Chapter – III

REVIEW OF LITERATURE
There are numerous studies made by both Indian and foreign scholars to evaluate the performance and importance of NGOs from different angles. However, here an attempt is made to review available literature on the role of NGOs in rural development.

Sundaram (1986) in his book “Voluntary Agencies and Rural Development” has highlighted the need for implementing relevant development programmes at gross root levels and minimizing the wastage related with present style of anti-poverty programmes. He observed in his study that, the voluntary agencies are superior to Government programmes in certain spheres. He also emphasizes on the established rapport between voluntary sector and Government departments, so that the task of eradication of poverty and unemployment becomes easier. In his study he also pointed out that, the Government has funds, but it lacks understanding of the problems at the grass roots. The voluntary agencies suffer from paucity of funds, but possess intimate knowledge of local resources, needs and problems. As such the correlation between these two will help in the development of rural India.
Rao² (1984) conducts a case study of voluntary organization in order to find out voluntary action in rural development. He writes that, rural development is a gigantic task for the Government to deal with alone. A number of voluntary agencies have done pioneering work in this field. CROSS (Comprehensive Rural Operation Service Society) is one such organization. His study shows that, better coordination with local institutions and also proper management of resources would effectively bring rural development.

Pande³ (1982) has analyzed the importance of NGOs in employment generation. He said that, the voluntary agencies had provided jobs for the rural artisans and workers through Khadi and village industries. According to him these voluntary organizations must be inspired to go into new areas involving peoples participation. The KVIC (Khadi & Village Industries Council) had initiated I.D.P. (Intensive Development Programme) and started some voluntary organizations. They gave support to the rural artisans and workers. To encourage more such grass root activity motivation of local leadership and training is necessary.

Barbara Klugman⁴ (2000) in her article she looks at the possibilities and limitations of NGOs activities in Southern Africa and particularly in South Africa during a time, which was very special and saw rapid political
developments. Her article presents and deliberates on two case studies of NGO activism. One national and one international. It ends by discussing at a general level as well as at the Southern Africa sub regional level, the factors that facilitate and those that constraints.

This article engages with the possible role of NGOs in achieving this project. It looks specifically at NGOs with an intermediary or facilitator role rather than those that are taking over the roles of either Government or the private sector or are actually the institutionalized form of mass based organizations.

Jain⁵ (1985) in his book "Rural Development Institutions and strategies" argues that, the voluntary agencies have an important role in informing and motivating people and carrying out supplemental action for improving incomes of the poor through raising self-employment activity. They also help in identification of eligible household, organizing the poor for group action informing them about schemes and official procedures, preparing applications for loans, follow up end liaises on service etc.,

Charyulu⁶ (1980) The author has described the nature of voluntary organizations in the filed of rural development, their motivations, the methods they adopt in rural reconstruction, their role in rural development, and their relations with other organization. The paper also
examines problems which voluntary organization face, including absence of leadership, lack of coordination, gradual decline of mutual understanding, and increase in people's suspicion, distrust and apathy regarding the activities of these organizations.

Dey7 (1985) The author makes a strong case for a distinctive role for voluntary agencies in India. He looks at the history of India, and the role that Gandhi played as profounder of voluntary action. After Gandhi, Nehru carried on the tradition and incorporated possibilities for voluntary action in government development programmes. The author analyses the nature as well as the role of voluntary agencies in creating what he calls a "Forum for Freedom" a people's movement to counteract hypocrisy and build up a life style which is in perfect harmony with the quintessence of Indian philosophy.

Sachhidananda8 (1988) in his book argues that voluntary agencies can make an effective dent in the society created by depression and exploitation. They hold the promise of raising the consciousness of the masses and bringing hope for a better quality of life among the people. It is only through voluntary agencies, we can conceive of participative democracy. Even if the voluntary agencies do not bring revolution on the national scale, they mitigate the distress of the people and show them the
way to make their life happy. In every society there are men and women inspired by the idea of social progress and social change through voluntary agencies.

Seth\(^9\) (1984) has said that the initiative for development must come from grass-roots, taking place outside the Governmental and bureaucratic structures and away from the normal political processes of parties and elections. However, weak in their programming is or internally inconsistent, they share a common perception about the model of development. He points out that, “The sense of grass roots movements and organizations today, despite the promise it holds, appears full of problems organizationally. They are highly fragmented”. They succumb to manipulative politics and more importantly, they must have to work for alternative financial support for themselves as the Government may fail to provide support.

Singh Mohindar\(^10\) (1992) considers that, NGOs are best stimulants for rural development. He says that, many Governmental programmes like TRYSEM, IRDP, JRY etc., have failed for want of rapport with beneficiaries. On the contrary the NGOs ensure not only successful implementation of schemes but also timely recovery. He points out that, being utilized by devoted workers, they inspire for proper utilization of
funds and bring about awareness among the rural poor about welfare schemes. Services of the NGOs can be of great use for mobilizing local financial resources from within the community to make them self-reliant. They play vital role in monitoring and evaluation of different programmes as they collect requisite information and data about the implementation of these programmes and help in the process of providing needful feedback on the part of the Government. Their flexible innovativeness can also provide new direction to rural development. The author concludes that NGOs play a vital role in socio-economic transformation of rural areas.

Muniandi\textsuperscript{11} (1992) said bringing development in rural India is not an impossible task, provided voluntary agencies put in intensive effort on the task. He finds out that these voluntary agencies are necessary whenever advertisement baits the illiterate and ignorant masses. Voluntary agencies bring in sustained rural growth. He says that, the main objective of the voluntary agencies must be to make villages self-sufficient.

Rajan\textsuperscript{12} (1986) analyses the relation between state capitalism and world capitalism and the role of NGOs in promoting rural development for bringing in social and economic upliftment of the oppressed classes. He finds that, the outstanding features of the capitalist regime is that of
control repression and exploitation by sophisticated means. He considers that voluntary agencies promote egalitarian development. In conclusion Kothari says voluntary agencies must resist the new ways of repression by MNCs, state, and other capitalist organizations because they are voice of the voiceless. The voices which we reflect and articulate, according to Kothari, cannot any longer be suppressed. Social movements and grass roots action are the sources of accountability of the state to civil society. To further this goal, NGOs must discard conditionalities attached with the grants from MNCs. It is not necessary because of domination by bureaucrats, but because of our original conception of genuine voluntarism.

Baxi\textsuperscript{13} (1986) has said voluntarism is at crossroads. He contents that voluntarism to some is a un-acknowledge class collaboration accentuating social contradiction and class conflicts. He points out that, voluntarism lacks ideology simply because it serves victims of exploitation but does not question why the victim groups become and remain so. Thus, according to Baxi, social activities must shown paradox. These will emancipate knowledge with which activists can educate masses about deformities of power. In this profound sense of the word dedication, activist must have to learn from the selflessness of voluntarism at its authentic best.
Padmanabhan\textsuperscript{14} (1992) analyzed the role of voluntary organizations in the implementation of KVIC's biogas scheme. He suggests that, voluntary agencies are the bridge between the Governmental organizations and that of people. On the basis of his study he contends that, biogas scheme taken up by KVIC is an appropriate technology measure in bringing rural development.

A study by Rao\textsuperscript{15} (1987) analyses the role of voluntary agencies in IRDP. He finds that, the programmes of voluntary agencies are primarily meant for self-reliance of local areas (Sanghams). He says, the strength of voluntary agencies lies in its method of creativity evolving the programmes. Venkata Rao contents that in order to succeed, IRDP projects should incorporate voluntary agencies also. His study shows that there are many benefits of voluntary agencies. So, voluntary agencies have a great role to play in rural development.

Murthy\textsuperscript{16} (1985) in his study showed that, the country must be seen in historical background. Rural development often is understood to mere removal of poverty. It must be seen along with other aspects such as education health etc., Efficient running of cooperatives form part of any developmental effort. Rural development programmes have to be implemented totally by voluntary and independent bodies and the pattern
of funding must not be such that, they lose their voluntary character as well as independence.

To be true to their calling as agencies for rural development, remain neutral when the working people organize themselves for their rights. There are indeed some soft options or easy paths to development such as are projected when talking about role of voluntary agencies.

Anit (1985) he said that intends to give greater importance to participation and involvement of voluntary organizations in the field of rural development to make a critical deference. He points out that, often this was manifested in the wake of policy announcements. He adds, of course, all voluntary organizations are not of the same level in terms of their commitment, competence and credibility. The Government therefore should spell out the considerations that will determine the recognition of a voluntary organization which may be willing to take such responsibility. Government may make such policy declaration may select scheme which may be better implemented through voluntary organization and may also lay down the procedure for giving recognition to voluntary organizations. He feels that a number of voluntary organizations are working in the country trying a number of new ideas and approaches in rural
development. However, to operationalize such an approach needs many steps that Government should take.

Verghese\textsuperscript{18} (1979) in his study on "how successful voluntary organization are" takes a contrary view. He says, planning and development are state responsibilities, but implementation is effective only through voluntary organizations, because they are more attached to local areas. The author considers it to be pity that many voluntary organizations are funded by foreign agencies. They are confused sometimes directed and cannot be achieved critical analysis of programmes because they are manned by foreign groups. Moreover administrative obstacles, political hostility and vested interests put greater hindrance.

Rajashekharan\textsuperscript{19} (1985) said, "Voluntary Organizations play a vital role in building awareness. They can also organize the rural poor at the grass-roots level so as to enable them to avail the benefits collectively for community welfare". In the authors opinion, the kind of voluntary organization most suited would be those who own their origin and development to the dedicated efforts and vision of persons committed to the emancipation of the rural poor.
According to the author, there are some voluntary organization like the Asian Institute for Rural Development (AIRD) which organizes training programmes in agriculture and allied activities and provides technical skills to maximize the benefits available to the poor. According to him an important aspects to be noted is that, the ability and management of voluntary organization are strong in respect of their capacity to address micro-level needs and provide variation, to moralize local resources and build up capacity at local levels. They have also the ability to emphasize informal processes and local role in decision making.

**Patel** (1985) remarked that, in rural development a challenging task for voluntary agencies is that to overcome the feeling amongst the down trodden that, everybody who approaches them has selfish and exploitative motive. In such an atmosphere an indiscriminate introduction of voluntary agencies in the rural areas will be self defeating. The agencies have to be carefully selected. In the views of the author they should have a right kind of motivation, tact and talent. The agencies should enter the field with the adequate preparation and understanding of social and economic structure of the community which it wishes to serve, they should have blend of professionalism with a human touch.
Agency should be in a position to create (i) awareness among the rural poor about the assistance being provided by the Government and banks through various development programmes. (ii) climate conducive for growth, upliftment, production, distribution justice and recycling of funds in close collaboration of the banks and Government officials.

Bankar\textsuperscript{21} (1985) in his study on voluntary action suggests that, they be given freedom for planning their own schemes. He feels that, the participation of voluntary agencies in rural development has not been satisfactory. There are many factors responsible for it. One of the most important factor is that, though the voluntary agencies have expertise and skill to plan and implement schemes, they do not have the independence and authority to do so. They are given water-tight hand outs and offered to take it or leave it option the author laments. According to him, development at the expense of social justice is not development. The role of voluntary agencies is to see that the delivery of social justice is considered as important and crucial input as seeds or fertilizers and pumps. The role of voluntary agencies in development is to demystify science and technology, make them accessible and easy to accept. The only way this can be done by the professionalized voluntary organizations.
A study by Ramamurthy\textsuperscript{22} (1985) has revealed, that for over several decades, voluntary organizations have been engaged in the development endeavours. They claim to have special qualities in their styles of functioning such as innovativeness, flexibility in operation, sensitivity to changing needs, and high level of motivation of functionaries which are stated to be less pronounced in state sponsored organizations. Their role in rural development, particularly in the programmes of poverty eradication has been a subject of debate and controversy. In accordance with the Governmental policies. The expected ways of involving voluntary agencies have been indicated in the programme content of poverty eradication programmes such as IRDP. The full and sustained participation of voluntary organizations is an imperative condition precedent for the success of our anti-poverty measures.

Dasgupta\textsuperscript{23} (1972) The author observes that voluntary organizations can continue to be innovative and experimental in their approach and must therefore limit their activities to areas, which the government is not ready to enter. The author feels that the government created voluntary organizations to provide it with a supportive base, and the role of the voluntary organization should primarily be that of a scientist and not a nationwide practitioner. The writer outlines three distinct roles, which

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voluntary organizations can play. Other major tasks of voluntary organizations are to bridge the gap between planners and doers, and to act as a watchdog on behalf of the people.

Vivian\textsuperscript{24} (1994) she has pointed out the role of NGOs in addressing the environmental problem in developing countries. Drawing on the research conducted in Zimbabwe, this study analyses to seek the broaden and contextualize the discussion of NGOs involvement in sustainable development initiatives. It reviews the theoretical basis for the current emphasis on NGOs, assesses the environment problems in Zimbabwe within their historical and social context and summaries the findings of recent research on the characteristics of the NGOs in the country. The purpose is not to evaluate specific NGO environment projects but rather to assess the mechanisms through which the NGO sector as a whole might make a significant contribution to sustainable development and the problems faced by the NGOs in solving the complex problems. She said that the usual NGO approach, suffers from what is called the "Magic bullet syndrome". (Borrowing a phrase from popular medical literature, in which a 'magic bullet' is a simple agent, which is able to identify, target and attack the single root cause of the diseases). In other words, NGOs
and those who support them tend to look for simple, neat solution to development problems.

**Fernandes** (1986) analysed, what is voluntary sector? This question has been asked by a large number of activists and other development workers over the last few years. But, to-day the question has received a new dimension with official efforts to control social activists. These efforts have taken the form of the control of official resources, inquiry commissions and administrative and even repressive measure that hamper the work of the voluntary sector. What is behind these moves? This is the question the writer asks in this monograph. The efforts to play up religious and ideological differences the pressures from the world economy and other threats to the voluntary sector are analyzed.

**Lalita** (1975) in her study, she examines the depth of the socio-economic profile of volunteer workers, the nature of work they are engaged in, their motivations and aspirations connected with voluntary work, the policy and attitude of voluntary organization towards the involvement of volunteers and difficulties encountered by voluntary agencies in matters of their recruitment, training, supervision and retention. It also attempts to identify the current trends in the field of voluntary action and the failure and forces responsible for such trends.
The study covers 390 voluntary organizations and 356 operating volunteers in the nine major cities of India, namely Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Bangalore, Ahamedabad, Hyderabad, Lucknow, Patna, Amritsar etc.,

Jain\textsuperscript{27} (1985) said that, IRDP implementation is on the verge of debacle and the future looks dim unless radical corrective measures are taken up immediately. The programme of mobilizing voluntary agencies is one such healthy step. He says a voluntary organization manifests the wish of a socially motivated group to express itself through services to its fellow-beings, though distortions are numerous, a voluntary agency’s true role is that of an extension agency or watchman agency rather than an implementing agency. There are several fields in which voluntary agencies can lend its shoulders. It may assist in building up of a science culture in the rural areas as a requisite to their entry into the much heralded 21\textsuperscript{st} century.

Axinn and Nancy Axinn\textsuperscript{28} (1997) in their book they said Rural development is one of the indicators of the country’s prosperity. Achieving collaboration between rural and urban people and between nations has been realized as the major task in the international rural development. Collaboration forms the foundation for any development
programme and indeed relevant in the present context of globalization. Author has mentioned various organizations functioning in the field of rural development. The author appreciates the NGOs for their meaningful participation in development process at all levels, local national and international. They declare NGOs only can pave the way to other organization in reaching the local people. He advocates participating decision making in the developmental organization. Hence, the versatility of this book is immeasurable as it covers a wide spectrum of the subject highlighting the need for collaborative at a global level in the present arena.

Pradeep Kumar\textsuperscript{29} (2005) has studied the importance of collaboration of GOs and NGOs in rural development process. Because he said the multi-dimensional concept of rural development based on two fundamental concepts, which has often neglected. They are (i) The effective management of existing local resources of both men and materials. (ii) Active peoples participation irrespective of any sort of discrimination. These two factors have rarely been realized in the state policy of development process, particularly in rural development. As a Government agency, Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRI) are also lacking these potential though they have a countrywide institutional network. On the
other hand NGOs are efficient and equipped with these two features, but they lack in other dimensions. NGOs are diverse in their structure and functions, lack of uniformity or network. These two institutions are considered most important agencies in rural development. Though both are isolated in their functioning and lack of interaction or collaboration, there is an urgent need that these two institutes should act in collaboration for rural development.

Pande30 (2005) stated that, the study, "Rise of NGOs and their increasing involvement in socio-economic development" have provided an impetus for scholar to study the NGOs. The issues such as sustainability and accountability of NGOs their management and governance and their effectiveness have assumed importance. The NGOs have been posited as a catalytic force for social change and development. He also views, the NGOs as the third sector, after the state and corporate sector.

Conclusion:

After analyzing various studies as their role of NGOs in rural development, we get a varied picture of how NGOs work towards development in a developing society and how cooperation and participation of various agencies is required. NGOs and governmental agencies must coordinate their efforts in order to achieve rural
development. NGOs can lend up valuable service by inviting attention of
government to their unfulfilled duties. Streamlining of administration of
NGOs professionalisation etc must be taken care of.

NGOs should be involved in developmental planning and
implementation of programmes in a big way i.e., in the cooperative
movement, in certain areas and in the aspects of education and health
programmes, in recreational and cultural activities, in the work for the
backward classes, other social welfare services etc., It must be remembered
that, voluntary action cuts across various aspects of life. For creation and
canalizations of popular enthusiasm, NGOs need to be guided and helped.
Then they could make better contribution. The object of all our effort
should be to harness maximum community resources and use them for
maximum results. There is a need for a movement for drawing out
community resources and putting them to full use through voluntary
action.

It is quite clear that the subject of voluntary organization or NGO is
vast and complex. Moreover in recent years, voluntary organizations have
assumed tremendous importance in the task of ensuring national
development, particularly in the areas of welfare of rural people. In the
process of rural development the Government has recognized the NGOs as
their co-development partners. Hence, it is necessary that their various facets are studied in detail, so as to bring to light their strength, weakness and opportunities.

Considering the number of NGOs functioning in the country and the importance they deserve, the number of studies conducted so far has not been enough. Further, over a period of time, the Non-Governmental Organization has undergone various changes in their nature and functioning, which require to be examined. The present study is an attempt to have an in-depth look at the functioning of selected NGOs in the rural development of Bagalkot district of Karnataka.

References:


23. Dasgupta, Sugata (1972) "Voluntary Organizations in Rural Development", Capart, New Delhi, India, pp. 6-14.


