



## **Government of Tamilnadu**

### **Department of Employment and Training**

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**Commissioner,**

**Department of Employment and Training.**



# EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEMES

## **Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)**

The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), which was introduced in 1978-79 and universalized from 2nd October, 1980, aimed at providing assistance to the rural poor in the form of subsidy and bank credit for productive employment opportunities through successive plan periods.

On 1st April, 1999, the IRDP and allied programmes were merged into a single programme known as Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY). The SGSY emphasizes on organizing the rural poor into self-help groups, capacity-building, planning of activity clusters, infrastructure support, technology, credit and marketing linkages.

## **Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM)**

The Scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) was initiated in 1979 with the objective of tackling unemployment problem among the rural youth. It aimed at training about 2 lakh rural youths every year to enable them to become self-employed.

Under this scheme, 40 youths were to be selected from each block and for being eligible for selection, the person should belong to a rural family having an income less than ₹3,500 per year. In making selection, members of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes were to be given preference.

Under the scheme, a minimum of one third of the rural youths 94 trained were to be women. The TRYSEM was merged into Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana in April 1999.

## **Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP).**

The Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) was launched on the 15th August, 1983 with the objective of generation gainful employment, creating productive assets in rural areas and improving the overall quality of rural life.

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The programme was funded by the Central government on 100% basis. Resources were allocated to the States/ Union Territories on the basis of the prescribed criteria giving 50% weightage to the number of agricultural labours, marginal farmers and marginal workers and 50% weightage to the incidence of poverty.

Wages were to be paid to the workers under the provisions of the 'Minimum Wages Act'. Part of the wages was required to be paid in the form of subsidised food grains. It was also stipulated that the wage component on a project should not be less than 50% of the total expenditure of the project.

The programme included the projects of social forestry, Indira Awaas Yojana and Million Wells Scheme. The Government decided to merge NREP and RLEGP. The merger was based on the premise that the objectives and implementation these two programmes are by and large similar.

### **Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY).**

In response to the challenge posed by Urban Poverty, the Nehru Rozgar Yojana was launched by the Ministry in October, 1989. It was recast in March, 1990 and accordingly the guidelines were suitably revised.

The Yojana consisted of three schemes:

- (i) The Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME)
- (ii) The Scheme of Urban wage Employment (SUWE), and
- (iii) The Scheme of Housing and Shelter Upgradation (SHASU).

The entire expenditure on the Yojana was shared on a 60:40 basis between the Central Government and the State Governments. With effect from VIII Plan, The Yojana has been wound up and replaced by Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana.

### **Jawahar Gram Samriddhi Yojana:**

Under the Wage Employment Programmes, the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) were started in Sixth and Seventh Plans.

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The NREP and RLEGP were merged in April 1989 under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY). The JRY was meant to generate meaningful employment opportunities for the unemployed and underemployed in rural areas through the creation of economic infrastructure and community and social assets.

The JRY was revamped from 1st April, 1999, as Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY). It now became a programme for the creation of rural economic infrastructure with employment generation as the secondary objective.

### **Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY).**

In February 1989, the government announced a new wage employment scheme, the Jawahar Lal Nehru Rozgar Yojana for intensive employment creation in 120 backward districts. However, later on, it was felt that there was no need to have the separate NREP, RLEGP and the Jawahar Lal Nehru Rozgar Yojana. These wage employment programmes had the same objective and similar thrust.

Therefore, these programmes were merged into a single rural employment programme on April 1, 1989 and it was given the name Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY). The JRY completed eleven years in March 1999. The JRY was restructured with effect from April 1999 and was renamed as Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY).

In the first ten years, the JRY generated 7,373 million mandays of employment. Thus, in quantitative terms, the performance of the JRY was not distinctly better than that of the NREP and RLEGP. However, in two respects, the JRY was superior to the NREP/ RLEGP regime.

First, under the JRY there was a clear change in the priorities in favour of economically productive investments, especially which enhance the productivity of land.

Second, the JRY approach involving Panchayats in the planning and implementation of employment schemes was superior to the bureaucratic approach followed under the NREP/ RLEGP.

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### **Rural Housing – Indira Awaas Yojana:**

The Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) programme aims at providing free housing to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families in rural areas and main targets would be the households of SC/STs. It was first merged with the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) in 1989 and in 1996 it broke away from JRY into a separate housing scheme for the rural poor.

### **National Rural Employment Programme (NREP).**

The National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) was started as a part of the Sixth Plan and was continued under the Seventh Plan. The NREP was meant to help that segment of rural population which largely depends on wage employment and has virtually no source of income during the lean agricultural period.

Under the NREP, development projects and target group oriented employment generation projects were to be closely intertwined. The programme was implemented as a centrally-sponsored scheme. But its financial burden was to be shared between the Central government and the State governments on 50:50 basis. Under the scheme, a district level employment plan (disaggregated block-wise) was prepared. On April 1, 1989 it was merged into the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.

### **National Food for Work Programme (NFWP or FWP)**

National Food for Work Programme, known as Food for Work Programme also was launched on November 14, 2004 in 150 most backward districts of country with the objective to intensify the generation of supplementary wage employment.

The programme is open to all rural poor who are in the need of wage employment and ready to do the manual unskilled work. It is implemented as a 100 percent centrally sponsored scheme and the food grains are provided to States free of cost.

However, the transportation cost, handling charges and taxes on food grains are the responsibility of the States. The collector is the nodal officer at the district level and has the overall responsibility of planning, implementation, coordination, monitoring and supervision.

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### **Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rozgar Yojna (SJSRY).**

The Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) shall seek to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed or underemployed poor through encouraging the setting up of self employment ventures or provision of wage employment.

The Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana shall consist of two special schemes, namely:-

- (i) The Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)
- (ii) The Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)

#### **THE URBAN SELF EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME (USEP):**

This programme will have three distinct parts: -

- (i) Assistance to individual urban poor beneficiaries for setting up gainful self-employment ventures.
- (ii) Assistance to groups of urban poor women for setting up gainful selfemployment ventures. This sub- scheme maybe called " The Scheme for Development of Women and Children in the Urban Areas (DWCUA)".
- (iii) Training of beneficiaries, potential beneficiaries and other person associated with the urban employment programme for upgradation and acquisition of vocational and entrepreneurial skills.

#### **THE URBAN WAGE EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME (UWEP)**

This programme shall seek to provide wage employment to beneficiaries living below the poverty line within the jurisdiction of urban local bodies by utilising their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets.

This programme shall apply to urban local bodies, the population of which was less than 5 lakhs as per the 1991 Census. The material labour ratio for works under this programme shall maintained at 60:40. The prevailing minimum wage rate, as notified from time to time for each area, shall be paid to beneficiaries under this programme.

### **Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarojzgar Yojna (SJGSY).**

SJGSY, a holistic self employment generation programme, was launched on April 1, 1999 by restructuring the earlier integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and allied programmes. The emphasis of SJGSY is on poverty alleviation, capitalising



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advantages of group lending and overcoming the problems associated with a multiplicity of programmes. The scheme is being implemented on a cost-sharing basis between the Centre and States of 75:25 for non-north-eastern States and 90:10 for north-eastern. Upto December 31, 2009, 36.78 lakh self- help groups (SHGs) have been formed and 132.81 lakh Swarojgaries have been assisted with a total outlay of ₹30,896.08 crore.

### **Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna:**

The cabinet on March 21, 2015 cleared the scheme to provide skill training to 1.4 million youth. This plan is implemented with the help of Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship through the National Skill Development Corporation. It will focus on fresh entrant to the labour market, especially labour market and class X and XII dropouts.

### **National Heritage Development and Augmentation Yojna (HRIDAY):**

HRIDAY scheme was launched (21 Jan. 2015) to preserve and rejuvenate the rich cultural heritage of the country. This programme was launched by Urban Development Ministry in New Delhi. Initially it is launched in 12 cities: Amritsar, Varanasi, Gaya, Puri, Ajmer, Mathura, Dwarka, Badami, Velankanni, Kanchipuram, Warangal and Amaravati.

These programmes played/are playing a very crucial role in the development of the all sections of the society so that the concept of holistic development can be ensured in the real sense.

### **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) 2005:**

It was launched on February 2, 2005. The Act provides 100 days assured employment every year to every rural household. One-third of the proposed jobs would be reserved for women. The central government will also establish National Employment Guarantee Funds. Similarly, state governments will establish State Employment Guarantee Funds for implementation of the scheme. Under the programme, if an applicant is not provided employment within 15 days s/he will be entitled to a daily unemployment allowance.





**Salient features of MGNREGA are:**

- I. Right based framework
- II. Time bound guarantee of employment
- III. Labour intensive work
- IV. Women empowerment
- V. Transparency and accountability
- VI. Adequate funding by central government

**Questions:**

- 1. Mention the government schemes regarding Employment generation and Explain.
- 2. Write a note on (i) SJSRY, (ii) NRY, (iii) JRY.

