CHAPTER: IV

**NONGOVERNMENT ORGANISATIONS AND TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT: A MACRO ANALYSIS**

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CHAPTER: IV
NONGOVERNMENT ORGANISATIONS AND TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT:
A MACRO ANALYSIS

In this chapter an attempt has been made to analyze the meaning, significance and development role of nongovernmental organizations in the development process of the developing country like India. Further, we have also made an attempt to briefly explore and explain the role of nongovernmental organizations in the tribal development or empowerment in Indian context on one hand and identify and describe briefly the problems of tribal development after the entry of nongovernmental organizations in tribal areas and problems faced by the nongovernmental organizations in terms of their interaction at the time of implementing tribal development or empowerment programmes in India.

4.1 Defining Nongovernment Organizations:

Nongovernmental organizations are small/ tiny social collectives established by a smaller or large group of people to achieve a set of social goals. Here societal goals means achieving social objectives which improve the quality of human life, increase human security, strive towards promoting human welfare in socio-economic as well as politico cultural sense.

A study by the World Bank (1991) defines nongovernmental organizations as “private organizations that pursue activities to relieve suffering, promote the interest of the poor, protect the environment, provide basic social services or undertake community development.” A World Bank key document working with nongovernment organizations adds “in wider usage the term nongovernment organizations can be applied to nonprofit organizations which are independent from the government. Nongovernment organizations are typically value based organizations which depend in whole or in part, on charitable donations and voluntary service. Although the nongovernment organizations sector has become increasingly professionalized over the last two decades, principles of altruism and voluntarism remain key defining characteristics.”
The above World Bank study definition of the nongovernment organizations implies the following: (a) the nongovernment organizations are private organizations which undertake highly diverse development/empowerment and protection activities in the society. (b) The nongovernment organizations are nonprofit organizations; (c) The nongovernment organizations are value based, thus voluntary charitable as well as service organizations.

Many scholars like Pokharel (2000), Sundarm (1986), Prabakarn (1992), Tvedt (1998), Korten (2000), and Chand (1991) have offered their own distinctive definitions of nongovernment organizations. Some of the important features of these attempts to define the concept of nongovernment organizations include the following elements:

(a) Nongovernment organizations are voluntary service as well as welfare organizations (Pokharel-2000);
(b) Nongovernment organizations are nonprofit organizations which deal with the problems of the poor and exploited people; (Sundarm-1986, Chand-1991).
(c) Nongovernment organizations strive towards promoting radical self organization at the individual level (Korten-2000).
(d) Nongovernment organizations may be organized or unorganized, structured or unstructured in reality; (Prabakarn-1992).
(e) As a voluntary organization, nongovernment organizations are democratic and subject to members control ultimately than any external agencies; (Sundarm-1986).
(f) Nongovernment organizations are people’s collective which participate in development process; (Bhose-2003).
(g) Nongovernment organizations are viewed as supplementary and complimentary organizations to deal with the diversified needs of the community (Chand-1991).

The operational definition of the NGOs sector adopted by Najam (2000) states that “NGOs includes the broad spectrum of voluntary associations that are entirely or largely independent and that are not primarily motivated by commercial concerns. These organizations are primarily motivated by the desire to articulate and actualize particular social vision and they operate in the realm of civil society through the shared normative values of their partner and clients”. According this definition NGOs
constitute a distinct institutional sector with particular motivations and structural preferences.

Vandana Desai (2000) defines nongovernmental organizations as mainly private initiatives involved in development issues on nonprofit basis. The term nongovernmental organizations is understood to refer to those autonomous, non membership relatively permanent or institutionalized, nonprofit (but not always voluntary) intermediary organizations, staffed by professionals or the educated elite, which work with grassroots organizations in a supportive capacity. Grassroots organizations on the other hand are issue based often ephemeral membership organizations; they may coalesce around particular goals and interests and dissipate once their immediate concerns have been addressed. The definition by Vandana Desai emphasis the diversity of nongovernmental organizations which may involve professionals or the educated elites in serving the weaker sections of the society.

Peter Willets, (1978) from the City University of London, argues the definition of NGOs can be interpreted differently by various organizations and depending on a situation’s context. He defines an NGO as “an independent voluntary association of people acting together on a continuous basis for some common purpose other than achieving government office, making money or illegal activities.” In this view, two main types of NGOs are recognized according to the activities they pursue: operational NGOs that deliver services and campaigning NGOs. Although Willets proposes the operational and campaigning NGOs as a tool to differentiate the main activities of these organizations, he also explains that a single NGO may often be engaged in both activities. Many NGOs also see them as mutually reinforcing.

A **non-governmental organization** (NGO) is a legally constituted organization created by natural or legal persons that operates independently from any form of government. The term originated from the United Nation (UN) and is normally used to refer to organizations that are not a part of the government and are not conventional for-profit business. In the cases in which NGOs are funded totally or partially by governments, the NGO maintains its non-governmental status by excluding government representatives from membership in the organization. The term is usually applied only to organizations that pursue wider social aims that have political aspects, but are not openly political organizations such as political parties.
4.2 Types of Nongovernmental Organizations

The functions of NGOs are varied in accordance with the programmes they undertake. Keeping in view the various activities, NGOs may be classified into the following.

1. Charity NGOs
2. Relief and Rehabilitation NGOs
3. Service Providing NGOs
4. Economic Development NGOs
5. Social Development NGOs
6. Empowerment NGOs
7. Network NGOs
8. Support NGOs
9. National, Local and International NGOs

The late 1970s saw people coming out of the church, the left, and the Gandhian and Lohiaties movements to coverage in the field of development at the grassroots with focus on awareness creation and conscientization.

The structural obstacles placed at each level of activity and the need to influence the policies gave rise to the “empowerment models” by early 1990s. Gender justices, environmental concerns, human rights, were understood to be part and parcel of the structural aspects of the society which apart from class, caste and ethnicity, also were responsible for the exploitation of the marginalized sections of the society.

Together with development, the NGOs development the perspective of participatory processes and many started practicing them at the grassroots to strengthen self management and grass root democracy.

During the 1990’s the number of NGOs in India has multiplied many folds. An estimated over 30,000 NGOs, most of them with rural focus are actively working. NGOs have acquired legitimacy and credibility to a great extent, not withstanding changes of corruption and lack of public accountability and transparency on some NGOs.
The number of internationally operating NGOs is estimated at 40,000 and National numbers are even higher: Russia has 277,000 NGOs; India is estimated to have around 33,000 NGOs in year 2009, which is just over one NGO per 400 Indians, and many times the number of primary schools and primary health centers in India. Number of NGOs in India is increased to 45678 at the end of the year 20011-12. The following Table 4.1 illustrates the state wise growth of NGOs

Table 4.1

State Wise Growth of Nongovernmental Organizations in India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Number of NGOs</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Number of NGOs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andaman and Nicobar Island</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Lakshadweep</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>2649</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>4424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>1310</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>1054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>2102</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>433</td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dadra and Nagar Haveli</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>Orissa</td>
<td>2218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daman and Diu</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>Pondicherry</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>3064</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>1723</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>2311</td>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>704</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>2699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jammu and Kashmir</td>
<td>469</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>7527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>852</td>
<td>Uttarkhand</td>
<td>624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>2074</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>4747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>972</td>
<td></td>
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</table>


As a part of civil society the NGOs role in micro-macro linkages and policy advocacy has become a dominant feature now.

To keep in line with the process of privatization, the state has gradually been following the principles of social contracting with the NGOs in implementing its anti poverty programme, thus, providing lot of space for the NGOs to collaborate with the governments in power. At the same time the NGOs together with the marginalized sections of the society are actively involved in opposing the policies of the State and the governments which are detrimental to the livelihood system of the poor.
As NGOs are well versed in community motivation and social mobilization they are being increasingly involved in all rural projects and programmes by the government be it locally sponsored or funded by international agencies. The current Five Year Plan lay greater emphasis on NGOs involvement in all the development programmes for the rural poor. It is for the NGOs to decide whether to offer total of the pro-poor components in the said programmes.

4.3 Significance of Nongovernmental Organizations in Development/ Empowerment:

The NGOs are also called third sector organizations because they are viewed as an alternative institutional form for promoting human development and welfare as against the capitalism and socialism that are viewed as first and second form of development organizations. In other words the NGOs originate at a point where the state and markets fail to reach or perform certain functions or deliver services to the needy and oppressed.

The NGOs have emerged and appeared as well as reappeared throughout the process of modernization, industrialization and urbanization in the North since 1800 A.D.,. Therefore the NGOs have assumed the shape of single function or multiple function, welfare or development organizations. Thus they are variously called as voluntary welfare/ service associations/organizations, third sector organizations, nonprofit organizations, democratic private social initiatives, civil society initiatives, civil society organizations, community based service organizations…etc. Each of these usages denote one major function of the NGOs.

The NGOs have emerged on large scale since 1980’s in less developed countries like India for two reasons: (1) there is an increasing and more flow of donations and charities for poverty reduction, provisions of health care, provisions of protective and welfare services for the infant and old age people in the South. (2) The State in the many developing societies like India has recognized the role played by NGOs in poverty reduction, employment generation, income stabilization, education and health care service programmes for the poor in urban slums, rural areas and inaccessible tribal regions. Thus the NGOs in India have come to stay with foreign or Indian state funding or by both.
Further many NGOs which are unifunctional and operate in a small local area or community or funded by their own members. These local NGOs are depending more on their member’s labour organizational and professional skills and abilities.

The NGOs in general are very unique organizations. In other words the NGOs are highly flexible and adaptable to local area or target group needs. They are also democratic and small organizations with a small group of voluntary social workers or paid social workers who are well motivated and trained in social work. Therefore the voluntary service organizations or NGOs may formulate as per the requirements and stipulations of the government development/empowerment programmes for implementation alternatively. They may also apply their mind and skills keeping in view their broad ideologies and mission formulate development as well as welfare programmes for execution. In view of the above, of late, many well motivated individuals as well as group of individuals in India have set up a good number of development and welfare NGOs. Of which some of them are also working in the tribal areas of the Indian States. This trend may be seen in Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Odissa, and West Bengal, as well as North-Eastern States.

In recent years the role of NGOs or third sector organizations has been emphasized as a new remedy for the poor and disadvantaged groups. This trend is most remarkable in the field of development co-operation. During the past decade there has been phenomenal growth of NGOs both in number and in volume of their activities. This is to a great extent due to the increased availability of funding from donor governments. Some donor agencies have increased their support to NGOs even in stagnant or declining aid budget (Smillie 1996)

The 12th Five Year Plan approach Forming National Development Council Call for NGOs to discuss the developmental activity. It shows the importance of NGOs in development.

4.4 Objectives and Functions of Nongovernmental Organizations:

There are different economic theories of the origin of NGOs which serve the needs of development and welfare. These are the contact failure theories which explain the inevitable role of voluntary organization in the production of certain goods
which the private sector fails to produce. That means the voluntary service organization produces such goods and services which neither the State agencies nor the private sector are capable of producing efficiently. That means the NGOs produce certain type of social goods which are essential for ensuring equity and social justice in the society.

The second economic theory, the subsidy theory argues that nonprofit organizations benefit from a variety of implicit and explicit subsidies such as exemption from taxes. Thus a part of the financial burden shifts to the government, a prospect that acts as an incentive for setting up a voluntary association.

The theory seems particularly applicable to the Indian situation since voluntary organizations often obtain even their initial funds either from the government or foreign funding agencies. This theory explains the phenomenal growth in the number of voluntary organizations as a result of the both foreign and domestic (mainly government) which began to characterize the voluntary from the late 1960’s onwards.

The third theory of NGOs origin is called exchange theory. This exchange theory views voluntary democratic association of a small or large group of people as a benefit exchange. The group leader provides a set of benefits to the members of the NGOs and inturn receives benefits from them.

4.4.1 Objectives of NGOs:

The important objectives of the NGOs may be briefly stated as follows:

(a) To provide welfare services to the highly exploited and oppressed people more economically than the public sector;
(b) To take development programmes to the interior and physically inaccessible areas of a country;
(c) To identify the needs of livelihood and understand the philosophy governing the concept of happiness of isolated as well as segregated population groups.
(d) To create development impulses and values among the targeted groups to transform from primitive to modern systems of development.
(e) To promote the participatory character of the highly backward and oppressed people to solve their own problems by organizing them into better social collectives.

(f) To improve the economic, social, environmental standard of the people.

(g) To stimulate self-help and self-reliance through various field training programmes.

(h) To provide for health and education of the tribal men, women and children.

(i) To promote extra-curricular activities like sports, literary and performing arts for the benefit of the tribal children.

(j) To facilitate free boarding and lodging to the SCs and STs School children for higher education.

(k) To provide employment guarantee by implementing various income generating programmes.

(l) To bring out the community wastelands and individual lands under plantation programmes to make land green and ecologically balanced.

(m) To arrange irrigation facilities and other facilities to the lands of small and marginal farmers for production of more food grains.

(n) To take up infrastructure development like construction of village connection roads, construction of ring bond, etc. for the development of the people.

(o) Strengthening local governance at grassroots through PRI initiatives.

(p) Women’s empowerment, promotion and strengthening of Selp-Help Groups.

(q) To develop human resources through literacy campaigns, educational development, health care services and nutritional programmes;

(r) To create awareness about medical treatment programmes on STDs/HIV/AIDS.

4.4.2 Functions of Nongovernmental Organizations:

Some of the important functions of the NGOs in developing countries in general and in India in particular include the following:
(1) To promote the human resources development of the downtrodden and weaker sections of the people.
(2) To create and establish the means of food security among the very poor people by eliminating the threat to their livelihood.
(3) To introduce and promote settled and sustainable agriculture to reduce the inconveniences and disabilities imposed upon the nomadic or semi nomadic tribes of population groups.
(4) To protect the marginalized people from the exploitative clutches of the market by organizing the nonprofit organizations locally in the habitat where they live.
(5) To increase and promote the access to finance and financial services by the marginalized people by introducing financial inclusive services.
(6) By providing essential basic services like housing, roads, electricity, school education and primary health care services into the habitations of the marginalized people in distant remote area.

In Korten’s (1990) view the first generation relief and welfare NGOs which predominate in the developing world often have close ties with State and international development aid organizations and do not overly engage in political activities.

The second generation development NGOs organizes individuals locally to address issues like public health and agricultural development. These groups frequently help their constituents to overcome structural constraints to change local and regional elites and to assist in reducing dependency relationships. The third generation NGOs explicitly target political constraints, engaging in mobilization and conscientization. Their focus on co-coordinating communications and linkages among people’s organizations. These networks help to spread awareness of the practical local success of some second generation development strategies and to serve as catalysts for wider social movements. However these types are more ideal than real and not mutually exclusive (Fisher1998; 448).

4.5 NGOs and People’s Participation:

The NGOs could be effective and efficient grassroots level people agencies for promoting people participation.
David C. Korten (1990) observes that “A process by which the members of a society increase their personal and institutional capacities to mobilize and manage resource to produce sustainable and justly distributed improvements in their quality of life consistent with their own aspiration.

It can be historically traced that participation as a concept and a strategy of development is an outcome of a profound disillusionment with established development strategy in post industrial revelation period. The development strategy followed during this period emphasized economic growth and industrialization in the context of increasingly centralized plan and control over the distribution of resources. It is widely accepted that the term ‘participation’ is too dynamic to have a static and universal definition. Furthermore, participation is shrouded with a variety of interpretations ranging from “manipulative participation” to “authentic participation”. Making political capital out of participation is often a hidden agenda behind the former interpretation whereas latter stress on genuine people’s involvement as an ongoing process and end in itself. Hence, an effort can be made to highlight the major strands with regard to various conceptualization and interpretations.

Peter Oakley, (1999), identifies two broadly distinguishable schools of thought on conceptualization of participation. There are two schools of thought about people participation in development process.

One school view participation in the context of development project as the key input in terms of the inclusion of human resource in development efforts. This enhances the changes of success of project.

The other school relates to the means and end debate on participation. To elucidate further, participation as a means implies the use of participation as a strategic component to achieve some predetermined goal. In this sense, participation is essentially a short-term exercise, limited to achievement of certain goal.

**Common Participation**: in everyday life the rural people take part or interact with others on a variety of activities and situations, casually incidentally purposely, or necessarily without which society will not function. They may participate individually or collectively in their agriculture operations, craft, and other transactions and so on.
All these things are usually carried out. Hence such activities may be classified as common participation.

**Two distinct participations:** Two distinct people’s participations scenario emerge; one, community participation facilitating external project designers achieving the goals which the designers have set for the community and two, communities by participation setting their own goal and achieving them. Thus, the academic debate on development participation could relate to two situations viz. participation in development and participatory development. In the former situation, the project objectives are already set and the communities are made to involve through focused education specific to the project and by the forming people’s organization to achieve the project objectives, providing incentives and mobilizing them mainly by social control exerted through local leaders. And in the latter, the communities become participatory through a process.

The community participation is needed since people welfare is very impartment and thus it has to attain. Okaley and Marsden (1984:89) makes a vital observation; poor in development and active involvement and influence in the decisions affecting those resources. To participate meaningfully implies the ability positively to influence the course of events”. They argue that NGOs have an important part to play in this process and that formal bureaucracies tend to resist it. A similar view point is held by Midgley (1986:56). He has argued that “Although spontaneous participation may appear to be highly desirable. Local communities ... require the stimulus of external agents if they are to participate meaningfully... NGOs are more likely to promote authentic forms of participation than the state”. Midgley also point out to the fact that the bureaucracy is more likely to respond to pressures from “organized interest groups” than communities at large. Moreover, “since the least organized and marginalized sections of the society have little opportunity to influence government, their interests are not likely to be served by state involvement in community participation” and hence “NGOs are not only more likely to serve the interests of the poor but also capable of initiating schemes that increase the organizational power and consequently the political pressure that can be exerted by the poor people”. (These views have been shared by a number of authors).
As leadership is defined as an act of influencing others, taking part by the poor in decision making would mean, in simple terms the act of influencing with others.

In their decision, the role of participation in decision making is restricted to the planning process only. Yet this stage has not emerged in India.

Peter Oakley (1999) interpretations about the participation are:

1. Participation as collaboration.
2. Participation as specific targeting of project beneficiaries.
3. Participation as organization.
4. Participation as empowering.

Participation as means of empowering people has gained increasing support. However the term empowerment is seen differently by different people. Some see empowerment as development of skills and abilities to enable people to manage better, to have a say or to be negotiable with the existing delivery system, others see it as more fundamentally political and concerned with enabling people to decide upon and to take actions they believe to be essential for their own development. Local people’s contribution is pre requisite to organization and empowerment. At the same time organization which is a fundamental ingredient of the process of empowering is also a pre requisite to local people contribution. The concept of development seems to provide a context for participation. Development is seen as the increasing possibility of the individual to control his own environment. Thus people participation appears not merely as a utopian ideal but as a necessity.

Core Elements of Participation: participation is people’s business since people are /should be the primary actors in development. People’s participation is more in the relevant progrmmes that concern them. People’s participation cannot be plucked off or pressurized but it must evolve.

If development work initiates people’s participation the same will ensure a successful development. Participation cannot be a favor to the people from the side of the NGOs or the government, but it is a person’s legitimate right. Participation must promote people’s empowerment.
The arguments on participation seem to converge on the relationship between two key concepts namely ‘taking part and influence’. Moreover, any participation process seems to have two components irrespective of the context, situation or objective; (a) a decision –making process to realize the subjective decided upon; (b) an action process to realize the objective decided upon. Participation may be partial when one of them is absent. In the former, participation may mean ‘taking part to decide’ and in the latter ‘taking part in the carrying out’. This meaning holds good for the situation in which all the participants are socio-economically equal and consequently equal in the ability to influence decision making. Hence development sans people’s participation means development sans development.

The Challenge before NGOs: Now the role of NGOs is very much a challenging one. In the current scenario of the 21st century as observed by Anitha Cheria and Edwin, the NGOs face the dual task of collaborating critically with the State and at the same time fighting against the anti-people / anti marginalized policy. Such a dual task cannot be discharged effectively unless the NGOs have autonomy based on the self reliant capabilities. NGOs sustained intervention will depend very much in future on their self reliant capacity and local resource mobilization.

With the 73rd constitutional amendment on Panchayat Raj Institutions, new opportunities and challenges are opened up at grassroots for the NGOs. The NGOs over the years have promoted vast social infrastructure of the poor, the women, the dalits etc, enabling them to influence the policies and enter into governance at least in the grassroots, and strengthening local level democracy which will go a long way to improve the life situation of the poor and empower them further. This will sustain the initiative of the people for sustained growth and development.

The sustainability of the grassroots level people centered participatory and self managed development processes will ultimately depend on the capability of the people in local resources mobilization and influencing policy process. Mere assertion of rights through social mobilization and democratic pressure will not satisfy their basic and development needs.

Enhancing the governance at the local level and bringing in a qualitative change in the local bodies in favor of the poor and marginalized could integrate the equity principle and sustainability factor into micro development process. This in
turn, could strengthen the bottom-up development process with its impact on the so-called mainstream development.

The NGOs have promoted vast social infrastructure of the poor and marginalized, the women, the dalits, adivasis, the agri-labourers etc. Transforming them into reality depends very much on the political initiatives of the people which, in turn, depend on the perspectives with which NGOs organize them.

The NGOs by and large focus on developmental activities at the grassroots. In doing so, many NGOs tried to fill in the gap where government institutions and departments (like health and education) failed by running parallel programmes to provide services. Such an approach has not succeeded in creating an impact on the government departments to improve the quality of service they provide. On the other hand it made the government looks towards NGOs to deliver services and makes the people dependent on the NGOs. The net result has been further strengthening of the dependency of the needy people. The right course would be to provide information, create awareness and strengthen the capability of the people to demand from the system and get their basic needs and services as their fundamental right. The basic needs issue cannot be addressed and solved unless the people assert their rights a demand system. There is also a need in a country like India, to consider the basic socio-economic and cultural rights as fundamental rights. The basic needs must be seen from the basic rights perspective and grassroots development social action must be combined with legal action.

In Indian sub continent, NGOs are rendering multitudes of services and executing varied programmes such as relief, rehabilitation, income generation, community organization, awareness creation, capacity building and recently advocating, lobbying, empowering etc..

4.6 Nongovernmental Organisations and Tribal Development in India: Issues and Concerns:

From time immemorial India has a natural propensity for voluntary works by virtue of which “Moksha” was said to be attained. The trend persists obstinately. However the nature and mode of volunteerism has changed. In the pre-independence India, conventional volunteerism was aimed primarily at charitable works, ushering in
social reforms, providing relief and rehabilitation for the people who became the victims of natural calamities like drought, flood, cyclones, etc.

However, in post-independence India modern volunteerism has become an issue-based approach, an ideology which aimed at income generating programmes, welfare services (like providing education and health service for the underprivileged), protecting human rights (advocacy for women empowerment and the marginalised), creating awareness about environmental protection, AIDS, launching crusade against child labour, assisting the displaced who are the products of development-induced programmes, etc.

Apart from Voluntary Sector alternative terms like Non-governmental organisations, Independent Sector, Civil Society, Grassroots Organisation, Self Help Groups and Non-State Actors are used as well. The NGOs that are often known as the “harbingers of change” can boast of playing multifarious roles like that of advocates, educators, catalysts, lobbyists, conscientisers, and protectors of human rights and mass mobilisers who work incessantly for development. They have come forward with a human face to serve a human cause. This sector which has emerged as the universal “Third Force” strives for empowerment as well as social transformation.

The activities of the NGOs can be broadly summed up as:

To supplement the effort of the government in such fields where the government is unable to reach the outreached;

To launch a crusade against the policies and actions of the government which result in injustice and exploitation.

In the age of Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation where the state is withdrawing its authority from many of the development sectors and market is not much willing to share the burden of development, this sector has appeared on the scene as a liberator to protect the society from the onslaught and challenges of consumerism coupled with an urge for an equitable distribution of the fruits of development. The NGOs are known for their virtues of human touch, dedication, great initiatives, flexibility, positive orientation, bonding with the society to reach the masses in a very effective manner. They are often regarded as the partners of development. They make an honest endeavour to empower the marginalised people in
such a way so that they can stand on their own feet with self reliance and depend less on charity and concessions provided by others.

**Issues of Tribal Development**

At the other end of the spectrum is the issue of tribal development. The concern for the indigenous people had received high attention on the international agenda. The concern for “Vanavasi” or “Anushchit Janajati” as the tribes are called in India finds its echo in the UN Charter as well as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In the post-independence India, welfare of the tribal communities has been the national goal and special responsibility of the Centre and the various State Governments. The Government took commendable initiative for the upliftment of the tribes as they are required to take part in the nation-building process along with the general populace of the country and participate in the decision-making process. The development of the tribes has been the constitutional obligation of the Government. Coupled with the provisions spelt out in the Indian Constitution and intervention packages, the Government had instituted numerous Commissions and Committees from time to time to assess the tribal situation in the country. But it was very unfortunate that in spite of these efforts and initiatives, the Government could not bring any radical change in the socio-economic development of these marginalised sections and subsequently they were pushed to the periphery. The failure of the Government gives a fertile ground to the NGOs to work upon and extend a helping hand to their fellow tribals. What is required in the context of Indian tribal situation is the conscientisation of the tribes about their latent capacities and to motivate them for acquiring a better life. In the long run the tribal should be made self-relevant through proper socialization and imparting training. NGOs can contribute in a positive way to the development of tribal health and in the protection of their indigenous knowledge base which is either ignored or exploited. We all know that the tribes have the keys to the biologically diverse areas. They have a profound knowledge of the flora and fauna, the appropriate plant species with medical importance, their location, the parts to be used, time of collection, preparation and administration of the same. Their knowledge of the ethno-medicine is very important for their existence. Moreover, there is a growing inclination all over the world for herbal drugs, nature based products instead of synthetic ones. But, there are certain threats to this indigenous asset of the tribes. Deforestation, environmental degradation, and lack of
initiative of the younger generation to learn and adopt the medical practices of the tribal medicine men, lack of proper dissemination and transmission of the knowledge, piracy of the knowledge are some of them. The healing traditions and techniques are transmitted orally from generation to generation in the tribal areas because of the poor level of literacy in those areas. Hence, most of the time they are found in an undocumented form, which means slowly and steadily some part of it may be forgotten for good. Against this backdrop, the NGOs have a very important role to play. The NGOs may create awareness among the tribes by demonstrating the conservation and preservation of the medical plants. They may use the audio-visual aids for creating a lasting impression and campaign for ensuring the promotion of herbal plants in kitchen-garden and nurseries. Sharing of knowledge in workshops is also recommended where both NGO professionals and tribal counterparts would participate. The NGOs should encourage tribal youths to take up the tradition of practitioners of tribal medicine as livelihood option and encourage in research and development of their practice. There is a global dimension of this problem as well. International agencies and multinationals often pirate the age old knowledge of the tribes for preparing drugs. Documentation of tribal knowledge becomes an urgent necessity in this case. The NGOs coupled with the Gram Panchayat can play a significant role in it. They can prepare a community register where such knowledge can be documented in the local language. They must be legally made aware of their traditional rights and move in the direction of preserving their knowledge under the auspices of Intellectual Property Rights.

Concerns:

1. It is an astonishing fact that sometimes there are no linkage and coordination among the different NGOs that are working in the same geographical area and for a nearly identical purpose.
2. There should be more transparency in the function of the NGOs so that they may garner the support and faith of the ordinary people.
3. There is a need for closer interactions and exchange of ideas between the beneficiaries and volunteers of the project.
4. The work should be of a sustainable nature.
5. Fragmentation, powerlessness, corruption, nepotism, and internal weaknesses are some of the negative traits of the NGOs.
6. The NGOs hardly disclose their funding source and expenditure pattern. They refuse to reveal the names of their funding partners and reasons for tying up with them.

7. The NGOs are often alleged of using foreign money to undermine the state’s authority. In a free market economy, the donor agencies are often found scouting around the philanthropic houses. A proliferation of easy money often alters the operation style, the cost calculus, basic ethos, motivations, idealism and ideological underpinning of the sector.

8. NGOs are in a need of a regularised code of ethics and conduct.

9. There are allegations against the NGOs for large scale bungling, cheating and forgery.

10. Lack of accountability and commitment to the welfare of the masses are often witnessed.

11. They bring temporary solution to the problem and often fail to address the root cause of it and eradicate it.

12. The NGOs are themselves entrenched between the welfare state on one hand and economy driven by globalisation on the other.

However, all these bottlenecks cannot be the reason for overlooking or marginalising the contribution of an organisation. In spite of these criticisms and drawbacks, it is an undeniable fact that the NGOs have emerged universally as a “Universal Third Force.”

4.7 Non Governmental Organizations and Tribal Development in India: A Macro Analysis

Voluntary action and NGOs play a role in the development of tribal areas supplementing governmental efforts, especially in generating awareness and capacity building among the tribes so as to improve their economic status so that they can lead a dignified life. NGOs and voluntary agencies cannot only hold the institutions accountable to the people to bridge the gap between development programmes and the tribes, but it can also act as an effective instrument in facilitating tribal access to facilities and services. There is also a need to involve NGOs working in the tribal areas in promoting effective implementation of the tribal development programmes.
It has been recognized that the task of the development of Scheduled Tribes cannot be achieved by Government efforts only. The role of voluntary or non-governmental organizations, with their local roots and sense of service has become increasingly important. They supplement the efforts of the State in ensuring that the benefits reach to large number of populations. In certain cases, it is the voluntary organizations who are in better position to implement the schemes of the Government in a more efficient and objective manner than the Government itself. This is primarily attributable to the highly committed and dedicated human resources that are available to some voluntary organizations.(GOI, 2012, pp120)

The role of Non-Governmental Organizations/Voluntary Organizations has been recognized since the beginning of the First Five Year Plan. Many voluntary organizations have done a commendable job in the upliftment of tribes and are still continuing their efforts. However, in view of the mushrooming growth in the number of NGOs/VOs approaching the Ministry for financial assistance, efforts have been made to ensure that only genuine and committed organizations undertake developmental activities as partners of Government.

In order to ensure that the schemes implemented by NGOs are selected in a transparent manner with greater involvement of the State Governments/UT Administrations, the Ministry has evolved a decentralized procedure for receipt, identification, scrutiny and sanction of proposals of Non-Governmental Organizations from the year 2005-06 and strengthened the system further by revision of relevant schemes during 2008-09. According to this procedure, all the State Governments/UT Administrations have constituted a “State Committee for Supporting Voluntary Efforts” chaired by the Principal Secretary/Secretary, Tribal/ Social Development Department, with other official and non-official members including representatives of NGOs. This multi-disciplinary State Level Committee examines new as well as ongoing proposals of NGOs and recommends only the most effective projects in service deficient tribal areas in order of priority.
Table 4.2  

State wise Number of NGOs Working for Welfare of the Tribes in India

(In Number)

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Figure 4.1:

Distribution of NGOs Servicing for Tribes among the States in India.

In India there are 208 NGOs serving the cause of tribal development with the grant-in-aid received from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Of these NGOs, fourteen
NGOs are identified as established voluntary agencies on the basis of an all India character and for their selfless service and remarkable achievements in uplifting the deprived sections of society and place those in a separate category for sanction of their projects and relaxation of certain terms and conditions relating to the release of annual grants. Odissa has highest number of NGOs in tribal service followed by West Bengal (23), Maharashtra (17) Madhya Pradesh (15).Uttar Pradesh, Mizoram, Sikkim and Delhi have only 02 NGOs each. In Karnataka 14 NGOs are working for the tribal development under this scheme of these two NGOs namely Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement and Swami Vivekananda Girijan Kalyan Kendra are the established voluntary agencies working in Mysore and Chamarajanagara district of the State.

Appropriate care has been taken to establish good rules and procedures to avoid the abuse of funds by the NGO’s. The government has initiated steps to constitute expert committees at the national and State levels.

Established Voluntary Agencies (EVAs): An effort was also made by the Ministry to identify voluntary organizations/non-governmental organizations which have an all India character and are known for their selfless service and remarkable achievements in uplifting the deprived sections of society and place them in a separate category for sanction of their projects and relaxation of certain terms and conditions relating to the release of annual grants. The Ministry has accordingly categorized a few organizations as “Established Voluntary Agencies (EVAs)”. These are as follows:

1. Ramakrishna Mission and its affiliated organizations.
5. Seva Bharati and its affiliated organizations.
6. Vidya Bharati and their affiliated organizations.
9. Servants of India Society, Pune, Maharashtra.
10. Rastriya Seva Samiti, Andhra Pradesh.
13. DAV Managing Committee, New Delhi.

**Schemes in the Voluntary Sector:**

There are four ongoing schemes of the Ministry, which are open to the participation of voluntary/nongovernmental organizations. These schemes are:

1. **Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes including Coaching for Scheduled Tribes and award of special incentive for improvement of infrastructure.**
2. **Strengthening education among ST girls in low literacy districts (erstwhile scheme of educational complex in low literacy pockets for development of women’s literacy in tribal areas).**
3. **Vocational training in tribal areas.**
4. **Development of particularly vulnerable tribal groups (earlier known as scheme of development of primitive tribal groups (PTGs)- NGO component)**

Scheme of Grant-in-aid to voluntary organizations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes including coaching for Scheduled Tribes and award of special incentive for improvement of infrastructure

The scheme was launched in 1953-54 and is continued. In the Tenth Five Year Plan this scheme was merged with the Coaching and Special Incentive to NGOs for improvement in infrastructure under the umbrella scheme of Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations. This scheme is not gender-specific and is open for ST males and females equally. The scheme has been revised in 2008-09 including the financial norms.

The prime objective of the scheme is to enhance the reach of welfare schemes of Government and fill the gaps in service deficient tribal areas, in the sectors such as education, health, drinking water, agro-horticultural productivity, social security net etc. through the efforts of voluntary organizations, and to provide an environment for socio-economic upliftment and overall development of the Scheduled Tribes (STs). Any other innovative activity having direct impact on the socio-economic
development or livelihood generation of STs may also be considered through voluntary efforts.

Funds are generally provided to the extent of 90 percent by the Government. The Voluntary Organization is expected to bear the remaining 10 percent as contribution from its own resources. However, the extent of assistance under the scheme is 100 percent for those projects being implemented in the Scheduled Areas. The grants to a VO/NGO for a particular category of project are limited to the financial norms prescribed for that category of project by the Government and revised from time to time. The grants are sanctioned as per the procedure laid down under Rule 209 of General Financial Rules, 2005 as amended from time to time. The NGOs are required to maintain separate accounts in respect of the grants released to them, which are open for inspections by all appropriate officers/agencies of the government. The NGO is also required to get its account of grants-in-aid audited annually by a Chartered Accountant, and submit a complete set of copies of the audited statement of accounts along with utilization certificate of previous grants in a format prescribed under GFR 19-A.

The grants are normally released in two instalments every year subject to the satisfactory performance of the NGO based on annual inspection conducted by the District Collector or authorized officers, and the recommendations of the State Committee. The inspection report should be submitted annually in prescribed format and should be duly countersigned by District Collector with date.

Monitoring of the activities of the NGOs is carried out as per provisions of the financial rules, besides inspection by officials of the Ministry or State Governments/UTs. Besides, the Ministry has initiated efforts to obtain independent monitoring reports through identified professional agencies.

Many categories of projects have been prescribed under the revised scheme which may be considered for grant. Among them, the following categories of projects are more popular:

1. Residential Schools
2. Non-Residential Schools
3. Mobile Dispensaries
4. Ten or more Bedded Hospitals
5. Computer Training Centre
6. Library including mobile unit.
7. Rural night school for tribal adults.
8. Balwadi centre.
10. Drinking water supply programme
11. Training in agriculture and allied activities.
12. Training centre for employable skills.
13. Old age homes.
15. Any other innovative project for socio-economic development.

All the above development projects are concerned with human resources development of the tribal people. They could be broadly included under educational development, supply of health care services and meeting other basic needs and agricultural development. This list include right kind of development schemes which suitable with the current needs.

**Human Resource Development of the Tribal Children- Residential Schools**

Residential School is a popular category of project, which aims at extending educational facilities to poor tribal children, who are unable to get good education due to the absence of a school in their neighbourhood and due to the unaffordable cost of living and education outside. The Residential Schools are established by voluntary agencies at a place, village or town, which is not having a school and also not well connected. In the Residential School, the students are provided free boarding and lodging facilities. The cost of uniforms, books, stationery, medical assistance and other incidental charges are also met from the scheme. The teachers and other employees like the warden, accountant, attending doctor and other supporting staff are also paid an honorarium from the grant-in-aid. The organizations implementing the Residential School project can run it in a building either owned by them or in a hired building with adequate number of rooms and toilet/bathroom facilities. The maintenance charges or rent of the building are paid from grant-in-aid. A large number of ST boys and girls are being benefited by the projects. Up to 31.12.2011, 84
Residential Schools in 20 States benefiting 10920 ST students have been funded. Adequate number of rooms and toilet facilities, both ST boys and girls are being benefited by these projects.(GIO, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, 2011-12)

**Non-Residential Schools:**

This is also one of the more popular and successful category of projects. Free education and mid-day meals are provided to children in the school. The cost of uniforms, books, stationery, medical assistance and other incidental charges are also met from the scheme. The teachers and other employees like the accountant, attending doctor and other supporting staff are also paid an honorarium from the grant-in-aid. The organizations implementing the Non-Residential School project can run it in a building either owned by them or in a hired building with Gurukala Ashrama, Khonsa. Up to 31.12.2011, 78 numbers of Non-Residential Schools in 9 States benefiting 10646 ST students have been funded.

**Hostels:**

This project aims at providing hostel facilities to such tribal students who have completed their primary or middle education from schools near their villages but cannot pursue further education due to non-availability of colleges near the village and the high cost involved in accommodation in cities. The hostels are run in towns and cities where good educational facilities are available. Residential School, Dr. Ambedkar Education Society (R) at Nalkudure Gomala, Nalkudure (P), Channagri Tq., Davangere (Dist), Karnataka. Residential School for PTGs and Tribal Boys at village Davanki, Block Potka, districts. East Singhbhum, Jharkhand. Up to 31.12.2011, 49 numbers of hostels in 13 States benefiting 11208 ST students has been funded. (GIO, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, 2011-12)

**Mobile Dispensary:**

For this project the organization is given assistance to provide free medical facilities to tribals living in isolated villages/hamlets through a mobile dispensary/clinic. The scheme provides grant-in-aid annually to meet recurring expenses for Doctor and other staff, medicines, besides meeting the costs involved in the purchase of a van/jeep and equipments. Up to 31.12.2011, 39 numbers of mobile
dispensaries were funded in 13 States benefiting 4.97 lakh ST beneficiaries. (GIO, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, 2011-12)

**Ten or More Bedded Hospital:**

The specific purpose behind this project is to assist voluntary agencies in running ten or more bedded hospitals in tribal areas, where the Government facilities have not reached so far. These small hospitals mostly treat outdoor patients but have facilities for treatment of indoor patients as well. Assistance is extended for procurement of furniture & fixtures, hospital equipment, ambulances, a generator set and also for meeting recurring expenses for honorarium to doctors, nurses, and other staff, procurement of medicines, building hires charges etc. *In-patients in a TB ward at Ranchi, Jharkhand.* Computer Lab for PTGs and Tribal Students at Jamshedpur, Jharkhand. Up to 31.12.2011, 11 numbers of hospitals have been funded in 5 States benefiting 3.15 lakh numbers of ST beneficiaries. (GIO, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, 2011-12)

**Computer Training Centre:**

The computer training centres are provided for 30 students. The specific purpose behind this project is to enhance the knowledge of computer hardwares and softwares, programming, etc. and make them capable of obtaining employment in public/private sectors. To enhance the recognition of the courses conducted in these centres, and improve linkages with a recognized Certificate/Diploma, Ministry encourages the organizations to get their computer training centres accredited by Department of Electronics Accreditation of Computer Courses (DOEACC) of Ministry of Information Technology, and Ministry is providing financial assistance for accreditation as well. Up to 31.12.2011, 7 computer training centres have been funded in 5 States benefiting 3300 ST students.
The table 4.3 reveals that the grant-in-aid is released for implementation of the schemes like education, health and computer training etc, through the NGOs in 25 states in India has been gradually increasing from 2002-03 to 2011-12. So it is very useful to improve the health and level of literacy rate in tribal people. Orissa, West Bengal, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh have received highest grant-in-aid under

Table: 4.3
State Wise Grant in Aid to NGOs for Providing Education, Hostel, Hospital, Mobil Dispensary and Computer Training Facilities for the Tribal Development During 2002-2011 December

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<td>15</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>18</td>
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<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>39</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uttar Khanda</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>345</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>1263</td>
<td>404</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>582</td>
<td>512</td>
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<td>2558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2693</strong></td>
<td><strong>2541</strong></td>
<td><strong>2830</strong></td>
<td><strong>2667</strong></td>
<td><strong>3160</strong></td>
<td><strong>13941</strong></td>
<td><strong>3450</strong></td>
<td><strong>3960</strong></td>
<td><strong>4750</strong></td>
<td><strong>5266</strong></td>
<td><strong>3161</strong></td>
<td><strong>20587</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: GOI, Annual Reports of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. New Delhi.
the above schemes. Nagaland received the grant under this is only 98 lakh during the above period. In Karnataka 14 NGOs received Rs: 1240 lakh during 10th and 11th Plan period. the data shows that the state is the major planning, implementing and functioning agency of the tribal development programmes.

**Coaching for Scheduled Tribes:**

The scheme of coaching of scheduled tribes students have been in operation since the IVth Five Year Plan Period. The scheduled tribes coming from deprived families and disadvantaged environment find it difficult to compete with those coming from a socially and economically advantageous background. The main objective is to promote a more level playing field, and give ST candidates a better chance to succeed in competitive examinations, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs supports a scheme for coaching for disadvantaged ST candidates in quality coaching institutions to enable them to appear in competitive examinations and succeed in obtaining an appropriate job in civil services/ public sector. The scheme is implemented through State Governments/Union Territories Administrations/ Universities and reputed Professional Coaching Institutions which run Pre examination Coaching Centres (PECs). There are efforts to shift the focus from government run institutions to quality professional coaching institutions. The funds are provided per student cost basis. Union Territories, Universities and Private Institutions are provided assistance to the extent of 100percent on a contractual basis, while State run institutions are provided 80percent assistance from the Ministry. The funding includes the coaching fees (including the charges of faculty), advertisement charges, stipend to candidates and assistance for boarding/lodging to outstation students etc.(GOI,2012:pp126)

The total number of students including non ST students should not exceed 40 per class, admission being based on merit. The total number of ST students admitted should preferably contain 30percent women ST candidates and 5percent disabled ST candidates. Any candidate having the eligible qualifications for that particular competitive exam can apply to the coaching institutions financially assisted by this Ministry. The institutions are required to take these candidates on first come first serve basis till all the seats are filled. Candidates can avail coaching once only under the scheme for a particular competitive exam and a maximum of two coaching
courses in all. The income ceiling of candidate under the scheme is Rs.2.50 lakh per annum. The coaching institutions are provided Rs.20000/- fixed for the advertisement of all courses proposed by them in a financial year. The concerned State/UT Government are also provided Rs.25000/- fixed for advertisement of this scheme in local/vernacular newspapers in a financial year. The students are given stipend of Rs.1000/- fixed per month for the entire period of coaching. The financial assistance is also provided for boarding and lodging to the outstation students @ Rs. 2000/- per month per student. The coaching institutions are required to achieve at least 10percent success rate for scheduled tribe students every year for continued support.(Ibid,PP.126-217).

The coaching programme for preparing scheduled tribes youth for various competitive examinations intended to provide representation for hitherto neglected tribal population in the civil services of the Union Government and State Government. This objective is likely to yield high level of social dividend in the long run. This is one way of integrating the tribal population with the mainstream polity, society and economy.

Vocational Training in Tribal Areas:

The main aim of this scheme is to upgrading the skills of the tribal youth in various traditional/modern vocations depending upon their education qualification, present economic trends and the market potential which would enable them to gain suitable employment or enable them to become self employed. The scheme is being implemented through the State government/Union Territories, institutions of organisation set up by the government as a autonomous bodies, educational and other institutions like local bodies, co-operative societies and NGOs etc,. For the tribal girls 30percent seats are reserved. Each vocational training centre set up under the scheme may cater to a maximum five trades and will provide training to 100 or more trainees. There is a provision for monthly stipend and raw material for the trainees.

Development of Nongovernmental Organizations in Karnataka

The government of India, of late has been rightly focusing on the human resource development of the tribal population. During the Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plans various NGOs were funded to implement educational, health programmes
and imparting vocational training for the tribal youth. All these three development schemes enable the tribal children and youth to develop employment and other socio-cultural capabilities. The human resources development programmes meant for tribal people in Karnataka and other States need further financial assistance.

Karnataka has a vibrant voluntary sector with poor documentation and understanding of such movements and development over a period of time in the State. The voluntary sector in Karnataka was initiated during 19th century and the first voluntary origination was started in 1830. The missionaries, as it was known then, mainly started social service. Then as years progressed, socially concerned people began to give emphasis to education and training in vocational skills, providing health and a range of caring services, people started recognizing the abilities in persons who were physically and intellectually challenged and established a range of centers to help them acquire the skills to live normal life. More recently counseling services such as concern for the environment, legal aid and protection of human rights, women and child development and development of rural poor including vulnerable community like tribes have emerged.

Particularly after 1972 the NGOs are emerged to serve the cause of the tribal development in Karnataka. The NGOs of tribal development can broadly classify into two categories on the basis of their activity and source of fund and grant-in-aid. Namely Established NGOs recognized by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for release grant in aid to implement the tribal development programmes and project and government programmes implemented registered NGOs which are sponsored by the Foreign Charitable and developmental agencies and State developmental departments.

In Karnataka there are 14 leading and established NGOs are working in different districts like Chamarajanagara, Mysore, Bangalore, Tumakur, Chikkaballapur, Uttar Kannada, Davanagere and Kolar to providing services like education, health care services, hostel facilities, vocational training for tribal youth and other services for tribal people. The following NGOs are receiving grants-in-aid from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for implementing the various development/welfare schemes. Table 4.4 shows that 14 NGOs are engaged in implementation of the human resource development activities for the tribes.
### Table 4.4

**List of NGOs Funded under the Scheme of Grant-in-aid for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes in Karnataka State**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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<th></th>
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<tr>
<td>Ashrivad Development Trust, Gudibande.</td>
<td>Hospital</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barathi Education Trust, Bagepalli.</td>
<td>RS</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>10.2</td>
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<td>16.5</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>33.2</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Ambedkar Education Society, Nallakundre.</td>
<td>RS</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>10.4</td>
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<td>16.0</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Jachani Ratriya Sevapeeta, Basavanagudi.</td>
<td>NRS</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>53.7</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>17.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harish Grameenaabirudhi Sangh, Chikkaballapura.</td>
<td>MD</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>8.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kumudhwathi Rural Development Society, Madugiri.</td>
<td>MD NRS</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>33.5</td>
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<td>00</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>49.3</td>
<td>00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nayaka Student Federation, Gokak.</td>
<td>RS</td>
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<td>5.2</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>00</td>
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<td>Pragathi Rural Development Society, Gerahally.</td>
<td>Hostel</td>
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<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>12.2</td>
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<td>Sant Kabirdas Education Society, Sedam.</td>
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<td>00</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sri Manjunatha Swamy Vidya Samusti, Davanagere.</td>
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<td>5.1</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sree Swamy Sarvdhrma Sharanalaya Trust, Rangapura</td>
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<td>15.7</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>32.1</td>
<td>16.3</td>
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<td>00</td>
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<td>00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sri Vinayaka Seva Trust, Kawaiara.</td>
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<td>10.4</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>32.2</td>
<td>00</td>
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<td>Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement. Saragur and Kenchenahally</td>
<td>Hospital-2 MD, RS.-2</td>
<td>28.9</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>54.7</td>
<td>51.7</td>
<td>49.2</td>
<td>85.7</td>
<td>39.0</td>
<td>36.2</td>
<td>124.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vivekananda Girtjana Kalyana Kendra, B.R.Hills.</td>
<td>Hospital MD, RS.</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>39.7</td>
<td>45.4</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>94.1</td>
<td>23.6</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>132</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>403.2</td>
<td>165.8</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Source: GOI, Annual Reports of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. New Delhi

Note: RS=Residential School, NRS= Non Residential School, MD= Mobile Dispensary.
The above mentioned NGOs are receiving grants-in-aid from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs Government of India New Delhi for implementation of the schemes like Hospitals, Mobile Dispensary, Residential Schools and Non Residential Schools and Hostels in the tribal areas for tribal development/empowerment of the tribes in different parts of the Karnataka State. The total grant in aid flow from Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been fluctuating from 2002-03 up to 2011 December. But it is increased more than three times from the year 2002-03 to 2010-11. Among the 14 NGOs those are servicing for tribal welfare in Karnataka State, Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement Saragur H.D. Kote taluk in Mysore district and Swami Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra B.R. Hills. Chamarajanagara district are receiving more grants-in-aid than the others. Because these two NGOs are identified as established NGOs and providing education, health care services and socio-economic development services through implementing the schemes like health Cara services and educational schemes, Vocational Training Centers for the empowerment of the tribes in these districts. In these two NGOs, Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement H.D. Kote is receiving more grants-in-aid than the Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra because it is running the two units of Residential Schools at Hosahalli and two Hospitals; one at Sragur and another at in Kenchahally of the H.D.Kote taluk of the Mysore district. In these two districts substantial numbers of forest based tribes with good mixture are availing Human Resource Development services from the above two nationally and internationally recognized and successful NGOs.

In addition to the 14 NGOs in Karnataka, some of the NGOs are servicing for the development of tribes through implementing the project funded by the Foreign Charitable and Rural Development Institutions like CAPART, NABRAD, and the State government funded tribal development programmes along with the donor’s fund. Some of these types of NGOs are as follows:

1. BIFE. Tumkur. 2. Chintana Foundation. Chickmangalur
2. CORD. Coorg. 4. DEED. Hunsur.
3. DUDEE. Gundulpet. 6. FEDINA. H.D.Kote.
9. LIFT, Hunsur. 10. MYRADA. H.D.Kote
4.8 Problems of Nongovernment Organizations in Tribal Development/Empowerment:

Some of the important problems faced by the NGOs in fulfilling the task of tribal development include the following.

(A) Many NGOs always face the problem of creating confidence and trust among their target groups like tribal population in many parts of India. It was reported that the tribal people view the entry of NGOs into their society and economy as well as geography as encroachment on tribal purity, tribal sanctity and tribal social integration. Thus the NGOs should on priority basis engage themselves in confidence building activity in the tribal areas.

(B) The tribal people are affected very adversely by the resettlement and rehabilitation programme of the tribes except the NGOs to work as their spokesman. In this vision of the tribes there is an idea of problem solving capability embodied in the NGOs. In many instances the NGOs are not able to solve the problems by acting as an intermediary between the State and the tribal population. Under such a situation the tribal people lose confidence in the ability of the NGOs in addressing their development as well as empowerment problems.

(C) The NGOs are agencies of advocacy only, thus they work as intermediaries between the tribal people and the State and its bureaucracy. Thus the NGOs are placed in very suitable situation of effectively intermediating between the two stakeholders namely the government and the tribal population. Thus in reality NGOs should have appropriate skills and leadership for organizing the negotiations for resolving the conflicts and problems if any.

(D) The NGOs are regularly confronted with the problems of mobilizing financial resources and highly motivated and trained volunteers in social work. These two are the internal problems of the NGOs. Thus it is necessary that the NGOs develop a suitable vision and formulate strategies to finance as well as mobilize man power for effective continuous implementation of their programmes.
The integrity of the NGOs is increasingly questioned in India in the recent past. This is an important public reaction about voluntary social work which should stand the social auditing. Therefore the NGOs should keep their records openly accessible and transparency on one hand and allow for target group people participation in the activities of the NGOs.

4.9 Problems of Tribes on Account of Nongovernment Organizations Entry:

There are a few important problems for tribal people on account of the entry of NGOs. Some of them may be briefly stated as under;

(a) So far there is no involvement or participation of tribal people in the tribal development planning and implementation attempted by both the State machinery and the NGOs. Both the State and NGOs prescribe the solutions for the tribal backwardness and exploitation instead of allowing participation by the tribal people. It is essential that the tribal people are consulted and heard before designing and formulating as well as implementing tribal development/empowerment programmes. The tribal people are not ignorant neither they are not incapable to articulate their felt needs.

(b) In States like Mandya Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odissa and Andhra Pradesh many NGOs have misused the grants- in aid provided by the government of India and state government on one hand and charity or donations provided by foreign donors on the one hand. This is revealed by the several Annual Reports of the Parliamentary Committees and also audit reports. This is a kind of bureaucratic corruption. This problem has to be addressed urgently.

(c) The NGOs are neither involved nor consulted in the tribal resettlement and rehabilitation programmes. This important programme so far is planned and implement by all alone by the State forest department. There are many loopholes and limitations in the planning and implementation of programmes in all Indian States. Therefore it is necessary to shift emphasis of NGOs advocacy to participation on one hand and tribal people themselves on the other hand.

(d) It was found in North- Eastern States that many NGOs are found in advocating and organizing the religious conversion programmes in favor of Christianity. This religious conversion activity of the NGOs is seriously criticized by the Hindu
religious and Charity organizations. This is leading towards increasing conflicts between the Hindu and Christian religious and Charity NGOs.

4.10 Conclusion:

A good number of Nongovernmental Organizations have entered the field of tribal development since 1980. This is a response to both market failure and State failure in the field of tribal development on one hand and the need for transforming the tribal societies and economy as quickly as possible on the other hand.

The Nongovernmental Organizations or Voluntary Associations of the people were interested in and committed to the cause of serving the socio-economic and cultural empowerment of the poor, vulnerable and weaker sections of the society. Thus the NGOs are called the Third Sector Organizations. The NGOs are governed by principles of transparency, accountability, democratization. The NGOs are mostly dependent on external finance that means they depended on the government grants in aid or the contributions and charity received from domestic and as well as foreign donors. The NGOs in general shall not have opportunities to generate their own revenue from the internal sources since they are not profit seeking organizations. This is the major reason why the NGOs are termed as Non Profit Organizations. In this study we have dealt with the working of developmental and welfare NGOs.

Because this study is an economic enquiry into the working of the NGOs to reduce the poverty and we have selected some NGOs which promote the human resource development and human development of the vulnerable people like tribes. A large number of NGOs that are developmental and welfare oriented have made an entry into the tribal societies and economy in various Indian States since 1980.

Most of the NGOs working in the field of educational development, health care services delivery and imparting vocational training have done well and contributed gradually into the social transformation and improvements in the quality of the life of tribal people in different States of India.

The tribal development and empowerment as carried out in India by both the Government and the NGOs presents a mixed scenario. The Government gives constitutional guarantees to the tribals, but fails to implement them adequately. The NGOs have fared a little better, but need to address the tribal problems and issues
more consistently and adequately. Except for a few NGOs known for their wider mass base and capacity to bring about socio-economic change, many or most of them are complacent and just do the routine work, primarily serving their own interests. While the Government has constitutional provisions and resources, its delivery mechanism needs to be strengthened in collaboration with the NGOs. The NGOs can only facilitate this overall process of development and empowerment of the tribals in the country. But it is ultimately the people who must demand their rights and privileges.