

**An Evaluation Of Pmegp: A Case Study In Devadurga Taluk, Raichur
District, Karnataka**

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Abstract

The present condition educated unemployed youths are facing the problem getting employment. So that how government prime minister employment generation programme will eradicate the unemployment problems, and how it's creating employment opportunities with development their skill, welfare and their standard of living. So the study was evaluating PMEGP SCHEME. The present study is about PMEGP scheme in educated unemployed youth in Devadurga, raichur. The study was involving both male and female educated unemployed and evaluate their conditions of living and analysing the factors which affecting their unemployed.

Introduction

Educated unemployed in development countries, particularly in middle Asia and African countries has emerged to be serious problem in recent decades. The reason behind for the increasing the educated unemployment vary from country to country. However, generation of employment opportunities in the government services as well as the organised and private sector for educated people has not been commensurate with the growth of educated population.

Educated unemployment is a worldwide phenomenon and it is one of the menace problem of india a number of decades. The government of india has major step taken to eradicate this problem through a number of policies and programmes. One of such programme id that 'PRIME MINISTER'S ROZGAR YOJANA' (PMRY), to create a self-employment scheme for the educated unemployed youth.

Prime Minister's employment generation program is an important program for the allies of unemployment and poverty in India. The Indian economy faces challenges with problems of unemployment and economic growth, and high unemployment in India is structural in the organized sector. In the last fifty years, the Indian population has grown at an explosive rate of about 2.2 percent per year (the rate of population growth from 2001 to 2011 is 17.56 percent). Considering that job opportunities have not increased due to the consequent slowdown in economic growth. However, the elimination of unemployment has been an important goal of the Indian economy's plans, it is believed that the problem of unemployment conflicts with economic growth. Poverty reduction, job creation and business creation programs have been adopted as a national policy. This was the intention to economically empower the poor and to implement self-employment generation programs for more than fifty years in the country, focusing on different specific aspects and autonomous work groups. There are some specific rural employment generators in India.

Initially, the employment generation programs will be classified into the seven groups. First, the occupation was provided by the state government as part of a state program, where wages work mainly but temporarily. It was hoped that income support would help the poor overcome the barrier / fence of poverty. The second type of program plans to provide some resources to the poor to improve their income. Under these schemes. Cattle were supplied and schemes became popular due to the generation of income and employment. Third, it was felt that training young people for their different abilities would allow them to make a living in their lives. Also improve the quality of the rural workforce. Fourth, for the investment required for tools and machinery, to provide tools and arguments for human resources and At the same time, the impact on poverty in this group. Fifth, employment programs have largely focused on rural areas, through programs such as the gram sammidhi yojana program, jawhar rojagar yojana (JRY), which provided the maximum flexibility needed for the operation. Sixth, includes programs focused on women to alleviate poverty through skills development. Finally, it was an important aspect in creating job opportunities with more jobs.

Review of Literature

C. Gangaiah, B. Nagaraja And C. Vasudevelu Naidu (2006) , A study was conducted to analyze the impact of self-help groups (SHGs) on income and employment. The field study was conducted in December 2005 in Mandal Penitent of the Chitoor district. For this reason, members of the group of 17 personal aid groups in the village of Karakanbadi were randomly selected. Field work reveals that the microfinance provided by self-help groups is sufficiently productive and has had favorable effects on income and employment generation. The study finds that the result is a qualitative improvement in human resources since most of the women who received them have used the educational and health requirements. Similarly, the study reveals that the social perspective of women has undergone a beneficial change and has generated awareness of the government's development program.

Surender And Manojkumar (2010), In their research on self-help groups and their impact on employment generation, the scholar found that out of the total selected beneficiaries, 17 felt change in their employment status unemployed turns to self-employment and 54 felt expansion in their employment position. The study shows that there is a positive impacts of self-help groups on earning and employment generation.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Data collection

Primary Data

In this study, primary source of data collection method is used to collect the data. Order to meet the objectives of the study questionnaire. Is prepared for collecting accurate and reliable primary sources of data, the 150 respondent are educated unemployed both male and female were administered a details structured interview schedule.

Objectives of the study

- a) To evaluate the impacts and awareness of PMEGP in study area.
- b) To get the suggestion for better implementation of PMEGP scheme in study area.

Study area

The population of the district, according to 2011 census, Raichur had population of 1,928,812 of which males were 964,511 and remaining 964,301 were females respectively. In 2001 census, Raichur district had a population of 1,669,762 of which males and females respectively 841,840 and 827,922. Raichur population constituted 3.16 per cent of Maharashtra state. 15.51 percent were increased from 2001 to 2011 (2011 census). District had sex ratio is 1000/ 1000 and child sex ratio is (0-6) 950/1000. The average literacy is 59.56 per cent compare to 2001 literacy rate 48.81 percent, male and female were respectively 70.47 percent and 48.73 which is very lowest ranking in literacy rate.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

Gender composition: the data was collected through 150 respondents in which 91 were male and 59 were female respectively.

Caste wise respondents: the data was collected through all caste general, other backward classes, schedule caste and schedule tribe. These are discussed in below table:

Table1. Caste wise distribution of the respondents

Castes	Number of Respondents
General	52
Schedule Caste	37
Other Backward Classes	32
Schedule Tribe	29

Source: Filed Work

From the above table out of 150 all four caste category were respondents in which 52 belongs to general, 37 respondents belongs to Schedule caste, 32 respondents were belongs to other backward categories and 29 respondents belongs to schedule tribes.

Education Level of Respondents:

Table2. Education Level of Respondents

Qualification	No.Of Respondents
Secondary	30
Degree	83
Post Graduates	37

Source: Filed Work

From the above the table it was noticed that 30 samples were secondary, and 83 samples were degree holders. Remaining 37 respondents were post graduate holders. Degree Holder are higher than both secondary and post graduate degree holder.

Awareness of PMEGP Scheme: out of the 150 respondents 97 respondents were aware about the PMEGP and 53 respondents were not aware about the PMEGP.

Table 3. Awareness of PMEGP Scheme

Awareness of Scheme PMEGP	No. of The Respondents
YES	97
NO	53

Source: Filed Work

Preference of PMEGP Scheme: to know about the preference for PMEGP respondents were respondents only two answers there are to get the subsidy and to get the employment.

Table 4. Preference of PMEGP Scheme

Prefer	No. Of Respondents
To Get Subsidy	60
To Get Employment	90

Source: Filed Work

The above table reveals the number of respondents prefer of the scheme, 90 respondent prefer the scheme to get employment, and 60 respondents are prefer to get subsidy.

Training agencies:

Table 5. Training Agencies

AGENCY	NO.OF RESPONDENTS
DIC	75
SISI	45
NGOs	30

Source: Filed Work

This above table shows the no. of respondents trained various institution under scheme. 75 peoples are trained under District industries centre (DIC), 45 respondents are trained under Small industries service institute (SISI), and 30 beneficiaries are trained from NGOs.

Impact after training under PMEGP

Table 6. Impact after Training

ADVANTAGES	NO.OF RESPONDENTS
ENANCED TECHNICAL SKILL	63
IMPROVED MANAGERIAL SKILL	48
NO BENEFITS	39

Source: Filed Work

Above table explains the advantages of beneficiaries under scheme. 63 beneficiaries' reveals their advantages on Enhanced technical skill, 48 beneficiaries 'are saying their marginal skill improved after training, and 39 beneficiaries are gave opinion about training No benefits.

Conclusion:

PMEGP scheme way of training, distributing of subsidy by banks. And the most importantly present condition of respondents whether they engaged work or not. The average of subsidy was very low level. Few respondents are aware about the scheme. Almost few degree holder are benefited through this PMEGP scheme, but generating employments and providing self-employments and it possible is provide to employment to educated youth through bank loan, better skill development training by District industries centre (DIC).

References

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