

**A PROFILE OF  
NON - GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS  
IN TAMIL NADU**

BY

**MUTHULAKSHMI .K.**



A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE AVINASHILINGAM INSTITUTE FOR HOME SCIENCE  
AND HIGHER EDUCATION FOR WOMEN (DEEMED UNIVERSITY) COIMBATORE-43  
IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF  
MASTER OF SCIENCE IN HOME SCIENCE EXTENSION EDUCATION

**MAY 1996**

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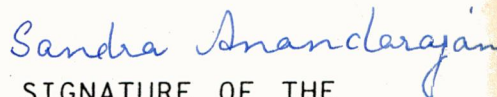
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# Introduction

## INTRODUCTION

Man is gregarious animal and group action comes naturally to him. Instinctively, human beings have existed throughout centuries in small village communities, self-sufficient and self-reliant and firmly funded on a variety of voluntary organizations with totally different but generally not mutually conflicting objectives and purposes. All of them subserve a system which has the over all objective of service to themselves and to fellow human beings (Chandra Mowli, 1990).

Volunteering is an individual's spontaneous desire to serve in a designated capacity willingly and with no constraint or guarantee of reward.

Volunteering in the context of social welfare refers to an individual's spontaneous desire to help a fellow human being overcome a handicap or problem which is perceived to be a hindrance in the latter's well being. (Phadke, 1995).

The volunteer chooses to help others out of his free will and not out of any compulsions. His action is free from expectation of any material reward for his services.

The mainspring of volunteer effort is an instinctive discomfort in responses to human suffering and a readiness to alleviate it. In the context of a great many types of unmet human needs, there is a wide variety of tasks which volunteers select. Similarly, the kind of satisfaction volunteers seek to get out of volunteering also depends on

many factors such as their own personality development and life situations.

The very spontaneity and inherent emotional drive of volunteers impart a unique quality to this human resource which builds bridges of human understanding amongst people and gives them strength to overcome formidable difficulties.

Persons who wish to volunteer are touched by human suffering in various forms and feel compelled to their bit in eliminating it and bringing some happiness to the less fortunate fellow beings. This universal humanitarian sentiment may at times be rooted in a religious or ideological commitment, which perceives service to human beings as a means of achieving a spiritual or social objective and prompts volunteers in turn to organizations having similar goals. In some cases, the process may be reversed, in the sense, that membership of certain organizations may prompt them to undertake certain volunteer activities. Persons of all ages and from widely varying socio-economic background are represented among volunteers. Volunteering is certainly not a prerogative of only the affluent classes. In fact programs for severely disadvantaged communities often prefer volunteers who belong to the same or similar social backgrounds rather than volunteers from better off situations because the former have an advantage in terms of greater credibility and trust among the beneficiaries (Sindhu Phadke, 1995).

Voluntary agencies have a long history of active involvement in the promotion of human welfare and well being. Lord Beveridge called them 'a private enterprise for social progress'. Voluntary agencies came into existence spontaneously, voluntarily and without any compulsion or control to fulfill the particular needs of some groups of people. These agencies are flexible and possess the virtues of human service with dedication. Voluntary action is the life and blood of democracy. Their programme covers diverse range of functions embracing human welfare. The programmes of voluntary organizations include the strictly professional, specialised and technical organizations, broadly based associations of persons or groups organized for a particular purpose. Many voluntary organizations at national level are linked with international federations or associations. There are many which though not directly involved in social welfare administration, indirectly influence the promotion of the programmes of social welfare administration.

A voluntary agency may be defined as "An organization that is administered by an autonomous board which holds meetings, collects funds for its support, chiefly, from private sources and expends money, whether with or without paid workers, in conducting a programme directly primarily to furthering the public health by providing health services or health education or by advancing research or

legislation for health, or by a combination of these activities. (Goel and Jain, 1988).

Voluntary organizations are functioning in almost all the countries of the world. In some countries, voluntary services have played an important role in stimulating and initiating the development of social services while in other countries they have given leadership in promoting the establishment and progressive extension of Government responsibilities.

In India, voluntary action by individuals, communities and organizations has existed from ancient days. India developed a unique tradition of social work through the inbuilt mechanism of providing security to members through the joint family system, kinship and other supporting social structure. The role of the state has varied in the past from indifference to benevolent interest depending upon the interest of individual rulers. For instance Emperor Ashoka organized a group of volunteers called 'Gopas' for social welfare work. During Gupta period, the state had established for the amelioration and training of handicapped persons.

During the Mughal period the state had separate departments to supervise charity and endowment to the poor. Community support rather than the state benevolence was the mainstay of voluntary agencies throughout the centuries

preceding independence. Whether the case was an individual in distress or an emergency caused by a famine or flood, the voluntary agencies were the first to initiate social services. During the British period, some eminent political and social leaders set up a network of voluntary agencies mostly geared towards removing the social disabilities and barrier to development. These agencies became more active during the Gandhian era.

In the post-independence period, Government became committed to prompt social welfare. The measures to achieve objectives of a welfare state have been enshrined in several articles of the constitution.

An analysis of information with regard to voluntary organizations in the 19 states/union territories reveals that on the whole, there has been an enormous increase in their number all over the country during the last 30 years, though the extent of increase varies from state to state and region to region.

While there is an increasing number of these organizations, it is imperative to examine as to how far these voluntary efforts have borne fruits. With this in mind, the study has been undertaken with the following objectives:

1. To understand the administrative set up of the various organizations.

2. To elicit information about the activities and programmes in operation.
3. The problems faced and future plans of these organizations.

# Review of Literature

## II REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The literature pertaining to this study is studied under the following heads:

- A. Voluntary Organizations and Development
- B. Role of Voluntary Action in Rural Development
- C. Research Inputs

### A. **Voluntary Organizations and Development**

A Voluntary organizations, properly speaking is an organization which whether its workers are paid or unpaid, is initiated and governed by its own members without external control (Lord Beveridge, 1947; Sundaram, 1986, Dhillon and Sangha, 1995).

A voluntary organisation is an agency organized or unorganized, structured or unstructured which works for welfare of a community in any given area of its own volition. It may be just an individual or a collection of individuals or it may have a more formal structure. It is actually a group of well trained, committed persons, living in a area of activity and dealing and interacting with the villagers (Prabhakaran, 1992; Dhillon and Sanga, 1995).

According to Brown "Voluntary organizations are institutional bridges across a multifaceted society. (Suresh and Molly Joseph, 1990).

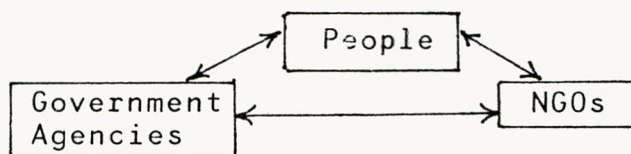
Voluntary organizations are closer to people than the public administrative systems because these organisations reflect the culture values and sensitivity of the people (Kaul, 1982).

In a developing country like India, Government itself cannot shoulder all the responsibility of catering to the needs of the people as it has multifacious roles to perform, there is need for support agencies in order to bring social welfare programmes closer to the target groups.

In a vast country like India, characterized by such problems as high rate of illiteracy, ignorance, superstitions, poverty, unemployment and similar socio-economic problems, the existence of voluntary organisation is seen as a great source of moral and managerial strength in supplementing the efforts of the Government. (Gurusamy, 1995).

Of course, voluntary agencies cannot expect to create structures parallel to those of the state, nor can act as a substitute in the provision of services that are recognized as state responsibility. Rather, as change agents, they can provide complementary and supplementary services to the people because the common aim is development of people and areas. Here is the picture of linkage between people and change agents.

#### Linkage between people and change agents



Malcolm Adiseshiah, says "the activity which the voluntary agencies and only voluntary agencies can handle in

the organisation of the poor to fight for their rights and ensure that benefits and provisions for them, really reach them, and are not appropriated as are today by non poor."

The pre-independence era did not give very much importance to the rural life, as the priority was freedom. During the early decades of century, poet Tagore carried out rural construction work at Sriniketan in 1921. Mahatma Gandhi initiated the process of transformation of socio-economic life at seva gram around 1931, based on the ideology of truth and non-violence. But the post independence era attached immense importance to rural life at all levels. During the beginning of 70s rural development attracted a heavy budget. (Mallk, 1995).

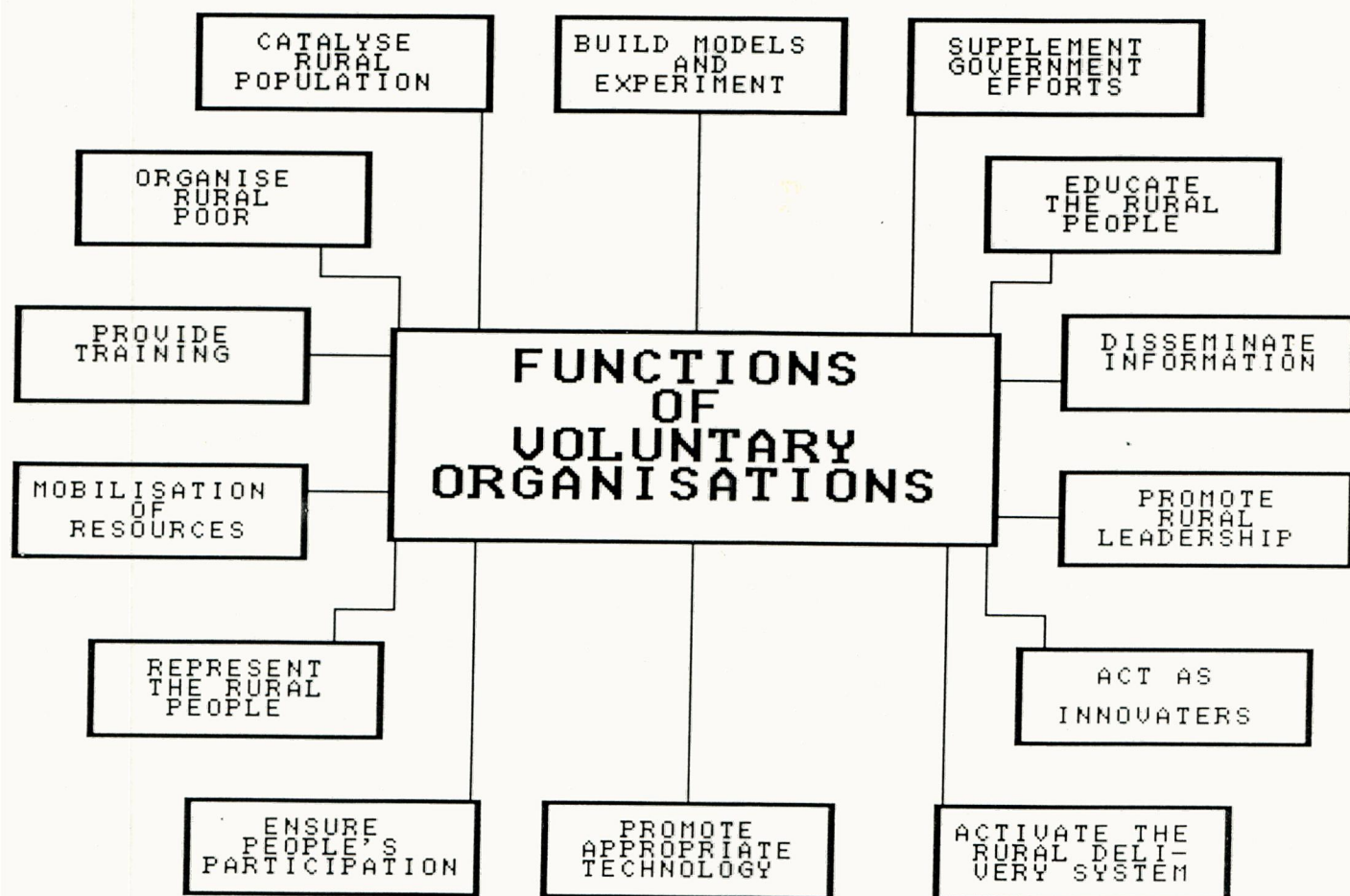
During the seventh five year plan, serious efforts have been made to involve voluntary organisations in various development programmes particularly in the planning and implementation of various development programmes. The role of voluntary organizations in implementation of development is seen presently in terms of

- a. Being the eyes and ears of the people at village level
- b. Supplementing governmental efforts so as to offer the rural poor with choices and alternatives
- c. Activating the delivery system and making it effective at the village level
- d. Disseminating information

- e. Showing how village and indigenous resources could be used, how human resources rural skills and local knowledge grossly under utilized at present could be used for their own development
- f. Demystifying technology and bringing it to a simpler form to the rural poor
- g. Training a cadre of grass root workers who believe in professionalising voluntarism.
- h. Mobilizing financial resources from within the communities with a view to making communities stand on their own feet.
- i. To set an example. It should be possible for the voluntary organisations to adopt simple innovative, flexible and inexpensive means with less limited resources to reach a large number with less overheads and with greater community participation
- j. To mobilise and organise the poor and encourage them to demand quality services, and impose a community system of accountability on the performance of village level Government functionaries (Desai Vasant, 1988; and Mallk 1995 (Fig 1)).

Voluntary agencies have been classified into seven categories by J.B.Singh.

- i. CHARITY: Giving food, clothing, medicine, arms in cash and kind, land, buildings etc.



(Anantharaja Kumar, 1995)

Figure - 1

- ii. WELFARE: Providing facilities for education, health, drinking water, roads, communications etc.
- iii. RELIEF: Responding to call of duties during natural calamities like floods, drought, earth quakes and man made calamities like refugee influx, ravages of wars etc.
- iv. REHABILITATION: Continuing and follow up of the work in areas struck by calamities and starting activities durable in nature.
- v. SERVICES: Building up infrastructure in depressed backward areas. Tractor hiring services, providing or facilitating credit, supply of seeds, fertilizers, technical know how etc.
- vi. DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT AROUND HUMAN BEINGS: Socio-economic transformation on area basis covering all people in a given area of concentrating only a particular group of people normally neglected and in need help.
- vii. DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN BEINGS: Conscious raising, awakening conscience, organising, recording of priorities to suit social justice, rendering the past and opening doors to opportunities to the oppressed and the exploited.

The voluntary agencies generally follow four clearcut strategies, as pointed out by J.B.Singh. There are:

STRATEGY I: Simple charity, supplementing welfarism of the state

STRATEGY II: Encouraging people's participation and in implementing programmes launched by

the Government for larger benefit of the community or village.

STRATEGY III: Involving people in programme planning, raising resources, implementing activities and sharing fruits of development.

STRATEGY IV: Conscience instilling and organising people enabling them to demand and undertake planning and implementation of development programmes beneficial to them.

Development is a process by which a society transforms its institutions in ways that enhance the ability of its people to mobilise and manage resources to produce sustainable and justly distributed benefits consistent with their own aspirations (Taneja and Sharma, 1988).

In all comprehension, it should encompass not only the material and financial side of people's lives, but as a multi-dimensional one that acts upon the people's lives, involving the reorganisation and reorientation of the entire economic and social systems. This also would mean that besides improving their income and productivity, it involves the changes in the institutional, social and administrative structures as also in their popular attitudes and their customs and beliefs.

So, today the idea of development is not understood as economic growth, rather, sound economic activities ought to aim at satisfying the rational human needs in such a manner that the elements like social, cultural, moral, political, spiritual and economic are enriched.

Voluntary action stimulated and promoted by voluntary agencies engaged in development play a significant role at the grass root level in the Indian Social Milieu. The success of rural development depends upon the active participation of the people through self help organisations. The voluntary organisations involve people in the developmental process and relate themselves to working with people. This means that their main plan is to generate self-confidence and self help and independence among the people of the community in which they operate. They substantiate the efforts of government with regard to provision of social welfare through rural development programmes planned for this purpose.

#### **B. ROLE OF VOLUNTARY ACTION IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

Voluntary action for rural development, one must remember, supplements governmental efforts in the field in many significant ways. It enlarges the scope of rural development plan by independently formulating its own activities, based on its own perception of rural needs. Voluntary organisations are the apt ones to mobilise

villagers inclined for constructive work. They are best suited to channel their spare time and energy and by doing so they foster the growth of leadership at various levels of the rural society.

Voluntary action in India is verily as old as the emergence organised society itself. It originated as pure philanthropy or charity and this motivation has sustained the effort all through history, though other influences have also emerged of late leading to establishment of many voluntary bodies. (Kulkarni, 1969 and Ghosh, 1993).

The need for voluntary action is self-evident, and India has recognised it since the early days of its Independence. The First Five Year Plan provided Rs.4 crore for assistance by the Central Government for voluntary organisations.

Being small and autonomous voluntary agencies have a flexibility of approach in ensuring the needs of rural populace. They can develop and adopt a work culture which is readily understood by the villagers. Because their operation is very much dependent upon local people they have the ability to mobilise people and work collectively. The voluntary agencies are committed to the concept of planned and directed social change through people's participation. Hence, the real and everlasting socio economic development of rural people has been put into practice into the areas where they are engaged to fulfill their commitment (Gurusamy, 1995).

The process of rural development must start from the people spontaneously by taking stock of the problems, microplanning with the systematic assessment of the resources of people/area and synchronisation of these two by the efforts of the people themselves stimulated through voluntary agencies. The fulfilment of basic needs of the people and creation of community infrastructure must be given top priority to do this the people must be brought under the fold of social action groups like youth club, mahalir mandram, small farmers development society, agricultural labour welfare society, rural artisans guild etc through the efforts of voluntary agencies.

The voluntary agencies are the non-governmental and non-profitable agencies. The basic principle of voluntary agencies towards rural development is to help the people to help themselves, not merely give relief but to facilitate release of potentialities of the people. To that extent voluntary agencies play the role of an enabler, helper, facilitator, transformer and a catalyst. Voluntary agencies can arouse social consciousness, educate the people and create a favourable climate of environment for people's collective and cooperative action, identify socio-economic problems and needs of the rural people and areas. The voluntary agencies can organise new programmes to meet new needs and better ways of meeting old needs and experiments with new techniques in bringing about change in people's

beliefs, faiths, practices, attitudes etc. (Chowdry, 1978; and Harichandran, 1988).

The role of voluntary organisations in rural development has been recognised and considered vital because of the following reasons:

1. Government alone cannot mobilise resources needed for meeting people's needs.
2. The quality and efficiency of government sponsored programmes increase when the people are involved in programme planning and implementation.
3. Voluntary organisations complement very well the development efforts of government in terms of geographic and programme needs.
4. They have first hand experience and knowledge of local needs, problems and resources at local level.
5. They are closer to the minds and hearts of the people.
6. Commitment and zeal of voluntary action.
7. Voluntary sector is more responsive and can operate with greater flexibility. (Dhilion and Hansara, 1995).

The background, aims, motivation, ideology, legal status, dedication, level of operation, work programmes, personnel, funding sources and government control differ from one organisation to another. All voluntary organisations are involved in development work in one way or the other, but they exhibit marked differences in the extent, direction and quality of their involvement. (Narayana, 1991).

The operational strategy of the voluntary organisations should focus on involving the people from the very beginning in the planning and implementation of the projects. The steps involved in an exercise in participatory development are time consuming and patience testing. (Maithani, 1995).

Before considering a plan for the development that will have an impact on the lives of the poor, it is necessary to do adequate preparatory work. The preparatory work will include contacting the people, involving those who are to benefit in consideration of what their needs are, collecting some basic data, assessing the needs of the people and securing community support base for the development initiatives. It is important that the plan is directed towards fulfilling needs felt and expressed by the people and which are of major importance to them.

The best way to find out what people want and what they see as possible solutions to their problems is to approach and ask them. It is also the way for creating awareness and willingness among people to take part in any action that follows. But in order to know what people want and what they feel as likely solution of their problems, it is necessary to establish first a common ground of understanding with the people through mutual respect; warm and cordial behaviour and imparting attitude. There is bound to be conflicting interests in the community. It requires

skill, sincerity and undisputed integrity to bring about unreserved consensus in development particularly for the greater benefit of the poorer sections. Whatever the difficulties it is important to ensure steadfast community support for any development project.

Voluntary organisations can play the following constructive roles in the field of rural development.

1. Helping an identification of potential beneficiaries of different schemes of rural development, their proper selection and other relevant problems.
2. To set up training centres and raise funds to run its activities.
3. To establish contact with similar organisations in various countries to facilitate the work of voluntary agencies in India.

### **C. Research Inputs**

A study was conducted by Mathew.P.M. and Nair M.S. on Women Organisations and women's interest in Kerala state with the objective of evaluating the performance of major women's organisations in the state in terms of structure, functions, activities and overall orientation from a historical perspective. The scope of the study includes Women's Organisation that are limited with political parties, economic organisations such as co-operatives and economic-cum-welfare oriented organisations such as Mahila Sangam and Social Centres. The findings of the study reveal the fact

that women's Co-operative have relatively weaker administrative structure and with regard to conscientization of women to improve their social status.

Miss. V. Dorothy Malarvizhi studied on "A Plan for organising rural women through voluntary agencies in Anna District" in the year 1989 with the objectives of understanding the organisational set up and activities of selected Mahila Mandals and analysing the participation of rural women in the programmes and activities of Mahila Mandals. It focusses on the facts influencing the functioning of organisations, besides understanding its structure, their functions and constraints being faced by these organisations. It reveals that the members do not seem to be contented with the benefits, for the package consists of more of educational and cultural activities and nutrition and health programmes to some extent. The study points out that Mahila Mandal is an important organisation of rural women bringing about changes in their social and economic life. Hence, Voluntary organisations should organise more and more Mahila Mandals.

Study was undertaken by V. Joshura Inbaraj on "Towards developing an evaluation techniques with reference to a selected programme of voluntary organisation in Anna District" in the year 1989, with the objectives of reviewing the existing method of evaluating the health programmes implemented by voluntary organisations in Anna District. The

study concludes that a meaningful assessment of the programmes implemented by voluntary agencies would help to strengthen the activities and to become powerful agents for ensuring rural development in all its multi-dimensional aspects.

R.K. Helendevi conducted a study at village Andro of Imphal, East Block, Manipur in the year 1987 on the impact of voluntary action among scheduled caste. The study revealed that voluntary agency played an important role as a change agent amongst scheduled caste people to uplift their socio-economic, educational conditions and to claim a rightful place for them in modern society. The voluntary agency as a social change agent enabled the people to achieve this end through their own action with the establishment of forum of voluntary action for various segments in this village.

A study conducted by Radhakumari, K.G. on social commitment a comparative study between industrial workers and voluntary agency workers in the year 1990 with the objectives of understanding the concept of social commitment prevailing in different groups of respondents. The study points out that it is the need of the time to create an atmosphere in society which would produce in great number of people, almost by impulse, those actions which promote an integral development of every individual and the total welfare of all.

Sabarmatee in her study on the "Major areas of support by a foreign non-governmental donor agency to

selected voluntary agencies for rural development with special reference to OXFAM in Orissa" in the year 1990, with the objectives of analysing the criteria used by OXFAM in the selection of and consistence of various voluntary agencies and their projects. The study was conducted in Orissa and a donor agency OXFAM and its partner voluntary agencies were selected for study purposes. Pretested, structured questionnaire was mailed to collect data. The voluntary agencies reported that it is difficult to obtain funds from Government agencies. They face problem like bureaucratic interventions, delayed sanctions, inadequacy of funds etc. While receiving funds from Government bodies whereas majority of them do not face any problem at all while receiving fund from foreign donors. The study points out that foreign funding, however is not disadvantages if properly utilised for the development of the people.

A study on the "Role of Voluntary organisations in uplifting the poor" was studied by Mohanambal, L. With the objectives of studying the existing voluntary organisations in Coimbatore taluk and pursuing the programmes of 10 selected voluntary organisations and offering constructive suggestions for better functioning and better utilisation of voluntary organisations. The study points out the voluntary organisations have great scope in organising and channelising the resources, men, material and money, of the society and hence they should work in those collaboration with other

agencies working with Governmental Agencies and Educational Institutions who have synonymous objectives of uplifting downtrodden, disabled and depressed. Effective coordination with an apex body would bring about successful results in the community.

A study by Nithya, N.R. on "Rehabilitation For street Children by the NGOs in Tamil Nadu" in the year 1995, with the objectives of understanding the organisational set up and functioning of the NGOs working with street children and examine the rehabilitation measures extended for street children by the NGOs. The study points out the reasons for living on the streets and children's problems, and general details about NGOs, rehabilitation measures undertaken by NGOs, and their future plans. The study concludes that the street children who are shunned by the society and outcasted can become worthy and productive citizens with self esteem and respect, when the NGOs provide them with a combination of psychological and economic inputs for rehabilitation.

# Methodology

### III METHODOLOGY

The methodology adopted for the present study on "A Profile of Non-Governmental Organizations in Tamil Nadu" involves the following steps:

- A. Selection of the Area
- B. Selection of the Sample
- C. Selection of the Method
- D. Collection of the Data and
- E. Analysis and Interpretation of Data

#### **A. Selection of the Area:**

Three districts in Tamil Nadu namely Coimbatore, Madurai, Kamaraj and Madras city were selected for this study. (Fig.2)

Convenience and approachability were the major reasons for the selection of the locale concerned.

#### **B. Selection of the Sample**

'Selection is that part of the Universe which we select for the purpose of investigation' (Gupta, 1990).

'A sample is a portion, selected from the population or universe' (Wilkinson and Bhandarker, 1986).

The addresses of the non-governmental organizations in all the four areas of study were obtained from different sources such as district collectorate, CAPART and from the records maintained by the Avinashilingam Deemed

# DISTRICTS IN TAMILNADU SELECTED FOR THE STUDY

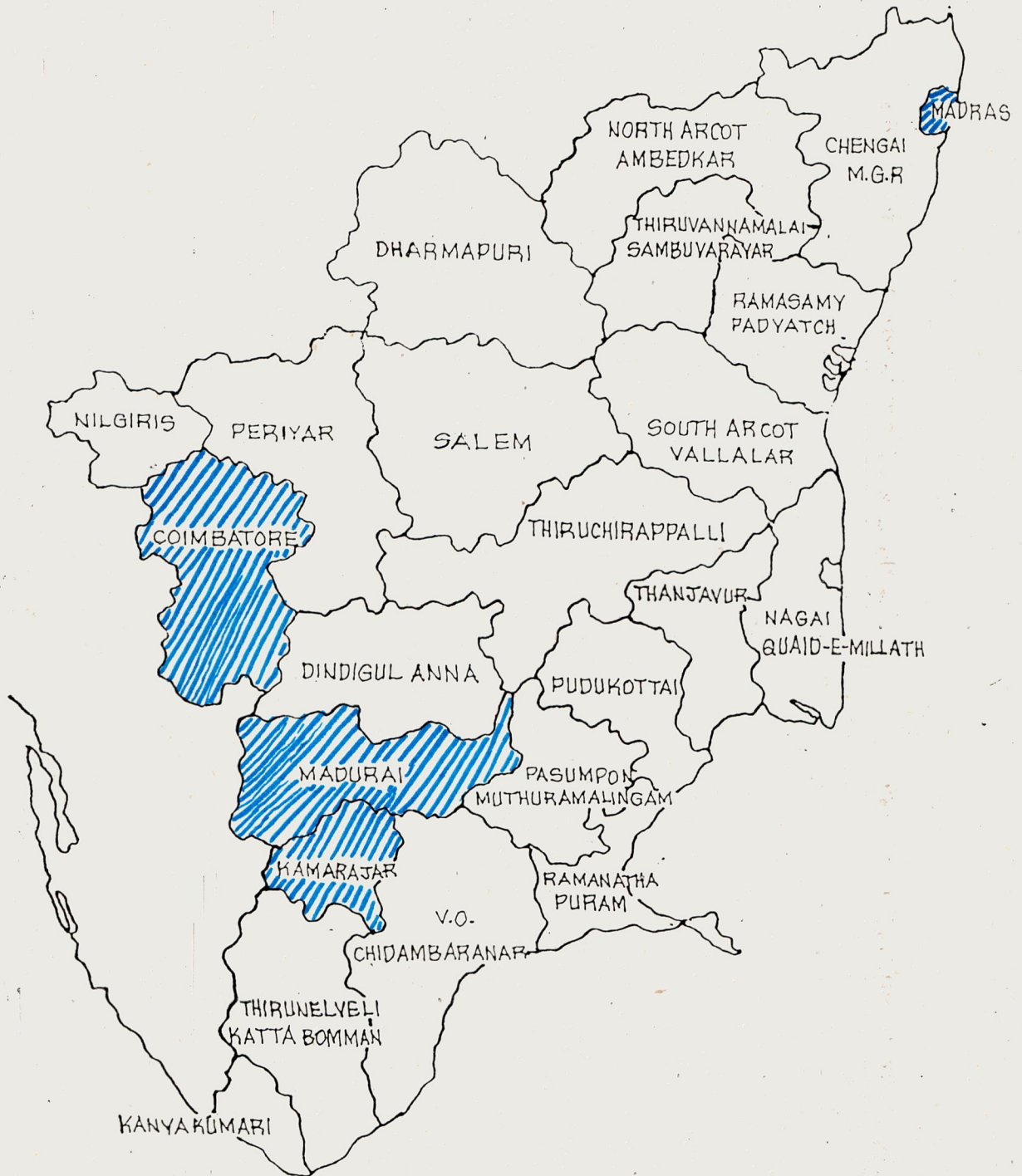


Figure.2

University. A total number of non-governmental organisations worked out to be 150. Out of these, 56 were located at Coimbatore, 34 at Madurai, 21 in Kamaraj Districts. Thirty nine organizations were located at Madras city.

Out of these, only 50 organizations have responded which were included as sample for the study.

### **C. Selection of the Method**

Since, the Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) were located in different parts of Tamil Nadu, the tool selected for the data collection was 'Mailed Questionnaire'.

Under this method, a list of questions pertaining to the enquiry is framed. This list is known as a 'Questionnaire'. It is sent to the various respondents by post. A questionnaire contains a number of exact questions and blank spaces for answers. These blanks are expected to be filled by respondents. A covering letter of request is also enclosed explaining the purpose of the enquiry. The respondents are also requested to return the same within a specified date. An assurance is also given to the respondents that the answers given by them will be kept in strictest confidence. This method is widely employed by private individuals and research organizations (Sivathanu Pillai, 1973 and Kothari, 1995).

In order to analyze the 'Profile of Non-Governmental Organizations in Tamil Nadu' a detailed

questionnaire was prepared. The questionnaire called for general information about the organization, its organizational set up, objectives, programmes, staffing pattern, sources of finance, problems and their future perspectives. Appendix I gives the Mailed questionnaire used in this study.

#### **D. Collection of the Data:**

The questionnaire framed was mailed to the concerned 150 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) with an introduction letter from the Vice -Chancellor of the University where the investigator pursues her Master's Degree course explaining the purpose of the research and giving a period of 4 weeks for return of the questionnaire. Out of 50 responses, 14 were from Coimbatore, 12 from Madurai, 11 from Kamaraj Districts and also 13 responses from Madras city.

The respondents represented the following voluntary organisations.

#### **MADRAS CITY**

1. MYPTLE Social Welfare Society, Madras - 116
2. Mangayarkarasi Mahilir Mandram, Madras - 20
3. Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Women's Association, Madras - 28
4. The Swallows in India, Madras - 7
5. Tambaram Renganathapuram Slum Dwellers Social Welfare Association, Tambaram - 45
6. Ambujam Seva Sangam, Madras - 18

7. Development Education and Welfare Institute (DEWI)  
Madras - 73
8. Integrated Women Development Institute (IWDI)  
Villivakkam, Madras - 49
9. Women's Indian Association, Madras - 28
10. Daya Sadan Children's Town, Madras - 107
11. Altrusa International Club, Madras - 8
12. AnbuIllam, Madras - 4
13. Annai Indira Children Creche, Madras - 12

#### **COIMBATORE DISTRICT**

14. WISE Trust, Coimbatore
15. Multipurpose social service centre, Valparai 642 127
16. The society for the Aid of Handicapped Children,  
Coimbatore - 43
17. World Life Conervation Centre of Valparai,  
Valparai 642 127
18. Biorama Trust, Ganapathipalayam (PO) 642 122  
Coimbatore Taluk
19. National Rural Development Organisation,  
Valparai 642 127
20. Palladam Sarvodaya Sangh, Palladam 638 664
21. Nachimuthu Polytechnic, Pollachi - 3
22. CSI Women Centre, Coimbatore - 18
23. Ulaikum Makkal Amaippu, Valparai 642 127
24. Native Medicare Charitable Trust, Somayanoor,  
Coimbatore - 108
25. Young Women's Christian Association, Coimbatore - 18
26. Bharathi Institute of Rural and Tribal Development  
Coimbatore - 12

27. Sri Avinashilingam Education Trust Institutions,  
Coimbatore - 43

**KAMARAJ DISTRICT**

28. Rural Education Centre for Development, Sattur 626 203
29. Rural Integrated Centre for Educational Development  
Elayirampannai, Kamaraj Dt. 626 201
30. Indian Council for Child Welfare Tamil Nadu (ICCW)  
International Programme on Elimination of Child Labour  
Srivilliputtur 626 125
31. Madurai Multipurpose Social Service Society,  
Srivilliputtur 626 125
32. Sri Meenakshi Ladies Welfare Association, Kovilpatti
33. Vasuki Mahalir Mandram, Rajapalayam
34. Youths Association, Muthu Ramalingapuram,  
Aruppukkottai Taluk 626 105
35. V.V. Vannraiperumal Anbu Illam, Virudhunagar 626 001
36. Annai Sarathamani Mathar Kazagam, Sivakasi 626 123
37. Mundalapuram Ilainger Munnetra Sangam, Mundalapuram,  
Virudhunagar 626 119
38. Development Action for Women in Need (DAWN)  
Virudhunagar 626 001

**MADURAI DISTRICT**

39. Kuruguga Mahalir Mandram, Thiruparankunram 625 005  
Madurai District
40. MEYER Trust (Rural Development Organisation)  
Madurai 625 002.
41. Professional Assistant for Development Action (PRADAN)  
Madurai
42. Centre for Rural Education and Development,  
Vadipatty 624 218, Madurai district
43. Society for Human Equality People's Health,  
Education and Rural Development (SHEPHERD)  
Madurai 625 006

44. Gandhian Literature Society, Madurai 625 020
45. Madurai Institute of Peace Science, Madurai 620 020
46. Sempath Hill Initiations for Ecological Development (SHIELD) Madurai 625 503
47. Aantar Bharathi (TN) Madurai 625 002
48. EKTA (An Autonomous Organisation for Women's Training and Development) Madurai
49. People's Association for Rural Development, Madurai-20
50. Awareness for Rural Development and Social Awareness Pasumalai, Madurai 625 004.

#### **E. Analysis and Interpretation of Data:**

Analysis is "the ordering of data in such a manner that they yield awareness to questions" (Muley, and Subrathnam, 1980).

The process of data collection is usually contained in schedules and questionnaires. The data obtained through the questionnaire were more informative but not in an easy assimilable form. The collected data were consolidated, tabulated and analyzed and is presented in the following chapter.

## Results and Discussion

#### IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The results of the study on "A Profile of Non-Governmental Organizations in Tamilnadu" is discussed under the following heads:

- A. Set up of NGOs
- B. Functioning of NGOs
- C. Problem faced by NGOs and
- D. Future Plans of the NGOs.

##### A. SET UP OF NGOs

###### 1. Year of Initiation:

Table I depicts the year of initiation of the organizations.

TABLE I

##### YEAR OF INITIATION

S.No	Year of Initiation	No
1	Less than one year	--
2	1 to 5 years	14
3	5 to 10 years	17
4	More than 10 years	19
Total		50

It is interesting to note that out of 50 organizations selected for the study, 19 have been initiated more than 10 years ago. Seventeen organizations have been initiated 5-10 years ago. Fourteen organizations have been

in existence for the past 5 years or less. None of the organizations selected have been recently initiated.

2. Registration of the organization, affiliation with other organizations and levels of affiliation.

Table II gives the details of registration as an organized society and affiliations with other organization and levels of affiliation.

**TABLE II**  
**REGISTRATION AND AFFILIATION OF ORGANIZATIONS**

Registration No.	Affiliation No.	Levels of Affiliation	No.
Registered	49	Affiliated	21
		State Level	17
Not Registered	1	Not Affiliated	29
		National Level	9
		International Level	1
Total	50	Total	50
		Total	27

\* Multiple response

It is encouraging to note that 49 of the organizations have registered their organizations and is a registered society. Twenty one of these organizations have affiliated with other organizations for better conduct of their programmes and also for financial assistance.

3. Branches of the NGO<sup>3</sup>S:

Table III presents the number of branches in operation of the selected NGOs.

**TABLE III**  
**BRANCHES OF THE NGOs**

S.No	Branches	No.	S.No	Number of branches	No.
1	Having	20	1	Having one branch	10
2	Not Having	30	2	Having two branches	2
			3	Having three branches	2
			4	Having four branches	2
			5	Having five branches	2
			6	More than 5	2
Total		50	Total		20

The above table reveals that 30 out of 50 selected organizations have no branches. Ten organizations have only one branch in operation, others have more than two branches.

4. Administrative set up of the organizations:

Table IV reveals the Administrative set up of the voluntary organizations.

**TABLE IV**  
**ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP**

S.No	Administrative set up	No. *
1	Executive/Administrative Committee	12
2	Advisory Board	9
3	General Body	34
Total		55

\* Multiple response

Out of 50 organizations 34 had only general body meeting. They had no specific administrative committee. It is interesting to note that 12 organizations had executive committee to execute their various programmes and activities. Nine organizations have a separate advisory board to advise and comment on their programmes.

#### 5. Objectives:

Table V depicts the objectives of the voluntary organizations.

**TABLE V  
OBJECTIVES**

S. No	Objectives	No. of responses *
1	Providing welfare services for women and old people	15
2	Providing Child Care Services	37
3	Rehabilitating the handicapped people	5
4	Bringing Health awareness	25
5	Providing Medical Services	27
7	Providing donations for poor people	6
8	Increasing literacy rate	10
9	Providing basic needs of the village	11
10	Building Working Women Hostels	7
11	Providing training for skill development	13
12	Organizing Youth Clubs and Welfare Associations in the village	12
13	Working for national integration and peace	2
14	Helping the people procure loan from Govt.	1
15	Publishing Books	1

\* Multiple response

As seen from the above table, all the organizations are working towards the creation of a better society. Welfare of the child has been a major focus of 37 of the selected organizations. Child of today is citizen of tomorrow and hence they want to give a better footing for the beginner, so that he can have a better future. Twenty seven of the organizations have medical service, as their main objective. They render pre-natal and post-natal care and also involve in increasing the adoption of family welfare services for the betterment of society.

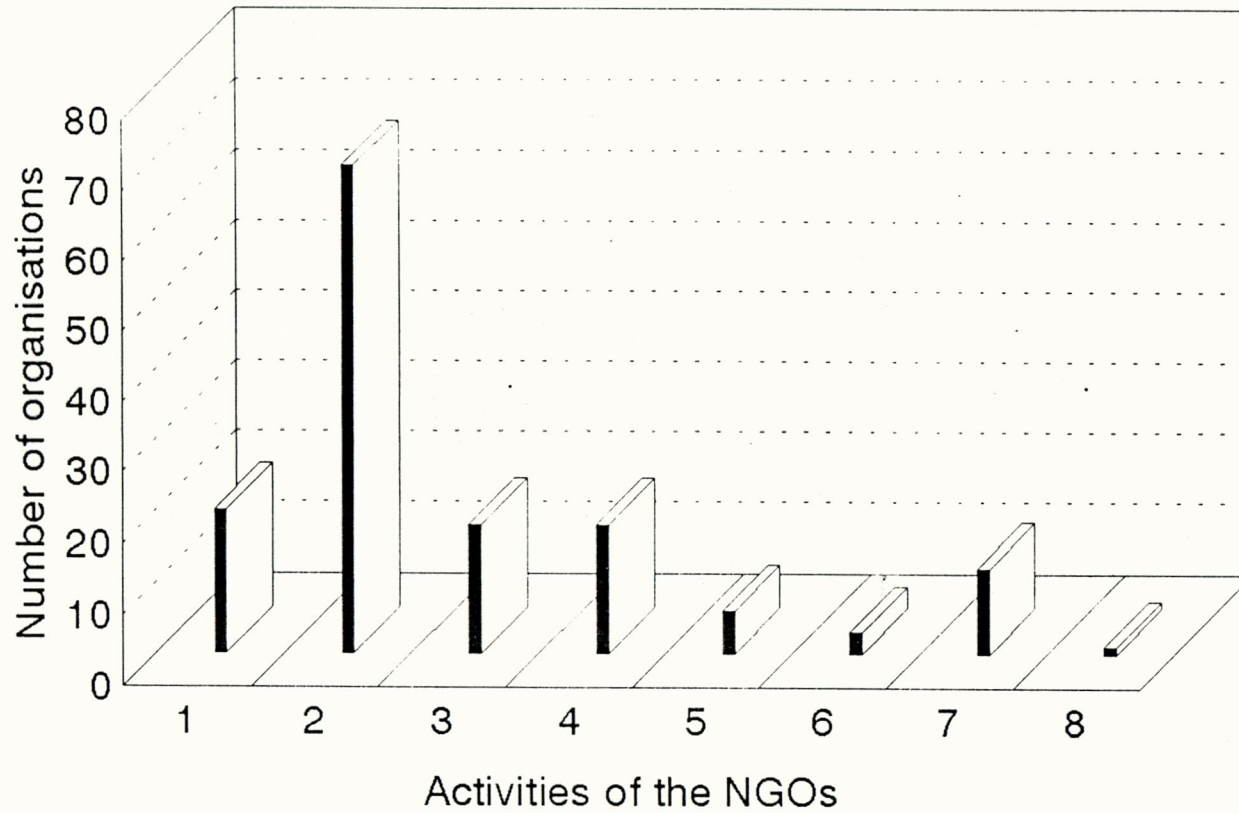
As it is clear from the above table, all organizations are conducting only welfare activities like rehabilitating the handicapped people, increasing literacy level, providing basic needs, organizing youth clubs, etc. Their main focus has been the total development of the village or society, they have adopted for their welfare activities. It is encouraging to note that one voluntary organization has been functioning only for the propagation of Gandhian principles.

#### **B. FUNCTIONING OF THE NGOs:**

##### **6. Activities undertaken by the organizations.**

Table VI narrates the activities of the selected voluntary organizations. (Fig. 3).

## ACTIVITIES OF THE SELECTED NGOs



1 - Conducting the Health Awareness Camps; 2 - Child Welfare Activities; 3 - Vocational Training; 4 - Giving Non-formal Education; 5 - Organising Youth Clubs; 6 - Ecological Agricultural Practices and Training; 7 - Slum Clearance Activities; 8 - Production of Gandhian Literature

Figure. 3

TABLE VI  
ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY THE ORGANISATIONS

S.No	Activities	No.of responses *
1	Conducting Health awareness camps	20
2	Child Welfare activities	69
3	Vocational Training	18
4	Giving non-formal Education	18
5	Organizing Youth clubs	6
6	Ecological Agricultural Practices and Training	3
7	Slum Clearance Activities	12
8	Production of Gandhian Literatures	1

\* Multiple response

It is clear from the above table that most of the organizations concentrated their efforts on child welfare activities. Programmes for children included running creches, orphanages, centres for handicapped children etc. Twenty organizations were involved in creating health awareness in selected areas. Other Programmes included Vocational Training, giving Non-formal Education, organizing Youth Clubs, Ecological Agricultural Practice and Training, Slum Clearing Activities and Production of Gandhian Literature.

#### 7. Details about target group and Beneficiaries:

Table VII shows the target group and number of beneficiaries of the selected Voluntary organizations (Fig.4)

# NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES IN SELECTED NGOs

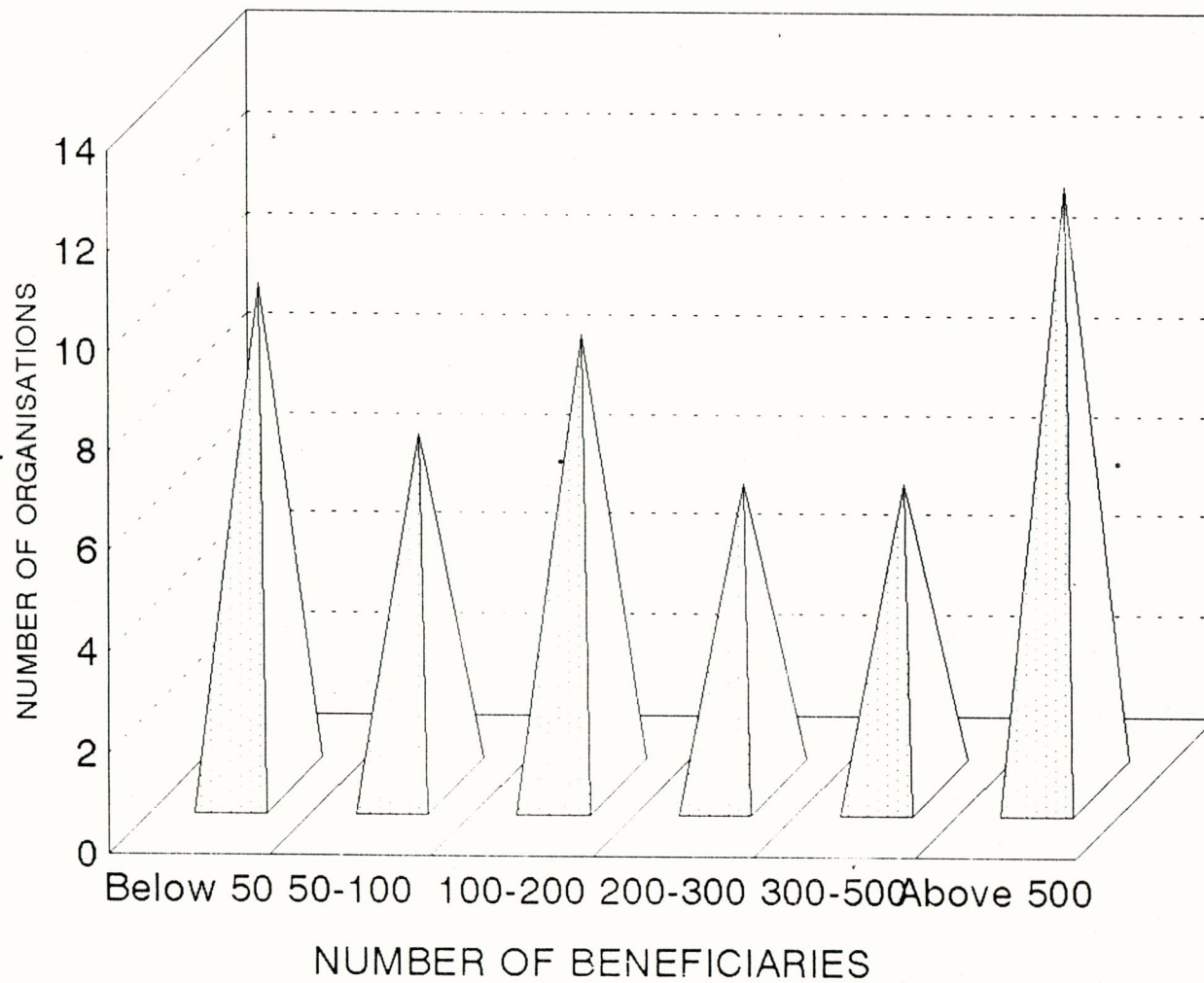


Figure. 4

**TABLE VII**  
**TARGET GROUP AND BENEFICIARIES**

S.No	Target group	Number *	S.No	Number of Beneficiaries	Number
1	Specific	36	1	Less than 50	10
2	General	18	2	50 - 100	7
			3	100 - 200	9
			4	200 - 300	6
			5	300 - 500	6
			6	Above 500	12
				Total	50

\* Multiple response

Out of 50 organizations, 36 organizations have specific target groups and are conducting welfare activities to specific groups like women and children. Eighteen organizations were conducting activities to all the needy people without the discrimination of age and sex.

It is very interesting to note that about 12 organizations are having more than 500 beneficiaries and 6 organizations working for 300 - 500 beneficiaries, 6 organizations doing service for 200 - 300 beneficiaries, 9 organizations are taking care of 100 - 200 beneficiaries and 7 organizations helping 50 - 100 people and only 10 organizations were working for less than 50 beneficiaries. It is obvious that their endeavour to the community has indeed borne fruits.

## 8. Villages Adopted and developed by the NGOs.

Table VIII gives the full details about the number of villages adopted and developed by the selected NGOs.

**TABLE VIII**  
**VILLAGES ADOPTED BY NGOs**

S.No	Number of villages	Number of organisations
1	Less than 5	21
2	5 - 10	8
3	10 - 15	9
4	More than 15	3
5	Urban Area Development	8
Total		49

It is heartening to note that 49 organizations had adopted villages for over all development. Eight organisations are working for the upliftment of urban area. It is interesting to note that 3 NGOs have adopted more than 15 villages where they are working and in some they have achieved total development. Nine organisations have adopted between 10 - 15 villages and eight organisations have adopted between 5 - 10 villages. Only one NGO has not adopted any village since its major concern is the mass where they try to inculcate Gandhian ideals and principles through publishing literatures and articles, advocating Gandhian lifestyle.

## 9. Sources of Finance

Table IX picturises the sources of Finance for the selected NGOs. (Fig.5).

**TABLE IX  
SOURCES OF FINANCE**

S.No	Sources of Finance	No.of responses *
1	State Government	21
2	Central Government	16
3	District	8
4	International Agencies	11
5	Donations from individuals	3
6	Self-financed	2
7	Trust	14

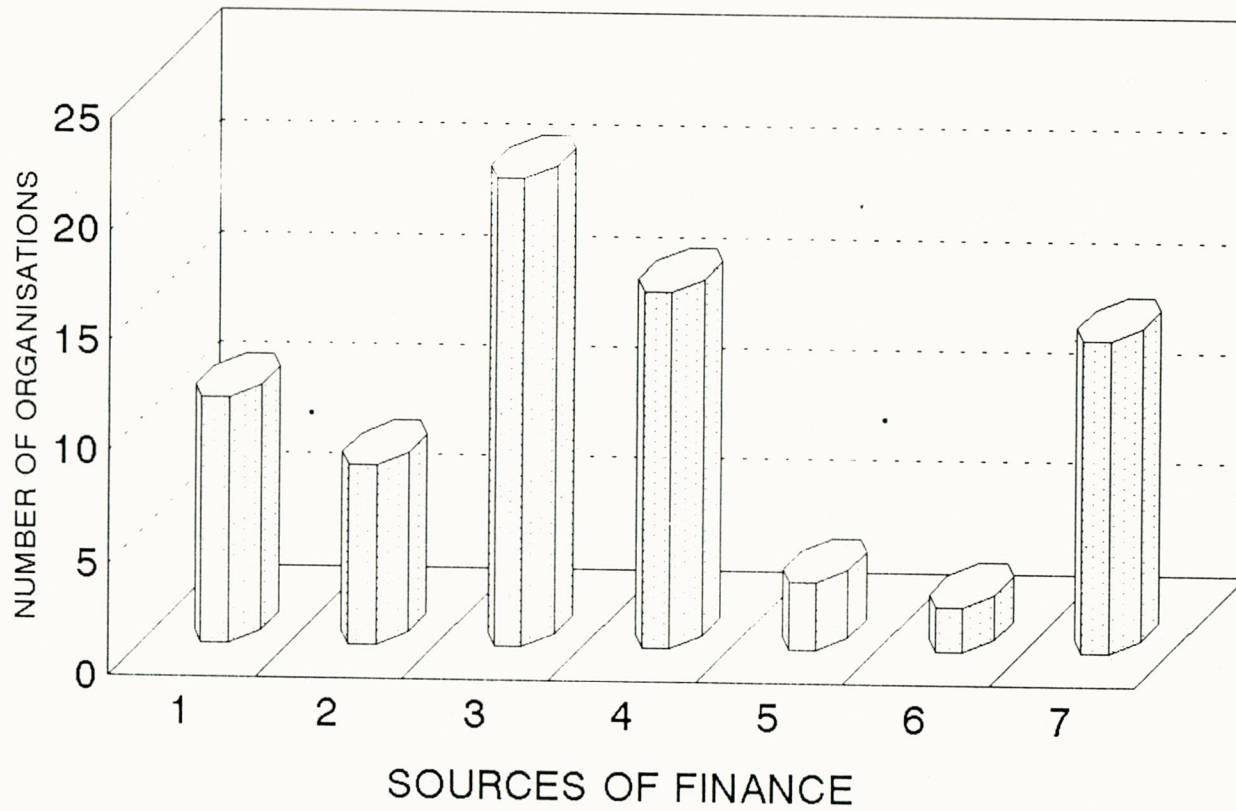
\* Multiple response

It is heartening to note that most of organisations had linked with other resources for financial assistance. Only 2 organisations were self-financed. It is interesting to note that 14 organisations have formed trust for able conduct of programmes. Eleven organisations had international Agencies to support them financially. It is encouraging to note from the above table that all the organisations have built in systems of financial assistance and have tapped all types of financial resources for better conduct of their programmes.

## 10. Staffing pattern and Staff Adequacy:

Table X depicts the staffing pattern and staff adequacy of the selected voluntary organisations. (Fig.6).

# SOURCES OF FINANCE



1-International Agencies; 2-Central Government; 3-State Government  
4-District Authorities; 5-Donational from individuals;  
6-Self financed; 7-Trust

Figure . 5

# STAFFING PATTERN OF THE NGOs



Figure. 6

**TABLE X**  
**STAFFING PATTERN AND ADEQUACY**

S.No	Number of Staff	Number	S.No	Staff Adequacy	Number
1	Less than 5	10	1	Adequacy	37
2	5 - 10	21	2	Not adequate	13
3	10 - 15	10			
4	15 - 20	4			
5	More than 20	5			
Total		50	Total		50

The above table explains the inadequacy of staff members. As expressed by 13 NGOs, they need more staff but due to financial strain they are not able to appoint adequate staff. Moreover individuals are not willing to work with meagre salary offered by those organisations.

The number of staff varies from 5 to little more than 20. The administrative set up of all organisations is more or less uniform with a co-ordinator or Project Officer or Manager or Director to execute the various programmes and secretarial staff. Apart from this few organisations have field officers to work in the adopted area to inculcate training and carry out welfare activities.

#### PROJECT MANAGEMENT:

The planning of the various programmes is carried out in consultation with the staff members. It was

encouraging to note that in all the 50 organisations the managing head and the workers (staff) consulted with each other in making directions and planning the monthly or yearly activities. Apart from this in 42 organisations they had separate consultative committees organized for expert advice and comments.

#### 11. Monitoring and Evaluation

Table XI reveals the duration of planning and meeting of the staff periodically to evaluate their programmes. (Fig.7).

**TABLE XI**  
**DURATION OF PLANNING AND STAFF MEETING**

S.No	Duration of Planning	Number	S.No	Staff meeting	Number *
1	Less than one week	7	1	Daily	9
2	1 - 2 weeks	12	2	Weekly	16
3	2 - 3 weeks	8	3	Monthly	20
4	One month	6	4	Yearly	8
5	1 - 6 months	7	5	Twice in 1 month	3
6	One year	10			
	Total	50			

\* Multiple response

It was heartening to note that all the 50 organisations had continual staff meeting for monitoring and evaluating their programmes and activities. Twenty organisations met monthly to evaluate, whereas 16, thought

# DURATION OF PLANNING OF THE SELECTED NGOs

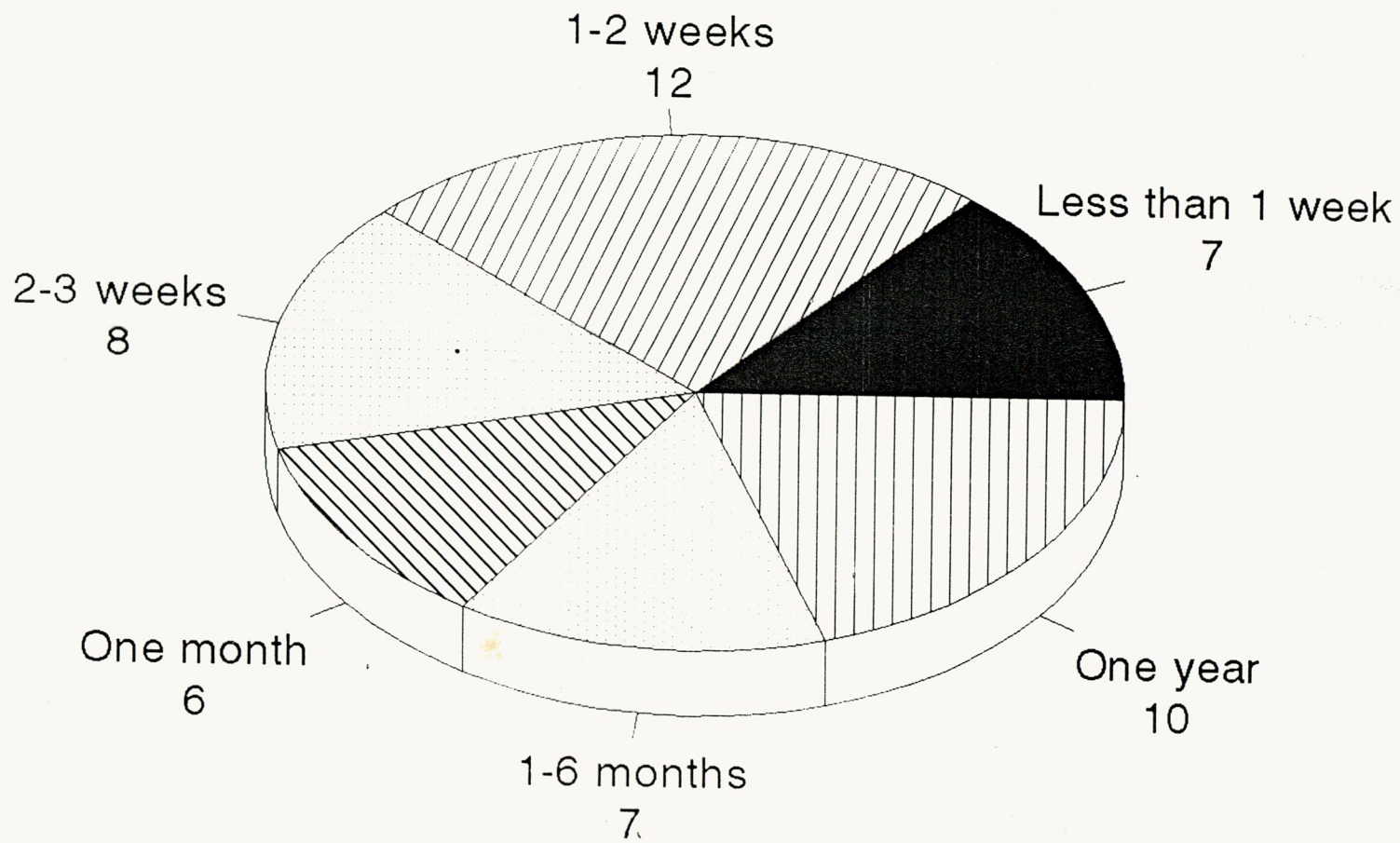


Figure.7

it necessary to meet once in every week, to see the progress of their programmes and if need be change their modus operandi for reaching the community and better utilisation of their services by the society. It was interesting to note that 9 organisations met daily for monitoring their activities more effectively. Eight organisations met only yearly for evaluation and 3 organisations met twice a month to evaluate their programmes.

#### 12. Linkage with other organisations:

Table XII gives the details of linkages of the organisations with national/international bodies, state/central government and other organisations. (Fig.8).

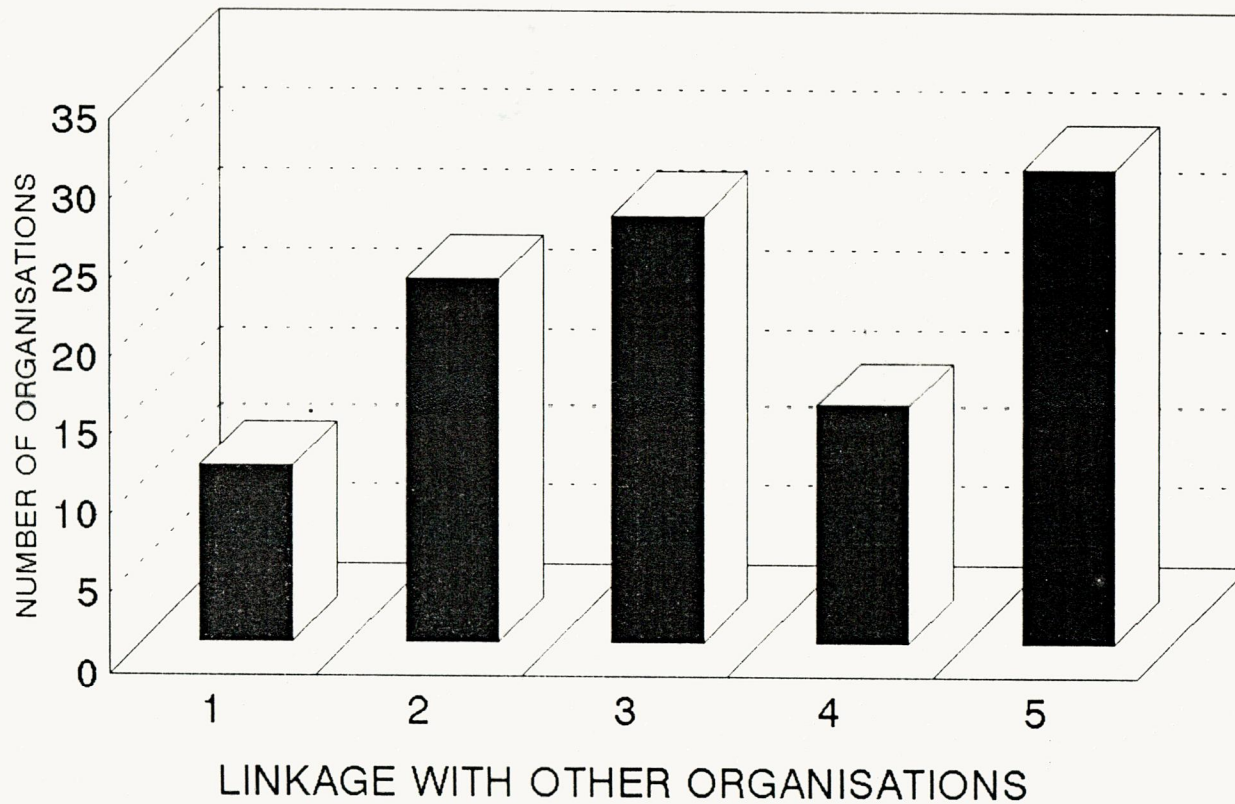
**TABLE XII**  
**LINKAGE WITH THE ORGANISATIONS**

S.No	Linkage with other organisations	Number *
1	International Agencies	11
2	National Agencies	23
3	State level Agencies	27
4	District level Agencies	15
5	Local Agencies	30

\* Multiple response

There appears to be a sound linkages between the NGOs and local agencies. National, State and district level Agencies have extended their financial help, the national

# LINKAGE WITH OTHER ORGANISATIONS



1-INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES; 2-NATIONAL LEVEL AGENCIES  
3-STATE LEVEL AGENCIES; 4-DISTRICT LEVEL AGENCIES  
5-LOCAL AGENCIES

Figure .8

level agencies like Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB), Indian Council for Child Welfare (ICCW) and CSI of India. And 11 of 50 organisations had received help from renowned international agencies like YWCA of world, UNICEF etc. Thirty seven out of 50 had linkages with 'CAPART' and derived their support and assisted in carrying out their projects for the betterments of community.

#### COMMUNITY RESPONSE:

It was encouraging to note that all the voluntary organisations succeeded in their endeavour due to the full support and co-operation from the community.

#### AWARDS:

Hard work, sincerity and service to the community was recognized and awarded. Out of 50 organisations, 13 organisations received awards from the Government and Lions Club.

#### C. PROBLEMS FACED BY NGOs

Table XIII reveals the problem faced by the NGOs.

**TABLE XIII**  
**PROBLEM FACED BY THE NGOS**

S.No	Problems	Number *
1	Inadequacy of funds	50
2	Delay of assured funds	41
3	Inadequate technical personal	22
4	Problem of recruitment and retention of trained and qualified staff	11
5	Lack of administrative and technical competence	10
6	Did not have permanent office buildings and transportation facilities	2

\* Multiple response

Inspite of the availability of the grants-in-aid to a large number of voluntary organisations yet all the 50 of them opined that they faced paucity of funds. Delay of assured funds from the Government and other funding agencies prevented the fulfilment of their objectives within a specific period. It is very difficult to carry out the developmental activities due to inadequate technical personnel and trained/devoted workers.

Due to low salary and less chances for promotion of voluntary organisations they face problems of recruitment and retention of trained, committed and qualified staff. So it is difficult for them to carry out different types of activities due to lack of staff. Many voluntary organisations lack administrative and technical competence to

prepare project proposals. So it is difficult to get grants-in-aid from the Government.

Some voluntary organisations did not have permanent office buildings and transportation facilities for their staff. This has been a hindrance to carry out their activities.

#### D. FUTURE PLANS OF THE ORGANISATIONS:

The main goal of all NGOs is to bring about total transformation in their adopted areas or villages. All the NGOs centered around the 'social progress' and try to bring change in the attitude of the individuals for better life.

1. Providing income generating activities for the women so that it enables them to earn money and be more independent and empowered to take part in family decisions.
2. NGOs want to start vocational training centres for the unemployed. Thus they can find solution to the unemployment problem and also utilize youth power for National development.
3. NGO would like to start short stay homes for aged women, because many aged person need protection in the absence of other members at home.
4. To impart the value of this statement 'Health is Wealth', the organisations wanted to Conduct Health Campaigns in the adopted areas with special emphasis on creating Aids awareness also.
5. They wanted to create an awareness about social evils like dowry, drug addiction, ill treatment of women etc. to the target groups.

## Summary and Conclusion

## V SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

A study on "A Profile of Non-governmental Organisations in Tamil Nadu" was carried out in three districts namely Coimbatore, Madurai, Kamaraj and Madras City.

The data were collected through "Mailed Questionnaire" sent to 150 voluntary organisations with an introductory letter from the Vice-Chancellor of the University. Out of the 150 organisations only 50 organisations responded. The salient findings of the study are summarised here:

1. All the voluntary organisations selected for this study were initiated many years back.
2. All the 50 organisations had registered and had affiliations with international, national and state level organisations.
3. Out of the 50 organisations 20 had branches operating in other areas.
4. Majority of the organisations (34) had organised general body meetings for administrative purposes. Few organisations had executive committees to carry out the programmes and few had even Advisory Boards.
5. All of the organisations selected were conducting welfare activities. Apart from this they were also involved in running centres for handicapped children, working women hostel and providing basic needs.

6. Out of 50 organisations 37 organisations were concentrated only on child welfare activities.

7. Thirty six organisations have specific target groups like children and women. Twelve organisations are having more than 500 beneficiaries.

8. Out of 50 organisations 49 had adopted villages for over all development except only one which published Gandhian Literatures.

9. Twenty one organisations were getting finance from state government. Fourteen organisations had formed trust for funding the organisations and few were self financed.

10. Thirty seven organisations expressed that staff was adequate. Five organisations are having more than 20 staff members.

11. Twenty organisations were conducting monthly staff meeting. Duration of planning of the 10 organisations is one year.

12. All the voluntary agencies had sound linkages with other national, state and district level agencies. Eleven organisations had received help from renowned international agencies.

13. All the organisations expressed that they were getting full support and co-operation from the community to carry out their programmes.

14. Thirteen out of 50 organisations had received awards and

incentives. Most of the organisations were publishing annual reports, news letters etc.

15. The main problems faced by the organisations is inadequacy of funds, inadequate technical, personnel, and transport facilities. Apart from this a few organisations did not have permanant office buildings.

16. The future plans of these organisations had emphasis on total transformation of their adopted areas or villages. They wanted to empower women and eradicate social evils against them and to give their best for the child of today.

#### **CONCLUSION**

A strong foundation is necessary for a strong building. The children of today are the innovators and Nation Builders of tomorrow. So it is encouraging to know that 37 of the organisations was concentrating on child welfare. It is evident from the study that all the organisations have borne fruits and the society adopted has benefited for their betterment.



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# Appendices

APPENDIX I

Grams: "SARADALAYA"

Phone:440140

AVINASHILINGAM INSTITUTE FOR HOME SCIENCE AND  
HIGHER EDUCATION FOR WOMEN  
(DEEMED UNIVERSITY)

Dr.(Tmt.)Lakshmi Santa Rajagopal  
M.S. (Tennessee), Ph.D., (Madras)  
Vice - Chancellor

Coimbatore 641043

December 21,1995

Dear Sir/Madam,

Sub: A Profile of Non-Governmental Organisations  
in Tamil Nadu

. . . . .

This is to inform you that Miss K. Muthulakshmi is doing her M.Sc., in Home Science Extension Education in our University. She is undertaking a research on "A Profile of Non-Governmental Organisations in Tamil Nadu" as part of her post graduate programme of study.

We shall be happy to elicit information on your organisation to be included in this research report. Therefore we request you to please extend your cooperation and furnish all the particulars asked for in the schedule. May we request you to please send the filled in schedule by 31st January, 1996 to enable us to process the data on time.

A self addressed and stamped envelope is enclosed for your use. Your response may please be sent to,

Miss. K. MUTHUKLAKSHMI  
C/O. Dr. S. Sithalakshmi,  
Professor and Head of the Department,  
Home Science Extension Education,  
Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science  
and Higher Education for Women  
(Deemed University)  
COIMBATORE 641 043  
Tamil Nadu

Thanking you and with regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Vice-Chancellor)

**AVINASHILINGAM INSTITUTE FOR HOME SCIENCE AND  
HIGHER EDUCATION FOR WOMEN  
(DEEMED UNIVERSITY)  
COIMBATORE 641 043**

A SCHEDULE TO ELICIT INFORMATION ABOUT 'A PROFILE OF  
NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS IN TAMIL NADU'

(A) GENERAL DETAILS

1. Name of the Organisation
2. Name of the Head of the Organisation
3. Designation
4. Complete address with Pincode and District
  
5. a. Telephone No :  
b. Telegraphic code :  
c. Telex :  
d. Fax :  
e. E.Mail :  
f. Any other :
  
5. Year of starting the Organisation
6. Whether the Organisation is Registered ?  
Yes / No  
If Yes, Registration Number with year
7. Is your Organisation affiliated to any other  
Organisations ?  
Yes / No  
If Yes

1. State level
2. National level
3. International level

8. Do your organisation have branches ?

Yes / No

If yes, give details

9. How is your N.G.O. administered ?  
Give your Administrative set up of the Organisation  
(Please give your administration chart also, if any)

10. Give the objectives of your Organisation?

10. (a) Details of Activities/Programmes and Target groups  
(Give the present details)

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S.No	Programmes	Target Group	Number	Area (Village)	Reasons for selection	Funded by
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10. (c) Information about the staffing pattern

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S.No	Name in full	Designation	Qualification	Nature of work	Details of special training given to them if any,
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10. c. (2) Is number of Staff adequate ?

(3) If not how do you manage ?

d. Sources of Finance

S.No	Sources	Regular Activity	Special Activity
1.	Government		
	a. Central		
	b. State		
2.	International Agency		
3.	Self		
4.	Trust		
5.	Parent Organisation to which the NGO is affiliated		
6.	Any other		

10.e. Project Management

1. PLANNING

- a. How do you plan your Projects/activities ?
- b. Do you consult with your staff members while taking decisions ?
- c. Do you have any consultation committee ?

If Yes, Give details of membership

d. Give the duration of planning

2. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

a. How do you implement your activities ?

b. How do you supervise the activities?

c. How do you evaluate your plan ?

d. State about the maintainance of the Records.

Regular/Special Activity

e. How often do you have your staff meeting ?

a. Daily

b. Weekly

c. Monthly

d. Yearly

10.f. LINKAGE WITH OTHER ORGANISATIONS

S.No	Levels	Agency	Type of Linkage
1.	International		
2.	National		
3.	State Level		
4.	District Level		
5.	Local Agency		

10. (g) COMMUNITY RESPONSE/SUPPORT

1. How do you assess the impact of your programmes on the target group ?

2. Do you have any community support ?

Yes /No      If Yes, Specify

3. Do you involve the community in planning ?

4. How does the community react to your programme ?

5. Does the Community Co-operate in your endeavours ?

Yes / No

If Yes, type of co-operation

10 (h) LINKAGE WITH CAPART

1. Have you heard about CAPART ?

Yes / NO

2. Do you know the activities and functions of the CAPART ?

3. Have you applied for any project to 'CAPART

Yes/ No

If yes, give details

4. Have you obtained any assistance from "CAPART"

Yes / No

If Yes, give details.

5. Have you faced any difficulty in securing funds from "CAPART"

10. (i) PROBLEMS FACED BY ORGANISATION

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S.No	Aspects	Specific problem faced	How you managed	Suggestions	Expectation
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1. In Planning

2. In Implementing the programmes

3. In Financial Assistance

4. In Lack of Co-operation

1. Target group

2. Community

5. Others specify

10. (j) FUTURE PLANS

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S.No	Activities	Reasons
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10. (k) OTHER DETAILS

1. What are the achievements of your Organisation ?

2. Have you published any materials ?

If yes, give details

3. How do you give publicity to your Organisation ?

4. Awards/Special Recognitions Received

Have you received any Award/Recognitions from Government  
any other

Yes

No

If yes, Give details

5. What type of incentives do you expect ?

6. Give your suggestions for improvement of NGO

7. Please enclose a detailed report of your activities/  
annual reports/publications etc.