
Non Government Organization in India – Challenges and Perspectives

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ABSTRACT

NGO's are Non Governmental Organization's are usually refer for organization which is not part of Government thought could be founded by the Government. The primary objective of this organization is to provide public service. NGO's are non profit making voluntary, service oriented for development oriented originations, either for the benefit of members or of other members of the population or any agencies. NGO's include groups and institutions i.e. entirely and largely independent of Government. This organization that have primarily human interior or co-operatives, rather than commercial objectives. They are private social agencies in industrial countries that support development of groups organised regionally or nationally and member of groups in village. NGO's are non profit making organization i.e. constituted with a vision by group. The main installation purpose of this organization is to provide public service and not for profit making organization. The achievements and success of NGOs in various field and the excellent work done by them in specific areas is no dough tremendous task that has help to meet the changing needs of the social system. NGO's sector in India is expending day to day social events. NGO's are facing different problems which defer for reason to reason, organization to organization NGO's include charitable and religious association that mobilised private funds for development distribute food and family planning service and also promote community organization. They are also including independent co-operative, community associations, water user societies, woman groups and pastoral association.

KEY-WORDS: Non Government organization (NGO's), Non Profit organization, non trading organization, public services voluntary organization, organizational challenges and perspectives.

INTRODUCTION

NGO's are social development organization assisting in empowerment of people NGO's and organization or group of people working independent and any external control with specific objectives and aims to fulfil task that are oriented to bring about desirable change. In a given community or area or situation and independent, demographic, non sectarian people's organization working for the empowerment of economic and socially marginalised working for, aid development and welfare of the community. NGO's are committed to the root cause of the problems trying to better the quality of life especially for the poor, the operased, the marginalised in urban and rural areas. Organization established by and for the community and without little intervention forms the government, they are not only a charity organization but work on social economic cultural activities

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CONCEPTUAL BACKGROUND

NGO's are also traditionally known as voluntary organization (VOS) voluntary agencies (VAS), Voluntary Development organization (VDOS) and non – government development organization (NGDOS). It is an organization of private individuals who believe in certain basic social principal and who structure there activities to bring about development took communities they are services. In this context, an attempt is made in this paper to discuss some of the common challenging problems faced by the NGO's and to give some suggested remedies or perfectives to overcome this challenging problem.

The general purpose of NGO's is to render service to humanity. However, each NGO's has a particular goal should be stated in a clear statement, for example to provide education to poor children, to provide vocational training to school dropouts, to extend soft loans to farmers, to tackle dowry death etc.

OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH STUDY

The most commonly cited following objectives in view of NGO's in India are

- 1) To study the therotical background of Non-Government organization in India
- 2) To study a social exchange view of Non-Government organization in India
- 3) To study the challenges / problems before NGO's in Indian.

RESEARCH METGHODOLOGY

For the said present research study is based on the secondary data such secondary data is collected for various reference books on NGO's, woman's development an NGO's A resorting to power, Non Profit groups expanding world, human resource development, marketing management, marketing research, e business, economics, commerce, management and banking etc. For the said research study the secondary data is also collected from the various National and International research books and gerenal which are related to NGO's women's development and NGO's, NGO's A resorting to power, non profit groups expanding world.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE RESEARCH STUDY

The present said research study was carried out with following hypothesises in view

- 1) NGO's are ment to provide oppourtunities to the citizens for democratice participation but they have not been able to fulfil.
- 2) NGO's are more develop in Urban areas as compare to rural areas in India.
- 3) In early days, even the young graduates from social work is interested in making their carrier in professionalism.
- 4) The roll of NGO's in social welfare view is increasing day by day in India.

NON GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION IN INDIA

The last 60 years have witness an extraordinary, blossoming of NGO's specially during the 1970s and 1980s. The 1990s have also seen a phenomenal growth in volantaree organization or NGO's with Civil Society taking an active interest in there development and progress. International funding and support from International Donours has also been noteworthy during the last view decide of the 20th Century. Which about 105 million NGO's in India, these demonstrates there unique presence and existence this country.

India has a long history of civil society based on the concept of giving services. This concept have survive over century and in sense epitomize the spirit of giving and services which forms the cornerstone of an NGO. During the days of the British empire, voluntary organization flourish with a objectives been to social welfare, literacy and relief of projects. In a DTL and compressive analysed prepared by the Asian Development Bank, the history of the NGO's has been press from Mahatma Gandhi's mission to encourage villages to be self reliant, to post independent development, leading to the certain of the central social welfare board in 1953 the establishment of the National Community Development Program, National extension services in 1958. Subsequently the association for voluntary agencies for rural development (AVARD) was established as a concernterium of major voluntary agencies.

CHALLENGES / PROBLEMS BEFORE NGO'S IN INDIA

NGO's in Indian are facing major problems and also challenging activities in this social sector.

1) FUND RAISING ACTIVITIES.

Fund raising activities were often the source of much tension in organization. Funding such large budgets demand significant fund raising efforts on the part of most NGO's. Major sources of NGO's funding including membership, dues, the sell of good and service, grants from international institutions a national governments and private donations. Even though the term non – governmental organization implies independence of governments, some NGO's depend heavily on governments for their funding.

2) LIMITED INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

The most commonly identify weaknesses of the sector limited financial and management expertise, limited institutional capacity, low levels of self sustainability , isolation / lack of inter organizational, communicational / all coordination, lack of understanding till broader social or economic context.

3) INADIQUATE TRAINED PERSONNEL – It is believe that the personal working in NGO's may be personnel working in such organization is a sense of dedication and commitment and interest in the social service. It is very difficult to get trained persons who are either willing or trained to work in the rural societies were most of NGO's work. Moreover this professionally trained persones have high expectation in terms of salaries, status, opportunities for their growth in the carrier of their choice more over the most of NGO's due to lack of funds cannot able to spend some more funds for giving training to the personal employ in the organization. Some of NGO's are infer of personal who make shift to another big NGO after taking training from it.

4) DIFFICULTLY ACCESSING DATA

It might be difficult to access some government ublication because some departments are not update and not wiling to give information, it might not be easy for some NGO's to give the relevant information as well as it is politically sensitive.

5) LACK OF PUBLIC PARTITIPATION

NGO's are ment to provide opportunities to the citizen for democratic participation but they have not been able to fulfil this obligation due to the method and manner which they function and failed to attract people interested in construction work and developed channels for people participation. Some of the factors responsible for such a state of affairs are general backwardness of the people, absence of adiquete number of dedicated persons over ampasis on target and time bound programs,

political interference and wasted interest, easy availability of funds without proper planning and assessment of felt needs and save guards for the community.

6) POLITICS

The biggest challenge of the research will be the political stability in the country. It will not be easy to freely gather the information were freedom of speech or information is not respected. This however does not mean that the information cannot be gather.

7) LACK OF VOLLUNTEERISN / SOCIAL WORK AMONG YOUTH

The basic characters stick of NGO's is volunteerism. In early days youth are making their carrier in volunteerism. The extent of volunteerism is declaning day by day and turning into profeonalisation even the young guaranties from social work are interested in making their carrier in proffesiinalisation. This leads to lack of efficient volunteers in NGO's.

8) MONOPOLIZATION OF LEADERSHIP

It has been observed that there is a growing tendency towards monololization and inter looking of leadership at the top level of voluntree action groups. This interlocking of leadership can be advantanges in formulating co-ordinated policies, programs and activities, facilitating exchange of technical know how an experience and mobilizing people for a common goal. But the greatest disadvantage of such leadership is that fresh blood is not allow to flow into the organization and leadership.

PERSPECTIVES AND SUGGESTIONS

The following rae the suggested perspective to the challenges of the NGO's in India.

- 1) Employment, recruitment and staff development policies and practice, sorces of finance arrange the NGO's, also arrangements for internal or external security of financial transactions, employment practices, the evaluation of organization performance and organization olicies.
- 2) The central purpose behind any report to the public or other stake holders is to coomunicate relavant information clearly and assessable manner. Therefore some care needs to be put into the quality of information and style of language used
- 3) At the same time, universities, collages and schools has to collaborate with NGO's and conduct a campus interview for the young graduates who are interested in voluntarism. NSS and NCC should encourage student to participate in voluntarism from childhood days honours.
- 4) NGO's has been registered with the government try to remember to file delisting notice when the NGO is a wrapping up it existence.
- 5) For very small NGO's with little money flows, simple accounting on receipt and payment basis alone may.
- 6) The NGO's should use of latest technologies like internet, websites etc. for raising of their funds, to have mutual associations, to advertise there products and for the selection of efficient personals
- 7) The government of India has to liberalize the rules and regulations of grants – in – aid and to sanction more grants to NGO's at the same time, the government should appoint commissions of enquiry or committees to cross check the misuse of funds by NGO's
- 8) When advising its members on what action they can take to advance to cause and Ngo's management needs to ve especially cautious about possible incitement to commit criminal acts.

- 9) The new ideas, intitivities and innovation in the minds of youth have god health them to become great leaders
- 10) NGO's, therefore, need to operate in rural areas on a bigger scale to enlist the cooperation of village peoples in making their leaves better. At the same time these NGO's have to encourage the educated young graduates of rural areas to participate in volunteerism.
- 11) Monopolization of leadership should be avoided. NGO's should recruit young and efficient peoples as leaders and retired the person. .

CONCLUSION

The said research paper involve a study of challenges and perfectives before Non Government organization in India the research study has highlighted the NGO's womens development and NGO's, NGO's A resorting to power, Non Profit groups expanding world and human resources development in India. The trained has been that seen the early to mid 1990s Indian NGO's have had stronger focus on empowerment of poor woman in their development work and have adopted the savings and credit self help group model to achieve these. Increase examination of NGO's will not only allow us to more fully described the field of the organizational types (Corporate / Government / Non Governmental) and their communicating character sticks and dynamite but also will provide a well of opportunities to validate and question our current thesotical assumption that have largely been based on the imperial picture presented in corporate organization. Although NGO's have become established organizational actors within development policies and practice, critical questions increasingly being asked of their performance and accountability.

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