CHAPTER - III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1.0 Introduction

Voluntary-Organisations – the present day NGOs as they are known – have been a long tradition in India and occupies a pride place. The basic philosophy behind voluntary efforts is to make the people aware of the self-sufficiency and lead them to the goal of self-reliance. In the earlier decades of development process in the country, voluntary-organisations (VOs) played the role of welfare agencies. They have been rendering services to individual, groups, communities and the society to a greater extent particularly to the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, socially maladjusted, underprivileged and ever exploited groups. Most of these VOs worked on charity basis for the benefit of these excluded groups. In later time-period, a large number of organisations sprang-up all over the country working with the grass-roots people in improving their living conditions. These organisations were purely voluntary. After the attainment of independence in 1947, India was declared to be a ‘welfare-state’. With this declaration, it made a number of provisions in the form of various programmes for the social welfare and economic
upliftment of the poor. With the launching of various rural-development programmes, particularly since the sixth Five-year Plan, NGOs have shifted its focus from 'welfare' activities to the challenging field of rural-development. Now they are engaged in various activities closely related to rural social-transformation and economic upliftment. Due to this increased role of NGOs in diverse activities, due recognition has been given to the NGOs by the government to support the developmental tasks rather than act as welfare agencies. Several grants-in-aid facilities are made available to these NGOs to implement the government sponsored rural-development programmes. This recognition by the government to NGOs to play a role in its planned development for the masses, particularly, at the grass-roots level, in the country gave an impetus to the growth of the 'NGO-sector'.

While some are directly involved in working with the poor, helping them to get the benefits of many government sponsored development programmes. Some others train the rural people to start their self-employment or self-help schemes/activities. Still some more get development workers, specialists in various branches of knowledge add social workers together for seminars, conferences, and workshops to exchange experiences and learn from each other. The much-increased thrust on rural-
development and 'grants-in-aid' facilities in recent years has induced NGOs to take-up several development activities besides welfare activities. As a result, there has been enormous increase in the number of NGOs all over the country. But due to the lack of a complete census, their exact number is not known. Tripathi (1991) roughly estimated at about 1,00,000 NGOs in India, of which only 25,000 to 30,000 are active. Mishra (1989) estimated 1,50,000 NGOs in general and 2000 NGOs or groups particularly in rural-development, working in India at the national level. It is estimated that 20,000 villages in the country are covered by NGOs that hardly form 3% of the rural India. NGOs network is spread-over in all the states of India. In the state of Haryana also, to which the area of present study belongs, there is a large number of VOs/NGOs working in diverse fields in both urban and rural areas. There are about 20,000 NGOs registered with the office of the Registrar societies, Chandigarh (upto June 4, 1999) in the state of Haryana of which 541 are existing in the district of Rohtak, working in diverse field with a view to trying to cater to the needs of various categories of persons who need special kind of assistance and services. These organisations are known by some different characteristics i.e. organisational structure, funding, partnership, area of operation, level of operation etc. It is
generally observed that NGOs are playing a positive role in
government sponsored rural-development projects and
programmes. Besides, many of them are tackling the issues like
awareness-building, educating, conscientisation of rural people
and provision of training to the rural people to start their own
works. NGOs are also assumed to inspire the vulnerable sections
of rural society to make organisations like co-operatives, self-help
groups (SHGs) etc.

3.2.0 Rohtak District-A Background

The Rohtak district is a part of Eastern Haryana. The
district derives its name from its headquarter town, ‘Rohtak’
which is said to be a corruption of Rohtashgarh, a name still
applied to the ruined sites (also called Khokhrakot) of two older
sites, one lying immediately North of the present town and other
about 5 Kms towards the East.

Traditionally, it is named after the Raja Rohtash, in whose
days the city is said to have been built. It is also claimed that the
town derives its name from the ‘Roherra’ (Tacoma-undulata), a
tree called ‘Rohitaka’ in Sanskrit. It is said that before the town
came into existence, it was the site of a forest of ‘Rohitaka’ trees
and hence its name become Rohtak. Another version connects
Rohtak with Rohitaka which is mentioned in ‘Mahabharta’ in connection with campaign of Nakula, the Pandva warrior.

The areas of Rohtak district has undergone many changes, extending over hundreds of years before the administrative unit emerged in its present form. Under the Mughal Emperor Akbar, when his minister Todar-Mal divide North India into administrative circles, the area of Rohtak fell with in the Sarkars of Delhi and Hissar Firquas. By the treaty of Surji Arjungaon, signed on December 30, 1803, the Rohtak area along with the other possessions of Sindhia situated to the west of ‘Yamuna’ passed to the British and came under the administration of the North-west provinces. But the British had no intention at that time to hold large territories beyond Yamuna. Accordingly, a number of chiefs and leaders, who had done good military services against the Marathas or had atleast remained neutral, were settled in this tract. In 1824, the Rohtak district was formed as a separate unit consisting of Gohana, Kharkhoda, Mandhoti, Rohtak, Beri and Meham-Bhiwani tehsils. This whole area remained under the resident of Delhi till 1832 A.D. But two district of Rohtak and Jhajjar together with rest of Delhi and Hissar Division were detached from North-western provinces after 1857 and passed to the Punjab government. After its transfer to the Punjab, the
Rohtak district experienced several changes before assuming its present form. Till 1973, Rohtak district was given a shape with four tehsils i.e. Rohtak, Sonipat, Jhajjar and Gohana. In 1973, a separate district ‘Sonepat’, was created and Sonepat and Gohana tehsils were allotted to Sonepat district. In July 1997 another district, Jhajjar, was created after bifurcating Rohtak district into Rohtak and Jhajjar. At present, the district of Rohtak consists of 2 tehsils-Rohtak and Meham and 5 blocks-Rohtak, Lakhan Majra, Meham, Sampla and Kalanaur.

3.2.1 Location and Relief

The district is situated at a distance of about 74 kilometers from Delhi and lies between 28° 19' 30" to 29° 00' 3" North latitude and 76° 12' 45" to 76° 58' 15" East Longitude. The district is bounded by Jind and Sonepat districts of the state of HARYANA on North-East, Delhi on the East, Gurgaon on South-East, Jhajjar district on the South, Bhiwani district on the South-West and Hissar district on the west.

From relief point of view, the general slope of HARYANA is from North-East to South-East with an exception in South where the slope is towards the North. The variable slope tendencies and resultant topographical differences are responsible for the
formation of a saucer like depression in the Eastern margin of Rohtak district. The total area of the district is 1667.77 square-Kilometer, which make 3.77 percent of the total area of the state. The district is sub-divided into the following micro-regions, on the basis of soil, topography and climate: - Meham plain - extend over Meham tehsil and western part of Rohtak. It makes boundaries of Hissar and Bhiwani in west, Mohindergarh and Rewari in south and Rohtak plain and Jhajjar low land in east and Jind and Sonepat district in the north. The soil of this region is loam. Due to a good network of canals, the region has shown progress in the field of agriculture.

Rohtak plain – extend over part of Rohtak and it makes boundaries with Meham plain in west, Sonepat district in North, Bahadurgarh tehsil in east and Jhajjar low land in East and Jind and Sonepat district in the North. The soil of this region is loam. Due to a good network of canals, the region has shown progress in the field of agriculture.

3.2.2 Climate, Humidity and Rainfall

The district is characterised by semi-arid climate having hot and cool conditions during summer and winter and meagre rainfall. Only during the three monsoon months of July, August
and September, does moist air of oceanic origin penetrate into the district to make the weather comparatively milder. The cold season starts towards the later half of November when both day and night temperature fall rapidly with the advance of the season. From about mid of March, temperature begins to rise rapidly. May and June are the hottest months. During rainy seasons, salts are washed down towards ground water, in summer evaporation takes place resulting into capillary-action. On reaching the surface, these salts solutions evaporates and salts crystallise as a white incrustation on the surface appearing like a skin disease. Such crustance is visible in low saucer of Rohtak district. The air is dry during the greater part of the year. In the monsoon months humidity is high. April and may are usually the driest months, humidity in the afternoons being less than 20 percent during these months average annual rainfall in the district is 525 mm.

3.2.3 Demography

The district of Rohtak has four towns, one Zila Parishad, 66 Panchayat Samities and 146 villages. There are 122469 occupied residential houses in the district, of which 81096 houses are in rural areas. As per 1991 census, the total population of the district is 791887, of which 4,28,557, are males and 3,63,330 are females. Of the total population 1,45,000 belong to the SCs categories which form 18.71 percent of the
total population. The total population of the district is 20.8 percent of state population. The sex-ratio in the district is 848 females per 1000 males. Out of the total population, 5,38,346 persons which constitute approximately 67.98 percent of the total population are living in rural areas. About 32 percent people live in urban areas as against 25 percent state urban population. The density of population in the district is 475 persons per square kilometer. The literacy rate in the district is approximately 63.68 percent as against the state percentage of 55.85. The demography of the district is shown in the table 3.1

Table – 3.1
Demography Structure of Rohtak district

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Contents</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Area (Square Kilometer)</td>
<td>44,212</td>
<td>1667.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Population</td>
<td>16,463,648</td>
<td>7,91,887</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>8,827,474</td>
<td>4,28,557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F</td>
<td>7,636,174</td>
<td>3,63,330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Rural Population</td>
<td>12,408,904</td>
<td>5,38,346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Density of population (per sq. K.M.)</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Sex-ratio</td>
<td>865</td>
<td>848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Literacy Ratio (%)</td>
<td>55.85</td>
<td>63.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>69.10</td>
<td>76.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F</td>
<td>40.47</td>
<td>48.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>% of Urban Population to the total population</td>
<td>24.63</td>
<td>32.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>% of rural population to the total population</td>
<td>75.37</td>
<td>67.98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: - Statistical Abstract of Haryana 1997-98

3.2.4 Economy of Rohtak-District

The economy of Rohtak district is primarily agrarian. Nearly 52.58 percent of the total main workers are engaged in agriculture and allied activities, which is less than the state average of 57.77 percent. The main crops grown in the district are wheat, bajra, sugarcane, mustard and gram. Recently sunflower and rice cultivation is also increasing in the district. About 92.7 percent (1,40,062 Ha) of the total geographical area is under cultivation. The total irrigated area in the district is 99800 (Ha) of which 90 percent (90900 Ha) is irrigated by canals and the remaining area (8900 Ha) is irrigated by tubewells. The district has 7949 Ha area under forest which is 4.76 percent of the total geographical area of the district. The farmers of the district are quite progressive and therefore mechanisation and adoption of modern technology in farming is gaining momentum. There has been a constant increase in number of tractors, threshers, weeding-wheels, seed-drills, pumpset tubewells etc. Various agriculture-development oriented policies have been captured by state government in the district and there has been tremendous achievements in productivity due to the adoption of High-yielding varieties of seeds, judicious use of chemical fertilizers, plant protection measures and land development.
During 1996-97, 187 thousand ha area was covered under high-yielding variety of wheat, bajra and rice crops. The consumption of chemical fertilisers during 1997-98 was 31985 tones and there were 21998 diesel and 1951 electric pumping sets and tractors in the district during the same period.

Though, agriculture is the main occupation of the people in the district, however, to supplement their meagre income, people are also engaged in various allied activities viz dairying, poultry, piggery, sheep-goat rearing etc. Dairying is the most important allied activities in the district. The district has one milk-plant unit at Rohtak and two sheeps and wool extension centres at Ritoli and Pilana villages.

 Industrially, Rohtak is one of the fast developing districts of the state. The distribution of industries is however, uneven. The majority of industrial units are concentrated at Rohtak-Delhi Road. The district has a good industrial base with 27 large and medium scale industries alongwith 11307 small-scale industries. District industries centre (DIC) is functioning at the district headquarter. The facilities of single window has also been introduced in the district to look-into the problems of entrepreneurs, initiate action and take decision to solve their
problems of supply of inputs and of marketing of products. Rohtak is one of the few privileged districts as it has essential infrastructure like health, education, transport, communication etc. All the 146 villages in the district are electrified, well connected by pucca roads and are covered under safe drinking water supply. The district is well provided with other essential services like postal services, banking etc. There are 94 post-offices, 5 telegraph centres and 30 telephone centres. There are 96 bank branches, out of which 26 branches are located in rural areas and 70 branches in urban areas. The district has 2 hospitals, 21 primary health centres (PHCs), 2 community Health Centres (CHCs), 2 dispensaries and 162 sub-centres in the rural areas and 6 Hospitals, 2 PHCs, 2 CHCs, and 13 dispensaries in the urban areas. There are 6 police station and 11 Police-Posts in the district.

Educationally also, the district is one of the most important place in the state. The district has 9 colleges, 236 primary school, 73 middle school and 222 high school. One medical college (PGI), one university (M.D.U.), two ITI, two engineering college and two Ayurvedic college also located in the district.
3.3.0 Profile of Blocks in Rohtak-District

In July, 1997, after bifurcation of Rohtak-District into two Rohtak and Jhajjar districts. The Rohtak district consists of 146 villages two Tehsils and five blocks. The profile of these blocks is given below one by one.

Rohtak

The Rohtak block was created in 1954 and is having 57 villages, 55 panchayats and one town. It is a densely populated block in the district. It has a rural population of 181458 (22.91%) with the area of 55359 Ha. It is industrially developed block having large, medium and small scale industrial units. One PGIMS and one university are situated at Rohtak city and this block has seven colleges, two ITIS, one Ayurvedic college and open Engineering College. There are 62 bank branches looking after the credit needs of the area.

Lakhan Majra: - The block was formed in the year of 1974. It has a total area of 16653 ha and has a rural population of 54809 (6.92%), spreading over in 13 villages. There are 5 offices of the banks in the block and those villages which are not covered by
above bank offices are covered by bank branches of the Rohtak town.

**Meham:** - The block is situated in the North-west of the district. It has a rural area of 41617 ha and has a rural population of 120112, spread over in 24 villages and one town. Canal irrigation is the main source of irrigation. There are large, medium and small-scale industries in the block. 13 bank branches are operating in the block.

**Sampla:** - Sampla block is situated on the Eastern part of the district. The rural area of the block is 21695 ha covering 24 villages. It has a population of 101249 (12.78%). Industrial growth is gaining momentum at Sampla. Agricultural implements are the main industrial products. There are 9 bank offices functioning in the block.

**Kalanaur:** - There are 28 villages and one town in the block. The block has rural area of 22707 ha and has rural population of 73635 (9.29%). The economy of the block is mainly agrarian. The block is served by 9 bank branches. There is one college at Kalanaur.
Table – 3.2

Block Wise Basic Data of Rohtak-District (1991 Census)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Block</th>
<th>Number of villages/ Panchayats</th>
<th>Area in (Ha)</th>
<th>Rural Households (Number)</th>
<th>Rural population % of district</th>
<th>Literacy Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Rohtak</td>
<td>57/55</td>
<td>55359</td>
<td>27547</td>
<td>22.91</td>
<td>71.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>L. Majra</td>
<td>13/13</td>
<td>16653</td>
<td>8336</td>
<td>6.92</td>
<td>64.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Meham</td>
<td>24/34</td>
<td>41617</td>
<td>18755</td>
<td>15.17</td>
<td>65.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Kalanaur</td>
<td>28/24</td>
<td>22707</td>
<td>11123</td>
<td>9.29</td>
<td>71.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Sampla</td>
<td>24/25</td>
<td>21695</td>
<td>15096</td>
<td>12.78</td>
<td>75.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>146/151</td>
<td>156031</td>
<td>80857</td>
<td>67.08</td>
<td>70.37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source : District Annual (1998-99) Plan DRDA - Rohtak

3.4.0 Purpose of the Study

Although there has been a phenomenal growth in the number of NGOs in India and there are a number studies concerning with the nature, composition and organisational and financial structure of NGOs. But still very little is known about NGO’s individual projects or more particularly, the extent to which NGOs succeed in the task of reaching the poor, promoting participation, taking-part in rural-development works and impact on reducing poverty or economic betterment. It was therefore, felt that a systematic study was needed which might help us to understand the organisational structure, programmes, problems, and other related issues of the NGOs. An attempt has been made in the present study to examine the role of NGOs in rural-development. The purpose of the present study was to examine
as to what extent the NGOs are able to reach the poor, helping them and promoting their participation in development, empowering them to share the benefits of development and reducing their poverty especially in rural areas and to give suggestions for their effective functioning. The present is a study of NGOs working in the rural areas of the state of Haryana. The study area of the present study is confined to one district -- the district of Rohtak -of the state of Haryana. The period of the present study is a duration of five years ranging from 1994-95 to 1998-99.

3.5.0 Methodology

There can be several ways to evaluate the work of NGOs working in rural areas. Scholars in different studies have adopted mainly two approaches. They are: -

a) Goal fulfillment approach, and

b) Learning process approach.

a) **Goal fulfillment method** is mostly used to examine or analyze the outcome of NGOs' performance in achieving their pre-determined goals. In this method, already stated
goals remain the same and the focus is on their implementation and fulfillment.

b) **The learning process approach**, first used by David Korten (1980), emphasises on the operational strategies of the programme or of the organisation for measuring their effectiveness. In this method, the goals of the programme or organisation are not taken as static. They may be redefined by the NGO by learning from the experience gained during implementation and by taking into account the changing environment, that is, changing internal and external conditions. Korten points out that in a changing and dynamic society continuous rethinking and replacement of pre-determined goals or addition of new goals, is a necessary condition to make the implementation more effective.

Samuel Paul (1992) in his study “Managing development programmes: The lessons of success” - has given another method known as ‘Strategic Management Approach’ in which he argues that to evaluate the working of NGOs, scholars should “examine if the choices the NGOs made in selecting a certain model of development are appropriate and conducive to
furthering the development of the target population." He states that the development performance is influenced by a certain combination of key variables such as the environment, the strategy, the structure and the process. Their appropriate combination termed by Samuel Paul "the right-fit", is necessary for goal-fulfillment and for evaluating the performance of a programme or organisation.

Kortens' Learning Process Approach and S. Paul's' strategic management approach emphasize on the redefinition of goals in the light of changing conditions. Though these approaches are dynamic and evolutionary, permitting the organisation to adapt to continually changing circumstances. Yet, they are not complete themselves. Since they do not consider necessary to examine the fulfillment of stated goals. It is essential for any development model to set certain priorities of goals and strategies of implementation. The most fruitful model for analysing and evaluating the work of NGOs is a combination of the goal fulfillment framework and the learning process and strategic management approach because none is adequate on its own (Vishwanath, Vanita, 1993, P.10).
The present being an exploratory-cum Descriptive study, the basic thrust is to gain familiarity and insight into the organisational properties of the NGOs, with a view to formulate more precise research questions for subsequent in-depth investigations and to give some practical guidelines to the practitioners in their approach towards an effective development of organisational system. The major thrust of the study is to evaluate the role of NGOs in people's participation, development and reducing poverty. Being an exploratory attempt, the study also pieces together the shattered informations on NGOs in the district and narrates its significance. The purpose in other words here is to find out how far the NGOs have been influential in shaping the life of rural people and involving them in developmental process, and to which extent they are able to fulfill their goals. The approach used in the present study, therefore, is 'goal-fulfillment approach' to study the effectiveness of the NGOs.

**Key Concepts**

**Organisation:** - The term 'organisation' has been viewed and defined by different disciplines differently. After reviewing various explanations given by scholars belonging to various disciplines
and taking into account certain common characteristics, organisation in its simplistic form refers to a group of persons who are working together to achieve certain common objectives. In the context of the present study, organisations refer to the NGOs registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and functioning in the study area as a legal corporate body to render social services or to pursue rural-development activities through organised efforts. The terms like societies, institutions and agency have been used interchangeably in this study.

**Participation:** The concept of participation refers to all forms of activities by which citizens 'take-part' in their operations and share in their benefits, if any. The modern notion of participation is one of citizen's involvement in various interfaces of the developmental decision-making process, planning, implementation and monitoring of plans and policies. It is a kind of local autonomy in which people cover the potentialities of exercising choice and thereby becoming capable of managing their own development. In the present study participation means involvement of people in the various activities started by NGOs under the study.
Empowerment: - Means the ability of members of the community to move from 'I can not' to 'we can'. Empowerment enables individuals to work collectively for common interests. In the present study, besides increasing economic status empowerment also include such measures to motivate the people to form groups or organise them and raise their voices against any form of excesses/injustice or exploitation and work collectively for common interest.

3.6.0 Study Design

An intensive preliminary preparation was made keeping in mind, the following pre-requisites of the study –

- To ascertain the scope of conducting such study in Rohtak district.

- To prepare a comprehensive list of NGOs in the Rohtak district and to decide upon the sampling procedure.

- To decide-upon the sources, tools and techniques of data collection.

- To collect necessary informations to be helpful in the preparation of the interview schedule. Keeping in view the above pre-requisites the first step was to obtain the total
number of organisations working in different social and economic fields in the study area. For this visits were made to the office of the Registrar Societies Chandigarh, government of Haryana with a view to collect the information about the total number of organisations registered with the office. As per the record of the office of the Registrar Societies Chandigarh on June 4, 1999 a total number of around 541 registered organisations were working in the study area, out of the 541 organisations 32.3% (175) were educational, 36.04% (195) were youth clubs, 17% (92) were others. Only 15% (79) were development and welfare organisations and can be termed as NGOs working in the field of social and economic development of the rural areas. Table 3.3 shows category-wise distribution of the NGOs.

Table – 3.3

Category wise distribution of NGOs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number of Organisations</th>
<th>Percentage of the total %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Educational</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>32.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Youth Clubs</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>36.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Others*</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>17.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>541</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Others include Mahila-Mandals, Sports and Religious Organisations.
After this identification, VOs/NGOs working in certain specific fields and called by various names such as youth-clubs, Mahila-Mandals, self-help units, People's Associations, Religious and educational organisations, management bodies and business trusts have been excluded from the present study. As the focus of the present study was on the role of NGOs in social and economic development of the rural masses: Therefore, the concern of the present study became only to know about the functioning of 79 (15%) NGOs working in this field. Some of the important non-government organisations working in the reference field and period as well as are: - Nav Yuvak Kala Sangam (NYKS), Haryana Vigayn Manch (HVM), Centre for Science & Technology (CST), Aurevedic Siksha Samiti, Baliana, Gramin Bal Mahila Samiti, Rohtak, Prerana Deep Mandal (PDM), Chaubisi Vikash Sangh (CVS), Haryana Mahila Welfare Association, Lakhan-Majra (HMSL), Arpan Rohtak, Haryana Nav-Yuvak kala Sangam (HNYKS), voluntary organisations Federation, Rohtak, The Rural-Development and Research Centre, Rohtak, Vedic Dharm Siksha Samiti, Lakhan-Majra, Haryana Greamin Samiti, Chamarian, Jawan and Kishan Sewa Samiti, Rohtak, Lok-Kalyan Sangh, Haryana State Physically-Handicapped Association, Jan

At the second stage I visited the various district level offices such as DRDA, Rohtak, office of the district social welfare department, district Nehru Yuva Kendra and some of the NGOs actively working in the study area like Haryana Nav-Yuvak Kala Sangam (HNYKS), Chaubisi Vikash-Sangh (CVS), Haryana Vigyan Manch (HVM) etc., with a purpose to get the list of the NGOs working in the study area. On the basis of information
collected from the above mentioned official and non-official sources and making personal visits at the official addresses of the NGOs it was found that out of a total of 79 organisations supposed to be working in the area of rural upliftment, 34 organisations (43.03%) were untraceable, 33 (41.77%) were inactive (existing but not working). Only 12 organisations (15.27%) were actively working as shown in the table 3.4.

Table - 3.4

Distribution of NGOs working/not working

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number of Organisations</th>
<th>Percentage of the total (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Untraced</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>43.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Inactive</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>41.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>79</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These organisations are: - Nav-Yuvak Kala Sangam (NYKS), SEARCH, Haryana Vigyan Mancy (HVM), Haryana Nav-Yuvak Kala Sangam (HNYKS), Prerna Deep Mandal (PDM), Haryana Mahila amiti Lakhan-Majra (HMSL), Chaubisi-Vikash Sangh (CVS), Arpan, Centre for Science & Technology (CST), Haryana Rural-Development and Farmers' Association etc.
3.6.1 Status of Non-Government-Organisations

For the purpose of the present study the NGOs included have been classified as local, regional and national. The criteria followed for this classification is the coverage of the area/region in which the organisation is working.

1. **Local:** - The organisations working within the block of district of Rohtak.

2. **Regional:** - The organisations working within more than one block in the study district of Rohtak.

3. **National:** - The organisations working throughout the state of Haryana as well as in other states of India.

3.6.2 Selection of the Non-Government Organisations

Selection of the NGOs was made taking the following factors into considerations: -

1) Societies which were registered with the office of the Registrar Societies, Chandigarh and functioning during the study period.

2) Organisations which had registered and have the work experience of a minimum of five years after registration.

3) Organisations which were consistent in their work.
4) Organisations which have contributed to welfare and development activities in rural area.

5) Factors like maximum years of service, maximum contribution, relative consistency in their services were also taken into consideration.

On the basis of the above criteria, only ten organisations Nav-Yuvak kala Sangam, SEARCH, Haryana Vigyan Mach, Haryana Nav-Yuvak Kalan Sangam, Chaubisi Vikash Sangh, prena Deep Mandal, Haryana Mahila Samiti, Lakhanmajra, Arpan, Centre for Science and Technology and Haryana Rural Development and farmers' Association, were found eligible for the present study. Giving equal representation to all the five blocks in the district, an equal number of organisations were selected from each block, following the controlling factor that is one organisation from each block. Taking the number of NGOs into consideration, three NGOs Nav-Yuvak Kala Sangam, SEARCH and Haryana Vigyan Manch, were taken from the Rohtak block. No organisation was found eligible in Sampla block. In total a sample of six NGOs-NYKS, HVM, SEARCH, HMSL, PDM and CVS, was finally selected for the present study with the help of the purposive sampling.
**LIST OF Sample NGOs IN Distt. ROHTAK**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.NO.</th>
<th>Block</th>
<th>Name of the N.G.O.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Rohtak</td>
<td>(I) Nav-Yuvak Kala Sangam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(II) SEARCH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(III) Haryana Vigyan Manch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Meham</td>
<td>(I) Chaubisi Vikash Sangh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Kalanaur</td>
<td>(I) Prerana Deep Mandal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>L/Majra</td>
<td>(I) Haryana Mahila Samiti, Lakhan Majra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>*Sample</td>
<td>*NO organisation fulfil the criteria adopted in the study.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* NO organisation fulfil the criteria adopted in the study.

### 3.6.3 Selection of the respondents

Information about the organisational structure of the selected NGOs was obtained from their respective office records and from the governing bodies of the studied NGOs. The chairman/the secretaries were the respondents for collecting the required data about the establishment, objectives, composition of organisational structure, financial sources, projects/schemes implemented, performance and achievements. At the second stage one project implemented by each sample NGO was selected on systematic random sampling basis. Since the total
number of beneficiaries covered under the selected projects was only 265. Thus all the beneficiaries covered under the selected projects were taken as sample respondent, with a view to evaluate the performance and impact of NGOs on them. The selection of the sample respondent was thus hundred percent.

3.6.4 Collection of Primary Data

Personal interview with the help of the interview shedule, was the method used for the collection of primary data from the responding NGOs as well as the beneficiaries. This approach in data collection helped the researcher in many ways. Initially, a number of respondents were sceptic about the study. But person to person approach provided a sufficient room for clarifying their doubts and explaining the purpose of the study. For the purpose of the present study, two well-structured question-schedules have been prepared to collect the required information. One from the sampled NGOs and the other from the beneficiaries helped under the selected projects run/implemented by the said NGOs. The question-schedule prepared for surveying the sampled NGOs included the questions related to the year of their establishment, nature of their management and number of staff-members, financial position and sources of funds, their aims and
objectives, different activities and programmes undertaken during the study period and problems faced by the NGOs. The second question-schedule was for the beneficiaries of the studied NGOs. This schedule included the questions related to their personal bio-data, assets, socio-economic conditions etc. and questions on NGO's effectiveness in increasing participation, empowerment, reducing poverty of the poor etc.

Before finalising the interview-schedules, a pilot survey was conducted at all level, then question-schedules were modified and finalised to make them more relevant for the purpose of conducting survey for the present study. Both the question-schedules are given in the annexure I & II.

Collecting data was an important and rich experience in the whole of this research process. It took a fieldwork for almost a year i.e. October 1998 to November 1999. Since the NGOs were scattered in all over the Rohtak district, travelling took quite a lot of time and effort. Once all the NGOs had been selected, the researcher had sought the prior permission from the authorities through telephones. This approach was found to be very useful and practical, as organisational authorities were well informed of the purpose of the study and well assured of its confidential
nature. The beneficiaries were contacted personally through 'door-to-door' approach. It took almost about 2-3 hours to interview the respondents and they took more times because very often during the interview, they were deviating from the topic. But despite various difficulties, this experience was very enriching and rewarding in terms of understanding the various aspects of NGOs and the people in rural areas.

3.6.5 Data Processing

The collected data were coded and furnished in the master-sheet which helped to put the data in the tabular form and its further analysis and interpretation through using various statistical tools such as tabulation, averages, classification, percentages etc.