Chapter-3
Methodology

The previous chapter on literature review has outlined various dimensions of literature related to the area of research concerned. The researcher has attempted to explore the key elements of Social Capital and its interrelatedness with NGO. The Research study tries to establish the crucial relation between NGO and its contribution in fostering social capital. Therefore, this study is based on mix-method research design which has adopted a triangulation method consisting of both quantitative and qualitative methods. This chapter consists of various sections ranging from Rationale of the Study, Aim of the Study, Objectives of the Study, Research Questions, Research Design, Field of the Study, Universe, Sampling, Types of data, Sources of Data, Process of data collection, Tools of data collection, Data Analysis, Operational Definition, Ethical Issues and Limitations of the Research Study.

3.1 Rationale of the Study:

The elaborate analysis of existing literature on Social capital and NGOs in different perspectives portrays a significance of the respective terminology. After having examined various viewpoints of different authors, it comes to this conclusion that associational membership as well as cognitive factors paves way for formation of social capital. Social capital is dependent upon existence of trust, norms, social networks, civic virtue which over a period of time, tend to be self-reinforcing and cumulative. Social Capital is also categorized into structural and cognitive forms (Siisiäinen, 2000). On one hand, it may be measured through membership of voluntary associations, on the other, the trust and cooperation among people also signifies the robust social capital. The community networks play a major role in developing social capital. These community networks are developed by NGOs for developing horizontal alliances among scattered and less privileged communities. NGOs enjoy closer relationship with their constituents and as a result, are more likely to engender their trust and participation (Riley, 2002). NGO tends to be homogenous organizations of like-minded individuals joining for a common cause which promotes bonding social capital (Anheier and List, 2005). They have a special ability to work with and strengthen local institutions. Voluntary associations instil in their members and subjects, habits of cooperation, solidarity, public spiritedness (Antoni and Grimalda, n.d.). It is also highlighted that voluntary
organizations generate trust and social understanding because they allow people of different backgrounds to work together. NGOs have been shown to foster social capital by working together with people and communities in providing capacity-building support to foster collective action and extension of cooperative bargaining norms and networks (Abom, 2004). NGO interventions enhanced community norms and networks, but mainly between the NGO practitioner and the participants as opposed to social capital within and among the community of participants (Islam, 2015). NGOs manage to build social capital and trust between themselves and their beneficiaries. It works as repository of social capital. It is not mere membership in these voluntary organizations that creates social cohesion but it is active participation in these organizations (Heuser, 2005). They have ample scope for furthering trust and solidarity among masses in a fragmented society.

The rationale for undertaking the respective research study is “absence of empirical study on role of NGOs in mobilizing social capital both among tribal and non-tribal people in Jharkhand”. Especially, in Jharkhand there has been no specific study on role of NGOs in mobilizing social capital among both tribal and non-tribal communities in an integrated manner despite the fact that lots of NGOs are involved in implementing their projects there through enhancing social capital. Therefore, this study will open an arena of elaborate thinking over role of NGOs in bridging differences among different sections of community through use of social capital.

**3.2 Aim of the Study:**

The aim of the study is to examine the role of NGOs in mobilizing social capital. It is intended to carve-out responsible factors assisting NGOs in garnering social capital.

**3.3 Objectives of the Study:**

- To examine role of NGOs in mobilizing masses.
- To examine the factors essential in the process of social mobilization and raising social capital.
- To understand the programmes and intervention of NGOs in the process of raising social capital.
3.4 Research Questions:

The Researcher has developed some research questions based on specified objectives.

- Are NGOs able to bring democratic participation of target people in their intervention area?

- Are NGOs able to organize target people through Community-based Collectives like Cooperatives, Self-Help Group (SHG), Community based Organization and other voluntary organization?

- Are NGOs capable of bringing mutual bonding, civic virtue, social networking, trust and confidence among target people?

3.5 Research Design:

The Research Study seeks to find out the relation between NGO and mobilization of Social Capital. During the literature review of various empirical studies, it has been found that there is a relation between NGO and its contribution in mobilizing social capital. Therefore, the researcher seeks to explain those factors through mix-method approach consisting of both quantitative and qualitative methods. The tools used for collecting primary data are Interview Schedule, Focus Group Discussion and case study.

3.6 Field of the Study:

The Researcher has centred his study in 2 districts of Jharkhand namely Deoghar and Dumka. The study is conducted among 4 NGOs in these two districts. Jharkhand is a state which is situated in eastern part of our country spanning around 79,710 km (http://documents.gov.in/JH/11774.pdf). The Population of Jharkhand according to 2011 census stands at about 32 million, making it the 13th most populated state in India (Census, 2011). Of the total population of Jharkhand state, around 75.95 percent live in the villages of rural areas. Jharkhand has a majority of population in tribal areas which consists of 28 percent ST (Census, 2011). The state has 30 types of scheduled tribes. In Dumka alone, nearly 39 percent of population belongs to Scheduled Tribes (Census, 2011). It has a total ST population of nearly 4,95,239 (Census, 2011). It is heavily populated with Santhal tribes. On the other hand, Deoghar district is also populated with Santhal tribes. The indigenous groups are concentrated mostly in the districts of Dumka.
and Deoghar (Census, 2011). The ST population in Deoghar constitutes nearly 12 percent of total population (Census, 2011).

Figure-3A: Map of Jharkhand

(SOURCE: https://gramener.com/indiamap/)

3.6.1 Brief Profile of Jharkhand:

The State of Jharkhand is spread across 79,714 sq. kms. having a population of 32,966,238 (Census, 2011). The State accounts for nearly 37 percent of country’s total mineral deposits. Nearly 29.61 percent of total area is covered under forests and 38 lakh hectares of land is only cultivable (Department of Industries, Govt. of Jharkhand, n.d). Jharkhand is characterized by the Chotanagpur Plateau consisting of a series of plateaus of different elevations– the most important ones being the Ranchi plateau, the Ramgarh plateau and the Hazaribag plateau (Italian Trade Commission, 2010). Jharkhand has some of the richest deposits of iron and coal in the world apart from being part of one of the most industrialized regions in the country (Italian Trade Commission, 2010). Rivers like Koel, Subarnrekha, Damodar, Barakar, AjoI, Mor, Konar and Bokaro flow in the state and this explains the potential of hydel power in the state.
The climate of Jharkhand is generally tropical with very hot summers and cold winters. Jharkhand has large deposits of minerals. 40 percent of the total minerals of the country are available in the state. The performance of Jharkhand for the last few years, has been better than the national average. Agriculture and allied sector comprises of agriculture (including animal husbandry), forestry and logging and fishing. Among them, agriculture has remained the dominant sub-sector. Its contribution to the value of the output of this sector remained about 77 percent between 2004-05 and 2010-11 and above 80 percent thereafter (Jharkhand Economic Survey, 2015-16). Apart from agriculture, the allied sector like fishing has also made remarkable progress. Its share in the output of this sector was only 1.2 percent in 2004-05, but has improved to 2.7 percent in 2015-16 (Jharkhand Economic Survey, 2015-16). Growth in the fishing sector, because of the geographical limitations, has remained highly volatile; recording as high an annual growth of 54.65 percent in 2006-07 and as low a rate as minus 7.05 in 2009-10 and about 2 percent in the year 2010-11 (Jharkhand Economic Survey, 2015-16). In addition to fishing sector, the forestry and logging sector have also shown a very steady growth during the said period. Jharkhand has witnessed a very sluggish growth in industrial units because of low growth of manufacturing sector. In Industrial unit, the mining, quarrying sectors have made remarkable progress. The contribution of mining and quarrying sector increased from about 21 percent to 35 percent and that of construction from about 12 percent to 22 percent in the total output of the industrial sector between 2004-05 and 2015-16 (Jharkhand Economic Survey, 2015-16). The manufacturing sector experienced a negative 0.86 percent and registered manufacturing minus 2.79 percent compound annual growth rate (CAGR) between 2004-05 and 2015-16 (Jharkhand Economic Survey, 2015-16). The outputs of manufacturing and registered manufacturing sectors, this year also, have declined by 0.11 percent and 2.8 percent respectively from those of last year (Jharkhand Economic Survey, 2015-16). The status of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises showcases the steep decline during 2014 and 2015. During September 2014 and September 2015, the financing of MSE increased by 15.52 percent from Rs. 11665.61 crore as at end-September 2014 to Rs. 13476.32 crore as at end-September 2015 (Jharkhand Economic Survey, 2015-16). Jharkhand has also witnessed the slow growth of formal banking sector ranging from commercial banks, regional rural banks to cooperative banks. It has nearly 25 Public sector banks,
Private sector banks and 2 regional rural banks (Jharkhand Economic Survey, 2015-16). The year-on-year credit and deposit growth of the banking system in Jharkhand has slowed down during the period December 2014 and September 2015 (Jharkhand Economic Survey, 2015-16). Total agricultural credit of all the banks in the state as of September 30, 2015 was Rs. 12,198.61 crore which constitutes 17.82 percent of the advances of the banks (Jharkhand Economic Survey, 2015-16). Jharkhand is endowed with rich mineral resources which creates it the hub of energy sector. But still, the condition of power in the state is very miserable. The Jharkhand Urja Vikas Nigam Limited (JUVNL – Holding Company), Jharkhand Urja Utpadan Nigam Limited (JUUNL – State Genco), Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam Limited (JUSNL – State Transco) and Jharkhand Bijli Vitaran Nigam Limited (JBVNL – State Discom) are utilities involved in generation of electricity (Jharkhand Economic Survey, 2015-16).

The per capita consumption of electricity in Jharkhand is 552 kWh, which is significantly lower than the national average of 1,010 kWh (Jharkhand Economic Survey, 2015-16). In terms of social environment, the condition of Jharkhand is very pitiable. Several mortality measures like infant mortality, maternal mortality, crude death rate are indicating the severe health condition of Jharkhand. Crude Birth Rate (CBR) was 24.6 per 1,000 population and Total Fertility Rate (TFR) was 2.7 per 1,000 women, both were higher than the national averages of 21.4 and 2.3 per 1,000 population, respectively, in 2013 (Jharkhand Economic Survey, 2015-16). According to the Rural Health Statistics (RHS) March 2015, Jharkhand has 3957 active Sub-Centres (SCs), 327 Primary Health Centres (PHCs), and 188 Community Health Centres (CHCs), 10 Sub-Divisional Hospitals (SDHs), 24 District Hospital (DHs), and 101 Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) (Jharkhand Economic Survey, 2015-16). Most of these facilities lack basic amenities. Nearly 69 percent of sub-centres lack regular water supply, 81 percent lack electric supply at uninterrupted level, 26 percent of them do not have all-weather roads. In terms of Community Health Centre (CHC), only 9 percent of them have availability of all kinds of specialists (Jharkhand Economic Survey, 2015-16). In terms of education sector, the situation is a little improving. As per the data of NSSO 71st round, the overall literacy rate in Jharkhand is 70.3 percent which shows a gap of 7.2 percent in terms of female literacy (Jharkhand Economic Survey, 2015-16). Jharkhand has performed very well in terms of keeping the primary level student drop-out rate at 6.4 percent in 2014-15 (Jharkhand Economic Survey, 2015-16). The transition rate of students moving from primary level to upper primary level went up in the state from 74.2 percent during 2009-
10 to 82.8 percent in 2014-15 (Jharkhand Economic Survey, 2015-16). In terms of higher education, the condition of Jharkhand is still not very praiseworthy. It is obvious here that the GER (Gross Enrolment Ratio) of Jharkhand at higher educational level was 13.4 in comparison to all India rate of 23.6 (Jharkhand Economic Survey, 2015-16). Due to poor coverage of primary, secondary, higher secondary and higher education, Jharkhand is not able to perform well in its educational attainment. In terms of social composition, Jharkhand is a tribal dominated state. According to census 2011, the population of Jharkhand consists of 32 types of tribes. About 29.12 percent of the rural households in Jharkhand are from Scheduled Tribe community including 0.97 percent of primitive tribal groups (PTG) households (Jharkhand Economic Survey, 2015-16). The tribal students are provided educational support in terms of various educational incentives. At present, in Jharkhand with the help of NGOs, 300 bedded 4 eklavya schools and 200 bedded 3 ashram schools are running successfully in districts like Dumka, Sahebganj, West Singhbhum, Gumla, Saraikela, Jamtara and Ranchi (Jharkhand Economic Survey, 2015-16).

3.6.2 Brief Profile of Deoghar district:-

Deoghar district is one of the pilgrimages of India located in Jharkhand state of India. It is famous for lord Shiva temple called “Baidyanath Dham”. Deoghar or Baidyanath Dham where among the 12 Shiva Lingas spread across the country the Shiva Linga known as Kamna Linga is worshipped (Census of India, 2011). The Deoghar district is named after its principal town of Deoghar. Deoghar means “the abode of gods” (http://www.jharkhandtourism.org/religious-tourism.html). Davadhidev Mahadev is presiding deity of Deoghar district. Deoghar town is famous as one of the Sanctum Sanctorum of Hindus (Directorate of Census Operations, Jharkhand, 2011). The Hindus from all walks of life and from far flung areas of the country come to worship lord Shiva with Kanwars in the month of sharwan (July/August) every year (Census of India, 2011). This district lies between 23° 03’ to 24° 05’ (north) latitude and 86° 09’ to 87° 04’ (east) longitude (Ministry of MSME, Govt. of India, n.d). Deoghar district is surrounded by Banka district of Bihar in the north, by Dumka (Jharkhand) in the east, by Jamtara (Jharkhand) in the south and by Munger (Bihar) and Giridih (Jharkhand) in the west (Ministry of MSME, Govt. of India, n.d). The total geographical area of the district is about 2479 sq. kms. or 230106.58 hectares (Ministry of MSME, Govt. of India, n.d). The district of Deoghar contains several clusters of rocky hills covered with forest,
but series of long ridges with intervening depressions (National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning (ICAR, n.d). The general slope of the district is from north west to south east. Geologically, the district is mainly covered by Chhotanagpur granite gneiss of Archean age with patches of alluvium, sandstone and shale of Gondawana formations (National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning (ICAR, n.d). Nearly 70 percent of the district is covered by hard and compact granitic rocks known as Chhotanagpur granite gneiss (National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning (ICAR, n.d). In these formations, groundwater occurs under unconfined condition in the weathered mantle and under semi-confined to confined conditions in the fractures underneath. Deoghar district has a population of 1,492,073 whereas the male population is 775,022 and female population is 717,051 (Directorate of Census Operations, Jharkhand, 2011). The current growth of population in the district is 28.03 percent as against 24.89 percent in 2001 (Directorate of Census Operations, Jharkhand, 2011). The density of population in Deoghar district is 602 per kilometre (Directorate of Census Operations, Jharkhand, 2011). The total population of the district is 4.52 percent of total population of the state (Directorate of Census Operations, Jharkhand, 2011). In terms of sex ratio, the condition of district is not very remarkable. It is pegged at 925 out of 1000 male population. The literacy rate is in the district at 64.85 percent which consists of male literacy of 76.85 percent and female literacy of 51.80 percent (Directorate of Census Operations, Jharkhand, 2011). The condition of Deoghar district in terms of rural and urban scenario is also quite obvious in terms of sex ratio, literacy rates, density of population and percentage of children. Urban area of the district is quite in contrast to rural area of the district. In terms of urban population, out of the total Deoghar population for 2011 census, 17.32 percent lives in urban regions of district (Census, 2011). In total, 258,361 people lives in urban areas of which males are 136,886 and females are 121,475. Child population (0-6) in urban region was 34,741 of which males and females were 18,348 and 16,393 (Census, 2011). In terms of rural areas, as per 2011 census, 82.68 percent population of Deoghar district lives in rural areas. The total Deoghar district population living in rural areas is 1,233,712 of which males and females are 638,136 and 595,576 respectively (Census, 2011). In rural areas of Deoghar district, sex ratio is 933 females per 1000 males. If child sex ratio data of Deoghar district is considered, figure is 959 girls per 1000 boys. Child population in the age 0-6 is 233,712 in rural areas of which males were 119,310 and females were 114,402 (Census, 2011). Literacy rate in rural areas of Deoghar district is 60.49 percent as per census data 2011.
Gender wise, male and female literacy stood at 73.80 and 46.14 percent respectively (Census, 2011). The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes population in Deoghar district as per census data of 2011 remains 159,077 and 176,140 respectively. It is evident here that nearly 259 villages consist of SC population (Census, 2011). Similarly, the ST population resides in nearly 203 villages (Census, 2011). The sex ratio of Scheduled Castes population in the urban areas of the district is quite unfavourable for females as there were only 906 females per 1000 males recorded at the time of 2011 Census (Census, 2011). The literacy rate in Deoghar district is also quite variant. The literacy rate of males is as high as 67.85 percent as against 51.8 percent for females (Census, 2011). As regards rural areas of the district, the literacy rate is observed to be 60.49 percent, with male literacy rate being 73.80 percent and female literacy accounting for 46.14 percent (Census, 2011). On the other hand, the literacy rate in the urban areas of the district is to the extent of 84.36 percent, the male and female literacy rates being 90.24 and 77.73 percent respectively (Census, 2011). The literacy rate in various blocks of Deoghar district ranges from highest to lowest levels. The gap in male-female literacy rate is found to be maximum in case of Sona Rai Tharhi block which stands at 30.29 percent (Census, 2011). In the order of gap, the second position comes at 29.46 percent held by Palojori block (Census, 2011). The Deoghar block also records a gap of 26.45 percent in male-female literacy rate. The total workers in the district of Deoghar account for 38.75 percent of total population whereas the proportion of non-workers is as high as 61.25 percent (Census, 2011). The proportion of male workers in the urban areas of the district is 46.41 percent whereas that of female workers is around 8.08 percent (Census, 2011).

3.6.3 Brief Profile of Dumka district:-

Dumka district is one of the tribal districts of Jharkhand. Dumka district is ranked 11th in its population size and 9th in its area in entire Jharkhand (Census, 2011). There are 237 uninhabited villages (out of 2,925 total villages) in the district of Dumka (Census, 2011). As per data of census 2011, the most populated village is Nonihat under Masalia block whereas Malaipur village is the least populated village in Dumka district (Census, 2011). Cultivation is considered to be main source of their income. Being a tribal district, Dumka has a long history of agri-based small scale enterprises (Census, 2011). It covers an area of 3716.02 sq. kms. having a population of nearly 13,21,096 as per census 2011. It is inseparable from its Santhal culture. Santhal Pargana was created as a separate
district in the year 1855 by transferring-out portions of Bhagalpur and Birbhum districts (Census, 2011). It consists of 10 blocks namely Dumka, Gopikandar, Jama, Jarmundi, Kathikund, Masalia, Ramgarh, Ranishwar, Shikaripara and Saraiyahat (Census, 2011). This district is encircled by districts of Jharkhand, Bihar and West Bengal namely Godda and Banka in the North, Jamtara and Burdwan in the South, Pakur and Birbhum in the East and Deoghar in the West (Census, 2011). Dumka district is at 86 16” North latitude and 87 15” East longitudes (Census, 2011). With respect to population and area, the rank of the district amongst the various districts of the state is 11th and 10th respectively (Census, 2011). Dumka district is primarily considered to be a tribal district. All the Santals and most of the Kols own one to two acres of paddy land and perceive themselves as farmers, even though a considerable proportion of their household income derives from the collection and sale of forest produce (Rao, 2005). Tribals like Santhals, Paharias and Lohras make a sizeable chunk of the population of the district (Census, 2011). Dumka district being a tribal district is highly covered with mountain, river and forests. It has a total of 2925 villages where the prime source of livelihood is cultivation (Census, 2011). The settlement consists of three hamlets or tolas. Latar tola, or the lower hamlet, has eighteen houses of the non-dominant Santal clan (Rao, 2005). The Kol and Paharia households inhabit chetan tola, or the upper hamlet, which also has two Santal houses (Rao, 2005). Although there is no apparent hostility between the Santals and the Kols, the dominant culture of the district is defined by the Santals, and the Kols accord them with this hegemony as they do not consider themselves strong enough to form a separate faction (Rao, 2005). With increasing state control and declining access to forest resources following the Forest Conservation Act, 1980, the Paharias have realized the need for settled cultivation. Samu Grihi, a Paharia residing on the hill-slopes, had cleared a few plots for cultivation inside Dumka district (Rao, 2005). More than 79 percent of workers are attached with agriculture (Rao, 2005). The topography of Dumka district is quite uneven. It is surrounded by hilly regions. The district is situated in the northern plain of India and eastern plateau and hill region. The Climate of Dumka district is semi-tropical with hot & dry in summer and cold in winter throughout the district (Ministry of MSME, Govt. of India, n.d). The height of the district above sea level is 175 mts. The annual rainfall varies from 110cm to 130cm (Ministry of MSME, Govt. of India, n.d). The soil of the district is more or less fertile and mixture of red clays and sandy soil. Total geographical area of the district is 5.58 lakh hectare out of which nearly 40 percent area comes under net
cultivated area, 11 percent covered forests and the rest 49 percent area falls under barren, cultivable waste, pasture and other agricultural use (Agricultural Technology Management Agency, 2000). The important river of the district is Mayurakshi which has a Dam for storage of water at Massanjore. Masanjore dam is also a famous picnic spot (Ministry of MSME, Govt. of India, n.d). The Sex Ratio in Dumka district is 977 which is quite higher than that of Census towns and villages which are 906 and 960 females respectively (Census, 2011). The Sex Ratio in Dumka Nagar Parishad in 2001 was 843 which increased to 876 in 2011 (Census, 2011). The distribution of SC and ST population in Dumka Nagar Parishad is 10 percent and 6 percent respectively. Dumka district consists of 3.16 percent SC population and 42.10 percent ST population as per census 2011. Dumka district has economic structure contributed by primary, secondary and tertiary sectors. The primary sector (agriculture, forestry & logging, fishing and mining & quarrying) contributed about 23.02 percent to the GDDP in 2008-09 (Urban Development Department, Govt. of Jharkhand, 2016). The percentage contribution of primary sector to the GDDP has decreased over the period primarily due to decrease in contribution from stagnation in agriculture sector (Urban Development Department, Govt. of Jharkhand, 2016). In terms of Secondary Sector, the contribution to GDDP was about 38.7 percent in 2008-09. The sector registered an annual growth rate of 10.61 percent between 2004-05 and 2008-09 primarily on account of high growth in manufacturing activities (Urban Development Department, Govt. of Jharkhand, 2016). Food processing is the main industrial activity in Dumka and contributes about 37 percent of the industrial output of the district. The contribution of the tertiary sector to the district GDDP was about 38.3 percent in 2008-09 (Urban Development Department, Govt. of Jharkhand, 2016). The sector registered an annual growth rate of about 8.37 percent between 2004-05 and 2008-09. The percentage of main workers to the total workers in Dumka Nagar Parishad area and census towns is 87 percent and 71 percent respectively, which is higher than the percentage of main workers in villages (i.e. 55 percent) (Urban Development Department, Govt. of Jharkhand, 2016). The agricultural activity in Dumka is basically rainfed and done through traditional cropping pattern. It has major two types of cropping pattern i.e Mono-Cropping and Double-Cropping. Under mono-cropping, the cultivation is done for rice, maize, pigeon pea, groundnut and horse gram while under double-cropping rice-wheat, rice-mustard, maize-wheat, maize-mustard, rice-vegetable are grown. Fisheries is one of the important business in Dumka district (Agricultural Technology Management Agency, 2000). According to 1996-97,
the area under fish cultivation is 32 acres with the production capacity of 2200 fingerlings per annum (Agricultural Technology Management Agency, 2000). Both government and private agencies are involved in distribution of fingerlings (Agricultural Technology Management Agency, 2000). Being a tribal district, Dumka is pioneer in its forestry programme in Jharkhand. The total forest area in the district is 0.60 lakh hectare, which comprises 11 percent of the total geographical area of the district (Agricultural Technology Management Agency, 2000). In the mid-1950s, the dispensation of justice within the village used to be done with the help of groups consisting of Marandi, Murmu and Santal tribes (Agricultural Technology Management Agency, 2000).

The rationale behind selection of Deoghar and Dumka districts of Jharkhand is exploration of community spirit, mutual bonding, trust and confidence among poor people. This is premised on studies of World Bank in December’ 1998 and June’ 2001; Paul Collier (1998) and Christiaan Grootaert (2001) which stated that the Social Capital is the capital of the poor. Therefore, the criteria of inclusion of these two districts in Research Study is their categorization into 250 most backward and poor districts of India (http://www.panchayat.gov.in/documents/10198/707958/SQ%2020286.pdf). They are eligible for Backward Region Grant Fund of government of India (http://www.panchayat.gov.in/documents/10198/707958/SQ%2020286.pdf). On the other hand, it is suggested through literary manifestations that various national level NGOs are involved in implementing their projects through community-based collectives in these districts. The people have been organised into community-based collectives for initiating collective effort.

3.7 Universe:

The Universe of Research Study is divided into two parts. One is for Non-Governmental Organizations and the other is for total respective beneficiaries of selected NGOs. The first part consists of approximately 121 registered NGOs consisting of nearly 74 in Deoghar district (http://www.ngoinfo.org/ngos/deoghar/page/5) and nearly 47 in Dumka district (http://dumka.nic.in/NGO.htm) of Jharkhand. The second part of the universe comprises of approximately 5860 beneficiaries from selected 4 NGOs.
3.8 Sampling:

The Research study involves purposive sampling. The Researcher selected 4 NGOs (2 each from Deoghar and Dumka districts of Jharkhand) based on their intervention into the field through community-based collectives like SHG, CBO, Cooperative Society and other voluntary organization. These NGOs are ASEEFA, NEEDS in Deoghar district and PRADAN, BADLAO FOUNDATION in Dumka district. The criteria for inclusion of these 4 NGOs are: *Their Intervention into field for 15 years and more as the study is dealing with social attributes and secondly their Intervention through community-based collectives like SHG, CBO, Cooperative Society and other voluntary organization.* Furthermore, the Researcher selected 260 respondents under these 4 NGOs purposively based on their association with Self-Help Group, Cooperative society, Community based Organization and other voluntary organization under respective NGO’s interventions. The criteria of inclusion for beneficiaries under study are: *Their association with these above-mentioned community-based collectives and their regular and active participation in its programmes and activities.* The beneficiaries consist of both women and men.

3.9 Types of Data:

The Researcher has identified some data as per specified objectives.

- In terms of fulfilling the first objective, the researcher collected the data related to building of solidarity among the respondents, developing leadership skills among the respondents. The data related to building of solidarity collected was (a) Participation of respective people from various socio-economic sections of society (b) Promoting harmonious relationship among respective people (c) Facilitating coordinated action (d) Concern of respective people towards welfare of their area. Similarly, the data related to building of leadership captured was (a) Rotational Responsibility to members in Community-based Collectives (b) Stability in the leadership in the community-based collectives (c) Nurturing of Capability and Quality to resolve issues of contention in the area (d) Building of self-confidence and capacity among members of community-based collectives (e) Participation of members in decision making of Community-based Collectives.

- The researcher while responding to the second objective, collected the data related to mutual bonding, trust and confidence, growth of civic virtue and social
network among respondents. The data related to mutual bonding captured was (a) Feeling of mutual support towards needy persons, (b) Assistance in case of emergency situation (c) Existence of Harmonious Relationship. The data related to civic virtue captured was (a) Participation in Collective Activity (b) Association with Community-based Collectives (c) Access to Information among members about Community-based Collectives’ Activities (d) Participation of Respective People for development issues of Area. Similarly, the data related to trust and confidence captured was (a) Trust in Financial Issues (b) Existence of Inter-Personal Trust (c) Kinds of Inter-Personal Trust. The data related to social network collected are (a) Existence of Social Networks (b) Mutual Coordination between Community-based Collectives and other Social Groups (c) Frequency of Interaction among respective People for local Issues.

In order to respond to the third objective, the researcher identified the data related to fostering of community-based collectives in the area. It captured the data related to formation of SHG, CBO, Cooperatives and other voluntary organizations during implementation of its varied programmes. The intervention strategy of formation of community-based collectives for running various development programmes by respective NGOs has been examined.

3.10 Sources of Data:

In the wake of aforementioned objectives, the researcher has gathered data from both primary and secondary sources. The secondary data was collected from various journal articles, books, NGO reports, Government Records, archives etc. The primary data was collected through interview schedule, Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and Case Study. The semi-structured interview schedule was developed for beneficiaries of NGOs. The FGD Guide was used to extract data.

3.11 Process of data collection:

The Researcher has undertaken the task of collecting data in six phases. In the first phase, the researcher has started the desk review of secondary resources. During this phase, the various factors related to mobilization of people, growth of reciprocity, cohesiveness, social bonding was examined through in-depth literature review. The
researcher visited libraries of Jawaharlal Nehru University, University of Delhi, Visva-Bharati for collecting various literature.

In the second phase, the Researcher collected the names of various Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) working in Deoghar and Dumka districts of Jharkhand. The addresses were collected from directories of NGOs published by Government of Jharkhand. During this phase, the selection of NGOs under the study was done.

In the third phase, the Researcher selected respondents from respective 4 NGOs (2 NGOs each in Deoghar and Dumka districts) and undertook the collection of data through interview schedules. These NGOs are ASSEFA, NEEDS in Deoghar and PRADAN, BADLAI0 FOUNDATION in Dumka district. The Researcher interacted with farmers, agricultural labours, unorganized workers, entrepreneurs while collecting data.

In the fourth phase, the Researcher based on responses, modified the interview schedule and initiated its revised data collection. The researcher collected the data from 120 respondents (30 each from 4 NGOs) in these two districts. The tool of data collection utilized during this phase was interview schedule and FGD. The researcher conducted FGD with SHG members, Farmers’ club members, cooperatives society members.

In the fifth phase of data collection, the Researcher visited both the districts for conducting second round of data collection. He undertook interview schedule for 80 respondents (20 each from 4 NGOs). In addition to interviews, the Researcher collected qualitative responses through exhaustive FGD and case study with members of cooperative Society, SHG and voluntary organizations.

Finally, the sixth phase of data collection began with collection of data from the rest 60 respondents and some case studies. The beneficiaries of NGO intervention engaged with respective community-based collectives were interviewed.

3.12 Tools of data collection:

The Researcher has adopted the triangulation method which consists of interview schedule, Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and Case Study. The respondents are put questions regarding effect of NGO in bringing cohesiveness among them. The integration of people on common lines through group formations, associability through NGOs is explored through questions. In addition to interview schedule, the FGD and
Case Study have been used to extract qualitative responses from respondents. The interview schedule has been prepared keeping in view factors ranging from mutual bonding, civic virtues, trust and confidence, social networks, solidarity and leadership. The Interview schedule has mostly questions on perception of respondents related to mutual bonding, trust, solidarity, civic virtue, leadership and social networking. The interview schedule carries questions to extract structured information from respondents related to their associability with community-based collectives. The questions in this schedule range from developing leadership, solidarity, promoting mutual bonding, trust, civic virtue to social networks. Apart from interview schedule, the FGD and Case Study have also been utilized by the researcher for gathering information. In order to understand the perception of respondents towards effectiveness of community-based collectives, the in-depth FGD was conducted among members of these groups. The qualitative aspect of responses was extracted.

3.13 Data Analysis:

In the research study, the qualitative and quantitative aspects of data have been analysed. The quantitative data has been analysed based on cross-tabulation method, percentage formula. The extracts of FGD and Cases have been analysed through description of narratives. The data related to mutual bonding, trust and confidence, civic virtue, social networks, solidarity, leadership has been analysed through percentage method and description of narratives of FGD and Case Study.

3.14 Operational Definition:

- **Non-Governmental Organization (NGO):** NGOs are not-for-profit organizations which are basically aimed at improving the quality of life of people through various development programmes. They perform institutional function to reach closer to the people through service delivery mechanism. They are task-oriented and execute the welfare programmes through formation of micro-level groups in the community. The main aim of the organization is to mitigate the sufferings of the deprived sections of the society.

- **Social Capital:** Social Capital is nothing but trust and mutual reciprocity which binds the people into an integrated entity. It is embedded in social relationship and unites the people despite several differences. Social Capital is the ability of
individuals to mobilize resources through their social relations. Social Capital ensures that people belonging to varied groups get accumulated at one commonplace. Social Capital facilitates the informal exchange of resources between households. The frequency of interaction among people leads to development of reciprocal relationship thus resulting into a robust social capital. It emphasizes over position of individuals within network to bring mutual bonding among them. One of the major functions of social capital is to enable people to group together to obtain some collective benefit.

- **Community-based Collectives:** The Community-based Collectives is an alliance or organization of individuals working together in a common effort to bring about community changes over time to achieve a common goal. The purpose of this coalition is to create and launch community wide initiatives to address broader issues. It is incapacitated to achieve goals and objectives that its individual stakeholder organizations benefit from. It is considered to be a powerful force for bringing positive changes in the community. The community collectives group has a clear vision, targeted outcome and strong relationship with members. The community-based collectives nurture a healthy environment through promoting a coordinated approach. It forms a common goal for development of the community’s stature.

- **Self-Help Group (SHG):** The Self-Help Group (SHG) is based on the philosophy of cooperation. It is a mutually coordinated group having homogeneity in their functionality and redressing the grievances of its members through mutual consultation. It empowers the poor deprived people to reap economic benefits through reciprocal support. The basic principles of SHG are mutual trust, group cohesiveness, spirit of thrift, skill training, capacity building. It also plays an important role in differentiating between consumer credit and production credit. Due to involvement of SHG, the poor people are incapacitated to intervene into development discourse. The members of SHG participate in its meetings on the principle of solidarity which leads to development of trust and confidence among them.
➢ **Cooperative Society**: The Cooperative Society is a voluntary association of persons who work together and strive for attainment of economic interest. It is an association to foster economic growth of people through mutual assistance of its members. It furthers the sustainable community development. It enhances the economies of scope and scale through increasing the bargaining power of its members. The Cooperative society helps in the process of augmenting mass support to participate in economic progress. It is involved in various welfare activities ranging from educational development, housing, banking services to livelihood promotion activities. It is also an instrument for mobilization of human and economic resources. It assists people in furthering their economic interests. Through cooperative society, the disadvantaged segment of population is organized into a robust economic enterprise.

➢ **Community-based Organization (CBO)**: The Community-based Organization (CBO) is an institution to enhance community spirit. It is basically an organization which is perceived to be playing a crucial role in development agenda. It is a conglomeration of grassroot people which is formed to serve specific needs. It is a localized institution and contributes towards fulfilment of responsibility. It shares the risks and cost on equitable basis. It comprises of local and indigenous people who are involved in formulation of project to further self-reliance and self-confidence. It empowers the segregated community to venture into an entrepreneurial activity. The CBO equips the local people to capitalize over their social networks.

➢ **Mutual bonding**: The mutual bonding is a form of reciprocity. It assists in terms of binding different people into a mutual network. It exists in inter-personal relationship. The mutual bonding is quite instrumental in bringing an inclusive growth in society through developing a trustful relationship among people. The mutual bonding refers to relationship amongst members of a network in some form. The Social network is important for the purpose of surviving personal, social and associational network.

➢ **Civic Virtue**: The Civic Virtue is an adherence to the public good. It emphasizes over public good rather than an individual welfare. It equips an individual to become a committed citizen for growth of community. The Civic Virtue transforms the individual freedom into social upbringing. It constructs a stable society based on responsible people. It gears individuals towards right deed. An individual becomes an
informed citizen if he imbibes in himself, the civic virtue. It holds individuals accountable for any kind of development of the society.

- **Trust and Confidence:** The Trust and Confidence is one of the important signifiers for social capital. The trust is very essential for ensuring a healthy relationship among people. Trust is commonly defined in terms of beliefs and faith. It implies an assured attitude towards another. The Trust is considered to be a multi-dimensional construct formed by beliefs. The Trusting intention is a situation specific construct. It implies an assured attitude towards another. It is also called a function of assurance provided by social structures. The trust and confidence is inherent in relationship issues between individuals and institutions. It is a multi-dimensional phenomenon.

- **Social Network:** The social network is a web of interactions between people for carrying-out certain tasks. It is based on social cohesion and bridges the gap between various sects within society. The Social Network represents metaphor for social relationship and organizes the data. The Social Network develops reciprocity and represents the relations. It is created within a specific context and nurtures particular individuals. The Social Network fosters informal exchanges and develops strong social ties. An individual’s attitude is shaped through functioning of his social network. It is very helpful in facilitating transactions in relationships. The Social Network focusses on patterns of relationship and exclusion.

- **Solidarity:** The solidarity is an integration bridging the divide between diversified community persons. It makes people closer to each other. It also refers to highly secular and universalistic political and social ideals. It rests on norms and values for bringing harmonious relation in the society. The divergent interests of people intermingle at a point which is referred to as solidarity. Due to existence of solidarity, society is capable of strengthening its inter-personal connectedness of people.

- **Leadership:** The leadership is an attribute to ensure guiding power among individuals. It directs an institution towards accomplishment of certain objectives. It regulates resources towards the way of outcome. It is also a communication process to maximize the potential of people and influence people to achieve a shared goal in a given situation. It is also an ability to communicate the vision of development among people in order that it comes true. It enhances the capability of individuals beyond its normal limitations. In other words, it is a purposeful relationship which
advocates for transformational changes. An effective leadership ensures that an institution may prosper unhindered through a smooth communication channel. Leadership is considered to be a fascinating subject for many people. The growth of leadership within an organization directs it on the path of sustainable development and reduces the chances of institutional failures. In case of heterogeneity in opinions, an effective leadership brings a common parlance which transforms diverse strategies of growth into a unified tactics within organization.

3.15 Ethical Issues:

In the wake of ethics and values, the Researcher has taken care of ethical issues seriously. He has attempted to maintain objectivity from the stage of data collection to data analysis. The normative issues of Research study has been addressed by the Researcher through following measures:-

- The Researcher has acquired the informed consent from the participants prior to initiating the data collection. The purpose of research study has been communicated to the participants during the interactive session.

- The selection of respondents as per respective NGO has been done based on afore-mentioned determined criteria in order to avoid biasness in selection of sample. The determined criterion is their association with community-based collectives, their regular and active participation in its meetings.

- During the data collection phase, the jargons, contradictory words, phrases, provocative sentences either in written form or verbal form, have been avoided. The respondents have been well-informed about key issues prior to interview scheduled. In case of Focus Group Discussion (FGD), the content of open-ended questions has been widely disseminated among participants in order to generate enthusiasm and clarity for discussion.

- In case of data analysis, the sensitive information regarding some personal characteristics of respondents have been avoided and made confidential. The responses regarding inter-personal feelings and emotional traits have been carefully represented. The notion of trust and confidence, mutual bonding, solidarity of people has been represented carefully to infer conclusive findings.
3.16 Limitations of the Research Study:

Like various other Research studies, this study is also not free from certain limitations. The characteristics of study, its pattern of analysis has some restricted structure. Due to concentration of study in two districts of Jharkhand, the findings may be restricted to only these respective districts. It may lack its probability of occurrence in other districts. The NGOs are selected based on purposive sampling as per their criteria. Hence, the characteristics, profiling of data representing concerned NGOs may not be similar to other NGOs. As the key factors in this Research Study are mutual bonding, trust, civic virtue, social network, solidarity, the Research is very much restricted to its qualitative aspect. Due to its qualitative aspect, the findings of the research study may be unit specific. The responses of people may be more pertinent to their area which may not be universally applicable. The qualitative aspect of data varies from one individual to another individual.
References


