

SER No	CONTENT
	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>LESSON PLAN : SA 3</u> <u>NGOs ROLE & CONTRIBUTION</u></p> <p>Period - One</p> <p>Type - Lecture</p> <p>Code - SA 3</p> <p>Term - II (SD/SW)</p> <p><u>Training Aids</u></p> <p>1. Computer, Projector, Charts, Pointer, Black Board & Chalk.</p> <p><u>Time Plan</u></p> <p>2. (a) Introduction - 05 Min</p> <p>(b) What are NGOs - 15 Min</p> <p>(c) NOGs Contribution to Society - 15 Min</p> <p>(d) Conclusion - 05 Min</p> <p><u>INTRODUCTION</u></p> <p>3. The term 'Social Service' is defined broadly as, the provisions made by governmental or voluntary efforts to meet income, maintenance, medical care, housing, education and recreational needs and provisions, for the care and protection of recognised special groups.</p> <p>4. Social service characterises a formalised way of helping people, to help themselves. There are a large number of Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) which are actively involved in social service today.</p> <p><u>AIM</u></p> <p>5. To acquaint the cadets about NGOs Role and Contribution to Society.</p> <p><u>PREVIEW</u></p> <p>6. The lecture will be conducted in following parts:-</p> <p>(a) Part I - What are NGOs.</p> <p>(b) Part II - NGOs Contribution to Society.</p>

(a)

PART I : WHAT ARE NGOs

7. Non-Government Organisations

(a) These are organisations which are controlled by members of society, who form a group or groups and, work towards social welfare and nation building. People with common objective and aspirations, together make organisations called Non-Government Organisation (NGOs) and get them registered.

(b) An NGO is a non-profit group or association that acts outside of institutionalised political structures and pursue matters of interest to its members by lobbying, persuasion, or direct action.

(c) NGOs firstly make survey of various problems, collect information about them, organize various demonstrations, give speeches and wherever action needs to be taken, they take with full vigour. They understand social problems, the causes, affects and create necessary infrastructure to overcome them.

(d) NGOs are primarily non-commercial. They collect funds both from people and the government. NGOs usually gain a portion of their funding from private sources. Major sources of NGO funding include membership dues, grant from international institutions or national governments and private donations.

8. Types of NGOs. NGOs can be of following types:-

(a) INGO. It stands for International NGOs.

(b) BINGO. Business oriented International NGOs.

(c) RINGO. Religious International NGOs.

(d) ENGO. Enviornmental NGO.

9. Some of the examples of important NGOs are:-

(a) Shri Niketan Yojna - by Ravinder Nath Tagore.

(b) Seva Gram Yojna - by Gandhiji.

(c) Gram Yojna by Vinoba Bhave.

(d) Child Relief and You.

(e) Helpage India.

(f) People for Animals (PFA) & Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA).

- (g) International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement are the world's largest group of humanitarian NGOs.

(b)

PART II : CONTRIBUTION OF NGOs

10. Contribution by NGOs could be in the following activities undertaken by them:-

- (a) Blood Donation.
- (b) Adult Literacy.
- (c) Anti Dowry Drive.
- (d) Anti Leprosy Drive.
- (e) Anti Drug Drive.
- (f) Tree Plantation.
- (g) Environmental Programmes.
- (h) Help in natural calamities such as Flood, Earth-quake.
- (j) Educating people about the ill-effects of AIDS and education for prevention of the same.
- (k) Family Planning Programmes.
- (l) Community Development Work.
- (m) Promotion of Social-equality.
- (n) Wildlife and Animal Care.
- (o) Human-rights.
- (p) Awareness Campaign.
- (q) Child Care.
- (r) Polio Eradication drive.
- (s) Providing schooling facilities especially in remote villages and rural areas.
- (t) Creating and providing health and hygiene infrastructure and facilities to reduce diseases and help in creating a healthy and fit population.
- (u) Cottage Industry.
- (v) Orphanage and Old Age Homes.

CONCLUSION

11. NGO are the true example of selfless service and teamwork. Employees are

highly committed to the aims and the principles of the organisation. They share equal contribution with government organisation and social welfare programme. Though government on its part has introduced a number of programmes, however government cannot be entirely successful without the active participation by each member of society. NGOs provide the necessary platform towards this end.

CONFIRMATION:

Ques 4 – What are the guidelines for effective listening?

Ans – These are as under: -

- (a) A good listener shows deep interest in the speaker by looking at him. He observes the gestures, facial expressions and postures of the speaker.
- (b) While listening exercise mental discipline over yourself. Only if you concentrate properly can you be a good listener.
- (c) Do not allow yourself to be distracted by noise or entering of late comers.
- (d) Do not distract the speaker.
- (e) Be present in time at the venue. It enables to settle yourself physically and mentally before the speech starts.
- (f) Take the efforts to listen not only to the words but also to the feelings being conveyed by the speaker.
- (g) Don't hesitate to ask the questions to clarify meaning of statements made by the speaker.
- (h) Let your listening always be sympathetic, alert and active. Try to understand the speaker's point of view.
- (j) Follow the trend of discussion so as to make the proper response when your turn comes.
- (k) Use the extra time you get as listener to analyse and evaluate the speech.
- (l) Avoid thinking too much about a part that has already been covered by the speaker as this will prevent you from paying attention to the next argument.
- (m) Don't take too many notes because you will get little time to analyse and evaluate the message or speech.
- (n) Avoid emotional barriers which prevent your from listening effectively.