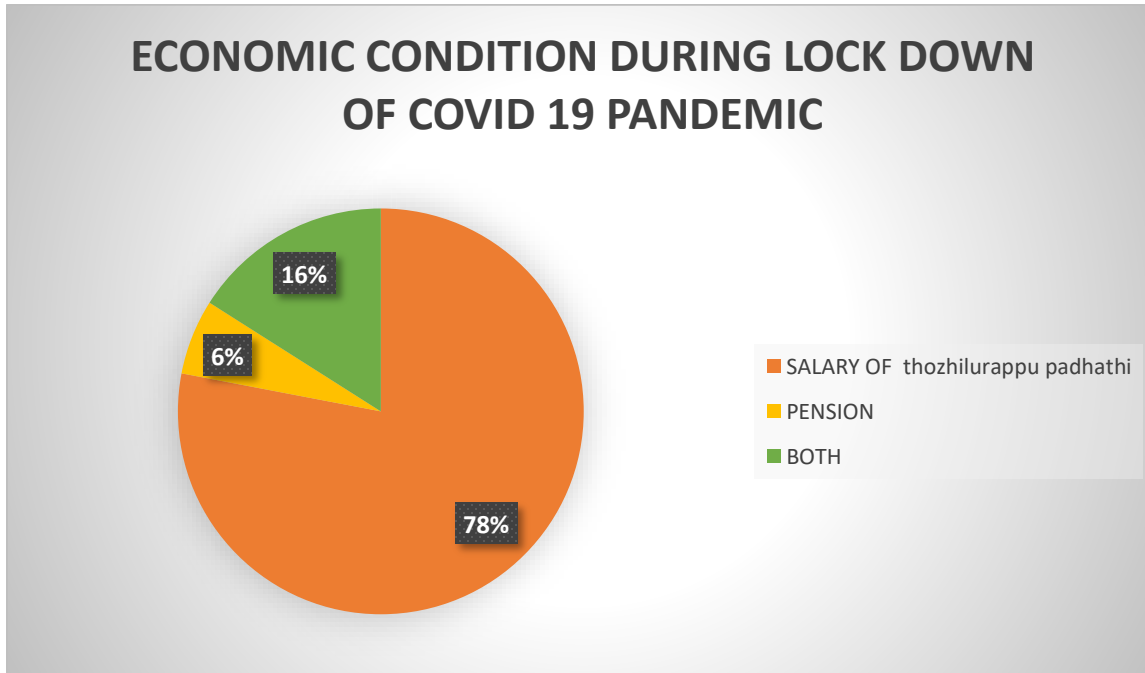
TABLE SHOWING THE POST COVID 19 HEALTH ISSUE AMONG RESPONDENTS

POST COVID 19 HEALTH ISSUE	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENT
<b>TIRED</b>	8	53.3%
<b>SHORTNESS OF BREATH</b>	2	13.3%
<b>BODY PAIN</b>	5	33.3%
<b>OTHER</b>	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	15	100%

The table shows the response of the participant regarding Post Covid 19 health issues .This table is based on table 4.26, where 30% of respondents (fifteen members) have become COVID 19 positive and they face the POST COVID 19 health issue. Among 30% of respondents, 53.3% of respondents (eight members) reported being tired while 13.3 % of them (two members) are suffering from shortness of breath. 33.3% of respondents (five members) suffer from body pain.

FIGURE 4.25

THE FIGURE SHOWING THE ECONOMIC CONDITION OF RESPONDENTS DURING LOCK DOWN OF COVID 19 PANDEMIC



The figure reveals during Covid 19 pandemic lock down period 78% of the respondent maintained their livelihood by depending on the salary of *thozhilurappu padhathi*. 16 % of respondent depend upon the pension and 6 % of them depend up on both salary of *thozhilurappu padhathi* and pension.

From this figure, it is clear that the majority of people depend on the salary of *thozhilurappu padhathi*. Even in the Covid 19 lockdown period the *thozhilurappu padhathi* work has continued, in this circumstance the economic condition of the family was managed with the salary of *thozhilurappu padhathi*. The Government free food Kit available from the public distribution system has helped them to live without poverty.

The 16 % of respondents depend upon pension and this pension is not provided from *thozhilurappu padhathi* . The pension is mainly the old age pension and Kerala widow pension scheme.

The Kerala government has approved the *thozhilurappu padhathi* scheme to provide pension and other benefits to *thozhilurappu padhathi* workers. The respondent claims that the government just approved it but did not start distributing the pension . Therefore, currently all members are not receiving pension of *thozhilurappu padhathi*, but they are expecting pension of *thozhilurappu padhathi*.

TABLE 4.28

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS GET GOVERNMENT FREE FOOD KIT

AVAILABILITY OF GOVERNMENT FREE FOOD KIT	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
YES	50	100%
NO	0	0
TOTAL	50	100%

From this table it is clear that all respondents are getting the government free food kit and therefore, it is 100%. The government free kit was a huge help from the government during the Covid 19 pandemic period. The free food kit was distribute through the Government public distribution system for both APL and BPL. The Free food kit was started during the period of April – May period of 2020 and ended by September of 2021. The respondent claims that through Government free food kits the people were able to survive the Covid 19 pandemic period without poverty.

TABLE 4.29

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS PRACTICE SOCIAL DISTANCING

SOCIAL DISTANCE	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
YES	46	92%
NO	1	2%
SOMETIMES	3	6%
TOTAL	50	100%

The table reveals whether the respondent ensures social distancing while working in the field. From the entire sample, 92 % of respondents ensure social distancing. 2 % of respondents do not ensure social distancing while working in the field. 6 % of respondents claim that they sometimes follow social distancing and some time may not follow social distancing while working in the field.

Social distance is a physical distance of 2 meter or 6 feet from each person and it is intended to prevent the spread of contagious diseases such as Covid 19. In *thozhilurappu padhathi* the number of times people come into contact with each other has reduced through social distancing. From table it is clear that a huge majority of people maintain social distancing in the field as to prevent from Covid 19 pandemic

TABLE 4.30

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS GET COVID 19 PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

<b>AVAILABILITY OF COVID 19 PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE</b>
<b>YES</b>	23	46%
<b>NO</b>	27	54%
<b>TOTAL</b>	50	100%

From this table it is evident that 46% of respondents (23 members) are satisfied. 54% respondents (27 members) are not satisfied with Covid 19 protective equipment. Thus, the majority of members claim that they do not get Covid 19 protective equipment regularly.

TABLE 4.31

TABLE SHOWING THE TYPE OF PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT USED BY RESPONDENTS

NATURE OF PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
GLOVES	19	82%
MASK	4	18%
SANITIZER	0	0
ALL	0	0
TOTAL	23	100

The table mentions the type of protective equipment that are used by respondents. This table is based on table 4.30, where 23% respondents are satisfied with the protective Equipment provided by the Authority. From 23 respondents , 82% ( 19 members) of the respondents are using gloves while 18 % of the respondents( four members) are using masks which are provided by authority . All respondents of *thozhilurappu padhathi* were wearing masks but 4% of respondents are using the mask, which is provided by authority. The 23 members are using the protective equipment, which is provided in the initial stage of pandemic. Thus, Protective equipment is not regularly provided.

Gloves are necessary for *thozhilurappu padhathi* work thus they are doing physical work in the field. At the same time, gloves prevent from the spread of Covid 19 pandemic.

TABLE 4 .32

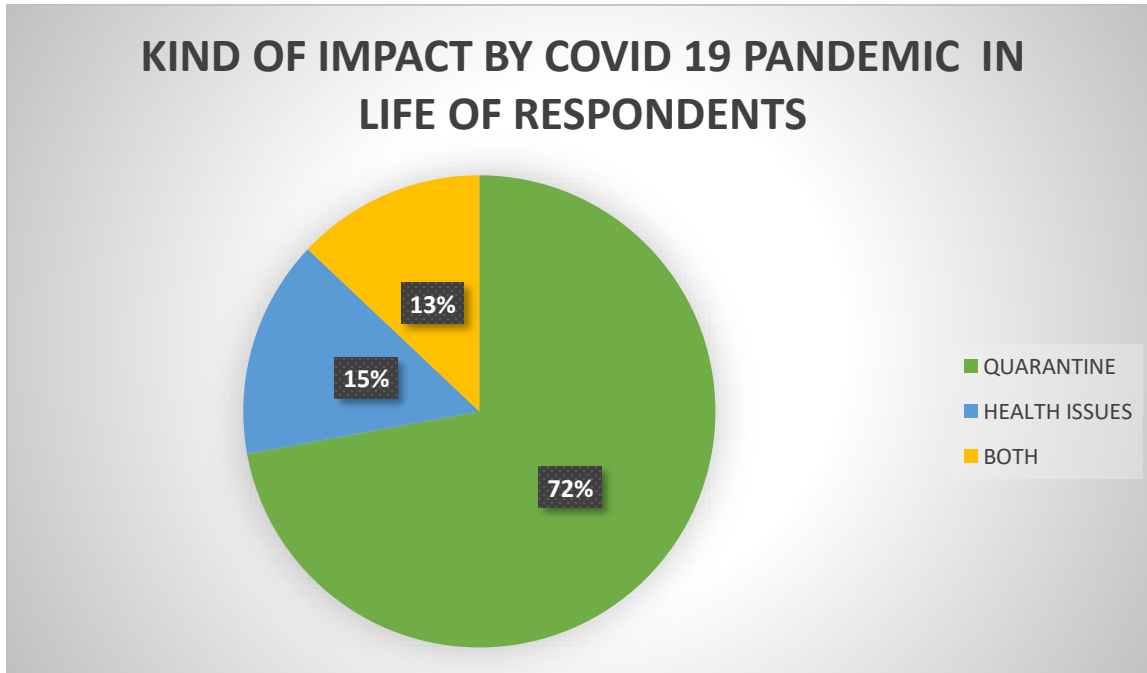
TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF RESPONDENT FACED COVID 19 PANDEMIC IMPACT IN THEIR LIFE

<b>COVID 19 PANDEMIC IMPACT IN THEIR LIFE</b>	<b>NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE</b>
<b>YES</b>	29	58%
<b>NO</b>	21	42%
<b>TOTAL</b>	50	100%

The table highlights the impact of Covid 19 pandemic in the lives of respondents. 58percentage of respondents (twenty-nine members) had affected Covid 19. Covid 19 does not affect 42% of them (twenty-one members). From this table it is possible to analyze that the majority of respondents faced the impact of Covid 19 pandemic and the lockdown.

FIGURE 4.26

THE FIGURE SHOWING NATURE OF IMPACT FROM COVID 19 PANDEMIC



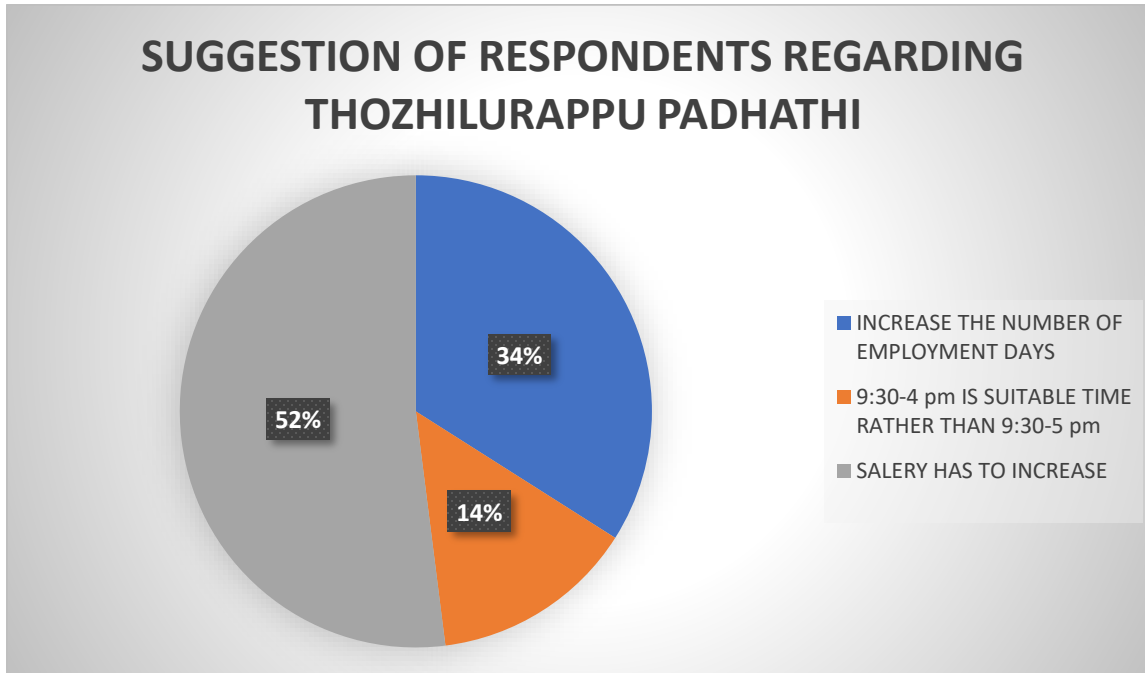
In the survey regarding the number of respondents affected by Covid 19 pandemic is analyzed in this figure. This figure is based on table 4.32, where 29 respondents have claimed that they have been faced with the impact of covid 19 pandemics in their life. From this, 29 respondents 72% of them had quarantined during pandemic. 15% of the respondents suffered from other health issues while 13% of them faced both quarantine and health issues.

The 72% of the respondents has quarantined during Covid 19 pandemic and this quarantine includes both Covid positive patients, quarantine for primary contact people, and quarantine of secondary contacts of a Covid 19 patient. The quarantine had affected the psychological, economic and social condition of people. Still quarantine was a major solution for the spread of deadly virus coronavirus. 15 % of the respondents faced health issues of Covid 19. 13 % of the respondent had faced both quarantine and health issues.



FIGURE 4.27

THE FIGURE SHOWING SUGGESTION OF RESPONDENTS REGARDING THOZHILURAPPU PADHATHI



The suggestions of respondents regarding *thozhilurappu padhathi* are mentioned here. 52% respondents have suggested Salary has to increase. 14% respondents suggest that 9:30am-4pm is a suitable time for working in *thozhilurappu padhathi* rather than 9:30am -5pm. Increasing the number of employment days is another suggestion by the 34% respondents.

The majority of respondents claim that the consumer expenditure in the society is increasing. They are struggling to meet the daily needs of their family because of the high price level in the market, water bill, electricity bill etc. Therefore, they desire to increase the salary to make economic stability.

34% of respondents desire to increase the number of employment days, which can lead to getting a salary for more than 100 days of work.

14% of the respondents desired to change the time schedule from 9:30am to 4 pm rather than the current timing 9:30am to 5 pm. Many of the workers have to travel long distances from home to the working field. The family and social circumstances are forcing them to reach home as soon as possible before 6 pm.

**CHAPTER- V**

**CONCLUSION, FINDINGS AND**

**SUGGESTIONS**

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION, FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS

#### MAJOR FINDINGS

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee act is denoted as *thozhilurappu padhathi* in Kerala. This Act ensures a small but accurate income to all members engaged in work, this has been an important link in the economic and social empowerment of India and has since been an important link in the economic and social empowerment of Indian villagers, especially women. The central Government has increased the guaranteed wage by Rs 20 in Kerala, which means 291Rs per day for *thozhilurappu* workers. The increase will benefit to 15.65 lakh workers. 89% of them are women. Kerala is a state with the highest representation of women workers. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act has aimed to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

The first objective of the study is to evaluate the socio economic conditions of *thozhilurappu* women workers in the Vypin Island. Respondents' age is considered in the first section and it is found that respondents with age 38 to 48 age slot had majority in working at *thozhilurappu padhathi*. People of old age with an age of 58 and above are engaging in *thozhilurappu padhathi* because of the economic instability in the family. The members from age slot of 18 to 28 had less participation in *thozhilurappu padhathi* because these younger age people are working in white-collar jobs. Another finding is that the majority of respondents' educational qualification is below SSLC. Majority of respondents are Hindu and the SC caste category respondent has huge participation.

This study also reveals that every respondent is getting 291 rupees as a per day salary from the gram panchayat. Some respondents claim that there is a chance to increase the salary of a mate (leader) from 291 to 700. Moreover, they also said that this provision would be applicable only to

the mate (leader) who has an SSLC pass. Another finding is that majority of the respondents are living in nuclear family, this is because of the influence of urbanization in rural area family

Second objective of the study is to understand the working condition of *thozhilurappu* women workers in the vying island .The working nature of the respondents are non-seasonal. The financial problems of members is provoking them to do work without considering the climate condition. Every respondent is working both on agricultural and cleaning work. They also increase the depth of the wetland. Through planting indigenous saplings, a sustainable environment can be created by *thozhilurappu* women workers. The Mate (leader) has a prominent role in coordinating the *thozhilurappu* workers. Every respondent is working five and above hours. Their work will start by 9:30 pm and it will end by 5:00pm.

Another finding from the study was 20 % of respondents experience work pressure. 80% of the participants report no pressure during work. Increasing the depth of water bodies like ponds is creating work pressure. The time bound to complete the work of *thozhilurappu padhathi* is also creating pressure on the 20% of the respondent. Every respondent is satisfied with the rest interval. The government is give a proper time interval for having food in *thozhilurappu padhathi*.

Every respondents are vaccinated with TT. TT is meant by tetanus toxoid. It is a toxoid vaccine to prevent disease caused by Clostridium Tetani. Every respondent are getting a doxycycline tablet from gram panchayat. Primary health centers and Asha workers provide it for two weeks. Doxycycline tablets are used to prevent rat fever. The TT vaccine and Doxycycline tablet provided primary health center is preventing diseases.

The study finds that the facility for rest has to improve by fulfilling the basic needs of the members in the fields. The majority of respondents are satisfied with first aid measures in the field but some respondents are not satisfied so there is a need for increasing the quality of the product. The study reveals that the majority of respondents are satisfied with sanitation facilities. But some respondents are not satisfied, so it is necessary to ensure improvement in sanitation facilities. The respondents are expecting more help and facility from Grama panchayat and majority of respondents are satisfied.

Another finding is that about 24% respondents are not satisfied with the salary of *thozhilurappu padhathi* and they are struggling to meet daily needs so they are doing other employment along with *thozhilurappu padhathi* work. Prawn peeling, tailoring, duty of haritha karma sena is the other employment done by the respondent. The majority of *thozhilurappu* women workers are not doing any other employment, thus they are depending on the salary of *thozhilurappu padhathi*. The study find that a large majority of respondents are able to complete *thozhilurappu padhathi* work; a few were unable to complete because of health problems.

Another finding from analysis is that the majority of respondents have lifestyle diseases such as diabetics, cholesterol, and pressure. Among the lifestyle diseases, the majority of the respondents have diabetics, some respondents have cholesterol and few of them have pressure etc. This study analyzes the health problem as a result of *thozhilurappu* work .Among respondents some respondents claim that they are facing health problems such as allergies , back ache , urinary tract infection and leg pain. This study also analyzes how many respondents has faced accidents while working in the field, among the respondent only few had faced accidents such as injuries from equipment, slip and fall accidently.

This study find that *thozhilurappu* women work have a harmonious relationship with plot owners only few respondent have hostility with owners .The *thozhilurappu* work .is group work so majority of respondent does not faced any antisocial behavior and only few has faced antisocial behavior from smokers ,drug addicts , alcoholic people .

The third objective is to analyze the job satisfaction among *thozhilurappu* women workers in the Vypin Island. A majority respondent are joined *thozhilurappu padhathi* because of their financial crises and this problem can be rectify by salary of *thozhilurappu padhathi*. 12% are joined because of their interest .Through the social interaction among respondent can give relief from psychological stress. The majority of respondents are satisfied with the workplace and job. Only a few respondents are dissatisfied with the workplace and job. This study finds that the majority of respondents are getting family support and through this support, a large majority of *thozhilurappu* women workers has capacity to manage both the household and employment activity.

This study found that 94% of respondents have completed 100 days of work within a year and they have received 1000 rupees. But 6 % did not receive 1000 rupees because of economic circumstances they went for other work along with *thozhilurappu padhathi* .Thus they were unable to complete 100 day of work in *thozhilurappu padhathi* .Another finding is that 22 % depend upon pension and this pension is not provided from *thozhilurappu padhathi* . The pension is mainly the old age pension and Kerala widow pension scheme. The Kerala government has approved the *thozhilurappu padhathi* scheme to provide pension and other benefit to *thozhilurappu padhathi* workers. The respondent claims that the government was just approved but did not start distributing the pension . Therefore, currently all members of *thozhilurappu padhathi* are not receiving pension of *thozhilurappu padhathi*, but they expect pension of *thozhilurappu padhathi*.

This study finds that all respondents are not satisfied with the per day salary of 291. They expected to increase the salary. Therefore, 100% of respondents are not satisfied. The majority of *thozhilurappu* women workers claim that the consumer expenditure in the society is increasing. They are struggling to meet the daily needs of their family because of the high price level in the market, water bill, and electricity etc. Therefore, they desire to increase the salary to make economic stability.

The *thozhilurappu* women workers are expecting more than 100 days of work , they can become economically stable through the implementation of more than 100 days of work .Respondent are ready to complete each muster roll of *thozhilurappu padhathi* even though if it is increasing.

The fourth objective of the study is to analyze the impact of Covid 19 on *thozhilurappu* women workers in the Vypin Island. Every respondent received first and second Covid 19 vaccines. So 100% of the respondents are vaccinated. The Government has provided both COVISHIELD vaccine and COVAXIN vaccine. The *thozhilurappu padhathi* workers get the vaccine and this vaccine is helpful to reduce the probability of contracting COVID 19. Through vaccination, the body becomes prepared to shield off viruses by making your immune system stronger. The study find that among respondents the majority of respondents does not become COVID 19 positive. From the total number of respondents 30% of respondent 15 (members) has affected and become COVID 19 positive. 70% of the respondents 35 (members) are not affected by the COVID 19

virus. 30% of respondents are affected by COVID 19 but they recover from the positive condition by following quarantine measures and medical attention.

The study find the post Covid 19 health issues ,among 30 % of respondents some become tired , some experienced shortness of birth, and some respondents feel body pain while working in the field . This study also finds the economic condition of respondents during the lockdown of Covid 19 pandemic. Many of the respondents depended on the salary of *thozhilurappu padhathi* and also depended on pension .This pension is not from *thozhilurappu padhathi* , Thus it is from old age pension and Kerala widow pension scheme. Therefore, currently all members of *thozhilurappu padhathi* are not receiving pension of *thozhilurappu padhathi*, but they expect pension of *thozhilurappu padhathi*.

This study finds that every respondent has received a Government free food kit distributed by public distribution system. The *thozhilurappu* women workers get strength to overcome the lockdown period of Covid 19 through the availability of Government free food kits. Majority of respondents maintained social distance while working in the field. This study found that the majority of member's claim that they are not satisfied with the availability Covid 19 protective equipment .The respondents claim that Gloves and masks are the protective equipment provided by Authority and they also said that these products were distributed only once.

This study has found the majority of respondents had faced Covid 19 pandemic impact in their life, mainly in the form of quarantine and post Covid 19 health issues. The quarantine is experienced by Covid 19 positive member, primary contact members, and secondary contact members. The suggestion of respondent regarding *thozhilurappu padhathi* was that majority of respondent are desiring of increasing of salary, some respondent expect the changing the time schedule from 9: 30 am to 4: 00 pm, and they also expect the increasing the number of employment days for maintain economic stability.



# SUGGESTIONS

- ❖ Many of the *thozhilurappu* women workers have poor economic conditions, so increasing their salary can rectify their problem.
- ❖ Based on respondent's suggestion, 9:30am-4pm is a suitable time for working in *thozhilurappu padhathi* rather than 9:30am -5pm. Many of the workers have to travel long distances from home to the working field. The family and social circumstance is provoking them to reach home as soon as possible before 6 pm
- ❖ The increase in the number of employment days, which can lead to getting a salary for more than 100 days of work.
- ❖ The authority has to make weekly assessments regarding availability of tools and equipment that are needed for *thozhilurappu padhathi* work
- ❖ Free Medical checkup should be provided accordingly.
- ❖ Providing pension from *thozhilurappu padhathi* can create economic indecency among old age people.
- ❖ Providing uniforms to *thozhilurappu* workers can increase social dignity.

# CONCLUSION

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme has aimed to enhance livelihood security in rural area by providing at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work

The social mobility of women is increased through membership in *thozhilurappu padhathi*. The role of Mate is increasing the leadership quality of women and which will result in to active participation of women in society. This study analyzes that the majority of women are getting support from family, which enables them to manage both *thozhilurappu padhathi* work and household activity. The TT vaccine provided from Grama panchayat is very beneficial for increasing the immunity body, because they are doing physical work in an environment even having reptiles like serpents. The Doxycycline tablet available from the Government public hospital is helpful to prevent malaria, though they are working even in contaminated water while increasing the depth of the water body's like pond etc.

Women empowerment can be achieved through the active participation of *thozhilurappu* women workers. The unity and harmonious relationship between the members are helpful to prevent antisocial behavior while working in the field. The women become economically independent through *thozhilurappu padhathi* salary of 291 per day work. The social dignity of *thozhilurappu padhathi* workers can increase through the implementation of a uniform system.

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by SARS - CoV -2 virus. Most people who fall sick with COVID 19 will experience mild to moderate symptoms and recover with or without special treatment. However, some will become seriously ill and require medical attention. 30% of respondents are affected by COVID 19 but they recover from the positive condition Covid 19 by following quarantine measures and medical attention. During the lockdown period, the salary of *thozhilurappu padhathi* was relief as to sustain their life .The Government free food kit also helped *thozhilurappu* women to live without poverty.

The *thozhilurappu* workers' plant sapling in the worksite is creating an environment without degeneration. The *thozhilurappu* workers are doing a prominent role in society by ensuring sustainable development and for a better future.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Khera, R. (2011). *The battle for employment guarantee*. Oxford university press.
- Vikaspedia*. (2021 , October 29). Retrieved from <https://vikaspedia.in/agriculture/policies-and-schemes/rural-employment-related-1/mgnrega/rural-employment-related>.
- Arun Jacob and Richard Varghese (2006). NREGA IMPLEMENTATION -1: Reasonable Beginning in palakkad kerala . *Economic and political weekly* , p4943-4945.
- Varghese, J. A. (2006). NREGA IMPLEMENTATION -1: Reasonable Beginning in Palakkad Kerala . *Economic and political weekly* , p4943-4945.
- krishnamurthy,j (2006). Employment Guarantee and Crisis Response. *Economic and political weekly*, P789-790.
- Lalit Mathur, (2007). Employment Guarantee : Progress So Far. *Economic & political Weekly*, P 17-20.
- Devesh kapur, et al (2008). More on Direct Cash Transfers. *Economic & political Weekly*, P 85-87.
- Mehrotra. (2008). NREG Two Years On : Where Do We Go from Here? *Economic & political Weekly*, P 27 - 36.
- Vanaik. (2008). NREGA and the Death of Tapas Soren. *Economic & political weekly* , P8-10.
- Gopal, KS. (2009). NREGA Social Audit:. *Economic & Political*, P 70-71.
- Nayak, K. a. (2009). Women Workers and Perceptions of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. *Economic & Political Weekly*, Vol. 44.
- Pramathesh, Ambasta. (2009). Programming NREGS to Succeed . *The Hindu*.
- Bhatia, Adhikari . (2010). NREGA wags Payments: Can we Bank on the Banks. *Economic & Political Weekly*, Vol. XIV P no.1.
- subhanil, Chowdhury. (2011). Employment in India. *Economic & Political Weekly*, Vol. 46.
- Ghormade. (2011). A study of performance of MNREGA for BPL families with special reference to Nagpur district. *Published in the Indian job guarantee scheme*.
- Sankaran, Kamala. (2011). NREGA wages "" Ensuring Decent work"". *Economic and Political weekly*, P 23-25.
- Saxena, K.B (2006). *contemporary practices of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme :Insights from Districts*. New Delhi : SAGE Publications India Pvt Ltd.

Cynthia Bantilan, Madhusudan Bhattarai ,P.K Viswanathan,Rudra N Mishra.(2018 ). *Employment Guarantee Programme and Dynamics of Rural Transformation in India*. Singapore: Springer imprint .

Ranjan, Annita. (2016). *MGNREGA and Women Empowerment* . New Delhi: Ocean Books(P)Ltd.

Sankaran, Kamala (2011). Published a paper "NREGA" wages: Ensuring decent work. '*Economic and political weekly*', P 23-25 .

Shankar, Shylashri. (2011). The National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in India. *oxford development studies*, P 69-95.

Tiwari, Rakesh. (2011). Research paper "MGNREGA"for environment service enhancement and vulnerability reduction:.. *Economic and political weekly*, Vol. 46.

# **APPENDIX**

## Questionnaire

A sociological analysis on the problem faced by *thozhilurappu* women workers involved in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme with special reference to the Vypin Island

### **To evaluate the socio economic conditions of *thozhilurappu* women workers**

1) Age:

- a) 18-28                      b) 28-38                      c) 38-48                      d) 48-58                      e) 58and above

2) Educational qualification:

- a) Below SLCC              b) SSLC                      c) HSC                      d) undergraduate              e) other

3) Religion:

- a) Hindu                      b) Christian                      c) Muslim                      d) other

4) Caste category:

- a) OBC                      b) SC                      c) General                      d) other

5) Income (per day)

- a) 291                      b) 700

6) Type of ration card you own

- a) APL                      b) BPL

7) Marital status

- a) Married                      b) unmarried                      c) widow                      d) Divorced                      e) other

8) Number of family members

- a) 1                      b) 2                      c) 3                      d) 4                      e) 5                      f) 5 and above

9) Type of family:

- a) Nuclear family                      b) joint family

10) Number of earning family member

- a) 1                      b) 2                      c) 3                      d) 4                      e) 5and above

11) Income of husband or other family member

- a) 100-1000                      b) 1000-2000                      c) 2000-3000                      d) 3000 and above

12) Type of residence

- a) Own home                      b) rented home                      c) lease

**To understand the working condition of *thozhilurappu* women workers**

13) What is the nature of your work?

- a) Seasonal                                      b) non seasonal                                      other

14) What kind of *thozhilurappu* work are you doing?

- a) Agricultural work                                      b) cleaning                                      c) both                                      d) other

15) How long have you been working in the *thozhilurappu padhathi*?

- a) 1-5 years                                      b) 5-10 year                                      c) 10 years and above

16) Are you working as Mate (leader) in *thozhilurappu padhathi*?

- a) Yes                                      b) No

17) How many hours do you work in a day?

- a) 1 hour                      b) 2 hour                      c) 3 hour                      d) 4 hour                      e) 5 hour                      f) 5 and above

18) Are you experiencing any work pressure?

- a) Yes                                      b) No

19) Are you getting sufficient rest intervals?

- a) Yes                                      b) No

20) Are you getting enough rest facility?

- a) Yes                                      b) No

21) Are you get a proper time interval for having food?

- a) Yes                                      b) No

22) Are you vaccinated for the TT vaccine?

- a) Yes                                      b) No







