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## GIST OF KURUKSHETRA

APRIL 2020

**Shankar IAS Academy™**

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## **KURUKSHETRA**

**APRIL 2020**

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## **KURUKSHETRA APRIL 2020**

### **1. RAPID TRANSFORMATION IN RURAL EMPLOYMENT SCENARIO**

#### ***What are the interventions by GOI to promote Rural Employment?***

- “Kushal Bharat Programme” of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, more than one crore youth are being imparted training in various skills every year so as to enhance their access to better and lucrative livelihood.
- The Apprentices Act was amended in December 2014 with a view to expand the service sector, integrate training courses with apprenticeship and its promotion.
- National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) was launched in August 2016 with an objective to encouraging employers to engage as many apprentices as possible.
- The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana through National Skill Development Corporation with the aim of involving 24 lakh youth of the country.
- It has been launched to enable a large number of Indian youth to gain better employment through industry-compatible skill training for better livelihood.
- All the existing labour laws are amalgamated in only 4 labour codes and they have been simplified and rationalised according to the need of the present time.
- Two large pension schemes have also been introduced to provide the workers in the unorganised sector, benefits of social security as well as old age protection.
- Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan Dhan Yojana is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme launched in February 2019 for the welfare of workers in the unorganised sector.
- Voluntary and Contributory National Pension Scheme has also been launched for businessmen, shopkeepers and persons engaged in self employment on September 12, 2019.
- Ministry of Labour and Employment is implementing National Career Service as a mission mode project to provide various employment-related services



such as career counselling, vocational guidance, information related to skill development courses, apprenticeship and internship.

- Under the administrative control of the Directorate General of Employment, 21 National Livelihood Services Centres are also being run for the differently-abled.
- To promote employment generation in the country, the government is providing special
- assistance to new employers for a period up to 3 years from the start of business under the Prime Minister Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY).
- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act-MGNREGA has become a powerful medium to ensure inclusive development in rural India in line with its fundamental objectives of social protection and livelihood security.
- Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin is a housing programme creating employment both directly and indirectly.
- Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission aims to reduce poverty through promotion of diversified and gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities resulting in

appreciable increase in incomes of the rural poor on sustainable basis.

- Under Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushalya Yojana programme, rural youth from poor families in the age group of 15 to 25 years are provided skill training which is certification-based and in conformity with the National Skill Qualifications Framework (NSQF).

### ***What are the significant impact of these interventions?***

- According to an estimate of the annual Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), the share of regular wages/salaries has increased by 5 per cent i.e., from 18 per cent in 2011–12 to 23 per cent in 2017–18.
- In fact, during this period, an enhancement of about 2.62 crore was recorded in new jobs, of which 1.21 crore increase was registered in rural areas whereas 1.39 crore in urban areas.
- It is also a matter of satisfaction that the proportion of women workers in the category of regular wage/salary-based employment has increased by 8 per cent.
- It was 13 per cent during the year 2011–12, which increased to 21 per cent in the year 2017–18.



- According to the latest data of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), 14.59 lakh jobs were created in November 2019 and around 12.67 lakh jobs in December 2019.
- According to a report by the National Statistical Office (NSO), a total of 1.49 crore new employees/workers were enrolled in Employees' State Insurance Corporation during FY 2018-19.
- The report also says that during September 2017 to December 2019, around three and a half crore new persons joined the scheme of ESIC.

## **2. MSME - ENTREPRENEURSHIP OF THE NEW ERA**

### ***What is the scenario of MSME in India?***

- MSME employs over 100 million people and accounts for 45 per cent of manufacturing output as well as more than 40 per cent of the country's exports.
- The MSME sector currently contributes 29 per cent of the country's GDP.
- According to the 73rd Round of the National Sample Survey, conducted during 2015-16, the estimated

number of workers in unincorporated non-agriculture MSMEs in India was 11.10 crore.

- As per a Survey released by the Confederation of Indian Industry in 2019, MSMEs have been the largest job creators over the last 4 years, especially in sectors like hospitality and tourism, textiles and apparel, metal products, machine parts and logistics.

### ***What are the initiatives taken by GOI for catalyzing the growth of MSMEs?***

- Government procurement has also been digitised through the Government e-Marketplace (GeM) which is revolutionising procurement processes.
- Recent initiatives such as the Bharat Interface for Money (BHIM) application are giving a massive boost to digital money transactions.
- India Stack is a set of Application Programming Interface that allows governments, businesses, start-ups and developers to utilise a unique digital infrastructure to solve India's hard problems towards presence-less, paperless and cashless service delivery.
- The government has allowed 100 per cent FDI under the automatic route for many sectors, including job



creating sectors such as single brand retail trading and construction development, which will have a positive impact on the MSME sector as well.

- Government launched the Trade Receivable electronic Discounting System (TReDS) to address the working capital requirements of MSMEs as well as the Samadhaan Portal for tackling the problem of delayed payments.
- Government is implementing schemes like the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme for generating selfemployment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and unemployed youth in rural and urban areas.
- Recently, some favourable amendments have been made in the Interest Subvention Scheme for MSMEs launched by the Prime Minister in November, 2018.

### ***What are the key Budget allocations and announcements for MSMEs?***

- In the Union Budget 2020–21, the government set aside an all-time high sum of Rs. 7,572.20 crore for the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

- The Ministry's flagship scheme, the Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme, has also been allocated an all-time high amount of Rs. 2,500 crore.
- Other key allocations for the MSME sector include Rs. 472 crore for the Khadi Vikas Yojana and Gramodyog Vikas Yojana for developing a sustainable model of Khadi-based enterprises in villages as well as Rs. 391 crore for the MSE-Cluster Development Programme, an increase of 71 per cent from the previous year.
- The Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) has also seen a higher allocation of Rs. 465 crore compared to Rs. 125 crore in the previous year for equipping traditional industries in becoming more productive, profitable and large-scale employment generators for artisans.
- Moreover, to make MSMEs more competitive, the allocation under the Credit-Linked Capital Subsidy and Technology Upgradation Scheme has been increased to Rs. 805 crore.
- In order to promote entrepreneurship among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the National Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe Hub has been allocated Rs. 150 crore.



- Other key budgetary announcements include an app-based invoice financing loans product, creation of a unified procurement system through GeM as well as indirect tax reforms for improving compliance including automation of GST refunds and Aadhaar-based verification of taxpayers.

### **3. MICRO AND SMALL CLUSTERS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

#### ***What are the intended benefits of Cluster Development?***

- Cluster policies work towards strengthening of inter-firm collaboration, business networking and building up/strengthening of organisations for technology transfer.
- In effect, countries across the world in recent times have been relying on a cluster approach which increasingly stresses on ensuring networks among small firms and in their external environment, with the support institutions and policy framework.
- Cluster is not only a means to improve the competitiveness but also for alleviation of poverty, generation of sustainable employment, fostering innovation, infusing technology, enabling better credit flow and

sustenance of environmental issues more effectively and sustainably.

- Enterprises can better improve their competitiveness due to the presence of specialised suppliers of raw materials, parts and components, machinery, skills and technology as well as other supporting services.
- The research on clusters clearly reflects the advantages of focusing on clusters with positive interrelationships among the stakeholders.
- Developing clusters is not only a means to improve the competitiveness of industry but also an instrument for alleviation of poverty, generation of sustainable employment, fostering innovation, and enabling better, effective and sustainable credit flow.

#### ***What are the Cluster Development Initiatives taken by GOI?***

- **Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)** - The selection of clusters will be based on their geographical concentration which should be around 500 beneficiary families of artisans/micro enterprises, suppliers of raw materials, traders, service providers, etc., located within one or two revenue



subdivisions in a district (or in contiguous districts).

- The clusters would be from khadi, coir and village industries, including leather and pottery.
- The potential for growth in production and generation of employment opportunities will also be considered in selecting clusters under SFURTI.
- **Solar Charkha Clusters** - The President of India, Ram Nath Kovind launched the Solar Charkha Mission
- On June 27, 2018 at a function in New Delhi.
- 11 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of Solar Charkha Clusters have been approved
- by the Scheme Steering Committee during current financial year 2019–20.
- **Micro & Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP)** - The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), Government of India (GoI) has adopted the Cluster Development approach as a key strategy for enhancing the productivity and competitiveness as well as capacity building of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) and their collectives in the country.
- The essential characteristics of enterprises in a cluster are - (a) similarity or complementarity in the methods of production, quality control & testing, energy consumption, pollution control, etc., (b) similar level of technology & marketing strategies/practices, (c) similar channels for communication among the members of the cluster, (d) common market & skill needs and/or (e) common challenges and opportunities that the cluster faces.
- **Agro Processing Cluster Scheme** - The scheme aims at development of modern infrastructure and common facilities to encourage group of entrepreneurs to set up food processing units based on cluster approach by linking groups of producers/farmers to the processors and markets through well-equipped supply chain with modern infrastructure.
- The units are set up simultaneously along with creation of common infrastructure.
- **Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS)** - The objective is to develop Mega Handloom Clusters that are located in clearly identifiable geographical locations that specialise in specific products, with close linkages and inter-



dependents amongst the key players in the cluster by improving the infrastructure facilities, with better storage facilities, technology up-gradation in pre-loom/on-loom/post-loom operations, weaving shed, skill upgradation, design inputs, health facilities, etc., which would eventually be able to meet the discerning and changing market demands both at domestic and at the international level and raise living standards of the millions of weavers engaged in the handloom industry.

- **Cluster Development Programme for Pharma Sector (CDP-PS)** - The Scheme termed as Cluster Development Programme for Pharma Sector (CDP-PS) is proposed as a Central Sector Scheme for the remaining years of the 12th Five Year Plan and also to continue in the next Five Year Plan.
- The Scheme would be implemented on a Public Private Partnership (PPP) format through one-time grant in aid to be released in various phases for creation of identified infrastructure and common facilities to the Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) set up for the purpose.
- **Mega Leather Cluster** - The Mega Leather Clusters will have core infrastructure, social infrastructure,

production infrastructure (ready to use factory sheds with plug in facility for machinery/equipment), HRD & social infrastructure, capacity building, etc.

- Each MLC will be implemented by a SPV, which will be a corporate body registered under the Companies Act 1956 formed by stakeholders, particularly a group of willing entrepreneurs (minimum being 7 legally independent companies) that are engaged in leather tanning, manufacturing of leather goods and components and other activities associated with the leather industry and who intend to set up production units in the proposed MLC.
- The SPV would conceptualise, formulate, achieve financial closure, implement and manage the infrastructure.
- **Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY)** - An initiative of Development Commissioner, Handicrafts, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India to showcase different products made by cluster artisans across India.
- Artisans are provided with technical/marketing know how for making these products by implementing agencies which are partnered with DC, Handicrafts for the upliftment of these artisans.
- **Research and Development Schemes (cluster)** - Looking to the



need of R&D activities on regular basis has suggested a new scheme for provision of fund for research and development activities to develop new products and to modify existing products of Cottage Industries.

- **Industrial Infrastructure Up-gradation Scheme** - Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry launched the Industrial Infrastructural Up-gradation Scheme in the year 2003 to enhance competitiveness of industry by providing quality infrastructure through public-private partnership with financial assistance up to 75 per cent of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs.60 crores for each project.
- **AYUSH clusters** - Core interventions such as those related to setting up of common facilities for testing, certification, standardisation, quality control and other capacity building measures, and add-on interventions which are related to marketing/branding, provision of general infrastructure support to production units, etc.
- **Craft Cluster** - The Craft Cluster Initiative programme is envisaged to provide the students of NIFT systematic, continuous and regular exposure every year to the diversely rich and unique handlooms and handicrafts of India.

- Under this dynamic initiative, the students of NIFT work closely with the artisans and weavers in clusters of India and undertake activities like diagnostic study, design intervention and prototype development.
- **Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)** - The Mission aims to transform these rurban clusters by stimulating local economic development, enhancing basic services, and creating well-planned rurban clusters.
- This will lead to the holistic development of the region and encourage integrated and inclusive rural development.

#### **4. LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES IN AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS**

##### ***What are the Livelihood Opportunities in Agriculture?***

- New avenues and opportunities are emerging in seed technology, biotechnology, food processing, cold storage, packaging, supply chain management, insurance and farm credit.
- IT-linked services and agri-extension models have created vast scope for cyber-literate rural youth, including girls.



- In conventional farming, new twists, such as crop diversification, integrated farming, use of high-yielding varieties or hybrid seeds, seed production and organic farming hold great promise for increasing incomes of farmers and securing their livelihoods.
- The modern concept of smart farming, wherein state-of-art technologies are used for high-precision crop control and automation of farming techniques, has opened new windows for employment of rural youth.
- Precision agriculture is another frontier area that cuts the cost and helps small scale farmers to increase their income.
- A wave of organic farming is set in eyeing domestic and overseas market and generating remunerative employment across value-chain, from production to processing, packaging and marketing.
- A large section of farmers are shifting towards high-value horticultural crops that can be processed for value-added products to enhance profitability.
- Custom Hiring Centres, that lease out agricultural machinery to farmers, have opened a new window for employment in rural areas.

### ***What are the steps taken by GOI in this regard?***

- Government announced to develop a seamless national cold supply chain for perishable agri-products by collaborating with Indian Railways in PPP (Public Private Partnership) mode.
- A dedicated Kisan Rail will be launched and refrigerated coaches will be joined with Express and freights trains.
- Further, Ministry of Civil Aviation will launch Krishi Udaan on national and international routes to boost agri-trade in northeast and tribal districts.
- To tap the vast potential of agricultural exports, the Government has recently initiated a comprehensive Agriculture Export Policy aimed at doubling the agricultural exports and integrating Indian farmers and agricultural products with global value chains.
- Aptly named ARYA (Attracting and Retaining Youth in Agriculture), this project helps under-employed and unemployed rural youth in establishing agribased enterprises by imparting necessary skills and entrepreneurial training in village setting.
- Apiary, mushroom production, seed processing, soil testing, poultry, dairy,



goatery, carp hatchery and vermicompost are some of the popular and successful enterprises adopted by youth.

- In order to mentor agri-startups and help them connect with potential investors, ICAR-National Academy of Agricultural Research Management in collaboration with IIMA Ahmedabad has launched a unique Agri-UDAAN programme that guides selected agri-startups to scale up their operations.
- As a capacity building initiative, government-owned Agricultural Skill Council of India is helping aspiring entrepreneurs in acquisition of specific skills for selected trades.
- National Livestock Mission is an ambitious initiative by the Government of India which through its various sub-components is encouraging entrepreneurship in poultry, goatery and sheep husbandry.
- A specific sub-component of Mission called 'Entrepreneurship Development and Employment Generation' supports livestock related livelihood activities by providing back ended subsidy.
- Government has launched a National Beekeeping and Honey Mission that provides financial incentives and

support to beekeepers for scientific beekeeping management practices.

- To harness the full potential of fisheries sector, Government has created the Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund that aims to address the gaps in fisheries infrastructure.
- Government also proposed to launch Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana in Union Budget (2019–20) to establish a robust fisheries management framework.

## **5. SCHEMES FOR EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN RURAL INDIA**

*What are the schemes and initiatives taken for Employment generation in Rural India?*

- **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)** - MGNREGS is a flagship programme which addresses poverty in a holistic manner by overcoming social inequalities and creating a base for sustainable and long-term development.
- MGNREGS is transforming rural India into a more productive, equitable and connected society.



- **Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G)** - The Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-
- Gramin (PMAY-G) has been devised in line with Government's commitment to provide 'Housing for All' by 2022 in the rural areas.
- The scheme aims at providing a pucca house with basic amenities to all houseless householders living in kutcha and dilapidated houses by 2022.
- **Skill Upgradation and Mahila Coir Yojana** - The scheme comes under Coir Vikas Yojana and provides development of domestic and export markets, skill development and training, empowerment of women, employment/entrepreneurship creation and development, enhanced raw material utilisation, trade-related services, welfare activities of the coir workers.
- Mahila Coir Yojana in particular aims at women empowerment through the provision of spinning equipment at subsidised rates after appropriate skill training.
- **Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana** - The Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana was launched in 2015 with the twin aims of providing credit of upto Rs. 10 lakh to small entrepreneurs and act as a regulator for Micro-Finance Institutions.
- Mudra targets young educated or skilled workers and entrepreneurs including women entrepreneurs.
- The scheme is designed to promote and ensure access of financial facilities to Non-Corporate Small Business Sectors that will turn them into instruments of GDP growth and employment generation.
- **Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana** - Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is
  - the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship.
  - The objective of this Skill Certification Scheme is to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood.
  - Individuals with prior learning experience or skills will also be assessed and certified under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL).
- **Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana** - The Ministry of Rural Development
  - announced the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana on September 25, 2014.



- DDU-GKY is a part of the National Rural Livelihood Mission, tasked with the dual objectives of adding diversity to the incomes of rural poor families and cater to the career aspirations of rural youth.
  - **Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)** - Undertaken by the Union Ministry of Rural Development, the SPMRM focuses on cluster-based integrated development through Spatial Planning.
  - Rurban clusters are identified across the country's rural areas showing increasing signs of urbanisation i.e., increase in population density, high levels of nonfarm employment, presence of growing economic activities and other socio-economic parameters.
  - The Mission aims to transform these Rurban clusters by stimulating local economic development, enhancing basic services, and creating well planned Rurban clusters.
- What are the key Budget 2020–2021 proposals for Rural Employment?**
- Accordingly, under the head “Sixteen Action Points for Agriculture, Irrigation and Rural Development”, the union government has allocated 2.83 lakh crore rupees for ruralcentric works including, 1.60 lakh crore rupees for agriculture, irrigation and allied activities; 1.23 lakh crore rupees for rural development and panchayati raj.
  - Likewise, the government has set a target of 15 lakh crore rupees for agriculture credit for the year 2020–21.
  - It has also proposed a comprehensive measures for 100 water-stressed districts and expand PM-KUSUM to provide 20 lakh farmers for setting up stand-alone solar pumps and for another 15 lakh farmers to solarise their grid-connected pump sets, setting up of efficient warehouses at the block/taluk level and in Horticulture sector with focus on “one product, one district” for better marketing and export are some of the steps in that direction.
  - The government has planned to dovetail MGNREGS to develop fodder farms.
  - It also aims at doubling of milk processing capacity from 53.5 million metric tonnes to 108 million metric tonnes by 2025.
  - Similarly, on the Blue Economy, raising of fish production to 200 lakh tonnes is proposed by 2022–23.
  - In the current fiscal year, youth will be involved in fishery extension through 3477 Sagar



- Mitras and 500 Fish Farmer Producer Organisations.
- The government hopes to raise fishery export to 1 lakh crore rupees by 2024–25.

## 6. IMPLICATIONS OF CHANGING RURAL STRUCTURE ON EMPLOYMENT AND GROWTH

### *What are the Schemes for Rural Development & Employment?*

- **Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana** - The scheme aims at enhancing rural road connectivity.
- This scheme provides connectivity to the habitations with less or no connectivity at all and helps in poverty reduction by promoting access to economic and social services.
- This ensures sustainable poverty reduction in the long run as people get an opportunity to get connected with the rest of the world.
- The scheme has been benefiting several villagers and helping them lead better lives.
- **Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana** - It is a part of National Livelihood Mission, with the objectives of catering to the career aspirations of the rural youth and

adding diversity to the income of rural families.

- The scheme's prime focus is on the rural youth of poor families aged between 15 and 35.
- **Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)/ National Rural Livelihood Mission** - Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana which is redesigned as National Rural Livelihood Mission was launched in 2011.
- Also known as Ajeevika, this scheme aims at empowering women self-help model across the country.
- Under this scheme, the government provides a loan of three lakh rupees at an interest rate of seven per cent which can be reduced to four per cent at the time of repayment.
- **Prime Minister Rural Development Fellows Scheme** - PMRDF is a scheme initiated by the Ministry of Rural Development, implemented in collaboration with State Governments.
- It has dual goals of providing short-term support to the district administration in the underdeveloped and remote areas of the country and to develop competent and committed leaders and facilitators who can serve as a resource for long term.



- **Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)** - The scheme was launched with the aim to provide employment to the poor.
- It also aimed at providing food to people in areas who live below the poverty line and improving their nutritional levels.
- Other objectives of this Yojana were to provide social and economic assets to the people living in rural areas.
- The scheme did not include the employment of contractors or middlemen.
- **Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)** - It is a rural development project launched by the Government of India in which each Member of Parliament will take the responsibility of three villages and look after the personal, human, social, environmental and economic development of the villages.
- This would substantially improve the standard of living as well as the quality of life in the villages. No fundings have been provided to this project as funds can be raised through existing schemes.
- **Provision of Urban Amenities In Rural Areas (PURA)** - PURA is a strategy for Rural Development in India which was proposed by former

President APJ Abdul Kalam in his book Target 3 billion.

- PURA proposes that urban infrastructure and services should be provided in rural areas to create opportunities outside the cities.
- This will also prevent the migration of youth from the rural areas to urban areas.
- The Central Government has been running PURA programmes in various states since its launch in 2004.
- **Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme** - The objective of this programme is to generate employment opportunities in rural as well as urban areas through setting up of new self employment ventures/projects/microenterprises.
- The scheme is formulated by merging Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) and Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP).
- **National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)** - It was launched to use the unemployed and the underemployed workers to build community assets.
- **Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)** - It was launched to provide employment during lean agricultural season.



- The primary objective of EAS is to create additional wage employment opportunities during the period of acute shortage of wage employment through manual work for the rural poor living below the poverty line.
- **Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY)** - It was launched to create demand-driven community village infrastructure including durable assets at the village level and skills to enable the rural poor to increase the opportunities for sustained employment.
- **Swarna Jyanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana** - It is a holistic package covering all aspects of self employment such as organisation of poor into self-help groups, training, credit, infrastructure and marketing.
- A credit-cum-subsidy programme, the beneficiaries under this scheme are called swarajgaris.
- This scheme is being implemented by the central and the state government on a 3 - 1 cost ratio.
- **National Food for Work Programme (NFWP)** - It was launched with the exclusive focus on the 150 identified backward districts.
- The aim was to generate additional supplementary wage employment and create assets.
- **Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETI)** - These institutes are being established in most districts of the state for imparting training to rural BPL youth in collaboration with the leading district banks.
- The state government will provide land free of cost for these institutions to the concerned leading banks.