

# National Rural Livelihood Mission

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## In News

Aajeevika – National Rural Livelihoods 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.**

## Features of NRLM

- 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.**
- NRLM implementation is in a Mission Mode. This enables
  - . shift from the present **allocation based strategy to a demand driven strategy** enabling the **states to formulate their own livelihoods-based poverty reduction action plans**
  - . focus on targets, outcomes and **time bound delivery**
  - . **continuous capacity building**, imparting requisite skills and creating linkages with livelihoods opportunities for the poor,

including those emerging in the organized sector

. monitoring against targets of poverty outcomes.

- As NRLM follows a demand driven strategy, the States have the flexibility to develop their livelihoods-based perspective plans and annual action plans for poverty reduction.
- NRLM rests on three major pillars – **universal social mobilization, financial inclusion and livelihood enhancement**. It works towards bringing at least one member (preferably a woman) from all poor families into the SHG network.
- The SHGs and their federations offer their members services such as **savings, credit and livelihoods support**. As the Institutions of the Poor (IoP) mature, they are facilitated to **take up livelihoods/income-generating activities**.
- The SRLMs are given the responsibility of implementing the programme in the states based on their **States Perspective Implementation Plans (SPIPs) and Annual Action Plans (AAPs)**. District Mission Management Units (DMMU) and Block Mission Management Units (BMMU) are established to implement the programme.
- At the national level, the **National Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (NRLPS)** has been set up to serve as the technical support agency to NRLM. NRLPS supports the SRLMs in strategizing, planning and implementing NRLM.
- The NRLM Target Households (NTH) are identified through the Participatory Identification of Poor (PIP) instead of the BPL. **The PIP is a community-driven process where the community based organisations (CBOs) themselves identify the poor in the village** using participatory tools. The list of poor identified by the CBO is vetted by the Gram Sabha.

