



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

Urban Development: National Livelihood Mission In Raichur District

Dr. Ramesha

Guest Lecturer

Dept of Political Science

Raichur University, Raichur, Yeragera -584133, Karnataka, India.

Abstract

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation launched by National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) on 23 September 2013. The main objective of the NULM is to lift the poor out of poverty through entrepreneurship. It was started to uplift the conditions of the urban poor. It strives for self-employment, market-based jobs and skill training among the urban poor. NULM facilitates credit facilities targeting universal coverage of the urban poor for credit facilities and skill development. Social security, skills development, institutional credit and providing suitable spaces for urban street vendors. Exposes them to the potential of emerging market opportunities. It will gradually provide shelter to the urban homeless with essential services. An attempt has been made in this research paper to build on the background of how the National Urban Livelihood Mission, a poverty alleviation program is responding to the urban development of Raichur district.

Keywords: Urban Development, Livelihood, Raichur

Introduction

Urban development in India is a challenge. Poverty is the biggest problem in urban areas. The living conditions and incomes of people in urban areas are characterized by urban poverty. Suitable for alleviating urban poverty. It is a fact that the main reason is the lack of basic amenities required for a better standard of living. Urban dwellers who consume less than 2100 calories per day are considered poor. There are many problems in urban development, problems like population, employment, migration, food, sanitation etc. have prevented the city from getting out of poverty. Karnataka is one of them. Urban poverty in Karnataka is higher than the national urban poverty average, while the current urban poverty is 26%, while in the state it is 32%. In this background, Raichur district is ranked 2nd among the most backward districts of Karnataka. In Niti

Aayog's 'Multidimensional Poverty Index Report', Raichur district is 32.19% in poverty. The Niti Aayog report reflects the poverty of this district very clearly. Urban development in such poverty districts is unaffordable. Urban growth was 25.20% in 2001 and 25.42% by 2011 (Raichur District Statistics View-2021-22). The change in urban population is detrimental to the urban development of the region. It is also a fact that the condition of the cities of Raichur district is very poor. Urban development has become a huge challenge in this region where proper infrastructure is not systematically available. With the objective of providing a fair solution to such problems, India has been making efforts to reduce urban poverty and lead to development by formulating five-year plans since 1951. Governments have implemented several developmental schemes related to urban poverty alleviation through five-year plans. National Urban Livelihood Scheme is one of them. This scheme has been implemented with the main objective of eradicating urban poverty. The main objective of this research paper is to find out how much the poverty alleviation program National Urban Livelihood Scheme has contributed to the development of urban areas in Raichur.

Objectives

1. To discuss the aims and objectives of the National Urban Livelihoods Mission
2. To know the contribution of National Urban Livelihood Abhiyan in the development of Raichur and Sindhanur urban areas.

Methodology

This research paper is limited to Sindhanoor and Raichur Nagar Sabhas of Raichur district and the information to supplement this research paper is collected from primary and secondary sources.

National Urban Livelihood Mission

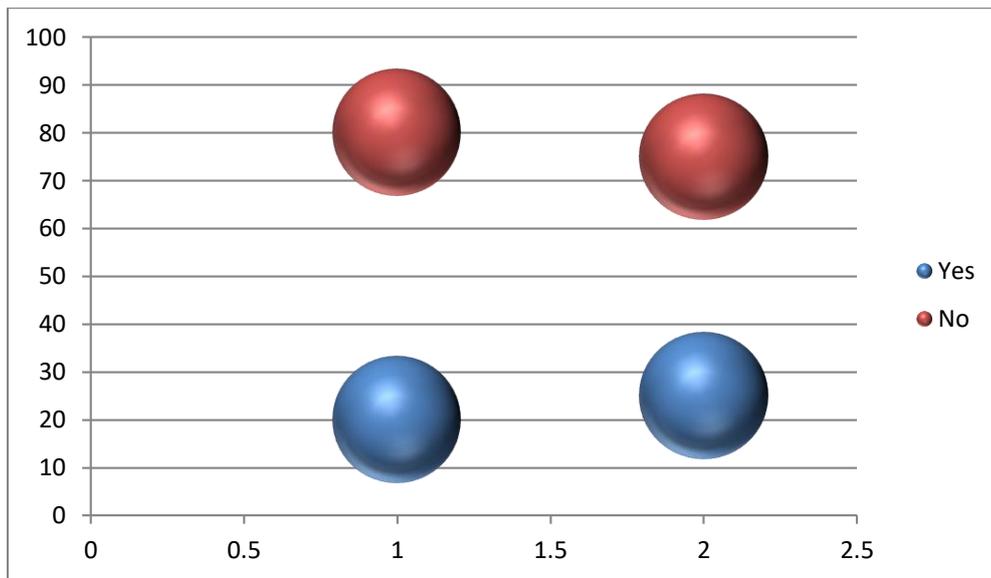
The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation launched the National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) on 23 September 2013. Swarna Jayanti Urban Roz Gar Yojana (SJSRY) has been replaced by NULM. It was started to uplift the conditions of the urban poor. It strives for skill training of urban poor for self-employment and market oriented jobs. Facilitates credit. NULM aims at universal coverage of urban poor for credit facilities and skill development. It provides social security, skills, institutional credit and suitable locations for urban street vendors. exposes them to emerging markets. It will gradually provide shelter to the urban homeless with essential services.

Benefits of National Urban Livelihood Mission

1. Providing bank loans at 7 % interest rate to urban poor who want to set up enterprises or micro-enterprises under self-employment. 2 lakhs to an individual for setting up personal micro-enterprises. Bank loans up to 10 lakhs will be given to urban poor groups.
2. Self-help groups of urban poor can avail bank loans at 7 % interest rate. All women self help who repay their loans on time An additional 3 % interest concession is provided to the societies. In case of timely repayment the rate of interest is only 4%..

3. The National Urban Livelihoods Mission aims at up-skilling of street vendors, which provides infrastructure/civic facilities such as footpaths. Provide water supply, solid waste disposal facility, street lighting system and support the development of informal sector markets.
4. Under the Shelter Scheme for Urban Refugees provides financial assistance to urban local bodies for operation and maintenance of construction of permanent shelters for urban refugees to lead a dignified life.
5. There is a need to expand employment options to the urban poor to provide them with more opportunities to lead a well-rounded life.
6. It seeks to teach active skills to adapt to the growing market-based employment opportunities required by an emerging urban economy.
7. Provides training and support to the establishment of micro-enterprises by urban poor individuals and groups.
8. Ensuring availability of urban homeless population with respect to permanent shelters including basic amenities like water supply, sanitation, drainage.
9. To improve the standard of living by creating special sections in homeless shelters to cater to the needs of orphan children, aged, disabled, mentally ill, sick and especially vulnerable sections of urban homeless by providing them with special service links.
10. Establish strong rights-based linkages with other programs that include the urban homeless' right to food, health, education, etc.
11. Social security pensions, PDS, ICDS, food programs, provision of spaces for street vendors. Encourages entrepreneurship by imparting business skills training.

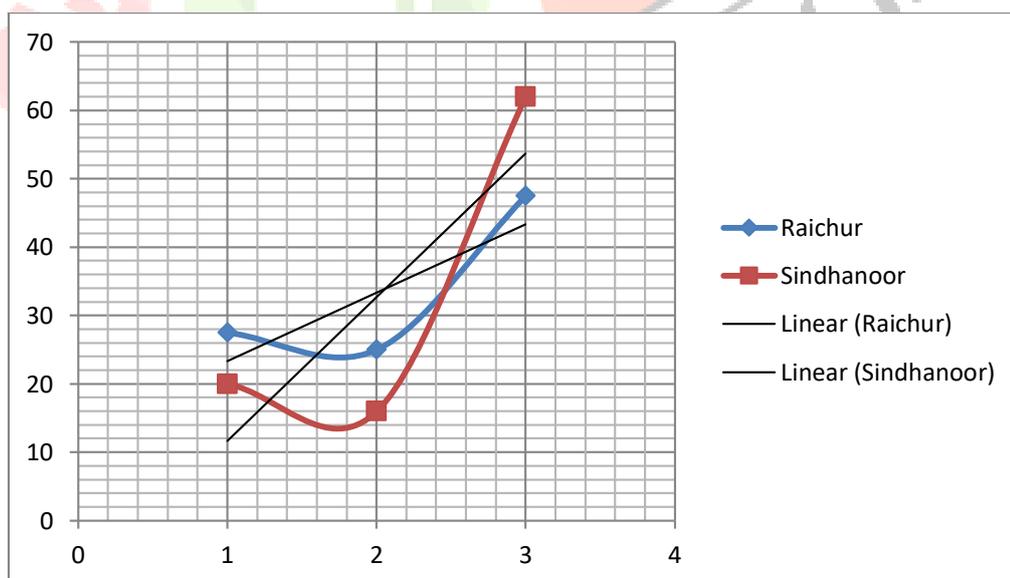
National Urban Livelihood Abhiyan Scheme Beneficiaries Details



The diagram details the beneficiaries of the National Urban Livelihood Campaign. It is known that 20% of the beneficiaries of this scheme are in Raichur city area and 80% of the beneficiaries are deprived under this scheme. It is known that 25% of beneficiaries are in Sindhanur urban area and 75% of beneficiaries are deprived.

As a whole, 22.5% beneficiaries under National Urban Livelihood Abhiyan and 77.5% beneficiaries under National Urban Livelihood Abhiyan are deprived. The main reason for 77.5% of the beneficiaries under National Urban Livelihood Abhiyan is lack of awareness about National Urban Livelihood Abhiyan. The fieldwork revealed lack of proper information and political interference in beneficiary selection.

Details of the facilities provided by the National Urban Livelihood Campaign Scheme

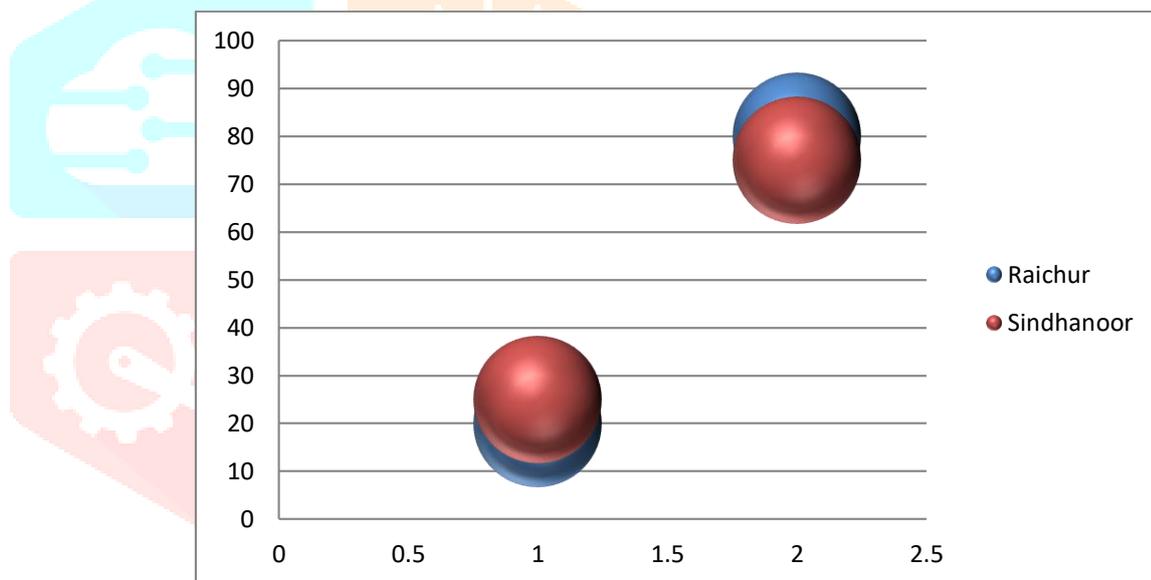


The diagram gives details of the facilities available under the National Urban Livelihood Scheme. This project is a poverty alleviation program, according to statistics of Raichur district, as of 2020-21, 41.96% of the beneficiaries under the self-employment program in Raichur urban area, 41.68% of the beneficiaries under the skill development training program, and 14.74%, of the beneficiaries under the self-employment program in Sindhnur urban area. 39.26% of those who have benefited under skill development training program. In

Raichur and Sindhanur urban areas, if we look closely at Raichur urban area, Sindhanur urban area lags behind in these two programs. Based on this report, when the field study was conducted, 27.5% of the people in Raichur urban area were benefited under the self-employment program. 25% people have availed the facility under the assistance program for street vendors of the city. 47.5% people have availed the facility under skill development training program. 20% people in Sindhnoor urban area have availed facilities under self employment program. 16% people have availed the facility under Nere program for urban street vendors. 62% people have got the facility under skill development training program.

In total, when checking Raichur and Sindhnur urban areas, it is known that 23.3% people have availed the facility under self employment program. It is known that 20% people have got the facility under the assistance program for urban street vendors. It is known that 56.7 % people have got the facility under skill development training program.

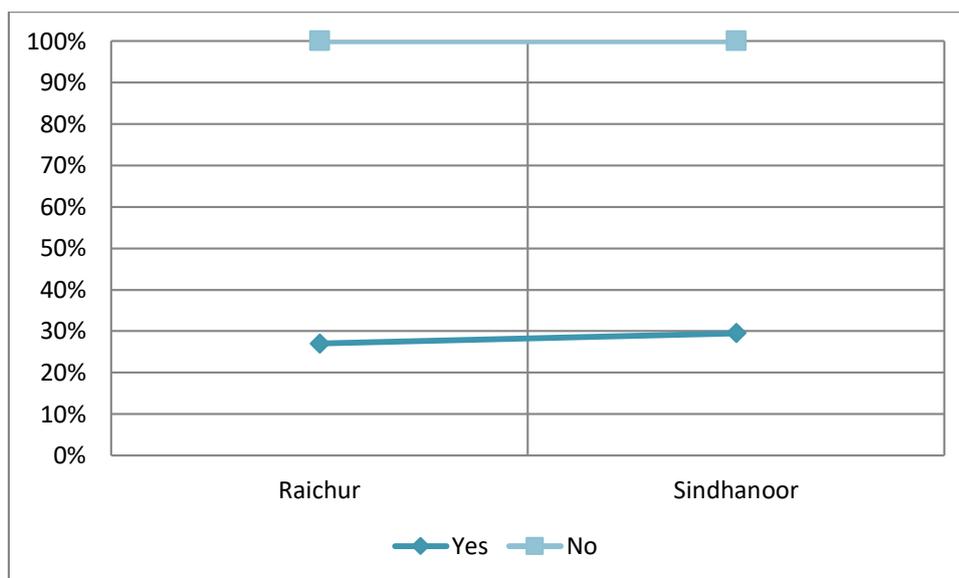
Urban Poverty by National Urban Livelihood Campaign Scheme Details of Elimination



The diagram details how the National Urban Livelihood Scheme will reduce urban poverty. When asked about the eradication of urban poverty through this project, 20% of people in Raichur urban area expressed the opinion that urban poverty can be reduced. 80% of people expressed the opinion that urban poverty cannot be reduced. 25% of people in Sindhanur urban area expressed the opinion that urban poverty can be reduced. 75% people expressed the opinion that urban poverty cannot be reduced.

When Raichur and Sindhnur urban areas are observed as a whole, 22.5 % of the people are of the opinion that urban poverty can be reduced through the National Urban Livelihood Scheme. 77.5% people expressed the opinion that urban poverty cannot be reduced by the National Urban Livelihood Scheme. The reason was found to be the improper implementation of the National Urban Livelihood Scheme and the negligence of the authorities, lack of awareness among the people and the lack of success in acquiring this scheme.

Details of improvement of standard of living by National Urban Livelihood Abhiyan Scheme



The diagram details the improvement in standard of living by this scheme. The National Urban Livelihood Scheme has been implemented by the government to improve the poverty and living standards of people in urban areas. When asked about the improvement in standard of living through this project, 27% of people in Raichur urban area expressed the opinion that people's standard of living can be improved under this project. 73% people said that the standard of living of the people has not improved under this scheme. 29.5% of people in Sindhanur urban area said that people's standard of living can be improved under this project. 70.5% people expressed the opinion that the standard of living of the people has not improved under this scheme.

When looking at Raichur and Sindhanur urban areas as a whole, 28.25 % of the people said that the living standards of the urban people have been improved by the National Urban Livelihood Scheme. 71.75 % people expressed their opinion that the living standards of people in urban areas cannot be improved by the National Urban Livelihood Scheme. The main reason is that this facility is not available to the right beneficiaries and misuse of the scheme.

Conclusion

Poverty alleviation programs implemented for the development of urban areas have their share in urban development. development has become unaffordable especially in urban areas of Raichur. urban areas of the district are not hidden from poverty. It is clearly visible that the growth of cities is 25.42 %. Raichur district urban areas that are deprived of infrastructure have been left behind in development. The national urban livelihood abhiyan, an urban poverty alleviation program, has lost out on the development of these urban areas. Fieldwork data reveals that the goals and objectives of NULM, an ambitious scheme of the government, have failed to penetrate the urban areas of Raichur district. The scheme has failed to reach the right beneficiaries and neglect of government officials and political interference in reaching the real beneficiaries are seen as the main reasons. The schemes implemented by the governments cannot be successful unless there are real benefits.

Reference

1. Basavaraj Kumar, Gramin Abhiruddi karykramagalu matu Nitigalu Sri Siddeshwara prakashana Gulbarga. 2000.
2. Chandrashekhar T.R. Karnataka Abhiruddi Mahiti kosha. Prasaran Kannada Vishwa Vidyalaya Hampi. 1999.
3. Gammaiya G. Hyderabad Karnataka Arthik Pragati Samasyagalu mattu Sadhyategalu, Yojana maasapatke Bengaluru, 1994.
4. <https://vikaspidia.in>
5. National Urban Live Woods mission, Ministry of housing hand poverty elevation Government of India.

