
Research Papers



A GLANCE OF EMPLOYMENT GENERATION PROGRAMMES IN KARNATAKA

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ABSTRACT :

It is well known fact that Karnataka has inherited by several traditions, cultures, languages and religions if we go through the Karnataka history, North Karnataka districts such as Raichur, Bidar, Gulbarga have been shifted from the states of Mysore and Coorg (Kodagu) were merged with Kannada speaking districts of former states of Bombay, Hyderabad and Madras. Mysore states was made up of ten districts Bangalore, Kolar, Tumakuru, Mandya, Mysore, Hassan, Chikmagalur. Bellary had been transferred from Madras states to Mysore in 1953 when the new state of Andhra Pradesh was created out of Madras northern district, Uttar Kannada, Dharwad District, Belgaum District and Bijapur District from Bombay states.

In terms of population according to 2011 census Karnataka has population of 6.11 crores. The total population growth in this decade is 15.60%. The population of Karnataka is 5.05% of total population of India [1]. Karnataka comprises of 5627 gram Panchayat, 176 talukas Panchayat, 30 Zillah Panchayat. Hence the state government has major responsibilities to solve the problems of all urban and rural areas with increasing pressure of population and massive level of unemployment and poverty.

INTRODUCTION:

Agriculture and industry forms the backbone of Karnataka economy. It has been estimated that about 80% of the total population in Karnataka is dependent upon agriculture. Rice is the main food crop grown in the region other than this the crops that contributes major portion of Karnataka economy are ragi, jowar, pulses, coffee, cashew, coconut, areca nut, cardamom as on^[2].

It is observed that service sector is the main contributor for the growth of the economy. During 2013-14 total growth rate of Karnataka economy was 5% and the service sector contribution was highest i.e. 8.9%. The growth rate of agriculture production 9.2 was nearly satisfactory in 2014-15 but there is no consistency in growth rate always there is chances of fluctuation in agriculture production and allied activities because of its dependent nature on monsoon. But the growing mechanization in agriculture has resulted in decline in demand of Agricultural labour especially women agriculture labourer are suffering for Alternate opportunities. The unemployment rate of all persons as per the CDS (Current Daily Status) shows that overall level on average 3.6% persons in the labour force remained unemployed on daily basis during 2011-12. The unemployment rate in Karnataka during 2011-12 for all ages was 0.9% in rural areas and 2.9% in urban areas grossly unemployment rate in Karnataka in male was 1.6% and female was 1.4% i.e. that unemployment rate was 1.6%³. During the period 2005-2012, the available estimate indicate a steep decline in the growth rate of employment, there was an absolute decline in employment for rural female, employment growth rate during 2011-12 was -1.8% in rural areas and 2.4% in urban areas and total employment growth rate at Karnataka state level was -0.50%⁴^[3]

**Table 1: Percentage Distribution of Employment Status
In Rural Karnataka**

Sl. No.					
Category of Worker	1993-94	1999-2000	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12
1. Self employed	55.9	50.2	49.3	46.3	51.9
2. Regular employed	4.8	5.3	5.1	6.4	11.8
3. Casual Labour	39.3	44.5	45.7	47.3	36.3

Source: Economic Survey, 2014.

The above table shows the presence of three types of workers in Karnataka. According to Economic Survey 2014 the status of self employed has not changed much and there is increase in the percentage of Regular employed.

Table 2: Number of Main Workers in Rural Karnataka

	2001	2011	Change
Persons	78.06	81.40	2.8
Male	89.67	84.43	(-)5.24
Female	62.09	70.34	8.25

Table 2 shows that in rural Karnataka according to 2011 census main workers number has increased from 78.60 to 81.40 i.e. increased is 2.8%. But if we see according to male female categories female main worker number have increased considerably i.e. 8.25% that means women participation in work is increased significantly.

Central and State Government Sponsored Employment Generation Programmes in Karnataka in Operation:

SGSY:

The government of India has restructured the poverty alleviation and employment generation programmes such as IRDP, DWACRA, SITRA, GKY, TRYSEM, MWS, etc and introduced a self employment programme i.e. Swarna Jayanti, Gram Swarozgari Yojana has been launched from April 1999 and SGSY covers all aspects of self employment especially for poor and by organizing poor into self help group implementing agency for SGSY is ZP through taluka Panchayat and gram Panchayat in rural areas since 2010-11. The SGSY is being implemented as NRLM^[4]

Evaluation of SGSY by National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) Bankers Institute of Rural Development (BIRD) and several others showed mixed result. Out of the estimated 25 million households organized into SHGs upto 2010 only 22% were able to access bank credit. The studies brought out significant variations in the extent of mobilization of the poor SHGs and quality of their functioning. The one off assetization programme focusing on single livelihood activity has not met multiple livelihood requirements of the poor often the capital investment was provided up front as a subsidy without adequate investment in social mobilization and group formation^[5].

To reduce the loopholes of the SGSY programme and to provide adequate bank sector facilities and to improve the performance of the programme ministry of rural development on the recommendation of credit related issues committee restructured SGSY into (NRLM) National Rural Livelihood Mission for reduction of poverty and employment generation with the help of Self Help Group and NRLM was formally launched on 3rd June 2011. NRLM universal access to the affordable cost effective reliable financial service to the poor. These include financial literacy bank account, savings, credit insurance remittance, pension and counseling on financial services. The core of the NRLM financial inclusion and investment strategy is making the preferred clients of the banking system and mobilizing bank credit.⁶ NRLM help to SHG by providing revolving fund of Rs. 10,000 to 15,000 on their performance and also NRLM provide community investment fund for the improvement of performance and to enable the poor to save and create confidence among poor to approach banks and deposit their savings and utilize the banking facilities^[6]

Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana:

Sanctions and Disbursement of Loan and Subsidy from 2008-09 to 2013-14 September in Karnataka State

Category	Year	Sanctions No of Beneficiaries	Subsidy
SHG GROUPS	2012-13	8256	5883 lakhs
	2013-14	2487	2046

Source: Economic Survey of Karnataka 2013-14

The table shows that Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana has continuously working for the upliftment of rural poor unemployed people and providing them credit linkages and increasing employment opportunities in Nonfarm sector of rural areas. During 2010-11 subsidy sanctioned to swarozgar was 82.06 lakhs and in 2012-13, 58.46 lakhs subsidy was given to the swarozgari^[7]

Progress of SHG under NRLM in Karnataka 2015-16

Target	Achievement	%
331463	281615	85

Source: Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department Annual Report 2015-16, p.80,

Government. of Karnataka**MGNREGA:**

The approach in tackling unemployment has varied from time to time. The first wage employment programme was introduced in 1960, to provide employment to rural unemployed particularly during the season^[8] Then NREP in 1980 (The National Rural Employment Programme), (RLEGP) Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme in 1983, JRY in 1985 and JRY redesigned a Jawahar Gram Samaridhi Yojana (JGSY) and (EAS) in 1993, Sampoon Grameen Rojgar Yojana (SGRY) in 2001 JGSY and EAS were merged to SGRY and National Food For Work Programme (NFEWP) in 2004. But in 2005 major initiative was taken by central Government as a result on 25 August 2005 NREGA act was passed in parliament as a power instrument. Statutory wage rate fixed by the authorities. The work undertaken under MGNREGA in Karnataka is based on the following activities^[9]

1. Water conservation
2. Renovation of traditional bodies
3. Drought proofing works
4. Land Development
5. Play ground works
6. Rural sanitation
7. Plantation
8. Rain water harvesting etc.

To provide livelihood security Government plan the expenditure and Provide the employment^[10]

Physical Progress of MGNREGA during 2015-16 in Karnataka

Households	Household	Household	person days
house Demanded	provided employment	generated completed	
	issued job card		100 days
16629921	5540027	1 237592	59972970 133467

Source: Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department Annual Reports, Government. of Karnataka

Conclusion

Reveals the physical progress of MGNREGA during 2015-16 in Karnataka. In this period 5540027 cumulative number of job card was issued and 1237592 cumulative number of household got employment opportunities in Karnataka state and with the help of this level of employment 59972970 number of person days were generated in Karnataka state and 133467 household has completed 100 days of employment. After keen observation of three years data it can say that MGNREGA is continuously trying to generate employment opportunities for needy people.

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