

The Impact of Rural Development Projects Upon the Beneficiaries Implemented by NGOS

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Abstract – In view to Indian point of view there are four kinds of NGOs i.e. neighborhood, provincial, national and universal which are working to embrace different rural development extends in the towns. The smooth working of NGOs relies on the accessibility of assets i.e. HR, reserves, infrastructural bolster, aptitude in the zone of rural development, administration abilities and so on. These assets to a great degree changes according to strata-wise order of NGOs. It is obvious from the study that the neighborhood based NGOs are not working appropriately because of lack of the previously mentioned assets which result to the hindrance in its execution in the region of rural development. While the local and national based NGOs are wealthy as far as their assets and are working easily in the rural development part. They have the fitness to deal with the nearby based NGOs to reinforce their rural development endeavors which thus would improve more prominent effect upon the rural poor.

Keywords: NGOs, Organizations, Rural Development, Coordination, Self-Help Groups.

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INTRODUCTION

In contemporary India, a solid accentuation is given on the development of rural area. Regardless of a few endeavors made by the state and local governments to build up the rural part, the present accomplishments are not up to the stamp. One of the vital contributing elements for the disappointment of rural development programs was the nonattendance of association of the general population for whom the projects were implied. "The requirement for small scale level institutional courses of action to include the general population as far as plan, execution, checking, assessment and supportability of the projects were worried in a few quarters. Along these lines, the administration offices, remote benefactors and corporate divisions think about that Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) by excellence of being little scale, adaptable, creative and participatory are progressively fruitful in achieving poor people and in helping in mitigation of poverty"(Srivastava 1999). The value of intentional organizations/NGOs lies in their ability to comprehend nearby needs, issues and assets, their ability to include neighborhood individuals and secure their collaboration and investment and their craving to explore different avenues regarding new projects, systems and methodologies for rural development without bringing about extensive expenditures"(Sundaram 2000). At first the NGOs jobs were limited to help measures for the victims of characteristic catastrophes, restoration work among outcasts, vagrants, widows and untouchables. Throughout the years, the NGOs moved their

methodology according to their changing needs of the rural area and government approaches is concerned. The different rural development programs actualized by NGOs are wellbeing, ability preparing, rural development, authoritative development of poor people, kid care, education, condition security and so on. There are a few NGOs which are not working appropriately because of different reasons i.e. inner competition among individuals, absence of straightforwardness and responsibility, debasement, absence of assets and projects for proceeded with presence, initiative and the board issues, issues made by personal stake groups and so forth. Thinking about the developing significance of NGOs, this examination study has been attempted appended to Department of Sociology, University of Kalyani, W. Bengal. The point is to break down inside and out about NGOs in overseeing different rural development extends explicitly regarding arranging, execution, assessment, supportability of activities and so on. In this exploration paper, we like to highlight philosophy of the study, objectives of the study, theories, government arrangements on NGOs, general foundation of NGOs, rural development ventures executed by NGOS, strategies for recognizable proof, usage and assessment of rural development ventures, coordination among NGOs, effect of rural development ventures, yearly assets, HR, smooth working of NGOs, results and conclusion.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The two locale i.e. South 24 Parganas and Nadia of West Bengal, India were purposively chosen for the study. The arrangements of Non – Governmental Organizations (NGOs) which have been working in South 24 Parganas and Nadia locale were gathered from the separate District Magistrate Offices, District Rural Development Cell, Indian Institute of Management Calcutta, Registrar of Co-agent Societies, firms, non-exchanging partnership and so forth which were arranged at Kolkata where the NGOs enroll their organizations as indicated by Societies Registration Act. It was distinguished that there are 202 NGOs in South 24 Parganas region and 64 NGOs in Nadia locale engaged with different sorts of rural development ventures. The arrangements of NGOs were one after another in order and systematically orchestrated to maintain a strategic distance from duplication of NGOs. At that point the NGOs were characterized into strata i.e. nearby, provincial, national and universal. In both the locale i.e. South 24 Parganas and Nadia, a sum of 266 NGOs are working different rural development ventures. It was chosen that an example of 22.5% would be considered for the study. NGOs were chosen through irregular inspecting out of the aggregate number of NGOs working in both the locale. Over the span of choice of test an equivalent weight age was given to every stratum with the goal that all strata of NGOs would be spoken to in the example. Thinking about this soundness, an example of 60 NGOs (South 24 Parganas = 42 and Nadia = 18) were distinguished for the study.

DATA COLLECTION

The information were gathered from two sources – 1. Essential Data and 2. Optional Data. Essential information were gathered from the leader of the organizations/NGOs i.e. president/secretaries through the help of organized poll technique keeping in view the objectives of the study. The optional information were gathered from government productions, books, diaries, papers and so on so as to substantiate the exploration study wherever it is required.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

India is a place that is known for towns and a large portion of the general population dwell in rural regions. Accordingly our country's development and success relies on the development of the rural area. The NGO's take testing errand for the enhancement of way of life of the town individuals. In this unique circumstance, the accompanying objectives are streamlined.

1. To distinguish the nature and the kinds of exercises, the NGOs offered in the region of rural development based on need.
2. To study their potential and capacity to deal with the rural development extends freely

terms of arranging, usage, course of action of assets, maintainability of undertakings and so forth.

3. To discover the nature and sorts of coordination among the NGOs to execute the rural development extends easily.
4. To measure the effect of rural development ventures upon the recipients which was actualized by NGOs.

Theories

The study is exploratory sort identified with NGOs which was working in two locale i.e. South 24 Parganas and Nadia in the territory of West Bengal. The theories encircled in this exploration study are given as pursues:

1. The fiscally solid NGOs might be more compelling in rural development works as opposed to the NGOs which are monetarily frail or unsound.
2. The better infrastructural encouraged NGOs i.e. building, arrive, types of gear, actualizes, vehicles, PC machines, specialized specialists, qualified labor and so forth might perform well in rural development extends as opposed to the NGOs having less infrastructural offices.
3. Smooth working of rural development ventures rely on level of individuals' investment guaranteed by NGOs. The higher the general population's interest better would be the execution and lower the general population's investment, poor would be the execution.

GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON NGOS

The Planning Commission was first established at the command of Indian National Congress in 1938. As its first director, Subhas Chandra Bose understood the significance of NGOs/willful offices in India's development. In this way, this thought was given due weight age and after autonomy essential endeavor was made to incorporate NGOs/deliberate organizations in the progressive Five Year Plans. It was reserved that since First Five Year Plan to Sixth Five Year Plan the job of NGOs was restricted. In this manner in the Seventh Five Year Plan there was wide acknowledgment of NGOs/willful organizations in the rural development part are incorporated rural development, usage of land roof, conveyance of surplus land, least wages for rural workers, afforestation, supply of drinking water, family arranging and essential human services, rural lodging and so on. The Eighth Five Year Plan worried on individuals' drive and cooperation.

Decentralized neighborhood level arranging and individuals' cooperation was given best need. In this arrangement the critical regions secured are education (particularly proficiency), wellbeing, family arranging, arrive enhancement, effective land use, minor water system, watershed the board, afforestation, creature cultivation, fisheries, sericulture and so on which can be accomplished by making individuals' organizations responsible to the network (Chakraborty :2004).

The Ninth Five Year Plan perceived that the NGOs have built up their drives, imaginative examinations and elective models. These endeavors have exhibited effectively the elective models of strengthening of women and development of kids in the territories of welfare and bolster administrations, smaller scale credit, employment and salary age exercises, mindfulness age, sexual orientation refinement programs and sorting out women into self-help groups. Also, to actuate willful activity at the grassroot level the Ninth Five Year Plan chose to decentralize the system by setting up State, District and Panchayat level gatherings so the NGOs would build up their linkages with Panchayats, nearby bodies and other social welfare offices so the current social welfare programs truly achieve the rural regions (Mid Term examination of Ninth Five Year Plan :1997).

In setting of Tenth Five Year Plan a Steering Committee on deliberate part was sorted out for the detailing of Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007). This advisory group on NGOs/willful organizations has been doled out some imperative assignments to analyze, survey and propose approaches, techniques and rules of the administration and different organizations, association in development projects and strategies for observing and assessment of plan/programs actualized through NGOs/deliberate organizations. The need regions to be secured are social preparation, reinforcing SHGs limits, business enterprise development preparing, imparting administrative encounters to development organization, guaranteeing individuals' association in development endeavors and free observing and assessment (Siwach :2003).

In the Eleventh Five Year Plan, strategy in regards to association of NGOs/intentional offices was attracted up discussion with the NGOs working at the national dimension. The explicit zones depended to the NGOs are social assembly, self-help groups (SHGs), Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana Program (SGSY), strengthening of women, populace adjustment, fighting HIV/AIDs, overseeing water assets, rudimentary education, woods the executives, sanitation battle, strengthening of burdened individuals, minorities etc. (Planning Commission :2007).

GENERAL BACKGROUND OF NGOS

The general foundation of NGOs covers characterization of NGOs, year of foundation, office bearers, scholarly capability, zone of fixation, inclusion of squares and enlistment status of NGOs.

CLASSIFICATION OF NGOS

The study demonstrates that there are four kinds of NGOs i.e. Nearby, Regional, National and International. The Local kind NGOs are the organizations working at the town level covering modest number of towns and executing different rural development programs packed in one square. Territorial sort NGOs are the organizations working at the higher dimension viz subdivision, covering at least two squares, area and distinctive parts of the state having number of branches or neighborhood units in the towns. The National kind of NGOs works in at least three states having their branch workplaces in various parts of those explicit states. The International based NGOs authorize stipends to various NGOs for social welfare ventures and capacity everywhere throughout the world. Considering both the areas i.e. South 24 Parganas and Nadia, an a lot of the organizations are neighborhood based NGOs (63.3%). This is trailed by provincial sort NGOs (30.0%) however the staying few are national and global based NGOs.

TABLE 1 CLASSIFICATION OF NGOS

Type of NGOs	South 24 Parganas	Nadia	Total
Local Based	28 (66.6)	10 (55.5)	38 (63.3)
Regional	12 (28.6)	6 (33.3)	18 (30.0)
National	1 (2.4)	-	1 (1.7)
International	1 (2.4)	2 (11.2)	3 (5.0)
Total	42 (100.0)	18 (100.0)	60 (100.0)

(Figures in the brackets indicate percentages)

YEAR OF ESTABLISHMENT

Concerning year of foundation of the organizations a fascinating example is unmistakable. The majority of the organizations (31.7%) were set up amid the year 1986 – 1995 pursued by 30.0% framed amid the year 1976-1985. Whatever is left of the NGOs began i.e. prior to 1975 and amid the period 1996 to 2005. The sudden development of NGOs amid this period is because of drop out of the political procedure in the year 1976 which thusly added to the development of deliberate activity. This was the

period when thoughts regarding conscientization and individuals' investment started to develop. Also, amid the period 1986 to 1995 there was high acknowledgment of the NGOs by Government of India. Furthermore, the seventh multiyear plan offered significance to willful organizations or NGOs and recognized rural development as a push territory.

TABLE 2: YEAR OF ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ORGANIZATIONS

Year of Establishment	South 24 Parganas	Nadia	Total
Before 1975	8 (19.0)	3 (16.7)	11 (18.3)
1976 - 1985	13 (30.9)	5 (27.8)	18 (30.0)
1986 - 1995	15 (35.7)	4 (22.2)	19 (31.7)
1996 - 2005	6 (14.4)	6 (33.3)	12 (20.0)
Total	42 (100.0)	18 (100.0)	60 (100.0)

(Figures in the brackets indicate percentages)

IMPORTANT OFFICE BEARERS

It was noticed that larger part of the organizations (46.7%) have office bearers including 5 to 7 individuals and 33.3% organizations have revealed that they have 8 to 10 individuals. While extremely constrained organizations have up to 4 individuals and 11 to 13 individuals as their office bearers.

TABLE 3 NUMBER OF IMPORTANT OFFICE BEARERS IN THE ORGANIZATIONS

Office Bearers (Nos)	South 24 Parganas	Nadia	Total
Upto 4	2 (4.8)	1 (5.6)	3 (5.0)
5 - 7	22 (52.4)	6 (33.3)	28 (46.7)
8 - 10	14 (33.3)	6 (33.3)	20 (33.3)
11 - 13	4 (9.5)	4 (22.2)	8 (13.3)
NA	-	1 (5.6)	1 (1.7)
Total	42 (100.0)	18 (100.0)	60 (100.0)

(Figures in the brackets indicate percentages)

ACADEMIC QUALIFICATION

Considering the highest scholastic capabilities among the workplace bearers of the organizations, it is discovered that a sizeable section (41.7%) is graduates, next are post graduates seen in 31.7% of the organizations. There are additionally couple of organizations having highest scholarly capability as MBBS, Ph.D. what's more, M.E. in Engineering.

TABLE 4 HIGHEST ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS OF THE OFFICE BEARERS

Qualification	South 24 Parganas	Nadia	Total
Secondary	3 (7.1)	2 (11.1)	5 (8.3)
Higher Secondary	3 (7.1)		3 (5.0)
Graduate	18 (42.9)	7 (38.9)	25 (41.7)
Post Graduate	13 (30.9)	6 (33.3)	19 (31.7)
BBS/MS/Pediatrics	3 (7.1)	2 (11.1)	5 (8.3)
*Others	2 (4.9)	1 (5.6)	3 (5.0)
Total	42 (100.0)	18 (100.0)	60 (100.0)

(Figures in the brackets indicate percentages)

*Ph.D. and M.E. in Engineering

CONCLUSION

It is clear from the study that the NGOs working at the grassroot level is working with poor coordination process in the rural development part. The NGOs are not very much organized from town to state level and furthermore in the discussion level to convey the administrations viably. The NGOs are not efficient under one umbrella because of absence of appropriate initiative, no legitimate arranging, enormous NGOs command over little NGOs, no assets, contention among individuals and so on. Every one of the NGOs having same goals and objectives, they should be very much arranged and sorted out to help each other which thus would guarantee better working of the panchayats and reinforce the rural development works at the town level. The study mirrors that the smooth working of the NGOs relies on the accessibility of assets i.e. HR, reserves, infrastructural bolster, specialized ability in the rural development zone, individuals' cooperation and so on. It is discovered that the nearby based NGOs are lacking of these assets and their working isn't up to the check. The universal based NGOs are constraining their endeavors in rural development on the grounds that numerous nearby, territorial and national based NGOs are coming up to embrace rural development works. The local and national based NGOs are wealthy regarding their assets and they could assume a functioning job for fortifying the nearby based NGOs in the zone of rural development.

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