

RECENT TREND IN ROLE OF NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANISATIONS IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

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Abstract:

Servants of India, a secular NGO, was established in 1905. Mahatma Gandhi's return to India in 1916 shifted the focus of development activities to economic self-sufficiency.

He also believed that voluntary action, decentralized to gram panchayats (village councils), was the ideal way to stimulate India's development, on-Government Organisations originally appeared in the mid-nineteenth century. After the IInd World War, and with creation of United Nations, the need and place for a consultative role for organisations that were neither governments nor member states was recognised. The acceptance of the bodies led to the term "Non-Government Organisations". The success of the rural developments depends upon the active participation and willing co-operations of the rural people through Self-Help Groups and Non-Governmental Organisations. A rural development seems to be simple task but, in reality, it is not. Post-Independence era has been many rural developments programme through different five year plans. A major problem that NGOs are facing in India is their dependency upon government funds or external donations. With this dependency, NGOs are less flexible in carrying out their task as most of the tasks depend upon funds. Moreover, the structures of NGOs have become bureaucratic in nature leading to a decreased effectiveness in the overall development. As with every five year plan, the role of NGOs in the rural development of India is growing, so NGOs are now attracting professionals from different fields. NGOs act as planners and implementers of developmental plans. They help in mobilizing the local resources to be used for developments. NGOs help in building a self-reliant and sustainable society. These agencies play the role of mediator between people and government. NGOs are actually the facilitator of development, education and professionalization. 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.

Key Words: Introduction of NGO in India, Role of NGO in rural development in India, Role of NGO in rural development in Tamilnadu State, Objectives of Role of NGOs in Rural Development, Findings, conclusion.

I. Introduction of NGO in India:

Societies Registration Act, 1860 is a central act for registering not-for-profit organizations. Almost all the states in India have adopted (with modifications, if any) the central Act for creating state level authorities for registering various types of not-for-profit entities. According to the act any seven persons who subscribe to the

Memorandum of Association (MOA) can register a society. The memorandum should include names of the society, its objectives, its names, addresses and occupations of the members subscribing to it as well as the first governing body to be constituted on registration. NGOs India is a national level Social Network of Non Governmental Organisations (NGO), Non Profit Organisations (NPO), Voluntary Organisations and Social Organisations. The members of NGOs India are from all over India. Voluntary organisation activities include promoting organic agriculture, information technology, biotechnology, microfinance, heritage conservation, HIV-AIDS prevention etc, 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, Promotion of development innovations and their up scaling, Networking and liaison between and among GOs, NGOs, Research bodies and private sector, Capacity Building, Promotion of Collaborative Initiatives, Policy and Strategic Research. NGO have a long history in India. In the past, people in this country have been found to have provided help to others in trouble. Since centuries there exists the tradition of voluntary service to the needy and helpless in the country. In the beginning, these services were rendered by people motivated by their religious feelings. Floods, fires, earthquakes, epidemic outbreaks and other kinds of calamities were the occasions which motivated people to voluntary help those who were trapped in disastrous situations. Community life was very strong and people were guided by the 'we' feeling and selflessness in extending their individual support.

The help and support used to be individual, spontaneous and transitory. It is around the late 18th and early 19th century that associations and organizations were being formed to render such activities in a more organized and permanent profile. The reform movements of the 19th century were perhaps the first organized forms of voluntary action in the service of society. This was the period when the caste rigidities were strong, untouchability was in practice, and other social evils like child marriage, cursed status of widow's were prevalent in the Indian society against which voluntary organizations came forward to launch reform movements.

These organizations were liberal and cut across caste and creed lines and worked purely as a liberal and secular body. "In the early years of 20th century, the religious fervour gave way to more rationalist principles. The birth of the Servants of India Society laid the foundation of secular voluntary action in India"

II. Objectives of NGO are on 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

III. Role of NGO's in Rural Development In India:

➤ 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

IV. Role of NGO's in Rural Development in Tamilnadu:

- Tamilnadu 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 & marginalized community in various sectors like Health, Education, Women empowerment, Social Welfare, Right based issues, Dalit issues. Etc.
- Action for Child Labour an NGO working in Chennai of Tamil Nadu State, Registered on 19-02-1987, 1182 working children are removed from hazardous industries and put back into formal schools. 752 children from hazardous industries got alternative skill training and employed in Screen Printing Unit and Motor Mechanism shops. Electrical Plumbing Driving ·First to start Bridge Course Centre (State Level) for elimination for Child Labour. 2050 Women got trained and formed a women Small vendors movement ·First to Initiate in the country" Mobile Education Programme" for working children.
- Blue Society an NGO in Villupuram, Villupuram, District, Tamilnadu State Registered, its improve the quality of life of poor people, to serve the rural poor, dalits, women, children and service need people for their social, educational, economic development.
- Annai charity Trust, an NGO in Villupuram, Villupuram District, Tamilnadu State, Registered its sacrifice your life for others happiness. Service to the needy people, World peace.
- Annai Theresa Trust, Cuddalore an NGO Cuddalore District, Tamilnadu State, Registered in Rural Women, handicapped development & aids prevention. To develop the rural women's in economic and health level, and to help the handicapped persons. Our important mission is to create awareness about aids. To provide training in the modern technologies.
- Annai Rural Health and Educational Services trust, Cuddalore an NGO Cuddalore District, Tamilnadu State, Registered, The NGO helps to Education, health, disaster management, awareness campus, free tutorial centre for students, changing illiterates to literates etc.
- Consumer Federation Trust, (CONFET) Cuddalore, an NGO Cuddalore District, Tamilnadu State, Registered in 1992 under Societies Registration Act 1975. The focus of CONFET is creating awareness amongst all classes of consumers of their rights and duties. CONFET also protects the consumers by leading the affected consumers to legal fora. CONFET has a wide network of Consumers Councils working with CONFET is 75. CONFET has so far made it a sustained work to make legal interventions with regard to Consumer Dispute settlement. CONFET has filed before Consumer Fora about 900 cases since 1992. Public interest litigations (PIL) have also been filed before the high court, Chennai that apart, many settlements between the affected consumers and the other side have been arrived at through alternate disputes redressal mechanism.
- Aum Seva Educational Trust, Tiruvallur an NGO Thiruvallur District, Near Chennai, Tamilnadu State, Registered, its provide education and service to the underprivileged. All the right to live in our India and no one should be deprived of their due share to live in respect in his country on the name of economic or other reasons. To Educate and empower the underprivileged. To see god in the smiles of the poor when they are relieved of their grievances.

V. 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.

➤ 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.

➤ According to Andrew N. Parker in 2000: 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.

VI. 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.

➤ To study the profile and background of the NGOs which are extensively involved in the process of rural Development.

➤ To study the various methods which used for rural Development by NGO's.

VII. Research Methodology

➤ 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.

VIII. 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.

IX. Sample Size

➤ A survey of approximately 75 from below districts of Tamilnadu State

Tindivanam : 25

Villupuram : 25

Cuddalore : 25

X. 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: i) Interview, ii) Questionnaire

XI. Questionnaire

➤ 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.

XII. 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:

Table .1

Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	51	68%
No	24	32%

XIII. Analysis and interpretation:-

As per shown in the above table, 68% of respondent know that how many NGO's going on work in Tamilnadu and 32% of respondent don't know that how many NGO's going on work in Tamilnadu

Table: 2

Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	48	64%
No	27	36%

XIV. Analysis and interpretation:-

Table .3

As per shown in the above table, 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.

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

XV. Analysis and interpretation:-

As per shown in the above table, 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.

Table – 4

Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	57	76%
No	18	24%

XVI. Analysis and interpretation:-

As per shown in the above table, 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.

Table – 5

Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	66	88%
No	9	12%

XVII. Analysis and interpretation:-

As per shown in the above table, 88% of respondent feel that NGO's give proper help to provide micro finance to rural areas and 12% of respondent don't feel that NGO's give proper help to provide micro finance to rural areas?

Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	48	64%
No	27	36%

XVIII. 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.

XIX. Findings and recommendation

- As per the outcome of the study, 68% of respondent know that how many NGO's going on work in Tamilnadu and 32% of respondent don't know that how many NGO's going on work in Tamilnadu
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

XX. 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 Tamilnadu is increasing. As with every five year plan, the role of NGOs in the rural development of India is growing, so NGOs are now attracting professionals from different fields. NGOs act as planners and implementers of developmental plans. They help in mobilizing the local resources to be used for developments. NGOs help in building a self-reliant and

sustainable society. These agencies play the role of mediator between people and government. NGOs are actually the facilitator of development, education and professionalization.

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