



# इंदिरा गांधी शहरी रोजगार गारंटी योजना

**Indira Gandhi Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme [IGUEGS]**

**Introduction : An Initiative by State Government of Rajasthan**

January 2023



# The Introduction

- 'Indira Gandhi Shahari Rozgar Guarantee Yojana [Indira Gandhi Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme – IGUEGS]' was launched by State Government of Rajasthan on August 30, 2022, on the lines of MGNREGA.
- The main objective of the programme is to provide economic support to the poor and needy families living in the cities (urban areas) through providing work opportunities.

## Features of the IGUEGS



**Budgetary allocation** : The government has allocated **INR 800 crore** for the scheme.

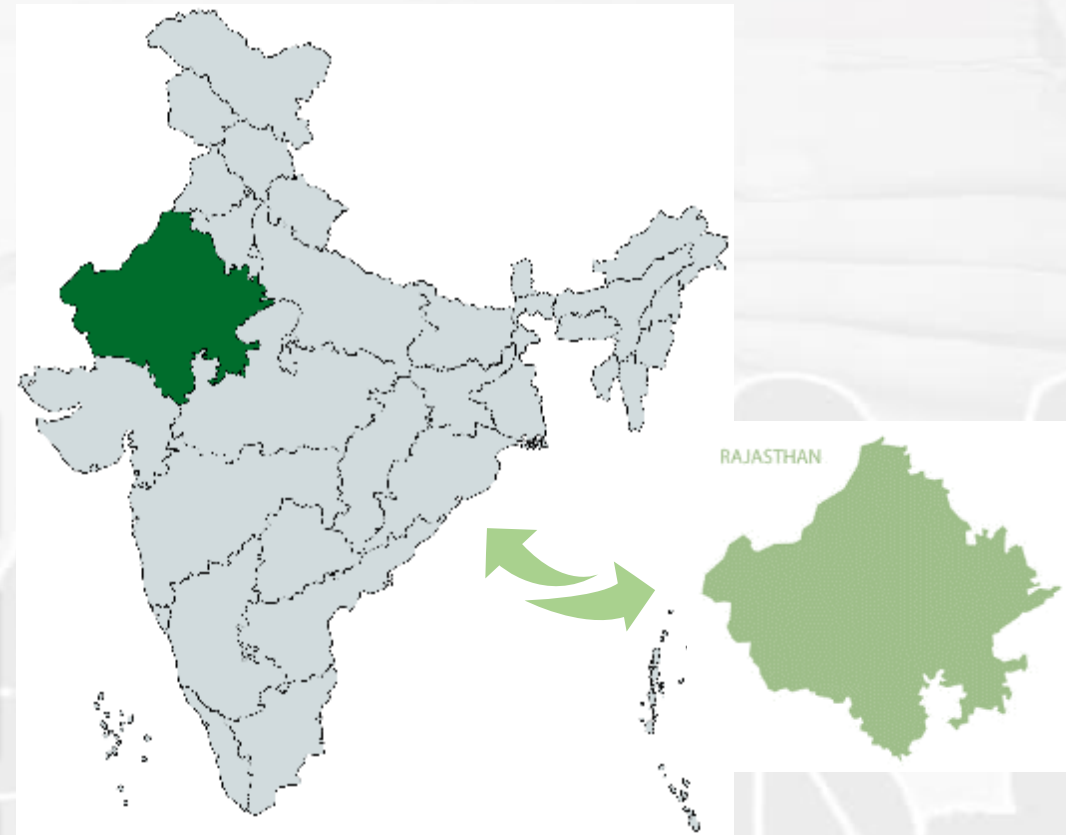


**Eligibility** : People in the **18 – 60 years of age group** are eligible for the scheme under which at least 50 people in each ward of urban local bodies will be given employment.



**Registration** : A '**Janaadhar card**' or its registration slip is required. Registrations can be done at '**e-Mitra**' centers.

## State – Rajasthan (India)





# Sectors Covered under IGUEGS



**Projects on  
Environment Protection**

**Maintenance of  
Gardens**

**Heritage Conservation**

**Water Conservation**

**Cleanliness and  
Sanitation**

**Removal of  
Encroachment, Illegal  
Sign Boards, Hoardings  
and Banners**





# Objectives of IGUEGS



Generate employment by providing 100 days of work in the lines of MGNREGA, to the people residing in the urban areas of the state.



The objective of this scheme is to ensure the safety of the family living in the urban area.

## इंदिरा गांधी शहरी रोजगार गारंटी योजना



It is the largest urban employment guarantee scheme in the country.



It can address several urban challenges such as lack of cleanliness, address WASH provisions, water conservation etc.



# Other Schemes on Employment ...1



## Atmanirbhar Bharat Rozgar Yojana (ABRY) by Ministry of Labour and Employment :

Aatmanirbhar Bharat Rozgar Yojana (ABRY) was launched with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> October 2020 as part of Atmanirbhar Bharat package 3.0 to incentivize employers for creation of new employment along with social security benefits and restoration of loss of employment during Covid-19 pandemic.



## National Career Service (NCS) Project by Ministry of Labour and Employment :

Project for transformation of the National Employment Service to provide a variety of career related services like job matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, apprenticeship, internships etc. This project consists of three important components namely - (1) NCS Portal ([www.ncs.gov.in](http://www.ncs.gov.in)); (2) Model Career Centres; and (3) Interlinking of Employment Exchanges.



## Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) by Ministry of Labour and Employment :

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) was launched with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2016 to incentivize employers for creation of new employment. New employees, those earning upto INR 15,000 per month and registered upto 31st March 2019 were eligible for benefits of this scheme, wherein Govt. of India paid the Employee Pension Scheme contribution of 8.33% for the firsts three years of their employment.



# Other Schemes on Employment ...2



## Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) by Ministry of Rural Development :

It is a placement linked skill development program for rural poor youth under National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) since September 2014. Rural Youth in the age group of 15 – 35 years are covered under this scheme. Sub-component of NRLM is like placement linked skill development scheme for rural poor.



## Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) by Ministry of Urban and Housing Affairs :

To reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in an appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong grassroots level institutions for the poor. The mission would aim at providing shelters equipped with essential services to the urban homeless in a phased manner.



## Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan (PMGKRA) by Ministry of Rural Development :

It was a 125-day program launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 20th June 2020 with a mission to address the issues of returnee migrant workers and similarly affected rural population by Covid-19 pandemic through a multi- pronged strategy of providing immediate employment & livelihood opportunities to distressed. It focused on 25 targeted works to create employment and build infrastructure in rural areas of 116 selected districts across 6 States with a resource cap of Rs. 50,000 crore.



# Comparison between MGNREGA and IGUEGS



## MGNREGA

### Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

- It is an Act implemented by the Parliament enforced all over India.
- It is legally enforced and has legal implication.
- MGNREGA clearly defines the radius and the jurisdiction where the employees are to be given job.
- MGNREGA imposes legal obligations on the government to provide employment within the scheduled time period and the payment of full wage on the failure of providing employment unlike MGNREGA.
- Implementation mechanism is well defined.
- The ratio of gender/caste participation is well defined.



## IGUEGS

### Indira Gandhi Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme

- This is a policy, introduced by the Government of Rajasthan enforced only within the state.
- It has no legal boundation.
- This policy does not mention any such jurisdiction.
- The scheme does not put any legal obligation on the Government to provide employment within scheduled days.
- The implementation mechanism is not well defined.
- The ratio (including the reservation) policy has not incorporated in the scheme yet.

## To Conclude with...

- Despite such policies and schemes the unemployment rate in India is at the peak.
- The recent data says unemployment rate rose to 8.30% in December 2022, the highest in 16 months, from 8.00% in the previous month, (as per Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy data)
- The urban unemployment rate rose to 10.09% in December 2022 from 8.96% in the previous month, while the rural unemployment rate slipped to 7.44% from 7.55% in the same period.
- There should be a constant effort to improve the implementation mechanism and corrupt free execution of the schemes and the policies.
- Unemployment is a social evil that gives birth to various other social problems which hinders the overall progress of the country.
- Therefore, there should be a collaborated effort both by the central and the respective states to eradicate this problem.







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