



VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT – A CASE STUDY ON NGO IN UKHRUL DISTRICT, MANIPUR, INDIA

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ABSTRACT

The NGO's play a significant role within the development of villages in Manipur. The village development committee get supported by the non-governmental organization by providing them the various programs and training programs. The purpose of this study is to investigate how the NGOs support sustainable livelihood for the villagers to become self-sufficient, analyse community capacitation and women economic empowerment through SHGs created a positive impact on their standing and relationship within the family whereas the efforts at grass root level and also been to vary the gender bias mind-set by involving them in project connected establishments and influencing acceptance of women's participation altogether traditional institutions. It's also necessary to show that there's a vacuum created by rebellion and ethnic conflicts within the State. Hence, it's essential to look at the chance of strengthening NGOs. I even have targeted to review those NGOs that genuinely work for the poor. This analysis focuses on the role of NGOs in Ukhrul district. Basically, this study tries to analyse whether or not NGOs act as effective agents of change. However, there's the requirement for integrated rural development and development ought to conjointly not be left within the hand of state alone but also different development agent should return on board to support.

KEYWORDS: Village development, Community capacitation, Women empowerment, Sustainable livelihood

INTRODUCTION

There is a wave of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Manipur nowadays and it's not solely a social employment however NGOs became a path of career trajectory. NGOs attract students of assorted disciplines like Management, social science, economics and sociology. In Manipur, the quantum jump within the variety of NGOs is principally due to unemployment. In recent years, people particularly educated youths be after to affix NGOs not solely to avail employment and financial advantages however also to serve the poor and bring regarding transformation within the society. It's also necessary to show that there's a vacuum created by rebellion and ethnic conflicts within the State. In such a context, there's an area for NGOs to emerge during a powerful manner in spite of the actual fact that there also are fake NGOs in state. Hence, it's essential to look at the chance of strengthening NGOs. I even have targeted to review those NGOs that genuinely work for the poor. This analysis

focuses on the role of NGOs in Ukhrul district. Basically, this study tries to analyse whether or not NGOs act as effective agents of change. Here, it's essential to examine the thought of NGOs vis-a-vis voluntary organizations. In its broadest sense, the term Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) refers to organizations that are sometimes got wind of by a gaggle of individuals out of their own initiative or part influenced by external forces just like the state, donor agencies. NGOs also are non-profit organizations and may be organized on a neighborhood, regional, national or international level. The term 'NGO' may embrace personal foundations, academic establishments, religious organizations, missions, trade unions, skilled organizations, business and commercial associations, cooperatives, cultural teams, pressure teams and peasant organizations.



Statement of the problem

Non-Government Organization plays a vital role in the shaping and implementation of participatory democracy. Their credibility lies in the responsible and constructive role they play in a society. They work at grassroots level even in remote areas and, therefore, their reach is much wider. Some of the reason put forward for increase in the number and activities of NGOs are the decline of socialism and an increased national and international funding for voluntary sector. In a number of development activities, NGOs are working as supplements of complements to the government efforts. So, this study deals with village development – a case study on NGO in Ukhrul district, Manipur.

Objectives of the study

1. To examine the role of NGO's that uplift women empowerment through NGO in Ukhrul district of Manipur.
2. To analysis about livelihood activities in Ukhrul.
3. To analyse the community capacitation in Ukhrul district.
4. To know the role of NGO in rural development activities in Ukhrul district.

METHODOLOGY

The study is conducted through Case study method

TOOL USED FOR DATA COLLECTION

An appropriate personal interview schedule incorporating the objective was constructed for the purpose of collecting primary data from the respondents. In addition, the personal observation was also made by the researcher.

A pilot study is a preliminary which help to plan clearly and get specific idea on the subject of study. For researcher study a pilot study is very essential. It simplified the task of framing a schedule or questionnaire.

The constructive interview schedule was pre-testing among respondent and modified based on their reply. The modified interview schedule was administered to collect data from the respondents.

SOURCES OF DATA

The study has relied on both the primary and secondary data, the primary data will be obtained through interview schedule. Secondary data was obtained from the published document possessed by NGO and library sources. To some extend primary data also collected from the staff of NGOs and member of the NGOs at the time of conducting the present study

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The present study was aimed at understanding the structure and functions of NGOs besides highlighting its role for the development of the village and women empowerment.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Since the time which was allotted for this study was very limited and limitation was also barrier since the study required man-hour to complete, the investigator as a student was confronted with many limitations. The financial constraint also stood in the way of preparing large number of scheduled that rendered the investigator not to conduct a detailed study about it.

VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT IN UKRUL DISTRICT – A CASE STUDY CASE-I COMMUNITY CAPACITATION (GROUP)

Tribal system of oral tradition of governance in the village is headed by a hereditary Headman along with village elders representing from each clan in the village. This system lacks transparency, awareness, skills, gender balance and is corrupted by State party politics and its welfare schemes. This necessitated the project intervention to organize the community at three levels viz; Self Help Groups (SHGs) at group level, Village Development Committee (VDC) at every village level they consist of four institution's Kingship, women institution, youth institution and church institution, and Area Development Coordination Committee (ADCC) at area level. Capacitation of these organized groups in terms of awareness on issues concerning their lives and skills in terms of analysing their situation and planning of relevant development programs are facilitated by this project. Most importantly influencing change of gender bias mind-set through gender balanced composition in formation of VDC and ADCCs at grass root and ensuring transparency in the village system though people's participation thereby enabling redefining their own concept of development based on their own situation.

A profile of each village is developed in a process of participatory rural appraisal and based on the facts and figures of which analysis of local situation is facilitated by the project and relevant development program is planned. The profile is updated every year for a comparative study of change. This intervention is to strengthen the traditional system of village governance headed by the headman and is now adopted by even non-project neighbouring village.



RESPONSIBILITIES OF VDC MEMBERS

- VDC is basically an agency for change in the village. It shall acquire capacity to analyses local situation and plan relevant development programs in consultation with the village authority.
- VDC shall plan sustainable use of natural resources- land, water, forest, and wild lives by promoting use of bio fertilizers, enhancing production and productivity by changing traditional practice of cultivation, prevent poisoning of river for fishing prevent burning of forest for hunting, regulate fishing and hunting during breeding season, plan annual tree plantation and by regulating season for cutting trees.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF ADC

- Organizing seminars/workshop in the area on issues related to their own situation.
- Share understanding of development to deal with issues common to the area.
- Empowering the women.

LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT FOR PEOPLES THROUGH VDC

This committee focus on promoting the people on their own to meet their needs. Which has also provided the adequate knowledge and training program for the people in this particular area. The village development committee also get supported by the NGO by providing them the different programs and training programs.

Impact of the Village Development Committee Program

Village development program focus on the providing the support for the people in the village in order to provide guidelines for their betterment of their life. Thus this program has brought adequate support to form committee in this village. This committee provides a common conceptual approach to promote people's standard of living. Through this program the people are able to meet their own needs.

CASE- II LIVELIHOOD (VILLAGERS)

In the absence of institutional credit facilities in the District, NGOs initiated interest free micro credit service for income generation activities. In agriculture, apart from land development for enhancing food security, they have introduced orchards as an alternative to shifting cultivation. This also helps farmers to increase their sources of income by introducing new crops. Skill trainings are given to young entrepreneurs in food processing, solar technology, making washing powder, dish wash making, carpentry, wood craft, cane and bamboo architect, weaving, tailoring and bee keeping.

LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT

As a farmer in the village, they were growing of fruit trees as a family asset like planting lemon, orange, banana, avocado which he get supported by the NGO by providing him the saplings with free of cost and Planting of Mulberry, Lemon, Orange, Avocado and castor plants was introduced by NGO as a pilot sericulture activity to him also getting helps from the NGO to increase his sources of income by introducing new crops, villager started farming for the past years for the survival and fulfilment of aspiration in their family and it was the main source of income, with farming income has supported their children for basic needs and for their education purposes. They produced their own commodity and sale the fruit in the village as well as Town, Ukhrul district and sometimes export in the capital city of Manipur, Imphal city.

IMPACT OF THE LIVELIHOOD PROGRAM

Livelihood program focus on the providing the support for the people in the village in order to provide the materials to start their business. Thus, this program has brought adequate support to do his farming. This livelihood framework provides a common conceptual approach to promote people's standard of living. Through this program he got benefited in economic aspect which has been his barrier on his farming.

CASE III WOMEN EMPOWERMENT (GROUP)

NGOs has always been sensitive to the issue of gender equity both in the organizational structure and its intervention as well, women economic empowerment through SHGs created a positive impact on their status and relationship in the family while the efforts at grass root level has also been to change the gender bias mind-set by involving them in project related institutions and influencing acceptance of women's participation in all traditional institutions.

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT (HOOMI VILLAGE)

Women empowerment in self-help group Hoomi in Hoomi village Ukhrul district Manipur, old days are gone people became aware of their surrounding and situation in which they live in. women acquire their freedom to do everything that matter to them, as a apart and along with their daily activity, they spend some time for their own earning. In Hoomi village women plan and nature a kitchen garden and it becomes their survival. The culminated into formation of SHGs which created an impact



Hoomi village, Ukhrul district in terms of reducing the interest rate of private loans and hence reducing land alienation by money lenders. And through NGO credit the introduction of Burmese Loom in the hoomi village to protect the only surviving traditional skill. This contributed in reducing the migration of young girls to cities in search of job opportunities.

FINDING OF SHG

- 33 percentage of respondents are having income from below Rs. 10,000.
- 33% percentage of the respondent's purpose is starting group business.

IMPACTS OF NGOS IN VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT IN UKHRUL DISTRICT MANIPUR

Greater participation of women in public life-Women have stayed away from public life traditionally. Village authority comprised of only men and thus there was no platforms for political participation of women. Through NGOs initiative there is marked increase in women's participation now. They attend SHG and VDC meetings and manage IGA activities. There is a scope for improving their participation at APMC level also improving their negotiation skills at the household level as well as in public decision making. Increase in community owned initiatives. The community has not relied upon the IGA initiative by NGOs like volunteer for village Development alone but has planned its own initiatives. Rice mill as owned by women's society and saving bank created at wunghon are an example.

FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

- NGOs has created skill development opportunities for self-employment generation to prevent youth migration in search of livelihood
- Assisted in obtaining disability certificates & aid & appliances, social security schemes, admission in special school and vocational training.
- Local initiative for managing and facilitating conflict and peace building programme are being done and community members trained on micro credit management
- NGOs has given 63 villages awareness on the disease and reducing social stigma in Ukhrul district.
- Women member are educated on gender and their rights
- Villages are supported for agriculture development

- Farmers are trained on agriculture and crop management
- NGOs has created employment and livelihood support to the villages
- It has improved the living standard through poverty alleviation
- Networking meeting on common vision and perspective building (issue based) with social and local based organization of area and district.
- NGOs has campaign on Tribal Forest rights, displaced families and conflict affected family and person with disabilities.
- Effort initiated in 2 blocks in alliance with people organization to strengthen transparency and accountability in district governance.
- Vocational training 53 girls has trained on loom weaving 19 youth trained on wood craft 3 youth trained on automobile 20 girls trained on tailoring and embroidery.

SUGGESTIONS

- NGOs has to increase its more collaboration partnership villages.
- Committee members should put in measure on how to sustain and maintain those development strategies or project for the development of the village areas for present and future use.
- The needed skill should be given to the local people who see to the monitoring of project and also even through NGOs involve beneficiaries in planning for development, more can be done to increase participation to authenticate the real needs of the people.
- Despite the failure, plantation on private program must continue. However concentration for quality work may be suggested rather than numerical achievement of coverage of villages. Awareness campaign should be reinforced and strengthened to motivate the people
- To reach the cooperative education at grass root level, concerned NGOs should organised workshop on cooperative education in villages.

CONCLUSION

NGOs act as a planner and implementers of development plans. They help in mobilizing the local resources to be used for development in the village. NGOs help in building a self-reliant and sustainable society. These agency play the role of mediator between people and government. Reviewing the



various rural development policies of the various government provides the platform for instituting policies that are likely to be resourceful and advantageous to the rural communities. There is the need for integrated rural development and development should also not be left in the hand of state alone but other development agent must come on board to support.

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