Rural Development through NGOs in Chandigarh

(1990-2010)

*A Dissertation submitted to the School of Arts and Languages in partial fulfilment of
the degree of Master of Arts in Sociology*

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DECLARATION

I, hereby declare that this dissertation entitled *"Rural Development through NGOs in Chandigarh (1990-2010)"*depend upon primary research has been done by me.The Dissertation or its any part have not been submitted for any other degree, or fellowship of this University or any other university.

Place : Phagwara   **Megha Jain**

Date :

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the dissertation entitled "Rural Development through NGOs in Chandigarh" by Megha Jain for the award of M.A. degree is a record of research work done by the candidate under my supervision during the period of his study (2016-2017).According to me this dissertation become very helpful to aware the society about NGOs and her thesis on overall NGO's achievements for the development of the society and NGO's life cycle.

My student's dissertation has not formed the basis for the award of any other Degree, Diploma, Associateship, Fellowship or other similar title and that this dissertation represents independent work on the part of the candidate.

Place: Phagwara   **Jaiffer Ali Arackal**

Date :   **Supervisor**

ABSTRACT

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) can be defined as, "legally constituted corporations created by natural or legal people that operate independently from any form of government. The NGO provide the information about grassroot level about any social issue Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Non Profit Organizations (NPOs), POs, GOs, Volunteers are part of Social activists of any social issue in our society.The NGOs are essentially heterogeneous, each having its own realm of operation. Their field of work may vary from taking care of street animals to providing care and rehabilitation of rescued human trafficking victims. Some of the prominent fields of operation are children, disabled persons' education, taking care of the elderly, employment, environment, health, human rights and women.

This project will introduce the NGO's operation in planning and programmes and analyse them into a systematic ways which is divided into own chapter. The First Chapter will introduce about NGOs, origin and introduce with national and international NGOs and what are legally instructions are mandatory for the formation of any NGO. Chapter IIwill introduce with rural development, NGO based social activities and Social welfare in Chandigarh, Chapter III will introduce with why we need of this study and what is the scope of study in future. Chapter IV will introduce withabout interpretation and analyse the data in which the information about NGO's planning and processing are done and this information collect by researcher through first hand through field survey and researcher will discuss her challenges who were faced by her during the collection of data. Chapter V will reach on a conclusion and Chapter VI will give the suggestion for more and more formation of NGOs should be built in our society.

ABBREVIATIONS:

NABARD : National Bank For Agriculture & Rural Development

EPOS : Emergency Physician Online Support

(A group of physicians providing emergency medical services support)

BINGO : Business-friendly international NGO or 'Big international NGO

SBO : Social Benefit Organization

TANGO : Technical assistance NGO

TSO : Third-sector organization

INGO : International NGO

QuanGo : Quasi-autonomous NGO,based on (ISO)

SHG : Self help Group

CSO : Civil Society Organization

ENGO : Environmental NGOsuch as Greenpeace and WWF

NNGO : Northern NGO

PANGO : Party NGO set up by parties and disguised as NGOs

to serve their political matters.

SC/ST : Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe

SCO : Social change organization

HIV/AIDS : Human Immunodeficiency Virus

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Chapter-I

INTRODUCTION

Non-Profit Organizations (NGOs)play a major role in our society. NGOs play crucial role in the quickly changing the world. In the one hand, they have become carriers of democracy and inclusive development. At the same time, NGOs are very deepened in liberalising or neoliberalised societies and substitute various traditional roles o.f the state. A general understanding of NGOs state that they work to resolve the social problems or evils in our society.

NGOs with its current form and shape is a new phenomenon. Earlier form societies were mutually understanding and were having a communitarian life, that supported issues of people and offered required support. Disappearance or disintegration communitarian life and presence of newly formed institution led to modern 'professional networks'. Social and cultural changes, *i.e.* Weakening of joint family, withdrawal of state from welfare measures, in the society necessitated professionally trained organisation who handle with social issues, which were predominantly supervised by state and family.

Origin of NGOs can be traced up to 18th century. That does not mean that there was no social activism or societal/individual intervention in social life of the people. Social workers, selfless servicers and philanthropist are found and whose intervention brought changes on group of individual and sometimes on societies as well. *Mother Teresa, Nelson Mandela* etc. are example of such activities. NGOs are considered as an societal intervention and service in modern materialistic world. They are not exempted from criticism, and section of societies consider them as 'Bread and Butter earning, for the activists and their 'clients'. However, NGOs play a major role in society in order to shape the world liveable to all section of the people.Role of NGOs in fighting for justice and equality for human being needs special mention and they lead the society in a sustainable and inclusive development terms. This work concentrate on role NGOs for Women rights against gender discrimination, health awareness, Education and human rights, who work in rural areas of Chandigarh.

The term, 'non-governmental organization' or NGO, came in between 19th and 20th century. According to UN the term derived in 1945 because of the need for the UN. At the UN, virtually all types of private bodies can be recognized as NGOs. They only have to be independent from government control, not seeking to challenge governments either as a political party and focus on human rights. According to Kothari, "it is high time that people respond to dual imperative of the role of state being undermined by capitalist growth under the IMF and World Bank type institutions and delivered through collaboration with Government or Non-Government Organizations (GONGOs) and of resisting control by states over people's voluntary action".

1.2. Types of NGOs

There are four types of NGOs i.e. Local, Regional, National and International. The Local type NGOs are the organizations working at the village level covering small number of villages and implementing various rural development programmes concentrated in one block. Regional type NGOs are the organizations working at the higher level viz sub-division, covering two or more blocks, district and different parts of the state having number of branches or local units in the villages. The National type of NGOs operates in three or more states having their branch offices in different parts of those specific states. The International based NGOs sanction grants to different NGOs for social welfare projects and function all over the world. It happens, because that some NGOs are not active in their field. This is because the study, commissioned in 2008, took into consideration only those entities which were registered under the Societies Registration Act,1860 or the Mumbai Public Trust Act, 1956 (Section 25),Religious Endowment Act,1863, The Charitable and Religious Trust Act, 1920.

1.3. NGOs Formation and Management:

Registration of NGOs in India.:-

1. Society 2. Trust 3. Non-Profit –Private Limited Company

1.3.1.Society

- SocietiesRegistration Act, 1860.

- Charity Commissioner (like Mumbai)

- Registration –Area of Operation

- Minimum 7 to 8 Members are required

- Memorandum and Bye Laws

- Registration Fees

- Photo and ID/ Address Proofs

1.3.2. Trust

- Indian Trust Act, 1882

- State Trust Act

- Minimum 2 Members

- Trust Deed

- Normally due to property involvement

- Registration fees

- State Trust Act : Need of Local Card by Tehsil

- Registration Fees

1.3.3. Non-Profit Private Limited Company. Companies Act, 2013

- Minimum 2 members are required

- DIN (Director Identification Number) and DSC (District Structure Certificate)

- Memorandum &Articles of Association

- Registration Fees (Based on Capital)

- Online Process

1.3.4.Procedure of Non-Profit Private Ltd.

- Name Approval

- Word-Foundation, Forum, Association, Federation, Chambers, Confederation, Council, Electoral Trust Compulsory

- License Application

- Grounds of Application

- 5 year Financial Projection

- Photos of All Directors, ID Proofs, Address Proof
- Certificate from CA/CS/ CWA
- Affidavit from Promoters
- Memorandum of Association
- Articles of Association

National NGOs

- Trust & Company- PAN India (It analysis registered at National Level).
- Shaped Establishment Act
- Registration with Specific Ministry

International NGOs

- It must Operate through Indian NGOs or register in India.
- RB2 Permission
- NOC from Ministry of External Affairs.

1.4. NGOs Management

Record Maintenance

Minute Book, Account Book, Bankbook, Utilization Certificates : How to NGO utilize, Income Tax Return, FCRA Return, Return to Registrar of Societies, Return Societies.

1.4.1.Funding For NGOs : Govt. Funding, CSR Funding (Corporate –Social Reforms), Voluntary Donations, Business ancillary to main object.

1.4.2. Submission of Project Report

According to the government study:

> The largest number of NGOs are registered in Maharashtra (4.8 lakh). followed by Andhra Pradesh (4.6 lakh), UP (4.3 lakh), Kerala (3.3 lakh), Karnataka (1.9 lakh), Gujarat (1.7 lakh), West Bengal (1.7 lakh), Tamil Nadu (1.4 lakh), Orissa (1.3 lakh) and Rajasthan (1 lakh). More than 80 per cent of registrations come from these 10

states.Individual donors are emerging as the biggest and most lucrative source of funds. According to an internal study by a leading foreign NGO headquartered in the UK, donations by individuals are expected to have grown from around Rs 2,200 crore in 2005 to Rs 8,100 crore by a conservative estimate, and to around Rs 21,000 crore by more liberal estimates.The new NGOs formation was emerged due to more participation of donors was increased. Indian companies spend less than 1% of their annual profits on such activities, against 1.5% to over 2% spent by their UK and the US-based counterparts, says the study by the International NGO (INGOs).(http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/business/india-business/rs-4-lakh-crore-of-cash-deposits-so-far-may-be-suspect-estimates-i-t/articleshow/56245953.cms).

The Overall development of population is depend upon NGOs. Only NGOs can work for all over society. Thus NGOs aware to people about their environment for its maintenance and cleanliness. For women empowerment NGOs in Punjab has been working on the root cause of the societal evils to remove these cause form grassroot level out of the society. NGOs has a goal to achieve the women empowerment with education and occupational skills. NGOs helpful to organise the camps, relies to make aware the young girl child and women's health. They work for weaker section and deprived people like Dalits, Schedule Caste, Schedule Tribe and Backward Caste. NGOs helps to needy, old people and marginialised people. They provide the each and every facility for them like medicines, teaching programme, pregnant women, disable child etc.

NGOs help to pregnant women who are unaware about take care of her baby, child vaccination and also to prefer the exclusive breast feeding rather than other feeds up to 6mnths after the birt of child, about family planning methods, medical termination of pregnancy and STDs, RTIs ,HIV/AIDSand other communicable diseases. This is done through programs on female feticide and infanticide in government schools They fight for any social evil like as dowry system, child marriage, female feticide, domestic violence, crimes against women like harassment at work place, molestation, voyeurism, stalking and rape.NGOs been organising cyclic march, motorcycle march and various other event to sensitize the public against the increasing cases of rape especially crime against Dalit women.

1.5 Government Policies on NGOs : The Planning Commission was first constituted at the behest of Indian National Congress in 1938. As its first chairman, Subhas Chandra Bose realized the importance of NGOs/voluntary agencies in India's growth. Therefore, this idea was given due weight age and after independence necessary attempt was made to include NGOs/voluntary agencies in the successive Five Year Plans. It was earmarked that since First Five Year Plan to Sixth Five Year Plan the role of NGOs was limited. Thus, in the Seventh Five Year Plan there was wide recognition of NGOs/voluntary agencies in the rural development sector are integrated rural development, implementation of land ceiling, distribution of surplus land, minimum wages for agricultural labourers, afforestation, supply of drinking water, family planning and primary health care, rural housing etc. The Eighth Five Year Plan stressed on people's initiative and participation. Decentralised local level planning and people's participation was given top priority. In this plan the important areas covered are education (especially literacy), health, family planning, land improvement, efficient land use, minor irrigation, watershed management, afforestation, animal husbandry, fisheries, sericulture etc. which can be achieved by creating people's organizations accountable to the community

The Ninth Five Year Plan recognized that the NGOs have developed their initiatives, innovative experiments and alternative models. These are done successfully in terms of empowerment of women and development of children in the areas of welfare and support services, micro-credit, employment and income generation activities, awareness generation, gender sensitization programmes and organizing women into self help groups.

The Government of India has envisaged an important role for NGOs in environmental protection. The 'Policy Statement for Abatement of Pollution' (1992) included various activities of NGOs and the general public. It specifically stressed upon partnership with the public in implementing environmental laws (Government of India, 1992). Now In India, Some NGOs are registered (having a particular code) and some are not registered under government. Only registered NGOs are applicable to utilize the funds provide by government during the implementation of the plan. Non-registered NGOs utilize the funds by donation of private organizations.

The main motive of an NGOs is to only work for the society. So the NGOs conduct the plans and to make the good guidelines of good policy and then practice them into the society to achieve a particular goal.

Chapter-II

History of Rural Development through NGOs

Rural Development through NGOs is divided into three major themes: rural development, NGO based social activities, Social welfare in Chandigarh.

2.1. Rural Development

Rural Development is the improvement of the living standards of the low-income population living in rural areas on a self-sustaining basis, through transforming the socio-spatial structures of their productive activities. In essence, rural development implies a broad based reorganization and mobilization of the rural masses (David Bride, 2013) . Rural Development depend upon planning, programming and Strategies and thus strategies work for (a) Increase in real income per capita (economic growth through agriculture), (b) Improvement in distribution of income, (c) Improvement in distribution of income, (d) Political and economic freedom, (e) Equitable access to resources,education, healthcare, employment opportunities and justice. It is mentioned by *(*Kartar Singh*: Principles, Policies and Management:* 1986(p.p391)*).*

I have mentioned in my last dissertation-I that what is NGOs and the role of NGOs in rural development from different-different aspects in different- different ways Like as forestry play a major role in socio-economic and rural Development (S.S. Negi, 1996) . He mentioned in his book*Forests for Socio-Economic And Rural Development in India,* thatforests play a vital role in national development and socio-economic upliftment of the masses. Forest protect to Soil and harmful radiations and maintain the moderate temperature. In his argue there is a great relationship in between poverty and environment degradation. So some poverty alleviation programmes and schemes are mentioned in his book. Our economic life is depend upon forestry. So now in modern times forestry are managed by special Forest Management System for protection of degradation in Forest.

In *Modern era*, Mass-Media play a vital role for rural development. Media is undoubtedly very fast, vast and powerful mode of communication. Nor does it only appeal a vast audience it has got a tremendous impact on the political run of a country

and culture of a society. Films, TV shows, Journalism (newspapers and newsCHANNELS) all come under short yet large "Media"(C.M. Jain,1995). Several national programmed have been launched for poverty alleviation,employment generation, food security abolition of child labour, safe guard of human right empowerment of women ensuring education for all right to information rural electrification safe drinking water , road connectivity access to mass media, etc.. Prominent among them are Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act Swarajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana, Pardhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Indira Awas Yojana, National Social Assistance Progarmme, National Land Record Modernization Progarmme, Integrated watershed Management Progarrmme, Right to information act, right to education act, Rashtriy Madhyamik Sikshy Abhiyan, formation of self Help Group. All these programms need special care by the media personnel for smooth arrival of these programmed to the needy people of the country. Television broadcast programmed and community radio services are very helpful in this regard. Newspaper and journal have no less importance in propagating the mission of the government.

ICTs can play a more strategic role in rural development. It assesses the potential for pluralistic approaches to encourage widespread adoption of ICTs. There is a big relation in between the ICT and rural development. NGOs and Government can aware on any social issue occurring in rural areas through mass media. Mass media is chain which creates the relation in between NGOs and rural problems. NGOs of those particular areas can more helpful to solve villager's problems due to know about local dialect than government.

In this sense, the use of ICTs is integral to realising the potential of collective knowledge as the technologies themselves represent tools for achieving development and not merely the rewards of it (UNDP, 2001).

2.2. NGOs based social activities

According to Habermas (German sociologist)*Theory of communicative action*, actors in society seek to reach commonunderstanding and coordinate actions by reasoned argument, consensus, and cooperation rather than strategic action strictly in pursuit of their own goals (Habermas, 1984). Habermas's Theory of 'Communicative Action' (1984) in which he explained the rationalizing communication that in present

scenario how government, non-government bodies and public participation communicate with each other and work together. NGO plays a major role in our environment. NGOs cannot replace the state, but may perform complementary as well as supplementary role. He provides theoretical basis for a view of planning that emphasizes widespread public participation, sharing of information with the public, reaching consensus through public dialogue rather than exercise of power, avoiding privileging of experts and bureaucrats, and replacing the model of the technical expert with one of the reflective planner. The Non-Governmental Organizations are the agencies which undertake projects in the rural development sector.

There is a need of coordination with one another to ensure positive results and to achieve successful goal in the rural development sector. Thus coordination is essential from the part of NGOs to avoid duplication of beneficiaries, duplication of projects in the villages, demarcation of jurisdiction area to undertake rural development projects etc. the government agencies, foreign donors and corporate sectors consider that Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) by virtue of being small scale, flexible, innovative and participatory are more successful in reaching the poor and in helping in alleviation of poverty"(Srivastava 1999).

In the Gambia and Ethiopia, NGOs helped farmers to organize local informal seed production in ways to avoid undesirable cross-pollination (Henderson & Singh, 1990). In the previous era, many researchers observed the base of development in agriculture and rural areas through strategies who were designed by government and NGOs.

India has largest not-for profit and active non-government agencies in the world. According to a survey it was 3 million in 2009. That is one NGO for less than 400 Indians, and many times the number of primary schools and primary health centres in India.(Doane, Deborah Jan 2017). Basically, the NGOs face financial crunch to fulfil the rural needs and hence coordination among them is very much essential. In turn this also develops unity among themselves and in true sense it generates team spirit which would lead to success for running rural development programmes. Thus, the level of coordination among the NGOs was taken as an advantage for the study to perform properly in the rural development sector and developed team spirit among them. Now the women have already started to raise

income for the families by setting up their own business or enterprises through easily available loan from SHGs or SGSY programmes.

Most of NGOs in Punjab based upon women empowerment. Most of these NGOs initiated by Sant and Guru of Sikh Community. NGOs fight for social evils. NGOs tried to suppress these evils and to aware the women's for their status and position in a family or society. Thus NGOs helpful to uplift the status of women in society through providing the occupational skills, education and self-defences practices.

NGOs run the programs about STDs, RTIs,HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases.Programmes on female feticide and infanticide in government schools and at other places for public awareness and also organises rallies for the awareness against societal evils like rape case, ill rituals and beliefs, any type of crime etc.

NGOs been organising cyclic march, motorcycle march and various other event to sensitize the public against the increasing cases of rape especially crime against Dalit women. The social change makers are organising puppet shows and other interesting activities like street plays to convey their massages to a large section of population in short period of time.

Joel S.G.R. Bhose (*NGO and Rural Development Theory and Practice*(p.p.32-50)) argued upon rural development through voluntary organization. He categorizes the Voluntarism into Sacrificial Voluntarism (work for uplift of the poor, neglected and marginalized people), Professional Voluntarism (To execute the program with clear objective and to make the appropriate strategies), Amateur Voluntarism (Persons who devoid of professional code and ethics may be enlisted under this category, but it is known as raw development because they are inexperienced and untrained).Voluntarism (Elites and businessman people work for welfare of depressed and poor), Pseudo Voluntarism (People start NGOs with a deliberate motive of amassing money by missing the good banner of voluntary organisation). In his argument,a group of volunteers make NGOs. Thus he defined the NGOs like Voluntary people design the NGO and thus NGOs are built upon commitment of a few person. NGOs are registered with the Government under Trade Union Act etc. They are independent in planning and implementation of their

programmes. Non-Profit organizations are not bound by red tapism and bureaucratic obstacles.

Kit Kacireck (Challenges in international Consulting , A leadership case study, USA) is based on the partnership between a team of academic consultants and key stakeholders in the NGOs. This chapter introduced the discussion of evolution of non-profit organisations and NGOs in the 21st century and background of the NGOs and the consulting project. He discussed the Non-Profit and NGOs in the 21st Century.

NGOs was guided by a board of directions and a senior leadership team, the organisation's founding values influenced all programmatic and institutional decisions. Those values honor individual wisdom and collective decision-making and look to build sustainable community capacity. I found that this case study presented the needs assessment used to help design a leadership development curriculum that would address issues of growth and program sustainablility for an international NGOs.

Simon Ruston and Jercury Yoube (*Global Health :Uneven application of the human security perspective : International versus local NGOs,2015*).

In1994 Human Development report introduced the human security concept, describing it as freedom from "Chronic threads such as hunger, disease and repression and protection from sudden or hurtful disruption in the pattern of life. They observed that Human security has been closely linked to the multiple challenges of development. Even though human security sees a crucial role for NGOs, links security to development and focuses anindividuals, relatively few NGOs working on AIDS used the concept and those that did tended to be international NGOs not African NGOs , International NGOs asserted that AIDS leads to hunger and rural poverty. Since it kills farm workers and depletes rural house held resources. They described how AIDS makes children less secure. AIDS orphans are more likely to drop out of school, to lack proper nutrition and to suffer from abuse. Local NGOs did not dispute those claims but they were less likely to use the human security framework to discuss AIDS.

In India, to encourage the role of NGOs in environmental protection, the Pollution Control Boards gave official recognition to NGOs. The Central Pollution Control Board established an 'NGO Cell' to coordinate pollution control activities

across the country (CPCB, 2000-01). Besides establishing a network with the State Pollution Control Boards, NGOs were provided with pollution testing kits. They were also offered financial assistance to organize mass awareness programs on environmental issues. The NGOs' activities were placed in three different categories –

(a) supplementing the pollution control authorities through monitoring and vigilance;

(b) preparation of literature, audio and video programmes for educating the general public; (c) organizing and conducting programmes/camps for creating mass awareness.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) also supported NGOs engaged in promoting environmental education in the country. The National Environmental Awareness Campaigns, promoted by the MoEF successfully encouraged many NGOs to work for environment protection and sustainable development. About 4000 NGOs were given financial assistance for creating environmental awareness.

1. Bharat Jan Gyan Vigyan Jatha, 2. Educational Welfare Society and 3. Watawaran Sambhal Society. Out of these three NGOs, first two were established in early 1990s (1992 and 1993) respectively)and the third was established in 2004.

2.3. Social Welfare in Chandigarh

The main element of Social Welfare is Education, Health and Women Empowerment in our society. According to Talcott Parson(Social Action theory,1951) our social structure depends upon social system (a group of subsystem) in our society. If all the subsystem work together and run properly in functioning manner then it leads to maintain the stability and maintain social structure in our society. In all subsystems Education play a major role in our society. i.e. primary education but in present times Higher education have a great importance for learn a skill for achieving a particular goal in society.

In present scenario, Government took much initiative for education and give focus on primary education than higher education or technical skills for poor and marginalised people in society but demand of higher education is much more for to be a professional. So issue of higher education and training for technical skill has been solved by NGOs for poor and SC/ST people and women.This social problem is

mostly found in rural area where lack of technology become the cause of technical skill in youth.

In North west India, Chandigarh City establish many NGOs for this purpose and these NGOsare all registered under government and develop their social work properly since 1980. Form 1980 to 2010 in this period many NGOs are establish and their many projects have achieved a particular goal in villages. In Chandigarh there are at least 14 villages are found like Buril, Badheri, Buterla, Attawa, Kajheri, Palsora (*Sector wise*), Kaimbala, KhundaAli sher, Khunda Lahora, Khunda Jassu, Sarangpur or Mullanpur, Dhanas, Dadumajra, Kisangarh, Hallomajra, Behlana, Daria, Mauli, Rajpur Kalan, Rajpur Khurd (*Non-Sectoral wise*). These villages are more develop than other villages in north-west India. Here, NGOs are more focus on professional or technical skill for youth, and Women and Child Development. Many Social welfare programms and schemes are initialize by NGOs.

The social welfare, Woman and child department is responsible for welfare of Scheduled Caste, Other Backward Classes, Persons with Disabilities, Women and Children and other vulnerable sections of the Society in during 1980s. The Department is managing one Nari Niketan, one Juvenile Home under the Juvenile Justice Act.The Welfare of SC/ST and OBC, includes Post Delivery Financial Assistance to Women for Nutrition; Stitching Charges of School uniform for S.C. Children, Free Education for Meritorious SC and OBC students; Apni Beti Apna Dhan. NGOs work as a their mission& Work of Baba Saheb Dr.B.R. Ambedkar, Monetary Relief/ Rehabilitation of Victims of Atrocities; Strengthening of Machinery for the enforcement of PCR Act, Housing Scheme for Scheduled Castes (Dr.Ambedkar Awas Yojana) etc..

In the welfare of women and Children, there are many schemes operated by NGOs like Creches for the Children of Working Mothers, Construction of Anganwari Centre, Home for Delinquent/Neglected Children, Children in need of care and protection, Financial Assistance to Widows/Destitute Women; Nari Niketan etc.

For the disabled, schemes of Scholarship, Subsidy on Petrol/Diesel; Prosthetic aid, Unemployment Allowance; Free Vocational Training in Computer and Beauty Culture etc. are being implemented. For the aged, scheme of Old Age Pension is being implemented and Identity Cards to Senior Citizens are also being issued. An ex-gratia payment to the family of deceased Govt. servants is being released by this

department. The following institutions are functioning in the Union Territory of Chandigarh for providing shelter to the aged.

Nari Niketan NGO has been set up to provide shelter and protection to destitute, deprived, socially marginalised women in difficult circumstances for motivation of better life by way of earning income. Mathii making project are being carried out in the institution by the Child &Women Development Cooperation. A vocational training centre has also been constructed under Nari Niketan.

NGOs hands are providing as assistance, help or aid for Self Help Group Formation, Atrocities against Women, Computer Education for women, freeeducation, Professional Training to poor girls in slum and rural areas. (Action Research & Trainning Institute,Chandigarh)

Scope and Importance of the Study

The present research is to study the role of NGO in rural development in Chandigarh(1980-2010). After fifth year plan, there were many programs, schemes and funds were allocated through government for NGOs.Thus, this research would be helpful to examine the work or progress by NGO in rural development in Chandigarh. Chandigarh is Union Territory area and governments take to much attention into this region and provide the a lot of funds to Ngo and therefore, to know how NGO to design a plan and implement the projects within time.

This study is very helpful for that purpose. This Study more concentrate upon only three types of social problem i.e. education, health and women empowerment. So the knowledge on these aspects could be used to develop strategies to motivate self-help group. The outcome of the study would suggest the factors that are responsible for the good performance of NGOs formed by government and non-government organisation. Further the study would highlight the role and importance of macro finance institutions. The result of this study would be offer important input to planners, policy maker, Non-government organisations for framing policies to empower the women through self-help group and child development through education and health criteria. After field survey, the findings of which can be used for

planning programmes and better strategies can be evolved based on the results for the effective functioning of NGOs.

Need of the Study

Poverty is the curse for the society. In the materialistic or capitalist world dominate the poor and marginalised or neglected people. But poor or marginalised people donot aware about their rights and allocates for funds for them by government sector are utilize by someone or another stream. Thus the condition was that poor/slums people become poor more and more day by day. It is effect on GDP and per capita income in nation. So government has planned to establish the NGOs and provide the funds to poor/ marginalised people according to their problems on their particular region. So this study describe a area Chandigarh and at there almost all NGOs are registered and thus they implement their projects through donations and government funds. Thus to know what a procedure for registered the NGO and how we do the work as volunteer in NGO, this study assures great importance for this.

Hypothesis

- The availability of resources of the organizations, infrastructural support and human resources or manpower extensively vary according to strata of the NGOs.

- Audit of funds measure the implementation of projects within the time and space.

Chapter- III

Research Methodology

3.1.Design

This research tries to find out the Implementation process, Programming, planning of the project and the Progress rate done by NGOs in between during 1990-2010. This study is exploratory study.

3.2.Population

The population of this research is NGOs-Members who are working in registered NGOs 2016-2017 in Chandigarh.

3.3.Sample

Total Number of NGOs in Chandigarh are *fifty* approximately in which *twenty* are registered and remaining NGOs are unregistered or we can say that unsound NGOs. During the data collection I faced my difficulties in my path. I have chosen the *ten* NGOs in my list during the time of data collection but in that list I able to collect the data from *Six* NGOs those were registered under government remains are unregistered and One or two NGOs were fake. I found nothing was there. It became worst for me due to waste of my time and waste of my money in terms of conveyance's cost. Unfortunely, it was bad for me. Chandigarh is big City, So in same sector, the distance from one NGO to other NGO was approximately 5 to 7 Km. And thus it took the time approximately one hour.

The situation became so critical when I went to one sector to another sector in Chandigarh, it took the time approximately two to two-half hours and distance covered by me approximately 15 to 16 Kms in per day. When I reached the NGOs then again a main problem stood in front of me i.e. appointment for the meeting with NGOs members was mandatory but it did not take by me. So when I went that NGOs without took the appointment they felt hesitate with me and they did not want to engage with me then I request so nicely or we can say that in proper manner way to them. I said them, "Plz sorry I did not know about this any appointment for the meet, I came from Jalandhar City. I request to you for the meeting . I will just ask the 8-10

questions only. I will not take your more time. So they agreed and engaged with me. It took the One to One-half hours to complete my one questionnaire because my questions were based upon subjective type than objective type. I wanted to know the reality into deeper way so I set most of the Open-Ended questions in my each questionnaire with the help of my mentor.

The distance from Jalandhar to Chandigarh City is approximately 153 kms through bus But that six NGOs through I collected the data, it brought great experience in my life. I selected the NGOs based upon development scale in rural area from the grassroot level i.e. in terms of **Health,Education,** and **Technical Skill.**In that six NGOs I found the three NGOs based upon Health, two based upon Educational(disability and Non-disability for both areas) and One NGOs based upon technical Skill. Health based NGOs are Rural Environment Enterprises Dev. Society (REEDs), sec.33-C, Chandigarh, Rural Institute of Healthcare, sec.40-C, Chandigarh etc.*Stratified Sampling* Method used in data collection by researcher.

3.4.Tools

In the study, development rate in rural area through NGOs developed by researcher herself was used as a data collection tool. The primary data collect with the help of Structured Questionnaire method. This method include the 12mostly based upon subjective type questions base upon NGO's project, funds, planning, Implementation process, income generations activities, etc. Thus first hand information have been collected. The group discussion made to cross-check the collected information with detailed checklist of non-governmental organization and promoting agency personnel to have deeper understanding of the problems.

Chapter –IV

Data Interpretation and Analysis

4.1. Mode of Analysis of data

1. Rate of Percentage has been calculated to find the progressive range in service sector provided by selected NGOs out of total number of NGOs.

2. Use the Table chart to analyze the in which service sector more facilities are provided by selected NGOs out of total number of NGOs.

3. To analyze the attitude of the NGOs towards their role in the financial intermediation, Factor Analysis has been applied.

4. Test the Hypothesis

The data is analyze by researcher using qualitative techniques. Researcher design the some table to analyse the work and progress done by selected NGOs and in each table some alphanumeric sign denotes the Objects. Like as :-

- Basic Social Services are providing by NGOs = A , Selected NGOs = S.N.

- Total Number of NGOs are providing the basic services in Chandigarh = N_BC

- Total Number of NGOs in Chandigarh = C_i

- Percentage rate of development by selected NGOs in rural areas = P_rD.

- Health = I, Education = II, Technical Skill = III

- Total Number of NGOs = T.No., Selected NGOs= S.N.

- Total Number of Chandigarh's Village covered by selected NGOs=T.C.V./ S.N

- Selected NGOs means the NGOs were selected for data collection by researcher.

TABLE 4.1.
Basic Services are provided by NGOs

A	S.N.	N_BC
I	3	6
II	2	3
III	1	5
T.No.	6	14

Source : Primary Data

Table 4.1. In this table, it signifies the Sample size of selected NGOs and what kind of Basic social services are provided by NGOs (A),selected NGOs (S.N.) out of total number of NGOs who are providing the basic services in Chandigarh Area (N_BC). In terms of health (I), I found the 3 NGOs out of 6, In terms of Education (II), I found 2 NGOs and in terms of Technical Skill (III) , I found only one NGO. It means total number of selected NGOs are 6 out of 14 for the data collection by researcher.

TABLE 4.2..

Villages are covered by Selected NGOs in Chandigarh

A	S.N.	T.C.V./S.N
I	3	11
II	2	2
III	1	8

Source : Primary Data

Table 4.2. This table shows that Basic services are provided by NGOs (A) and Total number of Chandigarh's village (T.C.V./S.N.) are covered by these selected NGOs (S.N.) i.e. Health base NGOs(3) like they implemented their projects approximately in 11 villages. Educational base (II) 2 NGOs they covered the 2 villages and Technical Skill base (III) 1 NGOs they covered the 8 villages of Chandigarh during the time of 1990-2010.

TABLE 4.3.

Nature and Number of Employees in NGOs

S.No.	Position	Health	Education	Technical skill
1	Active Members	8	10	8
2	Temporary workers	10	4	15
3	Representative	10	5	12
4	T.no.	28	19	35

Source : Primary Data

Table 4.3. This table indicates the nature and number of members in a NGOs i.e. to find out the Total percentage of NGOs-members behind the Total population of village . The total population of each village approximately 3,743.

TABLE 4.4.

Rate of Percentage in changes are occurred during (1990-2010) in Selected NGOs based upon collected data

Basic Services are providing by Selected NGOs	Changes in Infrastructure	Growth of villager's Participation in NGO.	Other Facilities	Donation Fund
Health	2-3	50	20	20
Educational	7-8	10	5	10
Technical Skill	5-7	20-25	10	20

Source : Primary Data

This table 4.4. represents Basic services are providing by Selected NGOs i.e. Health, Education and Technical skill. When changes in infrastructure,Other Facilities like (Medicine, First Aid, Mobile Dispensary, Tutor, conveyance) and increment of

Donation funds are occur. The percent of change varies time to time i.e. in terms of health, the changes in infrastructure is about 2-3 percent, in Educational 7-8 percent and in technical skill is about 5-7 percent. The result will get in form of growth if villager's participation in NGOs more and more. Village people have believe in the NGO's plan programme and they wanted to engage more and more in NGOs programmes in this particular time period.

Data Interpretation

Objective 1

o To understand the magnitude of change in rural development which caused by NGOs in Chandigarh region.

Interpretation

Table 4.5.

Percentage rate of development by selected and non-selected NGOs in rural areas

A	N_BC	C_i	$P_rD.$
I	6	20	30
II	3	20	15
III	5	20	25

Source :Compute the data

- This table represents percentage rate of development by selected and non-selected NGOs in rural areas.

- The Basic services are provided by NGOs (A) in which Health based NGOs (I) has total 6 NGOs out of 20 NGOs then the rate of percentage of development lies in 30 percent thus In Educational based NGOs are 3 out of 20 then the rate of percentage of development is lies 15% at educational sector. Since, in Skill or technical skill (including computer training, I.T.I .course, stitching, Art and Craft in professional ways, Achar making, beautician course etc.) based NGOs are (5) out of 20 then the rate of percentage in development lies at 25 percent in rural areas.This table shows the Total Number of NGOs in Chandigarh (C_i)that are *registered*and Total Number of

NGOs are providing the basic services in Chandigarh (N_BC). Percentage rate of development by selected and non-selected NGOs in rural areas (P_rD).

Objective 2

o To examine the impact on health impact by the projects of the NGOs.

Interpretation

As a shown in Table 4.5. the rate of percentage scale of development in terms of health lie at 30% that is high than the other service sectors initialize by NGOs. The main health issue problems was Drugs, Female infanticide, Family Welfare Program and suffer the unhygienic conditions by villagers due to lack of cleanliness but main project on Cleanliness of a NGO (Rural institute of Health care) brought many villages in Khunda, Lahora, Hallomajra, Dhanas. The project on cleanliness was not only base to clean the environment through trees or plants but to aware the female's health and their infants or babies which is highly depend upon the cleanliness.

Objective 3

o To Study the various experiences gained and problemsfaced by the NGOs participating the social activities.

Interpretation

When researcher collected the data then she realised that NGOs face many challenges during the implementation of their projects like in health sector there was an project on cleanliness in Burail village who has done by NGO. NGO-Members said that when they go to any village then nobody wants to engage their activities so firstly they go to into village before implementation of their projects before 10-15 days ago. Thus they attract the village people and motivate to engage their activities through books, Pamphlets. Sometime NGO-Members face the difficulty in terms of furniture and place but that is provide by Government Schools in that place.

Sometimes NGO-Members face the problem due to lack of medicines then they arrange the medicines through other doctors of hospitals like GMCH and PGI hospitals through the mode of charity. These hospitals are run by Government so they have abundant medicines for a particular disease. NGOs members to aware the

village people through camp, Teaching aids, books by using local-Dialect for their health. In a blind school NGO-Members to aware the blind students through lectures and provide the properly treatment and sanitary products time to time specially to girls under the age of 10 to 15.

In terms of Education NGO for blind people provide the Academic study to student under the age of 5 to 18 has affiliation of C.B.S.E. In case of computer training course (i.e. how to operate the computer for business or job and to learn the basic function), these types of projects also done by some NGOs but here NGOs face the another types of challenges due to presence of huge number of village's people were at that place where the project was implementing then immediately to arrange the 5-6 computers more. It was high from the estimation of arrangement of product by NGO-members but NGO-members arranged at that time. NGO-members motivated the village people through announcement by loudspeaker, Meeting in village to aware the computer's Program each for two months time to time. To provide the Academic education to disable people is difficult to any NGOs. Government provides only land but all maintenance done by donations.

In terms of technical skill and skills basedNGO-members go to village and then meet with Sarpanch then Sarpanch provide the land (Saran/ Darmshala or Government school/college). Then NGO-Member to find the Trainer (male and female both from that village as per their requirement n during implementation of their project). According to researcher's survey NGO-members arrange the 30-35 ladies and 10-15 males for the training for other village's people. Skill and technical skill based project run for short period of time in a village Like for 2-3 weeks or months but not more than for 6 months. Skill based project like tailoring, weaving, painting and art& craft. NGO-Members arrange all the required things like wooden frame designing at suits/sariees/ kurta. Each and every things provide by NGO-members like needle, tools kits, cloth etc. to the trainer people.

Objective 4
- o To study of allocation of funds utilize by NGOs in Chandigarh.

Interpretation

According to researcher's survey most of the NGOs get fund through banks (sect oral and non-sectoral banks) , IMT Chandigarh, Scientific Research Institute,

Beekay Institute of Nursing centre, NABARD (provides the free computers to NGOs to run the computer training program), EPOS and other governments/ non-governments agencies etc.

Objective 5

o To identify the nature and the types of activities, the NGOs offered in the area of rural development on the basis of priority.

Interpretation

Here researcher identifies the which types of activites are done by NGOs in the field of basic Social services.

TABLE 4.6.
Health Based NGOs
To Identify the Programmes initiated by NGOs

Programs	NGOs
Environmental Protection	1
Women health and Provision of Sanitation Product	1
Eye Operation Camp	1
Dental care, hygiene & Communicable disease	1
Mobile Dispensary (For Old people)	1
AID Awareness and drug Addiction	1+1
First Aids	1
For Cancer patient (Financial help)	1
Total	9

As we can see in the table 4.6. it shows the main programs are done by NGOs in the field of health sector. Different-Different programmes are done by different-different a particular each NGOs. It means all these programs are not done by one NGOs. One NGOs can handle one or two programs at a time. Like Environmental

protection program (Save water, Cleanliness etc) programs are done by one NGO in a particular village. Another program like Women health and Provision of Sanitation Product, Eye Operation Camp, Dental care, hygiene & Communicable disease, Mobile Dispensary (For old people), AID Awareness camp and drug addiction camp, Provide the First Aids, Financial help program to only *Cancer* patients . Thus researcher found the total number of health based NGOs are 9 in Chandigarh region.

[1]

TABLE 4.7.
Educational Based NGOs
To evaluate the Programmes initiated by NGOs

Programs	NGOs
Academic Education	1
Computer learning course	1+1
Total	3

Source: Primary Data

As we can see in table 4.7. educational based programs are done by some NGOs. Educational based programs are Academic education. Computer learning course. Thus researcher found the total number of Educational based NGOs are 2. Which is too less as per requirement in each village.

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[1]www.Chandigarh.nic.in

TABLE 4.8.
Skills and Technical Skills Based NGOs
To Identify the Programmes initiated by NGOs

Programs	NGOs
Vocational Training (Theatre, readymade garments, Arts & Music and weaving)	1+1+1+1
Tailoring and Embroidery, Fulkari, Bedsheet, pillow cover, sarrophy etc.	1+1+1+1+1
Computer training (type writting)	1
Aachar making	1
Total	11

Source: Primary Data

Here, we can see that skills and technical skills are based upon as the priority upon village's people. In terms of technical skills researcher found the 5 NGOs and skills based programs like tailoring, embroidery, Fulkari, Bedsheets, pillow cover, Sarrophy, Aachar making etc.are done by 6 NGOs. Thus the total number of Skill and technical skills based NGOs are found 11 NGOs. In this section there is a found of high number of NGOs than other service sectors.

Objective 6

o To study their potential and ability to manage the rural development projects independently in-terms of planning, implementation, arrangement of funds, sustainability of projects etc. [2]
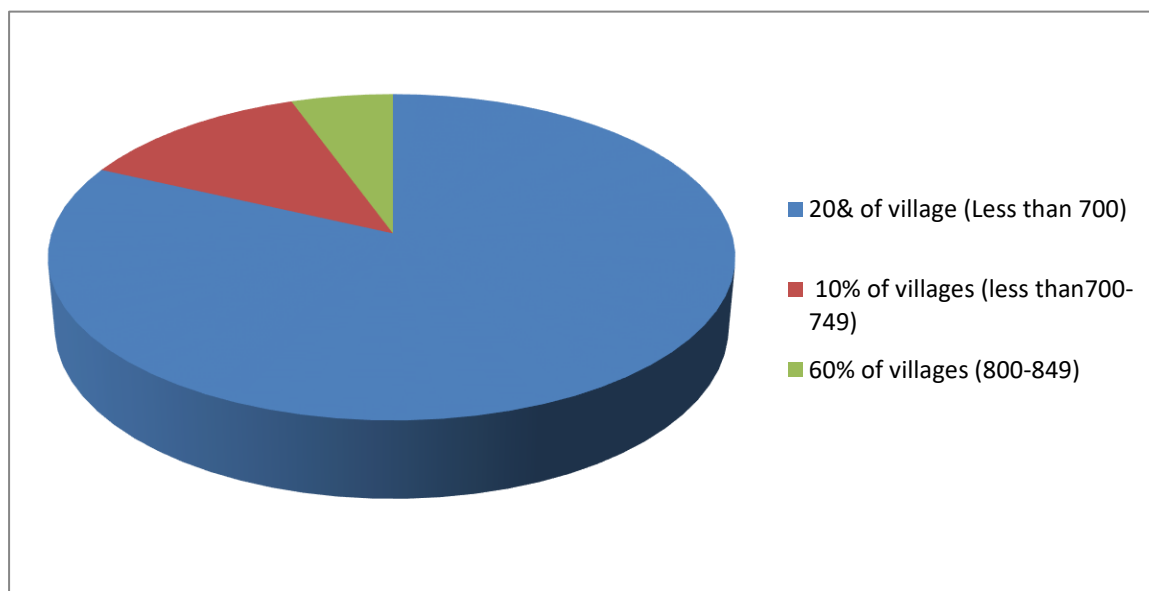
Interpretation

Government initialize the projects for the welfare of village people but some projects are initialize by NGOs themselves. All are projects are done by these types of NGOs. The projects are implementing by the NGOs according to the village's population. According to the village population NGOs will estimate the cost for per project and give the report to the government. Then Government provide the funds to

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[2]www.censusindia.com

implement the particular project within the time and space. Suppose in Chandigarh's village the population are 3,743 (approx.). It has shown in census based upon sex ratio like as :-

Sex ratio of Rural Population in Chandigarh by Ranges, 2011

TABLE 4.9.

To identify the total number of NGOs of Basic Social Services Out of All types of total number of NGOs in Chandigarh region.

3

Basic Social Services	Number of NGOs in Chandigarh	Average rate of total Number of NGOs in Chandigarh
Health	9	50
Education	2	50
Technical Skills	3	50
Skill (Vocational Training)	8	

Source: Primary Data

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[3]www.Chandigarh.nic.in

Here, Table 4.9. represents the to identify the total number of NGOs based uponBasic Social Services are calculated from Out of overall types of total number of NGOs (registered and non-registered) in Chandigarh region. Thus researcher analysized that health based social services are found (9) NGOs out of (50) NGOs, Educational based NGOs are (2) NGOs out of (50) NGOs and skills based NGOs are lie (8) and technical skill based NGOs are (3) out of (50) NGOs.

From this table researcher analyses that Skills and technical skills based NGOs are more than the other service sector because of skill and technical skills based projects are more initialize by Governments and Government provide the major help in form of funds so Skill and technical skills based are NGOs are more than the other Basic social services. In terms of health section most of the NGOs are run through Government doctors and most of the arrangement of funds are allocated by themselves in Chandigarh's village. Skills and technical skills based projects are mostly implemented at Khurd, Hallomajra adn Behlana villages.

In the educational sector, there is found of only (2) NGOs for disable or non-disable people. According to survey, there is a lot of need of fund to implement the educational project but government do not aware about it and all the funds are allocated through only banks which are not sufficient for to run the project at larger scale. The educational projects are most of run at Dhanas village in Chandigarh.

According to survey the researcher analyses that Government initializes the many projects like in health service sector like National Rural health mission, Environmental Awareness in Mullanpur village. These projects has implemented by NGOs with the help of estimated budget i.e. minimum Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12 lac. according to the time period and space. For implementing the project 90% financial help provide by Government and 10 % financial support provide by other agencies. A number of Welfare projects are done in between 2000 to 2010 time period. The main health issue are occurring in this region i.e.Female foeticide, and Delivery problem afterpregnancy. Some NGOsdesign the health plan to Doctors e.g Number of hospital bed, medicines, number of doctors, Anganwari, CSC, PSC. Like this. NGOs people

identifies the health issue only through survey. Thus they identify the a particular health issue from the grassroot level.

In Educational areas, One NGO i.e National Institute of Blind People. This NGO provide the Academic study to disable children who are under in between 6-18 years old. NGOs follows the Braille book and according to survey there was total number of students were found i.e.141in which 86 are male and 55 are females. This NGO covers the 70% population of Behlans, Daria , Mauli village. Another area in educational sector is highlight by Computer course. In survey NGO (REEDs) provide the expert computer international trainer i.e. that NGO provides the international Computer trainer comes from Polland and NGO arrange one Punjabi Assistance who interpret his/her language. This NGO provide the computer training program for under the age group of 15-20, 20-30, 30-50 at different-different time-period for different-different age group.

During survey, It is found that there are many NGOs based on technical skill and skill but unfortunately researcher found only One NGO because most of NGOs are built in North part of Chandigarh but researcher went to southern part of Chandigarh due to feasibility of time and space. Some of projects are done by NGO (REEDs) i.e. Baseline survey had the estimation ofbudget is 11.44 lac in the time period of 2013-14. Another projects like Training Programs by ATMA (2013-2014) had the estimation of 30 thousand, Soft component craft (2012-2013) implemented in 12.93 lac and Khadi Soft Cluster making (2007- 2012) implemented within 80 lac. This NGO had trained the persons 900 in which 500 males and 400 females approximately. What is the role of technical skill in women's life asked by researcher then the NGO's member said if 30 ladies are trained then 5 to 10 ladies are starting their own business in village. Thus this is the good impact on our society. This NGO was established in 1992.

Researcher chooses the specific time period during the research of Rural Development through NGOs in Chandigarh (190-2010). This is the specific time period when economic crises are highly emerged and government was handicapped in terms of planning and implementation of process of any welfare project. So Government need help for volunteers. Thus Government had been aware about NGO's social activities. So government initialize the plan and provide the fund to

NGOs and then NGOs implemented their projects within the short time of period. Thus the relationship in between NGOs and Government became so strong and NGOs became a strong chain in between village people and government at central level or state level.

After the research the assumptions which are set by researcher seems to be true and fulfilled through researcher's survey. During the time period (1990-2010) NGOs brought a lot of changes in their programmes/ schemes and implementation of process according to the new requirements of society . Like a NGO (National Institute for blind people) according them to when this NGO was started there one room was there but now there is found of a well being environment in terms of infrastructure, systematic management system etc. If there is found in changes in the availability of resources of the organizations, infrastructural support and human resources or manpower extensively vary according to strata of the NGOs.then what is effect on development can be predict as shown in above table 4.5. Researcher develop the progress rate in terms of development through Basic Social Services when they brought the changes during their implementation of their project.

It is assumption set up by researcher is that audit of funds measure the implementation of projects within the time and space. It is true to see the NGO (REEDs) in terms of technical skill or skills because 90-95 % government provide the financial support to NGO. So there is found that a more number of technical skill based NGOs in Chandigarh region. This basic social service sector is highly develop than the others social service sectors. Thus we can say that the second assumption is also true and fulfilled by researcher after the whole research.

Chapter –V

Conclusion and Suggestions

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) 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 basic social services. It works under some communities. NGOs has helping hands in form of Self help-group and liability group.

NGOs play an instrumental role in coalitions for global health research, such as the CGHRC. With a renewed sense of purpose and a common goal, NGOs and their partners intend to make strong and lasting inroads into reducing the disease burden of the world's most affected populations through effective research action. The training by the microfinance NGOs to the SHGs is also appreciable part in the society.

So this research project highlights the NGO's planning, implementation process, operating and monitoring their projects within the time and space. Through this project those programmes who are done by NGOs are analyzed into very systematic way through the charts and diagrams. In terms of rural development the progress rate done by NGOs in mathematical way.

NGOs play a great role to uplift the weaker section and deprived people of the society. They work for the weaker section people either disable or non-disable in terms of health security, education and to improve any skill for their livelihood .So the weaker section and deprived people like Orphan, handicapped people, disserted women etc. So they can live independently. Sometimes NGOs provide the shelter to Old people also. Thus we can say that NGOs always work for the society not for own purpose or and kind of greed for themselves. This project represents the a great detail upon NGOs Operation and to identify and testing their results about their achievement and goals in area of Chandigarh's village. Villages who are situate in North east part of Chandigarh is more develop than the southern part just due of more establishment of NGOs at that place.

So, In the end researcher wants to say that this project becomes very helpful to know the advantage of NGOs in the society. Our government always work for social welfare so it may be helpful for them to know the importance of NGOs and

how NGOs help the society from the grassroot level. This project creates the analytical skills to know the importance of NGOs in the society.

Suggestion:

In India the situation of NGOs become worst day by day due to lack of fund and unawareness view reflect from the side of government. NGOs work *for the society and by the society*. It means they help the society but with the help of other people which are promoted from the society but in today era, NGOs need for more helping hands from the society. NGOs face the challenges due to :

All the NGOs enlisted in the web portal are not recognised and are not members of our network.

- NGOs India has been disseminating the online identity by the Web pages of the NGOs to strengthen them and share their experience with other NGOs, groups and persons of society.
- Government should aware about the NGOs and provide the more funds for them.
- In Academic circle, students should engage and take the more participation in NGO's work. Thus we can say that youth participation is much importance to run the NGOs. So educational minister should aware about the term of NGOs and it should be make the compulsory subject base upon NGOs for all streams/ courses. Hence the students can take more and more interest in NGO's functioning programms.

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Appendix-I

Some photo graphs are there when researcher went into field for field survey.

Appendix-II

Researcher used to questionnaire method for data collection. So there is three types of questionnaire made by researcher i.e. Questionnaire for NGOs (in terms of Health), Questionnaire for NGOs (in terms of Education), and Questionnaire for NGOs (in terms of Technical Skill).

1. Questionnaire for NGOs (in terms of Health) :The data collected from Rural Institute for Health care.

2. Questionnaire for NGOs (in terms of Education) :The data collected from National Institute for Blind.

3. Questionnaire for NGOs (in terms of Technical Skill :The data collected from Rural Environment Enterprise. Dev.Society (REEDS).

4. Questionnaire for NGOs (in terms of Health) :The data collected from National Institute for Blind.

5. Questionnaire for NGOs (in terms of Health) : The data collected from Rural Environment Enterprise. Dev.Society (REEDS).

   // Only design the Health plan and to monitoring the doctor

6. Questionnaire for NGOs (in terms of Education) :The data collected from Rural Environment Enterprise.

   // Computer training Program in rural areas