

Chapter Five

Presentation and Discussions of findings

The present era demands optimum participation from different communities, formal and informal groups, agencies or organizations to constitute a better society to live in by reducing the level of agony that scattered the life of people. Government's efforts could not be very productive in this direction due to the adoption of faulty delivery mechanism at the grassroots level. The other reasons behind the failure of Government's efforts are many like, lack of initiative on the part of Government employees, vested political interest, rampant corruption and procedural red-tapism (Dhakal: 2006). This has developed a sense of dissatisfaction among the grassroots level people. Therefore, reaching the grassroots more directly and efficiently a new institutional mechanism both for resource mobilization and utilization, in the form of a grassroots actor have been realized, particularly since 1970s. This new institutional force brought NGOs under the limelight of development process to tackle the multifarious problems for providing basic needs, facilities, creation of awareness, delivery of health facilities and providing a better livelihood. These entities therefore, are being looked upon as a major collective actor in development activities and on the public agenda in general. This situation demands appropriate alternative institutional measures for mobilizing local resources and unleashing the forces of development in a co-ordinated manner to speed up socio-economic enhancement. Anheir (1990) presented this actor with social, economic, political and cultural agreements for its 'comparative advantage' particularly for the development of the developing countries. Similarly Brown (1988) considers that NGOs can also be taken as potentially critical catalysts for unlocking the energies and resources of the poor and voiceless, and for building pluralistic and democratic societies.

Recent literature on development suggests that, it is important for NGOs to take an active role in influencing policy officials in regard to governmental attitudes and practices towards development and regarding the poor citizens of their countries. There is a widespread conviction that NGOs are in some ways, better qualified than Government organizations (GOs) to successfully implement development programmes and that their inclusion in policy process can be an important addition to Governments' development activities. (Riley 2002).

During the past few years, several Non-Government Organizations left their imprint on the sands of development in Assam. They have shown that, with courage and conviction, with dedication and perseverance and a commitment to the welfare of the people, much can be achieved despite all constraints. There are numerous success stories of organizations in Assam but only a very few names can be mentioned and among them eight NGOs have been selected for the study. A majority of them have concentrated in providing livelihood, employment and income generation activities.

The profile of the NGOs Under Study are as follows..

Organization's Name : Assam Centre for Rural Development (ACRD)
Contact Address : 29, P.B Road, Rihabari, Guwahati
: Pin 781008

Genesis of the Organization

It was during the period when one of the functionaries of the organization was kept in captivity by a militant group for a year. The feeling of negligence, poverty, lack of communication, and infrastructure among the tribal rural people alienated them from the mainstream to remote places of Assam. The dilapidating condition felt by the family members and well wishers of the person and a group of socially aware and likeminded people took initiative to form a voluntary organization which could serve the unreached people from the tribal and backward community. Ultimately during 1991-92 the dream came true with the formation of an organization namely 'Assam Centre for Rural Development' with the kind support and guidance of Late Dr. Lily Mazinder Baruah, a renowned social activist of the North East Region and daughter of Bharat Ratna Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi, first Chief Minister of Assam. Gradually the Organization got registered under Societies Registration Act 1860, in 1995. The head office of ACRD is in the city of Guwahati which is the gateway of the North-Eastern Region of India.

Vision of ACRD

A society who will facilitate, strengthen the rural and disadvantaged people to be empowered by developing their confidence, building their capacity, develop their skills in

respect of alternative livelihood opportunities, health support services and educational support services.

Mission of ACRD

To catalyze socio-economic changes in rural Assam through women's empowerment.

Objectives of the Organisation

The objectives of ACRD are as follows.

- i) To implement the poverty alleviation programmes to bring about better living conditions and to generate employment and rapid income for individuals.
- ii) To start, encourage, assist and carry on such activities deemed necessary for sustainable self employment of rural people i.e. handloom, handicraft, animal husbandry, pisciculture, horticulture, plantation etc.
- iii) To take up various programmes for generating awareness among the rural people on various aspects of education, health and hygiene, traditional system of medicine, mother and child care, empowerment of women etc.
- iv) To conduct research studies on education, art and cultural heritage and customary rituals and systems of the indigenous people of Assam as well as conduct research studies on the role and effectiveness of various programmes of Government and Non- Government Organizations for development of the communities.
- v) To provide services during natural calamities and to organize programmes for encouraging the youths.
- vi) To conduct workshops, seminars and symposia on the above.

Area of Operation

The area of operation of ACRD is within the geographical boundaries of Assam State and the North Eastern Region. Presently the organization has been working in various Districts of Assam i.e. Kamrup, Baksa, Odalguri, Lakhimpur, Morigaon, Nogaon, Barpeta, Dhubri, Bongaigaon, Kokrajhar etc. ACRD has worked in over 500 villages so far covering the tribal communities of Bodo, Rabha, Garo, Mishing, Karbi etc and other communities like Adivasi, Scheduled Castes and Other backward classes. In addition to the above, ACRD is in contemplation to expand its activities in the near future to Dhemaji and Tinsukia districts in Upper Assam.

Target Group

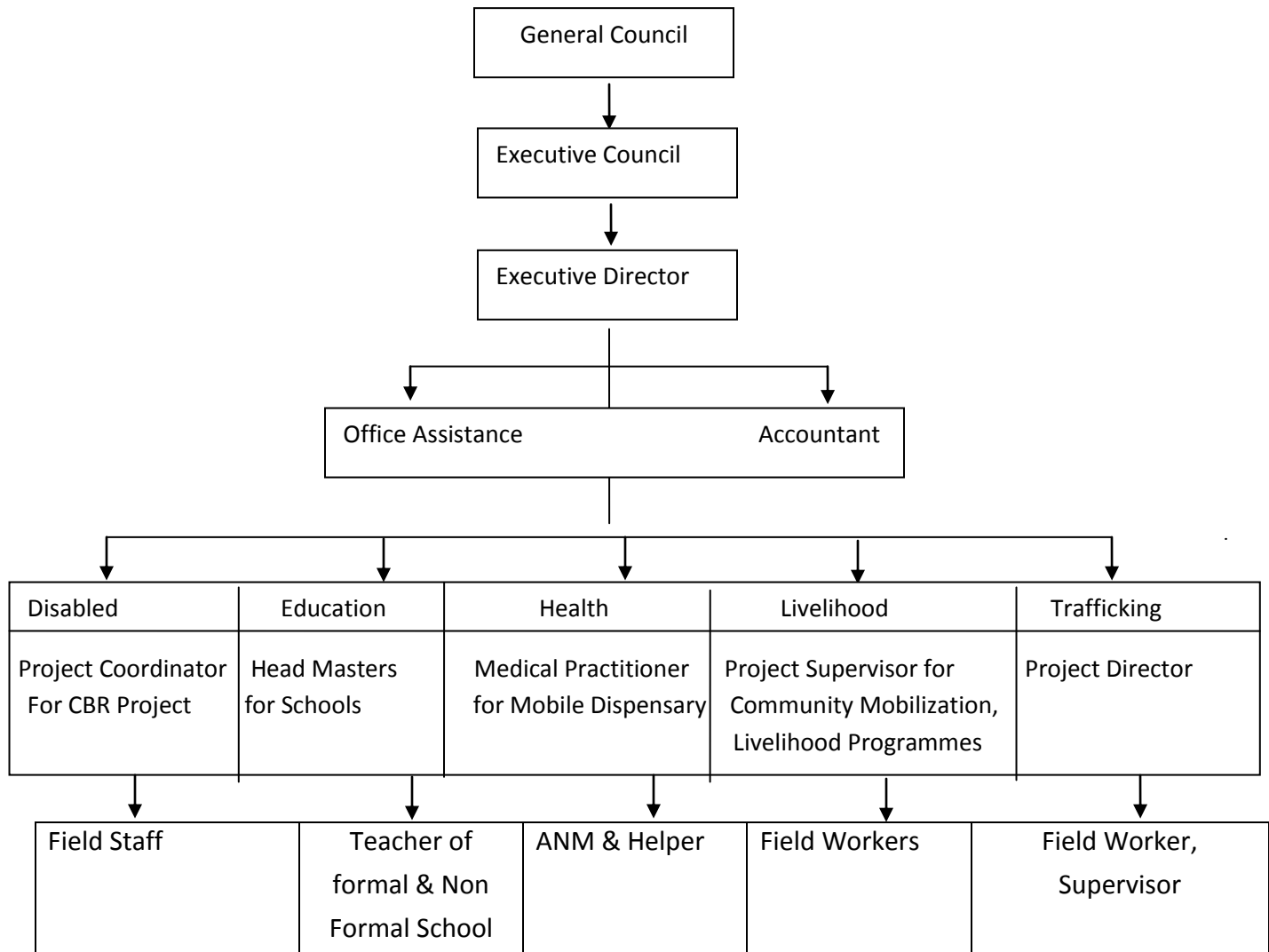
The target groups for which ACRD has been working are the marginalized, land less, vulnerable rural women, children and families belonging to below poverty line.

Infrastructure

ACRD has branch offices at Panikheti, Birkuchi in Chandrapur Block, Barihat in Rani Block of Kamrup district and Suklai in Baksa district of Assam. It has Vocational training cum Skill Development Centre (VTSDC) at Borduar bagan of Chayani Borduar Block of Kamrup district, Assam. The organization has two numbers of Assam type buildings and one number of RCC building along with three kathas of land at Barihat Sikarhati and five Bighas of land at Borihat, Behena Para. The organization has one number of Maruti Van (OMNI). Fourteen number of Fan and one number of AC. One number of Type Writer, five number of Desktop set, one number of Laptop, three number of Printer, one number of Xerox machine along with other required furniture and fixtures and utensils.

Organizational Structure

Figure/Chart 5.1 : Organisational Structure of ACRD



Government Sponsored Programmes

The Organization has been working in collaboration with Government departments since last 10 years. Govt. Departments like The Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India, CAPART, NEZ, etc. Programmes on which the organization has been working since last 4 years with the Government organizations as partner are as follows..

1. *Gyan Setu School for Child Labour*

ACRD has been working on this project since last November 2008 with the financial assistance of National Child Labour Project. This school is meant for the children belonging to

6-14 years of age who have been deprived of education due to poverty and working as domestic labourers in garages, factories, brick kilns, stone crushers, and some are engaged as labourers by their parents to collect fire wood, fodder for animals and some are helping their parents in their domestic chores since there is no education facility in the villages. Under this project four non-formal schools named Gyan Setu were set up by the organization in Taltola, Amgaon, Suwali lukuwa basti and Singimari at Chandrapur Development Block of Kamrup District. Since there is no education facility in suwali lukuwa village which is situated in a thick forest on the top of the hills, all children of the village have enrolled in the NCLP School. To run the schools there are eight teachers and four vocational teachers. The children are provided with mid day meal and other study materials. Regular health checks up camps are organized for the children. The students are given Rs. 100/- per month as stipend which is deposited in the post office. After three years when the child opts for higher classes in a formal school, he/ she will be able to take out the money. These schools have got overwhelming response from the community and the community participates in the events like Independence Day, Republic Day, Children's Day, Saraswati Puja etc organized at the schools.

2. *Ujjawala*

There are thousands of cases of trafficking of young girls from Assam especially from Baksa, Udalguri, Darrang, Kokrajhar Districts. Looking for job opportunities in the big cities, the young girls try to go out of the villages with the help of some relatives/ known persons who pretend to be their well wishers and fall prey to a chain of middle men. Later on they are engaged in varieties of works where they are sexually and economically exploited. Many such girls have been reported traceless till now and some of them have been rescued by the local Students' Organizations or community members.

ACRD has been trying to generate awareness among the community on the issue of trafficking in remote villages of Baksa and Udalguri Districts by organizing meetings with the local community and awareness camps for the parents, girls, community leaders etc. A network has been developed with local Students Association, Women Organizations, District Administration, and police etc to work hand in hand so that trafficking can be resisted and the trafficked girls can be rescued.

A rehabilitation Centre named Navajeevan has been set up by ACRD at Sikarhati, Borihat in Palasbari circle of Kamrup district, Assam under Ujjawala scheme sponsored by

Ministry of Women and Child Development. The girls who fell into the trap of traffickers and were taken to different cities outside Assam or who were rescued from some Railway stations have been brought to Navajeevan. By organizing awareness meetings or by collecting information from community members/informers/ local organizations, the girls who were trafficked and became victims, are brought to Navajeevan Centre by the ACRD Field Staff and kept for a period of six months to one year. During 2009-10 fifty girls rescued from different places of Assam and have been brought to the Centre.

The girls are medically examined at Navajeevan and their health check up is done regularly. For their mental development, regular counseling session is held. Besides, to bring up their inner qualities, they are encouraged to learn / participate in dance, drama, songs, recreation etc. They have been imparting training on different income generating trades like, handloom; tailoring, doll making, flower making and beautician courses etc so that they can earn income through these trades and lead a better and dignified life. Prayer, meditation, physical exercises, indoor and outdoor games, etc are also day to day activities of the girls to keep them engaged and forget their past. Some other facilities provided to the inmates in Navajeevan is non-formal schooling for the illiterate girls so that they can read and write in Assamese and English. A library has been set up for the literate girls also to study books on various subjects. The inmates are provided legal support service in case of requirement at Navajeevan.

It has been found after a follow up study that a few girls have got married and lead a normal life with their spouse. Some have started small enterprises by opening tailoring, beautician work, handloom etc.

3. Support to Training and Employment Programme

The Support to Training & Employment Programme for Women (STEP) was launched as a Central Scheme in 1986-87 and the organization ACRD started working on this project in the year 2006-07 with the financial support from Ministry of Women and Child Development. The programme STEP aims to make a significant impact on women by upgrading skills for self and wage employment. The sequence of activities is envisaged in mobilizing women in viable groups, improving their skills, arranging for productive assets/access to wage employment, creating backward and forward linkage, improving/arranging for support services, providing access to credit, awareness generation, gender sensitization, nutritional education,

sensitization of project functionaries etc. Thus STEP advocates an integrated package of inputs aiming at the self-reliance and empowerment of women by enhancing their productivity and enabling them to take up income generation activities.

Under this project, seventeen SHGs were formed at Chandrapur Development Block who started savings and opened accounts in the bank. Further, women were imparted training on rearing of goat scientifically and they were given four hundred eighty (480) no. of goats and fourteen number of bucks. In the second phase of STEP project, ACRD has started working among five hundred women belonging to backward communities for livelihood promotion through pig rearing in ten villages of Rani Development Block of Kamrup District. It was found from survey report of ACRD that the women were earning some money by rearing pigs traditionally but they did not have any idea of rearing pigs scientifically which would improve their economic condition. During the survey, five hundred women were identified who were either rearing pigs or expressed interest in rearing pigs. Some criteria were set to select the women as beneficiaries by ACRD. Awareness generation programmes were organized for the women to discuss on various issues, i.e, gender, mother and child health, food and nutrition, legal awareness of the women etc. They were organized to form SHGs and imparted training on financial management, skill building etc. The training on rearing of pigs of high variety, its management and marketability, health and hygiene, proper feeding and shed, proper veterinary care, artificial insemination etc were imparted to the women. They were taken to the National Research Centre on Pig for exposure to pig farming.

In the first phase, hundred twenty five women were given two piglets each. A veterinary doctor was engaged to treat the piglets in case they suffered from any disease. Regular veterinary service was provided to the piglets by giving vaccines, vitamins, etc free of cost. The rearers were provided a shed for the pigs so that the pigs are protected from heat, rain and cold.

As support service to the women through this project, veterinary camps and health check up camps have been organized for the women. Two non-formal schools have been opened so that the illiterate women can be taught to read and write. Efforts have been made through this project so that the women become self-sufficient and are aware of their issues. Through this project ACRD aims economic empowerment and self sufficiency of the tribal and backward women of Rani area in Kamrup District.

4. *Mobile Dispensary:*

ACRD has been offering medical support services to the people of more than 20 villages in remote areas under Chayani Borduar and Rani Development Block of Kamrup district since 2003-04 under the scheme of Mobile Dispensary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs Government of India. A health check up unit has been set up in the premises of the office of ACRD at Borduar Bagan area where patients are regularly checked up by Doctors. The check up unit has a doctor, a nurse a helper and a supervisor. Regular health check –up camps are organized in the villages of the area where common ailments are treated by the doctors free of cost. It needs to be mentioned here that people of Borduar Bagan have been benefited by the Health Check up unit of Mobile dispensary and people from the village of 10 to 15 Kilometer distance come to the dispensary for free treatment. During 2007-08, six health check up camps were held in Chayani Borduar area and a number of 843 patients of the villages of the area were given treatment free of cost. In the year 2008-09, 48 number of medical health check up camps were held in the villages of Chayani Borduar Block. Total No. of beneficiary was 3706. The total no of referred patient was 129. ACRD renders services to the victims of floods every year by giving treatment and distributing medicines to the flood victims, providing food, blankets, candles, mosquito nets, cloths etc. Some rehabilitation programmes are also taken up to help the victims.

5. *Targeted Intervention Project on Migrant Labour*

The TI project of Assam State AIDs Control Society on Migrant Labourers was started from November, 2010. Some of the pockets of Kamrup District where ACRD has started working are BG Godown and Coal Loading Shed in Noonmati area, Narengi, Mothghoria, Rajabari, Babubasti, Patharquary, Carbon Gate, Stagaon, Railway gate, Hatigaon Chowk, Bhootnath etc. As per survey and mapping done by the team, the number of migrant labourer found in the area is 12,000 approximately. Awareness generation programmes have been organized among the Migrant Labourers on HIV/AIDs and use of condom by holding meeting with them, through selected peer leaders, organizing street play etc. Some other programmes like organizing free health check up camps for them, community meeting, focus group discussion, taking the suspected labourers for ICTC etc, have also been conducted.

6. Sustainable Development Programme

A programme on Sustainable Development of Tribal Communities in Kamrup district was started from 1st February 2003, sponsored by CAPART, NEZ in Borduar Bagan area covering 20 villages. Ten SHGs were formed under this programme and they were imparted training on plantation of black pepper, banana, betel nut, coconut etc in a scientific and systematic way and on maintenance of books, accounts keeping etc. The SHG member started marketing of the packets of black pepper, turmeric, herbal medicines like trifala, cinnamon powder coriander powder etc through NEDFi Hat, Gram Sree Mela and retail shops in the nearest town of Mirza and Guwahati. Although the project has been over, the SHGs are continuing marketing of their products and earning income by selling the products.

7. Gram Sree Mela

Along with the above mentioned programmes, the organization keep on organizing CAPART sponsored programme 'Gram Sree Mela'. ACRD organized Mela at Tinsukia, which is the eastern most corner of Assam where NGOs and SHGs from all over the country participated for displaying and selling various items which include cane and bamboo products, handloom and handicraft products.

Financial Allocations

Table 5.1: Year wise Financial Allocations & Schemes of ACRD

Year	Sanction order & date	Name of the Scheme	Funding Agency	Fund Sanctioned (In Lakh)
2007-08	F.No 22013/01/2003-NGO.18.02.08	Mobile Dispensary	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	3,90,870.00
	F.No. 3-2/2004-STEP, 17.10.2006	Support to Training and Employment Programme (1 st Installment)	Ministry of Women and Child Development	10,42,500.00

	GSM/ASM/13/4/2007/727, 2.07.09	Gram Shree Mela (2 nd Installment	CAPART, New Delhi	4,03,700.00
	F.No.3-2/2004, 15.10,2010	Support to Training and Employment Programme (Goetary) (3 rd Installment)	Ministry of Women and Child Development	17,74,600.00
	GSM/ASM/3/1/2008, 27.07.09	Gram Shree Mela	CAPART, Guwahati	4,03,700.00
2008-09	No.KMJ.90/2005, 6.11.2008	Gyan Setu School under National Child Labour Project	Deputy Commissioner	6,40,920.00
	F.No.7-186/2008-CP, 25.02.2009	Ujjawala	Ministry of Women and Child Development, Jeevan Deep Building	17,93,700.00
	F.No.3.2/2004-STEP, 23.5.2008	Support to Training and Employment Programme (Goetary Project) (2 nd Installment)	Ministry of Women and Child Development.	7,72,600.00
	F.No.22013/10/2009-NGO, 25.01.2010	Mobile Dispensary	Ministry of Ttribal Affairs	6,85,350.00
2009-10	F.No-7-186/2008-CP, 23.03.2009	Ujjawala	Ministry of WCD	5,87,137.00

2010-11	F.No-7-186/2008-CP, 23.03.2011	Ujjawala	Ministry of Women and Child Development.	28,65,262.00
	No.KMJ.90/2005,02.06.2010	Gyan Setu School for Child Labour	Deputy Commissioner	2,05,492.00
	No.KMJ.90/2005, 02.09.2010	Gyan Setu	Deputy Commissioner	1,40,696.00
	No.KMJ.90/2005, 21.01.2011	Gyan Setu	Deputy Commissioner	28,500.00
2010-12	F.No.3-58/2008- STEP,09.09.2010	Support to Training and Employment Programme. (Piggery)	Ministry of Women and Child Development	40,00,000.00 11,35,057.00 (1 st Installment)
	ASACS/TI/NGO/487/2010/05, 08.10.2010	Targeted Intervention Project on Migrant labour	Assam State AIDS Control Society	13,69,800.00 4,18,900.00 (1 st installment).

Organization's Name : **Anchalik Gram Unnayan Parishad (AGUP)**

Contact Address : : Vill & P.O. Jania, Dist-Barpeta

: Pin 781314

Genesis of the Organization

Jania is an area of District Barpeta. The majority of the inhabitants of this area belong to scheduled castes, OBC, and immigrants. They started their lives as potters, agriculture labourers and recognized as victimized class. Jania is very much flood affected area and people used to face the sufferings due to lack of education, socio-economic awareness, earning sources. There exist huge number of widows in the locality without proper guardian and matured sons for earning as a result they were bound to beg from door to door and even they were bound to go on starvation with their little children day after day. Besides this, every year being affected by the flood water, the people of this area had suffered a lot in comparison to other Districts of Assam. During that period few community people came forward and

requested both central and State Government to give a look in this area. But poor response and uncared attitude of Government demoralized the community people. But the sorry plight of the community could not bear by young energetic guy like Mr. Malik, inhabitant of Jania. He started home visits, organized people and started motivating to form an organization under which all developmental works for the development of Jania could be done. It was 1986 when the community got a ray of hope in the form of an organization namely Anchalik Gram Unnyan Parishad. With the passage of time by considering the needs of the community the organization got registered during 1988 under Societies Registration Act. XXI of 1860 vide Registration no. 1819 of 1988. Gradually it had started spreading its wings with special focus on the upliftment of the socio-economic condition of the people of Jania and got FCRA Registration in 1976 vide its registration no. 02077002 dated 05-09-01. Since then the organization has been working hard to give a platform to the victimized needy people and to a great extent the organization has achieved success in this direction.

Vision

Anchalik Gram Unnyan Parishad visualizes a society where people can live with peaceful co-existence, nurturing unity, love, justice and brotherhood.

Mission

To establish a moral human society on the ground of truth, love and compassion by developing skill, technology, and awareness about the moral values and socio-economic justice among the people there by strengthening and maintaining peace, harmony, and unity among the different communities.

Objectives of the Organisation

The objectives of Anchalik Gram Unnyan Parishad are as follows..

- i) To make social, economical, cultural, moral and spiritual development among the people by starting peace work and peace centers in different region of India.

- ii) To work for development of women and children by linking education, training and other social welfare activities in collaboration with Governmental, semi Governmental, national and international agencies.
- iii) To motivate the rural people to organize themselves and to form into self help groups at village level.
- iv) To promote, propogate and help the income generating enterprises and do the needful as to ensure against unemployment and poverty.
- v) To arrange, organize and supply of agricultural machineries like tractors, powertillers, irrigation, boaring equipments etc to the village farmer.
- vi) To inculcate; legal awareness among the poor and vulnerable section of the people in regards to the rights and benefits conferred upon them by social welfare law and Government schemes and measures.
- vii) To alleviate poverty and bring about better living conditions, mutual co-operation and unity among the villagers and in general rural development through implementation of KVIC programmes.

Area of Operation

The organization was working in Six districts of Assam i.e. Dhubri, Bongaigaon, Goalpara, Chirang, Barpeta, Kokrajhar. But presently the organization has been working in three districts like Chirang, Bongaigaon, Barpeta. AGUP has worked in over Five hundred villages so far. In addition to the above, AGUP is in contemplation to expand its activities in the near future to Dibrugarh and Sivsagar districts of Upper Assam.

Target Groups

AGUP, through a multi faced strategy seeks to empower the rural poor, marginalized, landless, destitute women, children and mass people especially the unemployed youth of Assam by promoting need based development initiatives with people's participation.

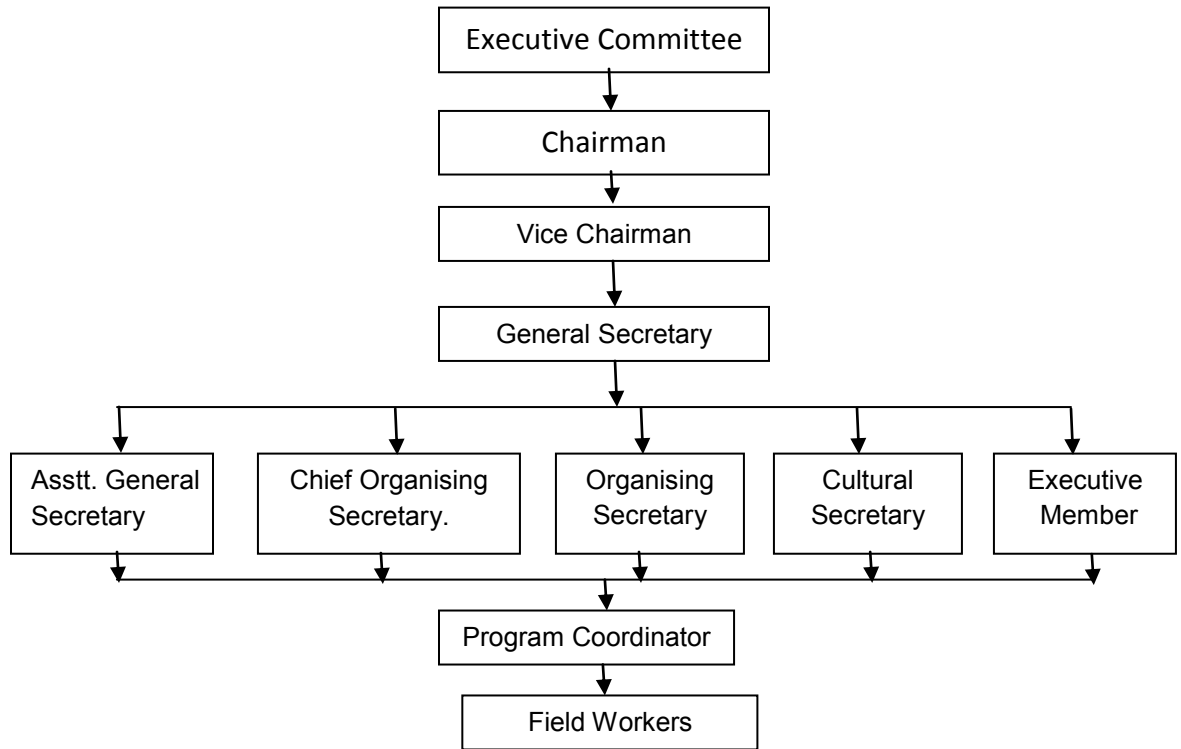
Infrastructure

The Head office of the organization is being run from its own building. The organization has skill development centre for the artisans at the premises of head office. The organization has three nos of RCC. Building including the facilitation centre of Raipur. It has eight bighas of

land in Jania area of Barpeta district itself. The organization has one number of maruti van and equipped with all the modern technologies like projector, LCD, computer with internet facility, Xerox machine and others.

Organizational Structure

Figure/Chart 5.2 : Organisational Structure of AGUP



Government Sponsored Programmes

The organization has been working with different Government departments like, Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprise, GOI, KVIC, NE Office, Guwahati, CAPART, NEZ, SIDBI, NEDSF, District Administration, Barpeta, DRDA, Barpeta, District Agricultural office, Barpeta since its inception. AGUP has completed many projects but the details of ongoing projects are as follows....

1. People’s Education Programme

The organization has been implementing MSME sponsored People’s Education Programme with a motive to create an awareness among college going students towards the

prospects of Rural Industries and how it can solve the unemployment problem of Assam. The programme was conducted at several college premises covering the districts of Barpeta, Nalbari, Bongaigaon, Kokrajhar and Dhubri. During the year 2008-09, AGUP organized two numbers of PEP under the sponsorship of KVIC at FAAM College, Jania and Janapriya Junior College, Baniarapara in Barpeta district where 410 participants were present in the programme. The outcome of the programme was that many unemployed youth got engaged in Chalk Industry, Beekeeping, Food Processing, and Concrete Industry paving a passage for income.

2. *Entrepreneurship Awareness Programme*

Entrepreneurship Awareness Programme has been organizing since 2004 with a motive to provoke awareness among the youths towards rural entrepreneurship in their own areas so that they can meet up their livelihood and create employment for the community at large to develop rural India. In this awareness programme, youths were marked out with entrepreneurial quality to motivate and train them through a planned training course so as to enable them to set up their own tiny and small-scale ventures in the form of rural industry with the assistance available from different sources.

3. *National Watershed Development Project for Rain fed Area*

AGUP has been implementing Government sponsored National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Areas in the Jania area of district Barpeta which aims at scientific land use through development of integrated farming systems on the principles of watershed management, where less than 30% arable area is under assured means of irrigation.

The people and farmers belong to these areas are basically depend upon agricultural resources. So, the time has come to think about the alternative way to sustain the tradition of culture. The basic source of water supply is none other than rain water. But this dependency upon rain water always create problem. AGUP has organized two days training programme on 'Effective watershed Management' to build up awareness on conservation of rain water and also to impart knowledge on how to raise the productivity. This project is implemented in three villages of Mandia Block i.e. Rupakuchi, Gagalmari and Medhirtary among 4500 people. Under this project a nursery is developed with a view to supply free sapling to the beneficiaries

of these villages. Besides, Agricultural bundh & road is also constructed for the conservation of rain water in the field. This bundh helped them to conserve rain and flood water and both side of agricultural field covering 60 bighas of land. As a result of the construction of bundh, the productivity raised and also helped the farmers to uplift their socio-economic condition and there by eradicate the menace of poverty. Under this scheme loan is also disbursed among poor and marginal farmers for land based and non land based activities towards SHG and user group to mobilize the resources and help the farmers to initiate their agricultural activities and also to run their petty business.

During 2007-08, seven numbers of Agricultural bundh measuring 3000 mtrs were constructed towards promotion of arable land for conservation of rain water. About 500 hector arable land in these villages are being developed through land leveling about 7000 saplings of various variety was distributed among villagers towards promotion of ecological and environmental balance and abundance of providing fuel for the poor communities of these areas. Loans are also distributed among thirty five Self Help Groups and User Groups amounting to Rs. 6 Lakhs.

4. Cancer Awareness Programme

Barpeta district is one of the cancer prone districts in India and most astonishing information is that highest number of cancer patient and deaths occurred in Barpeta district of Assam, Jania, as well many patients were died due to cancer and it is considered as sensitive area of cancer. 'Prevention is better than cure', keeping this in mind AGUP has organized street play as a part to build up awareness among common masses of this area about cancer through musical amusement with the support of District Administration, Barpeta. This programe helped people to know about the root causes of cancer and its preventive measures.

5. Scheme for Fund Regeneration of Traditional Industries

AGUP has been implementing a flagship project of Khadi and Village Industries Commission, (KVIC) Under Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise, GOI with a view to make traditional industries more productive and competitive and facilitating their sustainable development. The spirit of SFURTI is to promote eco-friendly products of traditional industries to develop potential growth in production and export and also to lead widespread generation of employment opportunities in the rural areas of the country.

This project covered five villages of Barpeta district i.e. Raipur, Bhaluki, Joshihatigaon, Joshihatichar and Dhupguri comprising 2000 numbers of cane and Bamboo artisans for the duration of five years. During last year a detailed Diagnostic Study Report (DSR) was prepared and based on this Diagnostic Study Report (DSR) Action Plan for five years has been prepared and accordingly on 29th March/08 SFURTI programme was launched at Raipur in the presence of renowned personalities of KVIC, NYK, Barpeta.

During the year one cluster development co-ordination group meeting was held at Deputy Commissioner's conference hall under the chairmanship of DC, Barpeta for validation of action plan and discusses the progress and objectives of the scheme. Besides, fifteen tool kits were distributed among the artisans of Raipur during the time of inauguration. Cluster Development Co-ordination Group is also the Monitoring Committee at the district level.

Under this scheme, during the year 2008-09, AGUP has intervened in the activities like Common Facility Centre, Product and Design Development, Market promotion Assistance and Capacity Building Measure. During the year AGUP has covered up 600 artisans under this project to enhance the productivity, employment, marketing and capacity building. This programme already promoted their production and also established marketing network all over India. Under SFURTI, Barpeta Cane and Bamboo Craft Cluster is a sustainable cluster. A Common Facility Centre, measuring 1350 sqft is constructed at Raipur village for the benefit of entire cluster artisans. Machineries were also installed in the CFC for increase in production and to reach the desirable finishing of the product. Toolkits were also distributed among 100 nos. of artisans. As a measure of quality control and improvement in design, training on design, processing and treatment is provided at IIT, Guwahati to 11 nos of artisans. Under Market Promotion Assistance two numbers of Exhibitions were organized at Howly and Guwahati. A showroom is also established at Barpeta road to facilitate regular sales of the cane and bamboo products. Product catalogue is also printed. Under Capacity Building, awareness camp and capacity building training was organized to develop the cluster approach and motivations of the artisans.

6. *Gram Sree Mela*

AGUP has been working on CAPART sponsored Gram Sree Mela since 2008. AGUP has conducted Mela for the first time at the ground of Vidyapith H.S. School of Barpeta town for

ten days. The Gram Sree Mela was participated by fifty five numbers of Voluntary Organizations and SHGs from various parts of the country and State as well i.e. from West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, and Bihar etc along with other North-eastern states. The participated organization exhibited and sold various products of jute, cane and bamboo products, handicrafts, food processing, metal jewellery, ivory products of Barpeta, handloom, wood carving, dry flower, Applique work, stitch work, pearl jewellery, Ayurvedic medicine etc. Total sale during the Mela was Rs. 31, 35,995. DRDA recommended ten SHGs who also participated in the gram sree mela with their indigenous rural products. Through arranging Gram Sree Mela, AGUP provided a platform to all rural artisans and entrepreneurs to market their products.

Financial Allocations

Table 5.2 : Year Wise Financial Allocations & Schemes of AGUP

Year	Sanction Order & Date	Name of the scheme	Funding Agency	Fund Sanctioned (in Lakh)
2007-08	BPT/Agri/152/2002-03,7.03.03	National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Areas	District agriculture Office	15,33,450.00
	XXIII/ASM/Trag-Prog/2007-08/1931, 6.09.07	Entrepreneurship Development Programme	Khadi and Village Industries Commission	25,000.00
	XXII/ASM/PUB/2007-07/1966, 3.09.07	People's Education Programme	Khadi and Village Industries Commission	35,000.00
	GSM/ASM/13/13/2007/1211, 28.09.07	Gram Shree Mela	Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural	4,29,200.00

			Technology	
2008-09	XXI/ASM/PUB/2008-09, 23.12.08	People's Education Programme	Khadi and Village Industries Commission	70,000.00
	SF/VI/Bihar/muzaff/1037/2008-09/1300, 31.3.09	Scheme for Fund Regeneration of Traditional Industries	Khadi and Village Industries Commission	55,05000.00
2009-10	XXI/ASM/PUB/2010-100/6749, 28/11/09	People's Education Programme	Khadi and Village Industries Commission	70,000.00
	SF/VI/Bihar/muzaff/1037/2008-09/1300, 31.03.09	Scheme for Fund Regeneration of Traditional Industries	Khadi and Village Industries Commission	22,32,441
2010-11	KVIC/NEZO/PUB/38B/VOL.III/2010-11/4197, 28.03.11	People's Education Programme	Khadi and Village Industries Commission	35,000.00
	SF/VI/Bihar/muzaff/1037/2008-09/1300, 31.03.09	Scheme for Fund Regeneration of Traditional Industries	Khadi and Village Industries Commission	12,85,000.00
	C-(551) 2009-10, 20.09.2010	Entrepreneurs Skill Development Programme on diversified handloom	Indian Institute of Entrepreneurs	1,50,000.00
	C-(551) 2009-10, 20.09.2010	Entrepreneurs Skill Development Programme on	Indian Institute of Entrepreneurs	1,50,000

		Decorative Bamboo Product		
	C(576) JCK 2010-11/1211, 30.09.10	Entrepreneurs Skill Development Programme on betelnut leaf production	Indian Institute of Entrepreneurs	75,000.00
	C(576) JCK 2010-11/1211 dt 30.09.10	Entrepreneurs Skill Development Programme on weaving	Indian Institute of Entrepreneurs	1,25,000.00

Organization's Name : Bahumukhi Krishi Aru Samaj Kalyan Samity (BKASS)

Contact Address : P.O. Herapati, Chota Rupahi,
: Noor Nagar, Nagaon, Assam
: Pin 782002

Genesis of the Organization

One Mr. Choudhury the founder of the organization aged 56 years took birth in a rich family of Noor Nagar, Nagaon. He was brought up in a society-friendly family where poors were given adequate respect, support through cash and kind always. This serving attitude of the family gradually developed in him too. The backwardness of the village was always shaking his heart. The people were legging behind socially, economically, educationally, physically and in many other fields. Children who were known as the backbone of the nation were moving here and there in the village. Seeing the sorry plight of the villagers, Mr. Choudhury by utilizing his property opened an L.P. School providing primary education to the children. His pious effort was well supported by the villagers and requested Mr. Choudhury to bring more creativity in his thinking to develop the deplorable condition of the people of this Noor Nagar. This submissive attitude added Mr. Choudhury to think more constructively and as outcome Bahumukhi Krishi Aru Samaj Kalyan Samiti came into existence in 1989 with a message to the socially concerned people to devote them for the cause of down trodden and distressed.

Vision

B’KASS visualizes a nationwide social system where all human being shall have socio-economic justice and freedom towards wellbeing of human society and growth of the nation. The downtrodden and deprived section of the society shall be empowered socially and economically.

Mission

The principal mission of B’KASS has been the empowerment of neglected and deprived mass and the thrust to make downtrodden rural people aware of their rights, able to sustain themselves without humiliation and give their children a promise of healthy growth.

Objectives of the Organization

The present objectives of B’KASS are

- i) To organize and train up undeveloped cultivators as a good citizen and modern cultivator.
- ii) To organize fishery firm and agricultural farm in the private and public sectors.
- iii) To organize and train up the cultivators and small industry beneficiary and gathering money and disburse as S.T. Loan.
- iv) To give relief and free coaching to the poor students.
- v) To organize the ignorant village women to train up weaving, cottage industry, cutting, knitting etc. and establishment of weaving societies and thereby to solve the unemployment problem.
- vi) To remove poverty and to provide education to illiterate people through library and adult education and to improve cultural activities and improvement of language and literature.
- vii) To develop our environment production and plantation of flowers, fruits and valuable trees.
- viii) Establishment of pre-primary schools, for child development and special care should be taken for women and children and aged also.

- ix) Establishment of physical exercise hall and stadium for physical development of the children.
- x) To render assistance to storm, fire and flood affected people and improve the condition of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe people socially and economically.

Area of Operation

Presently B’KASS has been working in the Nagaon district only. Earlier it was working in other districts also along with Nagaon but with the change in objectives of the organization, the area of operation has also got changed. But in future again it may be extended to various places of Assam

Target Group

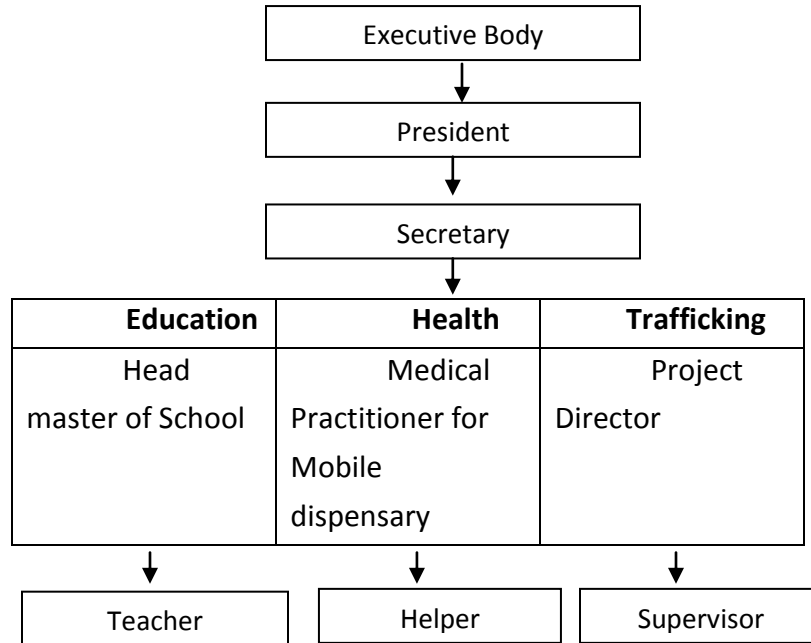
Girls who are unable to continue their study due to low income of the family, women who has got no shelter to stay and to earn money and the old who are in need of support, care and attention are the target group of the organization.

Infrastructure

The head office of B’KASS is operating from its own building. The organization has a school building, along with a working women hostel and day care centres for older. It has rehabilitation cum training centre for women. The NGO office is well equipped with modern facilities like computers, telephone, internet facilities, different audio-visual equipments etc. The organization has a big plot of land in its name. Also, vehicle in the form of a car is also available to give 24 hours service for the organization as well as for the villagers in time of need.

Organizational Structure

Figure/ Chart 5.3: Organisational Structure of BKASS



Government Sponsored Programmes

1. Noor Nagar Old Age home

BKASS has been implementing Old age home programme sponsored by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment since last 1992 with a view to meet the diverse needs of older persons including reinforcement and strengthening of the family, awareness generation on issues pertaining to older persons, popularization of the concept of lifelong preparation for old age, facilitating productive ageing etc. The organization has been running three old age homes in different places like Noor Nagar, Nogaon, Jagiroad, and Silongoni having Seventy five older persons. All of them have been provided with free accommodation, fooding, clothing to the poor helpless older persons above the age of Sixty years. The organization has appointed one doctor for each home who gives treatment to the older with necessary medicine.

2. *Day Care Centres for Older Persons*

With the financial support of Ministry of social justice and empowerment B'KASS has been running Day Care Centres for older persons with a view to provide various non-institutional support systems to older person such as developmental programmes for preparation for old age, death and bereavement, raising family and community awareness for enriched interactions, health check up camps, information and awareness for prevention of problems and treatment, training and opportunities for income generation, counselling and legal aid; self/mutual help groups; information and referral services and any other programme or service in the best interest of older persons.

3. *Mobile Medical Unit*

The organization has been implementing the Mobile Medicare Centre scheme for older persons with the financial support of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. Till September 2011, Five hundred older persons availed the benefits of the scheme. Organization has been running a TATA Magic Car as an ambulance to provide the services to the older. For the smooth functioning of the scheme the organization has appointed one organizer, one social worker, one helper and a driver for Mobile Medicare Centre, also appointed one doctor to take care of them. Medicines are being provided to the older persons as far as possible.

4. *Integrated Education for Disabled*

The organization has been working on Integrated Education for Disabled Children scheme w.e.f 1-04-2003 sponsored by the Ministry of HRD, Department of Higher Education with an objective to provide education to the handicapped children with the objective of integrating them in general schools to enable them to be equally contributing members of society and to enable them to face life with courage and confidence. Total 296 nos of disabled students were benefited under this program. 7nos of special teacher, 35 nos. of classroom teacher and 22 nos. of helper has appointed for this purpose. Under this scheme the organization has been providing School Uniforms, Books, Stationeries and transport allowances to the beneficiaries. They also established 3 nos. of well equipped Resource Room for practical learning for the disabled students.

5. *Ambedkar Hastashilp Vikas Yojana*

During 2001-2002, the Government of India launched a new scheme known AHVY scheme, which was aimed at promoting Indian handicrafts through the development of Artisan clusters as professionally managed and self reliant community enterprises. B'KASS began implementing the programme in Nagaon and Dhemaji district after conducting a baseline survey and mobilization of resources to form SHGs of handicraft artisan from the backward villages and semi-urban areas under AHVY scheme of Khagarijan Development Block of Nogaon and Dhakuakhana block of Dhemaji district were the purpose of the scheme. After BKASS conducted the survey and determined a need for AHVY to be implemented in the said areas, the organization created a plan of action and was granted a three-year intervention project under the scheme under the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles, Government of India involved various components : baseline survey, skill up-gradation programme, integrated design and technology development project, and a community empowerment project. During 2008-09, 47 nos of SHGs from khagarijan Dev. Block of Nagaon & Dhakuakhana Block of Dhemaji Distric were formed.

6. *Ujjawala*

With the financial support of Ministry of women and child development the organization started working on this scheme since last 2008-09 for prevention of trafficking, rescue, rehabilitation, Re-integration of victims of Trafficking under Ujjawala. A rehabilitation centre has been opened at Khagarijan CD Block in the district of Nagaon. Under this project Girls and Widows are provided with necessary training by forming Balika Mandals. In this connection local Administration including Police and Panchayat representatives, officials helped us. Total 100 numbers beneficiaries got benefited under this scheme till date.

7. *Working women hostel*

B'KASS has been running two numbers of girl's hostel since last 2001 at Noor Nagar and another at Chota Rupahi. Both the hostels have been accommodating more than 150 girls' students and they have been facilitated with free boarding and lodging in this hostel. There is two warden, two Cooks and two watchmen working in this project for smooth running. The warden regularly monitor and also call for a weekly meeting among the Girls boarders and organize different competition like, quiz, extempore speech, debating, essay writing and also

problems of the women in the state. BKASS has also started a library with Novel books, magazine, news paper and periodicals etc.

Financial Allocations

Table 5.3: Year Wise Financial Allocations & Schemes of BKASS

Year	Sanction Order & Date	Name of the Scheme	Funding Agency	Fund Sanctioned (in Lakh)
2007-08	F.No.15-2 (2)/2004-05/AG	Old Age Home II	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment	276,412.00
	F.No.15-2 (15)/2003-04/AG	Day Care Centre	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment	195,750.00
	F.No.15-2 (4)/2004-05/AG	Mobile Medicare Unit	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment	153,900.00
	F.No.14-55/2003-IE	Integrated Education for Disabled Children	Ministry of HRD, Department of Sec.& Higher Education	2,067,600.00
2008-09	F.No.15-2 (2)/2004-05/AG	Old Age Home II	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment	460,800.00
	F.No.15-2 (17)/2007-08/AG	Day Care Centre	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment	266,400.00
	F.No.15-2 (4)/2004-05/AG	Mobile Medicare Unit	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment	266,400.00
	F.No.C-16011/8/2007-08-CC (NER)	Ambedkar Hastashilp Vikas Yojana	Ministry of textiles	75,000.00
2009-10	F.No.15-2 (21)/2007-	Old age home II	Minnistry of	460,800.00

	08/AG		Social Justice & Empowerment	
	F.No.15-2 (17)/2007-08/AG	Day Care Centre	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment	336,600.00
	F.No.15-2 (4)/2004-05/AG	Mobile Medicare Unit	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment	266,400.00
	F.No.C-16011/8/2007-08 CC (NER)	Ambedkar Hastashilp Vikas Yojana	Ministry of Textiles	57,650.00
	F.No. 6-176/2007-08	Ujjawala	Ministry of Women & Child Development	1,035,450.00
	F.No. 8-177/2007-08	Ujjawala	Ministry of Women & Child Development	891,450.00
2010-11	F.No.15-2 (21)/2007-08/AG	Old age home II	Ministry of Social Justice & Women Empowerment	487,800.00
	F.No. 15-2 (17)/2007-08/AG	Day Care Centre	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment	336,600.00
	F.No.15-2 (4)/2004-05/AG	Mobile Medicare Unit	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment	266,400.00
	F.No.C-16011/8/2007-08-CC (NER),	Ambedkar Hastashilp Vikas Yojana	Ministry of Textiles	722,000.00
	F. No. 32011/1/99-C & B/2007-08	Working Women Hostel	Ministry of HRD, Department of Women and Child Development	225,000.00

Organization's Name : Morigaon Mahila Mehfil, Morigaon (MMM)
Contact Address : Civil Hospital Road,
: District - Morigaon, Assam,
: Pin : 782105,

Genesis of the organization

Morimuslim Gaon was an agriculture based village under Morigaon Subdivision whose 90% dwellers belonged to BPL and dependent on agriculture. Their poor financial condition always left them behind in terms of development. Their poverty did not allow them to purchase buffalos for ploughing the land. On the other hand almost every family had at least one or two expert handloom weavers. But their skill never got recognition by others.

So, in 1976, a group of women of the Morimuslim gaon decided to work together for economic development of the poor families by utilizing their own resources. As a result Morimusalman gaon Mahila Samity came into existence. It was not formally documented but works had been started. A total collection of Rs. 2,450 came to the samity fund in the form of member fees and donation where with samity took a rented house for office @Rs. 123.00 (one hundred twenty three) only for the entire length of the year and also started a weaving unit with three fly shuttle looms. Rs. 1000.00(one thousand) was spent for purchasing yarns and distributed amongst poor weavers. Rs. 227.00(two hundred twenty seven) was spent for providing medicine for poor women initially.

The Samity showed sign of improvement from the year 1976-78, so in 1979, 1st April the samity formally reestablished with the new name of Morigaon Mahila Mehefil (MMM) and in 1980-81 the organization got registered under Societies registration act 1860. During the year under great effort and persuasion of MMM twenty women took up rearing of silk worm and were highly profited by this valuable industry for which facilities were provided by Government Sericultural Demonstration Firm-Morigaon. Two very young girls Hussain Banu Begum and Wahida Rehman selected as President and Secretary respectively who were college student during the year. The journey of this twenty women paved passage for more than Three Hundred young women rearing silk worms.

Vision

Morigaon Mahila Mehfil visualizes of making rural and weaker section of the society a better place to live in.

Mission

The mission for which the organisation was established to improve the economic moral and social standard of villagers in the area of operation of the institution, to alleviate poverty and bring about better living condition, through mutual cooperation and unity among the villagers, to organize a welfare society for women and children and weaker section of the society, to promote scientific and literacy knowledge among the people of area covered, to work together with Local/National and International NGOs in the context of disaster management, to do activities for health care by implementing various health programme, to provide educational facilities for eradication of illiteracy from rural areas through implementation of various schemes in locality.

Objective of the Organization

The present objectives of the organization are as follows.

- (i) To integrate rural development activities through experimental and innovative efforts.
- (ii) To raise income level of the weaker section of the society through expansion of employment opportunities.
- (iii) To set up weaving, knitting, embroidery, vocational and other technical training centre/institute for holistic development of rural and urban people.
- (iv) To create an environment for women to realize their full potential with the help of Social and economic policies.
- (v) To promote changing social attitudes and community practices by active participation and involvement of both men and women.
- (vi) To ensure equal access to participation and decision making of women in social, political, economic, cultural aspect in the area.

- (vii) To strive for setting up of formal and non-formal educational institution and vocational training centers.
- (viii) To develop leadership qualities among the youth through vocational training so that youth can act as focal point of dissemination of knowledge in their own area of activity.
- (ix) To work for the prevention of child labour and undertake special initiatives for dropout children.
- (x) To bring mass awareness through ensuring people's participation in the field of disaster management.

Area of Operation

Morigaon Mahila Mehfil is presently working in Morigaon District only. The area of operation may be extended to other parts of Assam as well as other States of North East, seeing the feasibility of the programme.

Target group

MMM has been working for Disaster affected Community, Small and Marginal farmers, landless labour, Agricultural Labours paying much attention to Women, Children, youth of BPL category belonging to SC/ ST, General and Other Backward Class.

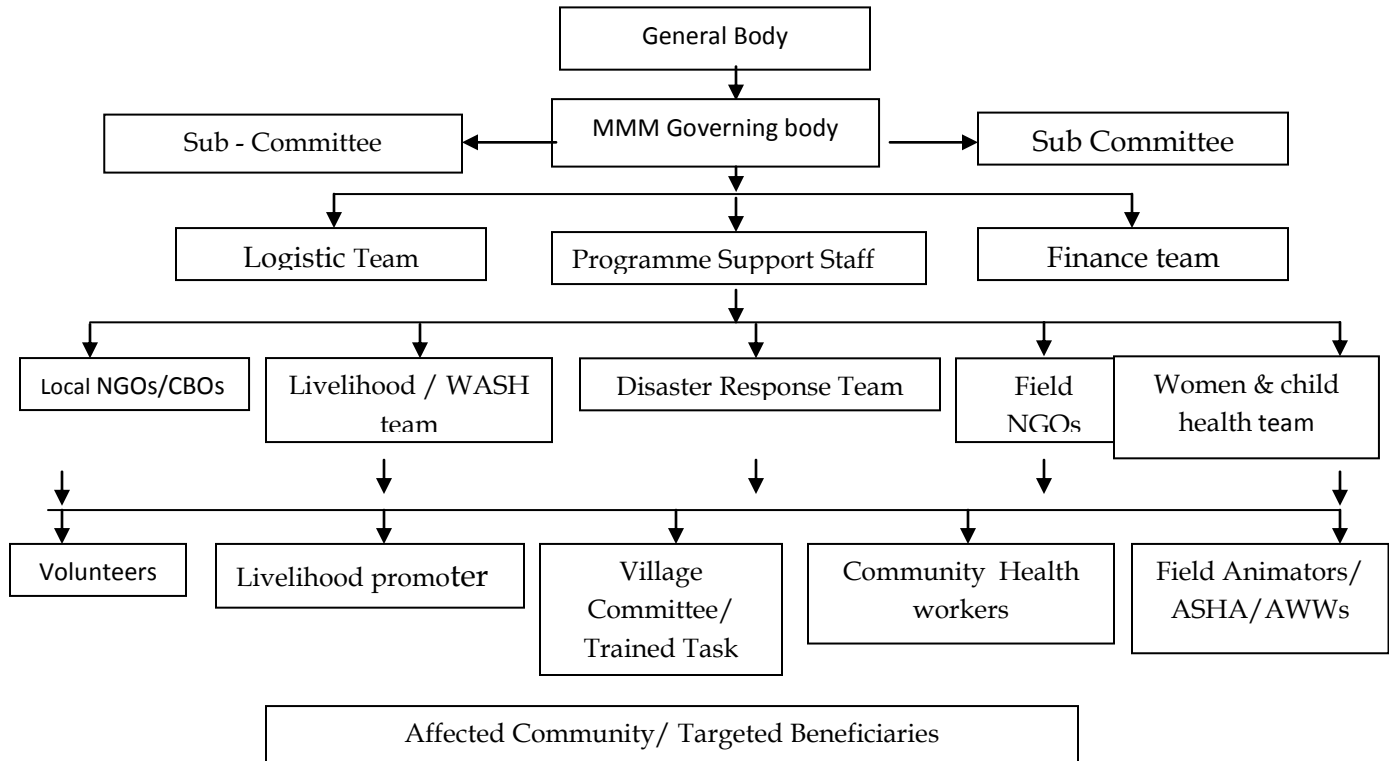
Infrastructure:

The head office of MMM is operating from its own Assam type building of 269 Sq.metre. The type of building of all is Assam type. The Family Counseling Centre and Anganwadi Training Centre are also situated within its head office. Similarly, the organization is having Conference Hall of 204 Sq.metre, Working women hostel of 500 Sq. metre and also Work shed and Godown of 710 Sq. metre. Moreover, it has 15 Bighas 2 Katha 15 lessa of land of Rs. 12.35 lakh (as per audit) in Morigaon town itself and in Hekenamara Kisam. All the offices are well equipped with modern facilities like 4 nos. of computer with printer, 1 nos. of lamination machine, 1 nos. of Inverter with battery, 1 nos. of LCD projector and 1 nos. of type writer. The organization has also 1 nos. of four wheelers, 2 nos. of two wheelers, 30 nos. of handloom with design machine, 1 nos. of hatchery unit, 6 nos. of sewing machine, 1 nos. of

water testing machine along with other furniture. As other property MMM has Fishery, Agriculture and vegetable garden, Betel-nut Farm.

Organizational Structure

Figure/Chart 5.4 Organisational structure of MMM



Government Sponsored Programmes

The organization has been working in partnership with the Government since last 31 years. The organization has been carrying out different activities in the field of health, education, housing, income generation, need based vocational training, women empowerment, disaster management in partnership with Central Social Welfare Board and Assam State Social Welfare Board, Morigaon District Administration, NRHM, Assam, All Block Primary Health Centre of the District, CAPART, Guwahati, District Social Welfare Office, Morigaon.

1. Family Counseling Centre

Family Counselling Centre scheme was introduced by CSWB in 1983 and the organization Morigaon Mohila Mehfil has been working on this project since last 1992 in partnership with the Assam State Social Welfare Advisory Board, Guwahati. Under this scheme, counselling, referral and rehabilitative services to women and children who are victims of atrocities, family maladjustment and social ostracism is provided free of charge and also provide crisis intervention and trauma counselling in case of natural disasters. The main object of the scheme is to strengthen the social fabric by promoting of harmony in the family. The centre also creates awareness and mobilizes public opinion on social issues affecting status of women. The centers work in close collaboration with the local administration, police, courts, free legal aid cells, medical and psychiatric institutions, vocational training centres and short stay homes. During 2007-08, 126 cases have been registered. Different type of cases were spouse 49, in laws 24, co-wife 10, dowry demand 8, extra marital relation 11, pre marital pregnancy 3, alcoholism 7, personnel differences 1, rape 5, helping marriage 1 and others 9, Amongst them including 37 old cases of the previous year amicably disposed at Family Counseling centre 84, separation 14, refer to police/ court 26 cases.

2. Anganwadi Workers Training Centre

With the financial assistance of Directorate of Social Welfare, Government of Assam MMM has been running Anganwadi Workers Training Centre from the August 2003. The main objective of the training centre is to train and orient Anganwadi Workers (AWW) and helpers to the various components of the schemes of the ICDS and to equip them with requisite knowledge and skills that need to discharge to perform their job responsibilities. To train AWWs and helpers different strategies like games class, assignment, theory class, practical role, play demonstration, film show, home assignment, supervising practice, art and craft monitoring and evaluation etc have been taken up. During 2009-10, a total of 285 AWWs have been trained under job training course. AWWs were deputed from different ICDS project of Assam i.e. Howraghat, Lumbajong district, Karbi Anlong, Diyungbra district, N.C. Hills, Lanka district , Nogaon, Chaygoan district, Kamrup, Bongaigoan & Goreshwar district, Goalpare district.

3. *Innovative Stream for Rural Housing*

CAPART sponsored Innovative Stream for Rural Housing has been running by MMM since last 2005. The scheme is meant for SC, ST, people belong to below poverty line. People having their land in their name will be provided with two room houses. Till 6.12.2010, 376 houses have been constructed. In koraiguri village alone Seventy Six houses comprising of two rooms has been provided by the MMM.

4. *Integrated Scheme for Women Empowerment*

Central Social Welfare Board launched ISWE programme for holistic development of Northeast Region targeting the economic empowerment and social development of the region. Among the two selected organizations, MMM is one to implement the programme. Under this scheme it was proposed to launch two projects such as Goatery Unit and Training and setting up of Cane and Bamboo handicraft under two blocks like Bhurbandha and hapati at beneficiary level.

5. *Mother NGO for Reproductive and Child health*

MMM has been working on this scheme since 2008. The main objective of Mother NGO scheme (RCH-phase ii) is (i) To address the gap in information or RCH services in the project area. (ii) Building strong institutional capacity at the district. (iii) Advocacy and awareness generation. As a mother NGO, MMM has been monitoring the activities which are carried out by field NGOs in three Block PHCs such as Laharighat, Jhargaon and Bhurbandha. Further, to strengthen the capacities of FNGO staff and community health workers for proper service delivery thematic and refresher training has been organized by MNGO. Out of this, MMM has facilitated FNGO with regular sensitization meet, publishing quarterly news letter, collection and distribution of IEC materials supplied by NRHM Assam, organized awareness camp on swine flu, developed resource directory, organized advocacy meet and participated in health melas organized by NRHM Morigaon. Under this scheme FNGOs are also responsible to carry out these above mentioned activities as per calander set earlier. They conducted Matri and Sishu Surakshya Card, Counselling in different level with different groups (Mother group, adolescent girls etc), street play, sensitization meeting, mothers meet etc. They participated in different health melas, mega camp, family planning, blood donor's awareness camp, polio rally in collaboration with NRHM, Morigaon.

6. *Awareness Generation Camp*

The scheme of Awareness Generation Programme sponsored by Assam State Social Welfare Board, Guwahati, aims at generating awareness amongst women and community at large on rights, status and problems of women in particular and other social concerns. Under the scheme, camps are being organized, which provide a platform for women to come together to exchange their experiences and ideas and in the process develop an understanding of reality and also the way to tackle their problems and fulfil their needs. The programme of Awareness Generation Camps was introduced by the Central Social Welfare Board in the year 1986-87 with the main objective to identify the needs of rural and urban poor women and to increase women's active participation in development and other allied programmes. MMM organized 10-20 days duration awareness generation camps for rural and poor women. The programme also orients them in a manner by which they can involve themselves in the effort to meet their felt needs in the area of social development. Issues such as the status of women, women and law, women and health, community health and hygiene, technology for women, environment and the economy are being taken up in camps. The programme also enables women to organize themselves and strengthen their participation in decision making in the family and in society and to deal with social issues including atrocities on women and children.

7. *Village health and Sanitation Programme*

The organization has been implementing NRHM sponsored programme VHSP under which MMM has been forming Village health and sanitation committee to improve the health status at grassroots level. The committee consists of Gram Pradhan, Teacher, Social Worker, Panchayat president, ward member, Asha Secretary etc. MMM is also working for the enhancement of the capacity and knowledge level of formed Village Health and Sanitation Committee members through different training programmes. Till May 2010, 796 VHSC has been formed in Morigaon covering three blocks. To look after the activities of 796 VHSC, 27 volunteers were given appointment and provided with training course like TOT and Refresher. FNGOs helped in selection of volunteers and they were responsible to build up rapport through relation building, survey, data collection, and compilation of data. Sometimes NRHM, Assam

Financial Allocations

Table 5.4: Year Wise Financial Allocations & Schemes of MMM

Year	Sanction Order No & date	Name of the Scheme	Funding Agency	Fund Sanctioned (in Lakh)
2006-07	2003-04 SWB/XXII-2(2)/2003-04/FCC/2199	Family Counselling Centre	Assam State Social Welfare Advisory Board, Guwahati (ASSWAB)	1.72
	DSW (G)/54/2001/523	Anganwadi workers training centre	Directorate of Social Welfare Assam	5.00
	3-10/2003-STEP	Support to training & Employment Programme for women	Ministry of Human Resource Development Deptt, of Women & Child Development.	6.3
	11013/1/2003-Si (PT)	MNGO Scheme	National Rural Health Mission	1.00
2007-08	SWB/XXII-1 (1)/Decent/FCC/2006-07/1363. Dt. 18/7/07	Family Counseling Centre	Assam State Social Welfare Board, Guwahati (ASSWAB)	1.92
	DSW (G) 54/2001/523 dt. 4/3/03	Anganwadi Workers Training Centre	Directorate of Social Welfare, Assam	3.90
	IRH/ASM/17/5/2003 dt. 13/2/04	Innovative Stream for Rural Housing	CAPART- New Delhi	7.60
	SWB/155/87-88/ISWE/Pt/324-26 dt. 7/5/09	Integrated Scheme for women Empowerment	Assam State Social Welfare Board, Guwahati	0.24
	F.3-4 (Assam)/2005-06/AGP	Awareness Generation Camp	Central Social Welfare Board	0.5
2008-09	SWB/XXII-2(2)/Decent/FCC/2008-09/3037 dt. 27/10/08	Family Counselling Centre	Assam State Social Welfare Board, Guwahati	1.92
	DSW (G) 54/2001/523 dt.	Anganwadi	Directorate of Social	4.86

	4/3/2003	worker's Training Centre	Welfare, Govt. of Assam	
	NRHM/NGO-Fund/04/2008-09/1765 dt. 22/4/08	Mother NGO for Reproductive and Child Health Programme	National Rural Health Mission, Assam	22.50
	SWB/155/87-88/ISWE/Pt/321-23 dt. 7/5/2009	Integrated Scheme for Women Empowerment	Assam State Social Welfare Board, Guwahati	0.58
	SWB/IV-7/2008-09/3542 dt. 29/11/08	Awareness Generation Camp	Assam State Social Welfare Board, Guwahati	0.20
2009-10	SWB/XXII-II (2)/Decent/FCC/2009-10/1074 dt. 29/7/09	Family Counseling Centre	Assam State Social Welfare Board	0.96
	SWB/IV-7 (49)/2008-09/211-13 dt. 27/4/09	Awareness Generation Camp	Assam State Social Welfare Board	0.20
	SWB/155/87-88/ISWE/Pt/321-23 dt. 7/5/09	Integrated Scheme for Women Empowerment	Assam State Social Welfare Board	0.85
	NRHM/VHSC/542/2007-08/23035 dt. 14/12/09	Village Health and Sanitation Committee Training	National Rural Health Mission	6.30
	SWD.441/2009/3 dt. 16/12/09	Anganwadi Worker's Training Centre	Directorate of Social Welfare, Govt. of Assam	4.76

Name of the Organization : Deshbandhu Club (DBC)

Contact Address : Behara Bazar,
: Cachar, Assam
: Pin 788817

Genesis of the organization

The seed of Deshbandhu Club was sown in the year 1965-66 when few enthusiastic youths of the village formed 'Balak Samity' aiming to promote sports. But the devastating flood of the same year changed the scenario of Behara Village. The youths were engaged in delivering door to door relief services and by doing that they had developed an interest towards social service. Since then the members of the samity kept themselves engaged with different social activities and it was the year 1973 when an unanimous resolution was taken to change the name of the samity to Deshobandhu Club. Further, to work more constructively and to take forward the organization they urgently felt the need of registration and it was in 1978 the organization got registered under Societies Registration Act 1860. And now after 34 years of service, Deshbandhu Club has set an example for others in both national and international arena of development.

Vision

Deshbandhu Club visualizes to have a society where every citizen can avail the basic needs and services to have a life with self-respect, dignity and pride.

Mission

The mission of the organization is to bring the Socio-economic Development of the citizens particularly to women & Children of Assam by 2020 A.D. would like to provide cost effective, sustainable, people's friendly Health, Education, Economic Empowerment and Rural Entrepreneurship services through peoples participation.

Objectives of the Organization

The present objectives of the organization are as follows

- i) Promotion of national & communal harmony amongst citizens
- ii) Eradication of illiteracy through formal & non formal way of imparting education in the backward areas with special emphasis to education,
- iii) To provide basic medical service to the aged people, women & children in general and with special emphasis on reproductive health of women,
- iv) To aware people about population explosion and the life killing diseases and to encourage them to adopt small family norms & means to take preventive measures respectively,
- v) To organize training programme for the educated unemployed rural youths & women aiming to create employment opportunities to keep them away from distress,
- vi) To aware rural people about importance of small savings & for that promotion of Self Help Groups aiming economic upliftment of the rural masses,
- vii) To create awareness about increasing environmental hazard caused by deforestation and to encourage for environment protection & afforestation to make the environment pollution free,
- viii) To help rural people by providing technical help, making facilities for developing their handicraft potentialities & thus to encourage the traditional skills, (ix) To promote rural sports & culture of the region,
- ix) To help & rehabilitate mentally disabled and physically handicapped persons and to work for elimination of child labour,
- x) To develop scientific temperament among the rural people by organizing seminar, symposium, discussion, folk entertainment with audio visual aids,
- xi) To help the Govt. & other Non Government Agencies in the implementation of various socio economic programmes at the grass root level,
- xii) Deshabandhu Club will function as Non Profit making organization and if surplus generated from any source then it will be utilized for meeting the objectives of the organization and shall not be distributed among the members.

Area of Operation:

DBC has been working in five districts of Assam i.e. Cachar, Hailakandi, Karimganj, N. C. Hills, Karbi Anglong. Organization had covered 1430 villages of Fifteen blocks of Cachar, 672 villages of 5 blocks of Hailakandi, 124 villages of Seven blocks of Karimganj, Two blocks of N.C.

Hills and Two blocks of Karbi Anglong namely, Chingtong Block and Howraghat block. Under Chingtong block 300 villages were covered such as Mokoiram village, Socheng Village, Rongchek Village, Thailangso village, Rong Kangtui village, Uzandonka village, Ramn Habe village, Umpara village, Edenbari village. Five villages covered under Howraghat Block. In near future the organization would extend its activities in entire North Eastern Region.

Target Group

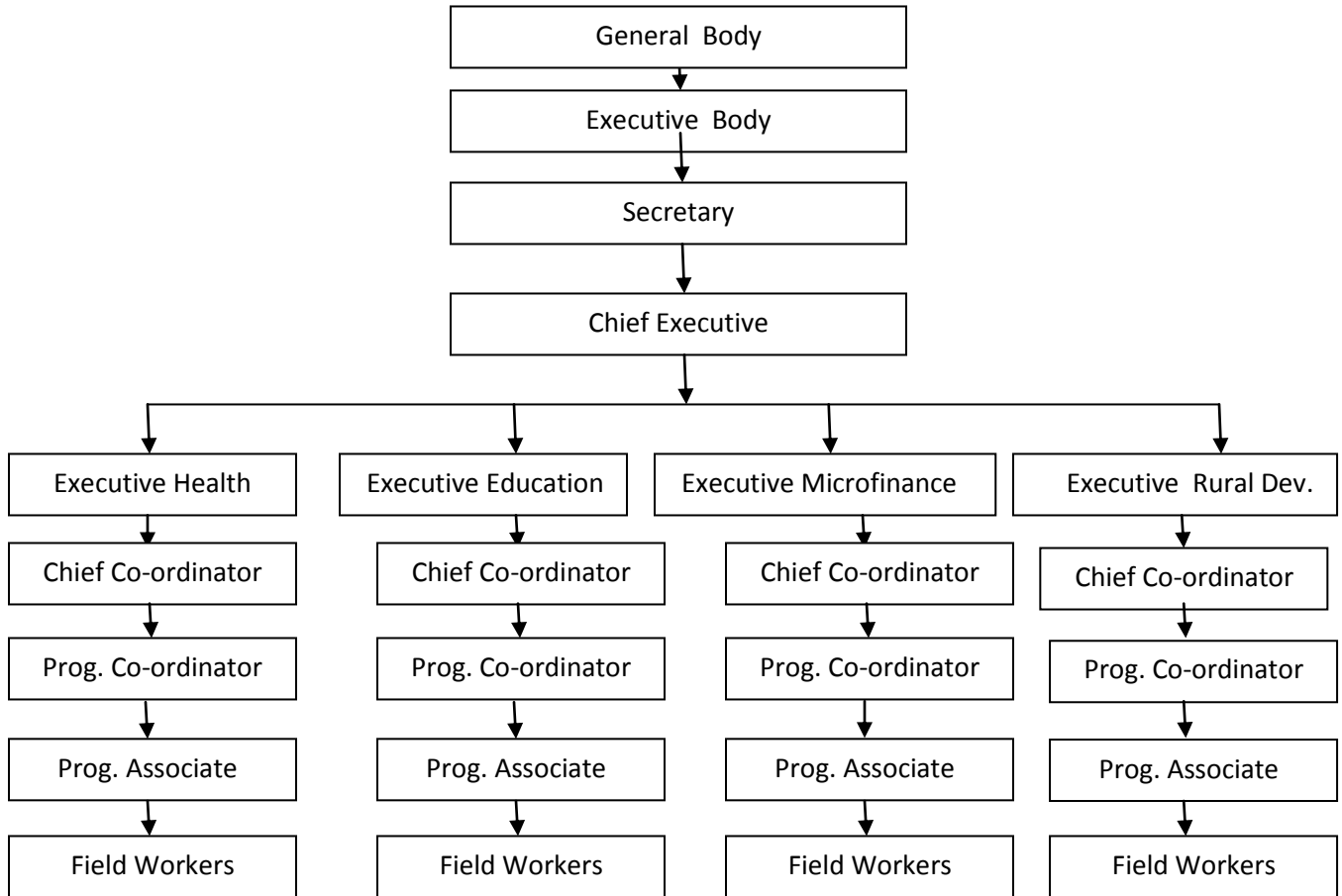
DBC has been working for the welfare of the weavers by facilitating them with training inputs, design development inputs; provide market linkage, Organization also works for mentally challenged children by facilitating them with a special school and also works for the youth for employment generation. Women belonging to SC/ST/Physically handicapped/minority category are also the target group of the DBC.

Infrastructure

The head office of Deshobandhu Club is operating from its own building. Deshbandhu Club has branch offices at Ramnagar and Tarapur of Silchar town under Silchar Block of Cachar district. The branch office of Ramnagar is known as Extension centre and the Tarapur branch office is known as city Office. It has its own Handicraft Training Centre located at the organization campus itself. The organization has Sanitary Mart where Joint Pan trap production was used to be done but now the model of the pan trap has been changed so production work is stopped. But the construction centre is used for other purposes. Community Centre has been constructed during 1997-98 with a motive to organize meetings, programmes. Youth Development Centre, constructed during the year 1996-97, with a motive to organize sports and other youth related developmental activities. Formal School was established during the year 1994 that has nursery to class X, Training Hall was constructed with a motive to provide class room training. DBC also constructed Common Facility Centre to provide training to the artisans. The organization has Operation Theatre building where eye, vasectomy, leprosy, tubectomy operation were used to be done earlier. RCH office, Auditorium, Training Centre for disabled was constructed to provide better facilities to the disabled people. Along with these, the organization is rich in other audio-visual equipments. All the branch offices along with head office is equipped with modern facilities like, computers, telephone connection, internet facilities, LCD & Laptop, Slide projector, Over head Projector.

Organizational Structure

Figure/Chart 5.5: Organisational Structure of DBC



Government Sponsored Programmes

Deshbandhu Club is implementing number of programmes through its different wings. Some of the major programmes are being briefly discussed below.

1. *Entrepreneurship Development Programme*

Khadi and Village Industries Commission have been supporting DBC to carry on the self employment generation programmes for youths and a good number entrepreneur have been running their independent ventures. Government of India launched a new programme for self employment known as Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP). KVIC has given Accredited Training Institute to the organization as a resource training institute for imparting EDP training to the selected PMEGP beneficiaries of KVIC margin money scheme.

EDP training programme keeps on conducting by the organization for the PMEGP beneficiaries at Cachar & Karimganj District.

2. *Cluster Development Programme*

CDP is NABARD sponsored programme implemented by DBC since last 29th March 2007. NABARD has entrusted the NGO to perform cluster development programme with an aim to equip the weavers with latest training inputs, design development inputs, providing market linkage and credit linkage to the weavers so that they can become competent to market their products in domestic as well as international market.

3. *Rural Industries Service Centre*

Deshbandhu Club has established a Rural Industries service centre at Behera Bazar on food processing under financial support of KVIC on 30th May, 2009. The potential entrepreneurs from existing SHGs with special relaxation for SC, ST, physically handicapped & minority were provided training by master trainers on food processing. The service centre has a newly constructed building with work shed and electricity connection. The centre has purified water connection for food processing. Presently some of the trainees are employed in the centre. The RISC unit is producing items like Squash, Fruit, Jam, Sauce and other products depending upon the seasonal fruits and vegetables.

4. *Micro Finance*

As a part of poverty alleviation initiative, Government of India has adopted various schemes to popularize SHGs. The Government of India has given responsibility to several financial institutions like NABARD, SIDBI etc for promotion of SHGs during a particular financial year. The target need to be fulfilled by those institutions, so that more poor families can be brought under the umbrella of SHGs. DBC who had around 456 SHGs till 2008-09 has been supported by NABARD & SIDBI etc to accelerate micro-credit activities at the NGOs. The organization started SHG movement in 1997 by now it has total 5472 members out of which 4632 members are female. Deshbandhu Micro finance Institution has made 175 JLGs (Joint liability group) in the District of Cachar in the year 2009-10. A group-based credit approach is applied which utilizes the pressure within the group to ensure the borrowers follow through and use caution in conducting their financial affairs with strict discipline, ensuring repayment

eventually and allowing the borrowers to develop good credit standing. JLG is a five member group with special emphasis on women. Total 170 women JLGs & 5 male group JLGs are made by the organization. The JLG recovery was 100% up to 31st march, 2010 with an outstanding of Rs 25, 18,625. The staffs of the Micro finance institution attended 7days capacity Building Training at IIBM, Guwahati & 3days training at NEDFi for getting technical knowledge in handling Micro Finance Operation.

5. *Mahila Mandal Programme*

With a view to ensure better health and mobility of women in the rural societies by providing health care facilities, especially during their pregnancy period and to guide the rural women towards income generating activities, Mahila Mandal Programme has been running under State Social Welfare Department of Assam. This is a holistic, integrated women development programme which is being run at three different places. Each centre has one Gram Sevika who is further supported by two mid wives; they organize regular meetings, group discussions and other programmes in different villages to generate awareness among the rural women about their Rights and Duties in the field of health and education etc. The Gram sevika and midwife need to submit the monthly progress report to the organization, which is evaluated for further improvement in programme implementation. Along with these activities, DBC put much emphasis on economic empowerment of women through promoting SHGs and finally providing vocational trainings as well as credit support so that they can start their own ventures for economic sustenance in the long run.

6. *Aspiration Day Care Centre*

DBC took the initiative to work towards the vulnerable section of the society decided to provide minimum support for the course of mentally challenged children. The organization started special school in 2003 with Seventeen students. A team of dedicated volunteers under the guidance of chief co-coordinator of special school put tireless effort to generate social skills among the students, so that they can live their life with minimum dependency upon others. Aspiration day care centre is a wing of the special school of mentally challenged children sponsored by The National Trust, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. Children in the age group of 3-6 years are also being guided to develop their academic as well social skill at the centre. The students coming with behavioural problem have improved a lot

and those with high cognitive skills here developed in academic. Till November 2011, total 168 students are enrolled at the school.

7. *Targeted Intervention project on Female Sex Workers*

Target Intervention Projects are a specific set of interventions in AIDs control programme. In the context of AIDs control programme, Targeted Interventions specifically refer to interventions working with high risk behavior groups. The central purpose of targeted intervention is to provide the services that target population need to practice safe behaviours that reduce transmission of HIV. Population refers to high risk groups for whom TIs are set up. The high risk group includes commercial sex worker, injecting drug users (IDUs), men having sex with men (MSM), truckers, migrant labour, and street children. The organization has been implementing TI programme in cachar district since 2007 with the financial support of Assam State AIDs Control Society. In 2007 the core group was truckers and total 840 no.of truckers were counseled, 130 nos. of commercial female sex worker and 265 nos. of people from rural and slum area of cachar district were counseled, 10 nos. of awareness programme were organized in the various places of cachar. After successful completion of first phase, the organization was assigned to continue TI programme on FSWs in the district of Cachar. FSWs are vulnerable due to their socio-economic standing in the society. The intervention programme was aimed to cut short further spread of virus among FSW as well as to prevent the general population. The female sex workers were interacted during last year in the slum areas as well as other spots by outreach workers and peer educators. Behaviour change communication had done through counseling, advocacy, community events. SHGs were formed and they were provided handicraft training. FSW (the primary stakeholders) as well as secondary stakeholders were addressed on their possible vulnerability to get infected with the virus; they were counseled on positive prevention to stop further spread of virus in targeted group. The organization again assigned to continue with the TI Project by Assam State AIDS Control Society. During the third consecutive year of the TI programme the organization is entrusted to work with 600 FSWs in the district of Cachar.

8. *Community Care Centre*

The HIV positive people finally found a new hope of life in the Ante retroviral drugs. The drug has the capacity to fight with the life threatening virus & slow down the progression of viral load in the body of a HIV positive person. Now with ART a person having the virus can

live his life better as it will enhance the quality of his life. Adherence & drug tolerance are the two crucial things to be monitored in a patient having the medicine. CD4 test on timely basis is also very significant to assess the viral load in a patient & his or her assessment for ART. To enable better adherence rate in the on ART patients monitoring for adherence to drugs & tolerance is crucial that requires counseling & support. CCC is a new development under NACP phase III main emphasis is to monitor patient newly on ART and counseling.

A Ten bedded community care centre for PLHA, named Anubhuti has been running by DBC since August 2008 under the funding support from the Assam State AIDs Control Society, Khanapara, Guwahati. It is a CCC under NACP phase iii. CCC is a new development in the area of HIV/AIDs care, support and treatment. CCC monitors the adherence and treatment tolerance of ARV drugs on PLHAs newly started with ART treatment, provides counseling on Adherence, treatment, positive prevention and family counseling. CCC's role is to bring the PLHAs under umbrella of CST. Advocacy against stigma and discrimination, bringing positive people under care, support and treatment team and addressing various issues related to PLHA is also job of CCC. The CD4 counting and keeping assessment of PLHAs under PRE ART by regular monitoring is also one of the important functions of CCC.

9. Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme

Tuberculosis is one of the major killer diseases. India itself has 1.4 million TB cases as on 2006. Around 3.2 lac population died of TB in the year 2005. The Government is now paying serious attention to reduce the TB mortality rate as well as to prevent it by introducing DOTs treatment. The Government is taking effort to make prevention as well as intervention. DOTs is a free anti TB treatment provided to the TB patients. People's ignorance about the disease can make him unaware to prevent himself as well as to be treated. Awareness generation, community involvement to fight out the disease also planned with DOTs initiative under Revised National Control Programme.

The organization role in addressing health issues at the grassroots level for longer had been considered by the Assam State TB Control society and later selected the organization as nodal NGO for making intervention in the five districts of Assam namely Cachar, Karimganj, Hailakandi, N.C. Hills and karbianglong. The main objective of the programme was to create mass awareness on TB and also facilitating in minimizing TB mortality rate. Presently the

programme is operational in four districts. The deptt of TB in all the districts have done various programmes and the communication facilitors have participated in it.

Fund Allocations

Table 5.5 : Year Wise Financial Allocations & Schemes of DBC

Year	Sanctioned Order and Date	Name of the Scheme	Funding Agency	Fund Sanctioned (in Lakh)
2007-08	ASACS/NGO/2006/8/16 dt. 01-10-07	Target Intervention on Female Sex Worker in Silchar	Assam State Aids Control Society	6,47,360.00
	KVIC/EDP/2007-08/116 dt. 5/5/07	Entrepreneurship Development Programme	Khadi and Village Industries Commission	3,38,920.00
	SWB.No/11-2 (10)/2007-08 2643 dt. 3/11/07	Mohila Mandal Programme	Assam State Social Welfare Board	83,781.00
	NABARD/F-18/116 dt. 10/5/07	Self Help Group Bank Linkage Programme (Microfinance)	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	1,41,367.00
	NAB/CD/F-17/243 dt. 20/07/07	Cluster Development Programme on Handloom	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	1,42,700.00
	ASACS/NGO/2007/09/18	Awareness Programme on HIV-AIDS	Assam State Aids Control Society	50,000.00
2008-09	ASACS/NGO/2006/8/32 dt. 20/6/09	Target Intervention on Female Sex Worker in Silchar	Assam State Aids Control Society	7,97,407.00
	ASACS/CCC/2008-09/16 dt. 01/08/08	Community Care Centre	Assam State Aids Control Society	15,48,948.00

	4/119/DCC/Assam/NA T/2007 dt. 18/02/08	Aspiration Day Care Centre	The National Trust	2,06,510.88
	NABARD/F-18/116 dt. 10/05/07	Self Help Group Bank Linkage Programme (Microfinance)	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	51,695.00
	NABARD/CD/F-17/242 dt. 10/07/07	Cluster Development on Handloom	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	1,11,335.00
2009-10	ASACS/NGO/2006/8/4 3 dt. 20/07/07	Target Intervention on Female Sex Worker	Assam State Aids Control Society	9,87,099.00
	ASACS/CCC/2008- 09/16 dt. 1/08/08	Community Care Centre	Assam State Aids Control Society	15,59,258.00
	KVIC/NGO/F-16/2009- 10/340 dt. 20/4/09	Rural Industries Service centre on Fruit Processing	Khadi and Village Industries Commission	2,50,235.00
	4/119/DCC/Assam/NA T/2007 dt. 18/09/08	Aspiration Day Care Centre	The National Trust	1,94,947.00
	20/10/2009	Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme	State TB Cell, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Govt of Assam	14,970.00
	KVIC/EDP/F-17/2009- 10/340 dt. 16/09/2009	Entrepreneurship Development Programme	Khadi and Village Industries Commission	1,25,705.00
	ASACS/NGO/Sentinel/2 009/243 dt. 24/2/10	Sentinel Surveillance Programme	Assam State Aids Control Society	26,6000.00

Name of the Organization : Waimijing

Contact Address : Half Long, N.C.Hills
: Pin 788819

Genesis of the Organization

Youths are always considered as the harbinger of changes in a society. Their ability to construct the society in a proper shape is enormous. But sometimes, negative mentoring and guidance by evil forces shake the tranquil foundation of a society, converting the process into decay. Once upon a time N.C.Hills though inhabited by divergent of communities like Dimasa, Hmar, Kuki, Zeme Naga etc. was a very peaceful place. But due to import of certain negative prejudices, and acceptance of those prejudices by certain group of youths, misunderstanding started cropping up in the minds of different group of communities of this district and in adjoining district of Karbi Anglong which led to ethnic clashes among rival groups in N.C. Hill. But there were some initiatives and activities by many youths for positive change and development in the district were taken up. During this period only seeing the sorry plight of the people of N.C.Hills, an Organisation named Waimijing which is a Dimasa Word and literally means 'flame' came into existence in the year 1990 at Halflong which is the capital town of N.C.Hills as an agent for change and development in the district. Further, to make broader the activities of the organization it got registered under the Society's Registration Act 1860.

Vision

Waimijing visualizes to bring about a change in the Economical, Social, Educational and Cultural development in the district of Dima Hasao.

Mission

The mission of Waimijing is to create a sustainable form of cultivation for the rural poor who are dependent on the ancient mode of cultivation, i. e. Jhum cultivation. The sustainable form of cultivation will enhance the growth of the people, thereby empowering them in terms of economic gains which will in turn enhance their capacity to earn and spend money is accelerated to have growth in all fronts and at all levels.

Objectives of the Organization

Objectives of the organization

- (i) To implement the poverty alleviation programmes to bring about better living conditions
- (ii) To generate employment and rapid income for individuals.
- (iii) To start, encourage, assist and carry on such activities deemed necessary for sustainable self employment of rural people i.e. handloom, handicraft, animal husbandry, pisciculture, horticulture, plantation etc.
- (iv) To take up various programmes for generating awareness among the rural people on various aspects of education, health and hygiene, empowerment of women etc.
- (v) To make social, economical, cultural, moral and spiritual development among the people by starting peace work.
- (vi) To provide social welfare service to the people and remove illiteracy among the people.
- (vii) To set up vocational training/ technical training institution so as to encourage men and women of the rural areas and the youths for their self employment.
- (viii) To render assistance to the handicapped.
- (ix) To render assistance to set up SHG and provide Micro finance loan.
- (x) To render assistance to less privileged children for their subsistence, shelter, education, medical care and to establish social welfare institutions engaged in promoting these specific objectives.
- (xi) To rehabilitate women in distress, widows, neglected and ill treated by their husbands or other members of the family and promote their vocational skills and self reliance.

Area of Operation

Waimijing operates in the Dimasa inhabited villages of North Cachar Hills. The Organization has limited its works with the N.C. Hill District. They believe in N.C. Hills district itself there is many more things to do. If these are done properly, the NGO functionaries will have no time to extend their area of operation in other parts or districts. Presently it has been

working in 22 villages so far covering Five Blocks of Dimasa, Hmar, Kuki, Zeme Nagas, communities.

Target Group

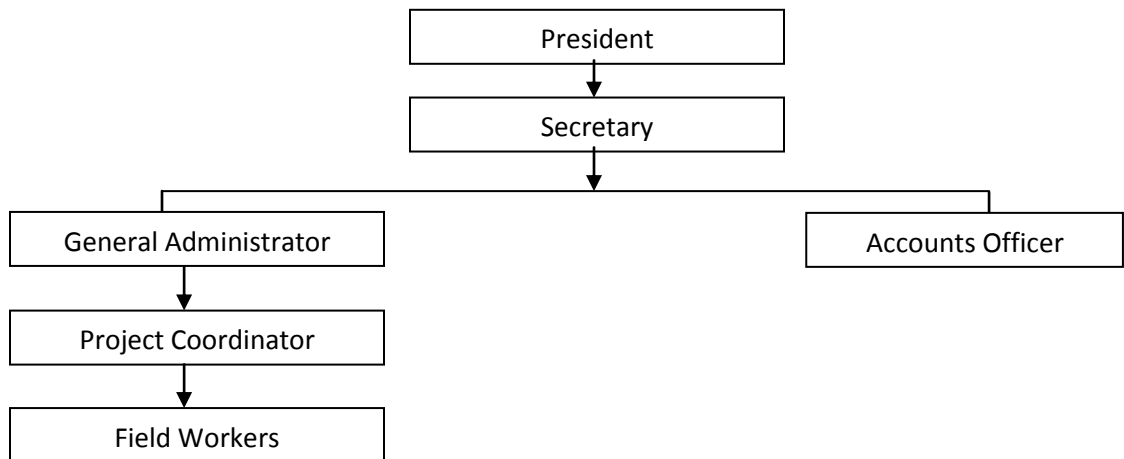
Individual, Women, Children, Youth, Adult belonging to below poverty line and are unable to meet the minimum basic needs due to poverty which caused backwardness in terms of socially, economically, culturally, and educationally, are the target group of the organization.

Infrastructure

The head office of Waimijing is well furnished and equipped with all modern office equipments like computers, fax machine, telephone, internet facility etc. Waimijing is having conference hall which is well equipped with required infrastructure. This hall is used for very many purposes. Sometimes it is used for training programmes or for meetings etc. Though the organization has no four wheelers yet in some urgent cases of NGO activities the personal car of the NGO functionaries are used by the office bearers.

Organisational Structure

Figure/Chart 5.6: Organizational Structure of Waimijing



Government Sponsored Programmes

The NGO movement in the district and the Self Help Group movement were pioneered by Waimijing. Currently it has been working actively with the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA). It has signed MoU with DRDA and has undertaken the task of promoting, training and building the capacity of the SHG under all the five blocks of the N.C. Hill District.

1. *Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana*

SGSY is a scheme to assist poor of rural areas and reduce the unemployment there. The scheme aims to promote self employment among poor section of the society. The main objective of the scheme is to bring the poor families above the poverty line through bank credit, subsidy and proper training for several enterprises. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana is being implemented by District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) with active involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), various banks, the line departments and the Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) etc. Waimijing as an NGO has been working with DRDA since last 2002 as partner for the implementation of SGSY scheme and has signed a MOU for promoting and training in capacity building and at the same time for monitoring, credit linkage, grading of SHGs under all the five Blocks of the District. In this regard Waimijing deputed two of its members in DRDA. DRDA conducts different training programmes where NGOs are given the responsibility to organize the programme and for this an amount of Rs. 300 per day is given to the NGOs as honorarium. During training resource persons hale from IFAD, NGOs and NGO animators. Till March 2011 Waimijing has formed more than 200 SHGs in different villages like Lamadisa, Dersi, Thaisalinghawar, Tehre etc. in the name of Dangjendi SHG, Nai Nai SHG, Danglaidi SHG etc.

2. *Awareness Campaign*

Waimijing in collaboration with the Forest Department of the district undertook an awareness campaign against rodents in different parts of the district in view of the bamboo flowering in the region of which N.C. Hill was highly affected. The awareness camp was organized at Maibang, Langting, Hatikhali, Thanalambra. A total of 137 villages were covered and nearly 5000 packets of medicine (Rat Poison) were distributed free of cost to the affected families.

3. *Rastriyo Sam Vikas Yojana*

One of the success stories of Waimijing is the construction of a “Resource and Training Centre” at Halflong funded by the Government of India under R.S.V.Y. Scheme. It is Central sponsored scheme and executing agency is DRDA. The resource centre shall provide training on livelihood issues to the Jhum cultivators, training and support to other NGO’s and SHGs. The resource centre is treated as rural technology centre equipped with all facilities for communication, which can enhance e-commerce for development of the district. Waimijing is responsible for all activities of the Training and Resource Centre, since it has the expertise and linkages for training up of SHG and village level institutions, and it has also got the expertise for conducting Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and Participatory Poverty Assessment (PPA) exercises in the rural areas.

4. *National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme*

Under this scheme, Waimijing was selected by the Maibong Block Development Officer to conduct “Social audit” of NREGA in collaboration with RGVN in a participatory manner on October 2008. Waimijing was given the responsibility to cross check the documents NREGA scheme at the block level and also to verify the beneficiaries along with their job cards.

Financial Allocations of Waimijing

During data collection the researcher was not provided with any data related to financial allocations in detail. Since they have not been working in any big project except SGSY, so there is no financial report as such said Secretary of the organization. As per the MOU signed between Waimijing and DRDA on 14th of February 2003, it has been agreed to provide by Basic Orientation Training on the Concept of Self Help Groups (SHG), Group Dynamics, Maintenance of Records and Books of Account, Conducting Group Meetings, Financial Transactions, etc to the Self Help Groups under all the five Blocks of N.C. Hills. It is also agreed that the DRDA would provide to the NGO (Waimijing) a sum of Rs.10, 000.00 (Rupees Ten Thousand) only, per SHG, as service charges in four phases of 20%, 30%, 40% and 10%.

Name of the Organization: North East Affected Area Development Society (NEADS)

Contact Address : P.O. Dhekiakhowa, Jorhat, Assam

: Pin 785107

Genesis of the Organization

The present secretary Mr. Girin Chetia was born and brought up in a remote village called Merabill of Tinsukia District. The village life disappointed him in all aspects. Since then he was dreaming of a better village which forced him to join People's Institute for Development Training in Betul District of Madhya Pradesh. During these days he was associated with rural development activities. While working there he felt that it would be better if he himself starts an organization under which development activities will be taken up for the betterment of the community. So he came back from Madhya Pradesh and in association with few enterprising youth, a plan took up to establish a socio-economic development organization in a rural area of Jorhat district. The job was really painstaking, but however as a result of untiring effort, the dream could be translated into reality. Initial support was extended by PIDT and OXFAM in the form of a cash and kind as Mr. Chetia worked there for some years. Consequent upon fatiguing labour of Mr. Chetia and others the Organization in the nomenclature of Northeast Affected Area Development Society, NEADS in brief was born and got registered under society's registration act 1860 and FCRA in 1987 and 1994 respectively.

Vision

The working principle of NEADS is guided by people's goodwill and values. NEADS visualizes a society free from poverty, inequality, injustice and racial discrimination where in all the poor, the under privileged, the marginalized irrespective of caste, creed, religion and language can live in peace and harmony. NEADS also envisages a society having opportunity for their involvement in the development activities, which is value based and sustainable.

Mission

NEADS is committed to bring about a remarkable change in the socio-economic condition of the downtrodden communities and for involving those in the process of reducing

poverty, inequality, injustice and social discrimination irrespective of caste, creed, religion and language can live in peace and harmony.

Objectives of the Organization

- (i) To assist the rural poor to establish organization of the rural poor, youth and women.
- (ii) To train volunteers, office bearers, employees and managers of voluntary organizations, commercial houses, Government and semi Government organizations and co-operative societies and commercial and industrial houses engaged or proposing to get engaged in rural development.
- (iii) To conduct research in commodities, affecting the rural poor, appropriate technologies of production for the rural poor, appropriate management and accounting procedure for organizations of the poor, aspect of law affecting the po
- (iv) To prepare plans for area development or undertake to prepare such plans on behalf of State Government, philanthropic organizations and commercial and industrial houses.
- (v) To publish research papers, reports, journals, newspapers etc. and to prepare and disseminate communication material such as audio visual aids for furtherance of objective of the Institute.
- (vi) To establish and to maintain libraries.
- (vii) To ensure youth in rural as well as urban areas to take up development work by holding camps, seminars, meetings, training courses etc.
- (viii) To maintain close contact with other institutions having similar or related objectives others wholly or partially, by co-operation and in any other way the society may deem necessary.
- (ix) To establish and maintain provident and other funds for the benefit of the employees of the society.
- (x) To construct, develop, expand or alter any building, movable or immovable property in the possession of the society in the way it may find it necessary and to take necessary action for proper maintenance of any such building, movable property.

Area of Operation

At the initial stage NEADS activities were confined to Jorhat and Golaghat district, but with the strengthening of grip in the splendid march of history of socio economic development, it expanded its jurisdiction of work to Sivsagar, Dibrugarah, Tinsukia, Karbi Anglong and the then North Lakhimpur districts of Assam. Now NEADS is enriched with expertise and manpower to tackle any rural development work within its area of operation.

Target Group

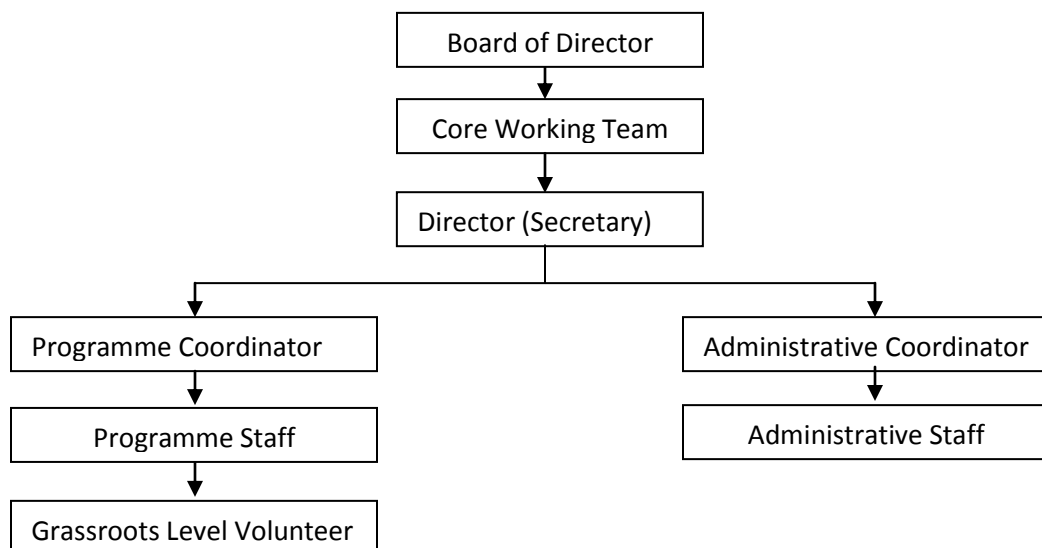
NEADS has been working for the welfare of the poor community people who belongs to below poverty. Small and marginal farmers, women headed families, people with disability are the target group of the organization for whom NEADS has been delivering services.

Infrastructure

The head office of NEADS is operating from its own building. Project office buildings in Golaghat, Sivsagar, Dibrugarah and Tinsukia also belong to NEADS only. It has its own training hall with residential facilities for 30 members. It has art school for poor children that accommodate 25 children at a time. The school is used for other cultural programmes also. All the offices are well equipped with modern facilities like computers, telephone connection, internet facilities, LCD monitor and other different audio-visual equipments.

Organizational Structure

Figure/Chart 5.7: Organisational Structure of NEADS



Government Sponsored Programmes

1. Assam Agricultural Competitiveness Project

With the financial assistance from Ministry of State Agriculture through ARIAS society, Guwahati, Assam, NEADS has been working on AACP project since last 2005. NEADS has become the service provider for the project in four districts i.e. Golaghat covering five development blocks, Jorhat covering eight development blocks, Dibrugarah covering all development blocks and Tinsukia also covering all development blocks. Under NEADS in Golaghat district Agriculture, Fishery & Diary Development component of AACP is implemented. In Tinsukia district work is going on Agriculture, Fishery and Social Forestry. In Dibrugarah district work on Agriculture, Fishery and in Jorhat Agriculture, Fishery, Diary, Vateriaary, Roads is going on.

Agriculture

Agriculture is the parent department of AACP project. To make this programme successful in the field of agriculture, tools in mechanical farming is given to agriculturists on subsidy rates such as tractor (TR), power tiller (PT), STW, Low Limp Pump (LLP), Cello Tube Well (CTW). For getting this benefit from Government one Agricultural Service Group (ASG) is formed. For tractor in a group there must be 10 farmers, for power tillers 5 to 6 farmers and for STW and LLP 3 members. One important characteristics of AACP is the classification of the agriculture on the strength of land. i) 0-3.5 bighas of land owner is considered as landless, ii) 3.5-7 bighas of land owner is considered as marginal, iii) 7-15 bighas of land owner is considered as small farmers, iv) and having 15 bighas of land owner is considered as big farmer. Till March 2011 there are existence of 78 TR and PT group, 350 STW & LLP in Jorhat district. NEADS has been entrusted with the programme Micro Watershed Development Programme which has been implementing in the village Kalajan and Nonoiijan in Jorhat district. It is also engaged in selection of beneficiaries. Watershed Development Project was started in the year 2008 and completed in May 2011 in Jorhat. During this period three AS Groups were formed and given LLP.

To carry out the activities smoothly District Agriculture Co-ordination committee is formed where DC is the chairman of DACC and District agriculture officer is the member secretary. Every month they conduct a meeting to discuss the progress of the activities.

Fishery

Assam is a land of rivers. It's rivers, canals, beels, tanks, are full of different types of fishes. Abundance of fish availability is an ordinary thing in Assam. But gradually as the time passes the production of fish and availability of fish started coming down. That's why Government has introduced scientific systems for increase in production of different types of fishes to mitigate availability problems of fish.

Under fishery sector, there are three components like..

*CIG ---If the villager possess own pond they can take fruits of the scheme. With in the village Common Interest Group (CIG) is formed having 6-20 members. 0.03 to 0.26 hectre should be the size of the pond. This group has President, secretary, treasurer. Among them one member should be female.

Selection Criteria ---

- a. Big farmers are not allowed
- b. Govt. holders not allowed
- c. Priority given to women, physically handicapped farmer.

*CTG----- If there is unutilized community tank in village like, community pond, beal. The fishery department under AACP project take initiative to utilise the unutilized tanks by forming Community Tank Group of 20-25 youths, olds etc. this group has President, secretary, treasurer. Among them one member should be female.

*BDC---- In Beal development committee all the villagers are the members of the committee. There is executive committee of seven members. Out of seven, five from the community, and one from fishery department and one from NGO and a lady must be in the committee. Beal, considered as resource of the community should be utilized for their socio-economic development and share will be shared by the whole community. Cleaning, boundary work, i.e. all civil works are done by the Beal development Committee.. Here, 70% share belongs to AACP i.e. Government, and 30% Community share. Here the role of an NGO is to exercise PRA, awareness building, training, legal literacy, education.

Dairy sector

Dairy Development Project has opened a new dimension towards the development of Assam. The infrastructure of dairy development in Nine districts of Assam has been developed strongly by AACP and from among them Jorhat and Golaghat district has been playing a very important role in the field of dairy development. Till March 2011 twenty five numbers of DCS has been formed in Jorhat district alone.

Veterinary

Dairy is related with the production of milk and it is related to veterinary. Fifty women SHGs from eight blocks of Jorhat district were allowed for Gottery Programme conducted by the organization and they were given battle buck. NEADS with the veterinary department carried out different animal treatment camp, preventive immunization camp in DCS.

Rural Road

AACP has also constructed many roads in Jorhat where there is abundance of resources but due to poor road condition the producers are unable to sell their products. So far NEADS had constructed Ten roads e.g. Moubandha Road, Teok bonai, Chintamoni Gor Road, Lahdoigarah, Ghormurjengrai road, Majuli, Jorhat. To look after the activities there is Rural Road Committee. Road is constructed by contractor and it is selected by ARIAS Society, Guwahati.

1. Mother NGO for Reproductive & Child Health

With the financial assistance from NRHM, Guwahati, Assam, NEADS has been working on MNGO & FNGO RCH Project since last 2008. The project has been operating as Mother Non-Government Organization (MNGO) in Golaghat district covering Three block PHCs i.e. Kamarbandha, Bokakhat and Missamora and Four block PHCs of Sivsagar districts. As Field Non-Government Organization (FNGO) in one block PHC of Jorhat district i.e. Kakojan block PHC has been selected. The thrust area of the project is Reproductive & Child health specially Antenatal Care.

2. Improved Pottery Development

With the financial assistance from KVIC, NEADS has been working on Improved Pottery Development Project since last 2005-06. Under this project NEADS has constituted Common Facility Centre (CFC, at Salmora potter village, Majuli, Jorhat to help a few flood displaced potters of Majuli who were engaged in a CFC constructed with in NEADS premises. During the year 60 families were supported to improve their production. For marketing of the potter there was a boat in big size given by KVIC. Seeing the activity of NEADS DRDA, Jorhat has come forward to help the potter village. Design development and production of utility items of pottery are the main activities undertaken in the CFC.

3. Monitoring of Evening OPD

The project has been sponsored by NRHM, Guwahati and the organization started working on this project from last 2009. It has been operating in three districts i.e. Golaghat, Jorhat, and Tinsukia targeting 24 hospitals.

Financial Allocations

Table 5.7 Year Wise Financial Allocations & Schemes of NEADS

Year	Sanction order/cheque no and date	Name of the scheme	Funding Agency	Fund sanctioned (in Lakh)
2007-08	Vide letter no HSFWRCH	MNGO, Golaghat District.	National Rural Health Mission	100000/-
	Vide cheque no. 069711 dt 6/8/2007	Watershed Project	District Agriculture Office.	30000/-
	Vide DD No. 633629 dt 10/08/07 vide letter no AACP/PCU/13/NGO/05/p 11/153 dt 16.08.07	Assam Agricultural Competitiveness Programme	Assam Rural Infrastructure and Agricultural Service Society.	111,768/-
2008-09	DD No 299872 dt 29.8.2008. vide letter No. AACP/PCU/489/7-8/93 dt. 30.08.08	Rural Infrastructure	Assam Rural Infrastructure and Agricultural Service Society, Guwahati.	210.766/-

	DD No 300005. Dt 28/1/09 vide letter no. AACP/PCU/489/07-08/133 dt 28/1/09.	Rural Infrastructure	Assam Rural Infrastructure and Agricultural Service Society.	359.405/-
	DD No 300118 dt. 10/6/2009. Vide letter no AACP/PCU/489/07-08/179 dt 11/6/09.	Rural Infrastructure	Assam Rural Infrastructure and Agricultural Service Society.	373.000/-
	DD No 300155 Dt. 17/7/09 vide letter no AACP/PCU/498/07-08/197 dt 18/09/2009.	Rural Infrastructure	Assam Rural Infrastructure and Agricultural Service Society.	359,295/-
2009-10	Vide DD No. 672336 dt 1.1.10 vide letter no AACP/PCU/468/07-08/ 204 dt. 1/1/10	MNGO cost for Jorhat Distt.	National Rural Health Mission.	3,87,095/-
	Vide DD No 672349 dt 27/1/2010 vide sanction order no AACP/PCU/489/07-08/323 dt. 19.1.10	MNGO cost for Golaghat distt.	National Rural Health Mission.	366,710/-
	Vide sanction order no. AACP/PCU/161/2005/243 dt 10/2/10	Beel Fishery awareness training	Assam Rural Infrastructure and Agricultural Service Society.	70.250/-
	Vide cheque no 650723 dt 11 th August 2009	Tobacco Control Programme	District Health Society, National Rural Health Mission.	90.000/-
	Vide letter no HSFWRCH/2005-06	Reproductive and Child Health II	National Rural Health Mission.	8.23.500/-
2010-11	Vide cheque no 109257 dt 26.3.10. Vide letter no NRHM VHSC/542/UC/07-08/part -1 dt. 29 th March 2010.	Village Health and Sanitation Training.	NRHM, Guwahati	584,500/-

Name of the Organization : Society for North East Handmade Paper Development (SNEHPAD)

Contact address :P.O. Kuonri Pukhuri, Baghchung

:District- Jorhat

: Pin- 784011

Genesis of the Organization

In the year 2001, UNDP and KVIC launched a joint project for three years on Documentation cum Training Centre on Handmade Paper. The implementing agency of the project was District Industrial Commerce Centre (DICC) and Mr. Thakur, present secretary of SNEHPAD was working there as manager marketing under this project, Jorhat. After completion of three years of the project, Mr. Thakur was given the instruction to form a society and to continue the work under KVIC. Accordingly the organization was formed and the then president of organization was Joint Director, Agriculture, Mr. Jotindra Nath Das and Deputy Director, Industry Mr. Altaf Hussain was vice-chairman of SNEHPAD. One of his colleague Mr. Bibek became the treasurer and some of the active workers and artisans were made executive members. Gradually it was registered under societies Registration Act 1860 bearing the registration number RS/JOR/238/B/67 of 2004-05. The society is certified by Khadi & Village Industries Commission and affiliated to Nehru Yuva Kendra. The Society is also registered under Income Tax Department under rule 12 (A).

Vision

To establish a peaceful, lively and dynamic society where every individual will enjoy the goodness of socio-economic equality and prosperity, in turn, which will encourage them to be a part of development.

Mission

To organize and empower the rural poor and to provide them need based inputs so that they can explore their inherent potential for utilizing the same in bringing prosperity and social justice.

Objectives of the Organization

The present objectives of the organization are as follows:

- (i) To develop and popularize eco friendly Handmade Paper & Fibre Industries in micro level in rural areas of NER.
- (ii) To make effort to generate employment & income opportunities in backward places and rural areas.
- (iii) To encourage and involve youths in development process.
- (iv) To empower women and to involve them in broad decision making development process.
- (v) To develop encourage the traditional rural economic activities by providing need based facilities.
- (vi) To provide backward & forward linkages to the artisans involved in village micro level industries.
- (vii) To provide technological inputs in agriculture and allied sector development.
- (viii) To empower the Panchayati Raj system.
- (ix) To make efforts to protect environment and make people aware in this regard.
- (x) To make effective linkages between govt. / non govt. developmental agencies and the poor and vulnerable.

Operational Area

The organization has been operating in four different districts i.e. Dibrugarah, Jorhat, Golaghat, Sivsagar covering Dhekorgorah, Baghchung, Chipahikhola, Titabor block of Jorhat. The organization has been working on handloom, jute diversification, Handmade Paper, Microfinance, Micro insurance, Cane & bamboo covering more than two hundred fifty villages.

Target Group

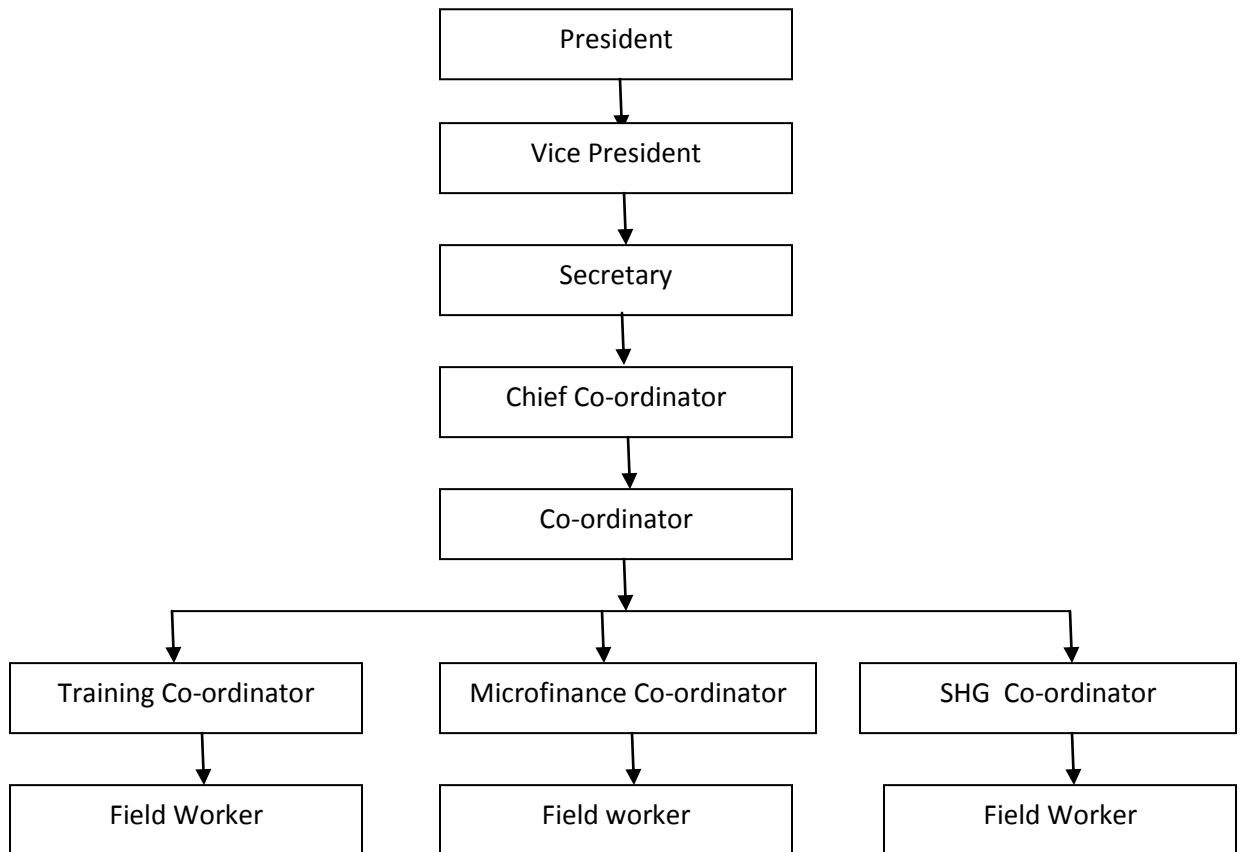
The organization has been working for the welfare of rural artisans, weavers, women from backward families, youth of BPL category, farmers and young stars.

Infrastructure

The organization has own registered office at Industrial estate, Cinnamara, Jorhat and working office at Jorhat Development Block Campus, Baghchung, and Jorhat. The project offices of four districts are own by the organization itself. The organization possess own Handmade Paper infrastructure at Bagchung, Jorhat, Handmade Paper Production Centre at Baghchung, Jorhat, Handmade Production Centre at Koronga, Jorhat, Readymade Garment Production Centre at Na-Chungi, Jorhat, Rural Industries Service Centre at Jalukonibari, Jorhat. SNEHPAD is having its own Jute bank which is formed by the organization itself by its own resources. For marketing of the products there are two showrooms. All the centers are well equipped with modern technologies like computer with printer, telephone, and internet, fax, projector etc.

Organisational Structure

Figure/ Chart 5.8 : Organisational Structure of SNEHPAD



Government Sponsored Programmes

For fulfillment of its objectives made for the development of the rural masses the society is closely associated with NABARD, DRDA, KVIC, D.C. (H), NCJD, RMK, Banks, Handloom and Textile Department, District Administration, NEDFi etc. Since its inception the society has been working on various developmental programmes like awareness meet, product development workshop, seminar, training, exhibitions, etc to promote particularly the rural artisans weavers and new entrepreneurs to generate more income and employment. The organization has also been providing raw material and marketing support to the potential artisans, entrepreneurs to encourage them. The society is having required infrastructure and manpower to implement its schemes.

1. Awareness Generation

a) Awareness Programme on Panchayati Raj System and Government Schemes for Rural People

The Constitution of India has given a lot of power to Gram Panchayats, so that people of rural India can take the opportunity to participate in the development process, but people are not so much aware about it and they are often reluctant to be a part of development process. To encourage the rural people in this regard, SNEHPAD, in collaboration with State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD) has organized awareness programmes on Panchayati Raj System and Government Schemes for Rural Masses in different Gram Panchayats of Jorhat and Golaghat District. More than 5,000 villagers and GP Members were covered under this initiative.

Some of the topics covered in the Awareness Meets were (1) Importance of organization and participation in the Gram Sabha (2) System of Social Audit (3) Participatory Rural Appraisal and Resource Mapping (4) Rural Industrialization for rural Employment Generation (5) Government Schemes available for Rural Masses.

b) Awareness Generation Camp on Handmade Paper & Fibre Industries

To popularize Handmade Paper (HMP) and Fibre activities among the unemployed youth of the North Eastern Region, SNEHPAD has been extending much effort since its inception. Since there is enough potential of Handmade Paper & Fibre Industries in the North East, rural entrepreneurs are also showing keen interest to set up HMP units. During the year

SNEHPAD had organized three numbers of Awareness Programmes in Dergaon, Golaghat, Duliajan, Dibrugarah, with the financial support of KVIC.

c) Industrial Motivation Campaign

Since the need of the hour is to encourage the rural unemployed youths to go for rural industrialization, SNEHPAD organizes Industrial Motivational Campaigns (IMC) in some rural areas having potential for establishment of agro based industries. During the year 2010-11 IMC were organized in Melamati, Titabor, New Sonowal, Moriani, CKB Commerce College of Jorhat.

d) Awareness generation programme on formation of SHG

To create awareness among the SHGs about the formation of SHG, right process of accounts & book keeping, SHGs and Banking, and on various income generating schemes, the society organized some SHG awareness meets at the Dhekiajuli, Koronga, Jorhat on 23-05-2008 & 05-02-2009 at Komolabari, Majuli, Jorhat, In 09-03-2009 at Sonowal Missing Gaon, Jorhat and in 16-03-2009 at Chungi, Jorhat the programme held in collaboration with NABARD. In these programmes 48, 50, 56, 56 no of SHG members were present mentioned date wise.

2. Training on Accounts Keeping for SHGs after Bank Linkage under SHPI

Training on Accounts Keeping for SHGs after Bank Linkage was organized at Jalukonibari, Jorhat on 7th & 8th May 2008. Total 69 SHG members from 19 SHGs participated in the programme. All the SHGs participated in the programme were matured SHGs and they were taught how to keep accounts after Bank Linkage. This programme was organized under NABARDs SHPI Project.

3. Promotion of Self Help Groups

Now a day, it is widely considered that for rapid and immediate growth of present rural socio economic condition, people of same socio economic category must be organized into small group so that developmental inputs can be provided easily. Keeping this idea in view SNEHPAD has also been actively involved in promotion of SHGs in rural areas. During the year it has organized many programmes for the development of SHGs and its members.

a) *Basic Orientation Training for SHGs*

For fulfillment of the objective of poverty alleviation, women empowerment and Social Change through SHG formation, the SHG leaders and members must be aware of its basic concepts for successful management of their groups. Therefore, SNEHPAD always tries to equip the SHGs with practical knowledge. SNEHPAD organized some Basic Orientation Training Programmes sponsored by NABARD in different villages of Jorhat for SHGs such as Chirotia Gaon, Bohotia Guwal Gaon, Katonibari Gaon, Seujpur Gaon, Seuni Gaon, Meleng Puzari Gaon, Morongial Gaon, Napomuwa Gaon, Jorhat, Adhalkotia Gaon, Chipahikhola SHG, Hemlai SHG, Hahotia SHG, Mohbandha SHG, Hatijuri Gaon, Panichokuwa, Jorhat.

b) *Micro Enterprise Development Programme for Matured SHGs*

Every mature SHG, who has already received financial assistance from Bank or from Government, should become a Micro Enterprise, so that each member of these SHGs can earn their own livelihood. Therefore, efforts should be extended for guiding and supporting the matured SHGs to become Micro Enterprises.

SNEHPAD, this year (2010-11) also organized some Micro Enterprise Development Programmes (MEDPs) to train the members of some selected SHGs to develop their technical, managerial and financial abilities in partnership with NABARD. The MEDPs with special focus on Jute diversification were organized in Meleng Da Gaon, Lahdoigarh, Dhekiakhowa, Purani Meleng, Alengmora Gaon of Jorhat.

c) *Formation of SHG Federation*

To strengthen the SHG movement it is becoming very necessary to organize the SHGs into federations, so that they can be guided together and developmental inputs can be provided easier. Organization of SHG Federation will also help the SHGs to upgrade their bargaining power.

During the year 2010-11, SNEHPAD has formed 14 numbers of SHG federations in 14 different Gram Panchayats involving 15 to 20 numbers of SHGs in each Federation. SNEHPAD also organized 2 numbers of 2 days orientation training for the Federation Leaders and Facilitators at SIRD, Jorhat.

d) Building of website for SHG Federations and Social Organizations

SNEHPAD, in collaboration with North East Development Foundation (NEDFi) took the initiative to build own websites for SHG Federations and Social Organizations under Department of Information Technology, GOI Scheme. In this occasion, orientation training on Website Designing was organized on 21 & 22 January 2011 for the organizations who were interested to build their own Website. Total 22 numbers of organizations participated in the programme and all opened their own website in the spot.

4. Gender Sensitization Meet

This programme was especially for rural women to make them aware about various women related Socio-Economic issues. It was organized on 26-08-2008 at Ujani Atapan Village, Jorhat where women are traditionally engaged in making of handloom, accessories. This programme was sponsored by NABARD. Total 76 women participated in the programme and had discussion on various issues related to women empowerment like a) Women Empowerment – why & how b) Role of SHGS in Women Empowerment. C) Women & their common health problems. D) Govt. schemes available for women. E) Women and income generation issues.

5. Skill Development Initiative for individual Artisans

To encourage the artisans to become expert in every aspect in their field, Skill Development initiative for them is inevitable. Skill Development training can not only develop their technical skill, but can also develop their entrepreneurial qualities which will ultimately develop their status of living. This will also attract new artisans and entrepreneurs to the field.

a) Short Term Skill Development Programmes

SNEHPAD organized the following Short Term Skill Development Training Programmes during the year 2010-11.

SL NO.	Place	Duration	No. of Participants	Focused Activity	Sponsoring Agency
1	Central Jorhat SHG Training Centre, Jorhat	27/07/10 to 31/07/10	41	Natural Fibre Diversification	SIRD
2	Moriani, Jorhat	13/09/10 to 18/09/10	25	Handmade Paper	NABARD
3	Baghchung, Jorhat	14/12/10 to 20/12/10	25	Natural Fibre	KVIC
4	Bengenakhowa, Jorhat	02/01/11 to 08/02/11	25	Handmade Paper	NABARD
5	Teok, Jorhat	17/01/11 to 22/01/11	25	Handmade Paper	NABARD
6	Central Jorhat SHG Training Centre, Jorhat	05/02/11 to 14/02/11	10	Jute Diversification	KVIC
7	Dimapur, Nagaland	22/02/11 to 26/02/11	25	Jute Diversification	KVIC

b) Long Term Skill Development Programme

To give a detail technical, managerial and financial know how to the artisans and new entrepreneurs, only long term Skill Development Training can be more effective and fruitful. Therefore, SNEHPAD organizes long term Training programme for selected individuals and follows up them till the fulfillment of the basic objective of such long term programmes. During the year the following programmes were organised

SL NO.	Place	Duration	No.of Participants	Focused Activity	Sponsoring Agency
1	Central Jorhat SHG Training Centre, Jorhat	27/07/10 to 31/07/10	41	Natural Fibre Diversification	SIRD
2	Moriani, Jorhat	13/09/10 to 18/09/10	25	Handmade Paper	NABARD
3	Baghchung, Jorhat	14/12/10 to 20/12/10	25	Natural Fibre	KVIC
4	Bengenakhowa, Jorhat	02/01/11 to 08/02/11	25	Handmade Paper	NABARD
5	Teok, Jorhat	17/01/11 to 22/01/11	25	Handmade Paper	NABARD
6	Central Jorhat SHG Training Centre, Jorhat	05/02/11 to 14/02/11	10	Jute Diversification	KVIC
7	Dimapur, Nagaland	22/02/11 to 26/02/11	25	Jute Diversification	KVIC

6. Short term basic orientation training programme

The organization organized some Short term Basic Orientation Training Programmes for attracting unemployed youths and SHGs towards going for production of some handmade products having market demand.

The following programmes were performed under this scheme:

a) Product Development Workshop on Jute Handicrafts

That was a practical training programme on making of Jute Diversified products for rural unemployed youths sponsored by NABARD organized by the Society in the following places of Jorhat like Jail Road, Naochalia, New Sonowal Missing Gaon, Pirakata, Borkhongia Village, Boloma, Teok, Missamora, Golaghat and the product they produced are like these-

- a) Jute Fancy Bags b) Jute Door Mats
c) Wall Hanging d) Table mats e) Bottle bags f) Ladies fancy bags.

b) Skill Up gradation Training

Under sponsorship of DRDA some Skill Up gradation trainings were also organized for the benefit of the SHGs who have received Loans under SGSY Scheme recently. This was for giving basic ideas on Product Designing and marketing. Skill up gradation training given on Jute Handicrafts at Borkhongia Village, on Handmade Paper at Baghchung, Jorhat and many other places respectively and the product they have developed are File Covers, Folders, Lamp Shades, Photo Frames, Desk Top Accessories, and Wall Hanging etc.

c. Skill Development Initiative on Natural Dyeing

NABARD Sponsored Skill Development Training on Natural Dyeing was organized at Baghchung, Jorhat from 12/03/2009 to 18/03/2009. Total 32 selected trainees participated in the training programme. Smt. Deist Momin, Natural Award Winner textile artisan was the master trainer. Extraction Dyes from different Natural sources was practically taught in the programme.

7. Long Term Training Programme

Long-term training programmes are always effective and its results are experienced as always fruitful. Therefore, the Society organizes long term training programmes for rural entrepreneurs. During 2008-09 the Society organized the following training programmes.

a. Training on Bamboo Handicraft

This training programme specially was for the Bamboo artisans of Dhekorgorah area of Jorhat District. The programme was sponsored by DRDA. Total 25 selected artisans were

benefited in the training programme. Duration of the programme was 45 days from 16/06/2009 to 30/07/2009.

The following designs were developed in the training programme by the participant artisans

a) Bamboo trays b) Bamboo Desk Top Accessories c) Bamboo mats d) Bamboo Handles e) Bamboo Book stands f) Flower vases g) Bamboo Murha h) Bamboo Mobile Covers.

b) Skill Development Initiative Programme on Bamboo Furniture Making

This programme was sponsored by NABARD and organized at Dhekorgorah, Jorhat. Total 25 selected artisans from Jorhat District received this higher training on Making Bamboo Furniture Products. The Duration of the Programme was 45 days from 04/08/2008 to 12/09/2008.

The following designs were developed in the training programme by the participant artisans

a) Bamboo Sofa set b) Bed c) Divan d) Chairs e) Almirah f) Murha
g) Cloth Stand h) Book Stand i) Kitchen Rack.

c) Rural Entrepreneurship Development Programme on Readymade Garments (REDP)

REDP programme was organized for the women artisans of Jalukonibari Village, Jorhat. Since there are many artisans who practice weaving under the Society in that locality and for value adding that weaving fabrics this programme was organized. It was sponsored by NABARD. Total 25 selected women entrepreneurs were trained in the programme. Duration of the programme was 45 days from 17/11/08 to 08/11/2009.

Topics covered in the programme are 1. Development of Entrepreneurship Qualities . 2. Personality Development 3. Banking for entrepreneurs 4. Accounting for Entrepreneurs. 5. Govt. schemes for rural entrepreneurs. 6. Practical on Readymade Garment Making.

8. Self Help Group Promotion and Credit Linkage

NABARD sponsored Self Help Group Promotion and Credit Linkage programme is three years project. Under this project 50 numbers of SHGS have been promoted and opened their Bank accounts. They have been trained for saving, internal lending and proper book keeping.

They are being followed up to make all of them as Micro Enterprises. Thirty Three SHGs have been already linked with Bank and these Bank linked SHGs have been given long-term trainings on various income generating schemes.

9. Village Development Plan

Village Development Programme is a NABARD sponsored three years project. This project has been brought into notice to maintain health, hygiene, education, income generation, and environment. This overall development can be achieved only with integrated effort of various developmental agencies that are responsible for development. To bring such development with convergence of all developmental agencies, SNEHPAD, in collaboration with NABARD, has identified for implementation of three years project namely Village Development Plan (VDP) in the following villages like, Na-Chungi, Borkhongia Village, Napomuwa Village. The Baseline survey of the two villages has already been done and a three years action plan has been prepared and submitted to NABARD.

At first the village Na- chungi has been selected for overall development under this project. To look after the works properly a committee is constituted namely Village development committee consists of Panchayat, Retd. Teacher, Young stars, Asha workers, SHG leaders, etc having 12 members it is formed. After identification and constitution of the committee the organization works on Survey, Based on survey action plan is prepared and then activities started.

Already baseline survey has been conducted in the proposed village. Four SHGs have been developed in the village and they have been supplied yarn for handloom production. Total 60 women Entrepreneurs have been trained under REDP programme of NABARD. In collaboration with DRDA, one infrastructure of handloom also developed in the village. Awareness camp on health, education, income generation, environmental issues keeps on organizing every year. Under this project two more villages i.e. Borkhongia and Napomuwa have been adopted for survey and it's going on.

10. Rural Industries Service Centre

This project is under KVIC scheme implemented by the Society at Baghchung Development Block area. This is Handmade Paper special project with all required tools and

machineries. The local Handmade Paper Artisans will be benefited in the RISC project by receiving technical, raw material and marketing support in the project.

11. Micro Finance

SNEHPAD has been implementing Microfinance project with a motive to provide financial support to SHGs of interior places where no access in traditional banking system. The artisans have been trained under the Society's income generating scheme of Rastriya Mahila Kosh and NEDFi. Rastriya Mahila Kosh under Ministry of Women and Child development has already sanctioned Rs. 5 Lacs to start the project. Total 203 SHG/ along with individual members have been benefited under this scheme and total outstanding sanctioned amount is Rs. 1, 96,985/-. Under micro insurance (LICI) scheme total 604 artisans/ rural people have been covered.

Financial Allocations

Table 5.8 Year Wise Financial Allocations & Schemes of SNEHPAD

Year	Sanctioned Order No & Date	Name of the Scheme	Funding Agency	Fund sanctioned (in Lakh)
2008-09	XXV/ASM/RISC/07-08/2966 dt.08.11.07	Rural Industries Service Centre	Khadi and Village Industries Commission	4,50,000
	NB/Assam/1235/NFS-16/SDI/SNHPAD/08-09 dt. 25.06.08	Skill Development Initiative	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	50,000
	NB/Assam/2940/NFS-16/REDP/SNHPAD/08-09 dt. 01.10.08	Rural Entrepreneurship Development Programme	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	75,000
	NB/Assam/2274/MCID-499(0)/08-	Micro Enterprise	National Bank	90,000

	09 dt. 23.10.08	Development Programme	for Agriculture and Rural Development	
2009-10	NB/Assam/2044/MCID-27-BT/06-07 dt. 27.11.06	SPHI	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	54,750
	NB/Assam/3789/NCID-49(0)/08-09 dt. 03.03.09	Micro Enterprise Development Programme	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	30,000
	NB/Assam/MCID-52(F)/08-09 dt. 25.02.09	Skill Development Initiative	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	27,000
	NB/Assam/MCID-49(0)/08-09/2712	Micro Enterprise Development Programme	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	60,000
	NB/ Assam/1316/NFS/05 dt. 28.07.09	Skill Development Initiative	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	3,50,000
	NB/Assam/3400/NFS-SDI-SNEHPAD dt. 11/12/09	Skill Development Initiative	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	3,72,000
	NB/Assam/2940/NFS/16/REDP/SN	Rural	National Bank	18,750

	EHPAD dt.01/10/08	Entrepreneurship Development Programme	for Agriculture and Rural Development	
	NB/Assam/2667/NFS-16/SNEG/07-08 dt. 02.01.08	Rural Entrepreneurship Development Programme	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	7,140
	Assam/LPS/08/31/45 dt.06.04.09	Long Term Skill Development Programme	Rastriya Mahila Kosh	5,00,000
	J/12012/226/09-10/DS/NER/44401 dt. 25.08.08	Design Workshop	DC Hadicraft	1,80,000
2010-11	NB/Assam/Mcid-49(0)09-10 dt. 02/02/10	Micro Enterprise Development Programme	National Bank for agriculture and Rural Development	78,300
	NB/Assam/7525/NFS-SNEHPAD-NEC dt. 30.11.10	Training of Trainers	National Bank for agriculture and Rural Development	1,25,000
	SO/ASM/HMPI/TRG/09-10/7828 dt. 04/12/09	Skill Development Programme	Khadi and Village Industries Commission	77,500
	HMPF/PST/NP/10-11/206 dt.15.04.10	Trainig of Trainers	Khadi and Village Industries Commission	26,140
	NB/Assam/1056/NFS SDI/SNEHPAD 10-11 dt. 14/05/10	Skill Development Initiative	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural	3,85,000

			Development	
	NB/Assam/6500/NFS-SDI/SNEHPAD-09-10	Skill Development Initiative	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	49,000
	NEDFi/CCC/11/123/HF/ASM/10-11/64 dt. 08/04/10	Long term Skill Development Programme	North Eastern Development Finance Corporation	3,00,000
	NB/Assam/mCID (E-1)/10-11 dt.19/07/10	Micro Enterprise Development Programme	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	1,52,250
	NB/Assam/5853/NFS-SDI-SNEHPAD/10-11 dt. 15/09/10	Skill Development Initiative	National Bank for agriculture and Rural Development	2,00,000
	SO/Assam/HMPFI/AW Cam/10-11/6018 dt. 02/11/10	Awareness Camp	Khadi and Village Industries Commission	48,000

Functions of NGOs working in support of GOs

In Assam, NGOs started their operation during British regime. During those days their activities were charity based. After Independence the number of functioning of NGOs gradually and steadily started growing up having different field of activities. At present the NGOs of Assam have been functioning in the field of microfinance, employment and income generation, formal and non formal education, health & nutrition, women's right, environment, fishery, diary, water supply & sanitation, Human Rights & legal aid etc.

The increasing involvement of the NGOs in the welfare activities had attracted the attention of the Government Organization. Recognizing the importance of NGOs, the

government invited them to be a part of designing, implementing and executing Government's programmes as well as for training of personnel for running the same effectively.

Partnership also emphasized the need to give greater attention to identify disadvantaged people, upgrade their skills through mobilization of available human and financial resources to get economically self sufficient. The key element in the process of development is to enhance people's initiative, participation and to achieve the cherished goal more and more attention has to be exerted. Therefore, GOs need to focus on the development of service delivery by using the vast potentials of NGOs. In partnership NGOs need to maintain relationship at all levels namely, village, district, state, regional and national levels to get people's full participation at the village level and response from the GOs. For successful implementation of the programmes people need to be organized by the GOs but different limitations on the part of GOs, invited NGOs to function in this direction. Along with these functions the selected NGOs have been performing a variety of functions in their respective areas of operation. Such as.....

Setting Strategy

In partnership work the first and foremost function that an NGO perform is "Strategy Setting". Here, NGOs sort out the activities that will be carried by both GOs and NGOs to improve the lives of the people. NGOs identify the needs of the people as well as resources to meet the needs. This approach specifies the areas which needs development said by the functionaries of ACRD, BKASS. Before setting strategy they sit with the executive committee members and with others which help them to set strategy for future work.

Planning Activities

NGOs develop activity plans in discussion with local people and Government functionaries to identify the roles of each functionary to achieve the goal. Planning is done on the basis of the need of the people. NGOs like Waimijing, DBC, SNEHPAD conducts PRA at the village level which ensures the participation of villagers including both man & women and also helps to priorities the needs of the villagers.

Execution

After careful consideration by the GOs, NGOs were entrusted with the power of execution of sanctioned schemes for rural development. In the arena of development only sanctioning of projects cannot bring the desired result. Therefore, execution becomes one of the important functions in partnership. Different NGOs follow different methods of execution. To talk about AGUP, the chief functionaries of AGUP are the key personnel for the execution of the programme. But to enhance people's participation in the development process AGUP has constituted a committee under NWDPR scheme having villagers, social workers, teacher etc as members who were given the responsibility to execute the work in absence of functionaries of AGUP and give necessary feedback.

Capacity Builder

In GO-NGO partnership NGOs have been functioning to build up the capacity of the traditional artisans, anganwadi workers, FNGOs etc by facilitating them with different training programmes. Artisans are provided with both basic and skill development programme under different schemes of AGUP, SNEHPAD. Anganwadi workers under MMM were provided with training to equip them with requisite knowledge and skills that need to discharge to perform their job responsibilities. Moreover, time to time FNGOs are facilitated with different workshop, training to enhance their capacity.

Investigator

Investigation is another very important function for the NGOs who have been working in the field of microfinance. That particular NGO has to keep very vigil eye on the performance of microfinance system. NGO like SNEHPAD keeps on investigating the documents submitted for the loan under microfinance project. In this case NGOs need to be very conscious and strict as they have to return back the loan taken from the different Government Institutions with interest. If the people fail to repay the loan amount, NGOs will have to bear the responsibility of returning on behalf of the candidate which may create problem in the smooth functioning of NGO. As for example, Grameen, a reputed NGO of Assam had earned the distinction of becoming one of the best MFIs for their grassroot level activities. They granted loans to beneficiaries without any security to protect the NGOs interest. Taking advantage of this the treacherous beneficiaries' stopped repaying loans. The

NGO functionaries too failed to recover loan amounts from the beneficiaries. In this way 'GRAMEEN' became defunct. The mode of investigation varies scheme to scheme. Under AACP & SGSY scheme, NEADS & Waimijing has to make screening of the document to judge the authenticity of the candidate whereas beneficiaries are called for interview under PMEGP by AGUP & DBC.

Managing Relationship

NGOs who are working in support of GOs need to maintain relationship at different levels. Here, almost all the selected NGOs systematically build and monitor relationships with the local people and Government functionaries and ensure they get appropriate standards. The chief functionaries of different NGOs like MMM, BKASS, DBC etc support other staff members to build constructive relationship with Government functionaries so that a conducive relationship can be built up which fetches best result.

Service Providers

In partnership, selected NGOs have been functioning as service providers. GOs in partnership with NGOs implement programme to fight the minimum needs of the poor disadvantaged group. As service providers all most all the selected NGOs like Waimijing, BKASS, DBC, AGUP etc have been promoting volunteerism, assessing people's needs, delivering services, evaluating results, facilitating SHGs & individuals with loan etc. All these contribute significantly to socio-economic development. It is to be accepted that the emergence of delivery system as alternatives to Government is in some cases appropriate, especially when Governments are inactive to act on crucial matters such as distribution of emergency aid, mobilise the grassroot people etc.

Monitor

Monitoring is one of the important functions that an NGO needs to perform while working with GOs as partner. Regular monitoring and giving feedbacks to the concerned department becomes the responsibility of the partner NGO. NEADS, SNEHPAD, AGUP, ACRD and others systematically monitors NGO activities in the field for ensuring high quality of service to meet desired return. They also provide an independent assessment of how public resources are allocated for the betterment of the poor community people. After advocating

equitable distribution of Government resources at the time of need, NGO monitor whether these resources have reached to the intended beneficiaries or not. They also work in assessing the result of implemented programme. If the result fails to satisfy NGOs, they try to find out the causes of failure and accordingly with their innovative ideas remedial measures like exclusion or inclusion of Panchayat members, involving villagers, discussion with the executive committee members and with the concerned Government department etc are also taken up for better result.

Future Plan of the selected NGOs

1. As per future plan is concerned, all the NGOs are interested to make the expansion and extension of the current programme.
2. All of them have planned to take more programmes almost in similar field and issues.
3. All of them are interested and making plan to enhance their capacity-in finance, beneficiaries' coverage and field area of the programme.
4. Two of the NGOs (DBC, BKASS), have plan to work in diversified areas like child line.
5. Most of the organizations are interested to take more programmes with foreign funds due to its effective and timely release of fund along with clear cut guidelines for implementation, monitoring, evaluation of the programme.

After having discussion on these eight NGOs of Assam it can be said that NGOs have approached almost all the Ministry's and Government department of state and Central to achieve the objectives of health, education, housing by promoting socio-economic status of the poor. The objectives of the NGOs have covered all the areas of development and to achieve these objectives NGOs have been functioning from all corners as well as performing different roles to reach the satisfactory level of the beneficiaries and to the sponsoring authority. The profile and activities of the eight NGOs have been compiled together and discussed below.

NGOs under Study: Nature

All the selected NGOs were established after independence. Many of the NGO representatives started their career after college by forming their own Organization bearing

different names and ideology. Gradually by seeking people's participation the organizations started working and in certain cases name of the organizations were modified and got registered. One of the striking features was that all the NGOs except one all had FCRA Registration. All the NGOs have been working with GOs for more than five years covering different fields like..health, education, agriculture, handloom, income generation etc.

NGOs belonged to different communities working in the rural areas with adequate resources like manpower, infrastructure for the promotion of rural poor with the help of national and international funds. Among them two were women running organizations.

Among the eight selected NGOs only one was residential in nature, rest non-residential in nature, i.e. there is no provision for stayal of beneficiaries at their premises. Most of the organization has been running with the part time staff. Beneficiaries of different schemes had different working hours due to the nature of their activities. In some cases beneficiaries were working on regular basis.

To build up the capacity of the staff, NGO conducts training programme, arrange exposure trip. NGO functionaries believe that due to unskilled staff they are unable to draw Government's attention so the NGO shall try to be competent enough to take up Government projects with all the requisite papers and documentation. Time to time under different scheme Government used to conduct training programme, seminar, workshop for updating the knowledge level of staff.

Vision, Mission, Objectives, area of operation, Target Group of the selected organizations'

All the NGOs had documented multidimensional objectives, functions, target groups, operational areas in their constitutions. These objectives covered broad areas like national integration, harmony, relief, rehabilitation, welfare, awareness generation and micro credit, having children, women, youth, and aged as the target group that have been extending the field of operation of the selected NGOs too. In the field of child development emphasis has been given for the promotion of education among the child labour. In the field of women development emphasis was given for the promotion of economic self sufficiency by providing employment opportunities. Providing shelter and a life with dignity to the aged also became an important field of operation for the NGOs under study. Though the objective, target group, field of operation varies organization to organization but the ultimate mission of all the organizations is the promotion of the disadvantaged, vulnerable groups. To reach to the

vulnerable groups NGOs have been functioning as investigator, service provider, monitor etc., where NGOs have been introducing new techniques to deal with development issues. It has been observed that most of the NGOs have not shown interest in research activities, though it was one of the objectives. In a nutshell the Vision, Mission, Objectives, Functions, Target Group of the organizations are as follows:

Table 5.9 Summary of Vision, Mission, Objectives and Target group of NGOs.

Name of the NGO	Vision of the NGO	Mission of the NGO	Objectives	Target group
ACRD (1991-92)	Facilitate; strengthen the rural and disadvantaged people by developing their confidence, capacity, skills in respect of alternative livelihood opportunities, health support services and educational support services.	To catalyze socio-economic changes in rural Assam through women's empowerment.	Poverty alleviation, research on education, art, culture	Women, Children.
AGUP (1986)	A society where people can live with peaceful co-existence, nursing unity, love, justice and brotherhood.	To establish a moral human society on the ground of truth, love and compassion by developing skill, technology, and awareness about the moral values and socio-economic justice.	To work for development of women and children by linking education, training and other social welfare activities in collaboration with Government.	Rural poor, marginalized, destitute women, children and mass people of Assam.
BKASS (1989)	Nationwide social system where all human being shall have socio-economic justice and	Empowerment of neglected and deprived mass through the promotion of their	Establishment of pre-primary schools, for child development	The downtrodden and

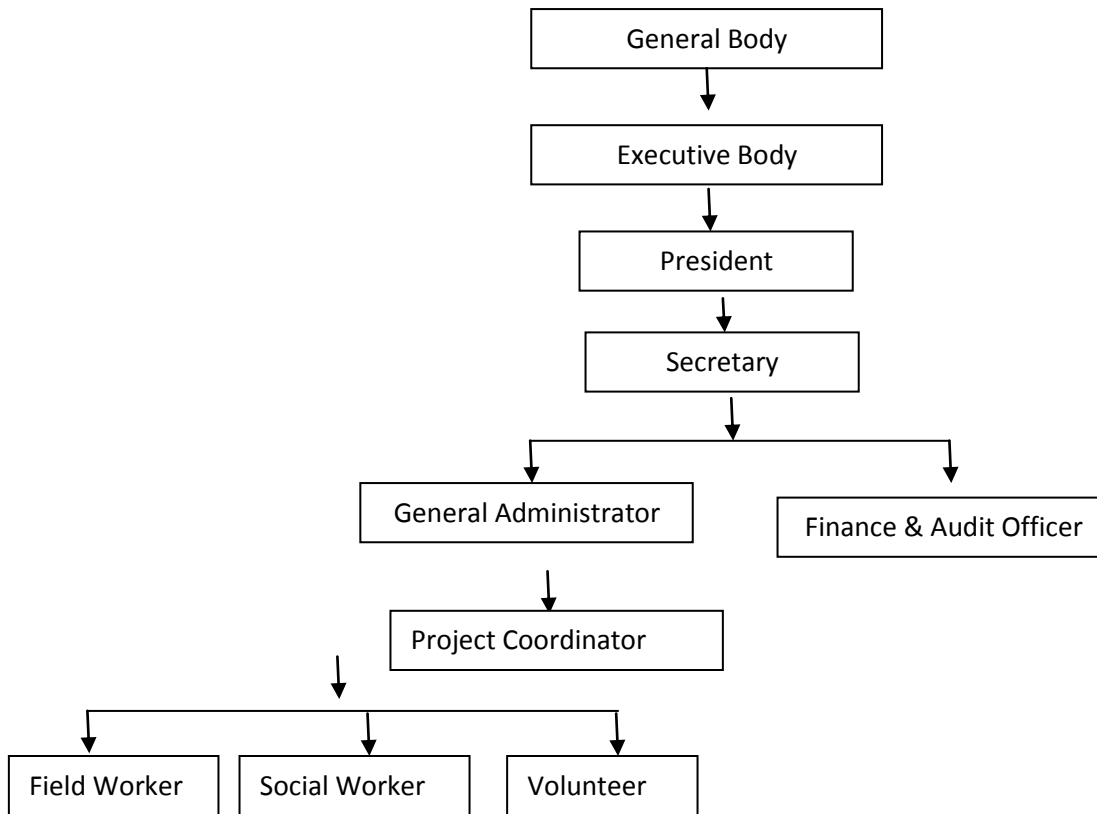
	freedom towards wellbeing of human society and growth of the nation.	rights so that they can sustain without humiliation and give their child a better life.	and special care would be taken for women and children and aged also.	deprived section.
MMM (1 st April 1979)	To make rural and weaker section of the society a better place to live in.	To organize a welfare society for women and children and weaker section of the society and low income group working class in the area.	To open training centre on different trade for training and self – employment of rural poors, particularly for women.	Women, Children, BPL families, Disaster affected Community, Small and Marginal farmers, landless labour, Agricultural Labours.
DBC (1978)	To create a society where every citizen avails basic needs and services so as to have a life with self-respect, dignity and pride.	To provide cost effective, sustainable, people’s friendly Health, Education, Economic Empowerment and Rural Entrepreneurship services through people’s participation.	To help & rehabilitate mentally disabled and physically handicapped persons and to work for elimination of child labour.	Particularly women & Children
Waimijing (1990)	To bring about a change in the Economical, Social, Educational and Cultural development in the district of Dima Hasao.	to create a sustainable form of cultivation for the rural poor who are dependent on the ancient mode of cultivation	To start, encourage, assist and carry on such activities deemed necessary for	Those who socially, economically, culturally, and educationall

			sustainable self employment of rural people	y backward.
NEADS (1987)	Visualizes a society free from poverty, inequality, injustice and racial discrimination where in all the poor, the under privileged, the marginalized can live in peace and harmony.	to bringing about a remarkable change in the socio - economic condition of the downtrodden communities	To assist the rural poor to establish organization of the rural poor, youth and women.	Youth, women, agriculturist , community people at large.
SNEHPAD (2005)	To establish a peaceful, lively and dynamic society where every individual will enjoy the goodness of Socio-Economic equality and prosperity, in turn, which will encourage them to be a part of development.	To organize and empower the rural poor to provide them need based inputs so that they can explore their inherent potential for utilizing the same in bringing prosperity and social justice.	To develop and popularize eco friendly Handmade Paper & Fibre Industries in micro level in rural areas of North Eastern Region.	Rural artisan, weavers, women from backward families, youth, farmers.

Organizational Structure

All the NGOs possessed a formal organizational structure comprising a general body of members and an executive or managing committee. In addition, most NGO had programme personnel and assisting staff for implementing the programmes. The common Organisational set up is like....

Figure/Chart 5.9 Common Organisational Structure



Programme and the Funding Agency:

The earlier discussion has already shown the initiatives that had been taken by the Government for the upliftment of poor, disadvantaged. The overburdened Government has brought a remarkable change in the development process by inviting NGOs in the implementation of different developmental Programmes and NGOs with the financial assistance of Government have been performing. NGOs have earned highest reputation while working with the Government. NGOs have been working with Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Textiles, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment and with different constituted bodies like DRDA, NABARD, SIRD and KVIC etc. NGOs under study have been working on the following schemes and their sponsoring authorities are as follows..

Table 5.10 Summary of Programmes/Schemes & Funding Agencies of NGOs

NGO	Programmes	Funding Agency
ACRD	1) Mobile Dispensary	1) Ministry of Tribal Affairs
	2)Ujjawala	2) Ministry of Women & Child Development
	2) Gyan Sety Schools Under National Child Labour Project	3) Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup
	4) Support to Training and Employment Programme	4) Ministry of Women and Child Development
	5) Gram Shree Mela	5) Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology
	6) Targeted Intervention Project on Migrant Labour	6) Assam State Aids Control Society
AGUP	1) National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Areas	1) District Agriculture Office
	2) Entrepreneurship Development Programme	2) Khadi and Village Industries Commission
	3) People's Education Programme	3) Khadi and Village Industries Commission
	4) Scheme for Fund Regeneration of Rural Traditional Industries	4) Khadi and Village Industries Commission
	5) Pradhan Mantri Employment Generation Programme	5) Khadi and Village Industries Commission
	6) Gram Shree Mela	6) Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology
	7) Entrepreneurs Skill Development Programme	7) Indian Institute of Entrepreneurs
BKASS	1) Old Age Home	1) Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment

	2) Day Care Centre for Aged	2) Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
	3) Mobile Medicare Unit	3) Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
	4) Integrated Education for Disabled Children	4) Ministry of HRD, Deptt. of Sec & Higher Education
	5) Ambedkar Hastashilpo Vikash Yojana	5) Ministry of Textiles
	6) Ujjawala	6) Ministry of Women and Child Development
	7) Working Women Hostel	7) Ministry of Human Resource Development
MMM	1) Family Counselling Centre	1) Assam State Social Welfare Advisory Board, Guwahati
	2) Anganwadi Workers Training Centre	2) Directorate of Social Welfare, Assam
	3) Support to Training and Employment Programme	3) Ministry of Human Resource Development
	4) Mother NGO	4) National Rural Health Mission
	5) Integrated Scheme for Women Empowerment	5) Assam State Social Welfare Board, Guwahati
	6) Awareness Generation Programme	6) Assam State Social Welfare Board, Assam
	7) Village Health and Sanitation Committee Training Programme	7) National Rural Health Mission
DBC	1) Entrepreneurs Development Programme	1) Khadi and Village Industries Commission
	2) Cluster Development Programme	2) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
	3) Rural Industries Service Centre	3) Khadi and Village

		Industries Commission
	4) Mahila Mandal Programme	4) State Social Welfare Department
	5) Aspiration Day Care Centre	5) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
	6) Target Intervention Project on Female Sex Workers	6) Assam State Aids Control Society
	7) Community Care Centre	7) Assam State Aids Control Society
	8) Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme	8) Assam State TB Control Society
Waimijing	1) Awareness Generation	1) Forest Department, Halflong
	2) Rastriya Sam Vikah Yojana	2) Government of India
	3) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana	3) District Rural Development Agency, Halflong.
NEADS	1) Assam Agricultural Competitiveness Programme	1) Assam Rural Infrastructure & Agriculture Service Society
	2) Mother NGO & Field NGO	2) National Rural Health Mission
	3) Improved Pottery Development Project	3) District Rural Development Agency
SNEHPAD	1) Rural Industries Service Centre	1) Khadi and Village Industries Commission
	2) Rural Entrepreneurship Development Programme	2) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
	3) Skill Development Initiative	3) National Bank for

		Agriculture and Rural Development
	4) Micro Enterprise Development Programme	4) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
	5) Village Development Programme	5) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
	6) Skill Development Programme	6) District Rural Development Agency
	7) Awareness Generation	7) State Institute of Rural Development
	8) Design Workshop	8) DC Handicraft, North Eastern Region.

From the above table it can be said that NGOs got engaged in numbers of Government sponsored programmes by virtue of their hard work, dedicated and committed attitude. But the criteria that GOs follow while selecting NGOs as partner that need to be discussed. The below discussion will through a light in this aspect...

Criteria of Selection of NGOs by the GOs:

Different Government bodies have different criteria of selection of NGOs in partnership work. In general all the departments feel that NGOs which are working are to be dedicated, active, serious about their work, and have the knowledge of proper documentation, skill of programme management, working experience in different fields are the criteria that an NGO must possess to be in the partnership work. To get more knowledge in this direction the researcher made study on different departments independently and the following information has been gathered.

Criteria that NEDFi follows for selection of NGOs

- For NEDFi three years of existence of NGO is a must
- Experience in the field of Microfinance
- Proper financial management practices

NEDFi does interaction with NGOs by filling up free screening format where the NGOs need to put some required data and it should be submitted with a) Registration certificate b) Memorandum of association c) Balance sheet of last three years. In the next phase NGOs are given Application form. Filling up the form, NGOs need to submit it to NEDFi, AGM, Micro-finance. From there form is sent to Screening Committee where analysis on the submitted document is done. After that NEDFi gives appraisal format to NGOs. After filling up this form, again NGOs need to submit to NEDFi and then it is sent to Sanctioning committee where seeing the budget the proposal is sent to concern committee like..

Rs. 1 lakh -10 lakh --- Corporate Credit Committee

Rs. 10 lakh to 50 lakh --- Corporate Credit Committee

Rs. 50 Lakh to 2 crore --- Corporate credit Committee

Above Rs. 2 Crore --- Directors Committee

After sanctioning of funds a person from NEDFi will be with the NGOs to monitor the NGO activities. Monitoring is done while disbursing of loan and in every 2-3 months they will monitor.

Criteria of Selection of NGOs by KVIC :

- NGOs must be registered under KVIC
 - NGO must get certificate from Head office Mumbai. For this NGO need to submit their registration certificate, list of executive members, capacity, i.e. weaver or artisans.
 - KVIC has a checklist; accordingly NGO should submit all the informations.
 - If everything is found ok, proposal is submitted to head office, Mumbai.
- Within five months certificate in the name of NGOs will be issued.

Selection Criteria of NGOs by DRDA :

Active NGOs having three years of existence and experience in the field of formation of SHG, credit linkage are eligible to work with DRDA. In some cases it has been observed and shared by both P.D. DRDA and NGO functionary that through personal contact and mutual discussion NGOs are selected. Many of the selected NGOs are the example of this process. In

some cases DRDA need to follow a procedure to select the NGOs..at first P.D. refers the name of the selected NGO to Principal Secretary for approval and from there it is sent to the Chief Executive members who are the elected members for approval. From there it goes to DRDA governing body and in the governing body meeting finally the names of the NGOs are approved and the project is sanctioned in the name of the NGO.

NGOs get selection filling all the criteria and starts working in the implementation of different schemes. According to them it is much easier to work with Central Government than with the State Government and similarly with senior officers rather than with officials at the district, block and village levels. The lower level Government functionaries perceive NGOs as subordinate to them. So the NGOs need to come across with different hurdles to get a scheme sanctioned.

After sanctioning of any project by GOs in the name of NGOs, it is implemented as per project plan. If it is the project of any Ministry, the report is sent through the State Government and in case of Government constituted agency like CAPART, NABARD report is sent directly. NGO personals were of the opinion that GOs take much time and follow long process to reply on the reports. But in case of any change in guideline it is informed through website immediately.

Procedure for Acquiring Government Sponsored Scheme

To work on Government sponsored scheme, NGOs need to respond to the advertisement first made in the local papers or in the website by the concerned ministry or department. In the second phase, NGOs need to submit the proposal with an application to the concerned department. E.g. If it is the scheme of Ministry of Textiles, proposal is submitted to Marketing and Service Extension Centre (MSEC) of respective district (e.g. BKASS, Nagaon). In the next phase scrutiny is made by the Extension Centre and the report of the scrutiny is sent to the Regional Office, Guwahati followed by a report to Ministry of Textiles. If the Ministry finds everything at par with the requirement, Ministry sanctions the scheme in the name of the NGO with a sanction letter to NGO for their information.

Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of agriculture, Ministry of Rural Development, Central Social Welfare Board and other Ministries and departments almost follow the same procedure.

In case of Ujjawala scheme of ministry of Women and child development, first advertisement is made by the Director of Social Welfare. Responding to the advertisement four set of proposal along with an application is submitted to District Social Welfare office. District Social Welfare forms a committee known as District Level Scrutiny/Sanction Committee who scrutinizes the submitted proposals and selects the NGOs. Report of selection along with all NGO documents is sent to Director of Social Welfare and they send a letter to District Social Welfare asking NGOs to give power point presentation on the proposal submitted. If the presentation satisfies the queries of State Level Committee, the report is sent to Secretariat. After going through the report if secretariat gets satisfied then it is sent to Ministry of Women and Child Development. Again investigation is made by the Ministry and informs the selected NGOs to sign on a blank bond paper and to give account number. On receiving all these documents from the NGO, the Ministry sanctions the scheme with a letter to the NGO (e.g. ACRD & BKASS).

Under NWDPPRA Scheme of Ministry of agriculture the organization need to submit the proposal along with an application to the District Agriculture Office of the concerned district. In the next phase, scrutiny and verification is done through the representative of District Agriculture Office. If everything is found satisfactory, NGOs are called for interview and will have discussion on project implementation. If both the party satisfies each other they go for agreement and a sanction letter is issued in the name of the NGO for the implementation of the scheme (e.g. AGUP).

In case of Central Social Welfare Board the NGO and the State Social Welfare Board jointly prepare a proposal and send to Central Social Welfare Board. Central Social Welfare Board sends a team for inspection. If the report of the inspection can satisfy the queries of Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB), immediately they sanction the scheme like (ISWE) in the name of the NGO (e.g. MMM).

To work on the scheme of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, NGOs need to respond to the advertisement made by the Ministry in the local news paper or in website through an application and a proposal to Government of Assam and a copy to the Central Ministry. On receiving the proposal, the Ministry sends representatives for field verification and good NGOs get selected as MNGO. MMM, NEADS are one of the organizations who worked on this scheme. After selection of MNGOs, Ministry organizes induction training for the selected NGOs for three days and again TOT training for five days organized by Regional Centre supported by NRHM. District Level Coordination Committee sits for a meeting for

identification of unserved and underserved areas. Selected MNGOs made advertisement for FNGOs. Conducted orientation programme for FNGOs and base line survey and data comparing is started. Report of the survey is prepared and submitted to RRC & VHA for cross checking and reorientation for proposal modification is organized by RRC, Guwahati then final proposal is submitted to NRHM, Assam with the recommendation of District Health society and then project is sanctioned.

In NABARD sponsored programmes, NABARD doesn't make advertisement. Through personal contacts good NGOs are selected and they submit proposal to CGM, Regional Office, Guwahati through NABARD. Regional office again sends it to DDM, NABARD for recommendation and the project is sanctioned in the name of the NGO.

In case of KVIC also, they (KVIC) has their listed NGOs and prefers to work with them only. E.g. SNEHPAD, AGUP is the listed NGO of KVIC and they have been working on handmade paper and RISC, SFURTI of KVIC. To get these projects they had to apply to KVIC State office by sending a copy to KVIC Mumbai and they sanctioned the project.

Process of Funding:

The study found that NGOs primarily insist on Government funding i.e. Central and State. Moreover they work with foreign funds to meet the financial difficulties. Self generated fund is also another source of funding. Besides this other institutions like NYK, SBI are the source of funding.

NGOs are also provided with funds under different scheme by adopting almost the same procedure. After sanctioning of the project 1st installment is made. After utilizing the fund NGOs need to submit a report along with all the original vouchers, to the concerned department. The department reviews the utilization report by monitoring the audit reports. If everything found in accordance to the plan then 2nd installment is made. Some departments like NABARD sanctions and releases 25% of the total project at the starting of the programme, 25% is released after completion of the programme and 35% of the project cost is released after one month of successful completion of the programme. Rest 15% is released after submission of utilization report of programme along with original bills and vouchers. As shared by the NGO functionaries that in accordance to the guidelines of DRDA, 50% fund is to be released before starting of the programme and rest 50% after the completion of the programme. If we talk about KVIC, KVIC release funds after the completion of the work. But in

case SFURTI scheme, KVIC releases funds before hand for the smooth implementation of the scheme. MSME sponsored Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programme of whom IIE is the nodal agency for implementation of the programme. At the beginning of the programme 25% of total amount is released and at the end 25% and 50% after successful completion of the programme.

Under 'AACP scheme' Government of Assam sanction funds to ARIAPS and ARIAPS release fund to NGO. NGOs need to submit a report quarterly duly signed by the concerned department like fishery, agriculture to the ARIAPS and through ARIAPS report is sent to State Government of Assam.

In case of 'Family Counselling Scheme' of Central Social Welfare Board, fund is sanctioned after the submission of audited statement yearly to State Board and Central Board. Since last 2002-03, CSWB has been releasing fund through State Board. But before that CSWB used to send fund directly to NGO.

Under 'MNGO scheme' of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India releases fund to State RCH Society and it is responsible for release of funds to the MNGOs in the following stage: a. 1st release for a period of 18 months, 2nd release in next 16 months and based on favourable evaluation report by the empanelled evaluating agency and utilization certificate for the first 12 months or the end of the final year, whichever is earlier. 3rd release for final grant of 2nd months is released on receiving all completed UC and audited statement of accounts along with project completion report. The MNGO submits six monthly reports to the Mission Director, NRHM and NRHM shares six monthly reports to the Government of India.

Under 'Gram Sree Mela' Scheme of CAPART, 50% as the first installment is released to NGOs after the sanction of the project. 2nd installment as the 25% is released on completion of erection of stalls and rest of the arrangements. 3rd installment as 25% is released on submission of mela report as per format along with audited statement of accounts, utilization certificate by the NGO and evaluation report by the monitor.

Under 'Integrated Programme for older persons' of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, the first installment covers 50% of the sanctioned amount and it is released on receipt of the prescribed proforma. The remaining 50% is released after the submission of utilization report, audited statement as the 2nd installment.

Monitoring & Evaluation by Both GOs & NGOs

Monitoring and Evaluation is an important for success to any programme which is duly maintained by both GOs and NGOs. In a partnership work it is the responsibility of both GOs and NGOs to go for regular monitoring and evaluation to move towards success of development.

NGOs follow a strict monitoring process by conducting monthly review meeting in the head office, weekly review meeting among the field staff, constituted project monitoring committee that sits periodically. In every six months NGOs make evaluation of the project activities and the activities of SHGs. In case of GOs, monthly and periodical monitoring is done either by the department itself or by the appointed monitoring team. It is also said by the GOs that after sending the monitoring report by the NGO, before release of second installment, the Government sends monitoring team to the concerned NGO. Generally PRIs are not involved in monitoring process but sometimes depending upon the scheme PRIs get involved. During monitoring if any problem is identified by the NGO it is sent to the concern department in the monitoring format but GOs ignores to take action.

Monitoring and follow-up action is the key to improvement in Government performance and to accelerate progress on the Millennium Development Goals, said Dr. Trivedi, Secretary, Performance Management Division, Cabinet Secretariat, and GOI at a workshop on 'Result Framework Documents (RFDs) Trivedi said RFDs is an instrument for improving Government performance through the process of effective follow-up and monitoring of Government policies. 'Making a policy is not difficult. The greater task is ensuring its implementation. For this to happen, effective follow-up and monitoring is the answer,' said Trivedi.

The paragraph is below will discuss on the monitoring system of GOs and NGOs under different Schemes.

Under 'SFURTI' Scheme of KVIC, the Director, CEO of KVIC and senior faculty of IIE physically verify the spot monthly or quarterly. Internal monitoring is done by the NGO regularly. Sometimes NGO functionaries are called to Guwahati by them to review the activities of the NGO. Review meeting held quarterly.

To monitor the activities of NABARD sponsored programme there is Project monitoring committee who constantly monitors the activities under the guidance of DDM, NABARD every

month. DDM, NABARD also sits for discussion with the NGO in the NGO office or in the training areas to bring developments if necessary. In some cases if required DDM, NABARD pay weekly visits shared by secretary, SNEHPAD. Under village development Programme, a village development committee has been constituted. Every month committee sits for meeting and discuss about the progress and accordingly action plan for future development is formulated under the presence of DDM, NABARD. To monitor the activities of facilitation centre every month meeting is held at SNEHPAD, Jorhat in the presence of Co-ordinators, Secretary NGO, APO, Credit, DRDA at the Bhogdoi conference hall, constructed by DRDA itself.

The State Government of Assam has got its own monitoring cell that monitors the project work. NWDPR project is monitored half yearly, and sometimes monthly monitoring is done by the District Agriculture Office. In accordance to the guidelines there is no panchayat involvement in respect of monitoring. But for better implementation of the programme, AGUP has constituted two committees like Project Implementation Committee and NGO Core Committee consists of 11 members like Gaon burah, Panchayat President, Technical person, Teacher, Two female members etc.

Under Innovative Scheme for Rural housing of CAPART, monitoring is done monthly and weekly monitoring is done by the NGO and for the final evaluation of the programme, Publicity officer, CAPART has been deputed.

Under 'Anganwadi Workers Training Programme', District Social Welfare directly monitors the activities of the Anganwadi training centre and NIPCCID is also appointed to monitor the activities.

Under 'Gram Sree Mela', the mela site is visited by any CAPART official or project Evaluator. The NGO is expected to produce all the records pertaining to organizing GSM from the preparation prior to commencement and daily events and records of sales and other proceedings.

'Swadhar Scheme' of Ministry of Women & Child development is monitored at the district level, state level and central level. The functioning of the Swadhar centres with residential facility for the inmates shall be monitored by a District Level Committee. The Secretary in charge of Social Welfare/women and child development department in the State Government is the chairperson of the State Level monitoring committee for Swadhar Scheme. The other members of the committee would be nominated by the Secretary. The committee

meets at least once in a year and monitors the project. At the central level DWCD review the functioning of the centre once in a year. Other Swadhar Centres without residential facility shall be monitored and evaluated by the DWCD in such a manner as it may deem fit. For the evaluation of the project, project shall be reviewed every 2nd year.

Under 'MNGO' scheme a periodic reporting and ongoing monitoring is in place for assessing the NGOs performance. The MNGO submits reports (financial and performance) every quarter to the State NGO Coordinator. The MNGO monitors the work of FNGOs on a monthly basis, and also undertakes field visits and review meetings as per appropriate checklist. It is mandatory for the state RCH society to have half yearly review meeting in which the district RCH society is also represented. The MNGO make a presentation to the State RCH society on their performance during the period based on the activity plan for the year. The state NGO coordinator shares the half yearly reports of the MNGOs with the RRCs, to identify areas requiring technical inputs. The MNGO performance is evaluated at the end of year one and year three by an external evaluating agency.

To monitor the programmes of NRHM, there is a monitoring committee consists of Joint Director, Add. CM & HO, ADC health, D.C. and persons from District Management Unit who goes for regular monitoring said by media expert, NRHM, Nogaon. Sometimes NGO prepares a programme schedule in consultation with the BPM and send to DPM, NRHM and accordingly they go for monitoring.

At the same time Government departments like P & RD, DRDA are also monitored. Here National Level Monitoring is done yearly. Government of India selects person to do monitoring and evaluation. They pay visit to different selected DRDAs of selected Districts for monitoring and a copy of letter given to commissioner P & RD asking for necessary help. The finding of the visit in the form of report is submitted to commissioner P & RD, Assam and they submit the copy to Deputy Commissioner and Project Director, DRDA.

Transparency Maintained by GOs

During interaction with the NGO functionaries, the researcher came to know that GOs maintain similarity between the published advertisement and the provided documents regarding a project. GOs also make aware about the project cost, expenditure, monitoring process that will be followed or maintained during the project implementation period. Many

of the organizations who have been selected and who have not been selected for the present study showed their dissatisfaction on Government activities and filled RTI.

Over the last decade there has been a dramatic growth in the number of NGOs involved in development aid, in both developed and developing countries. The total amount of public funds being spent through NGOs has grown dramatically and the proportion of development aid going through NGOs. NGOs intervention in the development era is perceived as more effective and sustainable over long term than the Government programmes. (Robinson 1992). NGO workers are characterized as inherently highly motivated, committed to their work, and providing a more continuous, long term presence in a community than frequently transferred Government employees (Leach:1988, Clark:1991).

Roles and Responsibilities of NGOs in Partnership Work:

In GO-NGO Partnership, NGOs plays a very vital role to make the relationship lively. NGOs being the people's institution help in motivating, organizing and mobilizing people especially the poor to participate in planning and operation of the development programmes put forward by the government. They are also engaged in assisting, motivating and organizing people of self reliant and group reliant activities based on the local needs and with the available resources. These provide communication channels between the rural people and the various organizations such as village councils, extension agencies etc. engaged in the developmental activities also initiate innovative approaches for a more effective human development programmes in partnership. It also helps to fill up gaps left by the existing government sponsored programmes in the rural areas. NGOs also play an important role in the shaping and implementation of participatory democracy. Their credibility lies in the responsible and constructive role they play in society. They have been contributing immensely for quite some time towards various development programmes and proved themselves as an important agent of change. It has become widely accepted when they started working with GOs as partner. They work at grassroots level even in remote areas and, therefore, their reach is much wider. They are closer to ground realities and know the needs of the communities than that of Government. Their approach with target group is direct, emphatic and therefore they are able to draw more contextualized plans of action. They also manage to develop intimate contacts with the people and develop confidence among them.

In GO-NGO Partnership though NGOs are given the responsibility to deliver services to the grassroot people through proper implementation of the programme still NGOs, nowadays

do not bear the responsibilities to deliver directly some benefits to people, but motivate people, mobilize resources, initiate leadership, and provide support to participate in development programmes for self reliance. NGOs act as an enabler or catalyst for self reliant society and as supplier or implementer where bureaucracy is indifferent or inefficient, where programmes lack flexibility and where poor are ignorant about the effectiveness of the programme, where successes and services becomes the pre conditions for motivation. In this way NGOs role is very important for developing GO-NGO Partnership.

The present study has explored the following roles that have been performed by the eight selected Non-Government Organizations while working with Government Organizations as partner of Government Projects in the field of Rural Development are as follows...

Roles Performed by Assam Centre for Rural Development..

Planner and Implementer:

Planning is the conscious process of selecting and developing the best course of action to accomplish an object. According to the chief functionary of ACRD, they need to make plan related to 1) Formulation of a Project, 2) Preparation of action plan, 3) Plan for village development 4) Implementation of the project, 4) Planning related to finance, 5) Planning related to staff. Project formulation starts with the preparation of a detailed project report after preliminary scrutiny i. e. survey. During survey through Participatory Rural Appraisal activity the needs of the community is identified and through interaction with the villagers plan is taken up for organizing Gram Sabha by ACRD. A project report then subjected to a variety of appraisals such as technical appraisal etc. If the results are satisfactory, then an action plan is prepared to implement the programme asking necessary sanction for its implementation. At the same time the capacity of the staff is also been judged to see whether they are capable of implementing the programme or not. If found negative then necessary training programmes are organized for the staff to enhance their skill or specialized persons recruited for the job.

Organizer

Organizing can be viewed as the activities to collect and configure resources in order to implement plans in a highly effective and efficient fashion. Organizing is a broad set of

activities, and often considered one of the major functions of an organization. ACRD has been organizing different programmes for the development of its staff and beneficiaries. It is also organizing awareness generation camps on different issues related health, income, education etc. If we talk about education, ACRD has been organizing awareness camps for poor parents of children working as laborer. Here, parents are being taught to avoid child labor and give much emphasis on their education. In this context Organization like ACRD has opened a school where child laborers are invited to continue their education. ACRD has organized different trainings on gender, food and nutrition, health and hygiene etc for the women SHGS of Chandrapur Development Block.

Coordinator

Coordination has been defined as ‘a process of bringing into logical and organic relationship’. It means harmony, adjustment and co-operation to certain ends. In an organization, lack of proper coordination between various groups and communities may result in social maladjustment. Coordination is therefore, a very important factor in social development. To avoid administrative difficulties, wastage, overlapping, an effective method of coordination at different levels is very important. The organization keeps on Co-coordinating or linking the beneficiaries with resources and other organizations.

Levels of Coordination

ACRD has been coordinating with the different levels

- i. At the National level
- ii. At the State level
- iii. At the Local level

Coordination at the National and State Level

ACRD has been working in coordination and in collaboration with different Ministries like The Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Tribal Affairs at the national level and CAPART, NEZ at the State level. According the Secretary of ACRD, she always tried to maintain a proper coordination with different Govt. bodies and she feels that the number of project on which she has been working is the result of good communication and coordination.

Coordination at the Local level

She also believes that without the help of local bodies and villagers the fruits of success of any programme can't be achieved. To take any organization into the highest pick of success, coordination can be proved as an important tool, said Secretary, ACRD. There is Panchayat, Block Development Officer, Agricultural Extension Officer; members of Village development Committee are the person with whom proper coordination need to be maintained for proper implementation of the programme.

Along with that ACRD has been maintaining coordination 1) between various departments of the agency, 2) between different project branches of the agency, 3) between staff members and board members, 4) between different committees. 5) between various government departments like police, 6) with Bodo tribal students association to implement all the government sponsored programmes smoothly.

Counselor

The Organization has been working on rehabilitation of the trafficked women. The trafficked women are always in need of care and support. As support service the organization has been providing medical, housing and legal assistance. Beyond that the organization has been playing an important role as counselor, counseling constantly to bring back the victimized to their normal life. ACRD has been working hard to accommodate victimized into a safe rehabilitation centre, linking them with health care professionals. Victims are receiving counseling about the benefits of sexual health examinations beforehand. As a measure for rehabilitation, they are given the opportunity for formal education and vocational training for income generating activities. Legal support counseling is also provided to the women.

Monitor

Through monitoring a corrective initiative may be initiated at appropriate time, adjustment and alignment may be made as per the requirement of the situation and project implementation may not suffer on account of such reason. Monitoring facilitates timely consideration of difficulties faced in the process of implementation and forms the basis of initiation of necessary corrective action to solve these difficulties. Every organization has been working on monitoring so that the contribution of programme in meeting the target objectives can be achieved. ACRD does internal monitoring of the project activities along with the project implemented areas. To have better monitoring by seeking feedback ACRD calls for monthly

review meeting in the head office, weekly review meeting among the field staff. There is project coordinator of every project who keeps on monitoring the activities. Sometimes Secretary and other staff members of the organization go for physical verification of the work done.

Roles Performed by Anchalik Gram Unnayan Parishad

Planner & Implementer

Every manufacturing organization like AGUP gives much emphasis on product selection and its development along with pricing, sales, promotion and distribution channel. According to the chief functionary of AGUP, at the very beginning of planning they are to make plan on the selection of a product line i.e. in which field they want to work whether it is handloom textiles, cane & bamboo crafts. After that the organization will select products out of line. For instance, under cane & bamboo craft whether organization will manufacture all items such as sofa, pen stand, centre table, coffee mug, bangles, bamboo ornaments etc. The selection of product is a very careful exercise which has to take into account the demand and market position, the factor position, competition position and the economics of each item selected. Then pricing of the selected item will take place depending upon the changes in new technology, customers' choice, market demand, etc. Selecting all the above mentioned items AGUP has been manufacturing bamboo products only. To draw consumers' attention plan on new design, pricing and its marketing is made by distributing pamphlets, broacher, to promote the business.

Enabler

AGUP has been working for the enhancement of the capacity of the poor people of Barpeta District. They are provided with different types of trainings on bamboo products like preparation of sofa, centre table, bangles, etc. irrespective of caste and creed, men and women. They are also given training on the use of raw materials for the production along with design and also about its marketing. Now the villagers are skilled enough to produce items of their own by giving own design. That is directly enabling their capacity to compete with the national and international market with great success.

Coordinator

Within and outside of the Organization, AGUP has been maintaining proper coordination which is very important for an organization to get best results of an action. At the national level AGUP has been working with Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise, GOI, Ministry of Youth affairs and Sports, Government of India, CAPART at the State level, District Administration at the district level. Besides this, AGUP has been marketing its product outside Assam. Products are sent to the different parts of the country. Proper communication and coordination helped AGUP to extend their business outside Assam also.

Resource Mobiliser

The first and foremost important role that an organization needs to play is the mobilization of resources. The resources can be in the form of human resource, financial resource, natural resource. Barpeta district of Assam is rich in bamboo cultivation. But nobody was paying attention to that. AGUP came forward with new initiative that had created an employment opportunities for poor people also. AGUP made survey to different villages identified traditional artisans having little bit knowledge on making bamboo items, mobilized them and brought to the training centre. After 30 days of training they have become skilled artisans who got engaged in production activity and started earning for themselves and their family. Mobilization of man and material resources in a proper direction by AGUP set an example in Assam for its cane & bamboo industry.

Monitor

The organization does internal monitoring of the NGO activities. It is one of the important roles that AGUP has been performing to analyse the effectiveness of the implemented programme. Sometimes the activities of the worker, engaged in implementation of the programme are also monitored. In every project offices there are staff that looks after the activities of the field and sent report to the NGO head office. If situation demands, the Secretary or President himself goes to the field and monitor the activities. While monitoring if any problem found related to staff, raw materials, implementation, product, then immediately it is tried to find out the solution e.g. during monitoring it is observed that designed products are not attracting people's attention so it has got no market. Then immediately in consultation with artisans, design is changed. Here artisans' consent becomes must because they are the person who is to give effort again.

Roles Performed by Bahumukhi Krishi Aru Samaj Kalyan Samity

Coordinator

BKASS has been working in coordination with Ministry of HRD, Ministry of Social justice & Empowerment, Ministry of Textiles for the implementation of programmes like Old Age Home, Ujjawala, AHVY etc. The organization often coordinates with Gaon Panchayat, health officials, Police, youth clubs & other stakeholders (Shop keeper, hotel men, teacher, rikshawala, business men etc.) during implementation of the programme. At the time of organizing health camps, community event programme, world AIDs day celebration, advocacy meeting, field level other activities NGOs need to coordinate with the related departments. To take up intervention activities on HIV/ AIDs it is very important to keep hold direct coordination with district administration and various stake holders so that a pleasant environment can be created in the intervention sites. Above all the organization has been giving much importance to have proper coordination with staff members, different project branches so that the organization keep himself always up to date about the latest developments.

Counselor

The Organization has been playing a role as counselor towards counselling trafficked women and the aged who left home and have been staying in the old age home of the organization. Both the group always remained to be at risk. Separation from the family in case of both aged and trafficked women is painstaking. They are always in need of care and support. As support service the organization has been providing medical, housing and legal assistance to the victimized but the constant counselling becomes the prime medicine for both the group. To counsel them, there is a counselor who keeps on counseling constantly to bring back the victimized to their normal life. BKASS has been working hard to accommodate victimized into a safe rehabilitation centre, linking them with health care professionals. They are also provided with educational facility and vocational training for income generation. Legal support counseling is also provided to the women.

Facilitator :

Girls' belonging to poor family are ejected to certain unfavorable situation that they cannot continue their study after a particular age even they can't come out from their family in search of job also due to different adverse phenomena. Their poverty barred them to take proper education and to earn for their livelihood. Women of this section were brought under notice by BKASS and facilitated them with Girls hostel. According to Secretary BKASS, illiteracy is the only fact which kept the muslim society underdeveloped and nation as a whole. Keeping this in mind the organization has facilitated the minority and SC people with a school named Kopili Jatiya Vidyalaya where the students are given free education. The organization has invited the differently abled children also to take admission in this school. Further the organization facilitated the minority with the Pre-Exam coaching with stipend to get admission in professional courses. At the same time the organization has been facilitating the young youths with different seminars, workshops for the promotion of human rights, education of children, women and young at risk and also to reach out to the poor and the needy.

Income Generator

For generating income, NGOs occupied an important place in the world of development. NGOs through different schemes reaching to the educated unemployed, or youth left education due to poverty, or not getting proper direction to move ahead for earning. All these factors are very carefully looking after by BKASS and paving passage for income. Income not for a day or two, it is being tried by BKASS to bring sustainable economic development. BKASS has been paying visits to different schools and colleges and making them aware about the income generating programmes and working as mediator in filling up the forms under PMEGP and pursue the matter to the concern department. Conducting different training programmes for youths under different ministry's to generate their income. As outcome most of the entrepreneurs got engaged in different income generating activities.

Awareness Generator

The organization has been playing the role as an awareness generator. It has been working hard to sensitize people's consciousness. To prevent the prevailing atrocity and the practice of untouchability among different communities like SC/ST/Minority, the organization has been conducting awareness generation programme with a mission to promote integrity among all the

community members. BKASS has been visiting to the remote of the remotest villages where there is no proper road, electricity, transport, water supply, sanitation, housing, and education. So easily they are falling prey to many problems. Due to lack of awareness they are getting victimized of different diseases, their rights have been violating, unable to avail government services. All these factors created a critical condition on their lives. So to bring back them in to main stream of life BKASS has been tenuously working on awareness generation of poor down trodden people of interior villages. Generating awareness on cause and effects of different diseases like HIV/AIDs, Malaria, Anemia, H1N1 Virus, Tuberculosis through street drama.

Monitor

B'KASS has been working in close contact with its staff and beneficiaries. As the old age home and the women hostel are in the same premises of the NGO, so it became easier for the NGO functionaries to monitor the activities more keenly and to deal with the problems if arises more constructively. B'KASS also monitors the school activities physically. As all the centers are nearer to the NGO office so, President, Secretary always keeps on going and coming. It also monitors the activities of the staff through a strict duty schedule.

Roles performed by Morigaon Mahila Mehfil

Counselor

Women are said to be tolerant and very passionate. This is true for Indian women in particular. But a group of people tries to take the opportunity of silence, forbearance of women folk and eject them to be victims of Marital discord, domestic violence, dowry harassment, divorce, property dispute, neighborhood dispute, sexual harassment/abuse, rape/ eve teasing / molestation, child labor/ child abuse, love affairs, alcoholism , financial constraints and behavioral problem. To deal with the problem family counseling centers came in to existence as a hope to have a better tomorrow. With an objective to provide counselling, referral and, possibly rehabilitative services to women victims and also to others who were affected by family, MMF has started running FCC. The organization has been giving an opportunity to the victims to know him/her and to solve his/her domestic problems through face-to-face interaction with a counselor. Efforts have been made to resolve the cases at the community level. However, if the cases are identified as requiring professional assistance, then they are referred to the relevant and concerned agencies for legal aid. Some cases have been successfully closed on the basis of mutual settlement, said, Secretary MMM. Awareness

programme conducted on social evils like alcoholism, dowry that cause cash drain on the community were perceived as a necessary service provided by the MMF through FCC for sustaining the economic development of the community and to improve the quality of life, particularly of children and women. It also provides counselling to the pregnant women to have safe motherhood.

Facilitator

MMM has been facilitating with different training programmes, seminar, and workshop for its staff to increase their knowledge level and to build their managerial skill. Target groups are also facilitated with needed services. MMM has been facilitating Anganwadi Workers with different training programmes to raise their awareness level in context of ICDS scheme. Moreover, widows, unmarried women, are facilitated with handicraft training which paved passage for income generation. People of below poverty line were unable to construct a room for them to stay. Here, those who had own lands were facilitated with rooms for their survival. Rural women artisans were facilitated with cane and bamboo training and provided tool kit also which too had paved passage for income.

Organizer

After selection of the beneficiaries under different projects as per the guidelines, MMM organizes different programmes, training, related to income, health, education. Organize awareness camp on swine flu, H1N1 virus, blood donors, iodine salt, advocacy meet along with sensitization meeting, mothers meet, and polio rally in collaboration with NRHM. MMF has organized different training programmes for poor women on basic skill development, training programme for Anganadi workers with a motive to bridge the very wide gap between the mature highly skilled, at the top, and the unskilled inexperienced village level worker at the bottom. Organized training helped them to get an insight in to the nature of the duties they have to perform and to acquaint them with the problem they are likely to face. Similarly the trainees are helped to acquire necessary knowledge, skill and competence to do their job.

Mediator

Giving much importance to the health condition of poor villagers, the organization has been working as mediator, mediating villagers with better health services by taking the help of Government organizations. To improve the health status at the grass root MMF has constituted Village Health and Sanitation Committee where the villagers are the members and

they are provided with training to run the committee efficiently so that health related matters can be dealt with effectively.

Monitor

Monitoring is an activity conducted when a development programme is under operation. During monitoring MMM gives much emphasis on collection and analysis of data about project activities. Monitoring help the project participants to keep track of project activities to determine whether project objectives are being achieved and to make whatever changes are necessary to improve the project performance. MMM does internal monitoring over the activities done by following a monitoring format and by paying physical visit to the field regularly and also it monitors the performance of staff members of the organization.

Roles Perfomed by Deshbandhu Club

Planner & Implementer

To achieve desired result over any programme it is necessary to have a proper plan. According to the Secretary of DBC, planning is made in consultation with the staff of DBC, executive members and the villagers. Villagers' need has always got the first priority in the planning process. The organization has been making plans for the development of the village panchayats, making plans for organizing Gram Sabha. DBC also makes plan for formulation of the project, preparation of action plan, plan related to project implementation, project management, plan related to finance, plan related to staff, plan to make better future of the organization. Project formulation starts with the preparation of detailed project report survey. During survey, participatory rural appraisal method is applied to ensure people's interest to participate in the process. A project report then becomes a subject to a variety of appraisal. If the results found satisfactory, an action plan is prepared to implement the programme asking necessary sanction and release for its implementation. At the same time the strength of the organization in terms of staff is also assessed if found insufficient new appointment is given by the organization. At the same time the capacity of the existing staff members are also assessed. If the staff can not satisfy the authority then the organization conducts necessary training programmes to enhance the skill and capability.

Organizer

To organize things properly is one of the important tasks of an NGO. Deshobandhu Club keeps on organizing different capacity development programme for its staff and the target group. In this direction Self employment generation programme for youths and Mahila Mandal Programme for the women of rural society have been organizing with a motive to ensure better health and mobility. The outcome of the self generated programme was that a good number of entrepreneurs have been running their own ventures.

Counsellor

The organization has been working in close contact with the FSWs who belong to the vulnerable group due to their poor socio-economic standing in the society. To raise their status they get engaged in different anti social activities by inviting different diseases. In these circumstances, DBC has been working as counselor to bring behavioural change in them. They were being counseled regularly on positive prevention to stop further spread of virus in targeted group. To raise the income level, formation of SHGs was a positive initiative being taken by DBC. They were also provided with handicraft training. All these works were carried out under constant counselling. The high risk group was further suggested to go for HIV testing. At that time DBC did both pre test and post test counselling.

Pre-test counseling

In pre test counselling, DBC prepares the client for the HIV test, explains the implications HIV/AIDs and facilitates discussion to know about the disease. It also involves a discussion of sexuality, relationships, possible sex- and drug-related risk behaviors, and how to prevent infection. Before pre test counseling DBC takes the consent of the particular client for HIV test where the individual's name will be linked to the result.

Post-test counseling

Post-test counselling helps the client to understand and cope with the HIV test result. Here, the counsellor prepares the client for the result, gives the result and then provides the client with any further information required, if necessary referring the person to other services. The two usually discuss ways to reduce the risk of infection or transmission. HIV test results are given with counseling. Where it is positive, the counselor tells the client clearly, and as gently and humanly as possible, providing emotional support and discussing with the client

on how best to cope, including information on relevant referral services. Ongoing counseling will help clients accept their HIV status, and take a positive attitude to their lives. But counseling is also important in case of negative result. While the client is likely to feel relief, they need to make understand that because of the “window period”, a negative result may not mean absence of infection and the client might wish to consider returning for repeat test after 3-6 months. Second, counselors discuss about HIV prevention, which can be possible through the adoption of any new safer practices.

Facilitator

DBC has been working for all round development of its target group. As facilitating agent the organization has been working since its inception. Under different programme, the target groups and the community people at large were facilitated with different income generating training programmes giving priority to SC/ST/PH/Minority. Also paying much attention towards the most vulnerable section of the society i.e. mentally challenged was facilitated with a special school with a motive to generate social skills among them. HIV positive patients were facilitated with community care centre to get better care and treatment along with counselling. People’s ignorance about Tuberculosis disease made them unaware about the preventive measures as well as treatment. Keeping this issue in mind the organization set up DOTS centre under RNTCP which facilitated TB patients to get checked their sputum in time to their nearest DOTs centre and to get best treatment after detection.

Monitor

DBC does internal monitoring of the project activities along with the project implemented areas. There is project coordinator of every project who monitors the project activities and a copy of report is submitted to the head office. If required other functionaries from the head office does monitoring through a monitoring format. To get better result from monitoring by seeking feedback DBC calls for monthly review meeting in the head office. DBC also monitors the activities of SHGs. If NGOs found inactive or unable to continue their work due to limited resources, DBC with their own resources tries to solve the problem.

Roles Performed by the Waimijing

Planner & Implementer

The chief functionaries' of Waimijing believe that planning helps them to analyze the present problems and gives a scope to identify its solutions to have a better future. According to Gorlosa, the organization needs to make plan related to 1) Formulation of a Project, 2) formulation of plan to conduct PRA for village development 3) Preparation of action plan, 4) Implementation of the project, 5) Planning related to finance, 6) Planning related to manpower. Project formulation starts with the preparation of a detailed project report after preliminary scrutiny i. e. survey. After survey Waimijing conducts Participatory Rural Appraisal Method to involve villagers to make plans for their own community development. In PRA villagers are invited to interact with the officials and to participate in the discussion. Before forming SHGs in different communities, Waimijing used to conduct PRA activities to understand villagers need that directly or indirectly builds up villagers' capacity, strengthened village institutions and rural based organization. Based on the given priorities action plan has been formulated and accordingly programme is implemented. Waimijing also does financial planning to see whether sufficient finances are available or not. If sufficient finances are available, it is not difficult to achieve physical targets. In physical planning, Waimijing has been making an overall assessment on the available resources such as raw materials, manpower etc., and how they have to be obtained so that problems may not appear during the working of plan.

Facilitator

Waimijing as facilitating agent has been forming and nurturing groups and facilitating them with training on thrift and credit management. Waimijing has been organizing the poor into SHGs, undertake training for awareness building, entrepreneurship and skill training, help in arranging inputs, extension and marketing, introduce saving and internal lending, help in maintenance of accounts and link them with the banks for credit requirement. Banks directly provides loan to SHGs with recommendation of the NGOs. Throughout the process the organization works as facilitator.

Mediator

Due to lack of education and knowledge among the Self Help Group members, the group is unable to communicate with the Government officials. Since the group is not in a

position to get services from Government, the NGO being mediator between the beneficiaries and the GOs does everything at the initial stages of formation of groups. In some cases lack of guidance from GOs towards SHG activities invited NGOs to work as mediator to smoothen the partnership work. As mediator, waimijing has been linking the formed SHGs with the bank, DRDA for credit and doing that, NGO performs intermediating role as lender to SHG after sourcing loan from bank. They are also given the responsibility by the GOs to organize training programmes for matured SHGs as mediator.

Awareness Generator

Waimijing, in collaboration with the various Government departments of the district undertook many awareness programmes and camps. These were organized at different places and at times. To secure people's participation and interest during awareness programme, Waimijing use audio-visual means for film, drama etc. It also makes people aware about the rights of women & children, health, nutrition & food habits.

Monitor

Monitoring is the systematic collection and analysis of information as the project progresses. It is aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of a project or organization. According to one of the functionaries of Waimijing, monitoring helps them to keep the work on track, and let them know when things go wrong. Monitoring enabled the organization to determine whether the resources they have are sufficient and being used properly. During monitoring problems faced by the implementing team and beneficiaries are used to bring under notice for solution by Waimijing.

Roles Performed by the North East Affected Area Development Society

Planner & Implementer

NEADS believe that it is the organization only who has to make plans to reach to the villagers expectations. For this NEADS had first made survey on the selected areas, practiced participatory Rural Appraisal method (PRA) and by having full participation of the villagers' action plan is prepared to implement the identified activities in a planned way with limited budget and within a specific time frame.

Coordinator

Coordination is one of the other roles that an organization needs to play for the sustainability of an NGO. An NGO get sustained when it has certain activity to perform. It may be a programme, or evaluation study. In both the cases maintenance of proper coordination is necessary. In case of NEADS, they have been working with the State Government and the District authorities. While working with them the organization had to maintain highest level of co-ordination. Otherwise the rapport of the organization comes under crisis and most possible chance to reject the organization for sanctioning of any project. So to maintain accountability along with credibility NEADS working in coordination with the Government. Moreover, NEADS working in coordination with various departments of the agency, between different project branches of the agency, working in coordination with staff members and the board members, between different committees.

Facilitator

The organization has been working as facilitating agent under different programmes. Displaced potters of Majuli district was facilitated with a facilitation centre. Majuli being a flood affected area cause a great loss to the producers. Producers were unable to bring produced item to the market for selling. Even to buy the raw materials they had to come across with many problems. Seeing the dilapidating condition of people of Majuli, NEADS has facilitated them with a boat so that buying and selling of products becomes easier. Sometimes NEADS work as facilitating agent of Government in selection and screening of selected SHGs.

Motivator

Under AACP Project, construction of rural roads has added as an objective. But in that case the villagers had to leave some amount of land from their own land so that the road can be easily constructed. But it has been observed that villagers were not ready to leave their own land. Here the organization had no other role to perform except motivation. NEADS has conducted home visits, interacted with the villagers, individually making them understand about the objective of the construction of road, NEADS organized group meeting where they tried to motivate people by showing the positive effects of road construction. It took much time to motivate villagers, but ultimately they had to agree with the proposal. It was a grand success on the part of NEADS. Moreover, NEADS had to act as motivator in fulfilling the objective of Reproductive and Child Health Programme.

Resource Mobiliser

NEADS has been working as Resource mobiliser under different schemes. In case of Dairy sector of AACP programme, NEADS has been identifying the potential pockets and there by conducting survey. During survey potential and interested milk Skewers were identified as resource to be utilized to increase the level of economic sufficiency. So, further they were mobilized and made aware about DCS and the positive effects of the formation of DCS. Likewise through mobilization 25 nos. of Dairy Cooperative Societies were set up which directly helped the poor to generate their income.

Capacity builder

NEADS has been working hard to enhance its beneficiaries' capacity by giving an opportunity to raise their voice through AACP. AACP has opened a vista for the poor villagers to identify their urgent need by themselves, providing a platform to raise voice of voiceless, gave an opportunity to think how they can utilize their resources which is affordable. It is the villagers only who know best what their need is and how to fulfill the need and how far they can afford. FNGOs are also provided with different training, workshop which enhances their knowledge level leading to capacity development. NEADS has been organizing people under one roof, taking their opinion that is directly building up their capacity to do something individually on their own capacity, forming different village development committees where villagers are the members, who will look after the activities of their one village.

Monitor

To monitor the field activities of different schemes of NEADS there is coordinator of every scheme. They look after the activities of project areas and report to the higher authority i.e. to the head office. Besides this the President, Secretary or the Accountant of the organization physically visits the project areas for monitoring. Proper Monitoring helps in analyzing the situation in the community and its project; Determining whether the inputs in the project are well utilized; Identifying problems facing the community or project and finding solutions; Ensuring all activities are carried out properly by the right people and in time; Using lessons from one project experience on to another; and Determining whether the way the project was planned is the most appropriate way of solving the problem at hand. Monitoring helps to get quick feedback on project effectiveness and ensures full benefits to the target groups.

Evaluator

NEADS has been undertaking evaluation to find out the effectiveness of the programme. NEADS follow two types of evaluation i.e. formative and summative. Formative evaluations aim at improving the performance of the programme or project which is evaluated, through learning from experiences gained. Formative Evaluations are the evaluation is done at intervals or according to needs, as assessed by the NEADS, in the course of programme or project implementation. Summative Evaluations are undertaken by NEADS after the completion of the programme with an objective to judge the worth of the programme, supplementary, the appropriateness of its design and management.

Roles Performed by the Society for North-East Handmade Paper Development

Planner & Implementer

The chief functionaries of the organization have always given much emphasis on sound planning to attain its objectives. The organization makes plan on project, finance, product and production, village development. Since inception the organization has been working on handmade papers and it is supplying to IIT, JORHAT. The remained waste papers were also planned to utilize properly bringing innovative design on the blank white paper for the production of pen stand, bouquet, bags, and ladies ornaments. Now a day ladies of young generation use these as fashioner items so it has got huge market in Jorhat. For marketing the products the organization again planned to have its own stall at the main town of Jorhat. It is shared by secretary SNEHPAD that proper planning always helped him to look forward which directly leaded organization to perform better.

Organizer

Different programmes for the development of NGOs, its staff and beneficiaries are being organized by the organization. Organizing is considered as one of the major functions of an organization due to its broad set of activities. Therefore, SNEHPAD has been organizing need based programme on different issues. It organized Industrial Motivational Campaign in some rural areas having potential for establishment of agro based industries. SNEHPAD also organized workshop on product development where making of jute diversified products for rural unemployed youth were taught. Different training programmes like skill upgradation training were also organized for the benefit of the SHGs who have received loan. Also skill

development initiative on natural dyeing was organized where extraction dyes from natural sources was practically taught.

Coordinator

Co-ordination is very important factor for smooth running of the organization. To save time, money, overlapping, and to maintain healthy relation with Government officials and beneficiaries proper coordination is necessary and it can be used as method to ensure people's participation and confidence at different levels. The organization keeps on coordinating or linking the beneficiaries at the State and the District level. It has been working in coordination with NABARD, KVIC, DRDA, IIE and others to implement different programmes. Coordination helped the organization to build up a good relation with different Government bodies and helped to build up a rapport with the community people.

Facilitator

SNEHPAD has been facilitating the beneficiaries with different types of training programmes like training on book keeping, basic orientation training for SHGs. Linking the beneficiaries to MEDP to have micro enterprise. Artisans are facilitated with skill development training which not only develop their technical skill but also develops their entrepreneurial skills which leads to standard life style. Beneficiaries' are also facilitated with short and long term skill training which gives technical, managerial and financial know how in detail to the artisans and new entrepreneurs.

Awareness Generator

As awareness generator SNEHPAD has been organizing awareness programmes on Panchayat Raj System and different welfare programmes where villagers are made understand about the activities of Panchayati Raj Institutions and disseminate information related to Government welfare scheme. Unemployed youths are made aware about handmade paper since there is enough potential of handmade paper and fiber industries in the North-Eastern Region. Besides these, awareness programme on the promotion of SHGs are also conducted.

Monitor

The internal monitoring of the organization is always done by the Secretary and others of the organization by following a monitoring format. During monitoring the progress of the

work is assessed. In the words of Mr.Thakur, Secretary, group lack social cohesiveness, lack adjustment capacity which hampers group activity sometimes. So to solve the problem, Group discussion, and personal discussion as strategy has been adopted. For better monitoring there is SHG coordinator appointed by SNEHPAD along with gram sevak and sevika. According to Thakur, monitoring is very important to improve service delivery system through optimum allocation of resources. Monitoring helps to have quick feedback on project effectiveness. It also ensures the full benefits of the target groups and provides inputs for better design of development Interventions, Project Planning and Community mobilization.

Evaluator

Evaluations are undertaken in all spheres of life, in informal or formal ways, whenever one wishes to know and understand the consequences of some action or event. The acquired knowledge and understanding are commonly used by the evaluator to perform some activity in a better manner in the future; that is, one tries to learn from one's experiences in order to improve one's performance. SNEHPAD makes evaluative study on NGO activities and the performance of SHGs in every 6 months. During evaluation if SHGs are found inactive, SNEHPAD with its own resources tries to deal with the matter.

Responsibilities of NGOs in Partnership work

Responsibilities can be defined as a duty or obligation to satisfactorily perform or complete a task assigned by someone, or created by one's own promise or circumstances that one must fulfill, and which has a consequent penalty for failure.

The selected NGOs are responsible for many specific tasks in respect of partnership work. Its main task is to govern and oversee the operations that can uphold the proper maintenance of GO-NGO partnership acting as fiduciaries. They will be responsible for attaining funds from the Government, recruiting volunteers according to the requirement and vacancies, forming a partnership with Government Departments, writing and editing reports. The following are the responsibilities that a Non-Government organization has to follow during partnership work.

General Responsibilities

1. NGO is responsible for creating and defining the mission of an organization. This is usually done in the form of a mission statement. The statement must include:

The purpose of the NGO, The core values of the NGO, What the NGO seeks to accomplish.

2. NGO is responsible to conduct workshops and create awareness among the communities for sustainable use of natural resources, respect for cultural diversity with the support of Government.
3. The organization is responsible to maintain networking with other organization having similar objectives and with the Government agencies to run the organization smoothly.
4. In partnership work NGO need to submit monitoring report monthly, half yearly, yearly with accuracy as per the deadlines and rules of the Government, State and District bodies.

Administrative Responsibilities

5. NGO is responsible for making Planning strategies and implementation of the Government sponsored programmes through ensuring people's participation.
6. NGO is responsible to attend meetings with Government officials for formulation and implementation of new policies.
7. In partnership work NGO is responsible to make tax returns as per the monthly, quarterly and yearly in accordance to the rules and regulation of the partner Government agencies.
8. NGOs need to review financial transactions made with the Government agencies and forming teams of the Volunteers with local communities for their upliftment and solution of problems.
9. NGO is responsible to recruit new staff if needed to implement any Government sponsored programmes to fetch best result.
10. NGO is responsible to give regular feedback to the concerned Government department about the latest developments of the project. At the same time NGOs are also responsible to get regular feedback from the staff as well as community people to know the impact of the implemented programme that will lead healthy partnership.
11. To build up the capacity of the NGO personal to meet the needs of the Government organization, NGOs are responsible to conduct training programme, formulation of schedule for new volunteers, develop appropriate tools and methods to build organizational and strong teams.

12. NGOs should have the responsibility and ability to work independently, should have the skill of time management to meet deadlines of GOs.
13. NGOs are responsible to create new sets of administrative procedures if required as per the rules, regulations of the Government bodies and ensuring effective information flow.
14. NGOs need to prepare annual report to be prepared covering the mission, goals, programmes, schemes undertaken, source of fund and audit report of budget.

Financial Responsibilities

15. NGOs need to resolve problems related to fund arising during partnership work by reviewing the programmes out of problems, reviewing program evaluations and approving the annual budget and report.
16. NGOs need to support and assist the volunteers in designing ideas, developing tools to raise funds from Government Organisations.
17. NGO is responsible to make budget for best utilization of programmes and to meet the expenses of NGOs like payment of bills, salaries of employees, vendors.
18. NGOs need to prepare profit and loss statements to understand the present condition of the organization.
19. NGOs are responsible to Coordinate with the internal and external auditors during audits and prepare financial audit preparation.
20. Coaching and developing the capacity of local staff regarding financial management, reviewing expenses and demonstrating the benefits of transparent reports.
21. Networking with new different government departments and nodal agencies for fund-raising.
22. NGO is responsible to prepare economic reports, cost report, financial plan, and financial forecasts on regular basis.
23. Responsible for supervise financial analyst, and accounting staff.
24. Responsible to make sure the accuracy of financial records.
25. Responsible to make sure that the compilation of accounts book is done at the end of every month.

26. NGO should make the work plan strictly in accordance with the budget allocation for each heading of any programme in partnership.

Responsibilities on Evaluation and Follow Up

27. In Partnership NGOs are responsible to do follow up at the end of the programme implementation.
28. NGOs should conduct study to receive feedback from the beneficiaries.
29. NGOs should make changes the future work plan and pattern according to the feedback receive.

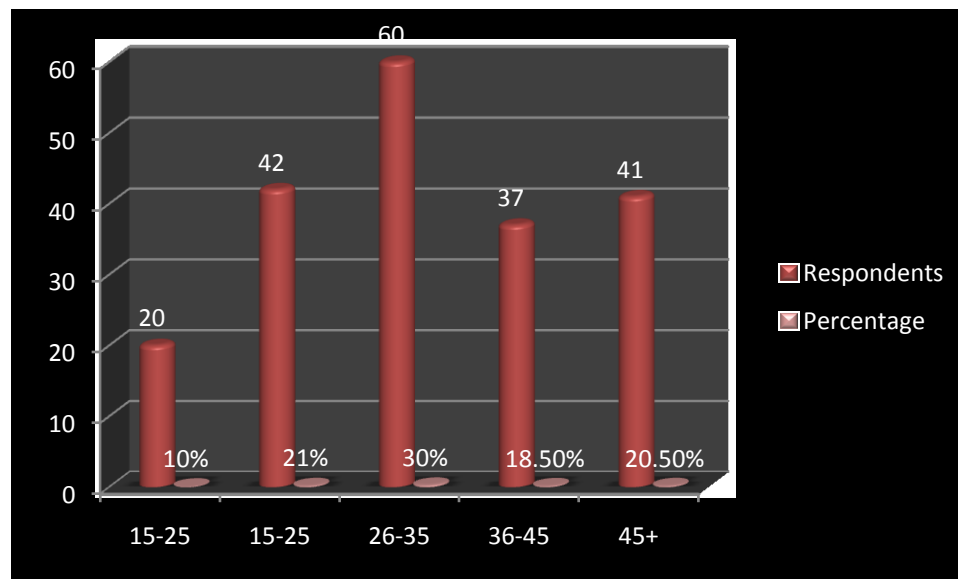
From the above study on roles and responsibilities of NGOs, it can be said that the role of NGOs in accelerating the pace of development and strengthening democracy is crucial in developing state like Assam. NGOs are functioning as service delivers, as monitor, as investigator and performing different role as planner and implementer, organizer, councilor, Resource mobiliser etc. The greatest strength of NGOs is their approach and method for enlisting people's participation. NGOs have been working informally in a friendly manner; do not consider development activity is the responsibility of the Government agency only rather NGOs with prime concern have been working to achieve the goal of target group irrespective of their needs and priorities. From the study it is revealed that NGOs work for popular participation in planning, implementation and management of local resources. Adoption of the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) technique since 1987 has proved extremely valuable for development of NGOs as it helps them to go beyond the traditional leadership of the village. Through PRA NGOs like waimijing, ACRD could reach out to elderly males, ordinary women and men. PRA also helped the organization to determine people's priorities and responsibilities they can perform if they are being made a part of development scheme. In democracy, people get opportunities for the attainment of self-governance, self-reliance and sustainable development. In this direction, NGOs' organized efforts could play a crucial role in furthering democracy also. Emphasizing on the need to change people's perception about Government agencies 'not being able to deliver what was expected from them', Trivedi said "Change of perception of a Government depends in achieving targets as well as on quality of interface by redressing the grievances of the people which it cannot ignore". Further, honourable Chief Minister of Assam, Shri Tarun Gogoi said that administrative reforms have to be carried out to change the system to deliver the goods to the people. Gogoi also said that, 'Monitoring is the key to effective implementation, transparency and accountability. It helps to cleanse the system and makes it responsive to the needs of the people.....NGOs constitute a potentially

important vehicle by which social and economic development can be promoted in the state of Assam.

Beneficiaries Perception

1. Age of the Beneficiaries'

In this study age has been categorized into five groups. Up to 14 years of age named as minor, 15-25 named as young, 26-35 years of age considered as mature, 36-45 years of age considered as middle aged and more than 45 years of age considered aged.



Figure/Chart 5.10 Age of the Beneficiaries'

The Chart (5.10) shows that, 20 (10%) beneficiaries were from minor group, 42(21%) belonged to the 'young category', 60 (30%) were found in the mature group, 37 (18.5%) belonged to middle aged group and the rest 41 (20.5%) were in the aged group.

So, the above information showed that the majority of the beneficiaries were belonging between the age group of 26 to 45, they constitute (60+37+41) 138 (69%).

So, it can be said that people of matured age group have been participating more in developmental works.

2. Male /Female Vs Marital Status

	Married	Unmarried	Widow/Others	Total
Male	42 (64%)	24 (36%)		66
Female	82 (61%)	43 (32%)	9 (7%)	134
Total	124 (62%)	67 (33.5%)	9 (4.5%)	200

Table 5.11

The above table (5.11) reveals that out of 200 beneficiaries 124 (62%) respondents belonged to married category. 67 (33.5%) unmarried and rest 9 (4.5%) are widow.

Among the male 64% are married and 36% are unmarried. Among the female respondents 61% belonged to the category of married, 32% were from unmarried category and 7% were belonging to the category of widow.

So, by analyzing the table it can be said that major portion (i.e. 60%) of both male and female respondents are married.

3. Male /Female Vs Educational Status

Education has an important place in Indian Rural Society. Khan (1980) has described education as the fundamental basis of effective socio-political participation. In pluralistic societies like India, it is only education that can synthesize and crystallize values based on social justice and equilateralism.

The Educational levels of beneficiaries are divided in to four categories. Just literate, up to Primary considered as 'Low', up to Matric considered as 'Average', above Matric termed as 'High'.

	Just Literate	Up to Primary	Class 10	10+	Total
Male	5 (7.4%)	26 (38%)	30 (44%)	6 (8.9%)	67
Female	13 (9.7%)	33 (24.8%)	80 (60%)	7 (5.2)	133
Total	18 (9%)	59 (29.5%)	110 (55%)	13 (6.5%)	200

Table 5.12

The above table (5.12) shows that out of total beneficiaries 18 (9%) belonged to the category of just literate. 59 (29.5%) were having low level of education, 110 (55%) had average qualification. Rest (6.5%) had high level of Qualification.

Among the male respondents 7.4% were just literate, 38% had primary education. 44% read up to class 10 and 8.9% were 10+. Among the female respondents 9.7% were just literate. 24.8% belonged to the category of primary education. 60% females read up to class 10 and 5.2% did 10+.

Therefore, it can be said that a good number of beneficiaries have basic primary education. Majority of them educated up to 10 which constitute 59+110=169 (84.5%) and there is no significant difference between male and female in that direction.

4. Male/Female Vs Monthly Family Income

In rural India villages have been suffering from rural poverty. But with the introduction of different poverty eradication programme, the lowest income group got opportunity to work and to combat poverty.

In this study Rs. 1500 to 2500/-considered as low income group, Rs. 2501 to 4000 average income group and 4000+ considered as the High income group.

	Rs. 1500- 2500	Rs. 2501- 4000	Rs.4000+	Total
Male	12 (15.78%)	28 (36.84%)	36 (47.36%)	76
Female	22 (17.74%)	74 (59.67%)	28 (22.58%)	124
Total	34 (17%)	102 (51%)	64 (32%)	200

Table 5.13

The table (5.13) depicts that 34 (17%) respondents of total beneficiaries were belonging to the category of low income group. 102 (51%) belonged to average income group and 64 (32%) were from high income group.

Among the male, 15.78% respondents had low income, 36.84% had average income and 47.36% were from high income group. Among the female respondents 17.74% were belonging to the category of low income group. 59.67% had an average monthly income. 22.58% were having high income.

So, the result of the table reveals that majority of beneficiaries (51%) belonged to the average income group.

Earlier majority of the beneficiaries' monthly income was concentrated below the low income group. But, they believe, it is just because of Government's Welfare Schemes and untiring effort of NGOs had generated their income growth that directly developed a positive attitude towards life.

5. Male/Female Vs Sources of Information for work

Now a day, every human being wants to get engaged with some activities to fight high price rise with low income. High price rise has badly affected the condition of poor people of Assam. This group of people from their own sources tries to get work and to earn.

Here in the present study too, the beneficiaries this way or that way engaged with some activities. But the sources from where they have come to know about the work, training, school, old age home, rehabilitation centre etc will be discussed on the following table...

	Through NGO	Neighbour/Relative	Government Sources	Through SHG	Others	Total
Male	37 (56.92%)	7 (10.76%)	11 (16.92%)	3 (4.6%)	7 (10.76%)	65
Female	95 (70.30%)	14 (10.37%)	5 (3.70%)	13 (9.62%)	8 (5.92%)	135
Total	132 (66%)	21 (10.5%)	16 (8%)	16 (8%)	15 (7.5%)	200

Table 5.14

The present table (5.14) indicates that 132 (66%) respondents got information related to work through NGO. 21 (10.5%) from neighbor/relatives. 16 (8%) had followed Government sources. Another 16 (8%) came to know about the work through SHG and rest 15 (7.5%) used other sources.

Among the total beneficiaries, 56.92% males got information through NGOs. 10.76% were from neighbor/relative. 16.92% came to know from Government sources, 4.6 through SHG and 10.76% from other sources. Among the female respondents, 70.30% got information through NGO. 10.37% from neighbor/relative where as 3.70% came to know about the work from Government agencies. 9.62% of female respondents came to know from SHG and rest 5.92% from other sources.

From the table it can be said that NGOs play a leading role in delivering information to the beneficiaries in both categories. Also the other category Neighbour & Relative is providing information to 21 (10.5%) beneficiaries and it is also same for both male & female. Thus, there is no significant difference of getting information by various sources between male and female respondents. However, it has found that in case of Government information, male members getting more information from Government sources than the women. It may be that male members have more mobility on Government offices for welfare purposes than women.

6. Male/Female Vs level of Satisfaction

NGOs of Assam have been working hard to make a place in the heart and mind of the people of Assam. They have been trying to render best services to the needy poor people. But how far they could satisfy the needy; let's examine through the below table...

	Satisfied		Total
	Yes	No	
Male	47 (71.21%)	19 (28.78%)	66
Female	110 (82.08%)	24 (17.91%)	134
Total	157 (78.5%)	43 (21.5%)	200

Table 5.15

The table(5.15) depicts that 157 (78.5%) respondents expressed their satisfaction in the form of yes towards the service provided by the NGOs and 43 (21.5%) expressed their dissatisfaction.

Among the male respondents 71.21% were belonging to the category of 'Yes' and 28.78% respondents expressed that they are not satisfied with the service provided by NGO in the form of 'No'.

Among the females, 82.08% respondents were falling to the category of 'Yes' and 17.91% were from the category of 'No'.

Here, mainly those who have got training on food processing, expressed their dissatisfaction along with few other beneficiaries of different schemes. According to them they only got training but to continue the work they need machineries which they are unable to buy due to poor financial condition. However, the products they can produce without the use of

machine, the raw materials of this product is too costly to buy. Even sometimes raw materials become unavailable in the market like Silchar, Assam. So, there is no income.

While clarifying the matter to the NGO representatives, they said food processing unit is a very big unit that requires staff and power supply to run. Power supply always has been a problem at Silchar. Even they are unable to market the product in other parts of Assam due to not having the trade license. All these factors creating problems to smooth functioning of food processing unit as a result they are unable to engage the trained personnel in this work.

7. Male/Female Vs Cooperation Received

Cooperation			
	Yes	No	Total
Male	53 (76.81%)	16 (23.18%)	69
Female	112 (85.49%)	19 (14.50)	131
Total	165 (82.5%)	35 (17.5%)	200

Table 5.16

Regarding cooperation the table (5.16) indicates that 165 (82.5%) respondents said that they are getting full cooperation from the NGO. 35 (17.5%) responded negatively.

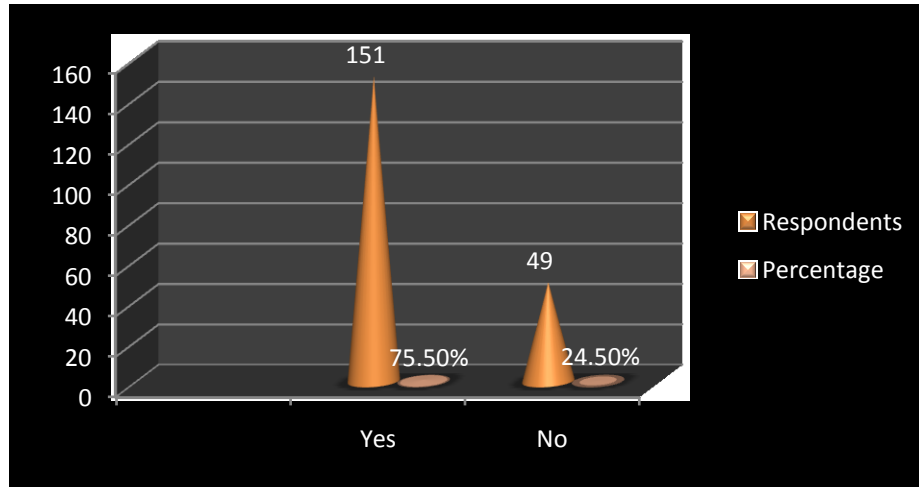
Among males, 76.81% were belonging to the category of Yes. 23.18% respondents belonged to the category of No. Among females 112 (85.49%) belonged to the category of Yes rest 19 (14.50%) belonged to No.

Therefore, there is no significant difference between male and female members in the area of satisfaction and cooperation they received for this. It has observed that overall as well as between male and female members who satisfied of getting cooperation but all of them are not satisfied with the overall service they receive. (i.e. for Cooperation it is 82.5% but for satisfaction it is 78.5%).

So, it can be said that only cooperation is not enough for making satisfaction to the beneficiaries. It needs other areas to be taken care by the NGOs.

8. Recognition of the NGO by Beneficiaries'

The below table shows the awareness level of beneficiaries regarding the NGOs, under which they have been getting benefits.



Figure/Chart 5.11: Recognition of NGO by Beneficiaries'

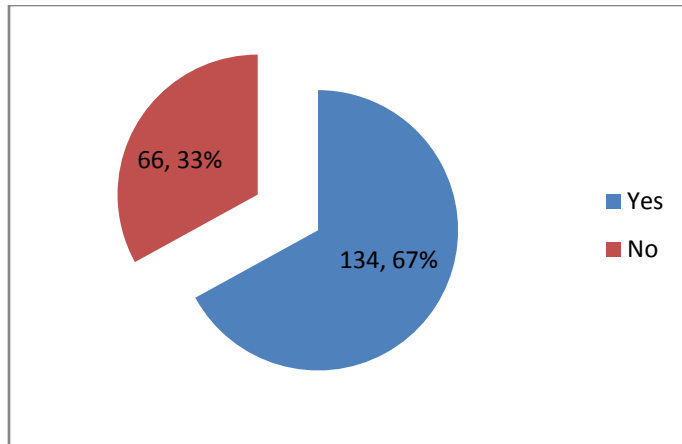
The chart (5.11) reveals that 151 (75.5%) beneficiaries' were belonging to the category of yes and 49 (24.5%) belonged to the category of No.

This 24.5% includes few minors and aged. Though both the age group are not aware of the name of the NGO but they are well aware of the fact that there is a 'Samiti' in their community who has been working for the all round development of an individual, group and community at large by organizing and linking them with different trainings through the formation of SHGs.

Therefore, it can be said that the level of awareness has been increasing day by day by ensuring people's participation towards development programmes.

9. Recognition of the Scheme by Beneficiaries'

The present table will be discussing on the awareness level of beneficiaries towards the different schemes under which they have been getting benefits.

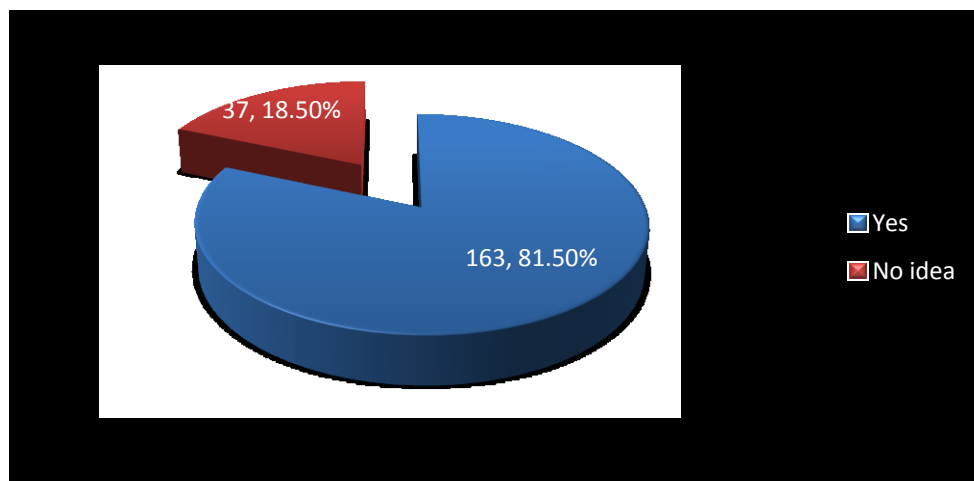


Figure/Chart 5.12: Recognition of the scheme by Beneficiaries'

The Chart (5.12) depicts that 134 (67%) beneficiaries belonged to the category of yes and 66 (33%) were belonging to the category of No.

10. Beneficiaries Information on Funding Agency

Innumerable Government programmes and active involvement of NGOs in implementation of rural development programmes leaves an area to study the awareness level of beneficiaries' regarding funding agency that has been funding for the development through different schemes.



Figure/Chart 5.13: Beneficiaries' Information on Funding Agency

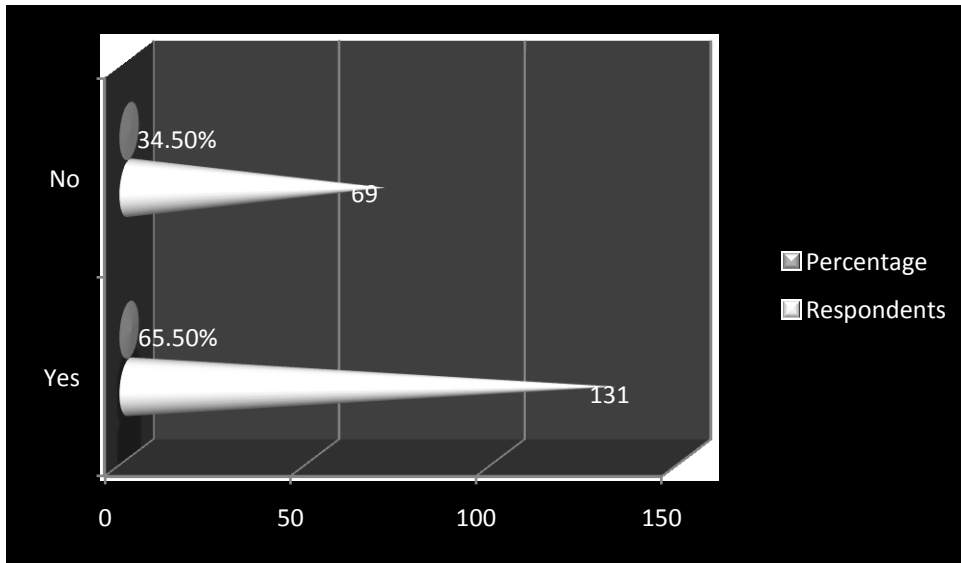
The chart (5.13) reveals that an overwhelming number of beneficiaries, 163 out of 200, constituting 81.5% are aware of the funding agency. 37 (18.5%) found to be of no idea.

Though the majority of the beneficiaries responded positively but many of them don't know the exact Government department under which the rural development programmes have been implementing. More specifically, if we talk of N.C Hills, they only know, its 'Sorkar' who is funding for village development and it was being informed by the NGO representatives to them.

While clarifying the matter to NGO representatives, they said that the people of N.C.Hills district lacking behind in every aspects of life and they have been exploited in different ways. They lost all hopes to live. In that circumstance, it was very difficult for NGOs like waimijing to bring them into the mainstream of life by upholding their sentiment and economic growth. Since then NGOs have been working hard to organize them under different Government sponsored programmes. People of N.C.Hills are not aware of CAPART, NABARD, and KVIC. So NGO get less nos of people's participation in their programmes but they are very much close to the term 'Sarkar' and DRDA. So it is very easy to ensure people's participation in their programmes. So it can be said that, just to ensure people's participation over developmental programmes, the term Sarkar has been given much emphasis in the present study.

11. Recognition of GO-NGO Partnership by Beneficiaries'

Launching of different developmental programmes by the Government and to be a part of implementation of these programmes by the NGOs picturises a partnership work. This partnership work has become global phenomena and acquired great importance also. NGOs are easily accessible to the villagers and they can reach the unreached very easily where a Government department cannot make easy access due to their overburdened work. So, to fill up the gap need of an alternative organization and that was NGOs urgently felt and the concept GO-NGO partnership has come into existence. But how far the beneficiaries are aware of this recent development, the below table will be discussed on that..



Figure/Chart 5.14: Recognition of GO-NGO Partnership by Beneficiaries'

The Chart (5.14) reveals that 131 (65.5%) beneficiaries are aware of Go-NGO partnership and 69 (34.5%) beneficiaries are not aware of Go-NGO partnership.

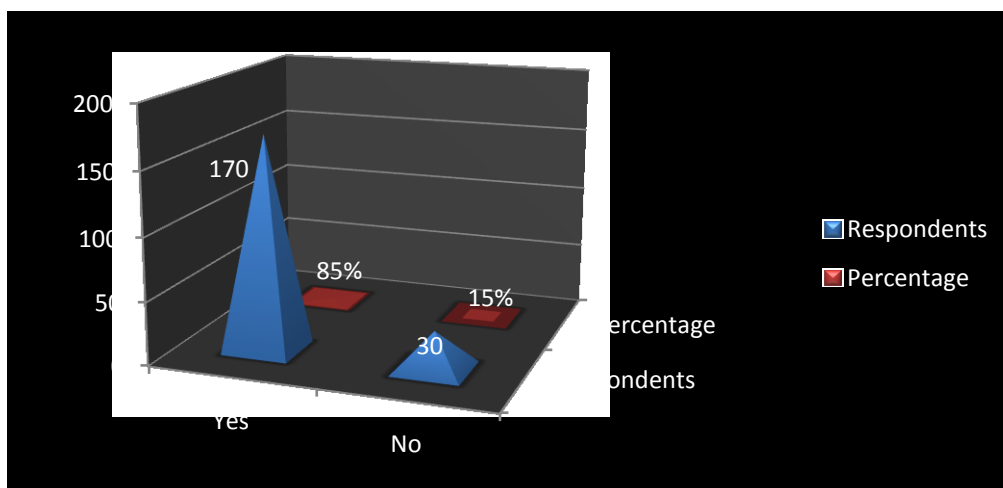
Among the beneficiaries those who fell under the category of No belongs to minor and aged group.

Though 67% beneficiaries were known to the scheme and 81.5% were well aware about the funding agency under which they have been getting benefits. But they were unknown about the literal meaning of Go-NGO partnership. The researcher explained the subject matter to them and with other examples 65.5% beneficiaries responded positively.

So, it can be said that those who have been working whole heartedly and actively participating in developmental process, Go-NGO partnership is not new phenomena for them.

12. Beneficiaries' Perception on Partnership Benefit

Growing partnership may bring more benefits to the distressed needy people. Here again, the researcher explained the concept of partnership to the respondents with examples and the result came as...



Figure/Chart 5.15: Beneficiaries Perception on Partnership Benefit

The chart (5.15) indicates that 170 (85%) beneficiaries believed that partnership definitely is going to be beneficial for them and 30 (15%) said that they have no idea about this.

Therefore, from the table it can be said that majority of the population showed positive attitudes towards the benefits of partnership work.

They believe partnership paved passage for women empowerment, sustainable economic development, partnership gave a roof to live, home to stay, gave food to meet hunger, gave friends to share views. It has brought peace to the mind and heart of the parents of mentally challenged.

They also believe that if partnerships work in this direction, then undoubtedly it's going to fetch development gradually.

13. Problems faced by the beneficiaries'

During field visit while interacting with the beneficiaries of different schemes invariably certain common problems cropped up. By screening those common problems investigator categorically identified the following other problems that will be discussed through the below table.

	Socially Isolated/ Adjustment	Family Problems	Economic Problems	Material	Marketing/ Broker's Interference	Administrative Problem	No Problem	Total
Male	8 (11.94%)	7(10.44%)	12(17.91%)	12(17.91%)	9 (13.43%)	16 (23.88%)	3 (4.47%)	67
Female	17 (12.40%)	12(8.75%)	17(12.40%)	30(21.89%)	43 (31.38%)	10 (7.29%)	8 (5.83%)	137
Total	25 (12.5%)	19 (9.5%)	29 (14.5%)	42 (21%)	52 (26%)	26 (13%)	11 (5.5%)	204

Table 5.17

The table depicts that 25 (12.5%) respondents had adjustment problem and they were being socially isolated. 19 (9.5%) were having family problems. 29 (14.5%) were belonging to poor economic background. 42 (21%) respondents face problems regarding materials (Study, raw etc). 52 (26%) had marketing problems followed by broker's interference. 26 (13%) viewed existing administrative problems, rest 11 (5.5%) remained silent.

Among the male respondents, 11.94% were having adjustment problems and a feeling of social isolation. 10.44% belonged to the category of family problems. 17.91% had economic problems again 17.91% were belonging to the category of materials. 13.43% accepted that they lack the knowledge of marketing so brokers get entry and 23.88% addressed the problem of proper administration. Rest 4.47% male respondents remained silent to the question.

Among the female, 12.40% had adjustment problem, feeling of social isolation. 8.75% respondents were having family problems. 12.40% had poor economic background. 21.89% had problems related to materials. 31.38% females had no knowledge of marketing so there was broker's interference. Among the respondents 7.29% feels there lies administrative problem. 5.83% respondents remained silent to the question or somebody replied as no idea.

So, it can be said that females are falling prey to the clutches of brokers than the male in terms of marketing of finished products.

Findings related to the problem:

1. Social Isolation/Adjustment Problem:

1.11.94% males belonging to different schemes like Old age, SFURTI, NWDPPRA are of the opinion that the value, ethics, ideologies with different types of new mates creates adjustment problems. Among them some aged are forced to work which they had denied. This situation creates mal-adjustment among the family members.

2. Among the females 12.40% respondents were socially isolated on account of different backgrounds under schemes like Ujjawala, old age. Trafficked women under ujjawala scheme feel isolated for the blemish they earned. This isolation creates adjustment problem in leading a normal life. While women living in old age home felt socially isolated for the severance of bondage of love, respect, responsibility put them in the wave of despondency.

2. Family Problem:

3. Among the males 10.44% respondents addressed that some students are really interested to go for studies but non cooperative attitude, incongenial atmosphere in the family drag them to derail from the track of studies. The old of old age home scheme felt neglected, felt burden to others as his declining age does not permit to do various household work. Above 60 years of age beneficiaries of SFURTI scheme was bisecting a very hard bamboo with extreme toil. They were forced by the family members to earn contrary to the will of the old. Under NWDPPRA even the old men were not left out to share their manual labors by certain families.

4. Among 8.75% female respondents belonging to Ujjawala, Gyan Setu, ISWE scheme too face non-cooperative attitude and non acceptance by the family members. Female children were pushed by their parents to go for earning instead of going to school for study. There by developing the tendency of earning all through.

3. Economic Problem:

5.17.91% male respondents belonged to poor economic background. Many of the beneficiaries cannot afford to pay even their requisite share money under NWDPPRA and fishery project of AACP. Due to paucity of fund they are unable to buy raw materials like cane, bamboo etc by paying high price regularly.

6. Among the females 12.40% consists of the beneficiaries of SGSY, VDP, ISWE are of the opinion that poor economic condition does not allow them to buy raw materials in time. Non existence of CFC deprives them to market their produced goods to stabilize the economic growth. Moreover it is found prominently that twisted jute required for different schemes are required to be polished with fingers. The sharp jute edges cause various problems in the fingers of various beneficiaries. Due to poverty the old women neither got treatment at home nor at the old age home, as expressed. Even the parents of mentally challenged children are unable to pay school fees and other things due to poor financial condition.

4. Supply of Materials

Here material includes study materials, daily used materials, food staff, raw materials like cane, bamboo, jute, fish links, etc under different scheme.

7. Among the male 17.91% is of the opinion that irregular supply of study materials interrupts course of smooth studies, while insufficient supply of daily used materials and supply of food staff creates dissatisfaction among the aged. Some of the respondents believed that poor power supply posing threat to SFURTI cluster. Irregular and insufficient supply of fish links and quality food staffs for fish links stands contrary to smooth fish cultivation.

8. Among the female 21.89% respondents shared that high cost and insufficient supply of jute due to non availability of jute specifically in Jorhat distt create a good deal of problems for smooth running of the scheme. Among 21.89% few from N.C. Hills expressed that dearth of piggery food staff during winter season become unavailable and the alternative food staff is so costly that beneficiaries cannot afford to purchase.

5. Marketing and Brokers Interference :

Today, in this scientific age, marketing has become a very competitive job for producers. Successful marketing needs skilled persons.

9. Here, 13.43% male respondents feel that they lack marketing knowledge and as a result brokers easily interfere into their matters.

10. 31.38% female of ISWE, SGSY, Food processing scheme accepted that they are not adept in the field of marketing of products. Moreover, high cost of production due to certain anomalies beneficiaries find it difficult to sell their finished products at an attractive price in

the local market. Moreover, they don't feel comfortable to go outside for marketing. To overcome these adverse situations the beneficiaries sometimes take the help of expert brokers to market their products. Reciprocally brokers taking advantage of these grave situation jumps into the agreement and meeting both ends gain attractive profit. In some cases as expressed by the beneficiaries that crafty brokers create an incongineal atmosphere while buying of raw materials and selling of finished products that the innocent producers fall prey to the clutches of brokers.

6. Administrative Problem :

11. Among the male beneficiaries 23.88% shared that they often come across with poor responses from Government Officials. They were often been considered as neglected element. Lack of monitoring by the Government officials during acute necessity is so poor that people's mass participation is hurted and loose interest to work for the smooth implementation of the scheme.

12.7.29% female respondents feel that they are in need of guidance of experts which they don't get from the Government officials. Proper monitoring and follow is very important to update the knowledge of beneficiaries but in this regard the Government officials lack to satisfy the beneficiaries'.

7. Problem Not Identified

13. Among the males, 4.47% respondents did not say anything rather they preferred to remain silent to the question and among the females 5.83% without sharing anything remained silent.

Beneficiaries' Perception towards the developmental partnership:

- Out of 200 respondents, 20 (10%) beneficiaries were from minor age group (10-14). 42(21%) belonged to the 'young category' (15-25), 60 (30%) were found in the mature group (26-35), 37 (18.5%) belonged to middle aged group (36-45) and the rest 41 (20.5%) were in the aged group (45+).
- Out of 200 respondents, 64% among the male are married and 36% are unmarried. Among the female respondents 61% belonged to the category of married, 32% were from unmarried category and 7% were belonging to the category of widow.

- Regarding the educational status of the respondents, 18 (9%) out of total 200 beneficiaries belonged to the category of just literate. 59 (29.5%) were having low level of education, 110 (55%) had average qualification. Among the male respondents, 38% had primary education. 44% read up to class 10 and 8.9% were 10+. Among the female respondents, 24.8% belonged to the category of primary education. 60% females read up to class 10.
- In the category of income, 15.78% among the male respondents had low income, 36.84% had average income and 47.36% were from high income group. Among the female respondents 17.74% were belonging to the category of low income group. 59.67% had an average monthly income. 22.58% were having high income.
- For getting information regarding the service by NGOs in which they are involved, 56.92% among the males got information through NGOs. 10.76% were from neighbor/relative. 16.92% came to know from Government sources, 4.6 through SHG and 10.76% from other sources. Among the female respondents, 70.30% got information through NGO. 10.37% from neighbor/relative where as 3.70% came to know about the work from Government agencies. 9.62% of female respondents came to know from SHG and rest 5.92% from other sources.
- In response to the question of satisfaction of service they receive, 71.21% among the male respondents were belonging to the category of 'Yes' and 28.78% respondents expressed that they are not satisfied with the service provided to them by NGO in the form of 'No'. Among the females, 82.08% respondents were falling to the category of 'Yes' and 17.91% were from the category of 'No' which means that there is no significance difference among gender in this direction.
- There is no significant difference between male and female members in the area satisfaction and cooperation they received from NGOs. It was observed that, overall satisfaction and co-operation level of both male and female beneficiaries received from NGOs were not remarkable (i.e. for Cooperation it is 82.5% but for satisfaction it is 78.5%).
- In view of knowing the meaning of GO-NGO Partnership, majority of the beneficiaries responded positively but many of them don't know the exact Government department under which the rural development programmes have been implementing. More specifically, if we talk of N.C Hills, they only know, its

'Sarkar' who is funding for village development and it was being informed by the NGO representatives to them.

- In expression of their knowledge of source of fund the NGO receive for their welfare, 67% beneficiaries know the name of the scheme and 81.5% were well aware about the funding agency under which they have been getting benefits. But they were unknown about the literal meaning of Go-NGO partnership. The researcher explained the subject matter to them and with other examples 65.5% beneficiaries responded positively.
- In case of problem faced by the respondents, 11.94% among the male respondents were having adjustment problems and a feeling of social isolation. 10.44% belonged to the category of family problems. 17.91% had economic problems again 17.91% were belonging to the category of materials. 13.43% accepted that they lack the knowledge of marketing so brokers get entry and 23.88% addressed the problem of proper administration. Rest 4.47% male respondents remained silent to the question. Among the female, 12.40% had adjustment problem, feeling of social isolation. 8.75% respondents were having family problems. 12.40% had poor economic background. 21.89% had problems related to materials. 31.38% females had no knowledge of marketing so there was broker's interference. Among the respondents 7.29% feels there lies administrative problem. 5.83% respondents remained silent to the question or somebody replied as no idea.

Problems and limitations faced by both GOs and NGOs in strategic partnership:

Problems faced by NGOs:

- Lack of acceptance by the GOs due to their negative working experience with NGOs.
- Irregular supply of materials (study materials, raw materials) by GOs that creates problems in smooth running of the scheme.
- Funds get sanctioned timely but take much time, even up to a year to release in case of State Government's project. As a result, entire sanctioned fund can't be sanctioned in time. (e.g. In NWDPRA project, it is practically found that the convenient time of earth work is from November to February but mostly it is seen that Government forces to execute the work during summer by releasing

fund . As a result fund cannot be properly utilized and the work cannot be done upto the satisfaction due to inclement weather. Government forces to submit utilization report by that NGO. In case if they don't submit they are debarred from further installment.

- To implement different projects NGO need funds. But it is not provided at the beginning of the work which causes a great deal of complicity to carry out the work. Getting funds from central Govt. to a great extent is less complicated, less time consuming, etc. while system of granting funds by the state is more time taking.
- NGOs face red-tapism, unnecessary paper works, favoritism & lack of appreciation.
- Sometimes GOs stops giving fund to NGOs without giving any prior notice. In such situation rapport of the NGO falls in crisis with the community people.
- Irregular monitoring by GOs does not allow NGO personnel to realize their own faults towards execution of the schemes. They lack proper guidance which barred them to move towards development.
- Absence of follow up over any project by the Government disheartens the NGO personnel and the villager starts blaming NGOs for not working properly.
- NGO found non cooperative attitude by the Govt. officials during emergency.
- NGOs were being treated as subordinate in lieu of partner hurts the self respect of the individual person. This is one of the reason for which NGOs are interested to work with foreign agencies.

Problems faced by GOs:

- Poor maintenance of records and lack of professional competency by NGOs follow dilatory system.
- NGOs often give incomplete or partial information while submitting documents for grants that resulted more correspondence with the NGOs that led to delay in release of funds to them.
- The paper works are more when any project is going with NGOs than other body of the GOs itself.
- Many times NGOs fail to manage and govern the work systematically as per guidelines.

- NGOs have limited skill in report writing. As a result they fail to get fund sanctioned though GOs spent fund on that for administrative purposes.
- Except few, most of the NGOs lack seriousness, which complicate the partnership work.
- Most of the NGOs fail to utilize full sanctioned fund which creates difficulties to GOs for fund management.
- Most of the NGOs are not capable enough to recover loan from the SHGs and GOs have to bear the difficulties.

Limitations of NGOs in strategic partnership:

To speak about the limitations of both GOs and NGOs in partnership, both of them are confined to their restricted limitations such as:

- NGOs appreciated the Government schemes but they feel bureaucrats inexplicitly execute their bureaucratic nature while implementing the programme even then they are bound to obey the dictates of bureaucrats.
- Under many programmes it is found that Panchayats have become a key partner for the implementation of the programme. As a matter of fact NGOs find it difficult to work with Panchayats due to their differences of thinking yet NGOs need to abide by the guidelines.
- NGOs cannot go beyond the scheme value even if they feel it necessary in some genuine cases while working practically in the field.
- Lack of trained persons in an NGO neither generate own resources nor convince the GOs for sanctioning of schemes.

Limitations of GOs in strategic partnership:

- In many cases GOs do not get fund from its higher authorities.
- GOs are sometime reluctant to work with NGOs due to their latter's limitations even then the scheme compels them to work with NGOs i.e. they are bound by their limitation.
- GOs sometime feel that more fund value is required for a particular project but it can't sanction fund beyond the scheme value as per GO's norm.
- Frequent administrative instructions from top level make it difficult for the Government functionaries to perform their duties properly.

- It is seen political pressure compel Government officials to go for favoritism in selection of NGOs.

Suggestions by the GOs for healthy partnership:

- Convergence meets between both the parties. .
- NGOs should conduct capacity development programme for its functionaries. .
- Proper investigation and screening be made by GOs before releasing of fund.
- Government functionaries should perform their duty more sincerely for the upliftment of the rural poor, as monitoring and follow up is very weak.
- NGOs should inculcate positive attitude and out-look in a partnership work.
- Proper communication and mutual understanding is needed and for which regular communication and interaction is necessary. .
- NGOs should try to be competent enough to take up Governments project with all requisite papers and documents.

Suggestions by the NGOs for healthy Partnership:

- NGOs should be provided with capacity building training to be able to stand alone.
- Activities of the NGOs must be recognized by the GOs and accordingly fund should be sanctioned and release in time.
- NGOs should be provided with proper guidance through proper monitoring, evaluation.
- Monthly monitoring to be conducted for both physical and financial aspects.
- Organize monthly review meeting for information sharing between GO-NGO.
- Half yearly audit should be conducted.
- Government should maintain transparency and accountability in releasing fund and for other instructions
- The Government agencies should include the NGOs at the planning stage.
- GOs should frame the terms and conditions of partnership work and accordingly NGO personnel should be treated.
- GOs should be cooperative while dealing with the NGOs and beneficiaries selected by the NGOs.
- Attitude of the Government Officials should be positive towards NGOs.