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**THE WANGJING WOMEN AND GIRLS
SOCIETY (WWAGS)**
Wangjing - Manipur



Foreword

The Wangjing Women & Girls' Society (WWAGS) is a non-profit organization registered in 1962 under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. It was established in the year 1958 by some social workers of Wangjing Village, Manipur under the leadership of (late) Shri Laishram Suvakumar. Since its inception, the organization has been implementing various projects related to the vulnerable and downtrodden sections of the society, mainly women and girls. The society has been successfully rendering valuable helps, services and counselling to develop the quality of life and economy of various target groups.

The organization is working tirelessly in the following sectors to assist the Government and society at large by making partnership with National and International agencies.

- Care for aged persons under MSJ&E, Govt. of India.
- Micro-finance for poverty hit families
- Vocational / entrepreneurship /skill development training for school dropped out youths
- Urban Livelihood Projects
- Rural Livelihood Projects
- SHGs / Farmers Clubs Development Projects
- Modern agriculture & organic agriculture
- S.C. Development Projects
- ST and Minority Communities development projects
- Start -Up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP)

I am thankful to our partners for availing the necessary fund timely for the projects. My thanks goes to the concerned Ministries of Government of India, State Government machineries, NABARD, NEDFi, MRB and other Private Companies for extending their support to the beneficiaries through our Organization. I extend my warmest gratitude to all the people of the project area for giving their full cooperation and contribution. I sincerely appreciate the commendable roles and collective efforts of all my staffs who are involved in successful conduct of the work programmes.

Wangjing
The 15th April, 2022



(L. Premananda Singh)
General Secretary

Wangjing Women and Girls Society (WWAGS)

Hony. General Secretary
Wangjing Women & Girls Society
Manipur-India



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Senior Citizen Home for Older Women:

The Wangjing Women and Girls Society (WWAGS) has been running 7 **Senior Citizen Homes for Older Women** since 1st March 2018 as a continuation project after converted from the existing DCCs into Senior Citizen Homes.

Before some decades, there was a high civility in Manipur society. Younger people used to show politeness to aged persons. But in contemporary society the attitude of politeness to the aged persons is corroding as spiritual outlook is not headed by the people of this modern time. As a matter of fact, the children who were living with their parents by way of a union in a family have even neglected to attend upon their parents in all respect due to family separatism, their children's jobs servicing abroad or in far urban cities thereby making the aged persons suffer from many problems due to lack of adequate social security financial support, happily existing life and emotional and physical circumstances. So many aged persons neglected by their children and relatives are now living in traumatic conditions in Manipur and numbers of such aged persons in Manipur are increasing day by day. And to redress such problems of the aged persons in Manipur, the organization has implemented a project entitled as "**Senior Citizen Home for Older Women**" in 7 (seven) locations in Six Districts of Manipur State. There are 175 aged women enrolled as beneficiaries of the project by limiting 25 aged women in each centre.

Details of the Seven Senior Citizen Home for Older Women Run By WWAGS:

1. **Senior Citizen Home for Older Women, Wangjing:** This Senior Citizen Home is located at Wangjing S.K. Leikai, Thoubal District, Manipur, India. Wangjing Village is surrounded by many villages namely, Lamding, Tentha, Sambam, Tekcham, Sapam, Khongjom, Heirok, Kairembikhok, Uyal, Wangbal, Khangabok and Sangaiyumpham. The number of beneficiaries enrolled in this centre is 25. Mushroom Cultivation is one of the main activities performed by the beneficiaries of this Sr. C. Home. Some of the products are used for preparing curry in the home. The remaining is sold to the vegetable vendors who come to collect the products in the home so that they can earn little money for their extra uses.



2. **Senior Citizen Home for Older Women, Thongjao:** Thongjao is a unique village in which most of the villagers are expert in the field of pottery. Pottery can be done by older people too as it requires skill with less strength. A senior citizen home for older women is set up at Thongjao Awang Leikai, Kakching District Manipur near the Imphal Sugunu Road. The number of beneficiaries enrolled in this centre is 25. Pottery is one of the major activities done by the elder women of this Senior Citizen Home.



3. Senior Citizen Home for Older Women,

Naranseina: Naranseina village is located in Bishnupur Tehsil of Bishnupur District in Manipur, India. Naranseina village comes under Moirang Assembly Constituency and Inner Manipur Parliamentary Constituency. It is a remote area which is 12 km, away from the district head quarter of Bishnupur District. WWAGS select Naranseina village to set up a Senior Citizen Home so that the helpless, ignored or battered older women from



any village or town of Manipur can come and stay in the SCHOW without any struggle. The number of beneficiaries enrolled in this centre is 25. Mushroom Cultivation is one of the main activities performed by the beneficiaries of this Sr. C. Home. Some of the products are used for preparing curry in the home. The remaining is sold to the vegetable vendors who come to collect the products in the home so that they can earn little money for their extra uses.

4. Senior Citizen Home for Older Women, Ngaikhong Khullen:

Ngaikhong Khullen is a large village located in Bishnupur District, Manipur, India. The neighbouring villages of ngaikhong Khullen are Ngaikhong Siphai, Ngakchoupokpi, Toubul, Bishnupur, Khoijuman, Kwaksiphai etc. The number of beneficiaries enrolled in this centre is 25. Candle and Agarbati making are some of the activities performed by the elder women of the home. Some of the products are used in the home and the remaining is sold for their extra uses.



5. Senior Citizen Home for Older Women, Gahtao Village (Khoupum):

Gahtao Village is a part of Khoupum Sub-division of the hill District Noney, Manipur, India. Most of the population belongs to scheduled Tribe of Manipur. Gahtao village is surrounded by many other hill villages and the economic condition of most of the families in these hill areas are very bad. Hence a Senior Citizen Home is set-up by WWAGS at Gahtao village (Khoupum Valley) to enable the helpless ignored or battered older women from any



village or town of Manipur to come and stay in the home. The number of beneficiaries enrolled in this centre is 25. Mushroom Cultivation is one of the main activities performed by the beneficiaries of this Sr. C. Home. Some of the products are used for preparing curry in the home. The remaining is sold to the vegetable vendors who come to collect the products in the home so that they can earn little money for their extra uses.



6. Senior Citizen Home for Older Women, Dawrkawn: Dawrkawn village is a part of the hill town Pherzawl which is the head quarter of Pherzawl District, Manipur, India. Since Pherzawl town was founded by the Hmars, majority of the inhabitants are Hmar. The economic condition, transportation and Communication in the neighbouring hill areas are under development. Considering all these

factors, a Senior Citizen Home is set-up by WWAGS for older women who are above 60 years but helpless ignored or battered. The number of beneficiaries enrolled in this centre is 25.

7. Senior Citizen Home for Older Women, Jiribam:

Jiribam is a Municipal Council in the Jiribam district of Manipur, India. The town is located on the western most boundary of Manipur state. It is also known as the western gate of Manipur. Jiribam town is a valley area which is 200.5 km away from Imphal, the capital of Manipur. These two valley areas Jiribam and Imphal are separated by two hill districts, Noney District and Tamenglong District of Manipur. So a shelter of elderly women called Senior Citizen Home for Older Women is set-up by WWAGS at Jiribam town, ward no 9 so that older women who are above 60 years but helpless ignored or battered can come and stay at this home without any difficulty. The number of beneficiaries enrolled in this centre is 25. Candle



and Agarbati making are some of the activities performed by the elder women of the home. Some of the products are used in the home and the remaining is sold for their extra uses.

The facilities available in the 7 centres for the aged persons are given as follows:

1. Nutritional refreshments including lunch, dinner, tea and snacks.
2. Recreation facilities like Newspapers, Magazine, Storytelling of folk tales and vocational programmes
3. Medical check-up including eye - care and providing food supplements etc.
4. Yoga practice with the Yoga Therapist for everyday in the morning/evening.
5. Providing shelter and care of the elder women to the Aged homes
6. Outing to religious places.

Micro-Finance Intervention for Poor Families:

The BPL families in Thoubal District are 78% of the total population of Thoubal District approx. They depend on the local money lenders for their small credit to invest in their business. The rate of interest ranges from 4% to 10% per month. To address the hardship and problems of these poor vulnerable sections of the society under Thoubal District, the project christened as Leirik Micro-Finance Project under the mission - Micro Finance intervention for poor families was virtually launched to bring the poor families residing in Thoubal District in General out of the severe eventualities of poverty by the Wangjing women and Girls Society (WWAGS) on the 24th February, 2012. This project can, to some extent sort out of the toll of poor encountered by the poor in Thoubal District, which they have to pay 4% to 10% in respect of interest to money lenders for their small loan to invest their business resulting in tremendous economical distress in their lives swing to their dependency to the clutch of local money lenders. It was firstly started with its own fund of the society and later it was leased with Manipur Rural Bank (MRB), Manipur State Cooperative Bank (MSCB) and NEDFi in point of fund development leap.

Under this project the two groups namely "Joint liability Groups (JLGs) comprised of 5 individuals and Self Help Group (SHGs) comprised of 10 individuals were instituted and the members of the two groups are women belonging to poor families. So far it has achieved a gigantic breakthrough in the performance dimension for the alleviation of poverty in Thoubal District through the JLGs and SHGs. Consistent support to its endeavour is endlessly raising at present

Achievement of MF intervention

Sr. No	Sr. No	Financial years					
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
	(a) JLGs (Nos)	359	359	256	366	370	390
	(b) SHGs (Nos)	61	122	235	289	290	380
	420	420	481	491	655	660	770
2	Total disbursement (Rs. in lakhs)	92.91	99.12	102.20	136.41	158.41	207.47
3	Principal recovered (Rs. in lakhs)	43.21	22.11	32.12	59.9	97.12	118.42
4	Principal outstanding (Rs. in lakhs)	49.70	88.01	70.08	76	61.21	89.05
5	Interest generated (Rs. in lakhs)	9.70	10.90	14.60	16.71	22.42	32.11
6	Interest refundable (Rs. in lakhs)	--	--	--	--	--	--
7	Average loan size per individual clients (Rs. in lakhs)	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.00

8	Repayment Rate (%)	89.94	50.16	45.83	96.00	98.00	84.21
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Activity wise % disbursement

Sr. No.	Sectors	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
1	Farm sector	34%	35%	30%	30%	30%
2	Non-Farm sector	59%	61%	70%	70%	70%
3	Service Sector	7%	4%	--	--	--

Vocational/Entrepreneurship Training Program for Youths:

Skill development training program is a remarkably significant programme initiated and launched by WWAGS, which was started in 2002 for the school drop-out youths in Thoubal District. The profundity and range of promise of this project is to a composite knowledge of vocational/skill development to youths with a view to enable to keep abreast of the contemporary transition phenomena of social living with a view to culture in the globe, to dispose of unemployment problems meted to budding youths to usher their happy survival sustainability.



This programme is largely limited to the youths in Thoubal District. The categories of youths who are imparted with training under this project were classified as under:

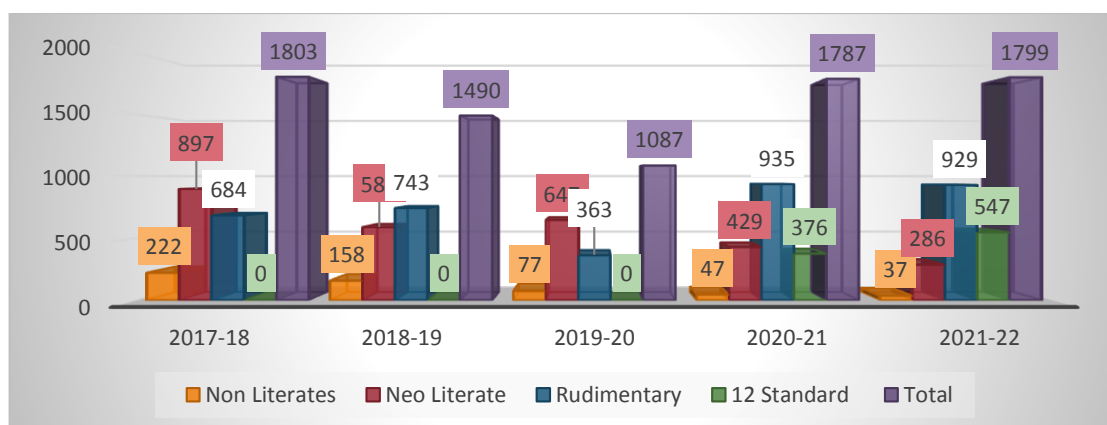
- i) Non literates
- ii) Neo-literates
- iii) Rudimentary unemployed youths.

This programme has been being implemented under the aegis of Dept. of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India under its flagship programme entitled as **Jan Shikshan Shansthan (JSS)** or **Institute of People's Education (IPE)** formally known as **Shramik Vidyapeeth**. The program was registered as an entity on 2nd July, 2005 to function independently and separately from WWAGS. This was done in compliance with the direction of Govt. of India. Even though it has been functioning as separate entity, it has been working in close association with WAGSS till today. Total number of 15,295 youths were registered and calculated about the inputs of Skill Development training centre around various sectors during the last 18 years.

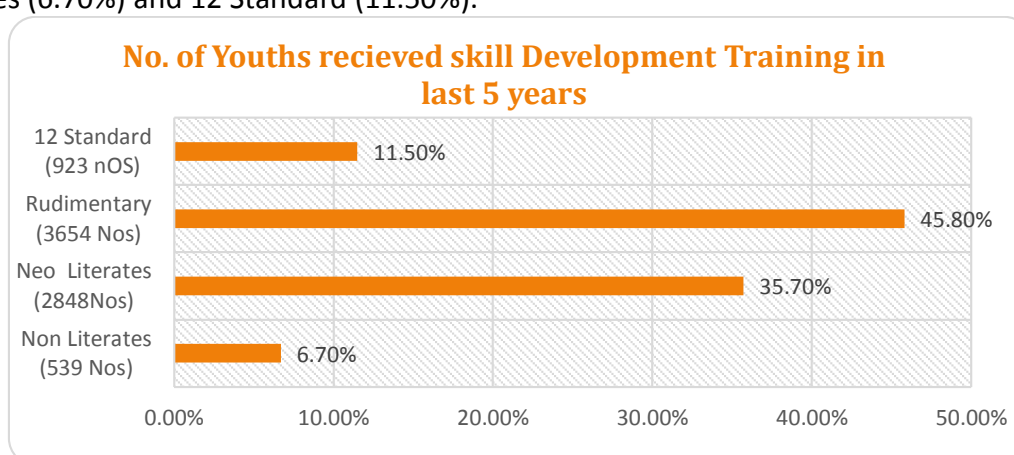


(a) No. of youths who received Vocational trainings under JSS / IPE project :

During the last 5 years, the number of passed out trainees in each year were above one thousand with the highest figure recorded in the year 2017-18 i.e. 1803 and the figures declined in the following years.



During the last 5 years, the category of youths who had got maximum skill training were the Rudimentary youths (45.8%) which is closely followed by Neo-Literates (35.70%), then Non Literates (6.70%) and 12 Standard (11.50%).



(b) Sex wise distribution of trainees under JSS Program

Out of 7966 trainees who were trained in the last 5 years, women trainees were the maximum (81.0%) and male trainees were nominal (18.9%). The year-wise progresses of trainees (sex-wise) are shown below.

Years	No. of Trades	Person admitted	Male		Female	
			Nos.	%	Nos.	%
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
2017-18	10	1803	123	6.8	1680	93.2
2018-19	9	1490	162	10.8	1328	89.1
2019-20	6	1087	81	7.4	1006	92.5
2020-21	11	1787	516	28.8	1271	71.1
2021-22	17	1799	627	34.8	1172	65.1
Total.	53	7966	1509	18.9	6457	81.0

(c) Distribution of trainees by Social Background under JSS Program.

During the last 5 years annual training, youth belonging to OBC were maximum (78.8%) followed by SC (14.9%) and ST (4.2%) respectively as indicated below.

Years	Total No. of Trainees	ST		SC		OBC		Others	
		Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
2017-18	1803	39	2.1	297	16.5	1465	81.2	2	0.17
2018-19	1490	40	2.7	222	15.0	1228	81.3	--	--
2019-20	1087	39	3.6	141	13.0	907	83.3	--	--
2020-21	1787	180	10.0	247	13.8	1206	67.5	154	8.6
2021-22	1799	40	2.2	280	15.5	1479	82.2	--	--
Total	7966	338	4.2	1187	14.9	6285	78.8	156	1.9

(d) Distributions of trainees by Age under JSS Program

During the last 5 years annual training, youths belonging to the age group between 15 to 35 were 81.7%. There was no participant belonging to the age group between 15 and below.

Years	Total No. of Trainees	15 to 35 years		35-45 years	
		Nos.	%	Nos.	%
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
2017-18	1803	1597	88.5	206	11.4
2018-19	1490	1319	88.5	171	11.4
2019-20	1087	938	86.2	149	13.7
2020-21	1787	1468	86.6	319	17.9
2021-22	1799	1191	66.2	608	33.7
Total	7966	6513	81.7	1453	18.2

(e) Distributions of trainees by Literacy under JSS Program:

During the last 5 years annual training, youths belonging to the category with some education applied maximum and got trained. Their percentage was 45.8% followed by neo literate youths which stands at 35.7% as shown below.

Years	Total No. of Trainees	Illiterates		Neo-literates		With some education		12 Standard	
		Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
2017-18	1803	222	12.3	897	49.8	684	37.9	--	--
2018-19	1490	158	10.6	589	39.5	743	49.9	--	--
2019-20	1087	75	7.0	647	59.5	363	33.4	--	--
2020-21	1787	47	2.6	429	24.0	935	52.3	376	21.0
2021-22	1799	37	2.0	286	15.8	929	51.6	547	30.4
Total.	7966	539	6.7	2848	35.7	3654	45.8	923	11.5

(f) Trade wise Nos. of Trainees:

Out of 7966 trainees who were trained in the last 5 years, trainees who got training on “Fruit, Vegetable Processing & preservation” were maximum (18.9 %) which was followed by Embroidery (12.4 %) and Toy making (9.2 %) respectively as shown below.

SL. No.	Trades	Financial Years					Total	%
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
1	Fruit, Vegetable Processing & preservation	575	408	340	157	--	1480	18.9
2	Toy Making	244	200	280	-	--	724	9.2
3	Cutting & tailoring	126	120	60	119	--	425	5.4
4	Embroidery	300	249	187	240	--	976	12.4
5	Spoken English	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6	Carpentry	40	81	--	79	--	200	2.5
7	Radio & TV repairing	80	82	80	119	--	361	4.6
8	Beauty culture, health care & make up	122	160	140	120	--	542	6.9
9	Jute Braided Products maker	100	--	--	--	--	100	1.2
10	Assistant Beauticians	20	20	--	--	--	40	0.5
11	Handicraft: Applique, patch work	196	170	--	--	--	366	4.6
12	Agriculture (Beekeeper)	--	--	--	118	--	118	1.5
13	Handicrafts & Carpets (Handmade bamboo, Agarbatti stick making)	--	--	--	200	--	200	2.5
14	Agriculture (Mushroom Grower)	--	--	--	237	80	317	4
15	Apparel, Made-ups & Home furnishing (Hand Embroidery)	--	--	--	198	--	198	2.5
16	Electronics & Hardware (Electrical Technician)	--	--	--	200	80	280	3.5
17	Agriculture (Animal Health Worker)	--	--	--	--	80	80	1.0
18	Agriculture (Poultry Farmer)	--	--	--	--	160	160	2.0

19	Apparel, Made-ups & Home furnishing (Self Employed Tailor)	--	--	--	--	60	60	0.7
20	Automotive (Driving Assistant)	--	--	--	--	160	160	2.0
21	Assistant Hair Stylist	--	--	--	--	100	100	1.2
22	Assistant Beauty Therapist	--	--	--	--	120	120	1.5
23	Construction (Helper Construction Painter)	--	--	--	--	80	80	1.0
24	Food Processing (Jam Jelly and Ketchup Processing Technician)	--	--	--	--	160	160	2.0
25	Food Processing (Pickle Making Technician)	--	--	--	--	180	180	2.3
26	Furniture (Cane Seat weaver)	--	--	--	--	119	119	1.5
27	Furniture fitting (Assistant Carpenter Wooden Furniture)	--	--	--	--	140	140	1.7
28	Handicrafts (Traditional Hand Embroidery)	--	--	--	--	120	120	1.5
29	Handicrafts (Carpets weaver knotted)	--	--	--	--	40	40	0.5
30	IT-ITES (Domestic Data Entry Operator)	--	--	--	--	40	40	0.5
31	Plumbing - Plumber (General)	--	--	--	--	80	80	1.0
Grant Total		1803	1490	1087	1787	1799	7818	

(g) Nos. of youth who are credit linked under JSS

75 (Seventy five) Trained youths are linked with credit with State Bank of India (SBI) and Manipur Rural Bank (MRB) under the refinance scheme of the Micro Unit Development and Refinance Agency (MUDRA) under the Prime Minister MUDRA Yojana in the last five years. The details of achievements are shown below:-

Sr. No.	Types of Trades	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Total
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
1	Applique & Patch work	7	3	--	3	--	13
2	Fruit Processing & Preservation	15	12	--	3	--	30
3	Embroidery	9	9	--	1	--	19
4	Kouna Mat Making	5	5	--	2	--	12

5	Mushroom Cultivation	-	-	-	1	--	1
Grant Total		36	29	--	10	--	75

Jan Shikshan Sansthan, Chandel District, Manipur.

WWAGS is awarded by Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India to facilitate Skill Development Training Programme in Chandel District under the flagship programme of the Ministry entitled as Jan Shikshan Shansthan (JSS) or Institute of People's Education (IPE).



This programme was registered an entity on 2nd August 2021 to function independently and separately from WWAGS and JSS, Thoubal. But it is working in close association with WWAGS till today. 900 youths were registered for the first batch of Skill development training in various sectors. The details of youths who received Vocational training under JSS/IPE Chandel are as follow:

a) Sex wise distribution of trainees under JSS Programme

Years	No. of Trades	Person admitted	Male Nos.	%	Female Nos.	%
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
2021-22	13	900	220	24%	680	76%
Total	13	900	220	24%	680	76%

b) Distribution of trainees by Social Background under JSS Program.

Years	Total No. of Trainees	ST
(a)	(b)	(c)
2021-22	900	900
Total	900	900

(c) Distributions of trainees by Age under JSS Program

Years	Total No. of Trainees	15 to 35 years	35-45 years
(a)	(b)	(e)	(g)
2021-22	900	548	352
Total	900	548	352

(e) Distributions of trainees by Literacy under JSS Program

Years	Total No. of Trainees	Illiterates		Neo-literates		With some education		12 Standard	
		Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
2021-22	900	34	4%	324	36%	273	30.3%	269	29.9%
Total.	900	34	4%	324	36%	273	30.3%	269	29.9%

(d) Trade wise Nos. of Trainees:

SL. No.	Trades	Financial Years
		2021-22
(a)	(b)	(c)
1	Animal Health Worker	40
2	Musroom Grower (Small entrepreneur)	40
3	Small Poultry	80
4	Self Employed Tailor	80
5	Assistant Hair Stylist	80
6	Assistant Beauty Therapist	120
7	Electrical Technician	40
8	Jam Jelly and Ketchup Processing Technician	80
9	Pickle Making Technician	80
10	Cane Seat weaver	80
11	Assistant Carpenter Wooden Furniture	80
12	Traditional Hand Embroidery	60
13	Plumber General	40
Grant Total		900

Skill Hub Incentive (SHI).

Jan Shikshan Sansthan, Thoubal started to take up the SHI project under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Govt. of India from 1st January 2022. JSS, Thoubal is the only JSS in Manipur out of 50 JSS in India selected by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship from among all 304 JSS in India as PIA to implement the Skill Hub Training pilot project. After getting the approval of the project from the Ministry of



Skill Development and Entrepreneurship Govt. of India, JSS, Thoubal as PIA circulated invitations to the willing and interested youths (both boys and girls) Thoubal District to participate such skill hub training courses in Bakery and Assistant Beauty Therapy that we had applied to the Ministry already. So, the JSS Thoubal has been allocated with a target of 160 trainees to run SHI (PMKVY 3.0) in this phase of implementation. 80 trainees for Bakery training and 80 trainees for Assistant Beauty Therapy are enrolled respectively.

Such training aims to enable and mobilize the neo-literate, illiterate and rudimentary youths in Thoubal District to take up skill hub training and becomes self-employable after finishing the courses. Under this scheme, monetary reward is provided to the trainees who are successfully trained, assessed and certified in skill courses. This scheme was launched in the country on 15th July 2015 by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modiji on the occasion of World Youth Skill Day with a view to decrease the flooding masses of unemployment in the country.

Bakery: Bakery business is one of the most revenue generating sectors of the food processing industries because bakery products are very popular in all parts of the country, particularly in our state Manipur. The bakery business is very lucrative as one can start with just a small amount of money in a small space. A large number of population of the state prefers fresh bakery products from local places. The bakery products are consumed at huge quantity because of its low prices and changing tastes of the growing population.



Assistant Beauty Therapy: An Assistant Beauty Therapist should be aware of the basics of the beauty therapy, health and hygiene, safety and need to be knowledgeable about various beauty products. Assistant Beauty Therapist is expected to perform basic depilation, manicure, pedicure and basic face services. Beauty Therapist is providing advance face care services, they should have basic sufficient knowledge. Beauty therapist perform various non-medical face and body treatments using their advanced knowledge of skin biology, skin physiology and cosmetic chemistry. They provide skin and hair removal treatments, massage therapy as well as manicure and pedicures. So, this kind of training is also a job oriented one and it can help the youths both boys and girls to rid-off the unrestful of mind about unemployment.



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Urban Livelihood Project

The organization started livelihood project for the people in the urban area of Lilong, Imphal West Municipal Council & Lilong, Thoubal Municipal council under aegis of Manipur Urban Development Agency (MUDA) with effect from 31st December 2016. The project is sponsored by **Deendayal Antodaya Yojan – National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)**. Women having similar activities were organized to form SHGs and they were provided training. They had been opened saving accounts in Banks. About 368 SHGs had been formed and their 87 SHGs had been facilitated credit linkages with loan size of Rs. 1,00,000 in each SHGs with Manipur Rural Banks and others are awaiting for credit linkages. During the month of lockdown due to COVID-19, many SHGs had also distributed free face masks designed by their own to public and also donated to district administrator. WWAGS also has registered 2 ALF (Areas Level Federation) in Lilong (Thoubal) Municipal Council.

Hand Holding Support:

Sr. No.	Types of Trades	Progress of SHGs promotion			
		April 2017	May 2017	June 2017	Total
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
1	Weaving	230	230	230	230
2	Kouna Crafts	90	90	90	90
3	Embroidery	48	48	48	48
Grant Total					368

Scheduled Caste (Sc) Development Program Through Cluster Approach (Ahvy):

The total Scheduled Caste (SC) population of Manipur as per Census 2011 is 97,042 which is about 3.8% of the total population of Manipur. Majority of SC population live in rural areas of valley districts of Manipur mainly in Thoubal and Bishnupur Districts.

So this programme/project was launched by WWAGS to improve the under privileged condition of scheduled caste people in Manipur who were deprived of Govt. development programmes to eliminate their problems in the field of handicraft sector in cluster approach by means of formations of SHGs at grass root level. The SHGs were given training and were linked to Bank for credit facilities.

The project was confined to Thoubal and Bishnupur Districts only because most people of Scheduled Caste (SC) are dwelling in these districts. 6 Clusters were instituted under the project in the rural areas of Bishnupur District.

The activities taken up under the project for about 70 SHGs formed as of 31st March 2020 as a continuous form are furnished as below;

- 1) Cane & Bamboo handicraft.
- 2) Jute Craft.
- 3) Toy and Doll Making and Hand Embroidery.

Around 1273 members had been enrolled to participate the said activities. And out of the 1273 member artisans, 10 members from each of four SHGs (engaged in Hand Embroidery activities)

had achieved 30 days long skill development training programme and they had been linked with banks. The detailed cluster wise achievements are shown below:

Nos. of SHG promoted in each Clusters and strength of membership

Name of Trades	No. of SHG and No. of artisans	Names of cluster						Total SHGs	Total Artisans
		Ngangkhalawai Awang	Ngangkhalawai Makha	Ngangkhalawai Mathak	Thamnapokpi Maning	Thamnapokpi Mayai	Thamnapokpi Awang		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
1 Machine Embroidery	SHG	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Artisans	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2 Cane and Bamboo	SHG	3	3	3	3	3	3	18	--
	Artisans	77	75	75	69	68	45	--	409
3 Jute Craft	SHG	2	2	2	2	2	2	12	--
	Artisans	30	34	30	34	30	26	--	184
4 Toy Dolls Making	SHG	2	2	3	2	3	2	14	--
	Artisans	39	36	45	38	39	30	--	227
5 Hand Embroidery	SHG	4	4	5	5	4	4	26	--
	Artisans	92	76	85	75	60	65	--	453
Total								70	1273

Out of the 1273 individual member artisans, 10 members from each of four SHGs (engaged in Hand Embroidery activities) were selected and imparted 30 days long skill development training programme so that they are suited for credit link with Bank.

Nos. of SHG / Artisans provided Skill Training

Name of Trades	No. of SHG and No. of artisans	Names of cluster						Total SHGs	Total Artisans
		Ngangkhalawai Awang	Ngangkhalawai Makha	Ngangkhalawai Mathak	Thamnapokpi Maning	Thamnapokpi Mayai	Thamnapokpi Awang		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
1 Machine Embroidery	SHG	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Artisans	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2 Cane and Bamboo	SHG	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Artisans	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

3	Jute Craft	SHG	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
		Artisans	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4	Toy Dolls Making	SHG	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
		Artisans	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5	Hand Embroidery	SHG	1	1		1	1		4
		Artisans	10	10	--	10	10		--
Total								4	40

SHG – Bank Linkage Program

Poor people are not accessed to credit as they cannot provide collaterals to the Banks for their credit requirement. However, banks use to provide credit to them, if they (members) have peer pressure affinity within them. The organization has formed 52 SHGs under the SHPI project of NABARD as on March, 2021. They are all done saving linkage with their nearby banks and started internal lending among members and their credit linkage with the Bank is underway. Following is the achievement of the SHPI project as on till-date.

Sl. No.	Particulars		Total of previous year	Progress this year	Cumulative figure as on this years
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
1	No. of SHGs formed	Male	--	--	--
		Women	20	32	52
		Total	20	32	52
2	Membership	Male	--	--	--
		Women	205	367	572
		Total	205	367	572
3	Saving mobilized (Rs.)		--	61,500	61,500
4	No. of SHGs having SB A/Cs with Bank. (Nos)		9	32	41
5	Saving amount at Bank of SHGs	Deposited	28,500	1,01,312	1,29,812
		Withdrawal	--	--	--
		Balance	28,500	1,01,312	1,29,812
6	No. of SHGs undertaking internal lending (Nos)		--	--	--
7	Total amount of internal loans to members (Rs)		--	--	12,000
8	No. of SHGs availed loans from Bank (Nos)		--	32	32
9	Total amount of Bank credit (Rs)		--	70,000	70,000

Start-Up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (Svep) Keirao Block, Imphal East, Manipur

Wangjing Women and Girls Society (WWAGS) started to implement “Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP)” which is launched by MSRLM at Keirao Bitra Block, Imphal East Manipur under the Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Rural Livelihood Mission (Aajeevik), for which the MOU was signed on 8th January 2019 in between Manipur State Rural Livelihood Mission (MSRLM)



and Wangjing Women and Girls Society (WWAGS), the Project Implementing Agency (PIA), with a view of encouraging and promoting village entrepreneurs to set-up enterprises to avail them different additional resources of regular income to get out of poverty. Soon after the corresponding transfer of fund to the PIA, the required staffing of manpower, the required training of the staffs and preparation of Detail Project Report (DPR) had been done before the financial year of 2019-2020 so as to begin the work of SVEP, the DPR prepared by WWAGS was approved by the Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India on 28th November 2019 and then, Annual Work Calendar (AWC) was prepared. As per the work calendar the following activities are being done according to the schedule mentioned in the AWC.

1. Capacity Building Training and Sensitization of different entities (BRC, CBO, CRP, CRP-EPs, BMMU Community Cadre, Bank representative, Entrepreneurs etc.)
2. Performance tracking for beneficiaries (Assessment and Observation)
3. Books & Record keeping with reporting.



The progress in the implementation of the programme is facing a big hindrances and disturbances from the outbreak of the life threatening Covid – 19 pandemic. But the PIA managed hardly, maintaining S.O.P. of Covid-19, to support 259 enterprises with trained active working CRP-EPs.

The Annual Work Calendar was prepared with the view of completing the above mentioned activities, emphasizing on the activities of Administrative procedure like the preparation of operational guideline of BRC, CRP-EPs and CEP. Utilization Certificates and requisition of matching fund from State Government and GOI. Further like BRC readiness, identifying potential Entrepreneurs and their registration with preparing of loan application, capacity building (EDP) training for Entrepreneurs and necessary procedure involvement activities with relation to enterprise grounding were schedule in the AWC.

CRP-EPs being one of the most important local human resources for the successful implementation of SVEP, indeed their capacity building is must needed. So the PIA

conducted the trainings and covered all the related syllabus with local context adaptation as prescribed by the NRO. The PIA provided a training programme for 35 days to complete the whole Basic Business Skill as well as orientation of the SVEP sensitization in five different scheduled sessions was given as per task related activities. This helps them to execute their task effectively to their entrepreneurs.



Besides these, the PIA conducted adequate capacity building training programmes for SHGs, CBOs, CRP-EPs and Entrepreneurs. During the training session, they had been taught basic business knowledge, accountancy and skills of business management. They had also been taught the basic ideas and technique regarding the communication skills. The experts and trainers tried to let them understand vision, scope and objectives of SVEP clearly. Thus all the participants had been sensitized the well and perfect concept of SVEP in accordance with the guidelines mentioned in the Master Circular of the SVEP project. After completion of the course of training session of the relevant courses and certificates had also been distributed to all the participants.



WBSRLM awarded to WWAGS to facilitate base line survey and prepare Detail Project Report (DPR) for implementation of Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme at Alipurduar – I Block, West Bengal state. WWAGS have done staffing of data collectors and local resource persons to monitor the work of data collectors. WWAGS provided trainings for DPR oriented capacity building of SVEP to the staffs. The data collectors were assigned their respective villages for base line survey in the whole areas of Alipurduar-I Block. The local resource staffs collected the data from the data collectors and tabled to GPIS for group discussion. After analysing all the information collected from the staffs, WWAGS prepared the Detail Project Report and the prepared DPR was submitted to WBSRLM on 28th March 2021 to start implementing SVEP at Alipurduar – I Block, West Bengal state.



In the financial year 2021-2022, the PIA provided the following training programmes.

1. Capacity Building Training for CBOs, newly set up federations and SHGs in the training hall of BRC-Office, Keirao.
2. Refresher training for whole the active CRP-EPs.
3. Refresher Training for BRC Management Committees.

- 4. Capacity Building and Skill Development training for newly developed entrepreneurs.

So far, 720 entrepreneurs had been trained. The staffs of BRC Keirao continued Registration of enterprises to Udhayan registration as well as Gram Panchayat.

The staffs of this BRC continued tracking of the following activities;

- i) Operational modality of PTS (Performance Tracking System) of the enterprises.
- ii) Financial management and credit repayment of the enterprises.

West Bengal State Rural Livelihood Mission continued to entrust WWAGS to facilitate base line survey and prepare DPR for to facilitate base line survey and to prepare DPR for implementation of Start-Up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) at five blocks of West Bengal namely;

1. Matigara Block
2. Jamboni Block
3. Hilli Block
4. Prusurah Block
5. Islampur Block





GENERAL SECTION

Azadi ka Amrit Mohotsav

Wangjing Women and Girls Society (WWAGS) Wangjing, Manipur-India organized one day Azadi ka Amrit Mohotsav programme on 12th April 2021 at the Central Hall of the WWAGS.

1) Shri Dr. L. Ibungohal Singh (Retd. Principal Y.K. College), 2) S. Sengoi Singh (Lecturer W.M. Girls College) and N. Kuber Singh (Boxer) graced the function as Chief Guest, President and Guest of Honour respectively. Sixty three person were attended the function upto end of the programme.



Smt. N. Ashamila Devi of the WWAGS gave welcome address and key note address of Mohotsav. She stated that this Mohotsav is a tribute with sweet memory to our passed away freedom fighters who sacrificed their lives for the country's freedom. Therefore, this Mohotsav is a festival of awakening of the national spirit festival of fulfilling the dream of good governance and global peace and development.

Shri Dr. L. Ibungohal Singh, Chief Guest of the function said that the aim of this Mohotsav is to remember every important moment of our freedom struggle and to build the future with new energy with a view to strengthening the roots of our democracy through the constitution of India. He further described that Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav means the elixir of energy of independence, the elixir of inspiration of the warriors of freedom struggle and new ideas of development. He also mentioned further that free India is a precious gift of our freedom fighters who sacrificed their lives at our freedom struggle. In this connection, the 75th anniversary of our independence will be celebrated as Azadi ka Amrit Mohotav. This Mohotsav was integrated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modiji with a flag off. It was started on the completion of 91 years of the Dandi March of Mahatma Gandhiji. So it will run for 75 weeks that will end on 15th August 2023. This Festival aims to create a vision for India in 2047. It is also an initiative of the Central Government of India to commemorate 75 years of our independence. He further mentioned that Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav celebrates the glorious history of Indian people, culture and achievements. It includes a series of events all over the country. One of the main motives of the Mohotsav is that every citizen of our country should know about all the untold incidents of the freedom struggle of the country. So, we the citizens of India should learn to love our country and need to protect its freedom forever. We should observe the sweet memory of our passed away heroes who laid their valuable lives for the country's freedom struggle.

He mentioned further that as a result of the sacrifice of our beloved heroes and leaders of the freedom movement, we can enjoy the true happiness of a sovereign country. So, we need to respect the souls of such heroes and leaders. Now, our country is moving forward faster in all round development though we are facing the terrible pandemic of COVID-19 for these two successive years. We can also be in good position to overcome this terrible pandemic of COVID-19 by the hard effort of our doctors, nurses and medical scientists who are working at the



frontline to eradicate the misery of the pandemic. So, we should wear face mask and use hand sanitizer though we have got vaccinated as to prevent ourselves from misery of this pandemic of COVID-19.

Thus he concluded his speech about Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav. The programme was also closed here after giving vote of thank by Smt. Sapam Renubala.

Awareness Programme On The Precautions To Be Taken-Up During Pandemic Of Covid-19

Wangjing Women and Girls Society (WWAGS) Wangjing, Manipur-India organized one day mass Awareness Programme on the Precautions to be taken-up during the Pandemic of COVID-19 on the 23rd April 2021 at the Khangabok Part 3 Khunou Leikai Community Hall, Thoubal District-Manipur. The programme was participated by 35 participants including 20 women. Shri Dr. L. Bijen Singh Asst. Director Environment and Ecology, Govt. of Manipur and Shri L. Jelshyam Singh, Asst. Professor Thoubal College, Govt. of Manipur facilitated the programme as resource persons of the programme.

At the outset of his speech the resource person, Shri Dr. L. Bijen Singh expressed his warm heartedly thankful to the organisers and participants for giving him such a chance to deliver a few words regarding the topic. Further, he began to explain that Coronavirus are a family of viruses that can cause respiratory illness in human beings. They get their name “Corona” from the many crowns like spikes on the surface of the virus. Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and the common cold are examples of Coronaviruses that cause illness in human beings. The new strain of coronavirus, COVID-19, was first reported in Wuhan, China in December 2019. The virus has since spread to all continents including India.

The resource person expressed further that the number of people infected increases daily. The organization that collect this information including the World Health Organisation and the Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) are getting information and continuously learning more about this outbreak.

Thus, the resource person expressed how this virus spreads from person to person. When the virus travels in respiratory droplets when an infected person cough, sneezes, talks, sings or breath near a person (within six feet) this is thought to be the main way COVID-19 is spreading. From close contact (touching, shaking hands) with an infected person, it will be high chance to infect or communize to others. By touching the surfaces that the virus has landed on, then touching our eyes, mouth or nose before washing our hands, it will be infected to ourselves and other.

He describes further that the people above 60 years and the children below 10 years are also in high risks of COVID-19. These groups of people should be stayed at home in safe. In this connection, the resource person suggested the participants to wash our hands frequently with soap and water, or clean with alcohol based hand rub. We should maintain at least 1 metre distance between persons. We need to stay home if we feel unwell. Face mask should be used,



warm ginger tea should be taken to improve our immune system. The resource person concluded his talk after a short interaction with the participants. Thus the programme was concluded with appreciation from the participants.

Workshop on Organic Farming:

A one-day workshop on organic farming was organized by WWAGS on 17th May, 2021 at Wangjing Devi Mandap, Thoubal District Manipur. The workshop was participated by 40 persons – 25 males and 15 females. Dr. K. I. Meitei, Director, ICM and Dr. L. Mirana Devi, Asst. Professor facilitated the workshop as resource persons. At the beginning of the workshop, the resource person Dr. K. I. Meitei welcomed all the participants and extended his thanks for attending the workshop in time. The resource person said that organic farming is not a new one, it has been practicing since time immemorial and treating it as our traditional system of agriculture even though a few innovative methods are adopted for the preparation of the bio-fertilizer. The resource person indicated that there is a lot of bio resources in the surrounding areas of our villages from which bio-fertilizer can easily be prepared and used for agriculture.

Before the development of chemical fertilizer, different types of bio-fertilizer prepared from different organic masses were used. Till today it is not neglected and is being used extensively because of the understanding of soil pollution caused by using chemical fertilizers. The resource person highlighted its new approach for sustainable use. He said that the bio-cow dung manure preparation based on the bio-conversion of green bio-mass, monsoon-weeds, hedge plants and leaves of fast growing trees. Bio-cow dung preparation is a scientific method of composing in which organic bio-mass is soaked with cow dung slurry and covered by polythene providing optimum temperature, moisture and aeration condition for microbial activity. In this way compost is prepared and yielded in a short period of 1-2 months. He also highlighted the utilization of agro-waste through vermi farming and stated that earthworms, the farmers' friend can convert agro-wastes into valuable bio-fertilizers and bio-fuels and this promotes organic re-cycling process crucial for maintenance for soil fertility. Earthworms with their particular characteristic of feeding, borrowing and excreting serve an important function of converting waste into fertilizers. These wonderful organisms break up organic matter, combine it with soil particles and enhance microbial activity, thereby maintaining the fertility. Ashes of briquettes after being burnt or lignite from farm weeds are also used as bio-fertilizer in organic farming.

The resource person stated vermi compost made from green monsoon weeds leafy bio-mass contains more nitrogen and good humus content. Vermicompost manure is also rich Micro-flora which helps in improving soil health and adds to the natural fertility of soil. He further said about the heap method of preparing bio-fertilizer. Bio-Mass manure is also made at ground level heap, under the tree shades and it does not require any specific structure like pits and tanks as other methods do.

The resource person further stated, "bio-fertilizer is chiefly made for agricultural field from bio-mass, monsoon weeds and leaf litter with very little cow dung. Initially, bio-mass is piled up in systematic layers, roughly each layer of thickness of 6" to 9" containing dry agricultural waste, green bio-mass, leaflets, cutting of hedge plants and tree leaves. Two turnings are given to this heap at the interval of 15 days. Fully decomposed dark colour compost is prepared in 50 to 60 days. The resource person emphasized the participants to turn their

mind towards organic farming and practice it fully for the years to come". Thus a one-day workshop on organic farming was concluded peacefully after a short interaction.

Mass Awareness Programme on Horticulture:

A one day Mass Awareness Programme on Horticulture was organized on 21st June 2021 at the Nachou Community Hall Bishnupur District Manipur. 38 persons: 27 males and 11 females participated the programme. Shri L. Jelshyam Singh, Asst. Professor Thoubal College, Govt. of Manipur and M. Mahendra Singh (expert) facilitated the workshop as Resource Persons. The Resource Persons at the beginning of the workshop started that Horticulture is the sweetest branch of agricultural sciences that embrace the cultivation of fruits, vegetables and flowers and ornamentals but it is normally confused with fruit plantation. All horticultural crops required water for survival and optimum production. There are certain crops, fruits and vegetables which grow under water stress conditions or depend on rain water. There are perennial fruit trees which absorb water during rains, store in their organs (tissues) and carry on their life in rainless period. The grown up trees punch their root down in search of water and draw water from the lower layer for survival and production. But vegetables being shallow rooted and seasonal in nature need irrigation in dry period

The resource persons said that all horticultural crops are remunerative and bring substantial income to the grower and vegetables being short term crop grow well in monsoon with its rains give good production and income with marginal attention. Hence horticulture is a better choice for environmental rejuvenation and economic in the hilly and foothill areas. The resource person laid out the importance of fruit growing and food value by stating that all fruits contain substantial quality of minerals such as Calcium, Phosphorous and Iron required for healthy growth. Vitamins which play a vital role in human nutrition are also abundantly available in the fruits. The resource person explained and sensitized the participants about vegetable farming, its good value and medicinal value. He said that vegetables are like field crops which mature within 2 - 6 months after planting. Because of short gestation, very heavy yield per unit area, high market demand, they are easily accepted by farmers per high returns. The resource person said that like fruits, vegetables also provide various health promoting ingredients like proteins, fats, carbohydrates, minerals and vitamins and they form the cheapest source of nutrients. The resource person mentioned that in India the fruit consumption is very low competing to that in the developed countries. Hence there is a wide gap between production and demand. That is why great importance is laid on expansion of fruit area and increase of production. Regarding factors governing food plantation, the resource person said that every vegetation may be forest, field crops or fruit trees, has its own specific requirement with respect to climate, soil, nutritional items etc.

During the programme there was an interactive sessions in respect of i) protection against grazing animals, ii) Plant Protection against pests and diseases, iii) watering during dry spell, iv) Hoeing, weeding periodically v) Inter cropping in Kharif seasons with vegetables, pulses, oil seeds etc. vi) Annual manuring, twice a year and vii) Harvesting and marketing. Thus the Mass Awareness Programme on Horticulture was concluded peacefully.



Mass Awareness Programme on The Maintenance And Welfare Of Parents And Senior Citizens Act 2007:

A one-day Mass Awareness Programme on “The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007” was organized on 21st July 2021 at Recreation Hall of Senior Citizen Home, Ngaikhong Siphai, Bishnupur District. The awareness programme was participated by 54 ageing persons – 22 males and 32 females of the Ngaikhong Siphai and surrounding villages. Shri Dr. M. Rajendro Singh, (RRTC – NE) and Dr. Khundrakpam Jugindro Singh, Prof. Thoubal College Manipur facilitated the awareness programme as resource persons. At the outset of the programme the resource persons welcomed all the participants for attending the function in time. The resource person started to explain about the facilities available for the welfare of parents and Senior Citizens under “The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007”. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Govt. of India is the nodal Ministry responsible to formulate the policy on issues relating to ageing. It coordinates with other stakeholders including various Ministries of the Central and State Governments, NGOs, Civil Societies, Institutions, etc. for achieving the overall goal for enhancing the quality of life of the elderly population.

1. Ministry of Rural Development:- The Ministry had implemented the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme under which Central assistance is given towards pension @ Rs. 200/- per month per person to persons above age of 60 years and Rs. 500/- per month per person to persons above age of 80 years belonging to a household below poverty line, which is meant to be supplemented by at least an equal contribution by the states. About 209 lakh beneficiaries were covered under the scheme during 2011-2012. The Ministry is administering the Anna-Purna Scheme under which free food grains (wheat or rice) up to 10 kg. per month per person are provided to destitute older persons of 65 years or above who are otherwise eligible for old age pension but are not receiving it.

2. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare:- Under this head, the resource person pointed out by stating that the Ministry provided separate queues for older persons in Government Hospitals and Geriatric Clinic in several Government hospitals. The Ministry has also implemented the National Programme for the HealthCare for the Elderly (NPHCE) during the XI plan starting from the year 2007-08. The basic aim of the programme is to provide separate and specialized comprehensive health care to Senior citizens at various level of state health care delivery system including outreach services.

3. Ministry of Finance:- The Ministry provides tax benefits for senior citizens as under:

- (i) Income Tax exemption for senior citizens of age 60 years and above upto Rs. 2.50 lakh per annum.
- (ii) Income tax exemption for Senior citizens of age 80 years and above upto 5.0 Lakh per annum.
- (iii) Deduction of Rs. 20,000/- under section 80D is allowed to an individual who pays medical insurance premium for his/her parent or parents, who is a senior citizen.

4. Ministry of Railways:- The Ministry provides the following facilities to Senior Citizens.

- * Separate ticket counters for Senior Citizens of age 60 years and above at various Passenger Reservation System (PRS) Centres if the average demand per shift is more than 120 tickets.

- * Provision of lower berth to male passengers of age 60 years and above and female passenger of 45 years and above.
- * 40% and 50% concession in rail fare for male and female Senior Citizens of age 60 years and above respectively
- * Wheel chairs at station for old age passengers

5. Ministry of Civil Aviation:- The Ministry provides air fare concession upto 50% for male passenger aged 65 years and above and female passenger aged 63 years and above in the National Carrier, Air India on the date of commencement of journey and on production of proof of age (photo ID) and nationality.

6. Department of Pensions:-As per recommendation of the Sixth Pay Commission, additional pension will be provided as per given below to older persons:

Aged Group	% Pension to be added
80+	20
85+	30
90+	40
95+	50
100+	100

Besides, the resource person highlighted other facilities available under this Act for the Welfare of Senior Citizens like (1) Maintenance of parents and Senior Citizens, (2) Establishment of Old Age Homes, (3) Provisions for Medical Care of Senior Citizens, (4) Protection of life and property of Senior Citizens, (5) Offences and Procedure for trials etc. Thus, the mass awareness programme on the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens was concluded successfully after a short interaction between the participants and resource persons.

Mass Awareness Programme on Poultry Farming:

A one-day Mass Awareness Programme on Poultry Farming was organized on the 17th August 2021 at Community Hall of Thongjao Mayai Leikai, Kakching District participated by 49 persons-35 males and 14 females of the village. Shri Dr. L. Sharat Singh Asst. Director Veterinary, Govt. of Manipur and Shri Dr. M. Rajendro Singh, Rtd. Joint Director Vet. Govt. of Manipur facilitated the mass awareness programme as resource person. The resource person at the beginning of the session thanked the participants for sharing the awareness programme on poultry farming.

The resource person sensitized the participants that the dictionary meaning of poultry farming - the rearing of chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys etc. at the same farm. Thongjao and its surrounding villages like Waikhong, Langmeidong, Wangoo etc. these areas are suitable for taking up poultry farming. A farmer can rear ducks and geese at the same time with chickens and turkeys. A farmer can drive out the ducks and geese to the wetland areas in the morning for feeding themselves with little care.

In the wetlands there are plenty of edible feeds like snails and fresh aquatic plants for the fowls. In the evening when the fowls come back home, the farmer could arrange a few supplementary feed for them. In case of rearing chickens and turkeys the farmers need to collect fresh aquatic vegetation shoots, kitchen residues, and purchase supplementary feeds available in the markets. The farmers need to construct sheds for the fowls. The fowls should

be kept in dry places as far as possible, flooring with planks at the height of 2 to 3 feet from the earths' surface having partitions with sufficient space. When the fowls come to maturation they started laying eggs. In case of ducks they lay eggs for about 3 months, geese lay 10-15 eggs, local chickens lay 15 to 20 eggs, layers lay eggs for six months and whereas the turkeys lay 8 to 12 eggs. The market price of a duck and a chicken egg is Rs. 10/- whereas the egg of a goose and a turkey is Rs. 15/- per egg. The market price of a full grown up duck is Rs. 400 to 700, of a goose is Rs. 1000 to 1500 and in case of a chicken is Rs. 200 to 280/ kg. By showing the potential source of income the resource person suggested the participants for taking up poultry farming and getting maximum benefits/output with minimum input. After a short interaction the awareness programme was concluded successfully.

Awareness Programme on Land Treatment Measures in Watershed:

A one-day awareness programme on land treatment measures in watershed was organized on 20th September 2021 at the community Hall of Khoupum Valley, Noney District. The awareness programme was participated by 72 farmers – 31 males and 41 females of the village. Shri. Ch. Sarat Singh (Experts) and Dr. Khundrakpam Jugindro Singh, Prof. Thoubal College Manipur facilitated the participants as resource person. At the beginning of the awareness programme the resource person said that the main objective of watershed development programme is to conserve improve, develop and utilize the resources like land, water, vegetation, livestock etc. for efficient and sustained production and also to achieve integrated and holistic development. In the area of watershed management development of one resource becomes supplementary to development of other resource. For example, contour bundling in uplands and medium lands control soil erosion and at the same time moisture regime in soil increases and infiltration promoted. And plantation at degraded hill slopes not only control erosion from the vulnerable are also help in moisture conservation in the benefit if flood and drought control.

The resource person said in the watershed there are three physical sectors and out of which arable or cultivated lands are owned by private farmers as they get immediate and abundance of its return. The most important measures for cultivated lands are contour earth, stone and vegetative bunds to filter runoff water and control soil erosion. Besides, mixed cropping, inter cropping, alley cropping, agro forestry, dry land horticulture, cultivation of fodder, silvipasture, crop demonstration farm, backyard plantation, farm forestry are inevitable measures for land treatment. The second is the non-arable land treatment measures. This category includes culturable wasteland, barren and wasteland, permanent pasture and grazing ground. The most important measures for non-arable lands are contour vegetative hedges and contour trenches to conserve moisture. The third is the slope of the land in upper reaches of the watershed. Contour trenches decrease the length of slope into smaller sections which collected and support the growth of vegetation. The resource person stated that contour trenches break the velocity of runoff water and a good grass cover provides a protective barrier for the soil. The management of grass lands especially in upper reaches of the watershed is important as constant and enriching bio-mass which would help conserving soil moisture and would create environment for other advance tree species.

To maintain land treatment measures successfully in watershed, we are to know the soil character like slope of the land and its erosion. Soil, water, plant, climate and the basic

resources are nature's gift and essential for survival of mankind on earth. The high rate of demand for food, fodder, fiber and fuel has resulted deforestation and on the other side severe soil erosion, depletion in water resource had created imbalance in the ecological system.

Awareness Programme on Fundamental Duties

A one-day Mass Awareness Programme on Fundamental Duties was organized by WWAGS on 16th October 2021 at Langthabal Khunou, Laikol Lampak, Thoubal District. The programme was participated by 35 persons -20 youth from 5 youth's clubs and 15 women from 4 Women self-help groups of the village. Advocate N. Bipin Singh, facilitated the Mass Awareness Programme as resource person.

At the outset of the mass awareness programme, the resource person extended his thanks to all the participants for their arrival in time. The resource person started to say that the fundamental duties are those duties which are essential for every citizen for his own progress, the progress of the society and for the wellbeing of the nation. Every citizen of a state should do something or render certain services for the welfare of the society and the state in lieu of the protection and amenities he or she receives from the state. Duty refers to the activities which the individual should undertake as a member of the state. Every citizen must see that the same rights which he enjoys may also be equally enjoyed by his fellow citizens. For that he must do something and must not do something else. Thus, like rights, duties have also two sides – positive and negative.

The resource person stated that according to political scientists every right has a corresponding duty. It follows that every kind of right also has a kind of duty corresponding to its class. Thus, duties can be first classified as moral duties and legal duties to other citizens, duties to society or social duties, duties to the state or political duties. The resource person stated that Constitution which came into force on 26th January 1950 did not contain the chapter of fundamental duties. The chapter of fundamental duties was inserted in our constitution by 42nd amendment of the Constitution in 1976. By 42nd amendment after part IV of the Constitution, part IV is inserted in the Constitution which lays down fundamental duties of the citizens. The fundamental duties are intended to serve as a constant reminder to every citizen that while the Constitution specially confer upon him certain fundamental rights, equally the citizens also require to serve certain basic norms of democratic conduct and democratic behaviour. A set of 10 fundamental duties of citizens given by the Indian Constitution is by far the most fundamental and very important for every generation, present as well as future.

The Fundamental Duties of the Indian Citizens are:

1. It is the duty of every citizen to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem.
2. It is the duty to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom.
3. It is the duty to uphold and protect the Sovereignty, Unity and Integrity of India.
4. It is the duty of every citizen to defend the Country and render national service when called upon.
5. It is the duty to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities to remove practices derogatory to the dignity of women.



6. It is the duty of every citizen to value and preserve the rich heritage of our Composite culture.
7. It is the duty to protect and improve the natural environment including forest, lakes, rivers and wild life and have compassion for living creatures.
8. It is the duty of the citizen to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of enquiry and reform.
9. It is the duty of every citizen to safeguard public property and to adjure violence.
10. It is the duty of every citizen to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievements.

The resource person mentioned that the inclusion of fundamental duties in the Constitution is a progressive step. By inserting fundamental duties, 42nd Amendment has removed one of the biggest drawbacks of the Constitution. No Country can develop unless its citizen lay more attention towards duties rather than towards right.

Further, the resource person stated that these 10 (ten) duties are like ten Constitutional commandments to be obeyed by every citizen of the country. In the present state of affairs, only a sincere observance of these duties can enable the nation to meet the serious challenges it is facing. Though it is not laid down how the Fundamental Duties are to be enforced, it may be stated that these are Constitutional duties and shall enforceable by law. Parliament, by law, may provide for penalties to be imposed for failure to observe these duties. In short, Rights and Duties are either side of the same coin. We cannot have one without the other. Just as Fundamental Rights are essential for the citizen to protect him/her from the onslaught of authoritarian trends, Fundamental Duties are unavoidable to preserve the unity and integrity of the country. Thus a one day mass awareness programme on Fundamental Duties was concluded successfully after a short interaction between the resource person and the participants.

Awareness Programme on Consumer Rights.

A one-day Awareness Programme on Consumer Rights was organized on 13th November 2021 at the Multiplex Hall, Tentha Khongbal village participated by 48 persons of the locality. Advocate N. Bipin Singh and Shri L. Jelshyam Singh, Asst. Professor, Thoubal College Govt. of Manipur facilitated the Programme as Resource Person. The resource person at the outset of the programme extended his thanks to the participants for their presence in the awareness cum consultative programme in time. After a short discussion about the subject matter, the resource person presented a question stating “Who is a consumer?” to the participants. After a short interaction the resource person said that a consumer is he or she who buys or agrees to buy any goods from any seller to fulfil his or her needs by paying in full or partly paid and partly promised or under any system of deferred payment. But a person is not a consumer if he or she purchases goods for the purpose of reselling to others for gaining profit.

The resource person stated that the Consumer Protection Act 1986 gives a consumer - (i) Right to be protected against the marketing of goods and services hazardous to life and property, (ii) Right to be informed about the quality, quantity, purity, standard and price of goods or services, (iii) Right to access wherever possible to a variety of goods and services at competitive prices, (iv) Right to be heard and assured that his or her interest will receive due



consideration at appropriate manner, (v) Right to redress unscrupulous exploitation, (vi) Right to consumer education. The scope of Consumer Protection Act applies to all goods and services except those specifically exempted by the Central Government.

The resource person stated that there is a three-tier machinery for redressal of grievances - (i) a Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum generally known as the “District Forum” in each district, (ii) a Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission known as the : “State Commission” in each state, (iii) a National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission known as the “National Commission” at the centre. The resource person raised the question “what can you complain against?” He, sharing the answer of some participants, stated that any consumer can complain against unfair practice. Unfair includes false representation that the goods or services are of a particular standard, quality or grade, presenting second hand goods as new goods, falsely claiming that the goods have a particular sponsorship, approval, performance or benefit, hoarding of goods for increasing prices etc.

Where to file a complaint? The resource person by sharing with the participants stated that any consumer can file a complaint to District Forum or State Commission or National Commission according to the value of goods or services. No fee or stamp paper is charged for filing a complaint. The resource person sensitized the participants that if someone buys some goods for reselling purposes, he or she is not a consumer protected by this Act. After interacting between the resource person and the participants, the one day awareness programme on consumer rights was concluded successfully.

63rd Observation of Foundation Day of WWAGS.

WWAGS celebrated the 63rd Foundation Day of WWAGS, Wangjing, Manipur on the 22nd December 2021 at Central Hall of WWAGS, Wangjing, Thoubal District. The function was facilitated by Dr. N. Kunjo Singh Dr. M. Rajendra Singh (Retd. Joint Director, Veterinary, Govt. of Manipur) N. Rajivkumar Singh (Principal, IRE), L. Jelshyam Singh, (Asst. Professor, Thoubal College) as the Chief Guest, the President and the Guests of Honour respectively. More than 110 persons took part in the function. Distribution of mask and sensitization were done at the entrance of the Multiplex Hall before the beginning of the function. Seats were arranged maintaining the S.O.P of Covid-19. After the Chief Guest, the President and Guests of Honour took the chairs, special homage was given to (late) L. Suvakumar Singh, the founder, General Secretary of WWAGS by the family of the founder and staffs of WWAGS.

The programme of the function was inaugurated with welcome address and key note address by Laishram Premananda Singh, the present General Secretary of WWAGS, Wangjing- Manipur. He gave thanks to the founder Secretary (Late) L. Suvakumar Singh for his hard work to form the organisation and his hard work in implementing many projects for the people of Manipur, especially for the women section. And then, he highlighted the projects implemented in the past and the projects being implemented at present.

In the speech of the functional Chief Guest, Dr. N. Kunjo Singh narrated the long journey of Wangjing Women and Girls Society. He said that the participation of women in social events was very less in the past. Even now, only very few women comes out to take part in social events. (Late) L. Suvakumar Singh was one of the pioneers who really tried hard to help and

improve the standard of females in this society. That was the main reason why this rightful name “Wangjing Women and Girls Society” was given to this organisation.

Shri. N. Rajivkumar Singh, spoke about the deadly epidemic disease COVID-19. He explained how to take precaution and protect ourselves from the disease and the S.O.P of Covid-19. After the speech of Guest of Honour a shawl each was given to all the participants coming from different villages.

The functional President, Dr. M. Rajendra Singh (Retd. Joint Director, Veterinary, Govt. of Manipur), expressed his remembrance of the work of the founder General Secretary of WWAGS, (Late) L. Suvakumar Singh and the interest of the founder on caring the Senior Citizens, especially the older women. The programme was concluded with vote of thanks by Miss N. Ashamila Devi with the permission of the functional President.

Awareness Programme on Disaster Management:

A one-day Awareness Programme on Disaster Management was organized on the 3rd January 2022 at Community Hall of D-Phailen Meitei Leikai, Churachandpur District participated by 48 Persons – 16 males and 32 females of the village. L. Jelshyam Singh, (Asst. Professor, Thoubal College) and Dr. L. Bijen Singh, Asst. Director Environmental and Ecology, Govt. of Manipur facilitated the awareness programme as resource persons. The resource person Dr. L. Bijen Singh at the beginning of the programme stated that there are 2 types of disasters i.e. natural disaster and manmade disaster. He also compared natural disasters and natural hazards. Earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, cyclones, thunderstorms, droughts, floods, landslides, avalanches are the natural hazards. A natural hazard is infrequent and is capable of threatening life and property. If a hazard takes a furious form and begins to destroy life and property it becomes a natural disaster. A hazard is a risk associated with danger and a disaster is an event which actually causes great loss, hardship and suffering.

The resource person stated that if there is any change in the normal patterns either in the time of the floods or the fury of floods, the annual natural hazard turns into a natural disaster. It is said that in the 20th century there might have been thousands of natural hazards but there were only 30 major natural disasters in the world including earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, floods and cyclones. Natural hazard is classified into 2 major categories i) Geological hazards and (2) weather associated hazards. Earthquakes, volcanoes, landslides and avalanches are some forms of geological hazard including those earthquakes that occur under water and cause huge waves called Tsunami. Floods, cyclones, droughts are the important forms of weather associated hazards. The resource person mentioned some man-made disasters caused by nuclear, chemical, biological elements and other terrorist attacks and accidents.

Nuclear Disaster: 2 atom bombs which were dropped on the two cities of Japan during the second world war (1) over the city of Hiroshima on 6th August, 1945 destroyed 90% of the city, killed 66,000 people and injured 69,000 people (2) over the city of Nagasaki on 9th August, 1945 destroyed one third of the city, killed 39,000 people and injured 25,000 people.

Chemical Disaster: Chemical disaster can be caused by irresponsible handling of chemicals and industrial accidents. The Bhopal Gas Tragedy took place on 3rd December 1984 was one of such chemical disasters.



Biological Disaster: Biological disasters are caused by the release of germs or other biological substances. A biological substance like anthrax causes diseases like plaque and smallpox. Sometime back (in 2001) some postal workers in Washington DC died of anthrax inhalation and anthrax skin infection.

Terrorist Attacks: Terrorist attacks include suicide attacks, shooting massacres, bombing etc. On 7th July 2005 London was the target of terrorist attack. The terrorist attacked on the World Trade Centre in New York and the Pentagon in Washington on 11th September, 2001 killing thousands of people. In India, Mumbai had been under frequent terrorist attacks and still the city is always on high alert. The serial blasts that took place in 1993 killed many innocent people. On 25th August, 2003, a powerful bomb blasted at two crowded areas of the city, near Zaveri Bazar and gateway of India killed at least 45 people and injured over 150.

Accidents: Accidents can happen in air, on roads, rails and in water. Road accidents are a daily happening in almost all countries of the world same as on rail in air and water. Thousands of people are killed every month all over the world in such accidents.

Some measures to cope with disaster management are:

- Better knowledge about natural disaster and natural hazard and prepare to prevent, face and respond to disaster.
- Better knowledge can at least reduce the extent of damage.
- People in the disaster and hazard prone areas can be more vigilant and get prepared to face them so that their ill-effects were reduced.
- Ways to minimize the risks posed by volcanic eruptions.
- Taking up suitable measures to cope with earthquake hazards.
- Steps to cope with floods and droughts.
- Keeping alert cyclone forecasting and warning.
- Protection from biological substances.
- Pay attention to flood warning given by local authorities.
- Listen to your radio or watch TV for warning and advice.

After a brief interaction, the awareness programme was concluded peacefully.

One Day Training Programme on “Mushroom Cultivation”

A one-day training Programme on “Mushroom Cultivation” was organised by WWAGS, Wangjing-Manipur on 24th January 2022 at Community Hall, Charangpat, Thoubal District Manipur and the training programme was attended by 35 women. The programme was facilitated by Dr. L. Sharat Singh, Asst. Director Veterinary, Govt. of Manipur and Dr. L. Mirana Devi Asst. Professor as resource persons. The resource person Dr. L. Sharat Singh at the beginning of the session thanked the participants for attending the training programme on Mushroom Cultivation. The resource person, explained why we should do mushroom cultivation and why we should eat mushroom.

Mushroom is a food that not only meet our calories needs but also have compound beneficial for our health. In fact mushrooms are among the best vegetarian foods available. Mushrooms are a rich protein source having essential amino acids required by the human being. After rains

many mushrooms appear from nowhere, especially in grassland, near manure heap, dung or rotting straws/wood. 14000 species of fungi are considered as mushrooms. But all mushrooms found in the nature are not edible. Some mushrooms are even poisonous. Out of these, only 3000 have been considered to be truly edible. However, it is not possible to cultivate all of these. Despite all the efforts, it is successful to cultivate only about 200 species experimentally out of which 60-70 are cultivated commercially and about 10 are cultivated on industrial scale. Moreover, with increasing population the land is shrinking and mushroom cultivation utilizes vertical space and requires minimal land making it possible to promote mushrooms in pre-urban and urban areas also. So, we require mushroom cultivation to get the identified edible mushrooms from minimal land with very less effort. The material left after growing mushrooms, commonly referred as spent mushroom substrate, can be processed into manure. Thus, mushroom cultivation is an important method to promote sustainable manure based farming.

There is decline in income of farmers in traditional agriculture. To ensure that the farmer gets assured income month after month, there is a need for diversification in agriculture, that is, needs to cultivate different type of crops. One of the options is to grow mushrooms which can be grown on straws and other agricultural wastes.

Unlike plants, mushroom cultivation is an indoor activity. It is possible to grow mushrooms in a particular season under natural conditions. It is possible to grow mushrooms throughout the year under controlled conditions. An additional advantage is that very less land is required for growing mushrooms.

After a brief explanation on mushroom cultivation the resource persons taught the process of growing mushroom on straws to the trainees. After a long interaction between the resource persons and trainees the programme was concluded successfully.

Awareness Programme on Goatery Farming

A one-day Mass Awareness Programme on Goatery Farming was organized on the 04th February 2022, at Community Hall of Kwakta, Bishnupur District – Manipur. The programme was participated by 44 farmers. Dr. L. Sharat Singh, Asst. Director Veterinary Govt. of Manipur facilitated the programme as a resource person. The resource person at the outset of the programme extended his thanks to the participants for their heartfelt participation in the awareness programme in time. He stated that goats are small animals with horns and they are kept on farms for their milk, meat or wool and goats cheese. Leather made from the skin of goats are used for making musical instruments.

Billy-goats, nanny-goats and their kids live together at night in a shed having a broad rack made of wood planks with a height of about 2 to 3 feet from the earth surface. The resource person said that Manipur is the most suitable place for goatery farming, but due to lack of awareness, farmers are not interested and they seldom take up such programme. In Manipur goats are seen reared by a few farmers in Muslim Villages and Nepali villages. Regarding the land feature of the state, the resource person sensitized the participants that the total geographical area of Manipur is 22,327sq.km and out of which 90% is hill areas and 10% is valley areas. The hill areas

are covered with varieties of vegetation's and the climatic condition varies for tropical sub-alpine, which are very much suitable for rearing of such animals and a high potential income will be availed by goaterly farming to the farmers who live in the hill villages and residing near the foothills.

The resource person emphasized that a farmer can keep 3 billy-goats and 7-8 nanny-goats at a time. When a nanny-goat is 8 months old it starts its gestation period and when it is 1 year old it gives birth to one kid (say) in the first litter and in the second and third litter it gives birth to 3 to 4 kids. After 3 litters the nanny-goats are ready to be sold for their meat. When the kids are 3 months old they generally turn into weaning means starting eating vegetation's and neglecting mothers' milk. A Billy-goat can produce 14 to 15 kg of mutton and the price of 1 kg is Rs. 400 to 500. It is highly demanded by non-vegetarians. Some say that goat is gold next to gold itself because it can be turned into money immediately when we need like gold. The resource person appealed the participants for taking up goaterly farming. The awareness programme was concluded peacefully after a short interaction.

Awareness Programme on Psychoactive Substance Use:

Wangjing Women and Girls Society (WWAGS) organised one day mass awareness programme on psychoactive substances use among the youths on the 21st February 2022 at Samphabi Community Hall, Sapam to prevent our younger generation from using such kind of harmful drugs and substances including alcohol. The programme was participated by 45 youths including 30 males and 15 females. Dr. Shantikumar Singh and M. Mahendra Singh facilitated the programme as resource person.

At the very outset of his speech, Dr. Shantikumar Singh expressed his great pleasure for giving him such a chance to deliver some words regarding the topic psychoactive substances. The resource person described that psychoactive drugs are the substances that can alter the consciousness, mood and thought of those who use them. For examples tobacco, alcohol, cannabis, amphetamines, ecstasy, cocaine and heroin are included in such kind of drugs and substances.

He further said that psychoactive drugs and substances impose a substantial health burden on society. Tobacco and alcohol in particular are the major cause of death and the impact of tobacco is expected to increase in other part of world. Using psychoactive drugs which may be to find pleasure or to avoid pain can harm health and causes social problems both in the short and long term. Health effects can include disease of the liver or lungs cancer, death and injuries caused by accidents, overdose, assaults etc. Examples of social including quarrelling, breaking –up of relationships as well as neglecting of works and other duties of family.

Drug addiction which is also referred to as drug dependence is a disorder of the brain caused by the use of psychoactive drugs. Therefore, it may also be called an ailment. Such a drug dependent person may experience craving for the drug and difficulty in controlling its consumption, suffer from withdrawal symptoms when use of the drug is reduced or discontinued and increasing doses of the drug to feel its effects. The person may come to neglect other pleasure or interest, spend more time getting or using the drugs instead of trying



to recover from it. He/she persists in using the drugs despite clear evidence that it is causing harm.

The resource person explained further that psychoactive drugs affect communication between brain cells in certain region of the brain. For instance some drugs mimic and other blocks the effect of naturally occurring molecules that carry the specific messages from one brain cell to another. He said further that drug addiction is more common among the people with mental disorders than among the general population. For example, people with mental disorders are more likely to be alcohol dependent at some stage in their lives than people without a mental illness.

Conversely drug-dependent people are more likely to suffer from mental disorders than non-dependent people. For instance, he added further, people who are dependent on alcohol or cocaine, tobacco are made likely to suffer from depression than non-dependent people. This indicates either a common basics for both affliction or an interaction of effects at some level. Drug uses may either bring about mental illness, or it may be a way of easing of the symptoms of a mental disorder or the side effects of medication. Also, since many drugs produce effects typical of some mental illness, drug dependence and mental illness may have the same neurological causes.

The resource person explained further that the most effective way to treat drug addicts is behavioural therapy which is a kind of psychotherapy. New and better treatment is currently being developed. Some medication used for the treatment of drug addiction either block the effect of the drugs or cause unpleasant reactions. Other substances can be used as substitute for a drug. For instance, methadone can replace heroin. Such substitutes act like the drugs in some ways without inducing some of the harmful effect.

He explained further that drug addiction can be also treated through various behaviours. Such therapy aims to help people 'Unlearn' their drug taking behaviour, learn new ways to respond to craving and developing new skills to remain drug free situation.

The rapid advances in our understanding of how brain works brings with it a host of new ethical issue in both research and treatment of drug dependence. The biomedical research is guided by the moral principles such as ensuring that the benefits to society are greater than the risk to those who consent to treatment or research participate. The ethical issues that need to be redressed include, for instance equally of access to treatment, the potential treatment of persons without their consent, public funding for treatment of dependence, public credibility of climate trials and moral questions arising from animal experimentations and generic screening.

The resource person suggested that he would like to treat such drug dependent persons very lovingly. We should not discard them at all. We the family members of an addicted person need to be close to them so that we can understand them if we are willing to eradicate all types of psychoactive drugs and substances from our society. All sections of people are to be ready to extend our maximum cooperation in struggle/war against psychoactive drugs and substances. After a short interaction with the participants, the programme was concluded positively.

Observation of International Women's Day 2022

Wangjing Women and Girls Society (WWAGS), Wangjing, Manipur-India has been observing International Women's Day on the 8th March every year. For this year 2022, International Women's Day was observed at Senior Citizen Home for Older Women, Lakhipur Ward No. 9, Jiribam District on the 8th March 2022. The programme was participated by 45 participants



including 25 inmate women and other 20 women from this locality. Shri Dr. M. Rajendro Singh, (RRTC – NE), and Dr. A. Satyendra Singh facilitated the programme as Resource Person.

Shri Dr. M. Rajendro Singh expressed that International Women's Day has been being celebrated on the 8th March every year to honour women, salute their courage, celebrate their success and raise awareness about women's equity. For this year, the theme of International Women's Day is "Gender equality today for a sustainable tomorrow" aims to recognise women who are working to build a more sustainable future.

He mentioned further that in India, National Women Day has been being observed on the 13th February every year in the sweet memory of our departed women leader Sorojini Naidu, the Nightingale of India to mark her birth anniversary celebration. In our state Manipur, we have been observing the celebration on the 12th December as Nupigi Numit annually as to remember our departed women who sacrificed their live in the struggle against scarcity of rice.

For the international level, International Women's Day has been being celebrated annually on the 8th March as to remember a women called Clara Zetkin, a German Marxist theorist, communist activist and advocate for women's right. She had been involving with socialist movement in Germany since 1870 and her name frequently came up in Manchester Guardian reports on the annually International Socialist and Trade Union Congress. She was also a fervent campaigner for women's rights and universal suffrage.

Dr. A. Satyendra Singh said that it is a day that everyone shows appreciation, love and respect towards women. A women is said to be a beautiful creation of God. It is also fact that all the great personalities of the world are born from women's womb and have taken their initial teaching from a woman. And that is why people give due respect to women in their lives. The Resource Person further expressed that the world is moving towards gender equality. It is moving towards a balance between both men and women. A change is required and is also essential. It is observed that men have had more advantages in every sphere of life in comparison to women since ages. However, this needs a change that we all are human beings and should be treated equally with rights and opportunities. All across the world, different events take place including movements and March to observe International Women's Day. There are some countries where women are not treated equally with men. This way of discrimination should be replaced. In this regard, protests against such kind of treatment have been observed for the liberation of women folks.



Dr. A. Satyendra Singh added further that women are also at the forefront of the battle against Covid-19, as frontline and health sector workers, as scientists, doctors and caregivers, yet paid 11 percent less globally than their male counterparts. In an analysis of Covid-19 task teams, 87 countries were found that only 3.5 percent of them had gender parity. When women lead, we see positive results. Some of the most efficient and exemplary response to the Covid-19 pandemic were led by women. And women, especially young women, are at the forefront of diverse and inclusive movements online and on the street for social justice, climate change and equality in all parts of the world. Yet, women representatives in the parliaments are still very low in the world wide.

That's why, this year's International Women's Day is rallying cry for gender equality.



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