

## **Role of NGOs in Rural Development: A Study of four NGOs in Tamenglong District of Manipur**

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This paper is divided into five sections. Section I introduces the problems, objectives, methodology and organization of the research; Section II introduce the field of the study; Section III deals with the methodology of the study; Section IV reveals the major findings of the study and Section V concludes the research.

### **I. Introduction**

The study entitled "Role of NGOs in Rural Development: A Study of Four NGOs in Tamenglong District of Manipur" analyses the organizational aspect of NGOs, planning process, implementation process and the impact on rural people in Tamenglong district. There is wide recognition that NGOs have a significant role to play in assisting the rural poor in breaking out of their condition of poverty. A major source of the strength of NGOs comes from their insistence on the empowerment of the poor as the key to the transformation of their livelihoods. Many NGOs view empowerment as a much more encompassing process that enables people, particularly the poor, to confront and deal with the systems and structures that cause their socio-economic or political marginalization in the first place, with the implementation of projects being only one way. From a practical point of view, NGOs have a number of distinct features that build a solid foundation for effective collaboration with rural development. NGOs are often able to reach segments of rural populations that governments neglect or do not target as a priority. Voluntary action and state are the two sides of the same coin of rural development administration. Voluntary organisation can play a crucial role in rural development by supplementing government efforts. Development programme undertaken with the active involvement of people have greater chance of success when compared to development programmes undertaken by government where people become passive observers. It is here the role of voluntary organisation is crucial in creating awareness about such programmes among the rural people and motivating them for activity participating in such programmes. Studies have found that the involvement of NGOs in development sector is essential to overcome poverty, the most effective medium to reach the poor are VOs/NGOs which are in better position to identify the genuine poor, their needs and suggests appropriate programmes (Purao 2001). Studies have found that rural development is based on the development of rural economy and the orientation of the commercial banking system towards financing of rural economy has made rural bankers to achieve knowledge about social and economic structures for the village, about belief and values of villagers and also the agricultural lending techniques (Singh 1989). In India cooperative has been assign a very significant role in the

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task of rural development particularly in eradicating poverty and unemployment (Dutta 1991). Studies have found that major rural development programmes of NGOs were agriculture, health programmes, human resources development, community development and industrial and trade programmes to bring require progress on the said fields. Study reveals that ninety percent of the beneficiaries, workers of NGOs as most beneficial for them. Whereas non-beneficiaries, workers of NGOs and workers of other development agencies have also considered rural development works of the NGOs as effective for rural development (Bhaskar, Indu and Geethakutty 2001). The role of voluntary organisation is crucial in creating awareness about such programmes among the rural people and motivating them for activity participating in such programmes. NGOs are as important links between peoples at the grassroots, civil society and the state. They have been instrumental in creating awareness and implementing development programmes. At the same time NGOs are dependent on an influence by the state as well as, international funding ideology and programmes. These interface between NGOs and the state needs to be urgently addressed (Ambedkar, Shrikant 2004). Vajpayee (2002) pointed out that enough attention was not paid to the voluntary sector in strategy for national development. Democracy at the grassroots cannot be strengthening without a tradition of public service and spirit of volunteerism. He praised the work done by devoted activist in different areas of nation building. Tendon (2002) identified three most important contributions of voluntary organisation in national development viz. innovative, empowerment and research advocacy. Voluntary sector enjoys certain functional advantages, being community based, more accountable and capable of providing service at lesser cost. Voluntary organizations are working in Tamenglong district in various fields of rural development to uplift the rural people. Therefore, the present study focuses on the four NGOs which are working in for the rural people in the district of Tamenglong.

The objectives of the study are (i) to study the organization aspects of the NGOs; (ii) to study the process of planning adopted by four NGOs for rural development project; (iii) to study the process of implementation of rural development project by four NGOs and (iv) to assess the impact of the rural development project on the rural people. The study is organized into seven chapters. Chapter 1 *Conceptual Framework of the Study* by formulating the problem of research in the light of an extensive review of the studies on role of NGOs in rural development, by designing methodological strategy consisting of universe, unit of sampling procedure, data collection and analysis of data and discussing its sociological significance. Chapter 2 entitled *Socio-economic Profile of Tamenglong* provides a secondary data based on account of socio-economic profile of Tamenglong. Chapter 3 entitled *Profile of NGOs in Tamenglong District* discusses the organizational aspects of NGOs. Chapter 4 entitled *Planning of Rural Development Project by NGOs* discusses the planning process of projects by NGOs. Chapter 5 entitled *Implementation of Rural Development Projects by NGOs* discusses the implementation process of project by NGOs. Chapter 6 entitled *Impact of Rural Development Project by NGOs* analyses the impact of rural development project on the rural people. Lastly, chapter 7 gives the Summary, Findings and Conclusion of the study.

## II. Context of the Study

The study is placed in the context of role of NGOs in rural development in Tamenglong district of Manipur. It is a study of four NGOs; namely, (i) *Don Bosco Social Welfare Center (DBSWC)*, (ii) *Development Agency for Tribal People (DATP)*, (iii) *Rongmei Naga Baptist Association (RNBA)* and (iv) *People Endeavour for Social Change (PESCH)*. Tamenglong is also the heartland of a region inhabited by Zeme, Liangmai, Rongmei, Kuki, Hmar and Khasi. The population of Tamenglong according to 2011 census, 2,570,390 of which male population is 1,290,171 and female population is 1,180,219 respectively. The literacy rate of Tamenglong according to 2011 census is 79.21 of which male literacy rate is 86.06 whereas female literacy rate is 71.73 respectively. Tamenglong is divided into four sub-division; namely, Tamenglong block, Tamei, Nungba and Tousem. Tamenglong

is considered as the most backward district of Manipur. Therefore, some of the NGOs are working in the field of rural development by taking up various projects in the district. *Don Bosco Social Welfare (DBSW)* is operating in Tousem Sub-division of Tamenglong District, Manipur. Tousem Sub-division is located in the interior part of the District. The people in this area are socially and economically poor. There is no proper road and other communication facilities. *Development Agency for Tribal People (DATP)* is operating in the interior part of Tamenglong block as well as Tousem sub-division. *Rongmei Naga Baptist Association (RNBA)* is working in Nungba Sub-division which is 48 km away from the district head- quarter that lies in the southern parts. The community of these villages includes Rongmei, Kuki, Inpui and Chiru respectively. They are indigenous communities and their main source of income is agriculture. People in this area are depending on agriculture including horticulture & Jhuming, Natural Timber and Forest collection from forest (fire wood, charcoal, food items) and as wage labour for their livelihood. *People Endeavour for Social Change (PESCH)* is also operating in Tousem and Nungba Sub-division. The selected villages are socially and economically poor. As the villagers were mostly dependent on natural products, the motive of the project is to help the poor villagers to use and sustain the natural gifts. The operated area is located in the remote and interior part of the district. There is no proper road, to connect to the district head-quarter and other communication facilities. Therefore, most of the villagers living in the area are under marginal line.

### III. Methodology

The study area is in the district of Tamenglong, Manipur. It is situated in the West of Manipur, inhabited by tribal communities such as the Naga, Kuki, Hmar, Khasi and Vaiphei respectively. The district has divided into four Sub-division development blocks namely; (i) Tamenglong block, (ii) Tousem block, (iii) Tamei block and (iv) Nungba block.

In Tamenglong district 8 (eight) NGOs were working namely, (i) *Development Agency for Tribal People (DATP)*, (ii) *Don Bosco Social Welfare Centre*, (iii) *Indigenous Women and Children Foundation (IWCF)*, (iv) *People Action for Social Change (PASC)*, (v) *People Endeavour for Social Change (PESCH)*, (vi) *Rongmei Naga Baptist Association (RNBA)*, (vii) *Rural Foundation (RF)* and (viii) *Youth Development Association (YDA)*. These eight NGOs constitute the universe of the study. Out of above 8 (eight) NGOs in the district, four NOGs were selected through purposive sampling on the basis of (i) their activeness in the relevant field i.e. rural development, (ii) they must have atleast one completed project at the time of the study in rural development and (iii) the project area located in the remote villages. On this basis four NGOs namely; (i) *Development Agency for Tribal People (DATP)*, (ii) *Don Bosco Social Welfare Centre (DBSWC)*, (iii) *People Endeavour for Social Change (PESCH)* and (iv) *Rongmei Naga Baptist Association (RNBA)* were selected. The table 1 shows the distribution of NGOs in Tamenglong district.

### Technique of Data Collection

The data is collected with the help of cases study of the four NGOs that are working in rural areas in Tamenglong district, Manipur. Under the study the data was also collected by interviewing the office bearers i.e. Secretary, Co-ordinator and Field staff of the above said NGOs (based on their availability) to find out the process of planning and implementing the project during the field survey. To assess the impact of rural development projects on rural people, structured interview schedule was administered for the beneficiaries selected through purposive sampling disproportionately of these above mentioned four NGOs. The annual reports, different records and files of the NGOs were also consulted in detail. The table 2 indicates the total distribution of villages, number of beneficiaries and project covered for the study

**Table 1: Distribution of NGOs in Tamenglong district**

| Name of the NGO                                          | Block (Area)        | Number of Projects completed | Date of Registration       | Main Thrust                                        |
|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| Development Agency for Tribal People (DATP)              | Tamenglong block    | 4                            | Regd.No. 294 of 1990       | Rural Development and Food Security and Livelihood |
| Don Bosco Social Centre (DBSWC)                          | Tousem block        | 6                            | Regd. No. 2055 of 1977     | Rural Welfare development (long-term)              |
| People Endeavour Social Change (PESCH)                   | Tousem block        | 4                            | Regd. No. 218 of 1997      | Rural for development and Tribal livelihood        |
| People Action for Social Transformation (PAST)           | Tamei block         | 1                            | Regd. No.212/SR/TD of 2005 | Agriculture and livelihood                         |
| Rongmei Naga Baptist Association (RNBA/ Relief and Dev.) | Nungba block        | 4                            | Regd. No. 24 of 1985       | Relief and Rural Development                       |
| Rural Foundation (RF)                                    | Tamenglong block    | 1 (ongoing)                  | Regd. No.306/SR/TD/2007    | Livelihood                                         |
| Indigenous Women Children Foundation (IWCF)              | Tamenglong district | 2                            | Regd.No. 337/SR/TD 2008    | Women and empowerment and Child Care               |
| Youth Development Association (YDA)                      | Tamenglong district | 2                            | Regd. No. 261/2007         | Link NGO on drugs user and HIV patients            |

**Table 2: Distribution of villages, number of beneficiaries and project covered for study**

| Name of the NGO                                                 | Block      | Number of Project selected for study | Number of Villages covered | Number of Beneficiaries |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Development Agency for Tribal People (DATP)                     | Tamenglong | 1                                    | 5                          | 306                     |
| Don Bosco Social Welfare Centre (DBSWC)                         | Tousem     | 1                                    | 25                         | 708                     |
| People Endeavour for Social Change (PESCH)                      | Tousem     | 1                                    | 6                          | 664                     |
| Rongmei Naga Baptist Association (RNBA/ Relief and Development) | Nungba     | 1                                    | 6                          | 590                     |

**Criteria for selection of beneficiaries**

Fifty beneficiaries were selected from each NGO through purposive sampling of one completed project implemented by the four NGOs. Besides, beneficiaries were selected on the basis of atleast joining the NGO as beneficiaries for minimum of three years and purposively selected from the list of the beneficiaries covering all the schemes to get the require respondents. The following table 3 shows the scheme-wise distribution of beneficiaries from each NGO which are selected for the study:

**Table 3: Scheme-wise Selection of Beneficiaries through Purposive Sampling**

| Name of NGO                                | Types of Scheme            | Number of Beneficiaries |          | Total |    |
|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|----------|-------|----|
|                                            |                            | Total                   | Selected |       |    |
| DevelopmentAgency for Tribal People (DATP) | Plantation                 | 71                      | 10       | 306   | 50 |
|                                            | Land terrace               | 62                      | 10       |       |    |
|                                            | Fishery pond               | 31                      | 5        |       |    |
|                                            | Bio-diversity garden       | 27                      | 5        |       |    |
|                                            | Irrigational canal         | 54                      | 10       |       |    |
|                                            | Vermin compost             | 45                      | 5        |       |    |
|                                            | Back yard nutrition garden | 16                      | 5        |       |    |
|                                            |                            |                         |          |       |    |
| Don Bosco Social Welfare Centre (DBSWC)    | Plantation                 | 239                     | 33       | 708   | 50 |
|                                            | Credit for disable         | 11                      | 2        |       |    |
|                                            | Low cost latrine           | 146                     | 5        |       |    |
|                                            | Roof for work              | 207                     | 5        |       |    |
|                                            | Grain bank                 | 105                     | 5        |       |    |
|                                            |                            |                         |          |       |    |
| People Endeavour for Social Change (PESCH) | Plantation                 | 278                     | 16       | 664   | 50 |
|                                            | Fishery pond               | 69                      | 4        |       |    |
|                                            | Animal husbandry           | 247                     | 15       |       |    |
|                                            | Land terrace               | 40                      | 4        |       |    |
|                                            | Dam construction           | 10                      | 4        |       |    |
|                                            | Vermin compost             | 10                      | 3        |       |    |
|                                            | Carpentry                  | 7                       | 2        |       |    |
|                                            | Blacksmith                 | 3                       | 2        |       |    |
|                                            |                            |                         |          |       |    |
| Rongmei Naga Baptist sociation (RNBA)      | Water resources            | 143                     | 10       | 590   | 50 |
|                                            | Animal husbandry           | 180                     | 12       |       |    |
|                                            | Land terrace               | 39                      | 4        |       |    |
|                                            | Plantation                 | 207                     | 18       |       |    |
|                                            | Carpentry                  | 6                       | 2        |       |    |
|                                            | Blacksmith                 | 4                       | 2        |       |    |
|                                            | Vermin compost             | 11                      | 2        |       |    |
|                                            |                            |                         |          |       |    |
| Total                                      |                            |                         |          | 200   |    |

**Scope of the Study**

The significant of the research study is to examine the role and impact of NGOs that play in mobilizing and creating awareness among the rural people of Tamenglong District of Manipur. The study attempts to analyze how various NGOs in the district have undertaken rural development task in a significant manner and committed to varied issues such as gender equality, human rights, employment, health, education and environmental studies in rural development process with the help of case study.

**IV. Major Findings of the Study**

The major findings of the study are as follows:

**(i) Organization Aspects of the NGOs**

1. The three NGOs namely; Don Bosco Social Welfare Centre (DBSWC), Development Agency for Tribal People (DATP) and Rongmei Naga Baptist Association (RNBA) are running for more than 15 years, except one NGO i.e. People Endeavour for Social Change (PESCH) is running less than 15 years. All the four NGOs are registered under the Society Registration Act XXI of 1860 and also non-profit organizations.
2. During the field survey it is observed that the administrative set up and the functioning of the four NGOs are common. All the four NGOs have their own executives' board and the working staffs. The executives' board is headed by a Chairman, followed by Vice Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer. The executives' board is the decision making body in each four NGOs.
3. The vision and the mission of the four NGOs are to uplift the marginalized and the poor people in the rural villages. Improving livelihood, education, gender empowerment and right based issue through development activities which are an eye opener to the rural people in the process of developmental activities.
4. All the four NGOs are working in the rural areas in Tamenglong district of Manipur which is considered as backward area. During the survey it is found that Don Bosco Social Welfare Centre (DBSWC) has covers maximum number of villages in implementation of the projects.
5. During the survey it is observed that Rongmei Naga Baptist Association (RNBA) is also a sub-donor agency as well as an implementing agency. The organization has two level of functioning i.e. sub-donor and implementers. The other three NGOs are purely implementing agencies.
6. The donor's agencies for the four NGOs are both from outside India and within India. For Don Bosco Social Welfare Centre (DBSWC) the donor agencies are namely; (i) ActionAid India, (ii) Indo Global Social Service (IGSS), (iii) Bonn Germany, (iv) Lillian Fonds, (v) Catholic Relief Scheme (CRS), (vi) Caritas India and (vii) CSI- Belgium. For Development Agency for Tribal People (DATP) the donor agencies are namely; (i) Evangelische Entwicklungsdienste (EED Germany), (ii) Jamesdji Tata Trust (JTT) and (iii) Indo Global Social Service (IGSS). For People Endeavour for Social Change (PESCH) the donor agencies are namely; (i) Evangelische Entwicklungsdienste (EED Germany) and (ii) Jamesdji Tata Trust. For Rongmei Naga Baptist Association (RNBA) the donor agencies are namely; (i) Evangelische Entwicklungsdienste (EED Germany), (ii) Jamesdji Tata Trust (JTT) and (iii) Sir Debojit Tata Trust.
7. The four NGOs have focused their main thrust on livelihood, environment, gender empowerment, health and right based issue. All the four NGOs focus especially on women empowerment by creating awareness among them. Besides, Don Bosco Social Welfare Centre (DBSWC) has also focuses its trust on education and disable people in the rural areas.

8. The functionaries of the four NGOs are well educated and have potential and capability to handle their job. The staffs of the two NGOs namely; Rongmei Naga Baptist Association (RNBA) and People Endeavour for Social Change (PESCH) have recruited professional staffs for particular post like accountancy and field survey.
9. During the survey it is observed that the infrastructure of the four NGOs like building, office equipments like computer and internet are maintained by the offices. The four NGOs have their own permanent plots, buildings and offices to carry out their work even in future in developmental programs.

#### **(ii) Planning Process of Projects Undertaken by NGOs**

1. In planning process the major criteria for the selection of project areas by the four NGOs has been their remote location, low level of awareness among the people and poor quality of life and backwardness of the area in the district of Tamenglong.
2. For identification of problems in the project area, all the four NGOs have conducted Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA). PRA provides the project scientist and staff opportunity to get gaining first-hand information and insights into the project area in general and the problems of the resource management as well as to learn from the stakeholders and farmers in particular.
3. In all the four NGOs it was found that Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) was done by following bottom-up approach in which indigenous technical knowledge of the local people and the ways and means are built or refined to generate appropriate technologies.
4. During the field survey it was found that all the four NGOs have done micro-planning during their planning period. Micro-planning is a process of analyzing data and developing activities which address and highlighted issues to be taken up during the implementation of the project.
5. It is also observed during the field visit that all the four NGOs have conducted baseline survey in the project area during the planning process. Baseline survey is a tool which helps in collecting information about socio-economic data of the village, demographic features, infrastructure in the village, social parameters, skill available in the village, social capital, livelihood of households, average income and expenditure of every household in the village.
6. During the planning process the four NGOs have formed a committee in every project villages consisting of 6-7 members selected from village council, church leaders and youth to look after the beneficiaries at the time of implementing the project. The four NGOs have given different names to these committee namely; (i) Village Level Committee (VLC) for Development Agency for Tribal People (DATP), (ii) Development Committee Team for Don Bosco Social Welfare Centre (DBSWC), (iii) Village Development Committee (VDC) for People Endeavour for Social Change (PESCH) and Rongmei Naga Baptist Association (RNBA).
7. During the planning period all the four NGOs have identify the problems in the targeted project areas through Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), Micro- planning and Baseline survey. After the finding of problems in the project areas the four NGOs have formulated the project in consultation and intervention with the village people of the affected area. In formulating the project the three NGOs namely; Development Agency for Tribal People (DATP), People Endeavour for Social Change (PESCH) and Rongmei Naga Baptist
8. During the field survey it was observed that all the four NGOs have prepared the shelf of project after the consolidation of data in the project areas. Project proposal has been prepared as per the finding of the project areas. Then the proposal is scrutinized at the

consultation meeting of the partner NGOs along with the funding Agencies. After the final consolidation, the proposal has been made by the chief functionary of the NGOs. But in case of Don Bosco Social Welfare Centre (DBSWC) project shelf is prepared by chief functionaries alone.

9. In all the four NGOs there is no much differences in selection and identification of beneficiaries of the project. The three NGOs namely; Development Agency for Tribal People (DATP), People Endeavour for Social Change (PESCH) and Rongmei Naga Baptist Association (RNBA) the selection of beneficiaries is based on baseline survey and wealth ranking tools of PRA. In the selection of beneficiaries, poorest among the poor have been selected in each project village. In case of Don Bosco Social Welfare Centre (DBSWC), both wealth ranking and the Govt. issue BPL card are used in selection of beneficiaries in the project villages. Besides, the local committee formed by each NGO in every project villages took the main role in identification of beneficiaries of the project.
10. During the planning process of the project the three NGOs namely; (i) Development Agency for Tribal People (DATP), (ii) People Endeavour for Social Change (PESCH) and (iii) Rongmei Naga Baptist Association (RNBA) have develop a Capacity Building Program in each project village in order to built unity among the leaders within and outsides the villages of every project area.

### **(iii) Process of Implementation of Projects by NGOs**

1. During the field survey it was found that the duration of the project for each NGO varies depending upon the nature of the projects they took up. The duration of the project of Development Agency for Tribal People (DATP) and People Endeavour for Social Change (PESCH) was 3 (three) years in case. However, the duration of the project was 4 years and 10 years in case of Don Bosco Social Welfare Centre (DBSWC) and Rongmei Naga Baptist Association (RNBA) respectively.
2. The formulation of schemes by the four NGOs depends on the baseline survey conducted during the planning period of the project. The schemes were selected according to the needs of the beneficiaries. The local committee formed by the four NGOs in every project villages also helped in selecting the schemes for the beneficiaries.
3. During the first entry period of implementation process, the three NGOs namely; (i) Development Agency for Tribal People (DATP), (ii) People Endeavour for Social Change (PESCH) and Rongmei Naga Baptist Association (RNBA) conducted training and activities like book keeping, record maintenance and social audit to the members and local committee.
4. It was found during the survey that the three NGOs namely; (i) Development Agency for Tribal People (DATP), (ii) People Endeavour for Social Change (PESCH) and Rongmei Naga Baptist Association (RNBA) have common types of schemes like land development, water resources and plantation schemes. In case of Don Bosco Social Welfare Centre (DBSWC) only two scheme namely plantation and land development similar with the other three NGOs. It was also found that all the four NGOs have given training to the beneficiaries related to their scheme at the time of implementing the project.
5. At the time of implementing the project it was found that Development Agency for Tribal People (DATP) has invested the highest amount on land development scheme with an amount of Rs. 65800 and the lowest amount of investment was on fishery scheme with an amount of Rs. 95000. In case of Don Bosco Social Welfare Centre (DBSWC), the highest amount of investment was on right to food and livelihood scheme with an amount of Rs. 8025878 and the lowest amount was for disabled persons with an amount of 870854. In

People Endeavour for Social Change (PESCH) the highest investment was on animal husbandry scheme with an amount of Rs. 464225 and the lowest investment was scheme on blacksmith with an amount of Rs. 15000. And in case of Rongmei Naga Baptist Association (RNBA) the highest amount of investment was on animal rearing scheme with an amount of Rs. 464200 and the lowest amount was invested on scheme for blacksmith with an amount of Rs. 16000.

6. At the time of implementing the schemes, the four NGOs have formed Self Help Group (SHG) in every project villages. Development Agency for Tribal People (DATP) has formed 20 Self Help Group (SHG), Don Bosco Social Welfare Centre (DBSWC) has formed 52 SHG, People Endeavour for Social Change (PESCH) has formed 25 SHG and Rongmei Naga Baptist Association (RNBA) has formed 29 SHG in every project villages.
7. It was observed during the field visit that numbers of training were held in every village by the NGOs for the beneficiaries at the times of implementing the project. Development Agency for Tribal People (DATP) has conducted training for 35 times, Don Bosco Social Welfare Centre (DBSWC) has conducted training for 27 times, People Endeavour for Social Change (PESCH) has conducted training for 30 times and Rongmei Naga Baptist Association (RNBA) has conducted training for 5 times only.
8. It was observed during the survey that the local committee namely; (i) Village Development Committee (VDC), (ii) Development Committee Team (DCT) and (iii) Village Level Committee (VLC) formed by the four NGOs in every project villages looks after the project activities at the time of implementing the project. These committees were given responsibilities to handle the problems in the process of implementation of project in the absence of the NGOs staffs.
9. During the field survey it was found that monitoring was done at different levels by the four NGOs. People Endeavour for Social Change (PESCH) and Rongmei Naga Baptist Association (RNBA) monitoring was done at the initial stage by the local committee formed by the NGO. The local Committee maintained additional records and files at the time of implementing the project. At the same time it was also found that the project staff or the coordinator visits the field every month. In case of Development Agency for Tribal People (DATP) and Don Bosco Social Welfare Centre (DBSWC) monitoring is done by the staffs of the NGOs.

**(iv) Impact of the Project on the Beneficiaries**

1. Majority of the beneficiaries with 58% are from male section and with 94% are married man and woman and only 6% are unmarried.
2. Majority of beneficiaries' monthly income are below 500, and only few with 4% of beneficiaries exceed above 3000. Thus it shows that majority of the Beneficiaries monthly income is very low.
3. Majority with 60% of beneficiaries are engaged in cultivation and very few are engaged in other occupation such as blacksmith and carpenter as their occupation.
4. All the women beneficiaries were linked with Self Help Group (SHG) and only two women are not linked with SHG.
5. Majority with 63% of beneficiaries received their schemes through cash and only few received through kind. Majority with 72.5% of beneficiary scheme are received from Public distribution.
6. Majority with 44.4% of beneficiaries made land terraces from 101-150 and very few made from 151-200. In Rongmei Naga Baptist Association 100% of beneficiaries terraces are cultivable under the scheme. And majority of beneficiaries with 94.4% terraces are cultivable

- under the scheme while few terraces are not cultivable under the scheme. In People Endeavor for Social Change 100% of beneficiaries terraces are cultivable under the scheme.
7. Majority of beneficiaries made fishery pond from 51/11ft-60/20ft only few made 71/31ft-80/40ft under fishery scheme. Majority with 84.6% of the beneficiaries have succeeded in fishery pond, In People Endeavor for Social Change (PESCH) 100% have succeeded in fishery pond.
  8. All the male beneficiaries who opted for Irrigational canal are successful and benefited. Beneficiaries who got animal husbandry scheme, majority with 70.4% respond profited and 25.9% respond as not profited.
  9. Majority with 87.9% of beneficiaries responded that crop plantation or farming were productive 10.9% do not responded and only 1.2% of beneficiaries have failed.
  10. Beneficiaries who got blacksmith scheme, all of them made Knife, 75% of beneficiaries made spade and 50% made ploughing tools. And majority with 75% of beneficiaries responded that they can continue blacksmith as their profession in future. In People Endeavour for Social Change all of them responded that they can continue blacksmith as their profession.
  11. Beneficiaries who got carpentry scheme, with 75% of beneficiaries made bed, almirah and chair, 50% of beneficiaries make benches. And majority with 75% of beneficiaries responded that they can continue as their profession.
  12. All the beneficiaries who make vermin responded for self used and 80% of beneficiaries responded that they make vermin for self used and selling/marketing. And majority with 70% of the beneficiaries are profited from vermin compost.
  13. Majority with 78.5% of beneficiaries are satisfied with the training given by the NGOs. And with 68% of beneficiaries most satisfied with the input of the training. Majority with 67% of beneficiaries responded the training given by the NGOs was most beneficial and only 0.5% of beneficiaries responded partially beneficial.
  14. Majority with 78.5% of beneficiaries got more confident after the training given by the NGOs, 19% of beneficiaries do not response and 2.5% are responded partially.
  15. Majority with 92% of beneficiaries have started their production activities and only 8% of beneficiaries have not started their production activities. The reason for not starting the production was that 6.25% of beneficiaries misused the scheme and 93.75% of beneficiaries' schemes were failed.
  16. Majority with 74.5% of beneficiaries are satisfied about the scheme they got from the NGO, 20% of beneficiaries are partially satisfied, 3% of beneficiaries are not satisfied with scheme and 2.5% don't responded.
  17. Majority with 73.5% of beneficiaries have responded that their socio-economic condition have improved, followed by 16.5% of responded that their socio-economic condition improved partially and 2.5% responded negatively.
  18. Majority with 61% of the beneficiaries received monitoring regularly from the NGO at the time of implementation, followed by 39% received yearly.
  19. Majority with 73.5% of beneficiaries have responded that their socio-economic condition has improved, with 16.5% responded partially improved and only 2.5% responded negatively.
  20. All the beneficiaries from both male and female responded that they have impact on family income, and with 91% of beneficiaries responded both family income and method of cultivation have impact through NGOs activities.

## **V. Conclusion**

NGOs have played a very significant role in rural areas. In Tamenglong with the activities of various programs and implementation of projects by NGOs, rural people in the villages have started

to foster in developmental issues. Development in various fields such as health, political, gender issue, economy and agricultural sectors especially in farming and animal husbandry have been increasing. The rural people in the villages are aware of political rights, gender issues and health related issue through various camp and awareness program conducted by the NGOs. The rural people have introduced modern technique of agriculture which is their main sources of livelihood. Temporary lands are converted into permanent land, irrigation system has been improved and rearing of domestic animal has been improved. As the result of developmental activities by NGOs, the living standard of the rural people has been changing especially in economic sectors. The rural people have realized the importance of innovative notion in the process of development in order to improve their socio-economic status. Therefore, the activities of NGOs in Tamenglong have contributed some rays of hope in the process of rural development.

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