

- (8) The "Target-driven" approach to approval and implementation of projects should be replaced by a "need-based" approach by all the implementing agencies and banks.

**(b) Human Resource Development :**

- (1) Human resource development is crucial for introducing sustainability in the programme. Training infrastructure is found to be highly deficient in terms of physical infrastructure, manpower, and operational equipment.
- (2) No special efforts were taken to develop training modules and curriculum.
- (3) The absorption rate of NRY trainees was negligible as only 11.4% could take up self-employment and 71.4% remaining unemployed.

**(c) Nehru Rozgar Yojana :**

- (1) The performance of SUME in Jabalpur was satisfactory. The target achievement was over 75% and the representation to SCs/STs was significantly higher than the stipulated requirement. The women participation was, however, lower than the requirement.
- (2) The training and loan components operated in parallel because loan applicants and training applicants were strictly compartmentalised by different selection agencies. This has been the result of inadequate understanding on the part of the implementing agencies resulting in near zero rate access to loans to the NRY trainees.
- (3) In Kharsia, there has been an effective convergence between NRY training and UBSP and this led to a good access to bank credit.
- (4) The full potential of NRY not explored by implementing agencies.
- (5) In Jabalpur, SHASU was not implemented with same zeal as that of SUME because of complicated procedure involved.
- (6) As compared to Below Poverty Line (BPL) status of 61.5% of the total beneficiaries at pre-NRY stage, only 8% are left in the BPL group. 92% beneficiaries have crossed the poverty line due to SUME intervention.

- (7) In the pre-NRY income distribution stage, 65% of the total unemployed person have gone up significantly high in the income ladder.
- (8) Unlike Jabalpur, the income enhancement was not significant in Kharsia because of the higher level of poverty in that town. The society has recommended the need to make a resource inventory for providing the base for higher value added economic activities.
- (9) Lack of publicity of the scheme and non-involvement of NGOs upto the desired level are major factors which are responsible for non-existence of any pressure groups in both the towns of Jabalpur and Kharsia.
- (10) Guidelines should be made extensively familiar to the implementing officials at all levels. Basic guidelines such as provision of infrastructural support to micro enterprises, the preparation of training profiles by DUDA/SUDA are not known to many officials including district level officials.

[Translation]

**Complaints against CPWD Enquiries**

820. SHRI AMANKUMAR NAGRA :  
 SHRI BAIJNATH RAWAT :  
 SHRI PUNNULAL MOHALE :  
 SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR YADAV :  
 SHRI SURENDRA PRASAD YADAV  
 (JHANJIHARPUR) :  
 SHRI JANG BAHADUR SINGH PAJEL :  
 SHRIMATI SHEILA GAUTAM :

Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether number of complaints received against the working of CPWD enquiries, particularly of Laxmibai Nagar and DIZ Area, New Delhi, from the allottees and Members of Parliament during each of the last two years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government on each of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.