

# International Multidisciplinary Research Journal

## *Golden Research Thoughts*

Chief Editor  
Dr.Tukaram Narayan Shinde

Publisher  
Mrs.Laxmi Ashok Yakkaldevi

Associate Editor  
Dr.Rajani Dalvi

Honorary  
Mr.Ashok Yakkaldevi

Golden Research Thoughts Journal is a multidisciplinary research journal, published monthly in English, Hindi & Marathi Language. All research papers submitted to the journal will be double - blind peer reviewed referred by members of the editorial board. Readers will include investigator in universities, research institutes government and industry with research interest in the general subjects.

### Regional Editor

Dr. T. Manichander

### International Advisory Board

Kamani Perera  
Regional Center For Strategic Studies, Sri Lanka

Mohammad Hailat  
Dept. of Mathematical Sciences,  
University of South Carolina Aiken

Hasan Baktir  
English Language and Literature  
Department, Kayseri

Janaki Sinnasamy  
Librarian, University of Malaya

Abdullah Sabbagh  
Engineering Studies, Sydney

Ghayoor Abbas Chotana  
Dept of Chemistry, Lahore University of  
Management Sciences[PK]

Romona Mihaila  
Spiru Haret University, Romania

Ecaterina Patrascu  
Spiru Haret University, Bucharest

Anna Maria Constantinovici  
AL. I. Cuza University, Romania

Delia Serbescu  
Spiru Haret University, Bucharest,  
Romania

Loredana Bosca  
Spiru Haret University, Romania

Ilie Pinteau,  
Spiru Haret University, Romania

Anurag Misra  
DBS College, Kanpur

Fabricio Moraes de Almeida  
Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil

Xiaohua Yang  
PhD, USA

Titus PopPhD, Partium Christian  
University, Oradea, Romania

George - Calin SERITAN  
Faculty of Philosophy and Socio-Political  
Sciences Al. I. Cuza University, Iasi

.....More

### Editorial Board

Pratap Vyamktrao Naikwade  
ASP College Devrukh, Ratnagiri, MS India Ex - VC. Solapur University, Solapur

Iresh Swami

Rajendra Shendge  
Director, B.C.U.D. Solapur University,  
Solapur

R. R. Patil  
Head Geology Department Solapur  
University, Solapur

N.S. Dhaygude  
Ex. Prin. Dayanand College, Solapur

R. R. Yaliker  
Director Management Institute, Solapur

Rama Bhosale  
Prin. and Jt. Director Higher Education,  
Panvel

Narendra Kadu  
Jt. Director Higher Education, Pune

Umesh Rajderkar  
Head Humanities & Social Science  
YCMOU, Nashik

Salve R. N.  
Department of Sociology, Shivaji  
University, Kolhapur

K. M. Bhandarkar  
Praful Patel College of Education, Gondia

S. R. Pandya  
Head Education Dept. Mumbai University,  
Mumbai

Govind P. Shinde  
Bharati Vidyapeeth School of Distance  
Education Center, Navi Mumbai

G. P. Patankar  
S. D. M. Degree College, Honavar, Karnataka

Alka Darshan Shrivastava  
Shaskiya Snatkottar Mahavidyalaya, Dhar

Chakane Sanjay Dnyaneshwar  
Arts, Science & Commerce College,  
Indapur, Pune

Maj. S. Bakhtiar Choudhary  
Director, Hyderabad AP India.

Rahul Shriram Sudke  
Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore

Awadhesh Kumar Shirotriya  
Secretary, Play India Play, Meerut (U.P.)

S. Parvathi Devi  
Ph.D.-University of Allahabad

S.KANNAN  
Annamalai University, TN

Sonal Singh,  
Vikram University, Ujjain

Satish Kumar Kalhotra  
Maulana Azad National Urdu University



## EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

**Dr. S. L. Patil**

Associate Professor, Head of Department Economics  
Sangola college, Sangola.

### ABSTRACT

**T**he study of effectiveness of employment guarantee scheme in Maharashtra is of a crucial importance to overcome the national level problem of rural unemployment. Day by day the rural unemployment problem becoming critical issue. Maharashtra state has been implementing EGS for rural Poor for their livelihood from 1972, in drastic drought condition. The state is successful in its goal so it is boon for national level rural unemployment problem and poverty alleviation.

**KEYWORDS** :Employment, Rural Unemployment, Implementing EGS, Poverty Alleviation

### INTRODUCTION

The employment guarantee scheme of Maharashtra has been a unique experience in the history of development programming in India. Maharashtra state has been started this scheme actually in 1965 but effectively implemented from 1972. When state was in severe drought condition, this scheme had provided lot of employment for rural poor for their livelihood. Maharashtra state has implemented this scheme in an effective manner. So it may guide some lessons for other such programme aiming to help the rural and urban poor community.

Central govt. of India started the employment guarantee scheme at national level from 2005 as National Employment Guarantee Scheme (NEGS). If this NEGS is properly planned and implemented this will not only alleviate rural poverty, but also create favourable condition for most needed rural generation & human development in era of globalization. The NEGS is landmark legislation for rural poor for their livelihood. We learn from past



experience of its implementation or government programmes and device corrective measures. There will be some gain for the rural poor.

In this platform the ongoing study of EGS in Maharashtra, specially study of Solapur district will be helpful for NEGS at national level as some guidelines.

“Consistent work at a living pay is the fantasy and the primary request of the poor in our nation. A lion's share of the poor in India keep on living in provincial ranges and rely on upon wage work for their survival. Ensuring the privilege to work requires an EGA, whereby the Government is will undoubtedly give work to each one of the individuals who are physically fit. This would empower individuals to encourage themselves and their families, as well as to accomplish a base way of life. This is not an Utopian thought. Surely, the

condition of Maharashtra passed an EGA as right on time as 1979. From that point forward, it has been given work to country individuals consistently under the EGS".<sup>1</sup> "This EGA is the most noteworthy enactment of our circumstances from numerous points of view. Surprisingly, country groups have been given not only an advancement program but rather an administration of rights. This Act will likewise open the capability of the country poor to add to the remaking of their condition. The NREGA offers want to the individuals who had everything except lost their expectation. It has a reasonable concentrate on the poorest of poor people. It tries to contact that needing work security.

## PROFILE OF EGS

The EGS, started in 1972 the Maharashtra state Government, is an acknowledgment of the resident's 'entitlement to work'. In a nation with as vast a populace as India and with inescapable states of neediness and of unemployment and underemployment, a program that embarks to ensure work to the subject is of extraordinary intrigue. The beginning if EGS, lies in specific examinations started as ahead of schedule as 1964-65 to outline a technique on work to little ranchers, landless works and anticancer. Since 1969, legislature of Maharashtra had attempted a pilot plot for an Integrated Area Development Program (IADP) in Visapur Tasgaon taluka in Sangli region to test the likelihood of giving beneficial business openings, to expand the wage of provincial poor, especially landless works, little and negligible agriculturists. This plan is known as the 'Page Scheme'.

## OBJECTIVES

The rule point of the EGS is to give beneficial and profitable work to the general population in the rustic regions and in the ranges of "C" class Municipal gatherings, who need work and are set up to do difficult work yet can't discover it all alone. The business must be beneficial to the individual and gainful to the economy of the states. The certification to give work has been confined to untalented manual work. The basic goal of the plan is that on culmination of the works attempted, some sturdy group resources ought to be produced and that the wages paid to the specialists ought to be connected with the amount of work done. "The work Guarantee plan was intended to accomplish the accompanying destinations

- 1) To give a beneficial and gainful work to every single incompetent individual in a country range.
- 2) To give work to each one, who requests it and wages as per work.
- 3) To attempt such sort of work which produces tough group resources in territory of coordinated.
- 4) To gave gainful and beneficial work to every capable individual.
- 5) To give the work inside 15 days of the receipt of notice of interest for work

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

India is a rural oriented country. Agriculture is the main business for rural livelihood, but famins frequently disturbs the general situation of rural life. Maharashtra is one of big state in India and affected by droughts, Employment Guarantee Scheme in Maharashtra was born out in the severe drought condition of 1972s. The purpose of the EGS was to provide work for rural people.

In 1972 Maharashtra state was in drought condition. So the Government of Maharashtra started the EGS for rural area people. There was acute scarcity of food grain. Rural people wanted work for face to drought. Only the way was employment generation through EGS. Government could overcome the problem of unemployment and relief in drought condition. Maharashtra's EGS programme succeeded in starting years i.e. minimize drought effect and support to poverty alleviation programme. Addition to that EGS gave some productive work in rural Maharashtra. i.e. water

conservation works, Soil Conservation and land development works, village roads, irrigation work. etc. After 1972 drought and EGS experience government of Maharashtra passed EGS act in 1977 for permanent working of EGS. Next some years EGS was effective for poverty reduction and productive work in rural Maharashtra. Maharashtra's EGS work is lesson for others. From 2005 Government of India started EGS programme for national level. So here Maharashtra EGS, especially Solapur district level experience of EGS selected for case study.

Solapur is one of the most drought district in Maharashtra. There was severe drought in 1972. Solapur district always known as drought prone area. EGS work in Solapur district is very effective so this district is selected. Solapur has 11 talukas. But here only 3 talukas are selected for observation, where work was ample and area is dry. Then five villages are selected from each taluka for direct physical observation.

### REFERENCES:

1. Economic Survey of Maharashtra (2010-11), Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Planning Department, Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai.
2. Randive Dada (2009), "Problems and Prospects of Employment Guarantee Scheme: A Case Study of Pandharpur Taluka District Solapur", Dissertation Submitted to Shivaji University, Kolhapur (Unpublished).
3. <http://www.empowerpoor.org/usefultool.asp?focustheme>
4. Shah Amita, Mehta Aasha kapur (2008), "Experience of The Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Scheme: Are There Lessons for NREGS?" Working Paper – 41.
5. Chikhale Arjun (2007), Kashi Rabaval, Rashtriya Gramin Rojgar Hami Adhiniyam 2005 Aantargat, Maharashtra Gramin Rojgar Hami Yojana? Gramodaya Prakashan, Kalamb, Tal-Aambegaon, Dist-Pune.
6. Dandekar Kumudini, Sathe Manju (1980), "Employment Guarantee Scheme and Food for Work Programme", Economic and Political Weekly, Vol.15 No.15, Apr.12, pp.707-713.
7. Employment Guarantee Act A-Primer (April-2006) [www.righttofoodindia.org](http://www.righttofoodindia.org)
8. Gramin Maharashtra Vikas Ganga,(2008) Maharashtra Gramin Rojgar Hami Yojana, Sampadak- Dy-collector (EGS), Parabhani.
9. Guidelines for Performance Audit on Implementation of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (2007), Office of the Principle Director of Audit Economic and Service Ministries, New Delhi.
10. Maharashtra Act No. xx of (1978), The Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Act, 1977, (As modified upto 31st May 2003), Maharashtra Rajya Mumbai.
11. Operational Guidelines (2006), The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act- 2005, Ministry of Rural Development Department of Rural Development Government of India, New Delhi.
12. Pellissery Sony (2006), Do Public Works Programmes Ensure Employment in the Rural Informal Sector? Examining the Employment Guarantee Scheme in the Rural Maharashtra, India Editors- Buchanan an, Seeleib-Kaiser Martin, Department of Social Policy and Social Work, University of Oxford, Barnett House.



# Publish Research Article

## International Level Multidisciplinary Research Journal For All Subjects

Dear Sir/Mam,

We invite unpublished Research Paper, Summary of Research Project, Theses, Books and Book Review for publication, you will be pleased to know that our journals are

### Associated and Indexed, India

- \* International Scientific Journal Consortium
- \* OPEN J-GATE

### Associated and Indexed, USA

- EBSCO
- Index Copernicus
- Publication Index
- Academic Journal Database
- Contemporary Research Index
- Academic Paper Database
- Digital Journals Database
- Current Index to Scholarly Journals
- Elite Scientific Journal Archive
- Directory Of Academic Resources
- Scholar Journal Index
- Recent Science Index
- Scientific Resources Database
- Directory Of Research Journal Indexing

Golden Research Thoughts  
258/34 Raviwar Peth Solapur-413005, Maharashtra  
Contact-9595359435  
E-Mail-ayisrj@yahoo.in/ayisrj2011@gmail.com  
Website : www.aygrt.isrj.org