

CHAPTER 3

PROFILE OF NGOS IN TAMENGLONG DISTRICT OF MANIPUR

In this chapter an attempt is made to study the details profile of four NGOs which are taken up for the research study. The four NGOs such as (i) Development Agency For Tribal People (ii) Don Bosco Social Welfare Center (iii) Rongmei Naga Baptist Association/RNBA (Relief and Development) and (iv) People's Endeavour for Social Change are operating in Tamenglong District, Manipur. The details profile of these four NGOs has been discuss in this chapter.

DEVELOPMENT AGENCY FOR TRIBAL PEOPLE (DATP)

Development Agency for tribal people is a non-profit making voluntary organization founded in the year 1990. The organization is located at Khunjaron village 4 km away from Tamenglong district head-quarter. The genesis of the organization behind its formation is that there was a great famine in early 1980's at Tamenglong district, Manipur. The people in the district faced great difficulties due to the shortage of food grain in the whole district. People in the district were badly affected by the famine especially those living in the remote villages. Looking at the situation during period, Church Auxiliary for Social Action (CASA) intervened by providing relief materials to the famine affected victims in the district. In the mean time, Church Auxiliary for Social Action (CASA) has established it's based in Tamenglong district. In the process the local people felt the need of forming a voluntary organization. After working with Church Auxiliary for Social Action (CASA) intervention for few years, and long preparation among the Church elders and members, District Level Committee was formed and it has been upgraded into voluntary organization called Development Agency for Tribal People (DATP) in 1990 and came into existence. The organization was registered under society registration Act XXI of 1860 (Regd. No. 294 of 1990) with its aims and objectives to promote the poor and marginalized section of the community by means of addressing their socio-economic, political and religious aspects. The organization has been in the service to the people since 1986 under District Level Committee (CASA) and as a Voluntary Organization.

Organizational Set-up

Development Agency for Tribal People was established in the year 1990 and obtained registration under 12A in the year 2005, with registration No. OC-

55/12A/CIT/JRT/2005-06. The organization was influenced by Church's Auxiliary for Social Action (CASA) and sought help from the same organization. Now, the DATP is functioning as an autonomous organization in collaboration with other alliance development agencies. The organization is now working with general body comprise of 9 Executive Board Members and 7 seven working staffs. General body is the highest authoritative body which governs and approves the decision taken by the executive meeting in its annual general meeting. The executive boards is headed by Chairman, Vice Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer and 6 members empowered for appointment of staffs and resolving major decisions like pursuance of project, planning and approval towards building capacity and sustainability. As per the rules of the organization the Secretary is empowered as Chief Functionary and is responsible for administration and management of all the activities of the organization. The staffs of the organization take the role of monitoring evaluating the implemented development programs in all the project area intervened so far and also in facilitating development activities of the area.

Vision and Mission of the Organization

Development Agency for Tribal People (DATP) visualized a society in which peace, love and justice prevails and where equality of all humankind is duly maintained and dignity of a person is upheld. And further envision that God-given resources are utilized in a sustainable manner. The organization subscribes and strives to get people's involved in community development process and works in collaboration with othe alliance development agencies at various levels.

Objectives

1. To bring all round development pertaining with poor and needy
2. To uplift the economy through socio-economic programme particularly the tribal women and children
3. To undertake health care programme enhancing, 'Health for all'
4. To capacitate the tribal people in building their own sustainability

Area of Operation of the Organization

The organization is operating within the Tamenglong district; it covered fourteen (14) villages in Tousem sub-division block, eight (8) villages in Tamenglong head-quarter and two (2) villages in Nungba Sud-division. The project areas include the community such as Zeme, Liangmai, Rongmei and Hmar. The organization

covered 24 villages with the total household of 1081 and with the population of 6949. The district is both socially and economically backward poverty and natural calamities frequently occurred. This is the reason for the organization to take up the developmental work for the rural helpless people in the villages.

Overview of Programs and activities of the Organization

Development Agency for Tribal people (DATP) had intervened and initiated with relevant development activities under different projects from different donor agencies. The main programmes and activities undertaken by the organization during the past years are given under;

- (i) Food Security and Integrated Socio-Economic Development Project sponsored by Church Auxiliary for Social Action (CASA/EED)
- (ii) Promoting Rural Livelihood and Food Security through Community Base Land and Bio-diversity Management in North- East India, sponsored by Rongmei Naga Baptist Association (RNBA) /JTT
- (iii) Sustainable livelihood for 5 villages of Tamenglong District under Indo Global Social Service Society (IGSSS) and
- (iv) Gadai Credit Project (GCP)

The following table no.3.1 shows the distribution of programmes, amount and year of the organization:

Table No. 3.1

Distribution of Programmes, Amount and Year of the Organization

Sl. No.	Name of the Programme	Amount (Rs.)	Year
1.	Food Security and Integrated Socio-Economic Development Project sponsored by Church Auxiliary for Social Action (CASA/EED)	2087593	2006-08
2.	Promoting rural Livelihood and Food Security Through Community Base Land and Bio-diversity Management in North- East India , sponsored by Rongmei Naga Baptist Association (RNBA) /JTT	1689148	2008-10
3.	Sustainable livelihood for 5 villages of Tamenglong District under Indo Global Social Service Society (IGSSS)	686500	2008-09
4.	Gadai Credit Project (GCP)	2677497	2005

Source: DATP annual report 2006-2010

1. Food Security and Integrated Socio-Economic Development Project sponsored by Church Auxiliary for Social Action (CASA/EED)

Food Security and Socio-Economic Development was a project for duration of three years, 2006- 2008. During the field survey, it was found that the project covered 18 villages with total households of 1051 in Tamenglong district Manipur. It is found that the main aims of the project is to address the local issues and bring forth to secure food in a sustainable way in the project areas. The project activities were taken up under three main components such as;

- (i) Community organization and Awareness building
- (ii) Issue based and Capacity building.

Under the awareness programme, it was found that the organization have conducted workshop, seminars meetings and monitoring based on local issues for general awareness regarding food security and livelihood. Through the programme, various topics such as NREGS, Govt. schemes, role of leadership, Democratic govt. system and advocacy, responsibility and ownership are emphasized to the rural villagers to acquired the knowledge and analyze the cause and effects of prevailing issues in the society. Moreover, it was observed that through this project, the rural villagers have understood and realized that people themselves are the catalyst for bringing change in the area and participation in various development programmes help to restore sense of ownership and responsibility for sustainability of life. Through capacity building programme such as workshop, seminars and training, the rural people accumulate new skills to improve food security and livelihood, raised awareness among the people in development process, it strengthen the local institution such as village panchayat and churches. It is observed that project helped the villagers to increase the livelihood the various schemes such as horticulture, animal husbandry and Irrigational canal. It is seen from the schemes that the rural people have able to increased their agricultural yield as well as their livestock.

2. Promoting Rural Livelihood and Food Security Through Community Base Land and Bio-diversity Management in North- East India, sponsored by Jamsejit TaTa Trust (JTT) for a period of 3 years. It is that the project is implemented for 5 villages in Tamenglong district Manipur. The project areas covered 306 households and with a total population of 1945.the project covered activities such as;

- (i) Water resource development
- (ii) Community Bio-diversity garden
- (iii) Land development
- (iv) Vermin composting and
- (v) long felt needs.

Under water resource program new areas were brought under terrace field through better irrigational facilities for poor farmers and making fishery pond to rear fishes where water was accessible. Under community Bio-diversity garden includes plantation of herbal medicine and increasing crop plantation such as banana, orange, lemon, papaya, ginger, chili, carrot, potato, yam, pumkin, cabbage, turmeric and and squash. It was found that the aim of the programme was to preserve the crop for sustainable uses. Land development schemes helped the villagers in converting wasteland into cultivable land. The scheme also help the villagers who are under below poverty line to owned permanent farming land system through terrace field. The project also helps the rural villagers to used organic manure during cultivation of crops through vermi composting. Backyard nutritional garden have come up in the village by creating awareness on nutritional food. Long felt needs scheme was also given to one village by constructing safe drinking water tank. Through the project, it was observed that the villagers have increased the knowledge of market value and people are aware of their demand and supply based product.

3. Sustainable livelihood for 5 villages of Tamenglong District was sponsored by Indo Global Social Service Society (IGSSS). The project is for 1 year duration, 2008-09 and covers 5 villages, three in Tuosem Sub-division and 2 in Tamenglong block. The activities under the project includes such as;

- (i) Basic Book keeping for 2 villages
- (ii) Small scale enterprises for Self Help Group (SHG) providing financial support
- (iii) Horticulture and Bee keeping
- (iv) Life coping skill training for youth and
- (v) Slope land farming.

Through this project, it was found that he beneficiaries acquired the knowledge of book keeping, 10 Bee boxes were given for two villages for rearing bee

and they started keeping bee at home and it was observed that the beneficiaries acquired the skill for life coping skill on animal husbandry.

4. Gadai Credit Project (GCP): Gadai Credit Project was a micro- credit unit of Development agency for Tribal People (DATP) started in the year 2005. It was a programme purely to promote human development in order to raise income levels, for self reliance and to improve living standards of the poor in rural areas in the district of Tamenglong, Manipur. Under this project, the organization offers facilities like saving bank account, awareness camp and training for formation of Self Help Group (SHG) to monitor and evaluate amongst themselves. Under this project the organization also help the rural villagers to form Self Help Group. The project is sponsored by Jamsajit TaTa Trust Mumbai. During the field visit it is found that, the project help the villagers to form Self Help Group (SHG) by themselves and able to function in a better position than before. The learned the knowledge of maintaining their group record with regular meeting.

During the field visit opinion about Development Agency for Tribal People was sought from the people and it was revealed that the image of the organization was impressive. The organization has the ability to handle the programme in mobilizing the people to participate in development programme. As all the projects were focus on sustainability livelihood of the rural villagers and also emphasize on all round developmental activities, the outcome of the project is qualitative and quantitative. The villagers/beneficiaries are able to aware themselves in developmental activities and programme. The project gave the villagers to open their eyes towards developmental activities and realized their role to live in a better condition. The feasibility of the project was examined during the field work. It was found that the project was flexible in all the villages where the said project is implemented. From the observation of the beneficiaries, it is manifested that the project was implemented in such a manner that could attracts a good population of the villages. And also it was observed that the Development Agency for Tribal People could handle and utilized the project funds in a proper way.

DON BOSCO SOCIAL WELFARE (DBSW)

Don Bosco is a Silesian catholic missionary who was born on 16 August 1815 in the small village town of Castelnuovo d'Asti, in Piedmont, popularly called

Becchi". He founded the Salesian Congregation, composed of priests and lay people who wished to continue his work, to which he gave as its "principal objective to support and defend the authority of the Pope". It came to North-East India with the establishment of Salesian province in Dimapur, one of the ten in India, came into existence on 8th December 1981 with the Rector Major Fr. Egidio Vigano's decree of canonical erection. The inauguration of the Province dedicated to St. Francis de Sales, was held on 18th June 1982 with Fr. Pulingathil Mathew as the first provincial. Bishop Alangimattathil Abraham (sdb) of Kohima diocese presided over the inaugural ceremony. The province comprises the States of Arunachal Pradesh, upper Assam, Manipur and Nagaland with an area of 2,55,168 sq. km having a population of 38.4 million. Further still, countries like Bhutan, Bangladesh, China and Myanmar surround this region with an international boundary of 5,000 km.

The provincial headquarters was established at Dimapur, a big town and the commercial hub of the state of Nagaland, situated at the boarder of Nagaland and Assam. This town is easily accessible by road, rail and air from Guwahati, the gateway to the Northeast. Wishing to extend his apostolate also to young girls, he founded with Saint Maria Domenica Mazzarello, the FMA, the Congregation of the Daughters of Mary Help of Christians. The Salesians and the Daughters of Mary Help of Christians have spread throughout the entire world in the service of young people, of the poor and suffering, with schools of every type and level, technical and professional institutes, hospitals, dispensaries, oratories and parishes.

Don Bosco Social Welfare is a Christian based voluntary organization set by Don Bosco salesian missionaries mostly working for the poor. In 1972, Don Bosco Salesian came to Tamenglong District Manipur where Fr. Maria Selvam took up residence in Kunjao, paving the way for the eventual opening of the parish. A new school was opened at Tamenglong on 11th March 1972. The Parish of Tamenglong was officially erected on 8th September 1976. On 3rd June 1978 the parish was permanently entrusted to the Salesians. In 2007, the Parish of Mary Help of Christians, Tamenglong has about 5000 Catholics in the 27 villages. Various tribes such as Rongmei, Zeme, Liangmai, Poumai, Mao, Hmar, Adivasi, Nepali, and Khasi attend the school. A Youth Centre was opened in 2007 providing games and reading facilities to the youngsters. Parish, Pastoral Work and Evangelization, Chaplaincy,

Cooperators, Past Pupils, Youth groups, Adult Education and Literacy drive, Developmental Programmes, High School, Boarding for boys.

Don Bosco Social Welfare Centre (DBSWC), Tamenglong was established in 1972 with the aim of reaching out to the people of the entire West District of Manipur State, with integrated developmental activities. The Society was registered in April, 1977 and obtained FCRA registration in April 1986. In the beginning its efforts were directed mainly at relief and alleviation of the extreme poverty conditions of over 100 villages DBSWC was in touch with. Since 1997, however, a new thinking evolved in Don Bosco Social Welfare Centre. The service delivery/charity approach and methodology so far adopted by Don Bosco Social Welfare Centre gave way to right based and empowerment approach. A turning away from dependence on handouts whether from the government or from social workers, a rediscovery of the potential and power that lies un-harnessed within the people themselves had been given greater focus in the work. Thus, Don Bosco Social Welfare Centre believes, holds the key to sustained and lasting development of the people. Assisting youth and women to become building blocks and agents of change towards self reliance, building people's movement to claim their rights, strengthening traditional village organizations, empowering and assisting them to act and to take responsibility for their own development, capacity building and networking with likeminded organization in the country etc became the guiding principles to its development programmes. A new thrust towards community development activities and providing exposure and professional training facilities for them formed new impetus of the organization.

Objectives of the Organization

The objectives of the organization are

- (i) To provide right to food and livelihood to the poor villagers
- (ii) To provide proper health care awareness and also give right to health to the villagers
- (iii) To uplift the poor children who are not access to education in giving privilege to educates them
- (iv) To give right to dignity especially for women of poor section and right for persons with disability

(v) To provide capability building programmes of youth on income generation and

(vi) To provide food for work to the villagers

The organization also aimed to promote human and social development of the less privileged and To work, in partnership with young people, towards justice and peace. Making a difference in the fields of youth ministry and education and responding competently to the emerging challenges of the North-East India. To envision and transformed North-East India, where the way of the Gospel is open to all its diverse peoples, and every young person grows with dignity towards integral human, social and spiritual maturity and participates in the building up of a more just and humane society.

Organizational Set-up

Don Bosco Social Welfare Centre was established in 1972 and the society was registered in April, 1977 with the aim of reaching out to the people of the entire West District of Manipur state, with integrated developmental activities. In the beginning its efforts were directed mainly at relief and alleviation of the extreme poverty condition of over 100 villages. Since 1997, however a new thinking evolved in DBSWC. The service delivery/charity approach and methodology so far adapted by DBSWC gave way to right based and employment approach. Don Bosco Social Welfare Centre, Tamenglong is a registered NGO under the registration of societies Act XII of 1860 Vide Registration No. 2055 Of 1977. The original documents of registration were verified during the field visit in the present of their office bearers. The organization was also obtained FCRA number, bearing 194170002 and permanent account No. AATD4678R.

The organization has five (5) office bearers headed by the President, Vice President, General Secretary, Joint Secretary, and treasurer. The executive consist of nine (9) members who execute the programmes and activities of the organization. Moreover, the organization elected so called Development Coordination Team (DTC) in each villages from the local members for the smooth functioning of the project. Each Development Coordination Team (DTC) in every village consists of 9-15 members of which 4-6 are women. Development Coordination Team looks after the functioning and implementation of the project in the village.

Area of Operation of the Organization

Don Bosco Social Welfare (DBSW) is operating in Tousem Sub-division of Tamenglong District, Manipur. Tousem Sub-division is one of the most backward Sub-division of Tamenglong District. It is located in the West, bordering with Cachar District of Assam. The Organization covered 50 Tribal villages. The community belongs to Kukis, Rongmei and Zeme respectively. The operated area is socially and economically poor comparing with other Sub-division of the District due to lack of proper road and other communication facilities. The project was operated in 50 (fifty) villages, and 2462 families in Taosem sub-division block, Tamanglong District, Manipur. The total population who were benefited from the project was 17515. This project helped in improving the livelihood in these villages. Therefore, the people living in the area were under marginal line. The DBSWC organization is operating for the poorest of the poor. The organization operational area is specific and compact according to my observation, because the organization is operating within the District itself. Since the district is socially and economically backward as well as the incidence of poverty and natural calamities are also very high. It was the main reason for which the organization has taken this particular area for their project.

Overview of Programmes and Activities undertaken by the Organization

For the last ten years the Centre has under taken 6 projects. The details of these projects are as follows;

- (i) Rural development (long term sponsorship)
- (ii) Intensive Rural and Tribal Community Development
- (iii) Disable and Handicaps
- (iv) Relief
- (v) Maintenance of the institution
- (vi) Primary Teachers Training Programs

The following table no. 3.2 shows the distribution of name of project, year and amount of the project:

Table No. 3.2

Distribution of Name of Project, Year and Amount of the Project

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Year	Amount
1.	Rural Development (long term sponsorship)	1999-2009	Rs. 20,10,6602
2.	Intensive Rural and Tribal Community Development	1999-2001	Rs. 7,72,000
3.	Disable and Handicaps	1999-2009	Rs. 7,71,400
4.	Relief	2003-2007	Rs. 15,87,222
5.	Maintenance of the institution	2008-2009	Rs. 18,000,00
6.	Primary Teachers Training Programme	2008-2009	Rs. 2,50,000

Source: DBSWC annual report 1999-2009

1. Rural Development project was undertaken by Don Bosco Social Welfare Centre in the year 1999 – 2009 and the amount for this project cost Rs. 20,10,6602. The project is sponsored by ActionAid India, a long term sponsorship project and covered 50 villages in Tamenglong district Manipur. The project covers the following major activities such as;

- (i) Food and Livelihood
- (ii) Health
- (iii) Education and
- (iv) Physically disabled right

2. Intensive Rural and Tribal Community Development is sponsored by Indo German Social Service Society for a period of 1999-2001. The amount of the project is Rs. 7,72,000, and the project covers the following programmes;

- (i) Capacity building
- (ii) Food for work and
- (iii) Intensive/bridge course

3. Disable and Handicaps project is sponsored by Lillian Fonds from the year 1999-2009. The amount of the project cost Rs. 7, 71,400. The project offers schemes for corrective surgery both for children and adult and supporting children's' education.

4. Relief is a project sponsored by Caritas India and Bonn Germany for a period of 2003-2007. The project amount cost Rs. 15, 87,222 and covers the schemes for relief, higher education programme and publication of literature.

5. Maintenance of the institution is a scheme sponsored by Child Aid and Bonn Germany for a period of one year, 2008-2009. The scheme cost with the amount of Rs. 18, 000, 00 for the construction of school toilets both for boys and girls in educational institutions. It is also a scheme for repairing of water tanks.

6. Primary Teachers Training Programme was a one year project from 2008-2009. The project amount cost Rs. 2,50,000, and the schemes includes primary teacher training programme, mobile library for rural schools and developing cultural programme in the school.

The villages which are covered for the implementation of programmes were located in the far flung area. Except few villages were assess to road transportation. The socio-economic condition of the villagers is very poor and not up to the mark. The total population of these villages belonged to scheduled tribe. Thus the project aimed to develop these villagers in a desire direction so that it may create confidence among the villagers to come forward and participate in developmental activities.

The project was operated in 50 (fifty) villages, and 2462 families in Taosem sub-division block, Tamanglong District, Manipur. The total population who were benefited from the project was 17515. This project helped in improving the livelihood in these villages. As the proposed project is emphasizes on qualitative in nature as the benefits of the projects is in qualitative. The major benefit of the project was that to improve the livelihood, education, health of the villagers.

Local Participation in Project implementation: In the identifications and formulation of the project, the Organization has selected the so called Development Committee Team (DTC). In the identification of the project the DCT members in the respective villages were consulted. They helped in identification as well as selection of the beneficiaries. They readily participated in the implementation of the project. The Organization is handling by a Christian Organization in the name of the patron 'Don Bosco'. The office bearers were from various part of India, but majority of the office bearers are from within the District from different villages who are educated and capable of office work.

PEOPLE ENDEAVOUR FOR SOCIAL CHANGE (PESCH)

Tribal living in the area of Lungbungjang was claimed to be government forest area till early 1990s. The tribal people living in this area have been suffering from

eviction as well as other forms of suppression in the locality. The tribal people in the particular area are neither access to any help from the government nor from any other civil organization. Instead eviction of houses by the Forest Department was a regular thread for people in the area. Therefore, the tribal leaders of the local churches in the area came together and decided to establish a development organization to take up various issues and development for the local people in the area. People in the area started to initiates to form people's organization to look after their grievances which the local people have faced. In the process the local people set up their own organization called People's Endeavour for Social Change (PESCH). People Endeavour for Social Change (PESCH) was officially registered under the Society Act of 1860 in the year 1997 and started taking up few development programmes locally. The Organization started their own development struggle by raising funds from the local Churches and by like minded individuals. During the initial period, such as awareness program, meeting and consultation are some of the activities adopted. People Endeavour for Social Change (PESCH) is a community based registered and non-profit development organization located in Nungba Sub-division, Tamenglong District Manipur. After the inception, there were only 3 members who started to work as volunteers. They started to form micro finance policy by organizing the villagers in the area. People Endeavour for Social Change (PESCH) slowly increases its partnership with Rongmei Naga Baptist Association (RNBA/EED), Indo Global Social Service Society (IGSSS) and Jamsejit Tata Trust (JTT). In the process the organization started applying project proposal in the year 2006. On October 2006, one project was approved by Bonn Germany and this becomes the turning point for the organization. Slowly it started getting support from the people and was able to extend their project areas even to neighboring villages and communities. Now the organization is functioning as an Autonomous body in collaboration with other alliance development agencies.

Organizational Set-up

It is found that in the early stage only 3 members are working in the organization as volunteers. After few years the organization has increased their working staff. Presently, the system of organizational set up has two stages of authority such as executive board and functionaries/ office staffs. The executive board consists of 09 members headed by the chairman, Secretary, Treasurer and other 06

(six) members and it is the decision making body of the organization. Moreover, the organization has 07 regular working staffs and three professional staffs. Secretary of the executive board is the head in the office functionaries. In each project there is coordinator who takes responsibilities in implementing the project. People Endeavour for Social Change (PESCH) is a registered Non-governmental Organization under the Registration of Society Act 1860. The organization has obtained registration No.218/SR/DT/97 on 03 March, 1997. The organization has FCRA No. 194170034 in the year 2007, and PAN No. AAAAP6160B.

Vision and Mission of the Organization

The vision and Mission of the organization is to create a harmonious society with justice and respect right ensuring sustainability of life. To promote the present Natural Forest and Bio-diversity for improving livelihood of the people for positive societal changes by empowering the people through participatory development process.

Objectives of the Organization

The objectives of the projects are as follows;

- (i) To develop the natural resources of the project villages and to take up appropriate natural resources management
- (ii) To augment rural and tribal livelihoods through promotion of income generating activities around their farms, livestock, skills and requirements
- (iii) To empower the local communities with ability to access their entitlements and rights
- (iv) To bridge the gaps in development of community assets in villages required for fulfillment of basic human needs and to maintain basic livelihood quality
- (v) To build the capacity of primary and secondary stakeholders to take up these activities effectively and efficiently
- (vi) To take up the activities around NRM, livelihood, empowerment and community asset development through complete community involvement in form of formal village level groups and to work towards democratized local governance

- (vii) To facilitate convergence with other development schemes/ programs to bring in synergy and to meet the need of comprehensive village development
- (viii) To strengthen the capacity of the network partner and other grass-root development agents to carry forward development processes more effectively in the backward, remote pockets of NE region
- (ix) To organize, empower and build the capacity of the grass-root development agents, tribal communities, women and their institutions to assess and manage local natural resources of land, water and biodiversity for livelihood and food security.

Area of Operation of the Organization

People Endeavour for Social Change (PESCH) is a community based, registered non-profit development organization based in Tamenglong district in Manipur. The organization was operating in Tousem Sub-division, Nungba Sub-division in Tamenglong District, Manipur and few villages in part of Cachar district Assam. The Organization covered 27 Tribal villages in which, community belongs to Kuki, Rongmei, Hmar and Dimasa respectively. The selected villages are socially and economically poor. As most of the villagers were uneducated and not even aware of their rights, the organization take up these project so that it may initiates the process of development in a desire direction especially to improve their livelihood by sustaining the natural resources product. As the villagers were mostly dependent on natural products, the motive of the project is to help the poor villagers to use and sustain the natural gifts. The operated area was socially and economically poor comparing with other Sub-division of the District due to lack of proper road and other communication facilities. Therefore, most of the villagers living in the area were under marginal line.

Overview of Programmes and Activities of the Organization

Since the beginning, the organization has taken up 4 (four) projects;

- (i) Rural Development and Management program, supported by Bonn Germany
- (ii) Promoting Rural Livelihood and Food Security through community based land and Bio-diversity Management in North- East India, supported by JTT
- (iii) System of Rice Intensification supported by Sir Debojit TaTa Trust, Mumbai

- (iv) Livelihood through Right based approach supported by Indo Global Social Service Society

The following table no. 3.3 shows the distribution of project, year and amount:

Table No. 3.3

Distribution of Project, Year and Amount

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Year	Amount Rs.
1.	Rural Development and management programme, Bonn Germany	2008-11	Rs. 46,00,000
2.	Promoting Rural Livelihood and Food Security/JTT	2008-11	Rs. 20,00,000
3.	System of Rice Intensification / SDTT	2009	Rs. 63,000
4.	Livelihood through Right based approach/ IGSSS	2009-10	Rs. 8,68,771

Source: PESCH annual report 2008-2011

1. Environment and Development Management program, supported by Bonn Germany is a project implemented for 6 (six) villages in the year 2008-2011. Under this project the activities includes such as;

- (i) Community development
- (ii) Water supply
- (iii) Animal rearing
- (iv) Carpentry tools
- (v) Grant of pumping set, rice mill, ferry boat
- (vi) Construction of public toilet
- (vii) Fishery pond
- (viii) Plantation
- (ix) Blacksmith
- (x) Check dam construction and
- (xi) Land development.

It is observed from the field work that through this project, 107 women were trained in skill development like tailoring, Self Help Group and animal husbandry and traditional micro-enterprises are promoted like piggery, poultry, fishery, carpentry, rice mill and plantation. Through the scheme of terracing and irrigation canal, the beneficiaries increase their food production during lean season. Plantation of seasonal crops increases income of the household.

2. Promoting Rural Livelihood and Food Security through community based land and Bio-diversity Management in North- East India, is a project supported by Jamsejit Tata Trust (JTT). It is a project implemented for 5 villages in Tousem sub-division Tamenglong district, Manipur. The period of the project is from 2008- 2011, for a duration of three years. Under this project the activities implemented are;

- (i) Long felt need which includes construction of urinal post, waiting shed and water tank
- (ii) Water resource development like construction of check dams, intake dam, canal and fishery ponds
- (iii) Land development
- (iv) Vermin-compost
- (v) Small integrated farming system
- (vi) Community bio-diversity garden
- (vii) Backyard nutrition garden and
- (viii) Self Help Group formation.

During the field visit, it is observed that 5 bio-diversity garden have developed by planting medicinal plants and used by the villagers to cure minor pains and injury. It also found that through the project 20 backyard nutrition garden and poor families started to take nutritious vegetables. The project also helps to promote mixed farming and it is seen that fishery, piggery and horticulture are developed. In the project villages 1 unit of vermin-compost is developed in each village. The project has benefited for the beneficiaries by constructing 1 public urinal post at kaimai for the travelers, 1 waiting shed at phaitol village and 2 water tanks in oinamong and kaimai respectively for safe drinking water system for the villagers. It is also found that the practice of rubber plantation, vegetable plantation and paddy cultivations started on terraced land through the project and 5 hectares of land area were developed for 40 farmers.

3. System of Rice Intensification is a project supported by Sir Debojit TaTa Trust, Mumbai in the year 2009. The aim of the project is to promote systematic rice intensification for 20 farmers in two villages. It is found that 17 beneficiaries have well capacitated through field experiment, workshop and orientation program through this project. The project has also demonstrated the technical feasibility and benefit of system of rice intensification to the neighboring villages.

4. Livelihood through Right based approach is a project supported by Indo Global Social Service Society (IGSSS). It is a project implemented in 13 villages in Nungba Sub-division, Tamenglong district in Manipur. It is found that the central focus of the project is to create awareness on right to food, right to work, right to credit and right over natural resources. The project emphasized on ensuring effective implementation of government schemes such as Public Distribution System, Mid-Day Meal, Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) and easy credit facilities for the farmers. In order to make the people aware of their rights, awareness programs and mobilization were conducted in the project villages. Through this project the villagers came to aware their right over natural resources, came to know more about various government schemes such as NREGA, ICDS, public distribution system and Mid-Day meal for the school children. The project helped them to open their eyes on sanction and implementation of government schemes and they put more pressure when needed.

It reveals that the people around them were cooperative and supportive to the organization. The organization has capable staffs to handle and access quality work especially in implementing the project programs and activities. During the field visit, it reveals that most of the beneficiaries were depended on natural products alone through cultivation. So the project was taken up in order to bring up their livelihood and alleviate their economic condition by making them to aware their rights and duty. The project also emphasizes on all round developmental activities, the outcome of the project is qualitative as well as quantitative. From the interview and interaction of the beneficiaries, it is manifested that the project was implemented in such a manner that could attract a good population of the villagers.

RONGMEI NAGA BAPTIST ASSOCIATION/RNBA (RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT)

The coming of Christianity in among the Zeme, Liangmai, Rongmei and Inpui can be seen during 1914 onwards. Early in 1916 Pettigrew at Keishanthonng organized a church - the second Baptist church in Manipur Namrijinnang had been only one of six persons baptized at Imphal in December, 1914. Namrijinnang brought the gospel to the Inpui area in 1918 but no one responded. During this period he talked with Jinlakpou of Kaikao Village in Tamenglong district. After the kuki rebellion Jinlakpou was appointed to an important Government post at the newly established

divisional headquarters at Tamenglong. He was baptized in 1920. He gathers a small congregation at Tamenglong and took the opportunity to spread Christianity. The village elders of Kaikao complained against the Christians to the Government, saying that they were destroying the traditions of the people. They had ordered the Christians to leave the village but they had refused on the ground that they had a right to remain where their property was.

At these points Pettigrew intervened with the state authorities, securing permission for the Christians to settle on a new site only about a quarter of a mile from the old village. The new Christian village was named Sempang. The organized a church at Sempang village, the first among the Zeliangrong. Namrijinpou was sent to lead them and a school was soon opened. As such Kaikao church which was founded on 9th September, 1923, became the first church with local membership in the Rongmei area. Until 1946 the Rongmei including all other Zeme, liangmai and Rongmei were included in the North West Areas. Thus in February 1976 the Rongmei formed the Rongmei Churches Fellowship but functioned under the Zeliangrong Baptist Association. As a result, the Rongmei Naga Baptist Association (RNBA) was formally inaugurated by Rev. Kaiba Riamei, on May 28, 1986.

Rongmei Naga Baptist Association (Relief and Development) is one of the sub- department of the organization and is working as an NGO level. The department was set up by the member churches to serve people in needs and to be an instrumental in achieving social justice. The department works directly with the poor and marginalized communities. Initially the department was formed to assist member churches and respond during any crises and emergency situation. RNBA (Relief and Development) function and enjoy autonomous structure under the association. It is headed by the secretary and the governing body consisting of 7(seven) members with a holistic and inclusive developmental approach. RNBA works for the poorest and the most disadvantaged in the society and believe that empowerment is the key to social transformation. RNBA is a registered NGO under the society Registration Act at Tamenglong, Manipur in 1987 as non-profit, non-political civil organization. Since 2006, Development and Relief department co-operates with grass-root NGO partners in different parts of North-East India. It has been promoting community based integrated environment and development program for over 15 (fifteen) years.

Organization Set-up

Rongmei Naga Baptist Association (Relief and Development) is one of the sub- department of the organization is located in Langol, Tarung, Imphal, Manipur. The department is working as an NGO for development of the rural poor. The department was set up by the member churches to serve people in needs and to be an instrumental in achieving social justice. The department works directly with the poor and marginalized communities. Initially the department was formed to assist member churches and respond during any crises and emergency situation. RNBA (Relief and Development) function and enjoy autonomous structure under the association. It is headed by the chairman and the governing body consisting of 7(seven) members with a holistic and inclusive developmental approach. RNBA works for the poorest and the most disadvantaged in the society and believe that empowerment is the key to social transformation. RNBA is a registered NGO under the society Registration Act at Tamenglong, Manipur in 1987 as non-profit, non-political civil organization. Since 2006, Development and Relief department co-operates with grass-root NGO partners in different parts of North-East India. It has been promoting community based integrated environment and development program for over 15 (fifteen) years. The major agencies who supported RNBA (Relief and Development) are EE-Bon and SDTT-Mumbai. It is a registered NGO under the Registration of Society Act 1860; vide Registration No. 24 of 1985 on August 08 1985. The organization has obtained FCRA No.194170007 on November 1989 and permanent account No. AAATR5891E on September 08th 1985. Rongmei Naga Baptist Association (RNBA) Relief and Development consist of 6 (six) executives members who execute the activities and programme. And the organization have 20 (twenty) regular working staffs.

Area of Operation of the Organization

Rongmei Naga Baptist Association (Relief and Development) operates in 15 villages, eight in Nungba Sub-division of Tamenglong district in Manipur, four in Peren district of Nagaland and three in Cachar district of Assam. The project area, Nungba Sub-division is 48 km away from the district head- quarter that lies in the southern parts. The community of these villages includes Rongmei, Kuki, Inpui and Chiru respectively. The organization covers 6 (six) villages in Nungba sub-division in Tamenglong district namely; three Rongmei villages, two Chiru villages, two Inpui villages and one Kuki village. There were 6 (six) projects villages under the sub-

division of Nungba, with six hundred sixty seven (667) household and a total population of 3525. They are indigenous communities and their main source of income was agriculture. Basically the target areas were depending on agriculture including horticulture & Jhuming, Natural Timber and Forest collection from forest (fire wood, charcoal, food items) and as wage labour for their livelihood. The impelling forces behind the selection of the villages are basically weakness of the village institutions, improper management of agricultural land, natural resources, gender bias, remoteness, lack of access to Govt. welfare schemes and lack of awareness on health and sanitation. The areas covered are remote, people are illiterate and less develops amongst the villages of Nungba Sub-division of Tamenglong district in Manipur. People living in the area were under marginal line. Rongmei Naga Baptist Association RNBA (Relief and Development) operates for the poorest of the poor. Therefore, the reason for choosing the particular area was that, the Nungba Sub-division is socially and economically backward as well as poverty and natural calamities were very prone in the area.

Objectives of the Organization

The organization set the following objectives to achieve their target during implementation of the project. The organization objectives are as follows;

- (i) To develop the natural resources of the project villages and to take up appropriate natural resources management
- (ii) To augment rural and tribal livelihoods through promotion of income generating activities around their farms, livestock, skills and requirements
- (iii) To empower the local communities with ability to access their entitlements and rights
- (iv) To bridge the gaps in development of community assets in villages required for fulfillment of basic human needs and to maintain basic livelihood quality
- (v) To build the capacity of primary and secondary stakeholders to take up these activities effectively and efficiently
- (vi) To take up the activities around NRM, livelihood, empowerment and community asset development through complete community involvement in

form of formal village level groups and to work towards democratized local governance

- (vii) To facilitate convergence with other development agents/schemes/programs to bring in synergy and to meet the need of comprehensive village development
- (viii) To strengthen the capacity of the network partner and other grass-root development agents to carry forward development processes more effectively in the backward, remote pockets of North-East region.

The department is committed to work for humanness, particularly the poor, the powerless and anticipated and envisioned the just world. The vision of the organization is to create self reliant society where every individual understands his/her responsibility towards humankind and nature.

Overview of the Activities undertaken by the Organization

It was found out that the organization has undertaken four (4) various projects. The 4 (four) projects are such as follows;

- (i) Rural Development and Management program
- (ii) Promoting Tribal livelihood and Food security program
- (iii) Diversion Based Irrigation and
- (iv) System of rice Intensification.

The following table no.3.4 indicates the distribution of the name of the project, year and amount undertaken by the organization:

Table No. 3.4

Distribution of the Name of the Project, Year and Amount

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Year	Amount
1.	Rural Development and Management Program	2008-2011	Rs. 21,99,300
2.	Promoting Tribal Livelihood & Food Security through community base land & Bio-diversity in North-East India	2008-2010	Rs. 64,48,847
3.	Diversion Based Irrigation	2008-2009	Rs. 1,50,00000
4.	System of Rice Intensification	2009-2010	Rs. 1,97,34,958

Source: RNBA annual report 2008-2011

1. Rural Development and Management Program (EED): This project was supported by EED, Bonn, Germany for the duration of 3 (three) years, 2008-2011.

Under this project the organization covered 6 (six) villages with 667(six hundred sixty-seven) household in Nungba Sub-division. The following schemes were selected and implemented by the organization according to the local needs;

- (i) Livelihood: under this schemes, it include such as plantation of seasonal crops
- (ii) Land terrace/ development
- (iii) Fishery pond
- (iv) Irrigational canal
- (v) Dame construction
- (vi) Animal husbandry: it include poultry, piggery and duckery
- (vii) Blacksmith

During the field visit, it is found that the organization has successfully implemented according to their action plan and budget. Through this project the local beneficiaries are able to increase their crops through plantation of seasonal crops, increased their cultivable land through land terracing, small dams were constructed for irrigational purpose, rearing of animals such as poultry, piggery and duckling increased through animal husbandry. Fishery ponds were developed and rearing of fish increased. Opinion was also sought from the beneficiaries and it was revealed that the image of the organization is very encouraging from the local people. The organization is capable of handling the project as well as in mobilizing the poor in the process of development.

2. Promoting Rural Livelihood & Food Security programme: Promoting Rural Livelihood & Food Security programme is supported by Jamsetjit Tata Trust (JTT) for duration of three years, 2008-2010. The project covers 48 villages with a total number of 1975 beneficiaries. The following schemes were implemented under this project;

- (i) Check dam
- (ii) Fishery pond
- (iii) Plantation of tress
- (iv) Vermi-compost
- (v) Bio-diversity garden and
- (vi) Backyard nutritional garden

The project villages depends on jhum and forest product as their means of livelihood and agriculture is their main sources of income yet did not well developed to meet the increasing requirement of income and livelihood. The project helps the local villagers to promote the existing livelihood in order to sustain their living through promotion of livelihood and food security. Through the implementation of this project, the organization able to formed village level food security committee in 48 project villages. During the field visit it is found that Bio-diversity garden were developed for 73 beneficiaries in the project villages. It is also found that over 139 hectares of land were developed for agricultural purpose through check dam for the beneficiaries in the project villages. During the field visit it is found that 48 beneficiaries have developed vermin-compost pit with the help of the scheme given to them. Moreover, it is found that 137 beneficiaries have successfully developed backyard nutrition gardens. Plantation of usable tress like teak have seen developed by the beneficiaries in cash land areas. During the field visit opinion was sought from the beneficiaries and found that, the projected villagers are keen to explore alternative to shifting cultivation. Through capacity building process the villagers are highly effective in terms of knowledge enhancement, confidence and ensured commitment for cooperation. It also observed that the villagers are aware of scientific method of sustainable development as well as in term of decision making in management of natural resources.

3. Diversion Based Irrigation: Diversion Based Irrigation is supported by Jamsetjit Tata Trust (JTT) for duration of one year. The project covered only two villages. Diversion Based Irrigation system is one of the vogue for decades where the region that have appropriate land features. Under this project it includes funding of essential components, community mobilization, infrastructure repair, developed new area for agricultural support. During the field survey it is found that 24 check dams are constructed for the beneficiaries. It also found that 04 check dams are renovated. Moreover it is observed that 11,785 feet canal lining is developed for the villagers for irrigation. The organization has distributed 63 meter water to each villages for community usage.

4. System of Rice Intensification: The project is supported by Sir Dorabji Tata Trust (SDTT) for duration of one year, 2009-2010. It is observed that as the project is only for a year, the implementation of the project is not critical. The project covered

220 beneficiaries and the implementation of the project was successfully carried out by the organization. Through this project the beneficiaries have increased their production by one-third from the traditional method of cultivation. Through the project it is observed one of the striking that the used of chemical fertilizers by the beneficiaries is comparatively less.

Local Participation

The participation of local is observed during the field visit and it is found that in identifications and formulation of the project the Village Development Committee (VDC) members in the respective villages were consulted. They helped in identification as well as selection of the beneficiaries according to the guidelines of the organization. They readily participated in the implementation of the project.

Summary

1. The three NGOs namely; Don Bosco Social Welfare Centre (DBSWC), Development Agency for Tribal People (DATP) and Rongmei Naga Baptist Association (RNBA) are running for more than 15 years, except one NGO i.e. People Endeavour for Social Change (PESCH) is running less than 15 years. All the four NGOs are registered under the Society Registration Act XXI of 1860 and also non-profit organizations.
2. Out of four NGOs, two NGOs namely; (i) Don Bosco Social Welfare Centre (DBSWC) and (ii) Rongmei Naga Baptist Association (RNBA) are religious (Christian) based organizations and another two NGOs i.e. (i) Development Agency for Tribal People (DATP) and (ii) People Endeavour for Social Change (PESCH) are community based organizations.
3. During the field survey it was observed that the administrative set up and the functioning of the four NGOs are common. All the four NGOs have their own executives' board and the working staffs. The executives' board is headed by a Chairman, followed by Vice Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer. The executives' board is the decision making body in each four NGOs.
4. The vision and the mission of the four NGOs are to uplift the marginalized and the poor people in the rural villages. Improving livelihood, education, gender empowerment and right based issue through development activities which are an eye opener to the rural people in the process of developmental activities.

5. The four NGOs have focused their main thrust on livelihood, environment, gender empowerment, health and right based issue. All the four NGOs focus especially on women empowerment by creating awareness among them. Besides, Don Bosco Social Welfare Centre (DBSWC) has also focuses its trust on education and disable people in the rural areas.
6. The four NGOs have different operational areas in Tamenglong district except Don Bosco Social Welfare Centre (DBSWC) and People Endeavour for Social Change (PESCH) are working in Tousem block, Development Agency for Tribal People (DATP) is working in Tamenglong block and Rongmei Naga Baptist Association is working in Nungba block.
7. All the four NGOs are working in the rural areas in Tamenglong district of Manipur which is considered as backward area. During the survey it was found that Don Bosco Social Welfare Centre (DBSWC) has covers maximum number of villages in implementation of the projects.
8. The main offices of the four NGOs are set up in different location in Tamenglong district. Rongmei Naga Baptist Association (RNBA) office is located in Tamenglong head quarter having its liaison office at Tarung, Imphal East, Development Agency for Tribal People (DATP) office is located at Chiulon village, 4 km from Tamenglong head quarter, Don Bosco Social Welfare Centre (DBSWC) is located at Tamenglong head quarter and People Endeavour for Social Change is located at Nungba with liaison office in Jiribam, Manipur.
9. The functionaries of the four NGOs are well educated and have potential and capability to handle their job. The staffs of the two NGOs namely; Rongmei Naga Baptist Association (RNBA) and People Endeavour for Social Change (PESCH) have recruited professional staffs for particular post like accountancy and field survey.
10. Among the four NGOs it was found that Rongmei Naga Baptist Association (RNBA) has 20 staffs working staffs, People Endeavour for Social Change (PESCH) and Development Agency for Tribal People (DATP) has 16 each and Don Bosco Social Welfare Centre (DBSWC) has 10 working staffs. Rongmei Naga Baptist Association (RNBA) has more working staffs and it has also their branches in other state namely, in Paren district of Nagaland as well as work in partnership with other NGOs in developmental process.

11. During the survey it was observed that Rongmei Naga Baptist Association (RNBA) is also a sub-donor agency as well as an implementing agency. The organization has two level of functioning i.e. sub- donor and implementers. The other three NGOs are purely implementing agencies.
12. Since the time of establishment, the four NGOs have completed a number of projects. During the survey it was found that Don Bosco Social Welfare Centre (DBSWC) has completed 6 (six) different projects, Development Agency for Tribal people (DATP) has completed 4 (four) projects, People Endeavour for Social Change (PESCH) has completed 4 (four) projects and Rongmei Naga Baptist Association (RNBA) has completed 4 (four) projects. Therefore, Don Bosco Social Welfare Centre (DBSWC) has completed 6 (six) projects and the rest three NGOs have completed four projects each till the time of the study.
13. The donor's agencies for the four NGOs are both from outside India and within India. For Don Bosco Social Welfare Centre (DBSWC) the donor agencies are namely; (i) ActionAid India, (ii) Indo Global Social Service (IGSS), (iii) Bonn Germany, (iv) Lillian Fonds, (v) Catholic Relief Scheme (CRS), (vi) Caritas India and (vii) CSI- Belgium. For Development Agency for Tribal People (DATP) the donor agencies are namely; (i) Evangelische Entwicklungsdienste (EED Germany), (ii) Jamesedji Tata Trust (JTT) and (iii) Indo Global Social Service (IGSS). For People Endeavour for Social Change (PESCH) the donor agencies are namely; (i) Evangelische Entwicklungsdienste (EED Germany) and (ii) Jamesedji Tata Trust. For Rongmei Naga Baptist Association (RNBA) the donor agencies are namely; (i)) Evangelische Entwicklungsdienste (EED Germany), (ii) Jamesedji Tata Trust (JTT) and (iii) Sir Debojit Tata Trust.
14. During the survey it was observed that the infrastructure of the four NGOs like building, office equipments like computer and internet are maintained by the offices. The four NGOs have their own permanent plots, buildings and offices to carry out their work even in future in developmental programs.

Conclusion

All the four NGOs are registered under the Society Registration Act XXI of 1860 and also non-profit organizations. Out of four NGOs, two NGOs and another two NGOs are community based organizations. During the field survey it is observed that the administrative set up and the functioning of the four NGOs are common. All

the four NGOs have their own executives' board and the working staffs. The vision and the mission of the four NGOs are to uplift the marginalized and the poor people in the rural villages. The four NGOs have different operational areas in Tamenglong district except Don Bosco Social Welfare Centre (DBSWC) and People Endeavour for Social Change (PESCH) are working in Tousem block. All the four NGOs are working in the rural areas in Tamenglong district of Manipur which is considered as backward area. The main offices of the four NGOs are set up in different location in Tamenglong district. During the survey it is observed that Rongmei Naga Baptist Association (RNBA) is also a sub-donor agency as well as an implementing agency. The organization has two level of functioning i.e. sub- donor and implementers. The other three NGOs are purely implementing agencies. Don Bosco Social Welfare Centre (DBSWC) has completed 6 (six) projects and the rest three NGOs have completed four projects each till the time of the study. The four NGOs have focused their main thrust on livelihood, environment, gender empowerment, health and right based issue. The functionaries of the four NGOs are well educated and have potential and capability to handle their job. Among the four NGOs it was found that Rongmei Naga Baptist Association (RNBA) has more working staffs and it has also their branches in other state namely, in Parem district of Nagaland as well as work in partnership with other NGOs in developmental process. And during the survey it was observed that the four NGOs have their own permanent plots, buildings and offices to carry out their work even in future in developmental programs.