

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1972
ANSWERED ON:08.03.2011
FUNDS UNDER POVERTY ALLEVIATION SCHEME
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Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of the schemes being implemented for poverty alleviation in Maharashtra;
- (b) the amount allocated and utilized by Maharashtra under the said schemes;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted review or monitored poverty alleviation programmes in Maharashtra; and
- (d) if so, the outcome of the review and monitoring done during each of the last three years?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING & URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION(KUMARI SELJA)

(a) & (b): Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing the scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) on all India basis including Maharashtra. The scheme is aimed at provision of gainful employment to the urban poor by assisting them to set up individual/group enterprises and through skill training as well as utilising their labour for the construction of socially useful public assets. The scheme is under implementation since 1997 and was comprehensively revamped in 2009.

From the inception of the scheme of SJSRY i.e. 1997, Central funds of Rs.45597.80 lakhs have been released to the Government of Maharashtra. As per reports received from the State, Central fund of Rs. 35473.98 lakhs have been utilized by the Government of Maharashtra so far.

(c) & (d): Yes, Madam. The Government has held from time to time national, regional and state level reviews on SJSRY, including the implementation of the programme in Maharashtra. Based on the reviews, the following key suggestions have been made to State Governments, including Maharashtra:

(i) Adopting area approach in the implementation of Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP), Urban Women Self-Help Programme (UWSP) and Skills Training for Employment Promotion amongst the Urban Poor (STEP-UP) and saturation approach in capacity building at all levels duly involving the community and non-government/community-based organizations;

(ii) Seeking assistance of the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) in the conduct of market scans, identification of top 10-20 trades in cities and states for which market demand for jobs exist and development of skills training strategy for the urban poor;

(iii) Identifying most reputed skills training providers whose credentials are recognized by the industry, developing suitable curricula in consultation with industry, designing of robust learning assessment and certification systems, conducting of placement-linked programmes effectively and tracking the progress made by the skill-trained;

(iv) Rationalising various components of expenditure on skills training in different trades in different cities;

(v) Establishing a robust administrative structure for SJSRY with due convergence of efforts of the cells established under SJSRY and other schemes;

(vi) Making the issues of loan sanction to the urban poor under SJSRY a regular agenda in State and District Level Bankers Committee Meetings;

(vii) Undertaking impact assessment of SJSRY through the tools of concurrent evaluation and social audit.