Bibliography
BIBLIOGRAPHY

BOOKS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Publisher</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Berman, P. and Dave, P.</td>
<td>Experiences in Paying for Health Care in India’s Voluntary Sector</td>
<td>Sage Publication</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Bhatia, A.</td>
<td>Women’s Development and NGOs</td>
<td>Rawat Publications</td>
<td>Jaipur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Bhatt, M. K.</td>
<td>NGOs, PRIs and People’s Empowerment in Rural Development</td>
<td>Mittal Publications</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>Charyulu, U.V.N.</td>
<td>Voluntary Organization in Rural Development</td>
<td>NIRD</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>Sachidananda and Prasad, A.</td>
<td>Tribal Development and Voluntary Action-A Case Study of the Badlao Foundation</td>
<td>Inter-India Publication</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>Bhatt, A.</td>
<td>NGOs-Issues in Governance, Accountability, Policies and Principles</td>
<td>Surendra Publications</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>S.N and Patil, B.</td>
<td>Problems and Prospects of Development-Cooperation, Volunteerism, Communication, Social Tensions and Weaker Sections in Rural India</td>
<td>Mittal Publications</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>Fisher, J.</td>
<td>NGOs and the Political Development of the Third World</td>
<td>Rawat Publications</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
administered externally via external beam radiotherapy (EBRT) or internally via brachytherapy. Radiation therapy injures or destroys cells in the area being treated by damaging their genetic material, and enables to grow and divide.

**Hormonal Therapy**

The growth of some cancers can be inhibited by providing or blocking certain hormones. Common examples of hormone-sensitive tumours include certain types of breast and prostate cancers. Removing or blocking estrogen or testosterone is often an important additional treatment.

**Targeted Therapy**

Targeted cancer therapies are drugs or other substances that block the growth and spread of cancer by interfering with exact molecules occupied in tumor growth and progression. Targeted therapy may be more effective than other types of treatment and less damaging to normal cells.

**Photodynamic Therapy**

Combines a drug called a photosensitizer or photosensitizing agent with a specific type of light to kill cancer cells. It may be used with other therapies, such as surgery, radiation, or chemotherapy.

**Chemotherapy**

Chemotherapy is a type of cancer treatment in which drugs are used to kill cancer cells. It works by preventing or slowing the growth of cancer cells which divide and grow quickly and harms healthy cells also which divide quickly. The choice of chemotherapy depends on the type of cancer and its stage. Chemotherapy can be used to kill cancer cells that are spreading to others parts of body, to slow cancer growth and to shrink tumors that are causing pain.

Although chemotherapeutic drugs attack reproducing cells, they cannot differentiate between reproducing cells of normal tissues and cancer cells. The damage to normal cells can result in side effects. These cells usually repair themselves after chemotherapy. However the toxicity of chemotherapeutic agents to normal cells is the cause of unpleasant side effects such as hair loss, decreased blood cell count, mouth sores, fatigue, diarrhea, anemia, pain and nausea. However new drugs, new combinations of chemotherapy drugs and new delivery techniques are the expected advances in the coming years for curing or controlling cancer with limited side effects and improving the quality of life for people with cancer.
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Schedule
Role of Non-Governmental Organizations in Improving the Living Standards of Rural People in Chittoor district

SCHEDULE

I Personal Profile

1. District :
2. Mandal :
3. Village :
4. Name of the beneficiary :
5. Year of entry into the project:
6. Age :
   1) Below 25  2) 26-40  3) 41-55  4) 56 And above
7. Caste :
   1) OC  2) BC  3) SC  4) ST
8. Religion :
   1) Hindu  2) Muslim  3) Christian  4) Others
9. Marital status :
   1) Married  2) Un-married  3) Widow  4) Divorcee
10. Education :
    1) Illiterate  2) Primary  3) Secondary  4) Inter  5) Degree and above
11. Occupation :
    1) House wife  2) Cooli  3) Business  4) Others
12. Family type :
    1) Nuclear family  2) Joint family  3) Extended
13. Size of the family :
    1) less than 3  2) 4-6  3) 7-9  4) 10 and above
14. Who informed/motivated you about the RASS programmes
   a) Friends  b) Neighbours  c) Relatives  d) MDO
   e) VDO  f) Sarpanch  g) Other
15. Perceived reasons for joining the group
   a) Friends  b) Neighbours  c) Group support
   d) Subsidy/ Reolving fund  e) Social status  f) Other reasons
Chemotherapeutic drugs are classified into several categories based on how they affect specific chemical substances within the cancer cells, which cellular activities or processes the drug interferes with, and which specific phases of the cell cycle the drug affects. These include DNA interactive agents, DNA topoisomerase I and II inhibitors, carbonic anhydrase (CA) inhibitors, CDK inhibitors, tubulin polymerization inhibitors, antimitotic agents, antimetabolites, and miscellaneous agents.

DNA interactive agents

DNA as a Cellular Target for Chemotherapeutic Agents

DNA has long been considered a favoured target for cancer chemotherapeutic agents. In fact, many of the most effective clinical agents, such as alkylating and interactive agents, are DNA interactive. Achieving the desired sequence specificity with DNA-interactive agents is considered to be one of the most formidable hurdles in the development of new agents to achieve therapeutic invention. The double helical structure of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) represents the richest source of information within a living organism. Importantly, its sequence codes not only for protein/enzyme synthesis via the process of translation, but it also codes for RNA synthesis. DNA forms the famous alpha helix structure discovered by Watson and Crick in the 1950s.

![Figure 3](image.png)

Figure 3. Hydrogen bonding between adenine/thymine and guanine/cytosine base pairs of DNA.

In the alpha helix, two strands of DNA run in opposite directions twisting about themselves, held together by sets of complimentary hydrogen bonds between either adenine (A) and thymine (T), or guanine (G) and cytosine (C) (Figure 4). Replication of DNA
II. Socio-Economic Background of the Beneficiaries

2.1. Do you have own house (1. Yes/2. No)

2.2. If yes what type of house
1) Katcha  2) Semi pucca  3) Pucca  4) Other

2.3. Who built it
1) Own  2) Government  3) NGOs  4) Village heads

2.4. If you don’t have a house, where do you live?
1) Relatives house  2) Rented house  3) Others

2.5. Availability of utilities
a) Water taps
   1) Yes  2) No
b) Electricity
   1) Yes  2) No
c) Gas
   1) Yes  2) No
d) Toilet facility
   1) Yes  2) No

2.6 Family planning in the beneficiaries
a) One children  b) Two children
   c) Three children  d) Four and above children

2.7 Decision making on education before and after joining SHG
Before               After
a) Husband          a) Husband
b) Wife             b) Wife
c) Both             c) Both
d) Other            d) Other

2.8 Decision making on savings before and after joining SHG
Before               After
a) Husband          a) Husband
b) Wife             b) Wife
c) Both             c) Both
d) Other            d) Other

2.9 Decision making on health before and after joining SHG
Before               After
a) Husband          a) Husband
b) Wife             b) Wife
c) Both             c) Both
d) Other            d) Other
2.10 Decision making on social status before and after joining SHG

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Before</th>
<th>After</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Husband</td>
<td>a) Husband</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Wife</td>
<td>b) Wife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Both</td>
<td>c) Both</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Other</td>
<td>d) Other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.11 Problems faced by the SHG beneficiaries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Before</th>
<th>After</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Financial problem</td>
<td>b) Collection of raw material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Government organization</td>
<td>d) No problem</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.12 Marketing problems faced by the SHG beneficiaries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Before</th>
<th>After</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) No problem</td>
<td>b) Lack of poor quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Lack of good prices</td>
<td>d) Information problems and gaps</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.13 Repayment of the SHG beneficiaries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Before</th>
<th>After</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Repayment completed</td>
<td>b) Repayment in progress</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.14 Change in family dynamics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Before</th>
<th>After</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Husband</td>
<td>b) Father in law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Father</td>
<td>d) Woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) Others</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.15 Reason for joining as SHG member

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Before</th>
<th>After</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Savings/Thrift</td>
<td>b) To undertake income generation activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Expecting loans</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.16 Are you aware of government organized SHGs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Before</th>
<th>After</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Aware</td>
<td>b) Not aware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) DK/NR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.17 Do you prefer RASS-SHGs or Government SHGs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Before</th>
<th>After</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) RASS organized SHGs</td>
<td>b) Government/DRDA organized SHGs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) DK/NR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.18 Reasons for preferring RASS organized SHGs.

III IMPACT

3.1 Livestock Particulars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>How many livestocks</th>
<th>Value in Rupees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Before</td>
<td>After</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffaloes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cows</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ox’s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goats/Sheep’s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pigs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ducks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Specify</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2 Agriculture machinery and implements before/after
Before
a) Plough
b) Bullock cart
c) Blade
d) Other implements
e) No implements

After
a) Plough
b) Bullock cart
c) Blade
d) Other implements
e) No implements

3.3 Employment details of the sample respondents before joining programme
1. Below 100 days
2. 101-180 days
3. 181-240 days
4. 241 and above days

3.3.1 Employment details of the sample respondents after joining the programme
1. Below 100 days
2. 101-200 days
3. 201-300 days
4. 301 and above days

3.4 Annual income of the sample respondents before joining the programme
1. Below 20000
2. 20001-40000
3. 40001-60000
4. 60001 and above

3.4.1 Annual income of the sample respondents after joining the programme
1. Below 20000
2. 20001-40000
3. 40001-60000
4. 60001 and above

3.5 Annual savings of the sample respondents before joining the programme
1) No savings
2) Below 5000
3) 5001-10000
4) 10001-15000
5) 15001-20000
6) 20001 and above

3.5.1 Annual savings of the sample respondents after joining the programme
1) No savings
2) Below 5000
3) 5001-10000
4) 10001-15000
5) 15001-20000
6) 20001 and above

3.6 Details of the debts in the beneficiaries
1) Below 10000
2) 10001-15000
3) 15001-20000
4) 20000 and above.
4. Average Monthly Expenditure Before and After joining the Watershed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Before Watershed in Rs.</th>
<th>After Watershed in Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Food</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Power/fuel</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Religious function and festivals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Treating guests</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Recreational activities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Medicine</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Watershed

5.1 Type of crop production
1) Paddy 2) Groundnut 3) Sugarcane 4) Mango 5) Others

5.2 Number of earning members in the house
1) 1 2) 2 3) 3 4) 4

5.3 Farming experience of the sample respondents
1) Below 5 years 2) 5-10 years 3) 10-15 years 4) 15-20 and above years

5.4 Land Holdings of the Respondents
1) Marginal farmers 2) Small farmers
3) Medium farmers 4) Large farmers
5. Land particulars

5.5. Particulars of land

Land owned
1) Irrigated land a) 0-2 acres b) 2 acres and above
2) Un-irrigated land a) 0-2 acres b) 2 acres and above
3) No land

6. Production and socio-economic benefits (1. Yes/2. No)
   a) Increased crop yield
   b) Increased fodder production
   c) Increased animal production
   d) Increased wood production
   e) Reduced demand for irrigation water
   f) Increased farm income
   g) Increased production area (new land undercultivation / use)
7. Socio-cultural benefits (1.Yes/2.No)
   a) Community institution strengthening
   b) Participative approach improved information exchange and networking
   c) Empowerment of women and marginalized groups
   d) Equitable distribution of natural resources
   e) Reduction of migration

8 Indicate negative impacts resulting outside or beyond the watershed (if any)
   a) Increased downstream flooding
   b) Not increased groundwater
   c) Decreased buffering / filtering capacity (by soil, vegetation, wetlands)
   d) Increased damage on public / private infrastructure

9 How are the benefits compared with the investments in Watershed Management (From Watershed users’ perspective)
   a) Very negative  b) Negative  c) Positive  d) Very positive

10 Are the watershed communities capable of continuing / maintaining Watershed Management Activities on their own (Yes/NO)

Peoples Participation Activities

11 People Participation in Watershed Programmes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>FP</th>
<th>PP</th>
<th>NP</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I Pre-Project stage</td>
<td>participation by attempting to gain information about objectives of the programme</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Participation in waining programmes conducted by NGOs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Participation in formal and informal meetings to discuss village problems</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Participation in PRA techniques like resources mapping, social mapping, transect walks etc</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Participation in preparation of benchmark survey report</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Participation in deciding the demarcation of watershed boundary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Participation by co-operating with the officials in formulating watershed associations/sanghs/societies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Participation in decision making for contribution of resources like land, labour, money, animals, etc</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>II Planning Stage</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Participation in discussion to identify the production problems of village and technological</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Participation in formal and informal meetings to approve the proposals for activities in work plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Participation in deciding the location and design of</td>
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</table>
proposed soil and water conservation structures/measures like bunds, waterways, farm ponds, nala bund check dam, gully checks etc

12 Participation in deciding the choice of species for forest, fodder, horti silvi plantations, pasture, nursery development, etc

13 Participation in discussion for setting of norms for distribution/sharing of benefits among people coming from community lands

III, Implementation Stage

14 Participation by contributing resources like land, labour, money, animal etc

15 Participation by attending meetings to review the progress of works/activities

16 Participation by supervising on-going activities/works undertakes in the fields and community lands.

17 Participation by adopting graded, contour bunds, gully checks, farm ponds, check dams, diversion channels, etc, in the field

18 Participation while planting forestry species in community lands

19 Participation by adoption crop production and other improved practices recommended by watershed development officials

20 Participation in income generation, thrift and credit and other related activities of the programme

21 Participation in extension activities like crop demonstrations, melas, exhibitions, fields visits, training, etc.,

22 Participation by helping officials during implementation of watershed activities

23 Participation by actual utilization/sharing of benefits under programme

IV. Maintenance Stage

24 Participation by popularizing the importance of maintenance of assets developed under programme

25 Participation by fixing responsibility among user groups to maintain the works/activities taken up under the programme.

26 Participation in maintaining soil and water conservation works/structures taken up under the programme

27 Participation by protecting the trees in the developed forest plots

V. Evaluation Stage

28 Participation in determining the success of the programme by supplying information on the benefits received from the programme

29 Participation by expressing problems encountered in the programme to officials
### 12. Farmer's Knowledge on Soil and Water Conservation (1. Yes, 2. No)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Formation of gullies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Percolation tanks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Farm ponds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Check dams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Diversion channels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. Earthen bunding</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7. Contour cultivation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8. Opening dead furrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9. Over seeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10. Fodder and fields crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11. Vegetative bunds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12. Graded bunds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13. Ridges &amp; furrows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14. Nalabund</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 13. Farmer's Knowledge on Crop Production Practices (1. Yes/2. No)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Seed treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Seed pest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Fertilizer (Kg/ac)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Weeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Seed of rain fed crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. Pest of rain fed crop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7. Management of rain fed crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8. Sowing across the slopes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9. Inter-cropping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10. Plant protection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 14. Farmer's Knowledge on Land Use Pattern (1. Yes/2. No)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Land smoothing/ leveling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Use of improved implements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Fall ploughing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Land reclamation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Maximum land usage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. Afforestation of land</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
15. **Farmer’s Knowledge on Alternative Practices***(1. Yes/ 2. No)*

1. Farm forestry (in fallow lands) (  )
2. Agri-horti-system (  )
3. Social forestry (  )
4. Alley cropping (  )
5. Silvi pasture system (  )
6. Silvi-horti-system (  )
7. Agri-horti-system (  )
8. Timber-forester-system (  )

16. **Crop wise Production Before and After Joining the Watershed Programme**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Type of Crop</th>
<th>Yield Before WS Q/ha</th>
<th>Yield After WS Q/ha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Paddy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Groundnut</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Sugarcane</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Red gram</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Mangoes</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

17. **Social and Political Participation before and after** *(1, Yes/2.No)*

**NGOs Involvement**

1. Membership in political parties
2. Voting in state legislative election and local bodies
3. Contesting in the village panchayath election, ZPTC etc.,
4. Participation in gram sabhas
5. Membership in school education committees
6. Participation in watershed committees
7. Participation in awareness Programmes like AIDS, sanitation etc.
8. Interaction with government officials (mandal and district level)
9. Opening of savings bank account
10. Readers of newspapers

18. **Suggestions:**

1. Please give your suggestions for improving the overall functioning of the SHG/Watershed programmes
2. Suggestion to improve the functioning of RASS organized SHGs/Watershed programmes
3. Suggestions to improve the role of RASS in the overall development of the rural areas.