Chapter – VIII

OVERALL PERFORMANCE OF NGOs PROGRAMMES

8.1 Introduction
8.2 Overall performance of NGOs programmes
8.3 Failure of Government programme
8.4 Comparison of effective implementation of rural development programme by NGOs and Government agency
8.5 Causes of failure of Government programmes
8.6 Defects of Government programmes
8.7 Problems faced by NGOs
8.8 Conclusion
Chapter – VIII
OVERALL PERFORMANCE OF NGOs PROGRAMMES

8.1 Introduction:

The overall performance of the NGO is reflected through the programmes viz. training, economic, social and cultural and awareness programmes. The success of NGOs depends upon the benefits accruing from these programmes to the beneficiaries. The analysis of these programmes reveals the problems associated with the implementation of different programmes availing the benefits by the respondents. It is also necessary to see the effective implementation of rural development programmes by NGOs and Government agencies. So that certain policy implications can drawn for overall development.

8.2 Overall performance of NGOs programmes:

Table 8.1 shows the respondents opinion about the overall performance of NGOs programmes.

Out of the total 300 respondents, 270 (90.0 per cent) opined that, the Training programmes of these NGOs are satisfactory. 280 (93.3 per cent) out of 300, expressed that, Economic development programmes are satisfactory, 5 (1.7 per cent) respondents said not satisfactory and 15 (5.0 per cent) respondents did not expressed their opinion.
Table 8.1

Overall performance of NGOs programmes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programmes</th>
<th>Opinion of the respondents</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
<td>Not satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training programmes</td>
<td>270 (90)</td>
<td>10 (3.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(23.8)</td>
<td>(66.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic development programmes</td>
<td>280 (93.3)</td>
<td>05 (1.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(24.7)</td>
<td>(33.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social and cultural development programmes</td>
<td>295 (98.3)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(26)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awareness programmes</td>
<td>290 (96.7)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(25.5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1135 (94.6)</td>
<td>15 (1.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(100)</td>
<td>(100)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field survey
Opinion regarding Social and Cultural development programmes

295 (98.3 per cent) out of 300 expressed that the NGOs programmes are satisfactory and no respondents expressed dissatisfaction, 5 (1.7 per cent) did not expressed their opinion. Because they are newly joined respondents.

In case of Awareness programmes of these NGOs a majority i.e., 290 (96.7 per cent) expressed satisfactory and 10 (3.3 per cent) comes under the category of cannot say. The above analysis clearly shows that, overall performance of these NGOs are satisfactory. Because, of the 300 respondents, a majority of respondents (94.6 per cent) opined that, the NGOs performance is highly satisfactory and negligible percentage i.e., 1.2 per cent of respondents expressed no satisfaction and 4.2 per cent comes under the category of cannot say. Overall performance is satisfactory, that means, all the activities of the NGOs have got satisfactory result. This is all because of the motivation, encouragement, in-time guidance, all types of possible help extended to the poor people. Another reason for the success of these programmes is dedicated volunteers and their role is also important because they actually work in the field with beneficiaries.

In case of Training programmes of these NGOs some respondents expressed their dissatisfaction regarding methods of training followed by these NGOs like stereotyped class room lecture, lack of
infrastructure, limited training period, lack of follow up after training etc, all these factors made training programme comparatively less satisfactory.

93.3 per cent of respondents expressed that economic development programmes are satisfactory. It is due to encouragement and timely guidance of NGOs in agriculture development programmes. These NGOs have also encouraged the poor farmers to undertake vermi compost preparation, which is soil friendly and cheaper compare to chemical fertilizers. NGOs have encouraged the unemployed respondents to undertake self-employment. NGOs are organized (provided) different vocational and self-employment training programmes i.e., 18 training programmes in vocational and 38 self employment training programmes (See Table 6.4) in different economic activities like readymade garments, food processing, sari weaving, making of home industries products like agarbatti, pappad, chips, masala, roti, candles etc. As a result of this training 212 respondents out of 300 engaged in different self employment in rural areas i.e., 65 respondents undertaken sari weaving, 18 engaged in Readymade Garments, 53 in household industries production, 6 in Food processing units. 70 respondents engaged in other business activities like Pan shop, Grocery, Cycle repair, Vegetable vending etc., (See Table 6.19) Through these Self Employment Training programmes of these NGOs,
number of unemployed become self employed, their income, confidence etc., have increased. One important factor is that, these self-employed respondents provided employment opportunities to other unemployed. It indicates that, these NGOs training programmes yielded a good result in reducing the unemployment problem in rural area. Because these NGOs have detected the hidden talent of the respondents and provided vocational and self employment training, guidance and provided a platform to exhibit their talents in the form of public consumption goods and services.

In case of economic development programmes, these NGOs have guided the poor farmers to undertake vermi compost preparation, which is soil friend, and may become the source of income as a result, 62 respondents have undertake vermi compost preparation and started using the same in their land. Some respondents are earning supplementary income by selling the surplus compost.

These NGOs have also undertaken their own employment generation programmes through providing vocational and self employment training programme. Due to this 212 respondents are become self employed in different economic activities like sari weaving, readymade garments in the production of home industries products like masala making, pickle, candle, sandal sticks etc., after training these NGOs have also provided certain assistance in the form of direct
financial assistance to 40 respondents. It helped in getting bank finance to 90 respondents 31 respondents obtained technical guidance 30 are assigned in marketing of their products etc., (See Table 6.20)

In case of wage employment, these NGOs have provided employment opportunities to the 58 respondents directly in their brick units and 30 respondents indirectly through their recommendation in other small scale units like stone crushing units, lime industry, in big shops like kirani, cloth, metal etc., These NGOs have also conducted Government sponsored employment generation programmes with the assistance of Zilla and Taluka Panchayats during the off seasons.

In economic development programmes, these NGOs have also undertaken certain important agricultural allied activities programmes such as dairy farming, sheep and goat rearing, poultry farming etc., to help the respondents to raise their income. The result of this programmes is 102 respondents adopted Dairy forming, 21 respondents started Sheep and Goat rearing and 8 respondents have undertaken poultry forming. (See Table 6.16) This is all due to the NGOs effort, respondents interest and timely guidance. Another most important economic development programmes of these NGO is formation of Self Help Groups (SHGs). All the 300 selected respondents are the member of SHGs, RDS has formed 73 (67 women and 6 men SHGs) SHGs in 53 villages of Bagalkot, Bilagi and Mudhol talukas and SEARCH has
formulated 365 SHGs in almost all villages of Hunagund and Badami talukas of Bagalkot District. These SHGs are involved in Socio-economic, health and in literacy activities.

98.3 per cent of respondents expressed their satisfactory about the social and cultural development programmes organized by these NGOs during the last five years. Under social and cultural development programmes these NGOs have organized a number of programmes such as literacy, health, family welfare, women and child development, housing and cultural activity. In the literacy programmes these NGOs have started Non-Formal Education (NEP) programmes i.e., Adult Literacy Programmes, Balawadi/Anganwadi, Sanskrit pathashala, Physically Challenged Children School, Child Labour center etc., Among these different literacy programmes the Adult Education programmes is less successful, because of the non-participation of respondents in this programmes. It is due to that, respondents have crossed their age of learning, they spend their night time (especially women respondents) on preparing the food and other home affairs and male respondents are busy with their next day work preparation etc., that is why they are not attending classes regularly. Out of 183 illiterates only 73 (39.9 per cent) are reported that their literacy is improved. (See Table – 7.1)
In case of Health programmes these NGOs have conducted 48 different Health care camps in 50 villages. Such as General health checkup camps (30), Eye camps (4) Dental checkup camps (7) Blood donation camps (7) etc., All the 300 respondents participated in one or the other Health care programmes of these NGOs (see table 7.3). This programme fetches good response from the respondents.

Family welfare programmes of these NGOs have obtained good results i.e., out of 300, 177 (59.0 per cent) respondents participated and adopted different Family Planning norms in their life (see table 7.4). In the same manner, Women and Child Development Programme all the 300 respondents participated in different programme such as Child immunization (115), Care of pregnant mother (28) Post delivery care of mother (22) Institutional delivery (35), Breast feeding (20) Infant feeding (23), Nutritious food (26) and Child pre schooling education (31) (see table 7.5). In this context, the contribution of these NGOs is very significant.

In Housing programme these NGOs achieved good success, because, of these NGOs assistance 110 respondents obtained housing facilities under Government various housing schemes such as Indira Awas Yojana (29 houses), Ambedkar Awas Yojana (30 houses), Ashraya Yojana (21 houses) and 30 houses under Rajiv Gandhi Nekar Housing Schemes etc., But all respondents are not get houses because
distribution of house is mainly depends upon corruption, favouritism and political interference etc. (see table 7.6).

These NGOs have also conducted a number of Cultural activities such as Rural sports (12), Folk dance (14), Folk songs (13), Street plays (27), Youth competition (13) etc. (see table 7.7) In different cultural activities in 100 villages and 167 respondents are participated. It shows that, even in the modern westernized era, the traditional culture is maintained, which proves the interest of the NGOs as well as the respondents.

96.7 per cent respondents expressed their satisfaction about awareness programmes. These NGOs are succeeded in creating awareness in different issues like social, health, legal, political, environment and sanitation etc., In Social Awareness programmes, these NGOs have created the awareness about some anti-social systems like child labour, child marriage, devadasi system, dowry system, consumption of alcohol, untouchability etc. These NGOs have conducted 275 Social Awareness programme in 277 villages and all the 300 respondents participated in one or the other programme (see table 7.8) due to the Social Awareness programme, 30 Devadasi’s are rehabilitated, 32 parents started to send their children to school instead of work. 13 Child Marriages are stopped. 6 Arrack shops are closed. All these performance shows that, NGOs have made the respondents
aware of evil social practices and adverse effect of these on the society. A majority of respondents expressed their satisfaction on these social awareness programme.

Health awareness programmes of these NGOs have helped the rural people in understanding certain diseases like AIDS, TB, Malaria etc., in which rural people are unaware, these NGOs have conducted 111 different Health awareness programme in 118 villages during the last five years, and all 300 respondents participated in one or the other awareness programmes (see table 7.9).

These NGOs have also conducted Legal awareness programmes in 311 villages to create at least minimum legal knowledge in the fields such as Child Labour Act, Child Marriage Act, Dowry Act, Devadasi Act, Untouchability Act etc. These NGOs have conducted 309 such legal awareness camps and all the 300 respondents participated in one or the other Legal awareness programme (see table 7.10).

The Political awareness programmes also conducted by these NGOs to create political awareness such as functions of panchayat raj, Rights and Duties of Elected Members, Constitutions of India, Fundamental Rights and Duties, Leadership Qualities, Modalities of Elections and Importance of Franchise etc., these NGOs have conducted 64 such programme in 82 villages during the last five years and all the...
respondents participated in one or the other programme and expressed satisfactory opinion. *(See Table – 7.12)*

Environment and Sanitation awareness programmes conducted by these NGOs also resulted in great success. These NGOs have conducted awareness in Social forestry, Importance of drainage, Disposal of garbage, Cleanliness of house surroundings, Use of toilet etc., 135 programme of Environment and Sanitation conducted in 135 villages by these NGOs during the last five years, *(See Table – 7.14)* and all the respondents participated in one or the other programme, 290 (96.7 per cent) respondents are expressed their satisfaction regarding the awareness programme of these NGOs.

The overall performance of these NGOs reveals that, NGOs are very much successful in implementing Economic, Social and Cultural development programmes and awareness programmes in the selected area, their programmes are not only successful in increasing their social, economic status of rural people but also made them to have more awareness in the field of Social, Health, Legal, Political, Environment and Sanitation.

The study reveals that the NGOs role is significant in bringing a change in the rural areas. These are effective in implementing the programmes meant for the rural people. As these NGOs have rural base and local touch, they are in a position to appreciate the condition
and problems of the rural people. Through their friendly relationship with the poor, motivation, devoted efforts result into becomes active agents of change and development.

8.3 Failure of Government Programme:

The Government has introduced a number of Rural Development Programmes during the plan period. These programmes include social, economic, cultural etc., There are a number of special programmes, such as IRDP, TRYSEM, DWCRA, Antyodaya, Indira Awas Yojana, Ambedkar Awas Yojana, SJGSY, RLEG etc., which are mainly intended to uplift the people of below poverty line in rural areas. There are Area Development Programmes also, such as DPAP; Dry Land Development, TAD, HAD, CAD etc., where a number of employment generating programmes are undertaken by the Government. These programmes have well defined objectives and these are implemented for a specific target groups. In rural areas there are specific programmes by the Government focusing mainly on women and child development, physically challenged persons, and cultural programmes etc., In the same manner state Government has also introduced a number of programmes but, the evaluation of these programmes, shows that, these programmes have failed in reaching the target group and all villages. The programmes have been introduced, with good
intension and spirit but, they have met with limited success. The benefits accruing from these programmes are meager, the main reasons for the limited success of these programmes by the Government are political, administrative, economic, social etc., The Government’s programmes have failed mainly because of lack of peoples’ participation in the programmes. The development programme have become Government programme rather than peoples programme; for the success of any programme, the active participation of the people is essential, but unfortunately, it is absent in the implementation of Government programmes. The Government programmes have also failed because of duplication and overlapping of programmes, lack of follow up of programmes and due to target oriented approach.

8.4 Comparison of effective implementation of rural development programme by NGOs and government agency:

In the study area both Government agencies and NGOs have implemented a number of Training, Economic, Social, Cultural programmes in rural areas especially for the people below poverty line with socially and economically weaker section of the society. There is a general view that, the programmes implemented by the Government are less effective compare to the programme implemented by the Private Organizations, NGOs and Institutions. In that direction, the comparison of the effectiveness of these programmes implemented by
Government and NGOs is done in the present study. The Table 8.2 shows the opinion of respondents on effective implementation of rural development programmes by Government agencies and NGOs.

Of the total respondents 282 (94 per cent), 264 (93.6 per cent) respondents opined that, the programme implemented by NGOs are more effective and only 18 (6.4 per cent) respondents opined that, Government programmes are more effective. The respondents said, that, NGOs programmes are more effective compared to the programmes implemented by the Government agencies, because, these NGOs are local based and they have rural touch.

Table 8.2
Effective implementation of rural development programme by NGOs and government agency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme implemented by</th>
<th>Opinion of respondents</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Effective</td>
<td>Less effective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government agencies</td>
<td>18 (6.4)</td>
<td>05 (83.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGOs</td>
<td>264 (93.6)</td>
<td>01 (16.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>282 (94)</td>
<td>6 (2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field survey
Note: Figure in the parenthesis indicate percentage to the total
They are in a position to appreciate rural problem in better way compare to the Government programmes. The NGOs are functioning at the grass root level, who are in direct touch the area, as well as the individuals, so, the needs of the individuals and the area are given emphases by the NGOs. NGOs take the people into their confidence and make them aware of their problems and they make the rural people to participate actively in the implementation of the programme. So, the NGOs are effective because there will be participation of people at all levels, from the preparation of plan to implementation and till evaluation stage. The NGOs do not consider them as only beneficiaries, but they treat them as equal partners in implementing the programmes.
But, in case of Government programmes, the beneficiaries act as recipients, but do not participate in the different level of programmes. The Government programmes for example, training and other development programmes prepared are not area specific and the skill and aptitude specific of the individual. The programmes introduced by the NGOs are successful because, there is belongingness, concern about the area and committed and selfless service by the NGOs, who are really interested to bring the change in the society. Where as in Government programmes, all these factors are absent and these are target oriented.

In NGOs programmes there is involvement of the people at all level right from attending the meeting to evaluation of the programme. The people will come to know, why the programme is not successful after evaluation by themselves.

In case of Government programmes only implementation is there without proper follow up and evaluation. In the present study the respondents reported that, the selection of beneficiaries in Government programmes is defective, 18 respondents who have reported that Government programmes are effective are related in one way or the other to the Government personnel or politicians, or Government agencies, the NGOs follow a systematic procedure in the selection of beneficiaries.
8.5 Causes of failure of government programmes:

Table 8.3 shows the cause of failure of Government programme pointed out by respondents.

Table 8.3
Causes of failure of Government programmes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Causes</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No proper survey of beneficiaries</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>36.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delay in approval and sanction</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target oriented</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No proper supervision</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rigidity and delay in implementation</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>20.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field survey.
During the discussion 110 (36.7 per cent) respondents replied that, in Government programmes the beneficiaries are selected without a proper survey. Corruption, nepotism, favouritism etc., play a significant role in the selection of the beneficiaries. 36 (12 per cent) respondents opined that there was sufficient delay in the approval and sanction for the programmes. There is a procedural delay in Government programmes. 50 (16.7 per cent) respondents told that the Government programmes are target oriented for example under the Government scheme in Sulibhavi village Government sanction construction of 10 water tank in the land of farmers. In that process only 10 farmers and who have viable size of land availed the benefit and the marginal farmers small farmers are deprived of the facilities. That means Government sanction is only for 10 members. If it were implemented by NGOs the benefit would have gone to more number of farmers by clubbing two or three farmers together can avail the benefits. NGOs will try to distribute the benefit among as many people as possible.

43 (14.3 per cent) respondents reported that there is no proper supervision and follow up of the programmes. Once the programmes is implemented that is an end. For example, in case of bore wells once they are undertaken, there is no proper maintenance of them. In case of Garbage cleaning persons are appointed for the cleaning etc., but there
is no supervision on the work. The Government programmes are also failure because of rigidity and delay in implementation of programmes because no time bond programme in rural areas.

But, in case of NGOs the programmes are flexible, they are adopted on the basis of need and undertaken by the NGOs with the involvement of people. The procedure followed by the NGOs is that, they call the meeting of the people, discuss about the necessity, viability, feasibility, merits and demerits of the programmes. The beneficiaries are selected on the basis of priority and the list prepared by the NGOs on the basis of survey. The main merit of NGOs is proper supervision of the programme by the people themselves.

8.6 Defects of Government programmes:

Table 8.4 shows the defects in Government programmes pointed out by the respondents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Defects</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People who are close to GP members, only get the benefits from Government agencies</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>28.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People who give bribe get more benefit</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>30.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No self interest in implementing programmes</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>22.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do not take personal care</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>18.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field survey
Out of 300 respondents 84 (28.0 per cent) reported that, benefits are available to only those people who are close to the Gram Panchayat members, or Government agencies. 92 (30.7 per cent) respondents reported that, Government programmes are available to only those people get benefit who give bribe. In Government programmes there is no personal concern towards the individuals and areas. These programmes do not take in to account the opinions or suggestions or requirements of the people into account.

Thus, the respondents in the present study are of the opinion that, the Government programmes should be implemented through the NGOs, they are expecting more employment facilities. Loan facilities, and other programmes from the NGOs.

8.7 Problems faced by NGOs:

But unfortunately these NGOs are unable to provide all these facilities to the respondents mainly due to scarcity of funds. The NGOs have limited funds, and they have to struggle to get fund from Government for implementing the programme. The success of NGO depends upon dedicated and reliable workers who are service minded. NGOs are facing the scarcity of such workers. The NGOs are also facing the problem of Non-cooperation from the Government officials.
and agencies. There is a delay in the sanction of programmes by the Government agencies.

On enquiring of the officials of the NGOs, it is brought to the notice that the main problem is finance, and other problems are non-co-operation from the public some time especially in case of social problems like devadasi system, child labour, child marriage etc., There is also lack of dedicated workers and trained manpower and educated body members. Even if good workers are available they move to the other places whenever there is more economic benefit. Thus, the NGOs mainly faced problems such as lack of required knowledge, indiscipline, absenteeism and inefficiency of the employees and trained persons. These NGOs are also facing the problem of lack of infrastructural facilities in the office and lack of trained, technical and profession staff. They also expressed the problem of non-co-operation by Government employees, whenever they visit the Government offices.

Another important point to be noted is that, there is a competition among NGOs to avail the programmes from the Government for implementation. Naturally, the programmes are to given to those NGOs which are bribing the Government without seeing the performance of the NGO’s.
8.8 Conclusion:

Thus, from the above analysis it can be said that, the programmes through NGOs are more effective and result oriented and reach the target group at the grass root level. It does not mean that, all NGOs are successful in this direction. There are many NGOs, which are only in the paper, and their contribution is very negligible in the rural development. But, such NGOs as RDS and SEARCH in the present study are non-political, selfless and service oriented in nature can bring a change in the rural society. Therefore, only those NGOs who are really meant for serving the rural community can contribute to the rural development. Such NGOs should be identified and used as an effective agent for the implementation of development programmes. The Government has no financial problem but they have no local knowledge and rural base. But NGOs have rural base and local touch. Such NGOs and the Government by joining their hands can make miracle in transforming the rural society, through a number of programmes.