

is given below:—

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Financial Year	Budgeted amount	Actual under recovery/ subsidy
PDS Kerosene	2015-16	7,340	11,496
	2016-17	8,781	8,466
	2017-18	8,696	4,785
	2018-19	4,296	5,150*
Domestic LPG	2015-16	21,340	22,011
	2016-17	15,433	15,338
	2017-18	13,122	20,905
	2018-19	16,832	25,792*

*Actual under recovery/subsidy for April-December, 2019.

(c) Direct Benefit Transfer has been implemented in the entire country for LPG and in Jharkhand for kerosene.

Employment generation in urban areas

*110. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any measures apart from skill development, towards employment generation for skilled/low-skilled workers, especially in the urban areas to absorb and reallocate the country's surplus labour into jobs that are best suited for them; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme viz. "Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)" in the statutory towns to reduce poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households by enabling them access to gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, for improvement

in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis. Some of the components under DAY-NULM apart from skill development are as follows:—

- (i) **Social Mobilization and Institution Development (SM&ID):** This component envisages universal social mobilization of urban poor into Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and their federations. SHGs may consist of 10 to 20 members. These groups serve as a support system for the poor to meet their financial and social needs. Normally, women SHGs are formed, however, male SHGs of differently-abled persons or those in vulnerable occupations like rag-pickers, sanitation workers etc. are allowed to be formed. An amount of ₹ 10,000 can be spent per SHG for its formation, handholding, training of the members, bank linkage, formation of federation and other related activities.
- (ii) **Self-Employment Programme (SEP):** This component focuses on financial assistance to individuals/groups/SHGs of urban poor for setting up gainful self-employment ventures or micro-enterprises. Interest subvention is provided at the rate over and above the ROI of 7% on the bank loans sanctioned for the individual/group micro-enterprises. Further, an additional 3% interest subvention is provided to women Self-Help Groups (SHGs) on timely repayment of loans.
- (iii) **Support to Urban Street Vendors (SUSV):** This component addresses the livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors by facilitating survey, issue of certificates and identity cards, creation of required physical infrastructure for vending zones, pro-vendor urban planning and provision of skills to urban street vendors for accessing emerging market opportunities.

Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority concern of the Government. Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) was launched on 9th August, 2016 with the objective to incentivise employers for creation of employment. Under the scheme, Government of India is paying Employer's full contribution *i.e.* 12% towards EPF and EPS both (as admissible from time to time) for a period of three years to the new employees through EPFO. The scheme is targeted for employees earning upto ₹ 15,000 per month. Till 4th February, 2019, benefits have been given to 1.31 lakh establishments covering 1.06 crore beneficiaries.

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) has been initiated by Government for facilitating self-employment. Under PMMY collateral free loans upto ₹ 10 lakh, are extended to small/micro business enterprises and to individuals to enable them to setup or expand their business activities. Till 25th January, 2019, total 15.59 crore loans have been sanctioned under the scheme.