

**COMMUNITY BASED ORGANISATIONS (CBOs) AND WELFARE OF WOMEN:
ROLE OF MIZO HMEICHHIA INSUIHKHAWM PAWL (MHIP) IN MIZORAM**

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*Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Philosophy
in Social Work Mizoram University, Aizawl*

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation titled “**Community Based Organisations (CBOs) and Welfare of Women: Role of Mizo Hmeichhia Insuihkawm Pawl (MHIP) In Mizoram**” submitted by P.L.Vanlaltluangi, Reg.no. MZU/M.Phil./393 of dt.22.5.2017 for the award of Master of Philosophy in Social Work is carried out under my guidance and incorporates the student’s bona fide research and this has not been submitted for award of any degree in this or any other university or institute of learning.

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DECLARATION

I, P.L.Vanlaltluangi, do hereby make this declaration that the subject matter of this dissertation is the record of work done by me, the contents of this dissertation did not form basis of the award of any previous degree to me or to the best of my knowledge to anybody else, and that the dissertation has not been submitted by me for any research degree in any other University/Institute.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

AIWC-All India Women's Conference

APL-Above Poverty Line

AWID-Association for Women's Rights in Development

BPL-Below Poverty Line

CBO-Community Based Organization

CSO-Civil Society Organizations

CBWG-Church Based Women Groups

FBO-Faith Based Organization

FOD-Fellowship Organization Department

GOI-Government Of India

IGSMY-Indira Gandhi MatritvaSahyogYojana

JGSY-Jawahar Gram SamridhiYojana

MHIP-MizoHmeichhiaInsuihkhawm Pawl

NPW-National Policy for Women

NGO's-Non Governmental Organizations

PWN-Positive Women Network

RMK-RastriyaMahilaKosh

SEWA-Self-Employed Women Association

SHGs-Self Help Groups

STEP-Support to Training and Employment Programme

SGSY-Swarnajayanti Gram SwarojgarYojana

SPSS-Statistical Package for Social Sciences

SSA-SarvaShikshaAbhiyan

UNESCO-United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

VOs-Voluntary Organizations

WEDO-Women's Environment and Development Organization

WC-Women Commission

WHO-World Health Organization

YWCA-Young Women Christian Association

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

The present study is an attempt to understand the role of Community Based Organisations (CBOs) and welfare of women with reference to MHIP in Mizoram.

Community Based Organisations are non-profits groups which were working for the improvement of one's lives. The charity groups focus on all the society in terms of healthcare, environment, quality of education, access to technology, access to spaces and information for the disabled. Further, it provides growth and development, and unity among the people in the society, personal; development, and family development etc. In the year 1960s Community Based Organizations formed as a Self Help Group in Kenya mainly focus to motivate and strengthening the individual and create as a turning point for the members. In India Community Based Organization plays a significant role in the societies both in the rural and urban sectors by organizing various services, the implementation and its emergence. Moreover, it facilitates to reduce the political issues and certain problems that community is facing in the present scenario.

Wilson M, G et.al (2012) described theCommunity Based Organizations characteristics by using diverse terminology and concept across a range of disciplines. They appear to be little or no consensus about their nomenclature, core functions and structure. The studies identified a number of terms that are commonly used to refer to the same or similar type of organizations such as those; Civil Society Organization, Community Based Organization, Voluntary Organization, Non-governmental Organization and Faith Based Organization The Community Based Organizations have also been described as "*a third sector*" or "*a third way*" which refer to the gap filled by these voluntary organizations between what is provided by the state and by the private sector. Similarly, Chavis BM, and Florin,P (1990) asserted that voluntary organizations are geographically based, representation of a particular area, volunteer-driven, locally initiated and are multi-purpose and flexible in allowing them to address abroad area of issues. But organizations could also serve communities that are defined beyond geographical terms to include virtual communities or social groups.

Wilson, M. G., Lavis, J. N., &Guta, A. (2012). identified five characteristics of community based organizations wherein indicating that they must be organized that is

institutionalized to some degree, separate from government which is private organizations in the sense that they are not run or overseen by a government agency and therefore not part of the public sector, non-profit distributing, self-governing and voluntary refers to voluntary participation in the organization's affairs. However, while the terminology may differ, for example community based sector, voluntary sector and third sector, organizations discussed in this sector have many shared characteristics and perform the same or similar types of activities.

Community Based Organization and Voluntary Organization are different entities in terms of their levels of actuation, responsibilities, nature, and also differ in terms of resources such as access to information, funding sources, and human sources. These differences have raised questions about the possibility of the establishment of an equitable and properly functioning partnership between entities that differ so much in nature. The NGOs mainly depend on the external fund to support the CBOs; however, they also rely on their own funds or funds made available by local founders' institution. Equally the CBOs also undertake, some income generation activities, whose income is used for their own institutional expenses and also to support some community needs, though they rely mostly on funds provided by the NGOs.

Chilengue, M. & Piedade, D.A. (2014) observed that both CBOs and VOs established a balanced partnership based on the contribution of each partner and on the significance of both attribute to the partnership. The differences constitute the basis of partnership which interns allow the acquisition of mutual benefits, recognition, and sharing of power. NGOs is the "*Principal*" which in a relationship governed by a contract delegates the CBOs are the "*Agent*" of the implementation of the project in the communities. It is shown that between CBOs and VOs are characterized by complementarities, mutual benefits, exchange, contribution and sharing of powers by both.

Further, pertaining to Christian women welfare, YWCA (Young Women Christian Association) was founded in the year 1855 by Mary Jane Kinnaird and Emma Roberts, it is among one of the biggest International voluntary organizations who was emphasizing on women welfare. Their main goals were by 2035, 100 of million women and girl will transform power structure to create justice, gender equality and a world without violence and war; leading a sustainable YWCA movement, inclusive of all women. The organization also render different programmes and services for the women welfare like; Advocacy role played,

sustainable development for women welfare, racial equality, preventing HIV and AIDS, provide services for refugees women and partnership with other organization for women welfare. Association for Women's Rights in Development (AWID) is another organization who work for the development of Women and Welfare in the International level, it was founded in the year 1982 in North America. Certain activities like promoting education, policy making, gender equality, sustainable development and women's human legal rights were their main services for the development of women. WEDO(Women's Environment and Development Organization) is a global advocacy organization established in 1991 by former U.S. Congressman Bella Abzug and Feminist activist and Journalist. The organizations were providing leadership skills to women, technical advice, Feminist Movement; calling for a peaceful and healthy planet, and sustainable development.

In India SEWA (Self Employed Women Association) was the organization which is also worked for the women welfare, founded in the year 1972 by Ela Bhatt. To organized women worker for full employment and self-reliance, mainstreaming marginalized, poor women in the formal sector and lift them out of their poverty was their main aims and certain services were also render for the welfare of women. All India Women's Conference(AIWC) was founded in 1927 and registered in 1930 under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860. It is an organization dedicated to the upliftment and better of women and children with aiming that work actively for the progress and welfare of women and children, help women utilized to the fullest of Fundamental Rights conferred on them by the constitution of India, to work for a society where women are free from all types of violence, especially domestic violence and sexual harassment and lastly to empowerment of women and prepare them for taking up leadership roles.

Further, inMizoram, there are certain voluntary organizations who work for the development and welfare women like MHIP, YWCA(Young Women Christian Association), Women Commission, PWN(Positive Women Network), and women's organizations in the Church. However, Church based women's groups are not registered in the society's registration Act so, among all these voluntary organizations, MHIP is the largest voluntary Organization in Mizoram solely dedicated to women's welfare.

History of Mizo Hmeichhia Insuihkhawm Pawl (MHIP)

MHIP is one of the women organizations in Mizoram and was registered under Registration No.5 of 1977, society Registration Act 1860 (Act XII of 1860). The main headquarters is in the Capital of Mizoram, Aizawl at Treasury square. The Women Organization look after the whole state of Mizoram. Any organization that is solely engaged in social welfare works may be affiliated to the MHIP of women organization. By paying Rs 5 a person can become easily a member of MHIP in their own Branch. The main focus of this women organization is to uplift the weaker section of the society, mostly concentrated on women and child who are in need of special care and support.

In Mizo society MHIP the women organization take an important place in the lives of women, its main principle is based on philanthropic social service with no expectation of any return or benefits. It aims at creating a state welfare service in which every individual is concerned for irrespective of caste or creed. Most of their activities mainly focused on upliftment of women and children. MHIP is the promoter of social, economic and cultural liberty. The organization is sub-divided into seven Headquarters, it is divided into 16 blocks and 744 branches and 20 joint MHIP. The name of the District headquarters are-

1. Lunglei sub-headquarters
2. Lawngtlai sub-headquarters
3. Serchhip sub-headquarters
4. Mamit sub-headquarters
5. Kolasib sub-headquarters
6. Saiha sub-headquarters
7. Champhai sub-headquarters

The sub-headquarter Office Bearers elect in their own branches for a period of 2 years. The Headquarters Office Bearers elected in the month of April by the General Assembly. The MHIP Office Bearers consists of the President, Vice-president, General Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, and Finance elected for a period of 2 years. The Headquarters OB appointed 34 headquarter executive committee members and also appoint one patron and two senior advisors.

To become a member of MHIP different criteria was made like one who committed herself to God, self-discipline, trustworthy, respectful, polite, respect community development, abstain from all kind of illegal prohibits, self-sufficient abstain from a drug, abstain from sex and give a helping hand to those who are in needs (MHIP, Annual Report, 2016-17).

Aims and Objectives:

- a) To inculcate a sense of responsibility and ability among women in nation-building and development works.
- b) To safeguard and uplift the status of women in the society and the family, to protect rights and honor.
- c) To impart education to women to have self-sufficient and to give them skill development for their family and themselves.
- d) Providing children with care and support mentally and physically by giving an institution like the pre-primary school, Balwadi, crèches etc.
- e) To implement recreational centers for children.
- f) Imparting education to illiterate adult women and find a way for them depends on their level.
- g) To bring unity in various fields, for the development of Mizoram united.
- h) To abstain from Domestic violence.
- i) To assist the Government in their endeavor to achieve in the developmental works.
- j) To take initiatives from all kinds of violence and crime against women.

Profile of MHIP General Headquarters

The General headquarters of MHIP is established on 6th July 1974, on its year itself it was functioning and located in Aizawl, their main building is at the locality of Treasury square. It is co-funded by Social Welfare Department, the state of Mizoram. Presently there are 6 Office Bearers and 48 Executive members. In Aizawl city, there are 97 branches with members of 240000. Six 6 staff members viz, Office Superintendent, Office Assistant, Project Manager, Coordinator, Social Worker and forget all the functioning of the activities were carried out by the staff. To become an Office Bearers of General Headquarter of MHIP should be selected from Aizawl city, every year in the month of April election of OB was conducted. The term of office is 2 years.

Once in a year General Assembly has conducted the meeting and monthly report was given by different Branches, the meeting was helpful for women to discuss different issues and this meeting was used for motivating one another as well. Miss Vanlallawmpuii and V.Vanlalruati play a role in MHIP as adviser and resources person, as District Session Judge Lucy Lalrinthari Advocate T. Lalnunsiama. The Motto of MHIP is “*Mite Tanpui*”. The MHIP is a service provider on Crime against Women. MHIP is a funding agency “*Hmangaihte run*” Orphanage Agency was one of the activities run by the MHIP through the funding of ICPS and Social Welfare Department, on this agency the functioning was taken care by Co-coordinator, Social Worker, Nurse, Doctor (as part-time) and with 6th Home Mother. The MHIP deals with different cases in terms of Divorce, Mizo customary law/marriage, reservation of seats. Various awareness and sensitization was also rendered by the Organization for the development of the community, uplifting the status of women and child development.

In MHIP women play specific roles in terms of family, social, church, and political. They are discussed that women have always played an important role in the family. The women took the responsibility of the family related works. In traditional Mizo family, a wife is treated very low as such she is not consulted in any of the family decision making process in household affairs. Father alone takes the responsibility of making the decision even in small matters. While in some families wives do take part in making a decision along with father and older children but it is not a case in every family. Many husbands claimed that wives’ are inferior and are not wise enough to be consulted or shared their views. But due to the emergence of MHIP women organization make a remarkable achievement to the women in terms of the decision-making process in household, self-confidence and give freedom of participation in any works. The MHIP presence contributes to women development in the family role play and in their personal growth.

In regards to social roles, the social organization such as YMA (Young Mizo Association), VDP (Village Defense Party) women are active and important members; there are no any social organizations where women do not take part. They are prominent and helpful members, at the same time the women presence make the organizations successful. But women are excluded in all decision making bodies. They hardly given the chance of Office Bearers; at the highest rank, they give them Executive Committee Members. But in 1974 the implementations of MHIP women organization make a step forward and make a room for women development and increase their social contribution and level of participation in the community services. Many women become the member of Local Council, YMA, and

Church elder and in the community service. The women organization in many ways sacrifices their time for the community development by organizing awareness programmes in regards to health education, cleanliness etc.

As regards to church roles, in the religious matter, although the women take an active part in the church activities, the women seldom give responsibilities and there are always excluded. Fortunately, in the present context, the women role played and contribution is not less with their male counterpart. They take a responsibility in a decision making bodies, church elders, and women group leaders and in different FOD (Fellowship Organization Department). The level of MHIP involvement in the life of women has seen a remarkable achievement in building confidence, self-mobilization, and co-operation among women.

In the field of Politics, the Mizo women's participation is nil both in leadership and membership. The only way women participate actively is involved in politics by supporting their husbands at the time of their election campaign. This is because, people still look at men to be their leaders and even when women attempt to climb the ladder of leadership, the notion that women are not able to become leaders is still looking at men to be their leaders. These notions are still very strong and that the idea is strongly governs in people's mindset.

The improvement and growth in the field of politics is increased after the propagation of MHIP several women play a significant role from the lowest strata to highest strata in Mizo society. Presently, the state biggest women organization puts pressure to the political party leaders to make a room for women reservation of seats. Fortunately, due to the moral support of MHIP Miss. Vanlalawmpuii Chawngthu was given a seat in the Hrangturzo constituency by the Congress party. She, fortunately, won the election and she becomes the first and only lady elected member from the Congress party since the establishment of the party in the Mizoram State.

Women who are the most dormant segment of the Indian population have now become active participants in all walks of life. Till now, they are unit of family organization, now women are becoming only a significant unit of the society but also influencing the course of society. Women are the important elements of our society. The modern society has started recognizing the individual identity of women. She is believed to have her aspiration, abilities, and qualities as a man does have and it also agreed that she should have the opportunities to develop her faculties and to express them according to her choice. Women

can help the society in various ways. They can engage in social activities and work for the betterment of the society. Young educated girls can get engaged in a profession of her choice.

The world cannot grow at good peace unless women come forward and take initiatives for the development works. They can contribute enormously to the fields of health care. Women education will also improve the level of sanitation and hygiene. The woman is now an important agent of social change. The extent of women's participation in the corporate life is thus the measure of social change in India.

There are certain reasons the importance of women empowerment and development they are: Women start small business faster than men, innovation comes from women, half the world population are women, our country economy, identify more and better food for everyone, better lives for men, more and better policies, down with capitalism, better literature, overturn nasty beauty standards for everyone and lastly to save the planet. Investing in women is critical for poverty reduction, it speeds economic development, more efficient use of resources. It produces significant social returns improving child survival and reducing fertility and it has a considerably inter-generational payoff.

Welfare is the availability of resources and presence of conditions required for reasonably comfortable, healthy and secure living. It may be defined as government support for the poor and otherwise disadvantaged members of the society, usually through the provision of free and or subsidized goods and services (Business Dictionary (2002)). Welfare reforms are often at the forefront of concern and debate with the onset of each new congressional term in the United States.

Rastriya Mahila Kosh, (1993) viewed that welfare is Government programmed which provide financial aid to individuals or groups who cannot support themselves. Welfare programs are funded by taxpayers and allow people to cope with financial stress during the rough period of their lives. Its purpose is to provide lower-income women with access to loans to begin Small business.

Government programmes and schemes for Women's welfare

The Government has implemented many programmes and policies for women welfare and development. The National Mission for Empowerment of women was implemented in April 2011; the programmes state that for empowering women historically and act as an umbrella, to strengthened inter-sectoral convergence. Whereas Central Social Welfare Board

(CSWB) providing services for women empower like family counselling centers, awareness generation programme and condense course of education for women. Support to Training and Employment Programme(STEP) established in 1986 aims at making a significant impact on women by upgrading skill for self and wage employment. The target groups include the marginalized asset less rural women and urban poor. Indira Gandhi MatritvaSahyogYojana(IGMSY) launched in 2010, the programmes state that by providing cash incentives for improved health and nutrition to pregnant and nursing mothers. SwadharScheme- the Ministry of women and development had been administered since 2001, under the scheme, temporary accommodation, maintenance and rehabilitate services are provided to women and girls rendered homeless due to family discord, crime, violence, mental stress.

The Swarnajayanti Gram SwaroggarYojana(SGSY) was for self-employment of women through Self Health Group. The Jawahar Gram SamridhiYojana(JGSY) launched in 1990 state that 30% of the employment opportunities are reserved for women. RastriyaMahilakosh(RMK) 1993, facilitating credit support or microfinance to poor women for income generating activities was render. National Policy for women(2016) was also made many programmes and policy for women development and their main vision was to attain women their full potential and to participate equal partners in all sphere of life and influence the process of social change.

The Schemes and Services for Women's Welfare in the State Mizoram

In the state Mizoram, many schemes and services were taken up by the Social Welfare Department for the welfare of women.. They mentioned below:

- a. Socio-economic rehabilitation program to poor and destitute women: The state social welfare departments implement the services and schemes for economic development to the weaker section of the society like widows, divorce, and unmarried mother living with children who are in need of special care. The main aim of this service was to empower their economic growth and to have better opportunities in their daily living.
- b. Residential institute and training center: In this schemes and services women who are less opportunity are giving skill development training in terms of tailoring, knitting, and embroidery. Along with sewing machine and certificate are handed to them for their support and future.

- c. Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1986 (S.I.T Act): The women/girl who is living with a difficult situation are giving primary concerned and support like education, health, psychological support and imparting skill development for their economic growth in different areas.
- d. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005: It has been carried out since 2006, in the state Mizoram. This service is also run by the different organization in the state Mizoram. Main focus is to uplift the women and protect them from different issues.
- e. Women Commission: Main focus of this service is concentrated on the protection of women against crimes and gives them gender equal opportunities.
- f. The Loomba Trust: The main focus on these schemes was the children who are with fewer opportunities and distress. Children were imparting education and with a free scholarship.

Problems and challenges of Women

According to UNICEF report estimated that 225 million women in developing countries have an unmet need for family planning. Contributing to 74 million unplanned pregnancy and 36 abortions every (women deliver (2014). The World Health Organization estimated that 800 women die every day from preventable, pregnancy-related causes. 1 in 3 women experience physical or sexual violence in their lifetimes. An estimated that 140 million girls will become child brides between 2011-2020(WHO).

Women are the most potentially capable untapped resources on the face of the earth and this is why we need to empower women. According to Beijing Platform for Action “*more than one billion people in the world today, the great majority of whom are women, live in unacceptable condition of poverty, women’s poverty is directly related to the absence of economic opportunities and autonomy, lack of access to economic resources, lack of access to education and support services and their minimal participation in decision-making process*”Bhuimali, A. (2005).

Feminized poverty persists because of women’s low level of education and training, poor health and nutritional status and limited access to resources, which depress their quality of life and hinder economic efficiency and growth (World Bank, 1997). Among the 1.4 billion people all over the world who are living below \$1 a day, about 70% are women, women account for around two-thirds of the world’s working hours and earn only 10% of the world's income. Women produce half of the world’s food and own only 1% of its land, and of

the 900 million adults worldwide who cannot read or write, about two-thirds are women. Female share of non-agriculture wage employment is only 17%. Participation of the women workforce is only 13.9% in the urban sector and 29.9% in the rural sector . The average nutritional intake of women is 1400 calories daily. The necessary requirement is approximately 2200 calories where 38% of all HIV positive people in India are women and yet only 25% of beds in AIDS care centre in India are occupied by them and 92% of women in India suffer from the gynaecological problem, 300 women die every day due to childbirth and pregnancy-related causes. The maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births in the year 1995 was 440. A 2013 report by UNESCO found that 31 million of girls of primary school age were not in school, and about out of every young woman in developing countries had never completed their primary school education.

Statement of the Problem

In most underdeveloped countries, state and societies, women suffer from a lot of problems and oppression from their male counterparts such as physical abuse, sexual violence etc. Mizo society is not free from all these problems so, to protect women from all kinds of illegal activities and to uplift the status of Mizo women. The MHIP addresses all these issues and challenges and take care of the women welfare among the Mizo society.

The present study seeks to understand the role of MHIP in women welfare in Mizoram at multi-level viz., state, district, and community. It attempts to understand the perception of leadership and understand the programmes and services of the MHIP. It also assesses the members' participation in MHIP, their perception of activities and its impact on their welfare. It tries to suggest possible social work measures in promoting women's welfare in Mizoram. The results of the present study would help the policymakers, civil society organizations and social workers committed to women welfare, development and empowerment in Mizoram and wider contexts of North East India.

Objectives

- 1 To profile the socio-economic background of the members of MHIP at multilevel;
- 2 To understand the perception of the leaders of MHIP and members on the challenges to women welfare in Mizoram;
- 3 To identify the services offered by the MHIP to women welfare in the perception of its leaders;

- 4 To assess the members' participation in the working of MHIP and
- 5 To understand the member's perception of the impact of MHIP on their welfare.

Chapter Scheme

Chapter I: Introduction

Chapter II: Review of Literature

Chapter III: Methodology

Chapter IV: Results and Discussion

Chapter V: Conclusion and Suggestions

CHAPTER-II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter devoted to the scheme of literature in relevance to the present study. Reviewing of literature helps to understand more about the concepts and the context of the study. In regards to this chapter, attempts are being made to establish the linkages with other relevant studies. It aims at laying a foundation for this study that the research context should be in connection with the previous studies and analysis of the related ideas (Oliver, (2008).

Women in Non-Governmental Organization

Foster, M. K., & Meinhard, A. G. (2005) 'Women Voluntary Organization Canada' in their articles they explore in predisposing women organizations were to have a collaborative connection within an outer range of their network which were mostly seen to have affected due to the nature of the environmental change in Canada which are also impacted their way of surviving due to the various course they supported which attract them to be an attractive partner. In gender-neutral organizations, their tendency in bringing and bonding the relationship seems to relate more towards their traditional organizational characteristics which include the size and other staff resources.

Griffth, Goeffrey. (1994)'Poverty Alleviation for Rural Women: Indian Voluntary Organizations and Village Development' in his book, he examines that the difficulties that were faced by an Indian NGO (Non-Governmental Organizations) in promoting income-generating activities for the poorest women. The work describes the lives of rural women who are involved in and missed by, the project. It shows how the NGO must identify and tackle diverse social, economic and managerial problems in order to successfully implement such programmes. Even identifying the poorest women, a task central to the NGO's policy, proved to be difficult. The limited success in the village resulted largely from the activities of one woman and her family. The lack of appropriate institutional support makes success more difficult. This study determines what, if any, lessons can be learned from this experience and suggests what future programmes will need to succeed in bringing incomes to the poorest rural women.

Lallawmzuali. S (2016) study titled on 'Community Organization in Mizoram: A study on the Mara Women Organization of Saiha District Mizoram'. Data was using through an unstructured questionnaire. The findings revealed that the empowerment effects of the

Mara Women Organization (MWO) at their individual level by participating in the activities and services. The women especially in rural areas are uplifting their status and show their potentiality, give them strength with dignity and encouraging one another in terms of their needs. The level of contribution and participation was not less as compared to the male counterparts in the community as well. The Mara Women Organization is not only working for the upliftment of women status rather they work women who are in need of special care and protection, they move forward into issues confronted by women at the household level such as domestic violence. Certain activities are taken by the organization in such like walking on reassemble.

Mirzaie, H. (2004), studied the role of NGOs in the process of sustainable development and the necessity of their institutionalization as well as the necessity of giving a greater role to them. Empowerment and strengthening of their internal capacities seem to be an urgent need in the present paper which is based on the findings of a research applied study in the field of organization features of the NGOs in Iran. In order to design an organizational entrepreneurship plan, attempts have been made to explain the significance of the problem. The objectives of the research and also the review of the related literature and then after enumerating the hypothesis of the study and explaining the methodology of research the collected data is analysed through application of pertinent research tools to the findings of the research are study and statistical samples. In the end, some suggestions have been forwarded for the establishment of a desirable organizational model for the NGOs in Iran.

S N Pawar, J B.Ambekar, D. Shrikant (2004) in their book address regarding women and political education of Non-Government Organizations as well as the issue seek which includes ideology, human rights, people's participation and the concrete experiments of good governance towards empowerment. A case study of voluntary organizations and their functions in different regions of the country is due to the influence and the work of Non-Government Organizations and the attempt which they bring towards women development.

Hardy, Sondra Shaw et al. (2010). book on 'Women and Philanthropy- Boldly shaping a Better World' the studies of women Philanthropist and the contribution they made in bringing the differences in others women philanthropist career, also to other non-profits organization who are dealing with women towards the various contribution in the field of donation. The book critically examines the women philanthropist shape the future of other

women who are in non-profit organizations as well as bringing in-depth information to various donors and non-profit leaders.

Sahay, S. (1998) explored to discuss the approaches and strategies for empowering of women by outlining various strategies, mechanism, and the tools which women are using for their empowerment. This was an important and major concern and ongoing debate for women studies, developing women in rural areas and grassroots initiatives taken up by the voluntary organizations in empowering women. It is also noted that Non-Government Organizations have a significant role in empowering women and implementation of various strategies enabling the empowerment of women.

Parvin, M.R. (2005) conducted a study on empowerment of women and suggests the possible strategies for the economic empowerment of women in society and the trust and believe which Non-Government Organizations have in widening the scope and functions for uplifting the women status in a society. The book revealed and formulates the schemes and programmes based on the experience of the projects own successfully by voluntary agencies.

Limaye,C. (1999)wrote a book on ‘Women Power and progress’ focussed on the collection of articles which deals with women’s political participation. It covers India’s struggle movement for equality in South Africa and Goa. The study highlights and discusses the various problems which were faced by women which are included with the cultural and traditional practices such as unmarried motherhood, mother's lineage and the tradition of Sati. Some of the studies in the book also discussed the nomadic tribes and the problem faced by untouchable women. In the other section of the book contains briefing on women contribution in different fields that women have played a role in the freedom struggle, some have tried to rehabilitate abducted women during the traumatic period of partition. Some women are working for the development of tribal’s of trying to educate children of a prostitute. Some articles are about women artists who have combated to solve different types of problems of development. The books give a glimpse of various facts of Indian womanhood.

Murthy, R. K. (2001) discussed in his book various attempts have been made of NGOs in development of women by capacity building in India. Various NGOs are working in slums and rural and tribal areas for women's development in India. The active role of women in NGOs and NGOs role in Self Help Groups, micro-enterprises, education of children especially of girl children and organizing women's against exploitation were part of this book.

Women in Organization

Panday, P., & Li, L. C. L. (2014).discussed in their study “Women’s Political Participation in Bangladesh: Role of Women’s Organization” the researchers employed qualitative research strategy, exploratory and descriptive case study in nature. The authors attempted to explore the role of women’s organization in the process of change that had helped to promote increased participation of women in Bangladesh. The findings depicted that tremendous influenced were made by women organizations on government policies formulation towards the creation of ambience for women's participation in politics. The women organization was very determined with high responsibility to ensure equal participation in politics. Despite various challenges emerged being in the patriarchal context of politics.

Towards Empowering Hmar Women: A Case Study on the Role of Hmar Women Association by Lily Khawbung(2017) examines the role of Hmar Women Association in the empowering process of Hmar women in particular. The data was collected through a primary source where women leaders were interviewed using unstructured interview schedule and through a secondary source. Also, a discussion with few prominent Hmar intellectuals was conducted to collect more information on the status and position of Hmar Women in the society. Her finding shows that women are helpless in the face of customary laws, where laws were observed and followed based on patriarchal domination. Divorce is easy and divorced woman has no claim over the children. Thus, any complaint pertaining to marital problems like domestic violence, women find it difficult to speak out and most of the verbal complaint sought not to take any course of actions for fear of their husband and the consequences. The interface of personal and public discourse has been a challenge for the Hmar Women Association to resolve it, as domestic and marital problems are still regarded mostly as personal affairs. Her chapter concluded with the recommendation to reform the customary law to make it more women-friendly and the inclusion of women at grass roots

decision-making bodies. The need for distributive justice to ensure women participation in every domain need to be reckoned, and it is under the aegis of collective space such as women's organization that could question the status and position of women under the aged old customary laws that continues to dominate their lives.

Ringkahao, Horan (2017) In the study "Women War and Peace of the Nagas of North-East India," the study examines the Naga women critical role in the Indo-Naga Peace Process and their role of continuous advocacy on the women's peace process. The Naga Women negotiated informally with the Indian Security forces, insurgent forces and various tribal factions and groups in order to protect their families and communities. Their work on promoting peace and reconciliation and other peacemaking processes in times of conflict are rigorous.

B.D. Maria Anal, (2017) in the article titled "Women as Peace Builders: Understanding the Role of Naga Women's Peace Initiative" pointed out the intervention on peace and reconciliation process in a detailed manner. By articulating their protest, the Naga women as individuals who are negotiating for peace can at times negotiate for their own space in the public sphere within the patriarchal power structure.

Das, K(2004) in her study titled 'Rural Development in Mizoram- A Study of IRDP' examined the MHIP "Mizo Women's Association", is a non-political organization devoted to the cause of women. The MHIP organizes seminars and meetings to deliberate on a diverse range of problems of women. Through its activities, the MHIP has over the years grew into a powerful pressure group to fight for the women's right. In the more recent past, it has been involved in campaigns against drug abuse and alcoholism. It has also set up child-care centers and crèches for orphans and other needy children.

Lalkima, C. (1997) studied on Social Welfare Administration in a tribal state, a case study of Mizoram MizoHmeichhiaInsuihkhawm Pawl women organization. The study highlights that MHIP plays a significant role in the society. The organizations run for the needy persons especially for weaker section of the society and also makes good use for the upliftment of the society.

Lalneihzovi (2014) examines on Political Empowerment of Women in Mizoram, she examines that Mizoram is one of the states which MHIP is one of the largest women's bodies and other women organizations such as Non-Government Organizations had also given their

moral support the core committees who take the initiatives to participate in the political arena in the state politics. MHIP raise their voice and concern over the inclusions of women political participation by reserving seats. So far in the state of Mizoram after 27 years of gap Miss. LallawmpuiiChawngthu became a member of Legislative Assembly. She was the first women elected from the Congress party in the state of Mizoram since the formation of the state Congress Party.

Women participation

Weinberger, K., and Jütting, J. P. (2001) described that the participation as a process of involving having different stages which are induced by the environment, cultural and social framework and the personal factor: interest and information searching behavior, attitude towards political and social behaviour and perception of power relation.

Chakraborty, L. S. (2011) 'Gender concerns within planning in India: An Inquiry into the Nature of Inclusion' in his article, he brought to light the gender stereotype that placed women at home and how their reproductive labour is still taken for granted. It further noted that women constitute a heterogeneous group and the government unanswered questions about gender bias detained the actual possibility of conferring benefits to all. The second part of this article showed that prior to 1970 women were seen as a mere spectator, however, their actual role in decision making remains a nothing. Having acquired the essence of the dominant role played by women participation for sustainable development has started to gain more concern. The last part of this article showed that various schemes launched for empowering women and the acknowledgment of tackling their concern in the Eight Five Year plan till the 11th Five Year plan led to the participation of women in planning in India. The hurdle faced such as budget limitations and the inactive role played by the Government in realizing the actual goal of inclusion of women in governance and planning seemed to be the major finding under this article.

Aleaz, B. (2005). 'Emergent Women Mizo Women's perspective' in her book provided a highly analytical view of the women issues which gained significance in the contemporary era. It gives certain explanations as to how religion, Church, Mizo tradition, and modernization have brought tremendous changes to the position of women in the Mizo society. The silent struggle that women felt from the Church, social and the political sphere has also been tackled in this book. The author had also included the impact of education on women, on the economic environment of postmodern Mizo society. The book has been

written on account of the author's observations on the social attitude; women within the structural patriarchy, pre-modern life including the customary laws concerning inheritance, the high role played by religion had been carefully looked into by the author in this book. This book also contains certain graphs and tabulations depicting a comparative analysis of both the gender in various contexts of the Mizo society.

OlusolaAdesanya, I. (2014) conducted an in-depth analysis of the needs for active participation of Christian women in Nigerian governance as they were poorly involved in the political arena. It identified, some of the constraining factors that limited Christian women's involvement in governance were a socio-cultural factor, violence that characterized governance, economic and domestic workload, organizational structures and lack of good leadership example of some women. The study recommended that the interested and qualified Christian women should come forwards like Deborah in the Bible to contribute to the progress and growth of the nation.

There are several studies stated that the subjects of women's participation in politics or participation in development activities have drawn a considerable attention in the international discourse of development and progress. The 'participation' in the developmental activities significantly ensures efficiency and sustainability of any developmental programs. It supposedly enables women self-reliant capacities, accountability, transparency, and democratization of the governance system.

After the 73rd constitutional amendments Acts of India and implementation of which guaranteed a minimum of 33% women representation in the local village self-government in India. Further, it paved and improved condition of women's participation in the panchayat raj institutions. On the other hand, it was viewed that quantitative increase in women's participation in decision making would not bring desirable development. Therefore, the qualitative improvement was stressed to be made through government's attempt to further overall development of the north eastern states in particular and India as a whole. However, women are not valid of issues that limited them for effective participation in the panchayat. The authors categorically pointed out such constraining factors such as lack of state support, non-implementation of programs, family constraints, patriarchal system and superiority complex of a male. In the other important observation, the impact and educational role in moulding women gain efficiency in managing the affairs of government was highlighted. Some of the noted implications of education of women's in governance thus revealed such as

improved awareness and confidence amongst women, shield against exploitation, develop creativity, know and consider the value of things and realize good planning and management skills amongst women.

Nita Mawar, D.C. Jain, A. Verma, A. Kaushik, M. Karmahe, R.S. Tiwary (1993) discussed women employment and its relation to their decision-making ability. They argued that increasing female education level training an income-generation activity can enhance the ability in decision making.

Tapan, N. (2000) emphasised that woman active involvements on the basis of equality in various domains of society were the improvement of human rights, social justice and sustainable development as the core indicators towards women development. Though there has been the acceptance of human resources the main sources for development and progress, women in India do not even have access to the basic facility for the improvement of the quality of human life. She also attempted to highlight the empowerment of Indian women with special references in the state of Madhya Pradesh. The issues on gender discrimination, dynamics on population, health, education, and employment were critically analysed. The studies guidelines were concentrated and supported by the data which was explored in the areas of interlink ages on gender and their development.

Women in Economic Empowerment

Pankaj, A., & Tankha, R. (2010). attempted to examine the extent of empowerment of rural women in their study titled “the empowerment effects of the NREGS on women workers which were the study in four states”. The findings revealed that women were empowered at the individual level due to the implementation of NREGS on rural women increased their economic contributions in the household as their time spent on unpaid work could be diverted to paid wages. The improvement of the consumption choices due to increase in their monetized earning reduced dependency on the male partners. Meanwhile, it was revealed that women’s space in decision making in the intra-household widen as their ability to earn income in the family. However, women at the community level in spite of the implementation of 73rd amendment Acts and NREGS being objectified to strengthen community development process through local institutions by inclusion decision-making process, their participation in the critical decision-making process was found to be discouraging. Facing difficulties and obstacles by the women workers due to lack of crèche

for women having lactating child and harassment by the contractors were found not uncommon (2010)

Lalneihzovi (2012) attempted to examine the condition of women empowerment from the aspect of socio-political dimension. She delved into the condition of political participation of Mizo Women in the village council and their involvement in critical decision making. The study referred to the constitutional provisions and state legislative Acts in pertaining to local governance. The guaranteed equal rights and opportunities were accentuated in regards to social, economic and especially to political aspects irrespective of sexes. The study highlighted that the social status of Mizo women against the political status is comparatively higher. The status of women's participation in village council indicated that elected women member were still very low and sporadic in the performance. Similarly, low women involvement in the critical decision-making process was noted as merge number of women would be employed in government or quasi-governmental organizations. The author had the opinion that implementation of the 73rd and 74th constitutional amendment Act would improve the political condition of women. Reservation of seats was suggested as a requirement to uplift the political participation.

Nikhah, H.Aand Mostafa, Zahirina(2012) study 'Women Empowerment through Participation in Non-Government Organizations programmes' revealed that women participation is a process whereby women were able to organize themselves involve to increase their self-reliance and to assert their right to make choices and control over resources independently. The study was conducted among 195 women who were involved with non-profit organizations in the city of Shiraz, Iran. The study adopted a standardized questionnaire in order to achieve the study objectives. The findings of the study show that the empowerments of women were moderate and their level of participation was also high among women. The participation has a positive relationship with the empowerment of women.

Abbott, D. (1997)expressed empowerment of women would be achieved by making participation at an end. The participation is used as a means to legitimate to predetermined actions of an outside agent; the case may be sometimes political including the inappropriate development which might not be sustained over time. Therefore, empowerment of women also involves action towards a grassroots level which helps in transformation of society and correlation of the self-awareness which leads to the negotiation of sharing power.

Oxaal, Z., & Baden, S. (1997). expressed the participation of women at all level from their decision making and the evaluation of development is quite essential for empowering women. Where this type of participation was also considered as an end to empowerment.

Fonjong, L.(2001)asserted that the achievement of empowering women should include women to get involved in the fields of participation towards development process and also to have a share participation in resources and allocation of power which will lead to directly influence their interest in participation of protecting the resources. Therefore the empowerment of women at all levels is quite significant. He also focussed that empowering of women could be attained when women also have certain control over their choice, resources, and involvement in decision making towards their home or building their community.

The review pointed out research gap. Firstly, there were few empirical studies on MHIP (MizoHmeichhiaInsuihkhawm Pawl) women organizations in Mizoram. The present study attempted to fill these research gaps by the way of conducting a study on MHIP women organizations. In this chapter an attempted has been made to present a critical review of the literature on Community Based Organizations and women welfare: Role of MHIP in Aizawl, Mizoram. In the next chapter presents the methodological aspects and the setting of the present study.

Janet C .Lalhlimpuii (2016) A studies on 'Role of women in conflict management: A study of insurgency in valley areas of Manipur'. The study was carried in four District of Manipur areas viz, Bishnupur, Imphal East, Imphal West and Thoubal. Data were collected through interview schedule among 385 women in the valley. Quantitative data were also coded. Findings indicate that women organization in Manipur take initiatives to bring peace in the valley by conducting different activities like peace marches, dharmas etc. The contribution of the women organization not only for peacemaking between families of clans or tribes but underground insurgents, called national workers, and the Government of India. The works and their participation in the development of the states were unique and rare.

Worlds Bank (2012) on Development Report: with the theme of Gender Justice and Development. The report contended that the outcomes of global development attempt depends on gender equality and suggests public policies that developed gender justice as means of guarding economic growth.

Das, I. (2013). the study 'women empowerment' A study of the women's status in North East India. The author explored to highlight the status of women and empowerment in North East India with having the objectives to identify the status and tendency of women empowerment, to study about the various dimensions of women empowerment and also how to make forward the exit gap between men and women. The study was concentrated on the basis of female literacy and gender gap, female workforce participation rate, gross enrolment ratio, sex ratio and their age of marriage. Secondary data was used to examine the status of women empowerment by using the strategy of ranking states in different indicators. The result findings revealed that the North Eastern States have a higher rank to the rest of the India states. Meghalaya and Assam indicated having the highest rate of female infant mortality rate which is much higher than the national rate. It shows that in the Indian society traditional gender norms like wife beating was the major common leading to the Indian society.

The review of literature indicates that there is copious literature on a Voluntary sector and its role in welfare, development, and empowerment of weaker section. But studies on the role of CBOs in Women's welfare are rare. Studies on self-mobilization of women and its impact on their welfare, development, and empowerment are also a few. Further, there is no study on an importance of Women's Organization in Mizoram i.e. MHIP and its role in women has not been probed into. Further, it has been observed that there is no work directly related to MHIP in Mizoram, which works for the upliftment of the women in Mizoram. The researcher found out the research gaps as such firstly, there were few empirical studies on MHIP (Mizo Hmeichhia Insuihkhawm Pawl) women organizations in Mizoram. Further, there was scanty literature available in terms of socioeconomic background of women and the challenges faced by women in Mizo community. Therefore, the present study attempts to fill these research gaps by the way of conducting a study on MHIP women organizations.

In this chapter an attempt has been made to present a critical review of the literature on Community Based Organizations and women welfare: Role of MHIP in Aizawl, Mizoram. In the next chapter, the methodological aspects and setting of the present study are discussed.

CHAPTER–III

METHODOLOGY

The earlier chapter presented a critical review of literature and the major research gaps therein.

This chapter mainly addresses the nature of the present methodology, and design of the study. In any manner of empirical investigations or scientific explorations, systematic organization of the procedures is of significant characteristics in achieving the desired objectives of the studies. The credibility and reliability of study outcomes are determined by its well-mechanized design, systematically defining the research setting by employing suitable methodology, organize compatible tools and techniques for data collection and analysis. In conjunct to this, a good consideration of the contextual viability of methods and techniques is of prime importance.

In this chapter the setting of the present study and methodology aspects are presented. This chapter has been divided into two major sections. The first section deals with the settings which includes profile of the study area. The second section deals with the methodological aspects of the present study such as research design, sampling, tools of data collection, sources of data, analysis operational definition and limitations.

The setting: Profile of Study Area

Mizoram is a hilly place with rich natural resources. It lies in the North East Corner of India. Mizoram is one of the smallest states in India; on 20th February 1987, Mizoram became the 23rd state of the Union India. Earlier it was one of the states of Assam. Mizoram is sandwiched between Myanmar in the east and south Bangladesh in the west. Mizoram state is known for its kind-hearted and hospitable people. Mizoram is a Christian state with the different denomination and it consists of different tribes. According to 2011 census population of the state is 1, 097,206, of which male and female are 555,339 and 541,867, and female literacy rate 89.27% while male literacy rate consists of 93.35%, density is 52 per square kilometers. The state of Mizoram is spread over 21,081 square kilometers. The state of Mizoram is divided into eight District viz, Aizawl District, Lunglei District, Lawngtlai District, Saiha District, Mamit District, Champhai District, Serchhip District.

The Mizoram state Legislative Assembly has 40 seats and now represented at the parliamentary by two members, one is in Lok Sabha and the other one is in Rajya Sabha. The states Mizoram have separated in Autonomous District Councils viz, Lai, Maras, and the Chakmas. The present study was conducted in Aizawl city among the Member of MHIP women organization which was established on 6th July 1976. MHIP is one of the biggest women organizations in the Mizo society; it has the 23rd block, 20th joint sub-headquarters, and 744 branches.

Aizawl

Aizawl is the capital of the state of Mizoram in India. With the resident population of 291, 822, (2011 census) it is the largest city in the state. It is also the Centre containing all the important administrative offices. After the attainment of statehood, this town lost its rural character and is becoming more urban in nature. It is due to the establishment of government offices, educational institutions and private transport facilities. The town is growing very fast in all ways, and has the characteristics of an urban area.

The people of Mizoram

The early people believe that Mizos are a part of the green wave of the Mongolian race spilling over into the eastern and southern India centuries ago. In the 19th century, the British Missionaries came in the lives of Mizo people and they spread the Gospel and education among them, it one of the beneficial influence and that present the second highest literacy in India.

The Mizos are a distinct community and the social unit was the village. In the village, the chief took responsibility in the society. Zawlbuk is a focal point in the village and through Zawlbuk the young were trained and shape into a responsible member of the society. Everyone give very important to Zawlbuk.

Social Lives

The British move into the lives of Mizos changes in various ways. The Mizo code of ethics or Dharma moved around "Tlawmngaihna" an undrinkable term meaning on the part of everyone to be hospitable, kind, unselfish etc. The Mizo have been enchanted to their new-found faith of Christianity with so much dedication and submission that their entire social life

and thought process have been altogether transformed and guided by the Christian church organization directly or indirectly and their sense of values has undergone a drastic change.

Mizos have a close relationship with the society and no discrimination of class, creed. It is an agrarian society. They give importance to one another especially on the occasions of birth of a child, the death of a person, marriage.

Festival

The people of Mizo are fond of celebrating various festivals, helping one another and working as a group is much fame in their way of living. The various festival celebrated by the Mizo is:

MimKut or Maize festival: This is usually celebrated in the month of August and September. After the harvest is over, it was celebrated by enjoying drinking rice beer, dancing, and singing

ChapcharKut: On the March, after the jungle clearance it was celebrated. This is one of the most tasks of the Mizos. It was celebrated with fervor and gaiety.

Pawl Kut: This festival is also celebrated after the harvests are over. It was during December, it is a grand festival of the Mizos.

Dance

Cheraw: Many of the other states known this dance as Bamboo dance. It is the most colorful and beautiful dance of the Mizos, the dance needs to have alert mind and skill. The dance has a deep meaning in the lives of the mozos which they called as to wish a safe passage and victorious entry into the adobe of the dead called pialral for the soul of a mother, who died at childbirth.

Khuallam: This is a dance performing as a group, it was used to honors the chief quest and other invitees while entering into the functions.

Chheihlam: It is the dance over a round of rice beer in the cool of the evening. The lyrics in triplets are normally fresh and spontaneous on the spot compositions, recounting their heroic deeds and escapades' and also praising the honored guest present in the midst.

District Map of Mizoram



Field of Study

The study is conducted in Aizawl District, Mizoram. In Mizoram, there are 8 districts and Aizawl is the Capital of Mizoram state in India. According to 2011 census, Aizawl had a population of 1, 091, and 01of which male 552,339 and female were 538,675 respectively. This reflects a 22.8% growth since 2001 census; still, Mizoram is second least populated state of India. The sex ratio of the state is 976 females per thousand males, higher than the national ratio 940.

Pilot Study

A pilot study was conducted in Zonuam community MHIP members' office bearers. From the pilot study it was found that the members understood the purpose of the study. Further, In-depth interview was also conducted with few Mhip members for pre-testing the tools which were later modified according to the need of the study.

Research Design

The present study adopts exploratory design and cross section in nature. The quantitative and, qualitative methods were used for data collection. The quantitative data was collected from the respondents by using in-depth interview schedule. A case study was also conducted to collect qualitative data from the six Office Bearers of MHIP members.

Selection of Sample

The unit of the study is MHIP member and leader. At the community level, 6 MHIP community branches are selected purposively. The present study is conducted purposively in Aizawl District of Mizoram since more than one third of the population comprises in the district. Three most successful and three least successful MHIP community branches are identified with the help of office bearers of MHIP at the district level. From the office bearers of selected MHIP units, lists of all MHIP members are collected. Three MHIP Members are drawn from poor and non-poor households using systematic random sampling.

The six selected communities in which the three developed communities includes Mission Venghlang, Ramhlun and ChhingaVeng and while the under developed communities include Tuivamit, Sakawrtuichhun and Zonuam. In these communities six members are selected from each branch which comprises of a total of 36 members and 6

Office Bearers of MHIP are from the General Head quarter which formed the sample. Overall the sample size was 42 respondents are taken for the study.

Tools of Data Collection

A semi-structured in-depth interview schedule was used to collect quantitative data from the respondents. The interview schedule has both closed and open-ended questions separately for both Members of MHIP and Office Bearers of General Headquarters of MHIP. A separate tool was used to the MHIP members covering the information regarding the profile and socioeconomic characteristics, perceptions of leaders of MHIP towards women welfare, challenges faced by women in Mizoram, and the perception related to services of MHIP. Another tool was used to collect information from the office bearers of MHIP regarding perception on leadership and challenges.

Source of Data Collection

The primary source of data collected from the Members of MHIP and the Office through interview schedule and semi structured interview. The secondary source of information collected from the MHIP Headquarters and Annual Reports etc.

Data Processing and Analysis

The data was analysed by using micro soft excel and SPSS package. A descriptive statistics such as averages, percentages and chi-square test are used and case vignettes in order to find out the actual perceptions and challenges faced by MHIP member as well.

Limitation

The study was conducted with limited samples only and it is very difficult to generalize the finding in the context of whole Mizoram. The study has been conducted using only quantitative data and case study the discussion was inadequate to arrive general conclusion. Further, the research found difficulty while meeting the offices bearer in the General Head quarters of MHIP.

The next chapter discusses the results and discussion of the data collected from the respondents of MHIP.

CHAPTER-IV

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data collected from the MHIP members of different localities, representing both developed, such as Mission Veng, ChhingaVeng and Ramhlun and under developed areas, such as Sakawrtuichhun, Tuivamit and Zonuam are analyzed based on the objectives of the present study. The results and discussion chapter is divided into two sections namely quantitative and qualitative data analysis. The quantitative data analysis has been presented as simple proportions, averages and one way and two ways tables whereas the qualitative data have been presented as case studies conducted among the MHIP leaders and Members.

Socio Economic Characteristics

In this section, an attempt has been made to assess the family and socio-economic characteristics of MHIP members. Also their opinion and perspectives on the role and importance of MHIP for the welfare of women in the society is analyzed. It also covers the level of participation by the members in the organization, problems and challenges faced and other related issues.

Profile of Respondent

The profile of the respondents is presented in **Table-1**. It highlights the various demographic characteristics and other relevant information such as age, tribe, denomination, education, types of family, forms of family, marital status and age at marriage.

The Table-1 shows profile of the respondents by Age and sub-tribe. It can be seen that almost all of the respondents are of Lusei sub-tribe which constituted 77.8 per cent. Only Hmars (11.1%) and Lais (5.6 %) are the other tribes that feature in the respondent list. Of all the 28 selected Lusei tribe respondents, 5 are in the age group of 30-40 years, 11 are in age group of 40-50 years, and 12 are in group of age above 50 years in which majority (77.8%) of the respondents are Lusei.

The denomination shows that respondents followed different Christian denomination such as Presbyterian Church of India (PCI), Baptist Church of Mizoram (BCM), United Pentecostal Church (UPC) and the Salvation Army. Of all such denominations PCI is the most followed, seconded by BCM and by UPC and then the Salvation Army. By analyzing

the data, majority (77.8%) of them belonged to PCI and the least (2.8%) belonged to Salvation Army.

Table-1: Profile of the Respondents by Age

Characteristics	Age in years			Total N=36
	30-40 n=5	40-50 n=16	50 Above n=15	
Tribe				
Lusei	5	11	12	28
	100.0%	68.8%	80.0%	77.8%
Lai	0	1	1	2
	0.0%	6.3%	6.7%	5.6%
Hmar	0	3	1	4
	0.0%	18.8%	6.7%	11.1%
Others	0	1	1	2
	0.0%	6.3%	6.7%	5.6%
Denomination				
PCI	5	11	12	28
	100.0%	68.8%	80.0%	77.8%
BCM	0	3	1	4
	0.0%	18.8%	6.7%	11.1%
UPC	0	2	1	3
	0.0%	12.5%	6.7%	8.3%
The Salvation Army	0	0	1	1
	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	2.8%

Education				
Primary	0	2	3	5
	0.0%	12.5%	20.0%	13.9%
Middle	2	3	2	7
	40.0%	18.8%	13.3%	19.4%
High School	1	7	7	15
	20.0%	43.8%	46.7%	41.7%
Higher	1	3	2	6
	20.0%	18.8%	13.3%	16.7%
Graduate	1	1	1	3
	20.0%	6.3%	6.7%	8.3%
Type of Family				
Joint	0	2	3	5
	0.0%	12.5%	20.0%	13.9%
Nuclear	5	14	12	31
	100.0%	87.5%	80.0%	86.1%

Form of Family				
Stable	5	16	15	36
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Marital Status				
Married	3	15	11	29
	60.0%	93.8%	73.3%	80.6%
Unmarried	1	1	0	2
	20.0%	6.3%	0.0%	5.6%
Divorced/Separated	1	0	0	1
	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%
Widow	0	0	4	4
	0.0%	0.0%	26.7%	11.1%
Age at Marriage				
18-24 Years	4	14	12	30
	100.0%	87.5%	80.0%	85.7%
24 - 30 Years	0	2	3	5
	0.0%	12.5%	20.0%	14.3%
Mean	21.31			

Source: Computed

Education is believed to have beneficial impact on women's development and empowerment. It is thus considered by many policy makers that educating the girl child and women is an effective tool to counter men-women inequality. Therefore assessing the educational achievement of respondents is interesting and relevant which also affects their role in family and society. More than a tenth(13.9%) of the respondents have completed education up to primary level, one-fifth (19.40%) are middle level and two-fifth (41.70%)

which is the largest portion have completed high school level while the remaining 16.7 % and 8.3 % are of higher and graduate level respectively. Looking at the youngest age group, there are 5 respondents all of whom have completed middle school level education or above (40% middle level, 20% high school level, 20% higher secondary level and 20% graduate). On the other hand, in the oldest group (50 Above), 13.9% have primary level education, 19.4 % middle level, 41.7% high school, 16.7% higher secondary and only 8.3% graduates. The table shows that majority- two fifth (41.7%) have completed high school level and only a few (8%) are graduates.

Family characteristic of the respondents can be analyzed by looking into their family type, size and their living status. Family status and environment is an important factor that determines one's personality, mindset and it also somewhat dictate their economic success and achievement.

Among the respondents, a vast majority (86.1%) of the respondents belonged to a nuclear family while only a few per cent are from joint families. Looking at the size of the family, majority (47.2%) are of medium size (6-3 member), more than 40 per cent are large family (6-9 member) while only 8.3 per cent are small family. In addition, among the 36 respondents, the minimum size of family is 2 members and the maximum is 12 members. The average or *mean size is 5.15* and *standard deviation is 1.95*.

The marital status of the respondent is categorized as married, unmarried, divorced/separated and widowed. Among the respondents, it is found that majorities (80%) of the respondents are married; widowed (11%), unmarried (5.6%) and only 2.8 per cent were separate/divorced.

In regards to age at marriage, a majority of the respondent married at age 20-25 years while the other 22.2 per cent married between 15-20 years. Whereas 13.9 per cent married at the age group of 25-30 years, there is only one unmarried respondent. In average, the respondents married at age 21 (*mean=21.31*).

Socio-Economic Condition of Respondent

The socio-economic status of the respondents are analyzed by family economic status, income level, occupation, etc. The economic status of the Respondents by age is shown in **Table-2**. As shown in the table, nearly half of the respondents (47.20%) live Below Poverty Line (BPL) and the larger portions (52.8%) of them are Above Poverty Line (APL). Among

the BPL respondents, 60% are aged between 30-40 years, 56.3% are aged between 40-50 years and only 47.2% are aged above 50 years. On the contrary, out of the APL respondents, more than half (66.7%) are aged above 50 years. The table indicates that older respondents are economically better off than younger respondents.

Another way to show respondent's economic status is to analyze their level of income. Higher level of income may indicate higher standard of living. Table-2 shows that level of family income for the majority of the respondents (44.4%) is considerably low at Rs 5000-15000. While one-fourth (25%) of the respondents were in the income group of Rs 25000-35000, one-fifth (19.40%) of them are in the highest income group of Rs 35000-45000 and the remaining 11.10 per cent are in the income group of Rs 15000-25000.

Table-2: Socio-Economic Condition of Respondent by Age

Characteristics	Age in years			Total N=36
	30-40 n=5	40-50 n=16	50 Above n=15	
Economic Status				
BPL	3	9	5	17
	60.0%	56.3%	33.3%	47.2%
APL	2	7	10	19
	40.0%	43.8%	66.7%	52.8%
Family Monthly Income				
5000-15000	3	8	5	16
	60.0%	50.0%	33.3%	44.4%
15000-25000	0	3	1	4
	0.0%	18.8%	6.7%	11.1%

25000-35000	2	4	3	9
	40.0%	25.0%	20.0%	25.0%
35000-45000	0	1	6	7
	0.0%	6.3%	40.0%	19.4%
Mean ±S D	<i>22838.89±11992.74</i>			
Occupation				
Unemployed	1	5	6	12
	20.0%	31.3%	40.0%	33.3%
Self-employed	3	10	6	19
	60.0%	62.5%	40.0%	52.8%
Trade/craftman	1	0	2	3
	20.0%	0.0%	13.3%	8.3%
Government servant	0	1	1	2
	0.0%	6.3%	6.7%	5.6%
Types of Jobs				
Permanent	2	10	11	23
	40.0%	62.5%	73.3%	63.9%
Temporary	2	3	2	7
	40.0%	18.8%	13.3%	19.4%
Contract	1	3	2	6
	20.0%	18.8%	13.3%	16.7%

Ownership Status				
Owned	0	9	9	18
	0.0%	56.3%	60.0%	50.0%
Rented	5	7	6	18
	100.0%	43.8%	40.0%	50.0%
Type of Housing				
Assam type	1	6	4	11
	20.0%	37.5%	26.7%	30.6%
RCC	4	10	11	25
	80.0%	62.5%	73.3%	69.4%

Source: Computed

Age group comparison shows that the older respondents have relative higher income. At the lowest income group Rs (5000-15000), there are 16 respondent families, of which nine were in lower age group. On the other hand, at the highest income group Rs (35000-45000), out of 7 respondent families, only 1 of them is from lower age group whereas 6 are from the higher age group. Higher *mean income* (22838.89) along with high *Standard Deviation* (11992.74) than income group of the majority indicated considerable disparity in income. Another important factor that determined the socio-economic status of any family is their source of income or occupation. It is presumed here that most of the respondents are mothers and looking after home and children and mostly unemployed or self-employed. The occupation of the respondents is presented in Table-2. As expected, more than half (52.8%) of the respondent are 'self-employed', one-third of them are 'unemployed' and interestingly only one of them are 'Government Servant'. By looking at their age distribution, unemployment is higher among oldest age group (6 out of 12). On the other hand, looking at their husbands' occupation, 25 per cent were 'Government Servant', 11.1 per cent were pensioners, 36.1 per cent 'Daily labourer', another 16.70 per cent 'Driver' and one is unmarried.

In case of their living standard, types of housing they live in is one important aspect. In addition to this, ownership status is also important. Out of 36 respondents, half (50%) of them are living in their own home while the other half are lived in rented house. Renting house is more popular among younger that 5 out of 5 respondents in youngest age group (30-40) years are lived in rented house, 7 out of 16 and 6 out of 15 in the age group 40-50 years and 50 years above are lived in rented house respectively. The different type of housing of the respondents shows that nearly one-third (36.6%) of the respondents are living in ‘Assam type’ house and more than two-third (69.4%) of them are living in RCC building.

Assessing socio-economic status of the respondent from different variables such as their economic status, income, occupation, housing shows that although there are signs of low income level and other negative fact, their living condition is acceptable and impressive.

Respondents’ opinion on the importance of MHIP

The role and importance of MHIP may be debatable from within or outside the organization. The most important thing is that how its own members think about the organization. Table-3 shows respondents opinion on the importance of MHIP in some issues and areas of concern. **Table-3: Respondents’ Opinion on the Importance of MHIP by Age**

Characters	Age in Years			Total
	30-40	40-50	50&Above	
Helping the needy				
Yes	5	11	12	28
	100.0%	68.8%	80.0%	77.8%
No	0	5	3	8
	0.0%	31.3%	20.0%	22.2%
Empowering Women				
Yes	3	11	10	24
	60.0%	68.8%	66.7%	66.7%
No	2	5	5	12

	40.0%	31.3%	33.3%	33.3%
Rape Case				
Yes	0	5	6	11
	0.0%	31.3%	40.0%	30.6%
No	5	11	9	25
	100.0%	68.8%	60.0%	69.4%
Uniting Different Denomination				
Yes	1	5	8	14
	20.0%	31.3%	53.3%	38.9%
No	4	11	7	22
	80.0%	68.8%	46.7%	61.1%

Source: Computed

As presented in Table-3, on the issue of ‘helping the needy ’less than three third (77.8%) of the respondent think that MHIP played an important role; and less than two third (66.7%) of respondent also believed that MHIP is important for ‘empowering women’; on issues relating to ‘rape case’ or sexual violence against women, MHIP is important and needed to stand for victim women. However, more than two third (61.1%) of respondents think that MHIP has no role to play on issues of ‘uniting different denomination’ among Mizo Christian society while the other less than two fifth (38.9%) think that the organization did unite the different denomination through its activities and its acceptance and participation of its members who are from different denomination.

Community contribution of members

As an organization, MHIP has to depend on its leaders and members for a number of activities it undertakes. The role of the members in the activities of the organization is massive. Table-4 highlights the respondents or members opinion on their contribution to the activities of the organization.

Table-4: Community Contribution of Members by Age

Variable	Age in years			Total N=36
	30-40 n=5	40-50 n=16	50 Above n=15	
Hnatlang (Group Voluntary Work)				
Yes	2	11	9	22
	40.0%	68.8%	60.0%	61.1%
No	3	5	6	14
	60.0%	31.3%	40.0%	38.9%
Help the needy				
Yes	1	6	6	13
	20.0%	37.5%	40.0%	36.1%
No	4	10	9	23
	80.0%	62.5%	60.0%	63.9%

Bereavement				
Yes	1	5	5	11
	20.0%	31.3%	33.3%	30.6%
No	4	11	10	25
	80.0%	68.8%	66.7%	69.4%
Advocacy				
Yes	1	3	3	7
	20.0%	18.8%	20.0%	19.4%
No	4	13	12	29
	80.0%	81.3%	80.0%	80.6%

Source: Computed

Table-4 shows members' opinion on their contribution on the activities of the organization. Majority (61.1%) of the member respondents claimed that they participated in group voluntary work (hnatlang) while other responded that they never participated in it. On issue of 'helping the needy' two-third (63.9%) of the respondents thought that their role is negligible or never participated, while other one-third (36.1%) claimed that that they have a role in it. In other activities like 'bereavement' more than two third (69.4%) of the respondent take part in this services that is rendered by MHIP and in activities like 'advocacy' members participation or contribution is low that vast majority (80.6%) of them claimed they never played any role in it.

Experience, gains and benefit from working in MHIP

Women playing active role in MHIP are expected to learn and experience a number of social skills and knowledge. While dealing with some social problems and issues, they may have acquired some knowledge and skills. Table-5 highlights such skills and experienced that member respondents' gain by/from participating in MHIP.

The result in **Table-5**, however, shows that only one-third (33.3%) of member respondent claimed that they gain 'Self Confidence' while more than two-third (66.7) of them

claimed they did not gain it. Exact result can be seen in case of ‘women legal right’ of respondents gain experience one third (33.3%), while more than two third (66.7%) did not gain. In all other case also the result is overwhelmingly disappointing that almost less than one fifth (19.4%) of the respondents claim that never learn or gain knowledge on ‘customary law’ and in socialization skills more than one fifth (22.2%), while more than two third (77.8%) of respondents have experienced because of MHIP.

Table-5: Women’s Experience on Working in MHIP by Age

Variables	Age in years			Total N=36
	30-40 n=5	40-50 n=16	50 Above n=15	
Self Confidence				
Yes	1	4	7	12
	20.0%	25.0%	46.7%	33.3%
No	4	12	8	24
	80.0%	75.0%	53.3%	66.7%
Customary Law				
Yes	2	2	3	7
	40.0%	12.5%	20.0%	19.4%
No	3	14	12	29
	60.0%	87.5%	80.0%	80.6%
Women's Legal Rights				
Yes	2	5	5	12
	40.0%	31.3%	33.3%	33.3%
No	3	11	10	24
	60.0%	68.8%	66.7%	66.7%

Community Inspection				
Yes	1	3	3	7
	20.0%	18.8%	20.0%	19.4%
No	4	13	12	29
	80.0%	81.3%	80.0%	80.6%
Fight Against Tobacco				
Yes	2	5	4	11
	40.0%	31.3%	26.7%	30.6%
No	3	11	11	25
	60.0%	68.8%	73.3%	69.4%
Socialization Skills				
Yes	1	3	4	8
	20.0%	18.8%	26.7%	22.2%
No	4	13	11	28
	80.0%	81.3%	73.3%	77.8%

Source: Computed

More than three third (80.6%) of respondents have experienced in ‘community inspection’ and ‘fight against tobacco’ more than two third (69.4%) of respondents, while more than one fifth (30.6%) of respondents did not experienced. However, since all of the respondents are not actively participating in the organization, the result might be different among actively participated members.

Major Problems faced by Women

In most underdeveloped countries and societies, women suffer from a lot of problems and oppression from their male counterpart, such as physical abuse, sexual violence, etc. Mizo society is rather free from such heinous crime, or relatively lesser. It however does not mean that it is free from all of gender related problems and that women in Mizoram have to

fight against another social and economic problem such as poverty, materialism, male dominance, etc. Table-6 highlights such problems being confronted by Mizo women.

Table:-6 Problems faced by Women by Age

Variables	Age in years			Total N=36
	30-40 n=5	40-50 n=16	50 Above n=15	
Substance Abuse				
Yes	3	5	6	14
	60.0%	31.3%	40.0%	38.9%
No	2	11	9	22
	40.0%	68.8%	60.0%	61.1%
Poverty				
Yes	3	5	5	13
	60.0%	31.3%	33.3%	36.1%
No	2	11	10	23
	40.0%	68.8%	66.7%	63.9%
Materialism				
Yes	1	8	7	16
	20.0%	50.0%	46.7%	44.4%
No	4	8	8	20
	80.0%	50.0%	53.3%	55.6%
Male Dominance				

Yes	1	0	0	1.0%
	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%
No	4	16	15	35.0%
	80.0%	100.0%	100.0%	97.2%
Cultural Influence				
Yes	1	4	3	8
	20.0%	25.0%	20.0%	22.2%
No	4	12	12	28
	80.0%	75.0%	80.0%	77.8%
Finance				
Yes	2	2	5	9
	40.0%	12.5%	33.3%	25.0%
No	3	14	10	27
	60.0%	87.5%	66.7%	75.0%
Leadership				
Yes	1	1	3	5
	20.0%	6.3%	20.0%	13.9%
No	4	15	12	31
	80.0%	93.8%	80.0%	86.1%

Source: Computed

‘Substance Abuse’ or abuse of tobacco, drug, and alcohol is one of the popular social problems in Mizoram and women are not exception to these problems. Among the

respondents, as much as almost two fifth (38.9%) said they are a victim of such abuse mostly of tobacco product and other consumption which are hazardous to health.

One impressive finding is that only 1 out of 36 respondents believed that ‘male dominance’ in the society is a major problem faced by women while more than one fifth (22.2%) of them believe that ‘cultural influence’ that create gender biased society remain a big problem that still threaten women development. And a little more than one tenth (13.9%) of the respondents believed that lack of influential leaders and infighting among women leaders is still a problem to confront with.

Financial and economic problem is also enormous in a Mizo society where mostly men are bread winners. Most women were not in a position to make any financial decision. In such a society, ‘poverty’ and ‘finance’ are considered as big problem by only almost two fifth (36.1%) and one fourth (25%) of the respondents respectively.

Respondent opinion on Higher Education

Pursuing higher education may not be an issue or problem among developed society. In Mizo society also higher education is accepted and pursued by many women and men

Table-7: Higher Education for Women: Respondents’ Opinion by Age

Variables	Age in years			Total N=36
	30-40 n=5	40-50 n=16	50 & Above n=15	
Better Parenting				
Yes	3	10	9	22
	60.0%	62.5%	60.0%	61.1%
No	2	6	6	14
	40.0%	37.5%	40.0%	38.9%
Understanding and Maturity				
Yes	5	10	11	26

	100.0%	62.5%	73.3%	72.2%
No	0	6	4	10
	0.0%	37.5%	26.7%	27.8%
Better Family Administration				
Yes	5	9	10	24
	100.0%	56.3%	66.7%	66.7%
No	0	7	5	12
	0.0%	43.8%	33.3%	33.3%
Better Source of Income				
Yes	2	8	9	19
	40.0%	50.0%	60.0%	52.8%
No	3	8	6	17
	60.0%	50.0%	40.0%	47.2%

Source: computed

As expected, all of the respondents thought that it is necessary for women to pursue higher education and believe that it will makes difference in their respective family. The reasons cited by the respondents for pursuing higher education facilitates them in better parenting, better understanding and maturity, better family administration, etc.

As presented in Table-7, more than two third (61.1%) of respondent believed that higher education will help them in better parenting, and less than two third (66.7%) of respondent think that it will help them in better family administration; and more than two third (70%) believed that it is needed for maturity and less than half (52%) of respondent believed it is needed to assure them better source of income.

Services and role of MHIP

For successfully running an organization, an actively participated leaders and members is needed. In case of MHIP, the need for larger participation in achieving its goals and achievement is greater. The present study finds that more than two third (69.4%) of member respondent were actively participating in the activities of the organization. The remaining, though enlisted as members were not active.

Relating to the service render by the organization, less than three third (72.2%) of respondent are aware of the service provided by the organization. In addition to its social role, MHIP also render some service in some areas like education, health, economic, and other activities. Of all such services, more than half (58.3%) of the member respondents claimed that MHIP delivered its services in ‘other activities’ performing its social duties at the local level.

Regarding the effectiveness of MHIP in delivering their services, 17 out of 36 respondents ‘strongly agree’ that MHIP is an effective organization in their areas of service; 15 respondents also ‘agree’ the effectiveness of the organization whereas 4 ‘disagree’ their effectiveness.

In addition, more than two third (61.1%) of the respondents believed that such services rendered by MHIP contribute to the personal growth and development of women while other less than two fifth (38.9%) of respondents did not support this argument.

And most interestingly, less than two third (58.3%) of the respondent said they feel proud to be a member of MHIP whereas another less than half (41.7%) of respondent did not feel the same proud. For less than two third (58.3%) who feel proud for being a member of the organization, the main reason for such feeling proud is presented in Table-8.

Table-8: Respondents Reasons for feeling proud of MHIP by Age

Reasons	Age			Total N= 36
	30-40 years n=5	40-50 years n=16	50 years Above n=15	

No Response	4	6	5	15
	80.0%	37.5%	33.3%	41.7%
Uplifts Women status in the society	0	2	3	5
	0.0%	12.5%	20.0%	13.9%
Helping others those who are in need	1	4	2	7
	20.0%	25.0%	13.3%	19.4%
Cooperation with different denominations	0	1	3	4
	0.0%	6.3%	20.0%	11.1%
Understanding of women issues in the society as a whole	0	1	2	3
	0.0%	6.3%	13.3%	8.3%
Gaining knowledge about the customary law/divorce act of women	0	2	0	2
	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	5.6%

Source: computed

The member respondents are proud of their organization due to its role on ‘uplifting of women status in the society’ more than one tenth (13.9%), ‘helping others those who are in needs ’less than one fifth (19.4%), ‘cooperation with different denomination’ less than one tenth (11.1%), ‘detail understanding of women issues in the society as a whole’ less than one tenth (8.3%), and less than one tenth (5.6%) gain knowledge about the customary law/divorce act of women.

Respondent’s perception on women’s role and working of MHIP

In Mizo society, women’s participation in religious service and political platform is still a matter of debate. While in business, administration and other social event and practices, women’s role is increasing and appreciated. But in case of religious and political issues, their role is minimal. It is, therefore, a relevant issue in any gender related studies. The present

study finds that vast majority of the respondents(83.3%) regularly attend religious functions, but amazingly only half of them (52.8%) thought that women should play an active role in such function. In terms of politics, more than half (55.6%) of the respondents thought that women should play a more active role in political affairs. In their fight for the rights and upliftment of their status, more than two thirds (72.2%) of the respondents believe that their effort is not enough and women have to step up to fight harder for their rights..

With regard to respondents' interest for working in MHIP, more than two thirds (63.9%) of the respondents stated that they are interested in working in MHIP. Their main reasons for interest are presented in Table-9 below.

Table-9: Respondents' Interest for working in MHIP by Age

Statements	Age in years			Total N=36
	30-40 n=5	40-50 n=16	50 Above n=15	
No Response	3	6	4	13
	60.0%	37.5%	26.7%	36.1%
To develop confidence level	0	6	5	11
	0.0%	37.5%	33.3%	30.6%
To obtain speaking skills	0	0	1	1
	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	2.8%
To share women's problems	1	1	2	4
	20.0%	6.3%	13.3%	11.1%
To identify the needs of the community	0	1	1	2
	0.0%	6.3%	6.7%	5.6%
To have close relations with different NGOs	0	1	2	3

within the community	0.0%	6.3%	13.3%	8.3%
Skill development	1	1	0	2
	20.0%	6.3%	0.0%	5.6%

Source: Computed

As presented in Table-9, the most cited reasons for interest in working with MHIP includes that it helps to ‘developed confidence level’ one third (30.6%) of the respondents while, ‘obtained speaking skills’ less than one tenth (2.8%), ‘sharing women’s problems’ less than one fifth (11.1%) of respondents, ‘identify the needs of the community’ less than one tenth (5.6%), it create ‘close relations with different NGOs within the community’ less than one tenth (8.3%) of respondents and it helps in ‘skill development’ less than one tenth(5.6%) of respondents as well.

Respondents’ perception on Empowerment of Women

In order to achieve a just and welfare society, the most backward and most vulnerable should be the first target. Women and children are considered the most vulnerable section especially in a backward society. Mizo society, though undeveloped has however shown an impressive performance on issues of empowering women and tackling gender related crimes although there are unresolved issues of gender biasness at the family as well as in the society as a whole. When confronted with question about the measures needed to be taken for women empowerment, respondent comes up with a number of ideas and measures. One-third of respondent (33.3%) think that fighting against ‘domestic violence’ will be an effective tool for women empowerment; and almost one third (27.8%) believe the most effective tool to empower women is to educate them; and more than two third (63.9%) of the respondents believed that uplifting or helping the more vulnerable (poor, uneducated, etc) people and helping those who are in needs is necessary for women empowerment.

Personal development and influences and community benefit/gain from participating in MHIP.

By participating in various activities of MHIP, member respondents claimed they have been influenced by such activities and participation. Such influences on members of MHIP are presented in Table-10.

Table-10: MHIP influences on Respondents by Age

Variables	Age in years			Total N=36
	30-40 n=5	40-50 n=16	50 Above n=15	
Happiness				
Yes	2	3	7	12
	40.0%	18.8%	46.7%	33.3%
No	3	13	8	24
	60.0%	81.3%	53.3%	66.7%
Bonding				
Yes	2	7	5	14
	40.0%	43.8%	33.3%	38.9%
No	3	9	10	22
	60.0%	56.3%	66.7%	61.1%
Discussion/Learning				
Yes	1	5	7	13
	20.0%	31.3%	46.7%	36.1%
No	4	11	8	23
	80.0%	68.8%	53.3%	63.9%

Leadership				
Yes	1	3	8	12
	20.0%	18.8%	53.3%	33.3%
No	4	13	7	24
	80.0%	81.3%	46.7%	66.7%

Source: Computed

As indicated in Table-10, more than half of the respondents think that a MHIP activity helps to create unity among women of different families and classes. While one-third (33.3%) of respondents stated they are just happy for being able to participate in activities of MHIP and more than two fifth(38.9%) claimed that participating in various activities of MHIP to create personal bonding and friendship among members and more than one third (36.1%) said that it helps them to acquire leadership skills.

In case of community gain or benefit from MHIP, less than half (47.2%) and less than two fifth (38.9%) of the respondent claimed that their community gains from MHIP in the way of ‘women empowerment’ and ‘family development’ respectively.

Level of involvement and participation

The total respondents of the present study consist of 29 members, 5 active members and 2 Committee members. Table-11 shows the activeness of each type of respondents on the activities of MHIP.

Table-11: Age and Participation

Participation level	Age in years			Total N=36
	30-40 n=5	40-50 n=16	50 Above n=15	
Always	1	7	8	16
	2.8	19.4	22.2	44.4
Never	2	2	1	5
	5.6	5.6	2.8	13.9
Often	0	2	0	2
	0	5.6	0	5.6
Sometimes	2	5	6	13
	5.6	13.9	16.7	36.1

Source: Computed

Table-11 presented that less than half (44.4%) of respondents are always participate in MHIP activities. While more than one tenth (13.9%) of respondent ‘never’ participated, less than one tenth (5.6%) ‘Often’ participated and less than two fifth (36.1%) of respondents participate ‘sometimes’ in MHIP activities. Age-wise comparison shows that older members are more active as older respondents constitute more than one fifth(22.2%) among members who always participated in MHIP activities.

The second section of the chapter discusses the case studies had done with the MHIP leaders and Members are as follows:

Case Study

Key Informant Interviews were conducted among the Six(6) MizoHmeichhiaInsuihkawm Pawl (MHIP) Offices Bearers (OBs) to meet the objectives of the research. The following shows the details of the case:

Case I: Vice President, MHIP General Headquarters

Mrs. A is a 65 year old woman who is a retired doctor who got married at the age of 25 years, and both she and her husband were working under the Government of Mizoram, but unfortunately her husband died in the year 2000. Presently she lives with her daughter, son and her grand children in their own house. She is now a Government Pensioner and spends most of her time involving in the Mizo women's organization. She is an active member who champions for the development of women in Mizo society. She has served the MHIP as a leader for eight (8) years and is presently the vice president in the MHIP general headquarters. She also actively participates in the Presbyterian Church Women's Group (*KohhranHmeichhia Pawl*) and in different other associations as well. She stated that the MHIP face constraints in many activities due to unavailability of resources for protection of women. Rape cases are also dealt with in the organization and the MHIP also organizes awareness programmes in collaboration with the Government of Mizoram for women and child welfare. She feels that participation in the MHIP has increased her self-confidence and purpose in life.

Case II: Secretary, MHIP General Headquarters

Mrs. B got married at 20 and is now a 65 year old woman. She lives with her family in their own house and has an income from her job as a contractor. She plays an important role for the development of women through achievement being a leader is not less in the community and at the organization, she served as a leader for more than eight (8) years. Being a leader of MHIP, she developed lots of improvement in her personality that also empowered her with confidence. Not only personal benefits, being active participant in MHIP it helps her allots in the family like financial management. Currently she is an executive committee member in the church. As women are considered the weaker sections of the society, many problems and issues involving women are being dealt with, mostly rape and other sexual offenses against women. MHIP advocates for gender equality, customary law and divorce law. To make women aware of the protection of women, awareness programmes on rape are often organized in collaboration with the Government of Mizoram.

Case III: Treasurer, MHIP General Headquarters

Mrs. C is a woman who truly gives full support towards women empowerment in Mizoram. Although she is not highly educated, she takes initiatives as best as she could for women development especially in terms of economic development and political participation. Presently, she resides with her family in their own house. Her husband runs a business while her son and daughters work under the Government. She is one of the active members in her locality and takes part as an executive member in their community MHIP Branch. She has now served six (6) years as a leader of MHIP headquarters as an Secretary. Being a leader of the biggest woman organization in Mizoram, she came to realize the importance of women's group in Mizo society because MHIP is a place where women can gain knowledge and information for their protection. She also acknowledges that unity and cooperation among the OBs makes the organization successful. According to her, the most common cases dealt by the organization are divorce and at the same time advocacy role is played for gender equality. Mrs. C also takes part in the financial management of her family while she also contributes her time and effort in the Presbyterian Women's group (*KohhranHmeichhe Pawl*) in church as well in her own Community MHIP branch. Awareness programmes like women welfare is often organized in collaboration with the Government that shows the organization have a good linkage with the Government. According to her, MHIP women organization is only for the empowerment and upliftment of women and politics and favoritism does not exist in the functioning process.

Case IV: Finance Secretary, MHIP General Headquarters

Mrs. D got married at the age of 20 years and has completed her middle school education. Her husband is a retired Government servant and they live in their own house in Aizawl. She has served as a Leader in the MHIP General Headquarters for 5 years which has built more confidence within her. She is currently the Finance secretary in the MHIP headquarters. She is an active member in the church and in her locality and also plays an important role in her branch of MHIP as an advisor. She feels that participation in the church also contributes to human resource development as it creates opportunities for women to participate. Gender equality and care and protection are important aspects of the organization while most of the cases that come to the MHIP are related to marital problems and divorce. Women who are in a critical situation often seek help from the MHIP. Different awareness programmes are organized in collaboration with Government and other Non

Governmental Organizations (NGOs). According to her, the objectives meant for the marginalized community still does not reach the level of her expectation due to unavailable resources in the MHIP.

Case V: Assistant Secretary, MHIP General Headquarters

Mrs.E got married at the age of 22years and she completed her higher secondary education from a Government school. She earns an income through a flower nursery. Her husband is Contractor and they live in their own house with their grand children. She is also a Leader in the Presbyterian Church Women's group (*KohhranHmeichhePawl*) as well as a committee member of the MHIP Branch in her community. She is presently the Assistant Secretary in the MHIP general headquarters. She has rendered her service through the MHIP as an Office Bearer in the Committee for more than six (6) years. She says it builds her sense of well-being and confidence and on standing on behalf of others. She is financially stable and she takes part in decision making within the family. As women are considered weaker sections of the society, women need to be empowered and need to be safe, so in collaboration with the Government of Mizoram, awareness programmes on rape and sexual offenses against women are often organized for women in different communities. At the same time, divorce case is commonly dealt by the MHIP headquarters.

Case VI :President, MHIP General Headquarters

Mrs. F completed her graduation from a Government College and got married at the age of 24 years. She is now a retired Government servant and lives with her family in their own home. Mrs. F is actively involved in the women organization as President for the last six (6) years. She gained lots of knowledge and skills for her personal development because of her involvement in the women organization general headquarters. Due to her involvement in MHIP, she perceives that she is making a contribution in changing decision making process including financial consumption in her family. She also holds important position as a leader of the women's group in her church. When women come to seek help in matters of gender inequality, she acts as an agent on behalf of the women. Among others, rape cases are the main issues that are often dealt by the organization. For more knowledge and information, awareness programs are being conducted on marital problems in collaboration with the Government of Mizoram.

Findings of the case studies:

In the MizoHmeichhiaInsuihkhawm Pawl General Headquarters, Aizawl Mizoram, the 6(six) Office Bearers who were interviewed belong to different sub tribes and are all from Presbyterian denomination. Their age at marriage was 20-25 years and they are at present, in the age of 60-65 years. They come from different localities within Aizawl city and majority of them lived in their own house. Most of the Leaders of MHIP have completed High School while only one has completed Graduation. Majority of them completed their schooling at Government Institutions and they have their own income in different businesses. Most of them participate as active leaders in the church (*Nu Pawl Hruaitu and NilaizanThupuiHawngtu*). It is also observed that they made a remarkable contribution in their community. One is taking up the role as an advisor in her MHIP Branch while another two OBs of MHIP serve as Executive members in their branch and the other 3 MHIP OBs serve as active members in their community as well. Being leaders of MHIP, 3(three) of the OBs perceived that their confidence level and their overall personality development has improved while other 3(three) OBs felt they improved in their family decision making process such as in family financial management. Three of them are actively involved in women's advocacy whereas one works for the cause of women's marital problems and another works for financial aid for the downtrodden.

Among the different reasons women come to MHIP for assistance, the most common cases the MHIP leaders deal with are rape cases and also cases regarding marital problems and divorce. Different awareness programs were also conducted in collaboration with the Government through women and child welfareprogrammes. According to the OBs, most of the awareness campaign deals with sexual crimes against women and on marital problems. The Central MHIP OB claim that politics is not involved among MHIP leaders but within the Branch, some issues like nepotism and favoritism does exist especially during election of new leaders for the new term. The MHIP also takes initiatives to empower women through political participation in the State and the National level.

Case Studies of members

Key Informant Interviews were also conducted among women of different localities to represent women's perception towards the role of MHIP. The findings of the Interviews are as follows:

Case I: Help for widows

Melody is a 45 year old widow who got married at 21 years of age. She has studied till Class VII and is currently self-employed. At present, she lives with her four children in a rented house. Unfortunately, her husband died in the year 2005 in a car accident. She was lost and do not know how to earn money to raise her children. She feels that it is a dishonor to be a poor widow and therefore does not like to mingle with the society and kept away from Social events and gatherings. The MizoHmeichhiaInsuihkhawm Pawl (MHIP) gave a small amount of money to her to run a small business and so she is able to take care of herself and her four children. She said that MHIP women organizations of her Branch are like a Mother for her and her children and she faces the world more courageously because of their support.

Case II: Self-confidence and public speaking

Lawmzuali is a 40 year old married woman and works as a teacher in a government Middle School Teacher. She got married at the age of 22 and now has one daughter and two sons. She and her husband work in the same school. She is a shy person and does not involve much in social activities but due to different circumstances, she was appointed as an executive committee member of MHIP in her community though she refused many times. She hesitantly participated at first but after joining, she felt the needs of the organization and its vision, she felt that the MHIP has a good impact on her and for the development of women in Mizo society. She came to realize that she gained much knowledge interms of confidence like speaking skills and her fear of public speaking has decreased. She came to conclude that MHIP contributes much for the development and upliftment of Mizo women.

Case III: Balancing family and MHIP activities

Sangliani is a 50 year old woman who has studied till Class X and is Self-employed. She got married at the age of 22 years and has four children and they live in their own house as a family. She is an active member in her own community but has many problems with her husband regarding her involvement in the MHIP. Her husband thinks it is one kind of organization which involves politics but she still involves because she thinks it is a good way for the upliftment of the weaker section of the society. She believed that their contribution will make sense for the women as well as her husband to prove that she is doing a right thing on her involvement. Her husband has gradually started to acknowledge the works of MHIP when they help the needy and through the services they render not only for the betterment of the women but also for the development of the community as well.

Findings from the three case studies of members

The three cases are taken from three different localities in order to identify the development of women and their perception towards MHIP. The women were between the age group of 35-55 years. Their age of marriage is between 20-25 years. They are different sub tribes like Khawlhiring, Hmar and Sailo where one is widow and the two of them are married. They completed their education at Government Schools where one is Graduate and the two of them is High School Standards. Case 2 is working as a School teacher in her own locality and the two are employed in their own business. According to them, the women organization services and role played by the MHIP in the Community helps women gain confidence in their personality while others have gained in terms of improving their livelihood. Through the case studies it is observed that MHIP has done commendable work for the welfare of women.

In the next chapter, the conclusion of findings and suggestions are highlighted.

CHAPTER-V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The chapter summarizes the study by highlighting the whole gist of the research and its major findings. The present study was an attempt to understand and find out the socio demographic characteristics of the MHIP for the welfare of women in Mizoram and to find out the challenges and impact of MHIP, lastly suggesting measure for social work intervention.

The first chapter introduced the background of the present study and presented the scenario of Community Based Organizations (CBOs), Voluntary Organisations and welfare of women. It also discussed the concept associated with MHIP. The statement of the problem, objectives of the study, chapter scheme are presented in the first chapter. The second chapter presented the review of literature on Community Based Organization and Women's welfare: Role of MHIP. The third chapter presented the methods applied for the present study which was conducted in Aizawl District. The fourth chapter presented the tables generated through SPSS such as cross tabulations, compares mean, percentages and the summarization of the previous chapters highlighting the major findings of the present study and suggests measures for social work interventions and thus concludes the study.

The present study aims to explore the role played by MHIP (Mizo Hmeichhia Insuihkawm Pawl) in Mizoram. The overall sample size in this study is 42 (36 MHIP members and 6 Office Bearers). The study adopted a mixed approach, i.e. qualitative and quantitative methods to collect the primary data while secondary data were collected from books, journals, and internet sources. The quantitative data was collected through administration of semi-structured interviews and Case studies. The data collected through field survey was analyzed using computer software packages such as MS Excel and SPSS. The results of analysis of data and discussions have been presented in the preceding chapter. In this chapter, an attempt has been made to summarize and discuss the results of analysis of the present study.

The major findings of the present study are as follows:

- Relating to the demographic profile of the respondents, the majority were of Lusei tribe, Christian by faith, mostly Presbyterian by denomination. The most common family type is 'nuclear' and all claimed to be from a 'stable' family'. Majority of

the respondents were married and most of them were married at the age between 20-25.

- Economically, the respondent families are classified into two categories- APL and BPL with more than half of the families living Above Poverty Line. The average annual income for most of the family range between Rs.5000-15000. In case of housing, more than half of the respondents live in RCC buildings (pucca). However, only half live in their own house while the remaining live in rented house.
- Relating to the importance MHIP, the respondent' mostly gave positive responses as the organization has played a significant role in '*helping the needy, empowering women, helping victims of sexual offenses and, uniting different Christian denominations in the society.* More than half of the respondents strongly feel that MHIP is a relevant and important organization for Mizo women. There are a significant numbers who agree to the same but not strongly while there are a few who disagree with this opinion.
- In most underdeveloped countries and societies, a woman suffers from a lot of problems and challenges from their male counterpart. Mizo society is rather free from such heinous crime, or relatively lesser. It, however, does not mean that it is free from all of the gender-related problems because Mizo society is still a patriarchal one where some people do not have positive perspectives towards gender justice and women's participation in society. The findings revealed that the major problems faced by Mizo women are substance or tobacco abuse, poverty, materialism, male dominance, cultural influence, financial and leadership issues.
- In case of the experience and knowledge gained or benefitted from MHIP, the members' response is rather disappointing. Only one-third of the respondents claimed they gained 'self-confidence' through participation in MHIP. The gained in other areas like knowledge on 'Customary Law', Women's legal rights, 'community inspection', 'fight against tobacco' and 'socialization skills' which is also overwhelmingly low. While more than half of the respondents believe that services rendered by MHIP contribute to the personal growth and development of women, more than one third did not support this argument.
- The present study highlights that the respondents are proud to be a member of MHIP the women's organization. More than a tenth perceived that MHIP helps in

'uplifting of women status in the society' while others perceived it to be an organization that helps those who are in need, others acknowledged that the MHIP collaborates with other Community based organizations and with different church denominations. A few mentioned that MHIP helps in understanding the issues of women in society and women in the community gain knowledge about the customary laws of women.

- As regards to respondent's opinion on higher education, it is accepted and believed by all that women with higher education would benefit not just the larger society but in managing their respective families as well. The reasons cited for pursuing higher education includes better parenting, better understanding and maturity, better family administration and better source of income. The findings revealed that among all the reasons cited for pursuing higher education, understanding and maturity is the major reason for women pursuing higher education in Mizo Society.
- More than half of the respondents stated that they are interested in involvement in MHIP activities for various reasons such as developing confidence, improving communication skills, sharing of problems with other women, identifying the needs of the community, to involve in Community welfare activities and for overall skill development.
- In order to achieve a just and welfare society, the most backward and most vulnerable should be the first target. Women and children are considered to be the most vulnerable sections, especially in backward societies. When confronted with a question about the measures needed to be taken for women empowerment, the respondents come up with a number of ideas and measures. Some of the suggested measures for empowerment of Mizo women include fighting against violence against women, education, upliftment of vulnerable sections of women such as the poor and uneducated.
- The majority claimed that by participating in the MHIP services, they gained in terms of personal development and community involvement. Services of the MHIP have not only benefitted family management and status but it also helps in building the status of women in their respective communities.
- The present study finds that by participating in various activities of MHIP, it helps to create unity among women of different families and classes. While a third stated they are 'happy' being able to participate in MHIP, a similar

proportion claimed that participating in MHIP activities creates personal 'bonding and friendship' among members, and helps them to acquire 'leadership' skills.

- For a successful organization of any group, active leadership and member participation is a must. It was found that more than half of women in the community actively participate in the activities of MHIP while the remaining members were enlisted as not active. Less than half of the respondents say that they involve fully in all MHIP activities while a little more than a tenth say that they have never participated and a little more than a third of the respondents claim that they sometimes participate in the same. Age wise comparison shows that older members (50 years and above) are more active as this age group represents women who are retired government servants or those who no longer have young children to care for at home.
- In the context of the services rendered by the organization, majority of the respondents are aware of the services. More than half claimed that MHIP also renders some kind of service in areas like education, health and economic development.
- In terms of participation in Church and religious activities, a vast majority regularly attends religious functions and more than half believe that women should play an active role in the church. In case of political issues, more than half thought that women should be more active in political affairs. Most of the respondents are of the opinion that in the fight for women's rights and upliftment of women, the efforts of the MHIP are not enough, and women have to step up to fight harder for their rights and place in society.
- In terms of respondents' contribution to the community, it is found that the rate of involvement is relatively higher in *Hnatlang* (Voluntary Service) than in other activities of the community. A larger number of respondents claim that they participate in *Hnatlang* while in other activities viz., helping the needy, bereavement and advocacy, the participation is low where a larger portion of the respondents claimed that they never contribute in such activities.
- From the case studies it is revealed that both from the members and office bearers, their educational background found to be high school. They are also actively participating in the church activities whereas the office bears participate active leader in the church in their respective denominations.

- Most of the perceived that their confidence level and their overall personality development has improved and also in terms of their family financial management. Further, most of the MHIP members actively involved in Advocacy for the cause of women marital problems.
- Most of the members said that women organizations services role played by MHIP in the community helped the women to gain confidence as well as improving their livelihood.

Suggestions

- Women Study Centre and Department of Commerce, Mizoram University and can organize and conduct capacity building and training programmed for MHIP in the fields of entrepreneurship and skills in order to develop their socio-economic status.
- Women welfare schemes and programmed were very little so the Government should take initiative on this, women empowerment can be identified in many areas.
- More awareness and training for both members and Office Bearers should be organized in Leadership skills.
- To have more remarkable achievement in the working of MHIP women organization should have more good cooperation within the Branch and in the Headquarters.
- Criteria for MHIP office bearers should be raised so that the administration of the largest women's organization in Mizoram can be handled by educated and dynamic Mizo women.
- MHIP members should act as a group to build up their courage and confidence to make their voice heard against social evils especially related to alcoholism and drug addiction.
- MHIP members can discuss female reproductive health issues of adolescent girls in their community.
- MHIP should take an initiative for exposure visits to other women which are functioning effectively
- MHIP may develop constantly the habit of reading newspapers, magazines, in order to increase awareness about their own society and participate in legal awareness campaign.
- MHIP should take active part in local self-government or in village council meetings to represent their community problems.

- MHIP should be given on life skills in order to improve their effective functioning as a group with the help of governmental and non-governmental organizations.
- Government and non-governmental organizations should come forward to conduct regular training programmed on entrepreneurship at different levels.
- A social work intervention can be done especially the women who face challenges in terms of family and marital issues and social issues like case work , group work and community organization at micro, mezzo and macro level interventions.

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**1. Unmarried 2. Married 3. Divorced/Separated 4. Remarried

III. Educational Background of the Respondent

Sl.No	Level	Year	Name of School/Institution	Subject	Place	Type
1.	HSLC					(1) Govt (2) Private
2.	Hr.Sec					(1) Govt (2) Private
3.	UG					(1) Govt (2) Private
4.	PG					(1) Govt (2) Private
5.	Any other Specify					(1) Govt (2) Private

Are you a first generation graduate in your family? 1. Yes. 2.No

Do you have the habit of saving money? 1. Yes 2. No

If yes means., where do you save ?1. Bank 2.Post office 3. Any other specify.....

Perception of the leaders of MHIP and challenges to women welfare

1. How often do you participate? 1. Very often 2. Sometimes 3. Rare 4. Never

2. What is your current level of involvement in your MHIP Branches?

1. Just Member 2. Active Member 3. Committee Member 4. Office Bearers

3. Is there any change within your family/living status or in a decision making process? 1. Yes 2. No

4. If yes means specify.....

5. Is there any improvement within you being a member of MHIP? 1. Yes 2.No

If yes specify.....

6. In your community,do you agree that development achieved so far by the MHIP in terms of

Sl.No.	Sector	SA	A	DA	SD
1.	Educational facilities like Primary, Secondary				
2.	Economic				
3.	Drinking water				
4.	Health				
5.	Drainage				
6.	Disposal of SWM				

1. Does the MHIP create any impact for the welfare of women? 1. Yes 2.No

If yes means Specify.....

Do you agree the MHIP leaders are taking initiatives for the empowerment of women in you locality?

1Yes 2. No If yes means specify.....

Does your family members face any difficulty being a member of MHIP? 1. Yes 2. No

If yes means Specify.....

What is perception that currently that what type challenges faced by Mizowomen Mizoram?
 What are the most annoying problem women face in Mizoram, in which they want to change?

Services offered by the MHIP to women welfare in the perception of its leaders;

III. What are the Members Participation in the working of MHIP

1. Do you attend both religious and social gathering/functions? 1. Yes 2 . No
2. Do you think women should be active participants in both social and religious gathering functions? 1. Yes 2. No
3. Do you think Women should play active roles in political affairs? 1. Yes 2. No
If no Specify.....
4. Do you think Mizo Women have taken very few steps towards the fight for their rights and the upliftment of their status? 1. Yes 2. No
5. Are you interested in serving in the working of MHIP? 1. Yes 2. No. If yes means Specify.....
6. Are you satisfied with the work of MHIP towards women Welfare? 1. Very Much satisfied 2. Satisfied 3. To some extent 4. Not at all.

Services of MizoHmeichhiaInsuihkhawmPawl(MHIP)

A. Kindly tick all the services you know

SL	Services	Know	Don't Know
1.	Do you know the MHIP services to Fighting Against Atrocities of Women?		
2.	Does Champion of the Destitute and Counseling Play an important		
3.	Doyou know the Political Empowerment and Leadership Training reached the level of your needs?		
4.	Do the Family counseling Centre resolve the issue ofthe Family Problem?		
5.	Are they properly maintaining Students of Special; School		
6.	IsAids Project help in your health education?		
7.	Does Tailoring Centre Support Financially within yourself?		
8.	IsGirls Hostel beneficial for the welfare of women?		
9.	Is Crèches Centre properly maintained? How do they render the Services?		

MHIP Members

**COMMUNITY BASED ORGANISATION (CBOS) AND WELFARE OF WOMEN:
ROLE OF MIZO HMEICHHIA INSUIHKHAWM PAWL (MHIP) IN MIZORAM**

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Interview Schedule

I. Personal and Socio Economic Characteristics

Schedule No.....

Name	:
Age	: Years
Locality	:	1. Rural 2. Urban 3. Semi-Urban
Tribe	:	
Sub-tribe/Clan	:	
Religion	:	
Denomination	:	
Education	:class/std.
Type of family	:	1. Joint 2. Nuclear
Size of the Family	:numbers
Form of Family	:	2. Stable 2. Unstable 3. Broken 4. Reconstituted
Marital Status	:	1. Married 2. Unmarried 3. Divorced/Separated 4. Remarried
Age at marriage	:	
Respondent's husband's/wife's age at marriage	:	
Living Status	:	2. Alone 2. Both parents 3. Mother only 4. Father only 5. With partner/spouse 6. With friends 7. With relatives 8. Relatives 9. Any other Specify 10. No Response
Type of House	:	1. Mizo Hut 2. Assam Type/tin roof 3. RCC
Ownership of House	:	2. Owned 2. Rented
Occupation	:	1. Unemployed 2. Agriculture/Farmer 2. Government Servant 3. Self-employment 4. Trade/Craftsman 5. Any other Specify.....
Type of Job	:	2. Permanent 2. Temporary 3. Contract 4. Probation
Monthly income (Respondent)	:	
Size of cultivatable land Size	:	1. No land 2. Less than 2.5 tin 3. 2.5 –5 tin 4. 5- 10 tins 5. 10 and above tins
Economic Status	:	1. AAY 2. BPL 3. APL

II. Family Details

Sl.No	Name	Age	**Marital status	Relationship	Education	Occupation	Income (Monthly)

**1. Unmarried 2. Married 3. Divorced/Separated 4. Remarried

III. Educational Background of the Respondent

Sl.No	Level	Year	Name of School/Institution	Subject	Place	Type
6.	HSLC					(1) Govt (2) Private
7.	Hr.Sec					(1) Govt (2) Private
8.	UG					(1) Govt (2) Private
9.	PG					(1) Govt (2) Private
10	Any other Specify					(1) Govt (2) Private

Are you a first generation graduate in your family? 1. Yes. 2.No

Do you have the habit of saving money? 1. Yes 2. No

If yes means., where do you save ?1. Bank 2.Post office 3. Any other specify.....

IV. What are the challenges/problems/difficulties faced women in Mizoram?

Sl. No	Challenges	Yes	No
1	Are you a member of MHIP?		
2	Do you know the importance of MHIP?		
3	Do you know what the services offer by MHIP is?		
4	Do you know how they are working in collaboration with other organization?		
5	How long are you a member of MHIP in the past, present?		
6	Do you have any contribution in the community activities? If yes what are they?		
7	Do you have any experience being a member of MHIP? What are some experience you have made an Indian women respect an Indian man?		
8	Have you participate well in your family? In what ways? Who take the financial decisions in your family?		
9	Is there any discrimination being a member of MHIP?		
10	What do you think are the major problem women face in Mizoram? Who are responsible for creating such problems?		
11	What are the most annoying problem women face in Mizoram, Which they want to change?		
12	Who takes the Non-financial decisions in your family?		
11	Do you think it is necessary for women to pursue higher studies/education? Do you think it will makes a differences when there is an educated women in a family		

V. What are the services offered by MHIP to women welfare in Mizoram?

Sl.No	Services	Yes	No
1	Have you ever participate at the MHIP services?		
2	Do you know the services they offered by MHIP for the empowerment of Women?		
3	How they render services?	1 Education 2 Health 3 Economic 4 Activities	
4	Have you ever hard about the awareness measures by the MHIP in regards to their services they offered?		
5	What is your opinion about the effectiveness of MHIP services?		
6	Do the services contribute towards your personal growth and development? In what ways or Level?		
7	Do you feel proud that you work for MHIP and being a member of MHIP? If yes how?		

VI. What are the Members Participation in the working of MHIP

SL.No		Yes	NO
1	Do you attend both religious and social gathering/functions?		
2	Do you think women should be active participants in both social and religious gathering functions?		
3	You think Women should play active roles in political affairs?		
4	Do you think Mizo Women have taken very few steps towards the fight for their rights and the upliftment of their status?		
5	Are you interested serving in the working of MHIP? If yes how?		
6	What are the things identified for the empowerment of women? Because of MHIP?		
7	Is there any gain /benefits because of MHIP? If yes what are they		
8	What are your influences because of participating at the MHIP?		

VII. Members perception of the impact of MHIP on their welfare.

1. How often do you participate?

Sl.No	Mode of Participation	Never	Sometimes	Mostly	Always

2. What is your current level of involvement in your MHIP Branches?

Member	
Active Member	
Committee Member	

Office Bearers	
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- 3. **Is there any change within your family/living status or in a decision making process?**
- 4. How often do you participate in Church?

Never	
Sometimes	
Always	
Often	

- 5. **Is there any improvement within yourself being a member of MHIP? Yes/NO**

If yes what are the things identified?.....

11. In your community what is the level of development achieved so far by the MHIP.....

12. In your perception what is the main impact of MHIP?.....

PARTICULARS OF THE CANDIDATE

NAME OF THE CANDIDATE : P.L.Vanlaltluangi

DEGREE : M. Phil

DEPARTMENT : Social Work

TITLE OF DESERTATION :Community Based
Organizations (CBOs) and Welfare of women: Role of Mizo Hmeichhia Insuihkhawm
Pawl(MHIP) in Mizoram

Date of PAYMENT OF ADMISSION : 19th August, 2016

COMMENCEMENT OF SECOND SEMESTER : 11th April, 2017

1. BOARD OF PROFESSIONAL STUDIES : 9th May, 2017

2. SCHOOL BOARD : 22nd May, 2017

3. REGISTRATION NO. & DATE : MZU/M.Phil/393 of
dt.22.5.2017

4. DUE DATE OF SUBMISSION : 27. July. 2018

5. EXTENSION (IF ANY) :18.12.2017-18.07.2018

(Prof. C. DEVENDIRAN)

Head

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Sl. No.	Class	Subject	Board / University	Percentage	Division
1.	HSLC	General	MBSE	45%	Third
2.	HSSLC	Arts	MBSE	47%	Third
3.	BSW	Social Work	Mizoram University	61.15%	First
4.	MSW	Social Work	Mizoram University	64.89%	First