

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
RURAL DEVELOPMENT
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:2894

ANSWERED ON:14.03.2013

NATIONAL RURAL LIVELIHOODS MISSION

Adhalrao Patil Shri Shivaji; Adsul Shri Anandrao Vithoba; Dharmshi Shri Babar Gajanan; Yadav Shri Dharmendra; Yaskhi Shri Madhu Goud

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of aims and objectives of National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM);
- (b) whether the Union Government proposes to introduce gender justice component in the NRLM;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether there is any proposal to remove the BPL requirement from the scheme and to extend it to all the rural poor households;
- (e) if so, the details thereof;
- (f) whether the aforesaid scheme has been launched in all backward districts of the country;
- (g) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (h) the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government to implement NRLM in all districts across the country?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN 'ADITYA')

(a): The Government is implementing National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) in a mission mode in a phased manner for targeted and time bound delivery of results. NRLM's mission is to reduce poverty by enabling the poor households to access gainful self-employment and skilled waged employment opportunities resulting in appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong and sustainable grassroots institutions of the poor. NRLM aims to reach out to all the rural poor families (BPL families) and link them to sustainable livelihoods opportunities. It will nurture them till they come out of poverty and enjoy a decent quality of life.

(b)&(c): Broadly addressing the principle of gender justice, the primary building block of NRLM is strong institutional platforms of poor women including self-help groups, federations and livelihood collectives. These institutional platforms of poor women, enable and empower poor women to access their rights, entitlements and livelihoods opportunities through greater access to formal credit and through convergence of services. Subsequently, both women and men would be organized for addressing livelihoods issues i.e. farmers organizations, milk producers' cooperatives, weavers associations, etc. All these institutions are inclusive and no poor would be left out of them.

(d) & (e): Yes, Sir. A proposal has been moved for identifying the target group under NRLM through a process of Participatory Identification of Poor (P.I.P) instead of limiting it to the below poverty line (BPL) households. The list so finalized through the P.I.P process will be vetted by the Gram Sabha and approved by the Gram Panchayat. Following the process adopted in the Socio Economic and Caste Census (S.E.C.C), the P.I.P process will also have a set of exclusion criteria, automatic inclusion criteria and a set of deprivation indicators for enabling poverty ranking in a participatory manner.

(f)to(h): NRLM is implemented in a phased manner. 25% of the districts and 10% of the blocks are likely to be covered in the first phase. The selection of districts and blocks is decided by the States who have been advised to adopt transparent criteria for selecting districts and blocks which may include human development index, proper representation to various geographical and cultural regions of the State, and availability of social capital. It is expected that within an overall period of 5-7 years, all the districts and blocks in the country will be brought under NRLM.