Chapter – IX

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

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9.1 Introduction:

Voluntary organizations have a long history both as a concept and as an instrument for social development and action. All religious school of thought and social organization stand on the foundation of voluntarism. In India voluntarism has existed since ancient times. 

NGOs play a crucial role in mobilizing and motivating the rural poor to take advantage of the ongoing projects and programs, through their meaningful participation. It involves mobilization of voluntary leaders, local institutions, and rural poor and closely related groups for active participation in development process. After independence, there are 6470 NGOs working in the area of rural development in Karnataka. Hence it is a pertinent to know the impact of the NGOs on the target groups.

The present study is aimed at understanding the role of the two NGOs namely Rural Development Society (RDS) and Socio-Educational and Rural Child Health (SEARCH) in the rural development through analyzing the programs and activities initiated for the development of rural poor people. These NGOs i.e. RDS and SEARCH located in the Bagalkot district of Karnataka state, which are experienced, active and...
also exclusively working for the rural development in almost similar manner. These two NGOs are non-political, secular and working for the economic and social justice. Since their inception they have undertaken a number of rural development programs for the upliftment of the poor in the rural areas.

The NGOs contribution to the rural transformation is significant. They are not only helping to the success of government programmes but also trying to improve the rural people through their own various programmes. But so far there are no adequate studies throwing light on the role of NGOs and their contributions to the rural development in the study area. The present study is an unique one, which is mainly trying to identify the role and contributions of NGOs in Bagalkot district and identifying problems faced by them. For this purpose two NGOs viz. Rural Development Society (RDS) also Socio-Educational and Rural Child Health (SEARCH) are chosen, which are functioning since more than a decade in the district. Against this background, the present study attempts to;

Analyze the Socio-Economic conditions of the beneficiaries; analyze the programmes undertaken by the NGOs under the heads of Training, Economic, Social and Cultural and Awareness programmes; study the role of NGOs in promoting employment and income of the beneficiaries; study the impact of Government sponsored rural
development programmes implemented through NGOs; identify the
problems faced by NGOs in implementation of the rural development
programmes; provide policy prescription for effective implementation
of rural development programmes.

Bagalkot district is one of the backward districts of the state. As
many as 33 NGOs are working for the development of rural poor and
marginalized. Among them we have selected two NGOs namely Rural
Development Society (RDS) and Socio-Educational and Rural Child
Health (SEARCH), which are registered and are members of FEVORD-
K. These have been actively engaged in implementing a number of
programmes in rural areas of Bagalkot district, since their inception.
These two NGOs are the pioneer in implementing Campaigning
Against Child Labour (CACL) and Self Help Groups (SHGs) in the
district.

300 beneficiaries (i.e. 150 beneficiaries from each NGO) from 10
villages i.e. 30 beneficiaries from each village are selected at random. A
technique of verbal method for securing data is used and the relevant
data was collected through a scheduled by contacting and interviewing
them personally.

The study makes the use of both primary and secondary data.
The data is also collected through unstructured interview with the
members, experts and officials of the NGOs. The secondary data is
collected from published and unpublished reports of the NGOs, Government Institutions, journals, books and articles etc. The present study makes the use of simple statistical tools like percentages etc. and emphasis is on tabular analysis of the data.

Programmes of selected for the study:

The programmes undertaken by these NGOs are broadly classified into four main categories namely;

i) Training programmes which includes (a) Agriculture training programmes and agricultural allied activities training programmes. (b) Employment generation training programmes such as vocational training programmes and self employment training programmes.

ii) Economic development programmes; These are classified into two categories namely (a) agriculture and agricultural allied activities (b) Employment generation programmes.

iii) Social and cultural development programmes such as education, health, women and child development, cultural activities programmes.

iv) Awareness programmes such as social, health, legal, political and environment and sanitation.

The present study has been organized into Nine Chapters.
9.2 Findings of the study:

❖ For the analysis of socio-economic backgrounds of the respondents the indicators i.e., age, religion, caste, marital status, education, income, employment, type of houses etc., are used.

❖ Majority of the respondents belongs to the age group of 21 – 50 years. Of the total 300 respondents 96.7 per cent are Hindus and remaining belongs to Muslims religion. 61.3 per cent are Schedule Caste/Schedule Tribes, 27.3 per cent are BC’s and Muslims. 61 per cent of the respondents are illiterate. 57.5 per cent of the respondents are labourers in agriculture and in non-agricultural sector. 90.3 per cent respondents are married and 52.3 per cent belongs to nuclear families. The annual income of 44 per cent of the respondents is less than 10,000 i.e., below poverty line. 43 per cent of the respondents are living in Kuchha houses and the basic amenities such toilet, drainage, drinking water, sanitation etc., are not available to 59 per cent of the respondents. Majority of the respondents are small and marginal farmers and landless i.e., 64.3 per cent are landless, 9.7 per cent are owning less than 1 acre and 17per cent are having 2-3 acres of land. The socio-economic backgrounds of the respondents shows the poor socio-economic background of the respondents.
The programmes undertaken by the NGOs are classified into 4 groups namely; training programmes, economic development programmes, socio and cultural programmes and awareness programmes.

As far as training programmes are concerned all the 300 respondents have participated in these programmes organized by NGOs. The training programmes are divided into two categories namely agricultural training programme and employment training programme, agricultural training programme includes agriculture and agricultural allied activities.

These NGOs have organized 13 programmes in 29 villages and 107 respondents participated in these agricultural training programmes such as use of modern equipments, HYV seeds, Vermi compost etc., 43.6 per cent of respondents have participated training in agricultural and allied activities in 57 villages. Agricultural allied activities such as dairy farming, sheep and goat rearing, poultry farming etc., The study shows there is an inclination of respondents to adopt modern agricultural methods and to undertake allied agricultural activities to supplement their family income.

All the 300 respondents have participated in employment training programmes which are divided into two groups namely
(a) vocational training programme (b) Self-employment training programme. These NGOs have conducted 56 employment generation training programmes in 62 villages and all the 300 respondents have participated. There are 18 vocational training programme in 21 villages and 38 self-employment generation programme in 41 villages which are organ. by these NGOs. The study shows, the inclination of respondents towards self-employment training programmes, which enhance their knowledge skill, self-reliance and employability. The study also points out the reduction in the migration of rural people to urban area. These training programmes have specially benefited the respondents belonging to Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes which is a proof of NGOs effects in improving the skills of weaker section of the society. But, there are some lacunas in the organization of training programmes. The NGOs are following the common methods of training such as classroom lecture and Lecture-cum demonstration. But, according to the respondents the duration of training, practicle demonstration, Lecture by experts intensive practicle oriented training and infrastructural facilities are needed.
Economic Development Programme includes (a) Agricultural and its allied activities, (b) Employment generation programme such as vocational and self-employment and wage employment (c) Formation of SHG. Through these economic development programmes the NGOs have helped the respondents to enhance their income and employment status.

38.3 per cent of the respondents have availed the assistance for agricultural purpose, i.e., to adopt modern techniques, HYV seeds etc., Timely guidance is given by these NGOs. The NGOs have also provided a direct financial assistance in the form of hand loan of Rs. 2000-5000 (18.7 per cent) of the respondents HYV seeds (14 per cent), fertilizers and pesticides (16.8 per cent) but the NGOs have not provided any assistance for land leveling and irrigation purpose as these involve heavy cost and also the size of the land of beneficiaries is very less. 86 per cent of the respondents have expressed that, there was an improvement in agricultural productivity and agricultural production. But the respondents still face the problem of water and non-availability of chemical fertilizers and pesticides etc.

Vermi culture is a soil friendly and alternative to chemical fertilizers and most suitable to the small and marginal farmers nearly 58 per cent of the farmers have undertaken the activity of
preparation of vermi compost initiated by these NGOs. Majority of the farmers are using vermi compost in their own land and some farmers are selling vermi compost, which has helped them to get additional income.

❖ These NGOs have undertaken both self-employment and wage employment programmes where they have given training in various economic activities. Of the total 300 respondents, 70.7 per cent have undertaken self-employment activities. The NGOs provide direct in financial assistance and also help them to get bank loan to start their own business. These NGOs have also provided technical and marketing assistance which has helped the beneficiaries specially the socially, economically weaker section of the society. But, the main problems faced by these self-employed respondents are marketing of their products and competition from branded products. The respondents expressed that, there was an improvement in their income level due to self employment.

❖ As far as employment programmes are covered these NGOs are providing direct wage employment through their own programme and through implementing Government sponsored schemes such as SGSY, JRY etc. 65.9 per cent of the respondents are employed in brick manufacturing units of and 34.1
per cent are in other small scale units, the wage in these brick manufacturing units are more compared with other wage employment. These workers are also getting other facilities such as bonus, medical, housing, bus pass etc. These NGOs have also implemented the Government sponsored employment programmes such as SGSY and GRY etc., 92 per cent of respondents expressed that, there was an improvement in working days during the slack season. But, only 14 per cent reported that they got employment for 61 and more days, but participation of respondents in Government sponsored programmes is inadequate due to uncertainty of work, long distance of working place, conveyance problems etc.

These NGOs have effectively motivated the people to join SHG and regularly organizing weekly and fortnightly meetings. Through these SHG’s these NGOs have brought a great change in the outlook of the rural people especially women. The SHGs have fulfilled the financial needs of the rural people in a cost effective manner. The NGOs have brought a phenomenal change in the confidence level, decision-making power, social status and family relation of the beneficiary. These two NGOs have organized as many as 311 SHGs (260 SEARCH and 51 RDS). Through their close contact with rural poor, these SHGs have
provided the platform for discussing various problems such as interest on the loan, select of borrowers credit needs of the members and social issues such as child labour, child marriage, devadasi system etc.,

❖ Another factor for the success of SHGs is the repayment of loan and saving habits among the members. The SHG programmes have resulted in an improvement in income, employment, saving, confidence and social status of the respondents.

❖ These NGOs have undertaken social and cultural development programmes such as education, women and child care, health sanitation, immunization etc., As far as education programmes are concerned the adult education programmes was implemented by SEARCH which met with little success due to non participation of the people. The health checkup camps such as eye camps, dental care camps are very successful.

❖ The NGOs are acting as an agent, advisor and facilitator of family welfare programmes in rural areas. The family welfare programmes are very successful where 59 per cent of respondents have adopted family planning programmes and 65.5 per cent of female have undergone tubectomy operation. These NGOs contribution in the provision of women and childcare facilities is
very significant and successful. Through immunization, care of
pregnant mother, post delivery care, breast feeding, nutrition
food etc.,
❖ The housing programmes of these NGOs have resulted with great
success through these NGOs the respondents have been provided
29 houses under Indira Awas Yojana, 30 houses under
Ammbedkar Awas Yojana, 21 houses under Ashraya Yojana and
30 houses under Rajiv Gandhi National Housing Scheme. This
speaks about the efforts of the NGOs and their concern towards
the poor, marginal and weaker section of the society.
❖ The cultural activities conducted by these NGOs in the form of
competition, in folk dance, folk songs, street plays etc., are
success in bringing a massive change in their attitude, outlook and
aware of the people through these social and cultural activities.
55.7 per cent of respondents have actively participated in all these
cultural activities.
❖ Creation of awareness among the rural people who are illiterate,
ignorant, superstition and are not exposed to the outside world is
the main contribution of NGOs in the social development. The
social awareness programmes organized by these NGOs on
issues such as devadasi system, child labour, child marriage,
untouchability etc., have brought social transformation.
In case of health awareness programmes such as HIV, TB, Malaria etc., have improved health conscious and health awareness among the respondents. All the 300 respondents have been benefited by participated in these programmes.

The respondents are also benefited by these NGOs through participating in a number of legal awareness programmes where the NGOs have created knowledge about the child labour Act, devadasi Act, etc., all the 300 respondents have participated in these programmes where they have become aware of legal protection through which they can save themselves from exploitation.

In order to create enlightened citizen of a democratic country like India, these two NGOs have organized awareness programmes imparting knowledge about the constitution of India, importance of franchise, modalities of elections, rights and duties of elected members, panchayat raj etc., This is a commendable contribution of these NGOs in the creation of enlightened citizens.

The NGOs contribution in creating awareness about environment and sanitation is equally significant. Many environmental and social awareness programmes such as social forestry, importance of drainage, disposal of garbage, cleanliness of house
surroundings etc., All the 300 respondents have participated in these awareness programmes.

❖ The overall performance of NGOs through these various programmes reveals that they have met with success. Among these the most successful programmes are social and cultural programmes (98.3 per cent) followed by awareness programmes (96.7 per cent) economic development programme (93.3 per cent) and training programmes (90 per cent).

❖ 93.6 per cent of the respondents expressed their satisfaction in the effective implementation of rural development programmes by NGOs compared with programmes implemented by Government agencies. The main causes for limited success of Government programmes according to respondents are improper survey of beneficiaries delay in approval and sanction, target oriented approach, lack of proper supervision, rigidity in implementation etc., they reported that the Government programmes are mainly available to those who are close to the gram panchayat members, Government officials, etc., Favourtisim, corruptions are very common.

❖ Though the NGOs are successful in implementing in these programmes in an effective manner. Still there are some problems, which are faced by these NGOs. On an enquiry with
the NGOs officials and workers it revealed that the success of NGOs mainly depends upon the commitment, devoted workers. Lack of such persons, absence of such persons is felt by the NGOs.

The other problems faced by these NGOs are lack of finance, competition among rival NGOs, corruption in the Government to get the programmes and some times non-co-operation from local people in rural areas. In implementing certain programmes such as devadasi, child marriage, child labour, closing of arrack shops etc.,

9.3 Suggestions:

NGO should be used as an effective agent in creating awareness in rural areas by the Government.

Government has to select such NGOs which are secular, non-political, impartial, dedicated to implement certain Government programmes, specially training and awareness programmes, house allotment programmes and SHGs.

To take the programmes to the weaker sections in the rural areas at their doorsteps the programmes such as TRYSEM, JRY, SGSY etc., should be implemented through NGOs.
The NGOs should mobilize their own resources through establishing ventures in rural areas, taking contracts from multinational companies (MNCs) etc., instead of depending upon Government programmes and finance.

Rigorous efforts should be made by the NGOs to improve the intensive training programmes where by the trainees will be in a position to undertake their own self employment unit. Monitoring of such units in the post training period is equally important by the NGOs.

The Government officials should co-operate with NGOs in implementing Government sponsored programmes through NGOs.

Human capital formation helps in promoting capabilities of people, so that they reap the benefits of globalization. For this investment on education health and poverty alleviation programmes is essential. Globalization has increased the need for acquiring skills, because the main players of globalization are multi national companies (MNCs). To protect the poor from exclusion from the benefit of globalization it is necessary to increase public investment in social sector. The process of skill development helps through training the poor and lower middle classes. The state (Government) and some socially motivated
NGOs have to play a part. So that, rural poorer sections of the society are enabled to develop their skill and rise up in the income ladder. The Government should join hands with such NGOs in the transformation of the villages through rural development programmes.

NGOs should form SHG housing society through them they should provide houses to the poor people. In this course they can generate more employment opportunities also.

NGOs should actively take part in the Panchayats in formulating the plan for the village development and setting priorities and provide formal legal suggestions to gram sabhas.

NGO should train their workers and provide orientation so as to perform their work in an efficient way.

More and more exposures trips to the beneficiaries and to the NGO workers should be organized. So that, they get a chance to know what is going on around the world and they can learn something.

Majority of the respondents are landless marginal and small formers. So, NGOs should concentrate on agricultural allied activities such as dairy farming, goat and sheep rearing, poultry farming, vermi culture, which provides supplementary income to the poor people.
Government should positively think to implement certain its programmes like mid-day meal, mother and child health, Sarva Shikshana Abhiyana etc., welfare programmes through NGOs.

The Government should curb such organizations, which are professional, corruption and communal based NGO's. Only selfless, service minded, dedicated, non-political NGO's should be encouraged. For this a strong political will is needed. The non interference of the Government in the normal functions of the NGOs is equally important. All possible help co-operation from the Government will take the NGOs in longway.

NGOs should frame their programmes in the rural areas according to the resources, talent and needs of the rural people and areas. They should not depend upon Government programmes.

The NGOs should complete their projects on time bond basis and complete them within the stipulated period of time. Instead of taking a number of programmes at time. They should select few concrete and sustainable programmes and concentrate their attention in implementation of these programmes.
9.4 Conclusion:

The present study confirms the positive role of NGOs in the rural development. Such NGOs, which are service minded, non-political, impartial, secular can transform the rural society. They can become an agent of rural development. The NGOs can reach nook and corner of the country and take the programme to the doorsteps of the target group. Through training programmes and employment generating programmes, they can improve the employment and employability of the poor, weaker sections of the society and women in the rural areas. NGOs can act as facilitator to the gram panchayat in formulating the plans and development of villages. The realization of Suvarna Gram Yojana based on the new Ghandhian Philosophy as formulated by Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam is possible through the active participation by NGOs. For that NGOs should improve their financial position (through resource mobilization) and Government should join their hands with NGOs, in successful implementation of the rural development programmes.

For this it is necessary to address to the problems associated with NGOs such as training workers to the NGO finance, etc. Training to the NGO's personnel, co-operation from Government agencies. Ultimately it is the will of the NGOs and political will to identify ideal NGOs which can take a long way.
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.

Reference :-