

Socio -Economic Development Through National Rural Livelihood Mission in Ariyalur District

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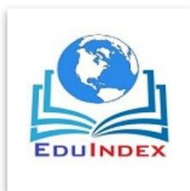
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Abstract

While there is a shared understanding and general consensus on the functions of National Rural Livelihood Mission scheme, their potential for the development of self help group's members has been much discussed. National Rural Livelihood Mission has helped SHG's members to gain socio-economic development and improve quality of their life. The mission making efficient and effective institutional platforms of the rural poor, enabling them to increase home financial gain through sustainable livelihood development and improved access to financial services. This study was to find out the socio-economic development through national rural livelihood mission the present study was conducted in selected GangaikondaCholapuram of Ariyalur District. A total sample of 50 Self Help Groups Members was randomly selected. Primary data was collected with the help of developed interview schedule collected.

Keywords: Socio-Economic, NRLM, Self Help Groups, Development



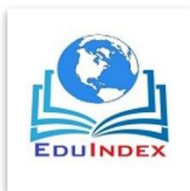
Introduction

National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) was launched by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India in June 2011. Aided in part through investment support by the World Bank, the mission aims at creating efficient and effective institutional platforms of the rural poor, enabling them to increase household income through sustainable livelihood enhancements and improved access to financial services. NRLM set out with an agenda to cover 7 Crore rural poor households, across 600 districts, 6000 blocks, 2.5 lakh Gram Panchayats and 6 lakh villages in the country through self-managed Self Help Groups (SHGs) and federated institutions and support them for livelihoods collectives in a period of 8-10 years. In addition, the poor would be facilitated to achieve increased access to rights, entitlements and public services, diversified risk and better social indicators of empowerment. DAY-NRLM believes in harnessing the innate capabilities of the poor and complement them with capacities (information, knowledge, skills, tools, finance and collectivization) to participate in the growing economy of the country. In November 2015, the program was renamed as “DeenDayalAntayodayaYojana”.

Review of Literature

Dr. Shankar Chatterjee (2011) “Rural Development & National Rural Livelihood Mission” this book comprises of different rural self programmes particularly newly implemented National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM). As is known to academicians before implementation of Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY), six self employment programs namely, IRTB, TRYSEM, DWCRA, SITRA, GKY and MWS were on implementation in of SGSY by merging six self employment programmes as stated already it was expected Below Poverty Line families would come down but recent data show BPL ratio has gone to 37.2 percent. In view of this NRLM type of programme with missionary mode is sine qua non for the country. Otherwise BPL families will never come down in the country.

Dr. Shankar Chatterjee (2011) “Rural Development & National Rural Livelihood Mission” this book has analytically discussed different self-employment programmes initiated by the Ministry of



Rural Development, Government of India with special focus on National Rural Livelihood Mission has been launched which has also been discussed here with the latest NRLM circular issued by RBI. Care has been taken to incorporate latest data and many cases data and SHG projects based on filed study carried out in 2011-12 have been presented. So the volume gives an idea about self-employment programmes and the activities of SHGs in recent years.

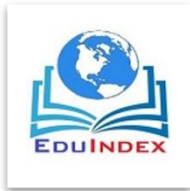
Dr. B. Yasodha Jagadeeswari (2015) "Empowerment of SHG women members in Cuddalore District through Aajeevika-NRLM scheme by Mahalir Thittam" concerted effort has been made in this paper to present the women development activities must be given importance in combating poverty and increase the economic growth and for better standard of living. To reduce poverty by enabling the poor households to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities resulting in appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong and sustainable grassroots institutions of the poor.

Objective

1. To analysis the Socio-Economic Development through National Rural Livelihood Mission in Tamil Nadu.

Methodology

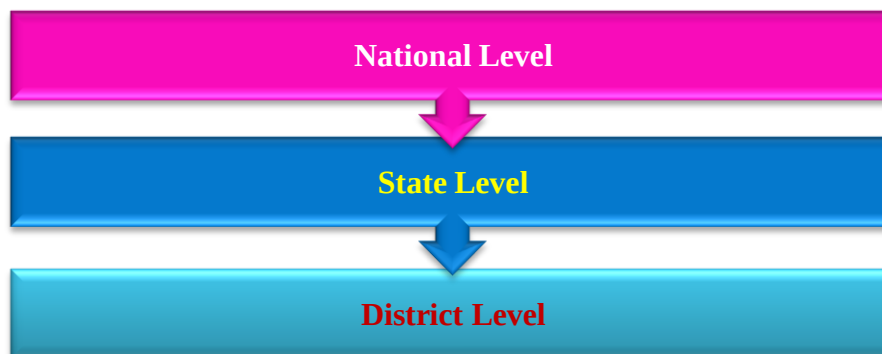
The present studies in both primary and secondary data have been utilized, the primary data collected from Gangaikonda Cholapuram panchayat of Ariyalur district. Four villages namely Gangaikonda Cholapuram, Kuruvalapparkoil, and Sampodai were selected purposively from this panchayat. For the selection of sample, a list of SHGs which have completed at least one year, along with name of the members was prepared. From this list, 50 women were randomly selected to form the sample of the study. The secondary data have been obtained from various books, journals, reports, articles, magazines government annual reports. The data were collected personally with the help of an interview schedule the data so obtained were tabulated and analyzed by using the simple statistical techniques of frequency and percentage.



Tamil Nadu State Rural Livelihoods Mission (TNSRLM)

National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), implemented by the central government of India has become the World's largest socio-economic development scheme and Tamil Nadu State Rural Livelihood Mission (TNSRLM), implemented by the state government of Tamil Nadu has become the socio-economic development programmes. Hence, it is very essential to visualize the practical application and acceptance of the welfare prospect of the very Mission in rural vulnerable people. This effort can be materialized successfully with the measurement of the sustainable socio-economic development as introduced by the said scheme for the marginalized rural poor attached with a socio-economic backward area. In the present paper, an attempt has been framed to enumerate the literature on the issues like socio-economic development of vulnerable sections of society, different promotional schemes including National Rural Livelihood Mission and their roles in development they said sections towards development. The Mission activities are funded by Government of India and the State Government in the ratio of 60:40. The objectives of TNSRLM is to build strong and vibrant institutional platforms of the poor in the rural areas which enable them to increase their household incomes through livelihood enhancements and access to financial and other services. Under this scheme the target group comprises of poor and vulnerable section of the community. The target people are organized into active Community Based Organisations (CBOs) to provide sustainable livelihood opportunities.

Chart 1: National Rural Livelihood Mission Levels



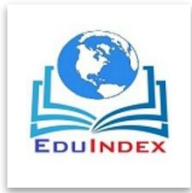
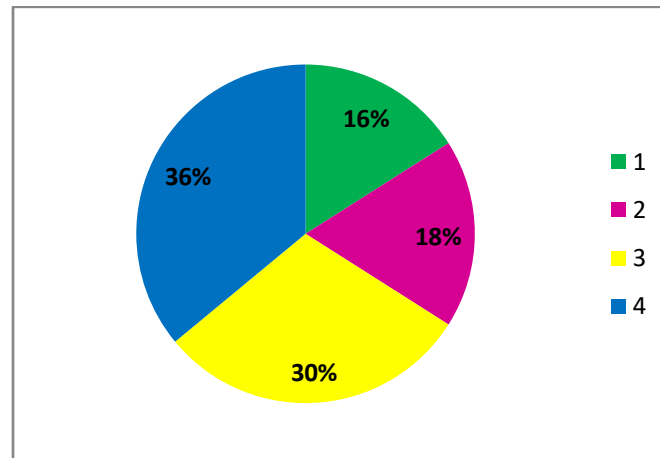


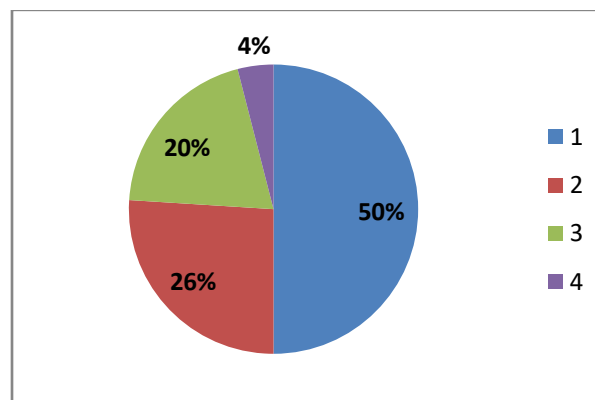
Figure No.1 Age of respondents



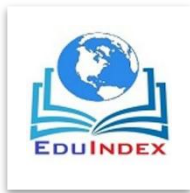
Source: Primary Data

The above figure identifies that the frequency and distribution to the age of the respondents among the elected self help groups members representatives working in study area, based on the “Four Point Scale”, 16% respondents were in the age group of 18-25 years, 18% respondents were in the agegroup of 26-35 years, 30% respondents were in the age group of 36-50 years and remaining 36% respondents were in the age of above 50 years

Figure No.2 Martial status of respondents

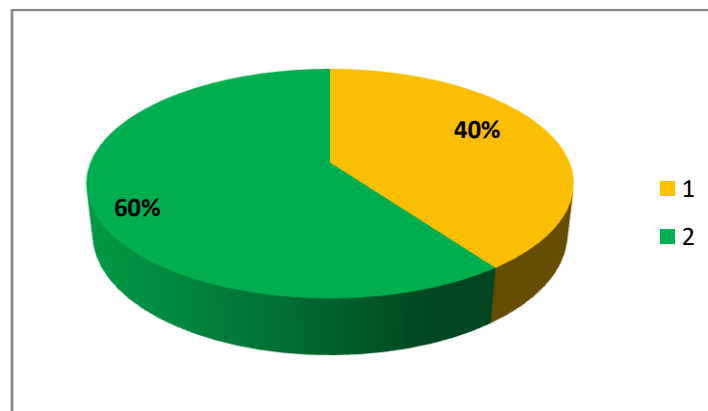


Source: Primary Data



The above figure examines that the frequency and distribution to the marital status of the respondents among the elected self help groups members representatives working in study area based on the “Four Point Scale”, 50% respondents were married, 26% respondents were unmarried, 20% respondents were widow and 4% respondents were divorced.

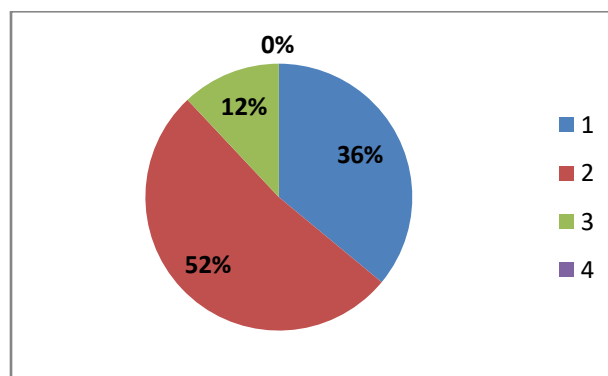
Figure No.3 Type of family



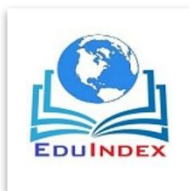
Source: Primary Data

The above figure examines that the frequency and distribution to the marital status of the respondents among the elected self help groups members representatives working in study area based on the “Two Point Scale”, 40% respondents were joint families and 60% respondents were nuclear families.

Figure No.4 Family Members

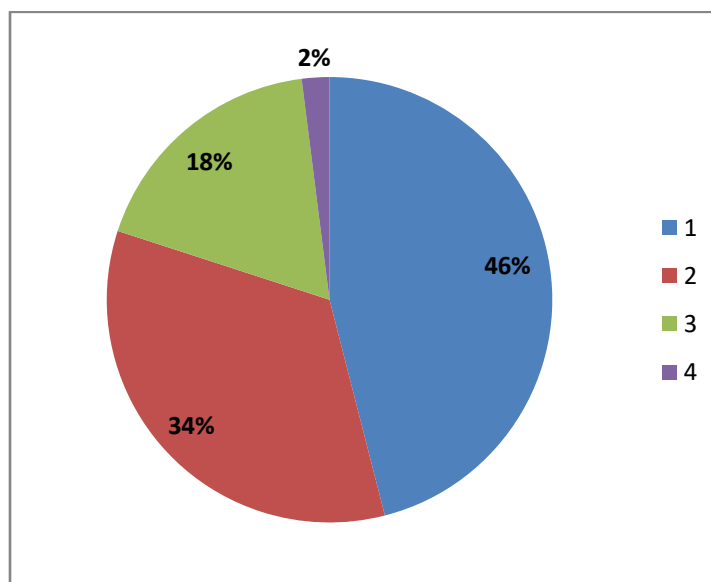


Source: Primary Data



The presented data in table no. 5.6 describes that majority of the respondents i.e. 36% percent have 3 members, 52% percent who have more than 3-6 members, 12% percent have 7-9 members in their families and 0% percent of above 9 members.

Figure No.5 Community of respondents



Source: Primary Data

The above figure elaborates that the frequency and distribution to the community of the respondents among elected self help groups members representatives working in study area based on the “Four Point Scale”, 46% respondents were belong to scheduled caste and scheduled tribes, 34% respondents were belong to backward class, 18% respondents were belong to other backward class and 2% respondents were belong to others.

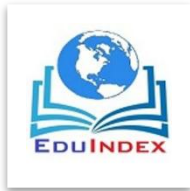
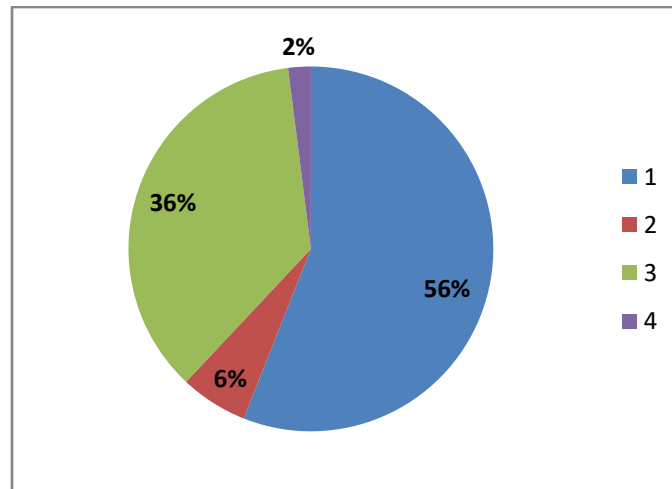


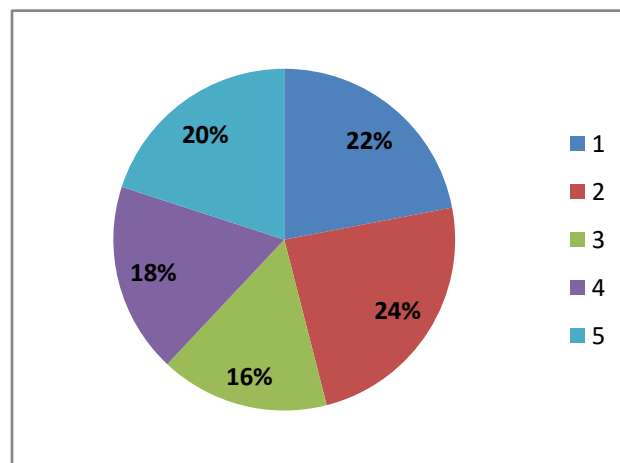
Figure No.6 Religion of respondent



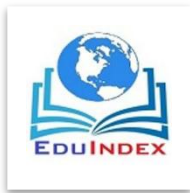
Source: Primary Data

The above figure analyzes the frequency and distribution to the religion of the respondents among elected self help groups members representatives working in study area based on the “Four Point Scale”, 56% respondents were belong to Hindu, 6% respondents were belong to muslim, 36% respondents were belong to Christian and 2% respondents were belong to other category.

Figure No.7 Educational qualifications of respondents

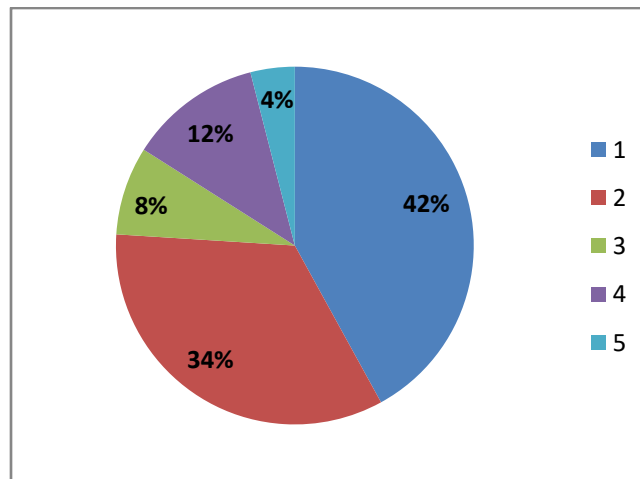


Source: Primary Data



The above figure notices that the frequency and distribution to the educational qualification of the respondents among the elected self help groups members representatives working in study area based on the “Five Point Scale”, 22% respondents were completed under primary, 24% respondents were completed secondary, 16% respondents were completed higher secondary, 18% respondents were graduate and 20% respondents were illiterate.

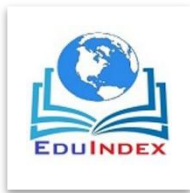
Figure No.8 Occupation of respondents



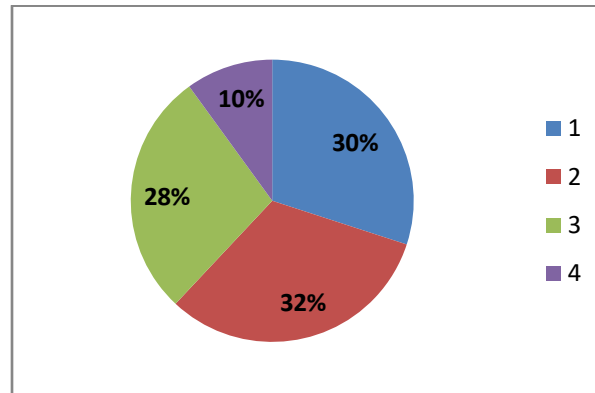
Source: Primary Data

The data in figure that 42% percent beneficiary respondents are engaged in agriculture, 34% percent who were engaged in self employment, 8% respondents reported that they are small former, 12% percentare engaged in farm activity and 4% percent each told that they are engaged in handicraft.

Figure No.9 Monthly income of respondents



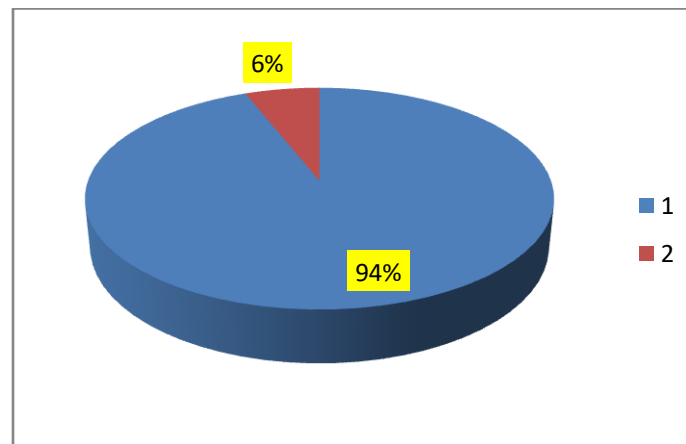
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Held on 4th January 2020



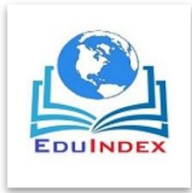
Source: Primary Data

The above figure categorize that the frequency and distribution to the income of the respondents among the self help groups members working in study area based on the “Four Point Scale”, 30% respondents were earning between 2000 to 2500 per month, 32% respondents were earning between 3000 to 3500 per month, 28% respondents were earning between 4000 to 4500 per month and 10% respondents were earning between above 5000-5500 per month.

Figure No.10 Accommodation of respondents

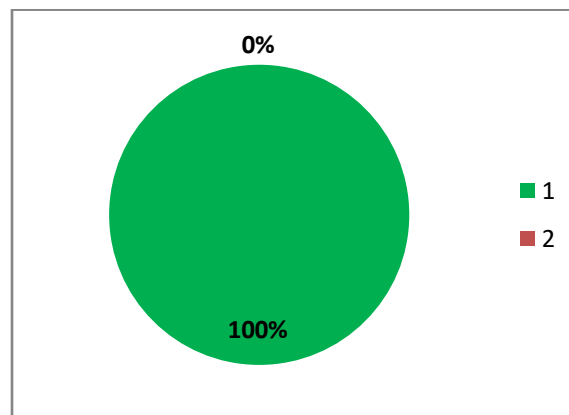


Source: Primary Data



The above figure shows the nature of accommodation of respondents, about 94% respondents have their own house, which is really an excellent economic achievement in rural areas. Around 6% respondents not own house in the area of study.

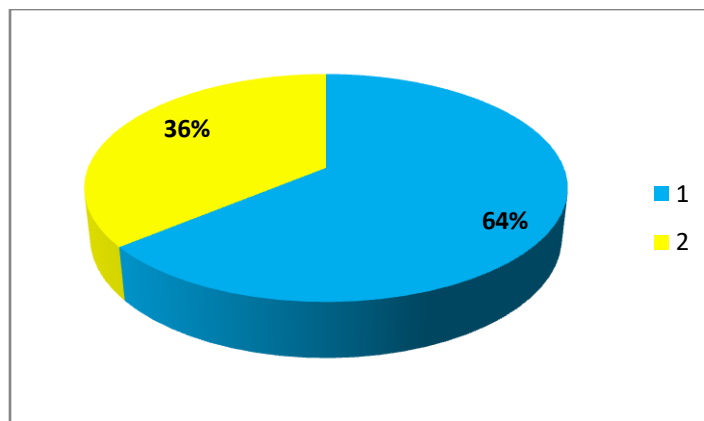
Figure No.11 Electricity facility of respondents



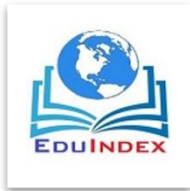
Source: Primary Data

The figure 100% respondents have electricity facility available in the house and 0% respondents not electricity facility available in the house.

Figure No.12 Sanitary facility of respondents

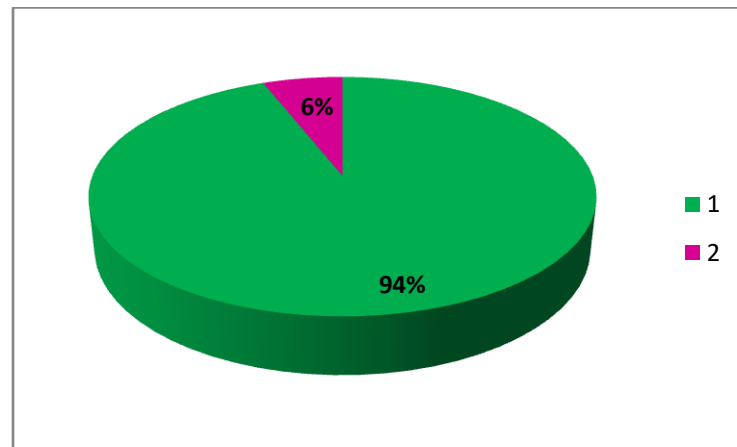


Source: Primary Data



The data shown in figure 64% respondents have sanitary facility available in the house and 36% respondents not sanitary facility available in the house.

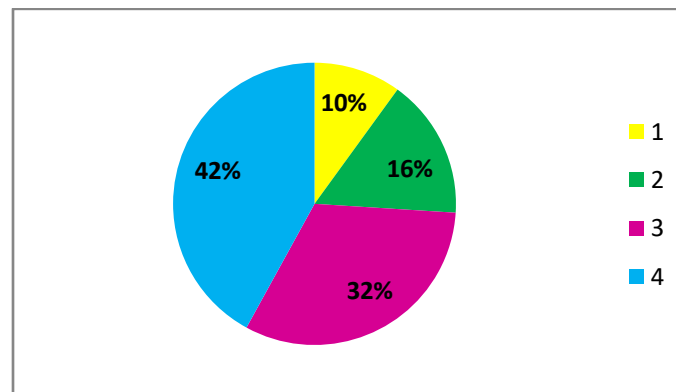
Figure No.13 Training of respondents



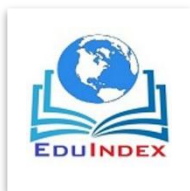
Source: Primary Data

The above figure shown in 94% respondents were get rural self employment training from national rural livelihood mission and 6% respondents were did not get rural self employment training from national rural livelihood mission.

Figure No.14 Get Skills of Respondents



Source: Primary Data



The above figure refers that the frequency and distribution to the skills of self help groups members working in study area based on the “Four Point Scale”, 10% respondents have skill of weaving, 16% respondents have skill of knitting, 32% respondents have skill of tailoring and 42% respondent have skill of art and craft.

CONCLUSION

In this study, an attempt has been made to analyze the livelihoods of rural self-help group members and their socio-economic development through National Rural Livelihood Mission, Priority the socio-economic development of rural self help group members through the (NRLM) scheme of Central and State government of India. This study revealed that the livelihood of the members of the self help group has improved socioeconomic development through the implementation of National Rural Livelihood Mission programs.

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