

## **Contribution of Non-Governmental Organization in Bangladesh: A case study on Pathalia union under Savar Thana**

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*Abstract: Non-governmental organization performs shoulder to shoulder with Bangladesh government from 1970 in various development sectors. This study represents the present scenario about the contribution of non-governmental organizations both socio-economic and environmental development sector in Pathalia Union under savar thana. It helps to realize the overall contribution pattern of non-governmental organizations throughout the country of those sectors. Primary data are collected from NGOS, Pathalia Union Parishad, local people of pathalia through questionnaire, field survey, interview and focused group discussion to investigate the non-governmental contribution. Secondary data are collected from secondary sources like journals, newspapers, websites etc. for compare the present situation of development contribution. This study result reveals the problems that have faced by Non-governmental organizations to perform their operation and the problems of local people for their (NGOS) operations. This research will be helpful to recover those problems for the developing country.*

**Key words:** Socio-economic, Environment, Ngos, Developing, Savar and Bangladesh.

### **Introduction**

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Bangladesh is a developing country. Economic conditions are developing day by day. It has made significant progress in local economic status over the last fifteen years (Zohir, 2011). But we cannot develop well in our environmental sector moreover its condition gradually becomes worse situation. Non-governmental organization contributes largely both economic and environmental sector over the last fifteen years (Mahmud, 2012). In Bangladesh such organization first started their operation after 1970. 'Gano-Shustha' is one of them which is established in 1971 for the health support of freedom fighters (Hasan, 2015). After that period NGO has spread in Bangladesh. Now-a-days about 2333 Non-Governmental organizations are active in Bangladesh (Hamilton, 2015). They contribute much for the development of local economic condition as well as social and environmental status.

Turning to the government technology is the most influential factor in a wealth creation system. Wealth creation implies more than just money; it may encompass factors such as enhancement of knowledge, intellectual capital, effective exploitation of resources, preservation of the natural environment and other factors that may contribute to the well being of government imitations and non-profit organizations. The government invest in public expenditures on information technology, energy supply and transportation infrastructure. Research, innovation and development are essential components of creation and the enhancement of technological progress. With proper nourishment and good environment, a seed grows to become a healthy tree. Public policy provides the fertile land, environment and nourishment needed for growth. A three-pronged approach integrating economic, technology and trade systems can give the competitive advantages for the economic growth. Bangladesh government is always trying to do better for the help of urban and rural circumstances. It is much needed for a country development. From Starting the agricultural sector such as forestry, fisheries, industry, local community based economic development etc all are doing well due to governmental contribution ahead.

Non-governmental organization is the large sector in Bangladesh in recent times. Many of them are associated for better development of economic status, rural development, and educational development,

development of health and environmental status. They perform various activities to fulfil their aims. But noticeable matter is that their operation on socio-economic development is stronger than the environmental development sector. Knowing a huge number of non-governmental organizations plays micro-credit system for local economic development because of profitable sector (Robert, 2005). But a little number of non-governmental organizations plays several operations for environmental development (Bamidele, 2009). Both of their activities are really mentionable for recent condition of Bangladesh. Causes these sectors can able to improve the condition. This study is about above mentioning sectors and to analyze about their contributions have taken a consideration on Pathalia Union under Savar Thana. The agency that is not controlled by government can be considered as Non-governmental organization. Public concept about Non-governmental organization is that, these performs well of individuals or groups for socio-economic and micro climatic development as well as other development sectors (Haider, 2011). Non-governmental organization was first established in Bangladesh after 1970 and that time their main aim was social welfare activities. After last fifteen years its number is spreader largely and their performing sector is increased daily (Begum, 2004). Their main aims of recent times are social welfare, infrastructure development such as Education, rural development, relief and rehabilitation, health and family planning, micro-credit, research and communication and other sectors (Mondol, 2000). This study is about the contribution of Non-governmental organization of Bangladesh for economic and environmental status development. We have focused on the recent status about the contribution of Non-governmental organization of Pathalia Union under Savar thana. Through this work can easily determine about the recent socio-economic scenario and environmental status of Pathalia union. This helps to realize the country wide contribution status of Non-governmental organizations. This study helps to identify the recent status of the operation of non-governmental organizations both of these sectors. Otherwise, this study also helps to examine the problems of local people mainly for micro-credit operation and also helps to realize how much effective the operation systems of NGOs for the better development of these sectors.

### **Aim & Objectives**

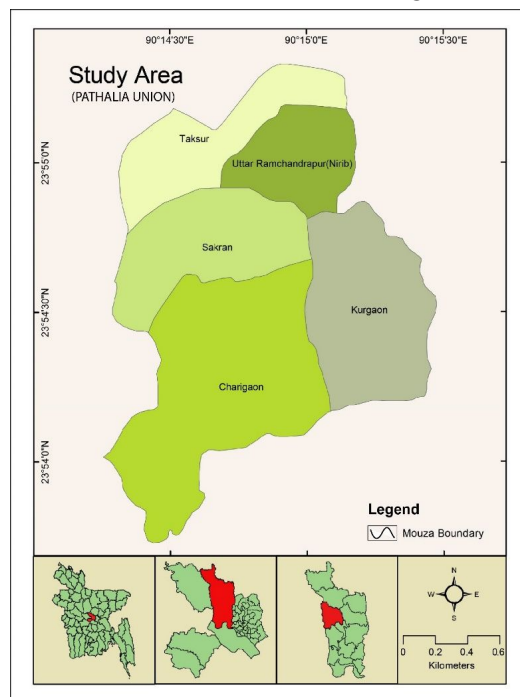
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The broad aim of this research is to analyze the recent contribution status of Non-governmental organization both economic and environmental development of Pathalia union under Savar thana. To fulfil this aim considered three objectives these are:

- i. To investigate the non-governmental organizations which contributes for the development of socio-economic and environmental condition of the study area?
- ii. To analyze the contribution pattern of non-governmental organizations for the development of socio-economic condition and environmental status of study area.
- iii. To examine the problems of NGOs and local people faced and find out the solution strategy.

**Study Area**

Pathalia union is situated in Dhaka district under Savar Thana [Figure-1]. It is situated at northern part and bounded by Baraoalia Mauza in south, Pathalia Mauza in North, Tattibari Mauza in the East and Dhamai in West side Savar. The study area is located between 23°53'43" to 23°55'19" latitude and 90°14'27"to 90°14'55" longitude.



Source: Prepared by researcher, 2017

Figure. 1. Study Area (Pathalia Union)

Mainly it covers Kurgau, Natun para, Kurgau poratan para, Niribili, Falguni, Noborupa, Banalata and Charigram zones of Pathalia union (Table-1). About 64700 people lives in this union and the provable number of male populations is 34707 and number of females is 30099. The literacy rate of this union is about 63.75%.

Table 1. Population number of villages under pathalia union

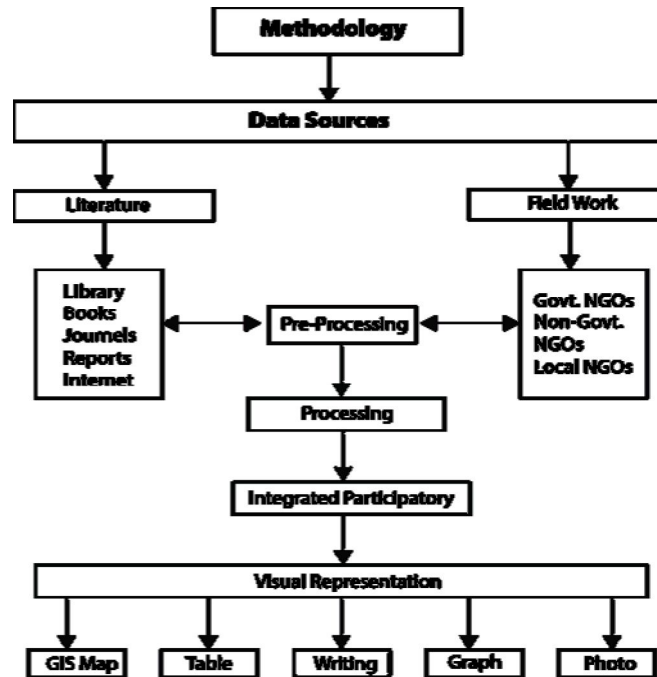
| Name of Village | Total Population | Male | Female |
|-----------------|------------------|------|--------|
| Kurgau          | 1694             | 877  | 817    |
| Charigram       | 1271             | 711  | 560    |
| Notun para      | 1265             | 627  | 638    |
| Poratan kurgau  | 1228             | 756  | 472    |
| Taksur          | 1124             | 602  | 522    |
| Niribili        | 1028             | 498  | 530    |
| Nabarupa        | 868              | 633  | 483    |
| Flguni          | 1038             | 486  | 552    |

Source: Pathalia Union Parishad, 2017

### Data and Methodology

Methodology is a system of broad principles or rules from which specific methods or procedures may be derived to interpret and solve different problems within the scope of a particular discipline [Figure 2]. Primary and secondary data are used for this research. Quantitative and qualitative techniques are used to primary and secondary data collection. Primary data are collected through questionnaire survey on local people and NGO employers to realize the present development scenario about pathalia Union. Secondary data is collected from various journals, articles, newspapers and some other governmental and non-governmental websites to reviews the literature on the topic. ArcGIS helps to represent the study area and by the MS Excel supports to make graph, diagram etc. to analyze the data. These processes realize the problems of NGOs and local people find out the possible solution strategy against those problems and best recommendation to the NGOs roles in the rural and environmental development.

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Source: Prepared by researcher, 2017

Figure. 2. Methodology

**Result and discussion**

Non-governmental organization of Bangladesh plays a significant role for sustainable economic development as well as for the improvement of human life style and socio-economic status. Mainly they are contributed much for improving the capability of rural women. And they also try to recover the environmental degradation. This study deals with contribution of non-governmental organization for the socio-economic and environmental development of Pathalia Union.

*Objective-i: Identify the non-governmental organizations which contribute for the development of economic and environmental condition of the study area.*

In Pathalia Union many non-governmental organizations perform their operations. Mainly they operate micro-credit system. Women of this ward are the main member of them. Mainly in the village of kurgau, noton para, Niribili, Kurgau poratan para etc. people are much associated with NGOs for micro-credit system. Some other NGOS operates education, training like- pc culture, making cloths, sanitation

program, solar penal etc. Otherwise there are also some local NGOs which are operated by local authority. That means there are two categories of NGOS

- i. Local Authority Operated
- ii. Countrywide Authority Operated

**Local Authority Operated:** Local authority operated NGOS are those which are operated by local people. Mainly these types of NGOS are developed locally and they have no branches outside this union. A little number of local authorities operated NGOS are available in Pathalia Union (Table-2). Now their lists are given below as a table:

Table 2. List of the local authority operated NGOS

| Name of NGOS                       | Number | Location                      |
|------------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|
| Bahomokhi Somobay somiti           | 01     | Kurgau                        |
| Motshojibi Somobay somity          | 01     | Kurgao                        |
| Housing co-operative somity        | 02     | Niribili, Kurgau poratan para |
| Sonchoy abong reen dan kormosochi  | 01     | Notun para                    |
| Bittihin poros abong mohila somity | 03     | Notun para, Charigram, Kurgau |
| Sattara somojkollan sogho          | 01     | Kurgau                        |

Source: Pathalia Union Parishad, 2017

These are the local authority operated NGOS in Pathalia Union. Mainly these NGOS performs as the socio-economic development, Education and training and encourage the local people mainly day laborers and other marginal economic people for weekly savings.

**Country wide Authority Operated:** Country wide authority operated NGOS are those which performs their activities throughout the whole country (Table-3). These NGOS has a large number of branches all over the country. Country wide authorities are responsible for the provision of an extensive range of public services in its service area. In Pathalia Union eight NGOS are operated their services. Now their list and location are given below as a table:

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Table 3. List of country wide authority operated NGOS

| <b>Name of NGOS</b>                  | <b>Number</b> | <b>Location</b>     |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| ASA                                  | 01            | Niribili            |
| BRAC                                 | 01            | Kurgau              |
| Grameen Bank                         | 01            | Charigram           |
| Society for social service(SSS)      | 01            | Kurgau              |
| Polli mongol kormosuchi              | 01            | Notun para          |
| Proshikha                            | 01            | Kurgau poratan para |
| Uttaran                              | 01            | Kurgau              |
| Alok Bangla                          | 01            | Notun para          |
| Aloshikha Womens welfare Association | 01            | Charigram           |

Source: Bangladesh NGO Affairs Bureau, 2017

These are the country wide authority operated non-governmental organization of Pathalia Union. They perform socio-economic development and the development of environmental status of this area through providing loan, training, sanitation, tree plantation, solar panel providing.

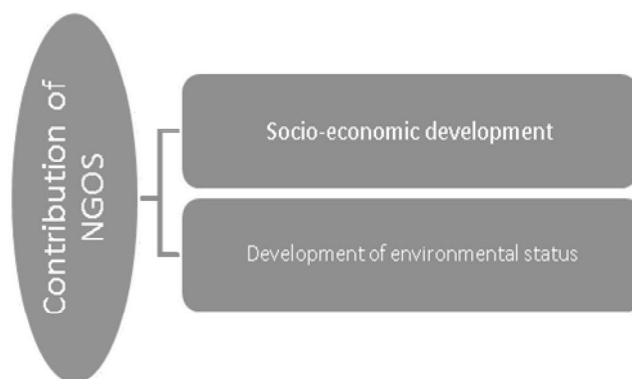
**Objective-ii: To analyze the contribution pattern of non-governmental organizations for the development of socio-economic condition and environmental status of study area.**

**Activities of NGOs.**

NGOs are defined here as non-membership development-oriented organizations. Main concern provides services either directly to the rural poor or to grass roots membership organizations, and with the local branches of international NGOs that enjoy varying degrees of autonomy (Douarin et al., 2011). They are therefore distinct from formal and informal membership organizations such as farmers' associations. But even within this definition, there exists wide diversity of origins and philosophy. Some NGOs were set up by left-leaning professionals or academics in opposition to the politics of government or its support for or indifference to the prevailing patterns of corruption, patronage, or authoritarianism. Some are based on religious principles, others on a broadly humanitarian ethos, and yet others were set up as quasi-consultancy concerns in response to recent donor funding initiatives

(Glauben et al., 2012). Some NGOs reject existing social and political structures and see themselves as engines for radical change; others focus on more gradual change through development of human resources to meet their own needs or to make claims on government services; yet others focus more simply on the provision of services largely within existing structures (Ferdous, 2014). Their ideological orientations also differ widely in relation to agricultural technology: many are concerned with low external input agriculture, number one others pursue fundamentally organic approaches, two and especially in the case of Andean societies, some are concerned to strengthen or reinstate traditional agricultural practices which formed the basis of social organization (Dorward et al., 2004).

In Pathalia Union we have observed mainly two categories of non-governmental organization performs various activities. From that observation we can analyze their activities are mainly related with socio-economic development and the development of environmental condition of the study area. So, analyze their contribution by dividing their contribution mainly in two sectors (Figure-3). Now the discussions about them are as follows:



Source: Prepared by researcher, 2017

Figure. 3. Contribution pattern of NGOS in Study area

#### **Activities of Local Authority Operated NGOs**

Local authorities are responsible for the provision of an extensive range of public services in the study area. In addition, local authorities promote the interests of local community, including the social, economic,

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environmental, recreational, cultural, community or general development of your area.

**Socio- economic development:** Socio-economic development is the process of social and economic development in a society. It also refers the relationship between economic activity and social life. In our study area some socioeconomic development works are done by the Local Authority Operated NGOs. They are given below:

**Micro-credit Loan:** The Local authorities give micro-credit loan to its member for their economic development. These organizations give loan in the lowest interest. The total number of local authority operated NGOs in study are 5 and all the NGOs run the micro-credit loan (Table-4).

Table 4. Microcredit loan operation of local authority operated NGOS

| Name Of NGOs                     | Members (2017) | Loan Amount 2014 (in Tk) | Loan amount 2015 (in Tk) | Loan Amount 2016 (in Tk) |
|----------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Bohumuki Somobai Somity          | 72             | 67500                    | 72400                    | 85500                    |
| Housing Co-operative.            | 133            | 372200                   | 447500                   | 487050                   |
| Vittihin Somobai Somity          | 89             | 155500                   | 176400                   | 195500                   |
| Sonchoy Abong Rin Dan Kormoshuse | 107            | 210316                   | 230300                   | 276800                   |
| <b>Total loan</b>                |                | <b>805516</b>            | <b>926600</b>            | <b>1044850</b>           |

Source: Database of local authority operated NGOS, 2016

Their contribution in micro-credit sector is increasing rapidly. Mainly local people collect loan from them. Figure-4 represents the yearly increasing loan amount. This increasing trend is given below:

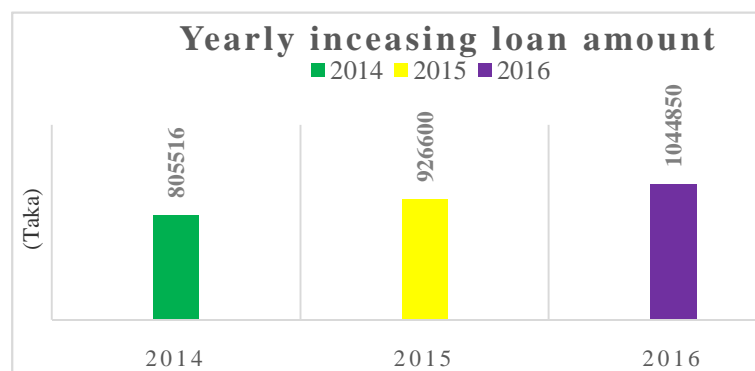


Figure. 4. Yearly loan trend of local authority operated ngos

**Weekly Savings:** These local authorities operated NGOs also work for saving money for its members (Table-5). When he/she closed his account then he gets a handsome amount of money from the NGO. This money is collected from the members when he/she join in these NGOs. There is a monthly fee for each member.

Table 5. Yearly savings amount by the members of local authority operated NGOS

| Name of NGOs                     | Saving Amount (2016) | Saving Amount (2015) | Saving Amount (2014) |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Motshojibi Somobay somity        | 15720                | 13300                | 10700                |
| Bahomokhi Somobay somiti         | 17500                | 17450                | 14600                |
| Vittihin Somobai Somity          | 16620                | 14400                | 13900                |
| Sonchoy Abong Rin Dan Kormoshuse | 25120                | 22300                | 22700                |
| <b>Total</b>                     | <b>74960</b>         | <b>67450</b>         | <b>61900</b>         |

Source: Database of local authority operated NGOS, 2016

**Other sectors:** These local authority operated NGOS also performs some other activities for the development of socio-economic condition. These are;

- Children and adult education
- New investment

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- Make encourage young generation for co-operative society
- Make women as an economic man

**Development of environmental status:** Local NGOS are mainly developed in co-operational way. Their main aim is to develop economy and better savings. They have no concentration for the development of environmental status.

**Activities of Country wide authority operated NGOs**

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are launched with various purposes. Based on the region or local demand and problems, divergence in each NGO targets and objectives can be observed. But everywhere the main purpose of NGOs is the much-desired development of poverty-stricken deprived people. The roles of the Countrywide Authority Operated NGOs are given below;

**Socioeconomic Development:** Their main tasks are to organize these people, create awareness in them and make them development oriented. These organizations are working based on the assessed need and demand of the grass root level farmers and women. By involving the beneficiaries directly, they are working within the context of overall national planning for development. Socio-economic development is the process of social and economic development in a society. Socio-economic development is also referring the relationship between economic activity and social life (Nilsson, 2012). In the study area some socio-economic development works are done by the Countrywide Authority Operated NGOs such as;

**Micro-credit Loan:** In Pathalia union, maily the numbers of Country wide Authority Operated NGOs are 6 and they work for the socio-economic development for the rural people (Table-6). Their main tasks are to organize these people, create awareness in them and make them development oriented. These organizations are working based on the assessed need and demand of the grass root level farmers and women (Ruben, 2012). For this purpose, they give loan to this people.

Table 6. Number of members in country wide operated NGOs in study area.

| Name of NGOs | Members 2015 | Members 2016 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| ASA          | 143          | 182          |
| BRAC         | 145          | 190          |
| PKSF         | 122          | 145          |
| CIDAR        | 113          | 122          |
| UTTARON      | 133          | 146          |

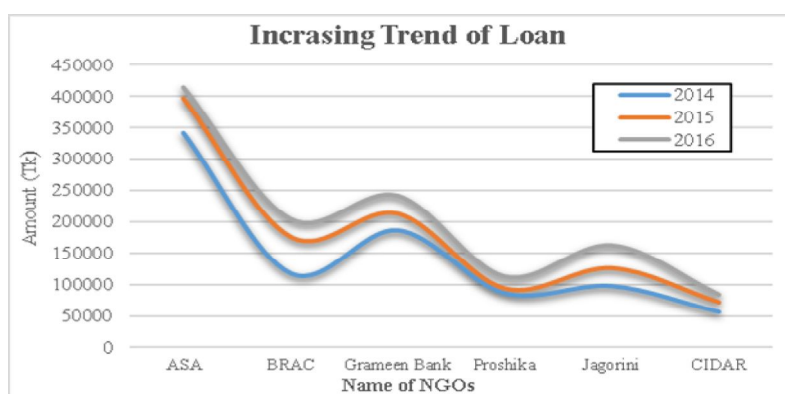
Source: Database of NGOs, 2017

The micro-credit loan is increasing day by day. It is clear from the table the loan is increased day with time (Table-7 & Figure-5). In study area the total numbers of the NGOs are 6 and the total members of them are about more than 600. They have both female and male but most of them are male members.

Table 7. Micro-credit loan operation by country wide operated NGOs in study area

| Name of NGOs | Loan Amount (2014) | Loan Amount (2015) | Loan Amount (2016) |
|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| ASA          | 342267             | 396242             | 413577             |
| BRAC         | 117968             | 175312             | 203796             |
| Grameen Bank | 186570             | 212366             | 241067             |
| Proshika     | 86371              | 93212              | 112478             |
| Jagorini     | 97570              | 125366             | 161978             |
| CIDAR        | 56200              | 71230              | 83698              |

Source: Database of NGOs, 2017



(Source: Database of NGOs, 2017)

Figure. 5. Increasing trend of loan by country wide operated NGOs in study area.

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**Advocacy for and with the Poor:** In some cases, NGOs become spokespersons or ombudsmen for the poor and attempt to influence government policies and programmers (Smith and Lüsted, 2010). This may be done through a variety of means ranging from demonstration and pilot projects to participation in public forums and the formulation of government policy and plans, to publicizing research results and case studies of the poor (Olsen, 2010). Thus, NGOs play roles from advocates for the poor to implementers of government programmers; from agitators and critics to partners and advisors; from sponsors of pilot projects to mediators.

**Technical Assistance and Training:** Training institutions and NGOs can develop a technical assistance and training capacity and use this to assist both CBOs and governments. In our study area the NGOs give training their members on the following activities.

- Husbandry
- Pc culture
- Handicraft
- Fashioner
- Agricultural training

In Pathalia Union under Savar thana non-governmental organizations provides lots of training facilities every year to the local people especially for its members. BRAC, SSS, Prosikha runs handicraft training for women in kurgau, Taksur, Notun para and niribili areas. This training makes capable local women to increase their family income. That means now this woman becomes economic manpower of this area. Otherwise, ASA and Uttoron provide educational and training facilities to the children and women and adult people. Mainly they run their training on agricultural training, PC culture and on animal husbandry. Every year a large number of local people become benefited from their training. Last year in chirigram 33 women fulfilled their training on animal husbandry and Pc culture and 22 numbers of young men also fulfilled their training on this sector from kurgau, taksur and bonolota zone. Table-8 shows the training scenario provided by NGOS in study area. This training system makes people as a capable manpower. Through this trainings people tries to solve their economic

and unemployment of this locality. Now-a-days, in this area people becomes self-sufficient for this training session.

Table 8. Training scenario provided by NGOS in study area

|              | Sectors Name          | Total Members |
|--------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| BRACA        | Husbandry             | 28            |
|              | Pc culture            | 17            |
|              | Handicraft            | 34            |
|              | Fashioner             | 8             |
|              | Agricultural training | 32            |
| PKSF         | Husbandry             | 19            |
|              | Pc culture            | 03            |
|              | Handicraft            | 12            |
|              | Fashioner             | 11            |
|              | Agricultural training | 12            |
| Grameen Bank | Husbandry             | 13            |
|              | Pc culture            | 2             |
|              | Handicraft            | 13            |
|              | Fashioner             | 11            |
|              | Agricultural training | 33            |
| SSS          | Husbandry             | 21            |
|              | Pc culture            | 11            |
|              | Handicraft            | 9             |
|              | Fashioner             | 17            |
|              | Agricultural training | 12            |
| CIDAR        | Husbandry             | 10            |
|              | Pc culture            | 11            |
|              | Handicraft            | 14            |
|              | Fashioner             | 07            |
|              | Agricultural training | 24            |

Source: Database of NGOS, 2017

**Operation of Infrastructure:** Community-based organizations and cooperatives can acquire, subdivide and develop land, construct housing, provide infrastructure and operate and maintain infrastructure such as wells or public toilets and solid waste collection services. They can also develop building material supply centres and other community-based economic enterprises. In many cases, they will need technical assistance or advice from governmental agencies or higher-level NGOs.

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**Development of environmental status:** Environment is very important issue now-a-day. Recent times a large number of NGOs are involved for the development of environment locally. In Pathalia Union several NGOs perform varies activities for environmental development. These activities are:

**Tree Plantation:** Trees are the most important component of environment. They provide Oxygen and food for the habitat. They also absorb carbon-di-oxide. Every year several NGOs plants trees in ward no-3 mainly during tree plantation week. In the study area Brac, ASA, SSS, PKSf plant a good number of trees at the yard of schools, union parisad yard.

**Water supply and sanitation:** Water supply and sanitation is the most mentionable problem in recent times. UNICEF work to develop this condition in Bangladesh. They provide deep tube well and sanitary equipment's to the rural people. In pathalia union last year 7 people get sanitation facilities from UNICEF (Table-9). Otherwise prosikha also helps 2 persons for their sanitation problem. Other 2 person get tube well from UNICEF.

Table 9. Sanitation and tube well facilities provide by NGOS in study area

| Name of NGOs | Sanitation facilities | Tube well facilities |
|--------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| UNICEF       | 7                     | 2                    |
| PROSIKHA     | 2                     | -                    |

Source: Local people of Pathalia, 2017

**Health and family planning:** Several NGOs provide health and family planning tips to their members. Here, every week BRAC workers provides health and family planning tips to the women. They also run a school for women. Otherwise Grameen Bank and CIRDAP also make awareness to their members about health and family planning.

**Solar Panel:** Solar energy is the major source of renewable energy. There are no side effects by use solar energy. In Pathalia Union BRAC and Prosikha encourages people to use solar energy through providing them solar panel with long time installment payment system. Through these the environment remains safe from smoke and burning of fossil fuel. BRAC and Prosikha have informed us they provide 36 peoples

solar panel in this area. Table-10 presents Solar panel facilities by NGOS in study area.

Table 10. Solar panel facilities by NGOS in study area

| Name of NGOS | Provide Solar panel |
|--------------|---------------------|
| BRAC         | 27                  |
| Prosikha     | 9                   |

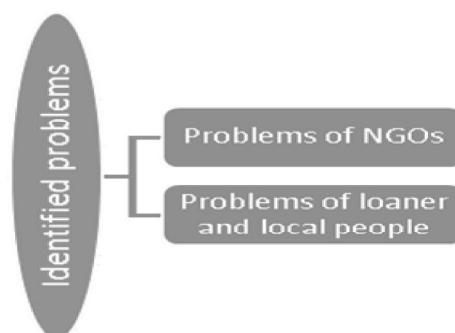
Source: BRAC and Prosikha branch manager, 2017

**Education and Campaigning:** In Pathalia union BRAC and Grameen Bank provide education for thie female members. These help much to prevent environmental degradation. Otherwise during the world environment day ASA, BRAC, Grameen Bank, SSS, CIRDAP runs campaign to increase the awareness of people for environmental development. The present scenario of these NGOs constitution is focused its real scene from the concept of local people. Most of the local people say that NGOs performs a little number of activities that are not sufficient for better environmental condition of this area.

**Objective-iii: To examine the problems of NGOs and local people faced and find out the solution**

**Strategy.**

NGOs play a vital role for the development of socio-economic condition for the people of this area. But their activities for environmental development are not satisfactory. Sometimes their micro-credit operations are not helpful for improving the economic condition due to high percentage of interest. So, the problems we have identified that problems of this in our study area can be categorized into two groups [Figure-6].



Source: Author

Figure. 6. Types of problems

### **Problems of NGOs and its possible recommendation**

In Pathalia Union non-governmental organization faces several problems to runs their activities. These are; Lack of Sufficient men power, Political problems, Lack of budget (For environmental development), Instalment problem (For micro-credit operation), Negativity of educated people, Poor Communications, Limited Capacity, Poor Governance, Absence of Strategic Planning, Poor Networking, Lack of relationships with INGOs, Taxes on NGOs are the most noticeable problems. Mainly these types of problems face local branches of NGOs. The possible recommendations are against the above problems shown below-

- Increase the number of men power.
- Government should control political problems.
- For environmental development more, budgets should be passed by NGOs authorities.
- Loaner should pay their instalment in regular basis.
- Increase the involvement of local educated people.
- Networking system should improve.
- Proper planning should be taken.
- Communication system should be developed.
- Proper monitoring.
- Government should minimize tax on this sector.

### **Problems of loaner and local people**

In Pathalia Union the loaner of different NGOs and local people face several problems from NGOs are High rate of interest against loan, Low rate of interest against savings, distribute their welfare facilities to the political people, Number of operations for environmental development are not sufficient, Education and training facilities only provider to the NGO members. Mainly these types of problems have faced by the people of pathalia union. The possible suggestion might be;

- Should fix the loan interest by government.
- Proper distribution of welfare facilities.
- Proper monitoring.
- Number of environmental operations should be increased.
- Education and training facilities should be increased.

**Limitations of the study:** In every field work there might have some limitations. There also have some limitations in this study such as NGO authorities provides some silly mistake data about their operations, Local people mainly illiterate cannot answers to the question properly, it is difficult to the study area demarked absolutely.

### **Conclusion**

Non-governmental organization was first established in Bangladesh after 1970 and that time their main aim was social welfare activities. After last fifteen years its number is spreader largely and their performing sector is increased day by day. This research is about the contribution of Non-governmental organization of Bangladesh for economic and environmental status development. Studies have focused on the recent status about the contribution of Non-governmental organization of Pathalia Union under Savar thana. It helps to identify the recent status of the operation of non-governmental organizations both of these sectors. Otherwise, this study also helps to recognize the difficulties of local people mainly for micro-credit operation and also helps to realize how much effective the operation systems of NGOS for the better development of these sectors.

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**Appendix**

**Contribution of Non-governmental organization of Bangladesh for the development of environmental and economic status.**

**Questionnaire survey: For NGO Authority/Employers**

|  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| I. Name:.....  | iv. Village:..... |
| ii. Age :.....   | v. Sex :.....     |
| iii. Position :.....   |                   |
| vi. Type of your NGO: Locally operated Country wide operated |                   |

1. From when your NGO Serves this area :.....
2. How many members your NGO have? .....
  - Year 2014: .....
  - Year 2015 : .....
  - Year 2016: .....
  - Year 2017: .....
3. Which services are provided your NGO:
  - Micro credit & Savings\*
  - Social welfare & Education\*\*
  - Family planning & Training\*\*\*
  - Environmental Development\*\*\*\*
  - Others.\*\*\*\*\*
4. (If Micro-credit\*) What type of members does you mainly have?  
 Male  Female
5. Right now, what is the total value of outstanding loans and how many people have taken this (principal only, excluding non-Performing loans)?
  - Members : .....
  - Amount (taka): .....
6. How much amount of loan (in Tk) have taken last three years?
  - Year 2014: .....
  - Year 2015: .....
  - Year 2016: .....
7. (If weekly savings active) How much people saves per year?
  - Year 2014: .....

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- Year 2015: .....
- Year 2016: .....

8. ( If Family Planning and Training\*\*\*) What type of training are provided by yours NGO?

- Husbandry PC Culture
- Handicraft Fashioner
- Agricultural Training
- Creative design
- Adult education and  
Mother and child nutrition.
- Computer and Technology
- Others

9. ( If they provide/ Financially encourage training) How many people have trained from your NGO?

- Husbandry: .....
- Handicraft: .....
- Agricultural:.....
- Creative design: .....
- PC Culture: .....
- Fashioner: .....
- Adult education:.....
- Mather and child nutrition: .....
- Computer and Technology: .....

*[Put cross if not contribute in above sectors]*

10. ( If environmental development\*\*\*\*) On which sector your NGO works for environmental development?

.....  
 .....  
 .....

11. ( If they works on environment) On which sector your NGO gives much priority?

.....  
 .....

12. What type of works your NGO have done on these sectors?.....

.....  
 .....

13. ( If others) Which sectors are those? .....

.....  
 .....

14. Does [NGO] have a specific target group of people it seeks to help?

Yes  No specific target group

15. (If Yes) Which are yours targeted group? .....

16. (If Yes) How would you describe [NGO]'s target group?.....
  17. Do you think your NGO's activity is enough for this area?  
Yes  No
  18. (If No) Why you think so?.....
  19. (If No) What type of problems your NGO have faced to serve the above works?.....  
.....  
.....
  20. What do you think about the possible solution of these problems?  
.....  
.....
  21. What should be government role to solve this problem?  
.....  
.....
- Comment:  
.....  
.....

**Questionnaire Survey: For local people**

|   |                                    |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. Name :.....                            | Village :                          |
| 2. Age :                                  | Marital Status : Married Unmarried |
| 3. Occupation:.....                       | Education status:                  |
| 4. Settlement status: Permanent Temporary |                                    |

1. Do you know about NGO activities in your village: Yes  No
2. (If yes) How many NGO are active here? .....
3. ( If Yes) Which type of Activities they have done :  
 Micro credit  
 Social welfare & Education  
 Environment development  
 Family planning  
 Sanitation and Health  
 Others  
 (If it performs in micro-credit sector & if the respondent is loner)
4. Which sector you invest your loan money?.....
5. Do you have any idea about that sector in which you invest your loan money?  
 Yes  No
6. Can you properly manage your instalment properly?  
 Yes  No

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- 7. Do you think this loan helps to develop your economic condition?  
Yes  No
  - 8. (if yes) How it helps to develop your economic status?  
.....  
.....  
(If no) why it can't able to develop your economic status?  
.....  
.....
  - 9. Instalment system of loan is tolerable for you? Yes  No   
Percentage of interest is tolerable? Yes  No
  - 10. Do you think NGO activities can able to improve overall conditions (Socio-economic and environmental)? Yes  No
  - 11. (if no) What types of problems you have faced for their (NGOs) operation?  
.....  
.....
  - 12. ( If no) What do you think about the possible solution of this problems?  
.....  
.....
  - 13. ( If it performs in environmental and other development sector) How they improve environmental, social, health and education condition in your area?  
.....  
.....
  - 14. Which steps they have taken to do this?  
.....  
.....
- Comment:  
.....  
.....