ANWESH: International Journal of Management and Information Technology
4 (1), March 2019, 36-41
http://www.publishingindia.com/anwesh

A Study About Skill Development in North-East India, Before and After the Introduction of NERCORMP for Upland Areas

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Abstract: This research paper is a study about the north-eastern regional community resource management programme for upland areas for finding the hidden skills in the selected areas of Assam, Manipur and Meghalaya. This mission covers 860 villages of that area, providing the skill development institutions for inculcating, sustaining and enhancing their working efficiency in the particular area, with various collaborations. As we know that north-eastern states of India face a natural adversity and inadvertency of skills to fruitilize the available natural resources. In that situation it is very hard to actualize and develop the skills for betterment of livelihood, but this programme helps the population in fulfilling the basic needs. Capacities and data are the central purposes of fiscal advancement and social change of any country. They have ended up being extensively more basic given the extending pace of globalization and mechanical changes give the two challenges that are happening on the planet. Countries with higher and better levels of capacities change more suitably to the troubles and odds of globalization. This paper aims to identify the need of the programme, implementation of the programme and outcomes of the programme. It is also very much required to co-relate the requirement of this geographical state with the other states of India in terms of skill development, lying in the same orbit.

Keywords: DDU-GKY, Ministry of DONER, NERCORMP, PMKVY, Skill development.

I. Introduction

The North East is arranged in a geologically defenseless zone. Very nearly 98% of the North Eastern outskirts are global ones – associated with Bangladesh, Bhutan, China and Myanmar. A noteworthy hazard related with this one of a kind geo-political area is that of cross-fringe human trafficking. Adding to the defenselessness are components of joblessness, sex based brutality, equipped clashes, and harsh social structures. Moreover, the district had been experiencing degraded neediness. Nagaland, Manipur, Assam, and Tripura have been encountering ethnic fierceness for an impressive timeframe. Such oversaw severity provoked a nonappearance of chance for people to hone their entrepreneurial soul. The oversaw difficulty, geographical separation, militarisation and movement have incited a leaving of endeavors, and the nonappearance of money related and social headway in the locale. This is in spite of the extravagance of characteristic assets in the locale, introducing a tremendous open door for speculation, and the development of big business in the area. Despite the fact that, the Government of India had started different formative plans to quicken the development procedure, the test is to ensure the privileges of the ancestral groups and incorporate it with successful development models.

II. What is NERCORMP

NERCORMP, North Eastern Region Community Resource Management Project, is a typical movement operational in the poor conditions of Northeast India, keeping in consideration the general focal point of updating the work of uncovered social events conceivably through enhanced association of advantages. The endeavor is a joint exertion between IFAD, Union Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER), North Eastern Council (NEC), and NERCORMP tries to join the learning, capacity and conviction frameworks of the organization. IFAD, neighborhood basic social requests, to discharge the prospective for progression embedded in the backward regions. The execution frameworks grasped by NERCORMP set an astonishing model of elective change perspective which makes socially, fiscally and biologically supportable work decisions while enacting attitudinal and behavioral changes among progression administrators in the area.

III. Objective of the Program

- Strengthening, Capacity building and equipping the local communities with decision-making capability.
- Participation and encouragement of youth in development, and prop up sustainable agricultural activities.
- Provide opportunities to generate subsistence needs for poor households in various resources like horticulture, forestry, crops, livestock, fish production and non-farm activities.
- Providing Assistance to communities, in conserving their natural resources in environmentally sustainable manner.
- Strengthen home-grown institutions and institutionalize new conservation practices.
- Providing market linkage through Infrastructural developments, like construction of roads etc.
- Providing access to safe drinking water, healthcare and electricity which eventually leads to the development of social condition.

IV. Objective of the Study

- To highlight the approach adopted by NERCORMP in building the skill competencies in North-East India.
- To highlight its Success after the implementation of the program.

V. Methodology Used for Data Collection

This study is based on secondary data. The secondary has been data collected from various internet sites, journals, and books.

VI. Working of the Program

The program works in the North Eastern Region of India and works in two zones each in the states of Assam, Manipur and Meghalaya. The nearby office is in Shillong & Meghalaya. NERCORMP is looking practical, and sensible gathering construct establishments that are depended upon to complete a people driven strategy for nation progression. At the grassroots level NaRMGs and SHGs are some affiliations working on mass building relationship. One of the basic achievements, through the creation of these affiliations, is the advancement of a base up organizing approach by the town bunches build and saw as for their felt needs.

Five common facility centres under this program jointly inaugurated recently Changlang district by NERCORMP project manager. The NERCORMP is a flagship livelihood project of the DoNER ministry, the NEC, and the Government of India, which is being implemented in the district since 2014. Presently, 290 villages are under the project, and it has created 1247 community-based organizations, such as natural resource management groups and self-help groups in 16 administrative circles throughout the district.

Community members have benefited in various sectors through the project, such as in farming, livestock rearing, non-farm activities, village road construction, rural electrification, health and sanitation, infrastructure, and social development.

VII. Funding

Government of India and IFAD has given a vast majority of the benefit to NERCORMP. The first crucial initiative of the project got started in the year 1999 & continued till 2008 in towns of West Khasi Hills & West Garo Hills and nearby other four district of NE. The second stage started in 2010 and proceeded until 2016 in the circumscribing towns of the past program zones. The wonder support for the two phases is recorded in the table underneath:

Table I: Funding Sources for the Project

Phases	Donor	Amount in Crores
First Phase	(1) Govt. of India	17.09
	(2) IFAD	117.59
	(3) Financial inst.	16.45
	(4) Community contribution	15.12
		Total = 166.25
Second Phase	(1) Govt. of India	90.956
	(2) IFAD	9
	(3) Financial inst.	
	(4) Community contribution	
		Total = 100

Source: www. http://www.necorps.org/about.htm

Table II: Shows Fund Allocation for NERCORMP-II

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Total
	Amount in Crores	Amount in Crores	Amount in Crores	Amount in Crores	Amount in Crores	Amount in Crores	Amount in Crores
A. Participating Agencies Strengthening Capacity							
1. Stakeholders Building Capacity	0.61	0.71	0.71	0.81	0.71	0.61	4.16
2. Non-governmental Organization Cost	1.42	1.42	1.52	1.52	1.02	0.72	7.62
Sub-total:	2.03	2.13	2.23	2.33	1.73	1.33	11.78
B. Livelihood Enrichment and Development (VDF)							
1. Development of Crops, Livestock & Fishery	0.81	1.11	1.71	2.21	1.61	1.11	8.56
2. Horticulture / Perennial Crop Development	1.06	2.81	2.91	3.11	2.31	1.36	13.56
3. Minor Irrigation	0.51	0.81	1.01	1.51	1.01	0.21	5.06
4. Technology Transfer	0.21	0.41	0.41	0.61	0.31	0.11	2.06
5. Non Farm Enterprises	0.51	0.91	0.81	1.21	1.11	0.71	5.26
6. Revolving Fund / Credit Support	7.01	9.01	10.01	15.01	8.01	2.31	51.36
Sub-total:	10.11	15.06	16.86	23.66	14.36	5.81	85.86
C. VDF (Basic Amenities Development)							
1. Supply of Drinking Water, Community Hall, Healthcare & Sanitation	0.51	1.31	1.61	2.01	1.91	1.01	8.36
D. VDF (Rural Electrification & Village Roads)							
1. Rural Electrification and Village Roads	1.51	3.51	5.21	8.41	6.01	1.71	26.36
E. Bio-Diversity Conservation and Communication of the Community							
1. Conservation of Bio-diversity and Research Activities	0.11	0.11	0.21	0.41	0.31	0.11	1.26
2. Development of Forestry	0.31	0.41	0.71	0.81	0.51	0.21	2.96
3. Communication	0.11	0.11	0.21	0.41	0.31	0.11	1.26
Sub-total:	0.53	0.63	1.13	1.63	1.13	0.43	5.48
F. Project Management							
Project Management	4.81	5.31	5.51	5.71	5.81	5.91	33.06
Total: Base Cost (Including Cc & Fi)	19.50	27.95	32.55	43.75	30.95	16.20	170.09
Handholding Activities	8.00	7.00	6.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	30.00
Total: Project Costs	27.50	34.95	38.55	47.75	33.95	18.20	200.90
Less: Community Contribution and	0.00	0.50	1.00	1.50	2.50	3.50	9.00
Financial Institution Support	0.00	1.00	1.40	1.60	1.20	0.80	6.00
Base Cost Excluding CC & FI With Handholding Activities	27.50	33.45	36.15	44.50-1.50	30.25	13.90	185.09
NET FUND Requirement from NEC (Revised) [Year Wise]	27.5	33.45	36.15	43.15	30.25	13.9	185.09

Source: www. http://www.necorps.org/about.htm

TABLE III: Financial Progress Report

NERCORMP-II (Financial Progress as on 30th September 2013)			
Component	Sanctioned Budget from 2010-11 to 2013-14 (Amount in Crore)	Utilized till 30.09.2013 (Amount in Crore)	Balance with CBOs (INR in Crore) as 30.09.2013
Participating Agencies Strengthening Capacity	8.75	7.54	1.21
Livelihood Enhancement & Development	59.71	45.56	14.15
Social Sector Development	5.17	4.16	1.01
Village Road & Rural Electrification	17.15	11.31	5.84
Community Biodiversity Conservation & Communication	3.78	3.06	.72
Project Management	21.30	18.20	3.1
Handholding	24.96	21.75	3.21
Sub-total	140.82	111.58	29.24

Source: www. http://www.necorps.org/about.htm

VIII. Post Conditions After the Completion of First Phase

- NERCORMP initialized its program in 1999 and successfully completed its phase I in the month of September 2008, benefitting 860 villages, 39,161 households, and 3168 SHGs & 1012 NaRM-Gs across 3 states and six districts, incurring a cost of Rs. 136 crores.
- NERCORMP-II, came into force in July 2010, immensely benefitting 460 villages, 20,826 households, 494 NaRM-Gs and 1600 SHGs, with a total cost of Rs. 209.5 crores.

  Upon the successful completion of the phase I & Phase II, NERCORMP-III covering two districts each in Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur were approved by the GOI with the sanctioned budget of Rs. 540 crores.

Table IV: Financial attainments and growth under NERCORMP I

Component	Fund Sources			
	IFAD & Co. Fianacing (Amount in Crores)	Beneficiary Contribution (Amount in Crores)	Financial Institution (Amount in Crores	Total (Amount in Crores)
Building Capacity	14.35			14.35
Subsistence Needs Based Activity	61.63	11.82	10.53	83.98
Social Sector	9.53	1.05	1.81	12.39
Rural Electrification & Roads in Village	18.16	2.13	4.06	24.35
Bio-diversity Conservation / NRM	4.66	0.12	0.05	4.83
Project Management	26.36			26.36
Total	134.68	15.12	16.45	166.25

Source: http://www.necorps.org/about.htm

Table V: Financial Layout of NERCORMP II (2010 – 2016)

NERCORMP-II	Total Fund Allocation for the Project	Fund Received from NEC till 2015-16 (30.09.2015)	Balance Fund from 2016-17	Budget Allocation for 2015-16	Utilized During 2015-16 up to 30.09.2015
New Project Villages					
Contribution by GOI (DoNER-NEC)	60.00 Crore				

NERCORMP-II	Total Fund Allocation for the Project	Fund Received from NEC till 2015-16 (30.09.2015)	Balance Fund from 2016-17	Budget Allocation for 2015-16	Utilized During 2015-16 up to 30.09.2015
IFAD Contribution	104.50 Crore				
Handholding Activities					
Contribution by GOI (DoNER-NEC)	30.00 Crore				
Total	194.50 Cr	194.50 Cr	Nil	20.40 Cr	10.33 Cr

IX. NERCORMP-III

The NERCORMP-III came into existence in Jan' 2014, funded by the Ministry of DoNER & NE (North Eastern) Council. The implementation of the project has been done in the states of Changlang districts, Manipur covering Churachandpur and Chandel districts and Arunachal Pradesh covering Tirap (including Longding district).

Table VI: Shows the Proposed Targets

Particulars	NERCORMP-III	
No. of Villages	1177 Villages	
No. of Households	59,000 Households	
No. of Beneficiaries	3,70,000	
No. of NGOs	59 (Fifty nine)	
No. of CBOs	NaRM-Gs	1570 (targeted)
	SHGs	3920 (targeted)
	NaRM-G Cluster Associations	60 (targeted)
	SHG Federations	175 (targeted)
Total Project Fund	Govt. of India	400.00 Crore
	Grant from other Agencies	54.00 Crore
	Support from Financial Institutions	28.00 Crore
	Community Contribution	18.00 Crore
	Ministry Rural Development	40.00 Crore
	Total	540.00 Crore
F Y 2014-15	Budget Allocation	26.00 Crore
	Fund Utilized	25.15 Crore
F Y 2015-16	Budget Allocation	92.26 Crore
	Fund utilized (till 30.09.2015)	14.23 Crore

Source: http://www.necorps.org/about.htm

X. Intangible Landmark Achievements of NERCORMP-III

1. Community's participation and the sense of responsibility has become deeper for any common activity or for other issues.
2. Upgrading can be seen in financial literacy such as banking, maintenance of books of record.
3. The best thing which can be seen in the Project is that it has brought the shift in the mindset of the communities, in terms of accountability & transparency.
4. Gender equality- The participation of women in various activities have improved to a great extent & their decision making capacity has improved.
5. NaRM-Gs & SHGs affinity among the members have increased.

XI. Conclusion

Effective usage of the NERCORMP extends in six regions of NE which incorporate two bumpy locale of Meghalaya areas has advanced the legislature of India to start its third stage in

2012. The Planning Commission, the Ministry of DoNER and the North Eastern Council will bolster the exercises of this stage. The general population's attitude is the most essential and troublesome issue tended to by the undertaking. The task additionally offered significance to the huge biodiversity assets of the area.

Community involvement and capacity building of communities and participatory agencies is the most important strategy of the project for success and sustainability. The project is following the participatory bottom up approach, where communities make their own plan and take decision. It generates greater sense of ownership and makes the intervention sustainable. Building capacity of community members is also important to increase their reception capacity and provide mechanism for community level decision making.

The project established a self monitoring system for evaluation and corrective decision. Regular monitoring can help the community members to assess their performance and take corrective measures wherever required. The project also ensures transparency and accountability in all transactions of the project implementation to build confidence among the group members. Confidence in fellow community members keeps the village group united to support each other and also larger participation of village level planning and decision making. The Rural people should actively participate in the process of development, and this type of development fulfills the priorities of the community, and becomes the foundation for the sustainable development, evident and a good sign of self-development, fixing its own goals and gains control upon the utilization of its own resources. The main motive is to bring the community into the main stream which will be good for the community's future development. Community mobilization, this collaborative process of development of the project incorporates a number of fundamental building blocks. Various NGO's are associated with the project, to spread awareness amongst the communities, and invite their participation. Participatory planning, the project uses various techniques by which the communities develop their own development plans. Community institution building, the project builds the strength of the community in the effective implementation of the plan. The long-term development, sustainable, and strong requires comprehensive institutional arrangements. More interestingly, these types of community based developments are mass based seeking representation from both men and women, rich and poor on equal footing. The community as a whole becomes accountable for the decisions taken by such institutions.

XII. Further Scope of the Study

The scope of the study is to have a comparative analysis of two contrasting strategies in the implementation of Community Natural Resource Management (CNRM) programmes in North-East India & Madhya Pradesh.

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