



Role of Non-Government Organization in Rural Development: A Study of Chitradurga District.

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Abstract : Non-governmental organizations as a third sector institutional framework are playing a crucial role in providing strong support to the development issues. A number of NGO's have been playing an important role in rural community development, besides government interventions. Realizing that the government alone was not able to meet the challenges and problems in the process of rural development. The NGO sector effectively works towards uplifting the socio-economic status of the poor. Society is a patterned system of interaction among the individuals and communities. The NGO's changes the pattern of social interaction. When such patterns change, substantial number of society members assumes new status and play new roles in the community. It also applies to the changes in the material aspects of life as well as in the ideas, values and attitudes of the people. Perhaps, despite their good intentions as large number of NGO's find it difficult to sustain in the long run i.e., sustainability of organizations as well as sustainability of projects. Role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in rural development was analyzed through a case study conducted on Chitradurga district of Karnataka state. In this paper an attempt has been made to analyze the working of NGO's for the rural development. The hypothesis set for the study is rural development made available through NGO's with reasonable success.

IndexTerms - NGOs, Rural Development, Socio-Economic Status, Community Development, Karnataka, Chitradurga.

I. INTRODUCTION

Non-Governmental Organizations play an important role in the efficient and cost effective provisioning of services, in mobilizing communities and groups and thereby providing effective channels of communication between the government and the people, and the implementation of programmes requiring innovative approaches. According United Nation Non-Government organization is a not-for-profit, voluntary citizens' group, which is organized on a local, national or international level to address issues in support of the public good. Task-oriented and made up of people with common interests, NGOs perform a variety of services and humanitarian functions, bring citizens' concerns to governments, monitor policy and programme implementation, and encourage participation of civil society stakeholders at the community level. They provide analysis and expertise, serve as early warning mechanisms, and help monitor and implement international agreements. Some are organized around specific issues, such as human rights, the environment or health. Their relationship with offices and agencies of the United Nations (UN) system differs depending on their location and their mandate.

Non-governmental organizations as a third sector institutional framework are playing a crucial role in providing strong support to the development issues. A number of NGO's have been playing an important role in rural community development, besides government interventions. Realizing that the government alone was not able to meet the challenges and problems in the process of rural development. The NGO sector effectively works towards uplifting the socio-economic status of the poor. Society is a patterned system of interaction among the individuals and communities. The NGO's changes the pattern of social interaction. When such patterns change, substantial number of society members assumes new status and play new roles in the community. It also applies to the changes in the material aspects of life as well as in the ideas, values and attitudes of the people. Perhaps, despite their good intentions as large number of NGO's find it difficult to sustain in the long run i.e., sustainability of organizations as well as sustainability of projects. Role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in rural development was analyzed through a case study conducted on Chitradurga district of Karnataka state. In this paper an attempt has been made to analyze the working of NGO's for the rural development. The hypothesis set for the study is rural development made available through NGO's with reasonable success.

The Government , because of its command over and access to much greater resources and working under a broader institutional framework, has the potential for designing and implementing suitable programmes to reach much wider sections of the poor. Non-Governmental organizations on the other hand, have several advantages over government organizations in the provision of assistance to the rural poor, and this aspect needs to be given due recognition. Their close contact with the poor, willingness to spend more time on the various experiments and their ready acceptability by society, given them an edge over the government. While Non-Governmental Organisations may have the capacity to access the poor better, governments are still required to initiate suitable changes to enable sustained expansion of the economy.

II REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Kakumani Lavanya Lathaa and Kotte Prabhakar (2011) 'Non-Government Organizations: Problems & Remedies In India' NGOs are the ones who really intend to care the uncared sections and the people at the bottom of the social stratum. Ours is an developing country which requires these type of committed, devoted and dedicated organizations for the development of the country. So, the government, the leaders, the donors, the politicians and the people should support these organizations and help them to solve their problems at the grass-root level. Than only their services are undoubtedly commendable in the uplift of the rural poor. In this context, an attempt is made in this paper to discuss some of the common problems faced by the NGOs and to give some remedies to overcome these problems.

K.A. Suresh's (1990) study deals with the levels of participation of beneficiaries in the development programmes of select NGOs in Kerala. The author found that NGOs are not working as participatory organizations to the extent desired. The rates of participation of beneficiaries and institutional arrangements for participation are found to be very low. The beneficiaries are also found to be not keen in getting represented in decision making bodies and planning process.

M. Gurulingaiah (2002) observed that an NGO by name 'Abhivruddi' empowered women in rural areas of Gubbi Taluk of Tumkur district in Karnataka state. For almost a decade the NGO has been organizing the women to form SHGs to meet their felt needs and enable them to participate in planning and implementation of their own developmental programmes. Besides, it has been conducting social and health awareness campaigns to eliminate superstitious customs, attitude and thinking related to poverty and child birth which are blocking the progress of tribal women. He concluded that the work and dedication among the women from Kadu Golla community and effort of the Abhivruddi have brought about changes in the customs, attitude, thinking and approach. Along with the NGO, the Government too has played a vital role in empowering Kadu Golla women socially and bringing them into the mainstream of the society..

Abiddin, N.Z. Ibrahim, and I. Abdul Aziz, S.A. (2022) Non-Governmental organizations (NGOs) and Their Part towards Sustainable Community Development, Throughout this systematic review article, the role and impact of NGOs in promoting sustainable community development has been discussed. From this research, it can be concluded that sustainable community development is not a one-time effort. As much as NGOs play an important part in initiating as well as advocating sustainability through their programs and interventions, it is also vital to engage other stakeholders to further ensure the effectiveness of this effort. In addition, continuous monitoring and assessment should be performed by NGOs to find out how much impact every program or strategy that has been carried out has towards developing sustainable community development. Overall, it is intended that NGOs would be more imaginative in the future in terms of picking a suitable, interesting, and effective medium for executing their programmes, thus contributing to being more successful in tackling the difficulties faced.

III. OBJECTIVES OF PRESENT STUDY

1. To identify the role of NGO's in rural development.
2. To analyze the personal and socio-economic changes of members after joining NGOs.

IV. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

For the present study, a few NGO's have been selected randomly for detailed investigation and relevant information was collected by personal visits and through telephones. the researcher personally came across with many NGO's which are acting upon to improve conditions of rural areas. The increasing membership of rural people in NGO's and the changes took place among the members motivated the researcher to take up this study.

In this study 10 NGO's were randomly selected from out of the pool of NGO's which are located, in Chitradurga district. The total samples constitutes 100 i.e. 10 members from each NGO using purposive sampling method. The study is based on Primary data and Secondary data, Published articles. Primary data is collected through interview method. This study is specially a descriptive one it aims at describing the role of NGO's in rural development. Distributions of beneficiaries on the basis of age

V. DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSIONS

Table,1: Distributions of beneficiaries on the basis of age

Sl.No	Age	Numbers of beneficiaries	Percentage
1.	18 to 25	02	02
2.	26 to30	21	21
3.	31 to 35	38	38
4.	36 to 40	24	24
5.	41 to 45	12	12
6.	46 to 50 above	03	03
	Total	100	100

Source: Data collected from field study.

It is observed from the Table 1, Shows the study consists of respondents age groups who are engaged in the NGO activities .The above table states that around (38 %) of the members who are getting the benefit from NGO's are belongs to the 30-40 age category and we can find very minimum members in the NGO's are belongs to above 60 years and below 20 years.

Table,2; Distributions of beneficiaries on the basis of their Educational Status

SI. No	Educational Status	No. of Beneficiaries	Percentage
1.	Illiterate	34	34
2.	Primary Education	42	42
3.	S.S.L.C	17	17
4.	P.U.C	06	06
5.	Degree	00	00
6.	Any Other	01	01
	Total	100	100

Source: Data collected from field study.

It can be from the Table 2. that the highest of the beneficiaries around (42%) have studied up to Primary education and majority of the beneficiaries are below S.S.L.C and (34%) are Illiterates. The people who have completed S.S.L.C, PUC and Degree level education were able to get the good job or they can go for Self Employment. But the people who are deprived from the formal education or had little education finds difficult to get the good job or their own Self Employment. This study reveals that the majority of the Beneficiaries who are the members of NGO's are have the educational background of Primary or most of them are Illiterates and they are leading a secured life being the members of NGO's.

Socio-economic Changes

The NGO's play as an very important role in the socio-economic and personal changes of the rural people by providing the various facilities to the rural poor .Socio-personal changes refers to the modifications which take place in life pattern of people it occurs because all societies are in a constant state of disequilibrium.

The NGO's are promoting the habit of savings among the rural people through their several development programs. This will leads to increase in the standard of living and economic conditions of the rural society.

Table,3; Objectives of beneficiaries behind joining NGO's.

SI. Nos	Objectives	Number of beneficiaries	Percentage
1.	Employment opportunities	13	13
2.	Savings	51	51
3.	Loan purposes	18	18
4.	Self-development	11	11
5.	others	07	07
	Total	100	100

Source: Data collected from field study.

Table 3. Reveals the objective of Beneficiaries behind joining NGO's. highest of the beneficiaries (51%) are joined NGO's in order to save the money and (18%) of them joined for getting loan . Only 13% of the Beneficiaries are joined to get the employment opportunities and very few (11%) of them joined for self-development. Savings increases the Self-confidence of the individuals and the NGO's plays an important role in creating the habit of savings among its members.

Hence, this study reveals that, majority of the Beneficiaries are joined NGO's for saving Purposes.

Table 4,Saving details of beneficiary

SI. No	Institutions	Number of beneficiaries	Percentage
1.	Banks	76	76
2	NGO Office	05	05
3	Post office	12	12
4	Government organizations	03	03
5	Others	04	04
	Total	100	100

Source: data collected from field study.

Table .4, explains the saving details of the beneficiaries. The majority of the beneficiaries (76%) save their money in Banks and around (12%) of them are save in Post offices. Only few (5%) of the beneficiaries are have the savings accounts in NGO offices. This shows that most of the members of NGO's are trying to save money for better standard of living. Savings not only provides security to life and it also gives the encouragement to lead the Individual entrepreneurship or Self-employment

Table 5, Socio-economic and personal changes of beneficiaries after joining NGO's

SI. Nos	Changes	Numbers of beneficiaries	Percentage
1.	Social status	27	27
2.	Increase in income	42	42
3.	Personal development	31	31
	Total	100	100

Source: Data collected from field study

The below table 5, shows that (42%) of the Beneficiaries have the opinion that their standard of living that means their personal Income has been increased in better extent and (31%) of Beneficiaries have the opinion that they have developed their Personality and Decision making power. Around (27%) of beneficiaries has the opinion that they have the improved social relationship and status in the society.

Table,6, Increase in Financial status of benefices after joining NGO's

SI.No	Opinion	Number of beneficiaries	Percentage
1.	Yes	93	93
2.	No	07	07
	Total	100	100

Source: Data collected from field study.

Table 6 shows the Increase in financial status of Beneficiaries after joining NGO's. Majority of the beneficiaries (93%) had opined that their financial status is increased after joining NGO's. Very few (7%) had opined that they are not able to get the better financial support from the NGO's. This study shows that NGO's are playing a significant role in improving economic status of the beneficiaries.

Table 7, Working status of Beneficiaries

SI. No	Working status of beneficiaries	Number of beneficiaries	percentage
1.	Self-Employment	21	21
2.	coolie	23	23
3.	Beedi Rolling	12	12
4.	Government employes	01	01
5.	Cattle breeding	05	05
6.	Farming	15	15
7.	Small retailing	07	07
8.	Any others	06	06
	Total	100	100

Source: Data collected from field study.

Table 8 Explains working status of the beneficiaries. The table shows that 31% of beneficiaries are have chosen Self-employment and (23%) of the respondents are the coolie workers, (15%) of them are working as farmers and (12%) beneficiaries are engaged in Beedi rolling. Some of the beneficiaries are taken cattle breeding and some of them have small retail shops.

This shows that the Non-Governmental Organizations are successful to create the awareness of the Self-employment among the members and also made them to follow it. Majority of the members are self employed and they are getting regular income to lead their family. During the earlier days people are preferred to do work on the basis of their cast and creed. But now the entire situation has been changed due to the intervention of the Non-Governmental Organizations. they provide proper training and good education facilities to the members according to their skill and knowledge

VI. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Non-Governmental Organizations play an important role in rural development by providing better facilities to the rural society. Non-Governmental Organizations are successful to create the awareness of Self-employment Among the members. The present study reveals that most of the beneficiaries are independent and they are trying do the self-employment and other employment opportunities by taking the help of NGO. It is the ability to reach poor communities, remote areas and areas where governments have failed to reach, with limited resources and infrastructure. They also promote the habit of savings among its members this will leads to increase in the personal income of members. In this study most of the members are started to save the money in banks, Post offices and in other institutions for their better future. They played an significant role in increment of the financial status of the members They also grant loans and other financial assistance to the needy members of the NGO's in order to secure their lives from financial crisis. In the present study majority of the NGO beneficiaries are having primary education and also most of them are illiterates. This shows that NGO's are working as a powerful tool in solving the most of the problem of rural poor who are uneducated or having less education. Non-Governmental Organizations plays a crucial role in personality development of the individuals. By their various

programmes It encourages the members to develop themselves and to get the better lives and good status in the society. NGO's study local needs and cater to these needs by adapting existing technologies and using innovative approaches.

VII. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE STUDY

1. Most of the NGO's facing the problem of financial assistance they are not getting proper grants and financial assistance from government and this will make delay in providing the economical aids to the rural poor so the government should provide a proper financial grants to NGO's at right time without any delay.
2. Many NGO programmes are not designed in such a manner as to bring about sustained behavioral change. because of this many people do not have the proper knowledge of benefit which they can get from NGO's. Thus it should undertake corrective measures to inform the need and importance of the NGO's to the rural poor.
3. NGO's are responsible for the funds which they are granted to the beneficiaries. They should properly monitor all the financial activities of the NGO's.
4. Most of the NGO members are Self-employed .So NGO's should encourage them to be a self-supportive by creating their own means of finance.
5. Since the socio-economic conditions of Society is changing day- by -day it is suggested that NGO's should undertake the new projects, schemes and other development activities which should be suitable for changing scenario of the society and people.
6. The activities and programmes of NGO's are too localized to be replicated on a regional or national scale

VIII. CONCLUSION

The overall analysis of the study reveals that the NGO's are playing an important role in promoting and implementing the different developmental programmes in rural areas. The NGO's can contribute to changes in economic conditions, social status and personal development of each individual. Their close contact with the poor, willingness to spend more time on the various experiments and their ready acceptability by society, given them an edge over the government. While Non-Governmental Organizations may have the capacity to access the poor better, governments are still required to initiate suitable changes to enable sustained expansion of the economy.

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