CHAPTER VII

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, POLICY SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION
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Introduction

Non-Governmental Organisations have emerged as an important element of contemporary Indian society and as a link between at the grassroots, civil society and the state. NGOs in recent days have been considered as safe and successful vehicle in democratic society between civil society and governance. In this chapter a summary of the study conducted on critical assessment of selected NGOs and its beneficiaries in Mysore and Chamarajanagar districts in Karnataka state is presented.

7.1 NGO in India and Karnataka, Mysore and Chamarajanagar

In India, one estimate suggests that there are 100,000 NGOs, while another claims that there are 25,000 registered grassroots organisations in Tamil Nadu alone. Kenya has 23,000 women’s organisations. Uganda has over 1,000 local NGOs and over 20 foreign-based ones. More than half of Australia’s welfare services are provided by an estimated 11,000 not-for-profit charitable organisations.

Available data sources from the Home Ministry of India suggests that there are nearly 13,800 registered organisations which submit their annual accounts to the Ministry but there total number could cross 20,000. Officials
argue that rapid growth in the number of NGOs has made monitoring more difficult and the work has to be decentralised.

According to Planning Commission of India, 12,265 NGOs exist on their own strength of good/valid, financial disbursement as well as of their donor agency. Out of which 7,787 NGOs work on women and child development. The composition of NGOs sector, the Ministry of Rural Development was dominated with 53 per cent share in all India level. In Karnataka it accounts for 46 per cent share, which is below the national average compared to neighbouring states like Tamil Nadu (54 per cent), Andra Pradesh (59 per cent) and Kerala’s (64 per cent) with a rural focus in their projects and programmes.

The NGO movement in Chamarajanagar and Mysore districts located in southern part of Karnataka state is very relevant and significant. Significant population of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste primarily characterized these two districts and agriculture is their main occupation with small and marginal land holdings. This study is conducted in these districts to understand the spread of third sector organisation working for needy people in the semi backward districts. The Chamarajanagar a new district was earlier a part of Mysore district has huge tribal population and many NGOs have been active in this district to achieve overall development of tribal communities by eradicating poverty and improving socio-economic and livelihood conditions. In Mysore district there is a significant Scheduled Caste and Backward Class
population and presently several NGOs are working for up-liftment of these socially and economically deprived communities in the district.

7.2 Objectives of the study

The study was conducted in Chamarajanagar and Mysore districts to understand the NGO movement and its contribution to improve socio-economic and livelihood condition of the dependent communities in the districts. It was essential to conduct this study to document influence of third sector organisations on effectively reaching socially and economically deprived people in the district, when no such attempt has been made in a significant manner. In order to address the socio-economic and overall developmental question of region and contribution of NGOs in bringing desirable changes in Chamarajanagar and Mysore district this study has been conducted with following specific objectives.

1. To review the role of NGOs in development sector, conceptual and theoretical understanding of NGOs in India and Karnataka

2. To assess the status and functions of selected NGOs at micro level

3. To evaluate development programmers and activities implemented by selected NGOs for its beneficiaries in the study area

4. To study the impact of development programmers on NGO beneficiaries at micro level.
The general profile of the study area, Mysore and Chamarajanagar has been discussed along with an account of NGO movement in both the districts and its association with various development programmes in the study area. Later in this section, the number of NGOs selected in Mysore and Chamarajanagar districts to assess their profile and developmental activities initiated are presented. Of beneficiaries covered under the study are described to understand the impact of development programmes. The methods used during data collection, processing and analysis of data are also presented. Further, a brief profile of the NGOs selected for the study has been given along with different development activities implemented and associated by selected NGOs in study area.

The study has been conducted in Mysore and Chamarajanagar districts that fall in southern part of the Karnataka state. These two districts have significant tribal population where more number of NGOs is working for welfare of tribal and non-tribal people in the state.

Mysore district is well known in the Indian history for its successful and great royalism and Chamarajanagar district was recently formed which otherwise was part of Mysore district only. The significant feature of newly formed Chamarajanagar district is strategically located adjacent to Biligiri Rangan Hills, habitat of tribes (Soliga and others) and on the border of reserved forest. Some of the important features of the study area are given here;
1. The area of the Mysore district is spread over 6269 square kilometers with seven revenue administrative taluks and Chamarajanagar district is 5685 sq kms and it has 4 administrative taluks.

2. The total population in Mysore district is 26.24 lakhs with a high population density of 383 persons per sq km. In Chamarajanagar district the 9.64 lakh population record very low population density of 189 persons per sq km. There are 965 female to 1000 male in Mysore and 968 female in Chamarajanagar district.

3. There is a significant Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes population in both the districts; it accounts for 15 per cent of the SC and 2 per cent of ST population to total population in Mysore district and 21 per cent of SC and 4 per cent of ST population to total population in Chamarajanagar district.

4. The overall, male and female literacy rate in Mysore and Chamarajanagar districts is lower than the state literacy rates.

5. NGOs are involved in big way in distribution of different educational institutes such as primary, high school, colleges and other literary institutes. There are more number of such intuitions in Mysore district sharing 5 per cent of such institutions in the state as against Chamarajanagar’s share of one to two percent.
6. Various health institutions found in the study area are state and other hospitals, Indian system of hospitals, primary health centers and units, dispensaries and family welfare centers. It is evident from the study that such health related institutions are more in Mysore than Chamarajanagar districted.

7. Number of veterinary and animal husbandry related institutions indicates that there is more number of such institutions in Mysore district.

8. It is observed that unemployment problem is acute in Mysore district as it has a shared of 5 per cent in unemployed pool state unemployment in spite of more number of industrial developments in the district. There is 4 per cent of major and medium industries and 6 per cent of small sale industries with significant employment potential in the industrial sector. The industrial development in Chamarajanagar is insignificant as it fails to take one percent of share in state industrial development. However, unemployment is persistently growing in the district.

9. The economic development of the two selected districts is described by accounting net district income and per capita income and its comparison to state performance for the period under current and constant prices. Mysore district recorded high Net district Income and Per Capita Income.
10. Different rural development programmes implemented in the study area of Mysore and Chamarajanagar districts show that the number of beneficiaries covered in Mysore district is significant at 11 per cent under National Programme for Improved Cooking Stoves. In Chamarajanagar district also a significant number of beneficiaries has been covered under various rural development programmes ranging from 4 to 1 percent.

7.3 Findings of the study

The findings of the study are presented in this section

7.3.1 NGO development in Karnataka, Mysore and Chamarajanagar

There were 664 NGOs associated with different development departments to implement various programmes for their beneficiaries in the state. Apart from this three to four times of NGOs were working in the state for the welfare of different needy population. It was noticed that out of NGOs working with different ministries, 35 per cent of than were associated with various programmes and activities designed by the rural development ministry followed by 32 per cent associated with ministry of social justice and empowerment. However, these two ministries design and implement various rural development programmes to benefit rural mass.

In Mysore district, there were 48 NGOs working both in urban and rural sectors of the district. However, many more NGOs were operating from Mysore taluk, followed by five NGOs located at H D Kote taluk and four
NGOs in Hunusur taluk. However, these are major and active NGOs present in the district while this many small NGOs too were working either under these big NGOs or unofficially in small scale.

There were 18 major and active NGOs in the district, which played significant role in up-liftment of Scheduled Tribe population in the district. Further, there were five NGOs each working in Yelandur, dominated by Soliga tribes and Gundlupet taluk, respectively. In Chamarajanagar and Kollegal there were four NGOs each working in the taluk.

7.3.2 Selection of NGOs and Beneficiaries in Mysore and Chamarajanagar districts for study

The study area includes both Mysore and Chamarajanagar districts. From both these districts 28 NGO were selected from 9 taluks. Further, the spread of sample in Mysore and Chamarajanagar districts reveals that in Mysore 19 NGOs were selected from five taluks, which accounts for 56 per cent of the taluks covered to the total sample, while 68 per cent of NGOs selected for the study. In Chamarajanagar district from four taluks 9 NGOs were selected which accounted for 32 per cent of the NGOs selected for the study.

In all 280 beneficiaries were selected from 28 NGOs. In Mysore district 190 beneficiaries, who accounts for 68 per cent of beneficiaries in the study area were selected from 19 NGOs. Similarly, in Chamarajanagar district 90 (32
per cent of the study area) beneficiaries were selected from the 9 NGOs spread over in 4 taluks.

### 7.3.3 Critical assessment of selected NGOs in Chamarajanagar and Mysore

This section presents a critical assessment of NGOs in Mysore and Chamarajanagar districts and various developmental activities implemented for their beneficiaries in the study area. The status and performance of NGOs selected for the study in Chamarajanagar and Mysore districts have been discussed. Later, different developmental activities provided by NGOs in the area of Education, Health, Sanitation, Housing, Tribal development and various training programmes implemented for the beneficiaries have been critically evaluated and presented.

### 7.3.4 Selected NGOs in Chamarajanagar and Mysore districts: structure and functions

Various issues related to structure, composition and functioning of selected NGOs in Chamarajanagar and Mysore districts are discusses. The issues discussed were status of affiliation, area of operation, institutional, accommodation available and source of funding.

In Chamarajanagar 67 per cent of the selected NGOs had affiliation and other three NGOs had not affiliated and in Mysore 58 per cent of NGO had affiliation status and 42 per cent have not affiliated with any other agencies. Further, level of affiliation indicates that, in Chamarajanagar 56 per cent of
NGOs had state affiliation followed by 67 per cent of the selected NGOs having national and 33 per cent having international affiliation. In case of Mysore none of the NGOs had international affiliation, out of 19 NGOs selected for the study while 42 per cent had state and 21 per cent had national affiliation.

The legal status of the selected NGOs in study area reveals that in Chamarajanagar district all 9 selected NGOs had been registered under Mysore Society Act as societies and in Mysore 16 had been registered as societies while another 3 had registered under the trust act.

The geographical area of operation of the selected NGOs indicates that in case of Chamarajanagar district all nine NGOs selected for study had been working in villages as well as at various other levels also. In Mysore district also all 19 NGOs were working in selected villages while only a few were working at different levels.

The number of villages covered by the NGOs, in Chamarajanagar district out of nine selected NGOs ranged from 31 to 40 villages. Further 56 per cent of NGOs were having area of operation in more than 50 villages while one NGO was working in the range of 41 to 50 villages.

The NGOs selected in Chamarajanagar covered more villages under their area of operation as more than 5 NGOs out of nine selected for study were working with more than 50 villages.
The population covered by selected NGOs indicates that, though in Mysore district selected NGOs covered less number of villages under their area of operation the population covered was more and trend for the Chamarajanagar district was just the reverse.

The pattern of coverage of different category of people by the selected NGOs in Chamarajanagar and Mysore districts varies a lot; in Chamarajanagar these were working with more category of people and majority of them were working for SCs and STs.

The location of selected NGOs in study area shows that various locations of NGOs listed were city, town, rural area and tribal area. However, many NGOs in study area have more than one location to implement developmental activities for their beneficiaries. In study area it was observed that 57 per cent of the NGOs were located at rural area followed by 36 per cent in city and 32 per cent in semi urban areas. Only 29 per cent of the NGOs were located in tribal areas to implement developmental activities especially for tribal communities. However, in Chamarajanagar more number of NGOs has located in tribal area.

Since many NGOs were located in more than one place, they had more than one type of institutional arrangement to operate developmental programmes for their various beneficiaries in the study area. More number of
NGOs (79 per cent of NGOs) in Mysore district was having own building than 56 per cent of selected NGOs in Chamarajanagar district.

There were several inspirations to initiate NGOs and most of them were prompted by more than one source of inspiration. In study area 64 per cent of NGOs source of inspiration was to work for uplift of Scheduled Caste people and 46 per cent had initiated to work for the uplift of Scheduled Tribes.

Various structures of selected NGOs in study area were observed. While some were NGOs managed and administered by the Chief Executive, trustee or coordinator ran a few others. Some NGOs had appointed directors and some NGOs were managed directly by the president. It was evident in study area that many NGOs had more than one structure to manage NGOs. Thus, appointed directors managed 46 per cent of the NGOs and cent percent of NGOs in Chamarajanagar district and just 21 per cent of the NGOs in Mysore district had directors for the task.

The source of funding for selected NGOs in the study area shows that most of the NGOs had more than one source of funding. There were eight different sources of funding observed and most prominent ones were foreign funds and government programmes and grants.

The assessment of availability of annual funds with selected NGOs in Chamarajanagar and Mysore districts describes that based on the funds available NGOs were classified into six groups. In the study area 61 per cent of
the NGOs had annual fund of Rs 5 Lakh and above and 7 out of 9 selected NGOs in Chamarajanagar district and 53 per cent (10 out of 19) of NGOs in Mysore district were grouped under this category of annual funding.

Different developmental activities were undertaken by the selected NGOs in the study area in Chamarajanagar and Mysore districts. There were 22 different developmental activities implemented for while most of the NGOs initiated more than one development activities in the study area.

**Educational development:** Different educational activities were implemented to improve literacy status, primary and secondary education of beneficiaries. A majority of NGOs in the study area (78 per cent of the NGOs in Chamarajanagar and 74 per cent of the NGOs in Mysore district) implemented developmental programmes related to education.

**Health and Sanitation:** Various developmental activities related to health and sanitation was initiated by the selected NGOs to improve primary health of the beneficiaries in the study area. All the selected NGOs in Chamarajanagar and 63 per cent of the NGOs in Mysore districts implemented health and sanitation programmes for its beneficiaries.

**Agriculture, allied and animal husbandry:** Selected NGOs in study area implemented developmental activities in the area of agriculture, horticulture, sericulture, fisheries, forestry and animal husbandry for their beneficiaries. A majority of NGOs in Chamarajanagar (78 per cent of NGOs)
and 63 per cent of the NGOs in Mysore district implemented agriculture, allied and animal husbandry related developmental programmes.

**Vocational training programmes:** Majority of the NGOs, 78 per cent in Chamarajanagar and 68 per cent in Mysore initiated vocational training programmes for their beneficiaries to provide self-employment and build personal development. Further, it was noticed from the study that most of the NGOs in both the districts implemented community development programmes to build community capacity through relief and rehabilitation programmes and leadership development programmes in the study area. All selected NGOs in Chamarajanagar and 89 per cent of the NGOs in Mysore district implemented women empowerment programmes for women beneficiaries in the study area.

**Social awareness:** All the NGOs in Chamarajanagar and 74 per cent of selected NGOs in Mysore district implemented several social awareness and motivation programmes to build community capacities. However, most of the NGOs (78 per cent) in Chamarajanagar and a very few (26 per cent) in Mysore districts initiated developmental programmes for welfare of handicapped beneficiaries in the study area. Further, around 67 per cent of the NGOs in both districts implemented child welfare programmes to improve educational, health and overall development of child. Further, it was observed in the study area that 89 per cent and 74 per cent of the selected NGOs in Chamarajanagar and Mysore districts provided programmes for environment and forest protection for their beneficiaries to conserve and regenerate natural resources.
**Housing and small-scale industries:** In Chamarajanagar district, a considerable number of selected NGOs (67 per cent and 44 per cent) implemented developmental activities related to housing construction and small scale and village industries. Further, very few NGOs in Mysore district supported such activities in study area (Table 5.10).

**Watershed and income generation activities:** A good number of NGOs (56 per cent) in Chamarajanagar supported watershed activities in drought prone area and 67 per cent of the NGOs initiated income generation activities for their beneficiaries through self-help groups in the study area. However, 37 per cent and 47 per cent of the selected NGOs in Mysore district supported such activities, respectively.

In the study area, selected NGOs in Chamarajanagar and Mysore districts implemented tribal development programmes for the welfare of tribal communities. In Chamarajanagar district 7 out of 9 selected NGOs implemented tribal development programmes for tribal beneficiaries and in case of Mysore district only 26 per cent of the NGOs had involved in implementation of such programmes for tribal communities in the study area.

The NGOs selected for the study in Chamarajanagar were 9 and in Mysore 19. Various problems expressed by the selected NGOs in study area were grouped into three major groups as financial, personal and cooperation of government and beneficiaries to implement various development programmes.
in the study area. However, many NGOs in study area were facing multiple problems. Out of many problems faced by the selected NGOs in Chamarajanagar and Mysore districts most prominent one and faced by a majority of NGOs was financial problems (67 per cent and 63 per cent of NGOs in Chamarajanagar and Mysore districts).

7.4 Impact of development programmes on beneficiaries in Mysore and Chamarajanagar districts

The socio-economic and personal characteristics of the beneficiaries selected for the study has been discussed in the study. However, these beneficiaries have been covered by the selected NGOs in Chamarajanagar and Mysore districts under various development programmes implemented. In later part, the study presents a critical assessment of beneficiaries covered under different development programmes such as education, health, sanitation, housing, tribal development and training programmes implemented by NGOs in the study area.

Various features of selected NGO beneficiaries assessed to understand the impact of development programmes on them in Chamarajanagar and Mysore district has been presented in this section. The characteristics studied were education status, age distribution, occupational pattern, source of income, caste distribution, and type of family of the selected respondents.

The NGO beneficiaries selected were classified by education status such as literate and illiterate. In the study area 43 per cent of the beneficiaries had
literacy, whereas 57 per cent were illiterate. Further, in Mysore district more number of beneficiaries was literate as compared to Chamarajanagar district.

In the study area, 38 per cent of the NGO beneficiaries were males while females account for 62 per cent of the total beneficiaries in the study area. Similar trends were also observed in both Mysore and Chamarajanagar districts, where more NGO beneficiaries were women.

The education status among males and females in the study area indicates that in Mysore district more male members were literate as 57 per cent and 43 per cent were illiterate. The reverse trend was observed among female educational status. In case of Chamarajanagar district more number of both male and female beneficiaries were illiterate. A majority of male and female literate was found to possess primary and secondary education in both the districts.

The age distribution of male and female respondents shows that in Mysore district more male beneficiaries belonged to young and middle age group of 26 to 35 and 36 to 45 years. In Chamarajanagar district more beneficiaries belonged to young and middle age; 33 per cent and 29 per cent of beneficiaries belonged to age group of 26 to 35 years and 36 to 45 years, respectively.

The occupation patterns of the NGO beneficiaries in study area present that more than 60 per cent of the NGO beneficiaries in Mysore and
Chamarajanagar districts belonged to two lower occupations such as labourers and cultivators. The pooled data for both district show that 43 per cent and 31 per cent of the respondents belonged to these too respective occupations.

The NGO beneficiaries in the study area belonged to three major caste groups such as scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and general group. The pooled data for the study area show that 15 per cent belonged to SCs and 43 per cent to STs as the study area dominated by STs population.

The type of family such as joint and nuclear among the NGO beneficiary families in study area indicates that more families in study area belonged to nuclear type of families and a very few belonged to joint family system.

The NGO beneficiaries' socio-economic conditions were assessed in the study area. The issues covered were housing conditions; financial assistance received towards house construction, housing facilities available, drinking water facilities, modern amenities, job pattern and assets owned by the NGO beneficiaries.

The study shows that there were five different type of houses, in which respondents lived, such as Thatched houses, Kasha walls with sheet roof, Permanent walls with sheet roof, Permanent walls with tiled roof and houses constructed with cement. The type of house is one direct indicator to measure economic status of beneficiaries in the study area. The pooled data for Mysore
and Chamarajanagar district indicate that 49 per cent of families in study area were living with house type of Permanent walls with tiled roof. Also, in Mysore 51 per cent and in Chamarajanagar 47 per cent of the beneficiaries were living with this type of houses.

Agencies that extended financial assistance to various beneficiaries in the study area were state and central governments, NGOs and Fisheries Department. However, many of them have constructed without any such financial assistance also. The polled data show that 38 per cent of the beneficiaries constructed houses without receiving any financial assistance from any agency. Similarly, 43 per cent of families in Mysore district and 27 per cent of families in Chamarajanagar district did not receive any assistance.

Various facilities available in living houses of beneficiaries in study area were Kitchen rooms, toilet, bathroom, electricity facilities and drinking water tap. The study observed that a majority of respondents in study area and both in Mysore and Chamarajanagar districts were without any room. 72 per cent of beneficiaries in study area, 78 per cent of beneficiaries in Chamarajanagar and 69 per cent beneficiaries in Mysore districts have constructed houses without any additional room. An interesting observation made in the study is that around 50 per cent of the houses in study area had toilets. Further, in Mysore district 55 per cent of beneficiaries and in Chamarajanagar district 49 per cent had constructed toilets in their houses.
Various types of drinking water sources observed in the study area were village bore well, village pond/well, individual pipe water and public tap. However, a majority of houses have supplied water from more than one source in the study area. It is observed that 86 per cent of beneficiaries got water by village bore well and 67 per cent through public tap. Further, in Mysore district number of families (68 per cent) got drinking water through public tap against 54 per cent in Chamarajanagar district.

Modern amenities that were available with respondents in study area include Radio, Transistor, Television, Cycle, Motorbike and others. The pattern of modern amenities available in Mysore and Chamarajanagar districts was much different. The beneficiaries in Mysore district possessed more modern amenities than in Chamarajanagar district.

The job pattern observed in the study area ranged as employment in private sector, industries, voluntary organisations, in forest department and others included running of fertilizer and provisional shop. It was observed that only a very few persons were found to have jobs in Chamarajanagar while more No. of beneficiaries had jobs in various organisations.

The assets owned by the beneficiaries such as number of cattle, goats, sheep and cocks indicates that the number of animals owned by the beneficiaries in Mysore district was much higher than in Chamarajanagar district. Some of the beneficiaries in Mysore and Chamarajanagar district have
possessed immovable property such as dry land. In study area 76 per cent of the beneficiaries owned small area under dry land. Further, in Mysore more number of respondents (89 per cent of the beneficiaries) and in Chamarajanagar 53 per cent of beneficiaries owned small extent of dry land.

Impact of various development programmes has been assessed and presented in this section. Some of the impact indicators assessed were, participation in meetings, mode of selection of NGO beneficiaries, benefits received under development programmes, awareness on tribal development programmes, benefits accrued under education, etc.

In the study area beneficiaries attended various meetings conducted by NGOs and other agencies in regular weekly and monthly interval was assessed. In the study area half of beneficiaries attended meeting weekly while another half attended monthly. However, in Mysore district more beneficiaries attended meeting with greater frequency.

The major modes used for selection of NGO beneficiaries were through direct contact, through recommendation, some beneficiaries were identified by agencies, some were identified during Grama Shaba meeting and some were identified by the self-help groups in the study area. More number of beneficiaries had been identified through self-help groups, both in Mysore (32 per cent of beneficiaries) and Chamarajanagar (47 per cent of the beneficiaries).
The assessment of NGO beneficiaries benefiting from different developmental programmes in study area, Mysore and Chamarajanagar districts show that 68 per cent of the respondents benefited by different developmental activities implemented. Similarly, more number of beneficiaries in Chamarajanagar (76 per cent of respondents) benefited, by developmental activities than Mysore (64 per cent of the respondents) district.

The state government had conducted massive awareness programmes on Tribal Development Programme in the study area. Number of beneficiaries benefited under Tribal Development Programme in Mysore district was 50 whereas in Chamarajanagar district it was 70. Apart from government, the Tribal Council also conducted awareness programmes on Tribal Development Programmes in the study area.

In Mysore district 42 per cent of the beneficiaries were provided education and in Chamarajanagar district such beneficiaries accounted for 60 per cent. Some of the beneficiaries benefited from more than one education facility in the study area. There were 12 different education facilities that were provided to beneficiaries. The educational importance for tribal children was assessed and out of 50 tribal beneficiaries in Mysore and 70 in Chamarajanagar district, a majority considered that education was important.

The study reveals that around 50 per cent of the beneficiaries were provided different health facilities. However, more number of beneficiaries (77
per cent of the respondents) in Chamarajanagar district was found to have availed health facilities against 36 per cent in Mysore district. In the study area, 26 per cent of the beneficiaries said that various facilities in primary health centers were available while 74 per cent could not utilize such facilities, as these were not available.

Different health facilities extended to NGO beneficiaries in study area indicate that more number of beneficiaries in Chamarajanagar district got benefited from different health services provided in the study area than beneficiaries in Mysore district. In study area very few beneficiaries were found to have visited mobile health centers located in study area, while 84 per cent of them did not visit. In case of Mysore district just 8 per cent of the beneficiaries visited mobile health centers against 31 per cent of the beneficiaries in Chamarajanagar district. In study area 26 per cent of the beneficiaries stated that health workers visited their settlements though 74 per cent could not utilize such services.

More number of beneficiaries in Chamarajanagar was benefited from sanitation programmes than in Mysore district. In the study districts, 71 per cent of beneficiaries in Chamarajanagar district and 46 per cent in Mysore district were provided with sanitation programmes. Further, 60 per cent of beneficiaries in Chamarajanagar and 28 per cent in Mysore were having latrine facilities in the study area. The sanitation awareness programmes were implemented and covered more number of beneficiaries in the study area, 67
per cent of respondents in Chamarajanagar district and 35 per cent in Mysore were covered under such awareness programmes.

The NGO beneficiaries in study area were provided different training programmes, such as education, health, agriculture and non-agriculture, technical, veterinary, animal husbandry, vocational, self-employment, development of entrepreneurs and other area such as SHG, personal development, tailoring, women empowerment programmes etc., The general trend in the study area showed that more number of beneficiaries in Chamarajanagar district than in Mysore district got benefited from these training programmes.

In the study districts, not many have been benefited from the housing schemes, in Chamarajanagar district 37 per cent of NGO beneficiaries were covered under housing scheme and in Mysore a very few families (18 per cent) were provided such facilities. The three housing programmes provided by the NGOs in Mysore and Chamarajanagar districts were construction of houses for poor beneficiaries, house repairs and house electrification.

In study area, the selected NGOs were provided with different promotional activities. A majority of beneficiaries were having knowledge about promotion activities implemented by the NGOs in the study area. The important sources involved in spreading NGOs promotional activities in the
study area were social workers, village workers and some body within the village.

The beneficiaries were found to have knowledge, about various government adopted rural development programmes in the study area. In the study area, 60 per cent of the beneficiaries said that they were aware of various government rural development programmes implemented by local NGOs. Further, in Chamarajanagar district 56 per cent and in Mysore district 62 per cent had knowledge about these programmes. As per the beneficiaries there were 14 different government sponsored rural development programmes implemented in the study area. However, in both districts a very few beneficiaries were found to have knowledge about these programmes.

The study reveals that around 64 per cent of the beneficiaries in the study area and almost same number of beneficiaries in Mysore and Chamarajanagar districts perceived that various rural development programmes were essential for them. Most of the beneficiaries perceived that multiple programmes were required to be implemented in study area. Around 36 per cent of the beneficiaries in study area and in both districts perceived that health and sanitation programmes were essential, followed by 25 per cent of the beneficiaries who felt that education related development programmes were required.
There were three rural development agencies such as Panchayat/ local body, NGOs and Lions club having association with beneficiaries in the study area. However, many beneficiaries were found to have association with more than one rural development agency. It was evident from the study that in both districts and in study area around 75 per cent of the beneficiaries had association with NGOs for various development programmes.

7.5 Implications of the study

The study was conducted with the objective of understanding the role of NGOs in Mysore and Chamarajanagar districts. Various issues related to functioning of NGOs, different programmes implemented for their beneficiaries were examined. Later, it attempted to assess the socio-economic status of NGO beneficiaries and benefits accrued under different development programmes implemented by selected NGOs. In this section some of the implications are presented keeping the findings of the study and general understanding of NGO movements and their role in development sector thorough a critical review of literature.

The implications drawn from the study have specific relevance to the study area in order to strengthen status and functioning ability of the selected NGOs, improving policies and programmes of rural development activities, reaching the beneficiaries more effectively and efficiently to meet national objectives of complete eradication of poverty by improving socio-economic and living standards of the needy people. The implications of the study have
general utility outside the study area, as they provide feedback for reorientation of programmes and policies related to implementation of rural development programmes and reaching needy beneficiaries a more in meaningful and successful manner.

The study indicates that there were 19 NGOs and 9 NGOs selected in Mysore and Chamarajanagar districts for critical assessment. 40 per cent of the NGOs were selected in Mysore district and 50 per cent of the NGOs working in Chamarajanagar district.

The NGOs had various funding arrangements while more number of NGOs in Chamarajanagar implemented different development programmes to reach the benefits to more number of beneficiaries. In case of Mysore the NGOs were found to have diversified as they covered more development activities, as against less number of beneficiaries in Chamarajanagar. The most popular development programmes implemented were education, health and sanitation related activities. Programmes related to housing and promotion activities were implemented in less intensity. Besides, the coverage in Chamarajanagar district.

It shows that selected NGOs have attempted to implement funded programmes from foreign funds, central and state government to provide basic facilities for the identified beneficiaries. Apart from these programmes, NGOs should implement to overcome from the financial problems to initiate more
development activities in the area of agriculture, environment and livelihood. These programmes will help in generation of employment and income for the beneficiaries in the study area. They have to work more closely and effectively with self-help groups in the study area to empower women and young beneficiaries as they have been facing several problems in the study area.

The extension and communication system must be improved both from selected NGOs and government functionaries to reach more beneficiaries with meaningful and complete messages about development policy and programmes. The study observes that the extent of awareness about various development programmes is both low and not effective. It is required to train village level workers and social workers with updated information to reach needy people effectively. However, this should be the biggest and important agenda of each and every selected NGO working in the rural and tribal areas, where communication systems are very weak and some times not established at all.

7.6 Suggestions of the study

The study has been conducted based on the secondary and primary data collected from the selected NGOs and their beneficiaries in Mysore and Chamarajanagar districts in Karnataka state. Here a few suggestions have been made, which may certainly help to strengthen the ongoing efforts of the selected NGOs to work for their beneficiaries in a much better way.
1. By and large, the selected NGOs in Mysore and Chamarajanagar districts have not given adequate attention towards having model organisational polices, though similar kind of programmes have been implemented for similar nature of beneficiaries in the study area. It is suggested to have standard and unique polices subject to necessary modifications to suite to special situations with respect to selection of beneficiaries, assessing needs of the beneficiaries, designing and planning the implementation and follow up activities of different development activities.

2. The policy is also required for best utilization of available resources, developing relationship with government and other funding agencies, transparency in financial and administrative matters and building continuous and sustainable relationship with beneficiaries over a period of time.

3. The basis for implementation of programmes and activities should be integrated for the overall development of the beneficiaries as well as the region as a whole. Most of the NGOs implemented and funded programmes have one-sided development. For this NGOs should have thorough understanding of the study area and states of the beneficiaries.

4. There should be relevance between objectives, programmes and polices to involve in multiple activities through multiple funding. While
implementing funded programmes it should look back to its objectives and framework of the organisation or it should overcome the implementation difficulties by adopting suitable changes in the staffing pattern, administrative and institutional arrangements.

5. Development and implementation of rural development programmes should follow proper extension and communication activities to create awareness among beneficiaries and to get their full confidence and cooperation.

6. The NGOs should act as catalyst agency to bring change among beneficiaries and in the study area and not to aim at a parallel permanent body like the government body. It should always have objective of effective and efficient utilization of programmes and polices available at various levels. Further, it should be oriented towards directing and redirecting such programmes for the essential needs and desires of the beneficiaries.

7.6 Conclusion

The study conducted with a view to understand the structure and functioning of the selected NGOs in Mysore and Chamarajanagar districts in Karnataka provides role of NGOs in development sectors as “sage and successful” vehicles to reach needy beneficiaries with decentralized and participatory from of implementation of different development activities. The
study covered in 19 NGOs in Mysore and 9 NGOs in Chamarajanagar districts with 280 NGO beneficiaries to bring out unique methodology and specific and general outputs of various development programmes implemented and their impact on beneficiaries. It is concluded that such a study was useful in understanding the third sector organisational development and its role in bringing about desirable changes in the development sector.