

ROLE OF NGOS IN STIMULATION OF GOVERNMENT SCHEMES IN ITDA ADILABAD, TELANGANA STATE

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Paper Received On: 21 JULY 2021

Peer Reviewed On: 31 JULY 2021

Published On: 1 SEPT 2021



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Introduction

Development is a dynamic and multifaceted phenomenon. The correct philosophy of development like equity participation, gender equality, sustainability and empowerment of the weaker sections cannot be incorporated in the process of prosperity by Governmental Organizations or Non-Governmental Organizations alone but by their collaboration. As a result of which, the voluntary sector gained momentum for accelerating development in the socio-economic field. Being familiar with the conditions of people voluntary organizations really makes things viable, communicable, and accessible to them and tries its very best for the re-establishment of their attitudes, aspirations, accomplishments and abilities in a proper way. Developmental role of NGOs is preparing the people for a change which is basically an advocacy role, viz. development of education, incorporating self-sustainable development philosophy, and form public opinion about government policies or social issues, consciences for environmental problem, literacy, health, use of appropriate technology for family planning and empower the poor to overcome psychological inhibitations and opposition of appraisers. NGOs work in relief and delivery of public goods as direct suppliers and majority of the development by NGOs are NGOs and the Development of the Tribal People involved directly in productive activities. Role of direct supplier or implementer is relevant where bureaucracy is indifferent or inefficient, programs lack flexibility and cost effectiveness, poor are ignorant, elites are ambitious, success and services are reconditions for motivation, etc.

Objectives of the study

The important objectives of the study are given as follows:

- To know the awareness, interest and consciousness among the tribes in implementation of various developmental policies by NGOs.
- To know the respondents awareness about the NGOs.
- To know the programs conducted by NGOs for the development of tribes in the study area.
- To know the respondents' view about the type of development they achieve through the functions of the NGOs.

Outline of NGO:

The term NGO stands for Non-Governmental Organization. An NGO wants to attain sustainable development for a certain section of people. Likeminded people who put their heart and soul into the cause of serving people come together in an NGO putting their passion of serving mankind first before any other aims. It uplifts the whole standard of people in its locality. An NGO is not liable to pay taxes. Any individual's contribution towards any NGO will be exempted from tax. The NGOs are not funded by the government.

It should be kept in mind that setting up an NGO is a prolonged process. Firstly, it has to be started as a concern formally by credible paperwork deposited to the local government body. Afterwards it should perform the task of channeling and networking with the sponsors in the correct way. There is a list of expertise which should be possessed by an Indian NGO . They are that of bringing a community together. Secondly it is that of data collection of the particular community it is working for. Moreover, the NGO should have refined business skills and should bring itself to the forefront with the help of the media.

Aims and Objectives of NGOs:

All the organizations are having the same aims and objectives to bring social change, economic reformation and to make the people self reliant in their individual life. The organizations plan to work out the following aims and objectives-

- Improving the economic, social, environmental etc. standard of the people.
- To stimulate self-help and self-reliance through various field training programmes.
- To provide health and education to women and children.

- To carry out environment promotion programme through safe drinking water among the needy, establishment of latrine in the school campus and in common places.
- Publishing of news, letters, booklets, periodicals, leaflets, etc. with the aims of creating awareness among the people.
- To facilitate free boarding and lodging to the SCs and STs School children for higher education.
- To organize sports competition among the school children and the village youths to represent in the state, national and international level.
- To provide employment guarantee by implementing various income generating programmes.
- To organize work committees, to fight against dowry deaths and women atrocities.
- To bring out the community wastelands and individual lands under plantation programmes to make land green and ecologically balanced.
- To arrange irrigation facilities and other facilities to the lands of small and marginal farmers for production of more food grains.
- To take up infrastructure development like construction of village connection roads, excavation of tanks for pisciculture, construction of ring bond, etc. for the development of the people.
- Strengthening local governance at grassroots through PRI initiatives.
- Sustainable development of livelihood of under-privileged marginalized oppressed groups.
- Women's empowerment, promotion and strengthening of Self-Help Groups.
- To provide environment education and promote village sanitation.
- To develop human resource and literacy.
- Provide employment through establishment of technical, non-technical and vocational training institute.
- To provide awareness programme on STDs/HIV/AIDS.
- Handicraft promotion and development of rural artisans.
- Revamping of culture for better living.
- Marketing of rural agricultural and handicraft products.
- Land development and natural resource management activities.

Tribal Development

Tribal development can be defined as upliftment of the tribal communities, which are at different stages of socio-economic and cultural realms of growth. It implies social and economic development of the tribal people through phased manner and time-bound integrated area development and other programmes suiting the genius and the economic situation of the people, ensuring progressive elimination of all forms of exploitation and ensuring a move towards the goal of equality and social justice. It could be done by bringing about a positive change in the quality of life of the tribals through programs on health, education, employment, transport and communication, technical manpower etc. with a view to bring them on par with the people in the wider national society.

While the problem of tribal development in India is primarily linked with the backwardness of tribal areas, poverty of the tribal people and the issue of integration of tribals with rest of the population, the concept of development in tribal situations pose a number of difficulties. Even a good definition of tribal development may undergo scrutiny. Scanders views tribal development as: (a) a movement emphasizing on building upon organisational structures; (b) a programme emphasizing on activities; (c) as a method of emphasizing on certain achievable ends; (d) as a process of emphasizing upon what happens to people not only economically and socially but also psychologically; and (e) institutionalization of newly discovered skills and procedures leading to social change without completely breaking away from the past.

Giving equal emphasis on social, cultural, economic and other aspects of life Belshaw, however, observed that "Sociologically speaking, development should be looked upon as an organized activity with the aim of satisfying certain basic needs and to psychologically orient the tribals to adopt new skills, attitudes and life styles, so that they build up the inner strength and appropriate social and cultural infrastructure to withstand the pressure of the new situation and accrue benefits from the new programmes and maintain higher levels. Belshaw considers development as a positive change, which provides an increase in the capacities of a society to organise for its own objectives and to carry out its programmes more efficiently.

According to Vidyarathi, development means growth and change which includes both material and human, the socio-cultural factors which are an integral part of the dynamics of growth. He argues that "While striving for the development of a group or an area, due emphasis has to be given to their traditional values and historical experiences". Development activities particularly in the context of tribals, says Roy Burman, should be concerned with

(a) satisfaction of minimum needs; (b) control and management of productive resources; (c) employment optimisation; (d) broad based participation of the population in the development process; and (e) socio-cultural and political aspect of national integration. He further suggests that development must result in the reduction of regional disparity and help in the creation of self-reliant economy. Besides, it must lead to redistribution of income, equalization of distribution of development benefits, reduction of social stratification and resource mobilization without affecting the quality of life and physical environment.

Tribal Development Administration

Like development administration, tribal development administration refers to the administration of development projects and programmes for the all-round development of the tribal people and the areas they live in. Since tribal areas present an extremely complex socio-economic situation, it also includes development of administrative machinery in the tribal areas and its capacity to administer development in the face of specific environmental and geographical constraints. In speaking of tribal development administration, though more emphasis has been given on administrative development, administration or implementation of developmental projects or programmes is no less important than the former. It is because, the methods of administration that ordinarily work well and produce good results, often prove inadequate to the delicate task of tribal development.

Operationally, tribal development administration cannot be said to be altogether different from development administration. It is the same as that of development administration, but a system specially designed to suit to the socio-cultural, economic and political environment of the tribal people. Further, it may mean redesigning or restructuring of various organizations and agencies or creation of few more for better administration of development programmes. Because, the system has to work under peculiar environmental and geographical conditions of region and cultural specific areas, catering to the needs and requirements of numerous tribal groups living in different parts of the country.

Often a distinction is made between regulatory administration and development administration. But tribal development administration does not exclude regulatory administration from playing its role in the development process. In the present tribal scenario when there is increasing encroachment upon tribals' land and attack on their culture, when they are subjected to atrocities by the non-tribals and are being exploited variously, regulatory administration has to play an important role in protecting their rights and interests to ensure the constitutional

safeguards provided to them. Arguing against any distinction between regulatory and development administration in the tribal areas, Sharma observes that "when the people are faced with the problem of alienation of their land, their rights over forest usurp and even their honour being touched, which they cannot defend for fear of reprisal by the police contrived by the guilty with a distorted report, any talk of development is out of place". It is only when tribals interests and rights are protected and respected and they are given the freedom to do whatever they want according to their own genius, some desired change can be brought in the tribal society.

Dynamics of Tribal Development Administration

Development administration in itself is a dynamic system, which values changes. As a goal oriented and change-oriented administrative system whose main objective is to bring about change in the socio-cultural, economic and political conditions of people. This change is called for as a strategy for increasing the coping ability of the administrative system in relation to its external environment as well as a mechanism to activate its internal structure. As such, the development administration of today is not exactly what it was when it emerged in the early 1960s'. There has been lot of changes since then.

As regards tribal development administration, since independence, there have been many changes and shifts in the approaches and strategies to tribal development. The institutional, structural and functional contours of tribal development administration have changed not only in conformity with the developmental strategies and policies that have evolved over a period of time, but also in keeping with the changing needs and priorities of tribal people. This pertains to the structural dynamics of tribal development administration. Functionally, the dynamics of tribal development administration, which are of critical importance from the perspective of implementation of development programmes or projects, have hardly been explored and analyzed.

The Oxford English Dictionary defines 'dynamics' as 'motive forces', physical or moral, that affect or influence the functioning of a system. For the purpose of the study here, dynamics have been defined as functional relationships of variables at different points of time and space and they come into play when two or more variables interact with each other. In this context, dynamics have been referred to as the forces and factors that influence the functioning of the system of tribal development administration.

Like any other administrative system, formal organizations and procedures are also necessary prerequisites of tribal development administration. But they are not sufficient in

themselves to determine the nature of its functioning. There are other factors (motive forces) too, which do influence the functioning of tribal development administration. And these forces are nothing but the dynamics, which influence the development administration to function in a particular way either impairing or improving its performance. These dynamics are the functional relationships of variables at different points of time and space, and they come into play when administration operates in an environment, i.e., the development officials interact with the people in the process of implementation of development programmes.

Issues of Tribal Development

At the other end of the spectrum is the issue of tribal development. The concern for the indigenous people had received high attention on the international agenda. The concern for “Vanavasi” or “Anushchit Janajati” as the tribals are called in India finds its echo in the UN Charter as well as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In the post-independence India, welfare of the tribal communities has been the national goal and special responsibility of the Centre and the various State Governments. The Government took commendable initiative for the upliftment of the tribals as they are required to take part in the nation-building process along with the general populace of the country and participate in the decision-making process. The development of the tribals has been the constitutional obligation of the Government. Coupled with the provisions spelt out in the Indian Constitution and intervention packages, the Government had instituted numerous Commissions and Committees from time to time to assess the tribal situation in the country. But, in spite of these efforts and initiatives, the Government could not bring any radical change in the socio-economic development of these marginalized sections and subsequently they were pushed to the periphery. It was soon realized that all the activities and programmes relating to the tribal development can not be done single-handedly by the Government. The failure of the Government gives a fertile ground to the NGOs to work upon and extend a helping hand to their tribal brethren. What is required in the context of Indian tribal situation is the conscientization of the tribals about their latent capacities and to motivate them for acquiring a better life. Repeated assistance in the form of spoon-feeding would not help them in the long run. Attempts should be made to help them in helping themselves.

NGOs can contribute in a positive note to the development of tribal health and in the protection of their indigenous knowledge base which is either ignored or exploited. We all

know that the tribals have the keys to the biologically diverse areas. They have a profound knowledge of the flora and fauna, the appropriate plant species with medical importance, their location, the parts to be used, time of collection, preparation and administration of the same. Their knowledge of the ethno-medicine is very important for their existence. Moreover, there is a growing inclination all over the world for herbal drugs, nature-based products instead of synthetic ones. But there are certain threats to this indigenous asset of the tribals. Deforestation, environmental degradation, and lack of initiative of the younger generation to learn and adopt the medical practices of the tribal medicine men, lack of proper dissemination and transmission of the knowledge, piracy of the knowledge are some of them. The healing traditions and techniques are transmitted orally from generation to generation in the tribal areas because of the poor level of literacy in those areas. Hence, most of the time they are found in an undocumented form, which means slowly and steadily some part of it may be forgotten for good.

Against this backdrop, the NGOs have a very important role to play. The NGOs may create awareness among the tribals by demonstrating the conservation and preservation of the medical plants. They may use the audio-visual aids for creating a lasting impression and campaign for ensuring the promotion of herbal plants in kitchen-garden and nurseries. Sharing of knowledge in workshops is also recommended where both NGO professionals and tribal counterparts would participate. The NGOs should encourage tribal youths to take up the tradition of practitioners of tribal medicine as livelihood option and encourage in research and development of their practice. There is a global dimension of this problem as well. International agencies and multinationals often pirate the age old knowledge of the tribals for preparing drugs. Documentation of tribal knowledge becomes an urgent necessity in this case. The NGOs coupled with the Gram Panchayat can play a significant role in it. They can prepare a community register where such knowledge can be documented in the local language. They must be legally made aware of their traditional rights and move in the direction of preserving their knowledge under the auspices of Intellectual Property Right. However, there are certain grey areas in the functioning of the NGOs which must be analyzed as well.

About Adilabad District

Adilabad is the fifth largest district in Andhra Pradesh, with a population of 2,993,000 (estimated for June 2010). 44.8% of the district is covered by forest. 65% of the district area

is tribal area with a population of 770,106 (25.73% of the population of the district). The district is administratively divided into 52 mandals with 1748 revenue villages and 7 municipalities. There are 3335 habitations in the district. The density of population is 182 persons per km. Literacy rate was 27.8%, in 2001, which is much below the state and the national average. 359,162 households (68.5%) are living below poverty line. Most of the working population is engaged in agriculture.

ITDA Programmes in Adilabad District

The Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) came in to existence on 1-8-1975 with head quarter at Adilabad. The head quarter was shifted to Utnoor in September, 1979. ITDA extends over 45 mandals covering (412) Scheduled Villages, (234) Non Scheduled Villages (TSP) and (12) cluster villages in the district. The tribal sub-plan area comprises (646) villages covering an area of 6353 Sq. Kms which works out to be 38.13% of total geographical area of the district.

Findings

Policy Awareness

The following Table-1 shows the media and agencies bringing awareness among the people about the various policies.

Table 1 Shows the Agencies bringing awareness among the Tribes

Sl. No.	Agency Percentage	Total No. of Respondents	Accepted	Percentage
1.	Newspaper	120	48	40.00
2.	Television	120	60	50.00
3.	Radio	120	36	30.00
4.	Elected Representatives	120	45	37.50
5.	Educational Institutions	120	35	29.16
6.	NGOs	120	75	62.50
7.	Any other	120	30	36.00

Source: Questionnaire

The above table clearly shows that a noticeable number of respondents, i.e., 62.50% are practically equipped and stimulated by NGOs about tribal welfare policies in Adilabad district. Out of 120 respondents 60 (50.00%) people among villagers know from television, 45 (37.50%) from elected representatives, 48 (40.00%) from newspapers, 35 (29.16)% from educational institutions and 30% from other sources.

Respondents' awareness about NGOs

The analysis makes in the above paragraph clearly evident that the chief source of initiative for the implementation of various developmental policies are come from the NGOs.

After analyzing degree of awareness, interest and consciousness of the respondents about the developmental policies, the next point of is to know the respondents of the villages came to know about the NGOs. This same has been presented in the following table.

Table 2 Respondents' awareness about NGOs

Sl. No.	Awareness	Total No. of Respondents	Accepted	Percentage
1.	Personal contact	120	35	29.16
2.	Members of the NGOs often visit the area	120	66	55.00
3.	NGOs provide service	120	80	66.66
4.	NGOs adopt development project	120	80	66.66

Source: Questionnaire

The statistical data presented in table 2 reveals that a vast majority of the respondents i.e., 80 (66.66%) state that the NGOs provide service and developmental projects in the tribal areas of Adilabad district in Andhra Pradesh, so that they came in contact with the organization. 35 (29.16%) bears a personal contact with the members of the organization. Quite a number 66 (i.e., 55%) of the village people are satisfied with the organization, because its members often came to them for fulfilling and solving their day-to-day necessities and problems.

Satisfaction of Developmental Programmes by NGOs

A study of the socio-economic development through the NGOs would be known only by analyzing the awareness, interest and perception of the respondents about the development policies, without a probe into the functioning of the organization and the level of satisfaction of the respondents. Therefore, the investigator enquire into this aspect by putting a question like: Are you satisfied with the various development programmes undertaken by the NGOs in the study area? Hence, the following table is designed to know the programmes conducted by NGOs in the study area.

Table-3 Level of satisfaction of the Respondents by various developmental programmes undertaken by the NGOs in the study area

Sl. No.	Programmes	Number of respondents	Accepted	%
1.	Health Programme	120	90	75.00
2.	Environmental awareness programme	120	78	65.00
3.	Educational programme	120	84	70.00
4.	Anti-Drug Abuse programme	120	72	60.00
5.	Family welfare programme	120	78	65.00
6.	Employment guarantee programme	120	108	90.00
7.	Child survival programme	120	84	70.00
8.	Cultural activities	120	66	55.00
9.	HIV/AIDS Awareness programme	120	60	50.00
10.	Women problem solving programme	120	84	70.00
11.	SHG and IG activities	120	108	90.00
12.	Vocational training programme	120	96	80.00
13.	Micro finance	120	108	90.00
14.	Agricultural and Farmer's training program	120	66	55.00
15.	Legal awareness programme	120	78	65.00

Source: Questionnaire

It can be seen clearly from the above table that respondents in a large number i.e., 108 (90.00%) are satisfied with employment guarantee programme, SHG and IG activities, micro finance activities of the organizations. While 96 (80.00%) are satisfied with vocational training programme, 90 (75.00%) with health programme, 84 (70.00%) educational programme, women problem solving programme, 78 (65.00%) legal awareness campaign, environment awareness programme, family welfare programme, 72 (60.00) % with anti-drug abuse programme, 66 (i.e., 55%) with cultural activities and agricultural and farmers training programme and 60 (50%) are satisfied with HIV/AIDS/STD awareness programmes.

Development Type

To know the respondents' view about the type of development they achieve through the functions of the NGOs.

Table 4 Respondents' view about the kind of development they achieve through the functioning of the NGOs

Sl. No.	Programmes	Number of respondents	Accepted	%
1.	Social Development	120	96	80.00
2.	Political Development	120	72	60.00
3.	Economic Development	120	102	85.00
4.	Environmental Development	120	90	75.00
5.	Psychological Development	120	60	50.00
6.	Legal Development	120	72	60.00

Source: Questionnaire

It can be understood from the above table that out of 120 respondents, 102 (85.00%) are satisfied with economic development initiated by the non-governmental organization. 96 (80.00%) of the total numbers are of the opinion that they achieve a credible development in the social field through the functioning of the NGOs, 90 (75.00%) are capable of broadening them prolifically and environmental horizon and 72 (60.00%) are sense of participatory attitude towards politics and legal aspects and 60 (50.00%) psychological development undertaken by the organizations.

Concerns

1. It is an astonishing fact that sometimes there are no linkage and coordination among the different NGOs that are working in the same geographical area and for a nearly identical purpose.
2. There should be more transparency in the function of the NGOs so that they may garner the support and faith of the ordinary people.
3. There is a need for closer interactions and exchange of ideas between the beneficiaries and volunteers of the project. They should explain their programmes to the beneficiaries and involve them in the decision-making process. The NGOs should try to apply indigenous knowledge base.
4. The work should be of a sustainable nature.
5. Fragmentation, powerlessness, corruption, nepotism, and internal weaknesses are some of the negative traits of the NGOs.

6. The NGOs hardly disclose their funding source and expenditure pattern. They refuse to reveal the names of their funding partners and reasons for tying up with them.
7. The NGOs are often alleged of using foreign money to undermine the state's authority. In a free market economy, the donor agencies are often found scouting around the philanthropic houses. A proliferation of easy money often alters the operation style, the cost calculus, basic ethos, motivations, idealism and ideological underpinning of the sector.
8. NGOs are in a need of a regularized code of ethics and conduct. Flamboyant attitude of the NGO professionals are definitely not encouraging.
9. With the easy availability of foreign aids, working for an NGO has become a very good career option. Many retired bureaucrats take interest nowadays in opening up an NGO both as a pastime and a financially viable alternative. Therefore, the idealism with which the NGOs appeared in the social panorama is declining now.
10. There are allegations against the NGOs for large scale bungling, cheating and forgery.
11. Lack of accountability and commitment to the welfare of the masses are often witnessed.
12. They bring temporary solution to the problem and often fail to address the root cause of it and eradicate it.
13. The NGOs fail to scale or successfully transplant their lessons and experiences into large organizations and programmes for they fail to take into account the socio-cultural and area specific realities.
14. The NGOs are themselves entrenched between the welfare state on one hand and economy driven by globalization on the other.

However, all these bottle-necks cannot be the reason for overlooking or marginalizing the contribution of an organization. In spite of these criticisms and drawbacks, it is an undeniable fact that the NGOs have emerged universally as a "Universal Third Force."

Conclusion

In the present study is restricted to the area under the jurisdiction of the ITDA Adilabad and the study revealed that Out of 120 respondents, a majority of the respondents i.e., 80

(66.66%) stated that the NGOs provide service and developmental projects. 102 respondents (85.00%) were satisfied with economic development initiated by the non-governmental organization. 108 (90.00%) respondents were satisfied with employment guarantee programme, SHG and IG activities, micro finance activities of the organizations. Upon analysis of the role of NGOs in the development of tribals of ITDA Adilabad, it can be concluded that they are capable of initiating and bringing developmental programmes in different areas of ITDA, especially for the tribal people, along with full cooperation and collaboration of the people.

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