

5.1 INTRODUCTION :

A sample survey of labours presently employed under EGS in some villages, from Kavathe Mahankal taluka was carried out in order that, the benefits occurring from the EGS could be properly understood and examined. A structured schedule was designed and administered to the selected sample workers. The schedule mainly consisted of the information regarding the land ownership, previous income, and income after joining the EGS works. The results of this sample survey are given in this chapter.

5.2 SAMPLING PROCEDURE :

The work under EGS was in progress at sixteen different villages, in the Kavathe Mahankal taluka. It was decided, therefore to cover all these sixteen villages, in the sample for carrying out the survey. These villages were spread over the eastern, western, southern and northern part of the Kavathe Mahankal taluka. It was decided that the systematic random sampling, be followed for choosing the sample. For this the lists of workers on EGS, in all sixteen villages were obtained. From the list of every village, one worker, from every five workers, at regular interval was a chosen as sample. Thus, out of 366 workers of sixteen villages, 70 workers were chosen to form the sample. Ultimately these 70 workers proved to be 19.12% of the total number of workers in those 16 villages. Thus, systematic random sampling was followed for giving us a

fairly representative picture of the Kavathe Mahankal Taluka.

5.3 SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION :

After following a systematic random sampling method, the distribution of the sampling choosen was obtained. This is exhibited in the following table.

TABLE 5.1 : Sample Distribution.

Sr. No.	Name of the village	No. of total workers	No. of sample workers	% to total
<u>Eastern Zone</u>				
1	Alkud (S)	11	2	18.18
2	Ranjani	21	4	19.05
3	Kokale	20	4	20.00
4	Irali	21	4	19.05
<u>Western Zone</u>				
1	Kharshing	17	3	17.65
2	Borgaon	25	5	20.00
3	Malangaon	16	3	18.75
<u>Southern Zone</u>				
1	Karoli (T)	21	4	19.05
2	Koganoli	20	4	20.00
3	Hingangaon	17	3	17.65
<u>Northern Zone</u>				
1	Ghorapadi	27	5	18.52
2	Dhalgaon	31	6	19.36
3	Chudekhindi	25	5	20.00
4	Jakhapur	20	4	20.00
5	Nimaj	30	6	20.00
6	Ghatnandre	44	8	18.18
Total		366	70	19.12

The Table 5.1 indicates that, there were totally 366 workers in sixteen villages where EGS work was in operation. The highest number of workers belonged to the Ghatnandre village from the northern zone. One out of every five workers was included in the sample. The total workers in the sample came to be 70 while less than 5 workers from the last group in every village were put out of the sample frame, and hence the sample workers constituted 19.12% of the total workers.

5.4 RESULTS OF THE SAMPLE SURVEY :

5.4.1 Land ownership :

The formation relating to the land ownership, a sample workers were sought in order to understand the nature of the employment that would be needed by the workers. The following Table 5.2 reveals the information of the land ownership of workers.

TABLE 5.2 : Land ownership of sample workers.

Sr. No.	Category of workers	No. of worker	% to total
1	Landless workers	26	37.14
2	Marginal farmers (below 4 acre land)	20	28.57
3	Small farmers (4 to 7 acres land)	17	24.29
4	Medium farmers (above 8 acres land)	07	10.00
Total		70	100.00

Table 5.2 shows that 26 out of 70 sample workers (37.14%) were the landless workers. Some 20 workers (28.57%) were marginal farmer's having less than 4 acres of land. While 17 workers (24.29%) possessed land between 4 to 7 acres and hence are called as small farmers. There were some 7 workers (10%) having more than 7 acres of land, who could be considered as medium farmers in the context of the present study.

The classification of the workers into marginal, small and medium farmers is based on the fact that the entire land belonging to these farmers is mostly dry land having a very low level of irrigation.

It is for this reason that the farmers having more than 7 acres of land also demanded the job under the EGS. It is thus clear that the employment needs of the people were not affected by their land ownership.

5.4.2 Previous income of workers :

It was observed that the previous occupation of the most of workers was farming on their own land; supplemented by their work as agricultural labours on other farms. Their income before joining the EGS thus included income from farming and wages received as agriculture labours.

The following table 5.3 shows that the categorywise previous income of the sample workers.

TABLE 5.3 : Categorywise previous income.

Sr. No.	Category	No. of workers	Previous total income Rs.	Average income yearly Rs.
1	Landless workers	26	48,250	1,856
2	Marginal farmers (below 4 acre land)	20	42,600	2,130
3	Small farmers (5 to 7 acre land)	17	49,700	2,924
4	Medium farmers (above 8 acre land)	07	23,900	3,414
Total		70	164,450	2,349

The above table shows that the average annual income of the landless workers before joining the EGS was Rs.1,856 in case of marginal farmers, small farmers and medium farmers, the income were Rs.2130 to Rs.2924 and Rs.3414 respectively. These income figures shows, a very lower standard of living, almost nearing the poverty line. It can therefore be concluded that all the workers were living conditions of poverty before the EGS.

5.4.3 Income from EGS :

The questionnaire come scheduled was also designed to seek the information relating to the income, from EGS of the workers. These figures are given in the following Table 5.4.

TABLE 5.4 : Categorywise income from EGS.

Sr. No.	Category of workers	Number of workers	Income from EGS Rs.	Average annual income Rs.
1	Landless workers	26	112,452	4,325
2	Marginal farmers	20	66,580	3,329
3	Small farmers	17	53,064	3,121
4	Medium farmers	07	23,184	3,312
Total		70	255,280	3,647

The interesting observation that could be made on the Table 5.4 given above could be that the landless labours receive the highest average income in form of wages, in the employment guarantee scheme. It is estimated to be Rs.4,325, for these category of workers. The lowest income on an average was received by the category of small farmers which was of Rs.3121. It should be noted here that this income is purely from the EGS, and it is substantially higher than the total average income of the sample workers before their joining the EGS.

5.4.4 Change in income :

On the basis of data relating to the previous and current income of the EGS workers in the sample, the net change in the total income of the sample workers, has been estimated. The results are as follows.

TABLE 5.5 : Change in total income.

Sr. No.	Category	No. of workers	Previous total income Rs.	Current total income Rs.	Net change in income Rs. (4-3)
0	1	2	3	4	5
1	Landless workers	26	48,250	152,902	104,652
2	Marginal farmers	20	42,600	106,480	63,880
3	Small farmers	17	49,700	99,964	50,264
4	Medium farmers	07	23,900	46,184	22,284
Total		70	164,450	405,530	241,080

The EGS appeared to have attend its major objectives of employment generation and poverty allivation to a great extent. It can be seen from the above table that the total change in the total income of the sample workers, of various categories has been significantly positive. The current total income in the above table includes the farm income and income from the subsidiary occupation and the wage income from the EGS. Thus, for

the 26 workers belonging to the first category, there had been a net increase of Rs.104,654. The figures for the other categories are also given in the Table 5.5.

5.4.5 Change in average income :

The figures relating to the changes in the total income were further reduced to give us the figures of net change on an average for the various categories. The result of the same are given in the following table.

TABLE 5.6 : Change in average income.

Sr. No.	Category	Number of workers	Net change in income Rs.	Change in average income Rs.
1	Landless workers	26	104,652	4,025
2	Marginal farmers	20	63,880	3,194
3	Small farmers	17	50,264	2,957
4	Medium farmers	07	22,284	3,183

It is evident from above table, that the rise in average income of landless workers was highest, and it was upto Rs.4025 per annum. The marginal farmers have improved their income by Rs.3,194 on an average. While the figures to the small farmers

category and medium farmers category are Rs.2957 and Rs.3183 respectively. It indicates that the lowest rise in the income has occurred in case of small farmers.

5.4.6 Family Employment :

The data pertaining to the employment of family member of the sample workers is presented in the following table.

TABLE 5.7 : Family Employment

Sr. No.	Category	Number of worker	Total No. of family members	Members employed in the family	Average employed
1	Landless workers	26	109	48	2.27
2	Marginal farmers	20	95	32	2.96
3	Small farmers	17	92	27	3.40
4	Medium farmers	07	36	13	2.76

It is evident from the above table 5.7, that on an average each worker in the sample, had two or more persons in his family employed, either on the farm or in some other activity. The average family employment was highest in case of small farmers. This is interesting observation particularly, when the lowest income of this category is considered.

5.4.7 Family Employment in Months (previous) :

The information regarding average employment in months per person was obtained with a view to estimate the change in employment available to the workers. The following table 5.8 shows, the total average employment in month, per each category of the sample workers, prior to their joining to EGS.

TABLE 5.8 : Family employment in months.

Sr. No.	Category	Number of workers	Average employed	Average months employed (previous)	Total average employed (3) x (4)
0	1	2	3	4	5
1	Landless workers	26	2.2	4.2	9.2
2	Marginal farmers	20	2.9	4.4	12.8
3	Small farmers	17	3.4	4.6	15.6
4	Medium farmers	07	2.7	5.2	14.0

The table 5.8, shows, that the total average employment, before EGS, was highest for small farmers, in terms of total months of employment available for each family. It is seen that the figure was lowest in case of the landless workers families.

5.4.8 Family Employment of EGS :

The information relating to average family employment in months, after the introduction of EGS, was sought from the

sample workers, with a view to estimating the impact of EGS in terms of availability of employment. The relevant data are given in the following table 5.9.

TABLE 5.9 : Family Employment on (EGS).

Sr. No.	Category	Number of workers	Average employed	EGS under average employment (3)X(4) months	Total (3)X(4)
0	1	2	3	4	5
1	Landless workers	26	2.2	7.9	17.3
2	Marginal farmers	20	2.9	7.5	21.7
3	Small farmers	17	3.4	6.9	23.4
4	Medium farmers	07	2.7	5.8	15.6

The table 5.9 shows that the families belonging to small farmers category had the highest employment available in months. The last column of the table shows, the total, average employment in months, available per family in per category of workers.

5.4.9 Impact on Employment :

The following table indicates the impact of EGS on employment (in months) available per family.

TABLE 5.10 : Impact on employment.

Sr. No.	Category	Total per family employment (previous months)	Total per family employment (Affected EGS)	Net Add. fig.(4) - (3)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Landless workers	9.2	17.3	8.11
2	Marginal farmers	12.8	21.7	8.90
3	Small farmers	15.6	23.4	7.80
4	Medium farmers	14.0	15.4	1.40

It can be seen from the above table 5.10, that the per family employment availability (in months) increased in case of all the categories. The net additional employment was highest in case of landless workers and was lowest in case of medium farmers. Thus, the EGS has positively continued the availability of employment opportunities for the workers belonging to different categories.

5.5 ESTIMATION OF BENEFITS (INCOME) :

After having done the estimation of income impact of EGS on the sample workers, we now purpose to calculate the same for the entire formulation of workers on EGS in the Kavathe Mahankal Taluka. The following table indicated the total number of workers belonging to various categories. These figures are derived on the basis of the relative proportions of the workers of these categories in the sample.

TABLE 5.11 : Income impact of EGS on workers.

Sr. No.	Category	Number of total workers
1	Landless workers	136
2	Marginal Farmers	105
3	Small Farmers	89
4	Medium farmers	36
Total		366

We are taking the above mentioned figures as a basis for calculating the total income impact of EGS on the workers of the entire taluka.

The following table 5.12 indicating the average net addition income per worker and the total workers of different categories. The last column of the table shows the total income impact.

TABLE 5.12 : Total income impact of
EGS.

Sr. No.	Category	Total workers	Average net Add. income (Rs.)	Total change in income (Rs.)
1	Landless workers	136	4025	547,400
2	Marginal farmers	105	3194	335,370
3	Small farmers	89	2957	263,173
4	Medium farmers	36	3183	114,588

It is evident from the above table^{shows} that, the category of landless workers were benefitted to a great extent by their joining the EGS works. Thus, the total income generation for this category is estimated to be Rs.547,400/- while the same for the other categories has also been estimated and shown in the table. It is interesting to note that the total income generation declines with every successive category of the workers.

5.6 ESTIMATION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT GENERATION :

We have already estimated the per family additional employment as a result of the introduction of EGS. The following table shows the total estimation of employment generation as a result of EGS.

TABLE 5.13 : Total Employment Generation.

Sr. No.	Category	Total number of workers	Average months employment	Total employment Generated
1	Landless workers	136	9.2	1251.2
2	Marginal farmers	105	12.8	1344.0
3	Small farmers	89	15.6	1388.4
4	Medium farmers	36	14.0	504.0
Total		366	-	4487.6

The Table 5.13 given above shows that the EGS has resulted in additional employment generation to a great extent. It shows the employment as measured in months additionally available per family of all the workers on EGS in the Kavathe Mahankal Taluka. The total employment generation result, for all the workers taken together comes to be 4487.60 which can be considered as the net contribution of EGS.

5.7 CONCLUSIONS :

It can thus be concluded that the benefits from EGS occurring to the workers of two types.

- a) Additional income and
- b) Additional employment opportunities

The estimations given above indicated a substantial of EGS in terms of both the indicators.