CHAPTER V
Profile of NGOs

This chapter on profile of the selected NGOs is expected to give a detail account of the NGOs that are working for the educational attainment of the disadvantaged children. The detail profile of the NGOs include historical development of the NGO, mission, vision, committee/boards, present objectives of the organization, strategy of the NGOs, area of operation, target group, programmes and activities, challenges encountered, and future plan. This chapter is divided into two parts i.e. Part I and Part II. The first part of the chapter would give a brief an account of all the 80 NGOs while the second part would give a detail account the programmes and activities of the NGOs, selected for case study.

Part I: Brief Profile of All NGOs under Study

This part of the chapter would give a brief profile of 80 NGOs from four selected districts.

Table 5.1
NGOs in Birbhum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Name of the NGO</th>
<th>Year of Registration</th>
<th>Target Group</th>
<th>Area of Operation</th>
<th>Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Birbhum Education and Health Welfare Association</td>
<td>28th November, 2008</td>
<td>Women, children and differently abled</td>
<td>Birbhum</td>
<td>Mainstreaming to formal school, distribution of study materials, facilitating teacher parents meeting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Santiniketan Ratanpally Vivekananda Adibashi Kalyan Samiti</td>
<td>8th August, 2002</td>
<td>Women, children, and children with special need</td>
<td>Birbhum</td>
<td>School for children with special need, schools under NCLP, and awareness generation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sl. No</td>
<td>Name of the NGO</td>
<td>Year of Registration</td>
<td>Target Group</td>
<td>Area of Operation</td>
<td>Activities</td>
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<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Suri Centre for Child Welfare</td>
<td>19th March, 2003</td>
<td>Women and children</td>
<td>Bibhum</td>
<td>Mainstreaming to formal school, distribution of study materials, facilitating teacher parents meeting.</td>
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<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Titli</td>
<td>20th September, 2005</td>
<td>Women, children, HIV/AIDS infected</td>
<td>Bibhum</td>
<td>Supportive learning centre, mainstreaming to formal school, distribution of study materials, facilitating teacher parents meeting.</td>
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<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Birbhum Thupsara Manab Unnayan Samiti</td>
<td>25th June, 2009</td>
<td>Women and children</td>
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<td>Supportive learning centre, mainstreaming to formal school, literacy campaign for mothers through SHG.</td>
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<td>07</td>
<td>Alliance Health Improvement Society</td>
<td>17th February, 2009</td>
<td>Children</td>
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<td>Supportive learning centre, and mainstreaming to formal school.</td>
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<td>08</td>
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<td>Children</td>
<td>Birbhum and Jalpaiguri</td>
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<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Mahammed Bazar Backward Classes Development Society</td>
<td>18th October, 2000</td>
<td>Women and children from Schedule Tribe women and minority community</td>
<td>Birbhum</td>
<td>Schools under NCLP, supportive learning centre, and mainstreaming to formal school.</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Birhbum District Rural Development Society</td>
<td>27th March, 2009</td>
<td>Children, landless farmers, rural poor</td>
<td>Birbhum</td>
<td>Mainstreaming to formal school, distribution of study materials, facilitating teacher parents meeting.</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Kopaye Social Change Society</td>
<td>17th May, 1993</td>
<td>Adolescent girls, women and children</td>
<td>Birbhum</td>
<td>Supportive learning centre, and mainstreaming to formal school.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Sl. No</td>
<td>Name of the NGO</td>
<td>Year of Registration</td>
<td>Target Group</td>
<td>Area of Operation</td>
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<td>Lohapur Rural Development Society</td>
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<td>Children of rural area</td>
<td>Birbhum</td>
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<td>Suri Centre for Child Welfare</td>
<td>19th March, 2003</td>
<td>Children of economically challenged families</td>
<td>Birbhum</td>
<td>Mainstreaming to formal school, distribution of study materials, facilitating teacher parents meeting</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Tarasankar Pancha Gram Seva Samiti</td>
<td>12th November, 2002</td>
<td>Children of rural area</td>
<td>Birbhum</td>
<td>Supportive learning centre, and mainstreaming</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Angargaria Srijoni Shiksha Niketan</td>
<td>2nd February, 1999</td>
<td>Child labour and children of rural area</td>
<td>Birbhum</td>
<td>Schools under NCLP, supportive learning centre, and mainstreaming to formal school.</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Bharat Mata Anath Ashram</td>
<td>18th September, 1986</td>
<td>Children of SC/ ST communities</td>
<td>Birbhum</td>
<td>Residential school, supportive learning centre, and mainstreaming to formal school.</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Birbhum Asha Rural Development Society</td>
<td>1st October, 1999</td>
<td>Children</td>
<td>Birbhum</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Birbhum District Rural Development Society</td>
<td>27th March, 2009</td>
<td>Landless farmers, women and children</td>
<td>Birbhum</td>
<td>Schools under NCLP, supportive learning centre, and mainstreaming to formal school.</td>
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<td>Pratichi India Trust</td>
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<td>Adolescent girls, women and children</td>
<td>Birbhum, Kolkata, Bihar, Jharkhand and orissa</td>
<td>Research work pertaining to quality education and health.</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>Birbhum Womens Society</td>
<td>8th December, 1993</td>
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<td>Birbhum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sl. No</td>
<td>Name of the NGO</td>
<td>Year of Registration</td>
<td>Target Group</td>
<td>Area of Operation</td>
<td>Activities</td>
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<td>Women and children</td>
<td>Howrah</td>
<td>Mainstreaming to formal school, distribution of study materials, facilitating teacher parents meeting</td>
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<td>Agradut Polly Unnayan Samity</td>
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<td>Destitute women and children</td>
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<td>04</td>
<td>Akna Sarada Maa Samaj Seva Samity</td>
<td>13th October, 2009</td>
<td>Orphan and destitute children</td>
<td>Howrah</td>
<td>Residential school and supportive learning centre.</td>
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<td>05</td>
<td>Ananda Niketan</td>
<td>28th June, 1961</td>
<td>Differently abled children</td>
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<td>School for children with special need, schools under NCLP, and awareness generation.</td>
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<td>06</td>
<td>Bagnan Human Rural Development Society</td>
<td>11th March, 2004</td>
<td>Children of minority groups</td>
<td>Howrah</td>
<td>Schools under NCLP, and awareness generation on different schemes.</td>
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<td>07</td>
<td>Banitala Aikotan Mass Welfare Society</td>
<td>28th May, 1999</td>
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<td>Howrah</td>
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<td>Howrah</td>
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<td>09</td>
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<td>children</td>
<td>Howrah</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Centre for the Upliftment of the Rural and Urban Poor</td>
<td>12th August, 1988</td>
<td>Women and children, HIV/ AIDS</td>
<td>Howrah, Bankura, Hoogly, South 24 Parganas</td>
<td>Schools under NCLP, supportive learning centre, and mainstreaming to formal school.</td>
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<td>Daibaddha a Forum for Social Welfare</td>
<td>7th June, 2006</td>
<td>Women and children</td>
<td>Howrah</td>
<td>Supportive learning centre, and mainstreaming to formal school.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sl. No</td>
<td>Name of the NGO</td>
<td>Year of Registration</td>
<td>Target Group</td>
<td>Area of Operation</td>
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<td>Deulpur Sishu Kalyan Samity</td>
<td>8th January, 1976</td>
<td>Children</td>
<td>Howrah and Hoogly</td>
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<td>Ekabbarpur Mitra Sangha</td>
<td>20th April, 2004</td>
<td>Women and children</td>
<td>Howrah</td>
<td>Library, supporting learning centre, awareness generation campaign</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Gazipur Sri Aurabinda Seva Samity</td>
<td>24th September, 1993</td>
<td>Rural BPL families, people with HIV/ AIDS, children</td>
<td>Howrah</td>
<td>Supportive learning centre, and mainstreaming to formal school</td>
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<td>Gondolpara Sree Maa Mohila Uddyage</td>
<td>14th February, 1990</td>
<td>Women and children of minority group</td>
<td>Howrah</td>
<td>Supportive learning centre, and mainstreaming to formal school</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Harendra Nath Ghosh Janakalyan Parishad</td>
<td>19th November, 1991</td>
<td>Women and children</td>
<td>Howrah</td>
<td>Schools under NCLP, supportive learning centre, and mainstreaming to formal school</td>
</tr>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Jagadishpur Women and Child Seva Samity</td>
<td>20th August, 1992</td>
<td>Women and children of minority group</td>
<td>Howrah</td>
<td>Schools under NCLP, supportive learning centre, and mainstreaming to formal school</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Jagorampur People Action for Rural Development Organisation</td>
<td>26th September, 1997</td>
<td>People living with HIV/ AIDS, women and children</td>
<td>Howrah</td>
<td>Mainstreaming to formal school, distribution of study materials, facilitating teacher parents meeting</td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Joynal Educational Mission</td>
<td>11th August, 2003</td>
<td>Children</td>
<td>Howrah</td>
<td>Supportive learning centre, and mainstreaming to formal school</td>
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<td>Kushadanga Nari O Sishu Kalyan Samity</td>
<td>2nd December, 1996</td>
<td>Women and children of minority group</td>
<td>Howrah</td>
<td>Mainstreaming to formal school, distribution of study materials, facilitating teacher parents meeting</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sl. No</td>
<td>Name of the NGO</td>
<td>Year of Registration</td>
<td>Target Group</td>
<td>Area of Operation</td>
<td>Activities</td>
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<td>01</td>
<td>Right Track</td>
<td>12&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; December, 1991</td>
<td>Women and children</td>
<td>Kolkata and South 24 Parganas</td>
<td>Schools under NCLP, supportive learning centre, and mainstreaming to formal school</td>
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<td>02</td>
<td>Path Welfare Society</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Women and children</td>
<td>Kolkata</td>
<td>Supportive learning centre, and mainstreaming to formal school</td>
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<td>03</td>
<td>Vikramshila Education Resource Society</td>
<td>6&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; April, 1992</td>
<td>Children</td>
<td>West Bengal, Tripura, Orrisa</td>
<td>Teachers training, supportive learning centre, and mainstreaming to formal school, facilitating teacher parents meeting.</td>
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<td>04</td>
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<td>8&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; August, 2002</td>
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<td>Kolkata, South 24 Parganas, Howrah</td>
<td>Supportive learning centre, and mainstreaming to formal school</td>
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<td>05</td>
<td>Tollygunge Women in Need</td>
<td>13&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; May, 1998</td>
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<td>Kolkata</td>
<td>Supportive learning centre, and mainstreaming to formal school</td>
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<td>Hope Kolkata Foundation</td>
<td>8&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; August, 2003</td>
<td>Women and children</td>
<td>Kolkata</td>
<td>Supportive learning centre, and mainstreaming to formal school</td>
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<td>07</td>
<td>Towards Future</td>
<td>25&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; June, 2008</td>
<td>Children</td>
<td>Kolkata</td>
<td>Supportive learning centre, and mainstreaming to formal school</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sl. No</td>
<td>Name of the NGO</td>
<td>Year of Registration</td>
<td>Target Group</td>
<td>Area of Operation</td>
<td>Activities</td>
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<td>13th December, 1975</td>
<td>Children</td>
<td>Kolkata, South 24 Parganas, Jalpaiguri, Darjeling</td>
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<td>09</td>
<td>Durbar Mahila Samanyan Committee</td>
<td>26th May, 1997</td>
<td>Women and children</td>
<td>Kolkata</td>
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<td>Sanlaap</td>
<td>30th June, 1989</td>
<td>Women and Children</td>
<td>Kolkata</td>
<td>Supportive learning centre, and mainstreaming to formal school</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Village Welfare Society</td>
<td>4th January, 1982</td>
<td>Women and children</td>
<td>Kolkata</td>
<td>Schools under NCLP, supportive learning centre, short stay home, and mainstreaming to formal school</td>
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<td>12</td>
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<td>31st October, 1969</td>
<td>Street Children and children with special need</td>
<td>Kolkata</td>
<td>Schools under NCLP, supportive learning centre, short stay home, and mainstreaming to formal school</td>
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<td>Calcutta Rescue</td>
<td>4th April, 1991</td>
<td>Children</td>
<td>Kolkata</td>
<td>Supportive learning centre, and mainstreaming to formal school</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Tiljala SHED</td>
<td>28th June, 1993</td>
<td>Women and children of minority group</td>
<td>Kolkata</td>
<td>Schools under NCLP, supportive learning centre, short stay home, and mainstreaming to formal school</td>
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<td>Sl. No</td>
<td>Name of the NGO</td>
<td>Year of Registration</td>
<td>Target Group</td>
<td>Area of Operation</td>
<td>Activities</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Agapur Nivedita Samaj Kalyan Samity</td>
<td>13&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; November, 1995</td>
<td>Women, children, Dalit, HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>Kolkata, Bihar</td>
<td>Supportive learning centre, and mainstreaming to formal school</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>All Backward Class Relief and Development Mission</td>
<td>2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; June, 1999</td>
<td>Women and children</td>
<td>Kolkata</td>
<td>Supportive learning centre, and mainstreaming to formal school</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Banga Education Society</td>
<td>7&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; August, 2003</td>
<td>Children</td>
<td>Kolkata</td>
<td>Schools under NCLP, supportive learning centre, short stay home, and mainstreaming to formal school</td>
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<td>18</td>
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<td>27&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; November, 2001</td>
<td>Women and children from minority group</td>
<td>Kolkata</td>
<td>Supportive learning centre, and mainstreaming to formal school</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Bijan Banerjee Memorialcharitable Trust</td>
<td>22&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; March, 2006</td>
<td>Women and children</td>
<td>Kolkata</td>
<td>Supportive learning centre, and mainstreaming to formal school</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>Birati Narendra Seva Ashram</td>
<td>14&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; May, 2008</td>
<td>Women and children</td>
<td>Kolkata</td>
<td>Supportive learning centre, and mainstreaming to formal school</td>
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Table 5.4
NGOs in Puruliya

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Name of the NGO</th>
<th>Year of Registration</th>
<th>Target Group</th>
<th>Area of Operation</th>
<th>Activities</th>
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<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Centre for Environmental and Socio Economic Regeneration</td>
<td>12&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; July, 1993</td>
<td>Women and children of Schedule Tribe</td>
<td>Puruliya</td>
<td>Supportive learning centre, and mainstreaming to formal school</td>
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<td>Name of the NGO</td>
<td>Year of Registration</td>
<td>Target Group</td>
<td>Area of Operation</td>
<td>Activities</td>
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<td>Amaidih Gobindapur Jana Kalyan Samity</td>
<td>25th June, 1999</td>
<td>Rural women and children</td>
<td>Puruliya</td>
<td>Supportive learning centre, and mainstreaming to formal school</td>
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<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Bandhdih Rural Health and Environment Improvement Society</td>
<td>28th February, 2007</td>
<td>Women and children with special need</td>
<td>Puruliya</td>
<td>School for children with special need, schools under NCLP, and awareness generation.</td>
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<td>Bari NishaDamayee Gramin Nari Bikash Samity</td>
<td>3rd February, 2003</td>
<td>Rural women and children</td>
<td>Puruliya</td>
<td>Supportive learning centre, and mainstreaming to formal school</td>
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<tr>
<td>05</td>
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<td>3rd September, 1975</td>
<td>Children from SC/ ST communities</td>
<td>Puruliya</td>
<td>Residential supportive learning centre, and mainstreaming to formal school</td>
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<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Bhatbandh Mahila Samity</td>
<td>5th October, 1991</td>
<td>Women and children with special need</td>
<td>Puruliya</td>
<td>School for children with special need, schools under NCLP, and awareness generation.</td>
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<td>07</td>
<td>Dakakendu Womens Development Society</td>
<td>9th January, 1995</td>
<td>Women and children of Schedule Tribe</td>
<td>Puruliya</td>
<td>Supportive learning centre, and mainstreaming to formal school</td>
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<td>Desh Bandhu Road Ram krishna Society for Rural Development</td>
<td>10th February, 1997</td>
<td>Women and children of Schedule Tribe</td>
<td>Puruliya</td>
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<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Goalpost</td>
<td>11th July, 2007</td>
<td>Women and children of Schedule Tribe</td>
<td>Puruliya</td>
<td>Supportive learning centre, and mainstreaming to formal school.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sl. No</td>
<td>Name of the NGO</td>
<td>Year of Registration</td>
<td>Target Group</td>
<td>Area of Operation</td>
<td>Activities</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Iloo Netaji Palli Mangal Seva Samiti</td>
<td>20th July, 2004</td>
<td>Rural women and children</td>
<td>Puruliya</td>
<td>Supportive learning centre, and mainstreaming to formal school</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Manbhum Dalit Sahitya O Sanskriti Sangha</td>
<td>24th April, 1996</td>
<td>Women and children of Schedule Tribe</td>
<td>Puruliya</td>
<td>Supportive learning centre, and mainstreaming to formal school</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Mandra Lions Club</td>
<td>16th February, 1985</td>
<td>Women and children of Schedule Tribe</td>
<td>Puruliya</td>
<td>Supportive learning centre, and mainstreaming to formal school</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Namopara Manab Kalyan Samity</td>
<td>18th February, 2004</td>
<td>Rural women and children</td>
<td>Puruliya</td>
<td>Supportive learning centre, and mainstreaming to formal school</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Panipathar Palli Bikash Seva Samity</td>
<td>7th March, 1997</td>
<td>Rural women and children</td>
<td>Puruliya</td>
<td>School for children with special need, schools under NCLP, and awareness generation.</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Purulia Bakultala Mahila Unnayan Samity</td>
<td>13th December, 2005</td>
<td>Women and children of Schedule Tribe</td>
<td>Puruliya</td>
<td>Supportive learning centre, and mainstreaming to formal school</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Purulia Jana Kalyan Seva Sangha</td>
<td>19th November, 1987</td>
<td>Women and children with special need</td>
<td>Puruliya</td>
<td>Supportive learning centre, and mainstreaming to formal school</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Tapananda Rural Development Society</td>
<td>14th February, 1990</td>
<td>Rural women and children</td>
<td>Puruliya</td>
<td>Supportive learning centre, and mainstreaming to formal school</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Tumba Jhalda Gram Unnayan Samity</td>
<td>18th December, 1996</td>
<td>Rural women and children</td>
<td>Puruliya</td>
<td>Supportive learning centre, and mainstreaming to formal school</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sl. No</td>
<td>Name of the NGO</td>
<td>Year of Registration</td>
<td>Target Group</td>
<td>Area of Operation</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>West Bengal Vivekananda Rural Development Society</td>
<td>4th February, 1987</td>
<td>Rural women and children</td>
<td>Puruliya</td>
<td>Supportive learning centre, and mainstreaming to formal school</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>Pratham Education Foundation</td>
<td>24th June, 2002</td>
<td>Women and children of Schedule Tribe</td>
<td>Puruliya, Birbhum, Kolkata, Bankura and Maldah</td>
<td>Supportive learning centre, and mainstreaming to formal school</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**Part II: Profile of Selected NGOs under Case Study**

The detail profile of the NGOs, selected for the case study, is given below:

1. **Right Track (RT)**

*Brief History of the Organization*

Right Track as an NGO was registered in December’1991, under societies Registration Act. But the seed were sown in the year 1988 in Mominpore, Kolkata-27. Initially, it started with the name Local Welfare Society as club. In the initial days, there were no specific objectives for the club as well as for the club members. Members were involved in sports like football; cricket and so on, as shared by the chief functionary of the organization Md. Israfil.

With the passage of time the young club member became peace maker in the locality. they intervened into issues like local chaos, violence and family disputes. During the same they (club members) came to know about black marketing of kerosene oil, an essential commodity for the local residents. They strongly protested this act of corruption, which was in practice with the support from local leaders. Accordingly, their protest earned them enmity with kerosene dealers and local leaders.
The young members of Local Welfare Society continued their protest against the black marketing of Kerosene oil and the protest reached its peak in the month of May’1990. A day when club members went to stop the black marketing they encountered physical harassment. Further, the kerosene dealer and the local leader filed F. I. R. Against the members of Local Welfare Club and consequently, they were arrested. Following the event local goons, with the support of leader, occupied the club house and was used for gambling.

The club members, in order to get their club house back they engaged two local girls for imparting education to 65 street children during morning time and in evening they used conduct classes for 22 female adults. These activities were conducted with the help of local donation. Later, they received help from Rotary Club and Lions Club and gradually their activities were expanded.

The name of the organization was changed on 12th December’91 to Right Track, during the time of Registration under Societies Registration Act. From 1998 they started to receive funds from organizations like Child Rights and You (CRY), GOAL India, Action Aid India, Save the Children and so on.

Mission

“A society free from all forms of deprivation & discrimination”.

Vision

Ensuring an equitable social, political, economical & cultural order, where individuals, especially women and children have access to life with dignity.

Committee/ Boards
RT has a management committee of nine members. The General Secretary of the committee is the chief functionary of the organization. The committee also includes President, Vice President, Assistant General Secretary and treasurer.

Present Objectives of the Organization

The present objectives of the organization are: a) ensuring basic services on education, health and environment and entitlements for holistic and sustainable development; b) capacitate the disadvantaged section of the society regarding their social, political, economical and cultural predicament and protection issues, and c) facilitating the process to address the common issues of the community.

Strategy of the NGO

The core strategies of RT are: a) ensuring early childhood care and development; b) making government schools functional, c) campaign and advocacy; d) linkages, alliance building and networking; e) capacity building of partners; f) case management; g) response to emergencies and h) referral.

Area of Operation

RT is working directly in two municipal areas namely Kolkata and Mahestala. Under Kolkata Municipality Corporation (KMC) they are covering 22 wards while under Mahestala Municipality they are covering all 35 wards. While the organization has indirect intervention, through partners, in districts like South 24 Parganas, North 24 Parganas, Howrah, Puruliya, East Midnapur, Murshidabad, Maldah, Uttar Dinajpur, Darjeeling and Coochbehar.

Target Group

Women and children constituting the urban are the primary target population of the organization. Among the children it can be further divided into slum children, street children and child labour.
Programmes and Activities

a) Education related Programmes

The NGO is running number of education related programmes such as residential school, special school for child labour, street to school programme, child domestic worker rehabilitation, backup support for the children, and back to school campaign. Details of these programmes are mentioned in Chapter VI.

b) Ensuring Rights of Children and Women of Urban Area

The main objective of the programme were to empower women and children through capacity building in order to ensure protection of the best interest of the children and to address the atrocities against women. The programme includes activities like free coaching for children, mainstreaming children into formal schools, capacity building of women through training, campaign ads and advocacy, alliance building. The programme was started in 2001 with support from Action Aid India.

c) Health Camps

The organization conducts health camps for women and children. the health camps are organised in collaboration with District Administration and Red Cross Society. In the camps patients are provided with medicine free of cost. Apart from that RT also conducts health awareness generation camps once in month on seasonal, water borne and communicable diseases and general health and hygienic practices.

d) Pulse Polio Social Mobilization Campaign

It is a supportive measure to Intensive Pulse Polio Immunization (IPPI) aiming at vulnerable population, especially those who are not willing to immunize their children with pulse polio, in order to change their behaviour attitude towards immunization for the interest of their children as well as community.
e) Mothers’ Meeting

Right Track views meeting with pregnant and lactating mothers as an effective tool for social mobilization activities because mothers are the primary caregiver for every children and thus sensitization of mothers are necessary for better health and nutrition of the children.

f) Capacity building

The organization conducts capacity building training and workshops from time to time for staffs and other stakeholders. The themes that are covered in these training and workshops are Right to Education Act, Child labour, Integrated Child Protection Scheme, and women rights.

Challenges Encountered

The challenges that are encountered by the organization are: a) ignorance on the part of the government officials, c) interference of political parties, c) lack of fund, d) lack of skilled people/staff; and e) high attrition rate among the staff at coordinator level.

Future Plan

The future plan of the organization is to enhance the community based women and children group so that they raise their voice for fulfilment of their basic necessities. Further, the organization would also focus more on alliance building on issues pertaining to women and children.

2. Tiljala SHED (Society for Human and Educational Development)

Brief History of the Organization

The NGO was founded by individuals from the ultra-poor areas. Md. Alamgir, founder and Director of the organization, was one of them. The NGO is currently operating in those areas. The ventures of Tiljala SHED are based primarily on extensive first-hand research which was recognised as the essential foundation for effective action. Tiljala SHED began working as a community based
voluntary organization. Established in 1987, the organization began as need to respond to the issues that the slum dwellers in Tiljala faced. The organization was formally registered in 1993 under West Bengal Societies Registration Act 1961. Development is a continuous process and Tiljala SHED expanded itself gradually. It started looking beyond the issues which led to its conception.

**Vision**

Tiljala SHED envisions a proletariat society free from hunger, inequality, gender bias, injustice so that people can lead a dignified life free from exploitation, ensuring freedom of expression.

**Mission**

The mission of the organization are a) to bring sustainable change in the lives of urban/ rural poor through participatory governance; b) to bring sustainable development in health, nutrition, education and protection of child, adolescent and women in need; c) to restore the basic rights of the children through social participation, community awareness, advocacy at the policy making level and also through direct welfare activities; d) to sensitize people in India and abroad to take responsibilities for the neglected and motivate them to combat challenges through cohesive action and sponsorship; e) to sensitize, mobilize and organize marginalised groups into cohesive bodies and f) networking and creating effective linkage with media, civil society and target groups.

**Governing Body**

Governing body of the organization has eleven (11) members. It includes President, two Vice- President, two Joint Secretary and a Treasurer. Joint Secretary is the Chief functionary of the organization.

**Present Objectives of the Organization**

The present objectives of the organization are: a) to rehabilitate rag pickers and other urban poor engaged in hazardous employment into mainstream; b) to promote amongst them the importance of healthy living; c) to improve health care nutritional status and ensure right to education reaches to marginalised; d) To encourage education and develop a culture that will create an environment where
education becomes a possibility for the marginalised; e) fighting patriarchal domination amongst the downtrodden; f) supporting and actively participating in the process of child protection and implementation of child rights; g) to increase participation of women and youths in leadership and decision making at household, community and national levels; h) to improve sustainable livelihoods for communities especially women and children; i) to increase access to basic rights in our operational areas; j) to build knowledge hub including trade union, legislative youth groups, academia, media and individual activists.

**Strategy of the NGO**

As an organization Tiljala SHED gives immense importance on capacity building of the stakeholders like community leaders, both political and religious leaders, self motivated young volunteers, parents as well as the project staff. In addition, networking and alliance building with other peer organization is another aspect which is viewed essential prerequisite for bringing collective effort against the social evils.

**Area of Operation**

The organization covers slums, squatters and pavement settlements under KMC such as Park Circus, Mir Meher Ali lane, Topsia, Tangra, Narkeldanga, Motijheel Belgachia and Mullickpur. In addition, Tiljala SHED is also working in Asansol, districts of North and South 24 Parganas.

**Target Group**

The target population of Tiljala SHED are women and children of slums under KMC with special emphasis on children engaged in rag-picking activities. The NGO also addresses different issues pertaining to children like education, health and nutrition, child labour.

**Programmes and Activities**

a) **Education related Programmes**
Tiljala SHED has six programmes to cater the educational need of disadvantaged children such as a) remedial coaching centres, b) gyan azhar library, c) rehabilitation, social development, economic, self sufficiency of waste pickers (RSDESS) and urban ultra poor in Kolkata metropolis, d) sponsorship programme for destitute girls, e) integrated child protection scheme (ICPS), and f) Kolkata national child labour project (KNCLP). The other programmes of the organization are:

**b) Capacity Building of Community Leaders:**

Tiljala SHED with financial support from Action Aid India is implementing Capacity Building of Community Leaders in seven districts of West Bengal namely Kolkata, South 24 Parganas, North 24 Parganas, Murshidabad, Jalpaiguri, Puruliya and Bankura with the help from partner organisation. Target population for the programme are majorly Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) of the selected seven districts. The main objective of the programme is to generate awareness among the community leaders about their entitlements and further to sensitize them to take collective action against the atrocities that are hindering the fulfilment of their minimum needs.

**c) Self Defence:**

In view of the rising violence, molestation, rape and other forms of atrocities against women, Tiljala SHED has taken a step forward to empower the girls and train them self defence through Judo, Karate and such other forms of martial arts. This programme is implemented with the general fund i.e. without any support from any donor organization.

**d) Annual Events:**

Tiljala SHED organises annual aport events, excursion trip, observation of special days like Gandhi Jayanti, Children’s day, Independence day, Republic day and so on for the beneficiaries under different projects.
Challenges Encountered:

As an organization Tiljala SHED is facing difficulty in running the government sponsored programme because of delay in receiving the funds. Reporting is another area where organization needs to improve both in quality and timely submission, as shared by one of the project coordinator.

Future Plan:

The organization is planning to introduce fund raising activities as they are finding it difficult to run the general activities. Currently, they are using the money of general fund to carry these activities but often it fall short to meet the ends. In addition, the organization would also focus on alliance building and networking with peer organization from other districts of West Bengal.

3. Sanlaap

Brief History of the Organization

In 1987, Sanlaap was formed and in 1988 the organization received its first official funding. The organization was registered on 30th June’89. It was the initiative of Mrs. Indrani Sinha along with her three likeminded friends and professionals. Mrs. Sinha is a graduate in English literature from Jadavpur University. Prior to her own initiative she worked with organizations like Terre des Hommes and Oxfam India Trust for a period of five years. During this period she was exposed to deplorable condition of the slum dwellers and the hardship encountered by the women in the slums of Kolkata. But gradually, it shifted to red light areas of Kolkata while issues like trafficking of girls, forced prostitution became a central theme for the organization. The initial activities of Sanlaap were more of an exploratory nature, aimed at knowing more about the girls and women who are not included in the mainstream of society as such. One of
such fact finding exercise brought Sanlaap closer to the lives of women in prostitution and their biological children. In 1989, Sanlaap conducted a study on sexually abused girl children in the red light areas of Kolkata, South and North 24 Paraganas which was supported by NORAD. During the same time First Drop in Centre (SOPAN) started at Lansdowne, which was followed by another drop in centre at Kalighat. In 1993, Sneha, the first shelter home was started at Baghajatin (Short stay) followed by Srijoni - Vocational training and Income generation program. In 1998, the organization was given the responsibility of initiating the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) in the Red light areas of Kolkata and accordingly, SANJOG (now SANJOJAN) was setup. The very next year, Sanlaap set up the first Child Protection unit in Madhusudanpur, Youth Program was also initiated in the red light areas and in the shelter homes. With the passage of time the organization has grown tremendously and presently they are implementing considerable number of programmes supported by Government of India, Government of West Bengal, UN Women, CRY, Save the Children and so on.

**Mission**

Sanlaap is a developmental organization that works towards correction of social imbalance, which manifesting gender injustice and violence against women and children. We work against trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation, sexual abuse and prostitution.

**Vision**

We, at Sanlaap, aim to make this world a safer place for women and children by protecting their rights.
**Executive Committee**

The executive committee of the organization has nine members. It includes President, Secretary, Assistant Secretary and treasurer along five members.

**Present Objectives**

Child Protection is the main overall aim of the organization. Sanlaap work towards four core objectives, viz. a) prevention of trafficking as a whole and commercial sexual exploitation of women and children; b) prevention of Second Generation prostitution and facilitating services for women in need and capacity building of developing community based organizations to work towards Child Protection and Welfare of Children and Women who have returned from violence of trafficking; c) reintegration and mainstreaming of survivors, and d) advocacy on issues related to the rights of the child.

**Strategy of the Organization**

Sanlaap works at three levels that are preventive, curative and restorative. As a part of preventive measures the organization conduct research and documentation along with district level advocacy and campaign in districts like North 24 Parganas, Nadia and Murshidabad, from where a large number of girls are trafficked into commercial sexual exploitation.

Curative services are provided through institutional care by residential homes like Sneha and Swadhar while the restorative services include vocational training of rescued children in different trades.

**Area of Operation**

Presently, Sanlaap is working in 13 districts of the state of West Bengal such as Kolkata, South 24 Parganas, North 24 PArganas, Maldah, Coochbehar, Darjeeling, Uttar and Dakshin Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Purba and Paschim Madnipore, Nadia and Murshidabad.
Target Group
The target group of the organization are women and children of red-light areas of Kolkata, they also cater the basic need of survivors of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation.

Programmes and Activities
The organization is running number of programmes for Female Commercial Sex Workers (FCSW) in order to ensure that their minimum requirements are met. In addition Sanlaap is also running programmes for children of FCSW in order to restrict the second generation prostitution.

a) Education related Programmes
There are two programmes through which Sanlaap is ensuring education to the children of FCSW and children rescued from trafficking or prostitution. The programmes are Sopan (drop-in centre), and Sneha. These programmes are mentioned in details in chapter VI.

b) Salha
The programme was started in 2010. Under the programme initiatives are taken to rescue the girls who are victim of commercial sexual exploitation and facilitate the legal action against the traffickers. Repatriation, restoration and rehabilitation of the rescued girls are is another major component of the programme.

c) Sanjojan
The District Advocacy and Campaign Programme, SANJAJON focuses its work in the district areas with the aid of CBOs, police, Panchayats, other local bodies. It tries to combat the menace of both internal trafficking and cross border trafficking. It also addresses issues of child labour, child marriage and other social evils, spread awareness in these districts. SANJAJON, with the help of local NGOs also undertakes the responsibility of restoring the rescued girls back into mainstream society.
d) **Youth Partnership Project**

The programme was started in 2005. The core objective of the programme is to encourage, support and strengthen youth participation and partnership in the fight against commercial sexual exploitation of children. This programme is jointly implemented with maiti- Nepal in Nepal and Aparajeyo- Bangladesh in Bangladesh. The programme has four components such as peer support, youth micro project, advocacy, and community awareness and child and youth protection.

e) **Empowerment of survivors by the Survivors**

This programme is supported by the UNWomen SARO. The main objective of the programme is the empowerment of survivors by the survivors. The activities undertaken under the project are skill development of women’s group, life skill training, skill development of training of survivors to facilitate their income generation, self defence training for survivors and women, capacity building of police personnels and panchayat members and creation of vigilance committee.

f) **Celebration of Special Days**

The organization celebrates special days like Rabidra Jayanti, Children’s day, World Environment day, International day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and World AID’s day.

g) **Publications**

Sanlaap publishes monthly magazines like Jonaki (e-magazine in English) and Sayakbarta (e-magazine in Bengali) which uploaded on Sanlaap website. In addition they also publish the research, posters, booklets and handbooks on various issues relating child protection.
h) Capacity building Activities

Life skill education for girls, capacity building of NGOs/ CBOs staffs, PRI members and community members for better delivery of service.

i) Networking

Networking with NGOs and police for rescue of victims, prevention of child marriage, restoration, and rehabilitation of girls is another major aspect of their daily/ regular activities.

Challenges Encountered:

Government funding meant for the shelter homes and short stay homes for the rescued girls does not allow the organization to engage professionals like doctors, lawyer, and psychiatrists and so on. In addition, there is no funding for medical treatment of children which includes conducting expensive tests, purchasing medicine and treating them for trauma. Finally, funding pertaining to restoration and repatriation is not available.

Future Plan:

The organization is looking forward to attract some potential donors in order to enhance their services in shelter homes. In addition, to develop a improved mechanism and network to trace the vulnerable girls and rehabilitation of the victims of trafficking.

4. Pratham Education Foundation:

Brief History of the Organization

Pratham was established in 1994, Public Charitable Trust to provide education to children in the slums of Mumbai, by the Commissioner of the Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai, UNICEF, and several prominent citizens of the country, like Dr. Madhav Chavan, co-founder and CEO of Pratham. The organization began its journey by providing preschool education to children in the slums of Mumbai. Almost immediately after the success of
Pratham Balwadis organization witnessed a hike of these centres and the model was adopted in other states of the country. Presently, Pratham is working in 20 states of the country like Andhra Pradesh, Telengana, Assam, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Daman, Delhi, Gujrat, Maharastra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, UttaraKhand, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Punjab, Odisha, Karnataka, Jharkhand and Himachal Pradesh. One of the major landmark in the history of Pratham Education Foundation is the launching of 'Annual Status of Education Report' in 2006 which paved the way for ‘Read India campaign’ in 2007 which aimed to improve reading, writing and basic arithmetic skills of children between 6-14 years. Prior to that in 2004 Pratham InfoTech Foundation was started to achieve e-education for all followed by vocational training programme for unemployed and underemployed youth in 2005. Pratham as an organization has received many awards like Skill Entrepreneurship Award, 2011, Henry R. Kravis Prize in Leadership, 2010, EMPI- Indian Express Innovation Award for ‘Read India’, 2010 and many more.

Coming to the state of West Bengal, it was in 2007 when Pratham Education Foundation started operating in six districts of the state which gradually expended to 12 districts by the end of 2013.

**Mission**

“Every Child in School and Learning well”

**Vision**

Pratham envisions higher learning levels for all students through an outcome-oriented system that sets measurable learning goals. Our strategy is to demonstrate that setting these goals and designing teaching and delivery methods to achieve these goals can directly enhance the learning outcomes of children.
Pratham uses large scale demonstrations to advocate for change in government practice and policy in order to reach as many students as possible. We believe that maximal impact can be achieved through government initiatives supported by Pratham and similar organizations.

Pratham hopes to improve its innovative teaching methods, directly reach a greater number of children, and continue campaigning for institutional change across the nation. The next decade will be crucial for India and resources will have to be used judiciously. If we strengthen our primary education system and ensure adequate literacy and numeracy skills, India and its children will come to reap the benefits.

**Board of Directors**

PEF has a board of directors with three key positions like chairman, president and CEO. There are 15 members in the board and are eminent personalities of various disciplines. The chairman of the of the board of directors is Mr. Ajay G. Piramal, head of Piramal Group, followed by Dr. Madhav Chavan as president, co-founder of Pratham initiative and Dr Rukmini Banerji as the CEO.

**Present objectives of the organization**

The present objectives of the organizations are to: a) improve learning outcomes of children between the ages of 3 to 14; b) promote joyful learning in the schools to combat the issue of drop-out and absentees; c) help youth, especially girls who have dropped out of school to complete their secondary school certification; and d) promote innovative information technologies in learning and teaching.

**Strategy of the NGO**

The major strategy of the organization is to make the learning a joyful experience for the children. Further, as an organization it focuses on the vocational training of the youths so that the communities can relate the importance of education and its implication on their lives. In
addition, much emphasis is given to the pre-school experience of the children in order to ensure smooth transition in to mainstream schooling. The organization also pays attention at the policy level intervention and works in collaboration with respective state government.

**Area of operation**

Pratham Education Foundation is national level organization and working in 19 states of the country. The organization is working in 15 developmental blocks of 12 districts such as Birbhum, Puruliya, Bankura, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Coochbehar, Dakshin Dinajpur, North 24 Parganas, Murshidabad, Purba Mednipur, Hoogly and Kolkata.

**Target group**

A child between the age group of 3 to 14 years constitutes the primary target population for the organization while unemployed and underemployed youth and drop-out girls also included in the target population.

**Programmes and Activities**

The organization is exclusively engaged with the activities pertaining to education of the disadvantaged children. The organization is currently implementing five programmes in the state of W. B. such as Read India, Dyanarpan, Read India Plus, Training for Government SSA, and Education For Education. As the all the programmes are related to education therefore a detail account of these mentioned programmes are given in the ensuing chapter, dealing with approaches and programmes of the NGOs.

**Challenges Encountered**

In the state of West Bengal the organization is facing three major challenges. Firstly, at the first instance it is very difficult to get the right person for right place especially for the remotely located villages. Secondly, the reluctant attitude and lack of cooperation on the part
of the panchayat members is further posing challenge for the organization. Finally, the attrition of trained staffs and volunteers is affecting the smooth running of the organization.

**Future Plan**

The organization is planning to extend their reach to all the 19 districts of W. B. while ensuring the quality of their service. The organization is also looking forwards to enhance their number of volunteers for their initiative to educate the children who are deprived of mainstream education.

5. Centre for Environmental and Socio Economic Regeneration (CESR)

**Brief History of the Organization**

CESR was registered in the year 1993 under Societies’ Registration Act and later in the year 1997 the organization registered under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. However, the organization started its functioning in 1990. The organization came into existence with the effort of group of professionally trained social workers along with individuals from other disciplines. Mr. A.k. Pati, chairman, Mr. Debasish Panda, secretary, and Mr. Sudhakar Ghosh, treasurer, were the forerunner of the organization. It was experience of working in the tribal dominated areas of Chhotonagpur plateau of West Bengal including the district of Puruliya, Bankura, Midnapore and Birbhum inspired them to come together to form a NGO of their own in order to address the issues related to the tribal population of that region such as deforestation, erosion of soil, increase in migration rate, degradation of social values and increase in poverty. In addition, most of the members of the group happened to be the native of this agro ecological zone. The basic programmes included generation of environmental awareness, people’s institution building and enabling people to initiate participatory planning process using natural resources.
**Mission**

The main mission of the organization to create an enabling environment where people, especially the disadvantaged and marginalized community can participate in the development process with equity in order to bring about overall well being of masses by restoring and sustaining the productive natural resource base.

**Vision**

With increased population, industrialization, infrastructure development and its consequent pressure on the demand of biomass, thousands of hectares of vegetative land have been denuded and water resources have been depleted and polluted. As a result, the forest based agro-ecosystem has undergone drastic environmental changes causing threats not only to the survival of numerous species of plants and animals but also to the livelihood system of masses. This environmental degradation has been taking a heavy toll on the health and economy of the people, especially of disadvantaged and marginalized community; thereby making any poverty alleviation effort as most challenging task. On the other hand, State’s resources meant for poverty eradication and development are not adequately reaching to the targeted community because of bad governance. Therefore, CESR envisions for an appropriate action where community can take up the responsibility to regenerate the natural resources based productive system and participate in the development process by influencing the governance system so as to make it proactive and pro-poor. To realize this, people’s traditional knowledge and appropriate technology will be effectively utilized. CESR will join similar initiatives of government and non-government organizations to bring a greater synergy and convergence. With this conviction the organization has started its activities.
Executive Committee

The organization has constituted an Executive Committee as per rules of the Societies' Registration Act, Govt. of West Bengal. The Office bearers are the Chairman, Secretary, Asst. Secretary, Treasurer and five EC Members. Secretary is the functional executive of the organization for running the organization’s day to day activities. For initiating any new activities and adopting any new policy unanimous decisions are taken in the meeting of the executive committee.

Advisory Committee

An advisory committee has been constituted with a few eminent personalities of various disciplines with their vast experiences. The very purpose of forming such an advisory body is to keep a close eye on the activities of the organization towards making an objective monitoring in one hand and to extend advice and give directions in the line of thrust areas in the front line and in the recent innovations in the field of development on the other.

Present Objectives of the Organization

Basic objectives of the organization are: a) to promote ecologically sustainable development and improve the Quality of Life (QOL) through strategies of collective well being; b) to initiate and undertake economic development programmes with local resource-based practices such as agriculture, horticulture, pisi-culture, cottage industries, animal husbandry, agro-forestry, wasteland development, etc., c) to undertake researches, training, consultancy and counselling on the environmental and socio-economic problems aimed at designing development strategies that foster sustainable natural resource use, preservation of biodiversity, reduction of environmental pollution, minimizing socio-economic and gender disparities, support child development and better health care for the people both in the rural and the urban areas; d) to promote environmental educational
programme designed to heighten the level of awareness of grass-root level people about issues such as environment, population, health and development and the interrelationship among them; e) to preserve cultural heritage with special emphasis on folk and tribal culture in rural areas and codify & document indigenous knowledge systems for their wider dissemination; f) to organize women's group for collective social and economic action for overall development of the villages, as well as, the upliftment of the status of women; f) to initiate legal literacy programmes for generating legal awareness amongst the deprived communities for their entitlement; g) to influence the local governance system (PRIs and line departments) to become more responsive in the delivery of programmes; h) to analyze the problems of youth and develop entrepreneurial capabilities of the unemployed and underemployed youth; and i) to document and disseminate the development initiatives for action, reflection and impact assessment.

**Strategy of the NGO**

For achieving the above objectives CESR's strategy is to motivate the people towards integrated sustainable development along with mobilizing biological, physical and natural resources. The steps undertaken by CESR in the process are: a) Diagnosis of problems through participatory approaches, situational studies and livelihood analysis; b) Facilitating people's co-operation and participation; c) Mobilizing PRI, local, government and non-government organizations' resources for effective promotion of initiatives.

**Area of Operation**

CESR has been working in the Scheduled Tribe, Scheduled Caste and Other Backward Communities dominated 206 villages under the CD Blocks of Hura, Puncia, Manbazar-II, Bandwan, Barabazar, Bagmundi, Arsha, Purulia-I and Kashipur in the district of Purulia in West Bengal. The villages were selected considering its backwardness in terms of low
employment availability, poor income generation, lower rate of literacy, lower level of health status and environmental degradation due to deforestation. Again under Childline 1098 Services the organization covering all the villages in all the CD Blocks in the district

**Target Group**

The organization, as already mentioned, has been working in 206 villages located in the tribal dominated part of the Chhotnagpur plateau of West Bengal. This being a part of the forest-based agro-ecosystem the people were mainly dependent on forest-based resources. Over the period because of very high denudation of forest resources the ecosystem has become rather fragile. The life and living of the tribal population mainly comprising Santals, Kharias and Mundas has become very difficult in the present time. It was therefore very important for CESR to make these people the target group for different programmes. For 1098 Childline services includes all children up to 18 years of age for special care, protection and emergency services.

**Programmes and Activities**

**a) Education related Programmes**

CESR is implementing number of education related programmes to ensure education to the children of Santhal, Munda and Adivasi communities. The programmes are supplementary education programme, pre-primary education, and free coaching centre. Chapter VI would give detail account of these programmes.

**b) CHILDLINE service**

CESR initiated CHILDLINE 1098 services in the district of Puruliya as one of the collaborating agencies of CHILDLINE India Foundation under the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India. As per the annual report of the organization for the period of 2013-14 a total 459 children were benefitted from the project.
c) Mobile Health Unit Project (MHU)

MHU is a composite unit consisting of one single bus fitted with necessary infrastructure for medical examination, diagnostic tests and distribution of a wide variety of medicines. The MHU has qualified and experienced human resources comprising of one Medical Officer, one Nurse, one Laboratory Technician, one Pharmacist and one Driver. The MHU conducts on an average 40 clinics per month in four GPs and caters to around 45,000 populations in 57 villages. The services provided by MHU are - curative, diagnostics, preventive, referral, counselling and awareness generation. Against a registration fee, a beneficiary is entitled to medical check-up, diagnostics test and free medicines as per requirement. Referral to a higher health facility is another service offered by MHU. Apart from the Department of Health & Family Welfare, other key stakeholders of the project are functionaries of the ICDS, representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), and members of women Self Help Groups. Overall Goal of the project: To reduce under five mortality and rate of under-nutrition among children aged 0-5 years. Specific Objectives of the project: The specific of Mobile Health Unit Project are a) to provide Maternal, Newborn and Child Health & Nutrition (MNCH) care in remote inaccessible hamlets and villages; b) to raise the level of community awareness on issues of institutional delivery, immunization, environmental sanitation, hygiene, and other health and nutrition related behaviours and create a demand for neighbourhood quality primary healthcare services from the government; and c) to develop an effective system of referrals & linkages with the government health facilities at different levels.

c) Training Programme

CESR also organises training programme for the target population on wide range of topics. During the period of 2013-14, CESR has organised training on Vermi Composting, Youth Leadership Development and Animal Resource Development.
d) Awareness Generation Programmes

A number of awareness generation camps were organised on various aspects like, environmental protection & tree plantation, health, sanitation & nutrition, adolescent girls health and hygiene.

**Challenges Encountered**

CESR is facing major challenges in getting skilled and stable manpower. The organization basically works in remote villages of Ayodha hill of Bagmundi block and finding it difficult to get professional skilled person who would stay and work in those areas. Funding is also assumed to be a challenge for the organization comaring to the geographical coverage made by the NGO.

**Future Plan**

The organization is planning to empower the local volunteers through training and workshops and would hand over the free coaching centre to them. The organization is also planning to launch a massive education programme to increase the current coverage and to reach each of the children who are still out of school.

6. Santiniketan Ratanpalli Vivekananda Adibasi Kalyan Samity (SEVAKS)

**Brief History of the Organization**

Santiniketan Ratanpalli Adibasi Kalyan Samiti was established in 2001 to induce development in tribal populated villages in and around Bolpur sub-division. The organization was registered under Societies Registration Act in 2002. During the initial days organization addressed the issues like health, education, nutrition and disability and the activities were conducted with the money raised through membership fees and donation. But after couple of years of their existence the organization got its first programme in 2003 under scheme called Integrated Education for Disabled, terminated in 2011. The programme covered seven blocks
of Birbhum district and a total of 28 special educators were employed to render the proposed services to the targeted population.

In 2009, the organization was recognised to function as a District Disability Rehabilitation Centre. The organization has gone many ups and downs as it had to close down the Shiksha Niketan, a centre meant for catering the educational need of children with disability in 2011. The centre was started in 2003. However, the SEVAKS re-opened the centre in 2012 as ‘Special Education Centre for Disabled’. Meanwhile as an organization they are still striving towards economic development of the neighbouring communities by promoting SHGs

**Mission**

To impart man making character building education upon the ideas of Swami Vivekananda.

The intrinsic philosophy of the organization is ‘............be and make.’

**Vision**

We see West Bengal where vulnerable people realise their aspiration for better life in better quality.

SEVAKS commits to this by being a catalyst and innovator in education, health and income generation, valued by all, striving for excellence.

**Governing Body**

The organization has governing body composed of 11 members from different fields like academics, industry, business and so on. The key positions in the governing body are president, three vice-president, secretary, assistant secretary and treasurer. The governing body of the organization looks after overall functioning of the NGO and provides technical support to the organization.
**Present Objectives of the Organization**

The present objective of the organization are a) to impart education to the children with special need and women of the community and to work for their empowerment; b) to promote the development of physical and social health of vulnerable; and c) to work for improvement of quality of life of the people of the communities by way of supporting income generation activities.

**Strategy of the NGO**

The organization is subscribing the need based approach to address the issues related to children with disability. SEVAK is intervening at both micro and macro level. At the micro level the organization is proving customised services to the children with special need through the weekly classes at their centre which is followed by home visit. On the other, at macro level SEVAK is generating mass awareness towards mental on disability through stalls in fairs, rally, collaborating with other government and non-government organizations.

**Area of Operation**

Presently, organization is operating only in two development blocks of Bolpur sub-division namely Bolpur-Sriniketan and Illambazar.

**Target Group**

The target group of SEVAK includes economically backward, socially, educationally and culturally depressed with specific focus on children with disability and children engaged in income generation activities. It also focuses on women from economically challenged families.
Programmes and Activities

a) Education related Programmes

SEVAKS organization is implementing two education related programmes such as child labour school and special education centre. Details of these programmes are mentioned in Chapter VI.

b) District Disability Rehabilitation Centre

SEVAKS is working as an implementing agency for District Disability Rehabilitation Centre, since 2009, to serve the entire disabled population of Birbhum district. DDRC is a joint venture of Central Government and State Government. The role of the Central Government is to establish, implement, initiate the centre for three years involving funding for manpower, contingencies as well as required equipment and coordination. The State Government, on the other hand, has to provide provision for rent free, well connected building, basic infrastructure, furniture, monitoring and coordination of activities through District Management Team (DMT) chaired by District Magistrate through an implementing agency.

c) Self Help Groups

Since 2007 SEVAKS is working on micro-finance and currently providing technical support to 22 SHGs in and around Bolpur. This initiative of the organization is financially supported by NABARD. The targeted group members are given vocational training on food processing, kitchen garden, needle works and bamboo works. Further, SEVAKS also organise awareness generation camps and leadership development training in different localities. The awareness camps and leadership camps focuses on aspects like rules and regulations regarding formulation and nurturing SHGs, management and maintenance of accounts.
d) Voluntary Blood Donation Programme
SEVAKS works as a district unit of Birbhum District Voluntary Blood Donor Forum. As a part of the programme organization conducts voluntary blood donation camps in various locations of the districts. The reason for initiating such programme was to address the issue of acute crisis of blood in the sub-division of Bolpur, Ranpurhat and Suri. In addition, SEVAKS also organize training camps with specific social groups like club members, councilors, villagers, students and teachers along with mass awareness campaign through rally.

e) Prevention of HIV/AIDS
The organization is working for the prevention of HIV/AIDS through awareness generations campaign. This initiative is financially supported by West Bengal State AIDS Preventions and Control Society. Under the programme various stalls are set-up in public places and transit points to generate wareness among the passes-by through interpersonal communication, distribution of booklets, leaflets, condoms and interactive toolkit containing the HIV risk perception, use of condoms etc.

f) Red Ribbon Clubs
The organization is engaged in forming Red- Ribbon Clubs at different educational institution to generate awareness on prevention of HIV/AIDS including the way making changes in behavioural attitude for good quality of life. Further, through these clubs youth are motivated towards blood donation while addressing thr unnecessary fears and ignorance associated with blood donation.

g) Celebration of special days
The organization celebrates the special days like World Disabled Day, Independence day, Republic day and so on with cultural programmes, sport events.
**Challenges Encountered:**

SEVAKS is facing broadly two challenges. Firstly, the lack of fund and delay in receiving funds for government funded projects. It is worthy to be mention here that all the programmes implemented by the NGO are government funded. The second challenge is the unavailability of skilled people or people with experience in the field of disability. Further, there is also limitation on the part of the organization as they are unable to bear the high cost of appointing a person with expertise in the field of disability.

**Future Plan:**

Considering the finance as a major challenge the organization is planning to develop partnership with national and international donor organization and to strengthen coverage by increasing the number of special educators. Further networking with NGOs having expertise in the field of disability, is another area where the NGO is focusing to get further technical support.

7. **Lake Gardens Women and Children Development Centre (LGWCDC)**

**Brief History of the Organization**

LGWCDC is a non-profit organization, founded in 1992 by social scientist Ms. Cecilia Sircar along with her husband late Shyamal Sircar. The triggering point for Ms. Cecilia Sircar was a UNICEF’s report on educational status of girl child in India which is further ignited by her observation of lake gardens locality. Ms. Sircar observed that many of the children were not attending school because of poverty and lack of parental guidance at home. The main objective was to render service to the underprivileged girl children and women in the community to improve the quality of life of the girl children living in the shanties along the railway track between Dhakuria and Lake Garden station and the slum area Masjidpara, Jodhpur colony under the jurisdiction of the KMC.
LGWCDC started its journey with 27 children in 1992. From the very beginning, the organization adopted a centre-based, integrated holistic development approach. Remedial education support for mainstreaming, health care, vocational skill training for income generation are provided to the girl children and women residing in the targeted slums. In addition, awareness generation programmes were also undertaken by the organization pertaining to issues like child labour, gender equality, food and nutrition, mother and child health care and communicable diseases, etc. With the passage of time, the organization expanded the operational area from Lake Gardens to Howrah and South 24 Parganas.

**Vision**

LGWCDC looks forward to a society where women and children, especially girl children, will enjoy equal rights and access to equal opportunities.

**Mission**

Integrated holistic development of marginalized women and children to ensure quality life through community development, empowerment, education, healthcare service and economic self-reliance. LGWCDC maintains Child Protection Policy and Committee against Sexual harassment at Workplace.

**Board of Members**

In LGWCDS, there are nine board members with president, vice-president, two joint secretaries and treasurer. Mrs. Cacilie Sircar works as the chief functionary for the organization. Again, the board of members is also witnessing the presence of a couple of senior staffs. The board of members are entrusted with the duty to attract new donors, formulate policy of the organization and creating and maintaining networking with the likeminded organizations.
**Present Objectives of the Organization**

The primary goal of the Centre is to teach the children and empower as soon as possible to attend government schools and then with socio-educational tutoring to motivate children and parents to complete the tenth grade. Furthermore, we want to strengthen the necessary self-confidence of girls and. In recent years the girls have completed the training courses to 90% and are able to make better financial future through their professional work.

The centre will be a place of protection. The girls can shed their everyday load and just being a kid in it. We also hope that our centre helps that our children are not forced into child prostitution.

**Strategy of the NGO**

Campaigning, networking and capacity building of the staff and stake holder has been a major strategy for LGWCDC. The organization took up various activities like rally, signature campaigning, street plays, one to one interaction, conducting fests, stall activity, film or video shows to generate awareness on various issues to the mass community through. LGWCDC is maintaining close networking with different Women Organizations, Campaign Against Child Labour, West Bengal Right To Education Forum, Municipal Schools and Government Schools, Consulate of the Federal Republic of Germany, Kolkata, Department of Consumer Affairs, Government of West Bengal, Maitree, L’Oreal India, Placement cell of Jadavpur University, Vidya Sagar School of Social Work, Calcutta University and so on.

**Area of Operation**

LGWCDC is working majorly in Kolkata, Howrah and South 24 Parganas. Under KMC it cover areas like Prince Anwar Shah Road, Mollahati, Madartola, Gobindapur Railway colony (60,000 inhabitants) while in Howrah it is operating in Tikiapara along with Sholo Bhigha Basti and Akra Fatak of South 24 Parganas.
**Target Group**

The group for the organization is largely women and children. Among women it includes women from economically challenged families, suffering from Tuberculosis, illiterate women. As an organization they give immense stress on girls’ education. Further, it also caters the need health, educational, nutritional need children belonging to economically deprived families.

**Programmes and Activities**

a) **Education related Programmes**

LGWCDC is running number of projects of which four projects are meant for the educational care of the disadvantaged children, covering from pre-school to high school. The programmes are open school system, community centres, remedial classes and vocational training programme, brick-kiln project, and awareness generation program. Details of these programmes are mentioned Chapter VI.

b) **Nari Kalyan Project**

The Nari Kalyan project is located in Tikiapara, Howrah. The project was started in 2009 with a view to make women and girls of the area self reliant and self dependent through vocational training in handicraft like tailoring, knitting etc. Under the project effort are also made to provide functional literacy to women and girls who are above the age of 18 years as most of the women and girls covered under the Narakalyan project were illiterate. It is worthy to be mention here that initially the project was focusing on women suffering from T. B.

c) **Child Health Development Programme**

The programme is covering two areas namely Santoshpur of Maheshtala municipality and Tikiapara under Howrah Municipality. The objective is to reduce malnutrition of children, especially the severe forms of Grade III and Grade IV, promoting child survival and safe
motherhood, reducing child marriage, promoting small family norm, awareness building on AIDS and other communicable diseases. Further, the programme has three major components such as a) health and nutrition; b) education and c) livelihood. Under health and nutrition component pre-natal and post-natal services are provided along with supplementary nutrition while under education component the major activity is awareness generation among community members about the importance of education and its implication on common life through rallies, children’s fair and so on. Finally the livelihood component stresses on the economic stability of the families served under the programme through Self Help Group (SHG) formation. Currently, there are 42 SHGs functioning under the programme of which 36 SHGs in Santoshpur while six in Tikiapara.

d) Nutrition Training Programme

LGWCDC, from time to time, organises nutrition training programme for the cooks, crèche educator, crèche mothers, handicraft students, knitting students and community members. The aim of such training programme is to introduce the concept of nutritive low cost food, the content of vitamins and minerals and cooking procedure along with maintenance of hygiene during cooking.

e) Training on Reproductive and Child Health (RCH)

The organization conducts training programmes on reproductive and child health to generate awareness among adolescent girls and women about their physical development, reproductive cycle, contraception, pre-natal and post care of babies, vaccination, marriage law and age of marriage.

f) Clinic at Tikiapara Howrah

In Tikiapara Howrah clinics have been conducted twice a week for the malnourished children of the community. The health workers along with the German doctors who are in charge of
the clinic screened the malnourished children from the community. This is followed by regular treatment and follows up. In severe cases the patients are referred to specialized doctors and local government hospitals accordingly.

**g) Outreach Program in Santoshpur**

A community mobile dispensary is the only outreach program of LGWCDC. Twice a week the mobile clinic is going to Santoshpur and Shalimar with the collaboration of German Doctors. The mobile clinic visits places every week with a team of doctor, nurse, social workers, community health workers etc. The community workers mainly motivate the mothers with malnourished children to visit the clinic where doctor and nurse diagnosed and treat the child in the clinic. The social workers and dietician counsel the mother and demonstrate the preparation of low cost nutritive food and importance of taking and preparation of nutrimix.

**h) Vocational Training Programme**

The organization has vocational training units for women, adolescent girls and boys of the community. The main aim is to generate alternative skills like knitting, tailoring, embroidery, fabric painting, beautician, massage. The technical courses are offered to the boys so that they can get a job after the training. Alternative skill training is essential to open up opportunities in the job market. The boys can participate in technical courses, especially on automobile engineering, computer hardware, repairing and maintenance of refrigeration, T.V and air-conditioning, motor mechanics etc. During the period under report the handicraft division has been divided into two parts, a training unit and a production unit.

**i) Skill Building Training of Staff**

As an organization LGWCDC give immense stress on skill building of the staff. During the financial year of 2012-13 it organised thirteen capacity building training programmes for the
staff on issues like child protection policy, child rights, women rights, International Child Development Programme, pre-natal and post natal care, and so on.

**Challenges Encountered**

The challenges encountered by the organization are lack of fund, inadequate number of staff along with lack of skilled staff. It could be understand from the challenges cited by the director of the organization that the main challenge is the lack of fund which is further affecting the recruitment of skilled and adequate number of staff. The inadequate number of staff has also increased the workload of the present staff and thus majority of the staff are entrusted with many activities which in turn influencing their performance. Although to combat the issue of skilled staff organization is conduction number of capacity building training programmes and hopefully the ends could be met in coming years.

**Future Plan**

LGWCDC want to expand the area of their coverage and also intensify their intervention in Santoshpur, Akra, Sholo Bigha Basti.

8. **Vikramshila Education Resource Society (VERS)**

**Brief History of the Organization**

The beginning was made with four friends working in privileged schools of Kolkata came face to face with another image of a school: a balwadi in rural Bengal and are shocked: is this education? They decided to do something. An opportunity comes in the form of providing training to Balwadi teachers in some villages in Howrah. With their background in Montessori education, they take scientific methods of child education to the villages. They also keep learning as they teach- to understand the social context of the balwadis and the constraints faced by the teachers. Finally they resolved to start a new organization called Vikramshila Education Resource Society in 06-04-1992 under West Bengal Society
Registration Act with a mission of ‘making quality education a reality for all children in India’.

During the same time in 1992 the founder of CRY, Ripan Kapur decided to open office in Kolkata and sees in Vikramshila, a partner who can help him realize his dream of a better world for children. Through CRY, Vikramshila starts working with 42 organizations in West Bengal, Bihar, Assam and Orissa. They realize that language is not a barrier as they are able to touch the hearts of the teachers they train. Vikramshila trainers start visiting the schools in the foothills of the Himalayas and the coastal region of Orissa and gain better understanding rural India and its diversities. In 1993, one of the four founder move to Delhi to work with an international organization. Through her, vikramshila gets connected with organizations working on the issue of child labour. Meanwhile, the organization starts working with terminally ill children in Thakupukur Cancer Hospital, in response to a request made by a mother who had lost her child to cancer. The volunteers from Vikramshila start taking class for children in the hospital.

In 1994, the balwadi teachers trained by Vikramshila manage to run centres of excellent quality. So much so that once a vikramshila trainer, during her field visit to a village in the Sunderbans was gheraoed by the parents who wanted Vikramshila to help the local NGO start a Primary School. As a response to the demand, Vikramshila starts offering Primary training, helping NGOs such as Kajla Janakalyan Samiti, Swanirvar and Milan Sangha to start their own primary schools. The primary schools are run in an innovative way without using text books, but on activities, role play, art and craft etc. they are an instant success. By now, the organization has started training teachers from Uttar Pradesh for schools started by ILO and Ministry of Labour.
During the period of 1995-96, it was period of hectic activity and growth. During this phase, Vikramshila develops a module for senior educational functionaries called ‘Educational Leadership Training’. This is first offered to the supervisors and senior teachers of the NGOs with whom Vikramshila has been working so far. Then an all India level training called ‘Master Educational Leadership Training’ for senior educational workers from 10 states of India- Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, working on child labour eradication projects. Vikramshila also undertakes an interesting work with tribal spanning from Rajasthan, Gujrat, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa. Training for senior level Bangladesh Government officials is also conducted during this phase.

Later during 1997-99, Vikramshila became a lead organization for Ministry of Human Resource and Development and starts a rural school under the experimental and innovative project scheme of the ministry. The establishment of its own lab school in Bigha in Burdwan, and opening up five Nabadisha centres in collaboration with Kolkata Police rae two major achievement of this phase.

However, in 2000-03, there was a shift in their approach and Vikrashila starts paying more attention to policy advocacy and gets involved with the movement to get the Right to Education Bill passed in the parliament. It organises as well as participated in a series of seminars, morchas and meetings organized on the issue.

**Mission**

Making quality education a reality for all children to create a peaceful, harmonious and equitable society.

**Vision**

To help create a peaceful and equitable society free from injustice and exploitation.
**Governing Body**

The governing body of the organization is composed of nine members. In addition, there are five key positions such as president, vice-president, director, secretary and treasurer. The governing body of the organization ensure the value addition to their approach while takes the policy level decision for the organization. The director of the governing body acts as a chief functionary.

**Present Objectives of the Organization**

VERS works with teachers and teacher educators, children and community, government systems and educational institutions to bring about a transformation in education so as to make possible a world that just, equitable and harmonious. The organization is majorly focusing on to ensure quality education to less privileged children and to provide them with better opportunities so that these children can fulfil their dreams.

**Strategy of the NGO**

The organization is focusing on three aspects to ensure quality education to the disadvantaged children i.e. create ‘demonstrable’ models as proof of concept; engage with the system to change the same, and networking with like-minded organizations.

**Area of Operation**

The organization conducts training programmes in states like Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Orissa and Tripura while in the state of West Bengal it is operating in the districts like Burdwan, Hooghly, Kolkata, and North 24 Parganas.

**Target Group:**

VERS is working with children in schools, children out-side the school, teachers, community, bureaucrats and school as a unit.
**Programmes and Activities**

VERS is implementing eight programmes across the four districts of West Bengal. The programmes are Teacher Education, Education to Employability, Nabadisha, Madrasah Quality Improvement Project, Social Science Project, Library Project, Quality Improvement in government schools, and Vikramshila School (Shiksha Satra), as informed during data collection. The ensuing chapter on approaches and programmes speaks in length about these programmes.

**Challenges Encountered**

The major challenge encountered by the organization is the lack of cooperation in newly adopted locations along with the locations, where they are operating for a considerable amount of time. In addition, lack of parental involvement in the educational attainment is another area of concern for the organization.

**Future Plan**

VERS is planning to expand geographical coverage of residential schools to reach the children who are yet to be covered. Further, the vocational training of their service seeker is also occupying a crucial position in their planning along with capacity building of their staff to mitigate the ever approaching challenges.

**Conclusion**

Thus, there are number of NGOs that are working for the educational care of disadvantaged children. The services rendered by these NGOs are of similar nature. Almost all the NGOs are running supportive learning centre for the children. Again, some of these NGOs are supplying required stationeries to reduce the parental burden pertaining to secondary cost associated with the education. The reach of the NGOs, especially in Birbhum and Puruliya, are concentrated in one or two localities of the district while the NGOs like Sanlaap, VERS,
Pratham Education Foundation and the like have wider coverage. The reasons relating to this disparity would be answered in Chapter VII.