

Urban Livelihood Challenges In Developing Society-A Study Of Urban Livelihood Programme In North-East India

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Abstract

Urbanization has brought multiple challenges before community to maintain sustainable development and social equity. It has forced mankind to adapt the current structural pattern in the process of globalisation. Social and economic participation is doubtful in a society loaded with traditional economic system and indigenous values. This paper discussed about the changes has taken place in economic pattern or livelihood due to urban growth and its impact on having native marginalised section living in north-eastern region of India. Based on NSSO, PLFS annual report from 2016-17 to 2020-21 on Urban Labour Force Participation rate in eight states of north-east, this study assess urban unemployment trends in north east. To address the livelihood challenges of urban vulnerable groups, this paper chooses DAY-NULM a popular scheme to create gainful self employment programme. Attempt has been made to highlight the achievements of this scheme in north east states based on secondary data collected from department websites. This study found result is satisfactory for few states, where DAY-NULM which is significantly implemented .However, It is also observed that the components of this flagship programme has not been implemented uniformly in this region. Therefore, this study recommended for collaborative urban planning particularly for coping livelihood strategies focused on local need based with assets creation in mission mode approach.

Keywords: Urban Unemployment, North-east, Livelihood, DAY-NULM

1. Introduction

Urbanization has brought revolutionary changes in social and economic structure of developing countries affected the poorest sections of the society, especially the indigenous community. It has created new employment opportunities, introduced new technology and foreign investment. To participate needed training, education and skill development in which the natives are lacking. This also undermined the domestic

manufacturing, raised the poverty level among the underprivileged sections and destabilised the capacity of the states (Chiru 2018). Urbanisation has experienced a major social makeover that is touching hundreds of millions of inhabitants in their daily lives and livelihoods. According to the World Bank Report 2021, more than 80% of the world's population of working age lived in urban areas (World Bank 2021). This trend of urbanisation influence structural change in employment to

social transformation that affects local economies, livelihoods, migration, well-being, and social organization (Choithani et al., 2021).

Developing countries face the challenge of radically improving the quality of life in cities and making them ready for future growth, while at the same time improving the living conditions of their inhabitants. The plight of the slum dwellers, the unidentified street poor and the unemployed or underemployed urban poor who demand a quality of life equal to that of other citizens in the country. Urban local governments have a great deal of responsibility for the development and governance of our cities and communities, but they have found themselves unable to fulfill their core mandate of helping the urban poor (Harini and Mundoli, 2019).

The process of urbanisation has become more rampant across tribal areas in post-independence India. Expansion of administrative centers and the opening of industrial and infrastructure projects has been largely contributed (Khakha 2019) to creation of employment opportunities in the hills. However, only a few became a part of this emerging habitat in tribal areas. Lacking effective policy implementation and inadequate participation is major threat in protecting and promoting livelihood for urban poor. Scheduled tribes are placed at the end of the development process due to a lack of education and necessary skills. By driving the population of the scheduled tribes below the poverty line, the new economic policies completely contravene the idea of social justice. By pushing the population of the scheduled tribes below the poverty line, the new economic policies completely contravene the idea of social justice. Consequently, based on the requirements of a certain tribal territory, tribal planning should address their complaints and social injustice.

Northeast India is one of the least developed regions in the country. It is also the least urbanised region of India with only 18 percent of its population living in 414 towns and cities (Saitlunga 2019). Urbanisation in Northeast India largely corresponds to spreading out of administrative functions. Large urban population concentrated in administrative capitals and other urban population settle in small town and peri-urban area of the region. Small Towns are in positions of drawback with not only restricted support from both the national and state governments, but also modest private investment. Scarcity is higher in small and medium towns due to lack of adequate infrastructural and basic services to enhance their growth potential. In that juncture livelihood pattern of vulnerable class is greatly affected.

Urban Livelihood issues in North East

In North East tribes make up 27.3% of the total population and their population share in rural regions is 28.3% and in urban areas it is 23% (GOI 2011). This region has witnessed a extensive increase in urban development. This is due to the movement of a significant proportion of people from agriculture (the customary source of their livelihoods and identity) to emerging employment opportunities in the government, trade, businesses, industries, retail, and the informal sector (Khakha 2019). The rural to urban migration is an important component of urbanization in most of the countries and regions. Both urbanization and migration are regarded as one of the most important indicators of economic development and social transformation of a region. Economic growth is accompanied by a gradual reduction in the relative share of agriculture and an increase in the relative share of industry and services in total output and labour force (Mandal & Alam

2020. In order to enhance tribal livelihood in the context of globalisation, regional planning and the launch of tribal programmes based on regional requirements would be more beneficial (Rao and Kumar 2020).

There is switch of their livelihood system from agricultural to non-agricultural pursuits is discernible (Marchang, 2019). Marginalised groups experienced common disadvantages including geographical separation, economic scarcity, illiteracy, poverty, indebtedness and less access to resources and civic services. (Bhagat, 2013) in his article 'Conditions of SC/ST Households A Story of Unequal Improvement' reveals that too much emphasis on either economic growth or development indicators associated to education and health, but less on the micro processes and apparatus related to access to drinking water, toilet facility, sanitation, facility as determinants of life chances, capability, and social and gender equity. This study further argue that people finds itself at lower end in all parameters of living conditions and household assets' mainly due to the government's implementation of uneven development programmes. Khaka (2019) in his review work on urban development process in 'Shillong' a capital city of Meghalaya observe that land allotment policy only favours to certain groups who work for the state, such as bureaucrats, government officials, and the army. This study outlined a deep divide between the state wants and people's view of urban development. Further suggested that policies should be sensitive to the cultural norms of the region and need to be framed targeting indigenous tribal community. Being landless and poverty stricken in people migrate in considerable numbers to the cities

and towns in search of a livelihood. Steadily they settle down in the city slums where the conditions of living are almost unstable. They lose their identity and are forced to cope up with a lifestyle which is indefinite to them (Banerjee and Madhurima 2013). A comprehensive planning address their grievances and social injustice based on the needs of a particular region. Hence, regional planning and initiation of community based programmes on the regional requirement would be more helpful to promote livelihood in the context of urbanisation.

The governments implement a series of urban development activities to generate employment for the urban poor in these slum dwellers and alleviate poverty. Prominent scheme have been launched to address urban slums and poor inhabitants in form of DAY-NULM targeting below poverty population in urban area. This scheme is launched in 2013 replacing SJSRY to safeguard livelihood for urban poor consisting six components emphasis on creation of Self Help Group and Skill Development Programme for Self Employment. Since then several report and study conducted on performance evaluation of this scheme in operating states in India. One of the study on operation of various components under DAY-NULM schemes in Guwahati City it observed significant achievements in creation of Self Help Group but it also found lacking transparency, political influence and improper survey in identifying beneficiaries are major loopholes in implementation of other component this scheme (Barman & Saloi 2020).

Due to the "push" of technological progress in agriculture and the "pull" of better wages in the non-agricultural sector, the workers would move from the agricultural sector to the nonfarm sector (Das 2019). In addition, the increase in employment in the non-farm sector is characterised by low wages and

employment in the organised sector as well as casual and contract employment in the unorganised sector. During the post-liberalization period, employment in the tertiary sector only slightly increased. The community, social, and personal services industry lagged behind when all other tertiary sectors saw some increase in employment. (Sundaram2008). Most tribal groups have experienced social upheaval and land dispossession as a result of these influences. This can be seen in the loss of conventional jobs, traditional housing, and traditional ways of living, exhaustion of compensation funds, unemployment, intense and unfair rivalry with migrants in the labour markets, lofty goals, and extreme frustration (Khakha 2021).

In response to this viewpoint, the current article attempt to explore perspectives on urban poverty, emerging trends, dimensions, poverty alleviation programmes, and ways for developing micro action plans. This study looks into the context of urban vulnerability, household livelihood patterns, and livelihood strategies in the northeast states. National and state policymakers will be able to measure the success of their anti-urban poverty strategies. Based on the findings, they will be able to develop better policies and programmes to reduce the risks faced by low-income urban households and support sustainable livelihoods.

2. Objectives

- i) To identify the working population ratio and urban unemployment trends of labour force in northeastern states of India
- ii) To evaluate the policies measure to protect and promote urban livelihood in northeastern states in India
- iii) To suggest measure for effective implementation and social equity

3. Methodology

This study used mix methods to obtain objectives of this research. Quantitative and Qualitative research methods has been applied to understand the pattern of livelihood especially in urban area of hills and plains of north east. Secondary data is collected from unit level data of NSSO PLFS yearly report from 2017-18 to 2020-21 to analyze the trend of working population ratio and Unemployment Rate in north- eastern states comprises Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram and Sikkim. To evaluate the impact of DAY-NULM, secondary data is collected from department's websites of States and Central Government. While analyzing these collected data descriptive methods is used to measure achievements of various component of NULM to explain more insights with indicators taking into the considerations. Based on performance of DAY-NULM and participatory feedback certain suggestion will be recommended for effective implementation.

3. Findings and Discussion

North-East India consists eight states Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, and Sikkim. This region occupies geostrategically significant and a potential corridor for trading with South-East Asia. It has also a distinctive social and cultural identity. Only four per cent of the India's total population is shared by Eight North-East states of India. This small proportion of

population occupies significant position in the demographic and ethno political perspective. NorthEast's 45.8 million people divide into many ethnic groups, and most of them are recognised as Scheduled Tribes (ST), around 28 per cent in the 2011 Census (Mistry, 2022).

New Economic Policy initiated in 1990-91 contributed major economic and social makeover to maintained equitable and balanced economic growth in the country.

Further Look East policy and later Act East policy open new vista in last two decades in north east India. This Policy measure along with commitment towards execution has created comprehensive impact in economic and social developments of this regions. Industrialization and urbanisation process created opportunities' for interstate and intra state migration in the search of better livelihood.

Table:1 State wise percentage of urban population in North East(1991-2011)

States	1991	2001	2011
Assam	11.10	12.72	14.1
Arunachal Pradesh	12.8	20.41	22.67
Meghalaya	18.60	19.63	20.1
Mizoram	46.10	49.50	51.02
Manipur	27.52	23.88	30.2
Tripura	15.30	17.02	26.27
Nagaland	17.21	27.74	28.9
Sikkim	9.10	11.10	25.15
NER	13.89	15.51	18.26
INDIA	25.72	27.78	31.17

Source: Census of India from 1991 to 2011

In Table-1, Percentage of Decadal Variation of Urban Population of all the north eastern states during 1991-2011 is seen. From the percentage of decadal variation of urban population is gradually increased from 1991 to 2011 in North Eastern Region except Manipur where urban population in 2001 was 23.88 percentage compared to 1991 was 27.52 however the percentage raise to 30.2 percentage in 2011. In case of Tripura, the percentage of decadal variation of urban population 26.27 percentage compare to 17.02 percentage in 2001. This was tremendous growth of urban population in the state and again it has increased many small and census town in the state.

The speed of urbanization is regarded here as the percentage growth of towns in the states of NER. We consider the speed of urbanization for 2011 census on the basis of 2001 census for all states of north east region. Some of the towns were historically known as marketing and educational service centres, meeting the needs and necessary service to the surrounding rural settlement in the region (Devi 2012).

4.1 Urban Working Population Ratio and Unemployment Trends in Northeast

Scheduled Tribes (STs) predominantly live in the hills of North Eastern Region (NER) depending on agriculture as their main source of livelihood and income. North East relies on

agriculture as the major sustenance occupation. However, low agricultural productivity and problems due to traditional farming practices like Jhum cultivation have created livelihood problems for the region. The agricultural land use is very low in the region when compared with the national level. Share of net area sown was 17 percent in NER against 43 percent for India. The shares of net area sown is highest in Assam followed by Tripura, Nagaland etc and the least in the state of Arunachal Pradesh. It differs depending on the population density; but not depending on social structure (Marchang 2016). Agriculture output in NER is not up to the mark as it contributes only three percent each in India's total agricultural area and production for food grains at present (Marchang, 2016).

Industrial growth has been hardly obtained and remains underdeveloped in most of the NE states. However, industrial production has increased in terms of value per factory and worker due to technological advancement and improvement in human capital which signifies the improvement of potential of the industries. Industrialization is relatively poor and backward as the population per factory for the region is far lower than the national level. Despite limited industry in northeast, urbanisation has been started in among northeastern states. It paved the way for rural-urban migration for better livelihood and resulted into slums and homeless. However, the working population in urban area employed in different sectors to maintain their basic needs with growing city demand and nature of labour supply.

Table 2 Percentage distribution of workers in urban area in all person age in each state of northeast according to PLFS report (2020-21)

States	Self-Employment	Regular/wage salary	Casual Labour
Arunachal Pradesh	35.9	55.0	9.1
Assam	50.3	40.6	9.1
Manipur	50.2	40.1	9.7
Meghalaya	29.2	52.7	18.0
Mizoram	54.3	40.0	5.7
Nagaland	42.2	53.0	4.9
Sikkim	42.8	49.3	7.9
Tripura	42.5	36.8	20.8
All India	39.5	46.4	14.1

The above table shows that only three state in northeast the percentage of self-employed

population is more than other state and even better than all India level. Mizoram is a better

worker distribution rate as 54.3% are self-employed, 40% are regular / wage salaried person and only 5.7% of engaged in casual labour work. Whereas in Tripura the casual labour percentage is 20.8% which is higher in northeast followed by Meghalaya(18.0%).It is clear indication that there is insecurity of job and livelihoods of more than 20% of working population as per PLFS report 2020-21 in Tripura. Overall, a trend shows that the lockdown in March 16 2021 that the self-

employed experienced had a considerably greater impact on casual wage and temporary paid workers. The least impacted group was the permanent salaried. Moreover, the micro business sector has been particularly hard hit and tough during the pandemic.

4.3 Unemployment Rate in Rural and Urban Population in North Eastern States

Table 3: Unemployment rate (UR) in north-east states based on PLFS Annual Report 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 in all person ages 15 and above.

States	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Arunachal Pradesh	5.3	9.9	7.1	11.0	6.3	9.0	4.8	10.6
Assam	8.3	6.3	6.3	10.7	7.8	8.7	3.6	7.8
Manipur	11.6	11.4	9.5	9.1	9.5	7.0	3.8	9.9
Meghalaya	0.6	6.7	2.0	7.5	1.1	10.9	0.7	7.1
Mizoram	6.5	14.4	5.2	9.1	4.2	7.2	2.7	4.4
Nagaland	21.6	21.1	16.2	20.8	25.8	25.7	17.7	24.0
Sikkim	2.7	5.8	2.5	4.9	2.0	2.9	0.5	3.0
Tripura	6.3	8.7	9.3	13.2	2.8	4.6	2.9	4.6
India	5.3	7.8	5.0	7.6	4.0	7.0	3.3	6.7

Source: Compiled from PLFS, 2017–2018 to 2020-21 by NSSO, MoPSI, Govt. of India

North East states also have experienced an increase in unemployment rate. Though North East states are endowed with rich natural resources yet it remains as industrially underdeveloped region. In addition, for a long time, the North East states have been a black-hole for business and enterprise. The recent Census data shows that the three north-east states of Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh, are witnessing a decline in the total number of workers in urban employment. As regard unemployment rate in northeast especially Nagaland has highest

in PLFS annual report from 2017-18 to 2020-21 in both rural and urban area followed by Manipur. In 201920 and 2020-21 the urban unemployment rate was 25.7% and 24.0% which is three times higher than all India level. But Sikkim and Tripura able to secure their employment status better than previous year.This urban unemployment trend in Nagaland Manipur and Meghalaya is most critical distress for authority

4.4 Urban Livelihood Strategy to reduce urban vulnerability

Urban Livelihood Strategy draws specific attention to the dynamic nature of poverty in the urban areas of developing countries, noting the many factors that affect the movement of people into and out of poverty. It suggests how the livelihoods of poor people can be better understood, and how policies can be more effective in helping people to build on their assets and gain access to services and livelihood opportunities. A White Paper on international development, 'Eliminating World Poverty: Making Globalisation Work for the Poor' (DFID, 2001) adds a policy dimension to DFID's international development strategy. It sets out a policy framework for better managing the globalization process to support the livelihoods of poor people in the context of population increases and demographic changes.

In Developing Countries policy framework rely on resources accesses at local level. The household strategy to meet Economic activities form the basis of a household strategy, but to them, and overlapping with them, may be added migration movements, maintenance of ties with rural areas, urban food production, decisions about access to services such as education and housing, and participation in social networks. Impact of globalisation has been manifested in either metro cities or SEZ areas. In Indian sub-continent the countries highly characterised by traditional economic and social structure trying to adjust with global pattern of development. Therefore, policy formulation and its application towards social inclusion emphasises on subsidized strategy to accommodate the urban poor. In the midst of spatial differences and economic disadvantageous regions needed special attention particularly the north east.

Policies, organisations, institutions, and processes relevant to livelihood strategies operate at all levels, from the household to the international arena (Rakodi 2014). The key policies and structures in an urban context are economic and labour market conditions and policies, programmes of support for livelihood activities, community development, spatial planning, infrastructure policies, and governance arrangements. The 74th Constitution Amendment Act, 1992, empowered Urban Local Bodies to undertake the lead role for all issues and programme to alleviate Urban Poverty through skill training and livelihoods in cities and towns. These provisions enabled local bodies in small, medium and census town to facilitate unemployed population much needed livelihood protection particularly unprivileged section living under poverty. Though, these local bodies are largely depend upon central assistance to carryout various development programme.

4.5 Existing Policies and Programme for Urban Livelihood in Northeast Region-A DAY NULM perspective

There have been several initiatives, plans and programmes in India to improve the access to basic amenities in rural and urban area. Since, rural and urban areas have different set of administrative arrangements and needs, separate plans and programmes are designed for them. Some of the initiative like SJSSRY, JNNURAM, AMRUT, Smart City Mission, RURBAN etc programme has been undertaken to provide livelihood security and infrastructure development in urban area. One of the most popular programme on urban livelihood is Deen Dayal Antodaya National Urban Livelihood Mission(DAY) for urban poor's living in slums and

homeless without any social and economic security.

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission(DAY-NULM)

The National Urban Livelihoods Mission,(NULM) which replaced the existing Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rojgar Yojana(SJSRY) was launched on September 23, 2013, by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. It was started with the objective of improving the circumstances of the urban poor. As per guidelines of Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation Government of India (2013) on NULM all cities and district headquarter with a population of 100,000 or more as per Census of India 2011 . However North-Eastern and very small States cities with a population of less than 100,000 to be covered under NULM with suitable justification. Funding will be shared between the Centre and the States in the ratio of 75:25. Though North Eastern states and Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand), this ratio will be 90:10. At present **790** cities are covered under NULM.

The primary target of NULM is the urban poor, including the urban homeless. The Socioeconomic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011 for identification of urban poor is currently under progress. Accordingly, as an interim measure, the target of NULM will be the urban population identified presently as below poverty line population in urban areas by the States/UTs. The coverage may be broadened to include families of disadvantaged groups like SCs, STs, women, minorities, disabled etc. subject to a maximum of 25 percent of the above urban poor population. This flagship of NULM is Beneficiary-focused programmes make up the majority of SEP and EST&P components. However, programmes for slum redevelopment

in metropolitan areas have universal coverage, meaning that all slum dwellers who qualify are covered.

The main components of this scheme:

a) Social Mobilization and Institution Development (SM & ID)

This component focuses on strengthening the Social and Economic security of urban poor section by creating and strengthening institutions of their own. To ensure this objectives three tier mobilisation will be created **Self Help Group (SHGs)** at the grass root level **Area Level Federation (ALFs)** at the ward/slum level and **City Level Federations (CLFs)** at the city level .Training for Community Institutions, SHGs and their federations time to time on various aspects like book keeping, Bank linkages, micro-enterprise planning etc.

b) Shelter for Urban Homeless(SUH)

National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) aims at providing permanent shelter equipped with essential services to the urban homeless in a phased manner under the scheme of Shelter for Urban Homeless. Ensure Availability and access of the Urban Homeless population to permanent shelters including the basic infrastructure facilities like water supply, sanitation, safety and security.

c) Support to Urban Street Vendor(SUSV)

The objective of the component is to address the vulnerabilities of urban street vendors through the issuance of identity cards, creation of city street vending plans, infrastructure creation of vending zones in the city, development of training and skill sets, access to credit, and integration with social security system

d) Self Employment Programme(SEP)

This component focuses on providing financial assistance to individuals/ groups of urban poor for setting up of gainful self employment micro enterprises, suited to their skills, training, aptitude and local conditions.

e) Employment through Skills Training and Placement (EST & P):

The employment through Skills Training & Placement (EST & P) component under NULM is designed to provide skills to the unskilled urban poor enable them setting up self employment ventures and for salaried jobs.

f) Capacity Building And Training (CB&T)

This component's goal is to establish timely, top-notch technical support at the Central, State, and City levels to roll out and administer NULM. The Center will set up a National Mission Management Unit (NMMU) State Mission Management Units (SMMU) and

City Mission Management Units (CMMU) to create effective institutional systems, including those for human resources, management information systems (MIS), finance, procurement, and social management.

g) Innovative and Special Projects

The promotion of new initiatives in the form of creative projects is the main focus of this component. These programmes may be pioneering efforts meant to spark P3 partnerships for sustainable urban livelihoods.

4.7 Achievements of Deendayal Antayodaya Yojna-National Urban Livelihood Mission in north-eastern States.

Since its inception in 2014 DAY NULM has been implemented in various District Towns of Indian states along with North East. All the eight states of north east implemented DAY NULM gradually in its districtheadquarters and other town according to guidelines of Mission set by Ministry of Housing, Urban Affairs and Poverty Alleviation.

Table 4. Number of Cities/Town coverage under NULM in Northeaststatus on 31-03-2022.

Sl.No	States	No of cities /District covered
1	Arunachal Pradesh	16
2	Assam	97
3	Manipur	09
4	Meghalaya	08
5	Mizoram	08
6	Nagaland	11
7	Sikkim	04
8	Tripura	08

Source: www.nulm.in Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Govt. of India.2022

NULM achievement (2020-221) Assam

National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) is being implemented through Assam State Urban Livelihoods Mission (ASULM), is working to reduce poverty by enabling the poor households to access gainful self-employment.

- A total sum of Rs.115.7 lakhs in the form of Revolving Fund has been released for Self Help Group under Social Mobilization & Institutional Development (SM&ID) components. Similarly, ALFs have been provided Revolving Fund amounting to a total of Rs.30.5 lakhs to Self Help Group.
- A total sum of Rs. 72.48 lakhs has been released for skill training and 59.7 lakhs for Self Employment Programmes (SEP).
- Total 7039 number of beneficiaries obtained Skill Training under STE&P
- Total 1519 (Individual,Group and SHG) availed Self Employment Programmes

Tripura

In Tripura DAY-NULM is being implemented by Tripura Urban Livelihood Mission (TULM) to be self-sufficient under the component.

- SHGs are involved in the activities like Tailoring, Beauty Parlour, Paver Making, File Cover, Board Cover, Pickels, Papad and Spices Masala, Soft Toys, Mask, Apron and Cap Making, Agriculture, Floriculture, Fisheries, Pottery Work, Biofloc Fish Farming etc.
- Total 398 Individual beneficiaries availed During the Financial Year 2020-21
- Total 376 nos. Self-Help Groups (SHGs) were formed through which 4136 number of women covered under SHGs.

- Total 20 nos. Area Level Federations (ALF) were formed & Registered under Cooperative Society Act1974.
- All the groups are involved in suitable productive activities to support their families loan and they have started various businesses like E-Rickshaw, Stationery Shops, Garments Business, Dairy Farming, Agriculture, Pan Shop after getting loan under the component of Self Employment Programme (SEP).
- Total 185 SHGs have been benefitted through Bank-Linkage.
- 135 nos. unemployed youths have been trained in different trade like Beauty Therapist, Mason, Tailoring, Driver cum Mechanic etc.
- Total 8666 nos. Street Vendors have been identified through Third Party Survey. Certificate of Vending and Vending Identity Card have been issued to in favour of all the identified street vendors.
- Target of setting up of 12 Shelter Houses in different ULBs have been setup. Five (05) Shelter Houses construction have already been completed and handed over to the ULBs.

Manipur

Under DAY-NULM, about

- 234 Women Self Help Groups (SHGs) have been formed and being matured.
- 4 Area Level Federations have been formed to oversee the functioning and protect the interests of the SHGs. Under the Mission, 3(three) Skill Training Provider (STPs) in Healthcare, Apparel, Chemical and Petrochemical and Tourism & Hospitality Management and Retail have been empanelled for imparting skills training to the urban poor of the state.

- Accordingly, 70 numbers of trainees have been trained, 22 beneficiary are undergoing training.
- Solid Waste Management Project : Management of Solid Waste on regional basis(Cluster-B) in Manipur comprising of 7(seven) ULBs viz., Thoubal, Lilong Thoubal, Wangjing Laming, Yairipok & Shikhong Sekmai Municipal Council and Heirok & Andro Nagar Panchayats.

Mizoram

The Mission has five components for urban poor which are as follows:

- Social Mobilisation & Institutional Development (SM&ID) under which 84 Self Help Groups have been formed to mobilise the urban poor at the grass root level.
- Employment through Skill Training & Placement (EST&P) which aims to provide employment to both skilled and non-skilled labour. 990 candidates will be trained under 10 training providers
- .Self-Employment Programme (SEP) which is a provision of interest subsidy (over and above 7% rate of interest charged by banks) on loans to support establishment of Individual & Group Enterprises and Bank linkage loan to Self Help Groups. In 202122 micro enterprises (Individual & Group Enterprise) and 12 Self Help Groups are supported .
- Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH) which supports 96 shelters for in 15 District Headquarter towns and Census towns.
- Support to Urban Street Vendors (SUSV) which seeks to address the concerns of urban street vendors by facilitating access to suitable spaces for vending, institutional credit,

improved skills and social security linkages. Certificate of Vending has been issued to 10 Street Vendors during this financial year.

Nagaland

The programme is been extended to all 11 District Headquarters through the respective District Urban Development Agencies (DUDA).

- Different trainings viz Computer (Software & Hardware), Fashion Designing, Cutting & Tailoring, Beauty & Wellness & Hair Cutting, Nursing, Carpentry etc are imparted and provides placement opportunity to those who are qualified and eager after the courses are completed. During 2020-21 a total of 2410 candidates have been placed till date out of which 600 candidates are Self Employed and 400 are Wage Employed.
- During 2020-21, 95 Individual candidates have been identified and selected for SEP- I and 31 Groups have been identified and selected for availing SEPG while SHG-Bank- Linkages are under way.
- Support to Urban Street Vendors (SUSV) constitute an important segment of towns and cities informal economy. Vulnerable groups such as women, SC/STs and minorities. SUSV survey is ongoing in 2 districts: Phek & Wokha while 947 were identified in 3 ULBs (namely Dimapur, Kohima & Mokokchung) and construction is completed in Dimapur, Mokokchung & Phek and ongoing in Wokha.
- Under the Scheme of Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH), survey is conducted and have identified 49 homeless and construction is completed in 2 ULBs namely Dimapur & ongoing in Mokokchung.

Challenges:

DAY-NULM progress in northeast has been felt in protecting and promoting livelihood in cities and town. It has been gradually improving in its outcome but not significantly implemented in eight states. Assam is better performer in comparison to other states as due to spatial and infrastructure advantageous with it. However, there are many challenges in successful operation and obtaining satisfactory result from this flagship programme of central government in this region.

1. Most of the municipal governments encounter with internal irregularities like other states organization, which is all too frequently departmentalized, hierarchical, hinders access for and lacking responsiveness to the target population.

2. Even in cases when there is a political commitment to tackling urban poverty, disputes between elected officials and rivalry within departments pose significant obstacles to the efficient delivery of services.

3. Absence of Professional training and negative attitudes towards the poor is one of major obstacles in implementation. In northeastern states official assigned with implementation of programme emphasis to much on process rather than productivity.

4. The biggest obstacle preventing urban governments from meeting the demands of the poor is probably a lack of funding. The majority of the case study cities have sizable potential resource bases but are unable to fully utilise them due to fund.

5. Ignorance on the part of potential population is major setback in securing active participation. Most of urban poor population unaware of the process to take benefits from this scheme and the various components features.

Sometimes they were unable to decide which components can be most suited to their livelihood improvements and productivity.

6. Political disagreements among municipal, state/provincial, and central governments can limit their ability of Urban Local Bodies to act. If different political parties hold positions of power at local levels, state governments may reject their acts purely for political reasons.

7. Institutional process have considerably extended the purpose of poverty reduction by including the provisions of promoting livelihood which encourages the capacity building and well-being of the poor. However, there is lacking any special programmes for STs women specially focuses on customary profession related to distinct ethnic groups.

8. Non availability of proper BPL survey report is main lacuna in effective implementation of DAY-NILM. Urban Local Bodies are largely responsible for identifying the target population in their jurisdiction. Staff involve in survey prefer favoritism rather than actual household eligible for this scheme.

9. The NULM is usually implemented by government institutions that implement various other skilling schemes. The governing body empanels and disburses funds for Vocational Training Providers (VTPs) to execute teaching and examining in courses, based on the criteria of each scheme. While selecting beneficiaries VTPs perception towards SC/ST and minority is highly discriminating and lacking cooperation.

10. Design of Skill Development Training is uniformly implemented in all states without considering the local need based and community involvement at grass roots level. It

threatening the holistic approach of urban livelihood improvement of this scheme.

Conclusion

We can draw the conclusion that the National Urban Livelihood Mission has significantly aided the urban poor's demands for housing, employment, and social services. On the other hand, NULM demands a thorough strategy that is integrated and has a specific focus on the at-risk populations that reside in urban areas. Unemployment rate in Nagaland and Manipur is a matter of concern for policy makers and researcher. In order to provide assistance and allow the Schedule Tribes to participate in the economy, this study suggests establishing an urban employment programme that most suited to their distinctive socio economic pattern of livelihood. However, the urgent need to give income support through an Urban Employment Guarantee scheme. It actually needs to be envisioned differently to contrasts between the rural and urban labour markets in mission mode approach. The issue is complicated, and policy needs to be customised for particular demographic groups. Additionally, a supply-side strategy that only emphasises skill transfer is insufficient. It's important to work closely with demand-side legislation intended to encourage the creation of jobs in particular industries. In other words, it's important to deal directly with the underemployment and unemployment caused by skill divergence.

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