

# National Rural Livelihood Mission – Impact Analysis And Key Parameters

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**ABSTRACT** – This study is based on impact analysis and key parameters of National rural livelihood mission. Researcher used survey research as a method of study. 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 obtained that after joining monthly income of the respondents increase including some facilities. With the increase of income they become more independent. Even the living standard of the respondents improves with increase in income. Researcher also obtained that after joining National Rural Livelihood Mission respondents work changed from unskilled profession to skilled profession. This type of skilled work promotes the self business or group work which falls under the category of livelihood activities.

**Key Words** - National Rural Livelihood Mission, Bastar Region, Bihan Project

## Introduction-

Government of Chhattisgarh is committed to extend the outreach of poverty alleviation programs to the poorest of the poor by enhancing the quality of implementation a definite intervention in the shape of organizing the institutions of poor, capacity building, creating livelihood opportunities for the poor and monitoring & evaluation of poverty alleviation schemes is envisaged. National Rural Livelihood Mission would reach all blocks & districts of Chhattisgarh within 7/8 years. The State Rural Livelihoods Mission Chhattisgarh (CGSRLM) has been designed to address rural poverty with the aims to enhance social and economic empowerment of rural poor by creating self managed community institutions of the participating households and enhancing income through promoting sustainable livelihoods.

## 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.

### **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. National Rural Livelihood project 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.

### **Data Sources**

Researcher used both primary and secondary data source for the study. Researcher collected the primary data from face to face interaction, group discussion and observation with the study population with the help of interview questionnaire. Secondary data is the data which is already collected and analysed by someone else. Researcher collected the available data from the books and websites and also the secondary data being used for the collection of data such as number of households, number of total population of the family, number of people below poverty line was collected from the village head and collected the data of National Rural Livelihood Mission schemes and facilities for the women from Block project Manager from Bastar block office.

**Table 1 Sample taken from each village**

S.N	Name of villages	Sample taken from each village
1	Balenga	6
2	Bhanpuri	8
3	Ghotiya	12
4	Kesharpal	10
5	Parchanpal	6
6	Sonarpal	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>50</b>

## Tools and Techniques used

### Questionnaire

It is a Series of questions and used for gathering data or information in survey research. They explore a specific topic and collect information about demographics, opinions, attitudes, or behaviour. There were total 28 items in this questionnaire.

**Table 2 Dimensions Information Questionnaire for SHG Member**

S.N	Dimensions	Related Items
1	Demographic Information	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10
2	Socio-Economic component	11,12,13,14
3	Policy under National Rural Livelihood Mission	15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28

There were total twenty two items in the questionnaire for SHG members, divided in three dimensions. As tabulated above, Item no. 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,1 (related to the dimension in demographic information), item no 11,12,13,14 (connected with dimension socio-economic information), item no 15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28 (related to dimension policy under National Rural Livelihood Mission).

### Interview Schedule

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 objective was Impact of National Rural Livelihood Mission of the income level of women.

**Table 3 Monthly Income of the Respondent.**

S.N	Respondent	Before Joining National Rural Livelihood Mission	After Joining National Rural Livelihood Mission
1	Respondent 1	400	900+f
2	Respondent 2	400	900+f
3	Respondent 3	400	900+f
4	Respondent 4	400	900+f
5	Respondent 5	400	900+f
6	Respondent 6	400	900+f
7	Respondent 7	400	900+f
8	Respondent 8	400	900+f
9	Respondent 9	400	900+f
10	Respondent 10	400	900+f
11	Respondent 11	400	900+f
12	Respondent 12	400	900+f
13	Respondent 13	400	900+f
14	Respondent 14	400	900+f
15	Respondent 15	400	900+f
16	Respondent 16	400	900+f
17	Respondent 17	400	900+f
18	Respondent 18	400	900+f
19	Respondent 19	400	900+f
20	Respondent 20	400	900+f
21	Respondent 21	400	900+f
22	Respondent 22	400	900+f
23	Respondent 23	400	900+f
24	Respondent 24	400	900+f
25	Respondent 25	400	900+f
26	Respondent 26	400	900+f
27	Respondent 27	400	900+f
28	Respondent 28	400	900+f
29	Respondent 29	400	900+f
30	Respondent 30	400	900+f
31	Respondent 31	400	900+f
32	Respondent 32	400	900+f
33	Respondent 33	1000	1500+f
34	Respondent 34	1000	1500+f
35	Respondent 35	1000	1500+f
36	Respondent 36	1000	1500+f
37	Respondent 37	1000	1500+f
38	Respondent 38	1000	1500+f

39	Respondent 39	1000	1500+f
40	Respondent 40	1000	1500+f
41	Respondent 41	1000	1500+f
42	Respondent 42	1000	1500+f
43	Respondent 43	1000	1500+f
44	Respondent 44	1000	1500+f
45	Respondent 45	1000	1500+f
46	Respondent 46	1000	1500+f
47	Respondent 47	1000	1500+f
48	Respondent 48	2000	3000+f
49	Respondent 49	2000	3000+f
50	Respondent 50	2000	3000+f

From the above table it is clear that after joining monthly income of the respondents increase including some facilities. With the increase of income they become more independent. Even the living standard of the respondents improves with increase in income.

The second objective was the livelihood promotion key parameter for the rural poor women's.

**Table: 4 Livelihood activities through NRLM**

S.N	Respondent	Before joining NRLM Livelihood activity	After Joining NRLM Livelihood activity
1	Respondent 1	Labour work	Soap Making
2	Respondent 2	Labour work	Soap Making
3	Respondent 3	Labour work	Soap Making
4	Respondent 4	Labour work	Soap Making
5	Respondent 5	Labour work	Soap Making
6	Respondent 6	Labour work	Soap Making
7	Respondent 7	Labour work	Soap Making
8	Respondent 8	Labour work	Soap Making
9	Respondent 9	Labour work	Soap Making
10	Respondent 10	Labour work	Soap Making
11	Respondent 11	Labour work	Self business
12	Respondent 12	Labour work	Self business
13	Respondent 13	Labour work	Self business
14	Respondent 14	Labour work	Self business
15	Respondent 15	Labour work	Self business
16	Respondent 16	Labour work	Tailoring work
17	Respondent 17	Labour work	Tailoring work
18	Respondent 18	Labour work	Tailoring work
19	Respondent 19	Labour work	Tailoring work
20	Respondent 20	Labour work	Tailoring work
21	Respondent 21	Labour work	Agarbatti making
22	Respondent 22	Labour work	Agarbatti making
23	Respondent 23	Labour work	Agarbatti making
24	Respondent 24	Labour work	Agarbatti making
25	Respondent 25	Labour work	Agarbatti making
26	Respondent 26	Labour work	Agarbatti making
27	Respondent 27	Labour work	Agarbatti making
28	Respondent 28	Labour work	Agarbatti making
29	Respondent 29	Labour work	Agarbatti making

30	Respondent 30	Labour work	Agarbatti making
31	Respondent 31	Agriculture	Dona patal making
32	Respondent 32	Agriculture	Dona patal making
33	Respondent 33	Agriculture	Dona patal making
34	Respondent 34	Agriculture	Dona patal making
35	Respondent 35	Agriculture	Dona patal making
36	Respondent 36	Agriculture	Dona patal making
37	Respondent 37	Agriculture	Dona patal making
38	Respondent 38	Agriculture	Dona patal making
39	Respondent 39	Agriculture	Dona patal making
40	Respondent 40	Agriculture	Dona patal making
41	Respondent 41	Agriculture	Ready to eat making
42	Respondent 42	Agriculture	Ready to eat making
43	Respondent 43	Agriculture	Ready to eat making
44	Respondent 44	Agriculture	Ready to eat making
45	Respondent 45	Agriculture	Ready to eat making
46	Respondent 46	Agriculture	Bell metal art making
47	Respondent 47	Agriculture	Bell metal art making
48	Respondent 48	Agriculture	Bell metal art making
49	Respondent 49	Agriculture	Bell metal art making
50	Respondent 50	Agriculture	Bell metal art making

From the above table it is clear that after joining National Rural Livelihood Mission respondents work changed from unskilled profession to skilled profession. This type of skilled work promotes the self business or group work which falls under the category of livelihood activities.

## 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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