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Study the profile of NGO (Vikas Sahyog Pratishthan) in relation to various developmental dynamics

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Abstract

The study was conducted in Chiplun and Sangmeshwar tehsil of Ratnagiri district of the Konkan region in Maharashtra, where the Vikas Sahyog Pratishthan is functioning. The data were collected from 120 beneficiaries were selected for the study. The information was collected by personal interview method with the help of specially designed schedule. The findings pertaining to various developmental dynamics used for the purpose of drawing the profile of the Pratishthan were the founder Shri. Datta Shankar Patil president of the Pratishthan and acquired degree of M.A., He and his co-workers decided to form the voluntary association for betterment of particularly weaker section of the society to give helping hand. Resources At the time of establishment Pratishthan had a capital of Rs. 82000/-, agriculture land of five acre and a mini bus and at present Pratishthan owns its office building and School. The Pratishthan was established in the year 1990. Organising body and structure has a board of management that plans, monitors and guides the implementation of various developmental programmes. Objectives of the Pratishthan were wished to paint the colourful and happy life of weaker section along with rural poor in Maharashtra state. Pratishthan has rightly chosen the strategy of concerted efforts in a cluster of villages. Financial Management Financial assistance received by the Pratishthan from various sources are Swiss aid, Rangoowala foundation and Maharashtra govt. These grants are been used for projects implemented by the Pratishthan in welfare of the society. Analytical framework for evaluating developmental efforts made by Vikas Sahyog Pratishthan. Aspects of Planning stage were Goals, Objectives, Resource acquisition (Human/Natural), Market scope, Coalition building, Risk management. Aspects of Implementation were Planning, Monitoring and Review, Structure, Leadership, Motivational Rewards, Agencies and beneficiaries, group development and People selection.

Keywords: NGO, developmental dynamics, Vikas Sahyog Pratishthan

Introduction

Voluntary Organizations play a vital role in implementation of various development programmes in participatory mode. They mobilize people for constructive community work and often reach the most marginalized and Vulnerable sections of society and contribute to the socio-economic development of the country, with much wider outreach. Voluntarism is a long cherished tradition which has been encouraged by the Government of India since independence. The Government has launched a number of schemes to implement various developmental projects, wherein concerned departments/ministries provide grant-in-aid to voluntary organizations to carry out welfare and development activities.

After independence, the voluntary sector has been given due importance right from the beginning of five year plans. The major recognition was given in the third five year plan. The third five year plan emphasized that "the concept of public cooperation is related to the much larger sphere of voluntary action in which the initiative and organizational responsibility rest completely with the people and their leaders, and does not rely on legal sanctions or the power of the state for achieving its aims. In the fourth and fifth five year plan, voluntary sector was not given much attention. But again in the sixth five year plan, the idea of participation of people's organizations was recognized. In October 2000 during the mid-term review of the ninth five year plan some successful and sustainable projects undertaken by voluntary organizations were documented and problems in the performance of central and state plans were also identified.

Role of NGOs remained positive in raising awareness about the Human and legal right, women empowerment, provision of services health, education, poverty alleviation, emergency, rehabilitation and human development role. The Voluntary Organizations should be encouraged in the functional areas of education, health, Nutrition, women and child development, awareness generation, environment, Human rights, employment generation, techno vocational training, promotion of cooperatives, culture and sports, strengthening

traditional Panchayat and social Values to assist in countering militancy and promote national integration etc. with necessary safeguards and with a particular focus on those areas, where voluntary action is still thinly spread. NGO involvement in service delivery of poverty reduction programs is partly because of the increased need for efficiency in the provision of public services and donor insistence on value for money. NGOs also assert that they are in a unique position to facilitate community empowerment because they are nearer to the poor and utilize participatory approaches. The news in "THE HINDU" – New Delhi, December 6, 2010 says– "Planning Commission seeks inputs from NGOs, social groups for 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017)". The role of NGOs has been very important in formulating policies, giving inputs and suggestions right from the First Five Year Plan till date. Vikas Sahyog Pratishthan (means Development Collaboration Foundation) is a collective of 15 grassroots organizations and individuals that are primarily working on the developmental issues of the poor and deprived sections of society in Maharashtra State.

The study mainly aimed at drawing the profile of Pratishthan in relation to developmental dynamics. It also intended to bring forward the progress made by the Pratishthan over the years. An attempt was also made to analyze the role played by the Pratishthan in rural development. The study also envisaged obtaining the opinion of farmers about the Pratishthan. The study would be suggestive to policy makers and voluntary organisation in having introspective look about the policies of developmental dynamics and deciding the strategies for involvement of beneficiaries in the various developmental programmes in the region. Vikas Sahyog Pratishthan has been working with various support organizations and part of different networks operating at local, national and international level.

Material and methods

The present study was under taken in Chiplun and Sangmeshwar tehsil of Ratnagiri district of the Konkan region in Maharashtra. From these two tahsils 8 villages and 5 villages from each tehsil respectively. The all villages from Chiplun and Sangmeshwar tehsil of Ratnagiri district were selected for the research study. The data was collected with the structured interview schedule from randomly selected 120 farmers according to convenience and objectives of the study. The data were tabulated and processed through the primary and secondary tables. S.D., Mean, Frequency and percentage these statistical tools were used.

Result and discussion

Profile of Vikas Sahyog Pratishthan in relation to developmental dynamic

The findings pertaining to various developmental dynamics used for the purpose of drawing the profile of the Pratishthan are given and discussed in this part.

The founder

Shri. Datta Shankar Patil is the president of the Pratishthan. He was born in 1949 in a middle class Maratha family. He acquired degree of M.A (Master of Art).

Background behind establishment and tradition

Shri. Datta Shankar Patil after completing the higher studies thought to create massive social development movement, from this idea voluntary organization was the result. The main aim was to empower the weaker section of society. It was

only possible through constructive and practical approach of overall development of rural masses. With the helping hand of various personalities he established the voluntary organization to fight against social issues in various region of Maharashtra state. It was realized that various developmental programmes are implemented by government, but no specific plan for weaker section of Konkan region was in function. Another reason for establishment of it was migration of the people from Konkan region to Mumbai and other metropolitan cities. Mr. Patil and his team visited many villages to understand the problems of the rural people. As our country is a prominently agriculture oriented, in various part of the society the strata of people was observed by the founder. It was so stranger that the rural communities are divided into various levels of rich and poor. Day by day it was increasing thus Shri. Datta Patil and his co-workers decided to form the voluntary association for betterment of particularly weaker section of the society to give helping hand.

Resources

At the time of establishment the Pratishthan had a capital of Rs. 82000/-, agriculture land of five acre and a mini bus. At present the Pratishthan owns its office building at Chiplun and School at Murdav village in Sangmeshwar tehsil of Ratnagiri district.

Year of establishment

The Pratishthan was established in the year 1990. The registration of the Pratishthan under Society Registration Act 1960, Mumbai Public Trust Act 1950, Foreign Contribution Regulation Act 1976. Donations are exempted under section 80-G of Income Tax Act 1950.

Organising body and structure

The Pratishthan has a board of management that plans, monitors and guides the implementation of various developmental programmes. The particulars of the board of management are given in Table 1.

Table 1: List of Organizing body and structure of Vikas Sahyog Pratishthan.

S. No.	Name	Age	Designation
1	Datta Shankar Patil	68	President
2	Vaishali Raj Patil	62	Secretary
3	Rajan Raghunath Indulkar	60	Treasurer
4	Hemangi Milind Joshi	45	Member
5	Ashatai Deshmukh	71	Member
6	Anil Raibhan Borkar	58	Member
7	Mohan Dadaji Surve	52	Chief Executive Officer

It is seen from Table 1 that, the board of management was constituted of experienced individual coming from various walk of life. It is observed that the members of board are ready to serve the rural and depressed section of society. It helps the Pratishthan in ensuring better utilization of resources. The activities of the Pratishthan are being guided by a panel of honorary advisors.

Further the Pratishthan had taken due care of seeking advice from the knowledgeable and eminent personalities in different fields. This might have been providing a sound base to the Pratishthan programmes and leading it on the right path.

Objectives of the Pratishthan

- To support and facilitate issue based process identification of local and grass root level as initiated by

civil society organisation and supporting them as per necessity in Advocacy, research, documentation, finance etc.

- ii) Development and implementation of social welfare schemes for rural poor in Maharashtra.
- iii) To strengthen civil society organizations to strengthen their capacities and systems. Financial and non-financial support, legal compliances/framework, organizational and institutional development and Human Resource development etc.
- iv) Improvement and extension work in the field of education, health and social welfare for fulfilment of the above mentioned objectives.

The perusal of the aims and objectives of the Pratishtan reveals that the Pratishtan was established with an objective of upliftment of backward sections of the society and to fulfil overall rural development. It also aimed at improvement in the fields of education, gender sensitization and social welfare for which various activities were thought of. Thus, it can be said that the Pratishtan wished to paint the colourful and happy life of weaker section along with rural poor in Maharashtra state.

Area of operation

The present area of operation of the Pratishtan is shown in Table no 2.

Table 2: Details of the jurisdiction of the Pratishtan

S. No	District	Taluka	No. of villages
1	Ratnagiri	Chiplun	08
		Sangmeshwar	05
2	Raigad	Panvel	04
		Mangaon	03
3	Sindhudurg	Kankvali	07
		Kudal	05
4	Buldhana	Lonar	10
		Sindhked Raja	04
5	Amravati	Aravi	05
		Morshi	03
		Varud	02

It is seen from Table.2 that, the activities of the Pratishtan were carried out in 56 villages from Ratnagiri, Raigad, Sindhudurg, Buldhana and Amravati districts. The all villages from Chiplun and Sangmeshwar tehsil of Ratnagiri district were selected for the research study.

Pratishtan has rightly chosen the strategy of concerted efforts in a cluster of villages. This can help to other villages as role model for development.

Table 4: Points to be considered while planning and implementation various activities.

S. No.	Aspects	Points to be considered
A. Planning stage		
1.	Goals	Encompassing all living situations of rural people.
2.	Objectives	Specific to land and land based activities.
3.	Resource acquisition (Human/Natural)	i. locally available
		ii. external
		iii. internal
4.	Market scope	i. local market
		ii. internal market
		iii. external market
5.	Coalition building	i. Village institutions
		ii. Other NGOs
		iii. Panchayat raj institutions
		iv. Government departments

Financial Management

Finance is a limiting factor in the functioning of the voluntary organizations. However the Pratishtan has tapping various sources for seeking financial assistance. The particulars of the financial assistance received by the Pratishtan from various sources are furnished in following table.

Table 3: Financial assistance received by the Pratishtan from various sources.

S. No.	Financing agency	Financial Assistance (Rs.in lakh)	
		Amount	%
1	Swiss aid	52.00	29.05
2	Rangoonwala foundation	31.00	17.32
3	Dorabji Tata trust	11.00	6.16
4	Maharashtra govt.	22.00	12.29
5	Youth action aid	18.00	10.05
6	American India foundation	26.00	14.52
7	Yashwantrao Chavan academy of development administration.	19.00	10.61
	Total	179.00	100.0

It is seen from Table 3, that the Pratishtan had received the financial assistance of 179.00 lakh for their different developmental activities. Maximum (29.05 per cent) of the assistance was received from Swiss aid followed by the Rangoonwala foundation (17.32 per cent), American India Foundation (14.52 per cent), Maharashtra govt. (12.29 per cent), Yashwantrao Chavan academy of development administration (10.61 per cent), Youth action aid (10.05 per cent) and Dorabji Tata trust (6.16 per cent).

It is observed that the Pratishtan has been receiving funds from various government and non-government agencies even outside country. This itself speaks about the good image of the Pratishtan in the country and overall world. These grants are been used for projects implemented by the Pratishtan in welfare of the society.

Analytical framework

An analytical framework for evaluating developmental efforts made by Vikas Sahyog Pratishtan is given in Table 4.

Information pertaining to analytical framework designed by Vikas Sahyog Pratishtan for planning and implementing the rural development programmes was found both at agencies level and at village level. The Pratishtan gives serious thought while preparing a blue print of development of specific area.

		v. Research institutes
		vi. Foreign agencies
6.	Risk management	i. Natural hazards
		ii. Non cooperation
		iii. Finance
		iv. Market fluctuations
		v. Government policy fluctuations.
B. Implementation		
1.	Planning	i. Bottom up approach
		ii. Macro level
		iii. Micro level
2.	Monitoring and Review	i. Regular inspection
		ii. Close supervision
		iii. Periodical meetings
3.	Structure	i. Broad based
		ii. Advisory body at top
		iii. Board of directors
		iv. Village development councils
		v. Field workers
		vi. Demonstrator beneficiaries
4.	Leadership	i. Local cosmopolite
		ii. Local professional
		iii. Outsiders
5.	Motivational Rewards	i. Incentives to beneficiaries
		ii. Incentives to village institutions.
		iii. Recognition to individuals
		iv. Recognition to organizations
6.	Agencies and beneficiaries, group development	i. Identification of existing groups and agencies.
		ii. Formation of new groups and agencies.
		iii. Involvement of groups and agencies in planning and implementation.
7.	People selection	i. Resource poor are as beneficiaries.
		ii. Resource rich as demonstrators.

The main aim was to empower the weaker section of society and for betterment of particularly weaker section of the society to give helping hand. Resources were capital of Rs. 82000/-, agriculture land of five acre and a mini bus it was at the time of establishment & at present its own office building and School. It is observed that the members of board are ready to serve the rural and depressed section of society. Organizing body and structure helps in plans, monitors and guides the implementation of various developmental programmes and the Pratishtan in ensuring better utilization of resources and organization leading it on the right path. The perusal of the aims and objectives of the Pratishtan reveals that upliftment of backward sections of the society and to fulfill overall rural development. Pratishtan has rightly chosen the strategy of concerted efforts in a cluster of villages. This can help to other villages as role model for development. Pratishtan has been receiving funds from various government and non-government agencies even outside country and these grants are been used for projects implemented by the Pratishtan in welfare of the society. An analytical framework for evaluating developmental efforts made by Vikas Sahyog Pratishtan and the Pratishtan gives serious thought while preparing a blue print of development of specific area.

Conclusion

In this research concluded that, probe into profile of the beneficiaries and their awareness and opinion about the Pratishtan and its programme revealed that the beneficiaries were mostly the resource poor farmers. They were aware of the programmes and activities of the Pratishtan and good opinion about pratishtan and its work. The beneficiaries had expressed the desire that the Pratishtan should work for income generating activities. The office bearers of the

Pratishtan should considered the expectations of the beneficiaries and should plan implement the programme according.

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