



# 4.76 Crore Employment Under MGNREGS in 2013 -14

-Shivaprasad B. M.

India is one of the most populated countries in the world with a workforce of more than 440 million, thus making it a Herculean task for the government to provide employment for its population. So, employment generation schemes rightly called as inclusive growth programmes, play an important role in fulfilling this need. Many Programmes and projects have been initiated to provide employment opportunities to the people. Major thrust has been given to rural development where, the Central Plan Outlay that was at Rs. 40,763.45 crores during the year 2012-13 has been increased to Rs. 42,772.55 crores for the year 2013-14.

## Outlays for Rural Development in Last 5 years

Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate
2009-2010	65070	54180
2010-2011	68760	78998
2011-2012	76800	69564
2012-2013	76376	55000
2013-2014	80194	61810
2014-2015	82,202	Still in Progress

Source: as per interim budget 2014 -2015

Some of the major employment generation schemes are;

### **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS):**

initiated in 2006 the scheme aims at enhancing the livelihood security of people in rural areas by guaranteeing hundred days of wage employment in a financial year to a rural household, whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. In 2013-14, 4.76 crores households

were provided employment and 217.66 crores person-days of employment wage was generated.

**Aajeevika National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM):** launched by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India in June 2011- this scheme is aided in part through investment support by the World Bank. The Mission aims at creating efficient and effective institutional platforms for rural poor by enabling them to increase household income through sustainable livelihood enhancements and improved access to financial services. It plans to cover 70 million households living below the poverty line (BPL) in rural India across 600 districts, 6000 blocks, 2.5 lakh Gram Panchayats and 6 lakh villages in the country through Self Help Groups (SHGs). NRLM believes in harnessing the natural capabilities of the poor and complements them with capacities be it information, knowledge, skills, tools, finance and collectivisation.

**Integrated Watershed Development Programme (IWDP):** The main objectives of the IWDP are to restore ecological balance in a watershed by harnessing, conserving and developing degraded natural resources such as soil, water and vegetative cover, and thereby, help provide sustainable livelihoods to the local people.

**The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP):** a rural development program of the Government of India launched in the year 1978 and extended throughout India by 1980. It is a self-employment program intended to raise the income-generation capacity of target groups among the poor. The target group consists of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans living below the poverty line.

**The Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar :** launched on 25 September 2001 by merging the provisions of Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and Jawahar Samridhi Yojana (JGSY). The programme is self-targeting in nature and aims to provide employment and food to people in rural areas who live below the poverty line.

**Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) :** Centrally Sponsored Scheme that was started in the year 1997. The scheme attempts to provide profitable jobs to urban jobless or underemployed, by encouraging self-employment plans or prerequisite of pay service. SJSRY will be financed on a seventy five to twenty five ratio basis between the Centre & the States. The SJSRY will have 2 particular schemes, named;

The Urban Self-Employment Programme (USEP), The Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)

**Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY):** is an initiative launched by the Government of India to provide sustainable income to poor people living in rural areas of the country. The scheme was launched in 1999. The SGSY aims at providing self-employment to villagers through the establishment of self-help groups. Funds are provided by NGOs, banks and financial institutions.

**Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kousharya Yojana (DDU-GKY) :** is a placement linked skill development scheme for rural youth who are poor. This initiative is part of NRLM. Candidates have been trained and placed in regular jobs.

Source: Annual Report (2013-14). Ministry of Rural Development Government of India retrieved on 20 May 2015 from [http://rural.nic.in/netrural/rural/sites/downloads/annualreport/Annual\\_Report\\_2013\\_14\\_English.pdf](http://rural.nic.in/netrural/rural/sites/downloads/annualreport/Annual_Report_2013_14_English.pdf)

# Territory Sector Sees 26.67% Growth in 2010

- Nandeesh H.K.

Employment has always featured as an element of development policy in India. Effective generation of employment opportunities in a country enhance the standard of living encouraging the economic growth contributing to increased national income. In Indian economy, employment is structured mainly in three important sectors wise segregation which are; Primary sector or Agricultural sector, Secondary sector or Manufacturing sector and Tertiary Sector or Service sector.

## Employment (UPSS) Share of Major Sectors (%)

Sector	Sectoral share in Employment							
	1972-73	1977-78	1983-84	1987-88	1993-94	1999-00	2004-05	2009-10
<b>Primary Sector</b>	<b>73.92</b>	<b>70.98</b>	<b>68.59</b>	<b>64.87</b>	<b>63.98</b>	<b>60.32</b>	<b>56.30</b>	<b>51.30</b>
Mining & Quarrying	0.43	0.47	0.61	0.72	0.69	0.57	0.56	0.64
Manufacturing	8.87	10.16	10.66	12.22	10.63	11.01	12.27	11.50
Utilities	0.16	0.17	0.28	0.36	0.40	0.26	0.27	0.28
Construction	1.84	1.75	2.24	3.76	3.24	4.41	5.69	9.60
<b>Secondary Sector</b>	<b>11.30</b>	<b>12.55</b>	<b>13.78</b>	<b>17.04</b>	<b>14.96</b>	<b>16.24</b>	<b>18.78</b>	<b>22.02</b>
Trade, Hotelling etc.	5.11	6.12	6.35	7.06	7.59	10.27	10.89	11.38
Transport & Communication etc.	1.77	2.11	2.49	2.66	2.87	3.63	4.08	4.48
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & business services	0.51	0.62	0.83	0.82	0.97	1.24	1.71	2.25
Community, social and personal services	7.39	7.62	7.96	7.54	9.64	8.29	8.24	8.57
<b>Tertiary Sector</b>	<b>14.78</b>	<b>16.47</b>	<b>17.63</b>	<b>18.09</b>	<b>21.07</b>	<b>23.43</b>	<b>24.92</b>	<b>26.67</b>
All Non-Agricultural	26.08	29.02	31.41	35.13	36.02	39.68	43.70	48.70
Total	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** NSS data on employment and unemployment 2011.

As is well known majority of Indian workers are engaged in agriculture and allied activities with 51.30% being employed in Primary Sector which includes agriculture and allied activities. Proportion of agriculture in total employment has declined over the years from 73.92% in 1972-73 to 51.30% in 2009-10. The decline in employment share of agriculture is mostly compensated by an increase in the share of employment in secondary sector as well as tertiary sector. The employment in secondary sector has seen a rise from 11.30% in 1972-73 to 22.02% in 2009-10. This is almost 10% growth that the secondary sector has shown. Similarly, tertiary sector has grown from 14.78% in 1972-73 to 26.67% in the year 2009-10. The major reason for growth of secondary and tertiary sector can be attributed to the liberalization policy which has had its impact post 1990's and can be clearly seen in the rise in employment in secondary and tertiary sectors. Though, tertiary sectors contribute the most in GDP but when

we look at the employment wise, it is still the primary sector that employs more than half of our labour force. All non-agriculture activities put together employ 48.70%.

Large scale labour-intensive manufacturing units are not so common in India. Hence, demand for labour has not increased fast enough in manufacturing. In contrast, in the service sector, especially high-skilled services such as financial intermediation and business services, there is a shortage of skilled labour that is constraining job creation. This is evident from the fact that wage growth in skill-intensive sectors has been strong in recent years.

For inclusive growth India's economic policy should address these issues by understanding and alleviating constraints in labour demand in manufacturing and skilled labour supply in services would be the key for job growth.

**Source:** NSSO Reports

# Salaried Employment Highest among Religious Groups

-Mahamad Musstaf P. S.

The vision of India emerging as a global giant on the economic front, dominates contemporary discussion on its growth performance. This becomes pronounced with availability of jobs as we talk of inclusive growth process. In India, the spread of jobs across regions, sectors, gender, socio-economic and other communities appears skewed.

## Employment Distribution amongst the Religious Groups in Rural Areas

	Rural Male			Rural Female		
	Status in Employment			Status in Employment		
	Self-Employed	Regular Employee	Casual Labour	Self-Employed	Regular Employee	Casual Labour
<b>Hindus</b>	537	83	379	547	41	411
<b>Muslims</b>	528	79	393	649	39	312
<b>Christians</b>	500	168	332	554	114	332
<b>Sikhs</b>	545	123	333	789	86	125
<b>Others</b>	436	114	450	438	60	502
<b>All India Average</b>	535	85	380	557	44	399

Source: NSSO 66<sup>th</sup> Round 2012 -13

in self-employment and regular wage/salaried employment. In urban areas, proportion of workers engaged in self-employment was the highest for Muslims, followed by Sikhs. With 496 and 256 male and female respectively Muslims form majority who are engaged in self-employment. Maximum Christians (450) are employed in regular/salaried jobs and also in casual jobs

with 256 Christians as social groups. On an average it can be said that, the urban scene is dominated by regular/salaried jobs across all religious groups.

Source: \* Employment and Unemployment Situation among Major Religious Groups in India & NSSO 2012-13

## Employment Distribution amongst the Religious Groups in Urban Areas

The table shows that across the religious group the male employment levels are higher than that of female employment across all the religious groups. In rural areas, the proportion of self-employment among male workers and among female workers

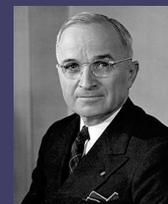
	Urban Male			Urban Female		
	Status in Employment			Status in Employment		
	Self-Employed	Regular Employee	Casual Labour	Self-Employed	Regular Employee	Casual Labour
<b>Hindus</b>	397	441	161	393	404	203
<b>Muslims</b>	496	298	205	597	216	187
<b>Christians</b>	294	450	256	284	607	109
<b>Sikhs</b>	444	352	204	515	367	118
<b>Others</b>	414	440	146	336	451	213
<b>All India Average</b>	411	419	170	411	393	196

Source: NSSO 66<sup>th</sup> Round 2012 -13

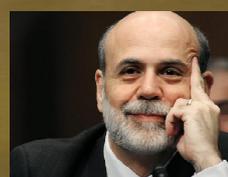
is high when compared to others. It is seen that, rural employment in regular jobs are higher in Christian for both men and women with 168 and 114 respectively. The table also reveals that, all other small religious groups put together forms a majority in casual jobs with 450 male and 502 female in rural areas. Among rural male workers, self employment was the highest for Sikhs (545), followed by Hindus (537). Among Christians in rural areas, a significant proportion of male (168) and female (114) workers were engaged in regular wage/salaried employment. It can be also very distinctively seen here that, majority of persons employed in rural areas belonged to the employment category self-employment across religious groups.

The employment status among the religious groups in urban set up shows that they are more or less equally engaged

It's a recession when your neighbor loses his job; it's a depression when you lose your own.



Harry S. Truman 33<sup>rd</sup> President of the USA



It takes about two and a half percent growth just to keep unemployment stable.

Ben Shalom Bernanke, American Economist

# Low Performance in Women's Economic Participation

Venugopal Gowda M.K. & Vagdevi H. S.

One of the callous realities of this century is the prominent gap between the wages of men and women which is not just restricted to our country but is seen around the world. Wage difference based on gender basis has been a great global concern haunting for over a century. Yet progress made to check the problem has been very slow. Even the countries considered advanced like that of United States and Western Europe are fighting for a fair wage balance between men and women. When it comes to the developing countries like India, the wage disparities on the basis of gender is far more striking. As per the Global Gender Gap Report (2009 -2010), among the BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India, and China) economies, India ranks lowest on gender parity, this includes pay parity (i.e. difference between wages of men and women).

The recent survey by the World Economic Forum brings out the fact that, India is among the bottom 10 countries in the world in terms of women's participation in the economy.

Table gives a very clear picture regarding the wage rate disparity pan India. The table distinctively brings out the fact that, women are facing wage discrimination across whole of India. The most striking is in the state of Bihar where women's wage per day is higher than that of their male counterpart both in urban and rural areas. A state, which ranks among the lowest

in development index, has shown an incredible escalation in terms of gender wage parity.

Apart from that, few other states like Haryana, J&K and Punjab have seen the wages of women being higher than that of men either in rural or in

**Average wage earnings in rupees/day received by regular salaried employees (2009-10)**

STATE	RURAL		URBAN	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
Andhra	198.31	93.84	341.63	248.05
Assam	248.31	95.00	491.19	380.92
Bihar	252.59	271.76	338.31	500.75
Gujarat	187.02	178.08	306.58	221.35
Haryana	299.11	202.04	316.91	330.10
Himachal	360.08	224.78	487.56	435.70
Jammu and Kashmir	328.11	335.82	379.61	321.86
Karnataka	195.08	112.60	414.95	293.37
Kerala	290.79	213.29	450.76	320.61
Madhya Pradesh	154.03	138.15	325.15	230.33
Maharashtra	293.76	164.51	439.30	391.71
Orissa	293.87	151.72	358.89	238.48
Punjab	263.01	136.72	342.35	374.49
Rajasthan	261.55	112.99	374.42	317.85
Tamil Nadu	256.49	161.47	319.60	277.23
Uttar Pradesh	235.60	148.11	360.29	285.54
West Bengal	180.21	97.29	391.77	277.08
All India	249.15	155.87	377.16	308.79

*Source: NSSO 66<sup>th</sup> Round (July 09 – June 2010) CSO, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, GOI*

urban areas. As per 2011 census, the total worker population in Urban Karnataka is 69.58 lakh of which, only 24.11 lakh are female. In rural areas out of 185.02 lakh, 113.11 lakh are male and 71.90 lakh are female. The table below gives the details of top 5 districts and bottom 5 districts with regards to female workforce participation rate;

The workforce participation rate is highest in districts that, on an average are among the least human development indexed district while, medium indexed district have shown the

**Workforce Participation Rate (WPR), Female 2011 (in percentage)**

Top 5 District				Bottom 5 District			
District	Total	Rural	Urban	District	Total	Rural	Urban
Chitradurga	41.93	47.78	18.65	Shimoga	28.12	35.35	15.07
Chikkaballapura	41.27	46.99	21.55	Dharwad	26.50	40.35	16.19
Yadgir	39.48	43.60	21.63	Mysuru	26.35	32.22	18.14
Tumakur	38.93	44.14	20.85	Uttara Kannada	25.03	29.37	14.52
Raichuru	38.69	45.24	19.32	Bangalore	24.61	28.02	24.27

*Source: Census, 2011*

*(continued page-8)*



# Promoting Entrepreneurship among Youth

-Gayathri .R

*“Innovation is the specific instrument of entrepreneurship. The act that endows resources with a new capacity to create wealth”* Peter F. Drucker

India is a country with over 1.2 billion people, 379 million (31%) of which are between the age of 18 and 35 (Census of India, 2011) and, many of these young people are in search of jobs, despite being educated. National Sample Survey says that, only one in every four urban male under 29 years is employed even though they hold at least a certificate or diploma (NSSO, 2013). India has almost 300 million youth, but only 100 million jobs. Therefore, the country faces an employment gap of 200 million

Because of such high youth unemployment, youngsters are experiencing increased levels of poverty and social exclusion. Many young people, especially rural youth, feel compelled to leave their home and migrate to urban areas in search of jobs. This migration has also led to many more social problems like uneven distribution of population, uneven distribution of wealth, under utilisation of resources, broken families and so on. In the recent past it is observed that promoting the creativity and innovative capacity of youngsters by identifying competences and skills acquired through non-formal and informal learning enhances entrepreneurial mindset and employability of young people.

Entrepreneurship, in particular Small and Medium Sized enterprises (SMEs) are the backbone of a country's economy and represent the most important source of new employment. Cultures that value and reward entrepreneurial behaviour such as calculated risk taking and independent thinking, promote an inclination to develop new solutions to many social challenges.

The most important initiative that can be taken to promote entrepreneurship among youth is to transform the educational system so as to adapt to today's skill market. Embedding entrepreneurship and innovation, cross-disciplinary approaches and interactive teaching methods with focus on skills can contribute immensely to addressing the skill gap among youth. Further, while an increasing number of entrepreneurship education programs exist compared to a decade ago, scalability and penetration remain key challenges.

Students need to be given the opportunity to experiment and experience entrepreneurship. Greater awareness and access to role models and success stories (international, national and local) is needed to encourage young people to tap their potential.

The media and new forms of social media should be leveraged to raise awareness as well as facilitate networks and partnerships.

Government has taken many initiatives to promote entrepreneurship among youth. Lead paper on

technology and innovation in the 12th Five Year Plan is one among them. It believes in “Strengthening the innovation ecosystem, requires a platform for information sharing and dissemination to ensure: (1) improved access to knowledge and (2) support in the form of resources, linkages, mentoring and outreach. Greater knowledge of innovations can stimulate their adoptions on a longer scale. This decentralised, open and networked model would enable information sharing on innovations and collaboration among stakeholders.” Apart from that, India Inclusive Innovation Fund

“combines innovation and dynamism of enterprises to solve the problems of the bottom of the pyramid in India”(National Innovation Council, 2014).

Apart from this there are many other programmes and initiatives like; Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council, India Innovation Growth Program, National Innovation Foundation, Promoting Innovation in Individuals, Start-ups and MSMEs (PRISM), Council of Scientific and Industrial Research Innovation Complexes, Patent Assistance Programs operated by the Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council and the National Research Development Corporation, Technology Business Incubators operated by the Department of Science and Technology, Small Business innovation Research Initiative, Technology Development and Demonstration Program. Various programs from the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Information Technology and Research Academy from the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology to mention some.

In today's environment, technology can also help reach larger audiences, including those who previously might not have had access to entrepreneurship education, but it can also help in the development of interactive and locally relevant programs and materials. In a nutshell, encouraging entrepreneurship acts as a double edge sword in improving economy as well as uplifting individual to a better economic status.

**Source:** *Entrepreneur.Com* retrieved on 20 May 2015 from <http://www.entrepreneur.com>



## Unemployment Rate 4.90% for 2014 –NSSO

*Continued from page-1*

the supply side of labour while planning for a strategy to absorb the annual additions to the labour force. This would call for concerted efforts on many fronts like;

a. Structure of Economy b. Formal and Informal Sector and c. Labour Laws

**3. Patterns of Labour Migration:** Depending upon the demographic

transition a state has achieved and also on the likely growth pattern, the experience of different states in terms of labour force growth and employment generation will be varied. This would have implications for the inter state variations in the incidence of unemployment and also on the migration of labour in search of work. The main objective of the employment-

unemployment surveys conducted is to get estimates of level parameters of various employment and unemployment at both national and state level. These statistical indicators are required for planning, policy and decision making at various levels.

*Source- Labour Bureau - labourbureau.nic.in*

## Low Performance in Women's Economic Participation

*Continued from page-5*

least performance in workforce participation rate. Chitradurga has shown high performance followed by Chikkaballapura, Yadgir, Tumakuru and Raichuru being the top 5 performers and Shimoga followed by Dharwad, Mysuru, Uttara Kannada and Bengaluru being the bottom 5 district in female workforce participation rate.

Both at the national and international levels various laws are formulated to prevent women workers from discrimination. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) has passed a law that seeks states to ensure that men and women have equal social, religious and cultural rights. The law also focuses on the fact that, the remuneration should be equal for equal work and there should not be any kind of discrimination on the

basis of sex (CESCR, 1990). Apart from this, The International Labour Organisation (ILO) has framed certain laws to protect women labour force from discrimination and has ratified 163 countries to reduce wage gap by setting up policy for minimum wage. When we look at our own Indian Scenario, the constitution clearly talks about women labour equality. Article 15 of the Indian constitution guarantees that, states will not discriminate on the basis of sex, Article 39 guarantees the principle of 'equal pay for equal work for both men and women'. The fair wage committee established in 1948 reiterates the principle of equal wages and says that, the principle does not apply as long as 'Male Work' and 'Female Work' is distinguished. The equal remuneration act known as TERA was passed in 1976. It was the first legislation that prohibits discrimination on

the basis of sex in India. As per TERA, male and female employees who are performing "same work" will be paid equal remuneration. "Same Work" as per the law is defined as one, which requires similar skills, efforts, responsibilities, and which is performed under similar condition.

Though there are laws preventing the discrimination against wage disparity, it is estimated that women wage rate are on the average only 75% of men wage rates and constitute only one fourth of the family income. Main reason being women generally work in the informal sector where wages are lower and laws do not cover them.

*Source-Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Gov of Karnataka, -NSSO66th Round (July 09 – June 2010) CSO, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, GOI.*

**University with Potential for Excellence** of University Grants Commission was awarded to the University of Mysore in the disciplines of Science and Social Science. In Social Science, the focus area of study is '**Media and Social Development: A Case Study of Karnataka**'. The **Newsletter ABHYUDAYA** is an initiative to create awareness in the area of media and social development by encouraging Project Fellows to submit contributions in interdisciplinary areas of social sciences.

### **Core Committee of UGC UPE Focus Area-II**

*Prof.N.Usha rani, Prof.Y.S.Siddegowda, Prof.Muzaffar H.Assadi, Prof.Krishne Gowda, Prof.M.Indira, Dr.M.Devaraj, Prof.Chandrashekar, Prof.Ramesh, Dr.Nanjunda, Dr.Navitha Thimmaiah.*

**Editor:** Prof.N.Usha Rani

**Research Scholar Editor:** Vagdevi H. S. **Designer:** Venugopal Gowda M.K.

**ABHYUDAYA** Newsletter is published Quarterly by the University Grants Commission assisted UPE - University with Potential for Excellence - Focus Area-II Project of the University of Mysore, Mysore, India. The opinions expressed by the authors do not necessarily reflect the views of the publishers. Submissions: Email; journal.msds@gmail.com