INTRODUCTION - CHANDIGARH

The famous city “Chandigarh” designed by French Architect Le Corbusier became a common capital for both states of Haryana and Punjab in the year 1966. Chandigarh derives its name from the temple of Goddess “Chandi” (the goddess of power) located in the area and a fort or “garh” lying beyond the temple. Chandigarh is located near the foothills of the Shivalik range of the Himalayas in northwest India having area of 114 sq kms.

“The most fascinating feature of the City’s landscaping is perhaps the “Tree plantation” along avenues, open spaces, green belts and around building complexes. A number of beautiful avenues with conspicuous tree species, well wooded forests along the periphery of city, ‘Sukhna Lake’ against the backdrop of Lake Reserve Forests, green belts running across the length and breadth of the city and a beautiful ‘Sukhna Wildlife Sanctuary’ on its periphery, further enhance the ecological, environmental and aesthetic richness of the city.”1 The historical perspective can be very well worded as given in the official website of Chandigarh Administration. It describes the City as: “The city has a pre-historic past. The gently sloping plains on which modern Chandigarh exists, was in the ancient past, a wide lake ringed by a marsh. The fossil remains found at the site indicate a large variety of aquatic and amphibian life, which was supported by that environment. About 8000 years ago the area was also known to be a home to the Harappans.

Since the medieval through modern era, the area was part of the large and prosperous Punjab Province which was divided into East & West Punjab during partition of the country in 1947. The city was conceived not only to

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serve as the capital of East Punjab, but also to resettle thousands of refugees who had been uprooted from West Punjab.

It explains that in March, 1948, the Government of Punjab, in consultation with the Government of India, approved the area of the foothills of the Shivalik as the site for the new capital. The location of the city site was a part of the erstwhile Ambala district as per the 1892-93 gazetteer of District Ambala. The foundation stone of the city was laid in 1952. Subsequently, at the time of reOrganization of the state on 01.11.1966 into Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh, the city assumed the unique distinction of being the capital city of both, Punjab and Haryana while it itself was declared as a Union Territory and under the direct control of the Central Government."

Today the city of Chandigarh is an Independent Union Territory and comes under the direct rule of Ministry of Home Affairs through the Administrator of Chandigarh who also happens to be the Governor of Punjab. There is a Municipal Corporation headed by Mayor under whom various Councilors work who looks after the normal Municipal Affairs of the city.

It is very important to mention here the demographic status of the city which is as follows. According to the Latest Census 2011 following figures are of worth importance:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2001</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actual Population</td>
<td>1,054,686</td>
<td>900,635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>580,282</td>
<td>506,938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>474,404</td>
<td>393,697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population Growth</td>
<td>17.10%</td>
<td>40.28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area Sq. Km</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density/km2</td>
<td>9,252</td>
<td>7,900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 www.censusindia.gov.in (Accessed on 22nd October, 2013)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Chandigarh UT</th>
<th>Delhi UT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Proportion to Chandigarh Population</strong></td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sex Ratio (Per 1000)</strong></td>
<td>818</td>
<td>777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Age)</td>
<td>867</td>
<td>845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average Literacy</strong></td>
<td><strong>86.43</strong></td>
<td><strong>81.94</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male Literacy</td>
<td>90.54</td>
<td>86.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female Literacy</td>
<td>81.38</td>
<td>76.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Child Population (0-6 Age)</strong></td>
<td><strong>117,953</strong></td>
<td><strong>115,613</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male Population (0-6 Age)</td>
<td>63,187</td>
<td>62,664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female Population (0-6 Age)</td>
<td>54,766</td>
<td>52,949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Literates</strong></td>
<td><strong>809,653</strong></td>
<td><strong>643,245</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male Literates</td>
<td>468,166</td>
<td>382,686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female Literates</td>
<td>341,487</td>
<td>260,559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Child Proportion (0-6 Age)</strong></td>
<td><strong>11.18%</strong></td>
<td><strong>12.84%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys Proportion (0-6 Age)</td>
<td>10.89%</td>
<td>12.36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls Proportion (0-6 Age)</td>
<td>11.54%</td>
<td>13.45%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On analyzing the above data it becomes clear that during 2001 - 2011, there has been a sharp decline in the percentage growth rate of population from 75.55 percent during 1971-81 to 42.16 percent during 1981-91 and further to 40.28 percent during 1991-2001. The decadal growth rate of 17.10 percent for 2001 - 2011, besides being the lowest ever since 1951, is marginally lower than Country’s overall growth rate of 17.64 percent.

As per the data of Census 2011, the population density of Chandigarh UT has gone up to 9,252 from 7900 which is a drastic change. Chandigarh had a sex ratio of 749 at the 1971 Census which improved to 769 in 1981 and further to 790 in 1991. The Census 2001 recorded a fall in its sex ratio to 777. However, a significant rise in sex ratio is noticed during this decade. As per Census 2011 Chandigarh has a sex ratio of 818 showing an increase by 41 points.
In Chandigarh UT, there are 809,653 literates as per Census 2011 resulting in an overall literacy rate of 86.43 percent.

One of the contrasting features of Chandigarh is also the presence of large slums with an estimated population of around 1.5 lac. Slums have multiplied over the years due to the large influx of people from other states which drastically hampers the overall profile of the city as they are situated on the periphery of the city. Lack of basic amenities, environmental degradation, increasing vehicular pollution and increasing population hit slums the most. For example Colony No.5 located in Sector 50 area biggest slum area of city which was cleared recently by the administration under slum free City program. Incidentally Bapu Dham Colony is located in Northern Eastern area Chandigarh near Timber Market, Sec.26 which is in the heart of the city. “The city houses a total of 18 slums spread in different parts with a total of 23974 hutments and population of more than 1.5 lacs according to official data.”

According to Bindu Duggal, associate research coordinator at Centre for Research and Rural Industry Development (CRRID), Chandigarh says in a book written by her titled “Chandigarh Slums: issues of Poverty and Human Rights” (2010) says slums have India's lowest sex ratio and very low literacy rate. She says “There's an ugly side to City Beautiful and most of the residents shy away from admitting that it exists. However, denial cannot change the fact that city slums are full of people who're living in poverty and have no access to primary education, health services and a clean environment.”

Duggal also says a survey reveals that Chandigarh was trapped in the clutches of migrants and slum-dwellers, which grew in numbers over the years — from 8,003 in 1974 to 9,488 in 1980 and 19,185 in 1990. In 2006, there were 23,841 unauthorized settlements in Chandigarh, the book claims.

Slums have mushroomed in the city because of policy failures in the past, the report adds.

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1 HT Chandigarh, Thursday, 21st November, 2013, p.1
Duggal adds “The survey further shows that more than half of the population — around 52.5% — staying in slums suffered from more than one ailment. Evidently, comparatively low proportion of inhabitants in rehabilitated colonies — around 12.5% — suffered from these health problems. Surprisingly, as far as the treatment was concerned, the majority of slum-dwellers — around 56% households — consulted either quacks, registered medical practitioners or resorted to home-based remedies.

She goes on to say that “the data reveals that the major reason for an increase in city's population was due to urbanization, reOrganization and migration. The study also found that slums of Chandigarh have the lowest sex ratio — 707 — in India, while it has the highest proportion of child population — 20.9% — in the country. These slums, the book adds, also have the lowest literacy rate of 54.8 in India. The study report has suggested that administration must immediately classify all slums on a vulnerability index so that these could be rehabilitated on priority basis.5

The above survey amply makes it clear that the problem of Slums is a serious issue for Chandigarh. Though many slums have been cleared in the recent times due to the ambitious projects of Chandigarh Administration to make Chandigarh the first Slum free City of the Nation. But, the people displaced and their rehabilitation is also a major concern as of today.

The Union Territory of Chandigarh also has the distinction of being the first city in India to become smoke free in 2007 which was followed by other states later on. The City Beautiful originally designed and planned for a population of five lakh is now catering to more than 10 lac people. Swelling numbers of vehicles on the roads has given rise to numerous problems of late as traffic jams, road accidents; woefully inadequate parking slots and rising pollution level are some of the problems posed by the choking number of vehicles

in Chandigarh. The data below shows that Chandigarh is amongst the highest in terms of vehicles per capita.

Air Pollution is a growing problem in Chandigarh due to increasing vehicular population besides influx of vehicles from other states. As of today the Total Suspended Particulate Matter (TSPM) and Respirable Particulate Matter (RSPM) are very high in comparison to the ambient air quality standards in the City affecting common man’s health.

City of Chandigarh is obsessed with Cars. On an average there are two cars per household in Chandigarh coupled with the daily influx of vehicles from other neighboring states which makes the matter worse.

**Top Ten Towns with Highest Nos. of Car Ownership**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Towns</th>
<th>States</th>
<th>Ownership of Car Per 1,000 Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Panaji</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Chennai</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Alappuzha</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Shimla</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Vadodara</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Cherthala</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Coimbatore</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chandigarh is blessed to have wide roads, dense green cover and able citizens, even than the increasing air and noise pollution and population and depleting ground water and contamination of water bodies and lakes, destruction of

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natural and manmade resources of cultural value and improper management of domestic and industrial effluents are set to make matters worse for the city coupled with increasing temperature over the years.

At present there are 13 villages namely Kaimbala, Khuda Alisher, Khuda Lahora, Sarangpur, Dhanas, Dadumajra, Maloya, Palsora, Kajheri, Hallomajra, Behlana, and more. 3 tier Panchayati Raj System exists i.e. one Zila Parishad at District level, one Panchayat Samiti at Block level and 12 Gram Panchayats at village level. This set up of villages are functioning very well and needs to be gradually contained in Municipal Fold over the coming years.

A look at the official Census figure of Rural Population shows following data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population (%)</td>
<td>2.75 %</td>
<td>97.25 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Population</td>
<td>29,004</td>
<td>1,025,682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male Population</td>
<td>17,155</td>
<td>563,127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female Population</td>
<td>11,849</td>
<td>462,555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex Ratio</td>
<td>691</td>
<td>821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Sex Ratio (0-6)</td>
<td>862</td>
<td>867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Population (0-6)</td>
<td>4,255</td>
<td>113,698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male Child(0-6)</td>
<td>2,285</td>
<td>60,902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female Child(0-6)</td>
<td>1,970</td>
<td>52,796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Percentage (0-6)</td>
<td>14.67 %</td>
<td>11.09 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male Child Percentage</td>
<td>13.32 %</td>
<td>10.81 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female Child Percentage</td>
<td>16.63 %</td>
<td>11.41 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literates</td>
<td>20,217</td>
<td>789,436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male Literates</td>
<td>12,890</td>
<td>455,276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female Literates</td>
<td>7,327</td>
<td>334,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Literacy</td>
<td>81.69 %</td>
<td>86.56 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male Literacy</td>
<td>86.68 %</td>
<td>90.65 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female Literacy</td>
<td>74.17 %</td>
<td>81.55 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It is important to mention here that according to NSSO 2011-12 Survey there are nearly 10000 below poverty line cardholders and 82000 above poverty line cardholders in the city.\textsuperscript{7} This is a good fact which needs to be improved gradually.

Chandigarh is a city which is blessed to have service class people, people working in private sector besides healthy business class. The whole demography of the city is so dynamic that it is a kind of perfect model of mix and matches for experimenting different models of development. Hence, this dynamism is a blessing for Chandigarh’s development and future.

Taking a look at the above mentioned facts about the city and also the culture of living here compelled the researcher to go for the present study to find out whether Chandigarh can be called Model City in true Sense. Since, there is administration working; it cannot be taken as granted that every problem of the city will be solved by them, some other agencies would also have to chip in. The role of Civil Society through NGOs comes here to play a vital role. A vibrant youth constitute a major portion of the city’s population which is also an added benefit.

Some of the major Questions which need to be answered are like:

1. Whether Chandigarh can be called Model City?
2. How will city cope with increasing population besides increasing pollution?
3. Whether there is any specific Development Model of the City which can be emulated elsewhere?
4. Whether development achieved so far can be sustained over for times to come?
5. What is the role played by NGOs in Sustainable Development in particular?

\textsuperscript{7}Hindustan Times (HT Chandigarh),Tuesday, 27th August, 2013,p.4
These were some of the key questions on the researcher's mind.

Well as it is said that all problems cannot be solved by the Government agencies alone and some of the burden has to be shared by civil society also and here comes the role of NGOs. The role of the common citizen becomes far more important as we are witnessing robust changes on a daily basis in our lives.

NGOs which are the backbone of the developing Country like ours is a major player today in a democratic set up as we need people who can collectively raise their voices in case of any ill doing by the Government Agencies. Chandigarh which comprises of good percentage of literates people has around 300 NGOs working in various fields. Some are working seriously, some work occasionally and some even are on papers only. Various Non-Government Organizations are working in Chandigarh and are engaged in various welfare activities and getting grant-in-aid of Rs. 20,000/- from the Social Welfare Department, Chandigarh Administration. There is also one more compelling reason to know why so many NGOs are there in Chandigarh mushrooming up?

According to recent Survey cited in the Newspaper “Hindustan Times”:

“City has 80% untraceable NGOs says a study. Sadly and paradoxically the registered NGOs are disappearing very fast in the city. The report released in April by the Union Ministry of statistical and programme implementation has brought to the fore the fact that 80% of the NGOs are untraceable. Out of 3488 NGOs registered with the administration, the survey revealed that only 367 were traced. Most such Organizations are either non-existent or have shifted their premises without informing the office of registrar, firms, and societies of the Chandigarh administration, a government agency responsible to keep the record and database of such Organizations updated. The report further revealed that the percentage of NGOs traced in Chandigarh is only 20% which is worst
amongst UT’s. The fact is that the latest information on the total number of NGOs is also not with Chandigarh Administration.”

The above cited data makes it amply clear that fast mushrooming of NGOs has some hidden motives that compelled the researcher to for the present Study.

Keeping in mind all the facts the Questionnaire was designed to know about the Role of NGOs in the process of Sustainable Development? And whether NGOs today are following Gandhi’s principles at the grass root level besides people at large?

Hence, two questionnaires were devised to know about the veracity of the true work done by NGOs and also peoples take on Strength of Mahatma Gandhi’s ideology in today’s time and NGOs contribution in Sustainable Development of the City in particular.

Keeping in mind to cover all the important players of society and to have a view point on the general thinking of people about Gandhi ji’s ideology following set of questions were asked from University’s senior faculty members, doctors, lawyers from the city and youth in particular. While it was thought necessary to have a view point on the said subject of research from common people, around 200 people were contacted. Some were contacted personally, some on internet and some through mail. Some responded and some did not, in all, 121 people responded.

The main set of Questions asked were like:

1. Are you familiar with the ideology/philosophy of Mohandas Karam Chand Gandhi?
2. In your opinion, is Gandhi’s Principle of needs and wants still relevant today?
3. Do you think that wants have greater ‘edge’ over needs today?
4. Is it justified in getting more Industrialized and degrading Environment

\[8\] Hindustan Times HT LI VE(Chandigarh),Tuesday, 19 June, 2012,p.1
which in turn is affecting overall society?

5. Are you in favour of more urbanization at the cost of environment degradation?

6. Are you satisfied with the Government of India’s policy in achieving Sustainable Development?

7. Do you think that current approach of the world can help in achieving Sustainable Development?

8. Do you think people’s participation is important in achieving Sustainable Development?

9. Do you consider it your duty to provide protection to all who came seeking help in your NGO?

10. Do you think Gandhi is relevant today?

Q1. Are you familiar with the ideology/philosophy of Mohandas KaramChand Gandhi?

The very basic question asked from 121 people was about the familiarity with the ideology of Gandhi ji. It showed very good response and the results shows people are in fact aware about the ideology of Mahatma Ji.
Q. 2. In your opinion, is Gandhi's Principle of needs and wants still relevant today?

The results show that people are very much clear on this point and almost equal number of people believed that, Yes, Gandhi’s Principle of Needs and Wants are relevant today. Same number of people said No also. 21 people were not clear about this question and said Can't Say.

Q. 3 Do you think that wants have greater 'edge' over needs today?

On the question of relevance of wants and need a very honest reply was received, as most of the people believed that Yes wants have greater edge over the needs in today's time.
Today is an age of getting urbanized in every possible way. Increasing Urbanization has created far more new problems than solving the old ones. This question was very important in terms of knowing the mindset of Urban People in general. And it showed very clear opinion people hold on this subject.

Q. 4 Is it justified in getting more Industrialized and degrading Environment which in turn is affecting overall society?

The reply to the above question was very obvious and as expected people said they don’t believe in polluting environment. In practical terms, though, this claim may prove to be wrong.

Q. 5 Are you in favour of more urbanization at the cost of environment degradation?

Today is an age of getting urbanized in every possible way. Increasing Urbanization has created far more new problems than solving the old ones. This question was very important in terms of knowing the mindset of Urban People in general. And it showed very clear opinion people hold on this subject.
Q. 6 Are you satisfied with the Government of India’s policy in achieving Sustainable Development?

The above question is an eye opener as the replies brings with it a lot of specific issues to mind. Senior Professors, Lawyers, Doctors from the city opined that we are not going in right direction to achieve Sustainable Development.

Q. 7 Do you think that current approach of the world can help in achieving Sustainable Development?

The above question is an eye opener as the replies brings with it a lot of specific issues to mind. Senior Professors, Lawyers, Doctors from the city opined that we are not going in right direction to achieve Sustainable Development.
Development citing one reason or the other and the approach is not at all toward uniform Development.

Q.8 Do you think people’s participation is important in achieving Sustainable Development?

The above Question was posed with the intention of knowing the value people attach with the participation of common man in the development process. Most of the people were in favour of people’s participation to make democracy more competitive.

Q.9 Are you satisfied with the working of Self Governing system of our NGOs?
NGOs and their self governing style is one of the main issue today raised by many Scholars. On this Question most of the people held varied opinions and most of the respondents were not in favour of self regulation by NGOs.

Q.10 Do you think Gandhi is relevant today?

The most important Question of the whole Questionnaire was regarding the relevance of Gandhi today. People may say one thing or the other but the crux of the matter is that the true test of an ideology is whether it can stand the test of time or not. The replies received were very encouraging as most of the people believed in today’s practical time Gandhi’s Principle are far more relevant.

Taking a look at the replies received from common citizen it is evident that most of the people interviewed are aware about the problems we are facing today and the relevance of Mahatma in tackling most of our problems. So is the truth that wants have greater edge over needs today.

Most important was the reply about the people’s participation which is the main question of this whole research project as people believe it is impossible to achieve Sarvodya without people’s participation. So, this gives the researcher strong foundation to go further and dwell deep into the working and contribution of NGOs in Chandigarh’s Development.
Now taking up the gubernatorial issue of Case Studies of NGOs in Chandigarh, the researcher found it apt to rely on the data about NGOs provided by the Social Welfare Department which provided the list of NGOs working in Chandigarh. It includes the NGOs working in Social, Economic, Environmental fields which are all required for analyzing Sustainable Development in depth.

The following NGOs working in Chandigarh were targeted for the present Study:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Name of the Organization and Address</th>
<th>Activities undertaken by the Organizations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Ambedkar Social Justice Forum India, #315, Sector 35-A, Chandigarh. Dr. K. S. Raju, IAS (Retd), Ph.No.2601090, 2647944</td>
<td>Awareness generation camps for women and girls regarding welfare schemes for poor and other weaker section of society, teaching of Baba Sahib Ambedkar on National and Emotional Integration. The Forum is also running Tailoring and Embroidery School for girls in Ramdarbar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Indian Council for Child Welfare, UT, Branch, Sector</td>
<td>Engaged in the field of welfare of children. The Council is running Rehabilitation Centre for Handicapped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Organisation Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Chandigarh.</td>
<td>Sh.T.C. Chopra, Organising Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>All India Women’s Conference, Sector 11, Chandigarh.</td>
<td>Mrs. Raminder Kalsi, Hony. General Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Society for the Care of Blind, Sector 26, Chandigarh.</td>
<td>Maj.Gen. Rajinder Nath, PVSM (Retd.), Sr. Vice President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Survival of Young &amp; Adolescent Foundation (SURYA), #3139, Sector 28-D, Chandigarh.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Organization Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Sewa Bharti, Plot No.1, Sector 29, Chandigarh.</td>
<td>Sh.Kapoor Chand Aggrawal, President, H.No.3041, Sec.20-D, Chd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Citizens Association for Relief Education &amp; Services (CARES), #1541, Sector 36-D, Chandigarh.</td>
<td>Sh.D.S. Ahluwalia, Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Servants of the People Society, Lajpat Rai Bhawan, Sector 15, Chandigarh.</td>
<td>Sh.Onkar Chand, Hony.Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>YUVSATTA, #R.No.12, Karuna Sadan, Sector 11, Chandigarh.</td>
<td>Sh.Parmod Kumar, President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Young Women Christian Association (YWCA), Sector 11, Chandigarh.</td>
<td>Mrs.Barjinder S.D. Singh,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Women &amp; Child Care Society</td>
<td>#621, Kumhar Mohalla, Burail, Chandigarh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Bal Niketan Society</td>
<td>Sector 15-C, Chandigarh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Kusum Arora Memorial Charitable Trust</td>
<td>#1141, Sector 44-D, Chandigarh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Jai Durga Deaf and Handicapped Children, Welfare Centre</td>
<td>#146, Sector 27-A, Chandigarh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Aruna Asaf Ali Memorial Trust</td>
<td>Sector 44 Chandigarh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Health Care India</td>
<td>H.No.68, Sector 16-A, Chandigarh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Humanity Welfare Society</td>
<td>#152, Sector 9-B, Chandigarh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Organization Name</td>
<td>Contact Person(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Mother India Educational Welfare &amp; Industrial Society</td>
<td>Ms. Veeta Ashok Rai, Secretary Ph.2607083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Chandigarh Senior Citizen Association, Room No. 2, Karuna Sadan Building, Sector 11, Chandigarh</td>
<td>Col. S. S. Bedi (Retd.), Secretary General Ph.2694701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>K.L. Vishvas Sewa Kendra, #1586, Main Bazar, Manimajra, Chandigarh</td>
<td>Sadhvi Neelima Vishwas, President Ph.2562394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name of the Society</td>
<td>Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Social Works Society</td>
<td>#3016, Housing Board Colony, Dhanas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Theatre Age</td>
<td>#86, Sector 48, Chandigarh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Society for the Social Health</td>
<td>#206/2, Sector 41-A, Chandigarh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>The Environment Society of India</td>
<td>Karuna Sadan Building, Sector 11, Chandigarh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Eco Friendly Sports Organization</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>North West Zone Special Olympics Society</td>
<td>#202, Sector 36-A, Chandigarh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Morning Star Fellowship Society</td>
<td>#1738, Maulijgaran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Organization Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>Indian Council for Social Welfare</td>
<td>Room No. 16, 1st Floor, Karuna Sadan Building, Sector 11, Chandigarh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>Indian National Portage Association</td>
<td>Karuan Sadan, Sector 11, Chandigarh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>Gandhi Samrak Nidhi</td>
<td>Gandhi Samrak Bhawan, Sector 16, Chandigarh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>Bharat Sewak Samaj</td>
<td>Sector 24, Chandigarh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Organisation</td>
<td>Details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>Youth United #3556 Sector 37 D Chandigarh</td>
<td>Youth/Women Empowerment, Bringing slum kids to mainstream by imparting education, skills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>CHETNA, Karuna Sadan, Sector 11, Chandigarh. Sh.K.L. Goyal, Gen. Secretary</td>
<td>To undertake schemes for the education, training and rehabilitation of adolescent girls. To provide for settling of family disputes and counseling to deserted and divorced women. To provide institutional service to widows, destitute, divorced and deserted women. To help victimized women against atrocities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Taking a look at the above list gives a very positive outlook about the vibrant presence of NGOs in Chandigarh. Out of these active NGOs working in various fields a certified random sampling method was applied to select the NGOs for Case Studies. Out of the 15 NGOs selected by the above method some NGOs backed out and did not responded very well to the comprehensive Questionnaire supplied to them. In finality 10 NGOs representatives agreed to give interview to the researcher.
REAL QUESTIONS ABOUT NGOs:
Tall claims by NGOs have raised certain questions about their veracity and penetration in society. The most profound question that glares us is their contribution in Sustainable Development which the researcher tried to explore through queries like:

1. What is the NGOs working relation vis-a-vis Government?
2. How funding problem is tackled by NGO?
3. What has been the motivating factor to work in NGO sector?
4. What role and range of initiatives do they assign to themselves? What are their target groups?
5. What are sustainability measures adopted by them or how will they sustain themselves?
6. The NGOs Potential for future contribution in holistic development?

ORGANIZATIONAL PROFILE FOR CASE STUDY:
On intensive study it was found that very little database is available on NGOs and whatever is available is meager and incomplete. To make things more authentic and explanatory the researcher focused on the following aspects in Case Studies:

- Organizations history and then documents related to registration of NGO, Annual Reports, Project Reports (Past and Future plans)
- Staff employed/ agreements, etc signed with other agencies for collaboration and associations
And finally by Interview and Observation method like meeting NGOs Directors about the culture of work adopted for development of NGO and Future Plans

Different Phases followed for Case Studies

Phase 1

In the initial phase detailed analysis of the Literature on the topic of research was taken up.

Phase 2

A Random Sampling/lottery system was followed for choosing actively working NGOs out of all the ones working in Chandigarh. The data was collected like Brochures, flyers, programmes run by NGOs, present and future plans, etc. Interviews with the Directors/Representatives of NGOs were done thoroughly. All the relevant data was collected and Use of NGOs Websites/publicity material was duly consented to be used by all the chief functionaries taken up for Case Study.

Phase 3

The analysis was carried out taking the comments of the representative of non-governmental Organizations and about the benefits percolating to the society in practice. The data was analyzed thoroughly and comprehensively to arrive at the conclusion about the Role NGOs are playing in Sustainable Development of the City.

Following are the NGOs finally selected by certified random sampling method out of total universe of 43 NGOs working in Chandigarh (List as provided by Social Welfare Department- Chandigarh Administration). The data shows the year of establishment, areas of operations, legal status, main activities, etc.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of the NGO</th>
<th>Year of Establishment</th>
<th>Area of Operation</th>
<th>Main Activities/Priority</th>
<th>Legal status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Theatre Age</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>Education/Empowering Slum kids</td>
<td>Registered Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Servants of the People Society</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>Pan India</td>
<td>Social Service/Health/Message of Peace and Harmony</td>
<td>Registered Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Aruna Asaf Ali Memorial Trust</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Registered Trust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Gandhi Samarak Nidhi</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh</td>
<td>Peace Studies/Naturopathy/Spreading Gandhi’s Thoughts</td>
<td>Registered Trust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sewa-Bharti</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>Pan India</td>
<td>Social Service</td>
<td>Registered Trust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Eco Friendly Sports Organization</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>Environment Protection/Social Service</td>
<td>Registered Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Arrive Safe</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>Road Safety/Environment Protection</td>
<td>Registered Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Indian Council of Child Welfare</td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>Chandigarh/India</td>
<td>Children Education</td>
<td>Registered Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Youth United</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>Social Service/Slum Development</td>
<td>Registered Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Youth Technical Training Society</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Registered Society</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Some of the facts regarding NGOs taken up for study are given below in the Table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of the NGO</th>
<th>Source of Revenue</th>
<th>Government Help (whether YES or NO)</th>
<th>Target Groups</th>
<th>Staff</th>
<th>Annual Report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Theatre Age</td>
<td>Donations</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Slum Kids</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Servants of the People Society</td>
<td>Donations</td>
<td>Not disclosed</td>
<td>Youth/ Senior Citizens</td>
<td>10-15</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Aruna Asaf Ali Memorial Trust</td>
<td>Donations</td>
<td>Not disclosed</td>
<td>Children</td>
<td>5-7</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Gandhi Samarak Nidhi</td>
<td>Donations</td>
<td>Not disclosed</td>
<td>Youth</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sewa -Bharti</td>
<td>Donations</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Youth/ Common Citizen/Poor – Needy people</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Eco Friendly Sports Organization</td>
<td>Donation</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Common Citizen</td>
<td>3-5</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Arrive Safe</td>
<td>Self Sufficiency coupled with donations</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Common Citizen</td>
<td>5-7</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Indian Council of Child Welfare</td>
<td>Not Disclosed</td>
<td>Not disclosed</td>
<td>Children</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Youth United</td>
<td>Self Sufficiency coupled with donations</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Children/Slum Dwellers</td>
<td>15-20</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Youth Technical Training Society</td>
<td>Not Disclosed</td>
<td>Not disclosed</td>
<td>Children/Youth</td>
<td>5-7</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The main Questionnaire was devised in order to get the in- depth knowledge about the structure, motive, legal status, area of work of the NGO. A series of
questions were asked regarding the members of the Organization, their qualifications, funding sources, target groups amongst other.

Thereafter, the most important question asked was regarding the Plans implemented so far and also the future Plans. A comprehensive analysis was taken up regarding the approach of NGOs regarding the Sustainable Development.

CASE STUDY-1

Organization- Theatre Age

Year of Establishment- 1994

Legal Status- Registered Society

Work Area- Education, upliftment of Slum Kids, Imparting Theatre Arts

Theatre Age is a Chandigarh based Non Governmental Organization registered under Societies Registration Act 1860 established in the year 1994. It is primarily a membership based Organization working for the children from Slums in particular through providing them education and making them self dependent. It is headed by Mr. Zulfiqar Khan, M. A (Theater) Gold Medalist Panjab University, Chandigarh presently the President of the Organization.

The main mission of the NGO is “To provide a platform to underprivileged and exploited slum children for channelizing their youthful energy into constructive avenues, aimed at transforming them into enlightened and economically independent citizens.” Mr. Zulfiqar Khan⁹ says the main approach of the Organization is that Theatre age utilizes the charm of various performing arts like drama, dance, and music to attract slum children. Regular free classes are conducted by voluntary professionals to train children in these arts. At least one healthy meal is served daily to retain their interest. They are provided clothes, shoes, books etc. Once a child gets stabilized, he is introduced to formal

⁹ Mr. Zulfiqar Khan, President, Theatre Age, interviewed on 11th June, 2013
education and the promising ones are admitted to government schools at the Society’s expense. After he completes his education, he is helped to find a suitable vocation – thus culminating his journey from a street urchin to a responsible, respectable and economically independent citizen.

Theatre Age is a self sustaining NGO. Its members collect old newspapers and other sundry discarded items from its well wishers. These are then sold off to raise funds. Besides, its students make and sell paper envelopes, wax candles, greeting cards etc. Some income is generated by performing Theatre and Musical shows by children. The Society gets frequent donations from spirited citizens and institutions impressed by its work.

Mr. Khan informs that the Organization today has more than 1500 members from the city and across. NGO is mainly managed by Volunteers besides 9-10 full time member’s majority of who are girls. The main source of funding is through Donations and Collection of old newspapers. This is a very unique concept followed by NGO as it collects old newspapers from various members’ houses and utilize this fund for day to day functions. Mr. Khan says “The main objective of the NGO is to bring downtrodden to the mainstream as the target is well defined to be slum kids.”

On being asked about the impact he has achieved so far in defining the target group of NGO, Mr. Khan says, “More and more slum kids can be brought to mainstream and we have many success stories made out of rags also. Motivation is the key in this process as it is very slow process”

On being asked of the role played by Government in helping NGOs Mr. Khan says “they can change everything but they lack the will and the system is so made up that everything looks enigmatic to me even while having all the sources at their hands”

Mr. Khan holds a very pious thought on the subject of Sustainable Development because for him it is about Education, Empowerment and
bringing smile on everyone’s face. That is Sustainable Development for me as it will cure all other ills.”

In the same breath Mr. Khan adds that in the past 15 years Theatre age crossed several milestones. Their children excelled in staging street plays. With over 1500 performances to our credit, Theatre Age has become a synonym of street plays. Besides providing entertainment, every play was aimed at creating awareness about one of the burning social issues like drug de-addiction, prevention of AIDS, female feticide, and environmental preservation etc.

It is very pleasing to know that after a decade of struggle, in the year 2001 a turning point came when Chandigarh Administration, recognizing their undying spirits, allowed them use of a portion of vacant grounds of Govt. High School, Sector 24, Chandigarh. Impressed by their dedication and outstanding activities, they were granted use of an abandoned store house. Now, they have classrooms, with a kitchen and toilet attached at their disposal. For children coming from dilapidated shanties, the present premises is no less then heavens. Needless to say, now they can pursue their studies and hobbies in a comfortable and encouraging manner. They also take a freshly cooked meal every day. Entire work of running the society, starting from its upkeep, to maintenance to running of kitchen etc. is done solely by children themselves.

Raising funds for running of this society was never easy. Initially, Mr. Khan supported it from his own meager resources. Later, some friends and well wishers too joined the cause, but the collection was falling short of meeting increasing expenses of children’s education. The breakthrough came in 2003 when few of its members, who were erstwhile rag pickers, suggested collection of old news papers from public and selling the same for raising funds. It became a symbol of success for the NGO.

Mr. Khan emphatically agreed with the researcher on being asked about views on Mahatma Gandhi that, Yes, he absolutely believes that means needs to be as pure as end and will remain so ever. But, he says increasing Consumerism,
Industrialization and Wants have created a lot more gap. Gandhi’s principle of truth and non violence are totally relevant.”

In response to one method he would advice the Government of the day to achieve Sustainable Development? His response was “Do what is in your power without delaying the pious duties you are assigned to do. Because it may get too late as it has all the powers but not will”.

Are NGOs serious in achieving Sustainable Development? Mr. Khan says very few are serious. It will be herculean task to rise above average and work for community as a whole. A lot more depends on will. Lack of coordination is to be blamed as most of NGOs are not involved in the monitoring system of Development of City in particular”

On being asked the one motivating factor for him to work in NGO sector, Mr. Khan replied: “My own poverty which made me inspire to bring the real change in the society by being part of NGO sector” He goes on to add that the achievements of the NGO speaks for themselves. Following are some of them:

1. When Veer Pal joined Theatre Age, he was 12 years old and had changed jobs from being a rag-picker to shining shoes at the Punjab University boy’s hostel. Eventually he joined a T.V. channel as a make-up artist, and also given a 52 serial contract with Doordarshan Kendra, Patiala.

2. Vicky Raja, joined Theatre Age in 1992, transformed himself from a street beggar to a BSF jawan.

3. Vijay Machal, a shoe shine boy who passed his class VIII examination, while attending Theatre Age, now conducts theatre workshops at a leading city college.

4. Influenced by Theatre Age, Vijay and Rani, also belongs to slums, have formed their own Theatre Group. They also work as assistant directors in TV programs.
5. 16 children have cleared the 5th grade examinations in the last three years.

6. One student has cleared the Matriculation examination, and presently pursuing studies at 11th standard.

**Observations and Remarks**

As per the result of Class 12th CBSE on 27.05.2013, 10 students out of 13 have passed from Theatre Age. And only one student has unfortunately not been able to clear Exam. This result is a great achievement as observed by the researcher himself. It is pertinent to mention that people from well to do family come to donate at the NGOs office as they see an honest effort by a man. Brilliant Students from Punjab Engineering College, Panjab University and others have been teaching students of the NGO besides being imparted the Theatre Art skills as Volunteers. Radi Collection (Old Newspaper) is a unique concept followed by NGO worth appreciation. The enthusiasm with which the students work and study at the NGO is worth emulating as they see themselves as their future creators.

The NGO certainly has a bright future as it is a self motivating Organization of dedicated people like Mr. Khan

**CASE STUDY -2**

**Organization- Servants of the People Society**

Year of Establishment- 1921

Legal Status- Registered Society

Work Area- Social Service/Health/Spreading message of Peace and Harmony

Servants of the People Society were founded by Lala Lajpat Rai in 1921 at Lahore, which was inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi. The object of the Society is to enlist and train national missionaries for the service of the motherland. It
is their duty to work for the educational, cultural, social, economic and political advancement of the country under the supervision of the Society. The Organisation has branches spread across all over India.

Mr. Onkar Chand, Chairperson (Chandigarh Chapter) is a very prominent Gandhian who has devoted more than 60 years of his life for the service of humanity on the lines of Gandhian Ideology of selfless service. Born in 1930 he joined the Servants of the People Society as Assistant in 1959. He joined Bhoodan Movement in 1959 and went on to become the Vice President of the Society in 2002. A onetime MLA from Himachal Pradesh Assembly from Chintpurni constituency from 1972-77, he has been working as Member in charge and Secretary of the Society’s Chandigarh Branch.

The various activities undertaken and launched by him includes: Forum for Integration of Science and spirituality, Youth for Excellence and Transformation, Senior Citizens Centre and many more.

Mr. Onkar has always strived through his work to spread the message of Gandhi in full spirit and work with motivation, zeal and passion to keep Gandhi alive through social service. Even while being not keeping good health at the age of 80+ he is the only Life Member working in Chandigarh Branch and the spirit of social service has kept his motive alive and burning. Pure means always leads to pure ends, as truth probity and honesty have to be upheld Mr. Onkar opines.

This can be aptly supported by the Pledge which the member has to take while seeking to serve under society which is “The service of the country will occupy first place in my thoughts and in serving the country I shall not be actuated by motives of personal advancement”

**According to the Constitution of the Society, clause 4 says:**

“The object of the Society shall be to enlist and train national missionaries for the service of the motherland. It shall be their duty to work for the educational,
cultural, social, economic and political advancement of the country under the supervision of the Society.” This forms the crux of the purpose for which society was established according to Mr. Onkar.

**Activities of the Society**

**Social:** Free Medical Camps, Family/Social and Public Welfare Centre at Chandigarh

**Political:** Seminars, Talks, Panel Discussions, etc.

**Cultural:** Auditoriums, Community Halls and Cultural Activities Centre at Chandigarh

Chandigarh Branch has inherited the mantle to work among people of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. The aim is to make the Bhawan a vehicle of constructive work in uniting the hearts and minds of people.

Mr. Onkar\(^{10}\) says besides above mentioned activities the Society is looking to recruit national missionaries for the service of the Nation. Being the only Life member in Chandigarh Chapter Mr. Onkar says the Society is answerable to the people directly for its activities and accountability. The life members get allowance besides paid staff for day to day activities.

**Dwarka Dass Library**-Dwarka Dass Library was established by Lala Lajpat Rai in the memory of his friend Dwarka Dass. It has over the years has acquired the halo of National Shrine. It includes the personal library of Lalji’s Collection where revolutionaries and nationalist worked together. The present library at Chandigarh is the post partition creation of its original at Lahore. It includes one of the richest collections of rare books. Intellectuals and research scholars from the neighbouring states and Universities use this library regularly. Having a collection of over 75000 books on different subjects, it’s a

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\(^{10}\) Mr. Onkar Chand, Chairperson (Chandigarh Chapter), Servants of the People Society replied to the Questionnaire through mail.
treasure for Intellectuals and every 4th book is a rare book. It is having around 1000 members as of now.

The books and magazines donated by Help Age India and other Voluntary Health Organizations of India are regularly consulted by regular Senior Citizens and Visitors.

Mr. Onkar emphasizes the role of Senior Citizens in Society and says they form the important part of Society and keeping that in mind the Society has a Senior Citizen association meets on every Monday. Birthdays are celebrated of the members and are made to feel honored and privileged.

Senior Citizen Medical Aid Van goes to Village Behlolpur (Punjab) near Chandigarh where Free Medical Camp is organized and Medicine is given by Doctor. Free Laboratory, E.C.G, and X-Ray services are provided in and around the Slums of Chandigarh. A very well equipped clinical laboratory has been set up in the premise to carry out different Tests. Regular records are kept about the Senior Citizens who visit Labs regularly.

**Ayurvedic Counseling Sessions** got started in 1993 at Lajpat Rai Bhawan Chandigarh and has been held on every Sunday since then under the able guidance of qualified Doctors.

**Dr. A. S. Arora Scholarship** is provided on every quarter to the really needy students and economically weaker sections and academically bright students from slums who are studying in schools.

**Forum to serve the Suffering:** A humble attempt was made by this Forum to look after sick and forlorn. A free dispensary is being run by Society and it also involves active volunteers desirous to work for society.

**Drug awareness and Counseling Center:** Activities undertaken by Center includes patient care, family care, referral services, community intervention, education, training and publications. Awareness activities include camps, street
plays and rallies held in various slums/colonies which have helped tremendously in changing the bad habits of many.

Chandigarh Branch is running two dispensaries (1) in the premises of Lajpat Rai Bhawan and (2) at village Behlopur. The dispensary at Lajpat Rai Bhawan functions as policlinic on every Wednesday where a team of experienced and dedicated doctors provide free consultation and treatment in Allopathic, Homoeopathy, Ophthalmology, Physiotherapy and acupressure, not only to members but also to patients from general public and those referred to by others charitable Organizations. A well equipped clinical laboratory is operative in the complex to carry out various types of lab tests, & ECG etc of the members and the poor on every Wednesday. The homeopathic dispensary functions at Lajpat Rai Bhawan 5 days a week. Besides Tele Counseling is also provided on Sex related problems, AIDS, Drugs and Psychological Problems by the Society in the same Building in Sector 15 Chandigarh.

Mr. Onkar opines that “Sustainable Development is the need of the hour which would power the growth in future and every quarter of society shall work on it leaving apart the race to demolish earth’s resources.”

In the same vein Mr. Onkar says “increasing Consumerism is leading to a world where acquiring things is becoming an end itself. People have started believing in “all that glitters is gold” which is not true. Increasing Consumerism does not bode well for the future especially in a scenario where resources are shrinking.”

Mr. Onkar says people’s participation is half battle won because nothing can be accomplished without them. Hence, it's a joint effort to overcome our problems. Government just needs to support more and more the honest efforts of honest few people. He says Development should be value based.”

The Organization has recently opened Asia’s first open access RTI library. Anybody and everybody can be a member of this library free of cost and can also add to the information available. The library has been formed by The
Citizens' Voice and RTI Users' Association in partnership with the Servants of People's Society. The library will ensure that the documents procured by different RTI users are put to further use. The library was opened in association with Hemant Goswami, chairman of Citizen's Voice, a civil society organisation.

**Mr. Onkar Chand and Mr. Hemant Goswami inaugurating RTI Library in Sector 15 Chandigarh**

On being asked to cite one motivating factor to work in social Sector Mr. Onkar says “Service of common man, lives of Mahatma Gandhi and Lala Lajpat Rai’s motivated me throughout.”

**Observations and Remarks**

Servants of the People Society is an NGO which takes up activities from various perspectives. Medical Camps, Senior Citizens Centre and Dwarka Dass library are distinctive features. The researcher participated in many of the events personally and saw the impact it made on people. The NGO actively involves itself in various talk shows, debates and seminars which is healthy
sign of thinking Organisation. Working under the auspices of an eminent Gandhian like Mr. Onkar Chand is a blessing for many followers as he is an authority on Gandhian Thought.

CASE STUDY -3

Organization- Aruna Asaf Ali Memorial Trust

Year of Establishment- 1997

Legal Status- Registered Trust

Work Area- Education

Aruna Asaf Ali Memorial Trust Registered at Chandigarh in June 1997, a year after the demise of Arunaji. The Trust was established to work for the causes that were dear to her: relief to the poor, empowerment and Organization of women, child development, encouragement of cultural movements, promotion of secular ideals, an equitable society and peace within the nation and worldwide.

To keep her memory alive, a Bhawan has been constructed on a 250 sq. yard plot in Sector 44-A at a cost of 38 Lacs. The Construction was started in Feb '2004 & completed in Jan '2005.

At present the following facilities are provided:

1. Child Labour Education Centre.
2. Open School for backward Children.
3. Free dispensary & medical lab for the needy.
4. Counseling centre for family disputes.
5. Craft training & embroidery centre.

Aims and Ideals of the Trust

1. Helping the Under-privileged

265
2. Empowering and Organizing Women and Girls

3. Educating Child Labour and First-Timers (who have no access to schooling)

4. Enhancing Communal Harmony

5. Helping to Establish an Equitable Society

6. Consciousness Raising among the Educated Youth regarding prevalent Social and Economic problems

7. Assisting Victims of Calamities and Disasters, natural and man-made

8. Working towards World Peace

Mrs. Jasbir, an eminent Trustee of the Organisation says a lot more needs to be done for City as it needs lot of efforts from one and all to make it a Model City. Our top priority is Imparting Education and Vocational Skills to the underprivileged.

She says ours is a registered Trust and we ask for donations for our day to day functioning besides sponsorships. Presently the Trust has 8 trustees, 6 being women and 2 being men. Besides the Bhawan is supported by very few paid staff. Presently we are running a number of projects as follows:

**Present Projects**

Disha: Child Labour Education Centres [Aruna Bhawan, Sector 44; Labour Colony, Sector 25]. Classes are held in the afternoon for these working children. They are prepared for Class 5 and admitted to mainstream Govt. schools. The children are provided with books- and stationery through secondary school. A commitment is undertaken to get them admission in Technical Institutions upon graduation from school.

11 Mrs. Jasbir, Trustee, Aruna Asaf Ali Memorial Trust interviewed on 09th July 2013
Open School: (Aruna Bhawan; Labour Colony, Sector 21, Panchkula) For children who have never attended school or are drop-outs. They are also prepared for the 5th class exam and then supported through secondary school on to admission in Technical Institutions.

Craft & Tailoring Training Centres: (Village Nada; Village Naya Gaon; Village Togan; & Aruna Bhawan)

Women & girls are trained in cutting, stitching, and embroidery. On completion of the course an exam is set by the ITI in Chandigarh. Certificates are awarded to successful students. Sewing machines are gifted to the needy.

Mrs. Jasbir says our Tailoring Centre is providing a livelihood to many girls as they are made independent to work and earn money. Presently a group of 25 girls are given training at Naya Gaon.

Beauty Therapy Training Centres: (Village Naya Gaon; Village Togan; & Aruna Bhawan)

Six month training in basic Beauty Saloon Skills is imparted. A reputable salon sets the exam. Successful students are awarded certificates and beautification kits to start work. A group of 10-15 girls are given this training.

Computer Centre: (Aruna Bhawan)

The computer lab has 9 stations. We run a 6 month basic course followed by another 6 month intermediate level course for students. The examination is set by an ITI examiner. Successful students are granted certificates. Most of our students get placed after completing the course.

Counseling Sessions: Held every Saturday between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. Cases of violence against women, dowry disputes, rape, desertion, and female foeticide are heard. Efforts are made to bring about amicable settlements. Where a heinous crime is committed, the victim is helped to get justice within the legal frame-work.
**Food & Nutrition Scheme:** Children attending the classes at Aruna Bhawan are provided 200ml milk, a sweet bun and a multi-vitamin before the onset of classes.

The researcher while on visit to Aruna Bhawan in Sector 44 chanced upon to witness a Safe Shelter for battered and homeless women located at the Aruna Bhawan which is working as an example in itself. A Safe House is being built for those who do inter-caste marriage and feel threatened by non-consenting parents is working with Collaboration of British High Commission in the premises of Bhawan.

Mrs. Jasbir says the target group for the Trust is very well defined and we strive to make people independent and self sustainable. Many of the children who received education from Trust are in fact working for the Trust and are earning on their own.

On being asked about the Role of Government in helping NGOs work better Mrs. Jasbir opines that there are lots of rules, much bureaucratization. A lot more flexibility is required. But a lot depends on the people’s participation in particular as it is everything to me”

Mrs. Jasbir says Look at the World situation today; we have wars and jealousy only. Poverty, unemployment, corruption, atrocities on Women is all but diseases which can be cured by Gandhi’s “Truth Doctrine”

Mrs. Jasbir says Government can do a lot but it lacks statesmanship. She goes on to add the following initiatives of the Trust as follows:

**Medical Camps:** Bi-annual medical camps are held at the Bhawan. Local doctors volunteer time, and pharmaceutical companies donate medicines for the patients.

**Awareness Camps for Women:** These are held annually for underprivileged women at the Bhawan and other places from time to time. People are given practical information about laws passed that give them equal rights as citizens.
Relief Aid: The Trust helps in organizing relief in the form of funds, clothes, and also assists in the rehabilitation of people affected by major calamities and natural disasters.

Mrs. Jasbir says “Everything is Sustainable Development for us. Do good by yourself to make even one life better and it is Sustainable Development and it needs to be holistic. Increasing consumerism is creating gross imbalances as few are controlling major chunk thereby depriving others of their rights.”

Mrs. Jasbir, alumni of Punjab University, says Gandhi’s Vision was very broader. It’s just that his message has not been spread as fiercely as it ought to have been. He is relevant even today.”

So, following Gandhi is the answer for most of our problems. She suggests that we must draw blueprints and work on it recognize our problems and see if the solutions work or not. If they work, it’s good. Otherwise redraw the Blueprint and help to improve things again. She says Youth are the agents of Change. If we don’t invest in them we are doomed to fail in all our endeavors.

Observations and Remarks

The NGO carries activities varying from imparting education to imparting vocational training and skills to providing awareness camps to medical camps etc, which makes the variety of activities far more vibrant and dynamic. The researcher visited the Bhawan in Sector 44 on number of occasions and met many beneficiaries who were getting training in one way or the other. The Safe House developed in association with British High Commission is unique initiative as it provides safety house to couples who marry intercaste and feel threatened. Under the dedicated set of staff and active participation of young professionals the NGO seems to be going in right direction in Social Service.
CASE STUDY-4

Organization- Gandhi Samarak Nidhi

Year of Establishment- 1949

Legal Status- Registered Society

Work Area- Peace Studies/Naturopathy/Spreading Gandhi’s Thoughts and message of Peace

In February 1949 the Trust was registered with 24 eminent Political, Social and Industrial leaders of the country as founder Trustees.

Objectives: The Trust deed laid down that income and also the corpus shall be used for conduct and promotion of the manifold constructive activities with which Mahatma Gandhi was associated and any other activities in furtherance of his ideals.

From 1952 to 1959 the work of the Nidhi was conducted from Delhi. Various specialized Organizations for carrying on work in exclusive fields of constructive work were set up. Later in 1962-63 separate state Bodies were established and registered as a State Gandhi Samarak Nidhi.

Dr. Devraj Tyagi Director, Gandhi Samarak Bhawan says Education and maintenance of good health is the top most priority of the Organization besides other below cited aims.

The main aims of the Organization are as:

1. National unity and international peace and amity.
2. Communal and social harmony and brotherhood.
3. Removal of untouchability and such other social disabilities.
4. Prohibition of alcopolic and other narcotic drugs.
5. Khadi and other Village and Cottage industries and handicrafts.
6. Nai Talim or New Education (Pre Basic, Basic and Post Basic)
7. Adult Education.
8. Education in Health, hygiene and sanitation, especially in the rural areas.
9. Promotion of National Language-Hindi and all other languages of India.
12. Promotion and progress of agriculture and animal husbandry.
13. Promotion of the all-sided welfare of the kisans, labouring classes, Adivasis and others in the same or similar category.
15. Naturopathy.

The Organization is funded by Donations and has 9 members at present. Head of the society is Chairman and day to day work is managed by Secretary. They are assisted by a healthy staff of 50 people 30 being men and 20 Women. Job description for staff includes Social work, Promoting of Khadi, School for orphans, Nature Cure for managing health.

On being asked about the achieved outcomes? Mr. Tyagi says:

1. Working since 1962, we have provided treatments to lacs of people with naturopathy.
2. Organizing regular classes for N.D.D.Y i.e. Diploma in Naturopathy & Yoga runs by Gandhi Prakritik Chikitsa Samiti, Rajghat Colony, and Ring Road, New Delhi. Till this time we have provided Naturopathy Education to thousands of people.

Mr. Tyagi says “We provide education and treatment of Naturopathy with nominal charges which meet our expenses as we don’t have any support from Chandigarh Administration” Ultimately the goal is Sustainable Development of all.

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12 Dr. Devraj Tyagi, Director, Gandhi Samarak Bhawan in replied to Questionnaire through e-mail
Mr. Tyagi says “Increasing Consumerism is leading to assassination of character of youth and we are drifting from our culture which is very rich provided we recognize it.”

The Bhawan has a public library which has about 5,000 books on Gandhi Ji and by Gandhi Ji and other allied subjects and national topics. Besides, there are about 18,000 selected books on such diverse subjects such as literature, History, Geography, Religion, Science and Sociology.

English, Hindi, Punjabi & Urdu dailies, as well as large number of journals and periodicals, are also available in its reading room. There is a separate section of Children. It contains about 3500 books. There is adequate provision for outdoor games for children.

The Bhawan has a separate publication division at its Head Office at Swadhyay Ashram, Pattikalyana in Panipat District, Haryana. More than 30 books by Gandhi Ji have been published in Hindi, English & Urdu. The sale section has selected books on Gandhian ideology, health and other national topics. Besides, the organisation also holds seminars, lectures and other talks on topics of National and International importance.

Mr. Tyagi says in Bhawan a Naturopathy Clinic is also being run. In which we treat the body and mind by Nature-cure methods and Yoga in its purest basic form. The Naturopathy harnesses the self-curative forces, which are present in our body to help you move towards health and healing. We teach and treat you to lead a healthy natural life only in 10 days. We nurse you back to that happy feeling of fitness and well-being. We chalk out a special 10-day programme for every individual taking part in the camp on the basis of complete medical check-ups and pathological examination.

There is also an arrangement of naturopathy teaching and consultation free of charge.
On the Ideology of “ends and means” by Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Tyagi says -

Live within the means and it is the only way for making good character. In modern days all the leaders are tempted to corruption for living which is very dangerous.

Mr. Tyagi says from time to time we organize the camps on Naturopathy and Yoga in Gandhi Bhawan. Our members provide the lecture in other institutions on the topics of Naturopathy, Gandhian Thought, and Health. Besides, the Organization also provides Diploma in Naturopathy and Yoga (NDDY).

On being asked about the role of NGOs in Sustainable Development Mr. Tyagi says very few are working honestly and we need a lot more efforts from all sections of the Society. Everything is in abundance; the only need is political will and service to the nation with honesty and sincerity.

“The zeal to work for common man inspired me to work in NGO sector and I think I have a long way to go” says Mr. Tyagi.

**Observations and Remarks**

Naturopathy, Spreading Gandhi’s Thoughts and message of Peace are some of the leading initiatives taken by NGO. The presence of so many Gandhians in and around NGO is a blessing in guise as it pushes its agenda in a far stronger manner. The researcher personally participated in the seminars, talks, and many events organised by NGO at their premises in Sector 16, Chandigarh, which were quite useful and informative. It has a library of its own where many aspiring students come and study by paying a very negligible membership fee. Regular Course on Naturopathy is a distinction which is a unique feature of its own kind is taken up by NGO. The Organization has all the potential to be a strong player amongst NGO Universe.
CASE STUDY-5

Organization- Sewa-Bharti

Year of Establishment-1979

Legal Status- Registered Society

Work Area- Social Service/helping needy

Sewa Bharti is an All India Voluntary Social Service Organization, committed to National unity, integration and self reliance- A band of dedicated workers established "Sewa Bharti" at Chandigarh in October, 1981. The Organization is out to help the poor, and helpless living in unhygienic labour colonies of the union territory and its surrounding villages. It is devoted to improve the lot of the have-nots, who are deprived of basic needs (amenity) of life and are living below the poverty line, Sewa Bharti intends to provide such people good education, health and employment besides, Sewa Bharti has been making its valuable contribution by helping the unfortunate victims of natural calamities like earthquake, floods, fires and train accidents etc.

Mr.Surinder Kumar Kansal\textsuperscript{13}, Prakalap Parmukh, Sewa Bharti, PGI (APC) says the main objective of the Organization is removal of poverty, educating all and helping the needy. We are dependent on donations and Organization is run by dedicated volunteers. Mr. Surinder says if proper education with provide jobs are provided to all, most of our problems will vanish.

Mr.Surinder says the following endeavors’ are being taken up by the Organization at the moment. Our society has decided to concentrate on four well defined areas needed very urgently by the majority of our society.

1) Healthcare
2) Education
3) Self Reliance and

\textsuperscript{13} Mr.Surinder Kumar Kansal, Prakalap Parmukh, Sewa Bharti, PGI (APC) interviewed on 10\textsuperscript{th} July, 2013

274
4) General help to needy people (other social obligations)

1) Health care: Sewa Bharti has created medical facility for the peoples living particularly in slum areas, villages in and around Chandigarh and the needy mass of Chandigarh in general.

(a) Well organized and well equipped Dispensary at Sewa Dham. The dispensary is managed under the supervision of a well qualified and well experienced Doctor. The Doctor is supported by paramedical staff consisting of

(i) Qualified pharmacist

(ii) Sufficient stock of medicines

On an average 90 patient are treated daily.

(b) Clinical laboratory: - The Lab is managed by an experienced qualified technologist who works under the care of a Doctor of our dispensary. The lab is equipped with all the necessary instruments and chemicals. Here Different tests of blood, urine, stool, sputum, sperms and other host of tests are carried out.

All the tests are on no profit, no loss basis.

On an average daily 25 Patient are benefitted.

(c) X-ray Unit 1: Sewa Bharti have installed X-ray unit to help the poor and needy patients. The unit is run on no profit and no loss basis.

(d) Physiotherapy: - Sewa Bharti has taken care of senior citizen and other handicapped residents of Chandigarh and its surrounding area by establishing a physiotherapy centre. The centre is managed by a qualified Doctor and trained assistant. The centre is equipped with all the necessary instruments and gazettes required for different ailments and treatments of gauts, Spondolosis, backache, stiffness of joints, weakness of muscles etc.

(e) Free Aryuvedic and homeopathic treatment is also available in the premises of Sewa Dham. About 450 Patient are benefited every month.
(f) Mobile Van - Taking into consideration the most weak condition of people living in slums and villages of Chandigarh and its surrounding areas.

Sewa Bharti has provided a mobile dispensary under the care of a qualified and experienced Doctor along with a pharmacist, a helper and a driver.

The mobile van is well stocked with all the requisite medicines required in such areas.

On an average 120 patients are benefited with medicines and medical checkup daily free of cost.

(g) PGI Projects:-

(i) Nehru Sarai- Considering the plight of downtrodden mass of our society, Sewa Bharti have taken care the needs of indoor patients who cannot afford to purchase the medicines. The moment Doctor in charge of a ward certifies the status of a patient (poor free patient) Sewa Bharti unit of Nehru Sarai provides medicines free of cost.

The Attendants of poor patients are provided with blankets (on security) and also a good literature along with orthopedic appliances to the poor patients as advised by the PGI Doctors.

(ii) APC ward; - The same facility as of Nehru Sarai is provided to the babies of APC ward. They also get medicines free of cost from Sewa Bharti.

The Attendants of poor patients in APC Ward are also provided with blankets (on security) and a good literature to read.

**Daily around 50-60 patients are benefited by our PGI units.**

(iii) Ambulance:- Sewa Bharti has been provided an ambulance at PGI to carry patients from PGI to their residence and to help the persons those who have lost their dear ones by carrying dead body to the destination at a very nominal charges.
2) Education: - Students of class 8th, 9th and 10th belonging to the economically weaker sections are provided coaching classes under the guidance of well educated teachers "free of cost" at

(i) Sewa Dham,

(ii) Hallo Majra.

(a) Bal Sanskar Kender:-

Small boys and girls of slum areas and villages, moving around unmindfully in most unhygienic condition, some time naked are taken care by Sewa Bharti. Such kids are enrolled in a Bal Sanskar Kender run by our Organization under the care of a teacher and a helper. These kids are taught basic Hindi and mathematics, they are also provided with some refreshment. The centres are run at

1. Colony No. 5 (Near Sec 44)
2. Maulijagran
3. Maloya
4. Ramdarbar
5. Madrasi Colony (Bapudham)
6. Hallomajra
7. Nayagaon (Near PGI)
8. Kajheri

(b) Adult Education:-

Under this scheme the aged men and women are enrolled in the centre and are taught reading, writing Hindi and mathematic to the extent of counting money or monthly income and letter writing.

Mr. Surinder, a staunch believer in Mahatma Gandhi’s ideology says “Truth and Non-Violence is more relevant today than at the time of Gandhi ji. My preference is pure means to achieve results.”
On being asked about the contribution of people Mr. Surinder says “if it would have been to the extent required we would have achieved a lot. So, a lot more needs to be done. I want everyone to contribute in his/her own capacity”

“The truth is people have become more materialistic today and are running after comforts only. What I advice the Government is to remove poverty first and then we can think forward” says Mr. Surinder.

Mr. Surinder says we intend to make people self reliant and in doing so we have following projects:

(i) Tailoring centres: - Sewa Bharti has opened tailoring centres to train women to the extent that they may earn their livelihood and support their family. Keeping this social requirement in mind Sewa Bharti established tailoring centre in different localities.

The centres are at: -

(i) Chhoti karor (ii) Sec 43 (iii) Kajheri
(iv) Mauliagran (iv) Maloya (vi) Sewa Dham (2 kender)
(vii) Ramdarbar (viii) Bapudham (ix) Hallomajra
(x) Nayagaon (xi) Kumao Colony
(Near PGI)

(ii) The Computer Centre: - The effluent section and upper middle class of our society can afford to provide this costly education available in the market to their wards quite conveniently but, the parents of lower middle class or of slum areas (tea vender, vegetable seller, guard, peon, Rickshaw puller etc.) cannot think of educating their children in computer applications. Sewa Bharti therefore decided to start a centre to cater to the needs of such helpless boys and girls.

A computer centre is managed under the guidance of two efficient and qualified teachers. The centre runs four classes of 2 hours each throughout the
day. The outcome of this effort is, the boys and girls passing out from the centre with a certificate are absorbed in the Chandigarh market with a tolerably handsome pay packet.

Mr. Surinder looks after the APC ward which was started initially with Children ward and on 20.06.1999 PGIMER (Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research) Chandigarh gave the office to the Organization free of Cost. The facility is provided to needy people free of cost. 50-60 patients on daily basis being provided all sorts of help. The researcher participated in day to working and saw that there is no discrimination made in helping people. Mr. Surinder himself looks after patients like their own and that makes people lot more comfortable in tense situations in PGI. In this endeavour no help is provided by Chandigarh Administration. He says our target group is well defined because all needy people are our target.

Mr. Surinder says “Sustainable Development is only a catch word today as most of the programs are made on paper only and we lack totally dedicated people who can convert them into reality. Everything is good if it suits them otherwise not”

“Gandhian methods of Social Change are powerful because they are rooted in necessity and are relevant today also provided people understands them” opines Mr. Surinder.
A retired teacher himself Mr. Surinder says “the urge to work for society motivated me to work in NGO sector as it is a unique way to work for common people. In our day to day work at APC Ward in PGI we make efforts to help people in every possible manner because we love helping people.”

Observations and Remarks

Sewa Bharti’s APC Ward Services are one of the best as it is really based on needs of a common man. Mr. Surinder’s efforts are a great endeavour in a fast changing human nature as he works really selflessly. The researcher was witness to the fact how easily he solves many big problems in PGI and met many dozens beneficiaries. Though, the kind of work may seem very meager, but, nonetheless, it’s a mammoth task to keep oneself inspired to help the needy that too in negative atmosphere like any Hospital. Dedication of highest level is needed for grass root service as imparted by Sewa Bharti. All it needs is a set of more dedicated volunteers in future to take the legacy forward.

CASE STUDY-6

Organization- Eco Friendly Sports Organization (EFSO)

Year of Establishment- 2009

Legal Status- Registered Society

Work Area- Environment Protection/Social Service/Awareness generation

ECO FRIENDLY SPORTS ORGANIZATION is a Registered Society under Indian Societies Act, 1860 in the year 2009 in Chandigarh working under the Patronage of Mr. Justice Surya Kant and Mr. Vivek Lakhanpal as Secretary General.

According to Sh. Vivek Lakhanpal, Secretary General, Sports have no religion, no boundaries- Sports in it is a religion. Ideally what EFSO is trying to do is not just “Fix Sports we are trying to fix society through sports.” For too long it
has been said that Sports reflects society. Sports can do more than that—*We can make it do more than that.*

EFSO has started Project Green Vision Game in Green (save mother earth) under this project EFSO is sponsoring sports persons of different games. EFSO is networking & cooperating with other Organizations for green jobs for outstanding sports persons.

As per Chief Functionary Sh. Vivek Lakhanpal the main Aims and Objectives of the NGO are as under which describes the vision we have for the Social Development and we will go on till our last breath to see Social Good of one and all.

**Aims and Objectives**

1. To create opportunities and environment and provide guidance for economic, social and eco development of the people and the area.

2. To educate people through various programs and activities like tournaments, games, championships, training programmes, camps, field visits, environment preservation and Organizational environment.

3. To educate people to organize & play sports under eco friendly environment. Educating people about rain harvesting of the play grounds, drip irrigation, recycling of the water in sports stadiums & other educational institutes.

4. To encourage youth for courageous deeds and to provide them training and sponsorship for playing tournaments by which they play their role in economic, social and moral upliftment of society.

5. To work for the eradication of poverty especially in the field of sports & environmental education.

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14 Sh. Vivek Lakhanpal, Secretary General, EFSO, interviewed on 09th July, 2013
6. To study all aspects of corrupt practices prevalent in social, administrative, sports, structure of the society in the country & to educate the people for fighting against these practices.

7. To encourage & promote sports goods manufacturing industry, to use eco friendly material.

8. Provide total solutions to the enterprises to help them release low carbon emission trajectory.

9. Actively promote a business model that ensures that India follows cleaner, greener & profitable development path.

10. To educate people through various programmes about KYOTO PROTOCOL for reducing Green House Gas (GHG) emissions & its links to the United Nations framework convention on climate change.

11. Organizing various sports tournaments & championships to educate people about the consequences of global warming and ways to cut the green house gas emissions.

12. To promote environmental and pollution control awareness through sports tournaments & championships, coaching camps and arrangement of training classes in cities and people living in far flung areas.

13. To provide playing facilities sports equipments, drinking water, clean electricity (eco friendly lights), sanitation facilities, and eco friendly stadiums.

14. To organize tournament for awareness of ecological balance of our planet through plantation of trees and natural herbs.

15. To stimulate various sports Organizations to join hands with EFSO to spread the message of Global Warming, this is the most critical emergency of our time.
The main field of the Organization is Green Energy and Environment protection. Presently it has 150 members and mainly managed by volunteers. 30-40 members work full time and the Organization is accountable directly to the people.

Mr. Vivek Lakhanpal says “we breathe on sponsorships for our day to day work. Our target is well defined which is ‘Youth’. He adds “My target is micro level change. Change individuals around you and the society will change automatically” He emphasizes on the pet project of Green Vision of Organization which is as follows:

**Project Green Vision**

Change is must, which is unavoidable, that is law of nature As we all know, weather is changing & temperature is rising, everything takes its own time, same is with our habits we dislike to change our habits. Sometimes we are requested and sometimes we are forced by the natural calamities. EFSO understand that Green Vision.

Game in green could only be successful when it is followed by planning. To execute the plan, we need proper knowledge to be followed by necessary actions by engaging sports loving persons having knowledge of how to manage global environmental challenges and the people who take keen interest in sports & environmental activities. Game in Green needs discipline of specific skills, knowledge, tools & techniques that is to be applied to better accomplish the objectives of Green Vision. Our sports complex, stadiums, pools need constant advice and consultancy to jointly audit by the Eco-Friendly Organizations.

Our sportsmen and women are important assets of a country and it is vital to provide them with a healthy clean green environment.

Sh. Vivek Lakhanpal Chief Functionary says today “the Concept of Sustainable Development has become important more than ever before and our Aim at the NGO is to create awareness about environment and provide guidance for
economic, social and eco development of the people and the area for holistic Development.”

Mr. Vivek says Our NGO observed World Planting Day on 22nd October 2012, Eco Friendly Sports Organization (EFSO) Inauguration of neighborhood parks/ Green space open areas to be maintained by EFSO on WORLD PLANTING DAY 22nd OCTOBER 2012 At park along with Sarovar Path, Sec. 18- B, Chandigarh and goes on to cite Mahatma Gandhi “The earth, the air, the land and the water are not an inheritance from our fore fathers but on loan from our children. So we have to handover to them at least as it was handed over to us.”

Mr. Justice Surya Kant and Mr. Vivek Lakhanpal nurtures a sapling

Mr. Vivek Lakhanpal says EFSO has taken an initiative in promoting Sustainable Development in corporate sectors by encouraging environment loving employer & employees who have passion for Green initiatives & work towards sustainable development with interest & passion rather than taking it like extra responsibility. The environment loving employees give much better results towards Green Initiatives. The corporate & Organizations should embed this green initiative passion for profitable sustainable development of the sector. EFSO will promote CSR by encouraging eco friendly activities by organizing various eco friendly events in the Organization like eco friendly tours, eco sports & organic food festivals. EFSO vision is to help the world run
better and improve people's lives. Our partnerships across the world of sports and eco friendly activities reflect our commitment to excellence, innovation, and sustainability, as well as our objective to give back to local and global communities. Throughout the year, EFSO and our partners work together to raise funds for worthy causes, participate in days of service and inspire young people through junior achievement programs. These programs are at the core of how EFSO and our partners are helping the world run like never before.

“A change starts when we change ourselves” opines Mr. Lakhanpal echoing Mahatma Gandhi’s thought, “Chaos is created today due to rampant Consumerism. We would not be able to forgive ourselves if we don’t change our life patterns now. It’s now or never”

Dignitary speaking at World Peace Parade September 29, 2013

Mr. Vivek Lakhanpal says Organic farming is all-natural farming at the most basic level. This encompasses the avoidance of synthetic fertilizers and pesticides and growth regulators, crop rotation, use of manure as fertilizer, organic pesticides, compost materials and mulching. Organic farming aims to
produce healthier vegetables for human consumption and protect the land at the same time

This type of farming leads to a less toxic environment as far as the air, water and soil is concerned. Soil is the most important component in farming and organic farming preserves the soil by reducing soil erosion up to a large extent.

*This type of farming leads to a less toxic environment as far as the air, water and soil is concerned. Soil is the most important component in farming and organic farming preserves the soil by reducing soil erosion up to a large extent.*

EFSO will start a multi utility Eco Friendly Mobile Van

This Eco Friendly Energy Efficient Multi Utility Mobile van will have photovoltaic Solar panels on the Roof top of vehicle to charge the batteries & CNG/ LPG/ Diesel engine to run the system of the vehicle. This vehicle will be fitted with LED lights, A complete example of Eco Friendly Mobile Shop.

Organic processed or Eco friendly food means making a commitment to healthy eating is a great start towards healthier life. There is the question of food safety, Nutrition, & Sustainability i.e. how food is grown organized & consumed can impact both your health & the environment. This van will be run on no profit no loss basis.

ORGANIC MEALS ON GREEN WHEELS will run for the sustainable development and awareness on Conservation of Energy, Benefits of Organic Meals to consumer, Farmers as well as Environment.

Mr.Vivek Lakhanpal add that EFSO is promoting Green Energy mainly solar power & pursuing the Govt. & corporates to adopt solar power energy to run their institutions & create an example of complete sustainable work culture. EFSO works with visionary leaders & Organizations to adopt the best sustainable efforts & gives opportunity to its employees to achieve their full potential.
Besides the Organisation emphasizes on Eco Tourism, Organic Clothing and Green Energy besides intensive emphasis on Green Plantation.

Mr. Vivek Lakhanpal says the real potential of NGO sector still needs to be explored fully in India. Common man needs to participate and media also because it the most powerful weapon today. Media can fix lot of our problems”

He adds “One method I advice Government of the day to achieve Sustainable Development is to involve each and every player from A-Z of all plans. I advice that people needs to be taught more about the Nature and its free gift to us”

Mr. Lakhanpal says his “concern for fast changing weather and dream for clean energy prompted him to work in this sector”

It is wise to mention here the pledge of the Organisation:

I promise to be a good citizen.
I promise to abide the philosophy of human resolution which explains that all change starts with first changing the self.
I pledge to avoid wasting of water as it is 100% natural & 0% replaceable.
I pledge to save electricity & I will try to use Green Energy.
I pledge to plant trees & encourage other people to plant.
I pledge to take sincere interest in climate change for our future generation.
I pledge to avoid polythene bags & wasting of paper.
I pledge to Use eco friendly sports Wear, equipments & Material.

Today I join hands to fight against Global warming.

Thinking well is wise,
Planning well is wiser,
But doing well is the wisest.

**Observations and Remarks**

With the doyens of Justice like Mr. Justice Surya Kant lending a supporting hand to the Organisation it becomes far more important to deliver. The
Organization is actively involved in tree saplings across the city and holding talks and seminars on the importance of Green Energy. Various major events of social importance are also celebrated. Walkathons are an added benefit to spread the base as witnessed by the researcher. The Organization is thinking ahead in a very optimistic way with a unique combination of Organic Food & Green Energy initiatives.

Keeping in view all the aspects and the honesty and innovative ideas with which this NGO is working there is no doubt it has the potential to contribute in the sacred endeavour of Sustainable Development which shall be duty for one and all.

**CASE STUDY-7**

**Organization- Arrive Safe**

Year of Establishment- 2007

Legal Status- Registered Society

Work Area- Road Safety/ Environment Protection/Awareness generation

Arrive Safe is a Registered Society under Act XXI of 1860 working in Chandigarh for road safety and Sustainable Development of the City. Mr. Harman Sidhu is working as Chief Functionary of the Organization along with dedicated set of people concerned about Road Safety of the people in general.

The main objectives of the Organization are:

1. To reach out to Government, Media, Corporates and Community to solicit their support to prevent colossal waste of human life on Indian roads as India holds the dubious distinction of highest road crash fatalities in the World.

2. To work as a pressure group to create political will and help improve road safety situation.
3. Sensitize masses by raising awareness about road traffic injuries, their grave consequences and thus build community involvement around the issue of Road Safety.

4. Develop cost effective road safety programs to increase knowledge, awareness and skills amongst the Indian road users.

5. To change the attitudes and behaviours of drivers by creating peoples movement for safe behaviour.

6. Promote a positive attitude towards enforcement laws and infuse sense of courtesy and concern among road users.

7. Regularly monitor relevant local and international road statistics and developments in order to effect improvements.

Arrive Safe is actively working towards its mission through interventions and activities, both individually and with Government/Semi Government bodies support. Arrive Safe has been developing cost effective dynamic tools to enhance efficiency and deliverability of Road Safety within the existing legal framework.

On philosophy followed by OrganisatiomMr. Harman Sidhu says “Our behaviour on road is a reflection of our character,” so we work as a pressure group to give a wake-up call to the authorities concerned and shake the bad driving habits of our people. There is “No U-turn” after a crash so avoid it, any way possible.

Mr. Harman Sidhu recalls how he started this Organisation and says “My harrowing personal experience of a road crash in October 1996 and living in constant pain since then. The sudden emptiness and a strong desire that the same doesn’t happen to anyone else forced me to think about road safety. I chanced upon to meeting my mentor, Mr. Amitabh Dhillon whose motivation is a great driving force.”

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15 Mr. Harman Sidhu, Chief Functionary, Arrive Safe, interviewed on 25th August, 2013
Arrive SAFE has been working successfully with:

1. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Government of India
2. Chandigarh Traffic Police
3. Haryana Police
4. Punjab Roads and Bridges Development Board
5. Registration and Licensing Authority, Chandigarh
6. Chandigarh Transport Undertaking
7. Chandigarh Industrial and Tourism Corporation

Mr. Harman says the Organisation is self funded and has 15 members, 7 being female. We have only volunteers who are accountable directly to the people at large. The overall objective of the Organisation is to make road safety more realistic so that people can reach home safely. The target group is very well defined as Youth are the main agents who can spread message more clear and fast.

The organisation has been organizing various walkathons for spreading massage of Road Safety in which the researcher also participated in collaboration with Chandigarh Police which worked as a message of spreading awareness at large in City about road safety.

Mr. Sidhu adds “Arrive Safe believes that by educating kids we can not only prepare next generation of safe road users but can also through them reverse train their parents. In pursuit of this Arrive SAFE regularly reach kids through schools. In the absence of road safety education as part of school curriculum, Arrive Safe made a humble beginning by publishing “Your Child’s Road Safety Handbook” with an aim to instill good practice at a very early age.

The road safety tips explained in this book have been developed as a source for children, parents and school authorities. Road safety education is important for
children at all ages. As children grow, they start running their lives more and more independently and mistakenly believe they know everything. But they need to know that road safety is a serious matter, and rules cannot be broken. The book is illustration-intensive and can be easily comprehended by even a ten year old child.” So much important the book became that it was recommended by Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways for kids.

The World Day of Remembrance for Road Traffic Victims (WDR) is observed globally on the third Sunday of November each year. This day is dedicated to remembering the many millions killed or injured in road crashes (accidents) and their families. This year’s theme is: Let’s have roads that are safe for all. This year’s theme reflects pillar 2 (improvement of/safer road infrastructure) of the Global Plan for the UN Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011-2020.

In this light, Arrive SAFE, an NGO on Road Safety, Chandigarh Traffic Police and Chandigarh Industrial and Tourism Development Corporation Limited (CITCO) organized an exhibition from 11 AM to 5 PM on 17th November, 2013 at Sukhna Lake, Chandigarh.

A volunteer dressed as “Yamaraj”, the God of Death said that he is pained to see so many precious lives being lost on the roads. “381 people die on Indian roads daily. This figure with 381 faces representing the people who die daily was put on the giant board. Besides this, 1287 get injured daily putting extra burden on the overstretched medical system. In 2012 alone, 1, 39,065 precious lives were lost and nearly 4, 70,000 got injured, many getting disabled for the rest of their lives. 59.9% of these victims were in the most productive age group of 15-44 years according to NCRB 2012 Report.”16 The fact is these crashes are Predictable and Preventable.

World Day of Remembrance for Road Traffic Victims 17th November 2013 at Sukhna Lake Chandigarh

The event was organized at the Sukhna Lake, Chandigarh, India and nearly 35,000 people visit this famous tourist destination of North India in which the researcher also participated.

Mr. Sidhu a Social Activist and recipient of many National and International Awards has recently taken on the big initiative by filing a Public Interest Litigation in Punjab and Haryana High Court in order to seal and remove all the liquor vends on National Highways. He got success after lot of adjournments and his efforts seems to have yielded results as Court ordered for the removal of liquor vends along the National Highways which he opines could avoid thousands of deaths. He adds it’s a long way to go.
Walkathon organized by Arrive Safe on 26th August 2013 at Sector 17, Chandigarh

The researcher also participated in the Walkathon organized by Arrive Safe on 26th August 2013 which was meant to spread awareness about the importance of Road Safety. It was jointly organized by Chandigarh Traffic Police and employees of Hella India Limited. 400 people participated and the researcher got to see the real work done by the NGO in spreading awareness.

Mr. Sidhu has very strong views on Sustainable Development. He says “our development model is not sustainable at first place. For example we have increasing population of vehicles but space is decreasing. Every household do not need cars. We have to rely on Public transport also. Increasing vehicles is increasing pollution which is affecting our healths and environment. So, devise
a good model first, only then think of Sustainable Development because it is a holistic thing-economic, social and environment clubbed together”

The Organization works well through seminars, debates and walkathon to spread the message of Road safety which it says is one of the vital aspects of Sustainable Development.

Interestingly Mr. Sidhu opines that we can’t expect magic wand from NGOs, main thrust shall come from Government to change things because they have all the resources. Thereby he indicates that a little serious work has been done by NGOs as of today.”

What motivated you to work in NGO sector?

Mr. Sidhu says “My own fatal injury which left me paralyzed. I want others to avoid being in the pain that I have been experiencing till date. So follow road safety because all are waiting for you to arrive safe at home”

Observations and Remarks

An Organization which got started by the Chief Functionary out of his own misery shows the seriousness with which Mr. Sidhu and his team must be working. Looking at the range of Awards given to the Organization over the years shows the kind of contribution it must have made in Social Change. The researcher actively participated in Seminars, Walkathons and other many initiatives to know and understand objectively the impact of its initiatives. Well, the impact of initiatives such Organsiation are hard to fathom as their activities must have averted many hundreds accidents. The recent PIL filed to Ban Liquor Sale on National Highway is one the best initiative by Organsiation as it will avert many deaths due to drunken driving.
CASE STUDY-8

Organization- Indian Council of Child Welfare

Year of Establishment- 1952

Legal Status- Registered Society

Work Area- Children Education/ Child Development

The Indian Council Child Welfare was established in the month of June 1971. Presently it is located in the building of Bal Bhawan, Sector-23B, Chandigarh. Mr. Surinder Singh is the Organizing Secretary at ICCW; Chandigarh informs that there are 82 members in the Organization and most of whom are women. The Organization is mainly funded by Chandigarh Administration as it is controlled through a hierarchy of Advisor to UT Administration to Home Secretary (U.T) to Social Welfare Department to Director Education to Social Workers. Presently we have 50-60 creches and a working women Hostel at Bal Bhawan Sector 23, Chandigarh.

AIMS

1. To initiate, undertake or aid directly or through its State/Union Territory Councils or affiliated bodies, schemes for furtherance of child welfare/development in India

2. To support wherever possible, and guide the progress of any approved schemes of child welfare/development which may already exist

3. To support wherever possible, and guide the progress of any approved schemes of child welfare/development

4. To promote generally the welfare of children in India having regard to their social, economic and other needs.

Mr. Surinder informs that “The Indian Council for Child Welfare is one of the pioneer voluntary Organizations providing early childhood care through the

17 Mr. Surinder Singh, Organizing Secretary, ICCW, interviewed on 09th July 2013
creche programme across the country for over three decades. The programme was recast by the Government of India in 2006 as the Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for Children of Working Mothers.

At present, ICCW runs 5303 crèches across 31 States and Union Territories in the country. Through this programme ICCW covers tribal, rural and urban children across 449 districts.”

Every Creche provides for:

- Provides day care services to children (0-6 years) of working mothers
- Holistic care for the physical, mental and emotional development of these children, and delivers the following services.
- Every crèche cares for approximately 25 children
- Each creche is managed by a creche worker and a helper

Mr. Surinder says National Awards for Bravery is one of our best initiatives.

"An act of spontaneous selfless service in the face of risk to life or threat of Physical injury and or an act of courage and daring against a social evil/crime".

It is given every year to instill a feeling of bravery.

Crèches and Balwadies: The Council is running crèche/units in different parts of U.T. as per details given below:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Number of Crèches/Balwadies</th>
<th>Name of the Grant-in-Aid agency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>39 Crèches</td>
<td>Director Social Welfare, Chandigarh Administration,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>21 Crèches (units)</td>
<td>Indian Council for Child Welfare, Delhi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some of these Crèches are being run in labour colonies, slum areas, villages, Jail, Hospitals, Panjab University, Engineering College, Central Scientific &
industrial Organization and I.T. Park etc. Total enrollments in the creches approximately for the year 2010-11 are 15600. About 47000 children in the age group of 6 months to 16 years are getting benefit from Indian Council for Child Welfare, U.T. Branch every year.

Activities of ICCW

There are various activities undertaken by ICCW and prominent amongst them are:

1. Child Guidance Centre
2. Cutting and Tailoring Centre.
3. Special nutrition program for Children-pregnant and nursing mothers.
4. Creches and Balwadies for the children of working parents.

Facilities at ICCW

There are many facilities also provided in the ICCW keeping in view the aim of Social Service like:

1. Working Women hostel.
2. Children Library.
3. International Dolls Museum
4. Prayaas Rehabilitation Centre for handicapped children in Sector 38-B, Chandigarh

Hobby Classes

ICCW, U.T. Branch is taking care for the all round development of children. In these days children are under stress because of pressure from the study, competition and parents. Children release their energy through creative activities, so that (CCW is running regular hobby classes like music (Instrument of Vocal), Dance (Folk and Classical) Drawing, painting etc. for children in the age group of 3 years to 16 years. The Council is also running
tailoring and cutting for adolescent girls. Through these hobby classes children come out from their inner talent. About 500 children were enrolled in these classes in this current year. Underprivileged children are given preference in these classes.

ICCW U.T. Branch is having a training centre which is recognized by ICCW, New Delhi and Centre Social Welfare Board for conducting training to the Balsevikas, Anganwadi Workers, Creche Workers and Organisers of Awareness Generation Programme. ICCW has conducted refresher courses for Anganwadi workers and Anganwadi helpers of ICDS project of Social Welfare Department in the month of February and March 2011. 350 Anganwadi workers and helpers got training at Bal Bhawan consisting of 5 batches for Anganwadi workers and 3 batches for Anganwadi helpers. During the training, they were imparted training in pre-school education. Child development, health and nutrition and kit was prepared for Anganwadi children.

Mr. Surinder “People’s participation becomes important in any social Change as they are both the sufferer and benefactors of any event of society. Hence people’s participation is of utmost importance in Sustainable Development. For us working for social causes and instilling faith in people is important to bring change.”

Few NGOs work for change, rest all are making name and fame, Mr. Surinder opines.

Mr. Surinder gives a detail of Activities of Prayaas, a project of ICCW Chandigarh Branch.

“Prayaas Rehabilitation Centre for Handicapped Children is a project of ICCW, U.T. Branch, Chandigarh. Prayaas started working since 1985. 19479 No. of children enrolled during the current year for treatment. The Centre offers services to children suffering from cerebral palsy, neurological development caused by injuries or infection “disorders and autism. It also provides education services to slow learner and children with hearing
impairment to teach them basic recognition of Alphabet and numbers. Speech Therapist works on these children's to improve their creative skills. Clinical Psychologist assures their intelligence and greater concealing for behavior disturbance. Occupational Therapist trained the children in their daily living and improves function balance and walking skills of children with handicapped. All these services are provided under one roof from one building which spears the harvest patients hassles of moving from one hospital to another. Once the children are able to walk, talk and take care of the toilet needs, they are guided to get admission into main stream school- The Following services are available to disabled children.”

A total number of 1651 (941+710) new patients were registered for the period 2009-10 & 2010-11- They were administered therapy sessions in different departments as given below:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>2010-11</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Physio Therapy</td>
<td>3613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Occupational Therapy</td>
<td>2948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Psychology</td>
<td>1598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Speech &amp; Audiology Therapy (Including Hearing Assessment)</td>
<td>3033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Elementary Teaching</td>
<td>1249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. No. of beneficiaries</td>
<td>12441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Prayaas has a preparatory school for Special Children. No. of Special Children in Preparatory school</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Special Educator takes care of the educational needs of children with cerebral palsy, deafness and communication problems.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. Music, Yoga is being provided in Preparatory school.

11. Prayaas is serving a Training Centre for several Institutions in the region.

Mr. Surinder holds the view that “NGOs have contributed to bring Social Change but as it goes in Gandhian line you must be the change you wish to see in society is true even today. We follow Gandhi ji at ICCW, we love children and invest in them. So, we are sure we are doing our best. Moreover, we are backed by government in each and every effort of ours”

Some of the activities of ICCW as noted by the researcher are in fact motivating. But, ICCW has the advantage of being a Government run NGO. So it enjoys certain benefits too.

**Observations and Remarks**

The Organisation has the benefit of being backed up by Government which is a blessing in many ways as funding is the major issue when it comes to NGO sector.

The Creches run by Organisation are a major Success. Working Women hostel serves as a blessing for many young professional to stay in safe environment by paying nominal fee. The Researcher visited Bal Bhawan Sector 23 Chandigarh many times and found things far more organized than in any other Organisation.

The only need is to expand its activities as it has the leverage of Government backing, as we all know change is the only constant. It can explore its avenues more than many other Organisations.
CASE STUDY -9

Organization- Youth United

Year of Establishment- 2008

Legal Status- Registered Society

Work Area- Social Service/Slum Development

Youth United is a registered Society under Article XXI of the Societies Registration Act of 1860 in Chandigarh working for the betterment of society through the continuing efforts of the youth of the Nation. It aims at betterment of Society through a team of its young team who reaches out to the needy through activities like community service and online campaigns.

Earlier known as Youth 360, but, by the efforts of Jyotindra Nath, the founder of Youth United, with Rohan Aneja, Kunal Gulati, Saurabh Verma, Ritoban Chakrabarti, Saloni Bajaj, Neelima Walia, Sabih Basur, Aurobind Vidyarthi and Sukhmani Khanna who founded the Organization as an oral body in February, 2007, a formal shape to their efforts was given by naming the Organization as Youth United and getting it registered under Article XXI of the Societies Registration Act of 1860.

The researcher interviewed Mr. Abhimanyu Bansal who is chief functionary of Chandigarh Operations.

The Organization has been holding various health and medical Camps besides celebrating festivals like lohri, rakhi and deepawali with the underprivileged kids.

The Organization actively makes awareness camps on Legal, Social, Environmental issues across the city.
Mr. Abhimanyu Bansal, engineer by profession, key member of the Chandigarh Chapter informs that the main aim of the Organization is Health, education and awareness of underprivileged women and children. Presently we have 30 members and 5-7 are working full time. Funding Problem is tackled by us in organizing fundraiser events collecting donations. We sell items made by underprivileged women and students.

Smiling Future is an elegant initiative of Youth United to create an OPPORTUNITY for the underprivileged and special children, so that they share the same stage as popular professional dance groups and music bands from various schools and colleges and the world can behold as to how talented these kids are. The idea is to raise funds for the schools that take care of such children and also to prove that these kids are not anything less than others, just different.

Youth United members visit various schools for underprivileged children and help them prepare their performances for the day of event. These performances range from dance items, singing songs, reciting poems, singing hymns, playing instruments, mimicry etc. The aim is to showcase the hidden talent of these kids to the world because we believe that 'Every child is special'!

Smiling Future started in 2008 by Youth United, an Organization of young students, in association with Chandigarh Police. The event was great success as the occasion was well attended by children and staff of NGOs like Pustak, Prayaas, Savera, Saadhna and a charitable society Hamari Kaksha, which works for upliftment of special and poor children. Since then it has been a regular event.

Mr. Abhimanyu Bansal says this year we held the 7th Edition of Smiling Future in which kids from underprivileged sections come and display their talents.

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18 Mr. Abhimanyu Bansal Chief functionary, Chandigarh Operations replied to questionnaire through email
Amongst the objective of the Organisation is also to aware the underprivileged society of the advancements in society and making them able to compete on their own.

Mr. Abhimanyu says” the success of the Organisation is that from the last 6 years, Youth United is organising the annual function for many underprivileged schools which promoted the talent of these kids and the stage provided builds confidence in the kids.” Though the Organization is working on its own it also get a meagre amount of Rs.20, 000-30,000 from the Chandigarh Administration per year.

Children performing at Smiling Future 7 at Tagore Theatre April 6, 2014

Mr. Abhimanyu says “One man can’t change the world. It has to everyone if we want a permanent development” on the question of Sustainable Development

What has been your motivating factor to work in NGO sector?

A very simple reply comes “The smile on the face of a child”

On being asked “In which way the implementation of the activities has contributed to make a difference for the target group?” Sahil Garg, a young Volunteer at the Organisation says “participation of the slum population in the
conducted events, awareness amongst them, and moments of happiness for the disabled children is a matter of pride for Youth United brigade.”

In response to another question “What is your opinion about the role Government should/could play in future to help NGOs, Sahil Garg says “collaboration of the govt. social Organizations and boards in the programmes conducted by NGO’s to make them look more authentic, helping the NGO's in financial aspects.”

Mr. Abhimanyu says goes on to add ‘we still are very new in NGO sector and the problems are many, so, we need time to rectify problems and it’s an ever going process.’

**Observations and Remarks**

Since the objective of the Organsiation is so pious and the kind of young brigade attached to it makes this Organsiation far more vibrant and dynamic than any other Organsiation at any given time. It’s a set of young people out there to change things and fix problems. The researcher attended many events including Smiling Future 7 held at Tagore Theatre on 6th April 2014 which showcased talent from various students and talented people. The researcher saw the joy on children’s faces. The initiative of Awareness generation like on the importance of AADHAAR, RTI is also one of selfless initiative taken up by Organization beautifully. Items made by children and then sold to make them earn is also a good habit inculcated in the beneficiaries of the NGO. The only need of the hour is to keep this effort upfront and not lose interest in any way to serve the humanity.
CASE STUDY-10

Organization- Youth Technical Training Society (YTTS)

Year of Establishment- 1986

Legal Status- Registered Society

Work Area- Slum Development/ Awareness Generation/ Children Education

YTTS informally started in 1980 by Late Vineet Khanna (1955-2001) was registered in 1986 as a Society. Col. Ravi Bedi is the dedicated Social Activist who is also the Chief Functionary of the Organisation at present. The motto of the Organisation says ‘WE WORK FOR THE STRUGGLING HUMANITY’.

Mission of the Organisation is as follows:

1. We aim at sensitizing the privileged population of the city to the condition of street children and the underprivileged and poor inhabitants.

2. We hope that increased democratization, affiliation and resource raising capability and transparency will enable each member, staff, volunteer and affiliated Organizations to contribute their utmost in the service of struggling humanity.

3. We shall endeavour to use existing facility of the government or other agencies in order to avoid duplication and waste of resources.

4. We shall strive to achieve effectiveness in our functioning by increasing our membership, enlisting more volunteers and increased representatives of the beneficiaries themselves at higher level of management.

The Organisation has around 100 members, 20 are full time working members, majority being women. The targets are well defined and the Organisation runs from project to project. Col. Ravi Bedi says our past achievements and the
recognition of our work is a true reward. He adds that following are some of the Projects of the Organization:

FOR CHILDREN

- **PUSTAK** (meaning ‘book’) is a yearlong non-formal education, nutrition and health program for the underprivileged children preparing them for further education. Our beneficiaries are affectionately called JUGNUs.

- **CRECHES** are being run at different locations under centrally sponsored “Rajiv Gandhi National Crèche Scheme for Children of Working Mothers” through the Chandigarh Social Welfare Board (CSWB). The objective of the Crèches is to teach the children through play to incorporate ‘Fun into Learning’. Educational Kits & Toys are available at all Crèches. Most of these are provided by our well-wishers. All aspects of preliminary education, nutrition, first aid are looked into. Periodical medical examination of the children is also conducted. The NGO intend to increase the number of crèches.

- **SAU ENGINEERS** (meaning preparing a hundred professionals) to raise the aspirations and capabilities of 100 x-JUGNUs, now in classes V-VII in Government Schools and to motivate them to target the cracking of the professional competitive exams after Class XII. Presently we have 75 children preparing under this scheme.

- **AASRA** Meaning ‘Support’ is our effort to help the ‘street child’. It is sponsored by Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India. These are the children with little family support. They are children without a childhood. To survive and help their families they work as rag pickers, dhaba workers, and domestic helpers. They also work as informal trainees with car mechanics for very little salary, so that they can learn the trade. The street children category also includes children of pavement dwellers, brick kiln workers. We have also included those in unauthorized slums who are being moved often at short intervals, as their parents have
lost their means of livelihood. Their peculiar problems need specialized support. We provide them help through our normal Intervention Centres but treat them as a group with special needs. We also provide help to reunite families. We do this with all our projects that are mutually supportive of each other.

- **SHRAMIK** (meaning ‘worker’) is our scheme to upgrade the capability of working children through skill enhancement and bridging the education gap.

- **CHILDLINE** a 24-hour helpline for children in distress and in need of care and protection. YTTS is working as Nodal and Support Organization for the city of Chandigarh.

- **RAAHAT** (meaning ‘relief’) is an effort to help the disabled children. It acts as a facilitator to link the handicapped to the city’s specialized Organizations for further training/treatment and relief / financial support.

**FOR YOUTH**

**YUVAK** (meaning ‘youth’) is involving youth in sports and fitness through various clubs culminating in annual tournaments. It was started to look after the youth affected by the turmoil in Punjab of the Eighties. However when that problem faded away, it turned its attention to the children of migrants which was a more pressing segments then. Now that those children are growing up, we have decided to pick up those strings once again, and work with the youth again. This is done by organizing Youth Clubs in these areas which can properly channelize their spare time. A regular activity of the youth clubs is the Annual Vineet Khanna Memorial Volley Ball Tournament organized amongst different teams at various locations.

Linkages have been established with Nehru Yuva Kendras
FOR WOMEN

- **VAMA** (meaning ‘women’) is a Program for Empowerment of underprivileged women through ‘Income Generation’ schemes which use their skills. We motivate them to form ‘Self Help Groups’ so that they can venture out on their own.

FACILITATION

- **SAMPARK** (meaning coordinate) is to increase the reach of our programs through community involvement.

- **KARIGAR** (skilled craftsman) is a network to help match the existing skills and time of the tradesmen to the needs of the populace and thereby providing job openings.

- **JAANKARI** (meaning knowledge) is an effort to help the deprived get the power of ‘Information’.

Col. Ravi Bedi\(^1\) says “in Chandigarh there are lots of slums and that is the real area where NGOs need to work. If we have to break the cycle of poverty for them, providing education to them is the need of the hour. Government will do its work at its own pace but we have pick strands and weave them together. That is the true Sustainable Development”

Col. Ravi Bedi says implementation of Gandhi’s ideas in real life will remain a problem though his ideas were pious.

On Consumerism Col. Ravi Bedi says “it is the need of the hour and we need growth as it creates demand.”

For Youth we have a project called **YUVAK** (meaning ‘youth’) involving youth in sports and fitness through various clubs culminating in annual

\(^{1}\)Col. Ravi Bedi, Chief Functionary, Youth Technical Training Society(YTTS), interviewed on 1st July, 2013
tournaments. Linkages have been established with Nehru Yuva Kendras. Youth are the real builders of our Nation so we need to focus on them.

Col. Ravi Bedi says “few NGOs are working seriously but nevertheless they are working. What we need is people’s participation to the fullest which is missing in city like Chandigarh”

“While three of the projects namely Pustak, Varna and Sampark are being successfully executed and have shown remarkable results, a few projects are yet to gain momentum for lack of volunteers, funds and affiliations” says Col. Ravi Bedi.

Besides other projects there is a PROJECT BAGHBAN: (meaning ‘gardener’) presently has three such clubs being operated in our centres. We have tied up with the Chandigarh Senior Citizen Association (CSCA), to run such clubs. We provide the infrastructure while CSCA does the actual running of the clubs. We intend to raise more such clubs and then hand them over to CSCA to run. Due to historical reasons, our relationship with the clubs is maintained. Moreover, since our staff is permanently available at the centres, the senior residents invariably link up with us. While they meet twice a month, and enjoy programs planned for them, the stress is on measures which would enhance their prestige amongst their children, so that the family gives them a little more respect.

On the Question of Sustainable Development Col. Ravi Bedi says “it’s a very tough task. On papers we may say many things, but practical life is way too difficult. First involve all stakeholders before taking big decisions as NGOs are very little involved in major decisions”

“The past projects reflects that we have been able to find our place in NGO Universe and we are dedicated enough to carve our place through future projects too” says Col. Ravi Bedi.
Observations and Remarks

Given the vast experienced people associated with the Organization it has carved out a place for itself in NGO Universe which is very strong. Looking at the past successful projects and future plans, the future of the Organization looks very strong. The only need is to be more transparent than desired in day to day functioning. Regular association with Government Agencies also makes this Organization far more important as it can easily maneuver its set of strategies.

CONCLUSION

Chandigarh is a City blessed to have a very thinking ‘citizenry’. There are people from various strata’s of life which make it vibrant and organic. Home to people from many other states it’s a homogenous mix of people representing a mix of cultures. So, people’s participation is a much desired part of this Society for progress and Development. There are more than 3000 NGOs registered in Chandigarh according to the figures by Government agency cited above out of which only 300 odd are working. The setting up of NGOs has grown over the years considering the fact that we have seen lot of changes in the City. A City meant for 4-5 lac people is catering to double its carrying capacity i.e. 10lacs. Pollution has increased manifold, roads are filled with cars, Crime rate has increased, Sex ratio has come down drastically. Population is increasing rapidly and influx of people is a major burden. These are some of the glaring problems which hampers the basic structure and beauty of the City. And this makes ‘room’ for many NGOs to fill the vacuum left by Administration. The researcher made an all out effort to study the NGOs working in varied fields ranging from Environment Protection, Legal awareness, Social Development, Economic Empowerment. Since the research was carried out keeping in mind the basic objectives of Sustainable Development in Gandhian perspective, it was natural to check the veracity and applicability of Gandhian Principles in day to day working of NGOs in Chandigarh. In fact, 10 NGOs were studied in depth through careful observation of their activities and comprehensive
Interviews with their Functionaries and the results were analyzed and the following findings are worth taking note of.

**Major findings of the Study:**

1. Most of the Common Citizens Interviewed agreed that increasing Consumerism is a major hurdle and motivator in multiplying our problems and majority of the people believed in Gandhi’s lasting solution as the only way-out. Most of the people also raised concern over the current approach to achieve Sustainable Development.

2. Major Projects reviewed shows there is a duplication of many projects in City which leads to repetitive dimensions of Projects because the changing dynamics of the City are not taken into account.

3. NGO- Government Collaboration is missing as reported by many NGO’s.

4. Peoples participation is not up to the mark as motivation from NGOs and Government alike are missing.

5. NGOs shall work more on advising Government more solutions rather than looking for grants, donations to meet their individual Organizations aspirations.

6. NGOs have not been able to tap the potential of youth to the extent desired.

7. Cross-fertilization of Ideas amongst NGOs is missing as most NGOs don’t want to be transparent in their Projects and initiatives.

8. Not much R&D goes into before venturing into any new project.

9. Lack of Transparency about funding and financial resources is a big problem.
10. Gandhian Ideas and Principles are followed by very few NGOs ‘in principle’ but avoided by most of the NGOs. Gandhian Solutions to our problems are not emphasized and popularized to the extent required.

11. Most of the beneficiaries are not promoted to the extent required as there are many beneficiaries who are in far better position because of NGOs help and are an example of true development.

12. NGOs have become too bureaucratic and needs to be little modest in their dealings.

13. Most NGOs complained that the Administration needs to be more flexible in their Rules. There is a lack of appreciation by Administration about the work done by NGOs.

14. NGOs have created a ‘niche’ for them in this fast changing society which is positive factor and they need to build partnerships with citizens to get the best results for city’s development.

15. Media shall play more active role and raise issues of concern as a corporate social responsibility.