

Unemployment In India



*Employment -Programmes Under The Five Year
Plans & NREP*

Employment -Programmes Under The Five Year Plans

EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1992-1997)

- ❖ This plan gave a lot of *scope to the private sector*. The following programmes were started during this plan:
 - (a) *Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana*
 - (b) *Mahila Samriddhi Yojana*
 - (c) *Rashtriya Samajik, Arthik Sahayya Yojana*
 - (d) *Mid-day meal scheme*
 - (e) *Indira Mahila Scheme*

NINTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1997-2002)

- ❖ This plan focused on *agriculture and rural development*
- ❖ The following schemes were started during this plan:
 1. *Swarnajayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana*
 2. *Bhagyashree Child Welfare Policy*
 3. *Rajrajeshwari Mahila Kalyan Yojana*
 4. *Swarnajayanti Gram Rozgar Yojana*
 5. *Jawahar Gram Samruddhi Yojana*
 6. *Antyodaya Anna Yojana*
 7. *Pradhanmantri Gram Sadak Yojana*

National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)

- ❖ The NREP was launched in 1980 with a view to significantly increase employment opportunities in rural areas. This was viewed as a major step towards poverty alleviation. The NREP replaced the food for work (FFW) programme.
- ❖ NREP aimed to create community assets for strengthening rural infrastructure. This includes:
 1. *Drinking water wells*
 2. *Community irrigation wells*
 3. *Village Tanks*
 4. *Minor irrigation works*
 5. *Rural roads*
 6. *Schools and Balwadi buildings*
 7. *Panchayat ghars etc.*

Objectives of NREP

- ❖ Generation of *Additional gainful employment* for unemployed and under employed persons (Both men and women) in rural areas.
- ❖ Creation of productive *community assets* for direct and continuing benefits to the poor.
- ❖ Improvement in the overall *quality of life* in the rural areas.

Features of NREP

- ❖ In all works under NREP, preference was given to landless labour.
- ❖ Among landless labour, preference was given to SC's/ST's for employment.
- ❖ Main provisions relating to works under NREP was that it was not permitted to engage contractors.
- ❖ Wages were paid partly in cash and partly in food grain 1-2 kg/day/head
- ❖ DRDA were responsible for the entire works relating to planning, implementation, coordination and monitoring of NREP.
- ❖ NREP was a centrally sponsored programme with equal sharing of the expenditure by the centre and the states.
- ❖ NREP provide training to the personnel in the implementation of the programme.

Shortcomings of NREP

- ❖ “Works implemented through NREP are often, not coordinated or integrated with the requirements of the families identified for assistance under IRDP.
- ❖ Potentiality of NREP worked to assist newly liberated bonded labourers or to support the attempts of agricultural workers to secure minimum wages fixed under the law is also not always appreciated.
- ❖ There is a tendency to go in for building construction with the high material components, this runs counter to the basic objectives of NREP. The principal objective of NREP is to utilise local resources.

THANK YOU