
ROLE OF STATE INSTITUTIONS IN RURAL INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION: A STUDY IN POONAMPALAYAM VILLAGE, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT OF TAMIL NADU

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ABSTRACT

This paper questions what is the Status of Food Security in India is? The sub questions are what are the programmes serve up to achieve it? And what are the challenges ahead? These are all assessed in terms of the Central and State governments food security related programmes. To answer the questions the paper first discuss the food security related concepts secondly the paper addresses the performance of existing central and state government programme, third it analyse how the programmes are helpful to improve the rural economy? Final section describe the critics from various sources are given. Food security is a condition related to the supply of food, and individuals' access to it. It briefly explains the concepts of food security and traces out over the longer period in India how both State and Central government have been performing to fulfil the food security through its various programmes in India. Have they really either achieved or failed to answer the question secondary sources are given and findings are presented. In addition the evaluation of the programme by various agencies are identified and addressed through existed literatures.

Key words: Scarcity of Agricultural labour, Farm wage rate MGNREGS, Tenancy Cultivation, Mechanization of agriculture.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Formal rules consist of government laws, orders and legal codes in relation to fisheries management. Informal arrangements include customs, traditions, and social norms of fisherfolk. These institutions structure human interaction and provide incentives for collective action (North 1991; Ostrom 1990). The aim of the article is to find out income and employment generation through state institutions in a locality in Tiruchirappalli district, tamil Nadu in South India.

The present study examines an analysis of the study area in terms of Role of State institutions in generating income and employment. State Institutions are both Central and State government and its institutions are several schemes related to income and employment provisions such as MGNREGP, Swatch Barat Mission, Housing schemes, etc.

2. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

There is a lack of understanding of the government both state and central government's programme to gain income and employment generation at the grass root level and at the village level the former refer people and later pointed out the region. There are several schemes have been introduced by many government in different names and that schemes are working for its purpose. These are the schemes are functioning as a legitimized institutions with fixed rules based on that are regulated to achieve the goals. There is a limited study available an intensive analysis of how many schemes are available by the state and central government based. Even in which how many schemes are available? At what level of income and employment are generated by that scheme? It is missing part during that period and it is worth to be studied. The research questions are converted as following objectives.

3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Main objectives of the study is,

- To examine what are the schemes are implemented in the study area,
- To analyse number of beneficiaries obtained income and employment,
- To find out the income and employment generated from the scheme.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 Area of the Study

The study chose Poonampalayam, one of the revenue villages in Mannachanallurtalu, Tiruchirappalli district, Tamilnadu purposively.

4.2 Sources of Data

The study use secondary data from the Village Administarive Office (VAO) Poonamapalayam, Government of India (GoI) Census 2011, Panchayat Union Office. Mannachanallur. In addition direct personal interview made from key informants at the village level related to the study.

4.3 Period of the Study

The study has taken five years as reference period to address the research question and to analyse it. The period from 2015-16 to 2020-21 based on the secondary data.

4.4. Tools for Analysis

Simple average, percentage are used to analyse the data to effectively show the findings.

5. LIMITATION

Since this study has taken a single village in Tiruchirappalli district for its intensive research, though it generally reflects the entire rural village, the findings may not be generalised. The classification, based on aspects of institution in terms of income and employment generation is a first attempt in the research. Care has been taken to analyse the data available as scientifically as possible so that the validity of the findings and results remain reliable.

This article begins with the profile of the study village *Poonampalayam*. The Profile the state and non-state institutional arrangement are given related to asset, income and employment given directly and indirectly.

The main theme of study is examined in terms of state and non - state institutions in income and employment generation. The state institutions are Government scheme to improve the economic condition of the sample household in addition non-state institution as actor to access the benefit given by the state institution and their own institutions to improve their economic condition as well to obtain employment.

5.1 Profile of the Study Village in Poonampalayam

The study area is a revenue village situated 16 kms away from North side Tiruchirappalli town and 4 kms away from North side of the Taluk headquarters of Mannachnallur. The purpose of selecting this village is given in the methodology section in detail.

Table 5. 1 provides basic information on demographic factor, literacy, land area, workers of agricultural and other workers, SHGs and its workers particulars. The detailed analytical part is presented in the following section related to profile information.

Table 5.1 Profile of the Study Area Poonampalayam

Sl. No.	Particulars for the Study Area Poonampalayam, a Revenue Village	Figures in Numbers
1	Number of Hamlets	03
2	Total Number of Households	2126
3	Total Male Population	3954
4	Total Female Population	3991
5	Total Population	7945
6	Total Male Literates	3069
7	Total Female Literates	2514
8	Total Literates	5583
9	Total Male Illiterates	885
10	Total Female Illiterates	1477
11	Total Illiterates	2362
12	Total Recorded Land Area (in hectares)	1344.4
13	Net Area Sown (in hectares)	520.4
14	Total Irrigated Area (in hectares)	67.9

15	Total Un-irrigated Area (in hectares)	452.5
16	Total Male Workers (Main and Marginal)	2324
17	Total Female Workers (Main and Marginal)	1514
18	Total Workers (Main and Marginal)	3838
19	Cultivators Male	372
21	Cultivators Female	268
22	Agricultural Labourers	722
23	Worker in Household Industries	142
24	Other Workers	3838
25	Number of Self Help Groups	29

Source: Government of India, Census 2011 and Primary Survey, Compiled from Village Administrative Officer, Poonampalayam, 2021.

Land belong to both private and public provide income and employment opportunities to the village population. Government lands are forest, grazing land and Miscellaneous are not available in the study area, hence in terms state institutions and its scope to provide employment and income from the land is absence. Because there is no forest land, grazing lands and Miscellaneous tree crops in the village. However private lands support by providing employment and income through its agricultural lands and maximum number of days it support the grazing lands to the cattle but it is subject to disputes. More than 50 per cent (54.62+0.60) of the total recorded lands are fall land including current fallows which means that the village have not largely depended on agricultural works. However it is inevitable to consider that more than one third (34.16%) of the land comes under net area sown of which again wet area is relatively very low (0.50%) and dry area is 33.66 per cent.

It is understood that even though the study village is not potential agricultural village it could not be avoided but not completely avoid the agricultural activities. The barren and uncultivable land is 4.2 per cent. There are only 4.62 per cent of land belongs to non-agricultural uses.

The hamlet wise type of the house of the study village has revealed that 52.51 per cent of the houses are concrete. The tiled roofed houses are 34.51 per cent. Thatched houses are relatively less (13.26%), thanks to the central and state governments for the constant support of housing scheme to eradicate the thatched houses in the rural areas. The hamlet *Rajampalayam* relatively has less tiled and concrete houses.

The study village has 7945 population in total of which 70.27 per cent are literate and the rest 29.73 per cent are illiterate. Male are dominant in literacy and illiteracy is higher among the female population in the study area.

Type of workers particulars has showed that there are 91.80 per cent of the population have engaged in main work and very least (8.20%) workers only involved in marginal works. Male involvement in main work is greater than the female workers but in the case of marginal work female workers are slightly greater than the male workers.

In the total population 48.31 per cent are engaged in main and marginal work. It is proved that the labour force is healthy and almost half of the population is involved in potential work. Non-working population is also more than 50 per cent and they are included children, student and old aged dependents.

Employment opportunities for the study village shows that large come from other than agricultural category works. Because the cultivators, agricultural labourers are almost equal contribution in providing employment, both provide more than one third of the total

employment. Higher employment offer have come from other work such as construction and other private sector employment that will be discussed in the sample analysis in detail.

When compare the cultivators workers of the Mannachanallurtaluk the Poonampalayam itself has contributed 5.9 per cent. It is 2.9 per cent in agricultural labourers and 8.6 per cent in workers in household industries. The other workers have contributed 2.3 per cent in the district.

5.2 Institutional Arrangement for the Generation of Income and Employment in the Study Village Poonampalayam

There is certain state and non-state institutions are presented in this section to point out its role on income and employment generation in direct and indirect manner. Self Help Group (SHG) as state institutions to support the households in credit market

There are 29 SHGs are in the village which mobilised 435 households for credit supply. Mobilized as producer groups are 40 and 10 SHGs are federated into VOs. All the 29 SHGs have accessed bank loan.

People oriented plan implemented at the village level and its active participation under the scheme of Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas. The village obtained a combination of multi benefits such as infrastructure, food security, skill development, scholarship for education, utilization of LPG to follow clean energy, electricity for MSMEs and farmers benefit. These are the schemes have indirectly benefitted by the households to earn income and getting employment opportunities.

The village have obtained 41 Green houses for the past five years since 2015-16 to 2019-20 an average of 8 houses every year this state institution support the beneficiary households by providing concrete houses. This benefit helped them to spend their money on other than housing facilities. They need not invest minimum 20 years on their house related expenditure. It is obvious that the panchayat of Poonampalayam has effectively completed their works without fail (Table 2).

Table 2 Schemes Wise and Year Wise Number of beneficiaries from 2015-16 to 2019 - 20

Name of the Schemes	Year Wise number of beneficiaries and amount obtained									
	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
MGNREGP	1,190	1,83,260	1,280	2,34,240	1,385	2,83,95	1,430	3,20,320	1,500	3,43,500
Swatch Bharat Mission	57	6,84,000	373	44,76,000	352	42,24,000	174	20,88,000	13	1,56,000
State Housing (Green House)	11	15,40,000	11	15,40,000	4	5,60,000	8	11,20,000	7	9,80,000
Central and State Housing (PMAY)	9	15,30,000	20	34,00,000	21	35,70,000	2	3,40,000	63	1,07,10,000
Dr.uthulakshmi Reddy benefit Scheme	165	29,70,000	160	28,80,000	165	29,70,000	165	29,70,000	185	33,30,000
Self Help Group	25	25,00,000	30	15,00,000	27	27,00,000	23	46,00,000	29	43,50,000

Source: Government of Tamil Nadu, Panchayat Union Office, Mannachanallur, Tiruchirappalli, 2021.

Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) Scheme in the study area Poonampalayam village there are 115 works are taken for the past five years since 2015-16 to 2019-20. It is an average of 23 works every year with an average amount of Rs 1,70,00 every year. (Rs 8,50,000

for 5 years) (table 5. 13). In fact it is central government provision of housing scheme to the village. Each beneficiary have got one house under this scheme.

It is noteworthy to mention that the beneficiaries of MGNREGPS in the study area. During the period of 2017-18 to 2021-21 total number of job card issued is from 1485 to 1700. The average job card issued per year is 1599, if we convert it to each 100 days than its total average man days is 1, 59,900 which earned approximately Rs. Total number of per year average workers is 1867 and per year average active worker is 1528.

Swatch Bharat, clean India Movement has provided 969 household during the period from 2015-16 to 2019-20. Rs. 12000 are given to each beneficiary to construct toilet in the house itself. Average beneficiaries in every year are almost 170 household during the above referred period. It improves the sanitation to keep clean the environment.

Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme (MRMBS) in study Village Poonampalayam has supported 840 pregnant women since their pregnancy to post - delivery (given birth to child) to take care health of both the baby and their mother. The amount is including transport facilities to reach their house in a safe condition. Hospital ambulance provide this transport service, in the absence of ambulance, amount will be given to the beneficiaries to arrange transport by their own responsibility.

6. CONCLUSION

Both central and state government scheme is contributing in employment, income, credit facilities and asset creation through its various programmes. The study found that every year from 2015-16 to 2019-20 total numbers of beneficiaries and amount sanctioned by the government has increased. The role of state institutions has significantly contributed in terms of income and employment generation positively. In addition credit facilities and asset creation is valuable.

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