

TWO DAYS CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP REPORT

NORTHERN INDIA

Organised by HIMACHAL CHAPTER OF VIBHAVANI

1st Day (24:03:2019)

Registration : PARTICIPANTS from different NBOs of Himachal , Punjab , Haryana, Chandigarh and Uttrakhand were registered for the two days capacity building workshop of VIBHAVANI INDIA which was held in Kala Amb in association with Himalayan Group of Professional Institutions. Participants were chosen from the members of these states. Totally 80 members were shortlisted and 64 participated.

Welcome of the Chief Guest : Himachal Pradesh State coordinator Shri Dheeraj Ramoul welcomed the chief guest Sh Samay Pal Singh CEO of One World Alliance and all other dignitaries presented over there along with sponsor of this workshop , the management of the Himalayan group of Professional Institutions. He emphasized on the goals and objectives of VIBHAVANI INDIA.

Inaugural Speech : Samyepal Singh, The CEO of One World Alliance shared his experiences of NGO's Sector in detail. He focused on the innovations, importance of Management and enhancement of skill for the development of youths in the society.

First Session of first day:

Himachal Pradesh State coordinator Shri Dheeraj Ramoul initiated the first session of the two days capacity building workshop. He explained the objectives of the training being conducted for two days. He provided the information of the Vibhavani India to all the participants presented over there. The initiatives taken by vibhavani are discussed among all NBOs. He emphasized on the constructive role of the various organisations in the society. He shared his experiences of participation in IISF held at Delhi, Chennai and Lucknow in 2016,2017 & 2018. He focused on following points:-

Role of NGO's

He explained the Role of NGO's in Socio-Economic Development of the Society .There has been very little academic material to support analysis of NGO operations in India. Statistical

data that do exist are of little use, given that statistics record only the number of organizations ever registered and fail to provide any additional classification or follow up information. Furthermore, as a result of political and legislative constraints over the last decade, there are few publications in India of NGO or donor profiles. Paradoxically, the key promoters of transparency have thus hindered their own endeavors by having to maintain generally low visibility and a less-than-transparent existence. Consequently, NGOs have gained a somewhat mythical public image in India. As a result, it is difficult to assess the real capacity of the sector and, by implication, to support its growth and development. It is equally difficult to evaluate the efficiency of resource utilization or the effectiveness of activities undertaken by NGOs. Without reliable data, NGOs themselves and would-be allies stumble in attempts to form partnerships that build on their respective strengths and resources. Most importantly, if NGOs are unaware of their collective sectoral assets and structures, their individual impact will not be maximized.

NGO Policy Group

- It has a core group of activists, who are contracted on project basis. Volunteers are recruited occasionally, mostly for short-term engagements. Core activists work as volunteers between projects. There are no full-time employees (whose health, pension and other social contributions are paid by the NGO) because the organization does not have secure funding.
- Most activists and volunteers are formally employed in the public sector. They are teachers, lawyers, economists, journalists, pedagogues, artists, engineers and physicians. The educational level of NGO activists is much higher than in other sectors and far above the average for India.
- There is a gender balance among activists, and most are aged between 30 and 50.
- However, most board members are men.
- The organization either does not have its own office space or it rents it on a monthly basis. In an office, there is a PC but usually no modem, printer, fax or photocopier. The NGO does not have a car and uses private vehicles for transportation. It has a very meager administrative budget.

- Implements one to three projects, mostly autonomously and not in cooperation with other NGOs. Despite this, it values networks and is ready to become a member of one or more networks.
- Activists communicate informally and in meetings that are scheduled as needed. Communication with citizens occurs mostly through the media. NGOs communicate directly with beneficiaries.
- The public knows very little about it. Citizens are not sure what it stands for or what it does.
- Activists participated in seminars about civil society development, human rights, non-violent communication, and NGO operations and management, but still feel the need for additional training and skills development, especially in the areas of needs assessments, proposal design, volunteer recruitment and management, team work, business planning, marketing, management. They are interested in foreign languages and computer skills, PR and media relations, environmental protection and everything and anything to do with civil society development.
- In the past, it did not have much interaction with authorities (except the unwanted kind), but it is now starting to communicate with government at all levels.

Goal

Promote constructive engagement and collective dialogue among NGOs and government institutions aimed at creating accountable social partnerships

The Role of NGO's in Socio-Economic Development of the Society with a view to develop clarity on the Vibha Vani India Concepts & Philosophical background, Journey till date, Thematic areas, it's scope and our approach, Policy guidelines, Sharing experience, Vision 2022, Vaibhav & new initiatives especially ViKart, online news & e-learning portal, crowd funding platform etc. Resource planning, action plan and priorities at national and state level.

After Lunch Session:

Rakesh Kumar of Youth Club Barog Bilaspur focused on the contribution of Vibha Vani for the national building by transforming 12 focal themes of development in society. He urged all the participants NBOs to play the constructive and positive role for the development of the society as well as nation. He mentioned the following points in his session:-

Brainstorming on the Fivefold activity namely:

1. Knowledge sharing & Capacity building
 2. Project facilitation & Consultancy
 3. Policy interventions & Advocacy
 4. Institutional partnership
 5. Social Entrepreneurship and livelihood
- were discussed thread bear and our stand on each were deliberated in detail and clarifications were made on the queries and concerns

Five focal thematic areas of VibhaVani India for ensuring the objective of 1000 Integrated Sustainable Grassroots Model by 2022 were discussed. The thematic areas being 1. Sustainable Agriculture 2. Water resource management & Environment 3. Women, Child and Youth development 4. Skill, Entrepreneurship & Livelihood 5. Science, Technology and Innovation for Societal transformation. The model is focused on inclusive development and ecofriendly and sustainability. It is emphasized that while our associates work on the five key thematic areas, other supplementary or contributive themes may be judiciously integrated as sub components. Deliberations on the scope of this consortium of grassroots voluntary organisations, developing social entrepreneurship and leadership in the social sector. Focus on developing integrated sustainable development models, improving livelihood and rural prosperity reaching out to the prime beneficiaries (Women, Youth, Agriculturists, Social entrepreneurs) of VVI and services offered by VVI for the members in the area of capacity building & knowledge sharing, Project facilitation and consultancy, Policy interventions, Institutional partnership and Social entrepreneurship

Next Session :

Jagat Ramoul, the national resource person discussed the following points on Agriculture sector :-

Effective utilization and propagation of schemes under NABARD, and other Govt programs needed. Agri Business to be given weightage for improving livelihood and market linkage for eliminating the middle men. Technology inputs in agriculture sector to be strengthened through collaboration with Agriculture research institutes etc Set up farmers club and farmer producer companies, role as facilitator and provide support to farmer organisations and clusters. Village level knowledge centres to be thought about through MSDG (Micro Sustainable Development Groups) under VibhaVanai NBOs. Need to focus on the facilitating and Capacity building of Agriculture organisations and enterprises.

Next Session on ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF NGOs IN INDIA :

Prabhu Dayal Sharma analysed the gap between the government and NBOs. He discussed about the resource based education and requisite skill development as per the demand of the industries. He analysed the ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF NGOs IN INDIA. He explained that The NGOs perform various functions for the benefit of society. The range of NGO activities is huge and is spread in all fields: environment concern, age care, rural development, health, culture and heritage, women empowerment, child care and upliftment, basic education to all children, animal welfare, disaster management and many more.

India, being a largely populated country, it is not easy to meet all social and human needs by the government without help of NGOs. NGO takes efforts to satisfy the needs of a common man and development of nation by undertaking various projects and thus helps the Government to fulfil its objectives.

“The Government has enunciated welfare state as one of the Directive Principles of State Policy and essentially the society and social organizations also have a role to play in providing basic needs and amenities to and addressing the problems of the down trodden, destitute, and the weaker sections (women and children). Government has identified, considering the social pattern of living and needs of citizens, schemes in which NGOs and voluntary organizations can participate. These are broadly: Age Care, Agriculture, Animal Welfare, Art & Craft, Children, Cities & Urban, Culture & Heritage, Disability, Education, Environment, Health, Human Resource, Rural Development, Science & Technology, Tribal People, Waste Management, Welfare, Women Development, Other Social and Cultural Activities”.

“NGOs provide expert analysis in the field; serve as early warning agents and help monitor and implement international agreements. NGOs also help raise public awareness of issues, play a major role in advancing UN goals and objectives and contribute essential information at UN sponsored events. NGOs advocate many of the causes of concern to the United Nations. Volunteer resources and execute and oversee development projects”

Next Session:

K. S. Negi presented the traditional local cultural heritage program along with his artists and urged for its preservation. He also focused on **Water & Environment, rural development.** Need to develop good communication strategy for reaching out to the rural and Pahari community , using simple messages that can be understood by local people. Communication in community language and that can relate to the ethnic culture that lead to behavioral change. Traditional skills need to be developed. Grassroots level presence, character building, Development indicators at village level to be used, Integrated approach in problem solving, providing food security throughout the year is a matter of great concern and our activities should ensure this while dealing with water, environment and other livelihood issues. Developing Trust among the community and VVI members is very important while dealing with societal issues

Next Session:

Khajan Sharma of Asra NGO discussed about the importance of democracy among the common man. He explained that there is need to awaken the people towards their rights in the participative democracy. He described the need to relate the role **NGOs AND THE GOVERNMENT** . The NGOs and the government both share one common intention of development of nation. The Government of India has recognized the potential of NGOs, which is evident in the India"s five year plans and various schemes of government for NGOs. NGOs are closer to the community, and have information and knowledge base about current situation related to number of issues like problems of women, child labor, health and sanitation, environmental degradation. The NGOs act as a communication channel between general public and government by sharing such information. NGOs, especially those working to provide various services – health, education, nutrition, rural development- act as a buffer between the state and people. NGOs ensure that the voice of the impoverished people is heard (Desai 1999). NGOs at times act as „contractors“ of the State for implementing government designed and sponsored schemes for the people.” NGOs have active role in influencing the government policies that affect the society.

The working of NGOs as compared to government is more timely and cost effective on account of the facts that NGOs have strong grass root links, better field work expertise, flexible and

adaptive nature. Unlike government's method of working where total process of project implementation is quite lengthy, NGOs are comparatively faster in action. According to the Report of the Steering Committee on Voluntary Sector on Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) "Developmental activities undertaken with people's active participation have a great chance of success and can also be more cost-effective as compared to the development activities undertaken by the Government where people become passive observers"³⁹. The NGO sector is weaker than government when it comes to financial independence. Most of the NGOs often face scarcity of funds and are dependent on donors (like funding agencies, government, individual donors).

The government acts as one of the major sources of funds for NGOs. Government has different funding schemes under various Ministries of central government. Most of the NGOs are dependent on funds from government. NGOs in India are registered under various acts like Societies Registration Act 1860, Bombay Public Trusts Act 1950. These Acts are regulated by Government. NGOs have to abide by the rules and regulations and regulatory mechanism laid by government under these Acts. Income Tax Act 1961 is the legislation relating to finance enacted by government on NGOs. For regulating the in-flow of foreign funds to the NGOs, Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 was enacted which is now replaced by its improved version as Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010.

Next Session:

Manmohan Singh of sanjha radio discussed about the community radio and its importance in the social sector. He also discussed the **SOURCES OF FUNDING OF NGOs**. The NGOs rely on funding from variety of sources for their projects, administrative costs and their overall functioning. These sources could be internal sources like membership fees or could be external sources like funding from government. NGOs may depend on some large number of donations or more small number of donations.

Membership fees – Annual fees charged for becoming a member of the organization is the membership fees.

Subscription – Fees is charged by the organization for subscribing in-house magazine or bulletin or any other type of publication.

Interests/dividends – On any short term or long term investment of NGO, interest / dividend is received.

Sales of products – Funds are raised by sale of products like handicraft items, food items and candles that are generally prepared by the beneficiaries.

Individual donations – Any member of the NGO may give funds from his pocket as individual donation.

Rent- In case the NGO leases out its property like office, rent becomes the internal funding source.

External sources: External sources include Government, Foundations, Trusts, Funding Agencies, Corporations, Public donations, Self financing.

Government- “By and large, funds from government to the work of voluntary organizations have been coming right from independence. Central Social Welfare Board and Khadi and Village Industries Corporation are two early examples of funding the work of certain types of activities of Voluntary Development Organisations”. The Central and State Governments have many schemes of various Ministries and Departments in the areas like Education, Health, Children and Women welfare, Human Resource Development, Environment, Rural Development. Many NGOs receive funds from government to work on their projects.

Foundations, Trusts, Funding Agencies: National Foundations/ Funding Agencies, Foreign/international foundations / Funding Agencies and Trusts are one of the major sources of funds for NGOs.

Corporations: Corporate sector includes the corporations and business houses acting as a funding source for NGOs.

Public donations⁴¹: Donations given by an individual or a group of individual for charitable cause, fall under this category. According to a national (India) survey covering around 28 percent of urban India and concluded in August 2001 by Sampradaan. 96% of upper and middle class households in urban India donate to a charitable cause. The total amount donated is Rs. 16.16 billion.

2nd day (25/03/2019) of CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP

Follow up Report : Rakesh Kumar of YOUTH CLUB BAROG BILASPUR reviewed previous day activities before the dignitaries presented over there. He also presented his thoughts on the INTRODUCTION TO MANAGEMENT. Management means managing any activity, carrying out the activity in such a way that it leads to achievement of goals in time. It is a problem solving process of effectively achieving organisational objectives through the efficient use of scarce resources in a dynamic environment.

Management is applicable in every sphere of life. It is applicable from household activities to business activities. Management principles are helpful in any type of organization – small scale to large scale, profit organization to non-profit organization to meet the objectives and targets in time.

Importance of Management:

1. **Achievement of goals** or meeting targets in time: Every organization has some goal to accomplish and has target line. By proper planning, direction, coordination and control over all activities, one can achieve goals and meet the targets of organization in time.
2. **Stability and growth:** Management ensures the effective and optimum utilization of available resources of the organization. It controls the various activities and operations, integrates the functions.
3. **Change and development-** Organization that follows management concepts, is aware of the changing environment and can foresee the development in future.
4. **Efficiency and effectiveness** – Management functions are Planning, Organizing, Leading and Controlling. These functions bring efficient and effective human efforts and operations.

The Key Session:

Sh. NP Rajive **Director General of VIBHAVANI** India presented the vision 2022 of Vibha Vani. He elaborated the implementation strategy the vibhavani and motivated the NBOs to work with dedication for national building. Through presentation he discussed about the e-commerce Vikart portal lauched for the social entrepreneurs.

He assured the NBOs for their training aspects and emphasized on following points:-

The Aims and Objects of the Society, for which the same is established, are as under:

i) To set up a national platform of grassroots voluntary Social Organizations, Institutions , Social workers & Scientists, who are engaged in Nation building through scientific interventions in development issues by providing holistic and sustainable solutions and taking inspirations from the great transformational leaders

Philosophy and Motto of this national consortium being: To develop a National network of grassroots Nation building organisations and become the largest people's movement for Inclusive & Holistic development, Public Welfare and Happiness to entire beings in the universe.

ii) To focus on issues based on the grassroots development issues and conduct capacity building and knowledge sharing programs for especially Voluntary Organisations(VO, CBOs etc) to provide science orientation and technology interventions in social action and help in managing Human resource, Natural resource, Infrastructure & Organisational development, Mandatory needs etc.

iii)To provide Project management support to upcoming voluntary organisations (NGOs) by giving hand holding support in preparing themselves to develop concept notes, project design, operational strategy, training and resource support, submit to appropriate funding agencies or government, monitoring and evaluation as a facilitating & consulting agency

iv)To function as a mother NGO and represent in various forums and provide appropriate policy interventions with Government, Policy makers, Research institutions and CSR foundations by taking up the issues in social sector right from the district, state and at national level

v)To strive for collaboration between Government, Private and Social institutions and organisations for convergence of ideas and implement various schemes jointly and ensure scalability, speed of execution and harness synergy

vi) To work on the key thematic areas of development namely 1. Sustainable Agriculture 2. Water resource management & Environment 3. Women empowerment, Child and Youth development 4. Skill & Entrepreneurship development 5. Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) for Societal development .

vii) Focus is to ensure inclusive development, livelihood enhancement and rural prosperity. Other development issues identified along with the above five key areas are Alternate energy, Public Health, Education (Training & Counseling) , Hygiene, Sanitation and Waste management, Literacy , Livelihood and integrated community development (by promoting social entrepreneurship) and disaster management. Provide training, technology support, funding, convergence with government schemes and ensure that the benefit reaches the poorest and the last man- **Anthyodaya** and ensure **Samyak Rashtra Vikas** (Holistic National development) and **Lokkalyan** (Total Welfare of humanity) and create an eccentric world with the motto **Loka Samastha Sukhino Bhavanthu**

viii) To set up , acquire or lease resource centres/ centre of excellence to impart training on thematic areas for societal development and entrepreneurship by conducting short term courses or establish Colleges / Vocational training centers for achieving the above objectives

ix) Shall develop integrated sustainable development models across with a Vision 2022 based on specific, measurable, achievable, and realistic and time bound- SMART Goals and develop parameters and score card for achieving the same

x) Vaibhav Bharati , a knowledge initiative- To setup various forums for achieving the above objectives and reach out to the beneficiaries (voluntary organisations, Agriculturists, Women , Youth and Entrepreneurs) and ensure knowledge support by setting up Vaibhav Knowledge canters (consisting of resource persons, centres , consultants , trainers , Social entrepreneurs and mentors) in each state and affiliating it to a national knowledge forum named as **Vaibhav Bharati**. Likewise for reaching out to specific beneficiaries and providing thematic services such separate forums or special purpose vehicles (SPV) may be floated from time to time and encourage our members to establish such initiatives for the benefit of the Society members and pursue the specific objectives of the Society

XI) To publish books, digital media, news portal, study materials and ICE materials for awareness creation among the public

xii) To engage actively with Government and CSR Foundations in implementing schemes and ensuring that it reaches the beneficiaries .Work with all stake holders, especially in the event of natural calamity and disaster management

XII) All the income, earning, movable & immovable properties of the society shall be solely utilized and applied towards of the promotion of its aims and objects as set for in the memorandum of association. No profit on thereof shall be paid or transferred directly by way of dividends, bonus, profits or in any manner whatsoever to the present or future members of the society or any person, through any one or more of the present of the future members. However, for any expert services rendered by the members through consulting, training and other professional service to achieve the objectives of the society shall be met with by providing consultancy fee as decided from time to time. No member of the society shall have any personal claim on any movable or immovable properties of the society or make any profit whatsoever by this membership.

Project proposal submission:

1. Identification of Implementing agencies with good track record & profile (Category A,B according to score card) , thematic expertise, relevant statutory and tax related documents, expertise in completion of project cost worth Rs 50 lakh / annum, 3 year updated filings, Niti Aayog registration.
2. Project proposal finalization in our key thematic areas with geographical areas for project implementation and identification of our local partners in the project areas district and taluk wise.
3. Shortlist the funding agencies in each state and match our proposal with their CSR policies and format for submission. Prepare details of the list of the CSR funds or Govt Agencies operational in or proposed project area
4. Detailed list of Category C, D as per our score card, who can function as the local implementing partner with their details, track record, project experience, relevant statutory and tax documents, last 3 years tax return filing updates
5. Execute MOU with our implementing agencies and local partners. The format shall be sent on getting the list of Implementing and local partners list
6. All the shortlisted project proposals from the state need to be submitted to the respective CSR or Govt. Agencies as per the norms of the funding agency before 29th of March 2019 after completing the above process

7. Follow up of the submitted proposals need to be done at state level and supported by our national PMT project management team
8. Use the formats attached along with this for submitting details

ViKart- Vendor and Franchise registration

1. Prepare a list of existing MSME and tiny social sector household/ cluster products in each state, regional and district wise before 25 th March and follow up state level and NBO wise for Vendor registration
2. Promote online vendor registration by creating awareness among the MSME and tiny unit vendors as an opportunity for showcasing the product at national level through this digital initiatives
3. Induct ViKart promoters from each state. The list of Vikart promoters & contact details to be sent before **26th March**. ViKart promoters can be those individuals or enterprises who are interested to associate with the ViKart, ecommerce portal for social entrepreneurs. Each state is expected to finalize 100 Vendors for Vikart within one month.
Annual membership fee : Micro/ Tiny hose hold, cluster units- Rs 3000 :Small- Rs 5000 : Medium- Rs 10000.
Revenue sharing plan: This membership fee shall be shared with Vikart promoters @ 20% as referral fee & processing fee. On generating transaction of the products through ViKart by such vendors, the promoter will get incentives based on the volume of the listed vendors referred by them
4. Step 1. Prospective Vendor list preparation Step 2. Communicate to vendors for online vendor registration
They have to undertake price negotiation with each manufacturer so that the shipping charges (50-60%), franchise commission (10-15 %), website maintenance charges (10%) doesn't exceed the MRP of the product. Expected profit to manufacturer is 10-15 % per unit.
5. Along with the vendors, ViKart promoter may identify and initiate those who are interested to distribute the ViKart listed products; they can register as ViKart Franchise to get bulk order discount by registering online and paying an annual franchise membership fee of Rs 5000/-

Next session :

Dr Roshan Lal, the Director VIBHAVANI India explain the concept of vibhavani India in detail. He motivated the participants to upgrade their know-how & contribute for society.

He explained in detail that we are a consortium, primarily of Grassroots Voluntary developmental Organisations & National Institutions, Social entrepreneurs & Social scientists working together for societal transformation and Nation building by providing Science orientation, technology and Innovative interventions in the social sector.

Our Members and Associates:

Our members are those who want to work keeping the Society first attitude and inclusive development using Science, Technology and Innovation. We take inspiration from the thought process propounded by Swami Vivekananda, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Abdul Kalam

VVI Membership:

VibhaVani which started as an informal network and worked for two years is now registered as VibhaVani India as a charitable society, working in the field of societal development and transformation. Inspired by and initiated by Vijnan Bharati, we have now become an independent society constituted by the active member organizations of the National Coordination team and Vijnan Bharati representatives forming the Governing Board. However, we retain the ideological and emotional bonding cherished from the beginning of this network and maintain the continuity.

We have annual membership of categories: Individual, Organizational and Institutional

Our Aim:

We envisage becoming the largest science oriented network of Social Organizations and Institutions in India and strive to develop 1000 Integrated Sustainable Development models (ISDM) by 2022 and upscale such grassroots model of eco-centric models to better the life of common man and thus build a New India

Policy & Organizational Matters:

All the policy related matters shall be subject to the approval of Policy committee and Finance committee constituted under the NGB and SGB at the national and State level. Till SGB is formed at state level, SCT will be the decision making body. NCT and SCT shall continue the role in team building, sharing responsibility. State chapters have to follow the guidelines for each activities designed at state level and if state chapters decide on any programs they have to submit the proposal & guidelines to national secretariat and get approval before implementing. All the members are expected to follow the approved guidelines

Nature Activities of VVI can be classified into a. Programme b. Projects c. Social outreach d. Liaison, Advocacy & Policy interventions. Guidelines for each activity shall be developed and circulated

Guideline: For conducting programmes , a subcommittee need to be constituted at national /state to chalk out the proposal and details of the event and an organizing committee may be constituted for implementation with office bearers and specific responsibility may be assigned. In case of project related activities we have to constitute Project management team at national and state level to provide the facilitating role in a. Preparation and design of the projects b. Training & Capacity building c. Identifying implementing partners d. Monitoring and documentation e. Evaluation

Resource planning:

VVI has a decentralized mode of resource mobilization. We have to identify the local resource centers for utilizing the infrastructure, manpower and financial support. We may utilize sponsorship and donations for implementing the program. All the state or regional cluster program shall be conducted in association with suitable resource centers, academic and research institutions, other institutions, industry partners etc and we can decide one of our SCT member as the nodal agency for organizing the program and all the financial and programmatic responsibility shall be assigned accordingly among our members. Here, program will be jointly conducted with partnering organisations and VVI. Some programs decided at national and state level can be conducted exclusively by VVI taking up all the financial and programmatic responsibilities.

In short, we need to develop a sustainable and decentralized mode of activity by proper resource planning and execution. All the program should have a financial budget and income – expenditure statement need to be published in the appropriate body after every event

Organizational structure:

We are now a registered Society with National Governing Board and office bearers. We will issue membership and extend the current NGB and constitute State governing board SGB. We will have State convener and Joint conveners at state level and the same at the regional level . Designations specific to projects and program may be assigned at state level with the concurrence of National secretariat.

We shall continue the team spirit imbibed in the NCT and SCT and it shall continue even as we set up NGB and SGB. All the day to day activities and policies shall be designed and approved by National office bearers and Secretariat on behalf of the Governing Board. Similarly, the State secretariat shall undertake the routine activities on behalf of the SGB. All the decisions of SGB need to be reported to the NGB secretariat for vetting and approval as the case may be. SGB activities shall be monitored and guided by the NGB Directors and members in the home state or by the assigned members of NGB and they shall report the state functioning to National Secretariat especially to Director General/ED of VVI for further guidance or approval. DG shall report the matters to the Chairman/ Vice Chairman and NGB

VOTE OF THANKS:

We are thankful to Mr Narendra Yadav DGM operations and Ravinder Sharma Rich's Graviss Products Pvt. Ltd. Kala Amb Himachal Pradesh who supported the workshop by their contribution to honour all the NGOs presented over there. This is the company which involves in the social sector by distributing School kits to the educationally deprived children of the depressed classes. They also play an important role to build up the local NGOs in the positive constructive work of the nation. Women empowerment , gender-sensitization and help to the old age people to provide social security are also the main objectives of this company under its Corporate Social Responsibility projects

Sh Rajneesh Bansal ,the owner of the Himalayan group of Professional Institutions is the legendary who is contributing for the welfare of the community . Living in the community and receiving community based long term care are advantageous to the elderly. This is because the elderly can exercise varying degrees of self-care; it facilitates the old to identify their own needs and make decisions; they are more likely to have family members, neighbors, and friends who can perform essential tasks for them; they may receive various types of voluntary services and help, there is improved morale; less social dysfunction; better ,adjustment; and less disability. They include day centres, day hospitals, social clubs, rehabilitation centres, counselling and advice centres, transport services, home help, meals on wheels, mobile libraries, volunteer schemes and home nursing.

The state chapter of Vibhavani HP is highly obliged to Sh Rajneesh Bansal ,the owner of the Himalayan group of institutions who sponsored the boarding and lodging charges for our two days capacity building workshop.

In conclusion, it was a very wonderful workshop under the umbrella of VIBHAVANI India and all representative of NBO sector were enthusiastic and inspired to do their best for national building . The workshop was summed up on 25 March 2019 with the award distribution ceremony in the presence of VIBHAVANI India's dignitaries.

Dheeraj Ramoul

State Co-ordinator,

VIBHA VANI INDIA SOCIETY

State Chapter Himachal Pradesh

Whatsup : 9816199209 , 8219852185

E-mail : societyparayas1@gmail.com, himachal.vibhavani@gmail.com