

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 775**  
ANSWERED ON 07/02/2023

**POVERTY ERADICATION SCHEMES**

775. DR. M.P. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of existing schemes for poverty eradication being implemented by the Government during the current financial year;
- (b) the details of studies conducted before implementing the said schemes; and
- (c) whether the Government considers the social economic conditions of each State while preparing the guidelines of various schemes and if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
(SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI)

(a) & (b) The following existing Schemes for poverty eradication are being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development during the current financial year:

**i. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA)**

In order to provide minimum guarantee employment to rural poor Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) was enacted in 2005 based on the experience gained from National Rural Employment Programme, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana implemented by the Central Government and experience gained under Employment Guarantee Scheme of Maharashtra.

MGNREGA is a demand driven wage employment programme which provide for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. It provides livelihood security, i.e. fall back options for livelihood for the rural households, when no better employment opportunity is available.

**ii. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G)**

The erstwhile rural housing scheme, Indira Awaas Yojana had been restructured into Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G) with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2016, to address the gaps in the previous housing schemes.

In order to achieve the target of “Housing for All” in rural areas, the Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G) with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2016 to provide assistance to eligible rural households with overall target to construct 2.95 crore pucca houses with basic amenities by March, 2024. The PMAY-G aims to provide assistance to eligible rural households identification and selection of those households is based on the housing deprivation parameters and inclusion/exclusion criteria prescribed under Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC), 2011 and new survey Awaas+ 2018 conducted to identify eligible households left out of SECC 2011.

### **iii. Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)**

DAY-NRLM is a flagship poverty alleviation program implemented by this Ministry which aims to reduce poverty by enabling the poor household to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities resulting in sustainable and diversified livelihood options for the poor. This is one of the world's largest initiatives to improve the livelihoods of the poor. The Mission seeks to achieve its objective through investing in four core components viz., (i) social mobilization and promotion and strengthening of self-managed and financially sustainable community institutions of the rural poor women; (ii) financial inclusion; (iii) sustainable livelihoods; and (iv) social inclusion, social development and access to entitlements through convergence.

National Rural Livelihoods Mission was taken up after a study conducted by the Radhakrishna Committee. This Ministry constituted a Committee on Credit Related Issues under Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) in April 2008 to analyze the constraints in the adequate flow of credit to Self-Help Groups of SGSY and to suggest measures and strategies for promoting effective credit linkages to the Self-help Groups. The Committee recommended the creation of a national agency, namely, National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) for rapid increase in the coverage of rural poor households under self-employment. This was subsequently renamed as Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM).

### **iv. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs)**

There are two skill development programmes for rural poor youth under DAY-NRLM, namely, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs). Both these schemes are aimed at increasing employability of rural poor youth either for wage or self-employment.

**a) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)** which is a placement linked skill development program for wage employment. DDUGKY is a demand driven placement linked skilling initiative. The training being imparted to the youths under DDU-GKY is based on the qualification packs approved by National Skills Qualification Committee and as per the guidelines of DDUGKY. This programme is run on public private partnership (PPP) mode through States wherein Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs), which are mostly private entities, implement DDUGKY programme in the State. In the programme training is imparted for 616 different job roles. Under the programme, placement of the trained candidate is to be arranged by Project Implementing Agency (PIA). DDU-GKY guidelines mandate a minimum of 70% placement of total trained candidates.

**b) Skill development through Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs).** RSETI is a Bank led MoRD funded training institution established by the

Sponsor Banks in their Districts, to provide training for skill and entrepreneurship development. MoRD extends financial support for the construction of RSETI building and also bears the cost of training the Rural Poor candidates. Any unemployed youth in the age group of 18-45 years having an aptitude to take up self-employment or wage employment and having some basic knowledge in the related field can undergo training at RSETI. A trained candidate can also avail Bank credit for starting his/her own micro-enterprise. Some of such trainees may also seek regular salaried jobs.

Apart from this, this Department is also implementing the following Schemes/Programmes which also contribute in reduction of poverty:

**i. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)**

The Government of India, as a part of the poverty reduction strategy, launched the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) on 25th December, 2000 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to assist the states, through “Rural Roads”. PMGSY roads address the issues of poverty, hunger and infrastructure for growth. The roads increase access to market and livelihood opportunities, health and education facilities. Connectivity created by PMGSY roads has been able to bring about socio- economic change in the life of the poor, thereby reducing the gap as compared to other sections of the society.

**ii. Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)**

Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) was launched on 21st February 2016 with a view to organize rural areas in selected clusters which are socially, economically and physically sustainable regions by providing economic, social and infrastructure amenities, which in turn leads to sustainable and balanced regional development in the country. 300 Rurban clusters with thematic economic growth points have been approved to be developed across the country under this innovative Mission in a stipulated time period. The SPMRM is especially designed for holistic development of clusters and to ensure an optimum level of development. Based on the need of the clusters, different activities are being taken for holistic development of clusters from the above mentioned components with a major focus on income generating activities. SPMRM thus, tackles poverty in a systematic manner, providing sustainable and long lasting solutions.

(c) In most of the schemes/porgrammes, backwardness/deprivation parameters prescribed under Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC), 2011 have been taken into consideration for framing policy guidelines. While implementing the schemes and framing scheme guidelines, due preference has been given to difficult States/UTs, socially and economically backward communities. Special emphasis has been given on coverage of vulnerable communities such as North-Eastern States, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities, Women, Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) etc. Wherever feasible, flexibility is provided to each state to prepare its annual action plan based on its unique situation and requirements. Enhanced Central Share of funds have been provided under various Schemes for the rural people difficult States of North-Eastern region.

\*\*\*\*\*