

Role of Non-Government Organisations in Rural Development

Krishnappa. G. Nimbakkanavar

Assistant professor

Dept of political science studies and research

K.S.O.U mysuru

dr.krishnaji18@gmail.com

Abstract

India has a predominantly agricultural base and nearly 70 percent of our population living in the rural areas. Non-governmental organisations are not new phenomena in our country. NGOs effort has always been an important part of rural development. Non-governmental organizations have been defined by the World Bank as private organizations that pursue activities to relieve suffering, promote the interests of the poor, protect the environment, provide basics social services.

Gandhiji's vision of rural development was building a self-governing and self reliant gram Swaraj, The silent features of his programme were Chakra, Khadi, Gramodyog, basic Education, Sanitation and eradication of untouchability, during the freedom struggle in the country he founded several organisations and bond of dedicated workers influenced by Gandhi took to his constructive work.

The function of NGOs is to focus on all the issues concerning social, environmental, human rights and advocacy. They work to promote and improve the social, environmental and advocacy. They work to promote and improve the political and social conditions of the society on a board scale.

Keywords : *Non-government, Phenomenon, Organisations, Environment, programme.*

Introduction

India is the largest democracy in the world. The democratic India believes in the principles of equality, Liberty, justice and fraternity. The people from any caste, religion, sex, creed and region have an equal right. In democratic system of government, NGOs plays an important role in rural development. A society and system can be called democratic only when the political and socio-economic aspirations of people can be fulfilled.

Poverty too affects the successful running of the democracy. This system has to make sure that the social development along with democratic values reflect the social security, welfare and status of the people, economic development made for the betterment of the deprived and poor section of the rural areas. The term 'Valuntarism' is derived from the Latin World 'Valuntas' which means 'will' or 'Freedom' thus simply defined, voluntary organisation is a group of persons who organise themselves on the basis of voluntary membership without external and state control. They are working for development. India's first non-governmental organisation was founded by Tagores Nephews Sri Gagarendranath Tagore in the year 1917 to help weavers and artists of the Kolkotta handloom. The Bengal Home Industries association was founded and registered under the Indian companies Act.

NGOs have done outstanding work in the sphere of rural development as they have been able to break the barriers and reach people in the remotest villages. They have providing a basis for innovation with new models and approaches, ensuring feedback and searching involvement of families living below the poverty line.

The VII plan document clearly laid down that "Serious efforts will be made to involve voluntary agencies for various development programmes particularly in the planning and implementation of programmes of rural development". Since then, the voluntary agencies are being closely involved in the implementation of all the rural development programmes.

Objectives of NGOs

Non-governmental organisations are welfare of the people related to poverty in respect to social groups. NGOs help groups of people to unite at grass-roots level. The following are objectives.

1. NGOs help in mobilising the local resources to be used for development.
2. NGOs act as planners and implementers of developmental plans
3. NGOs aim at improving the standard of living and values systems of rural people.
4. The welfare oriented are identified those who believed in the concept of depressed sections.
5. They are closer to the minds and hearts of the people.
6. Demonstrating as to how local initiative and local resources can be better utilised.
7. Assisting government machinery in the formulation of block level plans.

Objectives of the Study

- ★ To examine the performance of non-government organisations.
- ★ To analyse the activities of non-government organisations.
- ★ To know the implementing different rural development programmes.
- ★ To find out the improving the conditions of the rural people.
- ★ To assess the improving the status of women.
- ★ To suggest suitable measures for improving the NGOs.

Methodology

This study is based on primary and secondary data. Primary data collected from Non-governmental report, Rural development reports, relevant documents and the secondary data was collected from the published books and research papers.

This study was based on function of NGOs including village people's economic-socio changes, sanitary and health condition, education and status of self-employment, economic security, animal resources and increase in irrigated area. The NGOs are flexible in their response to local needs, they have volunteered to work in less explored rural areas, where government agencies have limited access. Their achievements in encouraging participation, busting up democratic set up.

NGOs are trying to sensitive, organise and mobilise people of village, local community level and various other levels and also interested groups particular the poor to enable them to pursue self-development, fight for their rights and apply pressure on the government. Rajni kothari is full of optimism, NGOs as the most viable organisations best suited to play the role of catalyst of social change and development in fundamentally voluntarist society based on a wide dispersal of community living and ethnic diversity such as the Indian society.

NGOs commitment to poverty alleviation underpins a strong presence in rural areas, their respect for self determination encourage them to support the establishment of mechanisms and grass roots organisation through which the rural poor can express views on their needs major rural development programmes, community development human resource development and industrial and trade programmes. Majority

of the beneficiaries, non-beneficiaries, works of NGOs and workers of other development agencies considered rural development studies reveal that the NGOs can play a vital role in the development people Active participation of grass roots level and socio-economic development of the people, poverty eradication, environmental protection, child and weaker sections, health care and empowerment of women, are the main goals of NGOs.

Acting as a link between the administration and the people to bring about changes in their attitude through education, motivation, persuasion and building up of awareness, functioning watch of the people to prevent the administration from slackening and reporting unevens, checking misuse of funds and avoiding delays. The task of development is so huge and complicated that implementing government plans is not sufficient to fix the problems, to achieve this a holistic vision and collaborative effort involving different department and NGOs. R.B.Jain in his study, NGOs deals with issue such as emergence , characteristics role, influence, personnel and problems of NGOs , besides highlighting the interface between economic liberalisation and NGOs between Govt. And NGOs, their influence on policymaking. Studying the problems of rural areas and monitoring and evaluating different rural development programmes and documenting information of voluntary efforts.

Review of Literature

The section highlights the major insights that have been captured regarding non-Governmental organisations, it begins broadly with literature available o the contested idea of 'development' and its changing trends.

Pieterse (2001) contents further that development thinking also performs a role of representation, of articulating and privileging particular political and class interests and cultural preferences; NGOs are key agent or institution that has existed to serve and represent the poor, excluded and marginalized and articular their voice, needs preferences and plight (Desai 2002).

NGOs have gained popularity owing to a unique set of characteristics and capabilities; flexible, innovative and pro-poor approaches due to their reach at the grassroots level (Edwards and Hulme, 1992)

In development discourse the new importance assigned to the role of NGOs by most of the aid agencies and governments in the North has been generated by a disappointment in the past performance of the state in the south (Bhatt,1995)

Many people judge NGOs primarily by their success in improving the living standards of the poor and there are plenty of individual success stories the laud less have obtained land, farmers are growing more food, wells and boreholes have been sunk, children have been immunized against killer diseases, in these and countless other ways, NGOs have transformed the lives of millions of people all over the world (UNDP, 1993-94).

Analysis and Discussion

Major rural development programmes of the NGOs were agricultural programmes, health programmes, human resource development programmes, community development and industrial and trade programmes, majority of the beneficiaries, non-beneficiaries, workers of the NGOs as effective for rural development. Studies reveral that the NGOs can play a vital role in the development. Functions including villagers socio-economic changes, health and sanitary condition, economic security, education and status of self-employment, increase in irrigated area, animal resources and cropping intensity, increase in yield of the crops management practices, the operational constraints in the functing of NGOs and perception of the beneficiaries, NGOs plan and implement skill developmental plans and help in mobilizing the local

resources for implementation of the plans for integrated development of the rural areas, they generate awareness and prepare training modules for vocational training to be candidates. They also equip them with skills which could form a bridge between education and employability. In this way they join hands with the government in creating self-reliant and sustainable society in rural areas.

The non-governmental organisations can and should take initiative to bring together official and non-official workers available at grassroots level with a view to bringing about greater and better convergence in the delivery of services to the poor. A two – fold approach share the work and share the facilities by workers if non-governmental organisations as well as government functionaries at village and panchayat level alone will provide the necessary common platform for development activities. This strategy will ensure a bottom-up approach in formulation and implementation of appropriate schemes.

Findings

- ★ NGOs are facing in India is their dependency upon government funds and external donations.
- ★ Five year plans attached due importance to the role of NGOs in development of rural sector.
- ★ Their achievements in encouraging participation, boosting up democratic institutions and enhancing access to skill development services have been tremendous.
- ★ Inadequate technical personnel and trained workers to take up rural development activities.
- ★ Poor maintenance of records and accounts and lack of attention to organisation building through education, persuasion, motivation, and staff development

Conclusion

Poverty and unemployment stares the village people in their face and they are unable to cope up with the levels of poverty. Not being able to make both ends meet. They are not therefore able to provide good health, good education and standards of living to their family. NGOs face same problems while implementing rural development programmes. Performing different activities, dealing and interacting with people and government departments. The different problems faced by non-governmental organisations while dealing and interacting with people and performing their role in rural development, it becomes necessary to strengthen them to a great extent so as to enable them to discharge their role in an effective manner. The developing state which requires type of committed, devoted and dedicated organisation for the development of country so the government, the donor and the people should support these organisations and help them to solve their problems. Abraham Lincoln said about Democracy. I would like to assert about NGOs, it is the will of the people, for the people and by the people. Which needs to be generated for their own good by voluntary action of good NGO's and their leaders.

Reference

Miryala Kumar Ramesh , Changing radigms of Rural management, Hydrabad, Zenon Academic publishing 2013.

<https://www.mindageworld.com>

<https://www.jstom.org>

Srivastava NGOs Role: micro – Level perception, Yojana, vol39: no 11 September 1995.

Renganathan, Role of NGOs in Rural Reconstruction, Third concept August 2001.

Dhillon and Hansra, Role of voluntary organisations in rural development. Kurukshetra vol XL11 No.5, February 1995.

Rajendra Kumar (Ed) Rural and urban government, New Delhi, Omega publications 2008

Prasad.B.K, Rural development and village Democracy, vol.no1, New Delhi. Institute for sustainable development, Anmol publications Pvt Ltd, 2004

Ugra Mohan Jha(Ed) Rural development India , New Delhi , Annual Publications Pvt. Ltd 2008

Behera, Globalising Rural Development, New Delhi, sage publications 2006.