

**Achievement of NRLM**

1810. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of BPL families freed from poverty, so far, under the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) launched in 2011, State/Union, Territory-wise;

(b) the total assistance obtained from International Development Agency (IDA) and the funds released to States/UTs for the purpose, so far, State/Union Territory-wise;

(c) whether Government had proposed a special package for certain States under NRLM, and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to strengthen the network of women self help groups across the country in order to reach out to more and more BPL families to bring them above poverty line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), renamed as Aajeevika has been launched on 3rd June, 2011. As per the revised guidelines, the target group is rural poor and is identified through a process of Participatory Identification of Poor (P.I.P). Under NRLM, the State Governments are required to constitute State Rural Livelihoods Missions (SRLMs) to oversee the implementation of all NRLM related activities in the respective States. SRLM is an autonomous body incorporated as a society, trust or company. SRLM implements the NRLM activities through State Mission Management Unit (SMMU) consisting of professionals from various fields and headed by a full time State Mission Director. At the District level, District Mission Management Unit (DMMU) of the SRLM are set up which would be responsible for meeting NRLM objectives and implementing NRLM activities in the district and also guide and monitor the functions of the sub-district level units. Most States have only now started/are in the process of starting ground level programme implementation. Moreover, from past experience it is seen that for a poor family to be brought above poverty line, it takes 6 to 8 years of

continuous hand holding support and a minimum investment of at least Rs. 1 lakh per family, in repeated doses of finance at affordable rates over the same period. Since this process takes a long time and the actual implementation process has just started, as such it is too early to assess the number of rural poor families freed from poverty on account of the programme.

Under Aajeevika Skill Development Programme, which is one of the components of NRLM, time bound training and capacity building is provided to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families for bringing them above the poverty line through placement ensuring regular wage employment. From 2011-12 to 2013-14, about 3.70 lakh beneficiaries have been trained under Aajeevika Skill Development Programme (ASD)

(b) The Government of India had earlier signed an agreement with IDA/ World Bank in July 2011, for credit of all amount of US \$ 1 billion for National Rural Livelihoods Project (NRLP) to be availed over a period of five years. However, keeping in view the low disbursement position, it was decided that the project can be undertaken in two phases. Accordingly, the present project has been restructured to US \$500 million by partial cancellations and is called as Phase-I. Once 80% expenditure is achieved in Phase-I, the Phase II of the project of US \$500 million would be considered as a follow-on project. A statement indicating State-wise release of NRLP funds is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Keeping in view the specific socio-economic problems of Jammu and Kashmir, the Government has given special package to this State under NRLM, namely, HIMAYAT, and UMEED. HIMAYAT is a 100% Centrally Assisted Programme launched on 17th December, 2011, to facilitate the training and placement of one lakh Jammu and Kashmir youth over a period of 5 years. The objective of the Himayat Programme is to provide options and opportunities to all youth in Jammu and Kashmir, ranging from school dropouts to college educated, to select training programmes for salaries or self-employment as per their interest. Under Himayat Programme till July 2013, 11182 youths have been trained and 7582 youths have been placed. UMEED has recently been extended as a special case to cover around 2/3rd of the rural population of Jammu and Kashmir, aiming to organize all families

into Self Help Groups (SHGs) at the local level and further network them into SHG federations at village and higher levels. The programme will support these networks to access financial services from banks, improve their livelihoods, etc. The total requirement of funds for covering two thirds households over a five year period, starting from 2013-14, is estimated to be Rs. 755.32 crore. Further, the funding pattern under UMEED will be in the ratio of 90:10 between Centre and the State.

(d) Under NRLM it is proposed to cover all rural poor families, in a phased manner. It is estimated that around 7.0 crore rural poor women need to be supported to come out of poverty. A woman member from each household will be organized into SHGs, and all SHGs will be provided continuous hand holding and capacity building support. Each SHG will be nurtured for a period of 6-8 years. The SHGs will be federated at village level and at cluster level, for a group of villages. They will be enabled to access financial services, livelihoods promotion services, enabled to access their entitlements, etc. NRLM is a demand drive programme. The States prepare their action plan which details their strategy and implementation plan for bringing the women from all poor families targeted under NRLM into the SHG network. In addition, NRLM provides for dedicated, professional implementation structure for supporting building of viable and healthy SHGs and SHG federations and providing them continuous hand holding support.

#### ***Statement***

*Status of Central releases under National Rural Livelihoods Project during  
2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14*

(Rs. in Lakh)					
Sl.No	Name of State	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (As on 21.08.2013)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	570.00	815.73	1691.93	3077.66
2.	Bihar	4646.00	6969.00	63.07	11678.07

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Chhattisgarh		1348.45	1234.20	2582.65
4.	Gujarat		1841.00	0.00	1841.00
5.	Jharkhand		1120.93	2401.13	3522.06
6.	Karnataka		78.27	1167.94	1246.21
7.	Kerala	100.00	225.00	301.35	626.35
8.	Madhya Pradesh		3979.00	2993.52	6972.52
9.	Maharashtra		3763.74	3998.30	7762.04
10.	Odisha		2389.84	1250.00	3639.84
11.	Rajasthan		1493.63	0.00	1493.63
12.	Tamil Nadu		3279.10	1414.50	4693.60
13.	Uttar Pradesh		200.00	2618.43	2818.43
14.	West Bengal		155.26	4172.64	4327.90
TOTAL		5316.00	27658.93	23307.01	56281.94
<b>North Eastern States</b>					
1.	Assam		4357.80	3445.01	7802.81
TOTAL			<b>4357.80</b>	<b>3445.01</b>	<b>7802.81</b>
GRAND TOTAL		5316.00	32016.73	26752.02	64084.75