

CHAPTER - VI

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS



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The Employment Guarantee Scheme in Maharashtra has held its roots in rural area as an anti-poverty programme which has been already accepted nationwide. The implementation of said scheme in Maharashtra has proved its light throwing and fruits bearing effect of employment generation. Particularly for weaker section of the society. Thus, the EGS in Maharashtra has evolved its own model for employment generations in rural areas.

In view of this contribution of EGS in Maharashtra, the present reaserch work tries to study Employment Guarantee scheme in Maharashtra with particular reference to its implementation progress and performance in Solapur district.

The specific objectives are :

- 1) To explain the rationale of the scheme.
- 2) To review the performance of the scheme at the state level in respect of its employment effect and administrative machinery.
- 3) To analyze the working of EGS in Solapur district with particular reference, employment effect and analysis of the constraints in EGS works.

- 4) To suggest some policy implications for improving the effectiveness of the scheme in general and EGS scheme in Solapur district in particular.

In the last part introductory chapter I, profiles of Solapur district witness that, the whole Solapur district is caught in trap of drought conditions. This justifies the significant role of the anti-poverty programme like EGS.

While explaining in the rationale of the scheme in chapter II, we have analysed the growth and employment objectives of the scheme.

Mr. V. S. Page the pioneer of the scheme, has rightly stated that, "Right to work strictly speaking is not a scheme. It is directive principle of the state policy. When it is accepted by Government for implementation, the principle becomes a policy and when actual operation is to start, scheme has to be prepared. Thus, it is a principle a policy, scheme and programme. It can assume various forms and shapes."

While considering Maharashtra as a Pioneering state of the scheme, an effort was made in chapter III, to review the progress and performance of EGS in Maharashtra and its employment impact at the aggregate level. Remarkably, the employment effect is pronounced for its systematic involvement of Backward class community. Our main findings were although

the Government is spending a huge amount on EGS.

Firstly, its employment effect doesnot show continiously increasing trends. The monthly labour attendance showd an increasing trend particularly, in drought condition. ✓

Secondly, the EGS has covered almost more than 50 per cent Backward-class society and labour attendance of this class was prominent in districts such as Thane, Nashik, Ahemdagar, Bhandara and Chandrapur. More than 42 per cent of the total EGS workers belong to Backward class.

Thirdly, the performance of the scheme has been evaluated with the help of the published articles and evolution committee report etc.

Chapter IV, with the study of implementation progress and performance of the EGS in Solapur district only. The progress of works was studied in respect of Percolation Tanks, Village Tanks, Road works, Soil conservation works and Afforestation works. The main findings were as follows :- ✓

- 1) The total labour potential in Solapur district was nearly 94000, which has been increasing from 1980-81.
- 2) Regarding the expenditure pattern of EGS. *Out of eleven talukas, four talukas i.e. Pandharpur, Sangola, Malshiras, Mohol have been recorded the highest percentage share of the total expenditure

under EGS. The two talukas of Uttar and South Solapur have the minimum share of expenditure of EGS throughout the period of five years 1980-81 to 1984-85.

3) From employment effect side it was observed that, four talukas of Akkalkot, Madha, Mangalwedha and Karmala have recorded highest number of both male and female workers.

4) According to workwise, the number of Percolation Tanks works sanctioned was increased from 1576 to 1656. The number of completed Percolation tank was hardly not more than 230 at the 1984-85.

5) The performance of Road works was comparatively better than the other works in terms of labour attendance only.

6) The performance of EGS works particularly, in Afforestation works was prominent in talukas such as Sangola, Uttar Solapur, Akkalkot and Mohol.

Our main findings regarding the analysis of the constrains were as follows :

a) As given Table No. 4.17 out of the total No. of 601 incompletd works the three talukas of

Madha, Mangalwedha and Sangola have recorded maximum No. of incompletd works. Perhaps this might be due to drought prone areas.

- b) At the district level we observed that, the majority of the incompletd works were due to administrative as well as technical causes. Out of 601 incompletd works, 118 works were not completed within the time limit due to administrative reasons. Remarkably, 250 works were incompletd due to technical reasons and 86 works were not completed due to legal difficulties at the operational level of the scheme.
- c) Non-availability of labour is not important constraints in EGS. This can be conformed by the fact that, only 50 out of 601 incompletd works could not show progress due to non-availability of labourers.
- d) In the case of three talukas such as Madha, Mangalwedha, and Sangola were the number of incompletd works was large. This was mainly due to technical and organisational causes in Madha taluka, Technical causes in Sangola taluka

and administrative and technical causes in Mangalwedha taluka only.

- e) The two talukas of Uttar Solapur and South Solapur showed better performance of the EGS works. Because we found comparatively less number of incompletd works. The causewise analysis indicates that, among the various identifying constraints of incompletd EGS works three causes such as administrative, legal, and organisational one of the most important factors.
- f) Nearly 60 Percolation Tanks were incompletd to in four talukas such as Mangalwedha, Madha, Sangola and Malshiras. The taluka such as South Solapur, Karmala and Pandharpur have comparatively less number of incompletd works of Percolation Tanks.
- g) Regarding the Road works it is observed that, 408 Road works were incompletd. Remarkably, Madha, Sangola, and Mangalwedha talukas have maximum No. of incompletd works i.e. 86, 66 and 52 respectively.
- h) In case of afforestation works only 10 works were incompletd in two talukas of Pandharpur and Malshiras only due to organisational reasons.

The fact that, Sangola taluka ranks first in the performance of EGS works needs further investigation particularly, in respect of its employment effect. In Chapter V, we have studied the same with particular reference to implementation of catchment area development programme in 45 selected villages in Sangola taluka for the development of small farmers.

Our main findings were as follows :

- 1) Out of total No. of 5670 completed works the works of Nalla bunding contributed the highest performance of 2363 completed works which forms 41-67 per cent.
- 2) The villages having maximum number of completed Nalla bunding works includes Anjanale 626, Jawala 113, Hattid 103 etc.
- 3) The forest development works contributed good progress in villages such as Waki (Bu), Sonalwadi, Y. Mangewadi and Sangola and Anjanale, Anakdhal etc. Remarkably, the village such as Jawala, Wachichole Mendshingi and Gherdi, have shown their progress in respect of other types of particular works of irrigation potential.
- 4) The total expenditure incurred for the development of 11783 No. of small farmers was to the tune of Rs. 146.91 lakh. Particularly, the villages such as Anjanale Rs. 18.78 lakh. Katfal Rs. 6.59 lakh

etc. have not maximum advantage in term of expenditure.

- 5) We observed here that, the amount of expenditure was not allocated according to the No. of small farmers in respectives villages. The villages which have maximum No. of small farmers like Jawala, Mandshingi, Gherdi, Kollé have had considerably less amount of expenditure on this scheme.. On other hand, we observed that, the villages which have got maximum amount of expenditure have comparatively less No. of small farmers. This was due to the political influence on the administrative machinery of EGS.

Thus, our important finding of this case study is that political interfrance and influence might create social injustice in implementing the scheme at the village level. ✓
Though, the scheme has created good impact at taluka and district level, it logically implies that, the class of beneficiaries i.e. small farmers should be fully aware of such scheme and they should organise to fetch the fruits of such programmes at their door steps.



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