**Assignment-1**

**Course: Rural Development**

**Read the following abstracts and write a review report considering the role of**

**NGOs and submit it timely.**

1. This paper examines if microcredit for the rural poor in Bangladesh has any instrumental role in achieving development and peace at the household level. This study has been conducted among the microcredit borrowers of the Grameen Bank (GB) and Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC). Structured questionnaires have been used to understand the amount of borrowing and the patterns of use of the loan. Ethnographic case studies are used to explore the ways in which microcredit and its use have impacted on the lives of the borrowers. This study has found out that microcredit has positive impact on the lives of the borrowers. The return from the microcredit investment through small-scale enterprises has contributed towards economic ease of the families, thereby contributing towards less domestic violence, gender equality and peace at the household level. Such findings, however, have yet to be established at the macro societal level through large-scale longitudinal studies.
2. This article explores the role of NGOs (Non Government Organizations) in poverty eradication especially in the rural area of Bangladesh and how they are performing. Hence theoretical background of NGOs, a detail understanding of the term rural poverty, poverty scenario of Bangladesh was discussed. It was found with supportive references how the NGOs of this country are playing a positive and essential role for the betterment of the poor and the needy. The mission and activities of NGOs revealed the fact that the NGOs are omnipresent with their multifaceted and multidimensional projects aimed at providing informal and non-formal education, health, nutrition, and empowerment of women etc. NGOs have organized the rural poor and taught them the benefits of forming groups/cooperatives, supplied them with inexpensive agricultural technology, leadership development, social forestation through usage of government owned khas land etc all of which helps in poverty eradication. Hence NGOs in Bangladesh can continue playing the role of catalyst in the attainment of sustainable economic growth and development provided, an endurable, warm and dependable relationship is there between the Government and NGOs where both are working for the benefit of the people.
3. In view to Indian perspective there are four types of NGOs i.e. local, regional, national and international which are functioning to undertake various rural development projects in the villages. The smooth functioning of NGOs depends upon the availability of resources i.e. human resources, funds, infrastructural support, expertise in the area of rural development, leadership skills etc. These resources extremely varies as per strata-wise classification of NGOs. It is evident from the study that the local based NGOs are not functioning properly due to deficiency of the aforesaid resources which result to the stumbling block in its performance in the area of rural development. While the regional and national based NGOs are well off in-terms of their resources and are working smoothly in the rural development sector. They have the aptitude to take care of the local based NGOs to strengthen their rural development efforts which in turn would enhance greater impact upon the rural poor.
4. There is an increasing desire for the development of rural areas in Nigeria because of its strategic importance. Successive governments have made frantic efforts aimed towards the development of the rural areas. Such efforts include the operation feed the Nation program; the river basin and Rural Development Authorities; Directorate of food, road and Rural Infrastructure; Better life for Rural Women; the family support program; family Economic Advancement Program; and the National Directorate of Employment. Unfortunately, all the efforts made by successive administrations have not achieved desired goal. In recent times, non-governmental organizations have participated in rural development to compliment the efforts of government. Some of their contributions include human capital development and technical assistance; Development of Small-Scale farmers; Research, monitoring and evaluation; Enlightenment Campaigns; Advocacy for the poor; and conflict resolution/peace building. However, the non-governmental organizations have some challenges which have limited their performances and also impeded their growth. Based on the findings, it has been recommended that Government should embark on aggressive development of the rural areas. Similarly, NGOs at the various levels should partner and work in collaboration.
5. In Pakistani, due to a lack of income and resources, farmers in the selected area were still forced to take out loans to satisfy their basic needs, and the requirement of collateral places them at the mercy of the black market. Mostly people in that rural areas were depending a lot on NGOs for their basics needs. So, the Purpose of this research was to identify the possible role of NGOs in Pakistan’s Agriculture sector. The experience of non-Governmental and community-based organizations were reviewed in this research. Pakistan occupies a unique position in the world as a poor agricultural country with few obvious indicators of poverty. The purpose of this quantitative study was to investigate the “function of NGOs in agriculture.” The aim of this research was to see if non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are having a good impact on Pakistan’s agriculture industry. The study used simple random sampling procedures to select 160 respondents as the study’s sample. The questionnaire was utilized by the researchers to gather data. Statistical analysis was done to see the either NGOs were playing their best role in Agricultural Sector or not. To examine the research hypothesis, a chi square test was also used. The findings revealed that NGOs had a favorable impact on agriculture.
6. This article is an ethnographic study of the effects of micro-credit on gender relations in rural Bangladesh. Focusing on the 2006 Nobel Peace Prize winner, the Grameen Bank of Bangladesh and three other leading non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the country, I analyze the role of gender in the expansion of globalization and neoliberalism in Bangladesh. The Grameen Bank has become a global symbol of poor women's empowerment and is celebrated for its 98 percent loan recovery. In this article, I examine some of the NGO tactics behind the loan recovery programs. In particular, I examine how Bangladeshi rural women's honor and shame are instrumentally appropriated by micro-credit NGOs in the furtherance of their capitalist interests.
7. This article looks at the role of NGOs in terms of their capacity for social capital development and community empowerment. The article is based on qualitative research focusing on two NGOs in Bangladesh: Proshika and Practical Action Bangladesh, and their work in two communities, one urban and the other rural. The article also focuses on data obtained from two indigenous occupations: blacksmiths and goldsmiths. It argues that there are specific problems within these communities and that NGOs' capacities for social capital development and community empowerment were limited.
8. The present study attempts to examine the scenario of dairy industry and the role of private sectors for its development in Bangladesh. In Bangladesh, more than half of the people is based on agricultural and livestock farming. The dairy sector is an integral part of farming systems and has created both direct and indirect employment opportunity, improved food security and enhanced supply of quality protein to people’s meals, contributing country’s economic growth and reducing poverty level in rural and urban areas of Bangladesh. Recognizing this fact, government has changed its policy and has given equal priority to both public and private sectors to solve the problem in dairy industry through different activities. Apart from this, government is also encouraging private sectors and NGOs to undertake steps for the development of dairy industry by liberalizing its present policy. This review study has tried to unearth the present scenario of dairy industry in Bangladesh, contribution of private enterprises and NGOs for the development of dairy sectors and explores the scope and opportunity of dairy industry of Bangladesh. It was revealed that the private sectors implement dairy development program towards rural and urban areas of Bangladesh. This paper has also explored the status of dairy business development through various programs designed and implemented by private sectors.
9. Even after 43 years of independence, Bangladesh—one of the poor and densely populated countries of the world—is suffering from inadequate healthcare systems and facilities for the nation. Although there have been few noteworthy achievements from public and public sector initiatives, a significant proportion of the rural population is still deprived of required medical care. Under such prevailing paradoxical development, the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Bangladesh have played a vital role in alleviating the poor healthcare condition in Bangladesh. While private sector healthcare comes at high cost, it is only accessible to high income groups. Whereas public sector healthcare though comparatively much less expensive, the quality of service provided is highly questionable. In such a situation, NGOs have aided the country's need for basic healthcare. The NGOs have reached the grassroots in order to spread awareness and information and to provide quality healthcare to the underprivileged. The paper focuses on one such NGO, Impact Foundation1 ‘Jibon Tari’ floating hospital, which aims to serve the poverty stricken people of Bangladesh. This case study focuses on the current changes, challenges, and attributions of a dynamic NGO with a unique concept, known as Jibon Tari that assists in aiding the healthcare deficit in Bangladesh.
10. Male family members in Bangladesh rural communities dominate the farm decision-making process. Females are increasingly playing more prominent roles in the decision-making process to gain better livelihoods in wider farming systems. Many NGOs (non-governmental organisations), including Grameen Bank, have encouraged and empowered women to accept their role and status in the family decision-making process. Most agricultural research and development schemes ignore the role of women, though half of the total population of the country are women. A study analysing the performance of farm businesses under four alternative farming systems (Crop-Cattle-Poultry-Fish, Crop-Cattle-Poultry, Crop-Cattle and Crop-Poultry), in four selected villages in the Gazipur district, indicated a combined effort of both males and females in every farming system. Male members were involved mostly in crop and fish culture, whereas women played a more significant role in cattle and poultry management. Also, the intense involvement of females in household activities indirectly helped the male members to engage more effectively in other day-to-day family and community activities. Appropriate recognition of the contribution of both genders to the family decision-making process will bring better performance and improve the peasants’ livelihood
11. This study assesses the role of participatory development programmes in improving sanitation in rural Bangladesh. Data for this study came from a health surveillance system of BRAC covering 70 villages in 10 regions of the country. In-depth interviews were conducted with one adult member of a total of 1556 randomly selected households that provided basic socioeconomic information on the households and their involvement with NGO-led development programmes in the community. The findings reveal that households involved with credit programmes were more likely to use safe latrines than others who were equally poor but not involved in such programmes. The study indicates that an unmet need to build or buy safe and hygienic latrines existed among those who did not own one. Such latent need could be raised further if health education at the grassroots level along with supervised credit supports were provided to them. Unlike conventional belief, the concept of community-managed jointly owned latrines did not seem a very attractive alternative. The study argues that social and behavioural aspects of the participatory development programmes can significantly improve environmental sanitation in a traditional community.
12. Tourism is acknowledged as a tool through which communities can achieve the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with non-governmental organisations (NGOs) highlighted as important development partners in this regard. This paper examines the role of NGOs in tourism-related poverty alleviation in the context of a rural Indigenous community in Bangladesh. Drawing on critical theory, a qualitative case study approach employed multiple methods including semi-structured interviews, focus group discussion and observation to analyse the NGO-tourism-Indigenous poverty nexus. Findings revealed that the sustainability of NGO project outcomes was affected by several issues, including: a limited community voice; community dependency upon NGOs; and the threat of community displacement. NGO interventions created some economic opportunities through facilitating the community’s tourism involvement, for example through the provision of microcredit and training. However, multiple stakeholders’ involvement and diverse goals complicated the enactment of an effective partnership (SDG17) for the community’s poverty alleviation (SDG1). The study concludes that NGOs need to go beyond service delivery and adopt an advocacy role in order to address some of the underlying structural inequities faced by such communities. This would enable NGOs, government agencies and communities to work together to better capitalise on tourism’s potential for Indigenous poverty alleviation.
13. NGOs (Non-Governmental Organizations) have emerged in both a development and aid capacity in Bangladesh, providing wide-reaching public services to the country's population living in extreme poverty. However, resistance to and limitations of NGO-led development - which in conjunction with Bangladesh's social transformation - led to a new religious-based NGO development practice. Looking at the role of Islamic NGOs in Bangladesh, the book investigates new forms of neoliberal governmentality supported by international donors. It discusses how this form of social regulation produces and reproduces subjectivities, particularly Muslim women subjectivity, and has combined religious and economic rationality, further complicating the boundaries and the relationship between Islam, modernity, and development. The book argues that both secular and Islamic NGOs target women in the name of empowerment but more importantly as the most reliable partners to meet their debt obligations of micro-financing schemes, including shari'a-based financing. The targeted women, in turn, experience Islamic NGOs as less coercive and more sensitive to their religious environment in the rural village community than are secular NGOs. Providing a comparative study of the role of religious and secular NGOs in the implementation of neoliberal policies and development strategies, this book will be a significant addition to research on South Asian Politics, Development Studies, Gender Studies, and Religion.

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