**PROJECT PROPOSAL**

 **ON (MECP-001)**

**“ROLE OF NGO'S IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION OF SELF EMPLOYMENT”**

**SUBMITTED BY**

NAME

ENROLLMENT NO.:

 **UNDER GUIDANCE OF**

……………..……….

 Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for qualifying

 POST-GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT (PGDRD)



**Indira Gandhi National Open University**

**Maidan Garhi,**

**New Delhi – 110068**

1. **TITLE OF THE PROJECT:**

“ROLE OF NGO'S IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION OF SELF EMPLOYMENT”

1. **INTRODUCTION TO TOPIC:**

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 Development & Promotion of Employment:**

* 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

**3. RATIONALE FOR THE STUDY**

The main purpose of this research is to determine the Role of NGO’s in Rural Development. The NGO’s has assumed greater significance, in the recent past, as a response tothe failure of the Top down, welfare oriented approaches to the ruraldevelopment programmes. In recent years, development agencies, decisionmakers, and officials increasingly laud the role of NGOs in Rural development for any development programmes particularly. Indeed, NGO’s has to be termed as an effective intervention with a positive impact on rural improvement of rural people. The goal of NGOs is to raise the status of the poor in a society through capacity building for self-awareness, self-development and self-realization. Hence, to understand this process, the present study is proposed. In this chapter an attempt is made to trace the origin of the NGOs, Role of NGOs in rural development and merging needs for conducting a study on various methods used and impact made on rural development.

**4. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

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 and promotion of self employments.

1. To study the profile and background of the NGOs which are extensively involved in the process of rural Development and promotion of self employment.
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 and self employment.
5. To build capacities for rural development through training programs and a network of partner organizations.
6. **RESEARCH MEHDOLOGY**

**Research Design** is a pattern or an outline of research project workings. It is a statement of only essential elements of study those provide basic guidelines for details of project. The present research is a descriptive research because it describes behavior of individual as group.

**Sample Size**

A survey of approximately 75 from below districts of Delhi.

Mundka : 25

Najafgarh : 25

Kanjhawala : 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 selection of respondents was done on the basis of convenience sampling (Non- Probability).

**Stastical Tools:**

MS Word and MS Excel

**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 = (no. of responses **/** total responses) \* 100

Graphical analysis by means of pie charts bar graphs etc.

1. **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 will be 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 may be give wrong information regarding their personal issues in an organization.

**7. CHAPTERISATION**

**Detailed/final Project Report will include the following chapters**

**Chapter –I** **Introduction**

**Chapter –II** **Objective and scope of study**

**Chapter –III** **Methodology**

(Details of methodology used in studying and collecting the data

and issue will be described)

**Chapter –IV** **Descriptive work**

(Descriptive work on the topic, this chapter will include analysis and interpretation of data tabulation and categorization)

**Chapter –V** **Study report**

(Study report of other researcher will be observed and analyzed)

**Chapter –VI** **Conclusion**

**Chapter-VII Findings**

**Chapter –VIII** **Limitations**

**Chapter –IX** **Recommendation**

**Chapter –X** **Bibliography**

**Chapter –XI** **Appendix-1**

(Questionnaire prepared for conducting study will be attached and other papers which have not been mentioned above will be included, if required)

**8. REFERENCES**

1. Vasudeva Rao, D. (2000). “Emerging Leadership of Women in Institutions of Local Governance: A Study in Andhra Pradesh”, Social Action, Vol.53 April-June Anand, V.K. (2001), “Avenue for Sustainable Empowerment of Rural Women”, Social Welfare, Vol.48, No.4, July, Pp.24-26
2. Deepti, Agarwar. (2001). “Empowerment of Rural Women in India” , Social Welfare, vol.48, No.4, July, Pp. 3-4 Devasia, Leelamma. (2001). “Rural Women’s Empowerment: A Grass Root Level Experiment”. Social Welfare, Vol.48, No.4, July, Pp. 5-10.
3. Gurumoorthy, T. R. (2000). “Self Help Groups Empower Rural Women”, Kurushetra, Vol.48, No.5, February, p. 36-39.
4. Narasimhan, Sakuntala. (2006). “Empowering Women: An alternative Strategies from Rural India” , New Delhi, Sage Publications.
5. Rao, Vasudeva D. and A.P. Rao. (2000) “Swaskti Bank – Of the community, By the Community, For the Community”, Rural Welfare, August,Pp.3-8
6. Sinha, Kalpana (ed). (2000 Empowerment of Women in south Asia, AMDISA and SAARC. Hyderabad. Sivasubramanian, M.N. (2005). “Credit Based Poverty Alleviatin Programme: Innovative Approach”, Kurushetra, Vol.48, No.2, November, Pp. 37-41.
7. Sundari S. and N. Geeta. 2000. “Povert, Credit and Micro Enterprises: A Gender Study, Kurushetra, Vol.49, No.2, November, Pp.26-35 Vijaya Kumar, S. 2002. Devadasis – Social Problems in India – Series 1, National Commission for Women, Hyderabad: Council for Social Development (memio)
8. Laxmi R. Kulshrestha , et.al. 2002. “ NGO in micro finance Partners in Rural Development” Kuruksheta, February issues.
9. Binay Kumar Sahay, 2002 “Empowering Community for Sustainable Livelihood through Jankar System” Kuruksheta, February issues.
10. Kurukshetra, November 2004 “Rajive Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission Committed to providing Safe Drinking Water”.
11. Aditya Keshari Mishra, 2004. “Social Capital- alternative model for viable development.” Kurukshetra, Novermber 2004.
12. Michael Woolcock, 1998 “Social Capital and Development: Toward a Theoretical Synthesis and policy framework (Theory and Society)” 1998.
13. Amal Mandal, (2005). “Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana and Self Help Group : as assessment.” Kurukshetra, January 2005.
14. Ramanuja Rao et.al, (2005). “Gangadevipally Village- All round participation in Village Administration”. Kurukshetra, January 2005.
15. Radhakrishna Rao, (2005) “Women’s Groups Herald a Wind Change in Rural Uttaranchal” Kurukshetra, January 2005.
16. Sabyasachi Das, (2003). “Self Help Groups & Micro Credit – Synergic Integration”, Kurukshetra, 2003.
17. Jimmy Dabhi, (2005) “NGOs’ Response to Violence against the Marginalized and Discriminated Communities”, Social Action- January-March 2005, Volume 55.
18. Clark,J. (1991), “democratizing Development: The role of voluntary Organisation”, London: Earthscan.

\*\*\*