



JSS MAHAVIDYAPEETHA

JSS College of Arts Commerce & Science

(Autonomous)

B N Road Mysuru -25

Project Report on

**ROLE OF ACTION AID IN ENHANCING THE
IMPLIMENTATION OF WOMEN AND CHILD RIGHTS**

Submitted to

Department of Commerce and Management

In partial fulfillment of Degree of Bachelor of Commerce

VALUED

Under the guidance of

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This is to certify that **Soundarya N (JCN16143), Megha T M (JCN161071), Harshitha C (JCN16041)** are the students of this college studying in Final year B.COM during the Academic Year 2018-19 and this project entitled "**ROLE OF ACTION AID IN ENHANCING THE WOMEN AND CHILD RIGHTS**" has been prepared by them in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of Degree of Bachelor of Commerce at JSS College B N Road, Mysuru.

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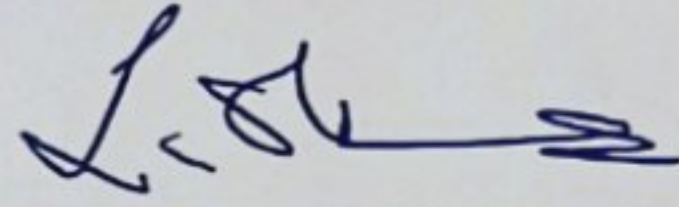
CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the Project Report entitled "ROLE OF ACTION AID IN ENHANCING THE WOMEN AND CHILD RIGHTS" is carried out by Soundarya N (JCN16143), Megha T M (JCN161071), Harshitha C (JCN16041), under my guidance and supervision in partial fulfillment of the requirements of Bachelor Degree in Commerce at JSS College, B N Road, Mysore during the Academic year 2018-19.

VALUED

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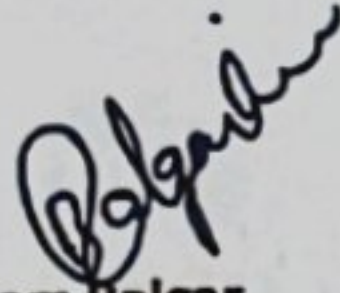
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This is to certify that Soundarya N., a student pursuing B.Com in JSS College of Arts Commerce and Science in Mysore, interned at ActionAid Association, Bangalore, in the Fundraising Unit from 3rd December to 19th December 2019.

Soundarya has good understanding about ActionAid Association and learnt about Face to Face fundraising from the team. She has made presentations on ActionAid's work on 'Rights based issues' to raise funds and create awareness on social issues to many employees from the Corporate Sector, and to individuals at the Malls and Banks.

We found her to be diligent and committed to the task assigned to her and she had submitted a detailed report on her learning and experience. We wish her all the best in future endeavours.



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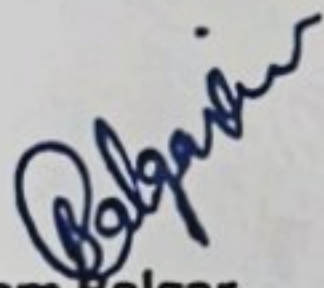
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This is to certify that Megha T.M. a student pursuing B.Com in JSS College of Arts Commerce and Science in Mysore, interned at ActionAid Association, Bangalore, in the Fundraising Unit from 3rd December to 19th December 2019.

Megha has good understanding about ActionAid Association and learnt about Face to Face fundraising from the team. She has made presentations on ActionAid's work on 'Rights based issues' to raise funds and create awareness on social issues to many employees from the Corporate Sector, and to individuals at the Malls and Banks.

We found her to be diligent and committed to the task assigned to her and she had submitted a detailed report on her learning and experience. We wish her all the best in future endeavours.



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DECLARATION

We, Soundarya N (JCN16143), Megha T M (JCN161071), Harshitha C (JCN16041), the students of Final Year BCOM, hereby declare that the Project Report entitled **“ROLE OF ACTION AID IN ENHANCING THE WOMEN AND CHILD RIGHTS** is carried out by us under the guidance and supervision of **Dr. S Shankarappa** Associate Professor and HOD of Department of Commerce and Management in partial fulfillment of the requirements of Bachelor Degree in Commerce at JSS College, B N Road, Mysore during the Academic year 2018-19.

Date:

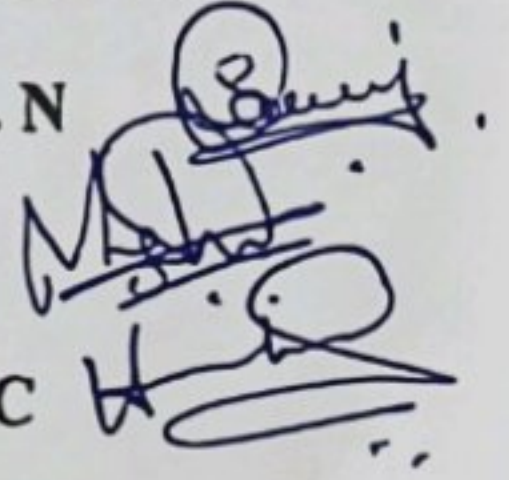
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2.MEGHA .T M

3.HARSHITHA .C



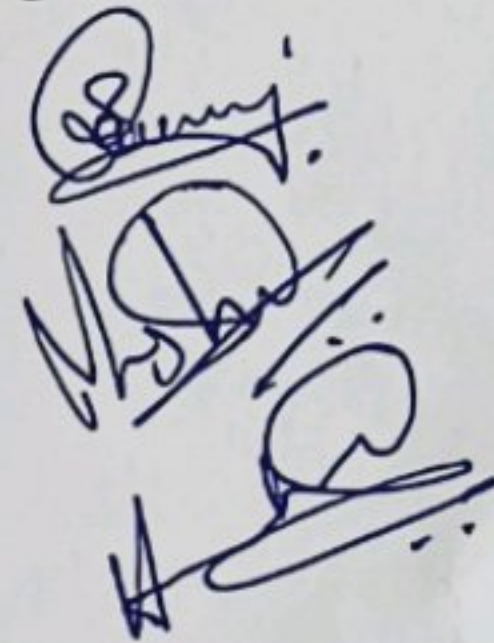
ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I deeply express my profound gratitude and whole hearted thanks to our beloved principal Mr. Mahadevappa, JSS college of Arts commerce and Science. Special thanks to our grateful Head of the Department Dr S Shankrappa, Department of Commerce and Management, for guidance, necessary support, co-operation encouragement, fullest effort of him to the success of this opportunity, I would like to be thankful Ms. Miriam Solomon company HR ActionAid Association, South Bangalore who gave a chance to be intern and provided necessary facilities, guidance and endless encouragements. MR. Vikram company Senior Manager, South Bangalore for whole hearted supervision during our organizational attachment period and also grateful to Mrs. Latha as my Team Leader for guidance, last but not the least specially thanks to Mr. Chaithanya Reddy, Mr. Darshan and all other staff for their support which contributed immensely for successful completion of this internship training. I wish to express my gratitude to all of for their co-operation in successful completion of our project.

Date:

Place: Mysuru

Signature



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CHAPTER -I

1. Introduction

In a democratic system, the role of the state is primary and most crucial in formulating and implementing the social and economic development programs. However, in the contemporary society, the problems that people have been facing especially the poor are much more complex. This is especially true in a country like India where a large number of vulnerable sections are experiencing inequalities at all the levels.

Development does not only mean economic development but also includes promoting social equality, gender equality, Enhancement of Women and child rights, implementation of women and child rights, improving quality of life etc., It is not possible for government alone to effectively undertaking such complex development activities. So, there is essentiality of other groups or organizations to support the government on various fronts. This essentiality paved way for the emergence of civil society. Non-Government organizations (NGOs) being a major arm of civil society thus have a crucial role in the country's development process.

Non-Government organizations (NGOs) are the groups or institutions or organizations that are not reducible to the administrative grasp and work on 'non-profit' basis with the principles like social equality, altruism and human development as their foundations.

In India at present there are nearly 25000 NGOs spread across various parts of the country. NGOs in India Social service are associated with India since ancient times. It is said that even Mahatma Gandhi after attaining independence wanted Indian National congress to be transformed into a Public service organization. Although such proposal was rejected, later many of staunch Gandhi followers did setup large number of voluntary orgs across various parts of the country to carry of the constructive works on Gandhian principles. However, the real and identified registration and formation of NGOs emerged in India from early 1970s. Immediately after their formal inception, NGOS received grater thrust form the Government in more than one ways. The GOI during the sixth Five year plan with its famous "GARIBI HATAO" slogan did recognize the importance of NGOs in the development

process of India. In the seventh FYP, it gave a task of developing "self-reliance communities" to NGOs for promoting rural development. Later in the eighth FYP, government sought to promote nationwide network of NGOs. In its ninth FYP, it envisaged the primary role of in prssomoting PPPS in the country. The tenth FYP envisaged the need and importance of NGOS in developing agricultural sector by promoting awareness among the farmers about various modern farm techniques and government initiatives for their benefit.

yogna(RSBY), Various policies on women development, forest and environment development, anti-trafficking, people with disability etc, Moreover, government has also been promoting the development of NGOs through financial aid and assistance programs.

NGOs with the support given by the government has been accelerating its development activities by taking up specific issues like Poverty alleviation, child rights, caste stigma and discriminations, women rights, child labor, rural development, water and sanitation, environmental issues etc., In the last two decades the role of NGOs have become proactive in the social sector development-education, health etc, NGOs have played a crucial role in sending the school dropouts back to the school especially in rural areas thus upholding the Right to education. And also the heath sector development program like Leprosy eradication program and programs on eliminating TB, malaria and improving water and sanitation facilities by NGOs have met with huge success. The most highlighted success of NGOs could be seen in their achievement in influencing government to bring out various development-oriented policies and laws. Few of such laws and policies include: Right to Information, Integrated child development scheme(ICDS), Integrated child protection scheme(ICPS), MNREGA, Juvenile justice, Nirmal gram initiative, Rastriya swathyabhima Change of government Nongovernment organizations, commonly referred to as NGOs, are usually non-profit and sometimes international organizations independent of governments and international governmental organizations (though often funded by governments) that are active in humanitarian, educational, health care, public policy, social, human rights, environmental, and other areas to affect changes according to their objectives. They are thus a subgroup of all organizations founded by citizens, which include clubs and other associations that

provide services, benefits, and premises only to members. Sometimes the term is used as a synonym of "civil society organization" to refer to any association founded by citizens, but this is not how the term is normally used in the media or everyday language, as recorded by major dictionaries. The explanation of the term by NGO.org (the non-governmental organizations associated with the United Nations) is ambivalent. It first says an NGO is any non-profit, voluntary citizens' group which is organized on a local, national or international level, but then goes on to restrict the meaning in the sense used by most English speakers and the media: Task-oriented and driven by people with a common interest, NGOs perform a variety of service and humanitarian functions, bring citizen concerns to Governments, advocate and monitor policies and encourage political participation through provision of information.

NGOs are usually funded by donations, but some avoid formal funding altogether and are run primarily by volunteers. NGOs are highly diverse groups of organizations engaged in a wide range of activities, and take different forms in different parts of the world. Some may have charitable status, while others may be registered for tax exemption based on recognition of social purposes. Others may be fronts for political, religious, or other interests. Since the end of World War II, NGOs have had an increasing role in international development, particularly in the fields of humanitarian assistance and poverty alleviation. One characteristic these diverse organizations share is that their non-profit status means they are not hindered by short-term financial objectives. Accordingly, they are able to devote themselves to issues which occur across longer time horizons, such as climate change, malaria prevention, or a global ban on landmines. Public surveys reveal that NGOs often enjoy a high degree of public trust, which can make them a useful - but not always sufficient - proxy for the concerns of society and stakeholders.

The number of NGOs worldwide is estimated to be 10 million. Russia had about 277,000 NGOs in 2008. India is estimated to have had around 2 million NGOs in 2009, just over one NGO per 600 Indians, and many times the number of primary schools and primary health centers in India. China is estimated to have approximately 440,000 officially registered NGOs. About 1.5 million domestic and foreign NGOs operated in the United States in 2017. The term 'NGO' is not always used consistently. In some countries the term NGO is applied to an organization that in another country

would be called an NPO (non-profit organization), and vice versa. Political parties and trade unions are considered NGOs only in some countries. There are many different classifications of NGO in use. The most common focus is on "orientation" and "level of operation". An NGO's orientation refers to the type of activities it takes on. These activities might include human rights, environmental, improving health, or development work. An NGO's level of operation indicates the scale at which an organization works, such as local, regional, national, or international. The term "non-governmental organization" was first coined in 1945, when the United Nations (UN) was created. The UN, itself an intergovernmental organization, made it possible for certain approved specialized international non-state agencies *i.e.*, non-governmental organizations to be awarded observer status at its assemblies and some of its meetings. Later the term became used more widely. Today, according to the UN, any kind of private organization that is independent from government control can be termed an "NGO", provided it is not-for-profit, non-prevention, but not simply an opposition political party.

(NGO) leaders often face extraordinary challenges – both at a personal and organizational level. They work long hours with limited resources in uncertain and volatile political and economic circumstances to help the most marginalized and disadvantaged members of their communities. The complex managerial challenges they face have been documented in a small, but growing, body of research (Smillie, 1995; Fowler, 1997; Eade, 2000; Lewis, 2001; Smillie & Hailey, 2001; Edwards & Fowler, 2002; Hailey & James, 2004; James et al., 2005). Reviewing this literature one can but conclude that these challenges are demanding, and distinct from those faced by governments or the for-profit sector. NGO leaders are often isolated and unsupported. There is talk of a leadership deficit, because of the shortage of talented leaders and the growth of the non-profit sector generally. As a result there is some urgency in attempts to develop a new generation of leaders, and to provide relevant support to existing and future leaders. Leadership development programs designed for NGO leaders must as a consequence incorporate best practice and current experience rather than rehashing tired, traditional approaches to leadership training.

1.1. Literature Review

This study reviewed the following literature relevant to the research problems:

Mahathma Gandhi-

The most severe social injustice which continues to exist in Indian society is gender inequality that subjects women to various forms of male domination and discrimination. Due to their mission their alignments for the advancement of women, women empowerment NGOs are a natural fit in responding to the overall issue of gender injustices that threatens to undermine the society at large.

“To call women the weaker sex is a libel; it is man’s injustice to women. If by strength is meant brute strength, then indeed is women less brute the man. If by strength is meant moral power, their women is immeasurably man superior. Has she not greater intuition, as she is not more self-sacrificing as she not greater powers of endurance, as she not greater courage? Without her, man could not be. If nonviolence is the law of our being, the future is with women. Who can make more effective appeal to the heart than women?”

Dragos Apostu(2013)-Leaders of the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) often face extraordinary challenges – both at a personal and organizational level. These challenges are demanding, and distinct from those faced by governments or the for-profit sector. NGO leaders are often isolated and unsupported. There is talk of a leadership deficit, because of the shortage of talented leaders and the growth of the non-profit sector generally. As a result there is some urgency in attempts to develop a new generation of leaders, and to provide relevant support to existing and future leaders. Leadership development programs designed for NGO leaders must as a consequence incorporate best practice and current experience rather than rehashing tired, traditional approaches to leadership training. This paper examines the role of leaders and leadership in NGOs. It draws on the analysis of recent research into the characteristics of NGO leaders, and explores the challenges of designing leadership development programs appropriate to the needs of NGOs. This paper identifies the elements of successful leadership development and assesses the skills or competencies that need be developed.

All though a vast body of literature deals with the history, structure, and evolution of national and international civil societies and the special role of NGOs in these processes, general overviews of NGOs the field of child protections and childrens rights are rare atleast from explicitly academic stand point. Policy paper written by NGO themselves or other public and private bodies cooperating with NGOs abound, but comprehensive discussions of how NGOs shaped childhood images and policies throughout the last centuries are hard to find. Kumari and Brokes 2004 and Percy-Smith and Thomas 2010 discussed children's rights as one of the primary terrains in which NGOs have proven to be highly influential and successful in their advocacy, particularly on an international level. They also reflect specific discussions on civil society advocacy, especially in terms of how children and young people eventually can participate actively in national and international civil society. A recent edited volume emphasizes the seminal contribution of NGOs to cross-cultural dialog about the UN convention on the right of child and its principles. On the general level Willets 1996 is considered a earlier classic in research on the role of NGOs in international politics and his probably one of the most cited edited volumes.

Dr. Akilesh Chandra Pandey-The changing role of non-governmental organizations now a day (NGOs) is more critical and more strategic in the process of global human development than at any time before. In recent years, the range and number of activities undertaken by NGOs has widened. They now undertake a much broad range of activities than simply raising awareness amongst masses and or acting merely as pressure groups. Their activities have now diversified and include a variety of actions like environment monitoring; training programmes related to promotion of environmental education and community development; demonstration projects implementation; conducting developmental works in partnership with the government; and promoting regional and international cooperation on environment. Many organizations also get involved in the practical management for conservation areas and help to promote community or individual action and also campaign for greater accountability on the part of the government and as well as corporate sector. Present Article focuses on effectiveness of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in rural development through a study conducted on two NGOs in Rudraprayag and Chamoli districts of Uttarakhand. Major rural development programmes undertaken by the NGOs in their areas included community development programmes,

agricultural programmes, human resource development programmes, micro financing, industrial and trade programmes. The article also focuses on effectiveness of organizations working for rural development through a study conducted on beneficiaries, and workers of NGOs. The majority of NGOs in the hills of Uttarakhand region work concurrently and accurately on environment and development, thus acknowledging that environmental problems are embedded in economic and social systems.

1.2. Research Gap

A research gap is defined as a topic or area for which missing or insufficient information limits the ability to reach conclusion for a question, As we have conducted the research on Role of ActionAid in enhancing the implementation of women and child we are the first to ressearch on this specific topic, of ActionAid an International NGO, Hence we can assure that even though we couldn't find any gap our study will be helpful for the further research.

1.3. Statement of Problem

The purpose of the study was to provide an analysis of the fundraising challenges faced by NGO's when sourcing funds from individuals in India. While Ngo's are increasingly diversifying their revenues from different sources, fundraising becomes core feature in the survival of this organization. NGO's in India fundraising from different donors but the extent of fundraising from individual donors is not visible among many of these organizations.

The study adopted descriptive research method. The population consisted of all NGO's registered with NGO, the data was collected using structured questionnaires and the analysis was done using SPSS and Excel as tool of analysis. The response rate for the study was 70% out of which 60% of the respondents were international NGO's whereas 40% of the respondents were local NGO's.

Findings show that 83% of the organizations have less than 30% of their total funds generated from individuals. The findings revealed that organizations used different methods of fundraising. Organization have identified NGO act and income

tax Act as laws affecting fundraising while most of the organization do not have tax exemption certificates.

Majority of the organizations lacked professional fundraising staffs and rarely engaged fundraising consultants or volunteers in their fundraising activities. It's recommended that the NGO's must adopt the culture of being proactive and constantly reading global trends even as they set their fundraising strategies, methods and communication with the stakeholders in promoting the organization and maintaining constant relationship.

Strengthening the existing laws or introducing proper laws governing fundraising and resource mobilizations so as to systematically regulate fundraising is also recommended. NGO's should consider strengthening their capacity in fundraising thorough engaging qualified fundraising staffs, volunteers and the board members to link the organizations to different stakeholders.

1.2. Objectives

- To know the Avocation on the Principles and Goals that NGOs and country share
- To know how Non Government Organization (ActionAid) is working for women and Child rights.
- To know whether the Survey on Non Government organization is giving Favorable or unfavorable results to the public.
- This survey helps to know the opinion of the people regarding the poverty level of their surroundings.

1.3. Hypotheses

Hypothesis 1

H1: NGO plays important role in enhancing and implementation of women and child rights.

H0: NGO does not play important role in enhancing and implementation of women and child right.

1.4. Methodology

The scope of the project was to create awareness of the Ngo and reach as much people as possible. It was essential to have global presence that how people are literally suffering, especially women and children. It was also essential to reach corporate and our youths to involve them for CSR activities which can helpful to NGO to fund their projects.

The aim was to identify, appraise and summaries papers published in academic journals, which present findings on factors influencing the performance of development of NGOs. Literature Review was conducted in phases and involved a thorough search to identify relevant published studies, retrieve them and document the search process. Effort was made to ensure the process was comprehensive, precise, thorough and unbiased, to limit systematic error or bias in reviewing the available publications.

A great deal of time was spent becoming familiar with search parameters specific to the subject literature, and periodically consulting the public through questionnaire survey, and went though the guidance of experienced researcher and PHD holder in our Respective college.

Internal search were conducted using Google Scholars, Further searches were undertaken of those journals from which articles were accessed.

1.4.1. Sample

Sample is a group of people, Objects, or items that are taken from a larger population for measurement or research (study). The sample should be representative of the population to ensure that we can generalize the findings from research sample to the population as a whole, here the sample of other research papers and Articles has

be taken in a secondary data, and the survey of questionnaire sample has taken as the primary data in the research of Role of ActionAid in enhancing the implementation of women and child rights.

1.6.2. Sample Size

By doing a sample we understand that group of subjects that is selected from the general population and is considered a representative of the true population for that specific study. Hence survey of whole population cannot be made selected the sample of 50 members were they represent whole population and the data was collected.

1.6.3. Data collection

There are two ways were we can conduct the survey

- a. **Primary data collection-** Where the data will be collected by own and for the first time.
- b. **Secondary data collection-** where the data is already collected by some other either it can be published or unpublished.

We went through the primary data collection were we have collected the data for the first time by our own, through questionnaire and we got proper response from the people, which is not fake.

Data analysis

The data was collected for the first time in the form of questionnaire and it is presented in the form of table and it is analysed in percentage method, and it is presented in the form of chart and graphs.

CHAPTER- II

2. Non Government Organization Profile

From the late 1980s, NGOs assumed a far greater role in development than previously. NGOs were first discovered and then celebrated by the international donor community as bringing fresh solutions to longstanding development problems characterized by inefficient government to government aid and ineffective development projects. Within the subsequent effort to liberalize economies and “roll back” the state as part of structural adjustment policies, NGOs came also to be seen as a cost-effective alternative to public sector service delivery. In the post- Cold War era the international donor community began to advocate a new policy agenda of “good governance” which saw development outcomes as emerging from a balanced relationship between government, market, and third sector. Within this paradigm, NGOs also came to be seen as part of an emerging “civil society.”

In contrast, nascent humanitarian organizations of the period built upon Chinese experience. Since the 13th century at least, humanitarian associations were active along Chinese rivers. Following the establishment of a Society for the Recovery of the Drowned in Amsterdam in 1767, “Humane Societies” specializing in the rescue and resuscitation of victims of drowning and shipwreck had been founded in every continent by the onset of the 19th century. Whereas the ‘Humane Societies’ aimed to disseminate new techniques of resuscitation, another humanitarian NGO, the Royal Jennerian Society, was established in 1803 to ensure that “Small-pox may be speedily exterminated... ultimately from the whole earth,” by promoting newly discovered methods of vaccination. Within two decades, the society had attracted an impressive array of patrons, including 14 European monarchs, the Ottoman Sultan, the Mughal of India, the Pacha of Baghdad, the American President and the Pope. It was claimed at the time that “by its efforts... nearly all parts of the world” had received vaccinations.

Amongst the most influential NGOs of the late 18th and early 19th centuries were the many anti-slavery groups established in the Atlantic world in the decades following the formation of the Pennsylvania Society for the Relief of Free Negroes Unlawfully Held in Bondage in 1775. These organizations influenced not only national legislation such as the British Slave Trade Act of 1807, but also international

negotiations. Abolitionist lobbying contributed, for instance, to the issuing of international declarations on the slave trade in the peace congresses following the Napoleonic wars. Another group, the Quakers, had been critical to the development of the abolitionist movement, and were also central to the formation of some of the earliest peace societies that developed in Great Britain and the United States (US) from 1815.

During the second half of the 19th century, nationalist consciousness spread across India and self-help emerged as the primary focus of socio-political movements. Numerous organizations were established during this period, including the Friend-in-Need Society (1858), PrathanaSamaj (1864), Satya ShodhanSamaj (1873), Arya Samaj (1875), the National Council for Women in India (1875), and the Indian National Conference (1887). The Societies Registration Act (SRA) was approved in 1860 to confirm the legal status of the growing body of nongovernment organizations (NGOs). The SRA continues to be relevant legislation for NGOs in India, although most state governments have enacted amendments to the original version. Christian missionaries active in India at this time directed their efforts toward reducing poverty and constructing hospitals, schools, roads, and other infrastructure. Meanwhile, NGOs focused their efforts on education, health, relief, and social welfare. A firm foundation for secular voluntary action in India was not laid until the Servants of India, a secular NGO, was established in 1905. Mahatma Gandhi's return to India in 1916 shifted the focus of development activities to economic self-sufficiency. His Swadeshi movement, which advocated economic self-sufficiency through small-scale local production, swept through the country. Gandhi identified the root of India's problem as the poverty of the rural masses and held that the only way to bring the nation to prosperity was to develop the villages' self-reliance based on locally available resources. He also believed that voluntary action, decentralized to gram panchayats (village councils), was the ideal way to stimulate India's development. Gandhi reinvigorated civil society in India by stressing that political freedom must be accompanied by social responsibility. After independence, the Government of India increased its presence in social welfare and development but recognized the potential for civil society to supplement and complement its efforts. The first Five-Year Plan stated, "Any plan for social and economic regeneration should take into account the services rendered by these agencies and the state should give them maximum

cooperation in strengthening their efforts." The Central Social Welfare Board was established in 1953 to promote social welfare activities and support people's participation programs through NGOs. This additional funding and recognition led to a growing body of professional NGOs. The Government of India decentralized development activities throughout the 1950s. The establishment of the National Community Development Program and the National Extension Service were early steps in this direction. Further decentralization was achieved with the introduction of the three-tier Panchayati Raj system in 1958. Many farmers unions and agricultural cooperatives were founded around this time, and networking became more commonplace in civil society. In 1958, the Association for Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development (AVARD) was founded as a consortium of major voluntary agencies.

Globalization during the 20th century gave rise to the importance of NGOs. Many problems could not be solved within a nation. International treaties and international organizations such as the World Trade Organization were centred mainly on the interests of capitalist enterprises. In an attempt to counterbalance this trend, NGOs have developed to emphasize humanitarian issues, developmental aid and sustainable development. A prominent example of this is the World Social Forum, which is a rival convention to the World Economic Forum held annually in January in Davos, Switzerland. The fifth World Social Forum in Porto Alegre, Brazil, in January 2005 was attended by representatives from more than 1,000 NGOs. In terms of environmental issues and sustainable development, the Earth Summit in Rio in 1992 was the first to show the power of international NGOs, when about 2,400 representatives of NGOs came to play a central role in deliberations. Some have argued that in forums like these, NGOs take the place of what should belong to popular movements of the poor. Whatever the case, NGO transnational networking is now extensive.

Like economic globalization transnational civil society is often seen as a recent phenomenon. From the worldwide protest of the occupy movement, to environment advocacy campaigns ahead of RIO+20, and multi-faceted development programs implemented on a global scale, it is tempting to assume we live in an entirely new era of NGO activity. Yet in contrast to conventional wisdom,

international NGOs have a long and turbulent history, which has often placed these actors at the center of key transformations shaping international society over the last two centuries.

Yet NGOs have a far longer history than this recent resurgence and retreat suggests. Many of the world's best known NGOs predate the emergence of the development industry. Save the Children Fund (SCF) was founded by Eglantyne Jebb in 1919 after the trauma of the First World War. Oxfam, which was originally known as the Oxford Committee against the Famine, was established in 1942 in order to provide famine relief to victims of the Greek Civil War. CARE began its life sending US food packages to Europe in 1946 after the Second World War. In 1945, Article 71 of the UN Charter formalized NGO involvement in UN processes and activities, and some NGOs even contributed to the drafting of the Charter itself. UNESCO and WHO both explicitly provided for NGO involvement in their charters. But NGOs again began to lose influence, hampered by Cold War tensions and by the institutional weakness of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). It was not until the 1970s when NGO roles again intensified and they played key roles within a succession of UN conferences from the Stockholm Environment Conference in 1972 to the Rio Environment and Development (UNCED) in 1992, where NGOs were active in both the preparation and the actual conference itself, which approved a series of policy statements relating to the role of NGOs within the UN system in policy and program design, implementation and evaluation.

Yet, international NGOs have far deeper roots than is commonly assumed. The term itself – 'nongovernmental organizations' – entered common usage via the United Nations (UN) Charter at the end of World War II. But even before the onset of the modern era, religious orders, missionary groups, merchant hanses and scientific societies engaged in activities crossing continents. Many of these bodies – including Roman Catholic monastic orders and Sufi tariqahs – survive to the present day. It was in the context of the Enlightenment idealism, revolutionary upheavals and East-West contacts of the late 18th century, however, that the sphere of international NGOs was to be truly transformed. Indeed, the wave of protests in 2011 – from the Arab uprisings, to Indian anti-corruption demonstrations and Occupy Wall Street – are evocative of the much earlier wave of revolutions in the Atlantic world, encompassing

the American, French and Haitian revolutions. Activists such as Tom Paine, and international networks of Masonic and secret societies, helped promote revolution from one country to another. A Universal Confederation of the Friends of Truth was established in revolutionary Paris in 1790, with affiliates not only in France, but also in London, Philadelphia, Hamburg, Geneva, Genoa and Utrecht. The confederation was one of many groups at the time to describe its goals as "universal." European revolutionaries were inspired not only by Enlightenment ideals of liberty and equality, but also by reports of uprisings in Muslim territories – amongst the texts of the French revolution was a 'Republican Koran.'

The diversity and reach of the more than 20,000 international NGOs operating today is difficult to overestimate. It encompasses the human rights activism of Amnesty International in 150 countries, the development work of the 120,000 staff of BRAC touching the lives of 126 million, and the participation of approximately one billion people in the member organizations of the International Co-operative Alliance. The breadth of activities stretches from the settlement by the Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce of more disputes than the International Court of Justice, to the alternative globalization envisaged by the World Social Forums and pan-Islamic activism of the Muslim Brotherhood.

VISION

CONGO's vision is to be the primary support and platform for a civil society represented by a global community of informed, empowered and committed NGOs that fully participate with the UN in decision-making and programs leading to a better world, a world of economic and social justice.

MISSION

Facilitate through various means the development of a dynamic and informed world-wide NGO community able to influence policies and actions at all levels of the United Nations.



Essential characteristic features of an NGO:

- Not officially registered as part of the Government.
- Doesn't work for profit.
- Works within the legal framework, either locally, nationally or internationally.
- If the definition of NGOs is expended to that of a civil society organization.

NGOs can be considered part of the sphere of social interaction between the

Household and the state characterized by:

- a) Community co-operation
- b) Structures of Voluntary association
- c) Networks of public communication

Types of NGOs: -

- Social (Humanitarian)
- Political (Peace keeping)
- Economic (Micro finance)
- Cultural (Cultural Groups)
- Environment (Reforestation)

Functional Agenda of NGOs: -

The functions of an NGO may be based on:

1. Needs of the people it is working with
2. Personal Interest of its members
3. Interest of its funding agents is (and related conditionality).

These agents it can be:

- National Government
- Foreign Government
- National Agency
- International Agency
- Corporate Organization
- Private Donation
- Self-funded from previous projects

According to its function the relation of on NGO with the State may be:

- Complementary
- Supplementary
- Antagonistic

List of Recognized NGOs in India:

Recognized NGOs of India are really fir the declared purposes, aims objects and mission. The list is under improvement and it is to Recognizes the NGOs who are working in real sense of the social purposes. There are thousands of NGOs are working broadly in various areas of India, so the complete list may take long time to enlist the recognized NGOs.

Leading NGOs in India:

- a. Action Aid
- b. Indicrops
- c. World vision
- d. Seva Mandir
- e. CRY- Child Rights and you
- f. Give India
- g. Care India
- h. Plan India
- i. Akshayapatra
- j. CASA India
- k. Smile.

Strategies, Policies and programs adopted by NGOs in Women and Child Welfare.

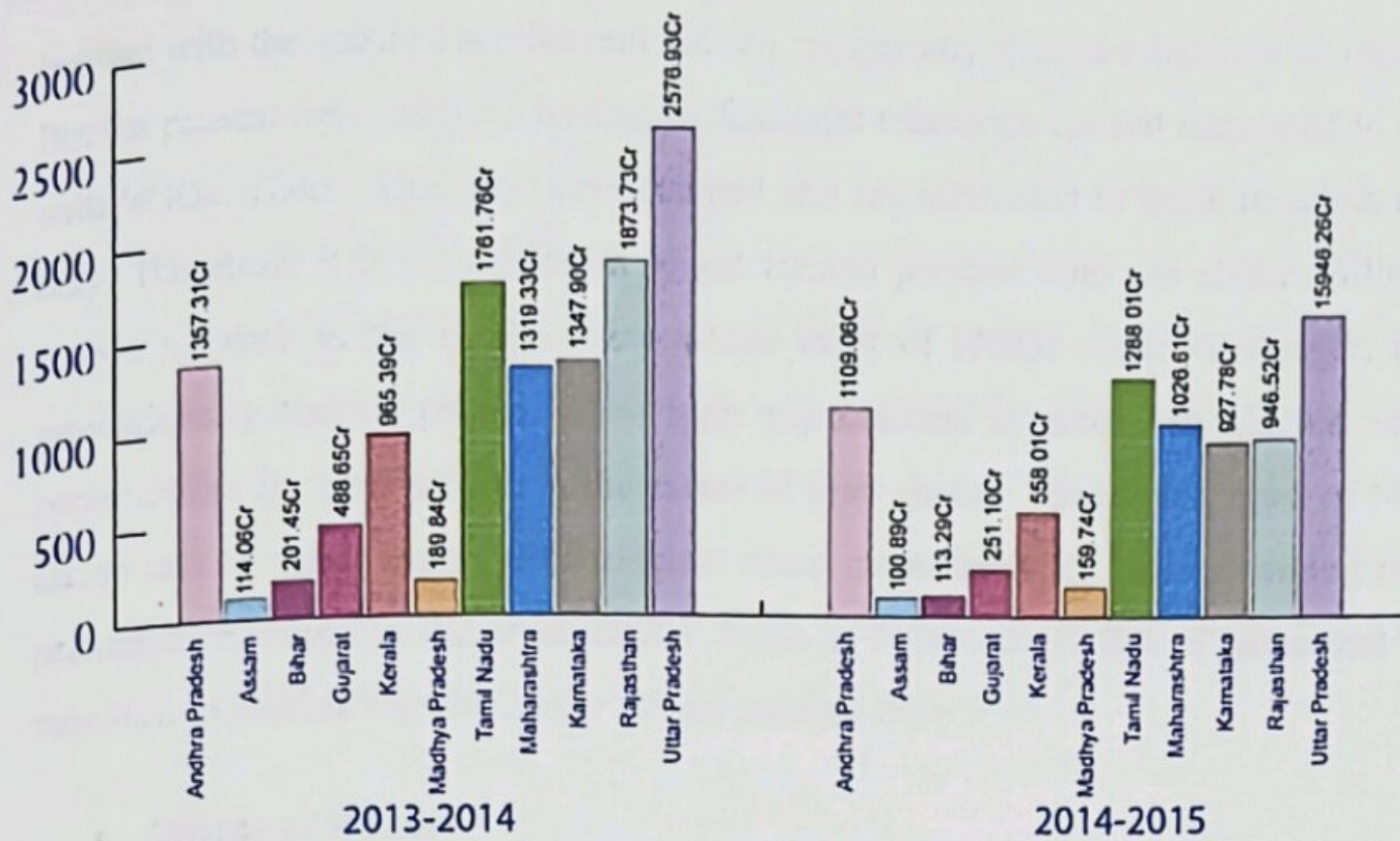
In most societies where child labor has been eradicated or eliminated, multi-pronged strategies were used. Stringent laws were passed which made child labor illegal. In addition, the educational system was strengthened so that children removed from work could go to school. It is widely recognized that any strategy for the elimination of child labor must have two critical components: Stringent laws and a strengthened school system where children removed from work can be sent.

Most initiatives regarding child labor are focused on eradication; organization striving for regulation and rights of children as workers are neither widespread nor common. It is important to stress however, that the clear distinction made between the two legal and ideological constructs (regulation and abolition) is less defined at the level of practice. There are many forms of child labor that are deemed to be intolerable even by those pleading for regulation and some organization that uncompromisingly argue the case for abolition, like the ILO and UNICEF, actually run and support measures at the grassroots levels that are aimed at phasing out work gradually, recognizing that immediate withdrawal could have severe and unwanted

consequences. At grass root levels, organizations adopt a pragmatic approach with a certain amount of flexibility.

Some of the existing policies for women and child welfare by Government:

- a. Rajiv Vidya mission has targeted residential bridge course program for rehabilitation of child labour.
- b. Mother and Child Tracking System
- c. Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojana
- d. NCLP targets child labour in Hazardous and Non – hazardous sectors.
- e. Joint inspections by multi-disciplinary teams formed by collector.
- f. Minimum wages court conducted by labour officers notified under minimum wages act 1948.
- g. Regular inspections by law enforcements officials in labour, factories revenue and police departments.
- h. Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls- Sabla
- i. RashtriyaMahilaKosh
- j. Man's streaming programme through schools with boarding facilities in social welfare/ Backward classes welfare/ tribal welfare Hostels, Kasturba and Indira KranthiPathakam schools.
- k. Rehabilitation of child labour families through economic support programmes of SC / ST /BC minorities communities.
- l. National rural employment guarantee programme with a guarantee of 100 days employment to parents / Job seekers.
- m. Anganwadi in for early childhood development
- n. Priyadarshini
- o. National Action plan for Children.
- p. Rajiv udyogsri for skill development



Limitations

- **Lack of Dedicated Leadership**

Leadership qualities of the leaders in NGOs determine the quality and condition of the services rendered by any organization. Especially dedicated leadership, 'Leadership for the sake of Leadership' is a most important governing factor in this regard. In the post independence era, unfortunately, the NGOs faced the crisis of leadership as the leaders who pioneered voluntary action and worked for it with spirit of devotion and dedication choose to enter politics to find berths in legislatures and parliament thus creating a vacuum for dedication leadership in NGOs. With some expectations the leadership is concentrated in the hands of elderly people. The style of functioning of these elderly people exhibits authoritarianism and frustrates younger people who are embodiments of new ideas, initiatives and innovation which are not allowed to be expressed and practiced (Mehta et al., 2010).

- **Inadequate Trained Personnel**

It is believed that the personnel working in NGOs may be of personnel working in such organizations is a sense of dedication and commitment and interest in the social services. NGOs earlier were assumed to be served by unpaid social workers

imbued with the spirit of service and did not require any special education or training. But the present trend who are having professional education are not interested to work with NGOs. Their vision has been changed and are interested to work in urban areas only. Therefore, it is very difficult to get trained persons who are either willing or trained to work in the rural society where most of NGOs work. Moreover, these professionally trained persons have high expectations in terms of salaries, status, opportunities for their growth in the career of their choice. More over, most of NGOs due to lack of funds cannot able to spent some more funds for giving training to the personnel employed in the organization .Some of NGOs are in fear of personnel who may shift to another big NGO after taking training from it.

- **Misuse of Funds**

It is the matter of fact that some unscrupulous elements have made fortunes by floating NGOs for their personnel gains and managing grants from the government. It is a common experience that there have been serious charges of misuse and misappropriation of funds received as grant-in-aid form the government, foreign donors and raised through their own resources by the most of the NGOs. These NGOs may reflect its image to other NGOs who are working with dedication and commitment.

- **Monopolization of leadership**

It has been observed that there is a growing tendency towards monopolization and interlocking of leadership at the top level of voluntary action groups and organizations as is reflected in the same person being the president in one organization, secretary in the other, treasurer in the third and a member of the executive in the fourth. This interlocking of leadership can be advantageous in formulating, coordinated policies, programmes and activities, facilitating exchange of technical know-how and experience and mobilizing people for a common goal. But the greatest disadvantage of such leadership is that fresh blood is not allowed to flow into the organization and leadership.

- **Lack of Public Participation**

NGOs are meant to provide opportunities to the citizens for democratic participation but they have not been able to fulfill this obligation due to the method and manner in which they function, and failed to attract people, interested in construction work and develop channels for peoples enthusiastic participation. Some of the factors responsible for such a state of affairs are general backwardness of the people, absence of adequate number of dedicated persons, over emphasis on targets and time bound programmes, political interference and vested interests, easy availability of funds without proper planning and assessment of felt needs and safeguards for the community, distrust of agencies and workers who do not have a base in the community and are unable to win its support and lack of decentralization which could give a feeling of being partners in development rather than development being thrust from above.

- **Centralization in Urban Areas**

NGOs are more developed in urban areas as compared to rural areas. The backwardness and ignorance of the rural people and lack of enthusiasm among social workers to among them in the absence of availability of minimum comforts are the two important reasons for the backwardness of the NGOs in rural areas.

- **Lack of Coordination**

The absence of coordination between NGOs existing at local, state and national level has laid to the common problems such as overlapping, duplication, noncoordinationetc, The absence of such a common forum also incapacitates NGOs to offer united stand against the government when it humiliates them by extraneous considerations at the behest of politicians and egoistic government officers. Moreover, the state of affairs also does not facilitate exchange of information, data collection, research, training and publication and also does not create favorable conditions where common difficulties can be placed before the government.

- **Lack of Volunteerism/Social work among Youth**

The basic characteristic of NGO is volunteerism. In early days, youth are making their career in volunteerism but that enthusiasm seems to have faded these days. The extent of volunteerism is declining day by day and turning it into professionalisation. Even the young graduates from social work are interested in making their career in professionalism. This leads to lack of efficient volunteers in NGOs.

- **Modernization**

Because of modernization, professionalization and introduction of management techniques, the traditional NGOs need certain minimum, infrastructure and administrative expenses. Unfortunately, grants-in-aid rules do not allow for such administrative expenditure except contingencies. This leads to evaporations of traditional NGOs in the country which use to lead by great leaders.

- **Target orientated and time-bound Programs**

It has been observed that the donor or government who sanctions grants will put target and time-bound programs in front of NGO. Those NGOs will take the period but the qualities of service there are offering. This leads to deteriorating in quality of service and are below expected standards.

- **Area of Interest**

Sometimes, NGO will prefer the donor area of interest in welfare activities going beyond his own interest or working in more than one program. This also leads to deterioration in quality of service in particular program.

Remedies

The following are the suggested remedies to the problems of the NGOs in India.

1. The government of India has to liberalize the rules and regulations of grants-in-aid and to sanction more grants to NGOs. At the same time, the government should appoint commissions of enquiry or committees to cross check the misuse of funds by NGOs. The member of committee has to supervise and monitor the activities of

NGOs periodically. Political and personnel vendetta may be responsible for such investigation

2. Young graduates from universities, colleges and schools has to conduct the public seminars, meetings, symposiums etc., and use the local media to advertise the importance of volunteerism, success stories of NGOs and encourage people to participate in voluntarism.
3. At the same time, universities, colleges and schools has to collaborate with NGOs and conduct a campus interviews for the young graduates who are interested in voluntarism. NSS and NCC should encourage students to participate in voluntarism from childhood days onwards.
4. The government of India has to introduce the success stories of great leaders and their style of leadership qualities, voluntarism, dedication and commitment towards social work in the curriculum of social work departments and in the school syllabus to build leadership qualities in the coming generation. The new ideas, initiatives and innovation in the minds of youth have to help them to become great leaders. I
5. There must be coordinating organizations like Association of Voluntary Association for Rural Development (AVARD), Coordination Council of Voluntary Association (CCVA) etc., to solve the problems of NGOs. These associations are to facilitate the exchange of information between the government and the NGOs.
6. In India, 65% of populations belong to rural areas. NGOs, therefore, need to operate in rural areas on a bigger scale to enlist the cooperation of village people in making their lives better. At the same time, these NGOs have to encourage the educated young graduates of rural areas to participate in voluntarism. The government has also give some special provisions for NGOs who are working in rural areas in getting eligibility conditions for grants.
7. NGOs being a welfare organization have to maintain high standard of quality in service. The government has to recognize those NGOs, by giving awards or rewards with additional grants. This would motivate the other NGOs to work efficiently.

8. Monopolization of leadership should be avoided. NGOs should recruit young and efficient people as leaders and retire the persons who are nominated members for very long tenures in any group or agency.
9. The government should revise the pay-scales and allowances to the personnel of NGOs. At the same time some special funds to be allotted for the NGOs to train the personnel at the grass root level.
10. The NGOs should use of latest technologies like internet, websites etc., for raising of their funds, to have mutual associations, to advertise their products and for the selection of efficient personals.
11. The government or donor while sanctioning the grants for particular program has to considered the interest of that particular NGO. According to the NGO interest of program the funds to be sanctioned.
12. The government or donor should concern that particular NGO while giving target orientated or time bound programme. This leads to maintain the quality in service.

SUGGESTIONS

In the first place women should be educated as education widens their horizons and broadens their outlook making them aware of their constitutional and legal rights, reproductive rights, and human rights both in their work and in the social sphere.

- So mass literacy campaigns should be organised on a large scale. Emphasis should be laid on enrolment and retention of the girl child in formal schooling and no- formal education through incentive schemes such as mid day meals, free supply of text books, uniform, school bags, science kits, scholarship and residential and hostel facilities and removal of gender bias in the curriculum.
- Vocational and Entrepreneurship Development program should be organized to make women self employed by increasing their efficiency and capabilities in decision making.
- Prenatal Diagnostic. Techniques, Regulation and prevention of misuse Act 1994 to ban the sex determination of unborn child to check female feticide and infanticide and other enactments relating marriage divorce, adoption,

succession, dowry and moral protection should be implemented for the protection and emancipation of women.

- National and state level commissions for women, NGO, Task force for women and child development, DWACRA (Development of Women and children in real areas), ICDS programmes should undertake awareness campaign about legal rights, women's rights, human rights, child rights as well as about AIDS and STD, population education health education, environmental education, education about saving schemes, disaster management and rehabilitation programmes with all sincerity and honesty.
- The attitude of husband and other family members should be changed through mass media and other ways. The husband should treat his working wife with respect and as a co-partner. He should help her in the domestic sphere to reduce her stress and strain. Moreover she should be given the facilities of Servants and modern and time-saving gadgets to relieve her mental tension and work load.
- Proper crèches should be made available at or near her place of work for the proper care of her children while she is away to work.
- A keen interest and sincere attention of government is highly essential to improve the health and nutrition of this vulnerable section of the society. Protection should be given against sexual harassment. Women must not be discriminated upon.
- Women should change their attitude towards their family members and colleagues. They should respect them, be co-operative and inculcate noble qualities like love, affection, sincerity, faithfulness etc. to maintain smooth relation with them. They should be dressed decently and soberly in the office as well as in the public places.
- Lastly women should realize that opportunities will not land in their laps. They will have to create them and if need be, fight for them. The women should fight back to restore their dignified position in society. They should thrive hard to enforce their rights and establish due justice, equality in society and work-hard for total elimination of illiteracy, poverty, dowry-ills and all for effective implementation of all women related programmes and laws

- Constitutional Amendment: Art 24 of the Constitution should be amended as below: "No child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other employment".
- The present title of Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 should be amended as Child Labour (Prohibition and Rehabilitation) Act, so that more focus should be given to rehabilitation rather than regulation.
- Proviso annexed to section 3 of Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 should be amended to prevent the misuse of this provision by employers under the heading of family occupations and no exceptions should be provided. Section 3 of the Act, should be amended as, "it shall be presumed that occupier is also the employer for the purpose of the Act and the onus to prove that the child is a member of his or her family would rest on the occupier".
- Distinction made between Part-A and B Schedules annexed to section 3 of the Child Labor (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 shall be removed, as both Schedules namely, occupations and processes, are equally hazardous to the health of children. Therefore prohibition to employ a child should exist in both.
- Under section 9 of the Child Labor (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, it should be made mandatory that every occupier after establishment should send a notice to the Inspector containing the information regarding the employment of a child, either in the affirmative or in the negative, annually.
- The age of the child provided under Child Labor (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 i.e., 14 years should be enhanced to 18 years so as to bring it on par with United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989.
- The Advisory Function of the Technical Advisory Committee under section 5(1) of the Child Labor (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 should be expanded so that it shall receive petitions from individuals etc, for addition of occupations and processes to the Schedule.

- The punishment for violation under section 14(3) of Child Labor (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 shall be enhanced to three months simple imprisonment or fine which may extend to fifty thousand rupees or with both.
- In Section 16 of Child Labor (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 a time limit from Six months to One year should be fixed for the disposal of the case so that, the aggrieved party may get relief on time.
- Government of India should ratify the Convention No.182 and Recommendation No.190 which deal with the "Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Form of Child Labor". The Convention was adopted in 1999 but the Government has not yet ratified it.
- The Employment of children in any other employment including Agricultural /Farm Sector should be made a cognizable offence, non- bail able and non-compoundable.
- A separate and independent body should be constituted under Labor Ministry at Centre, State and District level for monitoring the affairs of child laborers after 14 years who were rehabilitated and mainstreamed.
- Every State Government shall frame Rules under the Right to Education Act, 2009 immediately for the proper implementation of the provisions of the Act.
- Laws on child labor and Education should be implemented in a mutually supportive way.
- The Judiciary should be more sensitive in dealing with child labor cases. The general rule of 'benefit of doubt' cannot be given to the offending employers. When guilt is proved, offending employer should be punished with imprisonment and not with fine. In punishment policy, sentence of imprisonment should be made a general rule and imposing fine should be an exception. This deters the employers. Further there is a need to increase the conviction rate.

Government should encourage the NGOs for elimination of child labor by granting.

act!onaid

ActionAid is a federation of 45 country offices that works with communities, often via local partner organizations, on a range of development issues. It was founded in 1972 by Cecil Jackson-Cole as a child sponsorship charity (originally called Action in distress) when 88 UK supporters sponsored 88 children in India and Kenya, the primary focus being is providing children with an education, further the human rights for all, assisting people who face injustice. Action Aid works with over 15 million people in 45 different countries to assist those people.

Today its head office is located in south Africa with hubs in Asia, the Americas and Europe. ActionAid was the first big INGO to move its headquarters from the global north to the global south. ActionAids current strategy aims to “build international momentum for social, economic and environmental justice, driven by people living in poverty and exclusion.

In India head office based in New Delhi, They believe the people whose lives their work affects should decide how they are run and that’s what makes them different. They help people use their own power to fight poverty and injustice, because that’s how real change happens for families, for communities, for whole societies.

Formation	1972
Founder	Cecil Jackson-cole
Legal status	Non-profit organization
Purpose	Action Aid works with communities to reduce poverty, women and child empowerment and to promote human Rights
Location	Delhi (Headquarter)
Regions served	Africa, Asia, Europe, Australia, the middle East, America
Membership	Child Sponsors
General Secretary	Adriano Compline
Website	Action Aid

Public can help them make a fairer, better world- wherever they are. Public donations can help more people to transform their lives. Public voice can persuade world leaders to change policies

Adriano Compline, Secretary General



Board of director

Shabana Azmi	Chairperson of ActionAid association
Shantha Sinha	Vice – chairperson of ActionAid
Vijay shunglu	Treasurer of ActionAid Association
Kamla Bhasin	Member, ActionAid Association
Poguri Chennaiah	Member, ActionAid Association
Rita Sarin	Member, ActionAid Association
Syeda Hameed	Member, ActionAid Association
Jayati Ghosh	Member, ActionAid Association
Poonam Muttreja	Member, ActionAid Association
Shantanu Consul	Member, ActionAid Association
Sandeep Chachra	Executive Director ActionAid

Achievements and Critical Stories of Action Aid

Women, Community Anchors

The status of women in a purulia was one of the worst among Bengals 18 districts, and their literacy level also abysmal. Yet everywhere they went in this block they noticed that it was the women who were working themselves to the bone to keep their families going.

It was just before Diwali, the festival of lights knowing tribal communities as bandhana, and traditionally that was the time to decorate the courtyard and renovate walls by plastering them anew with clay. But what was the most sticking was the amount of labor they put into ensuring the food securities of their families: harvesting the rice threating it, parboiling and drying the grain – often spreading them out on to the roads – or carrying home heavy loads of precious grains from PDS outlets on their heads or bicycles.

Women have also been on the forefront of the struggle for job under MGNREGA, and through BJJAS activism around 26,373 women in the project area have been able to access such employments. The extra money they earned directly benefitted their families as was obvious from the response of the women of baghmundi village when they asked them how they spent their hard-earned money, would they for instance considered buying a sari for themselves during durga pooja. 45year MaltiMundas answers was poignant, “Who wouldn’t want a new sari? But first we will have to think of our children – the sari we can always buy latter.”

Yet, women’s lives are far from secure. Instances of desertion and domestic violence have been widely reported. Observed Kasturi Soren, a BJJAS women leader from Kumari village, Manbazaar, “Domestic violence here is common and closely linked to alcoholism. Women are sometimes thrown out of the house and even accused of being witches.”

Under ActionAid’s guidance, BJJAS was encouraged to set up a separate women’s wing in 2008. The potential of such a step however has been far from realized so far. Despite the emergence of many strong women leader like KanaklataMurumu, the BJJAS is still dependent on its male leaders who have

advantage of being able to travel extensively on their own to the project villages. However there have been some gains that needed to be recognized and perhaps foremost among them is the fact that's over 12000 women have been able to come out of their homes and participate in the public space. They have been part of deputations, taken part in cultural events, staged rallies and held public meetings. Almost 70% of women's who have received job cards applied for work and 76.5 % of them got work.

Some issues, like which hunting and violence against women, received focused attention and BJJAS has been able to hold campaigns against early marriage and high school dropout rates among girls in the higher classes. Around 45 women survivors of violence have been supported by BJJAS's wing in accessing legal services. Desertion was identified as a significant problem in the area and mobilization on it has been met with some success. For instance, in patuara garam panchayath of Arsha block, 15 women who had been deserted by there husbands have been able to access support for themselves.

Every year, the women's wing of BJJAS has been observing International Women's Day on March 8th and International Fortnight against violence on Women from November 25th to December 10th through special activities. Participation in these programs, however, has been a largely women-centric and event-related, which indicated its limitations.

Observed Manu Sharma, program manager, Action Aid, after having toured the project area, " women members should have been brought into decision making at the highest level of BJJAS. If women had been allowed play a bigger role, this initiative would have been benefited a great deal more in its perspective and impact."

The BJJAS of hoping to correct this in its future functioning and planned to induct many more women in leadership position.

Researching education outcomes in Burundi, Malawi, Senegal and Uganda: using particular tools and collaborative approaches

Over the past decade, over 40 million more children, may of them girls, have attended school worldwide (EFA GMR 2010). While this has been cause for celebration in many countries, there are persistent and increasing concerns that, in

spite of this significant increase in school attendance rates, children are not actually gaining the knowledge nor developing the skills that will realistically improve their life chances.

Case Studies

Child Rights: Many big NGOs have rescued so many children from the vicious clutches of misery and evil. As on 29th February 2012, 42 children were rescued from an orphanage, Church of Christ home, with due initiatives from the department of women and child welfare and an NGO, Bosco Manel 1.

Another initiative from an NGO, HRNL by filing a writ petition drew Delhi High Court's attention towards the hundreds of children lodged in tihar jail.

The high court was shocked to see these massive numbers of probable juveniles in Tihar jail. Delhi High Court issues notice to Delhi Police Commissioner, Central Jail and Delhi Government for lodging children into jails.

Taking note of the systemic failure of police officers and Magistrates, High Court issued some immediate directions that

1. Arrest Memo shall also reflect the age of offenders,
2. That Police will introduce —Age Memol.
3. It shall be mandatory for Magistrates to cause an inquiry into the age of all the offenders stated by police to be up to 21 years of age.
4. Deputy Commissioner of Police shall initiate inquiry against police officers who cause a child to be treated as adult.
5. Inquiry on age shall form part of police investigation and shall be documented.

Women Rights: The World Economic Forum Gender Gap Index showed that India's ranking dropped from 101 out of 136 countries surveyed in 2013, to 114 out of 142 countries in 2014. Under-five female mortality exceeds male mortality by 20-30% in some districts across most Indian states, and rises to over 50% in parts of north-east India. Girls also have less access to education, and two out of three nonliterate 15- 24 year olds are female. Indian government data shows 35% of women in India (between the ages of 15-49) experienced physical violence.

The Indian Parliament has passed legislation to tackle these issues, including the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005, the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act and Rules 2013, and the Criminal Law Bill 2013. However, implementation challenges remain.

On 9 June, India's President Pranab Mukherjee made a commitment that the government would adopt a policy of "zero tolerance for violence against women". Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi used his Independence Day speech on 15 August to highlight the importance of women's safety and of changing boys' attitudes towards violence against women. Modi also committed to launching a campaign to educate young girls, improving opportunities for women and young girls, and setting up one-stop crisis centers across the country – the first being in Madhya Pradesh, enabling women to receive medical treatment, psychological counseling, and legal aid.

In August 2014, there were amendments made to the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000, including strengthening sentences for offences committed against children by juveniles, and making funds available for treatment of acid attack victims. Other developments include more girls entering education and improved maternal health.

The British government is committed to working with the Indian government on women's rights. DFID's India programmed has a long-established record on empowering women. ATV series called "Main KuchBhi Kar Sakti Hoon" ("I, a woman, can achieve anything") supported by DFID, was launched in March 2014. It focused on issues such as gender-selective abortion, early marriage, and family planning, and the launch of a second season is planned for March 2015.

In March, the FCO, in conjunction with the Lawyers Collective Women's Rights Initiative, launched two booklets: "Locating the Survivor in the Indian Criminal Justice System: Decoding the Law" and "Frequently Asked Questions: A Guide for Survivors of Sexual Violence." India's then Chief Justice pledged to distribute them to judges across India during the launch; and demand from NGOs meant we published Hindi language versions on Human Rights Day.

Empowerment of girls and women will continue to be a key priority in 2015. Our development partnership with India will be based on sharing skills and expertise, investing in private sector projects that benefit the poor whilst generating a return, and working together on global development issues.

Annual Report:

In 2017 we began to implement our new 10-year Strategy 2028: Action for Global Justice which seeks to increase the collective impact we make on the big challenges that people living in poverty and injustice face. Our strategy will enable the Federation to further connect community-level struggles with larger national and global alliances and movements for change.

ActionAid and its supporters worldwide helped millions of people living in poverty to make real gains in 2017. Hundreds of thousands of women gained land or income of their own, and stood up to gender based violence. Hundreds of thousands of smallholder farmers learned and put into practice new farming methods that protect them from the impacts of climate change, and conserve precious natural resources. Girls and boys gained free, good quality education in 25 countries, and over half a million people struck by 22 disasters around the world were helped to rebuild their lives and their dignity.

These and other achievements described in this report represent a beacon of hope in a time when life is getting so much tougher for those pushed to the margins of our increasingly unequal societies. This year, marginalised communities and groups were the target of renewed anti-migrant, anti-minority and anti-women crusades by nationalist and populist politicians, with their chances of making a better life eroded by deep cuts to social services. A fresh wave of market deregulation allowed unscrupulous companies to seize and pollute the land of those already economically and socially disadvantaged, and to cut their wages. At the same time, our collective inaction on climate change subjected these communities to a rising number of disasters and emergencies, while their ability to organize and speak up faced a growing threat from authoritarian regimes around the world, persecuting journalists, activists and human rights defenders in increasing numbers – as ActionAid itself experienced last year when we were threatened with closure in Uganda and Pakistan.

The strategy also heralded internal changes, designed to make ActionAid more flexible and agile in order to unlock more of the potential of our 45-country global Federation. Our Global Secretariat became leaner and more focused on enabling cross-country collaboration, learning and impact. The Federation also started to review where and how its programmes operate. At the same time, ActionAid countries and the Global Secretariat continued to support each other to become more efficient through reductions in operating costs, protecting the organization against future surprises and ensuring our economic sustainability.

ActionAid continued to operate in a challenging financial context. Income from established fundraising markets remained stable but opportunities for growth were limited. ActionAid mitigated this by a sustained program of support for fundraising in emerging and less-established markets. A particularly inspiring development was that our work with marginalized communities in India was increasingly funded by a mix of Indian and overseas supporters – and the same was true in Brazil, South Africa, Indonesia and Thailand. In 2017 these countries accounted for our strongest growth in supporter numbers and some of our biggest and most popular campaigns. We were also excited about the growing number of strategic partnerships forged with institutional donors and philanthropists to test innovative approaches to fighting poverty.

As we embark on this exciting new chapter, we would like to celebrate the commitment and hard work of our staff, volunteers, partners and allies. We are immensely grateful to the more than 400,000 individuals around the world who supported us financially in 2017, and the one million people who campaigned with us. In a world of growing fear, you chose hope. In a world of unprecedented inequality, you chose to help level the playing field. In a world of toxic divisions, you chose to believe in our common humanity.

The obstacles we face are daunting but with your continued support and the incredible courage and determination of the people and movements we work with, we are confident that together we can achieve even bigger victories and reverse the tide of growing injustice and inequality in the years to come.

CHAPTER- III

3. Data presentation, Analysis, Interpretation and Hypothesis testing

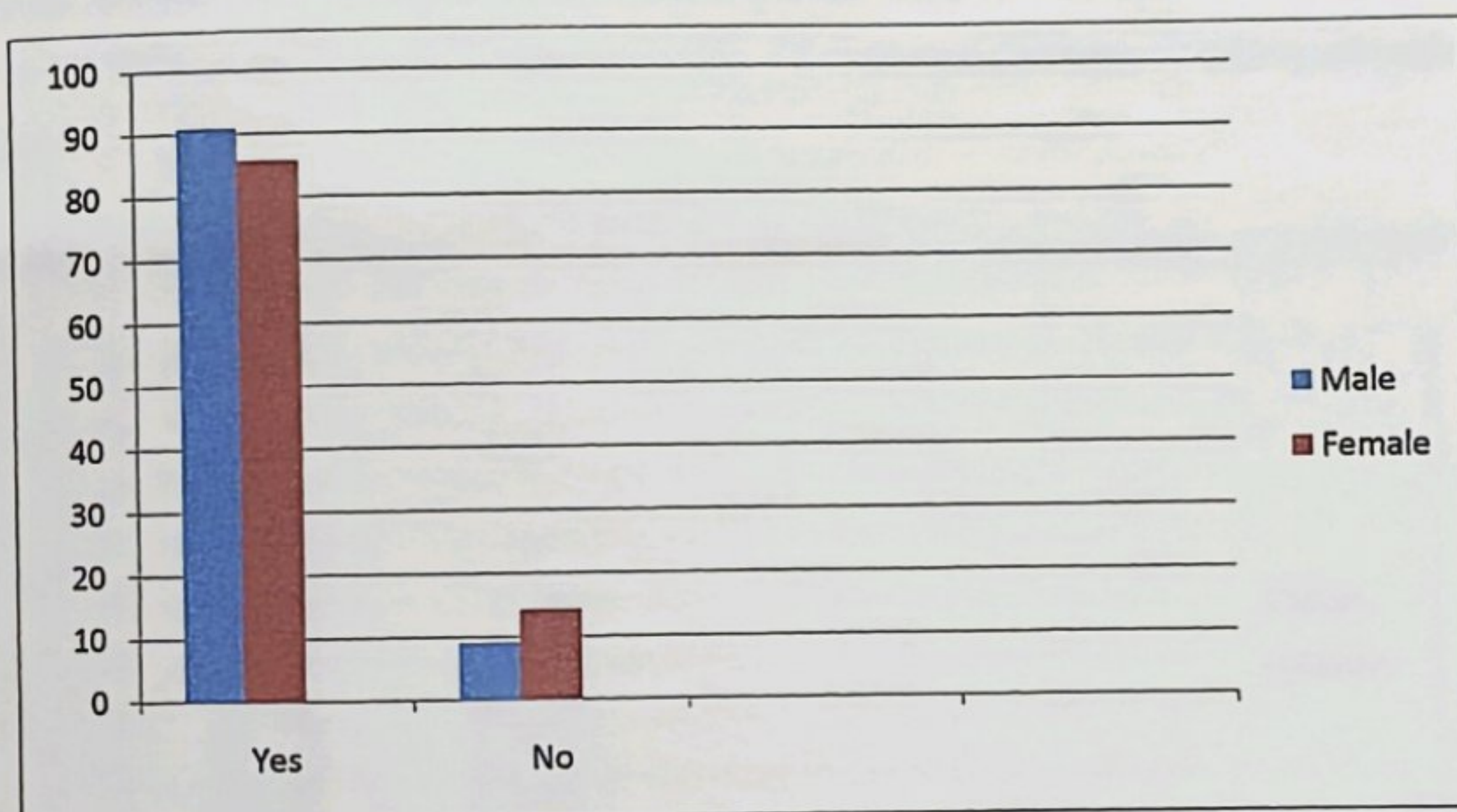
Do you think Non government organizations are necessary in India?

Table: 3.1 – Table showing the necessity of NGOs on India

Gender/possibilities	Yes		No		Total	Total percentage
	Response	Percentage	Response	Percentage		
Male	20	90.90%	2	9.09%	22	100%
Female	24	85.71%	4	14.28%	28	100%

As given in the above table among 50 members of 22 male and 28 females, the survey of questionnaire shows that, 44 members consisting of 20 male (90.90%) and 24 females (85.71%) are opined that NGO's are necessary. And 6 members consisting of 2 male (9.09%) and 4 females (14.28%) are opined that NGO are not required, therefore we can assure that the result is positive regarding the necessity of NGO in India, as 90.90% of male and 85.71% of people opined NGOs are required in India.

Chart: 3.1 - Chart of requirement of NGO in India



Hypothesis testing

H1: NGO plays important role in enhancement of women and child rights.

H0: NGO does not play important role in implementation of women and child rights.

It is observed in the above table and chart that among 50 members of 22 male and 28 females, 44 members consisting of 20 male (90.90%) and 24 females (85.71%) are opined that NGO's are necessary and it makes sure that NGOs playing important role in enhancing and implementation of women and child rights, hence the alternative hypothesis is proved and null Hypothesis is disapproved.

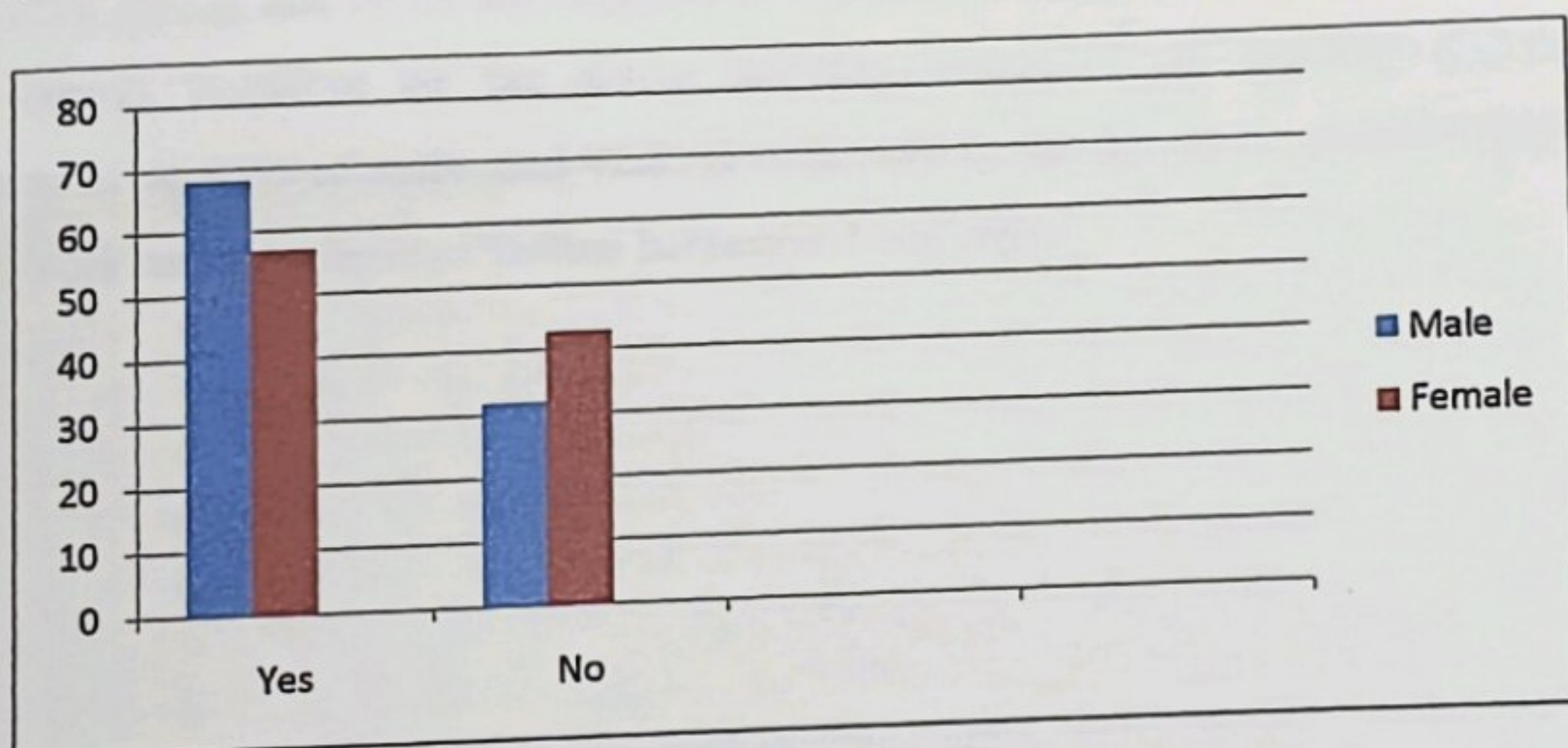
Do you think NGOs are working effectively and efficiently?

Table: 3.2 – Table showing the working effectiveness and efficiency of NGO

Gender/ Possibilities	Yes		No		Total	Total percentage
	Response	Percentage	Response	Percentage		
Male	15	68.18%	7	31.81%	22	100%
Female	16	57.14%	12	42.85%	28	100%

As given in the above table among 50 members of 22 male and 28 females, the survey of questionnaire shows that, 31 members consisting of 15 male (68.18%) and 16 females (57.14%) are opined that NGO's are working Effectively and Efficiently. And 19 members consisting of 7 male (31.81%) and 12 females (42.85%) are opined that NGO are not working effectively and efficiently, therefore we can assure that the result is positive regarding the working of NGO in India, as 68.18% of male and 57.14% of people are saying NGOs are working effectively and efficiently.

Chart: 3.2 - Chart showing opinion regarding the Efficient and Effective working of NGO



On which issue of women right NGO's should work

Table: 3.3 – Table showing that on which issue of women right does NGOs should work more

Issue / Gender		Male	Female
Violence against women	Response	6	7
	Percentage	27.27%	25%
Sexual harassment and rape	Response	8	12
	Percentage	36.36%	42.85%
Disputed family matter	Response	5	5
	Percentage	22.72%	17.85%
Discrimination against women	Response	3	4
	Percentage	13.63%	14.28%
Total		22	28
Total percentage		100%	100%

As given in the above table among 50 members of 22 male and 28 females, the survey of questionnaire shows that, 13 members consisting of 6 male (27.27%) and 7 females (25%) are telling that NGO's should work more on the issue of Violence against women, then 20 members consisting of 8 male (36.36%) and 12 females (42.85%) are telling that NGO are required to work more on issue of sexual harassment and rape, then 10 members consisting of 5 male (22.72%) and 5 females (17.85%) are telling that NGO are required to work more on issue of Disputed family matter, and remaining 7 members consisting of 3 male (13.63%) and 4 females (14.28%) are telling that NGO are required to work more on issue of Discrimination against women, therefore we can assure majority people of 20 members out of 50 members of 36.36% of male and 42.85% of female in the survey of questionnaire telling to work more on issue of Sexual harassment and rape.

Chart: 3.3 - Chart showing that on which issue of women right does NGO's should work more



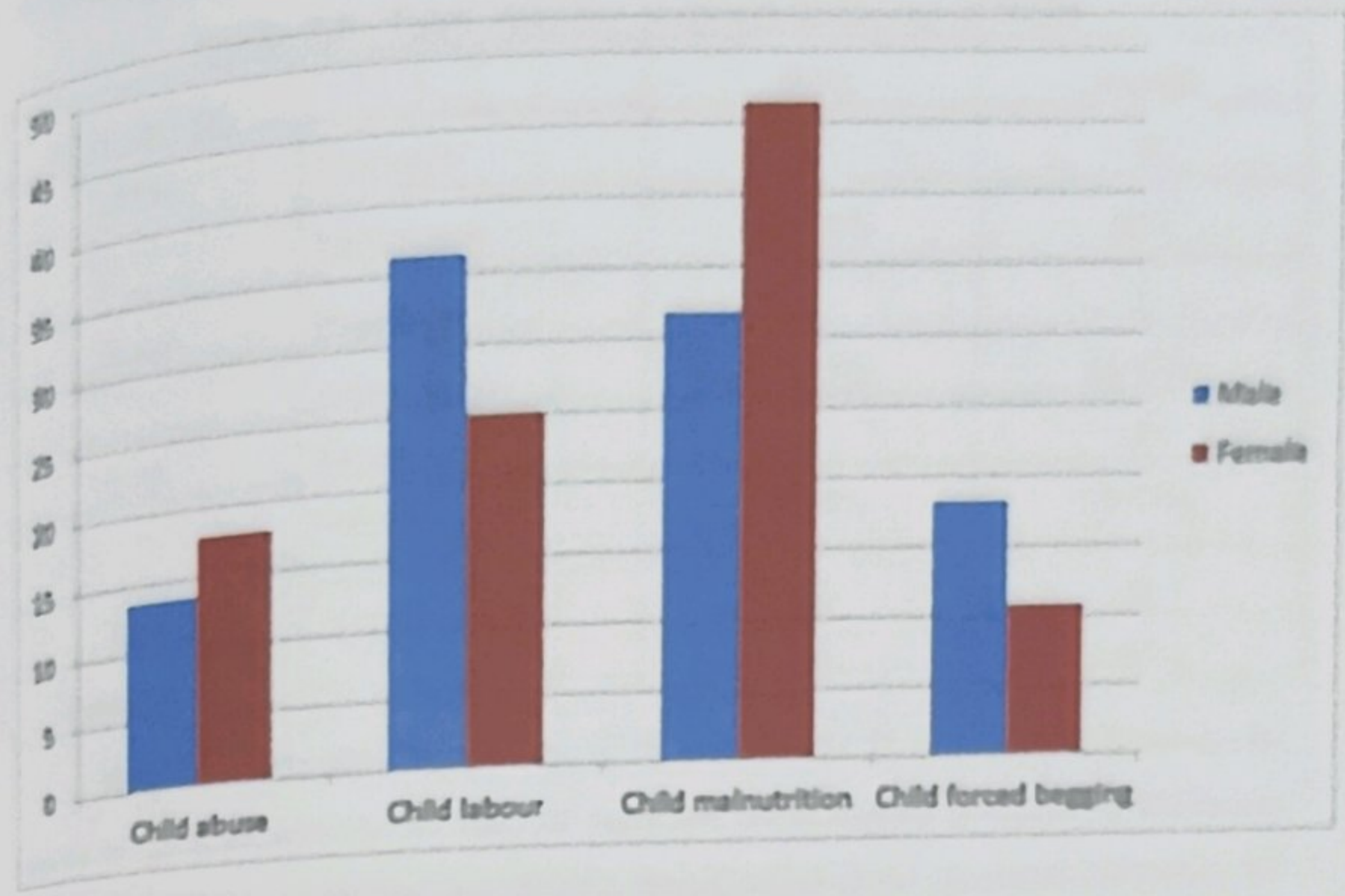
On which issue of child right NGO's should work?

Table: 3.4 – Table showing the issues of child rights that NGOs should work more

Response/Gender		Male	Female
Child abuse	Response	3	5
	Percentage	13.63%	17.85%
Child Labor	Response	8	7
	Percentage	36.36%	25%
Child Malnutrition	Response	7	13
	Percentage	31.81%	46.42%
Child Forced begging	Response	4	3
	Percentage	18.18%	10.71%
Total		22	28
Total percentage		100%	100%

As given in the above table among 50 members of 22 male and 28 females, the survey of questionnaire shows that, 8 members consisting of 3 male (13.63%) and 5 females (17.85%) are telling that NGO's should work more on the issue of child abuse, then 15 members consisting of 8 male (36.36%) and 7 females (25%) are telling that NGO are required to work more on issue of child labour, then 20 members consisting of 7 male (31.81%) and 13 females (46.42%) are telling that NGO are required to work more on issue of child malnutrition, and remaining 7 members consisting of 4 male (18.18%) and 3 females (10.71%) are telling that NGO are required to work more on issue of child forced begging, therefore we can assure majority people of 20 members out of 50members of 36.36% of male and 42.85% of female in the survey of questionnaire telling to work more on issue of Child malnutrition.

3.A. Chart showing the major issues that NGO works



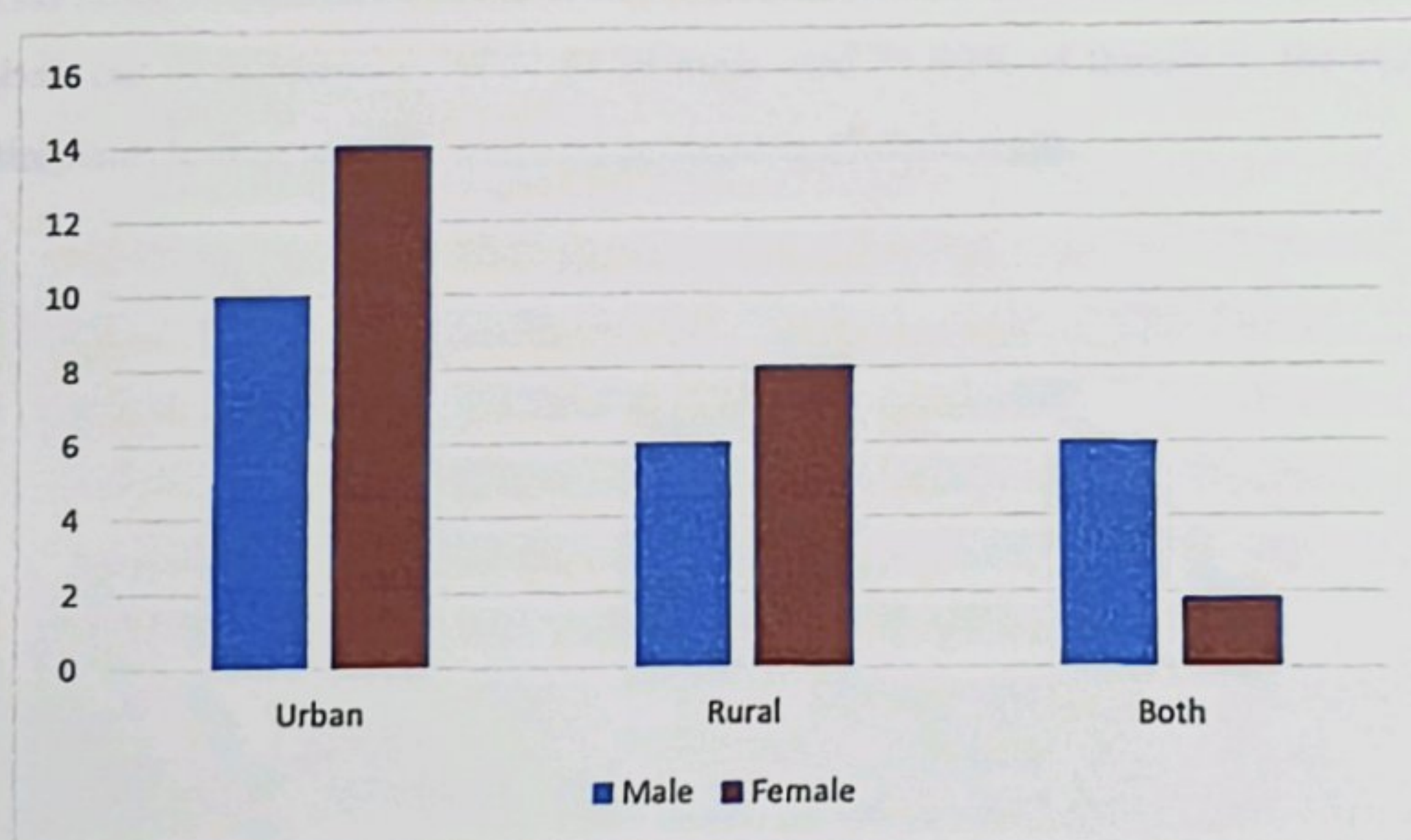
What is geographical scope of NGO's?

Table: 3.5 - Table showing geographical scope of NGO

Issue /gender		Male	Female
Urban	Response	10	14
	Percentage	45.45%	50%
Rural	Response	6	8
	Percentage	27.27%	28.57%
Both	Response	6	8
	Percentage	27.27%	28.57%
Total		22	28
Percentage		100%	100%

As given in the above table among 50 members of 22 male and 28 females, the survey of questionnaire shows that, 24 members consisting of 10 male (45.45%) and 14 females (50%) are telling that NGO's should work more on urban area, then 14 members consisting of 6 male (27.27%) and 8 females (28.55%) are telling that NGO are required to work more on Rural areas, then 14 members consisting of 6 male (27.27%) and 8 females (28.57%) are telling that NGO are required to work more on both the areas, therefore we can assure majority people of 24 members out of 50 members of 45.45% of male and 50% of female in the survey of questionnaire telling to work more on urban areas.

Chart: 3.5 - Chart showing the scope of Geographical areas



According to u which is the major objectives of NGO's?

Table: 3.6 – table showing major objectives of NGO

Gender/objectives		Male	Female
Protection of Rights	Response	7	6
	Percentage	31.81%	21.42%
Law of Reformation	Response	9	7
	Percentage	40.90%	25%
Advocacy	Response	5	6
	Percentage	22.72%	21.42%
Awareness about Right	Response	4	6
	Percentage	18.18%	21.42%
Total		22	28
Percentage		100%	100%

As given in the above table among 50 members of 22 male and 28 females, the survey of questionnaire shows that, 13 members consisting of 7 male (31.81%) and 6 females (21.42%) are telling that NGO's should work more on protection of child right, then 16 members consisting of 9 male (40.90%) and 7 females (25%) are telling that NGO are required to work more on law of reformation, then 11 members consisting of 5 male (22.72%) and 6 females (21.42%) are telling that NGO are required to work more on issue of advocacy, and remaining 10 members consisting of 4 male (18.18%) and 6 females (21.42%) are telling that NGO are required to work more on issue of awareness about child, therefore we can assure majority people of 13 members out of 50members of 31.81 of male and 21.42% of female in the survey of questionnaire telling to work more on protection of child right.

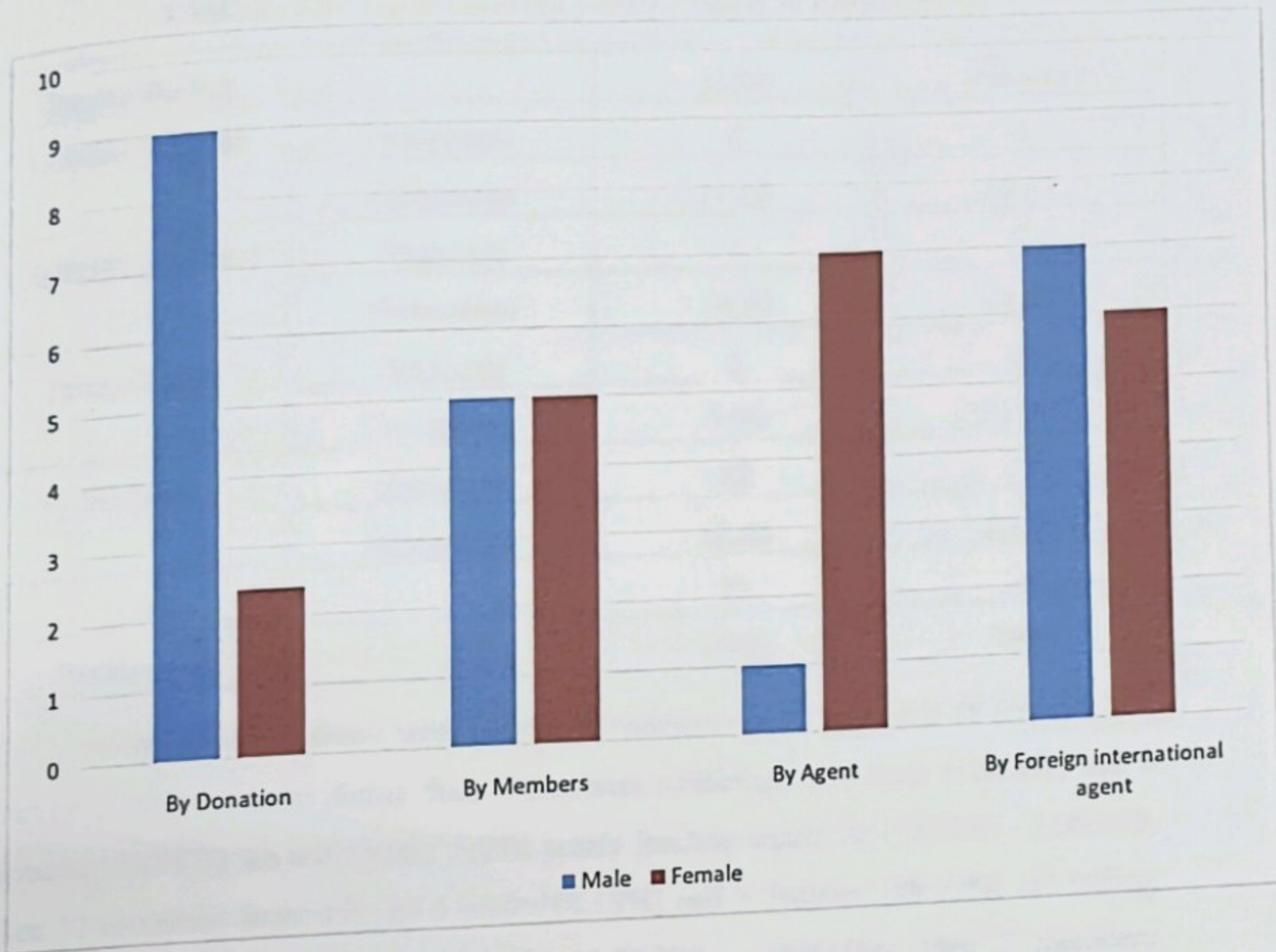
According to you major funding source of an NGO?

TABLE: 3.8- Table showing major funding source Of an NGO

Gender/sources		Male	Female
By Donation	Response	9	10
	Percentage	40.90%	35.71%
By Members	Response	5	5
	Percentage	22.72%	17.85%
By Agent	Response	1	7
	Percentage	4.54%	25%
By Foreign international agent	Response	7	6
	Percentage	31.81%	21.42%
Total		22	28
Percentage		100%	100%

As given in the above table among 50 members of 22 male and 28 females, the survey of questionnaire shows that, 19 members consisting of 9 male (40.90%) and 10 females (35.71%) are telling that Donation is the major source of funding to an NGO's, then 10 members consisting of 5 male (22.72%) and 5 females (17.85%) are telling that members are the major source of an NGO, then 8 members consisting of 1 male (4.54%) and 7 females (25%) are telling that agents are the major source to an NGOs, and remaining 13 members consisting of 7 male (31.81%) and 6 females (21.42%) are telling that Foreign international agents are the major source to an NGOs, therefore we can assure majority people of 19 members out of 50 members of 40.90% of male and 35.71% of female in the survey of questionnaire telling that Donation is the major source of Funding to an NGOs.

CHART: 3.8- Chart showing major funding sources of an NGO



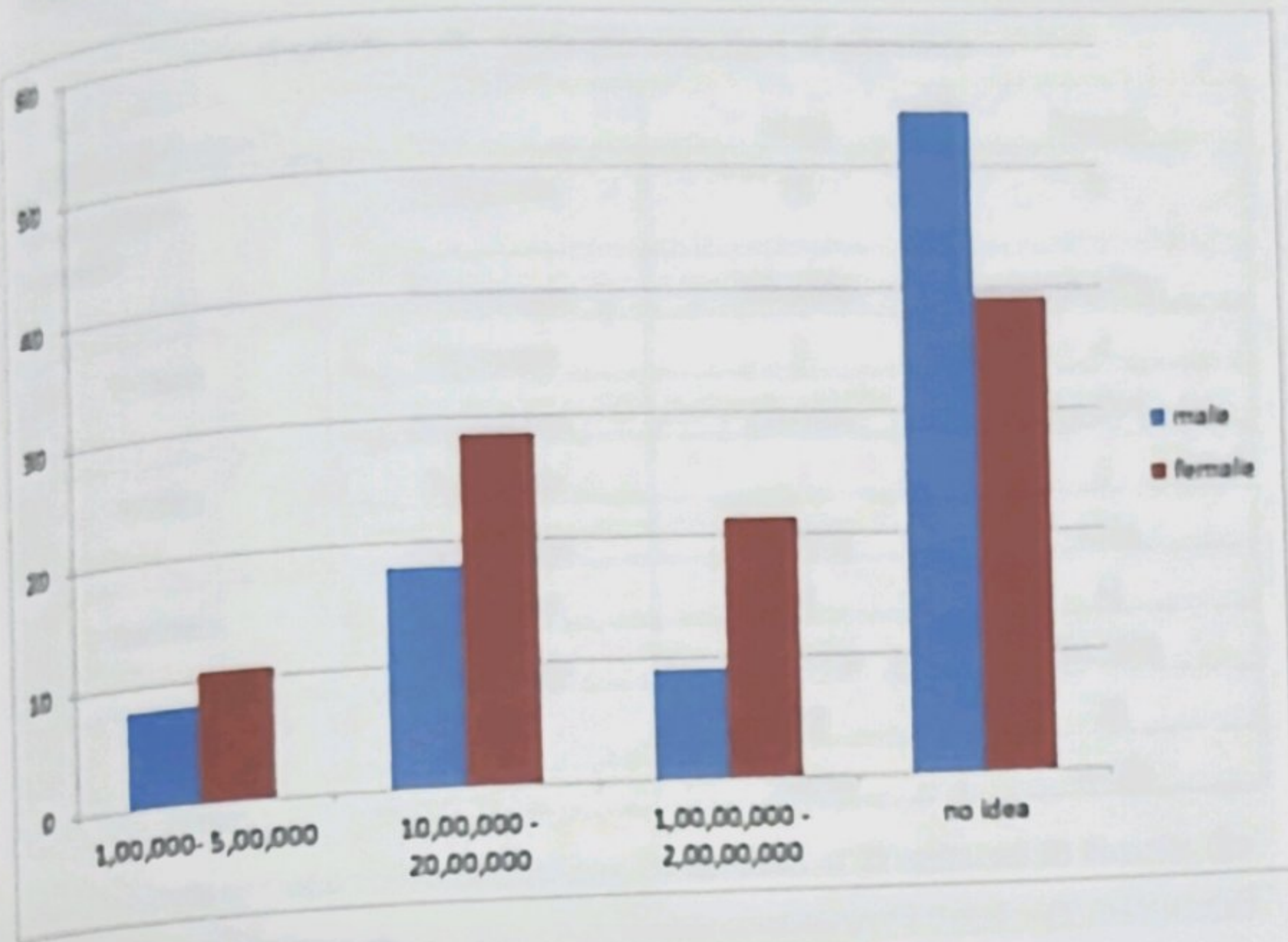
Generally, how much do you think the yearly budget of organization?

TABLE: 3.9- Table showing yearly budget of organization

Gender/Budget		Male	Female
1,00000-5,00000	Response	4	3
	Percentage	18.18	10.71
1000000-2000000	Response	4	8
	Percentage	18.18	28.57
1crore-2crore	Response	2	6
	Percentage	9.09	21.42
No idea	Response	12	11
	Percentage	42.85	39.28
Total		22	28
Percentage		100%	100%

As given in the above table among 50 members of 22 male and 28 females, the survey of questionnaire shows that, 7 members consisting of 4 male (18.18%) and 3 females (10.71%) are telling that NGOs yearly funding would be 1,00,000 – 5,00,000, then 12 members consisting of 4 male (18.18%) and 8 females (28.57%) are telling that NGOs yearly funding would be 10,00,000 – 20,00,000, then 8 members consisting of 2 male (9.90%) and 6 females (21.42%) are telling that NGOs yearly funding would be 1,00,00,000 – 2,00,00,000, and remaining 23 members consisting of 12 male (42.85%) and 11 females (39.28%) are telling that they have no idea regarding NGOs yearly funding, therefore we can assure majority people of 23 members out of 50 members of 42.85% of male and 39.28% of female in the survey of questionnaire assuring that they have no idea regarding NGOs yearly funding.

CHART: 3.9- Chart showing Yearly budget of NGO



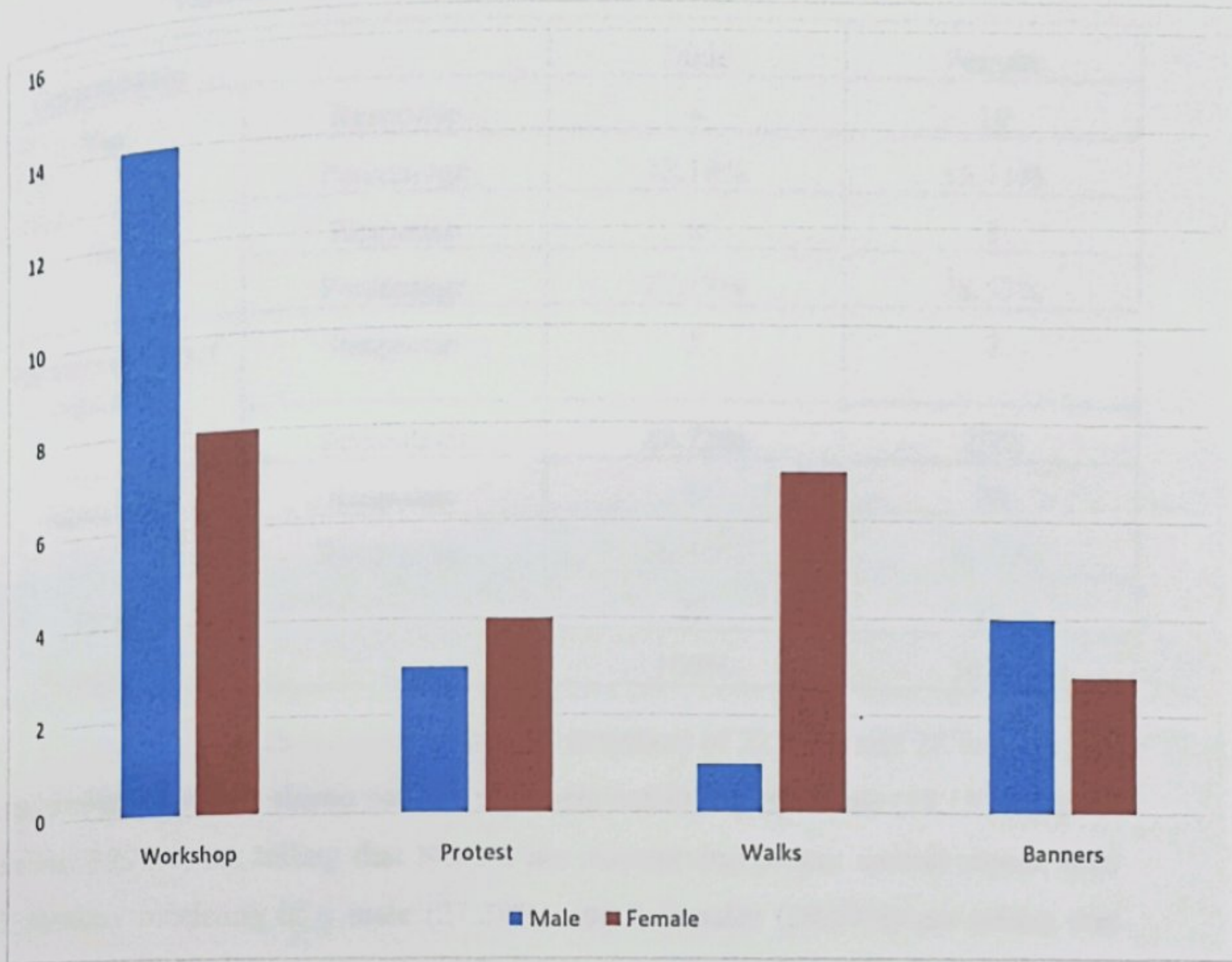
Which type of advocacy have you seen in NGO's for rights?

TABLE: 3.10- Table showing type of advocacy

Gender/Advocacy		Male	Female
Work shop & Banners	Response	14	8
	Percentage	63.63%	28.57%
Protest	Response	3	4
	Percentage	13.63%	14.28%
Walks	Response	1	7
	Percentage	4.54%	25%
Banners	Response	4	11
	Percentage	18.18%	39.25%
Total		22	28
Percentage		100%	100%

As given in the above table among 50 members of 22 male and 28 females, the survey of questionnaire shows that, 22 members consisting of 14 male (63.63%) and 8 females (28.57%) are telling that NGO's are working on the advocacy of work shop and banners, then 7 members consisting of 3 male (13.63%) and 4 females (14.28%) are telling that NGO are working on the advocacy of protest, then 8 members consisting of 1 male (4.54%) and 11 females (25%) are telling that NGO are working at the advocacy of walks, and remaining 15 members consisting of 4 male (18.18%) and 11 females (39.25%) are telling that NGO are working on the advocacy of banners, therefore we can assure majority people of 22 members out of 50 members of 63.63% of male and 28.57% of female in the survey of questionnaire telling that NGOs are working more work shop hence we can consider.

Chart: 3.10- chart showing type of advocacy



Do you think they maintain a proper annual report?

TABLE: 3.11- Table showing proper annual report

General/Main		Male	Female
Yes	Response	4	10
	Percentage	18.18%	35.71%
No	Response	6	8
	Percentage	27.27%	28.57%
Maintained but not regulates	Response	5	7
	Percentage	22.72%	25%
Not accurate	Response	8	10
	Percentage	36.36%	35.71%
Total		22	28
Percentage		100%	100%

As given in the above table among 50 members of 22 male and 28 females, the survey of questionnaire shows that, 14 members consisting of 4 male (18.18%) and 10 females (35.71%) are telling that NGO's are maintaining proper annual report, then 14 members consisting of 6 male (27.27%) and 8 females (28.57%) are telling that NGO are not maintaining proper annual report, then 12 members consisting of 5 male (22.72%) and 7 females (25%) are telling that NGOs has maintained annual report but not regularly, and remaining 18 members consisting of 8 male (36.36%) and 10 females (35.71%) are telling that NGO has no accurate annual report, therefore we can assure majority people of 14 members out of 50 members of 18.18% of male and 35.71% of female in the survey of questionnaire telling that it has maintained proper annual report and 14 members telling that it has not maintained proper annual report hence the conclusion is tie up.

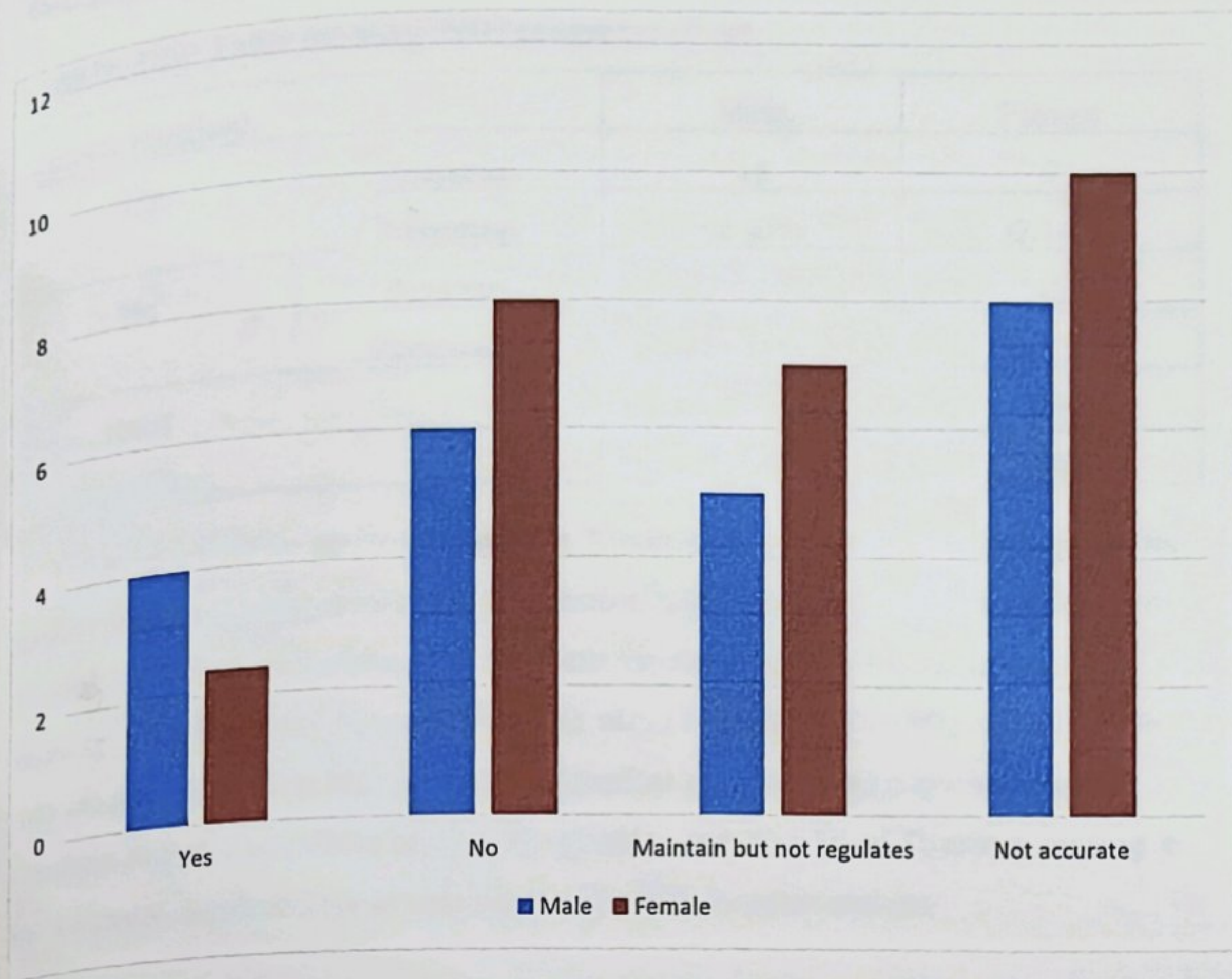
Do you think they maintain a proper annual report?

TABLE: 3.11- Table showing proper annual report

General/Main		Male	Female
Yes	Response	4	10
	Percentage	18.18%	35.71%
No	Response	6	8
	Percentage	27.27%	28.57%
Maintained but not regulates	Response	5	7
	Percentage	22.72%	25%
Not accurate	Response	8	10
	Percentage	36.36%	35.71%
Total		22	28
Percentage		100%	100%

As given in the above table among 50 members of 22 male and 28 females, the survey of questionnaire shows that, 14 members consisting of 4 male (18.18%) and 10 females (35.71%) are telling that NGO's are maintaining proper annual report, then 14 members consisting of 6 male (27.27%) and 8 females (28.57%) are telling that NGO are not maintaining proper annual report, then 12 members consisting of 5 male (22.72%) and 7 females (25%) are telling that NGOs has maintained annual report but not regularly, and remaining 18 members consisting of 8 male (36.36%) and 10 females (35.71%) are telling that NGO has no accurate annual report, therefore we can assure majority people of 14 members out of 50 members of 18.18% of male and 35.71% of female in the survey of questionnaire telling that it has maintained proper annual report and 14 members telling that it has not maintained proper annual report hence the conclusion is tie up.

CHART: 3.11-Chart showing proper annual report



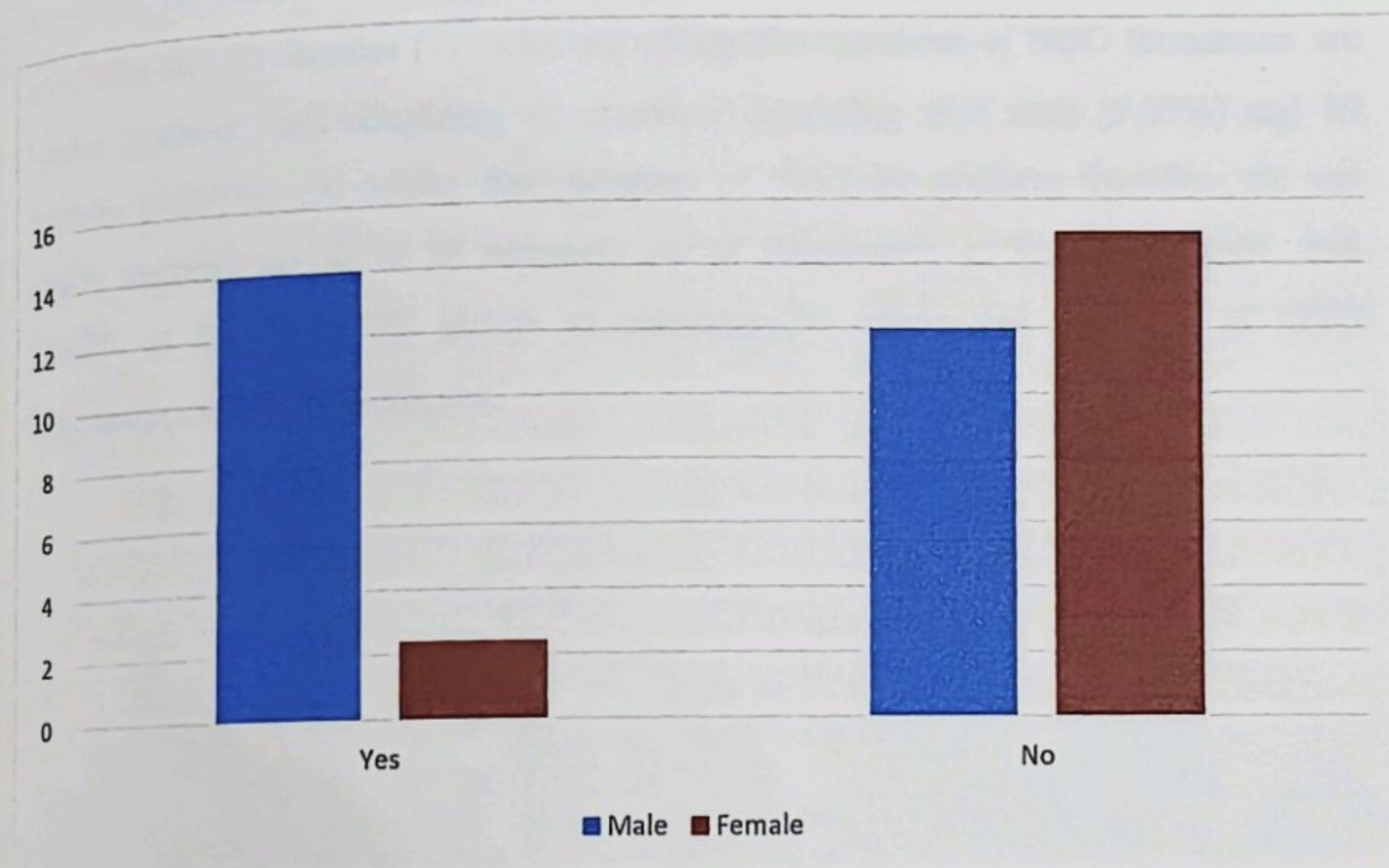
Have you involved in any NGO programs or act?

TABLE: 3.12- Table showing NGO programs or act

Gender/Involved		Male	Female
Yes	Response	14	9
	Percentage	63.63%	32.14%
No	Response	12	15
	Percentage	54.54%	53.57%
Total		22	28
Percentage		100%	100%

As given in the above table among 50 members of 22 male and 28 females, the survey of questionnaire shows that, 23 members consisting of 14 male (63.63%) and 9 females (32.14%) are telling that they are involved in NGO's program, then 27 members consisting of 12 male (54.54%) and 15 females (53.57%) are telling that they are not involved in NGOs program therefore we can assure majority people of 27 members out of 50 members of 54.54% of male and 53.57% of female according to the survey of questionnaire are not involved in NGOs action and act.

Chart: 3.12- Chart showing involvement of public in NGO programs



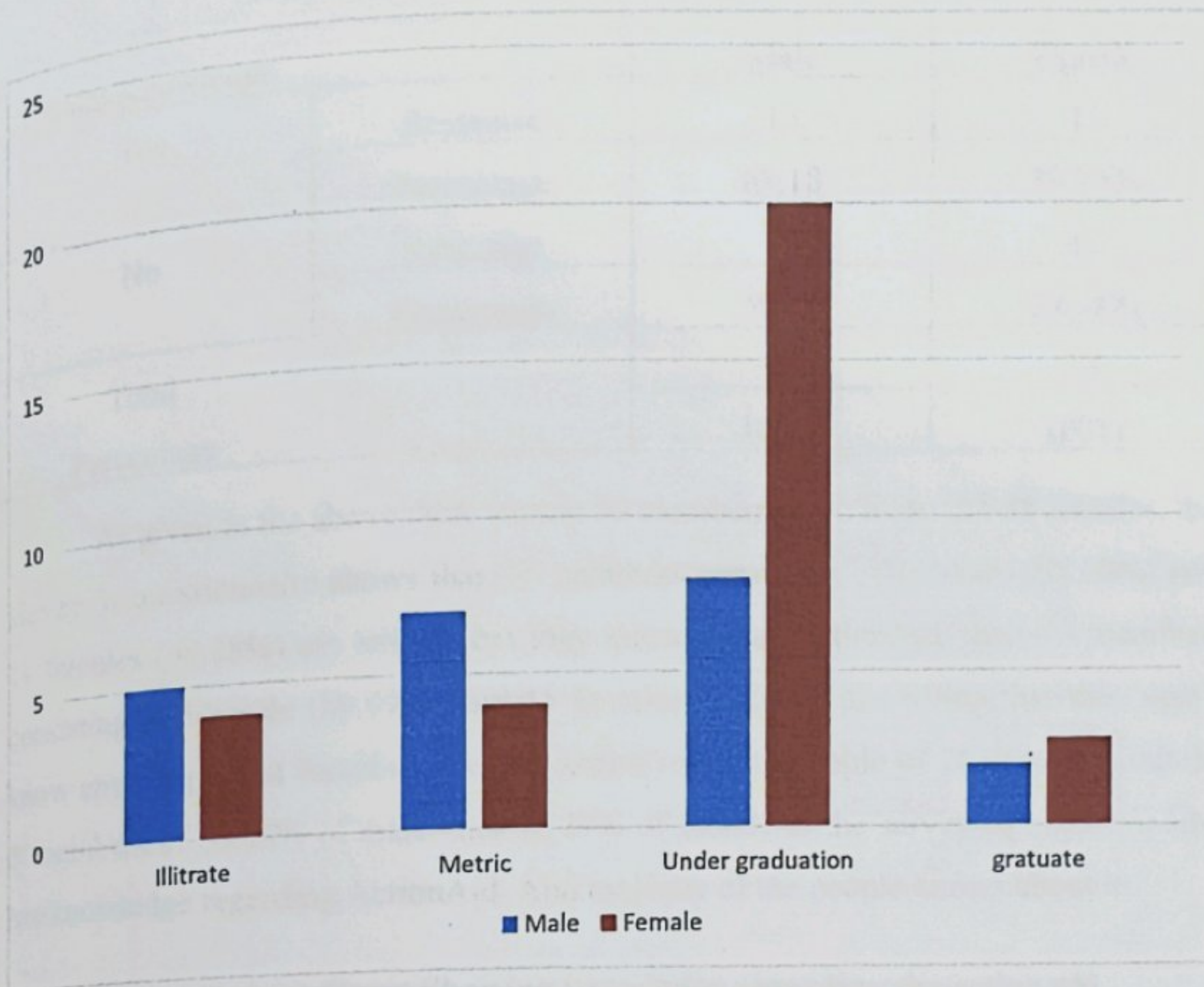
Educational qualification of foundation members

TABLE: 3.13- Table showing educational qualification members

Gender/Qualification		Male	Female
Illiterate	Response	5	4
	Percentage	22.72%	14.28%
Metric	Response	7	4
	Percentage	31.81%	14.28%
Under graduate	Response	8	20
	Percentage	36.36%	71.42%
Graduate	Response	2	10
	Percentage	9.09%	35.71%
Total		22	28
Percentage		100%	100%

As given in the above table among 50 members of 22 male and 28 females, the survey of questionnaire shows that, 9 members consisting of 5 male (27.72%) and 4 females (14.28%) are telling that members of NGO foundation are Illiterates, then 11 members consisting of 7 male (36.36%) and 4 females (14.28%) are telling that members of NGO foundation are metric, then 28 members consisting of 8 male (36.36%) and 20 females (71.42%) are telling that members of NGO foundation are Under graduate, and remaining 12 members consisting of 2 male (9.09%) and 10 females (35.71%) are telling that members of NGO are gradates therefore we can assure majority people of 28 members out of 50 members of 36.36% of male and 71.42% of female in the survey of questionnaire telling that members of NGO foundation are Under graduates.

CHART: 3.13-chart showing the qualification of members



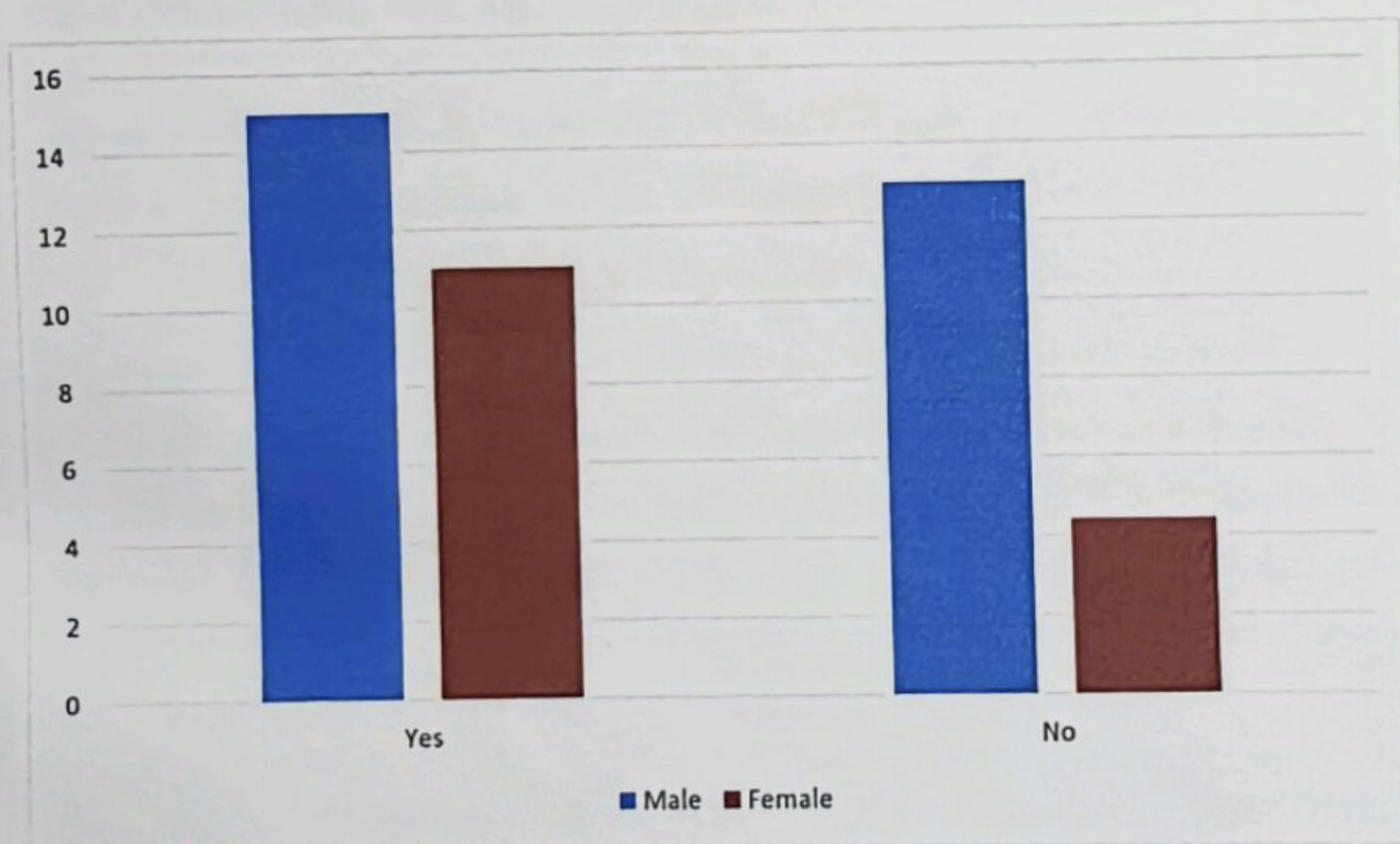
Do you know about Action Aid?

TABLE: 3.14- Table showing about action aid

Gender/Knowledge		Male	Female
Yes	Response	15	11
	Percentage	68.18	39.28%
No	Response	13	11
	Percentage	59.09	39.28%
Total		22	28
Percentage		100%	100%

As given in the above table among 50 members of 22 male and 28 females, the survey of questionnaire shows that, 26 members consisting of 15 male (68.18%) and 11 females (39.28%) are telling that they know about ActionAid, then 24 members consisting of 13 male (59.09%) and 11 females (39.28%) are telling that they don't know anything about therefore we can assure majority people of 26 members out of 50 members of 68.68% of male and 38.29% of female in the survey of questionnaire has knowledge regarding ActionAid. And majority of the people knows about it.

CHART: 3.14-Chart Showing knowledge regarding the action aid



CHAPTER- IV

4. Findings

NGOs with the support given by the government has been accelerating its development activities by taking up specific issues like Poverty alleviation, child rights, caste stigma and discriminations, women rights, child labor, rural development, water and sanitation, environmental issues etc., In the last two decades the role of NGOs have become proactive in the social sector development-education, health etc, NGOs have played a crucial role in sending the school dropouts back to the school especially in rural areas thus upholding the Right to education.

A daunting question face by many Non government organization involved in poverty work is after all the fund rising logistical work direct work with the poor and accounting is all done one naturally wonders his NGO having positive impact? Indeed as a recent guardian article highlighted if the NGO sectors wants to properly serve local population, it needs to improve how it collects evidence. When were undergoing in the survey donors increasingly demanding evidence of impact from NGOs no longer just the large funders but the small individual donors as well.

One way Is taking baseline data on this program beneficiaries on collecting more data on them after the intervention. The counterfactual that is assumed in before and after study is that without the program the beneficiaries would have continued at the same level as at base land. But the problem with it is that changes created by the program are often confused with the changes that would have affected the program beneficiaries over time anyway.

NGO source recently conducted a survey of the NGO donors for which we completed ED in the last two years through this survey we receive 150 NGOs in across 40 countries that provides in sight into the experience our process of equivalency determination we are excited to share the following key findings with NGO source community. High priority for NGO source is ensuring that the ED process is streamlined and accessible for all NGOs from start to finish there is high level of satisfaction with our ED process for the NGOs, we have certified.

NGO source protects the interest and satisfies the requirements of donors while giving NGOs from outside the country an opportunity to access funding by being

qualified and accredited because policies for NGO accreditation vary from country to country. While the NGOs go through the process to be able to access fund from donors in the end they also benefited by making organization more efficient and professional.

The survey also gave us an opportunity to identify ways to increase the NGO experience it will be identifying ways to streamline our communication with NGOs and donors throughout the process.

While we gone through the process in interning we met most of the corporate employees especially the youngsters came forward to donate for NGO for enhancement implementation of women and child rights. There were lack of trust on NGO sector due to many fake NGOs, it made difficult to make assures them regarding the utilization of their funds and we understood the exact figure of difficulties of volunteers, but we are happy that we came with the success and part of social service.

CHAPTER- V

5. Conclusion and Limitation

From this survey we learnt that the NGOs across the country are being working a lot to develop the under privilege villages because as India is suffering from poverty it need lots of monetary resources to feed, to enhance the women empowerment and child rights including their education and malnutrition. NGOs play a role to raise the fund from indeed people and help the needy people. Due to lack of trust as there are fake NGOs so that it is becoming hard to gain the trust of the public and to raise the fund, more than the national NGOs the people have trust on regional and local NGOs to develop the efficiency of donors.

- a. Analysis is purely based on the responses of the respondents.
- b. The information given by respondents may not be accurate.
- c. As NGO is broader in size opinion of respondents may change from one regional population to other
- d. As we conducted a survey of questionnaire respondents had no chance to express their opinion.
- e. The data is limited.

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NGOs suggestion and conclusion; Shodhgang
NGOs suggestion; Shvani
NGOs; Dr. S. Shankrappa
WWW.NGOCONGO.org
HR manager, Miriam Solomon
Fund Rising manager, Vikram Bulger
Team leader, Latha
Teammember, Chaithanya Reddy.
www.actionaid.com

ANNEXURE/ QUESTIONNAIRE

We are the student of JSS college of Arts Commerce and Science, Department of Commerce, Ooty road Mysore and presently we are doing a project on "Role of ActionAid in enhancing the implementation of women and child rights". I request you to fill the questionnaire given below, and I can assure that the Data generated shall be kept confidential

NAME:

PROFESSION:

AGE:

SEX: F/M

PH NO:

EMAIL:

I. Do you think non-governmental organizations are necessary in India?

A. Yes

B. No

II. Do you think it is working effectively and efficiently?

A. Yes

B. No

III. On which issue of women right NGO's should work more?

A. Violence against women

B. Sexual harassment and rape

C. Disputed family matter

D. Discrimination against women

IV. On which issue of child right NGO's should work?

A. Child abuse

B. Child labor

C. Child malnutrition

D. Child forced begging

- V. What is geographical scope of NGO's?
- A. Urban
 - B. Rural
 - C. Both
- VI. According to u which is the major objectives of NGO's?
- A. Protection of right
 - B. Law of reformation
 - C. Advocacy
 - D. Awareness about right
- VII. According to you how does a NGO's work for women and child rights?
- A. Direct method
 - B. Indirect method
- VIII. According to you major funding source of an NGO?
- A. By donation
 - B. By members
 - C. By agent
 - D. By foreign international agency
- IX. Generally, how much do you think the yearly budget of organization?
- A. 1,00,000-5,00,000
 - B. 10,00,000-20,00,000
 - C. 1,00,00,000-2,00,00,000
 - D. No idea
- X. Which type of advocacy have you seen in NGO's?
- A. Workshop and conference
 - B. Protest
 - C. Walks
 - D. Banners

XI. Do you think they maintain a proper annual report?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Maintained but not regularly
- D. Not accurate

XII. Have you involved in any NGO programs or act?

- A. Yes
- B. No

XIII. Educational qualification of foundation members

- A. Illiterate
- B. Metric
- C. Undergraduate
- D. Graduate

XIV. Do you know about Action Aid?

- A. Yes
- B. No

VALUED