

Socio-economic status and constraints of labourers under Employment Guarantee Scheme in Marathwada region of Maharashtra

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ABSTRACT

The study was confined to the Jalna district during the year 2005-06 as there were significant socio-economics constraints recorded among different activities under Employment Guarantee Scheme in Jalna district. One of 8 village selected of Mantha taluka of Jalna district, the 28 farm ponds and 13 percolation tank were selected for study and the number of labourers selected were 90 each for activity contributed by 30 respondents. The data analysed with suitable statistical tools like frequency, percentage, ratio etc. It was revealed that according to region the contribution of 70 per cent by Hindu and 50 per cent Vanjari caste. As Mantha taluka was selected on the basis of maximum irrigation work completed through percolation tank, farm pond and village tank. Most of them were of young age group of 25-45 years. The education upto primary, secondary and higher education was 52.2, 40 and 6.6 per cent, respectively. The wage earned from the activity i.e. farm pond, village tank and percolation tank through wages was 53.5, 76.7, 76.7 per cent, respectively.

INTRODUCTION

Employment Guarantee Scheme was implemented through Govt. Department such as irrigation, public works, Agril. Forest and local bodies whereas Panchayat Samiti, Zilla Parishad etc. Three tier administrator set up that is state level the Commissioner of Revenue is overall incharge, at divisional level Commissioner is overall incharge at the district level Collector. Recently Govt. of India also announced the scheme on the basis of Maharashtra in which minimum 100 days of employment will be provided under the scheme, number of various kinds of work were to be undertaken such as irrigation work includes minor irrigation projects, canal, tanks and bandharas, soil conservation and land development works, social forestry works, roads, Jawahar wells, Horticulture etc. The State Govt. gave statutory support to the guarantee of employment through the enactment of the Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Act, 1977, which was brought into force from 26th January, 1979. This scheme was intended to provide productive employment to the rural population and thereby solve the problem of rural poverty and had been in existence for over two years. Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS) is in operation almost all the districts in Maharashtra.

To study the socio-economic status,

difficulties faced by labourers and administrators to implement the EGS programme, the present study was undertaken on the topic "Socio-economic status and constraints of the labourers under Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS) in Jalna district, Maharashtra with the following specific objectives : to study socio-economic characters of the labourers under selected schemes and to identify the problems faced by labourers and authorities (Deshpande, 1982).

METHODOLOGY

Multistage sampling design was used for selection of district, tehsil, villages, farm pond, villages tank, percolation tank and labourers, administrators. Mantha taluka of Jalna district was selected for the present study on the basis of the highest irrigation work, 28 farm ponds, 4 village tank and 13 percolation tank were completed during the year 2004-05.

The number of labourers selected were 30 for farm pond, 30 village tank and 30 percolation tank activities in all 90 labourers were selected for the present study. The administration related to complete irrigation activities from Irrigation Department 5, Zilla Parishad 5 and Panchayat Samiti 5 were selected to collect the information on implementation, difficulties in implementation of these activities.

Key words :

Socio-economic,
Constraints,
Labourers, EGS.

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