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

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Abstract

The study was conducted in Chipuln 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 Sahayog 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 Chipplun and Sangmeshwar tehsil of Ratnagiri district of the Konkan region in Maharashtra. From these two tahsils8 villages and 5 villages from each tehsil respectively. The all villages from Chipplun 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 Chipplun and School at Murdav village in Sangmeshwar tehsil of Ratnagiri district.

Year of establishment

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

It is seen from Table1 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
i) To support and facilitate issue based process identification of local and grass root level as initiated by
The activities of the Pratishthan were thought of. Thus, it can be ratishthan in than has been receiving funds can India he Pratishthan was established with an objective model for development. in a cluster of villages. This can help to other villages Pratishthan has rightly chosen the strategy of concerted efforts were selected for the research study.

It is seen from Table.2 that, the activities of the Pratishthan reveals that the Pratishthan 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 Pratishthan 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 Pratishthan is shown in Table no 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Taluka</th>
<th>No. of villages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ratnagiri</td>
<td>Chiplun</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Raigad</td>
<td>Panvel</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sindhudurg</td>
<td>Kankvali</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Buldhana</td>
<td>Lonar</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Amravati</td>
<td>Aravi</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is seen from Table.2 that, the activities of the Pratishthan 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.

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

### Analytical framework
An analytical framework for evaluating developmental efforts made by Vikas Sahyog Pratishthan is given in Table 4. Information pertaining to analytical framework designed by Vikas Sahyog Pratishthan for planning and implementing the rural development programmes was found both at agencies level and at village level. The Pratishthan gives serious thought while preparing a blue print of development of specific area.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Financing agency</th>
<th>Financial Assistance (Rs.in lakh)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Swiss aid</td>
<td>52.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rangoonwala foundation</td>
<td>31.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Dorabji Tata trust</td>
<td>11.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Maharashtra govt.</td>
<td>22.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Youth action aid</td>
<td>18.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>American India foundation</td>
<td>26.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Yashwantrao Chavan academy of development administration</td>
<td>19.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is seen from Table 3, that the Pratishthan 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 Pratishthan has been receiving funds from various government and non-government agencies even outside country. This itself speaks about the good image of the Pratishthan in the country and overall world. These grants are been used for projects implemented by the Pratishthan in welfare of the society.
6. Risk management

- v. Research institutes
- vi. Foreign agencies
- 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 Pratishthan in ensuring better utilization of resources and organization leading it on the right path. The perusal of the aims and objectives of the Pratishthan reveals that upliftment of backward sections of the society and to fulfill overall rural development. Pratishthan has rightly chosen the strategy of concerted efforts in a cluster of villages. This can help to other villages as role model for development. Pratishthan 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 Pratishthan in welfare of the society. An analytical framework for evaluating developmental efforts made by Vikas Sahyog Pratishthan and the Pratishthan 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 Pratishthan and its programme revealed that the beneficiaries were mostly the resource poor farmers. They were aware of the programmes and activities of the Pratishthan and good opinion about pratishtan and its work. The beneficiaries had expressed the desire that the Pratishthan should work for income generating activities. The office bearers of the Pratishthan should considered the expectations of the beneficiaries and should plan implement the programme according.

**Acknowledgement**

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**References**