

Study Of Schemes Run By The Government For Rural Unemployment Prevention In Chhattisgarh.

Namita Sharma

Asst. Professor

Department of Economics

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya Bilaspur (C.G.)

Abstract- Various schemes are being run by the government for rural development and employment in Chhattisgarh. Mainly Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee Scheme, National Rural Livelihood Mission (Bihar) Community Investment Fund, Cyclical Fund, Bank Linkage Deendayal Upadhyaya Rural Skills Scheme, Roshni Program (Naxal Affected District Special Project) Rural Self Employment, Prime Minister Housing Scheme, Prime Minister Road Scheme, Chief Minister's Village Road and Development Scheme, Chief Minister's Plan. From the point of view of convenience in the research paper, 5 schemes being run by the government for rural development have been studied. The main objective of the study is to remove rural unemployment and make information about the schemes run by the government to the rural people so that they can benefit from this scheme.

The problem of labor and unemployment has always been the central subject of economics. According to traditional economic development theory, labor was considered one of the four components of production. The other three components were land capital and entrepreneurship. It was also believed that these four components of production are available in limited quantities and economists have been seriously reasoning on how their prices are determined by the synergy between demand and supply of these components. These principles, based on the experience of the western world, had little relevance in countries like India, because there is a lot of labor in India.

It was in the mid-sixties that Professor Arthur Lewis wrote about the dual economy, in which he discussed the excess of labor in the form of indirect employment in the agricultural sector and argued that this extra labor was the limit of labor for the industrial sector can be a means of fulfillment. With the creation of appropriate amount of capital in the industrial sector, gradually this instrument can be given to the industries, which can lead to the overall development of the credible economy,

The process of population explosion had started in India when Professor Lewis's article was published and unemployment was beginning to be considered a serious threat. This article heralded a radical change in the concept of unemployment, particularly the concept and assessment of rural unemployment.

According to the 2011 census in India, Chhattisgarh has a population of 255 million, where 76.76 percent population is under rural area, thus analysis of rural development in the state is very important. At present, 27 district panchayats in the state, 140 district panchayats and 10971 villages Panchayats are established.

The following table shows the status of rural in Chhattisgarh.

Table-1
Rural Area Status

Item	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Total population of Chhattisgarh Lakh	74.57	91.54	116.37	140.40	176.15	208.33	255.45
Chhattisgarh Rural Population Percent	9.42	22.72	27.12	20.39	25.73	18.27	22.61
Chhattisgarh Total Population Growth Percentage in the last decade	70.93	83.91	104.29	119.52	145.5	166.47	196.08
Chhattisgarh Total rural population		18.30	24.29	14.60	21.74	14.41	17.79
growth in last decade		12.98	20.38	15.23	25.98	20.97	29.61
Chhattisgarh Rural Population Growth Percent							
Chhattisgarh rural population as a percentage of total population	95.12	91.66	89.62	85.31	82.60	79.91	76.76

Source – Chhattisgarh Economic Survey 2017-18, PP -181.

It is clear from the appropriate table that in the state of Chhattisgarh, there has been a decrease in the rural population growth rate compared to the growth of the overall state in the last 5 decades. Where the rural share was 95% of the total population in the year 1951, according to the 2011 census it has been reduced to 77%. In terms of absolute numbers, the year 1951 rural population was only 70.93 lakhs, which is now according to the 2011 census 196.08 lakhs.

Cooperation including health and education, water and sanitation, veterinary services is essential for the development of rural economy, especially in the era of liberalization, privatization and globalization thus rural development is a unified concept for development and poverty alleviation. There has been prominence in various five-year plans. Rural development is considered important for the progress of any economy, the pace of rural development in India is a matter of concern. Rural development is still far behind in India and the situation is same in the state of Chhattisgarh.

Table -2
Health index of Chhattisgarh

Index	2013			2014		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
crude birth rate	24.4	25.8	17.9	23.4	25.0	18.4
Normal fertility	89	95.7	60.7	85.2	92.7	62.7
Total fertility rate	2.6	2.8	1.8	2.6	2.8	1.9
Gross fertility rate	1.6	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.4	0.8
Normal marital fertility rate	123.4	130.8	90	118.4	127.9	89.4
Total marital fertility rate	4.5	4.5	3.9	4.6	4.9	3.7
Infant mortality	46	47	38	43	45	34
Mortality below 5 years	53	56	38	49	52	37
Crude death rate	7.9	8.4	5.9	7.7	8.3	5.8

Source – Chhattisgarh Economic Survey 2017-18, PP -181.

Various programs / schemes are being run by the Rural Development Department in the rural areas of the state, the Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department is implementing the livelihood project, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Indira Awaas Yojana. Local area development plan and MLA constituency development plan are being implemented and implemented.

Following is the description of schemes related to village development in Chhattisgarh: -

1 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme - Under Section 4 (1) of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme Act 2005, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme was started in Chhattisgarh from February 2, 2006 in 11 districts in the first phase in the state. From 1 April 2008, the scheme is effective in all the districts of the state.

A. Under the Act 100 days of employment is to be provided to the families in rural areas and creation of permanent assets.

B. Guarantee of providing employment within 15 days of application by any skilled, who are willing to do manual labor, members of any rural family is applicable.

C. Unemployment allowance is given to the applicant seeking work, if work is not available within 15 days. Unemployment allowance is one fourth of the minimum wage rate for the first 30 days and half of the minimum wage rate after 30 days.

D. The state government is providing 150 days of employment from 100 days under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA from year 2013-14. The vehicle will be borne by the state government for the additional 50 days.

E. Under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Rural) / Indira Awaas Yojana, the beneficiaries are provided additional benefit of 90 man-days in general areas and 95 man-days work in hilly areas under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA.

The Chhattisgarh Rural Employment Guarantee Grievance Redressal Rule 2012 has been made for redressal of complaints received under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. In order to ensure the construction of quality permanent properties under the scheme, survey work is being carried out at the field level by the engineers of the PMGSY Chief Minister Rural Roads and Development Schemes along with the engineers of the Rural Mechanical Services. PFMS / EFMS system is being adopted to reduce delay in payment of wages. Under the direct benefit transfer scheme, the account of the concerned beneficiary is being updated on Aadhaar / EID number basis. Public works related to natural resources under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Construction of infrastructure for the weaker sections, general infrastructure for NRLM self-help groups, rural infrastructure etc. are done.

Table-3
Progress of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural

S.No.	Item	Year 2016-17		Year 2017-18
		April to March	April to September	April to September
1	Number of registered families Lakh	36.25	36.75	36.38
2	Number of families provided employment	21.32	18.20	16.80
3	Available Amount Cr	2414.04	2047.37	2196.30
4	Expenditure amount crore	2743.40	1883.22	1986.43
5	Lakh man days created	885.94	629.48	579.31
6	Percentage of women	49%	50%	51%
7	Number of approved tasks	672205	412713	606707
8	Number of families provided 100 days of employment	172904	64583	55600

Source – Chhattisgarh Economic Survey 2017-18, PP -184.

2- National Rural Livelihood Mission "Bihar" NRLM - Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana, ending 01.04. Since 2013, the National Rural Livelihood Mission has been implemented in the entire state, funding under the scheme is being made between the center and the state in the ratio of 75: 25. The objective of the National Rural Livelihood Mission is to alleviate the poverty of rural families by creating various types of self-employment opportunities. Development of micro industries for community based groups and providing employment to rural BPL youth are included in this scheme and in fulfillment of the mission objective, universal social organization, creation of community institutions, formation of group association, training and skill upgradation, financial Inclusion, market and providing infrastructure etc. are being done.

3. Community Investment Fund - Provision of Community Investment Fund under State Rural Livelihood Mission has been made as the starting capital for promoting livelihood related activities of the Self Help Group, under this, fifty thousand on the basis of Micro Credit Scheme to the Self Help Group. An amount of up to seventy five thousand is provided as loan. The return of the community investment fund, which is refunded by the Self Help Group to the cluster level organization through the village organization, is a grant for the cluster level organization but the village organization is given as a loan to the Self Help Group and their members.

Where a clustered level organization has been formed, the community investment fund is made through CLF, but in the block where the clustered level organization has not been formed, the amount of community investment fund will be sent directly to the Self Help Group through the district is given from.

Table-4
community investment fund

s. No.	Financial Year	Target (Total Self Help Group)	Achievement		Achievement against goal
			Self Help Group	Amount (In Lakh)	
1.	2016-17	2275	3612	2167.20	159%
2.	2016-17	4550	6122	3788.70	135%
3.	2016-17	4350	3579	2174	82%

Source – Chhattisgarh Economic Survey 2017-18, PP -185.

4. Deendayal Upadhyaya Rural Skills Scheme- Deendayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushal Yojana has been implemented for skill development under all National Rural Livelihoods Mission, transforming the skill development project of Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana, earlier operated. A project period under Deendayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushal Yojana will be of maximum 3 years. All the districts of the state are covered under Deendayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushal Yojana. Under skill upgradation, training of rural BPL youth of 15 to 35 years under various occupations and at least 70% youth are being employed in formal institutions outside the district, state and state. At present, a total of 37 project cost amounting to Rs. 471 crore has been approved for training 50,182 youth.

5. R- SETI (Rural Self Employment Training School) - For the purpose of providing proper training to BPL beneficiaries, R-SETI has been established through Lead Bank in collaboration with the Government of India. All the amount for training is being done by the Government of India. There is a provision of Rs 9000 per trainee per day for a maximum of Rs. 200 for a minimum of 10 days to 45 days of training by R-SETI. Youths are being provided training for self-employment on the basis of interest, as well as they are being benefited by providing bank loans on a priority basis for self-employment. The physical progress of the year 2016-17 and 2017-18 is as follows.

Table -5
R- SETI (Rural Self Employment Training Institute

Financial Year	Target (No. of Youth)	Achievement Trained youth	Achievement against goal
2016-17	11265	13240	117%
2017-18	11730	4630	39%

Source – Chhattisgarh Economic Survey 2017-18, PP -186.

Suggestion for success of schemes

- Schemes should be widely publicized
- The funds allocated for the scheme should be fully utilized to remove corruption from the root
- Villagers should be aware
- Regular monitoring of schemes
- Providing wages to laborers at the right time
- Choosing the right beneficiaries
- Public participation should be increased

- Lending and collection process should be made easy.

Conclusion- The problem of rural unemployment in India is basically the problem of recession season. A crop cultivation is done on a large scale in the states with the highest seasonal difference like Rajasthan and Assam and the solution there is that irrigation by spending more money on big medium and small irrigation schemes. Facilities should be expanded and concerted efforts should be made to promote modern cropping techniques. States with minimum seasonal difference in rural unemployment are also states like Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh where irrigation facility and new agricultural techniques have been widely used to employ such states to increase their rural labor force.

One has to focus on employment generation schemes of non-agricultural sectors. It would be best for all other states to use both policies together. However, in most states, employment programs with both skilled and unskilled technology should continue in the short term to prevent labor migration and provide better standard of living to the poorest unemployed as well as basic amenities in the hinterland.

Reference

1. Chhattisgarh Economic Survey 2017-18, PP 180-186.
2. Government of India Economic Survey 2018-19.
3. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Rural_Employment_Guarantee_Act,_2005#CITEREFMinistry_of_Rural_Development2012.
4. Narayanan and Das (2014), Women's participation and Rationing in NREGA <http://www.epw.in/special-articles/women-participation-and-rationing-employment-guarantee-scheme.html>
5. Anumeha Yadav (2 September 2014). *"Changes to MGNREGS may cut into wages"*. *The Hindu*.
6. Ambasta, P., Shankar, P.S.V., & Shah, M. (2008).
7. Two years of MGNREGA: The road ahead. Economic and Political Weekly, February 2008. Dey, S., & Bedi, A. (2010).
8. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in Birbhum. Economic and Political Weekly, XLV (41), 19-25. Dreze J. (2007).
9. MGNREGA: Dismantling the contractor raj. The Hindu, 20th November, 2007.
10. Khera, R. (2008). Empowerment Guarantee Act. Economic and Political Weekly, August 2008.
11. Mathur L. (2007). Employment guarantee: Progress so far. Economic and Political Weekly, December 2007.
12. Mathur, L. (2009). Silent but successful initiative. The Hindu, 1st March, 2009.