**PROJECT REPORT**

On

**UNDER SUPERVISION OF:**

**………………………**

**SUBMITTED BY**

**SANTOSH KUMAR DUBEY**

**ENROLLMENT NO………………**

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for qualifying

 POST-GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT (PGDRD)



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CERTIFICATE OF ORIGINALITY

This is to certify that the project titled **“ROLE OF NGO'S IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT”** is an original work of the Student and is being submitted in partial fulfillment for the award of the **“M.A.RD”** of **INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY.** This report has not been submitted earlier either to this University or to any other University/Institution for the fulfillment of the requirement of a course of study.

**Signature of Supervisor Signature of Student**

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With Candor and Pleasure I take opportunity to express my sincere thanks and obligation to my esteemed guide **……………………...** It is because of his indispensable and mature guidance and co-operation without which it would not have been possible for me to complete my project.

Finally, I gratefully acknowledge the support, encouragement & patience of my family, and as always, nothing in my life would be possible without God, Thank You!

**SANTOSH KUMAR DUBEY**

**DECLARATION**

I hereby declare that this project work titled **“ROLE OF NGO'S IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT”** is my original work and no part of it has been submitted for any other degree purpose or published in any other from till date.

**SANTOSH KUMAR DUBEY**

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**TITLE OF THE PROJECT**

**CHAPTER – 1**

**INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY**

# THE ROLE OF NGO’S:

Non-governmental organisations originally appeared in the mid nineteenth century. After the Second World War, and with the creation of the United Nations, the need and place for a consultative role for organisations that were neither governments nor member states was recognised. The acceptance of these bodies led to the term ‘Non-governmental organizations’. The Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC) originally defined these bodies as ‘any international body that is not founded by an international treaty’, however the United Nations now describe a Non-Governmental Organisation as a “not-for-profit, voluntary citizen’s group, which is organized on a local, national, or international level to address issues in support of the public good. Task oriented and made up of people with common interests, NGOs perform a variety of services and humanitarian functions, bring citizens concerns to governments, monitor policy and programme implementation, and encourage participation of Civil Society stakeholders at the community level.” They provide analysis and expertise, serve as early warning mechanisms, and help monitor and implement international agreements.

NGOs have, since the end of the Second World War, become increasingly more important to global development. They often hold an interesting role in a nation’s political, economic or social activities, as well as assessing and addressing problems in both national and international issues, such as human, political and women’s rights, economic development, democratization, inoculation and immunization, health care, or the environment. In 2001, research showed that there were around forty thousand internationally operating NGOs. These do not include national NGOs, of which there can be several hundred thousand in a single country.  Others work by themselves, unassisted by the UN or other international organizations, in both developed and developing countries. The United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI) works in close cooperation with national governments, NGOs and other international organizations in order to harmonize the work done by NGOs.

The DPI and NGOs have worked in cooperation with one another for a long time. ECOSOC has called for effective information programmes for all NGOs so as to disseminate information to the public about the NGOs work as well as the work of the UN. The department’s outreach division acts as a mediator and co-ordinator between NGOs and the DPI. In 2007 there were 1664 NGOs with strong connections to the DPI, including 668 that are associated with ECOSOC. However, recognizing the large number of NGOs that work in cooperation with the UN, relations between NGOs and the UN are not always easy. Some NGOs face increasing competition to be heard from the private sector, whereas others face negative reactions from certain member states. Therefore, the role of the NGO in the United Nations, as well as the role of the NGO in the developing world, is not always as effective as possible.

However, in the developing world, the role of  NGOs is often critical. In years of drought or famine, the non-governmental organisations have been pivotal in providing food to those most marginalized. NGOs often provide essential services in the developing world that in developed countries governmental agencies or institutions would provide. Normally, NGOs provide services that are in line with current incumbent governmental policy, acting as a contributor to economic development, essential services, employment and the budget. In a wider approach, NGOs are also the source and centre of social justice to the marginalized members of society in developing countries or failed states. NGOs are often left as the only ones that defend or promote the economic needs and requirements for developing states, often bringing cases to the International Monetary Fund, World Trade Organisation and World Bank. Developing nations and NGOs often find allies in one another when opposing legislation, economic terms or agreements from global institutions.

The United Nations has recognised the special role that CSOs and NGOs hold. The Millennium Development Goals, as well as the United Nations Development Programme have recognised the work put in by NGOs in developing countries. This fact has also been recognised by the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) - European Union Cotonou Convention. Many countries have benefited from the development assistance channel opened by non-governmental organisations, as many countries’ overseas development aid goes through NGOs and CSOs.

If the Millennium Development Goals are to be achieved in many of the developing, the role of NGOs will have to be recognised by the international community. Their efforts are often more effective than much bilateral aid. However, the role of NGOs has also been criticised, as many international experts estimate that much of the work done by NGOs is not harmonised or tailor-made to the countries preferences and peculiarities, causing the quality of aid to suffer.

# THE ROLE OF NGO’S IN RURAL DEVELOOEMNT:

The concept of ‘**rural development’** has gradually become the centre of attention in the development discourse over the past few years, and it constitutes an increasingly important strategy in development today, including within the education sector. In education planning and management, capacity development implies a focus on the existing capacities of governments and how these capacities can become strengthened on all levels – the individual, the organizational and the institutional, as well as the broader system context. Governments, donor agencies and international organizations involved in development are increasingly putting an emphasis on capacities as key to sustainable development in general and in reaching the Education for All (EFA) goals in particular. Equally, rural development implies assisting governments in becoming responsible and legitimate actors, willing to assume ownership of their proper development processes.

In reality, this is yet to be the case, precisely because the state in many countries does not yet play its developmental role fully. In public sectors such as health and education, development non-government organizations (NGOs) have been occupying the role of main service providers over the past few years. Often replacing the role of the government on the ground, especially in remote rural areas, NGOs have traditionally assumed a gap-filling role that has sometimes created conflicting relations with governments. In this context, their strategies and activities are of interest in so far as they have an impact on governmental capacity development in the education sector. Indeed, while the continuation of their gap-filling role depends on the government’s lack of capacity, NGOs increasingly demand that governmental priorities change by paying more attention to those people who have not yet been reached. They act therefore as innovators, critics, advocates and policy partners. The rural development concept and the need to focus on strengthening government capacity provide NGOs with new challenges. The possible contradictions between rural development as a developmental paradigm and NGOs’ role as gap fillers correspond to the tensions between the new and the traditional roles of NGOs. This raises two related issues: what impact does NGO action have on governments’ capacities? Also, how do NGOs interpret the rural development concept? Our focus in this paper will be on NGOs’ action in education. Their work in this sector has occupied a more prominent place in the development discourse since the 1990s, especially as it became obvious that in many countries the provision of basic social services was not being assured by the public sector. Today, education is considered to be crucial in the process of poverty eradication and economic development. One of the reasons for this renewed interest in education is that it “straddles both equity and productivity conceptualizations of development” (Baker,2007: 9). In other words, the importance of education is a common denominator for the various and sometimes competing approaches to development, and accordingly, gains support from most actors involved in the development enterprise – governments, aid agencies, multilateral organizations and NGOs.

The success of the Rural Development depends upon the active participation and willing co-operation of the rural people through self-help organizations and NGO’s. In recent years, the NGO’s have acquired greater importance and significance than before.

Voluntary organisation is not a new phenomenon in our country. Voluntary effort has always been an important part of our culture and social tradition. The need for organizing people into accredited associations and their involvement and participation in rural development have now been fully recognized. In recent years, they have increased in considerable number, acquired greater importance and significance and put up many new experiments in the field of rural development. NGO’s can play a crucial role in rural development by

The success of the rural development depends upon the active participation and willing co-operation of the rural people through Self-Help organizations and NGO’s. The various roles of NGOs are described below for better understanding:

1. Catalyze Rural Population
2. Build Models and Experiment
3. Supplement Government Efforts
4. Organizing Rural Poor
5. Educate the Rural People
6. Provide Training
7. Disseminate Information
8. Mobilize of Resources
9. Promote Rural Leadership
10. Represent the Rural People
11. Act as Innovators
12. Ensure People’s Participation
13. Promote Appropriate Technology
14. Activate the Rural Delivery System

**ROLE OF NGO IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT:**

Alleviation of poverty has persistently been on the agenda of the government. Various programmes with contrasting methodologies have been tried, whopping funds expended, yet the poverty yet the poverty seems indomitable. The Yojana (SGSY) is the latest poverty alleviation programme integrating six erstwhile rural development programmes, and it has been in operation since 1st April 1999.

The NGOs and Government Departments are also struggling hard to organize the people through social mobilization process for eliciting their participation in the successful implementation of the development programmes. Some have succeeded in the process and some are still struggling in progressive direction. Non-government organizations with their advantage of non- rigid, locality specific, felt need-based, beneficiary oriented and committed nature of service have established multitude of roles which can effect rural development.

**NGO’s objectives of Rural Development:**

* To create equalities among the various communities
* To promote the standard of living
* Economic improvement
* Strengthening the unity among the people
* To make them responsible
* To remove inequality among the men and women
* To bring out their potential and skill
* Leadership development among the women
* To increase their contribution in the process of development
* Successful implementation of the schemes
* Identification of their needs and problems
* To increase their contribution in successful implementation of the schemes
* To understand the spirits of the people
* Awareness generation and to remove dependency
* Skill and capacity development
* To make them realize their potentials
* To reduce bureaucracy
* To promote Spirit of Voluntarism

Some successful NGOs in Rural Development, through their hard work, dedication, commitment combined with professional competency and integrity have made their mark in the field of Rural Development during last three decades. The Government also acknowledged the contribution of such NGOs and supported them both by policy changes and financial assistance. This GO-NGO partnership in recent years has yielded very good results. In view of such successful partnership, it was expected that more favorable policies towards NGOs would be introduced by the Government. Strangely, instead, reverse has started happening with the Government policies discouraging the involvement of NGOs.

|  |
| --- |
| **RAJASTHAN NGOS (NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS)** |
| 1. [Aadhar Research Institute - Jaipur](http://www.rajasthan.ngosindia.com/aadhar-research-institute-jaipur.html)
2. [Abhigyan Charitable Trust - Dausa](http://www.rajasthan.ngosindia.com/abhigyan-charitable-trust-dausa.html)
3. [Abhinav Society - Jaipur](http://www.rajasthan.ngosindia.com/abhinav-society-jaipur.html)
4. [Academy For Socio Legal Studies - Jaipur](http://www.rajasthan.ngosindia.com/academy-for-socio-legal-studies-jaipur.html)
5. [Acharya Education Society - Karauli](http://www.rajasthan.ngosindia.com/acharya-education-society-karauli.html)
6. [Action For Food Production Field Unit Vii Rajasthan - Udaipur](http://www.rajasthan.ngosindia.com/action-for-food-production-field-unit-vii-rajasthan-udaipur.html)
7. [Action India Samiti - Udaipur](http://www.rajasthan.ngosindia.com/action-india-samiti-udaipur.html)
8. [Action Sansthan - Bikaner](http://www.rajasthan.ngosindia.com/action-sansthan-bikaner.html)
9. [Adarsh Shiksha Samiti - Salumber](http://www.rajasthan.ngosindia.com/adarsh-shiksha-samiti-salumber.htm)
10. [Adventure Wheels - Jodhpur](http://www.rajasthan.ngosindia.com/adventure-wheels-jodhpur.html)
11. [Agaz Bharti Sansthan - Alwar](http://www.rajasthan.ngosindia.com/agaz-bharti-sansthan-alwar.htm)
12. [Alfa Education Society - Udiapur](http://www.rajasthan.ngosindia.com/alfa-education-society-udiapur.html)
13. [Anand Bharti Care And Development Society - Jaipur](http://www.rajasthan.ngosindia.com/anand-bharti-care-and-development-society-jaipur.html)
14. [Antakshari Foundation - Ajmer](http://www.rajasthan.ngosindia.com/antakshari-foundation-ajmer.html)
15. [Anuvrat Vishva Bharati - Rajsamand](http://www.rajasthan.ngosindia.com/anuvrat-vishva-bharati-rajsamand.html)
16. [Aoes - Baran](http://www.rajasthan.ngosindia.com/aoes-baran.html)
17. [Arid Zone Avian Research Institute - Churu](http://www.rajasthan.ngosindia.com/arid-zone-avian-research-institute-churu.html)
18. [Ascent Group Of Education Society - Jaipur](http://www.rajasthan.ngosindia.com/ascent-group-of-education-society-jaipur.html)
19. [Astha Sansthan - Udaipur](http://www.rajasthan.ngosindia.com/astha-sansthan-udaipur.html)
20. [Awar Legal Helpline Society - Jaipur](http://www.rajasthan.ngosindia.com/awar-legal-helpline-society-jaipur.html)
21. [Ayurved Gramo Udhyog Sodh Sansthan - Jodhpur](http://www.rajasthan.ngosindia.com/ayurved-gramo-udhyog-sodh-sansthan-jodhpur.html)
22. [Badhir Bal Kalyan Vikas Samiti - Bhilwara](http://www.rajasthan.ngosindia.com/badhir-bal-kalyan-vikas-samiti-bhilwara.html)
23. [Bal Bhavan - Jaipur](http://www.rajasthan.ngosindia.com/bal-bhavan-jaipur.html)
24. [Bal Kalyan Avam Prod Welfare Society - Jaipur](http://www.rajasthan.ngosindia.com/bal-kalyan-avam-prod-welfare-society-jaipur.html)
25. [Bal Niketan Gandhi Sewa Sadan - Rajsamand](http://www.rajasthan.ngosindia.com/bal-niketan-gandhi-sewa-sadan-rajsamand.html)
26. [Bal Rashmi Society - Jaipur](http://www.rajasthan.ngosindia.com/bal-rashmi-society-jaipur.html)
27. [Balagi Seva Sansthan - Jhunjhunu](http://www.rajasthan.ngosindia.com/balagi-seva-sansthan-jhunjhunu.html)
28. [Balagi Seva Sansthan Nawalgarh - Jhunjhunu](http://www.rajasthan.ngosindia.com/balagi-seva-sansthan-nawalgarh-jhunjhunu.html)
29. [Bee Jay Fashion Prashiksion Sansthan - Sri Ganagangar](http://www.rajasthan.ngosindia.com/bee-jay-fashion-prashiksion-sansthan-sri-ganagangar.html)
30. [Beneshwer Lok Vikas Sansthan - Banswara](http://www.rajasthan.ngosindia.com/beneshwer-lok%20vikas-sansthan-banswara.htm)
31. [Bhagwat Jan Kalyan Mission - Jhunjhunu](http://www.rajasthan.ngosindia.com/bhagwat-jan-kalyan-mission-jhunjhunu.html)
32. [Bharat Vikas Parishad - Aguncha](http://www.rajasthan.ngosindia.com/bharat-vikas-parishad-aguncha.html)
33. [Bharti Bal Mandir Samiti - Jaipur](http://www.rajasthan.ngosindia.com/bharti-bal-mandir-samiti-jaipur.html)
34. [Bharti Vikas Sansthan - Jaipur](http://www.rajasthan.ngosindia.com/bharti-vikas-sansthan-jaipur.html)
35. [Bhartiya Yuva Chalchitra Sansthan - Alwar](http://www.rajasthan.ngosindia.com/bhartiya-yuva-chalchitra-sansthan-alwar.html)
36. [Budget Analysis Rajasthan Centre - Jaipur](http://www.rajasthan.ngosindia.com/budget-analysis-rajasthan-centre-jaipur.html)
37. [Center For Integrated Rural Development - Udaipur](http://www.rajasthan.ngosindia.com/center-for-integrated-rural-development-udaipur.html)
38. [Center For Media Research And Development - Jaipur](http://www.rajasthan.ngosindia.com/center-for-media-research-and-development-jaipur.html)
39. [Centre For Community Economics And Development Consultants Society - Jaipur](http://www.rajasthan.ngosindia.com/centre-for-development-communication-and-studies-jaipur.html)
40. [Centre For Development Communication And Studies - Jaipur](http://www.rajasthan.ngosindia.com/centre-for-development-communication-jaipur.html)
41. [Centre For Development Communication - Jaipur](http://www.rajasthan.ngosindia.com/centre-for-development-communication-jaipur.html)
42. [Chalak Shodh Evam Vikas Sangathan Sansthan - Alwar](http://www.rajasthan.ngosindia.com/chalak-shodh-evam-vikas-sangathan-sansthan-alwar.html)
43. [Chamunda Seva Sansthan - Dausa](http://www.rajasthan.ngosindia.com/chamunda-seva-sansthan-dausa.html)
44. [Chandpole Sewa Samiti - Udaipur](http://www.rajasthan.ngosindia.com/chandpole-sewa-samiti-udaipur.html)
45. [Chetna Arogya Mandir And Samaj Sewa Samiti - Udaipur](http://www.rajasthan.ngosindia.com/chetna-arogya-mandir-and-samaj-sewa-samiti-udaipur.html)
46. [Cird - Udaipur](http://www.rajasthan.ngosindia.com/cird-udaipur.html)
47. [Citizens Action Forum - Jaipur](http://www.rajasthan.ngosindia.com/citizens-action-forum-jaipur.html)
48. [Clean Environment Organisation - Ajmer](http://www.rajasthan.ngosindia.com/clean-environment-organisation-ajmer.html)
49. [Concerned Citizens For Community Health And Development - Jaipur](http://www.rajasthan.ngosindia.com/concerned-citizens-for-community-health-and-development-jaipur.html)
50. [Consumer Unity And Trust Society - Jaipur](http://www.rajasthan.ngosindia.com/consumer-unity-and-trust-society-jaipur.html)
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The NGO has taken up many projects since then including implementation of various policies of Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, in association with District Rural Development Agency (DRDA), Sirsa and projects of National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development

**WORK OF AN NGO: INTRODUCTION**

**To help poor people exercise their basic rights**

 Poor people are often denied their most basic rights of safe water, food, education, shelter, healthcare and a life of dignity. Many have little say in the decisions that affect their lives, so generation after generation is condemned to a life of poverty and uncertainty. By focusing on people’s basic rights, NGO’s is able to take a long-term view of rural development.

**To work in partnership to achieve greater impact**

NGO’S ensures that a community’s real needs are met by working in partnership with local organisations. These groups have a deep local knowledge and allow ngo to work more effectively in isolated villages and urban slums whilst strengthening the global antipoverty movement.

**To promote change internationally**

NGO’S advocacy work helps poor people make their voices heard by those who have the power to change things. International campaign teams working on education, food and HIV/AIDS continue to lobby governments, corporations, the media and financial institutions so that they take account of the needs of poor people.

**To improve gender equity**

Women bear the brunt of poverty throughout the world, especially in developing countries. Women and girls do not have the same status, power or access to and control over resources as men and boys. NGO’s recognises that inequalities between women and men are fundamental causes of poverty, and works for women and men to have equal status, especially within the areas of education and health.

**To provide Education in rural area**

NGO’s education work focuses on primary education and adult literacy. Reflect is an innovative approach to adult literacy and empowerment, whilst Access provides informal primary education for children who can’t attend school due to the cost, distance or aneed to work or help with household chores. Ngo’s also initiated the Elimu campaign to put pressure on governments to live up to their promises and provide free, quality, primary education to all children. NGO’S Schools and Youth team produces educational materials for use in rural classrooms.

**Food security and trade rules**

Poverty and hunger are closely linked. NGO’S works to improve food supplies and prevent famine by providing seeds, tools, animal feed, fertiliser, loans and training. NGO’S also campaigns for people’s rights to food, and for fairer trade and patent laws that don’t discriminate against poor people.

**Peace building**

In the contemporary armed conflicts of the world, over80% of casualties are civilian. NGO’S is working with communities to develop sustainable local initiatives that build peace and prevent conflict from re-emerging. Thesis done by rebuilding lives and livelihoods; encouraging former soldiers and victims to communicate; identifying problems and resolving issues locally.

**Emergencies**

Overcoming poverty in the long-term is made especially difficult when people are hit by emergencies, and poor people are often the most vulnerable. NGO’S recognises that people’s rights are often denied in emergencies. When an emergency happens, NGO’S works with the most vulnerable communities to assess their needs and provide immediate assistance. They take a long-term approach to help people recover once the immediate needs of an emergency have been addressed. NGO’S also helps people plan how to reduce the risk and impact of any future disasters, and tackles the factors that make certain people more vulnerable to disasters in the first place.

## PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF INDIAN NGOs

Indian NGOs fall into two broad categories - the "Government-funded" NGOs and the "Multinational NGOs" which receive their funds from foreign sources.

Anil Singh of VANI (Voluntary Action Network India) has been quoted in a hard-hitting article titled, "Most of the Funds they get never reach the Poor" [ Prasannan R., in THE WEEK: Sept. 15, 1996, page 31] as saying that the Government Agency responsible for NGO funding, CAPART is corrupt and charges commissions ranging from 10-40% in return for sanctioning projects.

If CAPART has sanctioned about Rs.330 crore to about 7,500 NGOs in the last nine years (in addition to grants from other ministries), we can imagine the number of bogus organisations and front organisations which have mushroomed to siphon off this easy money in the name of rural development.

Many foreign funded NGOs are viewed with suspicion by the Home Ministry as trouble makers in sensitive areas. Politicians grudge their resources and grassroots influence. One of the bogies raised by the media attack on NGOs is that some of them are pushing their donors' agenda of disarmament at a time when the arms race in the subcontinent has become an explosive issue.

The BJP leader Mr. L.K.Advani is quoted as having made a call to NGOs to raise their funds within the country. Oxfam (India) Trust's achievement of raising Rs. 9.23 lakhs within the country has been lauded, and to the rational observer, provides proof that it can be done.

The public perception of the Indian NGO appears to be that they are centres of fraud, self-aggrandizement and destabilisation.

While it is almost impossible to substitute the foreign funding overnight with Indian money, when will donor policy begin to change? When will foreign donors who give their NGO partners "Corpus Funds" and farms to encourage "sustainability" take the fist steps to help build a capability to raise funds in India? Who else can underwrite the cost of "brand-building" and risk involved in launching NGO "products"?

We may be sure that many of the incompetent or fraudulent NGOs will disappear in this market-led selection, and that could be the best thing that ever happened to the Indian NGO sector. Appealing to the Indian public for funding will also create an awareness among the Indian public about issues championed by NGOs and the results of their campaigns.

**TYPES OF NGO:**

**2. International Action NGOs:**

Such NGOS are those expatriate organizations who operate on various geographic and sectoral areas with areas with operating funds obtained from foreign donors. Some of these NGOs are also acting as co-financing agents of their respective governments. Such major NGOs operating in Bangladesh include Rangpur, Dinajpur Rural Services (RDRS), Mennonite Central Committee (MCC), CONCERN, Voluntary Services Overseas (VSO), International Development enterprise (IDE), etc.

**3. National action NGOs:**

There are many of these NGOs in the country. Some of them have earned reputation as effective organizations helping the poor and the disadvantaged through health activities, educational and training programmes, and income generating activities. Prominent such NGOs include Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC) Proshika Manobik UnnayanKendro, Caritas Bangladesh, Nijera Kari, etc.

**4. Local Action NGOs:**

There are organizations operating in local areas covering single or few villages, and are engaged in traditionally specialized activities in the locality. Sources of funding of these NGOs include the government and or nationally based donor agencies and other NGOs.

**5. Service NGOs:**

There does exist some service NGOs in Bangladesh. Generally, they work i the field of medical service, education and family programme

**Overall Activities of NGOs:**

 Non-Government organization (NGOs) has emerged as one of the most effective institution in poverty alleviation interventions the country. Starting with their relief and rehabilitation role after independence in 1971 NGOs have vastly expanded their programs and proved to become effective change agents in the society. The NGOs are mostly involved in design and implementation of direct action oriented projects at the grassroots level, often combined with research, training, and other components. Their target population is the poor. Despite variation in perception of the problems and resolution trust of the programmers. The NGOs mostly follow the target group strategies where the poor with similar socio-economic interest are organized into groups to achieve their objectives. The NGOs have able to bring a positive change in the lives of poor largely following a process by which members of a society can develop themselves and their institutions in such ways that they can enhance their ability to mobilize and arrange resources to produce sustainable life. In order to support social and economic empowerment of the poor, they have also included group information, micro credit, formal and non formal education, training, health and nutrition, maternal and child health, family planning and welfare, women’s development, agriculture, fisheries, poultry and livestock, environment, water supply and sanitation, human rights, legal aids, land and assets distribution, etc

**Major innovation by development NGOs:**

 NGOs in Bangladesh have pioneered a number of approaches to poverty alleviation. Below are the notable examples of NGOs innovation that have been tried, tested, and replicated.

* **Group Based Mobilization and Beneficiary Participation:** The most important NGOs innovation has been in the way reach the poor. A group based or target group mobilization strategy to serves to fulfill not only the goal of economic improvement but also that of social and institutional development.
* **Micro-Credit:** The identification of credit as critical need felt by the poor and cost effective delivery mechanism to service have justifiably become the most well known of the development NGOs innovations in Bangladesh. The model pioneered by Grameen Bank has established micro-credit as the most widely replicated anti- poverty program.
* **Women as beneficiaries:** The micro-credit revolution pioneered in Bangladesh has in fact a double innovation because women have been consciously targeted as the principal beneficiaries group. Currently over 80% of the Grameen Bank and other credit giving NGOs are women. A number of NGOs have organized land less group also who collectively leased Khaslands and dry riverbeds. Some NGOs organize and mobilize fishing communities to protect the fish released into open water. Others promote production of seedling in village-based nurseries to protect-sal (a local, self regenerating tree) forest. Besides, the following programs have been taken:
* Health education
* Non formal primary education
* Non traditional agricultural extension
* Development of appropriate irrigation technology

**Background Information of developed NGOs:**

**GRAMEEN BANK:** Grameen Bank originating as an NGO and today incorporated in the Bangladesh Bank, has been selected for its innovation approach of supplying credit without collateral to the resource less population. Grameen Bank was establishing in 1976. The rural development activities of Grameen Bank can be grouped into many broad categories:

◙ provides income-generating activities.

◙ Gives loan for housing.

**BRAC**

BRAC is the pioneer organization motivating the rural poor form homogeneous target group as vehicles for integrated rural development and is the largest NGO in Bangladesh. BRA establishes in 1972 and changed its development strategy and concentrated fully on the development of the land less

The rural development activities of BRAC can be groped into three broad categories:

◙ Capacity building and institutional development of the rural poor.

◙ Economic support activities.

◙

Health care and family planning.

**BRAC** is entirely dependent on external donor agencies for financing its projects for source of fund. From 1972 to 1980, it received grants and donations of Tk.63 million from various agencies. Specially, women considered about 44 of the total members. Beside member s have been able to improve their economic conditions through economic support programs such as weaving, block printing, joint work, spice grinding, bamboo work, cow/goat generating, pisciculture, agriculture and kantha making etc

**Program Strategy of NGOs:**

**Program objective**:

NGOs have been established for rural poverty alleviation in response to the generous foreign funds that become available beginning with the Bangladesh war of independent in theearly.1971. They seek to accomplish this objective by an integrated holistic approach, which assumes a comprehensive package of services that are needed to meet the succession of needs of the poor. The common strategy in all the program approaches is formation of grass root level beneficiaries group. To determine the access to the credit by the group repayment behavior, social and economic development and self-reliant program.

***Governing corpse and program administration:***

Policies, planning and budget are formulated and approved by the members of governing body and there is a chief executive who is entrusted with the authority to assign, supervise and guide the project activities in a comprehensive range of the services to the NGO target groups. He seems to run this program by his own staffs as well as the staffs of his field offices. He with his staffs may provide a mechanism of co-ordination among all the field units of an NGO. Since both the NGOs and some governmental agencies may have common mandate of povertyalleviation, it is possible for them to complement each other’s efforts without giving up their institutional commitment while pursuing a common compatible goal.

***Action taken by NGOs for more rural development?***

 NGOs should invest in action research to identify better and most cost effective means to reach the poor. NGOs working with micro cost effective program should continue to build on lessons learnt. The critical importance of credit discipline and peer responsibilities is two examples. Development NGOs should attempt to spread their work more evenly across the country and avoid overlaps resulting from concentration in only a few geographical areas and definition of target groups should reflect local realities and be adaptable to changing circumstances. Government and development NGOs should on successful practices collaboration as achieved in poverty alleviation programs. The Government should involve NGOs in the design and formation of project through facilitation by ADAB and others NGO network. In most cases it is found that every field officer has to cover too much beneficiaries groups and supervision and demonstration cannot satisfy the beneficiaries group members, especially in case of new groups. Thus the number of competent field workers should be increased

**THE TOOLS BEING USED:**

Fowler has argued that the "limitations of the instruments that NGOs use to monitor, evaluate and review" (1997: 160) are one reason why NGOs have not been able to substantiate their achievements. Certainly there has been a lot of argument over the value of the Logical Framework as a planning and monitoring tool (Wallace, et al, 1997). Logical Frameworks have been useful in encouraging the identification of indicators at the planning stage, but much less so in ensuring their actual use during project monitoring or evaluation (Davies, 1997). In practice, the widespread focus on identification of indicators reflects a bias towards planning rather than monitoring and evaluating that is built into most NGOs, and other agencies. In the worst case the advocates of Logical Frameworks have promoted a very narrow view of indicators i.e. only that which is measurable can be managed (Team Technologies Inc, 1994).

Outside of the Logical Framework many NGOs have been actively searching for appropriate methods, especially in ways of enabling people' participation in the monitoring and evaluation of projects (IIRR, 1997; Guijt, 1998). The challenge here has been how to aggregate the complex and large volume of information and analysis generated by these methods (Goyder et al, 1997).

Methodological developments have been less noticeable with analysis of performance above field and project level. At the country programme level and higher, Logical Frameworks have been pre-empted by strategic planning frameworks, suggesting that Logical Frameworks are not scalable solutions to planning and monitoring. With some applications of strategic planning NGO s have found they need to assess their country programmes according to multiple strategic objectives, rather than one goal level statement (Oxfam,ActionAid). While this plurality allows some variation in strategic emphasis between different countries it does complicate the task of inter-country comparisons and coming to high level generalisations about achievements.

# THE ANGANWADI WORKERS TRAINING CENTRE:

Anganwadi i is also one kind of NGO, which is play very important role in rural areas for progress. The Anganwadi Programme, started by the Government of India in 1975 as part of the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), is a grassroots programme that reaches out to women in rural areas and urban slums, to educate them on matters of basic health and hygiene, nutrition, pre- natal and post-natal maternal and childcare and child rearing. Angan means courtyard in Hindi and it is the heart of family and community life in the villages of India. This is where the Anganwadi workers gather together women of the community to impart information and provide welfare services. Over the years, the Anganwadi Programme has played a significant role in changing the lives of those it has reached out to. Infant and child mortality rates have dropped due, in no small measure, to the awareness generated by the Anganwadi Workers on the need for timely immunization; nutrition and health standards have improved with the introduction of food items like soya nuggets, the emphasis laid on breast milk and the imparting of first aid skills; self-employment schemes have started up in villages.

Chitransh education & welfare society based on Jaipur. This is a ngo working for anganwadi & asha sahyoginis worker training program in Rajasthan. Asha-accredited social health activites. Inter deaprtmental coordination. Selected from the village through gram sabha and accountable to the community. At present and in placed on the population of 3000-5000, covering 3-5 villages and distance problem.chitransh ngo asha-sahyoginis training under nrhm and extra 7-17 days training by dwcd. This ngo help to asha sahyoginis supervision, trainings, data collection & processing and help to coordination other health departments. This NGO conducts monthly meetings & replacement of asha kit, villeage health survey. Chitransh ngo also provided women education program, pulse polio program & organized health awareness camp in national rural health mission in which they provided knowledge of techniques for purifier water and various types of cleanliness.chitransh provided training & organization of self help group

**MICRO FINANCE AND NGOS:**

***World’s Greatest Ancient Economic and Political Scholar***

Non-Governmental Organizations and voluntary action have been part of the historical legacy. In the context of contemporary social empowerment, self realization and self initiative is the base for the formation of self help groups. This is the logic motivated NGOs to form SHGs in rural areas to empower them through developing their inherent skills. Thus, SHG movement among the rural poor in different parts of the country is emerging as a very reliable and efficient mode for technology transfer. Chanakya’s philosophical statement has transformed into the SHGs with the help of NGOs and their efforts. Microfinance is the tool to empower the rural poor and also tool against human deprivation. Microfinance is motivating sustainable development through the supportive NGOs.

As a responsible welfare state in the democratic systems, it can be also say that the growth of micro-finance in India has been in response to the failure of institutional initiatives of rural credit system and involvement of informal credit system. Rural credits especially rural cooperatives. This is led to establishment of microfinance institutions under the guidelines of NABARD Microfinance institutions are highly encouraging. Microfinance through SHG has become a ladder for the poor to bring them up not only economically but also socially, mentally and attitudinally. Initially, SHGs and microfinance, as an instrument for social and economic empowerment, are established by the nongovernmental organizations. In the era of 21st century, NGOs are transforming from non-profit to profit making business model NGOs. Especially, the success formula of microfinance nonprofit model is learned from the PRODEM - Bolivia and Grameen Bank – Bangladesh. It is proved that committed for the social development NGOs can develop the society through providing finance accessibility to the poor based on self help model. Many NGOs (non-government organizations) in India came forward to promote micro-finance. At present more than 1000 NGOs are implementing micro-finance projects in India.

Some of them are leading MFIs (micro-finance institutions) playing the role of social intermediation and building better society in rural areas. These MFIs have adopted different strategies of people’s livelihood through micro-finance delivery.

**The goals are**

* Eradicate Extreme Poverty & Hunger.
* Achieve Universal Education.
* Promote Gender Equality & Women’s Empowerment.
* Reduce Child Mortality
* Combat Diseases
* Developing Entrepreneurial Spirit

Between the 1950s and 1970s, governments and donors focused on providing agricultural credit to small and marginal farmers, in hopes of raising productivity and incomes. These efforts to expand access to agricultural credit emphasized supply-led government interventions in the form of targeted credit through state-owned development finance institutions, or farmers' cooperatives in some cases, that received concessional loans and on-lent to customers at below-market interest rates. These subsidized schemes were rarely successful. Rural development banks suffered massive erosion of their capital base due to subsidized lending rates and poor repayment discipline and the funds did not always reach the poor, often ending up concentrated in the hands of better-off farmers.

Meanwhile, starting in the 1970s, experimental programs in Bangladesh, Brazil, and a few other countries extended tiny loans to groups of poor women to invest in micro-businesses. This type of micro enterprise credit was based on solidarity group lending in which every member of a group guaranteed the repayment of all members. These "micro enterprise lending" programs had an almost exclusive focus on credit for income generating activities (in some cases accompanied by forced savings schemes) targeting very poor (often women) borrowers.

• **ACCION International**, it is a Latin America’s one of the prime microfinance institution working with the poor. In an early pioneer, ACCIONwas founded by a law student, Joseph Blatchford, to address poverty in Latin America's cities. Begun as a student-run volunteer effort in the shantytowns of Caracas with $90,000 raised from private companies, ACCION today is one of the premier microfinance organizations in the world, with a network of lending partners that spans Latin America, the United States and Africa.

• **SEWA Bank**. In 1972 the Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA) was registered as a trade union in Gujarat (India), with the main objective of "strengthening its members' bargaining power to improve income, employment and access to social security." In 1973, to address their lack of access to financial services, the members of SEWA decided to found "a bank of their own". Four thousand women contributed share capital to establish the Mahila SEWA Co-operative Bank. Since then it has been providing banking services to poor, illiterate, self-employed women and has become a viable financial venture with today around 30,000 active clients.

• **Grameen Bank**. In Bangladesh, Professor Muhammad Yunus addressed the banking problem faced by the poor through a programme of action-research. With his graduate students in Chittagong University in 1976, he designed an experimental credit programme to serve them. It spread rapidly to hundreds of villages. Through a special relationship with rural banks, he disbursed and recovered thousands of loans, but the bankers refused to take over the project at the end of the pilot phase. They feared it was too expensive and risky in spite of his success. Eventually, through the support of donors, the Grameen Bank was founded in 1983 and now serves more than 4 million borrowers. The initial success of Grameen Bank also stimulated the establishment of several other giant microfinance institutions like BRAC, ASA, Proshika, etc.

**Method of Registration: In India following method of registering NGOs prevails:**
A group of person can get them registered as a NGO in form of  Trust, Society, Non-Profit Company under section – 25 companies.  Non-profit organisations in India (a) exist independently of the state; (b) are self-governed by a board of trustees or ‘managing committee’/ governing council, comprising individuals who generally serve in a fiduciary capacity; (c) produce benefits for others, generally outside the membership of the organisation; and (d), are ‘non-profit-making’, in as much as they are prohibited from distributing a monetary residual to their own members.

Separate rules and regulations are prescribed for all three categories of registering NGOs as trust, society or non-profit company.

**NGO as Trust:** All the states in India have their own Trust Acts prevailing in their respective states. In absence of Trusts Act general principles of the Indian Trusts Act 1882 are applicable. A trust in general can be defined as group of persons who set their own common objectives and principles and have certain number of members who are known as trustees in the board.

**NGO as Society:** A NGO can be registered as society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. The main instrument of any society is the memorandum of association and rules and regulations (no stamp paper required), wherein the aims and objects and mode of management (of the society) should be enshrined.

NGO as non-profit company:  According to section 25(1)(a) and (b) of the Indian Companies Act, 1956, a section-25 company can be established ‘for promoting commerce, art, science, religion, charity or any other useful object’, provided the profits, if any, or other income is applied for promoting only the objects of the company and no dividend is paid to its members.

Legislation : Section-25 companies are registered under section-25 of the Indian Companies Act. 1956.

**Following is the list of NGO’s working in specific area:**

**1 Bhagwan Mahaveer Viklang Sahayata Samiti, Jaipur**

Largest limb/caliper fitting organization in the world; non-govermental, non-religious, non-sectarian, voluntary organization for helping people with disabilities, particularly the resource-less; the product is famously known as Jaipur foot.

**2 Tarun Bharat Sangh**

Kishoree, Alwar, Rajasthan 301022, India   Non-governmental organization formed to bring people together on the issues of management of forests and water resources in Alwar, Rajasthan; has been enaged in rain water harvesting, natural resource development, tree plantation etc.

**3 Barefoot College**

Institution in Tilonia, Rajasthan with branches across India, working to improve quality of life of the rural poor; focus on water, health, education, energy, environmental regeneration & gainful employment; runs night schools & rural health centres

**4 CUTS International (Consumer Unity & Trust Society)**

NGO founded in 1983 in Jaipur (Rajasthan); works in the areas of consumer protection & safety, international trade & development, competition, investment & economic regulation, human development; has 7 centres in India, & 3 abroad
Consumer\_Protection   Non Governmental\_Organisations

**5 Digantar Shiksha Evam Khelkud Samiti**

Non-profit organisation providing alternative education for rural children in Jaipur; runs four schools on the outskirts of Jaipur; also runs a programme for out-of-school adolescent girls called Pehchan in Phagi block of Jaipur

**6 M.R. Morarka-GDC Rural Research Foundation**

Voluntary organisation founded by Kamal Morarka; based in Jaipur; activities include promoting organic agriculture, information technology, biotechnology, microfinance, heritage conservation, HIV-AIDS prevention etc

**ARAVALI NGO IN RAJASTHAN:**

There are compelling complementarities between the Government and Non-government sector - while NGOs have closer community and organisational basis and an ability to innovate; Government has the reach, scale and infrastructure for programme delivery over a large area. But there are serious doubts, and suspicions on both sides. Also systems of institutionalising the partnership do not exist in departments and government bodies. In this context, ARAVALI was initiated as a result of the joint effort of the Government of Rajasthan and a few leading voluntary agencies in 1994 to promote innovations in development and act as a interface between the government and the voluntary organizations.

ARAVALI began formal operations in 1997. While the broad goals and objectives of ARAVALI were indicated in its Memorandum of Association (MoA); it was left to ARAVALI to chalk out its strategy and activities. Thereafter, ARAVALI began with the preparation of a 5 - Year Perspective Plan (1999 - 2004).

 **Vision and Mission**

"All round and large scale development requires a combination of capacities and efforts which cannot be provided by any single agency or system. To ensure that the benefits of development reach the poor in particular and the people in general it is necessary the government and NGOs pool their strengths and become partners".

Within this context ARAVALI intends to ensure that there are an increased number of effective voluntary organisations working closely with marginalized communities in every district of Rajasthan and that an enabling environment is developed within which the government and these organisations can form effective partnerships.

**ROLE OF ARAVALI PERFORMS:**

The unique nature and position of ARAVALI provides it with a unique positional advantage. Based on this understanding and, the roles for ARAVALI have evolved , and have been refined depending on the assessment of the overall scenario. ARAVALI broadly sees the following roles for itself:

-     Promotion of development innovations and their upscaling.

-     Networking and liaison between and among GOs, NGOs, Research bodies and private sector.

-     Capacity Building

-     Promotion of Collaborative Initiatives.

-     Policy and Strategic Research.

**ORGNSIATON STRUCTURRE:**



**ASTHA NGO IN UDAIPUR:**

**Astha** is a Hindi word, and means “Faith”. We have Faith in the people, in their abilities, strengths and knowledge. Astha believes that these capabilities are being suppressed by the dominant forces, and the result is that people themselves don’t recognize their inherent capabilities. With this “deep faith” and “conviction” in the strength of the people and their capacities, Astha was formed in 1986 and was registered as a Society, under Society Registration Act.

The founder members have 10 to 15 years working experience in the field of adult education, rural development, organizing women’s group, drought management and agriculture development.

The work area of Astha has been primarily Rajasthan, but the national issues and larger forces and policies affect the conditions in Rajasthan, and at the local level.
Astha always has made an attempt to ensure the Right to Justice, Peace, Development, no caste, class, gender based discrimination; we have worked for a society in which the poor have control on their natural as well as livelihood resources, people co-exist with nature, equality prevails in the society, and the citizens of India have strong moral values.
The Astha feels that the role of the NGO is to strengthen the citizens to become aware of their rights, their responsibilities and the government’s responsibilities, and together, to make the mass resources of the government available to the masses. Awareness about and use of laws is also a role of NGOs. Of course, there are other legitimate NGO roles, in relation to social development and social change – caste and community customs are often expensive and/or cruel, counseling and mediation in problem-solving situations is often needed, people’s leadership development, and special interventions at times of crises (drought, flood, disaster). **Astha** is a Hindi word, and means “Faith”. We have Faith in the people, in their abilities, strengths and knowledge. Astha believes that these capabilities are being suppressed by the dominant forces, and the result is that people themselves don’t recognize their inherent capabilities. With this “deep faith” and “conviction” in the strength of the people and their capacities, Astha was formed in 1986 and was registered as a Society, under Society Registration Act.
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**THE APPROACH OF ASTHA:**

1. **An Organizational Approach –** we help those living under economic marginalization, feudal traditions, gender stereotypes and inequalities, environmental degradation, etc. to get organized into community and issue-oriented groups and networks, and to support those already formed. Unorganized, nothing will happen.
2. **A Rights Based Approach –** we work with the people to claim, and re-claim, their human rights i.e. right to life, to work, to a life with dignity, to food, to land and livelihood.
3. **An Educational Approach –** in which “praxis” (action-reflection-action), learning from experience, learning from analysis, learning from each other, training events, awareness raising camps/ exposure visits and tours, learning from “people’s knowledge”, all play major roles.
4. **A Developmental Approach –** in which we attempt to initiate processes, make linkages, set in motion problem solving actions…and yet an approach which questions the dominant paradigm of “Development”. We, with The People, are in search of a new definition of “Development” which would respect and take seriously sustainable lifestyles for sustainable development, indigenous people’s social and survival patterns, people’s knowledge, and so on.

**RAJASTHAN BAL KALYAN SAMITI:**

Rajasthan Bal Kalyan Samiti **RBKS** is a civil society organization working since 1981 for charity in the tribal dominated junction of Rajasthan, and Madhya Pradesh. This area is known for: Anemic women, girls and boys, Child Trafficking, Orphan child, Very low literacy, High rate of school dropouts; Most of the farming families do not have ownership rights to their land; Soil erosion, low fertility, water scarcity and exploitation of resources; Lands are sloping and animals are non-descript with low productivity; Poor Economic condition; Schools, hospitals, drinking water, road, electric supply etc. inaccessible for most families.



RBKS Head office

People are overloaded with the crises and the problems.

It works with a team of 548 youth dedicated to community development and keeping pace with country, at fronts of education, productivity, social status and economic gain. This could be achieved due to belief in community action, power of education, support provided by humanity. First step was of Pt. Jeevat Ram Sharma, with 17 children. The focus included education among girls’. The team went village to village, hamlet to hamlet, house to house to earn trust of parents. Present day it works in nine districts of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

During 1990 RBKS felt to work on issues of livelihood, poverty and rural development to find solutions for problems of degradation of land; water scarcity; livestock productivity; work opportunity and exploitation by moneylenders. It started with organize village development committees and evolving sustainable solutions through participatory technology development (PTD) in 430 villages for Natural Resources Management in Udaipur, Dungarpur, Chittorgarh, Banswara, Sirohi, Ajmer, Rajsamand, Ratlam and Jhabua districts, with the help of a team of 548 dedicated individuals, who are active in addressing issues of

* Primary to Higher Education promotion among Tribal children.



CM Rajasthan Give best org award

* Technical and Professional Education promotion.
* Education especially for Child Labour.
* To create an opportunity for sustainable livelihood for tribal and backward families
* Natural Resource Management
* Livestock productivity enhancement.
* Creating additional opportunities using agro-forestry, horticulture, vegetable cultivation, etc
* Organising Self Help Groups and create opportunities thrift and credit
* Promoting Low External Input Sustainable Agriculture (LEISA) technology, Drought Mitigation and integrated water management to sustain livelihood of resource poor.
* Sustainable income opportunity for 5500 tribal families through WADI and Integrated watershed development programme for 3000 families.
* Providing linkages and support for health service like TB, Malaria facilitating Government support for widow, destitute, orphan, senior citizens etc.



**OUR MISSION & OBJECTIVES**

To participate in the formation of an egalitarian, progressive and enlightened society by contributing in the process of evolution of a system equitable and quality education and development for all children.

**Objectives :**

* To ensure improved educational status of the excluded children of Mewat, with their voices heard and recognized institutionally in formal and informal structures.
* To ensure improvement in quality of elementary education.
* To encourage and ensure capacity building of various stake holders both at community level as well at government level.
* To encourage implementation and use of new tools and techniques by teachers for improvement in quality of elementary education.
* To ensure enrollment of out of children.
* To ensure 100% retention and 100% enrollment of Children in Mewat area with special focus on Girls Child.
* To encourage and empower communities for demanding and activating Govt schools with a special focus institutions like Mewat Residential schools and New Model Schools.
* To aware various stake holders about Right to Participation, development and protection and ensure their implementation.
* To encourage mainstreaming of child recreation centers with mainstream education.
* To encourage never enrolled or drop out children and youth both boys and girls for bridge course and non formal education.
* To stand by the marginalized and excluded people for ensuring their rights by using the tools like advocacy.
* To work as a bridge and facilitator between community and Education Dept, DIET, Serve Shiksha Abhiyan, and Mewat Vikas Board and other structures both Govt and Non govt and link them with community people.
* To Ensure enhanced understanding and support by civil society and policy makers on issues pertaining to the rights and needs of the Children in Mewat area of Rajasthan.
* To ensure that Key structures of governance are in place and they recognize and invite representation of children, particularly, excluded children in Mewat area of Rajasthan.
* To engage with Media for highlighting the issues of socially excluded children in Mewat area of Rajasthan consistently and responsibly.

**AMIED organised different activities under for major Components:**

1. Community Participation and awareness about children’s right specially education in Mewat area
2. Strengthening Govt. Schools through community participation.
3. Proper Implementation of Govt. Plans, Programme and Policies regarding education for such difficult communities.
4. Capacity Building of Children through Learning centres for Girls to achieving the learning level according to their age ( 8-14 Years)
5. Networking and Advocacy for Policy change according to need of Such Communities

**STRATEGIES:**

AMIED focuses on community based approach. It believes that quality education of our children is possible only with a positive and well motivated intervention of Parents. Parents must be motivated enough to look into the matters of their children related to education and all-round growth and development, supported by community, teachers and other stake holders. We believe in a system approach. We view entire problem in system and believe in working with all the factors/actors responsible for the problem with in a system. In this system we work with Children, parents, and teachers as direct targets and with the environment that surrounds them. In environment we work with Govt officials at various levels, Local community people, Community based organizations, Religious heads, other govt; and non govt; agencies working with same aims and objectives. We also work on ensuring wide spread awareness among people and linking people with various govt and NGO schemes and policies. We also work on various advocacy issues at various levels directed towards ensuring benefits for people from various laws and legislations, guarantees and provisions placed there by Govt for the welfare of people especially in the sector of education.

AMIED has done different activities with community, children, Govt. schools’ representatives, stakeholders and Govt. officials. But almost; six main strategies had been applied by AMIED during this period (2009-10) for achieving the objectives.

**NGOS IN RAJASTHAN - A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE:**

1 Rajasthan has a rich history of voluntarism and helping poor. In earlier days traders, businessmen and other people who had resources used to give charity to poor people. In times of drought and other natural calamities, local communities usually come forward to help the affected people. Over period of time this sector has grown in more than one way. Now NGO's are working with poor & marginalised community in various sectors like Health, Education, Women empowerment, Social Welfare, Right based issues, Dalit issues. etc. This has been the result of some local and some professional initiatives taken by institutions and individuals in mid seventies and early eighties. The Vidya Bhawan Society in Udaipur, the Social Work Research Centre in Ajmer and Urmul in Bikaner emerged as three main centres around which the NGO sector in Rajasthan developed. People like Professor Mohan Singh Mehta, Bunker Roy and Sanjay Ghosh were the forerunners of this movement. With them, they brought an alternative system of initiating change.

The late eighties brought in the multi lateral and bilateral donors to Rajasthan. Their experience of the seventies and eighties of working with the government had led them to feel fairly dissatisfied with the governmental approach to development. They began to, in exchange of the financial investments, seek greater roles for NGOs. Under pressure from donors, the Government, therefore, had to open its frontiers and what were till then small experimental initiatives, began to get recognition as possible development intervention ideas. Notable among the experiments that were tried up on a larger scale by government learning from the voluntary agencies during this period was the "Shikshakarmi" approach to universalize primary education.

 The early 90's saw international development support organisation increasing funding for development programmes in the State. There was growing interest and conviction about the involvement of communities in the development process. Voluntary Organisation or NGOs became a mechanism for ensuring participation of the communities. NGOs by their very nature of existence and work were closer to communities that government departments could ever be. The involvement of NGOs thus began to be seen as a sure way of greater community participation and thereby a greater level of sustainability of development programmes.

Since independence, The Government of Rajasthan has been working on various programmes/projects to address the “Development” in general and “Poverty Eradication” in particular. There is a growing environmental awareness amongst stakeholders, individuals and communities within the Asian and Pacific Region. This increase

in knowledge and awareness has been, by and large, the result of campaigns and education programmes run by major public interest groups concerned with the environment. These include non-governmental organizations (NGOs) at the international, regional and national levels, as well as groups concerned with the empowerment of marginalized sections of society, such as women, indigenous peoples, and youth groups, and other community based organizations.

Such organizations have worked to foster grassroots based approaches to the protection and preservation of the region’s environment. Major public interest groups are increasingly contributing efforts towards sustainable development through participation, advocacy, demonstration projects , monitoring and research , as well as cooperation and networking with other NGOs and government departments. This chapter reviews the

contributions made by such groups to the promotion of environmental knowledge, awareness and action in the region.

**CHAPTER - 2**

**REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

The literature for review to be collected from secondary sources such as magazines, articles, reports, budgets, news paper etc to highlight the problems and findings of the study done by many research and business professionals to understand the significance of the materials management of the companies. The objectives of the proposed topic have to be formulated based on the previous study by the many research professionals. Approximately ten to fifteen reviews has to be collected and presented in my project report.

The individual urge to extend one’s responsibility for social change beyond mandated or formal duties is far more pervasive than is generally assumed. However, not each individual with such an urge takes voluntary initiatives. In still fewer cases are initiatives transformed into innovations. Only rarely are innovations institutionalized in society. The role and influence of NGOs in relation to capacity development and education is of interest because of the incontestably important role of these rural in development in general, and in the education sector in particular. Seen from an increasingly dominating capacity development perspective, the changing roles of NGOs pose a number of questions aimed at discerning their function and impact on the education sector: how do NGOs conceive of and adapt their activities to the concept of capacity development? How do NGO strategies aim to have an impact, directly or indirectly, on governmental capacities? Do these strategies and the corresponding levels of intervention assist in reinforcing governmental capacities? These are some of the questions this study will attempt to answer, theoretically and empirically, by examining how NGOs have appropriated the rural development paradigm. The study is a non-exhaustive assessment based on relatively recent literature and research, such as academic studies, research commissioned by international organizations, donor agencies’ reports, as well as NGOs’ written statements and reports. Primarily, the focus will be on international Northern NGOs that have consolidated their role within the education sector. These NGOs have become an integral part of the international aid architecture. They constitute one of the many external actors present in the South, and contribute to the implementation of the multilateral aid agenda. Even though Northern NGOs do not always choose to work in partnership with donor agencies or international organizations, they are nonetheless influenced by their decisions, their recommendations and their willingness to fund NGO activities. It is therefore interesting to explore whether these NGOs have willingly adopted capacity development activities as a consequence of this new ‘turn’ in the development discourse, and whether NGOs consider this a more reliable strategy than earlier development efforts. Southern NGOs will at times be referred to, though primarily as part of a partnership configuration involving Northern NGOs or bilateral donor agencies. Some examples will also be mentioned when referring to best practices provided by a few prominent Southern NGOs (the best known and most often referred to one is probably the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC) in Bangladesh). Conceptually, NGO actions in CD relate to two different domains. They strengthen the public demand for effective public services and strengthen the supply of such services. Whereas the former corresponds to building civil society through advocacy and empowerment strategies, and puts pressure on governments to improve their capacities, the latter corresponds to the traditional role of gap filling and partnership strategies aimed at developing the capacities of governments.

Research on NGOs is vast, and NGOs have been subject to rich academic debates related to global governance, democratization and development. Diversity has become an NGO trademark and it is a nearly impossible task to enumerate the various NGO characteristics when it comes to their aims, strategies, resources, target groups, tools, effectiveness, impact and sustainability. A preliminary attempt to define NGOs would imply referring to the civil sphere of society. Nerfin’s famous words “neither prince nor merchant: citizen” are often quoted in the literature in order to illustrate how we can conceive of civil society as a separate sphere, distinct from the political and economic spheres. In the non-state sphere, NGOs are characterized by their non-profit motivation and conversely, the private sector is fuelled by profit. In reality, these spheres are not always easy to distinguish. The interdependency may be even more present or at least more visible in a developmental context, where the political sphere often encounters difficulties in matching the capacities of the other two types of actors. Development NGOs are committed to working towards economic, social or political development in developing countries. The Norwegian bilateral aid agency Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) (2004: 6) defines development-oriented NGOs as organisations that “attempt to improve social, economic and productive conditions and are found both as small community-based organisations at village and district levels and as large professional development agencies at state or national level”. One can distinguish between Northern and Southern NGOs within the diverse group of non-state actors. Additional distinctions are often made between advocacy and rights-based NGOs; relief, welfare and charity NGOs; network NGOs and professional support NGOs.

However, it is important to bear in mind that in practice the boundaries between these categories rapidly become blurred. Potentially, NGOs can participate in all phases of the policy cycle and on all levels of the public sector; as contributors to policy discussion and formulation, advocates and lobbyists, service deliverers (operators), monitors (watchdogs) of rights and of particular interests, and as innovators introducing new concepts and initiatives. Some NGOs combine two or more of these activities, whereas others choose to focus on one. However, in this paper the primary focus will be the traditional NGO role of filling gaps in state-provided public education. We will trace the evolution of NGO activities on the supply side of capacity development, making occasional references to advocacy and watchdog activities on the demand side of service provision.

**According to David C Korten in 2002:**

Dealing with a number of current development crises will ultimately require facing up to the challenge of democratization. The types of reform indicated involve complex organizational changes that the large official donors have little capability to address. The central leadership role must be assumed by organizations with the potential to serve as catalysts of institutional and policy change. Some NGOs have demonstrated the potential to serve in such roles and many others have the potential—if they chose to develop the necessary technical and managerial capabilities. Throughout this paper, we have observed how NGOs have become “caught in a turbulent ‘development’ policy environment in which their roles are increasingly being redefined” (Ahmad, 2006: 630.) The opportunities and challenges for future development cooperation with government and donor agencies have been described, and weave a complex web of actors, activities, roles and impact. The division of roles and functions may become clearer in time, yet NGOs working in the education sector seem to become progressively more complex organizations, with a widened repertoire of capacities, objectives, activities and scope of action. NGOs are a diverse group and despite extensive NGO networking, there is seldom a coherent NGO approach to target government strategies for capacity development. NGO interventions are often fragmented and implemented on a small scale. In this context, failure would mean that NGOs’ important role in education provision can prove damaging for government in the long run, hindering a fully functioning public education system to take root. Conversely, success can bring great benefits to both government and society. When they succeed in influencing, complementing and strengthening government capacities, they defy the conventional wisdom, which holds that “operational NGOs tend to replace rather than build local capacities” (Eade, 2007: 634). Even in areas where NGOs initially have a minor impact, they can use their influence to “provide an environment of greater openness of debate for a reform agenda, and they can also play a key role in monitoring educational processes and outcomes.

**According to Anthony Bebbington in 2003:**

Much research on nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) involved in international development has been case-study-based, with questions about the broader geographies of NGO intervention rarely asked. This paper explores the factors that drive such NGO geographies and considers how they relate to the uneven geographies of poverty and livelihood produced under contemporary processes of capitalist expansion and contraction. Explanations of NGO presence and absence must of necessity be historicized and contextualized, and particular attention should be paid to the influences of the politics and political economy of aid and development, the geographies of religious, political and other social institutions, the transnational networks in which these institutions are often embedded, and the social networks and life histories of NGO professionals and allies. The resulting geographies of intervention pattern the uneven ways in which NGOs become involved in reworking places and livelihoods, though this reworking is also structured by the dynamics of political economy. The paper closes by drawing out implications for geographical research on NGOs, as well as for efforts to theorize the relationships between intentional development interventions and immanent processes of political economic change, and their effects on inequality and unevenness.

**According to John D. in 2009:**

NGO’S in rural development in India has not been accompanied by pressure for policy change except in regard to environmental issues. Often action at the local level has not been linked with lobbying at the macro level. Recognizing that the state and markets perform better if kept under constant check, developmental volunteers within the organizations will have to serve a sort of “insurgent” function so as to align, anonymously, with grass-root activists, NGOs, and professionals. International agencies can strengthen local social change by broadening local ideas and innovations into global thinking and by providing global space for developmental volunteers to validate their hypotheses. Right Livelihood awards constitute one such source of international recognition. If the rural poor of India could communicate with the homeless in America, surely the cultures of deprivation would provide the basis for collection action. Social innovators and DVs around the world are struggling for similar space in a society where one does not have to go through a phase of unbridled accumulation followed by guilt, charity, and benevolence for the have-nots. Sustainability in nature and society requires players, whistle blowers, spectator rules, and creative chaos.

The widespread belief that NGOs are more successful in reaching the poor in poverty reduction also resulted in rapid growth of funding for NGOs by government and external donors. As far as the government funding is concerned, there are over 200 government schemes initiated by the central and state governments through which NGOs can have direct access to resources for rural development. The NGOs and Government Departments are also struggling hard to organize the people through rural Development process for eliciting their participation in the successful implementation of the development programmes. Some have succeeded in the process and some are still struggling in progressive direction **(Reddy and Rajasekhar 1996)**

Since the early 1990s there has been a rapid growth in the NGO sector worldwide. This rise has been described by some authors as a “veritable associational revolution…that may constitute a significant social and political development of the latter twentieth century as the rise of the nation state was of the nineteenth century” (Salamon & Anheier,1996) The statistics speak for themselves. There are currently approximately 40,000 internationally operating NGOs **(Anheier et al, 2001),** up from 176 in 1909, 90% of these have been formed in the past 30 years (Edwards, 2000.) In developing countries the rise of the NGO sector has been similarly significant, a 1996 survey for example, found 1 million NGOs in operation in India and 2,100 in Brazil (ibid.) Underlying this growth are significant shifts in how governance and development are understood and practiced. Policy makers have moved away from their unquestioning belief in the market’s ability to deliver development and have come to embrace a worldview in which the role of civil society is central. It emphasizes social capital as an essential accompaniment to economy growth, inclusive and pluralist decision-making as a tool for generating broad social consensus for polices/reforms and partnerships between civil society, the private sectors and the state as the most effective way of solving increasingly complex socio-economic problems (**Edwards & Gaventa 2001**.) Until recently NGOs have been able to claim their good intentions and sounds values provided a sufficient basis for accountability however, increasingly such claims are being questioned. This is in part a response to NGOs growing visibility as key actors in the governance of social and economic affairs. It is also in part a response to challenges they have mounted against the accountability and legitimacy of government actions and the corporate sector. As Anthony Adair (1999) argues “NGOs that seek to make a virtue out of highlighting the failures of governments, business and other institutions should be subjected to the same degree of scrutiny that everyone else faces. They too need to be accountable for their actions”. NGOs are also strengthening their accountability so as to increase their legitimacy among policy makers and thus the effectiveness of their work.

The main role of NGOs has been in education provision. Their ‘gap-filling’ role and independence from government has allowed them to implement innovative approaches that can serve as models for government and the public education system. In this sense, NGOs should continue doing what they already do best in order to become a useful laboratory for government. Mainstreaming such successful innovations in cooperation with government thus becomes a capacity development process par excellence; going beyond the individual and community level, this type of scaling up can become part of education sector reform, involving all levels and actors, and incorporating NGOs as policy-partners and advisors. NGOs can become “acknowledged innovators in the public interest, with a constant eye on adoption by bigger and more powerful actors and on enhancing the capacity of claimants” (**Fowler, 2000: 600**). Fowler encourages this view, advising NGOs to “pursue roles of social entrepreneurs and civic innovators, rather than users and distributors of subsidy” (2000: 595).

Over the last decade there has been a dramatic growth in the number of NGOs involved in development aid, in both developed and developing countries. The total amount of public funds being spent through NGOs has grown dramatically and the proportion of development aid going through NGOs, relative to bilateral or multilateral agencies, has also increased.

Associated with this growth has been a growing concern about identifying the achievements of NGOs. This has been evident in the burgeoning literature on the monitoring and evaluation of NGO activities. There has been a steady stream of experimentation with specific methods, especially those focusing on participatory approaches to M&E and impact assessment (e.g. IIRR, 1997; Goyder et al, 1997; Abbott and Guijt, 1998; Guijt, 1998). On a smaller scale, a number of NGOs have produced their own guides on monitoring and evaluation (**Gosling and Edwards, 1995; Platt, 1996; Broughton & Hampshire, 1997; Barton, 1997; Rubin, 1998; Roche, 1999**). Recent books on NGO management are giving specific attention to assessing performance (Fowler, 1997) and the management of information (Powell, 1999). As well as doing their own evaluations, some NGOs are now doing meta-evaluations (of methods) and syntheses (of results) of their evaluations to date (Mansfield, 1996; Evison, 1999, Plan International, 2000). Similar but larger scale studies have been commissioned by bilateral funding agencies (Riddell et al, 1997; Oakley, 1999; AusAid, 2000). Both sets of studies have attempted to develop a wider perspective on NGO effectiveness, looking beyond individual projects, across sectors and country programmes. They have been more critical and analytic, when compared to the more prescriptive and normative approach of the method literature. Overall, NGOs have become much more aware of the need for evaluation, compared to the 1980s when there was some outright hostility (Howes, 1992: 393).

In contrast to this operational literature, there are relatively few examples of a more independent literature, which steps back and looks at the institutional context in which monitoring and evaluation activities are taking place (e.g. Carlsson, et al, 1994). So far the main focus has been on bilateral and multilateral donor influences, within a wider perspective than monitoring and evaluation alone (Wallace, et al., 1997; Edwards and Hulme, 1996). Less evident are more economic perspectives, looking at NGOs as agents in a marketplace (Maren, 1995; Sogge, 1996), although most large NGOs have marketing departments and these pre-date and exceed in size other units dealing with government funding. Further afield, but growing in number, are the very public criticism of NGOs as a whole, which contain implicit and explicit judgements about NGO performance (de Waal, 1998; Maren, 1998; Shawcross, 2000; Bond, 2000). At the other extreme of involvement are the more biographical accounts of NGO work, which include insider perspective on monitoring and evaluation practices (Morris, 1991). One small but emerging genre is the organisational ethnography (Harper, 1998; Crewe and Harrison, 1999). These have been widely used in research into the application of information technology, and more generally in the sociology of science (Anderson, 1994).

The DAC **(Riddell et al, 1997)** study "Searching for Impact and Methods: NGO Evaluation Synthesis Study" is the most comprehensive overview of NGO impact, and impact evaluation methods to date. This study looked at evidence from 60 separate reports of 240 projects undertaken in 26 developing countries. On the first page of the executive summary the authors report that:

"A first, overarching, conclusion - confirmed by data and interviews in all the different case study countries - is that in spite of growing interest in evaluation, there is still a lack of reliable evidence on the impact of NGO development projects and programmes."

In their conclusions about enhancing impact in the future they note that:

"A repeated and consistent conclusion drawn across countries and in relation to all clusters of studies is that the data are exceptionally poor. There is a paucity of data and information from which to draw firm conclusions about the impact of projects, about efficiency and effectiveness, about sustainability, the gender and environmental impact of projects and their contribution to strengthening democratic forces, institutions and organisations and building civil society. There is even less firm data with which to assess the impact of NGO development interventions beyond discrete projects, not least those involved in building and strengthening institutional capacity, a form of development intervention whose incidence and popularity have grown rapidly in the last five year**s**."**(Riddell, et al., 1997: 99).**

Similar conclusions were reached by the recent Danida-funded study of 45 Danish NGO projects in four countries (Oakley, 1999: 94)

These two multi-country studies raise serious doubts as to whether many NGOs know what they are doing, in the sense of their overall impact on people's lives. NGOs may or may not be having a positive impact, but their ability to scale up that impact must be limited by the ability to evidence those achievements (and their limitations) and communicate this information to others with more resources and / or influence.

## [According to Andrew N. Parker in 2000:](http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/cf_dev/AbsByAuth.cfm?per_id=418375" \o "View other papers by this author" \t "_blank)

Although decentralization initiatives have a long history, much more needs to be understood about various components of decentralization before sound advice can be given to policymakers. Special strategies are needed to address the widespread incidence of rural poverty in developing countries, but initiatives aimed at improving the rural standard of living have not consistently reduced poverty. Parker examines the rationale for a specific rural focus in poverty reduction programs and reviews recent attempts to encourage rural development. He discusses the role decentralization could play in rural development programs and analyzes recent efforts to implement decentralized rural development programs.

Parker concludes that although decentralization initiatives have a long history, much more needs to be understood about various components of decentralization before sound advice can be given to policymakers.

He suggests a conceptual model - based on a soufflé theory of decentralization - that incorporates the essential elements of political, fiscal, and institutional decentralization as they relate to rural development outcomes. Like a soufflé that requires just the right combination of milk, eggs, and heat to rise, a successful program of decentralization must include just the right combination of political, fiscal, and institutional elements to improve rural development outcomes.

This paper - a product of the Sector Policy and Water Resources Division, Agriculture and Natural Resources Department - is part of a larger effort in the department to develop a new strategy for rural development. The study was partly funded by the Bank's Research Support Budget under the research project Decentralization, Fiscal Systems, and Rural Development

[**Claire Mercer**](http://pdj.sagepub.com/search?author1=Claire+Mercer&sortspec=date&submit=Submit) One of the most striking features of the anglophone literature on NGOs is the diversity of NGO sectors and their contributions to civil society and democracy; yet, exploration of this complexity is often eschewed in favour of a normative approach in which the apparently mutually enhancing relationship between NGOs, civil society and the state is underpinned by liberal democratic assumption rather than an engagement with wider debates about the politics of development. Following a critique of this approach to NGOs, civil society and democracy, the paper argues that the role of NGOs in the politics of development is far more complex than much of the NGO literature would suggest, and calls for a more contextualized and less value-laden approach to the understanding of the political role of NGOs. This paper recounts the experience of development through education of one non-governmental organization (NGO) in Brazil: UNIJUI, the Universidade de Ijui in Rio Grande do Sul in Brazil. This NGO is seen as the instrumentalization of the action of social movements, especially among the rural peasantry. Such NGOs are viewed as critical to the process of strengthening civil society. Differences between NGOs and government are presented and it is suggested that, when possible, the two should perform complementary work. International NGOs seeking to work in developing countries are urged to work through several local groups, not just one. NGOs, through the mobilization of local groups, are seen as essential for promoting self-help and overcoming paternalism and dependency.

**Status and Trends**

Traditionally, community based organizations played an important role in the management of common property resources such as forests and fisheries in the Asian and Pacific Region. Although over successive years their role was reduced by governments in some countries, recent years have seen a re-emergence of community involvement and the development and growth of NGOs, youth, women and indigenous people’s groups associations of farmers and businessmen.

NGOs have, in particular, played an important role in raising environmental concerns, developing awareness of environmental issues and promoting sustainable development. The encouragement of public participation in environmental management through legislation in recent years has also enhanced the role of NGOs and Major Groups. For example, in Thailand, Article 56 of the 1997 Constitution recognizes the rights of people to participate in the protection of natural resources and environment. Similar provisions have been made, for example, in the Philippines, New Zealand (Resource Management Act), Azerbaijan (EPA 1999) and the Australian Landcare and Coast Care programmes.

The roles and activities of major public interest groups in the Asian and Pacific Region are constantly evolving, as the issues they deal with change, and the political and social landscape they work within alters. However, between individual countries there are great differences in both the number and types of major public interest groups that exist and the way they operate, reflecting the diversity of cultures and political establishments, and levels of economic and social development. For example, in India, there are numerous NGO’S and community - based organizations using a wide variety of means to raise awareness, and in Singapore, about 40 green groups operate under the umbrella of the Singapore Environment Council, an organization set up by the government to champion environment - related activities (SEC 1998)

**CHAPTER – 3**

**OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT**

Fixing the objective is like identifying the star. The objective decides where we want to go, what we want to achieve and what is our goal or destination.

Every study is carried out for the achievement of certain objectives.

The major objective of the study is to understand the various processes and methods applied by the concerned NGOs for the purpose of Rural Development.

1. To study the profile and background of the NGOs which are extensively involved in the process of rural Development.
2. To study the various methods which used for rural Development by NGO’s.
3. To Study the various experiences gained and problems faced by the NGOs during the Rural Development process.
4. To Study the various impacts made out of Rural Development.
5. To build capacities for rural development through training programs and a network of partner organizations.

**CHAPTER – 4**

**RESEARCH MEHDOLOGY**

Research methodology makes the most important contribution towards the enrichment of study. In a research there are numerous methods and procedure to be applied but it is the nature of the problem under investigation that determines the adoption of a particular method for all studies. Methods selected should always be appropriate to the problem under investigation. The present study is carried out to study the attitude of rural people towards modern banking services. This chapter describes the scope of research work, research design, data collection method, sampling design, data design, data analysis and finally limitation of the project

**Research Design**

The survey method is the basic research design. The structured questionnaire will be administered to the respondents, which solicits information about Role of NGO’s in Rural Development.

**Sample Size**

A survey of approximately 75 from below districts of Rajasthan.

Bharatpur : 25

Alwar : 25

Udaipur : 25

**DATA COLLECTION METHODS:**

The data will be collected using both by primary data collection methods as well as secondary sources.

**Primary Data:** Most of the information will be gathered through primary sources. The methods that will be used to collect primary data are:

1. Questionnaire
2. Interview

**Secondary Data:** Secondary data that will be used are web sites and published materials related to Role of NGO’s in Rural Development relevant information on NGOs’ various Developing programs.

The secondary data will be collected through:

* Text Books
* Magazines
* Journals
* Websites

**Sampling Technique:**

The technique used for conducting the study will be Convenience Sampling Technique as sample of respondents was chosen according to convenience.

**Stastical Tools:**

The tools used in this study were MS-EXCEL, MS-WORD. MS-EXCEL was used to prepare pie- charts and graphs. MS-WORD was used to prepare or write the whole project report.

**METHOD USE TO PRESENT DATA**:

Data Analysis & Interpretation – Classification & tabulation transforms the raw data collected through questionnaire in to useful information by organizing and compiling the bits of data contained in each questionnaire i.e., observation and responses are converted in to understandable and orderly statistics are used to organize and analyze the data:

* Simple tabulation of data using tally marks.
* Calculating the percentage of the responses.
* Formula used = (name of responses **/** total responses) \* 100

Graphical analysis by means of pie charts bar graphs etc.

**CHAPTER – 5**

**DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**

Results and discussion is made on the basis of the structured questionnaire and the responses given by the respondents. The total no of respondents are 75. The analysis and interpretation is as follows:

**Q1. Do you know that how many NGO’s going on work in Rajasthan?**

**TABLE - 1**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  **Criteria** | **Frequency** | **Percentage** |
| Yes  | 51 | 68% |
| No  | 24 | 32% |

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:-**

As per shown in the above graph, 68% of respondent know that how many NGO’s going on work in Rajasthan and 32% of respondent don’t know that how many NGO’s going on work in Rajasthan.

**Q2. Do you think that Problems faced during the rural Development were fully solved by NGO’s?**

**TABLE - 2**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  **Criteria** | **Frequency** | **Percentage** |
| Yes  | 48 | 64% |
| No  | 27 | 36% |

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:-**

As per shown in the above graph, 64% of respondent think that Problems faced during the rural Development were fully solved by NGO’s and 36% of respondent don’t feel like that.

**Q3. Do you agree that NGO’S process helped to develop rural area to grow?**

**TABLE - 3**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  **Criteria** | **Frequency** | **Percentage** |
|  Strongly agree | 15 | 20% |
| Agree | 33 | 44% |
|  Neutral | 18 | 24% |
|  Disagree | 6 | 8% |
|  Strongly disagree | 3 | 4% |

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:-**

As per shown in the above pie graph, 20% of respondent strongly agree that NGO’S process helped to develop rural area to grow,44% of respondent agree, 24% of respondent Neutral, 8% of respondent Disagree and only 4% of respondent strongly Disagree.

**Q4. Do you feel that Steps taken to sustain the motivation attained through NGO’s were beneficial to rural development?**

 **TABLE – 4**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  **Criteria** | **Frequency** | **Percentage** |
| Yes  | 57 | 76% |
| No  | 18 | 24% |

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:-**

As per shown in the above graph, 76% of respondent feel that Steps taken to sustain the motivation attained through NGO’s were beneficial to rural development and 24% of respondent don’t feel like that.

**Q5. Do you feel that NGO’s give proper help to provide micro finance to rural areas?**

**TABLE – 5**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  **Criteria** | **Frequency** | **Percentage** |
| Yes  | 66 | 88% |
| No  | 9 | 12% |

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:-**

As per shown in the above graph, 88% of respondent feel that NGO’s give proper help to provide micro finance to rural areas and 24% of respondent don’t feel that NGO’s give proper help to provide micro finance to rural areas?

**Q6. Do you think that NGO’s given to help good education system in rural areas?**

**TABLE – 6**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  **Criteria** | **Frequency** | **Percentage** |
| Yes  | 69 | 92% |
| No  | 6 | 8% |

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:-**

As per shown in the above graph, 92% of respondent think that NGO’s given to help good education system in rural areas and 8% of respondent don’t think that NGO’s given to help good education system in rural areas.

**Q7. Do you feel that NGO’s work on good health care programs in rural areas?**

**TABLE – 7**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  **Criteria** | **Frequency** | **Percentage** |
| Yes  | 63 | 84% |
| No  | 12 | 16% |

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:-**

As per shown in the above graph, 84% of respondent feel that NGO’s work on good health care programs in rural areas and 16% of respondent don’t feel like that.

**Q8. Do you feel that NGO’s has provided good women education and programs for progress in Rajasthan?**

**TABLE – 8**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  **Criteria** | **Frequency** | **Percentage** |
| Yes  | 60 | 80% |
| No  | 15 | 20% |

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:-**

As per shown in the above graph, 80% of respondent feel that NGO’s has provided good women education and programs for progress in Rajasthan and 20% of respondent don’t feel like that.

**Q9. NGO’s done drastic work in rural Development, do you agree that statement?**

**TABLE – 9**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  **Criteria** | **Frequency** | **Percentage** |
| Yes  | 57 | 76% |
| No  | 18 | 24% |

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:-**

As per shown in the above graph, 76% of respondent feel NGO’s done drastic work in rural Development, do you agree that statement and 24% of respondent don’t feel like that.

**Q10. NGO’s doing many literacy programs among different rural areas development. Do you agree with it?**

**TABLE - 10**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  **Criteria** | **Frequency** | **Percentage** |
|  Strongly agree | 18 | 24% |
| Agree | 39 | 52% |
|  Neutral | 15 | 20% |
|  Disagree | 3 | 4% |
|  Strongly disagree | 0 | 0% |

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:-**

As per shown in the above pie graph, 24% of respondent strongly agree that NGO’s doing many literacy programs among different rural areas development, 52% of respondent agree, 20% of respondent Neutral, 4% of respondent Disagree.

**Q11. Do you attend any training related to human rights which provide by NGO’s?**

**TABLE – 11**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  **Criteria** | **Frequency** | **Percentage** |
| Yes  | 48 | 64% |
| No  | 27 | 36% |

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:-**

As per shown in the above graph, 64% of respondent said they are attending training related to human rights which provide by NGO’s and 36% of respondent don’t do like that.

**Q12. Do you join any NGO?**

**TABLE – 12**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  **Criteria** | **Frequency** | **Percentage** |
| Yes  | 45 | 60% |
| No  | 30 | 40% |

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:-**

As per shown in the above graph, 60% of respondent said yes and 40% of respondent said they are not joining any NGO.

**Q13. Do you feel that NGO’s has good impact on rural areas and their Development?**

**TABLE – 13**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  **Criteria** | **Frequency** | **Percentage** |
| Yes  | 54 | 72% |
| No  | 21 | 28% |

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:-**

As per shown in the above graph, 72% of respondent feel that NGO’s has good impact on rural areas and their Development and 28% of respondent don’t feel like that.

**Q14. Do you feel that NGO’s give to opportunity of progress to rural areas?**

**TABLE – 14**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  **Criteria** | **Frequency** | **Percentage** |
| Yes  | 51 | 68% |
| No  | 24 | 32% |

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:-**

As per shown in the above graph, 68% of respondent feel that NGO’s give to opportunity of progress to rural areas and 32% of respondent don’t feel like that.

**Q15. Do you know about any NGO which is working in your district?**

**TABLE – 15**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  **Criteria** | **Frequency** | **Percentage** |
| Yes  | 48 | 64% |
| No  | 27 | 36% |

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:-**

As per shown in the above graph, 64% of respondent know about any NGO which is working in their district and 36% of respondent don’t know any NGO’s.

**Q16. Do you know that which Target Groups were most taking care by NGO in Rajasthan?**

**TABLE – 16**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  **Criteria** | **Frequency** | **Percentage** |
| Women and children and youths | 39 | 52% |
| Elders and senior citizen | 18 | 24% |
| Destitute women and children | 15 | 20% |
| Dalit and landless laborers | 3 | 4% |

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**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:-**

As per shown in the above pie graph, 52% of respondent said Women and children and youths, 24% of respondent said Elders and senior citizen, , 20% of respondent said Destitute women and children and other said Dalit and landless laborers .

**CHAPTER – 6**

**FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATION**

The findings of the study of **“Role of NGO’s in Rural Development”.**

1. As per the outcome of the study, 68% of respondent know that how many NGO’s going on work in Rajasthan and 32% of respondent don’t know that how many NGO’s going on work in Rajasthan.
2. From the outcome of the study it is evident that, 64% of respondent think that Problems faced during the rural Development were fully solved by NGO’s and 36% of respondent don’t feel like that.
3. As per the outcome 20% of respondent strongly agree that NGO’S process helped to develop rural area to grow,44% of respondent agree, 24% of respondent Neutral, 8% of respondent Disagree and only 4% of respondent strongly Disagree.
4. From the outcome of the study it is evident that 76% of respondent feel that Steps taken to sustain the motivation attained through NGO’s were beneficial to rural development and 24% of respondent don’t feel like that.
5. As per the outcome of the study 88% of respondent feel that NGO’s give proper help to provide micro finance to rural areas and 24% of respondent don’t feel that NGO’s give proper help to provide micro finance to rural areas.
6. Finding that 92% of respondent think that NGO’s given to help good education system in rural areas and 8% of respondent don’t think that NGO’s given to help good education system in rural areas.
7. 84% of respondent feel that NGO’s work on good health care programs in rural areas and 16% of respondent don’t feel like that.
8. From the outcome of the study it is evident that 80% of respondent feel that NGO’s has provided good women education and programs for progress in Rajasthan and 20% of respondent don’t feel like that.
9. 76% of respondent feel NGO’s done drastic work in rural Development, do you agree that statement and 24% of respondent don’t feel like that.
10. Findings that 24% of respondent strongly agree that NGO’s doing many literacy programs among different rural areas development, 52% of respondent agree, 20% of respondent Neutral, 4% of respondent Disagree and only.
11. 64% of respondent said they are attending training related to human rights which provide by NGO’s and 36% of respondent don’t do like that.
12. 72% of respondent feel that NGO’s has good impact on rural areas and their Development and 28% of respondent don’t feel like that.
13. 68% of respondent feel that NGO’s give to opportunity of progress to rural areas and 32% of respondent don’t feel like that.
14. 64% of respondent know about any NGO which is working in their district and 36% of respondent don’t know any NGO’s

**RECOMMENDATION OF THE STUDY:**

The following recommendations are presented based on the present study on hand;

* The impressive methods employed by the NGOs can be used elsewhere while they initiate Rural Development process instead of experimenting new methods
* People already involved in the process of Social Mobilization, such as, SHG’s supervisor, administrators, and officials can make different in the process of NGO’S by their direct experiences.
* National and regional level seminars, workshops can be organized to sensitize and build capacity among the NGOs on various issues pertaining to the Rural Development based on the finding of the study.
* A larger level of documentation on very good experiments, experiences, and achievements made by the NGOs, and other developmental organisations on Social Mobilization can be made, in order to make this utility wider.
* A similar study can be conducted with more NGOs covering more districts to compare the geographical differences on the impact of Rural Development.
* Various methods used by NGOs can be replicated elsewhere to the possible extent for making successful implementation of all development programmes in the future.

 **CHAPTER – 7**

**CONCLUSION**

Role of NGO’S in Rural Development is very vast. By scanning the entire responses of objectively conducted study, it is pertinent to draw a conclusion that the NGO’s under study have taken enormous efforts and used various methods in Rural Development in turn, to implement and other various development schemes. It is evident that public concern for the state of the environment in the Rajasthan is increasing. This has been reflected not only in the increase in the number of public interest and community groups involved in environmental activities, but also in the scope and diversity of such activities. It was reported that there were about 1 500 NGOs represented at the Earth Summit in 1992; in recent years the number of active groups has increased to nearly 10 000. In addition, the increase in the range of their activities reflects not only the increasing professionalism with which major groups are fulfilling their obligations and responsibilities, but the greater recognition and credibility accorded to them by national governments, regional and international organizations. A number of public interest groups have also strengthened their participation at grassroots and community levels, and have played a vital role, not only in awareness-raising and campaigning, but also in education, training and capacity-building. They have made considerable headway in their attempts

to promote the concept of sustainable development, particularly among women, children and other NGOs throughout the region. Their activities show that they effectively use all media of communication, traditional as well as the new communication technologies, to disseminate information to the grassroots and to strengthen networking.

The accountability and professionalism of NGOs and civil society groups is crucial if they are to become established as appropriate representatives of the needs and concerns of those members of society who are disadvantaged, disenfranchised and poorly informed. The important role that such groups provide needs to be founded on robust information

as well as the direct needs of the ‘client’ community. Mechanisms that can best be utilized to ensure balanced and equitable networking among NGOs need to be identified, and a focus maintained on the interests of indigenous people, women, children, youth and other disadvantaged sectors. It is of paramount importance that NGOs in the region strive to build capacity within, and amongst, themselves and to strengthen their capacity to organize dialogue and act as public advocates with governments and regional and international bodies.

There are some problems regarding the activities of NGOs, which includes rural development. There is no common or ideal modusoperandi about the activities of NGOs from government officials in rural areas. It is a great failure that the policy makers and developers did not find yet any ideal, socially viable and economically sustained mechanism for development action. Some scattered efforts have been found in this respect. But to achieve a unified and ultimate goal in poverty alleviation and human resource development, a unique ideal and unique mechanism can promote the fragile situation. So it is highly recommended that, the overall activities of NGOs in rural areas should be taken under deep observation by forming a especial department

**CHAPTER – 8**

**LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

No study is complete in itself, however good it may be and every study has some limitations. Some of the limitations which I had confronted are as follows:

* The study was restricted to the among Role of NGOs’ in Rural Development only.
* This is not an inclusive survey due to time and resource constraint.
* There may be limitation on part of the respondents as they sometimes shirked to give the related information due to their busy schedules.
* The convenient sampling technique adopted in the study may not be the representative of the universe.
* Since the sampling size will be 75, so the findings and conclusions of the study are only suggestive and not conclusive.
* The respondents likely to give wrong information regarding their personal issues in an organization.

**APPENDIX**

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**QUESTIONNAIRE**

**Dear Respondent,**

I am **Santosh Kumar Dubey,** is a student of **M.A.R.D** as a part of my curriculum; I am to take a research Project on **“ROLE OF NGO'S IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT”.** To enable to undertake above mentioned study, I request you to give your fair views. Your insights and perspective are important and valuable for my research.

**Policy on Confidentiality:** Please feel free to give your honest responses. The confidentiality of the information provided by the respondent is completely assured.

**Q1. Do you know that how many NGO’s going on work in Rajasthan?**

 Yes No

**Q2. Do you think that Problems faced during the rural Development were fully solved by NGO’s?**

 Yes No

**Q3. Do you agree that NGO’S process helped to develop rural area to grow?**

Strongly agree

 Agree

 Neutral

 Disagree

 Strongly disagree

**Q4. Do you feel that Steps taken to sustain the motivation attained through NGO’s were beneficial to rural development?**

 Yes No

**Q5. Do you feel that NGO’s give proper help to provide micro finance to rural areas?**

 Yes No

**Q6. Do you think that NGO’s given to help good education system in rural areas?**

 Yes No

**Q7. Do you feel that NGO’s work on good health care programs in rural areas?**

 Yes No

**Q8. Do you feel that NGO’s has provided good women education and programs for progress in Rajasthan?**

 Yes No

**Q9. NGO’s done drastic work in rural Development, do you agree that statement?**

 Yes No

**Q10. NGO’s doing many literacy programs among different rural areas development. Do you agree with it?**

Strongly agree

 Agree

 Neutral

 Disagree

 Strongly disagree

**Q11. Do you attend any training related to human rights which provide by NGO’s?**

 Yes No

**Q12. Do you join any NGO?**

 Yes No

**Q13. Do you feel that NGO’s has good impact on Rural areas and there Development?**

 Yes No

**Q14. Do you feel that NGO’s give to opportunity of progress of rural areas?**

 Yes No

**Q15. Do you know about any NGO which is working in your district?**

 Yes No

**Q16. Do you know that which Target Groups were most taking care by NGO in Rajasthan?**

Women and children and youths

Elders and senior citizen

Destitute women and children

Dalit and landless laborers

**Personal profile:**

1. **Occupation of the respondent.**

Business man Serviceman

Professional Other

1. **Age of the respondents.**

Below 25 year 25-40year

40-50year 50-60year

Above 60year

1. **Monthly income of the respondent.**

Below Rs10000 Rs10000-20000

Rs25000-40000 Rs40000-50000

Above Rs50000

1. **Name :-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
2. **Contact No.:-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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