
The undersigned is directed to refer to SECC(RD)'s Office Memorandum No. H.11014/01/2012-SECC(RD)(Pt.) dated 7th August, 2013, on the subject mentioned above and to furnish the following information for framing reply:-

(c) to (f):- Since 1999, the Ministry of Rural Development was implementing Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) which aimed at providing sustainable income to rural BPL families through income generating assets / economic activities so as to bring them out of poverty line. It was a process oriented scheme involving processes like organization of the rural poor (BPL) in to Self-Help Groups (SHGs) through social mobilization, capacity building & training, provision of revolving fund, making available credit and subsidy, technology, infrastructure and marketing. Each process had a bearing on the successive process. Thrust was on empowerment of the vulnerable sections of the society, i.e. 50% for ST/STs, 40% for women, 15% for minorities and 3% for disabled persons.

The was Performance of SGSY was assessed through concurrent evaluation, studies and reports including those conducted by National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad, Bankers Institute of Rural Development (BIRD), Lucknow, Centre for Management Development, Thiruvananthapuram, Reports of the Steering Committee constituted by the Planning Commission for the 11th Plan and the Prof. Radhakrishna Committee on credit related issues related to SGSY, set up by the Ministry of Rural Development in April 2008. The experience of implementation of SGSY in the ten years (1999 to 2009) had thrown up a mixed picture. On the one hand it had brought into focus the shortcomings like uneven mobilization of rural poor and formation of SHGs across the States, insufficient capacity building of beneficiaries, low credit mobilization and lack of professionals to implement the programme. On the other hand, the mechanism of SHGs as an instrument of social & economic empowerment of rural poor had been amply validated. In
addition, the programme had also apparently reached a certain level of maturity and needed to be taken to the next phase where it could acquire inter and intra-departmental / ministerial and sectoral linkages along with revised economic package of assistance. The situation warranted higher order of flexibility and a focus on targets and outcomes.

Accordingly, based largely on the recommendations of the Prof. Radhakrishna Committee Report, SGSY has been restructured and renamed as National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), to implement the programme in a mission mode in a phased manner for targeted and time bound delivery of results. It aimed at reducing poverty by enabling poor BPL* households to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities. This should result in appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis through building strong and sustainable grass roots institutions. NRLM is a demand driven programme and the States formulate their own poverty reduction action plans.

(*since changed to identifying the target group through a process of Participatory Identification of Poor (P.I.P).

- Under NRLM, there would be more dedicated sensitive support structure which are going to work with the poor for 10 years.
- A saturation approach in mobilizing the poor into Self Help Groups and their federations.
- Capitilizing the institutions of the poor.
- Enhancing loan to the extent of Rs. 1 lakh per member of Self Help Group.

National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) was formally launched on 3rd June, 2011. The SGSY has ceased to exist with effect from 1st April, 2013.

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