

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF HOUSING & URBAN AFFAIRS  
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5913

TO BE ANSWERED ON APRIL 03, 2018

NATIONAL URBAN LIVELIHOOD MISSION

No. 5913. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PUNDALIKRAO GAWALI PATIL:  
SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE:  
SHRI ARVIND SAWANT:  
SRIMATI REKHA VERMA:  
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of Housing & Urban Affairs be pleased to state:-

- (a) the details of each of the component under the National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) implemented for alleviating urban poverty and addressing the insecurity of the urban poor;
- (b) whether NULM is being implemented in Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh and if so, the details of implementation of said scheme during last three years and the current year, year and location-wise;
- (c) whether there is a huge difference in the amount of funds allocated and released to Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh respectively under NULM during the year, 2014-15; and
- (d) if so, the details of funds allocated and released since 2014-15 till date, year-wise?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF  
THE MINISTER OF HOUSING & URBAN AFFAIRS  
[SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI]

- (a) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is implementing the “Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)” to reduce the poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households. The Mission covers all the statutory towns in the country, to be decided by the States as per their local need and capability. The Mission has seven components. Details of the components under DAY-NULM are attached at Annexure-I.
- (b) DAY-NULM is being implemented in Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra since the beginning of the Mission in 2014. Details of implementation of DAY-NULM in these States are at Annexure-II.
- (c) & (d) In 2014-15, funds were allocated among the States/UTs on the basis of their urban population. Also, the allocation amount included the unspent balance available with the States at the beginning of 2014-15, in addition to the budgetary allocation under DAY-NULM for that year. Accordingly, Rs 228.15 Crores and Rs 157.98 Crores were allocated to the States of Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh respectively in 2014-15. The amounts released to Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh were Rs 128.54 Crores and Rs 46.55 Crores respectively in 2014-15. A statement showing details of funds allocated and released from 2014-15 to 2017-18 is at Annexure-III.

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## Annexure-I

Brief Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY - NULM) referred to part (a) of reply LSUQ No. 5913 for answer on 03.04.2018.

Details about the seven components of DAY-NULM are as follows:

1. Social Mobilization and Institutional Development (SM&ID) envisages mobilisation of urban poor women, differently-abled men and men in vulnerable occupations into Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and their federations/collectives.
2. Capacity Building and Training (CB&T) enables engagement of dedicated expert manpower for implementation of the Mission at State and city levels as well as for capacity building of community institutions and government functionaries.
3. Employment through Skills Training and Placement (EST&P) provides for skill development of urban poor in market-oriented courses to enable them to earn sustainable livelihoods.
4. Self-employment Programme (SEP) provides interest subvention on loans to individuals/groups of urban poor for setting up self-employment ventures/ micro-enterprises.
5. Support to Urban Street Vendors(SUSV) supports pro-vendor urban planning, survey and identification of urban street vendors, development of vendors' market, etc.
6. Shelters for Urban Homeless (SUH) supports provision of 24X7 permanent shelters equipped with essential services for the urban homeless.

7. Innovative & Special Projects (I&SP) promotes pioneering efforts, aimed at catalysing sustainable approaches to urban livelihoods through Public, Private and Community Partnership (PPCP).

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Brief Note on Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY - NULM) referred to part (a) of reply LSUQ No. 5913 for answer on 03.04.2018.

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (M/o. HUPA) launched "National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)" w.e.f. 23<sup>rd</sup> September, 2013 by restructuring "Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)". The Mission has now been extended to all statutory towns in the country, to be decided by the States as per the local capacity and requirement and renamed as Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).

DAY-NULM has seven components:

- a) Social Mobilization and Institution Development (SM&ID) - DAY-NULM envisages universal social mobilization of urban poor into Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and their federations. SHGs may consist of 10 to 20 members. These groups serve as a support system for the poor to meet their financial and social needs. Normally, women SHGs will be formed, however, male SHGs of differently abled persons or those in vulnerable occupations like rag-pickers, sanitation workers etc. will be allowed to be formed. An amount of Rs. 10,000 can be spent per SHG for its formation, handholding, training of the members, bank linkage, formation of federation and other related activities.
- b) Capacity Building and Training (CB&T) - This component helps in building strong institutional structure at the National, State and City level, enabling the Ministry and State Agencies to provide high quality technical assistance in the field of livelihood promotion and urban poverty alleviation for efficient implementation of DAY-NULM. Institutes/ agencies/ experts such as NIRD/NABCONS/HSMI etc. may be engaged to strengthen the implementation of the Mission, monitoring, evaluation, social audit and capacity building in the States and UTs.
- c) Employment through skills Training and Placement (EST&P) - This component is designed to provide skills to the urban poor to increase their income through structured and market-oriented certified courses that can provide wage employment and/or self-employment opportunities which will eventually lead to better living standards and alleviation of urban poverty on a sustainable basis. SULM can directly engage training partners of National Skill

Development Corporation (NSDC) and training providers engaged by any other government agencies for the purpose of skill training. Technical assessment of STPs shall have to be undertaken by the SULM to ensure that the quality of the training is not compromised.

d) Self-Employment Programme(SEP)- This component focuses on financial assistance to individuals/groups/SHGs of urban poor for setting up gainful self-employment ventures or micro-enterprises. Interest subvention is provided at the rate over and above the ROI of 7% on the bank loans sanctioned for the individual/group micro-enterprises. Further, an additional 3% interest subvention is provided to women Self Help Groups (SHGs) on timely repayment of loans.

e) Scheme for Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH) – Provides for availability and access of urban homeless population to permanent shelters equipped with basic infrastructure facilities like water supply, sanitation, safety and security. Depending upon local conditions each shelter should preferably cater to 50 or more persons. In exceptional situations, shelters with lesser capacity could also be approved. Central Government would also provide 60% or 90% of the O&M cost as the case may be for each shelter for the period of first 5 years of operation. The appropriate O&M cost will be approved by Project Sanctioning Committee.

f) Support to Urban Street Vendors (SUSV)- This component addresses the livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors by facilitating survey, issue of certificates and identity cards, creation of required physical infrastructure for vending zones, pro-vendor urban planning and provision of skills to urban street vendors for accessing emerging market opportunities.

g) Innovative and Special Projects (I&SP) – These projects are for formulation and implementation of innovative skill development programmes, provision of support structure, technology, marketing, capacity building etc. or a combination of these. These projects may also include activities that are not possible to address through the normal course of DAY-NULM implementation.

Since April, 2014, 10,41,009 persons have been provided skill training, 2,55,383 beneficiaries have been assisted for setting up individual or group micro-enterprises, 2,67,736 Self-Help Groups (SHGs) have been formed, 1,84,053 SHGs have been given Revolving Fund and 3,62,206 SHGs have been disbursed loans

under SHG Bank Linkage Programme. In addition, 789 shelters have been made functional and 2112 cities have completed survey of urban street vendors.

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## Annexure-II

Statement showing physical progress of Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh under DAY-NULM during 2014-15 to 2017-18( up to February, 2018) referred to part (b) of reply LSUQ No. 5913 for answer on 03.04.2018.

S. No	Parameters	Maharashtra					Uttar Pradesh				
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total
1	Number of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) formed	3,009	3,088	6,806	9,960	22,863	467	10,778	6,485	6,285	24,015
2	Number of SHGs given Revolving Fund	668	1,316	4,004	6,375	12,363	0	513	3,991	3,466	7,970
3	Number of candidates skill trained	0	3,760	30,959	28,583	63,302	0	37,140	1,15,551	0	1,52,691
4	Number of trained candidates placed	0	0	11,768	5,245	17,013	0	0	42,174	28,921	71,095
5	Number of beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual and group micro-enterprises (SEP-I&G)	812	3,802	7,506	4,398	16,518	2026	8,278	10,166	9,459	29,929
6	Number of loans given to SHGs under SHG-Bank Linkage Programme	360	261	1,195	2,119	3,935	0	0	106	575	681
7	Shelters for Urban Homeless (Functional) (Cumulative)	17				17	5				5
8	Number of cities which completed survey of urban street vendors (Cumulative)	24				24	14				14

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## Annexure-III

Statement showing funds allocated and released during 2014-15 to 2017-18 referred to part (c) & (d) of reply LSUQ No. 5913 for answer on 03.04.2018.

(Rs in Crores)

S.No.	Financial Year	Maharashtra		Uttar Pradesh	
		Allocation *	Releases	Allocation*	Released
1	2014-15	228.15	128.54	157.98	46.55
2	2015-16	187.76	0.00	164.40	17.42
3	2016-17	101.66	0.00	103.29	22.66
4	2017-18	65.60	0.00	69.00	40.28

\* Allocation includes unspent balances of previous years available with the States.

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