

Title of the Project : “The Role of Non-Governmental Organizations in Social Change - A Case Study of Nagarika Seva Trust, Guruvayanakere”
Belthangdy Taluk

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Objectives of the Project:

The present proposal of a study “**The Role of Non-Governmental Organizations in Social Change A case Study of Nagarika Seva Trust Guruvayanakere**” **Belthangadi Taluk** will throw light on functioning of the NGOs of Belthangadi Taluk and their concern for peoples welfare. It will also give an account of the social, economic and political background of the people of Belthangady Taluk. It gives an account of their material conditions and social status. Further, an analysis of the working of NGOs is also made as per peoples opinion.

The specific objectives of the Study are

- To know the social, political, economic religious and educational status of the people of Belthangady.
- To identify and create awareness among the people about social, economic, religious and political problems.
- To understand the structure and internal dynamics of Indian society.
- To identify the effect of modern concepts such as privatization, liberalization and globalization on the rural society.
- To study the objectives, nature of work programmes and effects of NGO’s on the rural people
- To create awareness among the people, about various Government schemes and projects connected with health, education finance and politics.
- To analyze the role and contributinn of NGO’s in social change
- To study the Housing conditions of the rural people and attitude towards NGOs’

Methodology

a. Area of the Study

The study concentrates on the main Non-Governmental Organizations of the Belthangadi Taluk. It will throw a greater light on Nagarika Seva Trust, Guruvayanakere. The study throws light on the Small Farmers, Agricultural laborers, women and Dalits. The

questionnaire method is used to gather the data. Altogether 150 questionnaires were served and 20 each from all the three forums were taken for a analysis. Interviews were also held with the heads of different Forums such as Small Farmers Forum, Women's forum and Forum of Dalits.

b. Sources of Data

As the primary data is based on the field survey conducted in the different villages of Belthengadi Taluk such as malady, Gardady, badyar, Venur, nayanadu, Mitthabagilu and guruvayanakere. Interviews were also held with the heads of different forums. The secondary data is based on the literary sources which is collected from journals, research articles, and books.

Contemporary Relevance of the Study

The present proposal of a study "**The Role of Non-Governmental Organizations in Social Change A case Study of Nagarika Seva TrustGuruvayanakere**"Belthangadi Taluk is relevant to the cotemporary situations. A lot of studies are conducted on the NGOs at present. It helps to create awareness among the Small Farmers, Agricultural laborers, women and Dalits. The study is also useful to both NGOs and people. It gives a very clear picture of the socio-economic conditions of the Taluk. It will create awareness among women and dalits to come to the public forums.

It is in this context the study is initiated to understand how the NGO is functioning in the area where our college is situated. They work with women, agricultural laborers and dalits is the focus of attention in this study since they are the subalterns who are greatly affected by the new changes. The contemporary society that is fast changing due to globalization has been trying to make sense of these transformations. Some of the changes are helping the society to improve itself. But certain changes in the name of development have actually displacing millions of ordinary people to the peripheries of the society. These inherent contradictions of the present day changes require interventions that are critical but at the same time growth producing. NGO's have been playing a vital role in intervening into the developmental paradigms of globalization. If some of them are partners in these paradigm shifts, a few others have been critical of the changes.

1. Whether objectives were achieved:

The Minor research Project on **The Role of Non-Governmental Organizations in Social Change A case Study of Nagarika Seva Trust Guruvayanakere”Belthangadi** Taluk has enabled the researcher to reflect on the overall picture of Dalits, Women and Small Farmers of Belthangadi Taluk. More particularly, the study has been successful in identifying the role of NGOs in social change. It also gives a clear picture of the socio-economic conditions of the people of Belthangadi. To this effect the objectives of the study are achieved.

2. Achievements from the project:

The study helped me to know the real condition of the people. The study helped the researcher to make an objective evaluation of the functioning of the NGOs. I have realized that the NGOs are doing a lot of good work in Belthangady. In the process of doing the research, I have been able to expose some of the shortcoming of the functioning of the NGOs. The study reveals the internal dynamics of the Indian society. The study helped the researcher to give some suggestions to improve the NGO activities.

3. Summary of the Findings:

The present minor project on the Non-Governmental Organizations of Belthangady Taluk is divided into five chapters. A gist of the chapters is given below

The first chapter introduces the theme of the study, defines its objectives, scope, methodology and importance of the study. It also gives an idea about how the study is relevant to NGO's, government agencies, research scholars and the beneficiaries. It gives a clear idea of the data collection, classification and analysis.

The chapter II contains a survey of the various NGO's of Belthangady Taluk and their programmes. The chapter throws light on the activities of NST Guruvayanakere. It reveals its objectives, organization, funding, nature of programmes, movements organized and results of these on the rural people of Belthangady. It also reveals the reasons of success achieved by NST Guruvayanakere.

The Third chapter gives a clear picture of the social, political, economic and religious conditions of the people of Belthangady Taluk in general and about small farmers, agricultural labors, women and dalits in particular. It also gives a picture of various problems faced by these communities. An attempt is also made to find out the role of external people in the day today life of the people. The chapter also throws light on some of the illegal activities going on in some parts of the taluk like Neriya, Didupe, Savanalu, Gandibagilu etc.

The chapter IV contains the major findings of the study based on the field work reports, interviews and literature survey. Here an attempt is being made to identify the problems of the people in their day to day life. It also forms an idea about their housing conditions and requirements. The chapter contains the tables and graphs regarding the peoples response about various aspects like housing, financial position, education, health and political status. Here an attempt is made to throw light on the role of NGO's and government in solving their problems and improving their material conditions. The chapter also throws light on the analysis of the data collected and tries to find out the role of NST in bringing about changes among the people. It also analyses the different parameters of social change

The chapter No.V contains an account of NGOs and Social Change. It analyses the various parameters of social change based on peoples opinions. It throws light on how the studies of this kind can improve the conditions of the people. It also proves how the studies of this kind is helpful in future. It records the conclusiveness and gives some suggestions for the improvement of NGO activities

4. Contribution to the society:

The study of NGOs is an important aspect of our search for a humane society of equals. The last century has witnessed a widespread awareness among Small farmers, women and dalits. The NGOs have played a dominant role in bringing about socio- economic changes among the people and to find areas of working together in order to empower themselves. It was an attempt to find out problems of small farmers, women and dalits and to find out some

measures for the improvement of their life. The study also gives some concrete suggestions for the improvement of NGO activities. Such studies are very popular at present. The study recommends the grant of social justice to these people. It also helps to understand the internal dynamics of Indian Society. The study was conducted in the Subaltern perspective.