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## **A Study of Rural livelihood Mission at Bastar Block of Bastar District - Role and Impact**

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### **ORIGINAL ARTICLE**



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### **Abstract :-**

This study is based on rural livelihood mission at Bastar block of Bastar District with special reference to their role and impact. This research is based on survey method. Researcher selected six Villages (Balenga, Bhanpuri, Ghotiya, Kesharpal, Parchanpal, Sonarpal village) and 50 respondents from these villages with the help of Random Sampling Technique. As a result researcher figure out the mission principles and their role for rural people and obtained that this mission performed very well and directly related with the improvement of rural people with special reference to their income, status and self confidence. Result of this study is beneficial for policy makers as this study is directly related with performance of this mission.

**Key Words :** Mission, Livelihood.

### **Introduction :-**

Ministry of Rural Development launched the National Rural Livelihood Mission in the year of 2011, June. The aim of this mission is to develop efficient platforms for institute, which is important for household income and financial

independence. There are 600 districts along with 600 blocks and 2.5 lakhs Gram panchayat and 6 lakhs villages in India which have SHGs (self help group) these group supported the livelihood projects in a period of eight to ten years.

This is also important for poor as self help groups provide them income, confidence, and knowledge, tools. That is why they participate in the growing economy India. The new name for this programme is Deendayal Antayodaya Yojana (DAY-NRLM)

Our country is one of the fastest growing economies with annual growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of over nine percent in the recent past. Inspire of this rapid growth rate 41.8% of the rural population continue to live below the poverty line (poverty estimates of the Tendulkar Committee for 2004-05). The key challenge, therefore, is to ensure that the economic growth is inclusive and it leads to significant reduction of rural poverty.

The basic purpose of National Rural Livelihoods Mission is to put in place a dedicated and insightful support organization from the national stage to the sub-district stage which will focus on the poor, build and sustain their organizations at different levels. This will facilitate the poor a platform for cooperative act based on self help and common assistance and they become a powerful claim system, build associations with typical organizations, including banks administrative divisions to deal with the various dimensions of poverty. The process of development is thus led by the poor and the interventions are locally relevant and suit the specific needs and contexts of poverty in which they live. These institutions would focus on ensuring timely and sustainable access to savings and credit services to meet their priority needs, both for social needs and livelihoods purposes and graduate them out of poverty.

After the approval of the CCEA, the Ministry undertook extensive consultations with the State Governments, Civil Society Organizations, Bankers and academicians. The guidelines have been prepared on the basis of these consultations. The Ministry will learn from the experiences in the field and modify the guidelines from time to time after wide ranging consultations with all the key stakeholders.

### **Rationale of the Study :-**

National Rural livelihood Mission is one of the important missions which give important lesson from large scale experiment in the country. It is essential to critically evaluate the implementation of their project. The women of the study area are doing very hard work for their livelihood; they are helping their husbands in agriculture and other live stock activities to sustain their socio-economic condition. They are working as much as men though they are not awarded for their work. They are dependent on their husband and other male family members. This is all about women empowerment. Women empowerment and their reorganization by family and society is essential for their potential .As the society is patriarchy (the male dominated society) they always treat the female and their work as non important non dominated individual. Most women through their potential education and hard work proved that they are self confident and have freedom to choose what they may with regard to their choices. National Rural Livelihood Mission project namely (BIHAN) having female /women in this field.

So, researcher want to study more about the National Rural Livelihood Mission schemes and try to find out what are the National Rural Livelihood Mission schemes there in the Bastar block and what are the schemes being implemented in the village for the economic development and the socio-cultural upliftment of the women in the study area. The researcher would also like to know the factors not contributing to the socio-economic development of the women in the study area.

#### Objectives of the study :-

- To overview the profile and general performance of NRLM in six Villages in Bastar block at Bastar District of Chhattisgarh.
- To evaluate the impact of social and economic factors on joining the NRLM.

#### Delimitation of the study :-

This study delimited within

1. Chhattisgarh State of India.
2. Bastar District of Chhattisgarh state.
3. Functioning and impact of National Rural Livelihood Mission.
4. Special project of National Rural Livelihood namely (BIHAN) with Special reference to women of Chhattisgarh.

#### Research Method

This research is based on survey method as the objective for this study is to collect information about various constitutes sections of National Rural Livelihood Mission (Bastar). So the survey method is best suitable method for the study.

#### Population

There are total one hundred eight villages in Bastar District which form population for present study the researcher taken only six villages to complete in thesis work.

#### Sample and Sampling Technique

Researcher selected six Villages (Balenga, Bhanpuri, Ghotiya, Kesharpal, Parchanpal, Sonarpal village) and 50 respondents from these villages with the help of Random Sampling Technique.

Researcher randomly selected some Self Help Group's from the villages and interacted with the members and did focus group discussion. Researcher selected the women with the help of incidental sampling who are engaged with SHGs.

#### Tools and Techniques Used

##### Researcher used following tools :-

**Questionnaire** – This tool has three dimensions, namely- Demographic Information, Socio-Economic component, Policy under National Rural Livelihood Mission. There were total 28 items in this questionnaire.

**-Interview-**The semi structured interview schedule had been prepared for the SHG members of the Bastar District of Bastar block in to collect information's about implementation of National Rural Livelihood Mission in Bastar District of Chhattisgarh. This interview schedule consists of twenty eight items which are based on three dimensions. These dimensions are: 1) Demographic Information 2) Socio-economic Information 3) Policy Under National Rural Livelihood Mission.

### **-Focus group discussion**

Researcher made five groups each group ten member for focus group discussion topic for focus group discussion is:

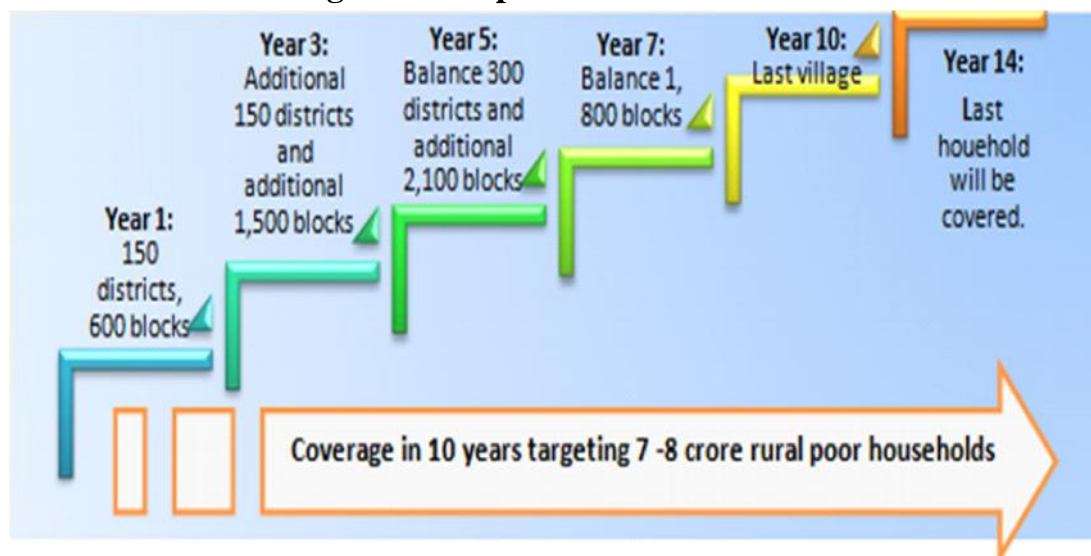
- General performance of National Rural Livelihood Mission.
- Impact of social and Economic factor on joining National Rural Livelihood Mission.
- Impact of National Rural Livelihood Mission on the income level of women.
- Livelihood Promotion.
- Improvement of Women with National Rural Livelihood Project.

### **Result and Discussion**

The first objective was General Performance of National Rural Livelihood Mission for analysis of this objective researcher used secondary data from officially website of National Rural Livelihood Mission Researcher also conducted focus group discussion ,interview and observation for analysis of this objective.

National Rural Livelihood Mission is a highly process oriented programme and requires intensive application of resources, both financial and human, in order to mobilize the poor into functionally effective institutions, promote their financial inclusion and diversify and strengthen their livelihoods. It is, therefore, not feasible to roll out the programme in full scale across the country in one go, and therefore, it has been decided to phase the implementation of the programme over period of 10 years. The indicative phasing is as under

**Figure 4.1 Implementation of NRLM**



It is clear from the above graph that the Performance of National Rural Livelihood Mission continuously improves. In the year first National Rural Livelihood Mission covers 150 Districts with 600 blocks. After that in third year National Rural Livelihood Mission covers 300 District with 2100 blocks and after that in Five year National Rural Livelihood Mission covers 600 Districts with 4200 blocks and after seven year National Rural Livelihood Mission cover balance 1 District and 800 blocks.

**Table 1 National Rural Livelihood Mission cover in India.**

S.N.	Year	Block	District
1	First	600	150
2	Third	2100	300
3	Fifth	4200	600

Researcher found that National Rural Livelihood Mission perform very well with following mission.

1. Financial and capital services.
  2. Market linkage.
  3. Human and Social Capital.
  4. Innovation.
  5. Dedicated support institutions.
  6. Institution platform of Poor.
  7. Livelihood.
2. The second objective was Impact of social and economic factor of joining the National Rural livelihood mission.

**Table 2- Village of the respondent**

Variable	Village	Sample Taken	Percentage(N=50)
Village	Balenga	6	12
	Bhanpuri	8	16
	Ghotiya	12	24
	Kesharpal	10	20
	Parchanpal	6	12
	Sonarpal	8	16

Table 2 showing the distribution of respondents according to the village. The data is collected from six villages which are Balenga, Bhanpuri, Ghotiya, Kesharpal, Parchanpal and Sonarpal. The highest respondent is from Ghotiya village which is 24%, from Kesharpal village 20% respondents, 16% respondents from Bhanpuri and Sonarpal village and as well as 12% of respondent from Balenga and parchanpal village.

**Table 3- Age of respondent**

Variables	Particulars	Sample Taken	Percentage(N=50)
Age	18 – 28	18	36
	29 – 38	14	28
	39- 48	10	20
	49 – 58	8	16

Table 3 represents the age group of respondents. The age group is range from eighteen years to fifty eight years. The highest age group of respondents are in the age group of 18-28 years which is 36%, the age group of 29-38 years respondents are 28%, the age group of 39-48 years respondents are 20%, the age group of 49-58 years respondents are 16%.

**Table 4 Marital Status of Respondent**

Variable	Particular	Sample Taken	Percentage(N=50)
Marital	Married	34	68
	Unmarried	12	24
	Widow	4	8

Table 4 showing the distribution of the respondents according to their marital status. The marital status of the respondents are clubbed into Married, Single and Widow. The highest marital status i.e.68% of the respondents are Married, 24% respondents are Unmarried and 8% respondents are Widow.

**Table 5 Types of Family**

Variable	Particular	Sample Taken	Percentage(N=50)
Types of Family	Nuclear	32	64
	Joint	18	36

Table 5 shows the type of the family of the respondents. Majority of the respondents fall under the category of nuclear family i.e. 64% and 36% of the respondents fall under the category of joint family.

**Table 6 Educational Status of the respondent**

Variable	Particular	Sample Taken	Percentage(N=50)
Education level	Illiterate	8	16
	Primary	21	42
	Secondary	13	26
	Higher	6	12
	Graduation	2	4

Table 6 shows the education level of the respondents. According to the figure 42% respondents have education level till primary, 26% have passed Secondary, 16% of the respondents are illiterate, 12% higher secondary and only 4% have attained up to collage level.

**Table 7 Community status of the respondent**

Variable	Particular	Sample Taken	Percentage(N=50)
Community	ST	18	36
	SC	8	16
	OBC	10	20
	GENERAL	14	28

Table 7 shows less than half of the respondents (36 percent) belong to Schedule Tribes community, while more than one third of the respondents (28percent) were general category, while one third of other backward class (20.00Percent) and 16 percent belongs to schedule caste community.

**Table 8 Card holder of the respondent**

Variable	Particular	Sample Taken	Percentage(N=50)
Card	BPL	33	66
	APL	17	34

Table 8 shows that majority (66%) respondents are of BPL class.

**Table 9 Benefit through NRLM**

Variable	Particular	Sample Taken	Percentage(N=50)
Benefit	Yes	44	88
	No	06	12

Table 8 shows the majority of 88 percent respondents are benefit through NRLM. A significant no. of respondents 12 percent were is not benefit.

**Table 10 Personal income of respondent**

Variable	Particular	Sample Taken	Percentage(N=50)
Income	500-1500	32	64
	1501-3000	15	30
	3001-5000	3	6

Table 10 showing the monthly income of the respondent from which is starts from 500 - 1500 monthly income 64% of the respondents and 1501-3000 monthly income 30% of the Respondent and 3001-5000 monthly income 6% respondent.

**Table 11 Revolving fund of SHG**

Variable	Particular	Sample Taken	Percentage(N=50)
Revolving fund	Yes	50	100
	No	0	00

Table showing that 100% of the SHGs respondent member got their Revolving Fund. NRLM provide Revolving fund to the SHGs to promote economic development of the women.

**Table 12 Bank linkage in SHG**

Variable	Particular	Sample Taken	Percentage(N=50)
Bank linkage	Yes	44	88
	No	06	12

Table 12 represents the linkages of SHG with bank. It shows that 88% respondents SHG is linked with Chhattisgarh Rajaya Gramin Bank and State Bank of India and some other bank. And the other 12% of the total respondents are not linked with any bank.

**Table 13 Subsidy to SHG**

Variable	Particular	Sample Taken	Percentage(N=50)
Subsidy	Yes	45	90
	No	05	10

Table 13 represents the Subsidy of SHG with bank. It shows that 56% respondents SHG is Receive Subsidy with Chhattisgarh Through Bank and the other 44% of the total respondents are not receive any Subsidy with bank.

**Table 14 Awareness about NRLM**

Variable	Particular	Sample Taken	Percentage(N=50)
Awareness	Yes	46	92
	No	04	08

Table 14 represents the Awareness about NRLM. It shows that 92% respondents is Aware to NRLM and the other 8% of the total respondents are not aware about NRLM.

**Table 15 Sex of the respondent**

Variable	Particular	Sample Taken	Percentage(N=50)
Sex	Female	50	100
	Male	00	00

Table showing that 100% of the SHGs respondent members are female.

### **Conclusion :-**

The National Rural Livelihood Mission aiming to enable the accessibility of gainful employment skills and wages by the poor house hold population in rural villages which is a very successful running scheme and recognized by the world bank and sanction a funding one million dollars. Under the scheme setting principal are managed very well like, the poor who are capability skills having and having a strong desire to come out of the poverty should be encouraged and external support system should be well organized to encourage search poor individuals or households. Unstructured skill building , facility the additional requirements of a self help group, providing credit funding and also providing access to the market to materialize their skills and abilities for generating income sources as an individual and a member of the self help group.



The transparent and clear detailing of self help group activities will be provided to the scheme authorities in respect to time durations which will help in the future funding process and also to monitor the gainful growth factor of a respect to the self help group.

The entire structure of the scheme and self help groups are purely meant for the financial growth and to reduce the population who are under below poverty line. Improving the skills and abilities to print the content in a rural population who are poorest of the poor. By enabling the complete access to the scheme facilities and services will give added advantage to the self help group member to come up with the new ideology and innovative source of incomes. The basic and complete structuring of the scheme succeeded in the figure and allowing a great scope of projection as an individual and group of rural locality population.

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