

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PLANNING
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1738
ANSWERED ON:04.08.2010
INVESTMENT IN LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMMES
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Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the livelihood programmes require huge investments in capacity building, access to markets and technology and Government support for social security;
- (b) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this direction during the last three years, State-wise especially in the backward areas including Andhra Pradesh; and
- (c) the funds released and spent during the last three years, State-wise and Year-wise?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V.NARAYANASAMY)

(a) to (c): The livelihood programmes require huge investments in capacity building, access to markets and technology and Government support for social security. The Government has initiated a number of schemes for employment and capacity building. In the rural areas, Ministry of Rural Development is implementing schemes for generation of self-employment under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), wage employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), construction of rural roads under Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and social security under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP). The funds released and spent during the last three years State-wise under SGSY, MGNREGA, PMGSY and NSAP are at Annexure-I, II, III and IV respectively.

In the urban areas, Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing an employment oriented centrally sponsored scheme named Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY). The scheme strives to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed and under employed poor, through encouraging the setting up of self employment ventures by the urban poor living below the poverty line, and also through providing wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets. The SJSRY has been comprehensively revamped from 2009-2010 and has following major components:-

- (i) Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)-Targeting individual urban poor for setting up of micro-enterprises.
- (ii) Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP)-Targeting urban poor women self-help groups for setting up of group-enterprises and providing them assistance through a revolving fund for thrift and credit activities.
- (iii) Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP)-Targeting urban poor for imparting quality training so as to enhance their employability for self-employment or better salaried employment.
- (iv) Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP) -Assisting urban poor by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets, in towns having population less than 5 lakhs as per 1991 census.
- (v) Urban Community Development Network (UCDN)-Assisting the urban poor in organizing themselves in self-managed community structures so as to gain collective strength to address the issues of poverty facing them and participate in the effective implementation of urban poverty alleviation programmes.

The state-wise central funds released and expenditure reported by the States/UTs under SJSRY during last three years, is at Annexure-V.

These schemes are under implementation in rural and urban areas of the country including Andhra Pradesh.

Further in order to encourage skill development initiatives in the country, a three tier institutional structure consisting of Prime Minister's National Council on Skill Development, Skill Development Co-ordination Board and National Skill Development Corporation has been set up. State of Andhra Pradesh has also set up State level Skill Development Mission to provide inter-sectoral co-ordination among different departments as well as stakeholders to implement the mission.