CHAPTER- IV
PROFILE OF NGOs IN THE STUDY AREA

4.1.0 Introduction

The experience of non-government organisations in India and Rohtak district, in particular, has become so diverse and multifaceted that there is a need to systematize and classify this vast range. In the context of the background of Rohtak district and the nature and extent of voluntary spirit of social work, an attempt has been made in this part of the chapter to analyze the background, objectives, activities, financial structure and staffing pattern of the sampled NGOs. The analysis and interpretations are based on the secondary and primary data collected for the purpose of the present study. The background of the NGOs actively involved in voluntary-sector and selected for the present study is given one by one:

4.2.0 Chaubisi Vikas Sangh

Chaubisi-Vikas Sangh (CVS) - a non-government organisation was established in 1980 with its registration under the Societies Registration Act of 1860. The NGO has its operational office in Meham town, a tehsil of the district and head-office at Rohtak, the district headquarter. In the beginning the operating area of this NGO as per its constitution, was limited only to the total number of 32 villages of the block of Meham. But at present, as per the informations obtained from its head-office,
the operating area of the NGO is extended to the whole of the state of Haryana.

The NGO (CVS) was established to work in the rural areas with the main objective of economic betterment of the rural people, especially the rural poor and overall social-transformation of the village-life. The other objectives of the NGO are:

1) To conceive, formulate and undertake implementation of different schemes/programmes for socio-economic development of the poor people,

2) To organise various programmes for all round development (physical, educational, mental, cultural etc.) of the rural youths,

3) To provide or help to provide opportunities for self-employment to the agricultural-labourers, landless and bonded-labourers and unemployed youths.

4) Disaster and emergency relief of all kinds to the needy people.

5) To help the various government and non-government departments/institutions in implementing various rural-development programmes.

6) To promote and preserve environment and ecology,

7) To develop cultivable agricultural waste land,
8) To promote and preserve the village traditions and culture through songs, ragnis, folk-dances etc.

9) To establish old-age home for the social security of the old people.

Membership: - The NGO has two types of membership: (1) membership of the governing-body and (2) the membership of the executive body.

(1) Governing body: Any person of normal mind above the age of 15 residing in the operating area of the NGO, belonging to any caste or religion, having interest in the objectives of the organisation and desirous to become a member can be admitted as a member of the general-body, after making the payment of entrance fee of rupees 10 and monthly membership fee of rupees 5. All such members constitute the general body. The general-body has the following rights and duties: -

1) to elect the executive body,s

2) to approve the annual budget,

3) to evaluate the functioning of the executive body,

4) to make amendments, changes or addition in the constitution and

5) to get the accounts audited.
Normally, a meeting of the general-body is to be held at least once in a month. The President/general-secretary can call the emergent meeting at any time with three days notice to its members. One-third of the members makes the quorum of the meeting.

(ii) **Executive-body**: - The organisation has an executive body consisting of the following office bearers elected by the general body for a period of two years: President, Vice-president, secretary, treasurer and executive members. It is the executive body, which implements the decisions taken and approved by the general body. The executive in fact governs all the functioning relating to the schemes/activities run by the NGO, to prepare the annual budget, to maintain the accounts of the organisation and any other work in the interest of the body.

**Ceasation of membership**: - A person ceases to be the member of the NGO: -

(a) On being absent in three consecutive meetings without prior information to the secretary.

(b) On his resignation being accepted by the G. B.

(c) On his being convicted for any offence involving moral turpitude and delinquency.

(d) On his being unsound mind.
The governing body can also suspend the membership of any person if it sees that the activities of the said person are detrimental to the objectives of the NGO. However, before taking such decision a member is given a written notice of 15 days to explain his position.

**Sources of funds:** The sources of funds of the NGO include membership fee, donation and grants - in-aid facilities from both the centre as well as state governments. The NGO is also registered under Foreign Contribution Regulation (FCR) Act for obtaining foreign aids. All the funds so obtained from the above mentioned sources are spent to achieve the aims and objectives of the NGO. No part of the income is distributed as dividend or profit to any member. All the members are honorary. No member of the NGO receive any payment or salary from the funds of the NGO.

**Assets of the NGO:** The NGO possess computer, vehicles, and necessary office infrastructure. The whole property belongs to the NGO. In case of dissolution of the NGO if there remains, after the clearing of all its debts and liabilities, any property, whatsoever, shall not be paid to or distributed among the members of the NGO. It shall be given to some other institution engaged in achieving same or similar objects. And the same is
decided by the votes of the ¾th of the members present in person at the time of dissolution.

The NGO (CVS) has established a vast network of volunteers at the grass-roots level and resource persons at regional level. This human resource enables the NGO to undertake and implement projects and programmes of varying nature in a regular professional manner. Each of the programmes has always focussed on achieving holistic-development, cultural preservation and replicability. The NGO has been striving hard in reshaping the quality of life of the underprivileged and downtrodden. It has been actively working for the victims of poverty and vulnerability and to shape a better living for the needy and deserving sections of the society. Caring for the senior citizens of the society by providing a living in the form of old age home facility. It has also been providing a vision of hope to the women in distress.

**Activities:** - Started as a group of people dedicated to provide developmental support to the rural community, CVS has now grown as an organisation dedicated to facilitating the achievements of world class human resource development. In the beginning, the CVS provided training to its workers with a
view to motivate and prepare a team of dedicated and trained personnel to strengthen the organisation. After that the NGO launched various programmes of different nature such as awareness building programme, income-generation activities, formation of self help groups, especially for women and social welfare programmes like short stay home, old age home etc. The basic purpose of all the programmes/ schemes run by CVS is to make efforts to the development of human-resources, to generate confidence in poorer people to stand on their own legs. Some of the important activities and programmes undertaken by the organisation are as follows:

**Awareness-Building:** CVS has organised a number of seminars, workshops and campaigns on awareness generation and on various topics of vital concern. These include National Environment Awareness Campaign, Tree-plantation, formation of ECO-club, organising wildlife weak etc. Awareness is created among youth including senior secondary school and college students, against drug-abuses, smoking, AIDS etc. through lecture, seminars and workshops. A number of days, Jayantis and utsavs are celebrated to preserve the cultural heritage and promote the national integrity of the country. These include celebration of 'Basant-Utsav', 'Sahitya-Utsav', painting and
sculpture exhibitions, Komi-Ekta Diwas, Gandhi Jayanti etc. Awareness is generated among rural women regarding family planning, pre and post natal care, care for personal hygiene and sense of cleanliness. Women’s day is celebrated by the NGO on 8\textsuperscript{th} of March every year. Women are made aware through campaigns, group-contact programmes and lecturing about the importance of their role and responsibility in family, their legal rights, position and status in the family as well as in the community. The purpose is to empower the women folk.

\textbf{Income generation programmes:} CVS recognise that for the overall improvement in the life-style of the people involvement of women in all socio-economic and political activities is a must. For this it is very essential to create extra income-generating employment opportunities for women to make them independent income earning hand. Without this, it is difficult to raise their status not only within the family but also in the larger society. Keeping this in view CVS has been conducting various ‘training-cum-skill building’ programmes for women with the help of various government departments. In order to provide sustained remunerative employment to women, CVS started programmes like cutting and tailoring, computer education, stenography and beautician courses for women. 300 women so far has been given training under these various training programmes and more than 50\%
(as per the annual reports of the NGO), has got employment in different private and government sectors and are earning a handsome salary.

**Relief, emergency and others social-welfare programmes:** - The organisation is envisaged in various social welfare activities for women, children and aged. Some of these activities are: -

**Day Care Centre:** - Indian society has undergone various socio-economic changes. Forces of modernisation, technological changes and mobility have introduced changes in the life-style and values of the people, which have adversely affected traditional respect as well as the attitudes of sympathy and care for the aged. Increasing literacy amongst the women accompanied by their employment outside the home in offices and factories leave no time to take care of the old at home. Thus, to help the older generation, who are at the receiving end, CVS is running a ‘Day care Centre’ for the aged at village ‘Imligarh’, with the financial assistance from ministry of social welfare government of India. The centre provides library, health referral and access to information and entertainment services to over 60 aged persons. Efforts are made to provide physical, social, emotional and psychological support to the aged of both sexes.

**Old-Age Home-Meham:** - For the last five years the organisation has been successfully running an ‘old-age-home’ at Meham town under the
grants-in-aid scheme from the ministry of social-welfare GOI. The objective is to provide a roof to those aged who are without any shelter. Efforts are made to mitigate the miseries and problems faced by the senior citizens due to various reasons including withdrawal of family support due to break up of the join-family ties and migration of children to cities and developed regions. Provisions of entertainment, recreation-facilities and psychosocial counseling, are made. They are given free medical-aid. They are also taken to religious tours and pilgrimages. At present the centre is inhabited by 50 aged persons.

**Short-stay home**: - The organisation in running a short stay-home for women and girls at Meham for the last 3 years with the help of the ministry of HRD and department of women and child development, with the aim to provide shelter and rehabilitate women and girls in difficult circumstances i.e. in moral danger, victims to exploitation, unmarried mothers, family-disorganization, psychological problems and minor disputes. Training in various skills such as knitting, tailoring, embroidery and other crafts, is provided to make them economically self-reliant. 60 women and girls has so fare been benefited by the organisation.

**Creches for Children**: - CVS is running two creches for undernourished and uncared children in Meham block at villages Bhaini Maharajpur and Sisar Khas under the scheme ‘National crech fund’ by
ministry of women and child development. The organisation is providing basic education, health and nutritional supplementation to around 50 children (25 children in each creche) of the area. Besides these social-welfare activities, the organisation also provide relief and emergency services whenever needed e.g. in 1995, the organisation provide shelter to destitute and distribute food and vegetable and medicine and make provisions for potable water in flood affected areas of district of Rohtak. The organisation also sent clothes, food and medicine for people affected by cyclone in orissa, last year (1998-99).

**Organisation of Women:** - March 8th, is celebrated as women's day every year by the organisation with a view to awaken women in rural areas about their legal rights as well as duties. Various campaigns were held to organise women against drug-abuses and alcoholism. The most important activity of the organisation to organise women is the formation of 'Self-Help Groups' of women. About 36 self-help-groups have been constituted so far by the organisation in all the 24 villages of Meham block. There are 20 women in each group thus organising a total number of 720 poor rural women. These self-help groups have been formed for inculcating saving habits among rural women, awareness on credit facilities and to avail credit assistance to women from 'Rastriya Mahila Kosh' and other credit institutions which extends loans and grants for 'women-specific-economic programmes.'
4.3.0 HARYANA MAHILA SAMITI, LAKHAN MAJRA (HMSL)

Haryana Mahila Samiti, LAKHAN Majra (HMSL) is a non-profit, non-political and non-government organisation working in the field of rural-development. Mrs. Nirmla Rathee, a 45 years old widow of village Lakhanmajra is an inspiration behind this NGO. As a member-panchayat in the village, she decided to organise the women and motivate and train them to start self-employment activities to earn their bread. This spirit initiated her to establish an organisation in the village Lakhanmajra named Haryana Mahila Samiti, Lakhanmajra. The NGO was registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860 in July 1991. It is an all India level organisation but presently working in Rohtak district with its head-office in the village of Lakhanmajra. The organisation (HMSL) was established with the objective to motivate and train the women to start some self-employment activities in the village and overall socio-economic development of the women particularly from the SC/BC and weaker sections of the society. Some other important objectives of the NGO are: -

(i) Awareness-building among the rural women on different socio-economic problems,

(ii) Improvement of the socio-economic status of the poor women in the community,

(iii) Disaster and emergency relief of all kinds to the needy
(iv) Promotion and preservation of environment and ecology,

(v) Promotion and preservation of village traditions and culture through songs, drama, folk-dances etc,

(vi) Patronage and promotion of the activities of the organisations which have similar objectives,

(vii) Social forestry programmes,

(viii) Establishment and maintenance of a library and build a collection of books, newspaper, magazines for the economically poor children,

(ix) Awareness-generation programmes for rural people, and

(x) Vocational training to poor women for gainful employment or starting self-employment activities.

Membership: - The NGO has two types of membership: -

(i) Membership of the governing body (G. B.) and

(ii) Membership of the managing body (M. B.)

(i) **Governing Body**: - Any person of a sound mind above the age of 18 residing in the operational area of the NGO, belonging to any caste or religion, having interest in the objectives of the organisation and desirous to become a member can be admitted as a member of the G. B., after making the payment of rupees 50 as entry fee and rupees 10 as monthly membership fee. The
G.B. held meetings twice in a month. The president/secretary can call the emergent meeting at any time with seven days notice to its members. 1/3rd of the total members makes the quorum of the meeting. At present the NGO has eleven members in the general body. The G.B. functions to elect the executive/managing body, to approve the annual budget, to evaluate the functioning of the managing body and to make amendments, changes or addition in the constitution.

(2) Managing Body (M.B.): - The NGO has a managing body consisting of the following nine members elected by the general body for a period of three years through direct voting system: President, vice-president, general secretary, secretary, treasurer, and four executive members. The management of the affairs of the NGO is entrusted to and vested in the managing body. It is the managing body, which implements the decisions taken and approved by the general body. The managing-body also prepare the annual budget, maintain the accounts of the NGO and also perform the activities which are in the interest of the body.

Ceasation of membership: - A person shall cease to be the member of the NGO, on his resignation, on his being unsound mind, on his being absent in three consecutive meetings without prior permission to
the general secretary. The managing body can suspend the membership of any person if his/her activities are found detrimental to the objectives of the NGO, with a written notice of 15 days for explanation.

**Sources of funds:** - The sources of funds of the organisation include - membership fee, donation, gift (dan) subscription (chanda) etc. The NGO is also getting grants-in-aid from the state government and the district Nehru-Yuva Kendra. The NGO is not valid for foreign aid as it is not registered under the Foreign Constitution Regulation (FCR), Act. All the fund so obtained from all the sources are spend to achieve the aims and objectives of the NGO. No part of the income is distributed among its members as dividend or profit. All the members are honorary.

**Assets of the NGO:** - The president is running the NGO in her own house in a separate office. It is well equipped with the necessary infrastructure, equipment and instruments such as Khaddi, sewing machine etc. for providing training to the trainee women. As per the constitution of the NGO, this whole property belongs to the NGO but actually Mrs. Nirmla Rathee, the whole time president of the NGO, is the owner of this property.

**Activities:** - The NGO is a non-political one as per the constitution of the NGO, its president (now a member of Haryana Mahila Ayog) is a
political worker and supporter of 'Indian Lokdal' -- a regional political party of the state. She remains busy in politics and gives little time to the NGO's working. Still, since its establishment, the NGO has performed a number of activities and programmes for the upliftment of the poor women in the village. Some of the important activities and programmes of the NGO are:

**Income Generation:** - Creation of employment opportunities and generation of income for the rural women has been the major activities of the NGO. The target of these activities has been landless and poor rural women particularly from SC/BC communities and weaker sections of the society. These employment and income-generating activities have been supported by the credit, training and appropriate technology made available by the NGO to the beneficiaries. The main concentration of the NGO has been on the handicrafts – dari-making, carpet, duster and blanket making. Approximately, 50 poor women are involved in the above and some other employment and income-generating activities e.g. in sewing, cutting, tailoring, panjiri and biscuits making, daring etc. The NGO has had some success in creating job-opportunities for poor rural women.

**Health, family planning and other welfare activities:** - Health and family planning activities of the NGO have made notable contribution in
providing services to the poor particularly to the women. Such services include primary health-care, health-education, health melas and free health check-up of women and adolescent girls. The organisations also organised a free eye-operation camp every year with the district administration, for weaker sections of the society. It also avails books and library facilities to school going children belonging to the economically poor families.

**Awareness-building:** - The NGO also held seminars, lectures on awareness building among the women in the village on various socio-economic problems existing in the society. The NGO made rural people conscious about environment and motivate the people in the village for tree-plantation. It has also made the women aware of the New Panchayati Raj Act in Haryana.

**4.4.0 Science, Education and Art Resource Centre, Haryana**

A National-literacy mission was launched by the centre government in all states, including Haryana, of the country with the implementation of New Education Policy in 1986. In some of the districts of the state of Haryana, the literacy mission was run by voluntary organisations with the support of the district administration. In some other districts including Rohtak district, organised voluntary agencies were not available to play the leading role. Thee was also a
shortage of qualified and trained personnel to run the programme. So, 'Science, Education and Art Resource Centre, Haryana (SEARCH) – a non-government voluntary-organisation, was established under the societies Registration Act of 1860, to act as a state resource centre for the National-Literacy Mission. The NGO is working all over the state of Haryana with its operating as well as the head office at Rohtak – the district headquarter. It has started functioning in 1995 as a resource centre with the objective of developing personnel and arrangement of infrastructural requirements of the centre. Slowly and gradually it started to play the role of a guide to the literacy programme in the state. Some of the important objectives of the NGO are:

(1) To develop study-material -- participatory and instructional, for basic literacy.

(2) To conduct research study on various socio-economic problems existing in the society and to find out solutions to these problems.

(3) To create awareness among the people especially the women.

(4) To provide disaster, natural calamities and emergency relief of all kinds to the needy people.

(5) To impart vocational-training to the neo-literates to get some gainful employment or to start self employment activities for income generation.

(6) To motivate and encourage the poor women to start their self-employment activities.
Organisational Structure: - The NGO has two types of committees: (1) General Body and (2) Governing body.

(1) General Body: - Any person of normal mind with good educational qualification residing in the operating area of the NGO belonging to any caste or religion with a good background of social-work and desirous to become a member can be admitted as a member of the general-body. All such members constitute the general body. At present, the NGO has 50 members in the general-body. The general body has the following rights and duties:

(i) to approve the annual budget,

(ii) to evaluate the functioning of the governing body,

(iii) to get the accounts audited, and

(iv) to make amendments, changes or addition in the constitution.

The general body meets twice in a month. The Director can call the emergent meeting at any time with seven days notice to its members. One-third of the members make the quorum of the meeting.

(ii) Governing Body: - (G.B.) The NGO has an executive body which is the governing body of the NGO, consisting of the following 15 office bearers for a period of 5 years; Director,
Chairman, secretary, treasurer and 11 executive members. It is the governing body, which implements the decisions taken and approved by the general-body. It also prepares the annual budget, maintain the accounts of the organisation and perform all other activities in the interest of the body.

**Sources of funds:** - The NGO is totally dependent on centre government for seeking funds. The funds are obtained in grants-in-aid and are received in cash form. The whole grant is used to achieve the aims and objectives of the NGO. No part of this grant is distributed as dividend or profit to any member of the NGO.

**Assets of the NGO:** - The NGO is run in a rented house with an office well equipped with necessary infrastructure. The NGO has its own vehicle and enough study-material for the neo-literate. This whole property belongs to the NGO. In case of dissolution of the NGO if there remains, after the clearance of all its debts and liabilities, any property, whatsoever, shall not be paid to or distributed among its members. It shall be given to some other institution engaged in achieving same or similar objectives.

**SEARCH** has taken the responsibility to perform, various activities for the literacy and post literacy phase in Haryana under the guidance of 'National Literacy Mission' and the Education
department of Haryana. The organisation has conducted research-study on gender-bias, female-foeticide, women’s health, child health etc. in six villages of Rohtak district to highlight the problems of gender bias and inter-linked it with the awareness campaign for literacy. Some other important activities undertaken by the NGO during the study period are:

**Education and Awareness-Generation:** The NGO is envisaged to develop the motivational, participatory and instructional material for basic literacy. Several books for nee-literate titled – ‘Kahani Ek Larki Ki’, ‘Bharat Ke Ratan’, ‘Lalchi Kaji’, ‘Chief Ki Dawat etc.- were published by the NGO. Work is going on for some other titles. The organisation has also conducted research study on gender bias, female foeticide, women’s health, child health etc., in six villages of district of Rohtak to highlight the problems of gender bias and interlinked it with the awareness campaign for literacy. Other booklets focussing the different social issues of Health, communal harmony, gender equity etc. have been published by the NGO with titles ‘Status of Women in Haryana’, ‘Pardaphash’, ‘Sushila Ka Peehar’ and ‘Samta Bachat’. Two audio cassettes have also been prepared with songs for the motivation of people to avoid
the use of liquor and the other one is prepared on a play giving the message of harmful effects of liquor.

**Income-Generation:** - The main objective of the organisation was to remove illiteracy and to create awareness among the people by providing non-formal education through literacy-mission. Women participated in this project with great enthusiasm. After the literacy mission was over, a case study on the impact of literacy on socio-cultural and economic life of neo-literate was conducted by the organisation. The study revealed that to make women more participatory and empower them, it is necessary to organise them and to raise their economic status. Keeping this in view, SEARCH motivate the women in Bhalli village to form groups and undertake self-reliant collective activities. 38 women of the village belonging to weaker sections organise themselves and are successfully running a Co-operative. A detailed description of the project is given in the next chapter (case study). A detailed not was prepared for the formation of saving groups of women neo-literate in the villages. And on the basis of that a saving group of 27 women has successfully been organised and is working regularly in the village Bhagautipur of district of Rohtak. A training programme
was organised for neo-literates of district Rohtak in which training was imparted to 60 neo-literate women to prepare washing powder.

**Women-Development:** Various workshops related to women issues such as women and Panchayati Raj, women’s health, violence and women, prohibition etc., were organised by the NGO. They are also made aware about the new Panchayati Raj Act in Haryana. Several handicraft exhibitions were arranged to explore the skill of neo-literate women and literacy activists for the promotion of their traditional skills.

### 4.5.0 Haryana Vigyan Manch (HVM)

Haryana Vigyan Manch (HVM) – a non-government organisation, was established in 1987 with its registration under Societies Registration Act of 1860. Initially the NGO was established in the name of “Haryana Vigyan Manch” to act as a forum for the transfer of technology to rural areas. In 1996, with the increase in the strength of the personnel in the NGO, the HVM was renamed as Haryana Gyan Vigyan Samiti (HGYS). But the NGO is still popularly known as Haryana Vigyan Manch (HVM). The NGO is working throughout the state of Haryana. The NGO has its operational as well as head-office at Rohtak. It
was established with the main objective of creating a scientific attitude among the rural people towards various socio-economic problems existing in the society and to preserve and promote the traditional-technology in rural areas and transfer of 'appropriate technology' to rural areas. The other objectives for which the NGO was established are:

(1) To develop a scientific-attitude among the rural people on different personal and social aspects of life.

(2) To provide facilities and act as a forum for exchange of informations, ideas and experiences 'on the practices and techniques in economic and social research.

(3) To print, publish and distribute reports studies and other publications pertaining to the activities of the organisation,

(4) To provide disaster, flood, natural calamities and other emergency relief to the poor and needy persons,

(5) To co-operate with other situations having objectives wholly or partially similar to those of the society for exchange of informations, faculty staff and by undertaking such activities with such other institutions,

(6) To provide adequate scientific informations on various public issues,

(7) To preserve and promote traditional technology in the rural areas and transfer of appropriate-technology to rural areas,
(8) To provide vocational training to the poor people to start some self-employment-oriented and income generating activities,

(9) To work for the validity and universality of scientific education and ideas on various social-development issues such as education, health, agriculture etc.,

(10) To conduct survey and to publish study-material (books, pamphlets, antedotes) to create awareness among rural people on illiteracy, superstitions and other social problems and to find out solution to remove these problems,

(11) To upgrade the skill and to enable the poor to gain access to the 'appropriate-technology'.

Membership: - The NGO has two types of membership:

(1) the membership of the general body and
(2) the membership of the executive council

(1) General-body: - Every person desirous of admission to the membership of the NGO has to apply to the secretary of the governing council. Any person considered suitable by the council is enrolled as the member of the general body if he has paid the prescribed fee, which is not mentioned in the constitution. All such members constitute the general body. It is the supreme policy-making body of the NGO, which approve the annual budget, evaluate the functioning of the governing council and
make amendments, changes or addition in the constitution. Normally, the general-body meets twice in a year. The president of the NGO can call the emergent meeting at any time with seven days notice to its members. Half of the enrolled membership makes the quorum for annual general body meeting whereas, one-third of the total members form the quorum for the extraordinary/emergent meeting.

(ii) **Governering-Council**: - The NGO has a governing council consisting of the following seven office bearers elected by the general body for a period of three years: - Chairperson, vice-chairperson, secretary, joint-secretary, treasurer and two executive members. Secretary, HVM is the ex-office member of the governing council. It is the governing council, which implements the decisions taken and approved by the general body. The governing council looks-after the day to day management activities of the NGO, prepare the annual budget, maintain the accounts of the NGO, prepare annual reports and co-ordinate with other societies of the same nature.

**Ceasation of Membership**: - A person ceases to be the member of the NGO:
a) On his resignation being accepted by the council
b) On his being on unsound mind or
c) On his being convicted for any offence involving moral turpitude and delinquency.

**Sources of Funds:** - The funds of the NGO consists of the following:

(1) Donations and contributions,

(2) Fees and charges imposed by the NGO for services rendered by it,

(3) Income and receipts from other sources like publications etc.,

(4) Grants-in-aid from central as well as state government and other institutions like department of science and technology (DST) and CAPART. No funds are accepted by the NGO from foreign private funding agencies.

All the funds so obtained are spent to achieve the aims and objectives of the NGO. No part of the income is distributed as dividend or profit to any member of the NGO. All the members of the NGO are honorary.

**Assets of the NGO:** - The NGO has its own office well equipped with the necessary infrastructure, computer, typewriter, vehicle and production-cum workshop centre with apparatus and
instruments for providing training to the beneficiaries in horticulture and food-processing. This whole property belongs to the NGO. No part of it is distributed among its members. In case of dissolution of the NGO, the same is transferable to the NGO engaged in same or similar activities.

**Activities**: - Primarily concerned with popularisation of science among the rural areas, HVM has now embarked on many innovative projects. The organisation has introduced some innovative programmes in rural areas. In the sphere of horticulture pottery, leatherwork and utilising various locally available resources, HVM has been successful. The various activities of the NGO under different projects and programmes are given below:

**Income-generation**: - Organisation has started a 'training-cum-production' centre in the premises of the office of the organisation, which provide women with skills and opportunities for earning money. The organisation has so far provided training to 75 women and girls in horticulture processing (Jam & Jelly making, pickle making etc.) To enhance the local art and technology and to provide some gainful employment opportunities to rural poor people, two projects, one of pottery and the other of leather
works have been started recently by the organisation in the village of Chamrian in the district of Rohtak.

**Awareness Generation:** - The main objective of the organisation is to remove superstitions and to create a scientific attitude among the rural people. Such awareness is generated through various means such as informal discussion, Non-formal education, mass-meetings, audio-visual shows, live demonstrations etc. The focus is on the subjects of topical relevance such as solar eclipse in 1995 and drinking of milk by Ganesh, the God of Hindus. Satbir Nagal, Vice President of the organisation, claimed that our organisation was the first to declare through a 'live-demonstration' that the drinking of milk by the Ganesh was due to the 'Capillary-action'-a scientific phenomenon, instead of 'god-miracle'. The organisation also claimed that the people were made aware about solar-eclipse in the district of the Rohtak and goggles were distributed among the people to see the solar-eclipse. They were also taken to 'Neem Ka Thana' in Rajasthan where total solar-eclipse was seen. The organisation has published several books/pamphlets like **Chamatkaron Ka Pardafash, 'Beta Bada Bap Se'** etc., and also produced a serial 'Kasauti', telecasted by Television India (TVI)
to explain miracle and create awareness among people about superstitions.

**Relief and Emergency Services:** - Though, the main objective of the organisation is the diffusion of appropriate-technology to rural areas, it took, sometimes, relief and emergency services during natural calamities. The organisation distributed medicine and food (provided by the govt.) among the flood affected areas in 1995. The organisation also sent clothes and food and rupees 25 thousands in cash (collected from the people and the members of the organisation on voluntary basis), in 'Orissa Relief-Kosh' to help the people affected by cyclone in Orrissa, last year (1998-99).

4.6.0 **Prerana Deep Mandal (PDM)**

Prerana Deep mandal (PDM) – a non-government, non-political and non-profit organisation registered under the societies registration act of 1860. It is a rural type organisation working at block level in the district of Rohtak, since its establishment in 1987. The operating-cum-head-office of the NGO is in Kalanur-a town block of the district of Rohtak. The NGO was established with the efforts of Mr. Ranbir Kalsain – a
high school teacher and social worker, who is the founder member and permanent president of the NGO.

The NGO was established with the main objective to improve the socio-economic conditions of the rural women especially from the SC/BC Communities and weaker sections of the society. Some other important objectives of the NGO are:

(1) Disaster and emergency relief of all kinds to the needy people,
(2) Eradication of social-evils like illiteracy, superstitions, dowry, prohibition etc.,
(3) Training programmes for youth-leadership,
(4) Establishment of adult education centres and child-education centres for economically weaker sections,
(5) Pre-examination training programmes for economically poor educated youths.
(6) Organise weaker sections against exploitation and injustice,
(7) Safety of national integrity,
(8) Organise sports and other cultural programmes,
(9) Organise programmes related with social-welfare of the poor,
(10) Help the government and non-government departments/institutions in implementing various rural development programmes, and

(11) Vocational training programmes for poor women to start their self-employment activities.

**Organisational structure:** - The NGO consist of two organising bodies (1) general body and (2) governing body.

(1) **General-body:** - The general-body consist of all the members: life, founder, honorary etc. To be eligible for the membership of the general body a person must be of a normal mind residing in the operating area of the NGO and having interest in the objectives of the NGO. Every person desirous of admission to the membership of the G.B. has to apply to the secretary of the governing council. Any person considered suitable by the governing body/council is enrolled as member of the NGO. The governing-council can reject any application without assigning any reason thereof to the applicant.

The general-body meets twice in a year. The President/General Secretary can call an emergent meeting at any time with a three days notice to its members. One-third of the members forms the quorum for such meetings.
(ii) **Governing body**: - To look-after the day to day functioning of the organisation, PDM has a governing body consisting of the followings 11 office bearers elected by the general body for a period of three years: President, Vice President, General Secretary, Secretary, Joint- Secretary, treasurer and 5 executive members. The management of the affairs of the NGO is entrusted to and vested in the governing body. It is the governing body, which implements the decisions taken and approved by the general body. The governing body also prepares the annual budget, maintain the accounts of the NGO, Co-ordinates with other societies of the same nature and also perform the activities which are in the interest of the body.

**Ceaseation of the membership**: - A person ceases to be the member of the NGO, on his resignation accepted by the governing body, on his being unsound mind, on his being absent in three consecutive meetings without prior information to the general-secretary. The governing body can suspend the membership of any person if his/her activities are found detrimental to the objectives of the NGO, with a written notice of 15 days to the member for explanation.
Sources of funds: - The organisation is affiliated with the district Nehru Yuva Kendra. Voluntary donation, dan, membership fee, fees and charges imposed by the NGO for services rendered by it etc. are the sources from which the NGO collect funds. Since its establishment, the PDM has not applied for the financial assistance either to the centre government or to the state government. The NGO also not accepted funds from the foreign-aid voluntary/private agencies as it is not registered under the Foreign Contribution Regulation (FCR) Act.

Assets of the NGO: - The NGO is run in a rented office which is poorly equipped with infrastructural and other facilities. This property belongs to the NGO. In case of dissolution of the NGO if there remains, after the clearance of all its debts and liabilities, any property, shall not be paid to or distributed among its members. It shall be given to some other institution engaged in achieving same or similar objects. And the same is decided by the votes of the ¾th of the members present in person at the time of dissolution.

Due to the shortage of funds the NGO has remain unable to start its activities on a large scale, still the NGO has successfully performed the following activities: -
Awareness creation: - The NGO is engaged in creating awareness among the children on socio-cultural issues. For this, the NGO has organised several programmes such as G.K. competition and cultural programmes, among the school children in rural areas. It encourages rural people for tree plantation and held seminars and lectures on preservation and promotion of the environment. To create awareness about the education, the NGO honour the 8th and 10th class students who stand first in the board examination at block level. The NGO also makes the people aware about the various rural-development programmes and several other programmes like pulse-polio programme etc., started by the government from time to time.

Income-generation: - Though the NGO has yet not got any assistance from the government. Still it has attempted to provide support to the women of the weaker sections to increase their income. The primary intention of the NGO is to make the poor women economically independent and to increase their awareness as equal in a society traditionally dominated by males. The programme began by organising sewing classes to supplement family income. Women are also provided training for rope-making, bag-making, canning etc. Some of these women
are now self-employed and earning some money. Any extra income is of great help to many of these poor women.

**Social-Welfare:** The NGO managed pre-examination training to the economically poor educated youths. It also helps the administration in identifying the needy persons during natural calamities and emergency and in the distribution of basic necessities (food, clothes etc) to the affected people. The organisation also helps the poor girls to get married.

**4.7.0 Nav-Yuvak Kala Sangam (NYKS)**

Nav-Yuvak Kala Sangam popularly known as 'NYKS', is a non-government organisation engaged in the upliftment of the rural people especially the women, agricultural labourers, marginal farmers and artisans. The NGO was established in 1987, with its registration under the Societies Registration Act of 1860. The operating area of the NGO, as per its constitution, is whole of the state of Haryana. Presently, it is working in Rohtak district especially in rural areas of block Meham, Lakhan-majra, Sampla and Rohtak of the district, under the presidentship of Mr. Ravi Parkash Saini – the founder member of the NGO. The ideological framework of the NGO is based on Gandhian principles. The NGO was established to work in the rural areas
with the main objective of economic betterment of the rural people, especially the rural poor women and overall social-transformation of the village-life. The other objectives of the NGO includes: -

(1) To improve the socio-economic status of the rural poor,
(2) To promote and preserve environment and ecology,
(3) To develop all-round abilities – cultural, educational and physical, of the youths,
(4) To promote healthy competition among the students with other school/colleges in its search to reach pinnacles of excellence.
(5) To provide disaster and emergency relief services to the needy people,
(6) To provide or help to provide opportunities for self-employment to unemployed rural youths,
(7) To promote, develop and preserve the village traditions, and culture through songs, ragnis, folk-dances etc,
(8) To help the various government and non-government institutions in implementing various rural-development programmes, and
(9) Vocational-training for poor people to get some gainful employment or to start self-employment oriented income-generating activities.
Organisational Structure: - The NGO consist of two types of committees; (i) General committee and (ii) executive Committees.

(i) General Committee: - Every person desirous of admission to the membership of the NGO, to apply to the secretary of the executive committee. Any person considered suitable by the executive committee is enrolled as the member of the general committee. All such members constitute the general committee. At present, there are 20 members in the general committee of the NGO. The general committee has the following rights and duties:

1) to elect the executive body,
2) to approve the annual budget,
3) to evaluate the functioning of the executive committee,
4) to get the accounts audited, and
5) to make amendments, changes or addition in the constitution.

Normally, the general body meets twice in a year. The president/secretary can call the emergent meeting at any time with three days notice to its members. One-third of the members makes the quorum of such meetings.

(2) Executive Committee: - The NGO has an executive committee consisting of the following 10 office-bearers elected by the general committee for a period of three years: President,
vice-president, secretary, treasurer and six executive members. The executive committee is responsible for day to day management of the functioning of the NGO. It is the executive committee which implements the decision taken and approved by the general committee prepare the annual budget, maintain the accounts of the NGO and co-ordinate with other NGOs of same or similar nature.

**Ceasation of Membership:** - A person ceases to be the member of the NGO on his resignation being accepted by the executive committee, on his being unsound mind and on being absent in three consecutive meetings without prior information to the secretary of the NGO. The executive committee can suspend the membership of any member if his/her activities are found detrimental to the objectives of the NGO. Before suspension the member is given a written notice of ten days for explanation.

**Sources of Funds:** - The sources for obtaining the funds for NGO includes—donation, membership fee, environment and Forest Ministry GOI, National wasteland Development Board, CAPART etc. The NGO also accepts foreign aids. All the funds are obtained in cash form and are spent to achieve the aims and
objectives of the NGO. No part of this income is distributed as dividend or profit to any of its members.

**Assets of the NGO:** - The NGO is run in a rented office, which is well equipped with the necessary infrastructure. The NGO has its own computer, motorbike, tent, audio-system, books, sewing-machines, electrical appliances, health-club items, non-formal educational etc. All this property belongs to the NGO. No part of it is distributed among its member. In case of dissolution, if there remains after the clearance of all its debts and liabilities, any property, shall be given to other institution engaged in same or similar activities.

**Activities:** - Since its establishment, NYKS has organised a number of programmes and performed various activities for the diverse sections of the society. Some of these programmes and activities during the study period are: -

**Income-generating activities:** - creation of employment opportunities and generation of income for the poor particularly for the rural poor women, have been the major activities of the NGO. The target of these activities has been the landless, poor rural women and other weaker sections of the society. Various income-generating activities of the NGO include – sewing,
cutting-tailoring, rope-making, handloom (dari-making) and beautician courses for women. The NGO has provided training to approximately 300 women in 20 villages during the last five years in the above mentioned trades. NYKS has also provided training in rope making and electrician to males, 50-60 in number to start self-employment activities. Various ‘handicrafts exhibition’ and ‘Gram Shree Melas’ are organised by the organisation to sell the products of rural artisans and to supplement their income.

Health and Family planning programmes: - Organisation follows an educational rather than a clinical approach to community health & family planning. Its goal is to build health consciousness into the culture of the community, the individual and the family. Through group discussion, mass-meetings, health education and health melas, NYKS has helped to introduce fundamental changes in health. Some of the important activities of the organisation in Health and family planning includes – establishment of health-club, organisation of health camps and health melas (in which free medical check-up and medicines are provided to the poor people) and first-aid training to rural youths with the help of the district Red Cross Society, Rohtak. NYKS also celebrate World Health Day and ‘Swasthaya-Chetna’ week to aware the people particularly the women about their
health and educate and motivate them about small family norms. The organisation has launched small family norm programmes in eight villages of Kalanaur block since 1995.

**Social-Welfare & Relief Activities:** Social-welfare programmes of the organisation are –

**Adopt a Granny Programme:** This programme is going on with the help of ‘HELPAGE-international’ (An inter-national NGO), since 1998. The organisation has adopted 50 helpless, destitute and poor people in district. Rohtak and is providing to them ration, clothes, medical-aid, free of cost. Organisation is also giving them a sum of rupees 50 per month in cash as pocket money.

**Old-Age Day Care Centre:** Organisation is running a day care centre at Rohtak for the people of age of above 50 years. Recreational activities are organised for them at the centre. They are also taken to religious places, sometimes. 50 old people are inhabiting the centre at present.

The organisation is also playing an important role in providing relief and emergency services to the effected people. According to Sh. R.P. Saini, President of NYKS – “We distributed medicine and food to people and milk to children in the district of
Rohtak during the flood in 1995. We also sent clothes, shoes, blankets and utensils of rupees 2 lakh and rupees 6000 in cash (collected from people and member of the society), in cyclone effected areas in Orissa during the last year." Organisation has also helped 6-7 poor girls to got married. Youth were motivated to donate blood for the injured soldiers in 'Kargil War'.

**Awareness-Building:** - Awareness is created among the people in rural areas through a number of different types of activities. Various health-camps and melas are organised in the villages to make aware the people about health and family planning. They are educated and motivated to adopt small family norms, through family counseling. Women in the villages are educated about health and breast-feeding to the baby under Breast-Feeding Promotion work Programme. Various activities are performed and camps are organised to preserve and promote the historical and cultural background of the country. Such activities includes- celebration of various days and Jayanti of historical importance like-independence day, 26th January, Vivekanand Jayanti, Subhash Jayanti, basant utsav etc. and organisation of National-integration camps. The organisation in also organising Sanjhi Competition, Folk-dance, Ragni and competition to preserve, promote and encourage Haryanvi culture. Various activities such
as tree-plantation, celebration of environmental day on 5th June and competition & Essay writing on environmental problems, are performed to create awareness about environment. 83 sanitary latrine were built in village Pehrawar under ‘Rural Sanitation Programme’. Several seminars and voter awareness campaign were also held by the organisation to educate the voters in villages.

**Women Development:** - A number of activities have been started by the organisation to organise and empower women in rural areas. 8th of March is celebrated as Vishwa Mahila Diwas (International Women Day). Seminars are held on legal-literacy for women to educate them about their constitutional rights and duties and are also awared about several welfare scheme for them by the government. To empower women economically, various vocational training courses have been started for self-employment. About 500 women and girls so far have been provided vocational training for self-employment in different fields like-sewing, cutting & tailoring, beautician courses, computer education, dari-making etc. Some of them have started self-employment and are earning handsome income. Further, the organisation is also engaged in organising women under ‘Community-Development Scheme’ (CDS). 96 groups of women
(20 women in each group), below the poverty line have formed an association named – Mahila Absolute development Association-MADA. Organisation has also formed 15 self-help groups of women, below the poverty line in 15 villages of district of Rohtak, to make aware them on credit facilities and to avail credit assistance from credit institutions for self-employment.

4.8.0 Classification of Sample NGOs

The NGOs have now emerged as a catalyst or a prominent actor in different fields particularly in rural development, in India. They are playing an important role in the improvement of socio-economic conditions of the underprivileged and disadvantaged sections of the society. They are working almost in all the districts of the country as well as in the state of Haryana with a little higher concentration in backward districts. There are according to the office of the Registrar Societies, Chandigarh, 20,000 NGOs are registered with this office in the state of Haryana. Out of which 541 NGOs are registered with this office in the district of Rohtak alone. They are engaged in diverse and multifaceted activities. Moreover, their number is also increasing day by day. But with this expansion, what has become clear is that the nature and characteristics of these NGOs have undergone a noticeable
change. The nature and characteristics of these NGOs have become so diverse and multifaceted that there is a need to systematize and classify this vast range of the NGOs. In this part of the chapter therefore, an attempt has been made to classify the sampled NGOs on the basis of different characteristics such as year of establishment, area of operation, organisational structure, financial structure, sector of work etc.

The table 4.1 illustrate the block-wise distribution of sampled NGOs with year of establishment

Table 4.1

Block wise distribution of sample NGOs with year of establishment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Name of the NGO</th>
<th>Status of the NGO</th>
<th>Block in which the NGO is operating</th>
<th>Year of Establishment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>CVS</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Meham</td>
<td>1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>HVM</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Rohtak</td>
<td>1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>PDM</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Kalanaur</td>
<td>1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>NYKS</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>Rohtak</td>
<td>1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>HMSL</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>Lakhan-majra</td>
<td>1991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>SEARCH</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Rohtak</td>
<td>1994</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Area of Operation

Out of six, four organisations - PDM, NYKS, HMSL & HVM, were working purely in rural areas whereas two organisations
SEARCH and CVS, were working both in rural as well as in urban areas. No organisation was working purely in urban areas. When it is compared with the status of the organisations, it can be seen that out of the four rural type organisations, one PDM was of local level, two NYKS & HMSL were of regional level and one i.e. HVM, is of national level, whereas two organisations SEARCH and CVS, working both in rural and urban areas belong to national level (Table 4.2).

Table (4.2)

Status of organisations by area of operation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Name of the organisation</th>
<th>Status of the organisation</th>
<th>Area of operation</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rural (R)</td>
<td>Urban (U)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>PDM</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>NYKS</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>HMSL</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>HVM</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>SEARCH</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>R &amp; U</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>CVS</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>R &amp; U</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All the NGOs have an ‘Executive Council’ as well as a ‘General-Body’. The ‘General-body’ (G.B.) consists of all the members of the NGO. It is the supreme policy-making body in all the sampled NGOs. The procedure of becoming a member of the NGOs is almost similar as has already been stated. The another committee -- the ‘governing council’ or the ‘Executive-Council’ consist of 7-15 members including its office-bearers and such
other persons as may be nominated by the NGO. It is engaged in
day to day management of the affairs of the NGO. The governing
council is constituted out of the members of the general-body.

The status of the sample NGOs by staff-position is shown
in the table 4.3.

Table 4.3
Status of organisations by staff-position of organisations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Name of the organisation</th>
<th>Status of the organisation</th>
<th>Staff position</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Executive Committee</td>
<td>General Body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>M  F  T</td>
<td>M  F  T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>PDM</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>9 2 11</td>
<td>20 2 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>NYKS</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>7 2 9</td>
<td>18 3 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>HMSL</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>1 8 9</td>
<td>2 9 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>SEARCH</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>11 4 15</td>
<td>40 10 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>CVS</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>5 2 7</td>
<td>16 5 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>HVM</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>6 1 7</td>
<td>4 1 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table reveals that SEARCH has the maximum number of
staff-members i.e. 65 and HVM has the least number of staff
members, which is 12. It is also clear from the table that only
HMSL has given a proper representation to the women in both,
executive council as well as in the general body. Other NGOs are
mainly managed by male representatives and give a nominal
representation to the women. Membership in these organisations
is subjected to the discretionary power of the executive
committee and it continues on payment of a regular annual fee.
Some organisations like CVS, SEARCH, NYKS, have employed
a fairly good number of paid employees. The chief executives of
these NGOs, by and large, are aged about 40 and had a pretty
long experience ranging from 5 years to 16 years in social work. Nearly all NGOs are run by qualified persons. Educational credential shows that all the chief executives had a university degree and among them some have taken post-graduate degree in some social science disciplines.

Financial-Classification

Considering the financial criteria, two, out of the six NGOs have an annual budget in the range of 10-15 lakhs and can be classified as large voluntary organisations. Three NGOs, having an annual budget ranging from three lakhs to five lakhs, can be classified as medium-sized voluntary-organisations. One organisation, having a smaller annual budget of 1.5 lakh can be given the status of smaller NGO. Table 4.4 shows the financial classification of the sample NGOs on the basis of annual budget.

Table 4.4

Classification of organisations on the basis of annual budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Name of the Organisation</th>
<th>Block</th>
<th>Annual Budget</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>HVM</td>
<td>Rohtak</td>
<td>1.5 Lakh</td>
<td>Small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>PDM</td>
<td>Kalanaur</td>
<td>3 Lakh</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>HMSL</td>
<td>L/Majra</td>
<td>3 Lakh</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>NYKS</td>
<td>Rohtak</td>
<td>5 Lakh</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>SEARCH</td>
<td>Rohtak</td>
<td>10 Lakh</td>
<td>Large</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>CVS</td>
<td>Meham</td>
<td>15 Lakh</td>
<td>Large</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Funding Agencies**

The major source of funds for these NGOs seems to be the central government. Four NGOs -- CVS, NYKS, HVM, SEARCH are getting grants from the central government and one organisation from the state government. Two NGOs CVS and NYKS are also getting foreign grants. There is only one organisation i.e. PDM, which did not seek any government assistance either for their functioning or for programmes. Other sources of funding for these organisations include – donation from people, membership fee, and from sale of their products, service-fee etc. Some of the central and state level departments, funding these organisations are – CAPART, Central Social Welfare Board, Ministry of Health and Family welfare, New Delhi, Ministry Environment and Forest, New Delhi, State Social Welfare Board, Nehru Yuva Kendra, etc. Foreign agencies like WHO, HELPAGE International and NORAD, are funding these organisations for various rural-development programmes. To get foreign aid, the organisation must be registered under Foreign Contribution Regulation Act, 1976 (FCRA) of government of India. Table 4.5 depicts the position of the organisations registered under FCR Act by status of organisation.
Table 4.5

Status of Organisations by Registration under FCR Act, 1976, GOI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of NGOs</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Registered under FCR Act</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Registered</td>
<td>Not Registered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYKS</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVS</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HMSL</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDM</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEARCH</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HVM</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is clear from the table that only two NYKS and CVS organisations are registered under the FCR Act, while four were unregistered. The organisations, which were registered under FCR Act, belong to regional and national level. The major problems faced by the organisations to receive foreign funds are unawareness about the procedure and need for legal formalities under the FCR Act.

Objectives

The general objective of the organisations is to promote almost all aspects of social and economic development, in accordance with the national policy. They adopt and integrated approach to solve the problems of rural communities and provide facilities for community development in backward areas. They also provide adequate incentives to attract educated and
dedicated youths to rural development services and to undertake research work related to the function and work of the organisation. They work to raise consciousness among the underprivileged to promote self-reliance and to organise them against exploitation and social evils. Some of the common objectives of these organisations are to –

(1) Organise various programmes for all round development of the youths such as running job oriented training courses for youth, establishment of Yuva Kendra, library, study-centre and information centres.

(2) Organise various programmes for removal of social evils like – Anti Dowery Campaign, child marriages, drugs abuses and superstitions.

(3) Encourage several other social programmes like family planning and family welfare, sanitation, non-formal education, adult education, nutrition etc.

(4) Organise various programmes like songs, ragni, melas, competitions etc., to revive, develop and promote age-old village culture/traditions.

(5) Organise self-employment oriented training courses such as cutting, tailoring, beautician, handloom etc., for women.

(6) Intervene in the case of epidemic, disaster, flood and other similar problems of vital concern.
In addition to the above objectives, several other objectives included while implementing various programmes at the grass-roots level are to --

(1) Organise people, especially the weaker sections at the grass-roots level against the socio-economic inequalities and injustice and to make people aware of these things.

(2) Provide pre-examination training to economically poor educated youths.

(3) Set-up day care centres for aged and creches and balwadis for children.

(4) Strength the social creativeness and awareness among the people through literacy campaign.

(5) Spread scientific temper among the sections of the society so as to develop a scientific attitude towards all aspects of social as well as personal life and to fight irrational beliefs and practices.

(6) Preserve and promote traditional technology and transfer of new technology to rural areas.

**Sectors of operation:**

Over the varied and wide areas of operation of the gamut of these organisation, the following major sectors can be identified –

I. **Social-awareness and development**

(a) Health-care services  (b) Non-Formal Education
2. Economic Development

(a) Income-generating activities,
(b) Vocational training
(c) Marketing of handicrafts and
(d) Non-conventional energy sources.

3. Environmental development

(a) Tree-plantation
(b) Awareness-creation

4. Political issues

(a) Participation awareness in community, panchayat and other political affairs.

While some of the organisations try various permutations and combinations from the above mentioned set-of functions, there are others, especially, the large organisations, which have the capacity and specialization in highly specific fields requiring sophisticated technical knowledge, skilled workers, expensive equipments etc. Some of these fields/sectors are –

1) Research in science and technology
2) Dissemination of information
3) Processing and Horticulture
4) Handicraft and Pottery
5) Computer training.

The detail of the fields/sectors/activities in which the studied NGOs are working is given in the table 4.6

**Table 4.6**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sectors and activities wherein sample NGOs are working</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sector</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(A) Education:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Non-formal and adult Education</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(B) Child-Development:</td>
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<tr>
<td>(i) Creches programmes</td>
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<tr>
<td>(ii) Balwadi Programmes</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(III) Puppet-shows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(C) Women-Development:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Awareness Camps for Women</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(ii) Fruit processing unit
   (Training & Camp) --HVM

(iii) Short stay home for women --CVS

(iv) Eradication of Social-evils
     (Antidowery campaign, child marriages, prohibition etc.)
     --SEARCH
     --HMSL

(v) Income-generating activities
    --SEARCH
    --HVM
    --CVS
    --PDM
    --HMSL
    --NYKS

(D) Health: -

(i) Health programmes.
    --CVS
    --HMSL
    --NYKS

(ii) Free Eye-Camps
    --CVS
    --HMSL

(iii) Organisation of blood donation
     Camps
     --NYKS

(E) Environment: -

(i) Ecology & Environment
    Awareness (including plantation)
    --CVS
    --NYKS

(F) Rural Sanitation Programmes: -

(i) Construction of Low-Cost Laterine --NYKS

(G) Promotion of Local Crafts: -

(i) Handloom, pottery
    --HMSL
    --HVM
    --CVS

(H) Computer Training: -
    --CVS

(I) Day Care centre for Aged: -
    --CVS
    --NYKS
Networking of NGOs: - No organisation is engaged in this field

A Summary profile of the sample NGOs established and working in the study area is given in the table 4.7
### Table 4.7

**Summary Profile of Sample NGOs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Organisation</th>
<th>Head-office</th>
<th>Year of Establishment</th>
<th>Level of Operation</th>
<th>Target Groups</th>
<th>Annual budget (in Lkhs)</th>
<th>Sector of Work</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CVS</td>
<td>Meham</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Women</td>
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<td>Social-Forestry</td>
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<td>-SCs/BCs</td>
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<td>Creches &amp; old-age home</td>
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<td></td>
<td>-Weaker sections of the society</td>
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<td>Women-development</td>
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<td>Vocational-Training</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYKS</td>
<td>Rohtak</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>District</td>
<td>Women belonging to weaker sections</td>
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<td>Construction of low cost sanitary latrine</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Agricultural - labourers &amp; marginal farmers</td>
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<td>Training to women</td>
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<td>Rural artisans</td>
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<td>Credit</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Rohtak</td>
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<td>Income generating activities</td>
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<td>PDM</td>
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