

The Role of Ngo's in the Promotion of Education of Poor Children with Reference to Coimbatore City

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Abstract

This considers the ability of different education policies to improve the learning outcomes of low-income children in Coimbatore. Disagreements on this question stem in part from different beliefs about the problems with our nation's public schools. In our view there is some empirical support for each of the general concerns that have been raised about public schools serving high poverty student populations, including the need for more funding for those school inputs where additional spending is likely to pass a benefit- cost test; limited capacity of many schools to substantially improve student learning by improving the quality of instruction on their own; and The need for improved incentives for both teachers and students, and for additional operational flexibility. Evidence suggests that the most productive changes to existing education policies are likely to come from increased investments in early childhood education for poor children, improving the design of the federal No Child Left Behind accountability system, providing educators with incentives to adopt practices with a compelling research base while expanding efforts to develop and identify effective instructional regimes, and continued support and evaluation of a variety of public school choice options.

Keywords: NGO's, Education, Children

Introduction

Industry profile

Many NGOs and organizations for social change have mushroomed in India in the previous decade but very few have expanded on the basis of scale and the impact on the community. After all, it's a herculean task to scrape through red tapism in the government to be able to establish an NGO in the first place. And considering the lack of transparency in transactions in our country, donations and sponsorships too are not easy to receive too. In spite of all these hurdles, there are a few NGOs that have made substantial social impact in India until now.

Despite recognition of the presence of such children and some provision to address their educational needs through tent schools etc., Governmental efforts have been minimal in this space, raising the significance of this project. There are several issues involved in the education of such children ranging from their possible multilingual composition to a varied profile in terms of exposure to any kind of schooling, the temporariness of their habitation etc.

Company Profile

Our first initiative was an intensive literacy campaign launched in 1986 entitled 'Operation 100%' The goal of the campaign was to assist Perur's population in the 15 to 35 age groups Comprehensive and integrated approaches to various problems of rural development are adopted by the Ashram, as we believe that community development should begin at the village level a national level development organisation directly benefitting over 400,000 children and their families every year, through more than 200 live welfare projects on education, healthcare, livelihood and women empowerment, in over 950 remote villages and slums across 25 states of India.

Education is both the means as well as the end to a better life: the means because it empowers an individual to earn his/her livelihood and the end because it increases one's awareness on a range of issues – from healthcare to appropriate social behaviour to understanding one's rights – and in the process help him/her evolve as a better citizen.

Today, 8 million children in India are out of school – surrounded by poverty, illness and despair; they are fighting a daily battle for their survival. Together, we can bring hope in their lives. Together, we can bring change and make it last.

Objectives of the Study

Primary Objective

- The role of NGO's in the promotion of education of poor children with reference to Coimbatore city.

Secondary objective

- The role and contribution of NGOs in education.
- The Participation of parents and students in education on NGOs'
- To find the impact of NGO actions in elementary education in the context of their role as change agents.

Scope of the Study

Coimbatore has not been able to fulfill its constitutional pledge for providing free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14, despite the fact that it was proposed six decades back. It is felt that the government alone could not achieve the goals of EFA (**Education for All**), and it is imperative to seek cooperation of voluntary organizations, the community and NGOs; especially in the areas of access, retention and achievement. This study will help the government and policy makers in recognizing the role of NGOs in achieving UEE (**Universalisation of Elementary Education**). The perception of the stakeholders such as parents, students and officials will also be covered in the study. The NGOs which have developed a kind of credibility over a period of time will be involved in the study.

Limitation of the Study

- The study of NGO's working in the field of education in Coimbatore city.
- The study of participation of parents and students in education on NGOs'.

Literature Review

Education can cultivate in us a vision that sees beyond one's immediate interests to the world at large. It can give us a profound understanding that we are tied together as citizens of the global community, and that our challenges are interconnected. By expanding educational opportunities, we can open the door to more equitable, dynamic and resilient patterns of globalization. It will be difficult to achieve sustainable development or lasting peace without the knowledge, skills and values cultivated through education. Indeed, education is the critical thread tying together all our hopes for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (United Nations Secretary, 2012)

Since education is a powerful instrument for development, investment in quality education leads to more rapid and sustainable economic growth and development. Educated individuals are more employable, able to earn higher wages, cope better with economic shocks, and raise healthier children. But although developing countries have made great strides over the past decade toward the Millennium Development Goals of Universal primary education and gender equity, an abundance of evidence shows that many children and youth in developing countries leave school without having learned much at all. This is why the Education Strategy 2020 sets the goal of achieving Learning for All. This is supported by Ramya (2007) as Learning for All means ensuring that all children and youth not just the most privileged or the smartest can not only go to school, but also acquire the knowledge and skills that they need to lead healthy, productive lives and secure meaningful employment.

The World Education Forum, meeting in Dakar, Senegal in April 2000, reaffirmed the vision of the World Conference on Education for All. According to Jomtien (1990) all children, young people and adults have the 'fundamental human right' to a basic education that will develop their talents, improve their lives and transform their societies. And the target is to eliminate gender disparity in primary and

secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015. Representatives of 164 countries adopted the Dakar Framework for Action, which laid out a set of time-bound goals and strategies for attaining the goal of Education for All (EFA) by 2015.

Methodology

Research Design

The descriptive research is used for this study. The main objective of using descriptive research is to describe the state of affairs as it exists at present. It mainly involves surveys and fact finding enquiries of different kinds.

Sample Design

One day all children will attain an excellent education'- a vision that defines Teach For India, a Teach To Lead project that encourages young college graduates and professionals to take up two years of full-time teaching sessions in under resourced schools. In an effort to provide quality education to all, Teach For India. Thirty percent had been to elementary school, while only 10 percent had been to middle or high school.

Population

Employees of NGO's in Coimbatore city

Sampling size

Sample size of 100 respondents from NGO's in Coimbatore city

Sampling method

Sampling method is a definite plan for obtaining a sample from a given population. It covers the following areas

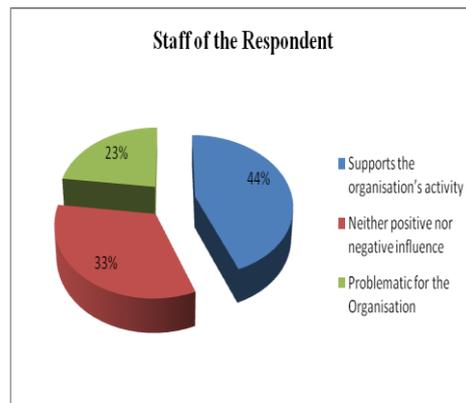
Tools for Analysis

The chi square analysis and simple percentage

Analysis and Interpretation

Staff of the Respondent

S.No	Role of NGOs	No. of Respondent	Percent
1	Supports the organisation's activity	44	44.0
2	Neither positive nor negative influence	33	33.0
3	Problematic for the Organisation	23	23.0
	Total	100	100.0



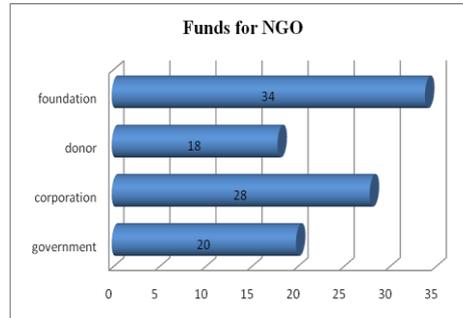
Interpretation : The above table shows that staff of the respondent is 44 percent for Supports the organisation's activity; 33 percent for Neither positive nor negative influence and 23 percent for Problematic for the Organisation

Inference

The majority shows Staff of the Respondent are neither positive nor negative influence is 33 percent.

Funds for NGO

S.No	Funds	No. of Respondent	Percent
1	Government	20	20.0
2	Corporation	28	28.0
3	Donor	18	18.0
4	Foundation	34	34.0
	Total	100	100.0



Interpretation

The above table shows that funds for NGO of the respondent are 20 percent for government; 28 percent for corporation; 18 percent for donor and 34 percent for foundation.

Inference

The majority shows that funds for NGO are foundation is 34 percent.

Analysis

The test shows how children are aware of their right to education and running underground school

Null hypothesis:

There is no significant relationship between children are aware of their right to education and running underground school

Alternative hypothesis:

There is a significant relationship between children are aware of their right to education and running underground school

Children are Aware of their Right to Education and Running Underground School

Do you think children are aware of their right to education * running underground school Cross tabulation						
		Running underground school				Total
		not know	no	little bit	fairly	
Do you think children are aware of their right to education	Yes	12	17	14	8	51
	No	14	13	16	6	49
Total		26	30	30	14	100

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.067 ^a	3	.785
Likelihood Ratio	1.069	3	.785
Linear-by-Linear Association	.110	1	.740
N of Valid Cases	100		
0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 6.86.			

Interpretation

The calculated value (0.785) is less than 0.05; hence null hypothesis is rejected there is significant relationship between children are aware of their right to education and running underground school

Inference:

The test has proven that there is significant relationship between children is aware of their right to education and running underground school

Findings and Suggestions

Findings

- Staff strength and capacities need to be enhanced for future prospects for the disabled children to be effective.
- Looking at the current scenario more marketing efforts should be done at the organizational level. As it is required to sustain in near future. More awareness among people will lead to more funds.
- There is no more monitoring of the academic performance of the children residing there.

Suggestions

- The trust can arrange some experienced visiting staff so that the children can get the required knowledge
- More volunteers should be arranged to address the children so that the additional coaching can be given
- Individual counseling should be done so that the children can express their needs and necessary steps should be taken to resolve the disabled children
- The trust should approach other to provide such kind of facilities for the betterment of the future of the disabled children.

Conclusion

The study we can say that the Shanthi ashram trust is doing a good job towards the future of the poor children. We can also conclude that the organization requires more awareness and service regarding education is respect of the future of the children should be taken as major function so that the number of children not containing with the Shanthi ashram trust will be reduced. Survey should be done so that the trust can understand the problems and get more number of volunteers for their additional support.

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