

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
RURAL DEVELOPMENT
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:2890

ANSWERED ON:15.03.2010

PARTICIPATION OF PRIVATE SECTOR IN RURAL EMPLOYMENT GENERATION

Bhoi Shri Sanjay

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of existing schemes for affording employment in the rural sector including private partners and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs);

(b) the number of rural population benefited/trained and likely to be benefited/trained thereunder during each year of the Eleventh Plan, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the proposed schemes, if any, in this regard along with the projected targets thereunder?

Answer

MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN 'ADITYA')

(a) to (c): Following schemes of this Ministry are being implemented for providing employment in the rural areas:

(i) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was launched in 200 identified districts on 02.02.2006. Additional 130 districts were covered under the Act during 2007-08 and all the remaining rural areas of the country have been covered under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA with effect from 01.04.2008. Mahatma Gandhi NREGA aims at enhancing the livelihood security of the 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. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is being implemented by the State Governments with principal role being given to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). Private Sector/NGOs are not involved in the execution of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. The State-wise details of the number of households provided employment during 2006-07; 2007-08; 2008-09 and 2009-10 (up to January, 2010) are at Annexure-I.

(ii) Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is a major self-employment programme for the rural poor under implementation since 01.4.1999. It is a holistic programme covering all aspects of self-employment through a process of social mobilization such as organization of the poor into Self Help Groups (SHG), training, credit, technology infrastructure and marketing. The SGSY has definite objective of improving the family incomes of the rural poor and, at the same time, providing for a flexibility of design at the grassroots level to suit the local needs and resources. The objective of the SGSY is to provide assistance to the rural poor through bank credit and government subsidy to acquire an income-generating asset. SGSY is implemented through District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) with active involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), Banks, line Departments of the state governments and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs). NGOs/ Voluntary Agencies/Community Based Organisations / Individuals / rural branches of Commercial /Co-operative/Regional Rural Banks are involved as Facilitators/Self Help Promoting Institutions (SHPIs) for initiating and sustaining the group development process including their training and capacity building. A part of the SGSY funds is also earmarked for Special Projects which are initiatives of Public Private Partnership (PPP) for training and skill upgradation of rural BPL youth. Currently, only employment linked training and skill upgradation initiatives are being taken up under Special Project. A statement indicating state-wise physical progress under the SGSY during 2007-08 to 2009-10 (upto January, 2010) is at Annexure-II.

(iii) The Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART), an autonomous body functioning under the aegis of Ministry of Rural Development implements a Public Cooperation (PC) scheme by extending financial assistance to the NGOs. Under the scheme beneficiaries are inter-alia trained by the NGOs assisted by CAPART. A statement indicating the number of beneficiaries under the projects of NGOs assisted by CAPART during the first three years of the 11th Plan is at Annexure-III.