

# Unemployment In India



*Employment - Programmes Under The Five Year  
Plans, Part B*

# Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP)

It was launched on *15th August 1983*. The programme was funded by the Central Government on 100% basis

The main objective of this programme are:

1. Generating gainful employment
2. Creating productive assets in rural areas
3. Improving the overall quality of rural life

# SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-1990)

This plan laid stress on *food, employment and productivity*

- ❖ The objectives of the plan included: *Development, modernisation, self-reliance, social justice, improving the techniques of production, to achieve an yearly increase in national income of 5% and increase food grain production*

# SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-1990)

The following programmes were started in this plan:

(1) *Jazwahaar Rojgar Yojana*

(2) *Indira Awaas Yojana*

(3) *Scheme of 10 lakh wells.*

The seventh plan *proved to be important* from the point of view of employment generation

# 1. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

- ❖ Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi announced on 28th April, 1989 the launching of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana
- ❖ All the existing rural wage employment programmes were merged into JRY
- ❖ This implies that NREP and RLEGP have been merged so as to be brought under this umbrella programme referred to Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

# Main Features of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

- As a result of the operation of the NREP and RLEGP during 1980-81 to 1988-89, rural employment programmes reached only 55% of the village panchayats around the country
- JRY aimed at reaching every single panchayat

# Main Features of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

- Scheme was administered by the Village panchayats to implement rural employment programmes benefitting 440 lakh families living below poverty line in India
- JRY had stipulated that Central assistance would finance 80% and the States share would be 20%

To be Continued...

Thank You