



## 6.1 INTRODUCTION :

In the earlier chapters, we have seen the progress in the implimentation of the EGS at the state level and at the taluka level. We have also seen the financing of EGS, and the financial benefits stemming from EGS, have been estimated. This chapter gives a brief resume of all the earlier chapters, and followed by some suggestions based upon the findings of the study.

## 6.2 EGS IN MAHARASHTRA :

The Government of Maharashtra under the leadership of the former Chief Minister Shri Vasant Rao Naik, introduced the EGS, in 1972 in famine period. The scheme was originally launched with a view to providing employment opportunities, to the landless labours and marginal and small farmers, who did not get adequate employment for the major part of the year. The scheme was geared up particularly after 1975-76, and several modifications were introduced in the financing of the scheme. The implementation of the scheme showed, rapid progress from 1975-76, earlier the provisions were made from the normal budgetary resources, which were extremely inadequate. A separate Act was passed in 1980, which empowered the Government to levy certain additional taxes on the urban population. The progress of EGS at the state level has been satisfactory and besides, generating additional income for number of people,



it has created employment opportunities for them. The employment in terms of mandays has consistently increased. Although the overall attendance of the labours varied during the period. The scheme has proved to be particularly useful for the drought prone area, where the employment generation has been more significant. Several facilities are provided to the workers on EGS, which have benefitted them to great extent. The productive works including minor irrigation, soil conservation, construction of roads, and construction of percolation tanks, have been completed works under the scheme. Thus, the EGS has served as a major instrument of eradication of poverty and generation of employment opportunities at the state level.

### 6.3 EGS IN KAVATHE MAHANKAL TALUKA :

The administration of the scheme at the taluka level, is done by the Taluka Panchayat Samiti. The Kavathe Mahankal Taluka of the Sangli district is mainly a drought prone area. The scheme has been implemented in the taluka right from 1972-73. The works of soil conservation, construction of percolation tanks, social afforestation and construction of roads, have been the major works, under taken as a part of the scheme. The progress of the scheme, at the taluka level has been satisfactory, and it has been shown that, the scheme has generated substantial employment opportunities in the taluka. The attendance of the

workers on EGS, generally increased. Although the same was lower attendance during the years of satisfactory rain. It is also seen that the working of the scheme as judged by the completed works against the sanctioned works, has been satisfactory. The villages having greater impact of the drought, have been given the due weightage in the implementation of the scheme. The work of construction of roads was taken up only after 1983, but a large chunk of expenditure has been incurred on this works. Thus, the implementation of the scheme, at the taluka level has been satisfactory.

#### 6.4 RESULTS OF THE SAMPLE SURVEY :

A sample survey of 70 workers was conducted in different villages of the Kavathe Mahankal Taluka. This was done with a view to finding out, the financial benefits, arising from the EGS for workers. The income generation as a result of EGS, has been estimated on the basis of the current and previous income data obtained from the sample survey. The estimate shows that, the average additional income generated by EGS for the category of landless workers had been highest (Rs.4,025) while that of small farmers had been lowest (Rs.2,957). Apart from these direct benefits the EGS also resulted in providing employment opportunities to a great extent. Another noteworthy feature of the EGS has been the improvement in the agricultural productivity, as a result of the productive works, undertaken

in the scheme. Thus, the sample survey showed that the EGS has resulted of the landless workers, agricultural labours, and marginal, as well as small farmers.

#### 6.5 MAJOR FINDINGS :

The main findings of the study can now be summarised as under :-

- 1) The scheme has been effectively implemented both at the state and taluka level.
- 2) Eradication of poverty, and generation of employment have become possible because of the scheme.
- 3) The financial provisions made for EGS have increased to a great extent after 1975-76.
- 4) The productive works undertaken by the EGS have certainly proved to be effective in improving the agricultural productivity.
- 5) Most of the workers on the EGS, are either landless workers, or marginal farmers.
- 6) The EGS has been releasing the nomads from the age-long tyranny of the landowners.
- 7) The EGS has improved the social status of its workers.
- 8) The income impact of the EGS has been very significant at the taluka level.
- 9) Judging from the attendance records on the EGS had proved the employment opportunities whenever necessary.

- 10) The average wages on EGS, per mandays have substantially improved over the period.
- 11) The villagewise progress of the implementation of the scheme shows that most of the villages in the taluka have been covered under the EGS.
- 12) The EGS has provided a chance for it's workers to bring up and educate their children properly. It will put many poor families in the process of advancement.
- 13) By and large, the implementation of the EGS has been satisfactory.

#### 6.6 SUGGESTIONS :

In the light of the study of the literature on the subjects and the present work. We offer the following suggestions, for more effective, implementation, and better administration of the scheme.

- 1) It is seen that, the average wage rate which is at present Rs.12/- per day, is inadequate considering the needs of workers, and the present cost of living. It is suggested, therefore, that there is a strong need for the upward revision of the wage rate.
- 2) The revision of the wage rate should be linked with, the cost of living index, so that there will be an automatic rise in the wages with the inflation.
- 3) The EGS works result is generation of certain assets. It is suggested that there should be some mechanism by which there can a provision for the maintenance of these assets.

- 4) EGS can be used as an effective instrument for the command area development if the planning of the EGS works is done properly at macro level to be implemented at the district level; future, it should be done in such a way that there will be proper development of EGS activities with the development plans.
- 5) The various acts pertaining to EGS are expected to proper some facilities to the workers on EGS. However, it is seen that there is no proper system for maintaining of this scheme. It is suggested that the EGS offices at the district level, and taluka level should work after the scheme.
- 6) EGS has provided an extreme aspect for provision of irrigation facilities. As such, it is suggested that the EGS should give more emphasis upon irrigation works.
- 7) The original training facilities be provided to the EGS workers, so that the productive works could be provided to the EGS workers.
- 8) It is seen that most of the EGS works result in benefitting the rural people, particularly the rich farmers. It is suggested therefore that, a special tax on such beneficiaries be levied as order that, adequate provisions can be made for the EGS.
- 9) In some cases it is seen that there are contractors supplying the labours, who exploit both ways. It should be taken carefully, that these middlemen are totally eliminated.

- 10) The small notes of law belonging to the small and marginal farmers should be taken up for the EGS work.
- 11) The scarcity of labours for agriculture, is a fact nowadays. It is suggested, therefore, that the EGS department should provide the labours to cultivators from whom it demands the works.
- 12) New and better yielding plantation needs to be undertaken by the EGS works under the social afforestation.
- 13) This scheme should increase the percentage of the wages. The present expenditure on wages is about 70%, it should be increased upto 80%.
- 14) The State Government should give more emphasis on the development of 'underdeveloped rural areas'.
- 15) Some small scale industries and cottage industries in the rural areas should be established with the extra finance under this scheme.

The scheme will be more effective and fruitful if the above suggestions are considered.