Chapter I

INTRODUCTION
Sea of difference is seen between any two nations when juxtaposed. The widely accepted categorization of the world nations into Developed, Developing and under developed countries (third world countries) exposes that the nations are compared on the basis of Development.

Development when applied to humans is the improvement of all the faculties: body, mind and soul which are the constituent parts of the humans. Similarly the Development of a nation is ‘the improvement of various living conditions of all its citizens’ in the narrow sense and ‘nation building’ in the broader sense. The conditions of life of the citizens of a nation are improved to see all the citizens comfortable, productive and effective where they enjoy equal status economically, socially, politically and in all other spheres of life that are the constituents of a nation. When nations are compared we compare the citizens, their living standards, and their status economically, socially, politically etc.¹

With this in the background, if we compare any two nations, we see the standards of living in the cities almost at par with each other. But the difference between the living conditions of the rural folk and that of the urban folk in the same country or in comparison to any other country is vast and alarming in terms of their socio-economic, political, educational and infrastructural facilities. Therefore, a nation is considered developed only when the conditions of people of the nation whether urban or rural are equally improved. India is a highly populated and predominantly rural country. It is classified as a country of medium human development, ranked 128th in the United Nations Development Programme’s Human Development index 2007 life expectancy is 63.7 years at birth, and four fifths of the population lives on less than $2/day. The adult literacy rate is 66 per cent.

Development of the rural areas is very crucial in the development of the nation. India is a vast country with majority of its people inhabiting in the villages and the rural India projects a very gloomy picture of their living conditions: the
residential facilities, the infrastructural facilities including roads, electricity, safe drinking water through pipes, sanitation, educational and health facilities, communication and entertainment facilities and financial institutions like banks etc. The levels to be improved among the rural poor are indicated by income, productivity, employment, literacy rate, health and nutrition, infant mortality rate, life expectation, exposure to mass media, housing, political participation, status of women, supply of safe drinking water etc.

Even after 60 years of independence and in spite of concerted efforts of the successive Governments, the conditions in rural India remain unchanged. There are many hurdles to cross to see development in its fullest and glorious form in the rural areas. The successive Governments of various political parties with their political agendas of poverty alleviation in rural India and allocation of majority of funds through various schemes have failed in the elimination of poverty and in provision of facilities to the rural areas at par with the urban areas. Even the successive Five Year plans which have targeted poverty alleviation also failed. So poverty alleviation of rural folk or rural development has become a big challenge to any Government. All Governments failed equally at Rural Development.

Rural India has 70 per cent of its billion plus population in the villages. The core problems at the rural level are poverty, unemployment, hunger, ignorance, illiteracy, ill health, high mortality etc. The Governments failed in improving conditions and in solving these core problems through its limited machinery, giving way to the creation of other private institutions to take up this herculean task of rural development. These private institutions are called the Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) or Voluntary Organisations who strive to alleviate poverty and address other problems at the grass root level with their programmes designed appropriately exclusive to the rural areas. The people's institutions evolved to promote political development and social justice. They
evolved to suppress the unrest among the rural folk. The NGOs have great impact on the Rural Development and at this juncture it is essential to understand the concept of Rural Development and the role of NGOs in strengthening Rural Development.

These concepts should be studied under the following sections.

1.1 Concept and challenges of Rural Development
1.2 Policies, strategies and programmes of Rural Development
1.3 Role of NGOs in Rural Development.

1.1. Concept and challenges of Rural Development:

Rural Development is the improvement of various conditions in the non urban neighborhoods, countryside and remote villages. Rural Development is the approach on operational design to bring about desired positive changes in socio-economic and cultural life of the rural folks. Rural development is a process of enabling villagers to fulfill their needs. They should be brought into the mainstream of development and make them contribute their share in economic development.

The economy of urban areas is based on commerce and industry while that of rural masses revolves round agriculture. In this light, rural development is improvement of agricultural productivity through knowledge of new technology available in the field. The culture of villages is traditional and conservative whereas that of city is modern and complex. In this light, Rural Development is the progress of rural areas in culture towards modernization.

There should be social transformation and economic revolution in rural areas. This is possible only through participation of local people in various development schemes, decentralization of planning, better land reforms and improved credit system. We should influence and motivate certain aspects of rural
people like access to resources (natural, human, physical, technological and social
capital) and services to enable them improve their livelihoods by their own
initiatives. Rural development is to better their conditions to transform them to be
self reliant and self confident of improving their conditions at their own
initiative$^{10}$.

**Table - 1.1**

**DEMOGRAPHIC AND HOUSEHOLD SITUATION PROFILE IN INDIA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profile Particulars</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population age 6+ that is literate ( per cent )</td>
<td>67.6</td>
<td>81.0</td>
<td>61.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households by residence ( per cent )</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>32.6</td>
<td>67.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean household size</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>67.9</td>
<td>93.1</td>
<td>55.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use piped drinking water</td>
<td>42.0</td>
<td>71.0</td>
<td>27.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have access to a toilet facility</td>
<td>44.5</td>
<td>83.1</td>
<td>25.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Live in a pucca house</td>
<td>41.4</td>
<td>74.1</td>
<td>25.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have a motorized vehicle</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>31.9</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have a television</td>
<td>44.2</td>
<td>73.2</td>
<td>30.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Own agricultural land</td>
<td>45.6</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>58.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** The 2005-2006 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3)
Programmes should be designed for rural development that create social and economic infrastructure that provide training to the rural unemployed in various job oriented skills that provide employment and discourage seasonal labour or permanent migration to urban areas\textsuperscript{11}.

1.2 Strategies and programmes of Rural Development

Development should be woven around the people but not people around development. It may be noted that development of infrastructural facilities would depend on the force of demand for such facilities from people living in that area. But this demand is positively correlated with the income of the people. The higher the income the higher the demand. So improvement of income of the rural people should be one of the prime focuses of Rural Development. Any strategy or program should be based on welfare of the rural masses; welfare in the sense of absence of poverty, hunger, ignorance, disease, unemployment, inequalities and low quality of life (basic amenities)\textsuperscript{12}.

Initially, main thrust for development was laid on agriculture industry, communication, education, health and allied sectors but later on it was realized that accelerated development can be provided only if governmental efforts are adequately supplemented by direct and indirect involvement of people at the grass root level. Accordingly, on 31st March 1952, an organization known as Community Projects Administration was set up under the Planning Commission to administer the programmes relating to community development. The community development programme inaugurated on October 2, 1952, was an important landmark in the history of the rural development. This programme underwent many changes later on and was handled by different Ministries.

In October 1974, the Department of Rural Development came into existence as a part of Ministry of Food and Agriculture. On 18th August 1979, this department was elevated to the status of a new Ministry of Rural
Reconstruction. That Ministry was renamed as Ministry of Rural Development on 23rd January 1982. In January 1985, the Ministry of Rural Development was again converted into a Department under the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development which was later rechristened as Ministry of Agriculture in September 1985. On July 5, 1991 the Department was upgraded as Ministry of Rural Development. Another Department viz. Department of Wasteland Development was created under this Ministry on 2nd July 1992. In March 1995, the Ministry was renamed as the Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment with three departments namely Department of Rural Employment and Poverty Alleviation, Rural Development and Wasteland Development.

Again, in 1999 Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment was renamed as Ministry of Rural Development. This Ministry has been acting as a catalyst effecting the change in rural areas through the implementation of wide spectrum of programmes which are aimed at poverty alleviation, employment generation, infrastructure development and social security. Over the years, with the experience gained, in the implementation of the programmes and in response to the felt needs of the poor, several programmes have been modified and new programmes have been introduced. This Ministry’s main objective is to alleviate rural poverty and ensure improved quality of life for the rural population especially those below the poverty line. These objectives are achieved through formulation, development and implementation of programmes relating to various spheres of rural life and activities, from income generation to environmental replenishment.

In order to ensure that the fruits of economic reform are shared by all sections of societies, five elements of social and economic infrastructure, critical to the quality of life in rural areas, were identified. These are health, education, drinking water, housing and roads. To impart greater momentum to the efforts in these sectors the Government had launched the Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya
Yojana (PMGY) and the ministry of rural development was entrusted with the responsibility of implementing drinking water, housing and rural roads—the components of PMGY.

During the Ninth Plan period, several anti-poverty Programmes have been restructured to enhance the efficiency of the Programmes for providing increased benefits to the rural poor. Self Employment Programmes have been revamped by merging the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), the Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), the Supply of Improved Tool-Kits to Rural Artisans (SITRA), the Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), the Ganga Kalyan Yojana (GKY) and the Million Wells Scheme (MWS) into a holistic self-employment scheme called Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY).

To reach the grass root participation decentralisation was planned. To decentralise planning and implementation of programmes to improve grass roots, Panchayath Raj Institutions (PRI) have been involved and the PRI system is given more independence after the 73rd constitutional amendment. In consequence, ‘Swajal Dhara’ the drinking water projects were launched by PRIs on 25th December 2002 with independent power to implement, operate and maintain. Haryali the implementation of watershed development programmes (IWDP, DPAP and DDP) has been launched with greater involvement of the PRIs.

Women were identified as centre of development and it was realised that the women should be empowered by bringing them into mainstream and involve them in development process. So the 73rd amendment of the constitution provided reservations for selective posts to women. And the panchayaths are formulating and implementing many programmes (their own or sponsored by central Government) for economic development and social justice for women. Programmes are formulated and implemented to train new women-entrants into
politics on their roles and responsibilities as members and presidents of panchayaths and to improve leadership skills and decision-making skills among them. These programmes are organised by ministry of Rural Development and shared by state Government through funds from CIRDAP and AARDO.

1.2.1. Rural Development Programmes:

The prime goal of rural development is to improve the quality of life of the rural people by alleviating poverty through the instrument of self-employment and wage employment programmes, by providing community infrastructure facilities such as drinking water, electricity, road connectivity, health facilities, rural housing and education and promoting decentralization of powers to strengthen the Panchayath Raj institutions etc. The various strategies and programmes of the Government for rural development are discussed below:

The rural poverty alleviation schemes, which are now being implemented by the ministry of rural development, can be grouped in four categories, viz., (i) Wage employment schemes (ii) Self–employment schemes (iii) Area development and land reforms schemes, and (iv) The special benefit schemes.

1.2.1.1 Wage Employment Schemes

The following are various wage employment schemes introduced by the government:

The Rural Manpower Programme (RMP) was started in 1960-61 in 32 Community Development Blocks on a pilot basis for utilizing rural labour force, which was later extended to 1000 blocks by 1964-65 and remained in operation till 1968-69. The objective was to generate employment of 100 man days to at least 2.5 million persons during the third plan, but could generate only 137 million man days of employment.
Crash Scheme for Rural Employment (CSRE) was started in April, 1971 for three years period for generation of 315 man days for 1000 persons in each of 350 districts of the country every year through labour – intensive work.

Pilot Intensive Rural Employment Programme (PIREP) was started in November 1972 in 15 selected community blocks for a three year period to provide additional employment opportunities for unskilled labour; 16-18 million man days of employment were generated under PIREP.

Drought - Prone Area Programme (DPAP) was launched as Rural Works Programme (RWP) in 1970-71 in 54 DPAP units spread over 13 states in the country. Towards the end of Fourth Five Year Plan, the programme was changed to Area Development Scheme.

Food for Work Programme (FWP) started in 1997 as wage employment scheme. The FWP aimed at generation of employment by utilizing available stocks of food grains. Employment of 979.32 million man days was generated during the year 1977-78 and 1979-80.

National Rural Employment Programme (NREP): The Government noticed certain shortcomings in the programme and restructured FWP in October 1980 and re-named it as National Rural Employment Programme (NREP). The main objectives of the programme are by and large, the same as those of the Food for work programme.

Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) was launched in August 1983 as 100 percent central funded programme covering the entire country. During the Seventh Plan, an expenditure of Rs. 7809.93 crore was made and 3496.30 million man days were generated under NREP & RLEGP. It has however not been possible to provide 100 man days of employment to at least one member of each landless household in a year as it was envisaged under RLEGP.
1.2.1.2 Self – Employment Schemes

The following are various Self employment schemes introduced by the Government:

Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP): The underlying contents of major programmes like subsidized credit, SFDA and CAP were integrated into a new programme of IRDP and taken up in 2300 blocks of the country up to 1978-79. IRDP was a central sector scheme and 100 percent funds were provided by the central government. During 1979-80, this programme was shared on 50:50 bases between the center and the states. IRDP was extended to all the blocks in the country; IRDP a self-employment scheme, aims at enabling the identified rural poor families to augment their income and cross the poverty line though acquisition of credit based productive assets. Assistance is given in the form of subsidy and credit.

Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (1979) (TRYSEM) : It is another self-employment scheme, which aims at imparting technical skill to the rural youth from the families below poverty line to enable them to take up self-employment activities. It has been laid down that the coverage of youth from SC and ST communities should be at least 50 percent of the rural youth trained. Out of the total beneficiaries, at least 40 percent should be women.

Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWACRA) 1982: DWACRA aims at improving the socio-economic status of the poor women through income generating activities on a self-scaling basis. Up to November 1988, 1.97 lakh women were benefited.

Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY): NREP and RLEG were merged into a single rural employment programme on April 1, 1989 to be known as Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY) with an outlay or Rs. 2100 crore as a central share and introduced in 120 districts. The objectives of the programme are:
Generation of additional gainful employment for unemployed and under employed in the rural areas. Creation of productive community assets for direct and continuing benefits to the poverty groups and for strengthening rural, economic and social infrastructure, which will lead to rapid growth of rural economy and steady rise in the income levels of the rural poor and improvement in the overall quality of life in the rural areas.

**Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY):** Jawahar Gram Samriddhi Yojana is the restructured, streamlined and comprehensive vision of the erstwhile Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY). It was launched on 1st April 1999. It has been designed to improve the quality of life of the rural poor by providing them additional gainful employment.

The Programme is being implemented entirely at the village Panchayath level. District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) Zilla Parishads (ZPs) will release funds, including state matching share, directly to village panchayaths. Village panchayaths will have the power to execute works/schemes up to Rs. 50,000 with the approval of Gram Sabha. 22.5 percent of JGSY funds have been earmarked for individual beneficiary schemes for SC/STs. 3 percent annual allocation would be utilized for creation of barrier-free infrastructure for the disabled.

**Swarnajayanthi Grama Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY):** It is single self-employment programme for the rural poor, launched on April, 1st 1999. The programme replaces the earlier self-employment and allied programmes, IRDP, TRYSEM, DWACRA, SITRA (Supply of Improved Toolkits to Rural Artisans) GKY (Ganga Kalyan Yojana) and MWS (Million Wells Scheme) which are no longer in operation.
**Swarnajayanthi Grama Swarojgar Yojana** aims at establishing a large number of micro-enterprises in the rural areas, building upon the potential of the rural poor. It is rooted in the belief that the rural poor in India have competencies, and given the right support, they can be successful producers of valuable goods/services. Persons assisted under this programme will be known as “Swarozgars” and not beneficiaries. A significant aspect of SGSY is that every family assisted under this programme will be brought above the poverty line in three years, and therefore, the programme aims at creating substantial additional incomes for the rural poor subject to availability of funds. It is proposed to cover 30 percent of the rural poor in each block in the next five years.

**1.2.1.3 Land Reforms and Area Development Programmes:**

The following are the various land reforms and area development programmes introduced by the Government:

The Area Development programme like Drought – prone Area Programme (DPAP) Desert Development Programme (DDP), and Waste Land Development Programme (WLDP) aim at the development of entire areas by taking up works like water and soil conservation, watershed development etc. These programmes help in greater availability of water, which is a crucial factor to increase productivity of land and production of crops. The focus of these programmes is overall development of backward areas like desert areas, drought prone areas, waste lands, etc., which ensure improvement in the income levels and economic well being of the people in that area. The soil and moisture conservation and watershed development works are highly labour intensive works and generate direct employment in the construction phase and also enhance the income of the poor. The DPAP and DDP have been designed to restore ecological balance through soil and moisture conservation on watershed basis within the framework of area development plans. While under the DPAP, the expenditure is shared between the center and the state government on a 50:50 basis DDP is 100 percent central sector scheme.
1.2.1.4 Special Benefit Programmes:

The following are the various land reforms and area development programmes introduced by the Government:

one of the special benefit schemes for the poor households in rural areas is Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) Under JAY, which was a sub-scheme of JRY but now an independent scheme (from January 1996) in which houses are provided free of cost for the SC/ST families and freed bonded labourers and now to the other poor as well in rural areas. Every year, a target construction of one million houses is fixed and already more than three million houses have been constructed under the scheme.

National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS) and National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) were started in 1995 with the aim to provide social security to the disadvantaged section of society, who cannot participate in the development process due to their age, sex, infirmity, etc. Under NOAPS, pensions to persons over 65 years of age who have no regular means of subsistence are provided with an amount of Rs. 75 per month. Under the NFBS, in case of the death of primary breadwinner of the family below poverty line he / she is provided with Rs.5,000 (natural death) and Rs. 10,000 (death due to accidental cases) Under the NFBS, a lump sum cash assistance of Rs. 300 is given to the pregnant woman for the first two live births.

Another important scheme, Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) aims to provide sustainable safe drinking water to the entire rural population over the few years by following the norms of 40 liters of safe drinking water for human being and 30 liters additionally for cattle in the desert areas. It aims at providing one hand pump for every 250 persons. There is also a scheme for construction of sanitary latrines in rural areas, which is called Central Rural Sanitary Programme (CRSP).
Recently, **Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY)** has been launched (2000-2001) with the aim to provide houses free of cost for the SC/STs. It is based on Indira Awas Yojana Scheme.

The various Rural Development programmes included in various Five Year Plans are showed in a Tabular Form.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan Period</th>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Year of Introduction</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Five – Year Plan</td>
<td>Community Development Programme</td>
<td>1952</td>
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<td></td>
<td>National Extension Service</td>
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<td>Second Five – Year Plan</td>
<td>Khadi and Village Industries Programme</td>
<td>1957</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Village Housing Project Scheme</td>
<td>1957</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Multipurpose Tribal Development Blocks Programme</td>
<td>1959</td>
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<td>Package Programme</td>
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<td>Intensive Agricultural District Programme</td>
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<td>Third Five – Year Plan</td>
<td>Applied Nutrition Programme</td>
<td>1962</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Rural Industries Project</td>
<td>1962</td>
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<td>Intensive Agricultural Areas Programme</td>
<td>1964</td>
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<td></td>
<td>High – Yielding variety Programme</td>
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<td>Annual Plan 1966-67</td>
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<td>Well construction Programme</td>
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<td>Annual Plan 1967-68</td>
<td>Rural Works Programme</td>
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<td>Tribal Development Block</td>
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<td>Annual Plan 1968-69</td>
<td>Rural Manpower Programme</td>
<td>1969</td>
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<td>Composite programme for Women and Pre – School Children</td>
<td>1969</td>
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<td>Fourth Five – Year Plan</td>
<td>Drought – Prone Areas Programme</td>
<td>1970</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Crash Schemes for Rural Employment</td>
<td>1971</td>
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<td>Small Farmer’s Development Agency</td>
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<td>Tribal Area Development Programme</td>
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<td>Pilot Project for Tribal Development</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Pilot Intensive Rural Employment Programme</td>
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<td>Minimum Needs Programme</td>
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<td>Command Areas Development Programme</td>
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<td>Fifth Five – year Plan</td>
<td>Hill Areas Development Programme</td>
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<td>Special Livestock Production Programme</td>
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<td>Food for Work Programme</td>
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<td>Desert Development Programme</td>
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<td>Whole Village Development Programme</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Training Rural Youth for Self – Employment</td>
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<td>Integrated Rural Development Programme</td>
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<td>Sixth Five – Year Plan</td>
<td>National Rural Employment Programme</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Prime Minister’s New Twenty – Point Programme</td>
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<td>Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas</td>
<td>1983</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seventh Five – Year plan</td>
<td>Rural Landless Employment Programme</td>
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<td>National Rural Employment Programme</td>
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<td>Indira Awas Yojana</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eighth Five – Year plan</td>
<td>Jawahar Rojgar Yojana with its components</td>
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<td>Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas</td>
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<td>Million Wells Scheme</td>
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<td>Ninth Five – Year plan</td>
<td>Jawahar Gram Samrudhi Yojana, Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana, Sampurna Gram Swaraj Yojana</td>
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<td>Tenth Five – Years Plan</td>
<td>Swarnajayanti Swarojgar Yojana</td>
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<td>Pradanmantri Gramodaya Yojana</td>
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<td>Eleventh Five- Year Plan</td>
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<td>Master Plan Scheme</td>
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<td>Training IEC Scheme</td>
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<td>Sutradhar Scheme</td>
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<td>Backward Regional Grant Fund</td>
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1.3 Role of NGOs in Rural Development in India:

The important role of NGOs is to motivate people, move resources, train leadership and involve people in development programmes and processes to attain self reliance and self confidence that people start developing by their own initiative. The NGOs make the society self reliant and then shift to another society where its need is felt. The NGOs role as a catalyst for self reliance takes dominance as long as the bureaucracy is indifferent and inefficient and as long as Government programmes lack flexibility and cost effectiveness. The role of NGOs varies with the changing policies of the changing Governments. The role of the NGOs is complementary and supplementary to that of the Government.
1.3.1 Concept of Non Government Organizations/Voluntary Organizations

People in the ancient times formed into groups for mutual protection and self help. Traditional self help groups have long history in Africa and Asia. In the west social organizations were influenced by ‘Laissez Faire’ movement\textsuperscript{13}. As the widening gulf between the few rich and majority of the poor had been a big concern, initiatives were started for a solution and consequence was these voluntary Agencies. Volunteerism is a principle relying on one’s own free will for an action. No standard definition can encompass all the activities of an NGO and explain completely.

An NGO is a non-profit group of people organizing themselves voluntarily at local, national or international level. People with common interest voluntarily come together driven by a task to bring the concerns of the citizens to the notice of the Government, motivate people towards political participation through provision of appropriate information. These groups work for varied issues like education, religion, human rights, environment, health, charity, legal etc.\textsuperscript{14}

The Asian Development Bank sees NGOs as private associations of people working for others in relieving their suffering, alleviating poverty and providing basic services to them towards community development.\textsuperscript{15}

Voluntary organizations have a great role to play in the socio-economic transformation of rural people. They give a helping hand to the government and other development agencies concerned with rural development. The voluntary organizations can play paramount role in building awareness and can also organize rural poor into grass-root level institutions so as to enable them to avail the benefits collectively for community welfare.
1.3.2 Typical Forms of NGOs

**Advocacy (6.6 per cent of NGOs)**

These NGOs basically work on advocacy or campaigning on issues or causes. They do not implement programmes. e.g. PETA works on advocating the cause of Ethical Treatment of Animals. It is not an animal shelter, which many expect.

**Consultancy / Research Organisations,**

These NGOs work on Social and Developmental Research & Consultancy

**Training / Capacity Building Organisations**

In the NGO Sector, training is usually called as Capacity Building. Some NGOs only work on Capacity Building of the other NGOs

**Networking Organisations**

These NGOs provide vital network opportunities for NGOs in a specific field e.g. Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development (AVARD) works on networking of NGOs working in the field of Rural Development

**Mother NGOs**

These NGOs are recipients as well as givers, e.g. large NGOs like CRY, Concern India receive funds as well as disburse funds. They have a work focus, but instead of implementing projects, they identify projects and monitor, evaluate and build capacities of participating NGOs

**Grass root Organisations (21.3 per cent of NGOs)**

These NGOs work directly with the community e.g. Apnalaya works with the underprivileged in the slums of Govandi directly. Traditionally one can look at all Mahila Mandals fall in this category.
City Based Organisations (17.9 per cent of NGOs)

These NGOs restrict their focus to cities e.g. AGNI focusses its work in Mumbai City.

National Organisations

These NGOs have national presence. In India, very few NGOs are national level. e.g. CRY, Pratham, Concern India.

International Organisations

These are part of International NGOs, e.g. CARE India is an integral part of ARE’s global operations. Like mother NGOs, these NGOs receive and disburse grants.

Self Help Groups (20 per cent of NGOs)

They are not typically termed as NGOs. These are formed by beneficiary communities, typically women who come together in a group of 10 plus. India is witnessing a great movement of SHGs presently and these women are transforming the Rural Andhra Pradesh and Rural Tamil Nadu.

Religious NGOs (26.5 per cent of NGOs)

Large percentage of NGO Funding goes to religious based Organisations. e.g. Siddhivinayak Trust in Mumbai

To be precise, the roles of voluntary agencies their place and pattern of implementation of development programmes are to supplement government effort so as to offer the rural poor choices and alternatives; to be the eyes and ears of the people at the village level; to set an example. It should be possible for the voluntary agency to adopt simple, innovative, flexible and inexpensive means with its limited resources to reach a larger number with less overheads and with
greater community participation; to activate the delivery system and to make it effective at the village level to respond to the felt needs of the poorest of the poor; to disseminate information; to make communities as self-reliant as possible; to show how village and indigenous resources could be used, how human resources, rural skills and local knowledge, grossly underutilized at present, could be used for their own development; to demystify technology and bring it in a simpler form to the rural poor; to train a cadre of grassroot workers who believe in professionalizing volunteerism; to mobilize financial resources from within the community with a view to make communities stand on their own feet; to mobilize and organize the poor and generate awareness to demand quality services and improve a community system of accountability on the performance of village level government functionaries;

The World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (WCARRD) convened by the United Nations in 1979 in Rome made certain observations where in it felt that the high percentage of failure of rural development programmes in many of the developing nations was mainly due to the lack of people's participation in the development programmes. It also felt that people's participation is most essential for the success of development programmes and this could be brought about only by voluntary organizations which worked closely with the people and which knew their pulse.

It may be noted that developmental programmes undertaken with active involvement of voluntary organisations have a greater chance of success as compared to the developmental programmes undertaken by the government where people become observers than active participants in rural development programmes. It is only when the people think that they are also a party to decisions that the people will develop a real sense of involvement. It may be observed that voluntary organizations play an important role in creating awareness, imparting education and ensuring people's active participation in the
process of development. They may involve in the dissemination of information and knowledge regarding the schemes of social welfare activities, self-employment programmes and also engage themselves in adult education programmes and running of certain training courses for the needy and poorest of the poor.

Voluntary action for rural development supplements governmental efforts in the field in many significant ways. It enlarges the scope of rural development plan by independently formulating its own activities, based on its own perception of rural needs. Voluntary agencies mobilize villages inclined for constructive work. They are best suited to channel their spare time and energy and by doing so they expedite the growth of leadership at various levels of the rural society\(^\text{17}\). Voluntary organizations not only undertake constructive work but also exercise surveillance over the government in their activities meant for the rural development. Voluntary agencies being people's institutions help in motivating, organizing and mobilizing people especially the poor to participate in planning and operation of the development programmes put forward by the government. They are also supposed to assist, motivate and organize people for self-reliant and group-reliant development activities based on local needs and with available resources.

The voluntary organizations have developed creative educational and communication materials and methods to enable the poor to develop their own skills and techniques for development activities. They have also developed innovative social techniques to generate participation of the poor and the illiterate to overcome social and political barriers to develop and cope with resistance and opposition from vested interests. Innovations done by voluntary organizations are numerous and cover all aspects of development like technical, managerial and social. In fact, it is because of their innovations in development that the voluntary organizations have acquired a special place of their own\(^\text{18}\). They claim to have
special qualities in their styles of functioning such as innovativeness, flexibility in operation, sensitivity to changing needs, and high level of motivation of functionaries, which are stated to be less pronounced in state sponsored Organization.

It may be noted that the rural development programmes must articulate the needs and aspirations of rural people. If rural development programmes fail to reflect the aspirations of the downtrodden it would not promote harmony and happiness in society which it seeks to achieve. The voluntary agencies play a role of a pioneer, an innovator, and a scientist in the field of rural development.

Because of close association with local tradition, culture, custom and environment these voluntary organizations play an effective role in the modernization and transformation of rural societies. They try to reduce hierarchical distance between leaders and the people at village level.

In the process of development, success lies largely on initiative and vision. It may be observed that the governmental programmes are mandatory whereas the voluntary agencies are obligatory. A rigorous exercise is done by any voluntary organization before actually stepping into implementation for the reason that failure in any manner at any level would cause a failure in the programme and damage reputation as well. It is the responsibility of the voluntary organization to design the programmes according to the vision, which make an impact on transformation in the society.

Voluntary organizations have played a very important role in development and Social welfare services. Apart from providing relief at the time of emergency owing to natural calamities, they have always played a pioneering role helping the needy, the destitute and the handicapped sections of the society. They do not wait for the government to undertake work; but on their own initiative and with their own resources have organized the needed services. In this respect voluntary organizations are closer to people because these organizations reflect the culture, values and sensitivity of the people.
1.4 Impact of Voluntary action and Limitations

Voluntary organisations have expressed about the limitations of their micro efforts and the frustration emanating from the fact that their ability to fight the forces of corruption, oppression and injustice was very limited. As a result, in the context of the country as a whole it has not been able to achieve significant empowerment of the people whether economically, politically or culturally.

Misuse of funds has become a common phenomenon. It is noticed that enormous amounts of funds are flowing from foreign countries to the voluntary organisations to be utilized for the development of the weaker sections. There is no suitable mechanism developed to examine whether the funds are properly utilized or not. Adequate steps should be taken and the Government should see that misuse of funds is not repeated further.

Mention has to be made about the recent controversy in regard to CAPART blacklisting 500 voluntary organisations for misuse of funds. This has resulted in a debate centering on the authenticity and accountability of voluntary organisations. Voluntarism focuses on a common action programme at the grassroots for the revitalization of corporate philanthropy and social responsibility, but it is also viewed as an imperialist strategy.

The primary challenge of the 21st century is to build the strength of civil society institutions. People's organizations at all levels need to be strengthened and enabled so that they can together act as strong civil society institutions. NGOs themselves need to become more democratically governed, participatory and accountable. They also need to be more thorough and professional in their chosen fields of work, be it grassroots action or policy advocacy. Only then can the voluntary sector develop the internal strength to become a progenitor of civil society institutions and also become an integral part of it.
1.5 History of NGO movement in rural development in India

There have been many societies working in India from times of history. Many of them were seen in medieval era which continued into British era working for social welfare, education, health and natural disaster relief most commonly.

There were traces of voluntary effort for betterment of rural life before independence. Individuals and associations helped the rural poor. Social reformers initiated and sustained movements against certain types of social practices such as 'Sati', 'bride-price' and for 'widow re-marriages' etc. Most of these reform movements were led by concerned and likeminded upper caste individuals who had been exposed to western education. The Atmiya Sabha and Brahmo Samaj in Bengal, Swaminarayan Sect and Manohar Dharm Sabha of Gujarat, the Prarthana Samaj (1854) and Hindu Dharm Sabha in Maharastra, and Arya Samaj (1875), Friend in Need Society (1858), Satya shodan Samaj (1873), National council for women in India (1875) were established with varying objectives. And many more followed. The work of these organizations focused mostly on recognizing the access of untouchables to education and worship, and access of women to education and a better social status within Hindu society.

The most active role in the field of rural development, largely in the inaccessible parts of the country, was played by the Christian missionaries since middle of the century, who aimed at an all round development of their converts.

Two American Missionaries called Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Hatch devoted their services to YMCA programme for improved poultry and beekeeping for honey in the Marthandum taluk of the erstwhile Trivandrum State. Another Missionary called Dr. Leonard Elmbirst from United Kingdom, in collaboration with Rabindranath Tagore, worked on rural reconstruction and made Sriniketan as pioneering institution. A large number of Christian missionaries established educational institutions, hospitals and other charitable institutions for the poor even in remote rural areas.
The legal status of the NGOs was officially confirmed by Societies Registration Act from 1860 introduced by the Government. In the early 20th century, Gopala Krishna Gokhale established an elite cadre of students as ‘servants of India’ Society who were expected to devote themselves to the cause of national development in rural areas after five years of study under his supervision. A firm foundation was laid for secular voluntary action in 1905 with the advent of the society ‘Servants of India’ a secular NGO.

Mahatma Gandhi’s Swadeshi movement after his return from South Africa in 1916 advocated self sufficiency through small scale local production using local resources. Mahatma Gandhi envisaged prosperity to the nation through self reliant villages by accessing local resources. The new wave of 'back to the villages' movement quickly spread far and wide and a spurt in voluntary activism in the field of rural development occurred\textsuperscript{23}. Rabindranath Tagore set up the Sriniketan Institute of Rural Reconstruction in 1921 with the aim of making the rural population self-reliant and self - respectful. In 1921 the Martandam experiment was started in Madras Under the leadership of the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) to bring about a complete upward development towards a more abundant life for rural people, spiritually, mentally, physically, socially and economically\textsuperscript{24}. F.L. Brayne, the district collector of Gurgaon, in Punjab in 1927, started a programme of rural reconstruction based on the ancient virtues of hard work, thrift, self-respect, self-control, self-help, mutual help and mutual respect\textsuperscript{25}. The princely state of Baroda launched in 1932 a broad-based programme of rural amelioration to promote the will to live better and a capacity for self-help and self-reliance.

Gandhiji proposed gram panchayaths with more independent powers through decentralization of powers to see voluntary action towards development through participation at local level. Vinoba Bhave started in 1951 the famous Bhooman Movement in India. At the end of 1957, nearly 4.2 million acres had
been donated. It may be observed that Vinobha Bhave's movement of Bhoodan and Gramdan in the early periods of independence gave a fillip to certain organizations. It transformed Mahatma Gandhi's ideology of integrated and comprehensive rural development. It also created a climate for voluntary action and proved that voluntary actions still had much to contribute in the field of rural development.

It may be noted that after independence, the adoption of democracy, socialism and socio-economic justice as its goals by the state, commencement of the era of socio-economic planning, the launching of the nationwide state sponsored programmes of community development as its concern, people’s participation had created an atmosphere wherein the voluntary organisations gained fresh impetus and continued with vigor their innovative experiments in rural development.

The successive Governments have formulated schemes and made policies for social welfare. The successive Governments have seen NGOs supplementing and complementing the Governments in social and rural development. The first Five Year plan stated that the services of NGOs should be appreciated and the state should cooperate with them in strengthening their efforts.

Consequently, central Social Welfare Board was established in 1953 to fund NGOs and activities with peoples’ participation. The Government of India decentralized development activities through 1950s and established National Community Development Program and National Extension Services in this direction. The decentralization was furthered by Panchayath Raj Institutions (1958). Many farmer unions and cooperative societies were founded thereafter for self initiative and concerted voluntary action and participation. The Association for Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development (AVARD) was formed as a consortium of major Voluntary Agencies with the same intention.
During 60’s foreign funds flowed into domestic NGOs changing the character of NGOs. They entered into partnership with international agencies and have taken up larger tasks. At the same time during 70’s Government started minimum needs program to give education, electricity and health to everyone. People’s Action for Development of India is one of the many Governmental agencies started with this initiative. Many Indians were trained abroad in NGO systems and various processes involved in NGOs who professionalized NGO sector on their return.

1970’s and 1980’s have witnessed grassroots interventions advocacy at various levels and mobilization of the marginalized to protect their rights. 1990’s witnessed international donors channeling their funds directly through Government, NGO networks and large corporate NGOs which pushed smaller NGOs into the back ground.

As a consequence spontaneous initiatives at community level are neglected due absence of smaller NGOs at community level. 90s also witnessed NGO- Government collaboration, new innovative methods in development strategies and processes. The planning Commission also has initiated NGO-Government interface through conferences in 2000 and formed Council for Advancement of Peoples Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) in 1986 to promote and assist voluntary efforts in implementing Rural Development programmes. The Government has set up institutions to promote funding of NGOs (khadi and village industries, cooperatives, central social welfare board, national wasteland development board, CAPART etc). In this scenario the NGOs have become dependent on state; a mere instrument in the hands of Government and consequently many NGOs’ approach is uneasy and reluctant to some extent.
1.6 National Policy on the Voluntary Sector

In May 2007, the cabinet of ministers of the Government of India approved the National Policy on the voluntary sector as the first step in the process to evolve a new working relationship between the government and voluntary organizations. Through the policy, the government commits to encouraging, enabling, and empowering an independent, creative, and effective voluntary sector with diverse form and functions, so that it can contribute to the social, cultural, and economic advancement of the people of India. It recognizes that the voluntary sector has contributed significantly to finding innovative solutions to poverty, deprivation, discrimination, and exclusion, through awareness raising, social mobilization, service delivery, training, research, and advocacy.

Among the specific central government actions cited in the policy are encouraging state governments to simplify, liberalize, and rationalize laws and rules on registration of voluntary organizations; examining the feasibility of enacting a simple, liberal central law to serve as an alternative all-India statute for voluntary organization registration; and encouraging the evolution of an independent, national self-regulatory agency for the voluntary sector. Other steps include considering tax rebates for transfers of shares and stock options to voluntary organizations; simplifying provisions of the foreign contributions (regulation) Act; introducing training modules for government employees on constructive relations with the voluntary sector; creating joint consultative groups comprising government and voluntary organization representatives; identifying national collaborative programmes to be implemented in partnership with volunteer organizations; supporting philanthropic institutions and foundations that provide financial assistance to deserving voluntary organizations; and recognizing excellence in governance among voluntary organizations by publicizing best practices.
1.7 Context of Research Study

Today, India has a vigorous NGO sector. Although there has been no complete census of NGOs, it is estimated that about 25,000 to 30,000 are active in India. In fact, as of December 31st, 1989, there were 12,313 NGOs registered with the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act (FCRA) 1976; furthermore, 726 NGOs were unregistered but under the prior permission category. One problem with NGOs in India, as with NGOs anywhere else in the world, has been the increasing dependence on governmental funds or donations from external (foreign) donors like the World Bank. This dependent relationship has resulted in a lack of flexibility on the part of NGOs to pick their missions and objectives since many are expected to perform certain tasks in return for funding. But, further still, it has also created structures that have become more bureaucratic in nature and, hence, less effective in development. Nevertheless, NGOs are here to stay and will continue to work in India on political, economic or social issues. The task before them is how they will manage to produce change. There is not much information available regarding the functioning of NGOs at the grass root level and their role in rural development.

The history of NGO initiatives in India is quite well known but they assumed larger role in the last few decades. In view of their collaborative, independent and grass-root initiatives the study of their strategies, programmes, impact elucidate important aspects on policy perspectives on social, human and economic development of rural areas.

Keeping this in background, the present study is taken up in West Godavari and East Godavari district (Konaseema) of Andhra Pradesh with specific emphasis on initiatives and impact of programmes undertaken by Social Service Centre.
1.8 Statement of the Problem

Having understood the important role of NGOs in India and their qualitative and quantitative service to the society, it is also essential to understand the unique services provided by them, especially in rural areas. Some of these NGOs have emerged as large scale institutions to cater to the needs of more and more needy people. The quality of their work encompasses wide gamut of activities. In view of their quantum of services and qualitative outputs they have been emerging as strong institutions at district and regional levels. As a result, these institutions provide an ample opportunity of studying emerging of institutions of development at grass-roots level to regional level.

Study of such institutions provides an opportunity to understand the ability of institutions to mould their actions and initiatives to the requirements emerging from the society. Moreover, government agencies can not alone meet the requirements of development that are emerging from different sections of the society. As cited elsewhere, Voluntary Agencies or Non Government Organisations have been emerging not only as additive providers of service to the society but also as strong and reliable agencies to reckon with to ensure poverty alleviation and all round development activities. Further, in the context of achieving Million Development Goals, the quality and quantity of NGOs’ services assume more importance.

In this context, a few of the NGOs have been emerging to provide comprehensive service to the society with their own mobilized funds, with the support of government agencies and in collaboration with government or private agencies. These institutions provide an ample opportunity to study their systematic approach adopted for the development of the poor and the rural areas and also institutional mechanism adopted to ensure success.
One of the leading NGOs in southern part of India is Social Service Centre operating from Eluru, the district headquarters of West Godavari district in Andhra Pradesh. Social Service Centre has emerged as comprehensive service provider to the needy across the districts of West Godavari, East Godavari districts.

The Social Service Centre (SSC) Eluru was established in 1977 to take up human development programmes for the benefit of the poor, the marginalized and the under privileged in the society irrespective of caste, creed and religion. Social Service Centre organizes programmes in entire West Godavari district (46 mandals) and Konaseema region (16 mandals) of East Godavari district. Various programmes organized by the Social Service Centre as follows:

1. Animation program (Women empowerment):
   - Upland Area - 15 mandals of West Godavari District.
   - Konaseema-14 mandals after killer cyclone 2004.

2. Community Based Disaster Preparedness (CBDP):
   - Narsapuram, Palakol and Mogalthur areas after Tsunami 2004 in 3 Mandals
   - Konaseema after Tsunami 2004

3. Tsunami Rehabilitation program : (Konaseema)
   - Started after Tsunami in 2005 in 3 mandals exclusively for the fishermen community including CBDP.

4. HIV/AIDS awareness Program :
   - West and East Godavari Districts

5. Integrated Tribal Development:
   - 5 mandals in upland area, West Godavari District
6. Child labour project:
   - West Godavari District

7. Child line (1098)
   - Started in 2007 and going on in collaboration with Government of Andhra Pradesh.

8. Premanvitha:
   - Started in 2005 and still going on in collaboration with Government of Andhra Pradesh. etc.,

The above cited programmes implemented by the organisation reveals that the organisation is conducting programmes benefiting wide range of clientele group.

Since the organisation has a comprehensive structure and provides wide range of services to wide range of people spread across wider geographical area, it provides an ample opportunity to study the institutional framework, implications and efficacy of its programmes etc. Such research investigation enables to understand the factors responsible for their successful operation and dole out mechanism for propagating similar institutions elsewhere to strengthen institutions for development so that the efforts of poverty alleviation and rural development sponsored by government agencies can further be strengthened.

The above in view, the present study of “Impact of Voluntary Organisations on empowerment of weaker sections” (A study of Social Service Center, Eluru, A.P, was taken up.)
1.9 Objectives of the Study

Keeping in view the focus of the study, the objectives derived for the study are as follows:

1. To study the organizational structure and pattern of programmes conducted by Social Service Centre;
2. To study the socio-economic conditions of beneficiaries of Social Service Centre;
3. To study the pattern of impact of Social Service Centre programmes on selected beneficiaries;
4. To study the perceptions of Social Service Centre beneficiaries on various issues pertaining to socio-economic outlook; and
5. To study the innovative measures undertaken by Social Service Centre

1.10 Scope and Limitations of the Study

The study was conducted in the entire area of West Godavari district as well as Konaseema region of East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh in India. The study area was thus selected keeping in view the operations of Social Service Centre. As the beneficiaries selected for the study (450) consist of those from Social Service Centre and only a representative sample of 150 beneficiaries from other than Social Service Centre (but including government agencies), the findings of the study were limited to the beneficiaries selected for the study. Though, general references were drawn yet the study findings, keeping in view the limitations of resources with the researcher, were largely limited to the beneficiaries selected for the study.

There are many voluntary organisations working for rural development in this area. The present study is confined to one such organisation i.e. Social Service Centre. Hence the findings may not be useful to form an opinion about the other organizations in general. The present study is relied more on the perceptions of the respondents for assessing the impact and it could not evolve any quantitative methods or tools to measure the impact.
1.11 Methodology

To obtain comprehensive analysis the methodology mentioned below is adopted employing the following sample design.

1.11.1 Sample Design

Keeping in view the pattern of programmes implemented by Social Service Centre, the sampling of the study is designed in such a manner to capture the view of all beneficiaries to garner holistic information concerned. On close perusal of programmes implemented by Social Service Centre, it is evident that the organisation is implementing the following category of programmes:

a. Socio-economic Development Programmes
b. Welfare Programmes
c. Empowerment Programmes

As the organisation has comprehensive programmes but at the same time catering to the needs of its clientele group on the above cited parameters, the beneficiaries of the programmes were categorized in the following means keeping in view the principal theme of the programme:

a. Socio-economic Development Programmes
   Under these category beneficiaries of Integrated Tribal Development, Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme etc. and Integrated Tribal Development Programme were grouped together.

b. Welfare Programmes
   Under this category beneficiaries of HIV/AIDS awareness programmes, Child Labour Programme, Child Line, Premanvitha etc. were covered.

c. Empowerment Programme
   Under this category beneficiaries of Animation Programmes ( savings, IGP, CBDP, leadership training, Awareness, training, social justice, gender justice, CBOs, Networking, etc ) were largely covered.
Further, the geographical spread of programmes implemented has also to be considered in order to capture holistic perception of beneficiaries of Social Service Centre. The programmes of the organisation were basically spread over Delta region, Upland area and Tribal area of the West Godavari district as well as East Godavari district (only Konaseema region). Hence, care has been taken to consider the geographical spread of the respondents as well.

**SAMPLE DESIGN**

**Social Service Centre, Eluru**

- **Delta**
  - 14 Mandals
  - 180 Villages
  - Allavaram Mandal
    - Thadikona
    - Ravulapalem
    - Thummalapalli
      - Raghavapuram
      - Boyagudem
      - Chintalapudi
        - Koruteru
        - Chideru
        - Itukulakota

- **Upland**
  - 11 Mandals
  - 258 Villages
  - Chintalapudi Mandal

- **Tribal**
  - 3 Mandals
  - 97 Villages
  - Polavaram Mandal
Therefore, the sample of the study consists of 150 beneficiaries (50 from each region) under each category of programme and hence the total sample of the study consists of 450 beneficiaries of Social Service Centre from West Godavari district and Konaseema region of East Godavari district. A sample of 150 is collected from three villages in each mandal from each region. The sample of 450 beneficiaries was drawn as per representative sampling process from each of the specific geographical area of operation within the West Godavari district and Konaseema of East Godavari Districts put together as one unit. The method adopted for selection of respondents from each region is stratified sampling method. Care has been taken to cover all age groups, all social categories, castes and beneficiaries of all programmes of Social Service Centre. In addition to the questionnaire method for collection of data from the respondents, participant observation method and informal discussions were also held with the respondents for eliciting correct information to get in-depth understanding of the impact of Social Service Centre on the respondents.

Further, in order to establish the specific impact of Social Service Centre programmes on the respondents, a sample of 150 respondents, who were covered only under similar government sponsored programmes, but not covered under Social Service Centre Programmes, were drawn from all the three respective regions as Control Group.

Thus, in all, the total sampling of the study consists of 600 respondents.

1.11.2 Instruments for Data Collection

A structured schedule was canvassed among the respondents of the study consisting both open and close ended questions. The questions were designed in such a manner to capture the socio-economic conditions, perceptions on various socio-economic issues, changes occurred after accessing the benefits from Social Service Centre, pattern of change in annual income, mobilization of assets and so
on. Apart from primary data collected from the field the secondary data was collected from different sources which include books, research articles, various journals, reports of Governmental and non-governmental agencies, seminar proceedings, print media and Web.

1.11.3 Analysis of Data

Data collected was subjected to simple frequency tables and also different statistical techniques were used to verify the consistency of opinion expressed by the respondents. The analyzed data would be presented in tabular form and needful analytical description would be derived for the purpose of study. In addition to these, statistical techniques like correlation coefficient, probable error and other mathematical techniques were used while tabulating, analyzing and interpreting the data.

1.12 Scheme of the study

The comprehensive analysis of the study would be presented in seven of the following chapters:

Chapter I: Introduction

This chapter would be devoted to description of role of NGOs in the rural/developing sector, need for understanding the initiatives of NGOs, contributions of NGOs in India, statement of problem and need for undertaking the study.

Chapter II: Review of Literature

This chapter is devoted to review of literature on similar studies conducted. Relevant books reports documents conference documents and research articles published in professional journals are covered.
Chapter III: Profile of the Study Area and Organisation

This chapter is devoted to the profile of area selected for the study and also description of Social Service Centre whose programmes impact is being studied by the researcher.

Chapter IV: Socio Economic Development Programmes – Impact and Implications

This chapter is devoted to analysis and description of data pertaining to impact of socio-economic development programmes undertaken by the Social Service Centre in the study area.

Chapter V: Social Service Centre and Welfare Programmes – Impact and Evaluation

This chapter discusses the impact of Welfare Programmes organised by the Social Service Centre.

Chapter VI: Empowerment of Beneficiaries – Role of Social Service Centre

This chapter discusses the outcomes of the welfare programmes organised by the Social Service Centre in reference to empowerment programmes.

Chapter VII: Summary, Conclusions and Policy Implications

This chapter is devoted to presenting the summary and findings of the study, drawing observations of the study as well as conclusions derived from the study and perceived suggestions.

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References


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