



**A GENERIC ANALYSIS OF THE ROLE OF NGOS & ITS
PRACTICES TOWARDS RENDERING SERVICES ESSENTIAL
FOR THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA**

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ABSTRACT

The government is basically power oriented. So it has a tendency to try to control and dictate. Similarly business sector tries to maximize profit employing fair and foul means. In such situation the civil society sector has to try to restrain both government and business sector taking the side of the people in order to protect people's rights and interests. The civil society includes class organizations, educational organizations, non-profit non-government organization (NGOs) and press. If the civil society is strong the government will try to become more democratic and people's welfare oriented. Similarly the business sector will also become more responsible and sensitive. Therefore civil society including NGOs is inseparable component of the democratic society. The main mission of the civil society including NGOs should be to provide service to the most venerable section of the society to make them empowered, capable and organized, so that they become able to defend their right and to enhance their quality of life and living standard. They are required to go where the government is not adequately reaching and the areas where the government has not paid adequate attention. Their objective is not to substitute the government but to show the example of service to draw attention of the responsible agencies and to help the local people to be self-reliant.

This study intends to study about the major services offered by the Indian NGOs, to identify

the Barriers to Growth & Functioning of NGOs & the factors supplementing the growth of NGOs & to identify the influence of services offered by the NGOs on the growth & economy of India.

Keywords: Growth & economy, Services, Civil Society

NGOs in India – An Introduction

In India NGOs have been explained in many ways & being finally a destination, internationally acclaimed as start point. A wide variety of forms of organizations most of it encompass NGOs as international institutes. NGOs always look after the well-being of the poor, chases action to ease agony, endows the basic community services looks after the environment which take on the public expansion. These NGOs are associated with many charitable activities which are broadly consistent, advanced towards private interest promote the public goodness, rather than labour unions/ business associations.

NGOs based on their terms one described by themselves. NGOs in India are described in many ways; grass root level community upliftment, self-help, credit societies and so on. Self-description is only sufficient to describe its classification and whether each sub categories qualifies as and NGO, public interest credit societies and so on. Grass root level organizations may not be able to demonstrate with ordinary people. It is also to be checked whether it is feasible or not, will set objective or not. NGOs go with a profit of people, grass roots, or mass based.

From other parts of civil society efforts are being made to stipulate or distinguish NGO with meaning criteria. Or find difference between one NGO and other if not quickly they run in to trouble. NGOs are not membership based whereas GROS (grass root organizations) and CBOS (Community based organizations).

To distribute help in financial means, to grass route level based community India. NGOs are treated as organizations that are created to provide work. NGO sector of a civil society are imposed by precise boundaries and world be difficult to conclude at a consistent and theoretically satisfying set of criteria that would be allowed which is wide spread and is

rough and ready practical definition exists. Public interest groups which are not people movement, in common parlance across India are termed as NGOs.

Definition of NGO

NGOs are defined in their own ways as the analysis of phenomenon of NGOs is surprisingly difficult from large formal agencies to small informal groups. The NGOs range from different diverse groups. Across different societies NGOs work in different ways as they have many aims to be attained and that is why they have different shapes. Society is served by different things by these NGOs when it comes to generating of funds. NGOs work in different ways. Sometimes NGOs generate money through their hard work by government regarding working process complex debates are generated as there is no boundary or unclear regarding their profits, aims and achievements. NGOs can be formal or informal. Small or big, flexible or bureaucratic, some NGOs depend on local mobilized resources as some NGOs are extremely funded. Southern NGOs are less developed and northern NGOs are widely developed. There are notable difference between southern NGOs and northern NGOs. Both development grounds and geographical territory is revealed in North NGOs and south NGOs and has become very tedious to understand between the two. To survive and live respectful life, NGOs are termed as 3rd Sector which has come in to existence, due to poor work management by the government for the disadvantageous sector which needs immediate help to survive. Many NGOs work outside boundary of community which are termed as grass root NGOs and also show case NGOs which are formed only for personal gains.

Historical Background of NGO

To make NGOs effective one of the international donor communities in late 1980s wanted to give fresh solution to old development problems which were characterized by developmental ineffective projects, not sufficient government aids for the public service delivery. To liberalize economies NGOs gave subsequent effort to state the apart of structural adjusted policies. International donor community was successful during the post-cold war era in bringing developmental outcomes between market governments, third sector which advocated the concept of good governance and to reduce poverty and gender discrimination which were scaled up in the 3rd sector to emerge as civil society with NGOs growing role and

more and more efforts were also made.

NGOs had partly lived up to the expectations as it was gauged unrealistically and in spite of more efforts in 1980s NGOs had to face back lash.

Concept of NGO

Created by permissible persons and innate an NGO is a legitimately constituted organization which works on its own from any government. To refer the entities which has no position in the government where the expression used on the whole by the governments

Without getting any support from the government these NGOs which are people based so called NGOs will work which are related to political or social purposes to serve some sort of purpose. Projects which are mainly concerned with projects that are related to advocacy NGOs or development, the classification was done by World Bank on NGOs, which has ethically related with promotion or a cause.

Services offered by NGOs in India

Services in Agriculture sector

- Transfer modern agriculture techniques and technology to draw maximum benefits
- Increase production and productivity
- Diversification of agriculture land into cash crops

Rural Industry

- Identification of situation based vocation which create mass employment opportunities
- Link with microfinance to become self-reliant
- Recognition and promotion of rural industries for self-reliant and futuristic enterprises at grass root level
- Exposure of various segments of rural society to innovative ideas
- Create an economic infrastructure by developing vocational trainings

Women Empowerment

- SHG formation
- Strengthening of SHGs for proper functioning through various training and

exposure visits

- Linkages with different income generation activities
- To provide opportunity and forum for self-awareness, self-confidence and self-empowerment
- Development of activity hub

Rural Infrastructure

- Maximum harvesting of rain water
- Increase of ground water level
- Sanitation blocks in villages for individuals Providing of drinking water facilities
- Low cost houses for poor families

Education

- Establishment of one model school in each block
- Establishment of E-Learning units in schools
- Promotion of sports and culture programs
- Computer education in senior secondary and secondary schools of the district.
- Help to child with special need and other poor students.

Health

- To provide healthy and hygienic condition to rural community
- To organize ailment specific health camp
- To organize surgical camp

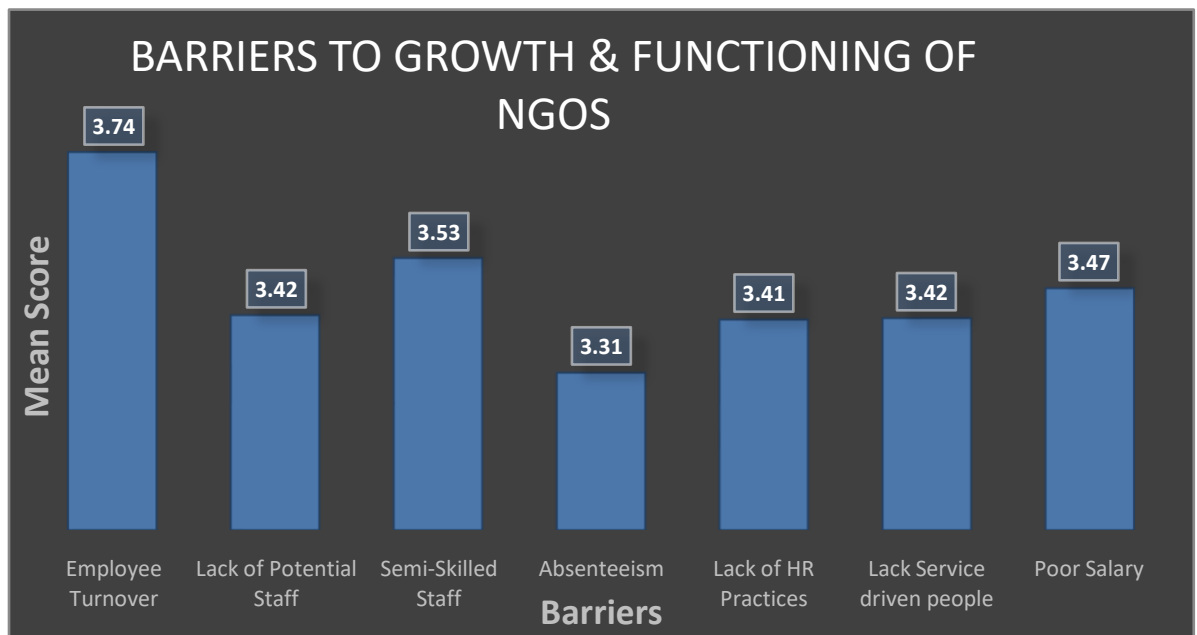
Objectives of the study

- To identify the major services offered by the Indian NGOs.
- To identify the Barriers to Growth & Functioning of NGOs& the factors supplementing the growth of NGOs.
- To identify the influence of services offered by the NGOs on the growth & economy of India.

Table1: Barriers to Growth & Functioning of NGOs

Employee Turnover	Lack of Potential Staff	Semi-Skilled Staff	Absenteeism	Lack of HR Practices	Lack Service driven people	Poor Salary
3.74	3.42	3.53	3.31	3.41	3.42	3.47

Graph 1: Barriers to Growth & Functioning of NGOs



Analysis:

From the above table & graph, it can be seen that the employee turnover has got the mean score of 3.74, lack of potential staff has got the mean score of 3.42, Semi-Skilled Staff has got the mean score of 3.53, Absenteeism has got the mean score of 3.31, Lack of HR Practices has got the mean score of 3.41, Lack Service driven people has got the mean score of 3.42, Poor Salary 3.47.

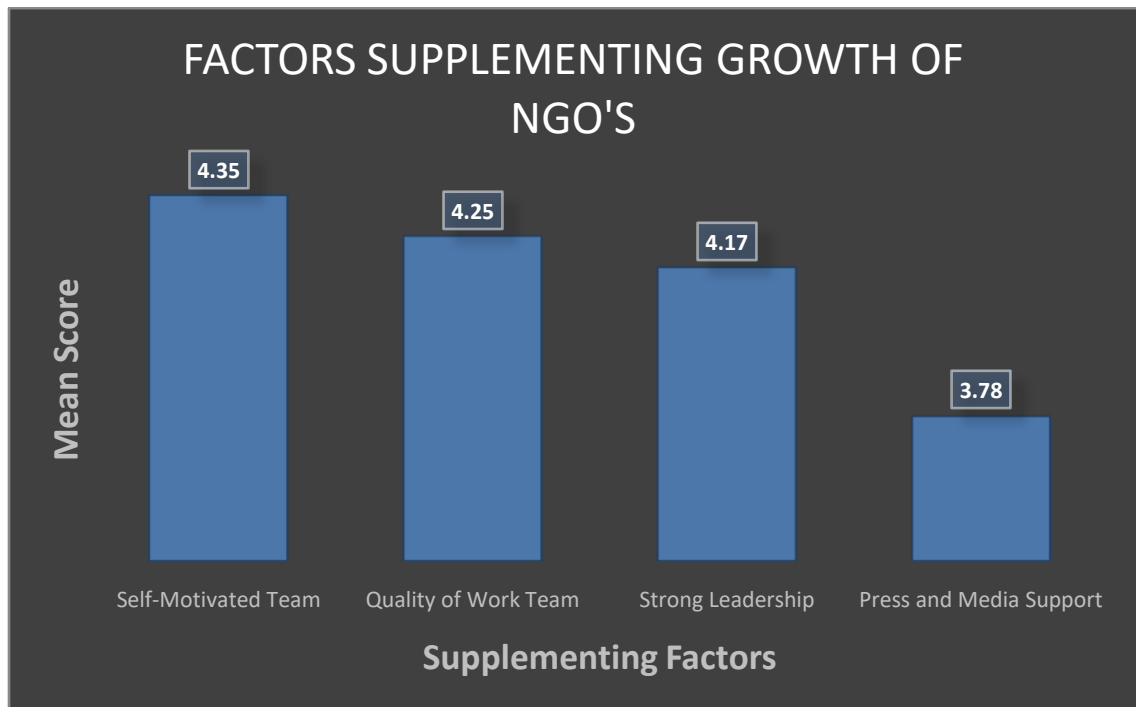
Interpretation:

It can be seen that the employee turnover has got the highest mean score of 3.72 as compared to the other barriers of growth & functioning of NGOs.

Table2: Factors supplementing growth of NGO's

Self-Motivated Team	Quality of Work Team	Strong Leadership	Press and Media Support
4.35	4.25	4.17	3.78

Graph 2: Factors supplementing growth of NGO's



Analysis:

From the above table & graph, it can be seen that the Self-Motivated Team has got the mean score of 4.35, Quality of Work Team has got the mean score of 4.25, Strong Leadership has got the mean score of 4.17, Press and Media Support has got the mean score of 3.78.

Interpretation:

It can be seen that the Self-Motivated Team has got the mean score of 4.35 as compared to the other Factors supplementing growth of NGO's.

Hypotheses

H₁: There is no significant association between the Rehabilitation service offered by the NGOs and their contribution to the growth and economy

H₂: There is no significant association between the Counselling service offered by the NGOs and their contribution to the growth and economy

H₃: There is no significant association between the Socialization services offered by the NGOs and their contribution to the growth and economy

H₄: There is no significant association between the Medical services offered by the NGOs and their contribution to the growth and economy

H₅: There is no significant association between the Education services offered by the NGOs and their contribution to the growth and economy

H₆: There is no significant association between the Employment services offered by the NGOs and their contribution to the growth and economy

Research Methodology

This research is a descriptive research which is aimed at finding out some of the major services offered by the NGOs in India and its contribution towards the Indian economy & development.

Sources of data collection:

Primary Data:

Primary data refers to the collection of first-hand information. This study uses survey method for collecting data from the respondents. Questionnaire will be used as a survey instrument for collecting data from the employees associated with an NGO.

Secondary Data:

The Secondary data refers to the information which already exists. Secondary data will be collected from various publications, Government reports, websites, journals, Newspapers, Magazines etc which may help in strengthening the concept and the analysis.

Sampling method:

The process of selecting a portion of the population to represent the entire population is known as sampling. A sample is a subset of a population selected to participate in the study, it is a fraction of the whole. The data were proposed to be collected using convenient sampling.

Results & Discussions

Rehabilitation Services

H0: There is no significant association between the Rehabilitation service offered by the NGOs and their contribution to the growth and economy

H1: There is a significant association between the Rehabilitation service offered by the NGOs and their contribution to the growth and economy

Table 3: Correlation between the Rehabilitation service offered by the NGOs and their contribution to the growth and economy

Correlations

	Pearson Correlation	Sig. (2-tailed)	N
Presence and Increase in NGOs significantly contribute to the Growth of the Economy in terms of Reduction of Crime rates	.132*	.013	356
Presence and Increase in NGOs significantly contribute to the Growth of the Economy in terms of Serving the needy in time	.093	.081	356
Presence and Increase in NGOs significantly contribute to the Growth of the Economy in terms of Betterment of living	.047	.374	356
Presence and Increase in NGOs significantly contribute to the Growth of the Economy in terms of Educating the society	.029	.586	356

Presence and Increase in NGOs significantly contribute to the Growth of the Economy in terms of Reduction of poverty	.065	.221	356
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*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Inference

From the above table, it can be found that at 95% significance level (p-value < 0.05), there is a positive correlation between the Rehabilitation service offered by the NGOs and their contribution to the growth and economy in terms of reduction in the crime rates. Therefore, the Rehabilitation services offered by the NGOs mainly work towards reduction in the crime rates as compared to any other factors contributing to the growth and economy. Hence H0 is rejected.

Counselling Services

H0: There is no significant association between the Counselling service offered by the NGOs and their contribution to the growth and economy

H1: There is a significant association between the Counselling service offered by the NGOs and their contribution to the growth and economy

Table 4: Correlation between the Rehabilitation service offered by the NGOs and their contribution to the growth and economy

Correlations

	Pearson Correlation	Sig. (2-tailed)	N
Presence and Increase in NGOs significantly contribute to the Growth of the Economy in terms of Reduction of Crime rates	.159**	.003	356
Presence and Increase in NGOs significantly contribute to the Growth of the Economy in terms of Serving the needy in time	.181**	.001	356
Presence and Increase in NGOs significantly contribute to the Growth of the Economy in terms of Betterment of living	.079	.136	356

Presence and Increase in NGOs significantly contribute to the Growth of the Economy in terms of Educating the society	.161**	.002	356
Presence and Increase in NGOs significantly contribute to the Growth of the Economy in terms of Reduction of poverty	.156**	.003	356
Rate the Counselling service	1		356

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Inference

From the above table, it can be found that at 99% significance level (p-value < 0.01), there is a positive correlation between the Counselling service offered by the NGOs and their contribution to the growth and economy in terms of reduction in the crime rates, serving the needy in time, educating the society & reduction of poverty. Hence H0 is rejected.

Socialization Services

H0: There is no significant association between the Socialization services offered by the NGOs and their contribution to the growth and economy

H1: There is a significant association between the Socialization services offered by the NGOs and their contribution to the growth and economy

Table 5: Correlation between the Socialization services offered by the NGOs and their contribution to the growth and economy

Correlations

	Pearson Correlation	Sig. (2-tailed)	N
Presence and Increase in NGOs significantly contribute to the Growth of the Economy in terms of Reduction of Crime rates	.146**	.006	356
Presence and Increase in NGOs significantly contribute to the Growth of the Economy in terms of Serving the needy in time	.223**	.000	356

Presence and Increase in NGOs significantly contribute to the Growth of the Economy in terms of Betterment of living	.189**	.000	356
Presence and Increase in NGOs significantly contribute to the Growth of the Economy in terms of Educating the society	.236**	.000	356
Presence and Increase in NGOs significantly contribute to the Growth of the Economy in terms of Reduction of poverty	.238**	.000	356
Rate the Socialization service	1		356

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Inference

From the above table, it can be found that at 99% significance level (p-value < 0.01), there is a positive correlation between the Socialization services offered by the NGOs and their contribution to the growth and economy in terms of reduction in the crime rates, serving the needy in time, betterment of living, educating the society & reduction of poverty. Socialization services offered by the NGOs seem to be a very significant service as it contributes to almost all the factors of growth & economy. Hence H0 is rejected.

Medical Services

H0: There is no significant association between the Medical services offered by the NGOs and their contribution to the growth and economy

H1: There is a significant association between the Medical services offered by the NGOs and their contribution to the growth and economy

Table 6: Correlation between the Medical services offered by the NGOs and their contribution to the growth and economy

Correlations			
Rate the Medical Facilities service	Pearson Correlation	Sig. (2-tailed)	N
Presence and Increase in NGOs significantly contribute to the Growth of the Economy in terms of Reduction of Crime rates	.061	.252	356
Presence and Increase in NGOs significantly contribute to the Growth of the Economy in terms of Serving the needy in time	.159**	.003	356

Presence and Increase in NGOs significantly contribute to the Growth of the Economy in terms of Betterment of living	.149**	.005	356
Presence and Increase in NGOs significantly contribute to the Growth of the Economy in terms of Educating the society	.141**	.008	356
Presence and Increase in NGOs significantly contribute to the Growth of the Economy in terms of Reduction of poverty	.111*	.036	356
Rate the Medical Facilities service	1		356

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Inference

From the above table, it can be found that at 99% significance level (p-value < 0.01), there is a positive correlation between the Medical services offered by the NGOs and their contribution to the growth and economy in terms of serving the needy in time, betterment of living, & educating the society. And at 95% significance level (p-value < 0.05), there is a positive correlation between the medical services offered by the NGOs and their contribution to the growth and economy in terms of reduction of poverty. Hence H0 is rejected.

Education Services

H0: There is no significant association between the Education services offered by the NGOs and their contribution to the growth and economy

H1: There is a significant association between the Education services offered by the NGOs and their contribution to the growth and economy

Table 7: Correlation between the Education services offered by the NGOs and their contribution to the growth and economy

Correlations

	Pearson Correlation	Sig. (2-tailed)	N
Presence and Increase in NGOs significantly contribute to the Growth of the Economy in terms of Reduction of Crime rates	.032	.551	356

Presence and Increase in NGOs significantly contribute to the Growth of the Economy in terms of Serving the needy in time	.202**	.000	356
Presence and Increase in NGOs significantly contribute to the Growth of the Economy in terms of Betterment of living	.212**	.000	356
Presence and Increase in NGOs significantly contribute to the Growth of the Economy in terms of Educating the society	.259**	.000	356
Presence and Increase in NGOs significantly contribute to the Growth of the Economy in terms of Reduction of poverty	.162**	.002	356
Rate the Education service	1		356

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Inference

From the above table, it can be found that at 99% significance level ($p\text{-value} < 0.01$), there is a positive correlation between the Education services offered by the NGOs and their contribution to the growth and economy in terms of serving the needy in time, betterment of living, educating the society & reduction of poverty. Hence H_0 is rejected.

Employment Services

H₀: There is no significant association between the Employment services offered by the NGOs and their contribution to the growth and economy

H₁: There is a significant association between the Employment services offered by the NGOs and their contribution to the growth and economy

Table 8: Correlation between the Employment services offered by the NGOs and their contribution to the growth and economy

Correlations

	Pearson Correlation	Sig. (2-tailed)	N
Presence and Increase in NGOs significantly contribute to the Growth of the Economy in terms of Reduction of Crime rates	.107*	.044	356
Presence and Increase in NGOs significantly contribute to the Growth of the Economy in terms of Serving the needy in time	.168**	.002	356

Presence and Increase in NGOs significantly contribute to the Growth of the Economy in terms of Betterment of living	.082	.124	356
Presence and Increase in NGOs significantly contribute to the Growth of the Economy in terms of Educating the society	.194**	.000	356
Presence and Increase in NGOs significantly contribute to the Growth of the Economy in terms of Reduction of poverty	.173**	.001	356
Rate the Employment Opportunities service	1		356

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Inference

From the above table, it can be found that at 99% significance level (p-value < 0.01), there is a positive correlation between the Employment services offered by the NGOs and their contribution to the growth and economy in terms of serving the needy in time, educating the society & reduction of poverty. And at 95% significance level (p-value < 0.05), there is a positive correlation between the Employment services offered by the NGOs and their contribution to the growth and economy in terms of reduction of crime rates. Hence H₀ is rejected.

Conclusion

The widespread belief that NGOs are more successful in reaching the poor in poverty reduction also resulted in rapid growth of funding for NGOs by government and external donors. As far as the government funding is concerned, there are over 200 government schemes initiated by the central and state governments through which NGOs can have direct access to resources for rural development (Reddy and Rajasekhar 1996).

In recent times, many Non-Governmental organisations have been concentrating social mobilization on contemporary issues of importance such as women empowerment, human rights, and implementation of various central and state government development programmes. The NGOs in India have contributed handsomely towards social mobilization and social activism through their intensive campaigns, people's mobilization programmes and effective networks. The NGO as a social force facilitates collective action and people mobilization for the purpose of achieving the desired objectives. The NGOs are deploying

various people-oriented as well as people-centred strategies, and these organizations build rapport with the people and mobilize them. The NGOs play in making the people environmentally aware and sensitive to take part in the development process (Biswambhar Panda et.al -2003).

Before the restoration of democracy, NGOs were not allowed to be registered and operate. After reestablishment of democracy NGOs, could play an effective role in many people oriented programs such as health, family planning, environment and non -formal education. Since democracy provided an opportunity to NGOs, it could be said that the existences of NGOs is intimately linked with democracy in Nepal. At present NGOs are playing a very important role to provide health services to the population in rural areas. Similarly it has done remarkable work in the field of literacy, family planning, population, environmental conservation and development of non-formal education.

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have played a significant role in the last few decades in not only helping bridge this gap, but also by creating low cost replicable models of care. NGOs are active in a wide array of areas such as child mental health, schizophrenia and psychotic conditions, drug and alcohol abuse, dementia etc. Their activities have included treatment, rehabilitation, community care, research, training and capacity building, awareness and lobbying.

There is a need to more effectively include NGOs in all aspects of health research in order to maximize the potential benefits of research. NGOs, moreover, can and should play an instrumental role in coalitions for global health research, such as the CGHRC. With a renewed sense of purpose and a common goal, NGOs and their partners intend to make strong and lasting inroads into reducing the disease burden of the world's most affected populations through effective research action.

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