

NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS OF INDIA: PROBLEMS & REMEDIES

Jai Hind Vishwakarma¹ & Sonia Sthapak², Ph. D.

¹Research Scholar, Department of Education, GGV, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh, India

²Assistant Professor, Department of Education, GGV, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh, India

Abstract

Now a day's it is observed that there is sharp increase in number of NGOs. It may be because government is not able to cater to the needs of the nation sufficiently. In this paper the researcher wants to show the different problems faced by the NGOs that too specially in the field of education and would also like to suggest few remedies to eradicate these problems. In this connection, government supported NGOs were surveyed and through the interrogation with the NGO personnel it was found that NGOs face problems like: lack of appropriate fund, absence of strategic planning, poor governance, lack of coordination, misuse of the image of NGOs and mistrust, lack of credibility, etc. To eradicate these problems, government needs to provide better facilities and also there is a need to establish a training centre to train the NGO personnel and provide appropriate fund for the smooth functioning of the NGOs. Government should also aware the people, to volunteer and come forward as a responsible citizen towards the working of an NGO.

Keyword: - NGOs, Problems, Remedies



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Introduction:-

Education is an effective instrument of social change, and is the cause of upward development in the social structure. In this way, education helps to bridge the gap between different sections of the society. In the last few decades there has been rethinking of the developmental strategies, these strategies are different from the ones adopted in the post-independence period. This rethinking has been partially stimulated by the still persisting socio-economic problems of both rural and urban areas. These developmental strategies have not only failed to solve the problems of poverty, illiteracy, unemployment and health insecurities but also instead added newer problems in the society.

NGOs are voluntary organizations, these are commonly known as NGOs because they are free from governmental control in their functioning. NGOs are democratic and open to all those wishing to become member of the organization voluntarily and serve the society. The need for voluntary action arises when persons feel that the existing socio-political and economic structures of the society are not paying adequate attention towards some serious aspects of the society. (Ranga, 2014)

NGOs in India:-

In the beginning years of nineteenth century, voluntary organizations provided services to the weaker sections and under-privileged of the society. The areas of action were largely in the fields of religion, social justice and social reforms. In the last part of nineteenth century, Christian missionaries also did revolutionary work in the field of social welfare of the society. They also took interest in spreading education among tribal's, women, deprived section of society and others, and in improving their health and living conditions. In the beginning of twentieth century, besides relief and rehabilitation programmes in times of natural calamities like floods, famines and earthquakes NGOs were additionally occupied with different fields like education, health and labour welfare. **(Latha & Prabhakar, 2011)**

In India social service is associated since ancient times in the society. It is said that even Mahatma Gandhi once attaining independence needed Indian National congress to be remodeled into a Public service organization. Although such suggestion was rejected, Gandhi's followers did not setup an adequate number of voluntary organizations across the country to carry of the productive works on Gandhian principles. In 1970, NGOs emerged in India, instantly after their formal beginning, NGOs received greater thrust form the Government in more than one ways.

NGOs in India are a National level social network of Non Governmental organizations, Nonprofit, voluntary and social organization. The members of NGOs in India are from all over India. NGOs are dedicated to social justice, providing education, human rights and sustainable development in India. **(Inamdar, 1987)**

Problems of NGOs:-

NGOs in India face various problems; some of these are being discussed as under:

➤ **Misuse of the Image of NGOs and Mistrust:-**

In the present era we see that Most of the NGOs have respectable brand equity and are associated with high work ethics. The main objectives of these types of NGOs fulfill the need of the society. They also often exercise significant level of influence amongst 'vulnerable communities'. These very aspects are exploited by anti social elements to perpetrate crime and extremism using NGO fronts. This usually happens due to the Weak governance policies and internal control systems. Mistrust in the voluntary sector towards the further lead and working of NGOs to reduction in donations and assistance, therefore this is one of the major drawbacks of the overall goal of the sector. **(Prabhakar, 2014)**

➤ **Lack of Credibility:-**

This is the most burning problem in operating NGOs. We see that most of the NGOs do not want to say about their finances and activities in India.

NGOs get money from many donors, any best NGO needs to showcase some serious work to establish its credibility. In this regard to operates the right quantities of funds to implement their projects. This happens more so in the situation of foreign aid. This lack of credibility not only can lead to a loss of prospective donors but it can also ditch their reputation.

➤ **Lack of appropriate fund:-**

NGOs are expressing difficulty in finding sufficient, appropriate and continuous funding for their work. They find accessing donors as difficult as dealing with their funding situation. They recognize there to be certain cartels of individuals and NGOs that manage access to donor funds. Government does not give cent percent grants in aid or make holdup in sanctions of funds for various programmes. NGOs have to make matching contributions which they are sometimes unable to manage and are, therefore, incapable to benefit themselves of the grants.

➤ **Untrained personnel:-**

In the present situation we see that most of the NGOs are working with the vision of social welfare. Personnel work in a sense of dedication and commitment. If a person who have an ability to cope up with the problem, they do not want to live in the rural society. Their vision has been changed and is interested to work in urban areas only. Most of the NGOs do not want to spend money to train the personnel because they have no funds. Few NGOs are in fear of employees who may shift to another big NGO after taking training from it. There for lack of trained personnel NGOs face many problems.

➤ **Absence of Strategic Planning:-**

If you want to work with a great outcome then you have a strategic planning to implement the policy. Some of the NGOs have strategic plans which would facilitate them to have ownership over their mission, ideals and behavior. This leaves them vulnerable to the whims of donors and makes it complex to measure their impact over time.

➤ **Poor Governance:-**

Knowledge of good governance varies broadly, with some regions on behalf of very little understanding of why NGOs are essential to have boards or what their roles and functions should be. When enquired most of the other participants explained that it is difficult to achieve good governance with founders who wished to own their NGOs for their own purposes. Participants who have better understanding of good governance appreciated that

this is fundamental to NGO accountability and transparency. It has been seen that most of the NGOs have no idea how to manage their resource, quite often with the involvement and encouragement of their boards they eat up their resources and this leads to total chaos.

➤ **Inequality in rural areas:-**

It has been seen that most of the NGOs are developed in urban areas rather than rural India. Rural peoples have no enthusiasm to do work for the Poverty Alleviation and rural development. They do not know how to take an opportunity for the betterment of the society. These are the main reasons for the inequality in rural areas.

➤ **Lack of Coordination:-**

If NGOs want to do work in a proper manner so NGOs have first coordination between local, state and national level. Due to the lack of coordination, overlapping and duplication are such problems faced by NGOs. Besides this state government do not provide information, data collection, training research and publication to the interested candidate from their side. (Chaudhury, 2017)

➤ **Lack of public interest:-**

NGOs provide many facilities to the society. They help to the poor people, special need children, and in the field of environment. But because of the lack of awareness people do not take any interest to take helps from the NGOs. People do not send their children to study in the NGOs. If the public participate in activities run by NGOs, they are much benefited.

➤ **Pressure from upper body :-**

NGOs have a pressure from the upper body to achieve the target at the fixed time level. NGOs wish to give very authentic and quality results but due to the time duration they cannot perform better. This leads to declining in quality of service and are below estimated standards.

Remedies:-

Following are the suggested remedies to the various problems faced by the NGOs in India.

- According to the Census 2011, the total population of India is 121.08 crores. In which 68.20 % population live in rural areas. Therefore governments have a duty to establish the number of NGOs in the rural areas. Because the rural people do not aware about their welfare.
- There should be a simple and liberalize rules and regulations for sanctions grants-in-aids. And surveillance committee for the enquiry of misuse of funds.

- Young generation from universities, colleges and schools should participate has to conduct the public seminars, meetings, conferences etc., and use the local media to promote the importance of voluntarism, success stories of NGOs and encourage people to participate in voluntarism. **(Chopra, 2013)**
- There must be a coordinating organization, which can coordinate between government and NGOs. And also help NGOs to solve the problems faced by them.
- There must be a training centre for untrained teaching staff and must be a well trained trainer to educate them as per the guideline and necessity.
- Awards should be given to the NGOs working with sincerity & dedication and meeting their set targets within stipulated time.
- The government should revise the pay-scales and allowances of the NGO's personnel. And also provide a fund for the training of the personnel at the gross root level.
- The government should have provided a latest technology to the NGOs for advertisement, data information, and selection of efficient personnel.

Conclusion:-

At the end, it can be said that NGOs face various problems and these problems prohibit these NGOs to deliver their best. From the many problems investigated it is the problem of lack of fund which restricts these NGOs working. Though almost every NGO receives fund from the government, but it is so meagre that it is not sufficient to cater to the diverse needs of NGOs. Even if an NGO receive a large share from the government or any other agency it's not truly allocated or dispatched. So again it causes hindrance in the smooth working of the NGO.

Therefore, it can be concluded that NGOs are functioning in every walk of life. To let these NGOs deliver their best, all the stakeholders, villagers, government, families/ individuals and society should join hands in cooperating and providing support to these NGOs. So that, the development at the grass root level can take place.

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