

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
RURAL DEVELOPMENT
LOK SABHA**

STARRED QUESTION NO:228

ANSWERED ON:06.02.2014

STUDY OF WORKS UNDER SGSY

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Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the objectives of the Swarnjayanti Gram SwarozgarYojana (SGSY) and the selection of activities including beneficiaries thereunder;
- (b) whether the Government has evaluated the physical and financial progress under SGSY during the last three years;
- (c) if so, the details of the findings thereof, year-wise;
- (d) the reaction of the Government on these findings; and
- (e) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

Answer

MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH)

(a)to (e):- A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement referred in reply to parts (a) to (e) of the Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 228 for answer on 06.02.2014

(a) Swarnjayanti Gram SwarozgarYojana (SGSY) was being implemented from 1999 to 2013. It aimed at providing sustainable income to rural BPL families through income generating assets / economic activities so as to bring them out of poverty line. It was a process oriented scheme involving processes like organization of the rural poor (BPL) in to Self Help Groups (SHGs) through social mobilization, capacity building & training, provision of revolving fund, making available credit and subsidy, technology, assisting in sustainable livelihoods with infrastructure and marketing.. SGSY has since been restructured as National Rural Livelihoods Mission (Aajeevika) and it was launched on 3rd June, 2011. After a transition period of two years, SGSY has ceased to exist with effect from 1.4.2013.

(b) and(c)The Centre for Management Development has carried out concurrent evaluation of all programmes of Ministry of Rural Development, including of SGSY and in its report stated that about 52% beneficiaries have reported increase in income after being a beneficiary of the scheme. This in turn had resulted in increased savings of the beneficiary. Increase in savings was reported by 37.67 per cent of the group beneficiaries. Another major impact perceived by the beneficiaries was their access to better health and educational facilities.

Around 36 per cent of the group beneficiaries had opined that their health and educational facilities has been increased.A significant majority of the individual swarozgaris (87.96%) had created assets under SGSY scheme. However, most of the assets (50%) created by swarozgarisunder SGSY were found to be livestock assets.

(d) and (e) Performance of SGSY was assessed through concurrent evaluation, studies and reports including those conducted by the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, Bankers Institute of Rural Development, Lucknow, Centre for Management Development, Thiruvananthapuram, reports of the Steering Committee constituted by the Planning Commission for the 11th Plan and the Prof. Radhakrishna Committee on Credit Related Issues related to SGSY, set up by the Ministry of Rural Development in April 2008.

National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), the successor programme to SGSY, proposes to cover all rural poor families, in a phased manner. The programme aims at building strong and sustainable grass roots institutions of rural poor women and enabling them to access their own social networks, resources and knowledge for gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities and thereby achieve appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis. Universal social mobilization through formation of Self Help Groups (SHGs) under NRLM and federating these groups at village and higher levels will ensure at least one member of each rural poor family, preferably a woman member, is covered under SHG and is part of a large social network. NRLM proposes to ensure universal financial inclusion for them by facilitating opening of savings accounts of all SHGs, simultaneously encouraging their thrift and credit activities and facilitating access to credit and other financial services from banks. There is a provision under the programme for training and capacity building of interested members to take up micro enterprises for enhancing their incomes.

In addition to self employment, NRLM also focuses on supporting rural poor youth for accessing skilled wage employment through placement linked skill development projects. NRLM is a demand driven programme and the States formulate their own poverty reduction action plans