



“EMPLOYMENT-GENERATION PROGRAMMES IN INDIA- AN OVERVIEW”

Dr.N.Thyagaraju

Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, Sri ABR Government Degree College, Repalle, Guntur-AP.

Abstract

The causes of unemployment include increased population, rapid technological change, lack of education or skills and rising cost lead to financial, social and psychological problems. There are four main causes of unemployment. Employment generation is a natural process of social development. Human beings bring with them into the world an array of needs that present employment opportunities for others to meet. Were it not so, the world could not have sustained a more than tripling of population over the past century. The rate of unemployment is different in different states. Sector wise unemployment in India is rural and urban unemployment are. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), JawaharRozgarYojana/Jawahar Gram SamridhhiYojana, Rural Housing–Indira AwaasYojana: Food for Work Programme; Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY); Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) 2005; National Food for Work Programme; National Rural Livelihood Mission; Ajeevika (2011); Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna; National Heritage Development and Augmentation Yojna (HRIDAY); For uplifting the rural sector of our country, the Ministry of Rural Development and the Government of India in coordination with Department of Rural Development and Department of Land Resources have been carrying forward various schemes. These schemes are formulated to benefit the citizens of rural India who will eventually become the pillars of Indian Economy in the long run. Schemes for Rural Development launched by Government of India are Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana, Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)/ National Rural Livelihood Mission,

Prime Minister Rural Development Fellows Scheme, National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), Sarv Siksha Abhiyan, Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY),

National Social Assistance Programme, Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Gramin)/ Indira Awaas Yojana Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Provision of Urban Amenities In Rural Areas (PURA) Etc., It concludes that the responsibility of the government is to accelerating the formulation and implementation of employment generating programmes to the needy groups of the country, resulted to the achievement of self-reliance the state.

Key Words: *Unemployment, Employment Generation programmes, Rural Development; Rural Employment; Self-Reliance.*

Introduction

The causes of unemployment include increased population, rapid technological change, lack of education or skills and rising cost lead to financial, social and psychological problems. There are four main causes of unemployment. Firstly, the increased population which leads to higher unemployment rates. The problem of unemployment is rising but still many industries are facing the problem of skilled candidate for their company. There are employment opportunities in India, but the rising population problem creates the unemployment. A policy for employment generation. The United Nations Development Programme has warned that India need to generate 28 crore jobs before 2050 to absorb all the new entrants into the work force. The Government has taken a few initiatives in this direction lately. ... A change in the underlying economic policies is necessary.

Employment generation is a natural process of social development. Human beings bring with them into the world an array of needs that present employment opportunities for others to meet. Were it not so, the world could not

have sustained a more than tripling of population over the past century. Employment generation has been one of the important objectives of development planning in India.

The problem of employment is closely interlinked with the eradication of poverty. There are three main aspects of the employment problem in India. They are the problem of proportion of labour to total population, problem of productivity of labour and problem of unemployment and underemployment of labour. These three aspects are interrelated. Low rate of employment among women is a striking feature in India. There has almost been no change in LFPR (labour force participation rate). The dependency rate is quite high in India. Problem of unemployment and underemployment is the chronic feature of the Indian economy. The rate of unemployment is different in different states. Sector wise unemployment in India is rural and urban unemployment. Urban unemployment is of two types viz, industrial unemployment and educated unemployment. Rural unemployment is more than 70% as rural population is more than 70% of the total population in India. Inequality exists both in developing and developed economies. According to a general survey done by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO), 58% of total employment exists in rural sector and only 38% in urban sector of our country.

Anti poverty measures and Employment Generating programmes are

Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP).

JawaharRozgarYojana/Jawahar Gram SamridhhiYojana.

Rural Housing – Indira AwaasYojana.

Food for Work Programme.

SampoornaGraminRozgarYojana (SGRY).

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)2005.

National Food for Work Programme.

National Rural Livelihood Mission: Ajeevika (2011).

PradhanMantriKaushalVikasYojna.

National Heritage Development and Augmentation Yojna (HRIDAY).

1. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)

The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), which was introduced in 1978-79 and universalized from 2nd October, 1980, aimed at providing assistance to the rural poor in the form of subsidy and bank credit for productive employment opportunities through successive plan periods. On 1st April, 1999, the IRDP and allied programmes were merged into a single programme known as Swarnajayanti Gram SwarozgarYojana (SGSY). The SGSY emphasizes on organizing the rural poor into self-help groups, capacity-building, planning of activity clusters, infra-structure support, technology, credit and marketing linkages.

2. JawaharRozgarYojana / Jawahar Gram SamridhhiYojana(JRY)

Under the Wage Employment Programmes, the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) were started in Sixth and Seventh Plans. The NREP and RLEGP were merged in April 1989 under JawaharRozgarYojana (JRY). The JRY was meant to generate meaningful employment opportunities for the unemployed and underemployed in rural areas through the creation of economic infrastructure and community and social assets. The JRY was revamped from 1st April, 1999, as Jawahar Gram SamridhhiYojana (JGSY). It now became a programme for the creation of rural economic infrastructure with employment generation as the secondary objective.

3. Rural Housing – Indira AwaasYojana

The Indira AwaasYojana (LAY) programme aims at providing free housing to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families in rural areas and main targets would be the households of SC/STs. It was first merged with the JawaharRozgarYojana (JRY) in 1989 and in 1996 it broke away from JRY into a separate housing scheme for the rural poor.

4. Food for Work Programme

The Food for Work Programme was started in 2000-01 as a component of EAS. It was first launched in eight drought-affected states of Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Uttaranchal. It aims at enhancing food security through wage employment. Food grains are supplied to states free of cost, however, the supply of food grains from the Food Corporation of India (FCI) godowns has been slow.

5. SampoornaGraminRozgarYojana (SGRY)

The JGSY, EAS and Food for Work Programme were revamped and merged under the new SampoornaGraminRozgarYojana (SGRY) Scheme from 1st September, 2001. The main objective of the scheme continues to be the generation of wage employment, creation of durable economic infrastructure in rural areas and provision of food and nutrition security for the poor.

6. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) 2005

It was launched on February 2, 2005. The Act provides 100 days assured employment every year to every rural household. One-third of the proposed jobs would be reserved for women. The central government will also establish National Employment Guarantee Funds. Similarly, state governments will establish State Employment Guarantee Funds for implementation of the scheme. Under the programme, if an applicant is not provided employment within 15 days s/he will be entitled to a daily unemployment allowance. Salient features of MGNREGA are: Right based framework, Time bound guarantee of employment, Labour intensive work, Women empowerment, Transparency and accountability, Adequate funding by central government.

7. National Food for Work Programme

It was launched on November 14, 2004 in 150 most backward districts of the country. The objective of the programme was to provide additional resources available under SampoornaGraminRozgarYojana. This was 100% centrally funded programme. Now this programme has been subsumed in the MGNREGA from Feb.2, 2006.

8. National Rural Livelihood Mission: Ajeevika (2011)

It is the skill and placement initiative of Ministry of Rural development. It is a part of National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)–the mission for poverty reduction is called Ajeevika (2011). It evolves out the need to diversify the needs of the rural poor and provide them jobs with regular income on monthly basis. Self Help groups are formed at the village level to help the needy.

9. PradhanMantriKaushalVikasYojna

The cabinet on March 21, 2015 cleared the scheme to provide skill training to 1.4 million youth with an overall outlay of Rs. 1120 crore. This plan is implemented with the help of Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship through the National Skill Development Corporation. It will focus on fresh entrant to the labour market, especially labour market and class X and XII dropouts.

10. National Heritage Development and Augmentation Yojna (HRIDAY)

HRIDAY scheme was launched (21 Jan. 2015) to preserve and rejuvenate the rich cultural heritage of the country. This Rs. 500 crore programme was launched by Urban Development Ministry in New Delhi. Initially it is launched in 12 cities: Amritsar, Varanasi, Gaya, Puri, Ajmer, Mathura, Dwarka, Badami, Velankanni, Kanchipuram, Warangal and Amaravati. These programmes played/are playing a very crucial role in the development of the all sections of the society so that the concept of holistic development can be ensured in the real sense.

11. Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is a credit-linked subsidy programme aimed at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and unemployed youth. Any individual above 18 years of age is eligible.

For setting up of projects costing above Rs.10 lakh in the manufacturing sector and above Rs. 5 lakh in the business /service sector, the beneficiaries should possess at least VIII standard pass educational qualification. General category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25 % of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as scheduled caste/scheduled tribe/OBC /minorities/women, ex-serviceman, physically handicapped, NER, Hill and Border areas etc. the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. The Scheme was launched during 2008-09. A total of 4.23 lakh micro enterprises have been assisted with a margin money subsidy of Rs 8695.27 crore providing employment to an estimated 35.48 lakh persons since 2008-09 till 2016-17 across the country including the State of Maharashtra. The State/UT-wise details of number of micro units setup and Margin Money disbursed under PMEGP during the last two years is given .(Rs. In lakh)

Year	Target			Achievement		
	Projects	Margin Money	Employment Generation	Projects	Margin Money disbursed	Employment Generated
2015-16	4860	9718.42	38880	2497	5285.03	20161
2016-17	3056	6111.30	24448	2325	6001.36	17799

Following Steps Have Been Taken by The Government For Effective Implementation of PMEGP Scheme And Achieving The Targets.

In order to streamline the process of application flow and fund flow and to bring in transparency and better financial management and to prevent parking of funds at Nodal bank level an online PMEGP-MIS web portal has been introduced. All applications and fund flow will be processed online in stipulated time frame.

Publicity is being made through print and electronic media, awareness camps at District level and State level are being organized in order to propagate the PMEGP scheme for the development of micro industries.

Exhibitions are also conducted at district/state/zone and national level for providing marketing support to the entrepreneurs/units.

For speedy completion of EDP training, these are being conducted through Departmental Training Centres as well as RSETIs/RUDSETIs as per MOU executed between KVIC & MCR.

Industries such as Khadi, processing of Pashmina Wool, handloom and power loom units, value added products for tea, coffee, rubber etc. and transport activities are now eligible for funding under PMEGP.

Rural Employment Generation Programmes In India

For uplifting the rural sector of our country, the Ministry of Rural Development and the Government of India in coordination with Department of Rural Development and Department of Land Resources have been carrying forward various schemes. These schemes are formulated to benefit the citizens of rural India who will eventually become the pillars of Indian Economy in the long run.

The Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC) launched the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) on 1st April, 1995 for generation of two million jobs under the KVI sector in the rural areas of the country. Get information on its main objectives, salient features, implementation, status and progress of the REGP and new initiatives. Information on REGP circulars, projects and employment opportunities are also available.

Schemes for Rural Development launched by Government of India

1. PradhanMantri Gram SadakYojana.
2. DeenDayalUpadhyayaGrameenKaushalyaYojana.
3. Swarnjayanti Gram SwarozgarYojana (SGSY)/ National Rural.
4. Livelihood Mission.
5. Prime Minister Rural Development Fellows Scheme.
6. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA).
7. SampoornaGrameenRozgarYojana (SGRY).
8. SarvSikshaAbhiyan.
9. SansadAdarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY).
10. National Social Assistance Programme.
11. Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY).
12. PradhanMantriAwaasYojana (Gramin)/ Indira AwasYojana.
13. Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY).
14. Provision of Urban Amenities In Rural Areas (PURA).

1.Pradhan Mantri Gram SadakYojana (PMGSY)

Launched on 25 December 2000 by then Prime Minister AtalBihari Vajpayee, the scheme aims at enhancing rural road connectivity. This scheme provides connectivity to the habitations with less or no connectivity at all and helps in poverty reduction by promoting access to economic and social services. This ensures sustainable poverty reduction in the long run as people get an opportunity to get connected with the rest of the world. The scheme has been benefiting several villagers and is helping them lead better lives. Nearly 82% of roads have been built till December 2017 which have successfully connected several rural areas to cities. Remaining 47,000 habitations will also get connected by all-weather roads by March 2019. Earlier, the scheme was funded only by the central government but after the recommendation of 14th Finance Commission report the expense is shared by both state and central government.

2.DeenDayalUpadhyayaGrameenKaushalyaYojana(DDUGKY)

DeenDayalUpadhyayaGrameenKaushalyaYojana, a part of National Livelihood Mission, has the objectives of catering to the career aspirations of the rural youth and adding diversity to the income of rural families. Launched on 25th September 2014, the scheme's prime focus is on the rural youth of poor families aged between 15 and 35. An amount of Rs 1500 crores has been provided for the scheme which will help in enhancing employability. The yojana is present in 21 States and Union Territories across 568 districts and 6215 blocks changing the lives of youth. Around 690 projects are being implemented by 300 partners. As per the government reports, over 2.7 lakh candidates have been trained till now and nearly 1.34 lakh candidates have been placed in jobs.

3.Swarnjayanti Gram SwarozgarYojana (SGSY)/ National Rural Livelihood Mission

Swarnjayanti Gram SwarozgarYojana which is redesigned as National Rural Livelihood Mission was launched in 2011. Also known as Ajeevika, this scheme aims at empowering women self-help model across the country. Under this scheme, the government provides a loan of 3 lakh rupees at an interest rate of 7% which can be reduced to 4% at the time of repayment. The scheme was aided by World Bank and aimed at creating efficient and also effective institutional platforms for poor people. It also helped in increasing the household income by improving access to financial services. NRLM also helps in harnessing the capabilities of the poor so that they can participate in the growth of the economy of the country.

4.Prime Minister Rural Development Fellows Scheme

The Prime Minister Rural Development Fellowship (PMRDF) is a scheme initiated by the Ministry of Rural Development, implemented in collaboration with State Governments. It has dual goals of providing short-term support to the district administration in the underdeveloped and remote areas of the country and develop competent and committed leaders and facilitators who can serve as a resource for a long-term.

5.National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA)

As per the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) of 2005, 100 days of employment is guaranteed to any rural household adult who is willing to do unskilled manual work in a financial year. The Act addresses the working people and their fundamental right to live life with dignity. If a person does not get a job within 15 days, he is eligible for getting unemployment allowance. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) also highlights the importance of basic right to work. Amendments have been introduced to this act to minimise corruption in the scheme.

6.SampoornaGrameenRozgarYojana (SGRY)

The SampoornaGrameenRozgarYojana (SGRY) was launched in 2001 to provide employment to the poor. It also aimed at providing food to people in areas who live below the poverty line and improving their nutritional levels. Other objectives of this Yojana were to provide social and economic assets to the people living in rural areas. The scheme did not include the employment of contractors or middlemen.

7.SarvSikshaAbhiyan

Pioneered by former Prime Minister AtalBihariBajpayee, the SarvSikshaAbhiyan was launched in 2000. It is an attempt to provide an opportunity to all children between 6 and 14 years of age to get free education which is also a basic fundamental right. The state and the central government share the expenses of this project.

8.SansadAdarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

SansadAdarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) is a rural development project launched in 2014 by the Government of India in which each Member of Parliament will take the responsibility of three villages and look after the personal, human, social, environmental and economic development of the villages. This would substantially improve the standard of living as well as the quality of life in the villages. No fundings have been provided to this project as fundings can be raised through existing schemes.

9.National Social Assistance Programme

National Social Assistance Programme signifies the fulfilment of Directive Principles in Article 41 and 42 of the constitution which states that it is the duty of the state to provide assistance to the citizens in terms of sickness, unemployment, old age in limits of the economic capabilities. It is basically a centrally sponsored scheme of Government of India which provides financial help to widows, elderly, people with disability in form of pensions. The scheme was launched on August 15 in 1995.

10.PradhanMantriAwaasYojana (Gramin)/ Indira AwasYojana

Indira AwasYojana revamped as PradhanMantriGraminAwasYojana in 2016 is a welfare programme created by the Indian Government to provide housing to rural poor people in India. The goal of this scheme is to provide home to all citizens till 2022. The cost of constructing the houses will be shared by the centre and the state. The scheme has been implemented in rural areas throughout India, except in Delhi and Chandigarh. Houses developed under this scheme will have basic amenities such as toilet, electricity connection, drinking water connection, LPG connection etc. The allotted houses will be jointly under the name of husband and wife.

11.Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)

Launched by the former Prime Minister AtalBihari Vajpayee in 2000, the Antyodaya Anna Yojana aimed at providing food grains to around 2 crore people at subsidised rates. As per the scheme Below Poverty Line (BPL) families were provided 35 kgs of food grains. Rice was provided at the rate of Rs 3/kg and wheat at the rate of Rs 2/kg. The scheme was first launched in Rajasthan but has now been implemented in all Indian states.

12.Provision of Urban Amenities In Rural Areas (PURA)

PURA is a strategy for Rural Development in India which was proposed by former President APJ Abdul Kalam in his book Target 3 billion. PURA proposes that urban infrastructure and services should be provided in rural areas



to create opportunities outside the cities. This will also prevent the migration of youth from the rural areas to urban areas. The Central Government has been running PURA programs in various states since its launch in 2004.

References

1. "Poverty and Equity – India, 2010 World Bank Country Profile". Povertydata.worldbank.org. 30 March 2012.
2. "New Progress in Development-oriented Poverty Reduction Program for Rural India" Oxford Publications, NewDelhi (2009).
3. Raphael, Dennis (June 2009). "Poverty, Human Development, and Health in India: Research, Practice, and Advocacy Dilemmas".
4. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). 2008.
5. Human development report: Capacity development: Empowering people and institutions (Report). Geneva: United Nations Development Program. 2008.
6. "Human Development Report" . United Nations Development Programme, 15 April 2015.
7. Anup Shah (2003). Poverty and the Environment Global Issues. Retrieved on June 27, 2016
8. "Poverty Issues Dominate WHO Regional Meeting". Wpro.who.int. Archived from the original on 3 April 2011. Retrieved 24 October 2010.
9. Anup Shah (2003). Poverty and the Environment Global Issues.on June 27, 2016.
10. Bhattacharyya, Sambit (2016-05-19). "The Historical Origins of Poverty in Developing Countries".