

CHAPTER 6

Impact of Rural Development Project on Beneficiaries

The present chapter deals with the impact of rural development projects, undertaken by the four NGOs in Tamenglong district of Manipur on social, economic and cultural life of the beneficiaries. It also focuses on beneficiaries' view on the planning and implementation of projects by four NGOs under the study. The chapter is divided into three parts: In the first part an attempt is made to analyse the socio-economic background of the beneficiaries in terms of their gender, marital status, income, educational status, types of family, sizes of family and occupation; the second part deals with the participation of the beneficiaries in Project Activities in terms of enrollment, knowledge about the project, knowledge about the mission and objectives of the project, knowledge about purpose of schemes, about awareness camp, fund and funding agency, linked with SHG, duration with SHG, initiation to SHG, motives of joining SHG, about loan, delivery system of schemes, distribution of scheme and duration as beneficiaries and in the third part the impact of rural development projects on the beneficiaries is assessed in terms of types of scheme, training, productivity of scheme, places of selling the products, problem of selling the products, beneficiaries' view on scheme, whether beneficiaries have improved socio-economic condition, satisfaction on implementing system, NGOs support to beneficiaries, monitoring received by beneficiaries and impact of beneficiaries through NGO activities.

I

Socio-economic Background of the Beneficiaries

Gender-wise Distribution of Beneficiaries

From all the four NGOs both male and female are getting various schemes individually, depending on the provision given by the respective NGOs in order to increase their livelihood. Therefore the gender of beneficiaries is categorized into two (i) Male and (ii) Female. The distribution of gender of beneficiaries is shown in table no. 6.1.

Table 6.1
Distribution of Gender of Beneficiaries

Gender of Beneficiary	Name of the NGO												Grand Total		
	DBSWC			DATP			RNBA			PESCH					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Male	35 (100)	--	35 (70)	30 (100)	--	30 (60)	27 (100)	--	27 (54)	24 (100)	--	24 (48)	116 (100)	--	116 (58)
Female	--	15 (100)	15 (30)	--	20 (100)	20 (40)	--	23 (100)	23 (46)	--	26 (100)	26 (52)	--	84 (100)	84 (42)
Total	35 (100)	15 (100)	50 (100)	30 (100)	20 (100)	50 (100)	27 (100)	23 (100)	50 (100)	24 (100)	26 (100)	50 (100)	116 (100)	84 (100)	200 (100)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The above table reveals that about three fifths (58%) of beneficiaries are male and over two fifths (42%) are female. In Don Bosco Social Welfare, seven tenth (70%) are male and about one third (30%) are female. In Development Agency for Tribal people, three fifths (60%) are male and two fifths (40%) are female. In Rongmei Naga Baptist Association, over half (54%) are male and near about half (46%) are female. In 'People Endeavor for social change', about half (48%) are male and over half (52%) are female. Out of four NGOs, 'People Endeavour for Social change' (PESCH) has the highest beneficiary from female category with over half (52%). Thus, the data show that majority of the beneficiaries are from male section.

Marital Status

The beneficiaries of all the NGOs include both married and un-married person from both the gender. The un-married beneficiaries are chosen because of their responsibility in the family who are in their earning age. As well as the un-married person support their family in their economic contribution. On the basis of marital status it is classified into (i) Married and (ii) Un-married. The distribution of marital status of beneficiaries is shown in table no. 6.2.

Table 6.2
Distribution of Marital Status of Beneficiaries

Marital Status	Name of the NGO												Grand Total		
	DBSWC			DATP			RNBA			PESCH					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Married	35 (100%)	10 (67)	45 (90)	30 (100%)	20 (100)	50 (100)	25 (92.6%)	23 (100)	48 (96)	24 (100%)	21 (80.8)	45 (90)	114 (98.2%)	74 (88.1)	188 (94)
Unmarried	--	5 (33)	5 (10)	--	--	--	2 (7.4)	--	2 (4)	--	5 (19.2)	5 (10)	2 (1.8)	10 (11.9)	12 (6)
Total	35 (100%)	15 (100)	50 (100)	30 (100)	20 (100)	50 (100)	27 (100)	23 (100)	50 (100)	24 (100)	26 (100)	50 (100)	116 (100)	84 (100)	200 (100)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The above table shows that majority (94%) of Beneficiaries are married, only 6% are unmarried. In Don Bosco Social Welfare Center, most (90%) of them are married and few (10%) are unmarried. In Development Agency for Tribal people, all the beneficiaries are married. In Rongmei Naga Baptist association, majority (96%) of them are married and few (4%) are unmarried. In people Endeavour for Social Change, most (90) of them are married and few (10%) are unmarried. It shows that majority of Beneficiaries are married man and woman.

Income of Beneficiary

The four NGOs are operating for the rural people in the villages. All the Beneficiaries are non- employed in government sector as well as in private sectors. The monthly income of the Beneficiaries is low. Monthly income of Beneficiaries are classified into 7 (seven) categories as (i) below 500, (ii) 500-1000, (iii) 1001-1500, (iv) 1501-2000, (v) 2001- 2500, (vi) 2501-3000 and (vii) above 3000 respectively. The distribution of Beneficiaries monthly income is shown in table no. 6.3.

Table 6.3
Distribution of Monthly Income of the Beneficiaries

Monthly income of Beneficiaries (Rs)	Name of the NGO												Grand Total		
	DBSWC			DATP			RNBA			PESCH					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Below 500	2 (5.8)	12 (80)	14 (28)	5 (16.7)	12 (60)	17 (34)	3 (11.1)	11 (48)	14 (28)	8 (33.3)	10 (38.4)	18 (36)	18 (15.5)	45 (53.6)	63 (31.5)
500-1000	5 (14.2)	1 (6.7)	6 (12)	6 (20)	6 (30)	12 (24)	7 (26)	4 (17.3)	11 (22)	7 (29.1)	7 (27)	14 (28)	25 (21.6)	18 (21.4)	43 (21.5)
1001- 1500	5 (14.2)	2 (13.3)	7 (14)	4 (13.3)	2 (10)	6 (12)	2 (7.4)	4 (17.3)	6 (12)	5 (20.8)	3 (11.5)	8 (16)	16 (13.7)	11 (13.1)	27 (13.5)
1501-2000	10 (28.6)	--	10 (20)	5 (16.7)	--	5 (10)	9 (33.3)	2 (8.7)	11 (22)	1 (4.2)	3 (11.5)	4 (8)	25 (21.6)	5 (5.9)	30 (15)
2001- 2500	6 (17.2)	--	6 (12)	4 (13.3)	--	4 (8)	2 (7.4)	2 (8.7)	4 (8)	1 (4.2)	2 (7.7)	3 (6)	13 (11.2)	4 (4.8)	16 (8)
2501- 3000	7 (20)	--	7 (14)	4 (13.3)	--	4 (8)	2 (7.4)	--	2 (4)	1 (4.2)	1 (3.9)	2 (4)	14 (12.1)	1 (1.2)	15 (7.5)
Above 3000	--	--	--	2 (6.7)	--	2 (4)	2 (7.4)	--	2 (4)	1 (4.2)	--	1 (2)	5 (4.3)	--	5 (2.5)
Total	35 (100)	15 (100)	50 (100)	30 (100)	20 (100)	50 (100)	27 (100)	23 (100)	50 (100)	24 (100)	26 (100)	50 (100)	116 (100)	84 (100)	200 (100)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The above table shows that about one third (31.5%) of Beneficiaries' monthly income is below 500, followed by over one fifth (21.5%) as above 500-1000, 13.5% of Beneficiaries above 1001- 1500, 15% above 1501-2000, 8% above 2001-2500 and 7.5% above 2501-3000 and only 2.5% beneficiaries' income exceed above 3000. In Don Bosco Social Welfare Center, over one fourth (28%) of beneficiaries' monthly income is below 500, one fifth (20%) of beneficiaries monthly income is from 500-100 and only 13% of beneficiaries monthly income exceed between 2501-3000. In Development Agency for Tribal people, it is found that over one third (34%) of beneficiaries' monthly income is below 500 and few (4%) of beneficiaries' monthly income exceed 3000 above. In Rongmei Naga Baptist Association, about two fifths (38.4%) of beneficiaries' monthly income is below 500 and only 4% of beneficiaries' monthly income exceed above 3000. In People Endeavour for Social Change, over one third (36%) of beneficiaries' monthly income is below 500 and only 2% of beneficiaries' monthly income exceed above 300. The above data indicates that most of the Beneficiaries monthly income is very low.

Educational Status of Beneficiary

The educational status of Beneficiaries is very low due to lack of infrastructure and poor educational system in rural villages. In order to find out the educational level of Beneficiaries, it is classified into three categories as (i) Illiterate, (ii) Primary and (iii) High school respectively. The distribution of beneficiaries' educational level is shown in the table no. 6.4.

Table 6.4
Distribution of Beneficiaries Educational Level

Educational status of Beneficiaries	Name of the NGO												Grand Total		
	DBSWC			DATP			RNBA			PESCH					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate	3 (8.6)	7 (46.7)	10 (20)	2 (6.7)	8 (40)	10 (20)	6 (22.2)	8 (34.8)	14 (28)	2 (8.3)	6 (23.1)	8 (16)	13 (11.2)	29 (34.5)	42 (21)
Primary	22 (62.8)	6 (40)	28 (56)	16 (53.3)	12 (60)	28 (56)	15 (55.6)	15 (65.2)	30 (60)	14 (58.4)	18 (69.2)	32 (64)	67 (57.8)	51 (60.7)	118 (59)
High school	10 (28.6)	2 (13.3)	12 (24)	12 (40)	--	12 (24)	6 (22.2)	--	6 (12)	8 (33.3)	2 (7.7)	10 (20)	36 (31.0)	4 (4.8)	40 (20)
Total	35 (100)	15 (100)	50 (100)	30 (100)	20 (100)	50 (100)	27 (100)	23 (100)	50 (100)	24 (100)	26 (100)	50 (100)	116 (100)	84 (100)	200 (100)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The above given table shows that most (59%) of the beneficiaries are educated upto primary, over one fifth (21%) of beneficiaries are illiterate, one fifth (20%) of beneficiaries are educated till high school level. In Don Bosco Social Welfare Center, majority (56%) of beneficiaries are upto primary level, one fifth (20%) of beneficiaries are illiterate and 24% of beneficiaries are upto high school level. In Development Agency for Tribal people, majority (56%) of beneficiaries are educated upto primary level, about one fourth fifth (24%) of beneficiaries are educated upto high school and one fifth (20%) of beneficiaries are illiterate and. In Rongmei Naga Baptist Association, three fifths (60%) of beneficiaries are upto primary level, 28% are illiterate and 12% of beneficiaries are educated upto high school level. In People Endeavour for Social Change, majority (64%) of beneficiaries are upto primary level, one fifth (20%) of beneficiaries are educated upto high school level and 16% of beneficiaries are illiterate,. The data shows that majority of beneficiaries get education upto primary level and very few beneficiaries are upto high school level.

Types of Family

In a rural village mostly joint family are found in common but due to the economy factors and the increased of population, nuclear family has sprang up rapidly. During the field survey it is observed that the newly married couple goes for nuclear family leaving their parents . Types of family of the beneficiaries are classified into two such as (i) Joint family and (ii) Nuclear family. The distribution of types of family of the beneficiaries is shown in the table no. 6.5.

Table 6.5
Distribution of Types of Family of the Beneficiaries

Types of family	Name of the NGO												Grand Total		
	DBSWC			DATP			RNBA			PESCH					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Joint family	8 (22.9)	3 (20)	11 (22)	9 (30)	7 (35)	16 (32)	6 (22.2)	4 (17.3)	10 (20)	6 (25)	2 (7.7)	8 (16)	29 (25)	16 (19.1)	45 (22.5)
Nuclear family	27 (77.1)	12 (80)	39 (78)	21 (70)	13 (65)	34 (68)	21 (77.8)	19 (82.7)	40 (80)	18 (75)	24 (92.3)	42 (84)	87 (75)	68 (80.9)	155 (77.5)
Total	35 (100)	15 (100)	50 (100)	30 (100)	20 (100)	50 (100)	27 (100)	23 (100)	50 (100)	24 (100)	26 (100)	50 (100)	116 (100)	84 (100)	200 (100)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The above given table shows that over three fourth (77.5%) of beneficiaries are nuclear family and about one fourth (22.5%) of beneficiaries are joint family. In Don Bosco Social Welfare Center, over three fourth (78%) are nuclear family and about one fourth (22%) are joint family. In Development Agency for tribal people, majority (68%) of beneficiaries are nuclear family and about one third (32%) are joint family. In Rongmei Naga Baptist Association, majority (80%) of beneficiaries are nuclear family and one fifth (20%) of beneficiaries are joint family. In people Endeavour for Social Change, majority (84%) of beneficiaries are nuclear family and few (16%) are joint family. The data reveals that majority of the beneficiaries are from nuclear family.

Number of Family Members

In rural villages most of the family has more members. It is due to the ignorant of the people lack of birth control and awareness amongst the people. With the advancement of modern education such as the campaigned on birth control people in the rural villages have certain influence. The number of beneficiaries' family members is classified into (i) two-four, (ii) five-seven, (iii) eight-ten and (iv) above ten. The distribution of the number of family members of beneficiaries is shown in the table no. 6.6.

Table 6.6

Distribution of the number of Family members of Beneficiaries

Number of family members	Name of the NGO												Grand Total		
	DBSWC			DATP			RNBA			PESCH					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Two-four	3 (8.6)	2 (13.3)	5 (10)	5 (16.7)	8 (40)	13 (26)	7 (25.9)	6 (26.1)	13 (26)	3 (12.5)	5 (19.2)	8 (16)	18 (15.5)	21 (25)	39 (19.5)
Five-seven	17 (48.6)	9 (60)	26 (52)	14 (46.7)	13 (65)	27 (54)	16 (59.3)	7 (30.4)	23 (46)	9 (37.5)	6 (23.1)	15 (30)	56 (48.3)	35 (41.7)	91 (45.5)
Eight-ten	3 (8.6)	2 (13.3)	5 (10)	3 (10)	5 (25)	8 (16)	4 (14.8)	2 (8.7)	6 (12)	3 (12.5)	3 (11.5)	6 (12)	13 (11.2)	12 (14.3)	25 (12.5)
Above ten	6 (17.2)	4 (26.7)	10 (20)	8 (26.7)	2 (10)	10 (20)	7 (25.9)	6 (26.1)	13 (26)	8 (33.3)	4 (15.4)	12 (24)	29 (25)	16 (19)	45 (22.5)
Total	35 (100)	15 (100)	50 (100)	30 (100)	20 (100)	50 (100)	27 (100)	23 (100)	50 (100)	24 (100)	26 (100)	50 (100)	116 (100)	84 (100)	200 (100)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The above given table shows that, in Don Bosco Social Welfare Center, over half (52%) of beneficiaries have five-seven, one fifth (20%) have above ten family members and one tenth (10%) each of beneficiaries have two-four and eight to ten family members. In Development Agency for Tribal People, over half (54%) have five-seven members, over one fourth (26%) have two-four, one fifth (20%) have above ten and 16% have eight-ten family members. In Rongmei Naga Baptist Association, about half (46%) have five-seven members, over one fourth (26%) each have two-four and above ten members and 12% have eight-ten family members. In People Endeavour for Social Change, about one third (30%) have five-seven members, about one fourth (24%) have above ten members, 16% have two-four members and 12% have eight-ten members in the family. The overall data indicates that about half (45.5%) families have five-seven members, about one fourth (22.5%) have above ten members, about one fifth (19.5%) of beneficiaries have two-four family members and over one tenth (12.5%) have eight-ten members in the family. It shows that majority of the beneficiaries have between five-seven members in the family.

Occupation of Beneficiaries

All the beneficiaries are un-employed in Government job as well as in private sector. The villagers solely depend on agricultural products such as jhuming and farming for their livelihood. In rural village the vast natural vegetation and large forest are exploited by the native in order to survive their livelihood. Very few people are engaged in other occupation like blacksmith and carpenter work. Therefore, the occupation of the beneficiaries is categorized into four types namely; (i) Household wife, (ii) Cultivator, (iii) Blacksmith and (iv) Carpentry.

Therefore, the distribution of the occupation of beneficiaries is shown in the table no. 6.7.

Table 6.7
Distribution of Occupation of the Beneficiaries

Occupation of Beneficiary	Name of the NGO												Grand Total		
	DBSWC			DATP			RNBA			PESCH					
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Housewife	--	10 (66.7)	10 (20)	--	20 (100)	20 (40)	--	23 (100)	23 (46)	--	21 (80.8)	21 (42)	--	74 (88.1)	74 (37)
Cultivator	35 (100)	5 (33.3)	40 (80)	30 (100)	--	30 (60)	23 (85.2)	--	23 (46)	22 (91.7)	5 (19.2)	27 (54)	110 (94.8)	10 (11.9)	120 (60)
Blacksmith	--	--	--	--	--	--	2 (7.4)	--	2 (4)	--	--	--	2 (1.7)	--	2 (1)
Carpentry	--	--	--	--	--	--	2 (7.4)	--	2 (4)	2 (8.3)	--	2 (4)	4 (3.4)	--	4 (2)
Total	35 (100)	15 (100)	50 (100)	30 (100)	20 (100)	50 (100)	27 (100)	23 (100)	50 (100)	24 (100)	26 (100)	50 (100)	116 (100)	84 (100)	200 (100)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The above given table shows that three fifths (60%) of beneficiaries are engaged in cultivator followed by women beneficiaries engaging in household activities (37%), carpenters (2%) and blacksmith (1%). In Don Bosco Social Welfare Center, four fifths (80%) of both men and women are engaged in cultivation and one fifth (20%) of women engaged in household activities. In Development for Tribal People, three fifths (60%) are engaged in cultivation and two fifths (40%) of women engaged in household activities. In Rongmei Naga Baptist Association about half (46%) each are engaged in household activities and cultivators, and 4% each are as blacksmith and carpenters. In People Endeavour for Social Change, over half (54%) are engaged in cultivation, over two fifths (42%) are engaged in household activities and 4% as carpenter. The data shows that majority of the beneficiaries are engaged in cultivation and very few are engaged as blacksmith and carpenter as their occupation.

Summary

1. In three NGOs namely; DATP, DBSWC and PESCH majority of the beneficiaries with near about three fifth (58%) were from male section and with over two fifth (42%) were from women section. In PESCH majority were female. Thus, majority of beneficiaries were from male section.
2. Most of the Beneficiaries with nine tenth (94%) were married man and woman and with and only 6% are unmarried, but in Development Agency for Tribal people, 100% of beneficiaries were married man and woman.
3. Beneficiaries with near about one third (31.5%) monthly income is below Rs. 1500 followed by over one fifth (21.5%) were from Rs. 1501-2000 and only few with (2.5%) of beneficiaries' from DATP, PESCH and RNBA monthly income exceed 4000 above. Most of the Beneficiaries monthly income is very low as they were depending on natural products alone.
4. Majority of beneficiaries with about three fifth (59%) get education upto primary level and very few with (20%) beneficiaries got upto high school level.
5. The majority with (77.5%) of beneficiaries are from nuclear family.
6. Beneficiaries with almost half (45.5%) of family have between five-seven members and very few with (19.5%) have family members between two-four.
7. Almost all (97%) of beneficiaries are engaged in cultivation and very few are engaged in other occupation such as blacksmith (1%) and carpenter (2%) as their

occupation. People living in the rural villages engaged purely on agricultural activities.

Conclusion

From all the above points the conclusion can be drawn that most of the beneficiaries were selected from the male section and the majority of the beneficiaries were married man and women. It was also found that the majority of the beneficiaries' monthly income from all the four NGOs was very low. Regarding the educational level of beneficiaries, most of the beneficiaries got educated upto primary level only. It also found that majority of the beneficiaries were from nuclear family consisting of five to seven family members and majority of them were engaged in cultivation. Thus, the socio-economic background of all the beneficiaries from the four NGOs were low.

II

Participation of Beneficiaries in the Project

Enrolment of Beneficiaries

The enrolment of beneficiaries into NGOs are through awareness and mobilization given by the NGOs, village leaders who initiated the villagers for developmental work and as well as through Self Help Group (SHG). In order to find out how beneficiaries are enrolled as beneficiaries are categorized into two (i) through village committee and (ii) Self Help Group (SHG). The distribution of beneficiaries how they enrolled with as beneficiary is shown in the table no. 6.8.

Table 6.8
Distribution of Enrolment of Beneficiaries with NGO

Beneficiaries Response	Name of the NGO												Grand Total		
	DBSWC			DATP			RNBA			PESCH					
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Through village committee	35 (100)	--	35 (70)	30 (100)	--	30 (60)	27 (100)	--	27 (54)	24 (100)	--	24 (48)	116 (100)		116 (58)
Through SHG	--	15 (100)	15 (30)	--	20 (100)	20 (40)	--	23 (100)	23 (46)	--	26 (100)	26 (52)	--	84 (100)	84 (42)
Total	35 (100)	15 (100)	50 (100)	30 (100)	20 (100)	50 (100)	27 (100)	23 (100)	50 (100)	24 (100)	26 (100)	50 (100)	116 (100)	84 (100)	200 (100)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The above given table shows that about three fifths (58%) of beneficiaries enrolled with NGO as beneficiary through village committee and over two fifths (42%) of beneficiaries enrolled through Self Help Group (SHG). In Don Bosco social Welfare Center, seven tenth (70%) are enrolled through village leaders and three tenth (30%) enrolled though Self Help Group. In Development Agency for Tribal People, three fifths (60%) enrolled through village leaders and two fifths (40%) enrolled through Self Help Group. In Rongmei Naga Baptist Association, over half (54%) enrolled through village leaders and about half (46%) enrolled through Self Help Group. In People Endeavour for Social Change, about half (48%) enrolled through village leaders and over half (52%) through Self Help Group. The data shows that majority of the beneficiaries are enrolled with as beneficiary with NGO through village committee.

Beneficiaries Knowledge about the details Project of NGO

The beneficiaries perception about the details knowledge of the project of NGO is categorized into two i.e. (i) Yes and (ii) No. The distribution of the beneficiaries' response about the details knowledge of the project of NGO is shown in the table no.6.9.

Table 6.9
Distribution of Beneficiaries knowledge about the Details of the Project of NGO

Beneficiaries Response	Name of the NGO												Grand Total		
	DBSWC			DATP			RNBA			PESCH					
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Yes	5 (14.2)	--	5 (10)	7 (23.3)	--	7 (14)	3 (11.1)	--	3 (6)	2 (8.3)	--	2 (4)	17 (14.7)	--	17 (8.5)
No	30 (85.8)	15 (100)	45 (90)	23 (76.7)	20 (100)	43 (86)	24 (88.9)	23 (100)	47 (94)	22 (91.7)	26 (100)	48 (96)	99 (85.3)	84 (100)	183 (91.5)
Total	35 (100)	15 (100)	50 (100)	30 (100)	20 (100)	50 (100)	27 (100)	23 (100)	50 (100)	24 (100)	26 (100)	50 (100)	116 (100)	84 (100)	200 (100)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The above given table shows that only few (8.5%) of beneficiaries knows the details of the project of NGO and majority (91.5%) of beneficiaries do not know the details about the project of NGO. In Don Bosco Social Welfare Center, only one tenth (10%) knows the details of the project, followed by Development Agency for Tribal People (14%), Rongmei Naga Baptist Association (6%) and People Endeavour for Social Change (4%) respectively.

However, in Don Bosco Social Welfare Center, nine tenth (90%) beneficiaries do not know about the details of the project of NGO followed by about nine tenth (86%) in Development Agency for Tribal People, over nine tenth (94%) in Rongmei Naga Baptist Association and almost all (96%) in People Endeavour for Social Change.

Whether Beneficiary Aware the Mission and Objectives of the Project

Most of the beneficiaries are not well educated as they are living in the rural village. Majority of the people in rural areas hardly knew how to read and write and are not fully aware of their social surrounding. To find out whether beneficiaries know the mission and objectives of the NGO is categories into (i) Yes and (ii) No. The distribution of beneficiaries' knowledge about the mission and objectives of the project is shown in the table no. 6.10.

Table 6.10
Distribution of Beneficiaries' knowledge about the Mission and Objectives of project of NGO

Beneficiary's Responses	Name of the NGO												Grand Total		
	DBSWC			DATP			RNBA			PESCH					
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Yes	6 (17.1)	2 (13.3)	8 (16)	5 (16.7)	1 (5)	6 (12)	8 (29.7)	--	8 (16)	6 (25)	2 (7.7)	8 (16)	25 (21.5)	5 (5.9)	30 (15)
No	29 (82.9)	13 (84.7)	42 (84)	25 (83.3)	19 (95)	44 (88)	19 (70.3)	23 (100)	42 (84)	18 (75)	24 (92.3)	42 (84)	91 (78.5)	79 (94.1)	170 (85)
Total	35 (100)	15 (100)	50 (100)	30 (100)	20 (100)	50 (100)	27 (100)	23 (100)	50 (100)	24 (100)	26 (100)	50 (100)	116 (100)	84 (100)	200 (100)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The above table shows that few (15%) of the beneficiaries know the mission and objectives of NGO but majority (85%) of beneficiaries do not know the mission and objectives of NGO. Accordingly, in Rongmei Naga Baptist Association, People Endeavour for Social Change and Don Bosco Social Welfare Center, about one fifth (16% each) of beneficiaries and in Development Agency for Tribal People over one tenth (12%) of beneficiaries know the mission and objectives of the NGO. The data shows that majority of the beneficiaries do not know the mission and objectives of the NGO and only who are in-charge of the project in the village know the mission and objectives of NGO.

Beneficiaries Awareness about the Purpose of the Scheme

The purpose of the scheme given to the beneficiaries by the NGO is to elevate social and economic condition of the villagers. In a rural village, the common people are not able to access many developmental facilities. The objectives of the NGOs are to improve the villagers' livelihood as well to sustain vegetation for sustainable use. Beneficiaries knowledge about whether they know the purpose of scheme is categorized into (i) Yes and (ii) No. The distribution of beneficiaries whether they know the purpose of the scheme is shown in the table no. 6.11.

Table 6.11
Distribution of Beneficiaries whether They knows the Purpose Scheme

Beneficiary's Responses	Name of the NGO												Grand Total		
	DBSWC			DATP			RNBA			PESCH					
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Yes	27 (77.1)	9 (60)	36 (72)	21 (70)	14 (70)	35 (70)	20 (74.1)	18 (78.2)	38 (76)	19 (79.1)	15 (57.7)	34 (68)	87 (75)	56 (66.7)	143 (71.5)
No	8 (22.9)	6 (40)	14 (28)	9 (30)	6 (30)	15 (30)	7 (25.9)	5 (21.8)	12 (24)	5 (20.9)	11 (42.3)	16 (32)	29 (25)	28 (33.3)	57 (28.5)
Total	35 (100)	15 (100)	50 (100)	30 (100)	20 (100)	50 (100)	27 (100)	23 (100)	50 (100)	24 (100)	26 (100)	50 (100)	116 (100)	84 (100)	200 (100)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The above given data indicates that about three fourth (71.5%) of beneficiaries know the purpose of the scheme and over one fourth (28.5%) of beneficiaries do not know the purpose of the scheme. In Don Bosco Social Welfare Center, about three fourth (72%) of beneficiaries know the purpose of the scheme and over one fourth (28%) of beneficiaries do not know the purpose of the scheme. In Development Agency for Tribal People, seven tenth (70%) of the beneficiaries know and three tenth (30%) do not know. In Rongmei Naga Baptist Association, over three fourth (76%) of beneficiaries know and about one fourth (24%) of beneficiaries do not know. In People Endeavour for Social Change, over two third (68%) of beneficiaries know the purpose of scheme and about one third (32%) of beneficiaries do not know the purpose of scheme. The data reveals that majority of beneficiaries know the purpose of the scheme. The reason for the beneficiaries who do not know about the purpose of the scheme is due to their own ignorance.

Number of Awareness Camp Attended by Beneficiaries

The four NGOs have conducted awareness camp like Medical camp, Gender awareness camp, Social and Political awareness camp, Right based issue from time to time. The NGOs have conducted such awareness camp in order to mobilize the rural people regarding health, gender, social and political and to aware their rights related to Government Issue. Number of awareness camp attended by the beneficiaries is categorized into (i) 1-5 and (ii) above 5. The distribution of beneficiaries number of awareness camp attended is shown in the table no. 6.12.

Table 6.12
Distribution of number Awareness Camp Attended by Beneficiaries

Number of Awareness Camp attended	Name of the NGO												Grand Total		
	DBSWC			DATP			RNBA			PESCH					
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1-5	23 (65.8)	11 (73.3)	34 (68)	19 (63.3)	14 (70)	33 (66)	9 (33.3)	5 (21.8)	14 (28)	5 (20.8)	4 (15.3)	10 (20)	56 (48.2)	34 (40.4)	90 (45)
Above 5	12 (34.2)	4 (26.7)	16 (32)	11 (36.7)	6 (30)	17 (34)	18 (66.7)	18 (78.2)	36 (72)	19 (79.2)	22 (84.7)	40 (80)	60 (51.8)	50 (59.6)	110 (55)
Total	35 (100)	15 (100)	50 (100)	30 (100)	20 (100)	50 (100)	27 (100)	23 (100)	50 (100)	24 (100)	26 (100)	50 (100)	116 (100)	84 (100)	200 (100)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The above table shows that over half (55%) of beneficiaries attended awareness camp for more than (5) five times and about half (45%) of beneficiaries attended awareness camp from one-five (1-5) times. In Don Bosco Social Welfare Center, over two third (68%) of beneficiaries attended awareness camp from 1-5 (one-five) times followed by Development Agency for Tribal People (66%), Rongmei Naga Baptist Association (28%) and People Endeavour for social Change (20%).

However, beneficiaries attended for more than 5 (five) times are found four fifths (80%) in People Endeavour for social Change followed by Rongmei Naga Baptist Association (72%), Development Agency for Tribal People (34%), and Don Bosco Social Welfare Center (32%). The data reveals that majority of the beneficiaries have attended awareness camp for more than 5 (five) times.

Awareness of Beneficiaries about the Fund and Funding Agency

Awareness of beneficiaries about the fund and the funding agency is categorized into (i) Yes and (ii) No. The distribution of beneficiaries' awareness about the fund and the funding agency is shown in below table no.6.13.

Table 6.13
Distribution of Beneficiaries Awareness about the Fund and Funding Agency

Beneficiary's Responses	Name of the NGO												Grand Total		
	DBSWC			DATP			RNBA			PESCH					
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Yes	8 (22.9)	--	8 (16)	9 (30)	2 (10)	11 (22)	8 (29.7)	--	8 (16)	7 (29.1)	1 (3.9)	8 (16)	32 (27.5)	3 (3.5)	35 (17.5)
No	27 (77.1)	15 (100)	42 (84)	21 (70)	18 (90)	39 (78)	19 (70.3)	23 (100)	42 (84)	17 (70.9)	25 (96.1)	42 (84)	84 (72.5)	81 (96.5)	165 (82.5)
Total	35 (100)	15 (100)	50 (100)	30 (100)	20 (100)	50 (100)	27 (100)	23 (100)	50 (100)	24 (100)	26 (100)	50 (100)	116 (100)	84 (100)	200 (100)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The above table indicates that only about one fifth (17.5%) of beneficiaries are aware of the fund and the funding agency and over four fifths (82.5%) of beneficiaries are not aware about the fund and the funding agency. In Don Bosco Social Welfare, only about one fifth (16%) of beneficiaries aware of fund and funding agency and over four fifths (84%) are not aware. In Development Agency for Tribal People, about one fourth (22%) are aware and over three fourth (78%) of beneficiaries are not aware. In Rongmei Naga Baptist Association, only about one fifth (16%) are aware and over four fifths (84%) of beneficiaries are not aware. And in People Endeavour for Social Change, only one fifth (16%) of beneficiaries are aware and over four fifths (84%) of beneficiaries are not aware about the fund and the funding agency. Therefore, the data shows that majority of the beneficiaries are not aware about the fund and the funding agency.

Whether women Beneficiaries are linked with SHG

Non- governmental organization mostly emphasized on SHG (Self Help Group) especially in rural areas in order to uplift the rural people. Likewise the four NGOs which are taken up for the research studies initiate to form Self Help Group for women in every project villages. The NGOs helped to form Self Help Group and instructed them to generate their income. Whether women beneficiaries are linked with SHG are categorized into (i) Yes and (ii) No. The distribution of beneficiaries whether they are linked with SHG is shown in below table no. 6.14.

Table 6.14
Distribution of Beneficiaries whether Linked with Self Help Group

Linked with SHG	Name of the NGO												Grand Total		
	DBSWC			DATP			RNBA			PESCH					
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Yes	--	15 (100)	15 (30)	--	18 (90)	18 (36)	--	23 (100)	23 (46)	--	26 (100)	26 (52)	--	82 (97.7)	82 (41)
No	35 (100)	--	35 (70)	30 (100)	2 (10)	32 (74)	27 (100)	--	27 (54)	24 (100)	--	24 (48)	116 (100)	2 (2.3)	118 (59)
Total	35 (100)	15 (100)	50 (100)	30 (100)	20 (100)	50 (100)	27 (100)	23 (100)	50 (100)	24 (100)	26 (100)	50 (100)	116 (100)	84 (100)	200 (100)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The above table reveals that almost all the women with over two fifths (41%) of are linked with Self Help Group (SHG) and about three fifths (59%) including two women are not linked with Self Help Group (SHG). Therefore, the data shows that all the beneficiaries who are linked with Self Help Group (SHG) are from women section and only two women are not linked with SHG.

Duration of joining in SHG

Duration of women joining in SHG is classified into (i) 1-5 years, (ii) 6-10 years and (iii) 11-15 years. The distribution of beneficiaries' duration of joining in SHG is given in table no. 6.15.

Table 6.15

Distribution of Beneficiaries' Duration joining in SHG

Period of joining in SHG	Name of the NGO				Grand Total N=82
	DBSWC N=15	DATP N=18	RNBA N=23	PESCH N=26	
1-5 years	--	4 (22.2)	2 (8.7)	7 (26.9)	13 (15.9)
6-10 years	7 (46.7)	14 (77.8)	21 (91.3)	19 (73.1)	61 (74.3)
11- 15 years	8 (53.3)	--	--	--	8 (9.8)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The above table shows that about three fourth (74.3%) have joint SHG for 6-10 (six-ten) years, followed by over one tenth (15.9%) joint for 1-5 (one-five) years and about one tenth (9.8%) joint for 11-14 (eleven-fifteen) years. In Don Bosco Social Welfare, over half (53.3%) joint for 11-15 (eleven- fifteen) years and about half (46.7%) joint for 6-10 (six-ten) years. In People Endeavour for Social Change over one fourth (26.9%) have joint for 1-5 years and about three fourth (73.1%) joint for 6-10 years. Therefore, the data reveals that majority of the beneficiaries have joint Self Help Group for six-ten (6-10) years and only few beneficiaries have joint Self Help Group for eleven-fifteen (11-15) years. Only beneficiaries from Don Bosco Social Welfare Center have more duration in joining Self Help Group.

Initiation to SHG

Majority of the female's beneficiaries from the four NGOs joined Self Help Group. Female beneficiaries joining in Self Help Group are initiated directly by NGO, friends and also through awareness. Women beneficiaries initiation to SHG is

categorized into (i) by NGO, (ii) through friend and (iii) through self awareness. The distribution of beneficiaries initiation to SHG is shown in the table no. 6.16.

Table 6.16
Distribution of Beneficiaries initiation to Self Help Group

Leading SHG	Name of the NGO				Grand Total N=82
	DBSWC N=15	DATP N=18	RNBA N=23	PESCH N=26	
NGO	11 (73.3)	18 (100)	18 (78.2)	19 (73.1)	66 (80.4)
Friend	4 (26.7)	--	5 (21.8)	--	9 (11)
Through Self/Awareness	--	--	--	7 (26.9)	7 (8.6)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The above given table shows that out of all the women beneficiaries from the four NGOs over fourth fifths (80.4%) of beneficiaries have joined SHG through NGO, over one tenth (11%) of beneficiaries have joined through friends and about one tenth (8.6%) of beneficiaries have joined through self awareness. In Don Bosco Social Welfare about three fourth (73.3%) has joined through NGO and over one fourth (26.7%) joined through friends. In Development Agency for Tribal People all of the women beneficiaries have joined through NGO. In Rongmei Naga Baptist Association over three fourth (78.2%) have joined through NGO and about one fourth (21.8%) have joined through friends. In People Endeavour for Social Change about three fourth (73.1%) have joined through NGO and over one fourth (26.9%) of joined through self awareness. The above data shows that majority of the women beneficiaries joined Self Help Group through NGO.

Women Beneficiary Motives of Joining Self Help Group

Self Help Group (SHG) is formed in order to save their income to increase their economic condition through a group of individuals. It is a voluntary group formed by them. The motives of joining SHG by women beneficiary is classified into (i) for financial support, (ii) business support and (iii) economic support. The distribution of women beneficiaries' motives of joining SHG is shown in table no. 6.17.

Table 6.17
Distribution of Beneficiaries' motives of Joining SHG

Motives of joining SHG	Name of the NGO				Grand Total N=82 (100)
	DBSWC N=15	DATP N=18(100)	RNBA N=23(100)	PESCH N=26(100)	
For financial support	15 (100)	18 (100)	23 (100)	26 (100)	82 (100)
For business support	9 (60)	11 (61.2)	6 (26)	4 (15.3)	30 (36.5)
Economic support	15 (100)	14 (77.7)	21 (91.3)	21 (80.7)	71 (86.5)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The above data reveals that all the beneficiaries' purpose of joining SHG is for financial support, over one third (36.5%) of beneficiaries are both for financial as well as for business support and about nine tenth (86.5%) for financial as well as economic support. Therefore the overall data shows that majority of the beneficiaries purpose of joining SHG is both for financial as well as economic support.

Amount of Rupees given by NGO to the SHG

NGO have given certain amount ranging from ten-fifteen thousand rupees to Self Help Group to start their activities. The amount given by the NGO to Self Help Group is classified into (i) below 5000, (ii) 5001-10,000, (iii) 10,001- 15,000 and above 15,000 respectively. The distribution of amount given to SHG by the NGO is shown in table no. 6.18.

Table 6.18
Distribution of Amount of Rupees given by NGO to SHG

Amount of Rs. Given by NGO to SHG	Name of the NGO				Grand Total
	DBSWC	DATP	RNBA	PESCH	
Below 5000	--	3 (16.7)	--		3 (3.7)
5001-10,000	9 (60)	6 (33.3)	11 (47.9)	16 (61.6)	42 (51.2)
10,001-15,000	6 (40)	7 (38.9)	8 (34.8)	4 (15.3)	25 (30.4)
Above 15,000	--	2 (11.1)	4 (17.3)	6 (23.1)	12 (4.7)
Total	15 (100)	18 (100)	23 (100)	26 (100)	82 (100)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The above data shows that over half (51.2%) women beneficiaries are given with an amount of Rs. 5001-10,000 to their SHG, followed by about one third (30.4%) with an amount of Rs. 10,001-15,000, 4.7% with an amount of Rs. 15,000 above and only 3.7% with an amount of below 5000 to their group respectively. The data shows that over half (51.2%) of women beneficiaries have responded that their Self Help Group (SHG) is given Rs.5001-10,000 by the NGO in order to start their activities.

Taken Loan from NGO

Some of the beneficiaries from women section who joined in SHG took loan from the NGO besides their particular scheme provided to them. Women beneficiaries whether taken loan is categorized into (i) Yes and (ii) No. The distribution of beneficiaries taken loan is shown in table no. 6.19.

Table 6.19
Distribution of Women Beneficiaries taken Loan from NGO

Taken loan form NGO	Name of the NGO				Grand Total
	DBSWC	DATP	RNBA	PESCH	
Yes	9 (60)	11 (61.1)	19 (82.6)	24 (92.3)	63 (76.8)
No	6 (40)	7 (38.8)	4 (17.4)	2 (7.7)	19 (23.2)
Total	15 (100)	18 (100)	23 (100)	26 (100)	82 (100)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The above table shows that majority (76.8%) of women beneficiaries have taken loan from the NGO and only about one fourth (23.2%) do not take loan. In Don Bosco Social Welfare Center (DBSWC) with three fifths (60%) took loan, in Development Agency for Tribal People (PESCH) with over three fifths (61%), in Rongmei Naga Baptist Association (RNBA) with over four fifths (82.6%) and People Endeavour for Social Change (PESCH) with over nine tenth (92.3%) took loan. The data shows that majority of beneficiaries from PESCH with over nine tenth (92.3%) took loan and followed by Rongmei Naga Baptist Association (RNBA) with 82.6%.

Amount of Loan Taken

From the four NGOs 63 women beneficiaries with over three fourth (76.8%) have taken loan from the NGOs, majority from PESCH organization. It is found that beneficiaries have taken loan with different amount with an interest of Rs. 2-5. The amounts of Rupees taken loan by the beneficiaries are classified into (i) below 2000, (ii) 2001-4000, (iii) 4001-6000 and (iv) Above 6000. The distribution of amount of loan taken by the women beneficiaries is shown in table no. 6.20.

Table 6.20

Distribution of Amount of Loan Taken

Amount of loan (Rs)	Name of the NGO				Grand Total
	DBSWC	DATP	RNBA	PESCH	
Below 2000	2 (22.2)	3 (27.2)	--	3 (12.5)	8 (12.6)
2001-4000	4 (44.4)	5 (45.6)	7 (36.9)	9 (37.5)	25 (39.6)
4001-6000	2 (22.2)	3 (27.2)	8 (42.1)	11 (45.9)	24 (96)
Above 6000	1 (11.2)	--	4 (21)	1 (4.1)	6 (9.7)
Total	9 (100)	11 (100)	19 (100)	24 (100)	63 (100)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The above table indicates that majority (96%) took loan from Rs. 4001-6000, followed by about two fifths (39.6%) with Rs. 2001-4000 and very few (9.7%) took above Rs. 6000. In Don Bosco Social Welfare Center (DBSWC) over two fifths (44.4%) took from Rs. 2001-4000, in Development Agency for Tribal People (DATP) about half (45.6%) took from Rs. 2001-4000. In Rongmei Naga Baptist Association (RNBA) over two fifths (42.1%) and People Endeavour for Social Change (PESCH) about half (45.9%) took loan with Rs. 4001-6000 each.

Delivery of Schemes to Beneficiaries

The system or ways of delivering schemes to the beneficiaries by NGO is classified into (i) through kind and (ii) through cash. The distribution of delivery of schemes to the beneficiaries is shown in table no. 6.21.

Table 6.21
Distribution of Delivery of Scheme to the Beneficiaries

Beneficiary's Responses	Name of the NGO												Grand Total		
	DBSWC			DATP			RNBA			PESCH			M	F	T
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
Through kind	17 (48.5)	13 (86.6)	32 (64)	--	15 (75)	15 (30)	4 (14.8)	11 (47.8)	15 (30)	4 (16.6)	10 (38.4)	14 (28)	25 (21.5)	49 (58.4)	74 (37)
Through cash	18 (51.4)	2 (8)	20 (36)	30 (100)	5 (25)	35 (70)	23 (85.1)	12 (52)	35 (70)	20 (83.4)	16 (61.5)	36 (72)	91 (785)	35 (41.6)	126 (63)
Total	35 (100)	15 (100)	50 (100)	30 (100)	20 (100)	50 (100)	27 (100)	23 (100)	50 (100)	24 (100)	26 (100)	50 (100)	116 (100)	84 (100)	200 (100)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The above given table shows that over one third (37%) of beneficiaries received scheme through kind and about two third (63%) of beneficiaries received scheme through cash. In Don Bosco Social Welfare about two third (64%) received through kind and over one third (36%) through cash. In Development Agency for Tribal People, three tenth (30%) through kind and seven tenth (70%) through cash. In Rongmei Naga Baptist Association three tenth (30%) through kind and seven tenth (70%) through cash. In People Endeavour for Social Change over one fourth (28%) through kind and about three fourth (72%) through cash. Therefore, majority of beneficiaries received their schemes through cash and only few received through kind.

Distribution System of Scheme to the Beneficiaries

The NGOs have distributed scheme according to the convenient of the beneficiaries. The exceptional materials such as cement, brick and iron bar are given to them for the construction of waiting shed, water tank and public toilet. As well as in regarding other schemes such as for plantation, nursery plants are given to beneficiaries. In case of carpentry and blacksmith necessary materials are given to the beneficiaries. Distribution system of schemes to the beneficiaries by the NGOs is classified into (i) in public distribution and (ii) NGO office. The distribution system of schemes by the NGOs is shown in table no. 6.22.

Table 6.22
Distribution System of Schemes to the Beneficiaries

Way of distribution of scheme	Name of NGOs														
	DBSWC			DATP			RNBA			PESCH			Grand Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Public distribution	17 (48.6)	15 (100)	32 (64)	30 (100)	15 (75)	45 (90)	4 (14.9)	21 (91.3)	25 (50)	17 (70.9)	26 (100)	43 (86)	68 (58.7)	77 (91.7)	145 (72.5)
Received from NGO office	18 (51.4)	--	18 (36)	--	5 (25)	5 (10)	23 (85.1)	2 (8.7)	25 (50)	7 (29.1)	--	7 (14)	48 (41.3)	7 (8.3)	55 (27.5)
Total	35 (100)	15 (100)	50 (100)	30 (100)	20 (100)	50 (100)	27 (100)	23 (100)	50 (100)	24 (100)	26 (100)	50 (100)	116 (100)	84 (100)	200 (100)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The given table shows that about three fourth (72.5%) of beneficiary scheme are received from Public distribution. The remaining over one fourth (27.5%) are received from NGO Office. The data indicates that majority of both male and female beneficiaries received scheme through public distribution. In Don Bosco Social Welfare about two third (64%) of beneficiaries received through public distribution and over one third (36%) received through office staff. In Development Agency for Tribal People nine tenth (90%) received through public distribution and only one tenth (10%) received through office. In Rongmei Naga Baptist Association half (50%) each received both from public and office. In People Endeavour for Social Change about nine tenth (86%) received from public distribution and over one tenth (14%) from office. Therefore, the data reveal that majority of beneficiaries received scheme through public distribution.

Duration with NGO as Beneficiaries

Duration of beneficiaries with NGO as beneficiary is classified into (i) since three years, (ii) four-six years and (iii) six years above. Distribution of duration as beneficiaries with NGO is shown in table no. 6.23.

Table 6.23
Distribution of Duration of Beneficiaries with NGO

Duration of Beneficiary of NGO	Name of the NGO												Grand Total		
	DBSWC			DATP			RNBA			PESCH					
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Since, three year	--	--	--	23 (76.7)	17 (85)	40 (80)	21 (77.8)	23 (100)	44 (88)	19 (79.2)	18 (69.2)	37 (74)	63 (54.3)	58 (69.1)	121 (60.5)
Four –six years	8 (22.8)	3 (20)	11 (22)	7 (23.3)	3 (15)	10 (20)	6 (22.2)	--	6 (12)	5 (20.8)	8 (30.8)	13 (26)	26 (22.4)	14 (16.7)	40 (20)
Six years above	27 (77.2)	12 (80)	39 (78)	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	27 (23.2)	12 (14.2)	39 (19.5)
Total	35 (100)	15 (100)	50 (100)	30 (100)	20 (100)	50 (100)	27 (100)	23 (100)	50 (100)	24 (100)	26 (100)	50 (100)	116 (100)	84 (100)	200 (100)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The above given table indicates that over three fifths (60.5%) of the beneficiaries are benefitted since three years. The data shows that only beneficiaries from Don Bosco Social Welfare Centre i.e about one fourth (22.8%) of male and one fifth (20%) of female are benefitted for more than four-six years and over three fourth (77.2%) of male and four fifths (80%) of female benefitted for more than six years. Out of these four NGOs majority of the beneficiaries benefitted for three years.

Summary

1. In all the four NGOs, it was found that all the male beneficiaries are enrolled as beneficiary with NGO through village committee and all the female were enrolled through village committee and SHG.
2. Majority of beneficiaries knows the details of the project of NGO and over nine tenth (91.5%) of beneficiaries do not know the details about the project of NGO and only about one tenth (8.5%) of beneficiaries.
3. Majority of beneficiaries with about nine tenth (85%) knows the mission and objectives of NGO and only about one tenth (8.5%) of beneficiaries do not know.
4. Majority with about three fourth (71.5%) of beneficiaries know the purpose of the scheme and over one fourth (28.5%) of beneficiaries do not know the purpose of the scheme.
5. Majority with over half (55%) of beneficiaries attended awareness camp for more than (5) five times and with about half (45%) of beneficiaries attended awareness camp from one-five (1-5)
6. Majority with over fourth fifths (82.5%) of beneficiaries are not aware about the fund and the funding agency and only about one fifth (17.5%) of beneficiaries are aware of the fund and the funding agency.
7. All the women beneficiaries were linked with Self Help Group (SHG) and only two women are not linked with SHG.
8. Majority with about three fourth (74.3%) have joint SHG for 6-10 (six-ten) years and only women beneficiaries from Don Bosco Social Welfare Center have more duration in joining Self Help Group.
9. Majority of women beneficiaries from the four NGOs with over four fifths (84.44%) have joined SHG through and only few with about one tenth (8.6%) of beneficiaries have joined through self awareness.

10. All the women beneficiaries' purpose of joining SHG were for financial support and about nine tenth (86.5%) for both financial as well as economic support.
11. Majority with over half (51.2%) of women beneficiaries have responded that their Self Help Group (SHG) is given Rs.5001-10,000 by the NGO in order to start their activities.
12. Majority of women beneficiaries have taken loan from the NGO, only about one fourth (23.2%) do not take loan and majority (96%) took loan from Rs. 4001-6000,
13. Majority with about two third (63%) of beneficiaries received their schemes through cash and only few received through kind.
14. Majority with about three fourth (72.5%) of beneficiary scheme are received from Public distribution.
15. Most of the beneficiaries with over three fifths (60.5%) were benefitted since three years and only beneficiaries from Don Bosco Social Welfare Centre benefitted for more than three years.

Conclusion

In all the four NGOs, it was found that all the male beneficiaries are enrolled as beneficiary with NGO through village committee. Majority of beneficiaries do not know the details about the project of NGO. Majority of beneficiaries knows the mission and objectives of NGO. Majority of beneficiaries know the purpose of the scheme. Majority beneficiaries attended awareness camp for more than (5) five times. Majority of beneficiaries are not aware about the fund and the funding agency. All the women beneficiaries were linked with Self Help Group (SHG). Majority have joint SHG for 6-10 (six-ten) years and only women beneficiaries from Don Bosco Social Welfare Center have more duration in joining Self Help Group. Majority of women beneficiaries from the four NGOs have joined SHG through NGO. All the women beneficiaries' purpose of joining SHG was for financial support as well as economic support. Majority women beneficiaries have responded that their Self Help Group (SHG) is given Rs.5001-10,000 by the NGO in order to start their activities. Majority of women beneficiaries have taken loan from the NGO from Rs. 4001-6000. Majority of beneficiaries received their schemes through cash. Majority of beneficiary scheme are received from Public distribution. Most of the beneficiaries were benefitted since

three years and only beneficiaries from Don Bosco Social Welfare Centre benefited for more than three years. Thus, the beneficiaries participate actively in the project through various activities implemented by the four NGOs.

III

Impact of the Project on the Beneficiaries

Types of Scheme

The types of scheme given by the NGO varied for all beneficiaries. Scheme is allotted according to the conveniences of beneficiaries, in which they could access in a better way. The four NGOs have given almost the same types of scheme to the beneficiaries. The types of scheme given by the NGOs are broadly classified into the following categories (i) land terracing, (ii) water resources, (iii) animal husbandry, (iv) crop plantation/farm, (v) blacksmith, (vi) bio-diversity garden, (vii) carpentry, (viii) vermin compost, (ix) roof for work, (x) disable person, (xi) low cost latrine, and (xii) grain bank respectively. The distribution of types of schemes is shown in table no. 6.24.

Table 6.24
Distribution of Types of Scheme

Types of scheme of the Beneficiaries	Name of NGO														
	DBSWC			DATP			RNBA			PESCH			Grand Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Land terracing	-	-	-	10 (33.3)	-	10 (20)	4 (14.8)	-	4 (8)	4 (16.7)	-	4 (8)	18 (15.6)	-	18 (9)
Water resources	-	-	-	15 (50)	-	10 (20)	10 (37.1)	-	10 (20)	8 (33.4)	-	8 (16)	28 (24.1)	-	28 (14)
Animal husbandry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 (52.1)	12 (24)	-	15 (57.7)	15 (30)	-	27 (32.1)	27 (13.5)
Crop plantation/farm	23 (65.8)	10 (66.7)	33 (66)	-	15 (75)	15 (40)	7 (25.9)	11 (47.9)	18 (36)	6 (25)	10 (38.4)	16 (32)	41 (35.3)	46 (54.8)	82 (43.5)
Blacksmith	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 (7.4)	-	2 (4)	2 (8.3)	-	2 (4)	4 (3.4)	-	4 (2)
Bio-diversity Garden	-	-	-	-	5 (25)	5 (10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 (5.9)	5 (2.5)
Carpentry	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 (7.4)	-	2 (4)	2 (8.3)	-	2 (4)	4 (3.4)	-	4 (2)
Vermin compost	-	-	-	5 (16.7)	-	5 (10)	2 (7.4)	-	2 (4)	2 (8.3)	1 (3.9)	3 (6)	9 (7.8)	1 (1.2)	10 (5)
Roof for work	5 (14.2)	-	5 (10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 (4.3)	-	5 (2.5)
Disable	-	2 (13.3)	2 (4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 (2.4)	2 (1)
Low cost latrine	2 (5.8)	3 (20)	5 (10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 (1.8)	3 (3.6)	5 (2.5)
Grain Bank	5 (14.2)	-	5 (10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 (4.3)	-	5 (2.5)
Total	35 (100)	15 (100)	50 (100)	30 (100)	20 (100)	50 (100)	27 (100)	23 (100)	50 (100)	24 (100)	26 (100)	50 (100)	116 (100)	84 (100)	200 (100)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The table shows that about one tenth (9%) of beneficiaries are given for land terracing, over one tenth (14%) for water resources, over one tenth (13.5%) for Animal husbandry, over two fifths (43.5%) for crop plantation/farm, 2% for blacksmith, 2.5% for Bio-diversity Garden, 2% for carpentry, 5% for Vermin compost, 2.5% for Roof for work, 1% for Disable, 2.55 for Low cost latrine and 2.5% for Grain Bank. In Don Bosco Social Welfare Center such as schemes for land terraces, water resources, blacksmith, carpentry, bio-diversity garden and vermin compost are not given but about two third (66%) of beneficiaries are given plantation/farming, one tenth (10%) for roof for work, 4% for disabled person, one tenth (10%) for low cost latrine and one tenth (10%) for grain bank.

In Development Agency for Tribal People one fifth (20%) each are given for land terraces and water resources, two fifths (40%) for plantation, one tenth (10%) each for bio-diversity garden and vermin compost. In Rongmei Naga Baptist Association about one tenth (8%) for land terraces, one fifth (20%) for water resources, about one fourth (24%) for animal husbandry, over one third (36%) for plantation, 4% each for blacksmith, carpentry and vermin compost. In People Endeavour for Social Change about one tenth (8%) for land terraces, about one fifth (16%) for water resources, three tenth (30%) for animal husbandry, about one third (32%) for plantation, 4% each for blacksmith and carpentry and 6% for vermin compost.

Number of Land Terraces Made

Land terracing scheme is given by three NGOs such as Development Agency for Tribal People (DATP), Rongmei Naga Baptist Association (RNBA) and People Endeavour for Social Change (PESCH), except Don Bosco Social Welfare do not offer land terracing scheme. Among the three NGOs, 10 (ten) beneficiaries from Development Agency for Tribal People, 4 (four) beneficiaries from Rongmei Naga Baptist Association and another 4 (four) beneficiaries from People Endeavour for Social Change. Number of land terraces made by the beneficiaries is classified into the following categories (i) 51-100, (ii) 101-150 and (iii) 151-200. The distribution of number of terraces made by the beneficiaries is shown in table no. 6.25.

Table 6.25
Distribution of Number of Land Terraces Made

Number of land terraces	Name of NGO			Grand Total N=18
	DATP N=10	RNBA N=4	PESCH N=4	
51-100	3 (30)	--	--	3 (16.7)
101-150	5 (50)	1 (25)	2 (50)	8 (44.4)
151-200	2 (20)	3 (75)	2 (50)	7 (38.9)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The above table shows that one fifth (16.7%) of beneficiaries made terraces from 51-100, over two fifths (44.4%) made terraces from 101-150 and about two fifths (38.9%) of beneficiaries made terraces from 151-200. In Development Agency for Tribal People three fifths (30%) of beneficiaries made terraces from 51-100, half (50%) made from 101-150 and only 2% of beneficiaries made from 151-200. In Rongmei Naga Baptist Association one fourth (25%) of beneficiaries made terraces from 101-150 and three fourth (75%) of beneficiaries made from 151-200. In People Endeavor for Social Change half (50%) each of the beneficiaries made terraces from 101-150 and from 151-200. From the above given table we can conclude that majority of beneficiaries made land terraces from 101-150 while few made from 51-100 and 151-200.

Land Terraces Cultivable

Land terraces whether cultivable beneficiaries are classified into the following categories (i) Yes and (ii) No. The distribution of land terraces whether cultivable by the beneficiaries is shown in table no. 6.26.

Table 6.26
Distribution of Beneficiaries under Cultivable Terraces

Beneficiaries Responses	Name of NGO			Grand Total N=18
	DATP N=10	RNBA N=4	PESCH N=4	
Yes	9 (90)	4 (100)	4 (100)	17 (94.4)
No	1 (10)	--	--	1 (5.6)
Total	10 (100)	4 (100)	4 (100)	18 (100)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The table shows that over nine tenth (94.4%) of beneficiaries' terraces are cultivable under the scheme and the remaining 5.6% are not cultivable. In Development Agency for Tribal People nine tenth (90%) of beneficiaries terraces are cultivable under the scheme and one tenth (10%) of beneficiaries' terraces are not cultivable. In Rongmei Naga Baptist Association all of beneficiaries terraces are cultivable under the scheme. In People Endeavor for Social Change too, all of beneficiaries terraces are cultivable under the scheme. Therefore, majority of beneficiaries' with over nine tenth (94.4%) terraces are cultivable under the scheme while few terraces are not cultivable under the scheme.

Water Resources Scheme

Water resources schemes were provided only by three NGO to the beneficiaries. Water resources schemes are classified into the following three categories (i) Fishery Pond, (ii) Irrigational Canal and (iii) Dam construction/water diversion. The distribution of types of water resources is shown in the table no. 6.27.

Table 6.27
Distribution of Types of Water Resources Scheme

Types of water resources scheme	Name of NGO			Grand Total
	DATP	RNBA	PESCH	
Fishery pond	5 (50)	4 (40)	4 (50)	13 (46.5)
Irrigational canal	5 (50)	4 (40)	-	9 (32.1)
Dam construction/water diversion	--	2 (20)	4 (50)	6 (21.4)
Total	10 (100)	10 (100)	8 (100)	28 (100)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The given table indicates that about half (46.5%) of the water resources schemes are utilized for fishery pond, about one third (32.1%) are for the purpose of Irrigational canal and the remaining over one fifth (21.4%) are for Dam construction/water diversion. In Development Agency for Tribal People half (50%) of water resources scheme are utilized for fishery pond and another half (50%) of water resources scheme are utilized for the purpose of Irrigational canal. In Rongmei Naga Baptist Association two fifths (40%) of water resources schemes are utilized for fishery pond, 4% for the purpose of Irrigational canal and 2% are for Dam construction/water division. In People Endeavor for Social Change half (50%) of

water resources scheme are utilized for fishery pond and another half (50%) are for Dam construction/water diversion. Majority of water resources scheme are utilized for fishery pond while few water resources scheme used for Irrigational canal and Dam construction/water diversion.

Sizes of Fishery Pond

Fishery pond were given to the beneficiaries where the rural people in the villages that can access to water resources within their land. Different sizes of fishery pond are made by the beneficiaries depending on the scheme provided to them by the NGO. The sizes of the fishery pond made by the beneficiaries is categorized into (i) below 50/10ft, (ii) 51/11ft-60/20ft, (iii) 61/21ft-70/30ft, (iv) 71/31ft-80/40ft respectively. The distribution of size of fishery pond made by the beneficiaries is shown in table no. 6.28.

Table 6.28
Distribution of Size of Fishery Pond Made by Beneficiaries

Sizes of Fishery Pond	Name of NGO			Grand Total
	DATP	RNBA	PESCH	
Below 50/10ft	1 (20)	---	---	1 (7.7)
51/11ft-60/20ft	3 (60)	4 (100)	2 (50)	9 (69.2)
61/21ft-70/30ft	1 (20)	---	---	1 (7.7)
71/31ft-80/40ft	---	---	2 (50)	2 (15.4)
Total	5 (100)	4 (100)	4 (100)	13 (100)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The table shows that less than one tenth (7.7%) of the fishery pond is below 50/10ft in size, over two third (69.2%) are of 51/11ft-60/20ft, less than one tenth (7.7%) are of 61/21ft-70/30ft and about one fifth (15.4%) are of 71/31ft-80/40ft in size. Among the four NGOs Don Bosco Social Welfare Center did not have facility for fishery pond. In Development Agency for Tribal People one fifth (20%) of beneficiaries made below 50/10ft, three fifths (60%) made 51/11ft- 60/20ft, one fifth (20%) made 61/21ft-70/30ft. In Rongmei Naga Baptist Association only all of them who got fishery pond made 51/11ft-60/20ft. In People Endeavour for Social Change half (50%) of beneficiaries made fishery pond from 51/11ft-60/20ft and another half (50%) made from 71/31ft-80/40ft. The above data show that majority of beneficiaries

made fishery pond from 51/11ft-60/20ft only few made 71/31ft-80/40ft under fishery scheme.

Beneficiaries Succeeded in Fish Rearing

Beneficiaries who have succeeded in fish rearing are classified into the following categories (i) Yes, (ii) NO and (iii) Can't say. Distribution of beneficiaries succeeded in fish rearing is shown in table no. 6.29.

Table 6.29
Distribution of Beneficiaries succeeded in Fish Rearing

Beneficiaries Responses	Name of NGO			Grand Total
	DATP	RNBA	PESCH	
Yes	4 (80)	3 (75)	4 (100)	11 (84.6)
No	--	1 (25)	--	1 (7.7)
Can't say	1 (20)	--	--	1 (7.7)
Total	5 (100)	4 (100)	4 (100)	13 (100)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The above table shows that over four fifths (84.6%) of the beneficiaries have succeeded in fishery pond, less than one tenth (7.7%) have not succeeded and the other remaining less than one tenth (7.7%) of them cannot say whether they are succeeded or not. In Development Agency for Tribal People four fifths (80%) of beneficiaries have succeeded in fishery pond and the remaining one fifth (20%) cannot say whether they are succeeded or not. In Rongmei Naga Baptist Association three fourth (75%) of beneficiaries have succeeded in fishery pond and one fourth (25%) have not succeeded in fishery pond. In People Endeavor for Social Change, all of them have succeeded.

Length for Irrigational Canal Made

Among the four NGOs, only two NGOs have given the facility for irrigational canal. Only the male section of beneficiaries has taken irrigational canal scheme. Length of irrigational canal made by beneficiaries is classified into (i) below hundred meters, (ii) 101-200 meters, (iii) 201-300 meters and (iv) above 300 meters. The distribution of length of irrigational canal made by beneficiaries is shown in the table no. 6.30.

Table 6.30**Distribution of Length of Irrigational Canal made by Beneficiaries**

Length irrigational canal made by Beneficiaries	Name of NGO		Grand Total
	DATP	RNBA	
Below 100 meters	1 (20)	--	1 (11.1)
101-200 meters	1 (20)	1 (25)	2 (22.3)
201-300 meters	3 (60)	--	3 (33.3)
Above 300 meters	--	3 (75)	3 (33.3)
Total	5 (100)	4 (100)	9 (100)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The table shows that over one tenth (11.1%) beneficiaries made canal below 100 meters in length, about one fourth (22.3%) are of are between 101-200 meters, one third (33.3%) are made between 201-300 meters and one third (33.3%) are above 300 meters. In Development Agency for Tribal People one fifth (20%) each of beneficiaries made canal below 100 meters, three fifths (60%) made between 201-300 meters. In Rongmei Naga Baptist Association one fourth (25%) made between 101-200 meters and three fourth (75%) made above 300 meters. The above data reveals that majority of beneficiaries made irrigational between 201-300 meters. Development Agency for Tribal People got the majority beneficiaries who made canal between 201-300 meters.

Whether Irrigational Canal is successful

Beneficiaries who were successful in irrigational canal is classified into the following categories (i) Yes and (ii) No. The distribution of beneficiaries successful in irrigational canal under the scheme is shown in table no. 6.31.

Table 6.31**Distribution of Beneficiaries whether successful in Irrigational Canal**

Whether canal is benefited to Beneficiaries	Name of NGO		Grand Total
	DATP	RNBA	
Yes	5 (100)	4 (100)	9 (100)
No	---	---	--
Total	5 (100)	4 (100)	9 (100)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The above data indicates that all the male beneficiaries from the two NGOs, who opted for Irrigational canal are successful and benefited.

Types of Animal Husbandry

Out of four NGOs only two NGOs i.e Rongmei Naga Baptist Association (RNBA) and People Enedeavour for Social Change (PESCH) are given the facility for animal husbandry scheme. The beneficiaries who have taken up animal husbandry scheme are only from the female section consisting of 27 beneficiaries from both the NGOs. In RNBA, twelve female and fifteen female from PESCH respectively. Types of animal husbandry are classified in the following categories (i) Poultry, (ii) Piggery and (iii) Duckery. The distribution of types of animal husbandry reared under the scheme by the beneficiaries is shown in table no. 6.31.

Table 6.32
Distribution of Types of Animal husbandry Reared by Beneficiaries

Types of animal reared	Name of NGO		Grand Total
	RNBA	PESCH	
Poultry	4 (33.3)	5 (33.3)	9 (33.3)
Piggery	4 (33.3)	5 (33.3)	9 (33.3)
Duckery	4 (33.3)	5 (33.3)	9 (33.3)
Total	12 (100)	15 (100)	27 (100)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The table indicates that one third (33.3%) each of the beneficiaries reared poultry, piggery and duckery. From each NGOs (RNBA and PESCH) too one third (33.3%) each of the beneficiaries reared animals like poultry, pig and duck.

Whether Animal Husbandry is Productive

Beneficiaries' responses on productivity of animal husbandry scheme are classified into (i) Yes, (ii) No and (iii) Can't say. Distribution of beneficiaries' responses on productivity of animal husbandry is shown in table no. 6.33.

Table: 6.33
Distribution of beneficiaries Responses on Productivity of Animal Husbandry

Whether animal husbandry is productive or not	Name of NGO		Grand Total
	RNBA	PESCH	
Yes	8 (66.7)	11 (73.3)	19 (70.4)
No	4 (33.3)	3 (20)	7 (25.9)
Can't say	--	1 (6.7)	1 (3.7)
Total	12 (100)	15 (100)	27 (100)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The table shows that of the twenty seven beneficiaries who got animal husbandry scheme over seven tenth (70.4%) respond benefited and over one fourth (25.9%) respond as not benefited to them due to die off by without getting proper training to rear it. Further, few (3.7%) of the beneficiaries cannot give the proper answer whether benefited or not. Beneficiaries from RNBA respond benefited by two third (66.7%) and one third (33.3%) are not benefited and from PESCH about three fourth (73.3%) respond benefited followed by one fifth (20%) are not benefited and few (6.3%) did not make out the differences whether benefited to them or not.

Crop/Farm Plantation Scheme

Under crop/farm plantation scheme 82 beneficiaries are getting from four NGOs. Beneficiaries under plantation are classified in the following categories: (i) Male and (ii) Female. Distribution of beneficiaries under plantation scheme is shown in table no. 6.34.

Table 6.34
Distribution of Beneficiaries under Plantation Scheme

Beneficiaries getting crop/farm plantation	Name of NGO				Grand Total
	DBSWC	DATP	RNBA	PESCH	
Male	23 (69.7)	--	7 (38.9)	6 (37.5)	36 (43)
Female	10 (30.3)	15 (75)	11 (61.1)	10 (62.5)	46 (57)
Total	33 (100)	15 (100)	18 (100)	16 (100)	82 (100)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The above table reveals that out of 82 beneficiaries, who got plantation scheme, over two fifths (43%) are from the male section and another about three fifths (57%) are from women section. In Don Bosco Social Welfare over two third (69.7%) are from male section and about one third (30.3%) are from female section. In Development Agency for Tribal People one fourth (25%) are from male and three fourth (75%) from female. In Rongmei Naga Baptist Association about two fifths (38.9%) are from male and over three fifths (61.1%) from female. In People Endeavour for Social Change over one third (37.5%) are from male and about two third (62.5%) are from women section. The data shows that women section got more than male for plantation/farm scheme.

Types of Crop Planted

The types of crops were given to the beneficiaries by the NGOs varies depending on the choice of the beneficiaries as well as suitable land for the crops to grow. The types of crops planted by the beneficiaries are classified into the following categories: (i) Banana, (ii) Orange, (iii) Potato, (iv)Teak, (v) Cabbage, (vi) Ginger, (vii) Litchi and (viii) Bamboo. The distribution of types of crops planted by the beneficiaries is shown in table no. 6.35.

Table 6.35
Distribution of Types of Crop planted by Beneficiaries

Types of crops/ farm planted by Beneficiaries	Name of NGO												Grand Total		
	DBSWC			DATP			RNBA			PESCH					
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Banana	5 (21.7)	--	5 (15.2)	--	5 (33.3)	5 (33.3)	3 (42.9)	--	3 (16.7)	3 (50)	--	3 (18.75)	11 (30.55)	5 (10.86)	16 (19.51)
Orange	10 (43.5)	--	10 (30.3)	--	5 (33.3)	5 (33.3)	2 (28.6)	--	2 (11.1)	--	--	--	12 (33.33)	5 (10.86)	17 (20.73)
Potato	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4 (36.4)	4 (22.2)	--	3 (30)	3 (18.75)	--	7 (15.21)	7 (8.53)
Teak	--	--	--	--	--	--	2 (28.6)	--	2 (11.1)	--	--	--	2 (5.55)	--	2 (2.43)
Cabbage	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4 (36.4)	4 (22.2)	--	3 (30)	3 (18.75)	--	7 (15.21)	7 (8.53)
Ginger	--	10 (100)	10 (30.5)	--	5 (33.4)	5 (33.4)	--	3 (27.3)	3 (16.7)	--	4 (40)	4 (25)	--	22 (47.82)	22 (26.82)
Litchi	5 (21.7)	--	5 (15.2)	--	--	--	--	--	--	3 (50)	--	--	8 (22.22)	--	8 (9.75)
Bamboo	3 (13.1)	--	3 (9)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3 (8.33)	--	3 (3.65)
Total	23 (100)	10 (100)	33 (100)		15 (100)	15 (100)	7 (100)	11 (100)	18 (100)	6 (100)	10 (100)	16 (100)	36 (100)	46 (100)	82 (100)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The above table reveals that from both the section of male and female over one fourth (26.82%) of beneficiaries planted ginger, followed by over one fifth (20.73%) planted orange, about one fifth (19.51%) planted banana, about one tenth (9.75%) planted litchi, 8.53% each planted cabbage and potato, only 3.65% planted bamboo.

In Don Bosco Social Welfare majority of beneficiaries with over two fifths (43.5%) planted orange, followed by banana and litchi with over one fifth (21.7%) each and only 13.1% planted bamboo. In Development Agency for Tribal People one third (33.4%) female planted ginger, one third (33.3%) each female planted banana and orange. In Rongmei Naga Baptist Association over one fifth (22.2%) each planted potato and cabbage, about one fifth (16.7%) planted ginger, over one tenth (11.1%) each planted orange and teak. In People Endeavour for Social Change one fourth (25%) planted ginger, about one fifth (18.7%) each planted banana, potato and cabbage. The data shows that majority of the beneficiaries planted ginger, followed by orange and banana plantation.

Whether Crop Plantation/farming was Productive

Beneficiaries' responses on whether plantation of crops was productive are classified in the following categories: (i) Yes, (ii) No and (iii) Can't say. The distribution of beneficiaries' responses on productivity of crops is shown in table no. 6.36.

Table 6.36
Distribution of Beneficiaries' Responses on Productivity of Crop

Whether the crop is productive	Name of NGO												Grand Total		
	DBSWC			DATP			RNBA			PESCH					
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Yes	18 (78.26)	10 (100)	28 (84.9)		12 (80)	12 (80)	6 (85.5)	11 (100)	17 (94.4)	6 (100)	9 (90)	15 (93.8)	30 (83.3)	42 (91.3)	72 (87.9)
No					1 (6.7)	1 (6.7)								1 (2.1)	1 (1.2)
Can't say	5 (21.8)		5 (15.1)		2 (13.3)	2 (13.3)	1 (14.2)		1 (5,6)		1 (10)	1 (6,2)	6 (16.7)	3 (6.6)	9 (10.9)
Total	23 (100)	10 (100)	33 (100)		15 (100)	20 (100)	7 (100)	11 (100)	18 (100)	6 (100)	10 (100)	16 (100)	36 (100)	46 (100)	82 (100)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The above table reveals about nine tenth (87.9%) of beneficiaries responded that crop plantation or farming is productive over one tenth (10.9%) do not responded and only 1.2% of beneficiaries failed in farming. In Don Bosco Social Welfare over four fifths (84.9%) responded productive in crop farming and 15.1% can't respond. In Development Agency for Tribal People four fifths (80%) responded productive, over one fifth (13.3%) can't respond and less than one tenth (6.7%) responded negative. In Rongmei Naga Baptist Association over nine tenth (94.4%) responded productive and only 5.6% can't respond. In People Endeavour for Social Change over nine tenth (93.8%) responded productive and 6.2% can't response. The data shows that majority crop/farm plantation is productive and very few have failed. The reason for not productive in plantation is due to the un-suitable land for the crops to grow.

Beneficiaries Getting Blacksmith Scheme

Blacksmith scheme was provided to the beneficiaries who have practiced or has taken up as their semi-professional in the villages. The NGO gave further training and provide materials to those beneficiaries in order to enhance their profession. Out of four NGOs, only 2 (two) NGOs have provided facility for blacksmith. In both Rongmei Naga Baptist Association and People Endeavour for Social Change 2 (two) beneficiaries each are chosen for evaluation on blacksmith facility provided by the NGOs.

Types of Tools made

Types of tools made by the beneficiaries under blacksmith scheme are classified in the following categories: (i) Knife, (ii) Spade and (iii) Ploughing tools. The distribution of types of tools made by the beneficiaries is shown in table no. 6.37.

Table 6.37
Distribution of Types of Tools Made by Beneficiaries

Types of Blacksmith made by Beneficiaries	Name of NGO		Grand Total N=4
	RNBA N=2	PESCH N= 2	
Knife	2 (100)	2 (100)	4 (100)
Spade	1 (50)	2 (100)	3 (75)
Ploughing tools	1 (50)	1 (50)	2 (50)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The above table shows that from the two NGOs all of them made Knife, three fourth (75%) of beneficiaries made spade and half (50%) of them made ploughing tools. In Rongmei Naga Baptist Association all of them made knife, half (50%) each made spade and ploughing tools. In People Endeavour for Social Change all of them made knife and spade and half (50%) of them made only ploughing tools. The data shows that all the beneficiaries made knife.

Continue Blacksmith as Profession

Beneficiaries' responses as to continue blacksmith as their profession are classified into (i) Yes and (ii) No. The distribution of beneficiaries' responses on blacksmith to continue as profession is shown in table no. 6.38.

Table 6.38
Distribution of Beneficiaries' responses to continuation as Blacksmith

Continue Blacksmith as professional	Name of NGO		Grand Total
	RNBA	PESCH	
Yes	1 (50)	2 (100)	3 (75)
No	1 (50)	--	1 (25)
Total	2 (100)	2 (100)	4 (100)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The above table reveals that from the two NGOs three fourth (75%) of beneficiaries responded that they can continue blacksmith as their profession in future and one fourth (25%) of beneficiaries responded negatively. In Rongmei Naga Baptist Association half (50%) of them responded yes and another half (50%) responded negative. In People Endeavour for Social Change all of them responded that they can continue blacksmith as their profession. The data reveals that majority of the beneficiaries can continue blacksmith as their profession.

Beneficiaries Engaged in Carpentry Work

Among the four NGOs taken up for the studies, two NGOs have provided facility for Carpentry works. Two beneficiaries each from Rongmei Naga Baptist Association and People Endeavour for Social Change has chosen for impact assessment. To find out the impact the following table shows the types of carpentry work done by the beneficiaries.

Types of carpentry work are classified in the following categories: (i) Making Bed, (ii) Making Chair, (iii) Making Benches and (iv) Making Almirah. The distribution of types of carpentry work engaged by the beneficiaries is shown in table no. 6.39.

Table 6.39
Distribution of Types of Carpentry Work engaged by Beneficiaries

Types of carpentry work engaged by Beneficiaries	Name of NGO		Grand Total N = 4
	RNBA N = 2	PESCH N = 2	
Making bed	2 (100)	1 (50)	3 (75)
Making chair	2 (100)	1 (50)	3 (75)
Making benches	1 (50)	1 (50)	2 (50)
Making almirah	1 (50)	2 (100)	3 (75)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The above data reveals that three fourth (75%) of beneficiaries made bed, almirah and chair, half (50%) of beneficiaries make benches. In Rongmei Naga Baptist Association all the beneficiaries make bed and chair, half (50%) of beneficiaries make benches and almirah alone. The data shows that majority of beneficiaries make bed, chair and almirah only half of them make benches.

To Continue Carpentry Work as Profession

Beneficiaries' responses on carpentry work to continue as their profession are classified in the following categories: (i) Yes, (ii) No and (iii) Can't say. The distribution of beneficiaries' responses to continue carpentry work as their profession is shown in table no. 6.40.

Table 6.40
Distribution of Beneficiaries to continue Carpentry work as Profession

To continue carpentry as professional	Name of NGO		Grand Total
	RNBA	PESCH	
Yes	1 (50)	2 (100)	3 (75)
No	--	--	--
Can't say	1 (50)	--	1 (25)
Total	2 (100)	2 (100)	4 (100)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The given table above reveals that three fourth (75%) of beneficiaries responded positively while only one fourth (25%) of beneficiaries responded negatively. In Rongmei Naga Baptist Association half (50%) responded positively and another half (50%) responded negatively. In People Endeavour for Social Change 100% responded positively. Therefore, the data shows that majority of beneficiaries who are taken up for the studies can continue carpentry work as their profession.

Back-yard or Kitchen Garden

Out of four NGOs only Development Agency for Tribal People (DATP) provides facility to beneficiaries for back-yard kitchen garden and all are female. This opportunity was given to the beneficiaries so that many medicinal plants (traditional herbs), spices and nutritious vegetables which are on their extinction may preserve for future generation.

Types of herbs panted by the beneficiaries are classified in the following categories: (i) Medicinal Plant, (ii) Spices and (iii) Nutritional vegetables. The distribution of types of plants growth by the beneficiaries is shown in table no. 6.41.

Table 6.41
Distribution of Types of Plant growth by Beneficiaries

Sl. No.	Types of plant	DATP N=5 (100)
1	Medicinal plant (traditional herds)	3 (60)
2	Spices	5 (100)
3	Nutritional vegetables	3 (60)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The above table shows that in Bio-diversity or backyard kitchen garden, all the beneficiaries cultivated spices, followed by three fifths (60%) of beneficiaries cultivated medicinal plant and another three fifths (60%) cultivated nutritional vegetables. The data reveals that majority of the beneficiaries cultivated spices. The reason for opting spices is that both they can consumed and sell.

Whether Kitchen Garden was Productive

Beneficiaries' responses on productivity of kitchen garden are classified in the following categories: (i) Yes, (ii) No and (iii) Can't say. The distribution of beneficiaries' responses on the productivity of back yard or kitchen garden is shown in table no. 6.42.

Table 6.42
Distribution of Beneficiaries Responses on productivity of Kitchen Garden

Beneficiary Responses	DATP N=5
Yes	4 (80)
No	--
Can't say	1 (20)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The above table shows that four fifths (80%) of beneficiaries responded productive and successful in kitchen garden and only one fifth (20%) of beneficiaries do not responded. The data reveals that majority who got kitchen garden scheme are successful and productive.

Purpose of Beneficiaries Engaged in Vermin compost

In vermin compost except Don Bosco Social Welfare (DBSWC), three NGOs have provided facility to the beneficiaries. Among the three NGOs 5 (five) beneficiaries from Development Agency for Tribal People (DATP), 2 (two) beneficiaries from Rongmei Naga Baptist Association and 3 (three) beneficiaries from People Endeavour for Social Change have taken.

The purpose of beneficiaries engaged on vermin compost is classified into two categories: (i) for self use and (ii) for marketing/selling. The distribution of beneficiaries' purpose of engagement on vermin compost is shown in table no. 6.43.

Table 6.43
Distribution of Beneficiaries Purpose of Making Vermin

Beneficiary Responses	DATP N=5			RNBA N=2			PESCH N=3			Grand Total N=10		
	M=5	F=0	T=5	M=2	F=0	T=2	M=2	F=1	T=3	M=9	F=1	T=10
Self use as manure	5 (100)	--	5 (100)	2 (100)	--	2 (100)	2 (66.7)	1 (100)	3 (100)	9 (90)	1 (100)	10 (100)
Marketing /selling	5 (100)	--	5 (100)	1 (50)	--	1 (50)	1 (33.3)	1 (100)	2 (50)	7 (70)	1 (100)	8 (80)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The above data reveals that all the beneficiaries who make vermin responded for self used and four fifths (80%) of beneficiaries responded that they make vermin for selling/marketing. In Development Agency for tribal People all of them make for both self used as well as for selling. In Rongmei Naga Baptist Association all of them make for self used and marketing, half (50%) make for marketing or selling. In People Endeavour for Social Change all of them make vermin for both self used and selling, half (50%) make for marketing alone. Therefore, the data shows that majority of the beneficiaries make vermin for self used.

Whether Vermin compost is Profited

Beneficiaries' view on profit of making Vermin are classified in the following categories: (i) Profited, (ii) Not profited and (iii) Can't say. The distribution of beneficiaries' responses on making Vermin is shown in table no. 6.44.

Table 6.44
Beneficiaries Responses on making Vermin whether Profited or not

Beneficiary Responses	Name of the NGO									Grand Total		
	DATP			RNBA			PESCH					
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Profited	3 (60)	-	3 (60)	2 (100)	--	2 (100)	1 (100)	1 (100)	--	6 (66.3)	1 (100)	7 (70)
Not profited	1 (20)	-	1 (20)	--	--	--	--	--	--	1 (11.1)	--	1 (10)
Can't say	1 (20)	-	1 (20)	--	--	--	1 (100)	--	--	2 (22.2)	--	2 (20)
Total	5 (100)	-	5 (100)	2 (100)	--	2 (100)	2 (100)	1 (100)	3 (100)	9 (100)	1 (100)	10 (100)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The above data given from three NGOs who are provided vermin compost scheme to the beneficiaries responded that seven tenth (70%) of them are responded profited, one fifth (20%) of beneficiaries do not response and one tenth (10%) of beneficiaries are not profited. In Development Agency for Tribal People three fifths (60%) of them are profited, one fifth (20%) each are not profited and do not response. In Rongmei Naga Baptist Association all the beneficiaries are profited. And in People Endeavour for Social Change the beneficiaries are profited. The data shows that majority of the beneficiaries are profited from vermin compost.

Satisfaction of Training given by NGO

The four NGOs have given training to the beneficiaries on related scheme. During the field survey it is observed that capable and trained NGOs staff visited the project villages and conducted various training program for different beneficiaries in relevant to the scheme. Beneficiaries' responses on the classifications about the training given by NGO are classified into (i) Yes, (ii) No and (iii) Can't say. The distribution of beneficiaries' responses on the training given by the NGO is shown in table no. 6.45.

Table 6.45
Distribution of Beneficiaries' Responses on Training

Beneficiaries satisfied with training	Name of the NGO												Grand Total		
	DBSWC			DATP			RNBA			PESCH					
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Yes	23 (65.8)	11 (73.3)	34 (68)	21 (70)	17 (85)	28 (56)	22 (81.5)	21 (91.3)	43 (86)	23 (95.9)	19 (73.1)	42 (84)	89 (76.7)	68 (81)	157 (78.5)
No	--	--	--	--	1 (5)	1 (2)	2 (7.4)	---	2 (4)	--	--	--	2 (1.7)	1 (1.2)	3 (1.5)
Can't say	12 (34.2)	4 (26.7)	16 (32)	9 (30)	2 (10)	11 (22)	3 (11.1)	2 (8.7)	5 (10)	1 (4.1)	7 (26.9)	8 (16)	25 (21.6)	15 (17.9)	40 (20)
Total	35 (100)	15 (100)	50 (100)	30 (100)	20 (100)	50 (100)	27 (100)	23 (100)	50 (100)	24 (100)	26 (100)	50 (100)	116 (100)	84 (100)	200 (100)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The above table shows that over three fourth (78.5%) of beneficiaries are satisfied with the training given by the NGO, one fifth (20%) of beneficiaries do not response and few (1.5%) of beneficiaries do not satisfied with the training given by the NGO. In Don Bosco Social Welfare Centre over two third (68%) of beneficiaries are satisfied, about one third (32%) of beneficiaries do not response. In Development Agency for Tribal People about three fifths (56%) are satisfied, few (2%) do not satisfied and about one fourth (22%) do not response. In Rongmei Naga Baptist Association about nine tenth (86%) are satisfied, few (2%) didn't satisfied and one tenth (10%) do not response. In People Endeavour for Social Change over four fifths (84%) are satisfied and about one fifth (16%) do not response. The data reveals that majority of the beneficiaries are satisfied with the training given by NGO and only few beneficiaries are not satisfied with the training.

Criteria of Training Most Satisfied by Beneficiaries

The criteria of beneficiaries' view on training given by the NGO are classified in the following categories: (i) With Trainer, (ii) With Inputs. (iii) With Method and (iv) With Duration. The distribution of criteria of training most satisfied by the beneficiaries is shown in table no. 6. 46.

Table 6.46
Distribution of Beneficiaries most satisfied with training criteria given by NGO

Responses of Beneficiary	Name of the NGO												Grand Total		
	DBSWC			DATP			RNBA			PESCH					
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
With Trainer	5 (14.3)	--	5 (10)	2 (6.7)	--	2 (4)	--	--	--	--	--	--	7 (6)	--	7 (3.5)
With Inputs	18 (51.4)	9 (60)	27 (54)	27 (90)	17 (85)	44 (88)	19 (70.3)	16 (69.6)	35 (70)	9 (37.5)	21 (80.8)	30 (60)	73 (62.9)	63 (75)	136 (68)
With Method	11 (31.4)	6 (40)	17 (34)	1 (3.3)	3 (15)	4 (8)	8 (29.7)	7 (30.4)	15 (30)	15 (62.5)	5 (19.2)	20 (40)	35 (30.2)	21 (25)	56 (28)
With Duration	1 (2.9)	--	1 (2)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1 (0.9)	--	1 (0.5)
Total	35 (100)	15 (100)	50 (100)	30 (100)	20 (100)	50 (100)	27 (100)	23 (100)	50 (100)	24 (100)	26 (100)	50 (100)	116 (100)	84 (100)	200 (100)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The above table indicates that over two third (68%) of beneficiaries most satisfied with the input of the training, followed by over one fourth (28%) of beneficiaries most satisfied with method of training, 3.5% of beneficiaries most satisfied with the trainer and few (0.5%) of beneficiaries most satisfied with duration of training. In Don Bosco Social Welfare Center over half (54%) of beneficiaries most satisfied with input, over one third (34%) most satisfied with training method, one tenth (10%) with trainer and few (2%) with duration of training. In Development Agency for Tribal People about nine tenth (88%) of beneficiaries most satisfied with training inputs, 8% most satisfied with training method and few (4%) most satisfied with Trainer. In Rongmei Naga Baptist Association seven tenth (70%) most satisfied with training inputs, three tenth (30%) with training method. In People Endeavour for Social Change three fifths (60%) are most satisfied with training inputs and two fifths (40%) are most satisfied with training method. Therefore, the data reveals that majority of the beneficiaries are most satisfied with the training inputs given by the NGO.

Impact of Training on Beneficiaries

All the four NGOs have given training to the beneficiaries besides training on relevant schemes. The four NGOs have given training such as (i) Book keeping, (ii) Account and Record maintenance, (iii) Auditing and (iv) Monitoring. Beneficiaries' view on the impact of training are classified in the following categories: (i) most beneficial, (ii) Beneficial and (iii) Partially. The distribution of impact on beneficiaries view is shown in table no. 6.47.

Table 6.47
Distribution of Beneficiaries Impacts on Training

Beneficiary's Responses	Name of the NGO												Grand Total		
	DBSWC			DATP			RNBA			PESCH			M	F	T
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
Most beneficial	23 (65.7)	9 (60)	32 (64)	18 (60)	18 (90)	36 (72)	19 (70.3)	17 (73.9)	36 (72)	16 (66.7)	14 (53.9)	30 (60)	76 (65.5)	58 (69)	134 (67)
Beneficial	11 (31.4)	6 (40)	17 (34)	12 (40)	2 (10)	14 (28)	8 (29.7)	6 (26.1)	14 (28)	8 (33.3)	12 (46.1)	20 (40)	39 (33.6)	26 (31)	65 (32.5)
Partially	1 (2.9)	--	1 (2)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1 (0.9)	--	1 (0.5)
Total	35 (100)	15 (100)	50 (100)	30 (100)	20 (100)	50 (100)	27 (100)	23 (100)	50 (100)	24 (100)	26 (100)	50 (100)	116 (100)	84 (100)	200 (100)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The above table shows that over two third (67%) of beneficiaries responded most beneficial, about one third (32.5%) responded beneficial and only few (0.5%) of beneficiaries responded partially. In Don Bosco Social Welfare Center about two third (64%) of beneficiaries responded most beneficial, over one third (34%) responded beneficial and only few (2%) responded partially. In development Agency for Tribal People over seven tenth (72%) of beneficiaries responded most beneficial, about three tenth (28%) responded beneficial. In Rongmei Naga Baptist Association over seven tenth (72%) responded most beneficial and about three tenth (28%) responded beneficial. In People Endeavour for Social Change three fifths (60%) of beneficiaries responded most beneficial and two fifths (40%) of beneficiaries responded beneficial. The data shows that majority of the beneficiaries are responded most beneficial and only few (0.5%) responded partially.

Beneficiaries Self Confident after getting Trained

Beneficiaries' responses of self confident after getting various training from the NGOs are classified in the following categories: (i) More confident, (ii) Partially and (iii) Can't say. The distribution of beneficiaries' view of self confident after trained by NGO is shown in table no. 6.48.

Table 6.48
Distribution of Beneficiaries' view after Trained by NGO

Beneficiary's Responses	Name of the NGO												Grand Total		
	DBSWC			DATP			RNBA			PESCH					
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
More confident	29 (82.9)	7 (46.7)	36 (72)	26 (86.7)	14 (70)	40 (80)	25 (92.6)	21 (91.3)	46 (92)	17 (70.8)	18 (69.2)	31 (62)	97 (83.6)	60 (71.4)	157 (78.5)
Partially				3 (10)		3 (6)				2 (8.4)		2 (4)	5 (4.3)		5 (2.5)
Can't say	6 (17.1)	8 (53.3)	14 (28)	1 (3.3)	6 (30)	7 (14)	2 (7.4)	2 (8.7)	4 (8)	5 (20.8)	8 (30.8)	12 (24)	14 (12.1)	24 (28.6)	38 (19)
Total	35 (100)	15 (100)	50 (100)	30 (100)	20 (100)	50 (100)	27 (100)	23 (100)	50 (100)	24 (100)	26 (100)	50 (100)	116 (100)	84 (100)	200 (100)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The above given table shows that about four fifths (78.5%) of beneficiaries got more confident, about one fifth (19%) of beneficiaries do not response and few (2.5%) are responded partially. In Don Bosco Social Welfare Center over seven tenth (72%) of beneficiaries are more confident after getting trained and about three tenth (28%) of beneficiaries do not responded. In Development Agency for Tribal People four fifths (80%) of beneficiaries got more confident after training, few (6%) of beneficiaries responded partially and over one tenth (14%) of beneficiaries do not responded. In Rongmei Naga Baptist Association over nine tenth (92%) of beneficiaries responded more confident and about one tenth (8%) responded. In People Endeavour for Social Change over three fifths (62%) of beneficiaries are responded more confident, few (4%) of beneficiaries responded partially and about one fourth (24%) of beneficiaries do not response. The over-all data indicates that majority of the beneficiaries are more confident about themselves.

Whether Beneficiaries Started Productive Activity

The objectives of the NGO schemes for the Beneficiaries are to improve the socio-economic condition of the beneficiaries as well as to sustain natural resources for future generation. The main aim of NGO was to explore the potential of the rural people in developmental process. For this, various schemes are provided to the beneficiaries so that the beneficiaries may improved the method of cultivation and farming in the field of production activities for their livelihood. Therefore, whether beneficiaries have started the productivities are classified in the following categories: (i) Yes and (ii) No. The distribution of beneficiaries' responses on whether productive activities were started is shown in table no. 6.49.

Table 6.49
Distribution of Beneficiaries' Responses whether Started Productive Activities

Responses of Beneficiary	Name of NGO												Grand Total		
	DBSWC			DATP			RNBA			PESCH					
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Yes	31 (88.6)	15 (100)	46 (92)	30 (100)	20 (100)	50 (100)	21 (77.8)	19 (82,7)	40 (80)	24 (100)	24 (92.3)	48 (96)	106 (96.3)	78 (92.9)	184 (92)
No	4 (11.4)	--	4 (8)	--	--	--	6 (22.2)	4 (17.3)	10 (20)	--	2 (7.7)	2 (4)	10 (8.7)	6 (7.1)	16 (8)
Total	35 (100)	15 (100)	50 (100)	30 (100)	20 (100)	50 (100)	27 (100)	23 (100)	50 (100)	24 (100)	26 (100)	50 (100)	116 (100)	84 (100)	200 (100)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The above table shows that over nine tenth (92%) of beneficiaries have started their production activities and only about one tenth (8%) of beneficiaries have not started their production activities. In Don Bosco Social Welfare Center over nine tenth (92%) of beneficiaries started production activities and only few (8%) have not started production activities. In Development Agency for Tribal people all of them have started production activities. In Rongmei Naga Baptist Association four fifths (80%) of beneficiaries have started their beneficiaries and only one fifth (20%) of beneficiaries have not started their productive activities. In People Endeavour for Social Change majority (96%) of beneficiaries have started their production activities and only few (4%) have not started their production activities. The data shows that majority of the beneficiaries have started production activities through scheme and very few have not started their production activities.

Reason for not Starting Production Activity

The reasons of beneficiaries who have not started productive are classified in the following categories: (i) Misused of scheme and (ii) Failure of scheme. The distribution of beneficiaries' reason for not starting the productive activity is shown in table no. 6.50.

Table 6.50
Distribution of Beneficiaries' Reason for not Starting Productive activity

Beneficiary Responses	Name of NGO									Grand Total		
	DBSWC N=4			RNBA N=10			PESCH N=2			N=16		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Misused of scheme	--	1 (25)	1 (25)	--	--	--	--	1 (50)	1 (50)	1 (6.25)	--	2 (6.25)
Failed	--	3 (75)	3 (75)	6 (60)	4 (40)	10 (100)	--	1 (50)	1 (50)	6 (37.5)	9 (56.25)	14 (93.75)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The above table shows that few (6.25%) of beneficiaries misused the scheme and over nine tenth (93.75%) of beneficiaries' schemes are failed. In Don Bosco Social Welfare one fourth (25%) of beneficiaries misused the scheme and three fourth (75%) of beneficiaries schemes have failed. In Rongmei Naga Baptist Association all the beneficiaries scheme have failed. In People Endeavour for Social Change half (50%) each has misused the scheme and failed it. Therefore, the data reveals that majority of the beneficiaries' scheme have failed.

Places of Selling the Products

In rural areas there is no proper market system within the village. Every individual is dependent on self production which they require for the family. The surplus products are carried to the nearby town to sell the products. Most of the villages in these project areas are not well connected with road. Many villagers have to walk by foot in order to reach the most nearest town. The places of selling the products by the beneficiaries are classified in the following categories: (i) Tamenglong town, (ii) Bishempur town, (iii) Imphal town and (iv) Jiribam town. The distribution of places of products sold by the beneficiaries is shown in table no. 6. 51.

Table 6.51
Distribution of Places of Beneficiaries Selling the Products

Place of selling production	Name of the NGO												Grand Total		
	DBSWC			DATP			RNBA			PESCH			M	F	T
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
Tamenglong Town	24 (68.6)	8 (53.3)	32 (64)	23 (76.7)	14 (70)	37 (74)	--	--	--	--	--	--	47 (40.5)	22 (26.2)	69 (34.5)
Bishempur	--	--	--	--	--	--	6 (22.2)	2 (8.7)	8 (16)	--	--	--	6 (5.2)	2 (2.4)	8 (4)
Imphal	--	--	--	7 (23.3)	6 (30)	13 (26)	21 (77.8)	21 (91.3)	42 (84)	--	--	--	28 (24.1)	27 (32.1)	55 (27.5)
Jiribam	11 (31.4)	7 (46.7)	18 (36)	--	--	--	--	--	--	24 (100)	26 (100)	50 (100)	35 (30.1)	33 (39.2)	68 (34)
Total	35 (100)	15 (100)	50 (100)	30 (100)	20 (100)	50 (100)	27 (100)	23 (100)	50 (100)	24 (100)	26 (100)	50 (100)	116 (100)	84 (100)	200 (100)

(Source: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The above table shows that over one third (34.5%) of beneficiaries sold their products at Tamenglong town, over one third (34%) of beneficiaries sold at Jiribam town, over one fourth (27.5%) of beneficiaries sold at Imphal town, few (4%) of beneficiaries sold at Bishempur town. In Don Bosco Social Welfare about two third (64%) sold at Tamenglong town and over one third (36%) sold at Jiribam town. In Development Agency for Tribal People about three fourth (74%) sold at Tamenglong town and over one fourth (26%) of beneficiaries sold at Imphal town. In Rongmei Naga Baptist Association about one fifth (16%) at Bishempur town and over four fifths (84%) sold at Imphal town. In People Endeavour for Social Change all the beneficiaries sold their products at Jiribam town. The data reveals that majority of the beneficiaries sold their products to the nearest town to their village.

Whether Beneficiaries faced Problem in Selling Products

The responses of beneficiaries whether they faced problem in selling the products are classified in the following categories: (i) Yes and (ii) No. The distribution of responses of beneficiaries whether they faced problem in selling the product is shown in table no. 6.52.

Table 6.52
Distribution of Beneficiaries' responses whether faced Problem in Selling Products

Beneficiary's Responses	Name of the NGO												Grand Total		
	DBSWC			DATP			RNBA			PESCH					
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Yes	21 (60)	9 (60)	30 (60)	19 (63.3)	12 (60)	31 (62)	18 (66.7)	12 (52.2)	30 (60)	18 (75)	15 (57.7)	33 (66)	76 (65.6)	48 (57.1)	124 (62)
No	14 (40)	6 (40)	20 (40)	11 (36.7)	8 (40)	19 (38)	9 (33.3)	11 (47.8)	20 (40)	6 (25)	11 (42.3)	17 (34)	40 (34.4)	36 (42.9)	76 (38)
Total	35 (100)	15 (100)	50 (100)	30 (100)	20 (100)	50 (100)	27 (100)	23 (100)	50 (100)	24 (100)	26 (100)	50 (100)	116 (100)	84 (100)	200 (100)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The above data shows that over three fifths (62%) of beneficiaries of beneficiaries have problem in selling the product and only about two fifths (38%) of beneficiaries do not have problem in selling the products. In Don Bosco Social Welfare Center three fifths (60%) have problem in selling products and two fifths (40%) do not have problem in selling products. In Development Agency for Tribal People three fifths (60%) of beneficiaries have problem in selling their products and two fifths (40%) do not have problem. In Rongmei Naga Baptist Association three fifths (60%) have problem in selling the products and two fifths (40%) do not have problem. In People Endeavour for Social Change about two third (66%) have problem in selling the products and over one third (34%) of beneficiaries do not have problem in selling the products. The data shows that majority of the beneficiaries have problem in selling their products.

Reason for Beneficiaries Problem in Selling Products

During the field work it is observed that beneficiary face different kind of problem in selling their products. The beneficiaries problem in selling their products are classified in the following categories: (i) No proper Market, (ii) Low quality of Products and (iii) Transportation problem. The distribution of reason of beneficiaries' problem in selling the products is shown in table no. 6.53.

Table 6.53
Distribution of Reason for Beneficiaries Problem in Selling Products

Beneficiary's Responses	Name of the NGO												Grand Total		
	DBSWC N= 20			DATP N=19			RNBA N=20			PESCH N=17			N=76		
	M=14	F=6	T=20	M=11	F=8	T=19	M=9	F=11	T=20	M=6	F=11	T=17	M=40	F=36	T=76
No proper market in village	8 (57.1)	5 (83.3)	13 (65)	9 (81.8)	5 (62.5)	14 (73.6)	5 (55.5)	8 (72.7)	13 (65)	4 (66.6)	6 (54.5)	10 (58.8)	26 (65)	24 (66.6)	50 (65.7)
Low quality of product	4 (28.5)	6 (100)	10 (50)	1 (9.0)	3 (37.5)	4 (21.0)	8 (88.8)	7 (63.6)	15 (75)	6 (100)	11 (100)	17 (100)	19 (47.5)	27 (75)	46 (60)
Transportation problem	10 (71.4)	6 (100)	16 (80)	4 (36.3)	8 (100)	12 (63.1)	9 (100)	4 (36.3)	13 (65)	--	--	--	23 (57.5)	18 (50)	41 (52.6)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The table given above indicates that about two third (65.5%) of beneficiaries responded that there is no proper market within the village, three fifths (60%) of beneficiaries responded due to low quality of products and over half (52.6%) responded due to transportation problem. In Dom Bosco Social Welfare Center about two third (65%) of beneficiaries responded lack of proper market in the village, half (50%) responded due to low quality of products and four fifths (80%) responded due to transportation problem. In Development Agency for Tribal People three fourth (73.6%) of beneficiaries responded due to market problem, over one fifth (21.0%) due to low quality of products and over three fifths (63.1%) due to transportation problem. In Rongmei Naga Baptist Association about two third (65%) of beneficiaries responded due to market problem, three fourth (75%) due to low quality of products and about two third (65%) are due to transportation problem. In People Endeavour for Social Change about three fifths (58.8%) of beneficiaries responded due to market problem and all of them responded low quality of products. Therefore, the data reveals that majority of the beneficiaries responded that problem of selling their products is due to lack of proper market in the village.

Beneficiaries view on Satisfactions about the Scheme

Beneficiaries' view on satisfaction about the schemes are classified in the following categories: (i) Satisfied (ii) Not satisfied, (iii) Partially satisfied and (iv) Can't say. The distribution of beneficiaries' responses about the satisfaction of scheme is shown in the table no. 6.54.

Table 6.54
Distribution of Beneficiaries view on Satisfaction about Scheme

Beneficiary's Responses	Name of the NGO												Grand Total		
	DBSWC			DATP			RNBA			PESCH					
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Satisfied	22 (63)	11 (73.3)	33 (66)	24 (80)	18 (90)	42 (84)	16 (59.2)	19 (82.7)	35 (70)	17 (70.9)	23 (84.4)	40 (80)	78 (67.2)	71 (84.5)	149 (74.5)
Not satisfied	--	--	--	--	--	--	3 (11.1)	3 (13)	6 (12)	--	--	--	3 (2.6)	3 (3.6)	6 (3)
Partially	13 (37.1)	4 (26.7)	17 (34)	4 (13.3)	2 (90)	6 (12)	8 (29.7)	1 (4.4)	9 (18)	7 (29.1)	1 (3.9)	8 (16)	32 (27.6)	8 (9.5)	40 (20)
Can't say	1 (2.9)	--	--	2 (6.7)	--	2 (4)	--	--	--	--	2 (7.7)	2 (4)	3 (2.6)	2 (2.4)	5 (2.5)
Total	35 (100)	15 (100)	50 (100)	30 (100)	20 (100)	50 (100)	27 (100)	23 (100)	50 (100)	24 (100)	26 (100)	50 (100)	116 (100)	84 (100)	200 (100)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The above table shows that about three fourth (74.5%) of beneficiaries are satisfied about the scheme they got from the NGO, one fifth (20%) of beneficiaries are partially satisfied, 3% of beneficiaries are not satisfied with scheme and 2.5% don't responded. In Don Bosco Social Welfare Center about two third (66%) of beneficiaries are satisfied with the scheme and over one third (34%) are not satisfied. In Development Agency for Tribal People over four fifths (84%) of beneficiaries are satisfied with the scheme, over one tenth (12%) are partially satisfied and few (4%) do not responded. In Rongmei Naga Baptist Association seven tenth (70%) of beneficiaries are satisfied with the scheme, about one fifth (18%) are partially satisfied and over one tenth (12%) are not satisfied with the scheme. In People Endeavour for Social Change four fifth (80%) of beneficiaries are satisfied with the scheme, about one fifth (16%) are partially satisfied and only few (4%) do not responded. From the above data it shows that majority of the beneficiaries are satisfied with the scheme provided by NGOs, very few are not satisfied and do not responded.

Beneficiaries' Reason for not Satisfaction of Scheme

Beneficiaries' reasons for not satisfaction of scheme are varied depending on their individual problem. Most of the beneficiaries have more than one reason for not satisfying the scheme provided by the NGOs. Reasons for not satisfaction of scheme by beneficiaries are classified in the following four categories: (i) Amount was less, (ii) Short duration of project, (iii) communication problem with NGO staff and (iv) delayed of scheme delivery. The distribution of beneficiaries' reason for not satisfaction of schemes is shown in table no. 6.55.

Table 6.55
Distribution of Beneficiaries' Reason for Un-satisfaction of Scheme

Responses of Beneficiary	Name of the NGO												Grand Total N=51		
	DBSWC N=18			DATP N=8			RNBA N=15			PESCH N=10					
	M=14	F=4	T=18	M=6	F=2	T=8	M=11	F=4	T=15	M=7	F=3	T=10	M=38	F=13	T=51
Amount is less	8 (57.1)	4 (100)	12 (66.6)	--	2 (100)	2 (25)	9 (81.8)	2 (50)	11 (73.3)	--	---	--	15 (39.4)	8 (61.5)	23 (45.0)
Short duration of project	7 (50)	4 (100)	11 (61.1)	4 (66.6)	2 (100)	6 (75)	11 (100)	4 (100)	15 (100)	5 (71.4)	3 (100)	8 (80)	27 (71.0)	13 (100)	40 (78.4)
Communication problem with NGO staff	--	--	--	--	--	--	3 (27.2)	--	3 (20)	--	--	--	3 (7.8)	--	3 (5.8)
Delayed of scheme delivery	6 (42.8)	--	6 (33.3)	2 (33.3)	--	2 (25)	9 (81.8)	3 (75)	12 (80)	2 (28.5)	--	2 (20)	19 (50)	3 (23.0)	22 (43.1)

(Source: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The above data indicates that about half (45%) of beneficiaries responded reason for less amount of scheme, over three fourth (78.4%) responded short duration of the project, over two fifths (43.1%) responded delayed of scheme delivery and only few (5.8%) responded communication problem with the NGO staff. In Don Bosco Social Welfare Center (DBSWC) two third (66.6%) of beneficiaries responded less amount of scheme, over three fifths (61.1%) with short duration of project and one third (33.3%) with delayed of scheme. In Development Agency for Tribal People (DATP) one fourth (25%) responded less amount, three fourth (75%) responded with short duration of project and one fourth (25%) responded delayed of scheme. In Rongmei Naga Baptist Association (RNBA) about three fourth (73.3%) responded less amount of project, all of them responded short duration of project, few (3%) responded communication gap with NGO staff and four fifths (80%) responded delayed of scheme. In People Endeavour for social Change (PESCH) four fifths (80%) responded short duration of project and one fifth (20%) responded delayed of scheme. The data reveals that majority of beneficiaries un-satisfaction of scheme is due to short duration of project.

Whether NGOs' Activities Improved Beneficiaries Socio-economic Condition

The four NGOs have taken up projects for rural people and it was implemented in the rural villages where there was lack of modern facilities in almost all the fields. It was found that with the activities of NGOs, Socio-economic condition of the beneficiaries have improved to an extent especially in agricultural activities, health and gender issue. Beneficiaries perception on NGOs activities in improving their socio-economic conditions are classified in the following categories: (i) Improved, (ii) Not improved, (iii) Partially improved and (iv) Can't say. The distribution of perception of beneficiaries whether their socio-economic condition has improved is shown in table no. 6.56.

Table 6.56
Beneficiaries Responses whether NGO activities improved their Socio-economic Condition

Beneficiary's Responses	Name of the NGO												Grand Total		
	DBSWC			DATP			RNBA			PESCH					
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Improved	26 (74.2)	11 (73.3)	37 (74)	27 (90)	17(85)	44 (88)	21 (77.7)	16 (69.6)	27 (54)	15 (62.5)	14 (58.9)	29 (58)	89 (76.7)	58 (69.1)	147 (73.5)
Not improved	--	--	--	--	--	--	2 (7.4)	1 (4.4)	3 (6)	--	2 (7.7)	2 (4)	2 (1.7)	3 (3.6)	5 (2.5)
Partially improved	7 (20)	3 (20)	10 (20)	3 (10)	3 (15)	6 (12)	--	3 (13.0)	3 (6)	6 (25)	8 (30.7)	16 (32)	16 (13.8)	17 (20.2)	33 (16.5)
Can't say	2 (5.8)	1 (6.7)	3 (6)	--	--	--	4 (14.9)	3 (13.0)	7 (14)	3 (12.5)	2 (7.7)	5 (10)	9 (13.8)	6 (7.1)	15 (7.5)
Total	35 (100)	15 (100)	50 (100)	30 (100)	20 (100)	50 (100)	27 (100)	23 (100)	50 (100)	24 (100)	26 (100)	50 (100)	116 (100)	84 (100)	200 (100)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The above table reveals that about three fourth (73.5%) of beneficiaries have responded that their socio-economic condition have improved, followed by about one fifth (16.5%) of responded that their socio-economic condition improved partially, 7.5% do not response and 2.5% responded negatively.

In Don Bosco Social Welfare Center (DBSWC) about three fourth (74%) of beneficiaries responded positively, one fifth (20%) responded partially and few (6%) do not response. In Development Agency for Tribal People (DATP) about nine tenth (88%) of beneficiaries responded that their socio-economic conditions have improved and about one tenth (12%) responded partially. In Rongmei Naga Baptist Association (RNBA) over half (54%) of beneficiaries responded positively, over one tenth (14%) do not response, few (6%) each responded partially and can't say. In People Endeavour for Social Change (PESCH) about three fifths (58%) of beneficiaries have responded positively, about one third (32%) responded partially, one tenth (10%) can't response and few (4%) responded negatively. Therefore, the data shows that majority of the beneficiaries have responded that their socio-economic conditions have improved through NGOs activities. Very few beneficiaries have not improved their socio-economic condition in the project villages.

Beneficiaries Satisfaction on Implementation of System of Schemes

Each of the beneficiaries from every NGOs have different view on the implementation system of various schemes in which they were received from the NGO. The beneficiary's responses whether they satisfied the implementation system of schemes by the NGOs are classified in the following categories: (i) Satisfied, (ii) Not satisfied (iii) Partially satisfied and (iv) Can't say. The distribution of beneficiaries view on the satisfaction of the implementation system of schemes is shown in table no. 6.57.

Table 6.57
Distribution of Beneficiaries view on Satisfaction of Implementing System of Scheme

Beneficiary's Responses	Name of the NGO												Grand Total		
	DBSWC			DATP			RNBA			PESCH					
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Satisfactory	27 (77.1)	13 (86.7)	40 (80)	19 (63.4)	16 (80)	35 (70)	17 (62.9)	14 (60.9)	31 (62)	19 (79.2)	16 (61.5)	35 (70)	82 (70.7)	59 (70.2)	141 (70.5)
Not satisfied	--	--	--	--	--	--	5 (18.6)	--	5 (10)	--	--	--	5 (4.3)	--	5 (2.5)
Partially	6 (17.1)	2 (13.3)	8 (16)	7 (23.3)	3 (15)	10 (20)	1 (3.7)	6 (26.1)	7 (14)	3 (12.5)	7 (26.9)	10 (20)	17 (14.7)	18 (21.5)	35 (17.5)
Can't say	2 (5.8)	--	2 (4)	4 (13.3)	1 (5)	5 (10)	4 (14.8)	3 (13)	7 (14)	2 (8.3)	3 (11.6)	5 (10)	12 (10.3)	7 (8.3)	19 (9.5)
Total	35 (100)	15 (100)	50 (100)	30 (100)	20 (100)	50 (100)	27 (100)	23 (100)	50 (100)	24 (100)	26 (100)	50 (100)	116 (100)	84 (100)	200 (100)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The data indicates that in overall over seven tenth (70.5%) of the beneficiaries satisfied about the schemes which is followed by partially satisfied with about one fifth (17.5%), can't say with about one tenth (9.5%) and not satisfied with few (2.5%) respectively. In Don Bosco Social Welfare (DBSWC) four fifths (80%) of beneficiaries satisfied the scheme, followed by 16% partially satisfied. In Development Agency for Tribal People (DATP) majority (70%) satisfied and followed by one fifth (20%) partially satisfied. In Rongmei Naga Baptist Association majority with over three fifth (62%) satisfied, followed by over one tenth (14%) partially satisfied and very few with only one tenth (10%) are not satisfied with the scheme. In People Endeavour for Social Change majority with seven tenth (70%) of beneficiaries satisfied with the scheme, followed by one fifth (20%) are partially satisfied and only one tenth (10%) can't say. The data reveals that majority of the beneficiaries are satisfied with the scheme provided by the NGOs.

NGOs Full Co-operation and Support to Beneficiaries

During the field survey it was observed that all the four NGOs are found extending their co-operation to the beneficiaries. Beneficiaries view on whether they got full co-operation from the NGO are classified in the following categories: (i) Yes, (ii) No and (iii) Can't say. The distribution of beneficiaries view on the co-operation and support from the NGO is shown in table no. 6.58.

Table 6.58
Distribution of Beneficiaries View on NGOs co-operation and Support

Beneficiary's Responses	Name of the NGO												Grand Total		
	DBSWC			DATP			RNBA			PESCH					
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Yes	31 (88.6)	12 (80)	43 (86)	27 (90)	18 (90)	45 (90)	22 (81.5)	22 (95.7)	44 (88)	19 (79.1)	24 (92.3)	43 (86)	99 (85.3)	76 (90.4)	177 (88.5)
No	--	--	--	--	--	--	3 (11.11)	--	3 (6)	--	--	--	3 (2.6)	--	3 (1.5)
Can't know	4 (11.4)	3 (20)	7 (14)	3 (10)	2 (10)	5 (10)	2 (7.4)	1(4.3)	3 (6)	5 (20.9)	2 (7.7)	7 (14)	14 (12.1)	8 (9.6)	22 (11)
Total	35 (100)	15 (100)	50 (100)	30 (100)	20 (100)	50 (100)	27 (100)	23 (100)	50 (100)	24 (100)	26 (100)	50 (100)	116 (100)	84 (100)	200 (100)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The table shows that majority (88.5%) of beneficiaries got full support from the NGO, followed by above one tenth (11%) responded can't say and only few (1.5%) of beneficiaries responded negatively. In Don Bosco Social Welfare Center (DBSWC) majority (86%) got full support from the NGO and only one tenth (10%) responded negatively. In Development Agency for Tribal People (DATP) majority, that is, nine tenth (90%) got full support from the NGO and only one tenth (10%) can't response. In Rongmei Naga Baptist Association (RNBA) about nine tenth (88%) got full support from the NGO followed by few (6%) each does not get support and another do not response. In People Endeavour for Social Change (PESCH) majority (86%) got maximum co-operation from the NGO and only few (14%) do not response. The data reveals that majority of beneficiaries got maximum co-operation from the NGOs during project duration and only few does not get maximum support from the NGOs.

Interval of Monitoring Received by Beneficiaries

During the field survey beneficiaries have received monitoring from time to time depending on the types of scheme and duration. The interval of monitoring received by the beneficiaries from the NGO staffs are classified in the following categories: (i) Regularly and (ii) Occasionally. The distribution of number of monitoring received by the beneficiaries is shown in the table no. 6.59.

Table 6.59
Distribution of Interval of Monitoring Received by Beneficiaries from NGO staffs

Beneficiary's Responses	Name of the NGO												Grand Total		
	DBSWC			DATP			RNBA			PESCH			M	F	T
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
Regularly	14 (40)	4 (26.7)	18 (36)	7 (23.3)	2 (10)	9 (18)	27 (100)	23 (100)	50	21 (87.5)	24 (92.3)	45 (90)	69 (59.4)	53 (63.1)	122 (61)
Occasionally	21 (60)	11 (73.3)	32 (64)	23 (76.7)	18 (90)	41 (82)	--	--	--	3 (12.5)	2 (7.7)	5 (10)	47 (40.6)	31 (36.9)	78 (39)
Total	35 (100)	15 (100)	50 (100)	30 (100)	20 (100)	50 (100)	27 (100)	23 (100)	50 (100)	24 (100)	26 (100)	50 (100)	116 (100)	84 (100)	200 (100)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The table indicates that majority, that is, over three fifths (61%) of the beneficiaries received monitoring regularly from the NGO about schemes implementation, followed by about two fifths (39%) received yearly. All the beneficiaries from Rongmei Naga Baptist Association (RNBA) received monitoring occasionally. The beneficiaries from People Endeavour for Social Change (PESH) got majority, that is, nine tenth (90%) occasionally. And the rest Don Bosco Social Welfare Center (DBSWC) and Development Agency for Tribal People (DATP) majority with over three fifths (64%) & over four fifths (82%) got yearly monitoring from the NGO. Therefore, majority beneficiaries got monitoring regularly and fewer beneficiaries received monitoring yearly.

Problem faced by Beneficiaries in Receiving Scheme

During the field survey it was observed that majority of the beneficiaries have faced certain difficulties and problem in receiving schemes. Beneficiaries who received cash directly faced certain difficulties like delayed in transaction; beneficiaries who received materials faced difficulties with transportation, and some beneficiary have faced problem and difficulties with NGOs staffs. The problem faced by the beneficiaries while receiving the scheme are classified in the following categories: (i) transportation problem, (ii) Transaction problem in Bank and (iii) communication problem with NGO staff. The distribution of beneficiaries' problem in receiving scheme is shown in table no. 6.60.

Table6.60
Distribution of Beneficiaries Problem faced in Receiving Scheme

Beneficiary's Responses	Name of the NGO												Grand Total N=200		
	DBSWC N=50			DATP N=50			RNBA N=50			PESCH N=50					
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Transportation problem	27 (77.1)	15 (100)	42 (84)	12 (40)	14 (70)	26 (52)	21 (77.8)	23 (100)	44 (88)	--	5 (19.2)	5 (10)	60 (51.8)	57 (67.9)	117 (58.5)
Transaction problem with bank	8 (22.9)	--	8 (16)	18 (60)	6 (30)	24 (48)	6 (22.2)	--	6 (12)	19 (79.1)	--	19 (38)	51 (43.9)	6 (7.1)	57 (28.5)
Communication problem with NGO office	--	--	--	--	--	--	5 (20.9)	21 (80.8)	26 (52)	--	--	--	5 (4.3)	21 (25)	26 (13)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The table shows that majority, that is, about three fifths (58.5%) of the beneficiaries faced difficulties in transportation, followed by difficulties in bank transaction with about three tenth (28.5%) and communication difficulties with NGO office with over one tenth (13%) respectively. In Don Bosco Social Welfare Center (DBSWC) majority with over four fifths (84%) of beneficiaries faced transportation difficulties and only about one fifth (16%) faced transaction with bank.

In Development Agency for Tribal People (DATP) majority with over half (52%) faced with transportation difficulties and almost half (48%) with bank. In Rongmei Naga Baptist Association (RNBA) majority with about nine tenth (88%) faced with transportation problem followed by over half (52%) with transaction. In People Endeavour for Social Change (PESCH) majority with about two fifths (38%) faced difficulties in transaction with bank. The data shows that majority of the beneficiaries have difficulties with transportation followed by transaction difficulties and few with NGO.

Impacts most on Beneficiaries through NGO Activities

The objectives of all the four NGOs are to initiate all around development for beneficiaries in the villages. Besides, rendering training and awareness program on specific scheme provided to the individual beneficiaries, the four organizations mobilized all aspect in developmental process. The most impact on the Beneficiaries through various activities of the NGOs are classified in the following categories: (i) Improved living standard, (ii) Empowered politically and socially, (iii) Improved scientific method of cultivation, (iv) Increased income of the family, (v) Improved health and (vi) Improved in children Education. The distribution of most impact on beneficiaries through NGOs activities is shown in table no. 6.61.

Table 6.61
Distribution of most Impact on Beneficiaries through NGOs Activities

Beneficiary's Responses	DBSWC N=50			DATP N=50			RNBA N=50			PESCH N=50			Grand Total N=200		
	M=35	F=15	T=50	M=30	F=20	T=50	M=27	F=23	T=50	M=24	F=26	T=50	M=116	F=84	T=200
Improved living standard	29 (82.8)	7 (46.6)	36 (72)	23 (76.6)	7 (35)	30 (60)	21 (77.7)	18 (78.2)	39 (78)	16 (66.6)	22 (84.6)	38 (76)	89 (76.7)	54 (64.2)	143 (71.5)
Empowered Politically and socially	26 (74.2)	2 (13.3)	28 (56)	4 (13.3)	16 (80)	20 (40)	24 (88.8)	14 (60.8)	38 (76)	11 (45.8)	12 (46.1)	23 (46)	65 (56.0)	44 (57.6)	105 (52.5)
Empowered gender based issue	18 (51.4)	15 (100)	33 (66)	21 (70)	20 (100)	41 (82)	19 (70.3)	23 (100)	32 (64)	21 (87.5)	23 (88.4)	44 (88)	79 (68.1)	81 (96.4)	160 (80)
Improved scientific method of cultivation	35 (100)	15 (100)	50 (100)	23 (46)	12 (60)	35 (70)	27 (100)	23 (100)	50 (100)	22 (91.6)	25 (96.1)	47 (94)	107 (92.2)	75 (89.2)	182 (91)
Increased income in family	35 (100)	15 (100)	50 (100)	30 (100)	20 (100)	50 (100)	27 (100)	23 (100)	50 (100)	24 (100)	26 (100)	50 (100)	116 (100)	84 (100)	200 (100)
Improved health	27 (77.1)	10 (100)	37 (74)	9 (30)	8 (40)	17 (34)	19 (70.3)	7 (30.4)	26 (52)	13 (54.1)	21 (80.7)	24 (48)	68 (58.6)	46 (54.7)	114 (57)
Improved children education	12 (34.2)	9 (100)	31 (62)	--	--	--	--	7 (30.4)	7 (14)	4 (19.0)	10 (38.4)	14 (28)	16 (13.7)	26 (31)	42 (21)

(Sources: Field study, June 2011-March 2012)

The above given data reveals that all the beneficiaries from both male and female responded that they have impact on family income, followed by over nine tenth (91%) of beneficiaries responded NGOs activities have impact on method of cultivation, followed by impact on gender issue with fourth fifths (80%), followed by over seven tenth (71.5%) have impact on living standard in rural villages, with about three fifths (57%) have impact on health, with over half (52.5%) have impact on political and social and with over one fifth (21%) have impact on education.

The data show that all the beneficiaries have impact on increase in family income, followed by impact on family income as well as in methods of cultivation of agriculture. Very few beneficiaries have impact on political and social issue in the family.

Summary

1. Out of 12 various schemes, majority with over two fifths (43%) of beneficiaries were from plantation/farming scheme and the lowest were for blacksmith scheme. And in DBSWC and DATP no blacksmith scheme was given to the beneficiaries.
2. Under terrace development scheme, over two fifth (44.4%) of beneficiaries made/developed land terraces in number from 101-150 and with near about two fifth (38.9%) of beneficiaries made from 151-200.
3. Almost all the beneficiaries with (94.4%) land terraces were converted cultivable land from uncultivable land under the scheme while few (5.6%) beneficiaries land terraces were not successful. The reason for not success was their misused of scheme.
4. In regarding fishery pond, beneficiaries with near about seven tenth (69.2%) expanded the capacity of pond from 51/11ft-60/20ft, followed by 15.4% expanded from 71/31ft-80/40ft and few with 7.7% each expanded from 50/10ft and 61/21ft-70/30ft respectively under fishery scheme.
5. And majority with over four fifth (84.6%) of the beneficiaries have responded that fish rearing has increased their income.
6. Majority with over four fifth (84.6%) of the beneficiaries have succeeded in fishery pond, In People Endeavor for Social Change all the beneficiaries have succeeded in fishery pond.

8. All the male beneficiaries who opted for Irrigational canal have achieved the target as decided by NGO/funding agencies successfully and have been benefited. Beneficiaries with one third (33.3%) each have made irrigational canal from 201-300 meters and above 300 meters, and few (22.3%) have made from 100-200 meters.
9. All the beneficiaries from two NGOs accepted that their quantity and quality of paddy yield increased through irrigational canal scheme due to relatively better and improved irrigational facilities.
10. Beneficiaries who got animal husbandry scheme, majority with over seven tenth (70.4%) responded it as profitable for them and over one fifth (25.9%) responded as not profitable for them. The reason for not being profitable was that animal died out of poor rearing system where the villagers could not access to treatment as they were living in remote villages.
11. Majority (87.9%) of beneficiaries responded that crop plantation or farming were productive over one tenth (10.9%) responded partially and only few (1.2%) of beneficiaries have failed. the reason for the failure of crops was due to unfavorable climate.
12. Beneficiaries who got blacksmith scheme, all of them made Knife, three fourth (75%) of beneficiaries made spade and half (50%) made ploughing tools. And majority (75%) of beneficiaries responded that they can continue blacksmith as their profession in future. In People Endeavour for Social Change all of them responded that they can continue blacksmith as their profession.
13. Beneficiaries who got carpentry scheme, with three fourth (75%) of beneficiaries made bed, almirah and chair, half (50%) of beneficiaries make benches. In Rongmei Naga Baptist Association all the beneficiaries make bed and chair. And majority with three fourth (75%) of beneficiaries responded that they can continue as their profession.
14. Beneficiaries who make vermin-compost responded that with one tenth (10%) of beneficiaries made it for their personal used and with four fifth (80%) made for selling/marketing. And majority with seven tenth (70%) of the beneficiaries have earned profit from vermin compost. This vermin compost is used as manure for cultivation especially for kitchen garden.

15. Majority (78.5%) of beneficiaries are satisfied with the training given by the NGOs. And with about seven tenth (68%) of beneficiaries most satisfied with the input of the training.
16. Majority (67%) of beneficiaries responded the training given by the NGOs was most beneficial and only few (0.5%) of beneficiaries responded partially beneficial.
17. Majority (78.5%) of beneficiaries got more confidence after the training given by the NGOs, about one fifth (19%) of beneficiaries do not response and few (2.5%) are responded partially.
18. Majority (92%) of beneficiaries have started their production activities and only few (8%) of beneficiaries have not started their production activities.
19. The reason for not starting the production was that less than one tenth (6.25%) of beneficiaries misused the scheme and over nine tenth (93.75%) of beneficiaries' schemes were failed.
20. Majority of the beneficiaries sold their products to the nearest town from their village. Most of the beneficiaries with over three fifths (62%) have problem in selling their products and only about two fifths (38%) of beneficiaries do not have problem in selling their products.
21. Majority (65.5%) of beneficiaries responded that the problem for selling their products was no proper market within the village. And three fifths (60%) of beneficiaries responded that both for no proper market as well as low quality of products.
22. Majority (74.5%) of beneficiaries are satisfied about the scheme they got from the NGO, one fifth (20%) of beneficiaries are partially satisfied, 3% of beneficiaries are not satisfied with scheme and 2.5% don't responded. In Development Agency for Tribal People over four fifths (84%) of beneficiaries are satisfied with the scheme.
23. Majority (78.4%) responded that the reason for not satisfaction of scheme was short duration of the project, over two fifths (43.1%) responded delayed of scheme delivery and only few (5.8%) responded communication problem with the NGO staffs.
24. Majority (73.5%) of beneficiaries have responded that their socio-economic condition have improved, followed by about one fifth (16.5%) of responded that their socio-economic condition improved partially and few (2.5%)

responded negatively. Beneficiaries' reason for negative response was that they misused the amount of money and their schemes have failed.

25. Majority (70.5%) of the beneficiaries were satisfied about the schemes which is followed by with about one fifth (17.5%) partially satisfied and with few (2.5%) beneficiaries responded negatively.
26. Majority (88.5%) of beneficiaries got full support from the NGO, and only few (1.5%) of beneficiaries responded negatively.
27. Majority (61%) of the beneficiaries received monitoring regularly from the NGO at the time of implementation, followed by about two fifths (39%) received yearly.
28. Most of the beneficiaries with about three fifths (58.5%) faced difficulties in transportation while receiving the scheme, followed by difficulties in bank transaction with about three tenth (28.5%) and communication difficulties with NGO office with over one tenth (13%) respectively. In Rongmei Naga Baptist Association (RNBA) majority (88%) faced with transportation problem.
29. All the beneficiaries from both male and female responded that their family income has increased and with over nine tenth (91%) of beneficiaries responded both family income and method of cultivation have improved due to NGOs activities.

Major Findings

1. Most of the Beneficiaries with nine tenth (94%) were married man and woman and with and only 6% are unmarried, but in Development Agency for Tribal people, 100% of beneficiaries were married man and woman.
2. Beneficiaries with near about one third (31.5%) monthly income is below Rs. 1500 followed by over one fifth (21.5%) were from Rs. 1501-2000 and only few with (2.5%) of beneficiaries' from DATP, PESCH and RNBA monthly income exceed 4000 above. Most of the Beneficiaries monthly income is very low as they were depending on natural products alone.
3. Majority of beneficiaries with about three fifth (59%) get education upto primary level and very few with (20%) beneficiaries got upto high school level.

4. The majority with over three fourth (77.5%) of beneficiaries are from nuclear family.
5. Beneficiaries with almost half (45.5%) of family have between five-seven members and very few with (19.5%) have family members between two-four.
6. Almost all (97%) of beneficiaries are engaged in cultivation and very few are engaged in other occupation such as backsmith (1%) and carpenter (2%) as their occupation. People living in the rural villages engaged purely on agricultural activities.
7. In all the four NGOs, it was found that all the male beneficiaries are enrolled as beneficiary with NGO through village committee and all the female were enrolled through village committee and SHG.
8. Almost all the beneficiaries do not know about the details about the project of NGO and only about one tenth (8.5%) of beneficiaries knew about the project details.
9. Majority of beneficiaries with about nine tenth (85%) knows the mission and objectives of NGO and only about one tenth (8.5%) of beneficiaries do not know.
10. Majority with about three fourth (71.5%) of beneficiaries know the purpose of the scheme and over one fourth (28.5%) of beneficiaries do not know the purpose of the scheme.
11. Majority with over half (55%) of beneficiaries attended awareness camp for more than (5) five times and with about half (45%) of beneficiaries attended awareness camp from one-five (1-5)
12. Majority with over fourth fifths (82.5%) of beneficiaries are not aware about the fund and the funding agency and only about one fifth (17.5%) of beneficiaries are aware of the fund and the funding agency.
13. All the women beneficiaries were linked with Self Help Group (SHG) and only two women are not linked with SHG.
14. Majority with about three fourth (74.3%) have joint SHG for 6-10 (six-ten) years and only women beneficiaries from Don Bosco Social Welfare Center have more duration in joining Self Help Group.
15. Majority of women beneficiaries from the four NGOs with over four fifths (84.44%) have joined SHG through and only few with about one tenth (8.6%) of beneficiaries have joined through self awareness.

16. All the women beneficiaries' purpose of joining SHG were for financial support and about nine tenth (86.5%) for both financial as well as economic support.
17. Majority with over half (51.2%) of women beneficiaries have responded that their Self Help Group (SHG) is given Rs.5001-10,000 by the NGO in order to start their activities.
18. Majority of women beneficiaries have taken loan from the NGO, only about one fourth (23.2%) do not take loan and majority (96%) took loan from Rs. 4001-6000,
19. Majority with about two third (63%) of beneficiaries received their schemes through cash and only few received through kind.
20. Majority with about three fourth (72.5%) of beneficiary scheme are received from Public distribution.
21. Most of the beneficiaries with over three fifths (60.5%) were benefitted since three years and only beneficiaries from Don Bosco Social Welfare Centre benefitted for more than three years.
22. Out of 12 various schemes, majority with over two fifths (43%) of beneficiaries were from plantation/farming scheme and the lowest were for blacksmith scheme. And in DBSWC and DATP no blacksmith scheme was given to the beneficiaries.
23. Under terrace development scheme, over two fifth (44.4%) of beneficiaries made/developed land terraces in number from 101-150 and with near about two fifth (38.9%) of beneficiaries made from 151-200.
24. Almost all the beneficiaries with (94.4%) land terraces were converted cultivable land from uncultivable land under the scheme while few (5.6%) beneficiaries land terraces were not successful. The reason for not success was their misused of scheme.
25. In regarding fishery pond, beneficiaries with near about seven tenth (69.2%) expanded the capacity of pond from 51/11ft-60/20ft, followed by 15.4% expanded from 71/31ft-80/40ft and few with 7.7% each expanded from 50/10ft and 61/21ft-70/30ft respectively under fishery scheme.
26. And majority with over four fifth (84.6%) of the beneficiaries have responded that fish rearing has increased their income.

27. Majority with over four fifth (84.6%) of the beneficiaries have succeeded in fishery pond, In People Endeavor for Social Change all the beneficiaries have succeeded in fishery pond.
28. All the male beneficiaries who opted for Irrigational canal have achieved the target as decided by NGO/funding agencies successfully and have been benefited. Beneficiaries with one third (33.3%) each have made irrigational canal from 201-300 meters and above 300 meters, and few (22.3%) have made from 100-200 meters.
29. All the beneficiaries from two NGOs accepted that their quantity and quality of paddy yield increased through irrigational canal scheme due to relatively better and improved irrigational facilities.
30. Beneficiaries who got animal husbandry scheme, majority with over seven tenth (70.4%) responded it as profitable for them and over one fifth (25.9%) responded as not profitable for them. The reason for not being profitable was that animal died out of poor rearing system where the villagers could not access to treatment as they were living in remote villages.
31. Majority (87.9%) of beneficiaries responded that crop plantation or farming were productive over one tenth (10.9%) responded partially and only few (1.2%) of beneficiaries have failed. the reason for the failure of crops was due to unfavorable climate.
32. Beneficiaries who got blacksmith scheme, all of them made Knife, three fourth (75%) of beneficiaries made spade and half (50%) made ploughing tools. And majority (75%) of beneficiaries responded that they can continue blacksmith as their profession in future. In People Endeavour for Social Change all of them responded that they can continue blacksmith as their profession.
33. Beneficiaries who got carpentry scheme, with three fourth (75%) of beneficiaries made bed, almirah and chair, half (50%) of beneficiaries make benches. In Rongmei Naga Baptist Association all the beneficiaries make bed and chair. And majority with three fourth (75%) of beneficiaries responded that they can continue as their profession.
34. Beneficiaries who make vermin-compost responded that with one tenth (10%) of beneficiaries made it for their personal used and with four fifth (80%) made for selling/marketing. And majority with seven tenth (70%) of the

beneficiaries have earned profit from vermin compost. This vermin compost is used as manure for cultivation especially for kitchen garden.

35. Majority with over three fourth (78.5%) of beneficiaries are satisfied with the training given by the NGOs. And with about seven tenth (68%) of beneficiaries most satisfied with the input of the training.
36. Majority with over two third (67%) of beneficiaries responded the training given by the NGOs was most beneficial and only few (0.5%) of beneficiaries responded partially beneficial.
37. Majority with over three fourth (78.5%) of beneficiaries got more confidence after the training given by the NGOs, about one fifth (19%) of beneficiaries do not response and few (2.5%) are responded partially.
38. Majority with about nine tenth (92%) of beneficiaries have started their production activities and only few (8%) of beneficiaries have not started their production activities.
39. The reason for not starting the production was that less than one tenth (6.25%) of beneficiaries misused the scheme and over nine tenth (93.75%) of beneficiaries' schemes were failed.
40. Majority of the beneficiaries sold their products to the nearest town from their village. Most of the beneficiaries with over three fifths (62%) have problem in selling their products and only about two fifths (38%) of beneficiaries do not have problem in selling their products.
41. Majority with about two third (65.5%) of beneficiaries responded that the problem for selling their products was no proper market within the village. And three fifths (60%) of beneficiaries responded that both for no proper market as well as low quality of products.
42. Majority with near three fourth (74.5%) of beneficiaries are satisfied about the scheme they got from the NGO, one fifth (20%) of beneficiaries are partially satisfied, 3% of beneficiaries are not satisfied with scheme and 2.5% don't responded. In Development Agency for Tribal People over four fifths (84%) of beneficiaries are satisfied with the scheme.
43. Majority with over three fourth (78.4%) responded that the reason for not satisfaction of scheme was short duration of the project, over two fifths (43.1%) responded delayed of scheme delivery and only few (5.8%) responded communication problem with the NGO staffs.

44. Majority with near three fourth (73.5%) of beneficiaries have responded that their socio-economic condition have improved, followed by about one fifth (16.5%) of responded that their socio-economic condition improved partially and few (2.5%) responded negatively. Beneficiaries' reason for negative response was that they misused the amount of money and their schemes have failed.
45. Majority with seven tenth (70.5%) of the beneficiaries were satisfied about the schemes which is followed by with about one fifth (17.5%) partially satisfied and with few (2.5%) beneficiaries responded negatively.
46. Majority with about nine tenth (88.5%) of beneficiaries got full support from the NGO, and only few (1.5%) of beneficiaries responded negatively.
47. Majority with over three fifth (61%) of the beneficiaries received monitoring regularly from the NGO at the time of implementation, followed by about two fifths (39%) received yearly.
48. Most of the beneficiaries with about three fifths (58.5%) faced difficulties in transportation while receiving the scheme, followed by difficulties in bank transaction with about three tenth (28.5%) and communication difficulties with NGO office with over one tenth (13%) respectively. In Rongmei Naga Baptist Association (RNBA) majority (88%) faced with transportation problem.
49. All the beneficiaries from both male and female responded that their family income has increased and with over nine tenth (91%) of beneficiaries responded both family income and method of cultivation have improved due to NGOs activities.

Conclusion

Thus, from the above points the conclusion it was found that about one-third of the beneficiaries' monthly income from all the four NGOs was very low. Regarding the educational level of beneficiaries, most of the beneficiaries three fifth got educated upto primary level only. It also found that majority three-fourth of beneficiaries were from nuclear family consisting of five to seven family members and almost all the beneficiaries were engaged in cultivation.

Almost all the beneficiaries do not know the details about the project of NGO. Majority about four-fifth of beneficiaries do not knows the mission and objectives of

NGO. Majority over seven-tenth of beneficiaries know the purpose of the scheme. Majority with over half of beneficiaries attended awareness camp for more than (5) five times. All the women beneficiaries were linked with Self Help Group (SHG) through NGOs. All the women beneficiaries' purpose of joining SHGs was for financial support as well as economic support. Majority of women beneficiaries over three-fourth have taken loan from the NGO from Rs. 4001-6000 to start their activities. about three-fifth of beneficiaries received their schemes through cash from the NGO and near about three-fourth of beneficiaries scheme was received from Public distribution. Most of the beneficiaries three-fifth were benefitted since three years and only beneficiaries from Don Bosco Social Welfare Centre benefitted for more than three years. Thus, the beneficiaries participate actively in the project through various activities implemented by the four NGOs.

It was found that almost all the beneficiaries' terraces were cultivable under the scheme while few terraces are not cultivable. Majority over four-fifth of the beneficiaries have succeeded in fishery pond. All the male beneficiaries from the two NGOs who opted for Irrigational canal are successful and benefitted. Beneficiaries who got animal husbandry scheme, about seven-tenth of the beneficiaries were profited. In crop plantation or farming majority of the beneficiaries scheme were productive. Beneficiaries who got blacksmith scheme, three-fourth of them can continue blacksmith as their profession in future. In carpentry scheme about three-fourth of them can continue as their profession. All the beneficiaries who make vermin responded for self used and four fifths (80%) of beneficiaries responded that they make vermin for self used as well as for selling/marketing and majority of the beneficiaries are profited from vermin compost. In regarding about the training given by the NGOs, majority of beneficiaries are satisfied and they were most satisfied with the input of the training as well as most beneficial. After getting the training from the NGOs, majority of the beneficiaries responded that they got more confident. Most of the beneficiaries have started their production activities and the reason for not starting the production was that beneficiaries misused the scheme. Majority of the beneficiaries sold their products to the nearest town from their village and most of them have problem in selling the product due to no proper market within the village as well as their low quality of production. About the satisfaction of schemes, majority of the beneficiaries were satisfied about the scheme they got from the NGO and the

reason for not satisfaction of scheme was because of the short duration of the project, delayed of scheme delivery and communication problem with the NGO staffs. Majority of the beneficiaries have responded that their socio-economic conditions have improved through schemes and majority of the beneficiaries got full support from the NGO too. Majority of the beneficiaries received monitoring regularly from the NGO at the time of implementing the project. And all the beneficiaries from both male and female responded that they have impact on both family income and method of cultivation through NGOs activities.