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“National Rural Livelihood Mission and Rural Women Empowerment”

(With Special Reference To Dhamtari District Of Chhattisgarh)

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Abstract: Poverty illiteracy in India is the main reason for domestic violence, the situation of unemployment prevailing among the youth of the country. The unemployment of the nation is the main obstacle in the path of development of the indian economy. For the inclusive development of the nation, social and economic development in the country has to be ensured. National Rural Livelihood Mission is a commendable effort in this direction, through which employment opportunities can be increased and poverty can be reduced. Employment opportunities are much less in rural areas than in cities. Mainly rural poor women continue to struggle with the condition of unemployment and poverty. In the above study, with reference to the impact of National Rural Livelihood Mission on employment and empowerment of rural women, in which 100 women from Dhamtari district of Chhattisgarh were interviewed and secondary data was collected from Dhamtari district panchayat through questionnaire. and an attempt has been made to know that what is the impact of NRLM on the rural women of the district?

Index Terms - National Rural Livelihood Mission, self help group, women empowerment, swarn jyanti gram swarozgar yojna.

I. INTRODUCTION

Chhattisgarh is the 26th state of India, where most of the population is residing in rural areas and there is no special difference in the male and female population, but the participation of men in the growing economy of the country is so that the contribution of women is comparatively very less. The main reason is the lack of employment among rural women. Even today rural poor women are dependent on agricultural work and wages for their livelihood. However, every person has to face many obstacles and challenges to achieve the goal in his life. But women have to make special efforts in addition to these general challenges and obstacles and other problems like education, health, opposition to society and family, protection of rights etc. Most of the girls are not able to get education according to their volition due to being in remote and rural areas and due to poverty, which becomes the main factor of their unemployment. Apart from this, and due to poverty, and due to poverty, which becomes the main factor of their unemployment. Apart from this, are not able to get education according to their volition due to being in remote and rural areas and due to in the path of employment poverty, which becomes the main factor of their unemployment. Apart from this, the responsibilities of the family and especially the children also prevent women from moving forward in the path of employment due to which their morale and self-confidence gradually starts decreasing, in such a situation the National Rural Livelihood Mission is a wonderful achievement of their life. Which is taking them towards employment, education, self-confidence and enthusiastic life. NRLM is an ambitious scheme of the Central Government to remove rural poverty and generate employment opportunity.

National Rural Livelihood Mission :

National Rural Livelihood Mission is a poverty alleviation scheme of the Central Government, whose objective is to remove unemployment of poor families and help them in wealth creation. The National Rural Livelihood Mission is a reorganization of the Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana. Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana was started on 1st April 1999 to provide self-employment to the rural poor, although SGSY has been a credible scheme in the field of women empowerment, but with time some shortcomings started appearing in this scheme and for this Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana was extensively scrutinized, in which some of its criticisms came to the fore and the need for reform was felt, and in the process, the Central Government decided to restructure the Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana as the National Rural Livelihoods Mission. After some important changes in Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana, from the

year 2011, this scheme is known as National Rural Livelihood Mission. The objective of the National Rural Livelihood Mission includes bringing all the poor families above the poverty line by providing them self-employment opportunities, and nurturing them so that they too can live a normal standard of living. Through this scheme, efforts are made to increase the income and reduce the expenses of the members of the rural poor by forming them in the form of self-help groups. At the same time market facility is also provided while reducing the risk to increase employment and by making them aware bargaining ability is also developed

Aim of study:

1. To study the impact of the National Rural Livelihood Mission on employment and empowerment of rural women.
2. To study the progress of NRLM in Dhamtari district.

Hypothesis

- H₀ The employment opportunities in rural areas did not increase by NRLM.
 H₁ NRLM has increased the employment opportunities in rural areas.
 H₀ The progress of National Rural Livelihood Mission in Dhamtari district is not satisfactory.
 H₁ The progress of National Rural Livelihood Mission in Dhamtari district is satisfactory

Technique :

The present study has been done on the basis of primary and secondary data, in which secondary data has been obtained from Dhamtari district panchayat of Chhattisgarh and 100 women of Dhamtari district have been interviewed under primary data and data has been collected through questionnaire and percentage for analysis. method has been used.

Progress of National Rural Livelihood Mission in Dhamtari District :

According to the data received from District Panchayat of District Dhamtari of Chhattisgarh, there were 4702 Self Help Groups in 2016-17, in which 52613 women were involved which were in 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 and There has been an increase in the number of groups every year in 2020-21, under which the number of self-help groups in the district Dhamtari increased to 8722 in 2020-21 and the total number of women included in the group is 97280.

Table 1. SHG Group Table :

Year	No. of SHG	Total No. of Femal
2016-17	4702	52613
2017-18	6388	71074
2018-19	8294	92741
2019-20	8474	94581
2020-21	8722	97280

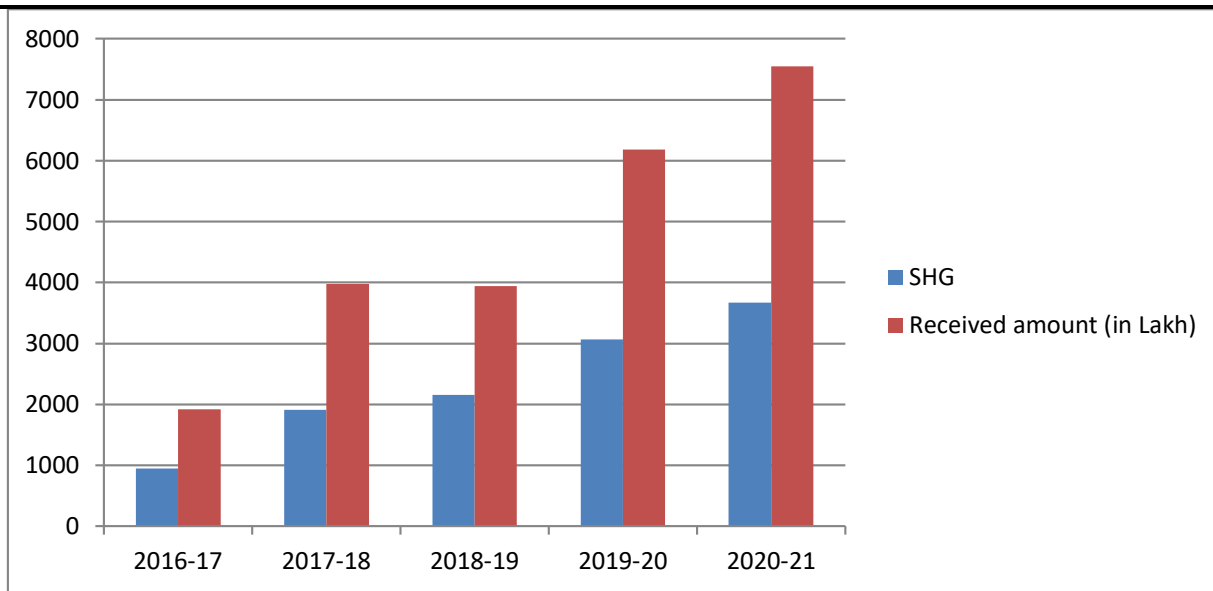
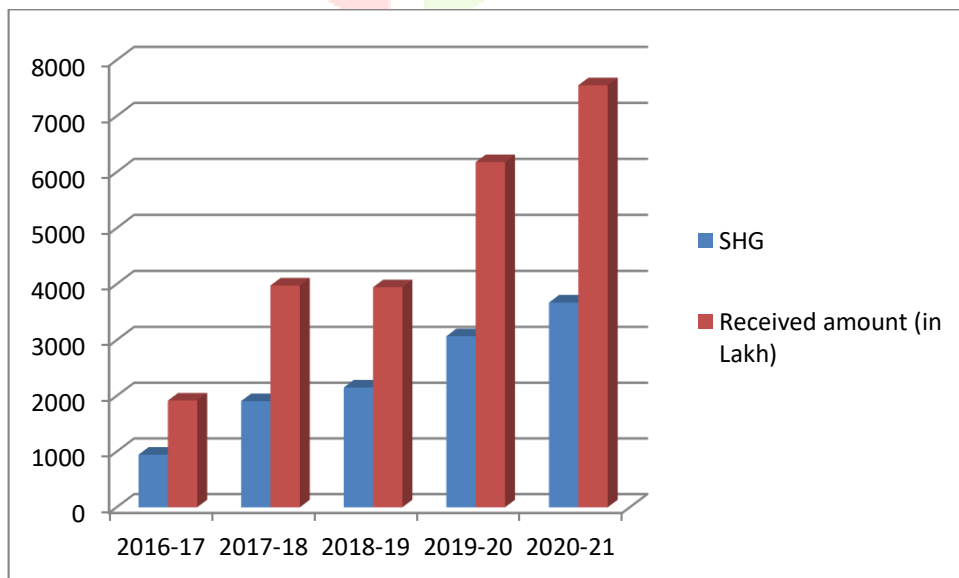


Table 2. Information of bank linkage:

year	SHG	Received amount (in Lakh)
2016-17	946	1917
2017-18	1908	3976
2018-19	2153	3945
2019-20	3070	6179
2020-21	3672	7551

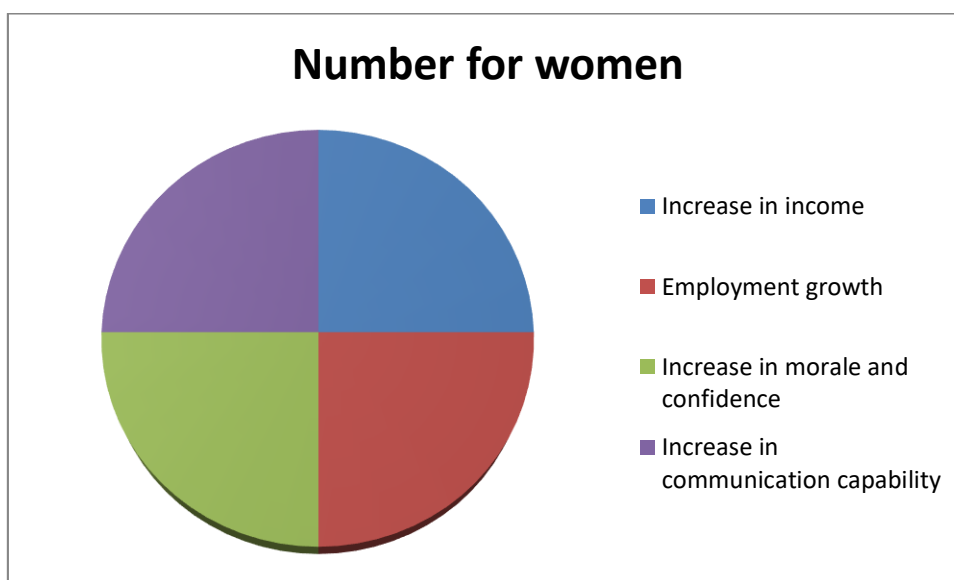


Analysis of data :

To study the impact on employment and empowerment of rural women through National Rural Livelihood Mission, preliminary data has been collected through questionnaire by interviewing 100 women of Dhamtari district, in which questions related to employment, income and women's empowerment have been collected. The information has been obtained from the respondent through It is known from the data obtained that through NRLM, employment opportunities have increased in rural areas and there has been a positive impact on women empowerment. The obtained data was analyzed on the basis of percentage method

Table 3. Respondent's Details

Particular	Number for women	Agree(%)	Disagree(%)
Increase in income	100	100	0
Employment growth	100	96	4
Increase in morale and confidence	100	100	0
Increase in communication capability	100	100	0



Conclusion-

Women who had lack of employment for many years, have got employment opportunities due to National Rural Livelihood Mission, Women's morale and entrepreneurial power has developed, women who were dependent only on agriculture and labor work in the past. The path has changed from wage to other employment, they have recognized their courageous power and women are now full of confidence. The credit for which goes to NRLM. According to the information received from 100 women, women who previously lived within the boundaries of the house have got employment and income as well as opportunities for social interaction due to the National Rural Livelihood Mission. His leadership power and communication skills have also increased significantly. Certainly the National Rural Livelihood Mission is a beneficial scheme for poor women, due to which more and more poor women living in the district are getting benefited. The number of women joining the group has also increased Every year and the amount of banking assistance received through the scheme is also increasing ever year. According to the data obtained in the above study, it is clear that the progress of National Rural Livelihood mission in the Dhamtari district is satisfactory.

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