

NGOs and Tribal Woman Development in Nawarangpur District of Odisha

Dr. Pradeepta Kumar Mishra

Lecturer in Economics, Department of Economics,
Dr. Shyama Prasad College, MV-79 Malkangiri, Odisha India.

Abstract : The NGOs are generally small, flexible and cost effected and they work on behalf of others. NGOs cover a wide spectrum, from small local organisation to nation-wide and international federation's network. The greater potential of NGOs lies in their capacity to generate democratic development. NGOs play a catalyst role in establishing forward and backward linkage in net working, marketing, lobbying for better bargain etc. NGOs assist the tribal women in a way from financial and technical to non-financial and non-technical inputs. The kind of income generating by the tribal women in the district is agriculture and agro-based processing and marketing unit. Now with the NGOs activities, the tribal women are better-off as an exposure to create awareness, leading to capability of making informed choice and so then before. They are now in a platform to express them to share their problems and gain social acceptance. The NGOs have a big impact on the life of the tribal women by creating indirect impacts like, awareness, training, campaigning and sanitary improvement. The study hovers around this proposition.

IndexTerms - **Indigenous Knowledge, Endogenous Development (ED) of Gender, Women & Eco Development, Immunisation Programme, Integrated Child Development Programme (ICDS), Traditional gender rights**

I. INTRODUCTION

Any organisation, which functions in a distinct manner form government may be termed as non-government organisation, ranging from a global charity to a local self- help group. It may be a research institute, a coordinating agency or a lobby group, NGOs in our country are known as voluntary agencies, pressure groups, social action groups, self – help organisations, or alternative development agencies (Mathew, 1999). NGO's offer a kaleidoscopic collection of organizations varying in origin, size, programmes, ideology and control. In general NGOs innumerable topic crop up their philosophy, policy, programme, typology, role, strategy, funding linkages, management, evaluation, problem etc.

The socio-economic growth of a tribal community is peculiar from the point of view of changes in policy. Firstly, there is a growing recognition of 'State Failure' and secondly, expanding market through the wave of liberalization makes the tribal development pro-rich and pro-urbanisation. It is seen that the reduced role of the state and increasing activity of market tends to marginalize the tribal communities (Mishra and Sahu, 2000). The planning process is decentralized since 1994 through the revival of Panchayatiraj under the 73rd and 74th amendments to the constitution of India. Now development challenges are intended to be partially addressed through the promotion of Non-Government Organisation (NGOs) and Grass root Organisations which the economists had called as the "third sector". When the state (the first sector) and the profit motive private sector (the second sector), through expanding is concerned little with rural development and social sectors, the role of the third sector assumes special significance.

Non-Government Organisations are sometimes considered to be potentially superior to official agencies in three respects, firstly, workers of NGOs are sincerely and more developed to the task for reducing the sufferings of the poor than the government staff. Secondly, they can have a better rapport with the rural poor than government employees and thirdly, voluntary organizations are not bound by rigid bureaucratic rules and procedures for which their work is highly vibrant and effective.

The state expenditure in both revenue and capital is reduces and more than 80 percent of the state economy is now with the private sector and the very profit motive of the private sector has little role with the social development, the role of the third sector assumes its special significance. The third sector is filling the gaps in between the public and private sector and helps each of them to become more effective. It represents a Pump Priming Approach to mobilize local tribal resources in a positive way. What is to be mobilized through NGOs is not just material contribution but also idea, management skill and a sense of social responsibility. This implies an explicit recognition and promotion of NGOs in all realistic programmes of local tribal development in general and tribal women particular in tribal belts of Odisha.

Objectives

In the light of the change in the socio-economic trend in the tribal society, this paper explores the role of voluntary organization in empowerment of tribal women in Nawarangpur District which is utterly backward tribal district of Odisha. The paper is developed with twin objectives, which are following:

1. To know the nature and extent of involvement of tribal women in socio- economic development process through NGOs,
2. To appreciate and assess the working of NGOs in empowerment of tribal women in Nawarangpur district.

Methodology

The paper is descriptive and analytical. It is involved both primary and secondary information. 15 leading NGOs are located and operated in different areas of the districts brought under zoon vision to draw inferences with respect to the objectives.

Study Region

Nabarangpur district is in southern district of Odisha. The total area of the district is 5294 square Kilometres. The district is divided into 10 Tahasils and 10 Blocks. It is a least developed district among all the district of Odisha, where 55.27 percent of population is of scheduled Tribe. The district is the homeland of 14 ethnic tribes namely Bhatra, Bhumiya, Bhatriya, Dhurua, Gadaba, Gond, Halwa, Kandha, Gouda, Munda, Lohar, Amanatya, Paraja, and Soura. These tribes are living in hilly forest terrains. Here agriculture is characterised by shifting cultivation, water source cultivate lands, large holdings without permanent settlements. They use the old and primitive tools and out dated methods in cultivation. The district has plenty of water resources but the people are victims of drought. The yield of HYV paddy was 4489823 quintals in 2014-15 (GOO, 15-16) and is the major crop in the district. Except paddy production, people are also cultivate different crops like, wheat maize, Rasi, Green gram, Groundnut, Sugarcane, Potato, Mustard etc.

The forest cover in the district is gradually decreasing due to deforestation. The forest cover of the district is 46 percent of total area. The people in the district collect various forest products such as mahua flowers, mahua seeds, tendu leaves, bamboo for sale and for domestic use too. They also collect the minor forest products like firewood, fibers, foders for animals and domestic use.

Majority of the people in the district are below poverty line. It is seen that more than 80 percent of rural tribal families are below poverty line. The literacy rate of the district is 34.26 percent. The health status of the people is quite miserable. People in the district die mostly out of malaria, malnutrition and mostly fatal and incurable diseases.

Almost all of the tribal's are consuming liquors and are victims of various diseases. The district administration and centrally sponsored Kalahandi-Balangir-Koraput (KBK) project in operations but its impact is not prospective enough (Table-1).

Table-1: Identification of Development Growth Indicators of the District

Sl	Development Indicator	Value	Rank in the State
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]
1	Human Development Index (HDI)	0.370%	26
2	General Development Index (GDI)	0.362%	25
3	Infrastructure Development Index (IDI)	66.06	30
4	Literacy	0.343%	26
5	Female Literacy	21.28%	30
6	Gender Gap in Literacy	19.2%	30
7	Health Index (HI)	0.122	26
8	MMR	37/1000	
9	IMR	71/1000	
10	TFR	3.14	
11	RHI	0.502	23
12	DDP	4436	
13	Income Index	0.497	26

Source: CDP, 2011-12, Page-71

NGOs covering different tribes in the district

There are 14 ethnic tribes seen in the district out of 64 tribes of Odisha. Almost all the major tribes in the district are covered by the NGOs. Table-2 represents that Kalaniketan works for Bhatra, Paraja and Jani with a total of 500 tribal beneficiaries. READ is also working for maximum tribes like Bhatra, Jani, Paraja, Gond, Santa, Amanatya and Kondh of accountig for 25021 tribal beneficiaries.

Table-2 : NGOs covering different tribes and beneficiaries

Sl.	Name of the NGOs	Name of the Tribals	Tribal Beneficiaries		
			Male	Female	Total
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]
1	KALANIKETAN	Bhatra, Paraja, Jani	200	300	500
2	NDSWAG	Bhatra, Paraja, Kondh	370	7200	7570
3	RCDC	Bhatra, Kondh, Gond, Paraja, Mirgan, Sabar	24586	24267	48853
4	READ	Bhatra, Jani, Paraja, Gond, Santa, Amanatya, Kondh	6386	18635	25021
5	RUCHC	Bhatra, Jani, Kondh, Paraja	25776	7132	32908

6	DA	Bhatra, Paraja, Santa, Gadaba, Bhumian	-	-	8769
7	SAHARA	Gond, Bhatra, Kondh	4264	3439	7703
8	ROAD	Bhatra, Gond, Santa, Paraja, Banjara	600	450	1050
9	IHDAWC	Paraja, Bhatra, Kondh, Soura	2034	1366	3400
10	SANSKAR	Bhatra, Gond	529	321	850
11	IYSARA	Bhatra, Gond, Paraja, Bhumian	-	-	3000
12	IWDS	Bhatra, Gond, Paraja, Kondh	8559	6259	14818
13	SEDP	Gond, Bhatra, Kondh	4472	2841	7313
14	PRAGATI	Bhatra, Jani, Kondh	950	550	1500
15	SOS	Bhatra, Paraja, Jani, Kondh	1136	873	2009

Source : Primary Survey

The 15 NGOs are working for 10 tribes in the district (as per the survey). They are Bhatra, Dhurua, Jani, Kond, Gond, Paraja, Mirgan, Amanatya, Sabar and Bhumiya. But Halwa is excluded by the study NGOs. The Table-2. shows that No. of maximum NGOs are working for Bhatra tribe. Dhurua beneficiaries are 213 which is lowest in comparison to other tribes. So less number of NGOs are working for them. The study covers 146024 numbers of total different tribes by the NGOs in the district.

Financial Status of Working NGOs

For the implementation of programme and functions, money is an essential requirement to achieve the target. Table-3 represents the annually average spending and requirements by the NGOs. It is seen that Kalaniketan and Sanskar gets an average of Rs.5 lakhs where the requirement to implement their programmes of Rs. 10 lakhs annually. ND-SWAG gets and spends only Rs. 3lakhs where it requires lakhs annually. IYSARA gets a lower amount Rs 1.5 lakhs where its requirement is Rs. 10 lakhs. It is seen that all the NGOs are not getting funds as per their requirements.

Table-3 : Monetary Spending and Requirement of NGOs

Sl. No.	Name of the NGOs	Average Annually Spending	Average Annually Requirement
		(Rs in Lakhs)	(In Lakhs)
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]
1	KALANIKETAN	5	100
2	NDSWAG	3	80
3	RCDC	100	500
4	READ	75	100
5	RUCHC	20	28
6	DA	11	12
7	SAHARA	3.8	60
8	ROAD	11	20
9	IHDAWC	10	10
10	SANSKAR	5	40
11	IYSARA	1.5	10
12	IWDS	10	12
13	SEDP	20	20
14	PRAGATI	18	20
15	SOS	0.25	14

Source : Primary Survey

Fund received by the NGOs

Kalaniketan received funds Rs. 3 lakhs, 9 lakhs and 8.5 lakhs in three consecutive years like 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12. The highest fund received by RCDC to implement programmes in the district. Next to RCDC the organization RUCHC has received an average amount of 28 lakhs for its expenditure. SOs has no such impact on the people due to lack of fund received from the donors. PGATI, IYSARA, IWDS, IHDAWC has efficiency but no such work impact among the tribal people. Some organisations received a higher amount and have a greater impact on other communities and less impact on tribal community. The table-4 indicates the receiving funds of different NGOs.

Table-4 : Financial Status of NGOs in the District (3 Years)

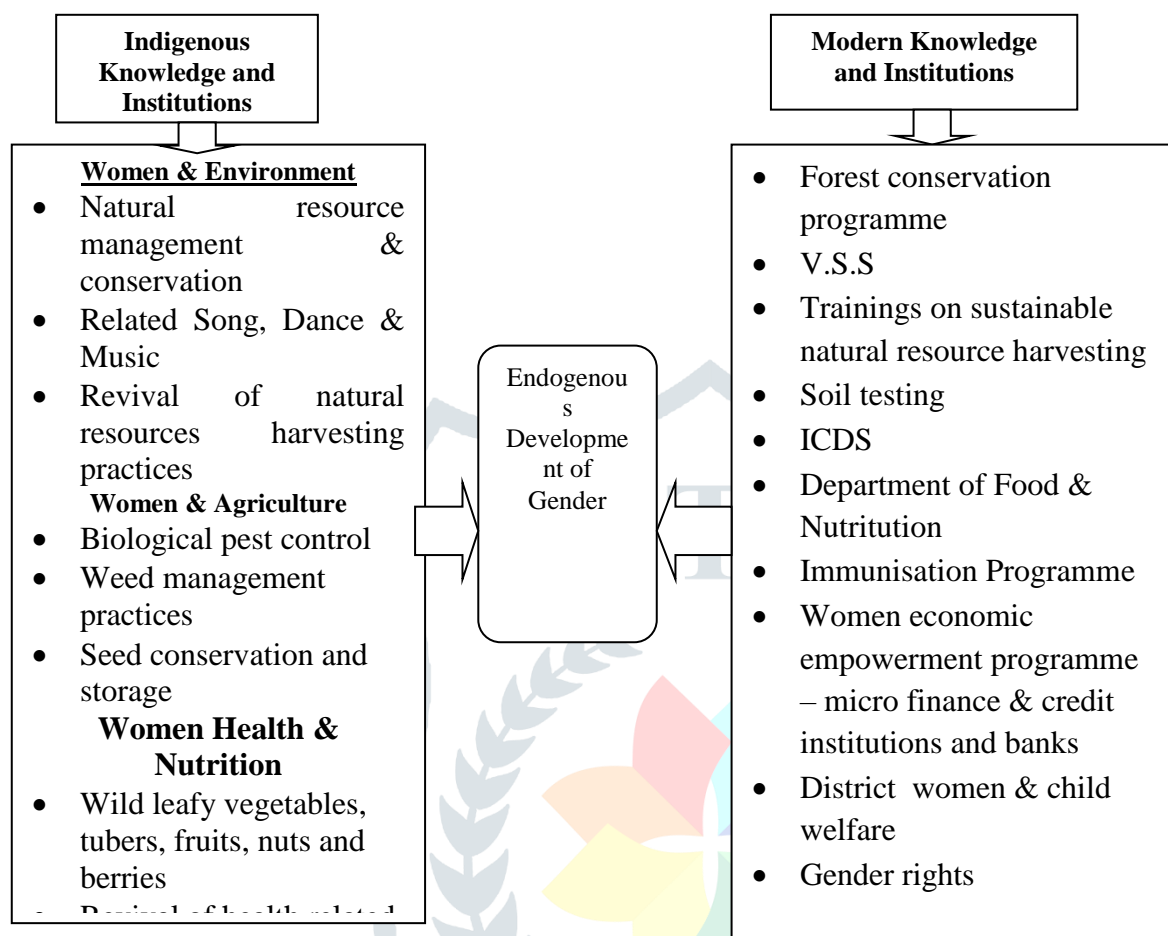
Sl.	Name of the NGOs	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
		In Lakhs	In Lakhs	In Lakhs
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]
1	KALANIKETAN	3	9	8.5
2	NDSWAG	1.61	2	2.59
3	RCDC	12.8	23	17
4	READ	53.3	54.59	65.6
5	RUCHC	11.5	36.5	24.92
6	DA	13.12	20.93	8.71
7	SAHARA	8.08	6.22	14.72
8	ROAD	0.21	0.28	0.21
9	IHDAWC	10.5	12.5	8.3
10	SANSKAR	0.1	2.65	3.72
11	IYSARA	4.7	1.2	1.2
12	IWDS	3.95	5.04	6.97
13	SEDP	7.25	7.25	7.25
14	PRAGATI	0.75	0.13	0.15
15	SOS	0.06	0.1	0.15

Source:- Primary Survey

Implementation of Endogenous Development (ED) of Gender

Endogenous development or “development from within” can be defined as localized change that is essentially initiated from within communities. It depends on the principle of ‘self determination’ i.e. mobilization and harnesses of local resources along with the modern scientific knowledge such as forest conservation programme, Vana Samrakshna Samiti (V.S.S.), soil testing, farmers training centres, ICDS, immunization programmes, gender rights etc from the external sources supports only when people uses their indigenous knowledge and institutions, initiatives, priorities etc.

Fig -1: Endogenous Development of Gender among Tribal Women



Source: KJN, G. Sanker, (2005) P.10

Women Development Programme by NGOs in the District.

In India infant Mortality Rate is high due to malnutrition, lack of sanitation, lack of awareness and many causes. The situation prevails mostly in tribal areas. So NGOs take emphasis to work in the field of socio-economic development, female welfare and training etc.

It points out that Kalaniketan, NDSWAG, IWDS and SOS are working for women and child development but the impacts are more than the government and private sectors. They work like women training, SHG formation and Children education(table-5).

Table-5 : Woman and Child development Programmes of NGOs

Sl. No.	Name of the NGOs	Types of Programme	Funding Agency	No. of Beneficiary	Duration
[1]	[2]	[3]	[5]	[6]	[7]
1	Kalaniketan	Women Training (Female feticide)	W & CD	1000	1 year
2	ND-SWAG	Formation of SHG	Central Govt.	12000	3 years
3	Sanskar	Formation of SHG Family welfare	Own HLFPPT	150 -	Continuing Continuing
4	IWDS	Formation SHG (SHPI) Women training GRLTP REDP	NABARD NABARD	4000 1500	Continuing Continuing
5	SOS	SHG Children Education	Own Own	300 150	2010- Con One Year

Source : Primary Information

Women development by READ

READ works in all type of activities for woman and child development. It formed 20 numbers of SHGs. It gives education to children. 1331 numbers of women beneficiaries were involved in women training. In family welfare programmes 8635 women involved various programmes till date. READ able to provide training to 3827 women. READ has a good impact on women and child welfare. (Table-6)

Table-6 : Women development programme of READ

Sl. No.	Type	Name of the Project	Funding Agency	Total Beneficiary	Duration
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]
1	Formation of SHG	Own	Own	20 SHGs	2007-continuing
2	Child Education	RGNCC	OSWB	25	2005-continuing
3	Woman Training	IMNCS ASHA	NRHM	1331	2011-continuing
4	Family Welfare	MWH PHC	NRHM	8635	2011-continuing
5	Other	Sanitation TSC	DWSM	3827	2005-continuing
6		VCP	NRHM	830	2011-continuing

Source : Primary Survey

Women Development by RCDC

RCDC works for SHG formation, child education, women training and family welfare which is seen in the table -7. 6200 numbers of women formed SHG which is a remarkable for NGOs like READ.

Table-7: Women development programme of RCDC

Sl.	Type	Funding Agency	Total Beneficiary	Duration
1	2	3	4	5
1	Formation of SHG	PHF	6200	2 years
2	Child Education	PHF	2200	2 years
3	Women Training	PHF	300	1 year
4	Family Welfare	PHF	-	-
5	Other	-	-	-

Source : Primary Collection

Women Development by SAHARA

SAHARA is conducting a number of activities and programmes for the women in rural and tribal areas. It helps its beneficiaries through formation of SHG, women training, family welfare and other works. The number of beneficiaries are more for formation of SHG and women training which is seen in the table-8.

Table-8: Woman Development of SAHARA

Sl.	Type	Name of the Project	Funding Agency	Total Beneficiary	Duration
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]
1	Formation of SHG		NABARD XIMB	2025 1812	2012-14 2010-11
2	Child Education				
3	Woman Training	GRLTP	NABARD	3823	2011-13
4	Family Welfare		CDMO Nabarangpur	718	2011-12
5	Other	MAPE (DIR)	White Ribbon Alliance	618	2008-10

Source : Primary Survey

Women Development Programmes by DA

Except family welfare programmes DA puts its foot on formation of SHG, Child Education, women training and state abortion awareness etc. The beneficiaries are 2440 number in formation of SHGs. It creates awareness between 2200 women about safe abortion.

Table-9 : Women development programme of DA

Sl.	Type	Name of the Project	Funding Agency	Total Beneficiary	Duration
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]
1	Formation of SHG	SLORP NABARD SHIP	NABARD XIMB	2440	7 Years 6 Years
2	Child Education	LRECH	SWLB	60	3 years
3	Woman Training	SLORP OWN	XIMB OWN	200 200	9 years 5 years
4	Other	MAP (DIR) Safe Abortion	WRA Common Health	1000 1200	2 years 2 years

Source : Primary Information

Women Development by ROAD

Table-10: Women and Child development programme of ROAD

Sl.	Type	Name of the Project	Funding Agency	Total Beneficiary	Duration
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Formation of SHG	SHG	Own	60	5 years
2	Child Education	CDP	Sewa Bharat	100	1 year
3	Woman Training	Skil Training	Own	60	1 year

Source : Primary Survey

The table-10 shows that ROAD works on formation of SHG, Child education and women training for women and Child development. It is seen that the beneficiaries are 60 in formation of SHG and 100 in child education and so on.

Women Development of SEDP

SEDP is working on formation of SHGs, child education and women training. Table-14. The number of beneficiaries are 1250, 2510 and 1812 respectively. All the activities are sponsored by the funding agency of ID Germany.

Women Development of IYSARA

IYSARA is conducting its activities like family welfare, women training, child education and formation of SHGs for empowerment of women. Through formation of SHGs the total beneficiaries are 1000 women. In child education the total beneficiary children are 25. It provides 1000 women training on health. It works out in 10 blocks for family welfare shows in table -11.

Table-11 : Women Development Programme of IYSARA

Sl. No.	Type	Name of the Project	Funding Agency	Total Beneficiary	Duration
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]
1	Formation of SHG	OTELP	ITDA	1000	2 Year
2	Child Education	CRECHE	SSWB Bhubaneswar	25	Continuing
3	Woman Training	Health	ITDA Health Dept.	1000	2 Year
4	Family Welfare	NAPHER	UNICEF WRA	10 Blocks	2 Year

Source : Primary Information

Conclusion

The paper shows the gains and benefits of tribal women by the efforts of NGOs in their operational areas. Tribal women in the rural areas are victims of multiple socio-economic and cultural factors. Enhancing income-earning opportunities is increasing in an effective means for empowering their status and improves them. NGOs help tribal women for skill development by conducting training programmers. Many NGOs adopt measure for group activities which include group formation and setting up group norms, coordinated the process of saving mobilization, trade selection, mobilization resources and help in maintaining records etc.

NGOs also play a catalyst role in establishing forward and backward linkage in net working, marketing, lobbying for better bargain etc. NGOs assist the tribal women in a way from financial and technical to non-financial and non-technical inputs. The kind of income generating activities in which tribal women get employment in the district are agriculture and agro-based processing and marketing unit. Now with the interference of NGOs, the tribal women are better-off as an exposure to create awareness, leading to capability of making informed choice and so then before. They are now in a platform to express them to share their problems and gain social acceptance. The NGOs have a big impact on the life of the tribal women. It is not only developed their socio economics status but also creates an indirect impacts development like awareness, training, campaigning and sanitary improvement.

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