

CHAPTER NO. 6
SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

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SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

6.1 INTRODUCTION :

In this chapter, the summary, conclusion and suggestions discussed. In the year 2002-2003, the number of employees increased in 11 districts of the State, due to the drought situation. Under this condition in 2004-2005, extra fund of Rs. 3,33,51,00 was made available for this scheme.

6.2 SUMMARY :

In the earlier years of planning in India, maximization of employment opportunities was not considered to be an important objective in itself. Employment generation was looked upon as a by-product of the economic growth.

The economic development and growth of any country depends on the working class. The measures and standards are based on the skilled and unskilled working hands who work for building of the nation by strengthening economy. The economic growth of Maharashtra has a leading part in the economic growth of India.

Under the scheme of EGS, workers are being pushed into the non-agricultural works. This shift from agriculture to non-agricultural activities is significant because for future rural development programmers such a shift is almost imperative. Through EGS, rural poor can come on the platform and can fight for their rights.

The EGS aims at direct transfer of purchasing power to poor through wage employment. The human capital is possessed by the worker. Therefore, he sells his labour power in the labour market and government is the purchaser of labour power. We can empower the worker, who is working under EGS with direct purchasing power and no repayment factor is mixed in his activity.

In EGS the 'basic Strategy' is nearer to the 'Operational Strategy'. EGS is labour or service oriented, which have the operational strategy. (1) Road

building (2) Deepening of village tanks (3) Percolation tanks (4) Land leveling and bonding (5) Forestry etc.

Thus, the need for employment orientation of our plans will be clear to those who would recognize that over-all employment policy has to be a part of the strategy for income generation and egalitarian distribution of income.

The workers who work on the EGS are sure about their employment and income whatever they get. The direct benefits are not going in the hands of the rural better off in the scheme of EGS. The generation of assets and productive activities from the EGS is for the benefit of the entire society. The drought-prone area is benefit according to them. Many percolation tanks are useful to the public at large.

6.3 CONCLUSIONS :

The expenditure incurred on the works completed under EGS in Maharashtra has been increased gradually during the period under study.

- 1) The period of EGS workers is only three months in only summer. The EGS works are seepage tank, road, drain building, forestation, and others works.
- 2) The large number of farmers are engaged in the dairy farming while very few farmers are engaged the poultry farming.
- 3) It was pointed out that; the first-aid box was not available at EGS works.
- 4) The workers did not get the work throughout the year continuously.
- 5) The workers were not paid any additional wages if they worked over-time.
- 6) The flow of the food grain is low and the food grain is of low quality.
- 7) The workers are not properly treated on the works by the officers.
- 8) Due to EGS the standard of living of the workers has not been developed.
- 9) On works if any calamity occurs the worker do not get compensation.

- 10) The workers do not get instruments on the work and the worker does not get rent for using instruments.
- 11) The workers do not get paid leave.
- 12) Majority of the EGS workers are belongs to Hindus. To be more specific, they are belongs Open, SC, OBC, SBC, NT, VJNT and rest of them are Muslims. In Hindu biggest number is of Scheduled Cast workers.
- 13) It is observed that most of the workers are from young age group however, 43.7 % are from the 18 to 35 age groups. 27.6 % workers are from the 36 to 45 age group and 26.4 % workers are from the 46 to 60 age groups.
- 14) The 65.5 percent workers are literate and 34.5% are illiterate. This work will also contribute some more illiterates, as the parents work here; the children are left to themselves. The female's literacy rate is less than male literacy rate in Solapur district.
- 15) These workers and their children are also their elder members of the family, as the old ones are left to take care of home at native place.
- 16) This land is non-irrigated as there is no water for cultivation. So the land remained unproductive because of complete dependence on monsoon.
- 17) Here we need to note that this income is seasonal and considered as to be the cumulative annual income. This obviously means that these EGS workers are living below poverty line.
- 18) The working hours of EGS workers are 7 to 8 hours every day.
- 19) Generally one worker earns Rs. 60 to 70 per day. Here we find that this wage is not sufficient for livelihood of a family.
- 20) The false of enrollment of workers on record or the entry of false details of measurement of the percolation tank or the length of the road which can be verified at any stage.
- 21) The pressure of local political leaders is about the work like percolation tank and roads. They change the site of the work but this adversely affects the cost-benefit ratio in EGS.

6.4 SUGGESTIONS

From the foregoing discussion the researcher is going to make following concrete suggestion to mitigate problems of functioning of EGS in the Pandharpur taluka

- 1) The quality food grain should be provided.
- 2) If any worker gets calamity on work then he should be given compensation.
- 3) All the instruments related to the field work should be provided.
- 4) The paid leaves should be given.
- 5) They shall also be issued job cards, and put all relevant record on their websites.
- 6) The wages shall be as per fixed, wage act and be given through the banks or post offices.
- 7) The workers continued their work beyond the stipulated time of eight hours that should be considered as overtime and Rs. 25 per hour at least should be paid for overtime.
- 8) The traveling allowance should be given during the period of travel.
- 9) Primary medical aids should be made available to the workers on fields.
- 10) The insurance policies must be issued to the workers compulsorily and the premium must be borne by government. The insurance policy must cover the individuals, bullocks, house (tents), children, etc.
- 11) The Nationalized and Co-operative banks should provide loans to the workers and availability of loans should be very easy without any hindrances.
- 12) The need of a powerful and strong organization is essential for bargaining for the existence of workers class.
- 13) Many of the workers are women. They work even during pregnancy period. Female workers should be are given Rs. 5000 as maternity benefit and maternity leave for a month.
- 14) The workers after working for 25 years in any village and on any EGS work, the EGS works must be claimant of pension of Rs. 1000 per

month. This pension should be borne by government.

- 15) The National Human Rights Commission and NGOs shall check the record to make further suggestions for the enlistment of this working class.