

GOLDEN RESEARCH THOUGHTS

PERFORMANCE OF PRIME MINISTER'S EMPLOYMENT GENERATION PROGRAMME SCHEME IN GULBARGA DISTRICT



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ABSTRACT:

Development of a backward region is hidden in the proper utilization of human resources and natural resources available in particular region. To utilize available human and natural resources it is necessary to have suitable planning in backward areas. The development of a particular region is closely connected with the human resource development, employment generation and infrastructural development. Gulbarga is one of the most backward district comes under the part of North Karnataka. It represents monotonous, treeless extensive plateau with employment mainly in dry land agriculture which is insecure and less remunerative. The district is lagging behind in infrastructural development and employment generation. Low level of industrial and infrastructural establishment are considered as the important reasons for economic backwardness of the district. Private sector participation in employment generation is very low most of the people are suffering from employment opportunities. In this connection Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is playing an important role to promote self employment opportunities through micro and small industrial development by encouraging new entrepreneurs. Therefore it is necessary to study the non-farm employment generation activities which are taking place through KVIB (Khadi and Village Industrial Board) and DIC (District Industrial Centre) (i.e. PMEGP) are the most important instrument to reduce unemployment and poverty in this region.

Keywords: Non-farm employment generation, KVIB, DIC, entrepreneurship margin money.

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INTRODUCTION:

In the situation of non-availability of work to the extent needed for the entire labour force increasing trend of population and unemployment, agriculture sector alone cannot be in position to create additional employment opportunities which can absorb the surplus labour. The employment generation has been far from satisfactory with production getting more capital intensive, the growth of employment tended to be low order. Poverty too continued to be a persistent problem with growth rate in the poor backward states, low employment generation small and population growth fast (A.N. Agrawal 2007). The importance of initiating the efforts of industrialization in backward and dry lands would be more desirable to overcome the problems of unemployment and poverty.

Great significance of these industries is the upgrading of the lives of the people in general. The freedom to work, self reliance, self confidence, enthusiasm to achieve and all such traits of a healthy nation can be built around the material activities performed in these industries (A.N. Agrawal 2007). The significance of the non-farm employment generation activities are more pronounced in the agriculturally backward and low productive areas.

Though the work participation rate of the district (44.17 percent) is above the national average, employment is mainly in dry land agriculture, which is both insecure and less remunerative. Therefore employment needs to be given top priority, as the present employment does not fetch enough income to the people (A base line survey of backward districts of India) (2008). The expansion of rural industrial activities should be maintained. Otherwise it will be rather difficult to overcome from the problems of unemployment in rural areas (Mathur 1993). The expansion of non farm sector only can absorb the surplus labour and provide the job security to the people in rural areas.

The labour that will become redundant in the process of technical improvement in agriculture. To absorb all this surplus labour, it is essential to industrialize the country. The establishment of industries alone that can generate employment opportunities on an accelerated rate (A.N. Agrawal).

Significance of the study:

The magnitude of unemployment is massive indeed in the district, the number of under employed is also huge. Many are without work. Quite a number, though indeed educated but find no or little work. It is revealed from table No. 1 that the number of job seeker were incomparably high in the year 2011 i.e. 24,443. During the year 2012 the rate unemployment was decreased to 13,251 and in 2013 and 2014 also there was significant decline in men and women job seekers. Therefore the importance of providing job through private sector has become an essential step.

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Unemployment rate in Gulbarga

Year	Men	Women	Total
2008	2230	637	2867
2009	2272	639	2911
2010	1364	452	1816
2011	18051	6392	24443
2012	10561	2690	13251
2013	3761	1528	5289
2014	4067	1516	5583

Source: Employment Exchange, Gulbarga, Dec. 2014.

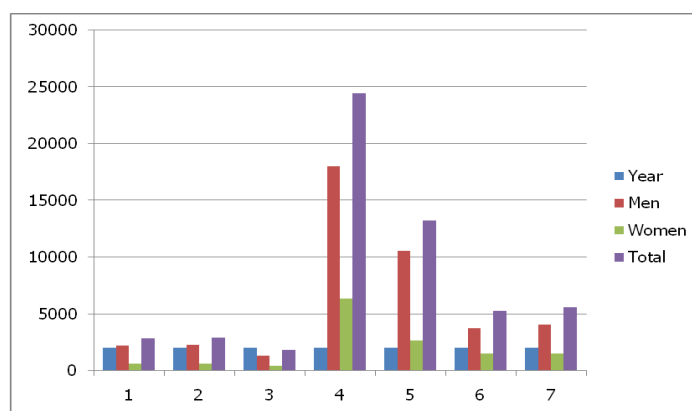
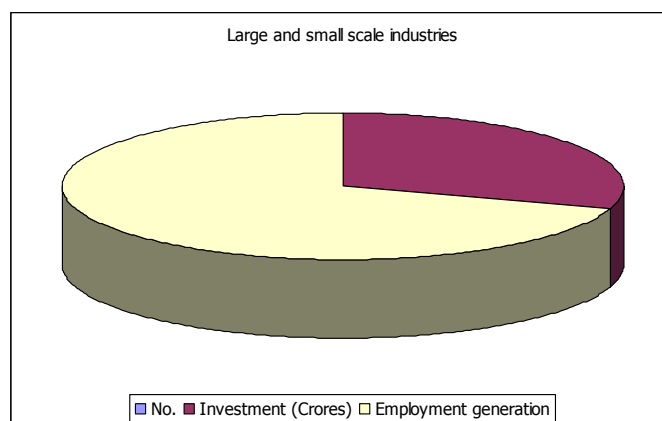


Table-2: Registered Industrial Units as on 31.03.2011

Sl. No.	Industry	No.	Investment	Employment generation
1.	Large and small scale industries	8	2033.95 Crores	4749

Source: DIC Gulbarga.



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Thus the problem of unemployment has been a challenge to the economic planners. To fill the employment opportunities the efforts were made through unorganized sector, either in agriculture its allied activities and village industry. In this situation the creating non farm employment opportunities plays very important role to solve the problems of unemployment. Hence it is very important to study the employment opportunities created by PMEGYS. Table No.2 reveals that the number of industries are very less to accommodate the large number of job seekers.

To generate continuous and sustainable employment opportunities in non farm sector of both rural and urban areas through PMEGP (Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme) was introduced on 31st March 2008 by merging the schemes that were in operation till 31.03.2008 namely (PMRY) Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana and Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP).

Under the administrative control of MSME (Minister of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) this scheme will be implemented by Khadi and Village Industries Board in rural areas. In urban areas the scheme will implemented by the District Industries Centres only and DIC and KVIBS monitors performance in rural and urban areas (PMEGP website).

The objectives of the PMEGP are highlighted as

1. To analyse the effects of PEMGP in rural areas of Gulbarga District.
2. Evaluating the performance of the programme in generating employment opportunities.
3. To analyse the impact of margin money on employment generation.

Methodology:

Grossly the study is based on both primary and secondary data. Primary data includes interviews, comments, observations, opinion, questionnaire (questions with beneficiaries of PEMGP). There were totally 30 respondents (sample size) selected from PMEGP beneficiaries who are registered through KVIB. Secondary data includes publications, annual reports, economic survey. Attempt were made to cover both male and female beneficiaries 63% of male and 37% of women were covered.

Among beneficiaries 63% of male and 37% of female were covered. In 63% male beneficiaries 40% were SC and 23 were OBC and on the other side in total 37% of female beneficiaries. 3.3% were SC and 3.3% were related to general category and remaining i.e. 23.3% were OBC.

Hypothesis:

Hypothesis formulated for empirical verification through this study

1. PMEGP is generating employment opportunities among the members of different socio-economic group.

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2. PMEGP is increasing self employment opportunities in rural as well as urban areas.

Performance of PMEGP:

PMEGP is the ray of hope for educated unemployed youth. Lack of proper finance and inability to get govt. job is the main diverting factor towards PMEGP. According to survey women participation as PMEGP beneficiaries were 37% and men beneficiaries were 63%.

Table-3: Establishment of units under PMEGP scheme by DIC

Sl. No.	Units established	Target
2008-09	30	400
2009-10	63	525
2010-11	55	800
2011-12	00	00
2012-13	06	66
2013-14	00	729

Source: DIC Gulbarga July 2014

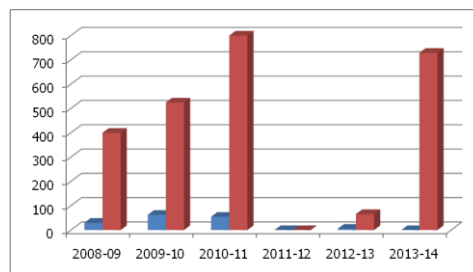
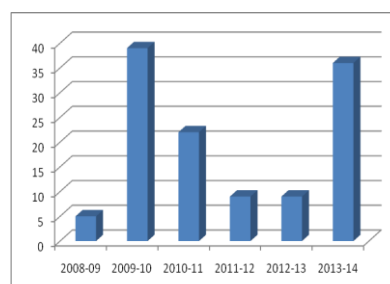


Table-4: Number of registered units through KVIB under PMEGP

Sl. No.	Units established
2008-09	05
2009-10	39
2010-11	22
2011-12	09
2012-13	09
2013-14	36

Source: KVIB Gulbarga



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During 2008-09 30 units were established through DIC under Prime Ministers Employment Generation Programme and KVIB established 05 units. In the year 2009-10, 63 units were established by DIC and KVIB established 39 units under PMEGP. During 2011, 55 units were established and target was not achieved during recent years the performance of PMEGP is very low under DIC on the other side performance of PMEGP through KVIB is continuously improving yearwise it is revealed by Table No.4.

Table-5: Performance of PMEGP in Gulbarga during recent years

Sl. No.	Types of Industries	Margin money sanctioned	Numbers of units	Employment generated yearly since its establish
1.	Hollow Block	2408650	6	32850
2.	Bricks industry	740250	1	3041
3.	Vermi Compost	753930	4	8760
4.	Floor mill and chilli powder	77350	1	2190
5.	Shamiyana Service Industry	350000	1	3650
6.	Jaggery Manufacturing	861630	3	8760
7.	Readymade Garments	105000	3	12045
8.	Dal Industry	875000	1	5840
9.	Stone Polishing & Cutting units	664000	2	13140
10.	Leather goods manufacturing	75000	1	2555
11.	Vermicil & Papad manufacturing	36107	1	2190
12.	Tailoring material manufacturing unit	840000	1	6935
13.	Cattle feed manufacturing unit	25000	1	1825
14.	Vermicil & Papad	144428	4	8760
	Total	7956345	30	112541

Source: Survey.

The table No. 5 reflects that in this grim situation of unemployment in rural and urban areas where job seekers are increasing day by day under PMEGP scheme in a backward region has created lot of employment opportunities. But there industries are facing the problem of finance, etc. Margin money 7956345 sanctioned under PMEGP to the beneficiaries for the establishment of different enterprises has been continuously creating 112541 employment opportunities yearwise since its establishment for different sections of society in rural areas. Hence it is clear from above table that PMEGP is creating self employment opportunities for different sections of society.

Findings:

1. After the implementation of PMEGP scheme it is found that the rate of employment has increased in non-farm sector.

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2. It is found that Gulbarga district women playing an important role particularly in vermicil, papad readymade garments jaggery manufacturing trailoring material manufacturing in readymade garments women have special and unique artistic quality.
3. The growth rate of employment generation through PMEGP has tremendous.
4. In spite of having adequate raw material for dal industry there is lack of dal industry under PMEGP and the number of projects under cooking oil, industry, cotton processing industry chilli powder, turmeric powder industry are nil. Therefore special training and awareness is required for promotion of these industries.
5. KVIB has been involved with providing margin money with loan facilities it is also necessary to take initiative for acquiring right machineries and technical support.
6. It is also found that in spite of many steps target of sanctioning projects has not achieved in recent years under PMEGP it is the need of the hour to increase the advertisement, and give the direct information, applying banners in regional language in rural areas.
7. Irregular power supply is also interrupting factor

Conclusion:

PMEGP scheme under KVIB, DIC has made a maximum efforts to create job opportunities in rural as well as in urban areas in non farm sector. It also open up the way to the youth of different sections to get self employment opportunities at the same time it has reduced the migration level. It is also necessary make maximum efforts to utilize margin money popularize the scheme to increase the number of beneficiaries, in various raw material available production units.

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