

IUC Associate Presentations

Topic of Presentation

**“National Rural Livelihoods Mission In context
To Malkangiri District”**

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Abstract

Malkangiri is one of the poorest districts of India in general and that of Odisha in particular. It is located in the southwestern part of the state wherein people of all hues live. However most of them belong to the tribal and primitive tribal groups. This paper tries to through light on the implementation of the NRLM scheme and the result associated therewith. It also highlights the need of NRLM to analyse the SGSY which was in force prior to NRLM. The core value of NRL which say survival through cooperation has also been studied. The Gram Panchyat level federations and Cluster level foundation have also been studied clearly. The role of resource persons, training, and capacity-building workshops have also been studied. The role of the seed fund and the revolving fund have also been studied extensively. Some case studies have also been studied to highlight the success of NRLM scheme in Malkangiri district. The success story of “Maa Parbati CLF” of Biralaxmanpur, Malkangiri for mushroom farming , the success story of birds unit at Jharpali of Malkangiri district by the help of Veterinary department have also been studied. Added to that the success story of Smt. Binda Haldar of “Biswa Maa Jagadhatri SHG” of MV-77 for beetle leaf and role of ITDA have also been highlighted vividly in this paper. Finally some suitable suggestion have been given keeping in view the greater interest of Malkangiri district.

Keywords – *Malkagiri, Survival, Women, Poverty, Bank Linkage, Federation, Farming, Selling*

Complete Paper

Introduction:

Malkangiri district is a district of Odisha state with its administration headquarters located at Malkangiri town. After India got its independence the place of Malkangiri was carved out as a separate district from the undivided Koraput district in the map of Odisha state on 1st April 1993. Geographically the district lies at 26000' N latitude and 94020'E longitude. The district encompasses a geographical area of 5791 Sq kms and it is bounded Koraput district on the North, Andhra Pradesh on the South and East and Chhattisgarh on the West. Administration wise the district has one sub-division, 7 Blocks, 111 GPs and 1045 villages.

The economics of the district is mainly based on the agriculture sector. More than half of the population are engaged in agriculture in order to earn their livelihood. The primary agriculture products of the district are paddy, maize, ground nut, turmeric, etc.

Preface:

The programmes of Ministry of Rural Development's (MoRD), Government of India that directly target poor families for creation of assets and self employment started with Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) in the year 1980. A major reform took place in 1999, when IRDP was transformed into Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY). Self-employment through organizing poor into Self Help Groups (SHGs) became the cornerstone of the new strategy. In the states, there is now widespread acceptance of the need for poor to be organized into SHGs, as a pre-requisite for their poverty reduction. 2.5 Crore rural BPL households have been organized and brought into SHG network.

A systematic review of SGSY has brought into focus certain shortcomings like vast regional variations in mobilization of rural poor; insufficient capacity building of beneficiaries; insufficient investments for building community institutions; and weak linkages with banks leading to low credit mobilization and low repeat financing. Several states have not been able to fully utilize the funds received under SGSY. Absence of aggregate institutions of the poor, such as the SHG federations, precluded the poor from accessing higher order support services for productivity enhancement, marketing linkage, risk management, etc. Several evaluation studies have shown that SGSY scheme has been relatively successful in alleviating rural poverty wherever systematic mobilization of the poor into SHGs and their capacity building and skill development has been taken up in a process-intensive manner. In other places, the impact has not been that significant.

The magnitude of the unfinished task is enormous. Out of the estimated 7.0 crore rural BPL households (2010 projections of BPL households), 4.5 Crore households still need to be organized into SHGs. Even the existing SHGs need further strengthening and greater financial support. It was in this background, Government has approved the restructuring the SGSY as the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), to be implemented in a mission mode across the country.

NRLM's mandate is to reach out to all the poor families, link them to sustainable livelihoods opportunities and nurture them till they come out of poverty and enjoy a decent quality of life. Towards this, NRLM puts in place a dedicated and sensitive support structures at various levels. These structures work towards unleashing the innate potential of the poor and complement it with capacities to: deal with external environment, enable access to finance and other resources, and with their own institutions at different level. The institutions play the roles of initiating the processes of organizing them in the beginning, providing the livelihoods services and sustaining the livelihoods outcomes subsequently. The support structures need to work with the unemployed rural poor youth for skilling them and providing employment either in jobs, mostly in high growth sectors, or in remunerative self-employment and micro-enterprises.

The Institutions of the poor – SHGs, their federations and livelihoods collectives - provide the poor the platforms for collective action based on self-help and mutual cooperation. They become a strong demand system on behalf of the poor. They build linkages with NRLM mainstream institutions, including banks, and Government departments to address their livelihoods issues and other dimensions of poverty. These institutions provide savings, credit and other financial services to meet their priority needs, including consumption needs, debt redemption, food and health security and livelihoods. They augment knowledge, skills, tools, assets, infrastructure, own funds and other resources for the members. They increase incomes, reduce expenditures, increase gainful employment and reduce risks for their members. They also increase their voice, space, bargaining power and change of policies in favour of their members.

Mobilizing the poor into their institutions needs to be induced by external sensitive support structure. Government agencies, NGOs and civil society organizations, local self-governments, banks and corporate sector can play this role. With time, as the institutions of poor grow and mature, they become the internal sensitive support structures and institutions for the poor. Their successful members and empowered leaders take charge of and accelerate many of these processes. Thus, the programme for the poor becomes the programme by the poor and of the poor. Poverty is complex and multidimensional, and therefore, the institutions of poor engage in many sectors and service providers. Their ability and effectiveness improves with time. However, after the initial learning curve, the progress picks up speed with quality.

NRLM endeavours, through its dedicated sensitive support structures and organizations at various levels, to reach out to all the rural poor households, and take them out of poverty through building their capacities, financial muscle and access, and self-managed self-reliant institutions; through placement in jobs, and/or nurturing them into remunerative self-employment and enterprises. The institutions of the poor gradually take charge of supporting their members being in control of their livelihoods, lives and destiny.

Overview:

The core belief of National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) is that the poor have a strong desire and innate capabilities to come out of poverty. They are entrepreneurial. The challenge is to unleash their innate capabilities to generate meaningful livelihoods, which enable them to come out of poverty. The first step in this process is motivating them to form their own institutions. Their true potential is realized when they are provided sufficient capacities to manage the external environment and easy access to finance, and are enabled to expand their skills and assets and convert them into meaningful livelihoods. This requires continuous handholding support by their institutions. An external dedicated, sensitive support structure, from the national level to the sub-district level, is required to induce such social mobilization, institution building and livelihoods promotion.

Strong institutional platforms of the poor empower the poor households and enable them to build-up their own human, social, financial and other resources. They, in turn, enable them to access their rights, entitlements and livelihoods opportunities, including services (both from the public and private sector). The social mobilization process enhances solidarity, voice and bargaining power of the poor. These processes enable them to pursue viable livelihoods based on leveraging their own resources, skills and preferences. Thus, they come out of abject poverty and do not fall back into poverty.

NRLM also believes that the programme can be up scaled in a time bound manner, only if it is driven by the poor themselves.

Mission, Principles, Values NRLM Mission:

“To reduce poverty by enabling the poor households to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong grassroots institutions of the poor.”

NRLM Guiding Principles

- Poor have a strong desire to come out of poverty, and they have innate capabilities to do so.
- Social mobilization and building strong institutions of the poor is critical for unleashing the innate capabilities of the poor.
- An external dedicated and sensitive support structure is required to induce the social mobilization, institution building and empowerment process.
- Facilitating knowledge dissemination, skill building, access to credit, access to marketing, and access to other livelihoods services underpins this upward mobility.

NRLM Values

The core values which will guide all the activities under NRLM are as follows:

- Inclusion of the poorest, and meaningful role to the poorest in all the processes
- Transparency and accountability of all processes and institutions
- Ownership and key role of the poor and their institutions in all stages – planning, implementation, and monitoring
- Community self-reliance and self-dependence

Approach

Towards building, supporting and sustaining livelihoods of the poor, NRLM harnesses the innate capabilities of the poor, complements them with capacities (information, knowledge, skills, tools, finance and collectivization) to deal with the rapidly changing external world. Being conscious of the livelihoods activities being varied, NRLM works on three pillars – enhancing and expanding existing livelihoods options of the poor; building skills for the job market outside; and nurturing self-employed and entrepreneurs (for micro-enterprises).

Dedicated support structures build and strengthen the institutional platforms of the poor. These platforms, with the support of their built-up human and social capital, offer a variety of livelihoods services to their members across the value-chains of key products and services of the poor. These services include financial and capital services, production and productivity enhancement services, technology, knowledge, skills and inputs, market linkages etc. These platforms also offer space for convergence and partnerships with a variety of stakeholders, by building an enabling environment for poor to access their rights and entitlements, public services and innovations. The aggregation of the poor, through their institutions, reduces transaction costs to the individual members, makes their livelihoods more viable and accelerates their journey out of poverty.

NRLM in context to Malkangiri District

The implementation of NRLM started in the FY 2012-13 in the district. As per the framework the following key components have been implemented.

Social Inclusion and Institutions of the Poor

- 1. Universal Social Mobilization:** Under Social mobilisation of the Poor households, women have been identified & formed into Self Help Groups (SHGs). Total 85,583 households have been mobilized & 8357 Self Help Groups have been brought under NRLM fold. The block wise details as mentioned below:

Sl.No.	Name of the Block	Total number of WSHGs	Total members under WSHGs
1.	Chitrakonda	740	7681
2.	Kalimela	2,340	2,3830
3.	Khairput	862	9,048
4.	Korukonda	890	9,013
5.	Malkangiri	1,572	16,156
6.	Mathili	1,296	13,154
7.	Podia	657	6,701
	Total	8,357	85,583

- 2. Promotion of Institutions of the poor:** To strengthen WHGs & their institutions at village level, 860 village organisation (VOs) have been formed. Similarly, 111 Gram Panchayat Level Federations / Cluster Level Federations have been formed at Gram Panchayat Level. To support the Village Organisations & Gram Panchayat level Federations / Cluster level Federations, 860 Community Resource Person for Community mobilization (CRP-CM) have been positioned at Village level organisation & 97 Master Book Keepers (MBKs) have been positioned at Gram Panchayat Level Federations / Cluster level Federation. Further, other community cadres like Krishi Mitra, Prani Mitra & Udyog Mitra have also been positioned. The block wise details of no. of GPLFs, CLFs, CRP-CM, MBKs & Bank Mitra as mentioned.

Sl.No.	Block Name	No. of GPLFs	No. of Village Organisations	No. of CRP-CM	No. of MBKs	No. of Bank Mitra
1.	Chitrakonda	18	74	74	15	02
2.	Kalimela	23	246	246	22	10
3.	Khairput	11	73	73	11	06

4.	Korukonda	12	98	98	02	04
5.	Malkangiri	19	138	138	19	09
6.	Mathili	20	158	158	20	04
7.	Podia	8	73	73	8	08
	Total	111	860	860	97	38

3. **Training, Capacity building and skill building:** All Community Cadres like CRP-CM, MBKs, Bank Mitra / Sakhi, Prani Mitra, Krishi Mitra, Udyog Mitra have undergone training & capacity building from time to time. Further, Office bearers of Gram Panchayats, Village Organisations , Producer Groups , Self Help Groups also imparted necessary training , capacity building , vision exercise & various awareness programmes from time to time.

4. **Revolving Fund:** The Revolving Fund provided to the newly formed SHGs or SHGs who have not availed Revolving Fund / Seed money / Seed Capital as grant from Government. They have been provided Rs.15,000/- per SHG & those SHGs who have availed Rs.5,000/- earlier , they have been provided with Rs.10,000/- as an incentive to inculcate the habit of thrift and accumulate their own funds towards meeting their credit needs in the long-run and immediate consumption needs in the short-run. The Block wise details of RF disbursed to WSHGs from 2012 to 2022 as mentioned below:

Sl.No.	Name of the Block	Total number of WSHGs provided RF	Total amount (in Lakhs)
1.	Chitrakonda	305	45.55
2.	Kalimela	631	93.10
3.	Khairput	400	59.20
4.	Korukonda	404	60.75
5.	Malkangiri	533	79.90
6.	Mathili	821	126.15
7.	Podia	160	24.15
	Total	3254	488.80

4. **Financial Inclusion:** Under universal Financial Inclusion all WSHGs & WSHGs members Bank accounts have been opened. Under SHG Bank Credit linkage programme more 50% WSHGs have been credit linked with Banks. The year wise achievement under SHG Bank Credit linkage as follows.

Sl.No.	Financial Year	No. of WSHGs Credit linked with Banks	Amount of Credit (in Lakhs)
1.	2012-13	567	500.95
2.	2013-14	402	362.03
3.	2014-15	483	430.40
4.	2015-16	544	499.25
5.	2016-17	803	814.51
6.	2017-18	999	1108.31
7.	2018-19	1271	1349.67
8.	2019-20	1756	1677.80
9.	2020-21	3312	3703.00
10.	2021-22	3940	5852.18

Moreover, 1997 WSHG have been provided Community Investment Fund (CIF) loan from their respective CLF/ GPLFs to strengthen financially & improve their creditworthiness for SHG Bank credit linkage. The Block wise disbursement of CIF loan as follows

Sl.No.	Block Name	No. of WSHGs provided CIF Loan	Amount of CIF loan (in Lakhs)
1.	Chittrakonda	195	98.50
2.	Kalimela	216	158.75
3.	Khairput	325	273.94
4.	Korukonda	85	50.80
5.	Malkangiri	515	560.70
6.	Mathili	431	423.20
7.	Podia	230	200.60
	Total	1997	1766.49

Apart from SHG Bank Credit linkage, around 70% of WSHGs members have been covered under social security scheme like PMSBY & PMJJBY insurance.

6. Provision of Interest Subsidy: The rural poor need credit at low rate of interest and in multiple doses to make their ventures economically viable. In order to ensure affordable credit, NRLM has a provision for subsidy on interest rate above 7% per annum for all eligible SHGs, who have availed loans from mainstream financial institutions, based on prompt loan. In addition to this Department of Mission Shakti, Government of Odisha is providing interest subvention to the WSHGs on prompt repayment so as the WSHGs are getting interest free loans.

7. Livelihoods: Poor have multiple livelihoods as a coping mechanism for survival. Their existing major livelihoods are: wage labour, small and marginal holding cultivation, cattle rearing, forest produce, fishing, and traditional non-farm occupations. The net incomes and NRLM 10/61 employment days from the current livelihoods are not adequate to meet their expenditures. NRLM would look at the entire portfolio of livelihoods of each poor household, and work towards stabilizing and enhancing the existing livelihoods and subsequently diversifying their livelihoods.

8. Infrastructure creation and Marketing support: NRLM would seek to ensure that the infrastructure needs for the major livelihoods activities of the poor are met with. It would also provide support for marketing to the institutions of the poor. The range of activities in marketing support includes market research, market intelligence, and technology extension, developing backward and forward linkages, building livelihoods collectives and supporting their business plans. NRLM would encourage and support partnerships with public and private organizations and their networks/associations for these activities, particularly for market linkages. Rural Haats would also be encouraged to directly link producer groups (SHGs) and individual producers with urban and peri-urban markets through a well-developed system of continuous identification and rotation of beneficiaries. 20% of the state's programme outlay (25% in case of North-Eastern States and Sikkim) is reserved for this purpose.

9. Skills and Placement Projects: NRLM would scale up the existing skill and Placement projects through partnership mode as one of the best investments in youth, and provide impetus to livelihoods opportunities in emerging markets. For strengthening this, various models of partnerships with public, private, non-government and community organizations are developed.

10. Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) NRLM encourages public sector banks to set up RSETIs in all districts of the country. RSETIs transform unemployed rural youth in the district into confident self-employed entrepreneurs through need-based experiential learning programme followed by systematic handholding support. Banks are completely involved in selection, training and post training follow-up stages. RSETIs partner with others, including the institutions of the poor, to realize their mandate and agenda.

11. Innovations: NRLM believes that successful innovations can reduce the learning curve for poverty eradication by showing a different pathway out of poverty. 5% of the Central allocation is therefore, earmarked for innovations. Those innovations, which have the potential for reaching out specifically to the poorest or for reaching out to the largest number of poor and having maximum impact with limited resources, would be preferred and supported.

Mushroom Cluster
Maa Parbati CLF, Biralaxmanpur, Malkangiri

Consists of 60 tribal SHG member of Maa Parbati CLF of Biralaxmanpur village involved in mushroom cultivation since 2020-21. Initially invested Rs.3,00,000 and prepared 5000 bed. They harvested around 6000 kgs of mushroom and sale it @ Rs.120/- per Kg in local Market/ BSF camp and earned Rs. 7,20,000/-. Now District Administration have supported 10 lakhs for construction of Mushroom unit under SCA.



Poultry Cluster

Jagi Podiami , who is also the member of Poultry Cluster of Koimetala village of Koimetala GPLF, previously she had only 12 desi birds in her backyard poultry enterprises. During Covid she has been supported 14 chicks of Rainbow Rooster. Now she has a total 40 birds (purchased additional birds). She sold the male bird in local market (10 Birds @Rs.300/- per Kg). Total investment is Rs. 910/- and income is Rs.3000/- to 4000/-.



Convergence with Veterinary Department
(1000 Layer Bird Farming Unit by Maa Shakti SHG, Jharapalli)

1000 Layer Bird unit established at Jharapali of Malkangiri Block with the support of Veterinary Department & Odisha Livelihoods Mission. Total project cost Rs.7.59 Lakhs, out of which Rs. 3.03 Lakhs subsidy from ARD Deptt. And availed Rs. 1.00 Lakh CIF loan. Around 800-900 eggs production per day after 3 month of establishment. They are selling egg @Rs.6.00 in local market and to BSF camp.



“Sewing threads of Happiness” – Best Practices of a Tribal Girl Ms. Samari

Ms Samari Muduli has established a free tailoring training centre in her native Podabhata village in Markapali GP in Malkangiri after she trained in SB- RSETI since 2018-19. Looking her desires and motivation Sri Subrat Bagchi, Honb’le Chairman, OSDA provided more 5 nos of Sewing machine to strengthen centre. Now a days she has trained all girls and SHG members in her village and formed Gurupriya PG covering 50 household. District Administration supported for supply of School Uniforms of Rs 64.50 Lakhs. The income generated is Rs. 12.44 Lakhs and average individual income is Rs.24880.00.





**Convergence with ITDA
(VDVK Programme taken by WSHG members)**

Consists of 300 Tribal SHG members covered under Markapalli VDVK collaboration with “Odisha Livelihoods Mission and ITDA MKG. ITDA supported Rs.5 lakhs to the VDVK for Capacity building and training. OLM supported Bank Loan/ CIF loan of Rs. 3.50 lakhs to the SHGs for procurements of Tamarind, Raw materials Turmeric, Wild Honey, Mahua seeds and oil , Kalajeera Rice. It helps the WSHGs to sustain their livelihoods through exhibitions, local hats and profit earned of Rs.1,52,384/-.



Community Nursery
Vill: Butiguda Colony, Block Khairput

As per Demand of sapling like Drumstick and Papaya for Mo Upakari Bagicha Matrushakti SHG of Rasabeda GP of Khairput block interested raising community nursery in their village as a new avenue for income generation. As per requirement of 6000 Drum stick and 6000 Papaya sapling they invested Rs.30,000/- by own side and Rs.50,000/- from CIF. After supplying of sapling they get Rs.1,43,250/- as a gross income.



Maa Rajeswari SHG from Maharajpalli Goat Cluster

All members of this SHG are having 15-20 Goats in their home. To secure their livelihood, this one of alternative farming models. Goat Cluster under Maharajpalli GPLF encouraged to take up a Meat Centre and SHG provided with Rs.50,000/- from CIF loan for initial investment. They are running the meat centre in every Wednesday, Friday and Sunday of the week and selling mutton @ Rs.700/- per kg. Weekly they earn near about Rs.30,000 to Rs.35,000 as gross income by selling goat meat. The net weekly profit or income of the SHG of Rs.10000.



Case Study of Betel Leaf Cultivation

Smt. Binda Haldar a member of Biswa Maa Jagadhatri SHG of MV-77 of Telerai GP of Kalimela Block. She started betel leaf cultivation as an innovative idea in this district. This group received CIF Loan from GPLF of amount rupees 50000/- and used it in betel leaf cultivation. She brought betel leaf root from Berhampur and cultivated it in their field in the year 2021 and got profit of rupees 18000/- but this current year she cultivated more area than that of last year nearly about 1 acre and it expected to harvest in the month of April and will get profit of rupees 24000/- according to their expectation.



“Inspiring Women SHG members of # Malkangiri Block in their path of livelihood progress through a flowery turn.”

Marigold cultivation: Leading to the path of financial progress for Women SHG members of Malkangiri Block. “Tulasi Devi” WSHG OF Goudaguda GP , Malakngiri Block have undertaken floriculture alongside vegetables cultivation as their livelihood creation. Odisha Livelihoods Mission under Department of Mission Shakti has facilitated the procurement of 6000 marigold saplings in the convergence of Horticulture Department Malkangiri. As a result , they have marketed the marigold flowers and an earned around 29000/-. The SHG members of the group have expressed their gratitude towards Odisha Livelihoods Mission for enabling them to earn a living which has made them financially independent. For this purpose financial support to Women SHG members Rs.50000/- of on Community Investment Funds from GPLF.



“Inspiring Women SHG members of Kalimela Block in their path of livelihood by making attractive Dustbins.”

“Gayatri WSHG” consisting of 11 members of MPV-76 village , Venkatpallam GP of Kalimela block started making of colourful attractive Dustbins . They have been provided Rs. 50,000/- CIF loan from GPLF & Rs.1,00,000/- from Bank loan. They are making Dustbins of amount ranging form Rs. 4000/- to Rs.50,000/-. At present said WSHG is supplying Dustbins to different Ashram Schools / 5T High Schools / Parks/ Hospitals etc. Looking to the demand & acceptance of the product , they are very much enthusiastic scale up the business.



Case Study Paper Plate Unit



Palkaguda Village situated in the Middle part of Khairput & Kudumulugumma comes under Rasabeda GP, of Khairput Block, Malkangiri District. Total 59 HH of Bonda & ST communities are residing with poor social economic background. The OLM Self Help group the Saraswati SHG of Plakaguda Village indigenous women with their own effort and perseverance are reaching to the success of ladders day by day.

Saraswati SHG started with 10 members in the year 2017 as a thrift and credit group with individual monthly saving of Rs.50/-, Apart from Saving and credit, the group with a mutual agreement decided to

be involved in micro enterprise to enhance the active engagement of members as well as to increase the group fund. The members with unanimous decision were engaged in Paper Plate making which the Paper Plate Making machine, Raw Materials and inputs were provided by OPELIP and OLM convergence. The women not only prepared the paper plate but tied up with local traders for easy marketing and better pricing. The group has incurred the profit of Rs.10000/- from this Paper Plate per Month.



The members of Saraswati SHG are now confident with new vigor and challenges. The SHG Members are also participating in solving other social issues relating to women.

This group initiative is not only reflecting the women empowerment but it empowers other women of SHG to be the part of such great revolution.

“A SUCCESS STORY OF SMT. GANGI MADAKAMI.”

➤ **A member of Pathpak SHG of Tandapalli village under Tandapalli GP of Malkangiri Block**

INTRODUCTION



The SHG Pathapaka of Tandapalli Village under Tandapalli GP of Malkangiri block consists of 10 members belongs to tribal community (ST) headed by Smt. Muke Madkami a President and Smt. Gangi Madakami a Secretary intervention of OLM Malkangiri block SHG members got Livelihood training by Horticulture department growing of vegetables in a scientific way. The group member Gangi Madkami, w/o expressed her keen interest in Papaya farming. The group availed CIF loan of Rs.10000/ on dated 11/02/2020 and also received bank loan Rs.400000/-and fulfilled her dream and desire with keen interest and persistent effort and labour in her land.



UTILITY/ OUTCOME



Smt. Gangi Madkami availed loan of Rs. 80000/- from the SHG to pursue the dream of Papaya farming. Now She is a Successful farmer of the village and selling of Papaya in daily markets of Malkangiri as well as her village market and earning profit of Rs. 40000/-..She is also abled to repay loan to her SHG Rs. 29000/- till the date.

BENEFICIARY/ COMMUNITY SPEAK

As an earning member of SHG group Smt. Gangi Madkami feel proud and expressed that due to support of OLM Malkangiri Block the earning of family is increased and living standard is bettered. Above all, she is one of role model of the SHG of the village as well as villagers. Block administration, PRI members and all localities appreciate her hard work and change of life.

SUCCESS STORY

1. Name : SAIBABA
2. Address in Details : (SHG/GPLF/Community Cadre/Staff) :

**AT- MV-84, PO-PADMGIRI, GP-PADMGIRII, BLOCK/DIST-MALKANGIRI
GPLF: PADMGIRI**

1. Name of the President-Kanika Majhi
2. Name of the Secretary- Pratima Biswas

Justification for their Contribution to Society :

- Date of Formation : 25.8.2021
- Women empowerment is a process in which women challenge the existing norms and cultural, to effectively promote their well-being. The participation of women in self-help group (SHGs) made a significant impact on their empowerment both in social and economic aspects this addresses women empowerment through self-help groups in Malkangiri district of Odisha. The SHGs have had greater impact on both economic and social aspects of the beneficiaries.

Major Objectives:

1. Plays a major role in developing socio economic status of rural women to alleviate rural poverty and increase employment opportunity.
2. To promote income generating activities in rural household women.

Activities:

1. The WSHG members are started tailoring before 2 years their Tailoring unit formation.
2. After Intervention of Odisha Livelihoods Mission under Mission Shakti Department they WSHG are received stitching order Collector MKG.
3. They received 1462 no of school uniform stitching order 9 no's of School.”.
4. They used CIF 100000/- in the said purpose. Till date the SHG members supplied 6 no of School.



