

## PERFORMANCE OF IMPACT OF MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL



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### ABSTRACT

A Plan of this Kind has Very Few Analogs Anywhere Else in the World. Plan Jefes y de Hogar was Argentina's first national job-creation programme, and it was launched in the year 2002. It was a start towards reviving the economy with a concentration on municipal regions as the primary target. It included things like volunteering in the community, taking care of children, improving one's health, getting an education, and starting one's own business. However, by the year 2006, the Scheme had essentially become a poverty and employment insurance scheme. In contrast, the MGNREGA was designed to be more complicated from the beginning, with the overarching goals of increasing wage employment and strengthening natural resource management through works that addressed causes of chronic poverty such as drought, deforestation, and soil erosion.

### INTRODUCTION

On August 25, 2005, the Indian government passed a law called the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), which is also known as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS). Adult members of any rural family who are willing to perform public work-related unskilled manual labour at the statutory wage rate are eligible for employment under the MGNREGA, which comes with a legal

guarantee of one hundred days of work during each and every fiscal year. It was the first time that a government had made this sort of commitment to the rural poor in order to give them the ability to demand wages without sacrificing their dignity. A Plan of this Kind has Very Few Analogs Anywhere Else in the World. Plan Jefes y de Hogar was Argentina's first national job-creation programme, and it was launched in the year 2002. It was a start towards reviving the economy with a concentration on municipal regions as the primary target. It included things like volunteering in the community, taking care of children, improving one's health, getting an education, and starting one's own business.

However, by the year 2006, the Scheme had essentially become a poverty and employment insurance scheme. In contrast, the MGNREGA was designed to be more complicated from the beginning, with the overarching goals of increasing wage employment and strengthening natural resource management through works that addressed causes of chronic poverty such as drought, deforestation, and soil erosion. These goals were accomplished through the implementation of various work projects. It was decided that the Ministry of Rural Development (MRD), which is part of the Indian government, would be responsible for the implementation of this plan in collaboration with state governments. During the 2006–2007 fiscal year, the programme was rolled out to a total of 200 districts at a cost of 1,13 billion rupees (about \$1.35 billion). During the fiscal year 2007-2008, an extra 130 districts were included thanks to an enhanced budget allocation of Rs. 12,000 crores. MGNREGA was supposed to be spread progressively over the entire country over the course of five years, as that was the primary aim. However, due to the increased demand to bring the entire nation under its safety net, the Scheme was extended to the remaining 285 rural districts of India with effect from April 1, 2008 in Phase III with allocation of Rs. 30,000 crores. This was done because of the increased demand to bring the entire nation under its safety net. Consequently, the MGNREGA was implemented in 34 states and union territories, 614 districts, 6,096 blocks, and 2.65 lakhs Gram Panchayats during the 2008-2009 fiscal year.

In addition, during the fiscal year 2015–2016, the plan was expanded such that it now encompasses a total of 648 districts, 6,849 blocks, and 2,50,441 gramme panchayats. As of May 27th, 2020, the system has reached 95% of the country's districts by the time it was implemented in the fiscal year 2020-21. In Phase I districts, the employment rate was significantly greater than in Phase II districts, according to the data on employment levels that were examined. Not only could this be ascribed to the foundations that the districts had set in

the years prior, but it could also be related to the higher need for work in these districts in comparison to those that were covered in Phase - II and Phase - III. On August 25, 2005, the Indian government passed a law called the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), which is also known as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS).

Adult members of any rural family who are willing to perform public work-related unskilled manual labour at the statutory wage rate are eligible for employment under the MGNREGA, which comes with a legal guarantee of one hundred days of work during each and every fiscal year. It was the first time that a government had made this sort of commitment to the rural poor in order to give them the ability to demand wages without sacrificing their dignity. A Plan of this Kind has Very Few Analogs Anywhere Else in the World. Plan Jefes y de Hogar was Argentina's first national job-creation programme, and it was launched in the year 2002. It was a start towards reviving the economy with a concentration on municipal regions as the primary target. It included things like volunteering in the community, taking care of children, improving one's health, getting an education, and starting one's own business.

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the MGNREGA was implemented in 34 states and union territories, 614 districts, 6,096 blocks, and 2.65 lakhs Gram Panchayats during the 2008-2009 fiscal year.

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Dreze and Lal (2007) conducted a study in the state of Rajasthan to determine how many jobs MGNREGA generates for each rural family. They discovered that during the 2006-2007 fiscal year, rural households in the six districts of Rajasthan where MGNREGA was introduced in Phase 1 only received work for a total of 77 days on average. They found that the households that belonged to the disadvantaged section of society benefited the most from the programme and that the share of women workers in MGNREGA employment in Rajasthan was approximately two thirds. They also found that the majority of the program's beneficiaries were households.

According to Mahapatra (2010) there were significantly more women working under the MGNREGA than there were males. Since the Act was first passed in 2006, there has been a steady increase in the number of women participating. It appears that the history of women's mobilisation for various initiatives and campaigns in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and Rajasthan may have contributed to the increased involvement of women in those states. In the state of Rajasthan, the campaign for social audits, in which women played a significant role, had helped to increasing levels of awareness as well as participation in the MGNREGA programme. The construction sites in these states provided enough amenities for women and children working there. As part of the initiative to eradicate poverty known as Kudumbasree, women's self-help organisations in Kerala were given responsibility for the administration of worksites and other logistics for the implementation of the initiative.

The effectiveness of the MGNREGA programme in India was analysed by Murugavel (2009) More over 2.10 crore families participated in MGNREGA during its first year of operation (FY 2006-07), when it was implemented in 200 districts across the country. As a result, 90.5 crore person days were produced. During the 2007-2008 fiscal year, job opportunities were made available to 3.39 crore families, and 143.59 crore person days were produced throughout 330 districts. During the 2008–2009 fiscal year, job opportunities were made available to 4.5 crore families, while the country as a whole created 215.63 crore person days. According to the findings of the study, MGNREGA has been the most effective in the state of Rajasthan. 64%

of the labour done in Rajasthan was connected to water, which resulted in 77 person days of work being generated for each home and 68% involvement from women. In a state like Rajasthan, where women were still not afforded the same rights as males, the plan offered a forum in which women could speak their minds and express their authority. According to the findings of the research, developed states such as Gujarat, Punjab, and Maharashtra were failing to take use of the Scheme to its full potential, which caused them to miss out on significant social benefits.

Ramesh and Kumar (2009) carried out a research in the Karimnager district of Andhra Pradesh between the years of 2009 and 2010, using a sample size of five hundred female programme participants as their subjects.

According to the findings of the study, 2,63 thousand families were included, and these households have used 1,234,000 crores worth of MGNREGA funding to develop 104,500 works. According to the findings of the survey, 51.6% of the workforce was comprised of members of backward class communities. Of those employees, 46.6% belonged to the Schedule Caste category, while the remaining workers were from Schedule Tribe and other backward communities. The fact that women made up 74.62% of the MGNREGA workers who were polled is indicative of the major role that women play in the programme.

According to Karl Marx (1818-1883), the history of humanity may be summed up as the history of man's exploitation by man. He creates two distinct groups inside society: the exploiters on the one hand, and the exploited on the other. Some people in the village possess the means of production (the land), while others make their living off of it; this reflects the realities of life in Indian communities. In their book "The Communist Manifesto," Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels argued that "the history of all hitherto existent society is a history of class struggle."

The fact that those who hold the means of production exploit the workers because the workers'

Ghosh, 2006, In the Directive Principles of State Policy section of the Indian Constitution, it was highlighted that establishing what is now referred to as "decent work" for all should be a significant priority of state policy. This is something that has been increasingly important in recent years. Therefore, Article 41 of the Directive Principles states that "The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provisions for securing the right to work, to education, and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age,

sickness, and disability, as well as in other cases of underserved want." Articles 42 and 43, which state that "The State shall make provision for just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief... The State shall endeavor to secure, by suitable legislation or economic organization or in any other way, to all workers, agricultural, industrial, or otherwise, work at living wage, conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life and full enjoyment of life," also pay attention to the working conditions and wage levels. These articles state that "The State shall make provision for just and humane conditions of work.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The Great Depression of the 1930s had a significant impact on the choices that might be made on public policy. The policy options that Keynes proposed led to a paradigm shift, and in the new paradigm, fiscal instruments are given greater importance, and public spending is considered as a tool to lift economies out of depressions by creating employment and effective demand. Keynes's policy options were the cause of the paradigm shift. The necessity of fiscal policies was brought about as a result of the Keynesian alternatives of public investment to generate employment, which in turn produces effective demand. In 1936, John Maynard Keynes released his book "General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money," which had a significant impact on the way the government handled its finances. Since then, the roles and duties that the state plays in terms of the economy have grown gradually but steadily. Wagner made the observation that during the course of development, the actions of the state expand in both their intensity and their breadth. It means that even when the government takes on additional responsibilities, it is expected to carry out its existing responsibilities in a more effective manner.

Throughout the many stages of economic development in India, India's public expenditure policy has served as a vital instrument in the achievement of policy goals of growth, equity, and stability. After attaining its independence, the nation decided to follow the mixed economy model, and the government took on the major role of constructing the base of the nation's capital and infrastructure in order to foster economic expansion. When it comes to the reorganisation of available resources, the considerations of fairness and the reduction of levels of poverty brought significant new elements to public spending.

There have been previous studies that studied the effect of public spending, particularly with regard to how it affects the alleviation of poverty. Education, access to roads, and access to extension services were found to have a major positive impact on agricultural production, which has a connection with reducing rural poverty. This was found in a study that was conducted by Ritva Reinikka and Paul Collier (2001), who used data from a series of household surveys that were conducted in Uganda between the years of 1992 and 1999. A research that was conducted in Uganda that was very similar to the one that Fan, Zhang, and Rao (2003) conducted, but which used a different methodology, assessed the impacts of various forms of government expenditure on agricultural growth and rural poverty. They discovered that expenditures made by the government on agricultural research and extension services as well as expenditures made on rural roads have an effect on the alleviation of poverty. The results of several of these research demonstrated that public investments play a more significant part in supporting future economic growth and in the alleviation of poverty. However, different kinds of spending have varied effects on growth and on the alleviation of poverty in various nations. Fan, Hazell, and Thorat (2000) on India; Hao and Fan (2001) on Viet Nam; Fan, Zhang, and Zhang (2002) on China; and Jitsuchon and Methakunnavut (2003) on Thailand are some of the important studies that focus on the inter-relationship between public spending and the reduction of poverty at the international level. All of these studies were conducted on India. In Asia, each of these nations has seen extraordinary economic development and reductions in poverty over the course of the past two decades.

## DATA ANALYSIS

The rural sector predominates in India's economy. It may be seen in the proportion of the population that resides in rural areas. According to the estimations provided by the census completed in 2011, 742 million people, or 72.18 percent of the total population, reside in rural regions. It would appear that the strategy for development favoured metropolitan areas. The urban bias may be seen in the enormous discrepancies between urban and rural regions in all of the development indices. Urban areas have a higher population density than rural ones. According to the census taken in 2011, the literacy rate in urban areas was 84.11%, while the literacy rate in rural areas was 67.77%. The urban population also has superior circumstances as compared to other populations in terms of health indices such as the Maternal Mortality Rate, the Infant Mortality Rate, and the Prevalence of Diseases. On the other hand, the

employment involvement rate is greater among the rural population, and the employment participation rate of women is particularly higher in rural regions. When compared to metropolitan regions, rural areas often have lower levels of income and pay rates on average. Because of the significant disparities, the rural areas of India are referred to as Bharath, whereas India is the name given to the metropolitan areas. Several distinct ideas for the advancement of rural areas have resulted in the introduction of various governmental measures. The Ministry of Rural Development is responsible for the introduction and execution of a significant number of the programmes. In addition to the programmes that are run by MORD, there are additional programmes run by other departments that are focused on rural concerns. As an illustration, the Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for the implementation of programmes for the growth of the rural-based agriculture industry. To better meet the requirements of the rural population, specialised programmes such as the National Rural Energy Program and the National Health Mission have been established, amongst others. One of the main concepts proposed in recent years for the integrated development of rural regions in PURA, Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas. PURA is implemented with the purpose of offering all the urban services in rural regions in order to improve the rural areas and decrease rural-urban migration. One of these initiatives to improve rural regions and produce assets by leveraging the rural resource, which in this case is personnel, is the introduction of the MGNREGP programme. Through the establishment of rural works that advance rural development, the MGNREGP intends to accomplish its goal of supplying one household with employment for a total of one hundred days. The need for financial support is reportedly the result of the recommendations.

from the settlements. Gram Panchayat (GP) is responsible for developing a work plan and submitting a budget proposal for money. GP is able to determine the local requirements for the development of communities that fall under its control since it is the administrative structure that is located closest to the villages. According to Sen.'s observation from 1981, there is evidence of poverty, starvation, and mortality as a result of the lack of alternate forms of livelihood in developing nations. Rural employment programmes that are prompted by government policies might be viewed as realistic initiatives to create chances for employment in non-agricultural sectors in order to maintain levels of consumption and income, particularly during difficult times (Sen., 1981).

Using the framework suggested in the approach, the authors of this study investigate the effect of the MGNREGP on the rural development of a number of villages located in the districts of



Mysore and Chamaraja Nagara in the state of Karnataka. The rural development framework considers these six distinct aspects of the field. The physical and financial assets, the human assets, the social capital and the empowerment of the people, the food security, the common resource base, and the institutions are included in these categories.

Impact on all these domains was examined with relevant indicators. It is argued that progress in all these variables signifies development in the studied region. As a result, for some of the variables, information was gathered from chosen sample households at the HH level and from general practitioners at the village level. The existing geographical and socio-economic circumstances of the state, the sample districts sample taluks and villages, is provided in the following part. Understanding the socio-economic factors present in the research region is necessary to understand the influence in a specific situation.

### **PROFILE OF KARNATAKA**

Karnataka is a state in southern India that covers an area of 1,91,791 square kilometres and has a latitude ranging from 11.50 North to 18.50 North and a longitude ranging from 74.00 East to 78.50 East. Both of these coordinates are found on the plateau. The population of Karnataka was 4.11 crores at the time of the census in 2011. It represents 5.05 percent of the total population of India. The population of the state increased by 15.7% during the course of the previous decade, while the state's population density increased from 276 in 2001 to 319 in 2011. In the Indian state of Karnataka, the majority of the people live in rural areas. According to the census completed in 2011, 38.57 percentage points of the population was located in urban regions, meaning that more than 60 percentage points were located in rural areas. The number of females to men in the state is rather low, with 968 females for every 1000 males (2011 census). While the state's birth rate (per 1000 people) has decreased to 19.2 in 2011 (from 22.2 in the year 2000), suggesting a fall of around 9%, the death rate has decreased at a slower rate, going from 7.6 in the year 2000 to 7.1 in the year 2011. Among 2011, there were 943 females for every 1000 males in the state's children, which is a decrease from the 946 females for every 1000 men in 2001. The state's adult sex ratio is 968 females for every 1000 males (against 965 in 2001). According to the census completed in 2011, the state of Karnataka has 19.65 lakh homes that are led by women. This is a percentage of 14.91 percent of all families in the state, which is much higher than the national average of 10.9 percent.

An analysis of the increase in literacy in Karnataka throughout the decade 2001–2011 reveals that the state has made substantial headway in this area. In the state, the literacy rate was 64.64 percent in the year 2001, but it has improved to 75.60 percent by the year 2011. (Census 2011). On the other hand, the percentage of literate women living in rural areas of the state has not yet surpassed 60 percent. In 2001, the state has the ninth highest literacy rate among the 16 most populous states in the country. It remained in this position all the way through 2011. During the past decade, there was a 9 percent increase in the total literacy rate throughout the state. In every literacy metric, the performance of the state is just marginally better than the average performance seen across the country. A number of the state's districts, including Gulbarga (undivided), Bangalore Rural, Bagalkot, Raichur, Kolar, Chamarajanagar, Bijapur, and Bidar, have achieved a growth rate that is more than the average for the state. This is due to the fact that the Department of Mass Education focused its literacy programmes primarily in the state's more underdeveloped districts and areas when they were initially launched. It is anticipated that the state would be presented with both new possibilities and new problems as a result of these demographic shifts.

## SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS

According to the sectoral distribution of workers across industry, the agriculture and allied sector is the most important sector. During the 2009-2010 fiscal year, approximately 56% of the workforce in Karnataka was engaged for their livelihood in this sector, whereas only 53% of the workforce was engaged in this sector across the entirety of India. The percentage of workers in the state who were employed in agriculture fell from 61% in 2004-2005 to 56% in the current year. At the level of the entire country of India, the similar pattern can be seen. During the same time period, the percentage of the population working in agriculture as a whole in India fell from 58.17 percent to 53 percent. The tertiary industry is the second most significant sector in terms of employment and employs 26% of the total workforce. In the 2009-2010 fiscal year, the employment rate in the secondary sector accounted for the remaining 18% of the overall workforce in the state of Karnataka.

**STATUS OF POVERTY IN KARNATAKA**

The trend in incidence of poverty in Karnataka over a period of around 20 years based on the economic survey is presented in table 1.

**Table 1 : Trends in Poverty in Karnataka**

Year	Rural		Urban		Total	
	No. of poor (million)	% of poor	No. of poor (million)	% of poor	No. of poor (million)	% of poor
1993-94	14.7	54.6	4.1	34.2	20.8	49.5
2004-05	13.5	37.5	5.2	25.9	18.7	33.4
2009-10	9.7	24.1	4.5	19.6	14.2	23.6
2011-12	9.3	24.5	3.7	15.3	13.0	20.9

Source: Economic Survey of Karnataka, 2012-13.

It is clear from looking at the statistics in 1 that during 2011-12, the rate of poverty in rural areas was significantly greater than the rate of poverty in urban areas. In Karnataka, just 15.3% of the population in urban areas is considered to be poor, whereas 24.5% of the population in rural areas is considered to be poor. Despite this, there is a continuing alleviation of poverty in rural areas. The percentage of persons living in poverty fell from 54.6% in the 93–94 school year to 24.5% in the 2011–12 school year. During the same time period, the percentage of people living in poverty in cities fell from 34.2% to 15.3%. The overall rate of poverty in 2011-12 was 20.9%, representing a reduction from the overall rate of poverty of 49.5% in 93-94 to the current rate of 20.9% in 2011-12. During the same time period, the number of people living in poverty in rural regions decreased from 14.7 million to 9.3 million. On the other hand, the number of people living in poverty inside metropolitan areas fell from 4.1 million to 3.7 million. In Karnataka, the fall in the number of people living in poverty in rural areas is greater than the decline in the number of people living in poverty in urban areas. It has been noted that the number of people living in poverty in metropolitan areas has grown from 4.1 million in 1993-1994 to 5.2 million in 2004-2005. After some while, it began to fall. It has also been noticed that the decline in the number of people living in poverty in rural areas is rather slight. The number fell from 9.7 million to 9.3 million throughout the course of the year. Between the

years 2009-2010 and 2011-2012, the number of people living in poverty in metropolitan areas fell from 4.5 million to 3.7 million.

#### **4.6 EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN KARNATAKA**

Based on the various rounds of NSSO estimates trends in employment status in Karnataka s presented in Table 2.

**Table 2 : Percentage Distribution of Employment Status-(UPSS) in Karnataka**

Area	Category	1993-94	1999-00	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12
Rural	Self-employed	55.9	50.2	49.3	44.3	51.9
	Regular Employed	4.8	5.3	5.1	4.4	11.8
	Casual Labour	39.3	44.5	45.7	47.3	34.3
Urban	Self-employed	41.3	38.8	42.1	38.3	39.2
	Regular Employed	34.9	39.6	38.6	39.4	44.9
	Casual Labour	21.8	21.6	19.3	22.2	15.9

Source: Various rounds of Employment and Unemployment, NSSO. Economic Survey of Karnataka 2013-14.

According to the statistics shown in 4.2, the employment status has undergone structural shifts throughout the course of a certain amount of time. Furthermore, the work status in urban areas and rural areas differs in significant ways. As of the 2011-12 fiscal year, the percentage of the population working for themselves in rural regions was 51.9%, while the corresponding figure for urban areas was 39.2%. This demonstrates that a greater percentage of the population in rural areas engage in self-employment. This is mostly attributable to the involvement of people in rural regions in their own cultivation. On the other hand, as compared to rural regions, the percentage of persons living in metropolitan areas who have steady work is significantly higher. Only 11.8% of the workforce in rural regions is involved in regular employment, whereas 44.9% of the workforce in metropolitan areas is engaged in regular employment. In direct proportion, the proportion of part-time and temporary workers is higher in rural regions. Casual employment accounts for 34.3% of the workforce in rural regions but just 15.9% of the workforce in metropolitan areas. The percentage of people living in rural regions who are self-employed has decreased over the course of time, falling from 55.9% in 1993–1994 to 51.9 in

2011–2012. The percentage of rural residents who are consistently employed rose from 4.8% to 11.8% over the same time period. This will have a beneficial effect on efforts to reduce levels of poverty in rural regions. The percentage of workers who were classified as casual fell from 39.3% in the 93–94 school year to 34.3% in the 2011–12 school year. The percentage of people working for themselves in metropolitan areas had a little decrease, going from 41.3% to 39.2%. It is important to note that the percentage of people with regular employment rose from 34.9% to 44.9% while the percentage of people with casual employment fell from 21.8% to 15.9%. These tendencies will have a beneficial effect on alleviating poverty in both urban and rural populations.

### **UNEMPLOYMENT STATUS IN KARNATAKA**

The trend in unemployment rate estimated by NSS based on Current Daily Status (CDS) is presented in table 3.

**Table 3 Unemployment rate (in percent) in Karnataka, Current Daily Status (CDS)**

Area	Karnataka					
	Gender	1993-94	1999-00	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12
Rural	Female	3.9	4.0	7.2	4.1	3.1
	Male	4.7	4.4	4.3	3.9	3.6
	Persons	4.4	4.3	4.7	4.0	3.4
Urban	Female	8.9	5.9	9.4	4.0	5.6
	Male	5.6	5.3	5.1	4.4	3.7
	Persons	4.3	5.4	4.0	4.7	4.1

Source: Various rounds of Employment and Unemployment, NSSO. Economic Survey of Karnataka 2013-14.

According to the statistics presented in 4.3, the rate of unemployment in urban regions of Karnataka is significantly higher than that in rural areas. While the unemployment rate in rural Karnataka is 3.4% as of 2011-12, the unemployment rate in urban Karnataka is 4.1%. In comparison to rural regions, metropolitan areas have a significantly higher rate of female unemployment. Female rural unemployment rate is 3.1% while urban jobless rate among females is 5.6%. The disparities in male unemployment rates between urban and rural areas are rather minor. The unemployment rate for rural women has gone down little, from 3.9% to 3.1%

over the course of some time. However, the unemployment rate for men in rural parts of Karnataka fell from 4.7% to 3.6% over the same time period. Between the years 1993-1994 and 2011-2012, the rate of unemployment in Karnataka's rural areas fell from 4.4% to 3.4% overall. During the same time period, the rate of urban unemployment for women fell from 8.9% to 5.6%, while the rate for urban unemployment for males fell from 5.6% to 3.7%. The total rate of unemployment in metropolitan areas fell from 6% in 1993–1994 to 4.1% in 2011–2012. This is a significant drop. The general trends indicate that metropolitan regions are experiencing a bigger fall in the rate of unemployment. When compared to rural regions, the prevalence of poverty is significantly lower in Karnataka's urban areas, and this is one of the reasons why.

### **TRENDS IN LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION IN KARNATAKA**

The estimates of Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) by NSSO based on UPSS are presented in table 4.

**Table 4 Trends in Labour Force Participation Rate (UPSS) from 1993-94 to 2011-12**

Area	Karnataka					
	Gender	1993-94	1999-00	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12
Rural	Female	43.2	38.1	44.2	37.2	28.9
	Male	60.9	60.1	62.8	62.7	62.0
	Persons	52.1	49.1	54.6	49.9	45.4
Urban	Female	19.1	18.6	19.2	17.7	17.1
	Male	55.8	54.2	58.7	59.0	59.4
	Persons	37.9	37.8	39.7	39.3	38.8
Total	Female	34.4	32.9	38.0	30.4	24.6
	Male	59.4	59.0	61.5	61.4	61.0
	Persons	48.0	44.0	49.9	44.1	43.0

Source: Various rounds of Employment and Unemployment, NSSO. Economic Survey of Karnataka 2013-14.

The data 44 demonstrates that involvement rate in rural regions is greater (45.4%) than urban areas (38.8%). The rate of involvement is greater in rural parts of Karnataka, both in terms of the participation of women and the participation of men. In 2011-2012, the rate of female

labour force participation was 28.9% in rural regions but just 17.1% in urban areas. In a similar manner, the male involvement rate in rural areas is 62%, but it is 59.4% in urban areas. The rural-urban gap in female labour force participation is significantly larger than the gap in male labour force participation. The total labour participation rate in rural areas of Karnataka has been declining, as seen by trends in the participation rates, in recent years. The rate of participation in the labour force fell from 52.1% in rural regions in 1993-1994 to 45.4% in rural areas in 2011-2012. On the other hand, the rate in urban Karnataka grew slightly from 37.9% to 38.8% over the same time period. The female labour force participation percentage in rural Karnataka has dropped dramatically over the past two decades, from 43.2% in 93-94 to 28.9% in 2011-12. There has been a decrease from 19.1% to 17.1% in Karnataka's urban areas. In terms of male involvement in the labour force, there has been a rise from 55.8% to 59.4% in urban Karnataka as well as an increase from 60.9% to 62.0% in rural regions.

## CONCLUSION

One of the nations that has a significant problem with poverty is India. According to some estimates, India is home to one third of the world's impoverished population. During the year 2010, the World Bank found that 32.7% of the population of India lived on less than the international poverty line, which was set at \$1.25 per day in terms of Purchasing Power Parity. Another 68.7% survive on a daily income of less than \$2 USD. According to a report published by the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI), there are more people living in poverty in eight of India's states than in all of Africa's poorest nations combined, which adds up to more than 410 million people living in poverty in Africa's poorest nations. One of the main initiatives to reduce poverty in rural regions is the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Work Guarantee Programme (MGNREGP), which provides employment opportunities. Daily wage workers are given the ability to fight for their right to employment and earnings thanks to a programme that was made possible by the MGNREG Act and which was adopted in the country.

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