



Research Article

IMPACT OF DEENDAYAL ANTYODAY YOJANA-NATIONAL RURAL LIVELIHOODS MISSION (DAY-NRLM) IN EMPOWERMENT OF RURAL WOMEN

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Abstract: Women play a vital role for families, sustaining communities and managing natural resources. The DAY-NRLM being implemented in many states of the country as a poverty alleviation programme designed to empower women for self-development so that the poor create and manage their own development opportunities. The present study was conducted in Jagdalpur of Bastar region of Chhattisgarh state. For the primary investigation total 130 respondents were selected through proportionate random sampling method. The data were collected with the help of well-structured interview schedule. The results of the study indicate that maximum number of the respondents were illiterate (31%) and 50 percent had middle age group (between 36 to 55 years). Majority of women (62%) belongs to nuclear family. Agriculture & subsidiary occupation (31%) was the major occupation of the family and 62 percent of the family belonged from low income group. The study revealed that 46 percent women families were landless. The study reported that 42 percent of the rural women had medium economic motivation and 46 percent belonged to medium mass media exposure. The study reports that 50 percent of rural women had medium extension education contact and 42 percent had medium training exposure. About 46 percent of the respondents had medium level of income generation. Age, education and caste had non-significant association and influenced in empowering the rural women, whereas annual income, occupation, economic motivation, scientific orientation and mass media exposure had significant association with income generation of rural women respectively.

Keywords: SHG, DNY-NRLM, Women, Impact

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Introduction

Empowerment is defined as "giving power to creating power within and enabling is a relative concept which describes a relationship between a powerful people has power over others. Empowerment entails power sharing a change in the balancing of power between people. Therefore empowerment involves negotiation of the balance of power between the more and less powerful. Empowerment is an active, multi-dimensional process, which would enable people to realize their full identity and power in all spheres of life. It consists of greater access to knowledge and resource greater autonomy in decision making to enable them to have greater availability to plan their level to have greater contribute over the circumstances that influence their life & free from shocks imposed on them by custom, beliefs and practices. It has been said that "women hold up half the sky" around the world. Women play a vital role in providing for families, sustaining communities and managing natural resources. Empowering women through better education, economic opportunity and healthcare including family planning is pivotal to world progress, with far-reaching benefits for families, communities and the planet. The DAY-NRLM being implemented in many states of the country as a poverty alleviation programme designed to empower women for self-development so that the poor create and manage their own development opportunities. The DAY-NRLM targets socially and economically disadvantaged groups, particularly the SC/ST households, households migrating out of wage employment, households without proper shelters/dwellings, women and women headed households. The DAY-NRLM programme was launched in Chhattisgarh in financial year 2012-13, to bring prosperity in the lives of disadvantaged group of people. For keeping the view the present study was carrying out in Jagdalpur District of Chhattisgarh. "A study on impact of DAY-NRLM in empowering the rural women of Bastar block of Jagdalpur District, Chhattisgarh [1].

Methodology

The present study was conducted in Bastar block of Jagdalpur District of Chhattisgarh, because this block had been developed as resource block under National Rural Livelihoods project under DAY-NRLM since 2012. The District comprises 7 blocks namely Bastar, Bakawand, Bastanar, Jagdalpur, Darbha, Tokapal & Lohandiguda. Out of these only Bastar block was selected purposively due to maximum number of women SHGs were formed under this programme and carrying out agricultural activities i.e. vegetable, spices, poultry, seed production and dairy enterprises. The Bastar block consists of 76 Grampanchayat and 116 villages in which 20844 beneficiaries were benefited through 1737 SHGs under DAY-NRLM. Out of which 10 villages were selected on the basis of maximum number of beneficiaries have been benefited. The total 130 women beneficiaries were selected as respondents through proportionate random sampling method. The data were collected with the help of pre-structured interview schedule. The data were analyzed by investigator by using frequency, percentage, chi-square test and rank order. In order to ascertain relationship between independent and dependent variables, the chi-square was worked out.

Results and Discussion

Age: The data demonstrated in the [Fig-1] related to age of the respondents reveal that half percent of rural women were middle age (between 36 to 55 years), followed by 35 percent belonged to young age category (upto 35 years), while 15 percent were belonged to old age categories (above 56 years). The probable reason for such kind of distribution may be that the majority of the middle aged rural women perceived agriculture as a profitable avenue and took up as a subsidiary occupation.

Table-1 Distribution of DAY-NRLM beneficiaries according to increase in their annual income before & after implementation of DAY-NRLM programme

Category	Before DAY-NRLM No. Of beneficiaries	After DAY-NRLM No. Of Beneficiaries	Change in Percentage
Low (Up to Rs. 14000/-)	85 (65%)	40 (31%)	-35
Medium (Between Rs. 14001/- to Rs. 19000/-)	30 (23%)	60 (46%)	23
High (Rs. 19001/- to Rs. 24001/-)	15 (12%)	30 (23%)	12
Total	130	130	0

Education: The data depicted in the [Fig-2] indicate that 31 percent of respondents were illiterates, whereas 27, 25 and 18 percent of the women respondents were educated up to middle school, primary school and high school level, respectively. Type of family: As regards to type of family data illustrated in the [Fig-3] narrated that and about 62 percent of the women respondents belonged to nuclear family, followed by joint family (38%).

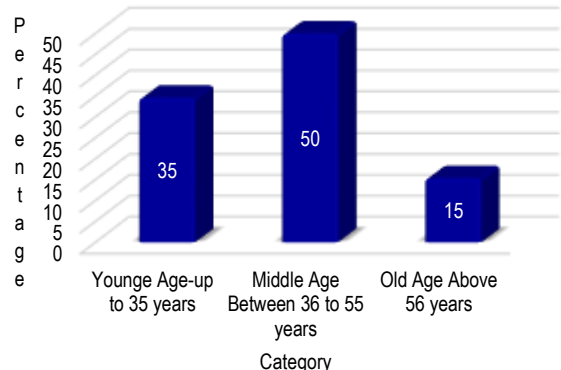


Fig-1 Distribution of Rural women according to their age

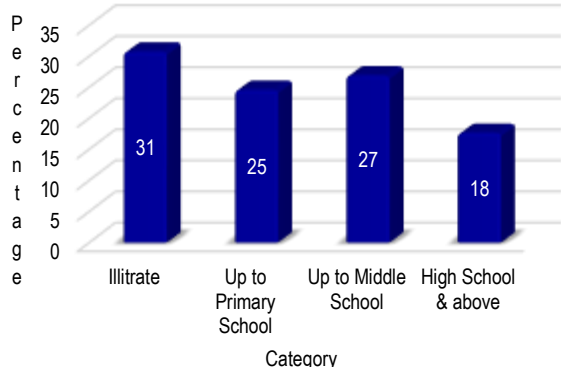


Fig-2 Distribution of women according to their education level

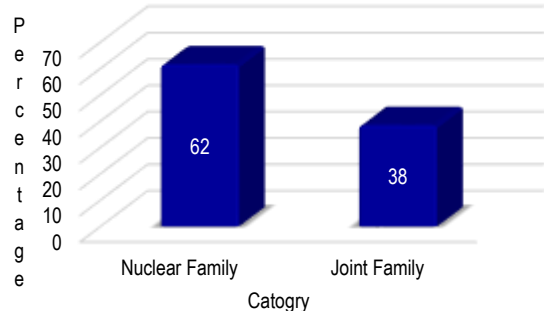


Fig-3 Distribution of Rural women according to their type of family

Caste: The data shown in the [Fig-4] indicate that 35 percent of the respondents were belonged to other backward caste, followed by scheduled caste (27%), scheduled tribe (23%) and general caste (15%).

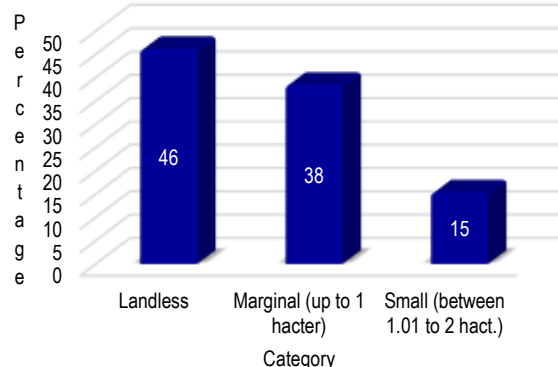


Fig-4 Distribution of Rural women according to their Land Holding

Land holding: The data given in the [Fig-5] pertaining that majority of the respondents (38%) had marginal size of land (up to 1 ha.), followed by 15 percent had small size of land (between 1.01 to 2 ha.). However, 46 percent of the respondents were landless.

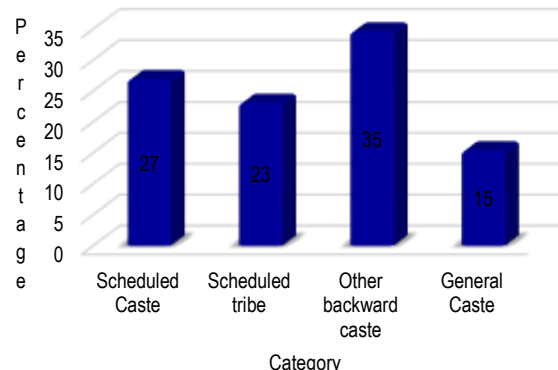


Fig-5 Distribution of Rural women according to their caste

Occupation: The data presented in the [Fig-6] reveal that 31 percent of the respondents were engaged in agriculture & subsidiary as family occupations, followed by Agriculture & labourer (27%), only agriculture work (23%) and only labour work (19%).

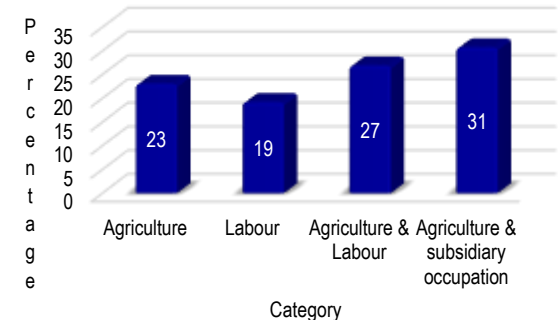


Fig-6 Distribution of women according to their Occupation

Income: The data given in the [Fig-7] exhibit that majority of the respondents (62%) were belonged to low income group (up to Rs. 14000/-), followed by 23 percent middle income category (Rs. 14001/- to 19000/-), while 15 percent were belonged to high income group (Rs. 19001/- to 24000/-).

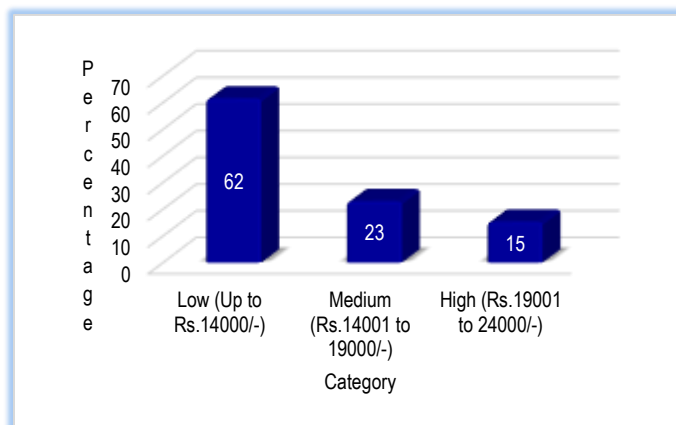


Fig-7 Distribution of Rural women according to their Income

Economic motivation: The data reported in the [Fig-8] indicate that 42 percent of the rural women had middle level of economic motivation, followed by had high level of economic motivation (33%), while 25 had low level of economic motivation.

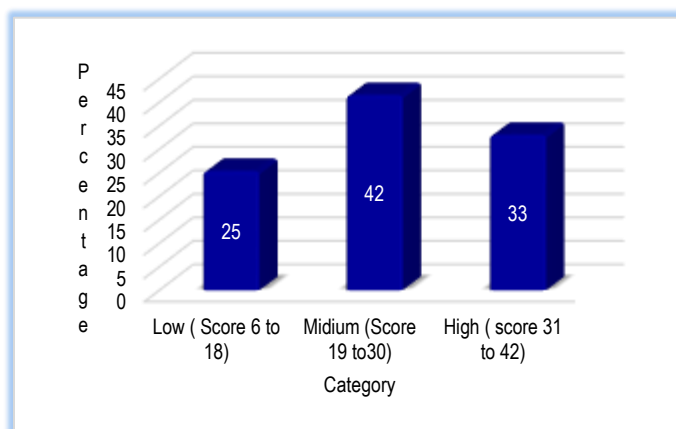


Fig-8 Distribution of Rural women according to their economic motivation

Scientific orientation: As regards to scientific orientation the data found in the [Fig-9] express that 42 percent of the women respondents had medium level of scientific orientation, followed by 33 and 25 percent had low and high level of scientific orientation, respectively.

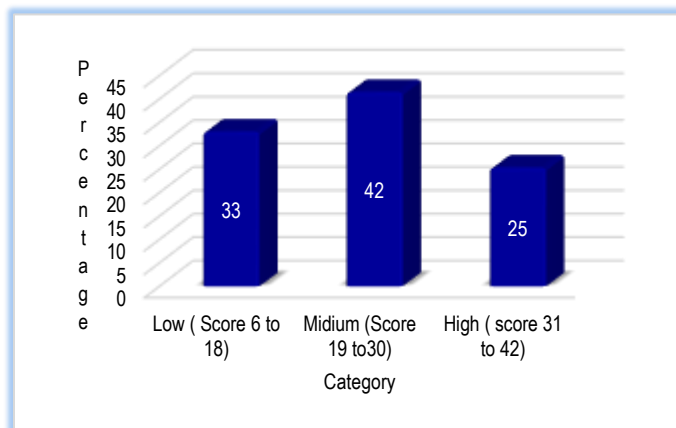


Fig-9 Distribution of Rural women according to their Scientific Orientation

Extension contact: The data demonstrated in the [Fig-10] reveal that majority of the women respondents (50%) had medium level of extension contact, followed by

27 and 23 percent had high and low level of extension contact, respectively.

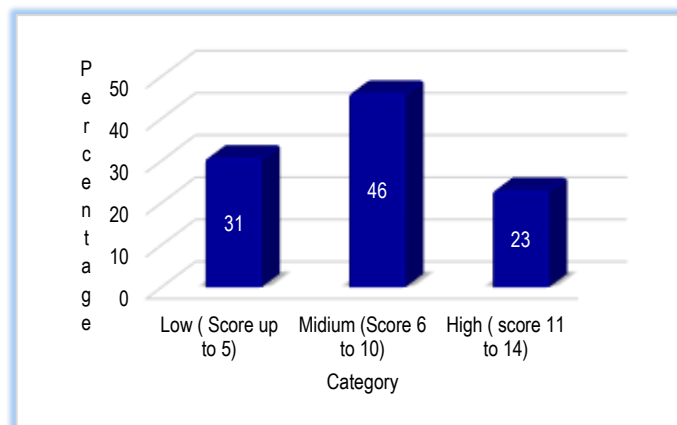


Fig-10 Distribution of Rural women according to their Mass Media Exposure

Mass media exposure: The data depicted in the [Fig-11] reported that 46 percent of the rural women respondents had medium level of mass media exposure, followed by 31 and 23 percent had low and high level of mass media exposure, respectively.

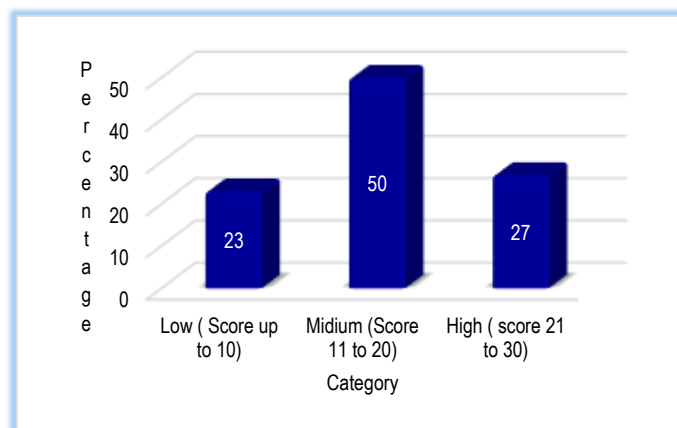


Fig-11 Distribution of Rural women according to their Extension Contact

Training exposure: It was noted from the [Fig-12] that 42 percent of the respondents had medium level of training exposure, followed by 31 percent had high level and 27 percent had low level training exposure.

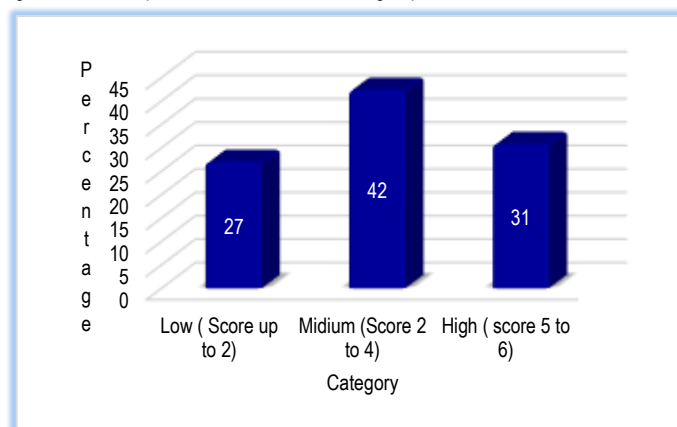


Fig-12 Distribution of Rural women according to their Training Exposure

Income generation: The data presented in the [Fig-13] related to annual income generation of the women respondents after the forming SHGs under the DAY-NRLM programme, reveal that 46 percent of the respondents had generate their annual income between Rs. 14001/- to 19000/-, followed by 31 percent generated annual income upto Rs. 14000/- and 23 percent of the respondents generated their annual income upto Rs. 19001/- to 24000/-.

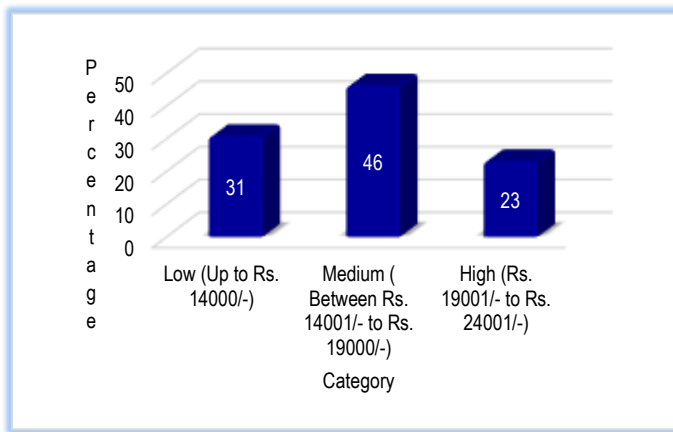


Fig-13 Distribution of Rural women according to their Income generation

Changes in annual income: The data related to changes in annual income of beneficiaries after implementation of DAY-NRLM programme was presented in [Table-1]. The data reveal that before implementation of DAY-NRLM, majority of the beneficiaries (65%) had an annual income upto Rs.14000/-, about 23 percent had annual income between Rs.14001/- to 19000/- and 12 percent beneficiaries had annual income above Rs.190001/-. However, after implementation of DAY-NRLM, 46 percent of the women respondent's annual income was between Rs. 14001/- to 19000/-, while only 31 percent of the beneficiaries had annual income upto Rs.14000/- and 23 percent of the respondent's annual income had Rs. 19001/- to 24000/-. Thus, it can be concluded that the annual income of DAY-NRLM beneficiaries had increased as result of implementation of DAY-NRLM which help the beneficiaries to come above the poverty line.

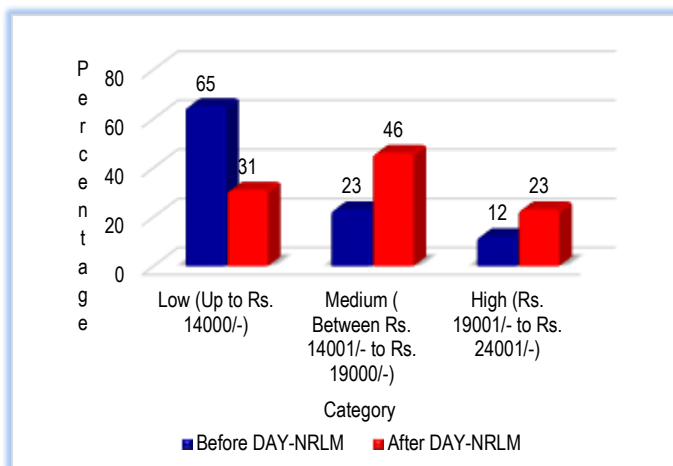


Fig-14 Distribution of DAY-NRLM beneficiaries according to their annual income before & after implementation of programme

Conclusion

Form the above findings it may be concluded that before joining the DAY-NRLM about 62 percent of the respondents belonged to low level of annual income group (up to Rs. 14000/-) but after utilization of credit provided by banks with the facilitation of DAY-NRLM programme, training for enterprises under DAY-NRLM programme, a higher percentage of beneficiaries i.e. 46 percent belonged to medium income generation. It clearly indicates the positive impact of DAY-NRLM programme among the beneficiaries.

Application of research: Study of positive impact of DAY-NRLM programme among the beneficiaries

Research Category: Empowerment of Rural Women

Abbreviations:

DAY-NRLM: Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission

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Author statement: Author read, reviewed, agreed and approved the final manuscript. Note-Author agreed that- Written informed consent was obtained from all participants prior to publish / enrolment

Conflict of Interest: None declared

Sample Collection: The present study was conducted in Jagdalpur of Bastar region of Chhattisgarh state

Ethical approval: This article does not contain any studies with human participants or animals performed by any of the authors.
Ethical Committee Approval Number: Nil

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- [1] Framework of DAY-NRLM, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.