



**T.Y.B.A.**  
**SEMESTER V (CBCS)**

**RURAL DEVELOPMENT PAPER-IX**  
**SOCIAL WORK FOR RURAL**  
**DEVELOPMENT**

**SUBJECT CODE : 97194**

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**T.Y.B.A. Paper No. IX**  
**SOCIAL WORK FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT**  
**Semester V**  
**Subject Code: UARD- 506**

**Course Objectives:**

1. To introduce basic concept of voluntary sector to the students.
2. To introduce emergence and development of voluntary sector in India.
3. To study principles and problems of Non-governmental organizations.
4. To make the awareness to students required documents and laws for registration of NGO.
5. To understand concept of professional social work and approach of social worker.
6. To study the scope and field of social work.
7. To study the principles and methods of social work.

**Unit- 1) Voluntary Sector**

1. Concept of voluntary work - volunteer, voluntary Organization and its various types.
2. Nature of voluntary sector
3. Features of voluntary sector

**Unit- 2) Emergence of voluntary sector**

1. Emergence and development of voluntary sector in India with special reference to Maharashtra.
2. Role and significance of voluntary organizations.
3. Principles of management of voluntary organizations.

### **Unit- 3) Activities of voluntary organizations.**

1. Principle activities of voluntary organizations.
2. Key issues before voluntary organizations.
3. N.G.O and people's participation.

### **Unit- 4) Registration Process of Non- Governmental Organization**

1. Laws regarding registration of N.G.O.
2. Required documents for registration.
3. Revenue sources and expense of N.G.O.

**Note - 1. Semester No V will carry 100 marks Question Paper**

**2. Duration of the Paper will be 3 hours**

## Examination Pattern Semester V

**Time: 3 hours**

**Marks: 100**

- Note:** 1. All questions are compulsory.  
2. All questions carry equal marks.

Q.1 Attempt any two of the following.

- a.
- b.
- c.

Q.2 Attempt any two of the following

- a.
- b.
- c.

Q.3 Attempt any two of the following

- a.
- b.
- c.

Q.4 Attempt any two of the following

- a.
- b.
- c.

Q.5 Write short notes on **any two** of the following

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

## **VOLUNTARY SECTOR**

### **Unit Structure :**

- 1.0 Objectives
- 1.1 Introduction
- 1.2 The Concept of Volunteer Work
- 1.3 Voluntary Organizations and Its Various Types
- 1.4 Summary
- 1.5 Terminology
- 1.6 Question Set
- 1.7 Introduction
- 1.8 2. Nature of Voluntary Sector
- 1.9 3. Features of Voluntary Sector
- 1.9 Summary
- 1.10 Exercise
- 1.11 Reference

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### **1.0 OBJECTIVES**

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In the present chapter we will study;

- The concept of volunteer work and volunteers.
- The definition of voluntary organizations and their different types.
- Nature of Voluntary Sector
- Features of Voluntary Sector

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### **1.1 INTRODUCTION**

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Since the time before independence, the saints have strived to awaken the populace. According to the Saints, Mahatma, "Service to man is service to God." In this contribution to mankind, a variety of people and charity organisations have given food to the hungry, drink to the thirsty, instruction to the illiterate, protection to the crippled, and medicines to the sick and afflicted. Mahatma Jyotirao Phule, Mahatma Gandhi, Karmaveer

Bhaurao Patil, and many more social revolutionaries contributed to the advancement of society on an individual basis. Rural communities have been helped by organisations like the Theosophical Society, Islamic Association, and Ramakrishna Mission.

Activists received social service initiatives from Mahatma Gandhi in 1941. There were fourteen of them, such as those addressing village sanitation, village industries, khadi production, adult education, improving women's status, basic education, eliminating untouchability, banning drugs, farmers' rights organisations, trade unions based on truth and nonviolence, regional language expansion, tribal reform, student welfare, etc. The first national initiative for rural development was launched by Mahatma Gandhi. A society devoid of exploitation centred on equality, honesty, nonviolence, the value of labour, and compassion was what he envisioned as the ideal. Numerous activists and nonprofit groups began operating in rural regions as a result of Mahatma Gandhi.

After the independence, the responsibility for the development of the country fell on the government system. Experiments in the form of social development projects, Panchayati Raj, co-operative societies were started for rural development. However, the system of governance did not succeed as it should have. From then on, voluntary organizations participated in the development work. Today, along with the government, voluntary organizations are participating in development work



**Some Notworthy Project in Rural Development are:**

- Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil's Educational Work for underprivileged,
- Baba Amte's Anandvan,
- Smt. Godutai Parulekar's Tribal Welfare Program,
- Smt. Tarabai Modak's Tribal Education Project
- Smt. Anutai Wagh's Tribal Education Project,
- Dr. Rajnikanth and Myakhel Arole's Rural Health Project (Jamkhed Dist. Ahmednagar),
- Shri. Anna Hazare's Rural Development Project (Ralegansiddhi Dist. Ahmednagar),



- Isamuddin Baidani's Backward Classes and Tribal Welfare Ashram (Vardha),
- Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh, Bhausaheb Hire work in Rural Education



The state of Maharashtra is full of volunteers. From the state of Maharashtra, the work of social transformation like education, social change, village industries, industrial development, eradication of untouchability started and this work spread all over the country. Thus the social workers spontaneously devoted themselves to social work and started trying to create a better society. This work is still going on all over the country.

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## 1.2 THE CONCEPT OF VOLUNTEER WORK

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Volunteering is a noble act that springs from the human spirit. Numerous people dedicate their life to resolving social issues that affect the welfare of others via personal experience, spontaneity, or the inspiration of another person. They continue to strive for this as their life's objective. Volunteer labour is performed by individuals or groups of individuals who derive great delight from seeing a person in need smile, be joyful, and feel satisfied. Volunteering does not expect compensation. Volunteers believe that the income of their life is the happiness of the person or group for whom they works.

India's rural community faces countless challenges to growth and survival for a variety of reasons. To solve these challenges, many activists around the nation have worked voluntarily and with great sincerity. Today, such labour is transforming Indian society.



**Volunteer:**

For self-selected soldiers, the word "volunteer" was formerly popular in the US. The word "volunteer" was also used in 1930 to describe a person who works independently and is not a military. Because the troops began working for a paycheck later, the word "soldier" is removed. Workers started to embrace the term "worker" for individuals who started providing impromptu and free services. Later, when kids began working for the community while still in school, they were referred to as "volunteers."

**Features of volunteer :**

- 1) To work with the idea of absolute service in mind.
- 2) Giving some time of your daily routine for society by acknowledging the commitment towards society along with your own family.
- 3) Voluntary work done as student e.g. National Service Scheme (N.S.S.) , National Cadet Corps (N.C.C.)
- 4) Spontaneously giving some time out of your busy schedule for service of your country.



- 5) Spending some time for the work of the village boards.
- 6) Spontaneous effort to pass on one's knowledge to others.

**The nature of volunteer work:**

- 1) **Environment:** To make the citizens aware about the conservation of the environment in your office and residential area. Convincing the importance of forest conservation. To inform the citizens about the idea of creating a garden.
- 2) **Education:** To strive for the education of the underprivileged and girls, to start schools, to distribute educational materials, to arrange education in rural areas.
- 3) **Health:** Awareness on health for citizens, free health care to the poor, organizing health checkup camps.
- 4) **Technology support for dissemination:** At present, there is more emphasis on the use of information technology at all levels. Experts in this field can voluntarily guide this kind of knowledge for use in various fields.

**Check your progress:**

- 1) Write the concept of volunteer work
- 2) Volunteer: Concept and definition.

Volunteer is a self-motivated person who does useful work for the society. There is no obligation on this volunteer to work. This is a volunteer who does not discriminate in any way. There is no discrimination in his mind on the basis of religion, caste etc. The volunteer is immersed in his own work and is thinking of the welfare of the society. Volunteer does not think of any benefit in return for any work. His aim is to serve the society. Such a volunteer is paid an honorarium in some cases for his livelihood. He accepts this honorarium thinking that it should be his livelihood. In this way, a person who does social work without any expectation is called as a volunteer.



In 1851, the Young Christian Association started functioning in some states of the United States. In this work, many young people volunteered and started doing various activities for the society. In this work, they had

immersed themselves. Over time, the work of Y. M. C. started in the village of 'Nilokheri' in India. Numerous youths came forward to volunteer in this work.

In India, especially during the saint period, the movement for social change in the pre-independence period bears witness to the term 'volunteer'. Many saints in the country spontaneously enlightened the citizens to inculcate culture in the society. Volunteer workers voluntarily dedicated their lives to the service of the community.

**The concept of volunteer:**

- 1) A person who donates time for various activities of the society. A person whose knowledge is used to solve various problems of the society. While performing this operation, the person acts voluntarily without expecting any remuneration, this concept is called volunteer.
- 2) While living his personal and professional life the one who uses his knowledge, time for various social activities and does not expect any honorarium while doing such work is called as volunteer.
- 3) Assistance in preparing documents - Provide free guidance to some organizations to prepare documents for various projects, to help economically weaker institutions to sustain through this.

**Check your progress:**

1. Explain the concept of volunteer

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**1.3 VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS AND ITS  
VARIOUS TYPES**

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Voluntary organizations have a historical context in India. Voluntary organizations are also called charitable organizations. The volunteer has to face many problems when he is working on a personal level for society. This creates many difficulties in the development work. Realizing this, the organization formed by such activists who work more effectively in social work is called as voluntary organizations.

Voluntary organizations are doing their work independently. They have accepted autonomy. Voluntary organizations are also called non-governmental organizations (N.G.O.). These organizations work in their own procedure. The government has allowed them to make changes in the procedure where necessary. But they also have some governmental controls to make them work properly. This control creates some difficulties for development.

In recent times, the term 'Non Profit Sector' has been used in development and research work, because voluntary organizations are known as organizations that serve the community. Therefore, they are not expected to accept any payment for those services.

Voluntary organizations are also called non-political party formations.

Such organizations are non-political in nature. They are not related to any political issues or the principle of the voluntary sector is that they should not be affiliated with any political party.

Voluntary work is to work for the community with a sense of service, to try to make the community happy by solving the problems of the problematic or troubled community.

### **The concept of Voluntary Organizations**

- 1) A voluntary organization is an organization that works on people's initiative under their control to help and protect the distressed or helpless people.
- 2) A voluntary organization is an organization run by people who work selflessly to help the underprivileged or make them self-reliant.
- 3) **Prof. S. H. Deshpande:-** “Volunteer Organization is an organization which does not belong to government or semi-government sector, purpose of which is not to make profit but to solve the issues of general public, especially the extremely poor, the needy and the backward classes and which is not subject to external regulations.”
- 4) **Mr. Vasant Desai:-** Voluntary organization is a broad concept that these organizations may or may not be registered under the Charity Act. These organizations or groups work for rural development without any help from the government. It involves youth organizations, women's groups, civic organizations, beneficiary organizations, workers' organizations, trade unions, religious organizations. These organizations are registered. Or else they are working informally.
- 5) **Lord Bevhritz :-** “An organization in which workers work independently, whether they receive a wage, salary or honorarium, depends on their will, and an organization formed by its own members and is not controlled by anyone from outside is called Volunteer Organization.”

Considering the above definitions, it is clear that Volunteer Organizations are autonomous. It can make its own decisions, can work on their own. So their development has gained momentum. . It is seen that the government has taken help of voluntary organizations in various development works.

### **Check your progress:**

1. Explain the concept of volunteer organizations

### **Different types of voluntary organizations**

1) **Non Profit sector:** Selfless service in social work is considered to be the inspiration of Indian culture. Indian culture considers selfless service to be service to God. In this context, many people in rural and urban areas try to serve the community on an individual level or by forming their own organization.



Non-profit organization is an organization that does social work without expecting any benefit or without expecting any gain.

Disadvantaged groups are huge in numbers in rural and urban areas. This class has no shelter. Not even getting enough food for two meals a day. Naturally there is a lack of employment. Shelter is not enough. If so, the premises are unclean. For such individuals, some peoples and organizations try to make the lives happier without expecting any benefit. For this, some social organizations or charitable trusts serves food at low cost. People are charged for the actual cost of this food. There are some social organizations that serves free food for example, Jain community organizations, religious institutions with pilgrimages. Some business owners also functions such acts.

Some social organizations do health care work. These institutions run hospitals. Without expecting a profit from the general public, they charges only the cost is incurred or provide health care to the poor with financial help from religious charitable trust. In this way these organizations work only with a social welfare feeling without expecting any profit.

**2) Non Governmental Organization (N.G.O.):** Voluntary organizations are also known as non-governmental organizations. Because these organizations and activists are not part of the government system. These institutions are different; they try to preserve their autonomy. The government cannot interfere in any of their work. In recent times, the government has been implementing its various programs through NGOs.

In Europe, there were humanitarian organizations working to spread Christianity through the church. They were NGOs. The money needed by them was being given through religious institutions.

NGOs work within the framework of government regulations. These include organization registration, financial transactions, foreign financial assistance, and grants. The former role of NGOs in India seems to be changing.



**3) Community Development Institution:** Voluntary organizations are working extensively in the field of development in rural India. An organization working in the field of rural community is called a social development institution. These organizations are working in villages, taluka and districts. There are many issues like poverty, superstition, agriculture, education, water, health, women's issues etc. in rural areas. To address these various issues, voluntary organizations are implementing development programs with government agencies. The aim is to develop the society and the rural areas.



For this, the government system has become insufficient. The system of governance cannot reach to the people. Government cannot organize the people properly too. For this, voluntary organizations have to work to solve various problems. Government grants are also being made available for this. Voluntary organizations are trying to implement programs on all components of the development process.

**4) Non political party formation:** The process of rural development should be comprehensive. There is a general consensus that when considering rural development, political parties need to abandon their political role and pursue a non-party development process, especially at the village level. If party politics comes at the village level, the politics of different parties hinders development. This is evident from the development process till date.

Prof. Rajni Kothari has described voluntary organizations as a non-political party organization. Voluntary organizations should not be affiliated with a political party. In fact, even a person belonging to a political party should not be in the organization, so the autonomy of the organization remains unaffected. Otherwise, politicians impose restrictions on these voluntary organizations for their own selfish ends.

Voluntary organizations are not affiliated with any political party or organization. However, some voluntary organizations are loyal to certain political ideologies, communism, socialism, Gandhianism or Hinduism. People of this ideology have set up many voluntary organizations to inculcate their ideology in the society.

Voluntary organizations should be neutral in politics. Voluntary organizations should involve all party leaders in their work while carrying out development work. Party distinctions should not be made in the work of voluntary organizations. It has been found that if such an idea is put into practice, the peoples of all parties will cooperate in such works. Often the monopoly of main political leaders in the work of voluntary organizations increases and the leaders do not involve the people of the other party in the voluntary work, which has a very adverse effect on the work of that organization.

The voluntary organizations should be non political party formation. Only non-party voluntary organizations can make development work effective.

**Check your progress:**

- 1) Explain the different types of voluntary organizations

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**1.4 SUMMARY**

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In the welfare system, all the responsibility for the welfare of the people lies with the state and its various institutions. In the era of the new economic policy, the state institutions have moved out of the welfare landscape and out of the field, but there has been no vacuum created. The welfare role of the state seems to have been taken over by non-governmental or voluntary organizations. Although there are many different and opposing views on the commitment, credibility, comprehensiveness and quality of voluntary organizations, the role of voluntary organizations is important in the implementation of welfare programs.

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**1.5 TERMINOLOGY**

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- 1) Non Profit Sector (NPS): A Sector operating on 'no profit no loss' principle.
- 2) Non Political Party Formation (NPPF): A non-political party formation is an organization or group not affiliated with any political party.



- 3) Community Development Organization (CDO): Community development organizations are organizations working for the weak and neglected sections of the society.

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## 1.6 QUESTION SET

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- 1) Explain the concept of volunteer work and the nature of volunteerwork.
- 2) Explain the concept of volunteer and discuss the qualities that a volunteer needs.
- 3) Explain the concept of voluntary organizations and its different types.

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## 1.7 INTRODUCTION

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The volunteer sector is occupied by a variety of ideas and areas. There is diversity in the work of organizations. Significant changes took place in the post-independence period. Working groups of different ideologies are working for human welfare based on the nature of their ideology. Though there are many thoughts and areas, the important idea behind this is to finally solve the problems of the troubled human being and try to make their life happier.

The majority of successful voluntary organizations or NGOs in India are working in the field of rural development. The aim of Gandhiji's constructive program was rural development. In the pre-independence period, a number of Gandhian activists implemented many constructive development activities in rural areas. This means that rural development is the ideological and functional centre point of the development process in India.

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## 1.8 NATURE OF VOLUNTARY SECTOR

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### **Volunteer work by accepting a commitment to different ideas-**

Human society is inspired by various thoughts. This series of thought is globally recognized. There is a theoretical composition that

suits these ideas. The philosophical composition of this stream of thought is clear. Accordingly, human beings are proving their existence in human society.

At the global level, volunteers were working with ideas like socialism, Marxism, Gandhianism, missionary ideology, Hinduism, Ambedkarism, transformational thought, madarsa and rebellious thoughts. In India, volunteer work is done with all these ideas. Gandhian, socialist, Marxist, Hinduism, and missionary ideologies are the major influences in the voluntary movement. Activist from Gandhian, socialist, missionary, and Hinduism thought mainly focus on constructive work. Occasionally socialist congregations try to get into conflict.



Marxist, Ambedkarism and rebellious ideology activist insist that the proposed system cannot be changed without struggle, and constantly take to the streets to fight against injustice. As mentioned above, activists or organizations participate in volunteer work with different ideas.

**Volunteer work has specific boundaries:**

If volunteer work is to be done on a legal basis, the jurisdiction of work has to be determined. The groups or voluntary organizations that are set up to do social work, first determine their area of work at the meeting. According to the Mumbai Public Trust Registration Act, 1950, the jurisdiction of an organization may be village, taluka, district, state, country. The concerned group spontaneously determines such area. The jurisdiction can be changed once fixed, for that the constitution of the organization has to be amended.

Some organizations are small in size and operate locally. Some organizations have sufficient staff and financial support; these organizations can operate in many states or across the country.

**The nature of volunteer work is threefold:**

**A) Constructive:**

The constructive work seeks to solve the problems of the society through public participation. This process involves changing the mindset by studying the problems of the troubled citizens and further correcting them after implementing and evaluating the actual program.

The various development programs of the government are implemented more efficiently and the benefits of the program are made available to the concerned beneficiaries.

**B) Conflicting:**

In the conflicting, voluntary organizations motivate the oppressed community to conflict to solve the problem. The activists think that no problem can be solved without conflict. They conflict with that vision themselves.

In some cases constructive thinking is not useful. Conflict is the only

option at such times e.g. land acquisition for various projects does not involve proper rehabilitation of citizens by the government. Sometimes there is injustice and oppression on the weaker sections of the society by strong section of the society. Society has to put a conflict against the adverse effects on the environment and human society caused by polluting development projects. We have to put a conflict to solve many social problems.

### **C) Court battle:**

Often it is not possible to continue the conflict consistently. The government tries to dehumanize the activists who put up a conflict for one reason or another. False complaints against the activists are lodged in the police station and they have to constantly go round the court. So it has a very adverse effect on the movement. Sometimes the movement is deactivated.

With the help of the judicial process, the movement of conflict can be made legally successful. Therefore, the government also has to play a softening role, so struggle and court battle are two sides of the same coin. Success is never achieved through conflict only; it also requires the assistance of court battles. Conflicting work can often lead to mental retardation of activists. Physical injury may also be inflicted on the activists. All of this can lead to loss of movement. Many times the movement ends. Activists become pollinators. The court battle is important for these reasons.

### **Charitable work of some organizations**

Some organizations work in the form of charities. The only expectation is mental satisfaction. E.g. rehabilitation of orphans, adoption of sick persons or groups, work for poverty alleviation, food serving etc. Due to this kind of work, they are monitored in the family and in the society. Voluntary organizations work to give them proper life.

Some voluntary organizations provide health services. They run clinics, hospitals for the needy at very low cost. Start old age homes for the elderly.

### **Awareness and training work**

Awareness and training are needed for the change of society. Many organizations are constantly doing this kind of work. These organizations also put a conflict if needed. The training provides skills development to a large number of underprivileged people so that they can improve their financial status through employment and business. Awakening leads to change in society, e.g. 'Maharashtra Andhashraddha Nirmulan Samiti' is constantly educating the society about superstition in the society. Every event that happens in nature has causality. Attempts are made to make the society aware of this. This can destroy the superstitions that exist, especially in the rural poor society.



### **Cooperation for implementation of Government Development Programs with qualitative approach**

The government is continuously implementing various forms of development programs. These programs cannot reach the society in a qualitative manner. They have many limitations. For this, government started taking the help of voluntary organizations from the Seventh Five Year Plan. This provided an opportunity for the beneficiaries to benefit greatly from the many programs for the poor. E.g. voluntary organizations are cooperating well with the government for more dynamic implementation of 'Suvarna Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana'.

#### **Check your progress:**

- 1) Explain the nature of voluntary organizations

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## **1.9 FEATURES OF VOLUNTARY SECTOR**

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### **Transformational institutions of the established people:**

Most established persons make up voluntary groups. There are therefore not many transformative organisations. Established institutions provide services for people with disabilities, education, and charity. Most of these groups are funded by government grants or by foreign donations. Such a facility cannot be anticipated to contribute to social awakening or transformation. An energetic and ambitious group of activists make up a transformational volunteer organisation. Their efforts are directed toward agitation, public awareness, or public education. Their primary objectives are social revolution and enlightenment. They focus on the subscriptions they collect through persuading individuals of the value of their work rather than dealing with government funds or international help. The aim is to bring about change by challenging the established political interests through the actual action of the people's movement.

### **Limited Scope:**

There are many voluntary organizations working in a neglected and exploited society. Many of these voluntary organizations focus on a specific program and ignore other aspects of change.

**Leadership:**

The leadership of voluntary organizations appears to be mostly outside the locality. Leaders from urban areas are more experienced than local leaders. This experience is beneficial when dealing with adversity. This leadership is not suppressed in the struggle of the established and organized system with the government and these qualities have a great impact on the minds of the people. Most of the key players who influence the decision making process of the organization are from outside. They have the power to attract people and they have a huge advantage of it in organizing people.

**Working methods:**

Some people get more liberty in the working methods of voluntary organizations. They get more credit into the success. Once the division of success takes place; the division of labor, the senior-junior relationship, the more convenience for the seniors, happens automatically. This division, changes are opposed by some people in the organization. But that opposition is with the group that creates a monopoly in the organization and that opposition does not bring about much change in the working methods of the organization. But in the case of activists, there is bitterness in their relations. Opponents gradually begin to distance themselves from the organization. And it is very convenient for those who have gained control of the organization. From time to time in the organization, senior-junior relations are formed between many workers. There is an impression that there is not only a senior-junior relationship but also a master-servant relationship between the workers who control the organization and the new workers.

**Public participation:**

You shall work with people when starting social work. Local leadership will emerge from the process of the conflict for change and carry on the fight for change. Such optimism is in the mind. It is through this process that local leadership emerges. There are several stages from the decision-making process to undertaking a task to the execution of that task and the completion of the task.

People must be trusted at every stage. Voluntary organizations believe that with their active participation, work can be completed very quickly.

**Very little availability of an ambitious worker:**

The hierarchical traditional allegiance to religion and the castesystem and the resulting narrow-mindedness have made it difficult to find activists with a purely humanitarian outlook. Transformation and ideas are also considered on the basis of racist and religious role. The personality formed as a result of racist, religious mentality and unbalanced capital development affects the loyalty of the workers. As a result, the work of voluntary organizations that think of transformational change and encourage the system cannot stand effectively.

### **Diagram of fund raising:**

Just as there is diversity in the work of voluntary organization; similarly the sources of their fundraising are also diverse. As the organization's work grows, organizations may need more funding. To meet the need for more funding, there are two options: raising funds from the people we work for and getting funding from local and foreign organizations. Since raising funds from the masses is difficult, the majority of organizations choose to seek government grants or funding from foreign organizations. Domestic and foreign organizations that fund public awareness work operate in India. The common feature of all voluntary organizations is that the funds available to them are insufficient. Probably a factor as to why they're doing so poorly. The details of receipts and expenditure of voluntary organizations have to be submitted to the government.

### **Autonomy:**

NGOs are autonomous in certain areas, such as selection of area of work, procedures and implementation. But this does not mean that there are no restrictions on them or they are not regulated in any way. There are also registration laws, laws and rules pertaining to trusts and charities act for service-oriented organizations. Their observance is binding on these organizations. However, apart from these formalities, NGOs are free to decide on financial, administrative autonomy and working methods as they wish.

### **Flexibility:**

Flexibility is the ability to adapt to changing circumstances. Circumstances are always changing. These organizations can make changes in the planning and implementation of the program according to the changing circumstances. They can increase the efficiency and usefulness of your program.

E.g. the question of drinking water supply is a matter of meeting local needs. According to the original plan, hand pumps were to be installed in the central part of the village. The work of a large dam at nearby is completed so it is possible to supply water from house to house through tap to the entire village. In such a case, the NGO immediately cancels the scheme of installing hand pump and takes up the scheme of providing tap connections; this is what we call flexibility. If NGOs can bring such flexibility in their policies, rural development works will be completed quickly and effectively.

### **Commitment to ideals and objectives:**

NGOs try to maintain their independent existence. Each organization has its own set of ideals and objectives. These ideals and objectives are the true strength of NGOs. In general, their ideals and objectives are consistent with the national ideals and objectives. The order of objectives is also according to the national order. In the context of rural development, programs like unemployment and poverty alleviation are of course at priority.

The rough issues are mentioned here. There are endless problems and it is very important to solve all of them. The resources available for this should also be limitless, but in a developing country like India it is limited. So development objectives have to be set first and then they have to be sorted according to their importance. Higher objectives are achieved with limited resources. As the resources become available, the lower ranking objectives are achieved. They can also sort the problems as above. Development issues cannot be solved at the same time due to limited resources; this is true in the case of both government and non-government organizations. Once NGOs have set objectives for their target group, they consider it as their commitment to accomplish them.

### **Economics:**

The nature of the work and the geographical area are small in the early days of the NGO; similarly, financial needs are also low. As the work of the organization grows, more and more funds are needed. Some organizations raise funds through membership, service expenses fees, public fundraising, donations from industrialists and businessmen, central or state government grants, and donations from foreign philanthropists and organizations. Domestic and foreign funding agencies are operating in India. These organizations have their own goals, policies and working methods. These organizations fund a time-bound program, a variety of projects. The main task of the organization was to get such projects.

### **Voluntary participation of the people:**

Another feature of NGOs is that they insist that the people for whom development programs are to be implemented should be actively involved in the implementation. They do not carry out any development work like government programs by imposing it on the beneficiaries and assuming their participation. They convince people from the decision-making process to the completion of a task. NGOs believe that things get better if people get voluntary participation. NGOs act on this belief. So any type of event can get more response from people.

### **Check your progress:**

- 1) Discuss the various features of voluntary organizations.

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## **1.10 SUMMARY**

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In the past, many charitable organizations have embraced religious orientation and focused on action programs on education, health and social reform in an informal environment. The members of these organizations would respectfully provide free services to the beneficiaries. Now these organizations have adopted a nationalist group approach in a formal environment. The goal of social and economic development of the victims has been adopted by recent voluntary organizations through trained staff with full-time and full-time formal education. Service-oriented organizations working for the people raise their funds through the people. Many organizations accept help from these governmental and international organizations.

In the 1970s, a number of NGOs were set up to implement various development projects under the Integrated Rural Development Program. Through non-governmental organizations, educated youth have started organizing people from rural and tribal areas. There are many such NGOs working in the field of social welfare, watershed development, rural development, health, education.

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### **1.11 EXERCISE**

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- 1) Explain the nature of voluntary organizations.
- 2) Explain the various features of voluntary organizations.

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### **1.12 REFERENCE**

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## **EMERGENCE OF VOLUNTARY SECTOR**

### **Unit Structure :**

- 2.0 Objectives
- 2.1 Introduction
- 2.2 Emergence and Development of Voluntary Sector in India
- 2.3 Origin and Development of Voluntary Sector in Maharashtra State
- 2.4 Summary
- 2.5 Exercise
- 2.6 Introduction
- 2.7 Concept of Voluntary Organization
- 2.8 Concept of Rural Development
- 2.9 Role of Voluntary Organizations
- 2.10 Significance of Voluntary Organization
- 2.11 Summary
- 2.12 Question SET
- 2.13 Principles of Management Of Voluntary Sector
- 2.14 Meaning of Management
- 2.15 Nature of Management
- 2.16 Principles of Management
- 2.17 Importance of Management
- 2.18 Summary
- 2.19 Questions
- 2.20 Reference

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## 2.0 OBJECTIVES

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The objectives of the study of 'Voluntary Organizations, Origin and Development' are as follows

1. To understand the concept of Voluntary Organization and Rural Development
2. To get the information about emergence of Voluntary Organizations
3. To review the work of Voluntary Organizations working in various parts of Maharashtra
4. To collect the information about the role of Voluntary Organizations in rural development
5. To understand the principles of Management of Voluntary Organizations

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## 2.1 INTRODUCTION

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There were many attacks on India. Many small states were changed by this invasion. In spite of many religions in India, social service continued in the society. Indian society was bound by Indian culture, religion, tradition. Though Indian society was divided into castes and classes, the feeling of oneness, mutual love, complementarities and coexistence was strong. From the Hadappa culture to the Mughal Empire, social service existed in the society. The seeds of social welfare are in the religious service and traditional service of the Indian society.

Saints appear to have served and enlightened the community before the nineteenth century. Saints like Ramdas, Tukaram, Eknath, Sawta Mali, Dnyaneshwar taught the society the way of life by studying human nature.

Movements to reform society arose in the nineteenth century. This was done with the aim of meeting the changing needs of the society. Various movements contributed to change the situation in the society, to protect the exploited and neglected people in the society, to remove various norms and traditions and to develop the society. This led to the spread of education, consent to widow marriages, prevention of child marriage and the practice of sati, progress of dalits.



Many voluntary organizations were formed in India. These organizations strive to meet the needs of the community. Various philanthropic individuals and organizations have done a great job in this.

India has a bright tradition of social service. Along with social service, charity has always been given special importance. Charity will lead to a better life in the next life. This religious sentiment was also passed on to the society. Therefore, there is peace and order in the society.

In Hinduism in India, a donor was considered superior. This feeling is found in all religions. Among the donations, three donations were considered as Vidyadan, Abhayadan and Dhandan. Hospices, temples were the main institutions doing all this work. Giving alms to beggars, food for the hungry and shelter for the homeless were the forms of social work in those days. The kings and landlords of the country were responsible for social work. Many kings were involved in building temples, building roads, building lakes, digging wells, and building hospices. Apart from that, there were family organizations, caste organizations, gram panchayati doing social work.

Buddhism was also a big religion in ancient times. According to this religion, the emphasis was on personal help. Buddhist monks used to do social work through the monastery.

According to the Muslim religion, helping the helpless and poor was considered a fundamental part of the religion. The social work of this period took place in the field of propagation of religion and education.

In Parsi religion, social work was done in the form of building hospices, lakes, wells, and providing education to the poor.

Even in Christianity, social work was done on the basis of these two sentiments, compassion and religion.

In ancient times, social work was based on charity. But the needs of the needy are being considered in modern day social work.

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## **2.2 1. EMERGENCE AND DEVELOPMENT OF VOLUNTARY SECTOR IN INDIA**

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The work of voluntary organizations in India has a definite history. All the religions of the country considered the service of a person in difficulty as the service of God. In the philosophy of Hinduism, social work was considered a divine work.

The country seems to have started social work in both personal and public forms. In West Bengal, Rajaram Mohan Roy made a special effort to eradicate the practice of sati, resulting in 1829, the British government passed the Prevention of Sati Act. Ishwarchand Vidyasagar started a women's education movement by promoting widow remarriage and strongly opposed to polygamy.



During the British rule, a movement was started to get the villages out of their predicament. Economic hardship led to poverty and economic inequality in the village. Thus Christian missionaries in the country introduced education to reduce inequality and establish equality. Some people in India went to England and America for further education. Seeing the equality there, the idea was created that such a form of equality should be created in our country.

Professional social work in India began in the 19th century. In Mumbai, the Social Service League started short-term training classes in social work. Quifford Marshall came to India in 1925. He felt that social work in India should take a classical form. In 1936, Quifford Marshall founded the School of Social Work at Nagpada. After that, schools for professional social work were started in Delhi, Calcutta, Herno, Varanasi, Baroda, Agra and Adalapur.

After independence, the Constitution of India adopted the concept of social welfare and the Central and State Governments formed Social Welfare Boards at the state level.

The nature of social work in India during the pre-independence and post-independence period is as follows.

### **Gandhi's Rural Reconstruction Program:**

Gandhiji started this program in 1938 at Sevagram Ashram in Wardha. This was Gandhiji's 18 point program. These included Khadi, Rural Industry Reform, Basic Education, Adult Education, Rural Hygiene, Abolition of Untouchability, Reform of Backward Classes, Women's Welfare, Sanitation at public places, Alcohol ban, promotion of Mother Tongue and Economic Equality.

Gandhiji's program of constructive development was based on the economic development of rural areas through the development of various human sectors. The basic philosophy of Gandhiji's program was the welfare of all. Gandhiji had named it as 'Sarvodaya'. The term 'Sarvodaya' means the rise of all and especially the last element in society.



Gandhiji was of the view that industries should be shifted to rural areas. Industries should be set up in seven lakh villages of the country. Gandhiji promotes industries that employ rural areas. Gandhiji emphasized on starting artisan industries as well as spinning and weaving industries in rural areas. Rural industries can provide full employment to the rural population of India. Gandhiji considered this an important part of the inspiration for his constructive work. This was Gandhiji's ambitious program to improve living standards in rural areas.

Gandhiji's program of rural reconstruction was based on the principles of truth and non-violence. Gandhiji had expressed the feeling that the government should undertake such a program. The government should make efforts for the development of khadi and gramodyog. If this happens, the villages will become self-sufficient. Mahatma Gandhi also felt that Panchayati Raj and government system should be developed for this.

Mahatma Gandhi did not stop at the idea of rural development. He tried to act thoughtfully. In 1937, Gandhiji came up with an important idea, which is 'Muludyog Shikshanacha Prayog'. This experiment is also called Navi Talim, Juniadi Talim.

Gandhiji's basic ideas of rural development are clear from this concept. Muktheadhama education should be done in open primary school only. At this age one should teach a business so that his business mind-set is formed. Even if he does not want to learn further, he can start his own business and live a self-sufficient life. Provide knowledge along with demonstrations of existing occupations to children in rural areas. If the child wants to learn further, he can take further education.

In this way skills will come to hand and teaching of skills at primary level will lead to the development of professional attitude in children. Self-reliance is possible only through this. This education was also called life education by Mahatma Gandhi.



Unfortunately, as far as Indian education experts are concerned, Gandhiji's ideas were ridiculed. It will not be possible to put Gandhiji's thoughts into action. By expressing views in this way, the book education system introduced in the country by the English Governor Macole during the period of independence was started in the country. Gandhiji's thoughts were ignored. Today's students are suffering the consequences of this.

In 1966, the Central Government had appointed 'Education Commission' under the chairmanship of Justice Kothari. The Education Commission had strongly suggested that education should be based on practical work experience. With this we realize how important Mahatma Gandhi's thoughts are.

### **Gurudev Ravindranath Tagore's Shri Niketan Project**

In 1927, Shri Niketan was established in the Surat village at a distance of 20 miles from Shanti Niketan. Ravindranath arranged to impart knowledge of agriculture and agricultural supplement business through Shri Niketan. He tried to create a rural co-operative health institution.



According to Rabindranath, there were three problems in the development process: monkeys, humans and malaria. These three create difficulties in the lives of the farmers. Many things were ruined by monkeys. There were deaths from malaria. Humans often mistrust each other. Our factionalism hinders each other's development.

Thus agricultural reform was given priority in Shri Niketan. It also started animal husbandry, dairy business, poultry farming and handicraft business as a supplementary business. Thus it was Rabindranath's ambitious project that inspired rural development in the pre-independence period.

He started community development programs for eight villages. But lack of adequate market availability, lack of professional guidance, lack of coordination in the implementation mechanism and lack of proper benefits to the staff limited the project.



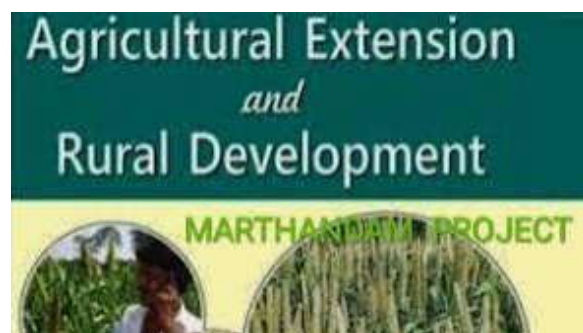
Shri Niketan's project also aims to empower rural citizens, empower rural culture, make them aware of their existence, preserve the culture of the country, and make proper use of modern resources to uplift the physical, intellectual and economic strength of the people in rural areas. Although the project was not successful enough, it was an important project in terms of rural reconstruction.

### **Martandan Project (1922):**

This was an ambitious poverty alleviation project undertaken by the Young India Christian Association at Shravanakor Kochit Sansthan. Dr. Spencer Hatch and his wife Ramibe, who have experience in rural development in the United States, were instrumental in this development project.

A group of 40 undeveloped villages in the area of three miles in Martandam of Shravanakor Kochit Sansthan was selected for the project. Poverty was huge in the area. Agricultural land was not very fertile in terms of cultivation. In such a situation, if the people were enlightened and rural development experiments were presented, the chances of people's participation were higher.

The population of this three mile area was 45,000. Of these, 30,000 were Hindus, 10,000 were Christians and the rest were from other religions. Only one person in seven was illiterate.



There were 36 primary schools in the area and 186 teachers were teaching about a thousand students. Education was not free, so it was not possible for the poor to get an education.

In such a situation, the organization first tried to create trained workers to improve the condition of the citizens in the area. Principles of the project were determined. A five-point development program of physical, intellectual, spiritual, economic and social nature was created, and began the actual work

Through public participation, self-reliance and technical means, using the tools available to the people, the project was a success at the Shravanakor Kochit Sansthan with a comprehensive, spiritual meeting that supported all inclusive and weak elements.

The workers working on this project were working with simple living and subsistence wages. The activists sincerely tried to make this project a success. The centerpiece of the project was engraved by Reader Digest magazine as Seven Dollars University.

### **Gurgaon Experiment:**

In 1927, the experiment was started by F. L. Bryan, Joint Commissioner, Gurgaon District, Punjab. The main objective of the program was to achieve the goal of rapid social development through agricultural reform, education, health, sanitation facilities, and cooperation. Through this ambitious endeavour, the universal movement for the eradication of poverty was undertaken by F. L. Bryan through this project. He tried to give superiority to the workers through these projects. Emphasis was placed on prioritizing public awareness to create self-reliance. Film, short plays are used in various villages. Village Guides were appointed in each village. Through these village guides, an attempt was made to convey new concepts of development to the villagers.

Citizens are not properly participating in this program. The main reason for this was the gap between the Ahire and Nahire classes.

Experiment of Rural Reconstruction; Baroda:

In 1932, Maharaja Sayajirao Gaikwad started this experiment in his Baroda Sansthan. Sayajirao Gaikwad was a king who encouraged progress and the idea that illiteracy in society should be eradicated. The basic objective of this program is to create the power to improve the living standards of the citizens and to create self-reliance, self-empowerment in them. The following elements were included in the program;

- 1) Improvement of transportation
- 2) Digging wells for drinking water
- 3) To take malaria prevention measures
- 4) Meadow development



- 5) Distribution of improved seeds
- 6) Training of Home Industries
- 7) Establishment of Panchayat Raj and co-operative societies in everyvillage
- 8) To develop rural schools, to impart agricultural education in schools to uplift the living standards of the citizens



The program received full legal and financial support from the government. This ambitious project of Baroda Sansthan for rural development is known as Kosamba. This project was very successful due to the attention of Maharaja Sayajirao himself.

#### **‘Firka Vikas Prakalp’ (1956) State of Madras:**

In 1946, the Congress Party came to power under the leadership of Chakravarti Rajagopalachari. The Rajagopalachari Cabinet presented the 'Firka Vikas Prakalp' experiment of rural development. In this experiment, a group or a circle of 8 to 10 villages was formed. A Gram Sevak (VLW) was appointed for this circle. A development group of 8 to 10 village circle was formed. Thus it was a community development project based on public participation. Public participation was achieved by enlightening the people. An attempt was made to implement a ‘Firka Vikas Prakalp’ with the participation of local activists. A group of activists was formed. Public participation by activists will get better. The next replica of this ‘Firka Vikas Prakalp’ is the Panchayat Raj

Later in 1953-54, this program was included in the community development program.

#### **Post-Independence Rural Development Experiments:**

- 1) IYWA Demonstration Project State of Uttar Pradesh (1948):

In 1937, the Congress cabinet headed by Govind Vallabh Pant had come to power in U.P. The Board established an independent Rural Development Department for the purpose of planning and implementation of rural development schemes.

After World War II, Mr. Albert Meyer, Secretary of Department of Rural Development from Congress Party, was given the responsibility of drawing up a detailed program for rural development.

Mr. Meyer examined an earlier rural development experiment.

Attempts were made to link rural development with useful programs.

Mutual participation of rural people, government agencies, rural cooperation and service-oriented organizations requires for rural development. The state and central governments had suggested that a program should be prepared for the state of Uttar Pradesh by evaluating the schemes in this manner.

The project was an ambitious one in Iywa district of Uttar Pradesh.

The project was started in 1948 in 64 surrounding villages.



The participation of rural people is essential for rural development in this project; this principle was accepted. Creating the will of the people, the cooperation of the villagers was meant in the form of financial and labour.

Rural development was considered an important part indetermining this program. In this,

- 1) Rural development should be a movement of the people, for the people and by the people. And it is part of the administrative system.
- 2) Programs should be planned keeping in mind the suggestions of the people as per their needs.
- 3) To bring about progressive change in rural areas.

The IYWA pilot project is a prelude to the post-independence rural development program. The US government had agreed to provide financial and technical assistance for the project.

Albert Meyer set some criteria when testing the program.

- 1) All round development or economic development
- 2) Economic change or ideological change

- 3) State government participation
- 4) Local needs and leadership priorities
- 5) Comprehensive plan for rural development
- 6) Strong efforts to achieve the objectives
- 7) Along with the people, the participation of every organization and association in the rural areas is also required

Thus a separate mechanism for the project was determined at the state level. The project was a great success. There were limitations in some cases. But as an experiment, this project is very important for rural development

### **2) S. K. Day's Mazdoor Manzil Project (Nilokheri Experiment):**

India and Pakistan were formed when India became independent. The country was divided. The Sindhi community came to India as a large number of people were displaced from pre-partition Pakistan. The number of these citizens was around one crore.

The citizens had settled in the vicinity of Mazdoor Manzil village, 10 miles from Delhi. These civilian camps were set up. Rather than crippling them financially, S. K. Day's main responsibility was to make them self-reliant by giving them the full range of professional qualities they had.

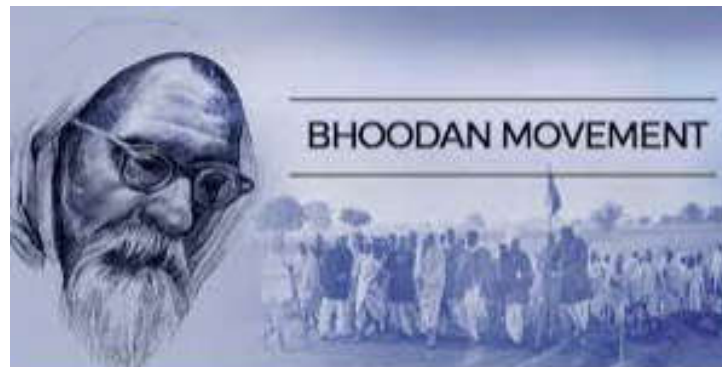
S. K. Day surveyed the elected congregation. The survey concluded that these citizens had some professional skills. Deciding to strive for training and business growth based on these skills, S.K. Day and his colleagues created the project. Successfully tried to make displaced self-sufficient. This project was a great success. In today's situation, Sindhi displaced congregations are at the forefront of business development. Its origins lie in the 'Mazdoor Manzil' project.

Attempts were made to reduce the limits of the Nilokheri project to a community development project. This project should give direction to the basic establishment of rural development, which is the right of the local self-government of the agro-industry, to show that development tools are possible in the rural areas through agro-industry. In the first five year plan based on this project, 52 community projects were implemented. The Nilokheri project was a symbol of progress. The project had an independent approach. The complementary business was started according to this procedure. They had to suffer a bit on a competitive level. But Nilokheri was an important training centre for Panchayat Raj and rural development work.

### **3) Bhudan movement of Acharya Vinoba Bhave:**

Acharya Vinoba was the first to introduce Bhudan movement in the country. This was an important movement for the poor landless people of the country. In today's situation, man has started thinking of self-reliance.

Bhudan's thought made man think of the problems of the person in front of him. Bhudan means distribution of land. Those who have more land should give some of their land to those who do not have land. Through this, an attempt was made to solve the economic problems of the rural areas.



In 1951, Vinoba Bhave started the 'Bhudan Yadnya' movement from Telangana district in Hyderabad. Vinoba's concept was to solve land issues through humanity and peace. Vinoba wanted to create the right kind of environment for the land reform movement.

Vinoba Bhave changed the minds of a large number of landlords through this. Vinoba acquired millions of hectares of land from this. After him, however, the movement did not take the right shape. The land acquired in Bhudan was not properly distributed.

Vinoba Bhave introduced the concept of Gramdani and creation of the ideal village. There are 28 Gramdani villages in Maharashtra. The land in the Gramdani villages belongs to the entire village. Vinoba Bhave's concept of a Gramdani village was important. But the government did not pay proper attention to this concept.

Thus, even if Vinoba's movement through the Bhudan agitation fails, there is no denying that innumerable landless people got lands from this movement.

**Check your progress :**

- 2) Write about how voluntary organizations originated.
- 3) Explain how voluntary organizations in India have developed.

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### **2.3 ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF VOLUNTARY SECTOR IN MAHARASHTRA STATE**

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The spread of Western education in the state of Maharashtra in the 19th century gave impetus to the social movement. The congregation in Mumbai & Pune took Western education. The subject of Western education aroused resentment in the minds of the social reformers who had taken social education.

Reviewing the historical context of social work in Maharashtra, an attempt

was made to criticise the bad tendencies or inequalities in the society from the saint era. Saints did their best to eradicate this inequality. Saints like Dnyaneshwar, Eknath, Chakradhar, Tukaram etc. took the lead in this. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj tried to legislate against this inequality in his empire. He tried to involve people from all walks of life in his rule.

In the 19th century, due to the complexities of religious norms and traditions, efforts were made to bring political justice to all the common dalits and victims. There was an attempt to criticise the conservatives.

**Acharya Balshastri Jambhekar (1846 to 1890):**

He tried to criticise the practice of sati and the killing of young girls in his 'Darpan' newspaper

**Gopal Hari Deshmukh (1823 - 1892):**

Through him, he ideologically attacked on the orthodox Brahmins.

**Jotirao Govind Phule and Mahatma Phule (1827 to 1890):**

He fought against casteism. In 1848, in a precision city like Pune, he started a school for ordinary class girls in Gopya's palace. He taught Savitribai himself to teach girls and made her school teacher. This gave an opportunity of education not only to the masses but to the girls of all communities. Mahatma Phule and Savitribai tried to educate child widows by establishing 'child widows' homes' (Bal Vidhava Gruh).

Due to these efforts of Mahatma Phule, a large number of women are stepping forward today by taking education. In all areas, the women's group is on a par with the men's. Mahatma Phule led a truth-seeking society.

**Ramakrishna Gopal Bhandarkar (1837 to 1925) and Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade (1842 to 1901):**

These two sought to bring about social and economic reform by establishing a prayer society.

**Gopal Ganesh Agarkar (1856 to 1895):**

He mainly worked for the social transformation of all societies.

**Maharshi Dhondo Keshav Karve (1858 to 1962):**

He dedicated his life for the education of women. He founded the 'Nathiibai Thackarsee Women's University' to provide higher education to women. Today, many women have the opportunity to become self-reliant through vocational education.

**Behramji Malwari (1853 to 1912):**

He established 'SevaSadan Society' in Mumbai for the rehabilitation of women of all walks of life and especially widows.

**Pandita Ramabai (1858 to 1922):**

She established 'Sharda Sadan' in 1890 for the rehabilitation of high caste widows. This helped the widows in the community to live with dignity.

**Vitthal Ramji Shinde (1873 to 1944):**

Founded the Depressed Class Mission and fought against untouchability in the society. The untouchables should get social and economic equality. For this, social awareness was started. He tried to awaken the man in them by creating awareness amongst the untouchables.

**Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil:**

He dedicated his entire life for the education of the deprived. He facilitated education for the people of Maharashtra and the children of the peasant poor. For this, Rayat Shikshan Sanstha was established. He believed that Social, economic inequality can be eliminated through education.

He started the 'Earn and Learn' scheme to provide financial support to poor children. Now it is named as one of the leading educational institutions in Asia. By Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil's inspiration, thousands of children from the Bahujan Samaj have ended their poverty today by getting higher education and getting higher jobs.

**Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar (1892 to 1956):**

Babasaheb Ambedkar dedicated his entire work for the upliftment of the Dalit community. He gave the basic mantra of development in the Dalit community; 'learn, unite and struggle'.

He raised a social struggle for the abolition of untouchability. He tried to awaken the untouchables through Satyagraha like Satyagraha of Chavdar Lake, Satyagraha of Kalaram Temple, burning of Manusmriti.

He introduced the 'Hindu Code Bill' when he was the Law Minister in the first cabinet of independent India to ensure that women get social justice and their legal right to life. He wrote the Constitution of Independent India. The constitution gave every human being in the country the right to be granted socio-economic, political freedom and fraternity. He insisted that, the untouchables did not want alms; they wanted their rights and that too legally.

"The Hindu Code was the greatest social reform measure ever undertaken by the legislature in this country. No law passed by the Indian legislature in the past or likely to be passed in the future can be compared to it in point of significance. To leave inequality between class and class, between sex and sex, which is the soul of Hindu society, untouched and to go on passing legislation relating to economic problems is to make a farce of our Constitution and to build a palace on a dung heap. This is the significance of Hindu Code. It is for its sake that I stayed on, notwithstanding my differences."

~  
Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar's press statement on his resignation from the Cabinet

He tried very hard to get rid of untouchability in Hinduism. Realizing that there was no sign of abolition of untouchability, he renounced Hinduism in 1956 and was initiated into Buddhism of Gautam Buddha along with millions of his followers. He provided an opportunity to the Dalits of the country to live as human beings.

The inclusion of Article 17 of the Indian Constitution made it an offense to practice untouchability under this section. Many clauses of social and economic equality were included in the Constitution.

### **Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj:**

Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj started a separate hostel for the children of all communities in his Kolhapur state and provided education to the children of the backward classes and other weaker sections.

In 1901, special reservation was made in jobs for the backward classes. This gave an opportunity to the backward classes to work at higher positions.

### **Appasaheb Patwardhan (1864 to 1977):**

Konkan Gandhi Pu. Appasaheb Patwardhan started the 'Bhangimukti' movement all over the country. His policy was to free the 'Bhangi' community from dirty work.

*"Brahmin Bhangi Bhai Bhai,  
Apni Apni Karo Safai,  
Brahmin Bhangi Prabhu Santan,  
Safai Pooja Ek Saman".*

He appealed to the society to do their own cleaning through this poem.

In 1953, the first experiment of improved Gopuri toilet, Soan toilet, Mharo Khet Mutari, and garbage gas was successfully carried out in Maharashtra to alleviate the suffering of the Bhangi community due to Yepli's toilet.

In order to alleviate the untouchability of Backward Classes caused by finding dead animals, Appasaheb Patvardhan began skinning dead animal himself.

In 1944, Gopuri Ashram was established in Wagade village in Kankavali and he started Gram udyog, agriculture and Goshala activities and tried to give a different direction for the development of rural areas.

### **Baba Amte, Raosaheb Patwardhan, Govindrao Shinde:**

These social activists set up leprosy eradication work in Maharashtra. They tried to make human life available to leprosy patients in Maharashtra.

This is the legacy of Maharashtra's volunteer work that continues today. Today, numerous activists are involved in social work in various fields of rural development. Activists from Maharashtra are participating in it in both constructive and conflicting forms.

Mrs. Medha Patkar, Anna Hazare, Dr. Bharat Patankar, Jaywant Mayekar, Alka Mahajan, Advocate Surekha Dalvi, late. Vilasrao Sanlukhe, Jawahar Gandhi, Vijay Borade, Dwarkadas Lohia, Dr. Anand Keni, Dr. Stugan Danth, Vilas and Prakash Amte, Dr. Abhay Banga and Dr. Rani Banga, Mohan Hirabai Hiralal, Vishnu Prabhudesai, G. G. Parikh, Bhau Narkar, Shanta Warkar, RajanIndurkar, MLA Vivek Pandit are some of the names that can be mentioned.

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## **2.4 SUMMARY**

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Most of the various experiments on rural development that were put forward in the pre-independence period were very successful because of the activists who dedicated themselves, sincere leaders, commitment to certain principles was an important part of that experiment.

In the post-independence period, after some of these projects were started to be organized by the government, these projects came into the hands of the government officials. The authorities changed the original pattern of these projects. This changed the existence of some pre- independence rural development projects.

Much of the positive experience of above projects has been instrumental in determining the direction of post-independence rural development. This marked the beginning of the Community Development Program during the first Five Year Plan. Efforts were made to move the process of rural development forward.



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## 2.5 EXERCISE

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- 1) Explain how voluntary organizations originated.
- 2) Explain how voluntary organizations in India have developed.
- 3) Write the origins and development of voluntary organizations in the context of Maharashtra

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## 2.6 INTRODUCTION

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After independence, the responsibility for the development of the country fell on the government. However, the system of governance did not succeed as it should. This shows that the responsibility for further development has been accepted by the Voluntary Organization. Along with the government, Voluntary Organization is also heavily involved in the development process.

Formerly, the poor and needy, the disabled and the weak were taken care of in a joint family. As time goes on the family became more and more divided. And a separate/nuclear family system came into existence. In the process it became difficult to take care of the needy. Industrialization and urbanization have also changed the format of the overall social security system. Inefficiency and instability were created in the overall environment of individuals, families and groups. To solve many such problems the society needed to set up welfare institutions. This led to the need for a scientific approach to solving these problems and Volunteer Organizations emerged on the basis of scientific methods.

In recent years, the number of Voluntary Organization has increased significantly for specific purposes in various fields in Maharashtra and India. These organizations include organizations working in the field e.g. Women's issues, eradication of superstition, illiteracy, human rights, health etc. It is possible for Voluntary Organizations to create the necessary public opinion, create an environment and create public awareness by filling in the gaps in the development of rural areas.

Considering the Voluntary Organizations in India, the role of Voluntary Organizations in the past and today has changed drastically. Many changes have taken place in the scope and functioning of Voluntary Organizations. Voluntary Organizations have been instrumental in solving many problems in rural areas. The importance of Voluntary Organizations in terms of rural development is increasing day by day.

Therefore in this chapter the scope of Volunteer Organizations, the role of Voluntary Organizations in rural development and the importance of Voluntary Organizations in rural development has been highlighted.

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## 2.7 CONCEPT OF VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATION

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The concept of Voluntary Organization is related to spontaneous work and activists. Voluntary Organization are also known as NGOs (Non Governmental Organization).

Voluntary Organizations are called as Community Development Organization as well as Non Political Party Formation.

In general, a charitable or Voluntary Organization is an organization that works on the initiative of the people and is under the control of the people for the purpose of protecting the distressed or helpless people. Voluntary Organizations have been defined by many scholars and thinkers.

- 1) **Prof. S. H. Deshpande:-**“Voluntary Organization is an organization which does not belong to government or semi-government sector, purpose of which is not to make profit but to solve the issues of general public, especially the extremely poor, the needy and the backward classes and which is not subject to external regulations.”
- 2) **Lord Bevhritz:-** “An organization in which workers work independently, whether they receive a wage, salary or honorarium, depends on their will, and an organization formed by its own members and is not controlled by anyone from outside is called Voluntary Organization.”
- 3) “A Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) is a citizen based association that operates independently of government, usually to deliver resources or serve some social or political purpose.

Considering the above definitions, it is clear that Voluntary Organizations are autonomous. It can make its own decisions, can work on their own. So their development has gained momentum.

### Check your progress:

- 3) Explain the definitions of Voluntary Organizations

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## 2.8 CONCEPT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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India is a country of villages. Even today there are more than 6 lakh villages in India that is why even today India is described as a rural country. India's economy still depends upon rural economy. That is why India's development is reflected in rural development.

The definition of ‘Rural Development’ includes two concepts, ‘Rural’ and ‘Development’. Rural development has been defined by many thinkers and scholars. The following are the definitions of ‘Rural Development’.

- 1) **Mr. Robert Macnamara:-** “Rural Development means to achieve overall development of rural areas by emphasizing the development of weaker sections of rural areas that are small farmers, landless agricultural laborers and rural artisans.”

- 2) **Dr. Swaminathan:-** Rural development is the process of empowering the weaker sections in rural areas.

This means that rural development is a process of developing the weaker sections in rural areas.

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## 2.9 ROLE OF VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS

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The development of rural areas has special importance in the economic, social and cultural development of India. The government has to make efforts through various schemes to provide basic amenities like poverty upliftment, employment, primary education, health, drinking water, transport facilities, roads, electricity, etc. in rural areas. There is a need for a service-oriented mechanism to assist the government in this task of rural development.

Service-oriented and socially committed organizations help the government. To this end, a vast network of volunteer organizations has been set up across the country to directly and indirectly help the government in various fields such as education awareness, eradication of superstition, family planning, adult education, public health, care of the elderly, environmental protection, legal literacy, and village sanitation.

Voluntary organizations in India are autonomous and are always ready to make the helpless, miserable, destitute, poor people self-reliant in rural areas along with the urban areas. The contribution of social work of many organizations like 'Ramakrishna Mission', 'Christian Missionary' in pre-independence India is unforgettable. In the work of awakening and awareness, volunteer organizations are seen standing firmly behind the government to change the attitude of the people in the rural areas, to eradicate undesirable norms, traditions, untouchability, and ethnicity.

The role of voluntary organization in rural development can be described on the basis of the following points

- 1) **Optional action:** - The first approach to optional action assumes that the government's development action can only improve the situation of well-to-do people. However, a program for the welfare of the poor at the grassroots level enhances their misery and exploitation. Of course, such government programs are prepared on the basis of the welfare of the people. But in reality, a solid foundation for development is not being laid. Due to the failure of the government to help the poor who are deprived of development opportunities, the optional actions of the people are taken by the non-governmental organizations. The argument is that Optional action is the definite answer to many problems in developing countries. So optional action is considered as an alternative approach to development. Recently, the importance of voluntary organizations has been increasing nationally and internationally.

There is a growing expectation from voluntary organizations to accept the challenges of development. India still has high levels of poverty, unemployment, economic and social inequality. Overcoming all these challenges, Volunteer organizations are playing a vital role in bringing about social and economic transformation of the society.

**2) Complementary to the system of government:-** Second approach to optional action is that voluntary organization play a secondary role. From this point of view, voluntary organization will not be able to bring about social and economic transformation of the backward society by disrupting government work. To some extent this approach is feasible and correct. This approach means that NGOs can serve as complementary to the system of government.

NGOs cannot do anything about financial assistance and development work without the government's technical and administrative approval. Problems in rural areas are of many types, serious and complex in nature with wide range. Due to the wide scope of the problem, the work of the NGO remains incomplete without government support.

**3) Competition:-** The third and final view of participation in the development of voluntary action is that in the development process, service-oriented organization and government agencies, systems should act simultaneously as competitors and complements to each other. The government has financial and administrative power. The government system cannot be separated from the development process. NGOs have immense potential to communicate with the people, earn their trust and participate in their development process. Recognizing the potential of NGOs, the government should involve more NGOs in the development process; such is the point of view of this approach. Competitor in the sense that whichever of the voluntary and governmental actions is more efficient on the criteria of saving time and cost of completion of a project. There is a competitive atmosphere in this regard.

**4) The role of mediators:-** Communication skills are important for development and social action. Voluntary organization act as mediatory at various levels of communication, from local people to officials or representatives.

**5) Advisory role:-** Documentation of support, dissemination of information and expertise are very important. Then the advisory role becomes prominent. In such cases, local level experts / professionals / mentors plays an important role.

**6) Development and operation of infrastructure:-** Voluntary organizations can acquire, divide and develop land. Can provide infrastructure and housing. Also it can operate for construction of wells, public toilets, solid waste collection etc.

**7) Research, supervision and evaluation:-** Many voluntary organization appear to be working on various stages of research, planning, project supervision and evaluation on important social issues.

Voluntary organization play two roles mainly;

- 1) Voluntary organizations carry out tasks that complement the functions of the state government system in their jurisdiction.
- 2) In the absence of the state government system or its role has been neglected, the work is carried out by voluntary organizations.

In 1993, the World Conference on Human Rights was held in Vienna, Austria. The purpose of this conference is to review and evaluate the progress made in the field of human rights. According to resolution no

38 of the World Conference on Human Rights has emphasized the importance of the role of voluntary organization in the promotion of all human rights and humanitarianism.

**Check your progress:**

- 1) Explain the Role of Voluntary Organization.

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## **2.10 SIGNIFICANCE OF VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATION**

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The importance of voluntary organization is increasing day by day. The concept of welfare state requires conscious movement to accommodate the people in the stream of development on large scale. The government is ineffective in solving many kinds of problems in rural, urban and semi-urban areas. Many Voluntary organizations are working as an extension of the government to address the shortcomings of the government's program.

The importance of the work of voluntary organizations is explained in the following points.

- 1) **Rural Development:-** There is a need to accelerate rural development in developing countries. Many ambitious schemes and projects are implemented by the government for the development of rural areas. But due to the apathy of government employees about work and lack of information among the general public, many good schemes fail. Today many voluntary organization are actively working in rural areas. Since voluntary organizations are working at the grassroots level, they successfully carry out various programs and schemes by involving people in their work. As voluntary organizations are succeeding in convincing the people about the importance of the scheme and the program, many people are participating in the development work independently and voluntarily, thus rural development is being promoted.
- 2) **People's participation in the development process:-** Volunteering helps to get people involved in process. The contribution of voluntary organizations is crucial for the rapid development of the developed nations of the world. Developing nations also need to adopt voluntary

approach. The government is inadequate to accommodate the people in the development process, to eradicate their superstitions and to implement development programs at the grassroots level. Voluntary organization are needed for all these reasons. If Voluntary organizations are made responsible for getting people's participation, it will help a developing country like India to grow faster.

- 3) **Cooperation in the establishment of a welfare state:-** India has accepted the concept of a 'Welfare State'. The concept of welfare state is expanding the scope of work of the state. But the state is falling short for the welfare of all people. The responsibilities of the welfare state have been increasing exponentially in recent times. The welfare state cannot fulfill all these responsibilities. The government is getting strong support from voluntary organization to implement the concept of welfare state. Education, health, eradication of superstition, self-employment, family planning, etc. are being carried out responsibly by voluntary organizations. Due to efficient leadership, innovative working methods, good technology, effective public relations, Voluntary organization are working effectively in the absence of the government. Voluntary organization expect only grants from the government. Voluntary organizations assist the government in establishing a welfare state by carrying out two types of work, parallel and extended.
- 4) **To bridge the gap between rural and urban development:-** Considering the rural and urban areas of India, it can be seen that there is a huge difference in the development of both rural and urban areas. Cities are enriched with many amenities like education, health, infrastructural amenities while rural areas are still deprived of these amenities. Many Voluntary organization are taking initiative to provide basic facilities like education, health, roads in rural areas. Voluntary organization are finding supportive to develop the rural areas and the weaker sections in the rural areas by overcoming many kinds of problems in the rural areas. In this way, Voluntary organization play an important role in bridging the gap between rural and urban development.
- 5) **Preserving democracy:-** Voluntary organization can fulfill their responsibility to teach people moral values, national integrity and nationalism. The main purpose of the Voluntary organizations is to safeguard the national interest. The interests of democracy can be safeguarded by Voluntary organization. Voluntary organization can preserve democracy in the country in the true sense. Voluntary organization try to maintain national unity and eliminate inequality in the country. In this way, the work of Voluntary organization becomes important for the safeguarding of democracy in the country.
- 6) **New horizons of work:-** As the scope of work of voluntary organization increases, the complaints of the people decreases. The working of voluntary organization greatly reduces the workload on the government. Since the work of voluntary organizations is for the

benefit of the people, many intelligent and thoughtful people turn to the work of voluntary organizations. Due to the work of voluntary organization, voluntary organization earn public trust at large. It can be helpful for the expansive work of these organization. For this, many thinkers do research to explore new horizons of work.

- 7) **Social change:-** Today's situation is very disappointing in terms of social, economic and political transformation. Many in the community are pessimistic about social progress. In terms of economic, social and political transformation, it is unlikely that the government and political parties will take concrete steps in the near future. Many Voluntary organizations are fighting for the rights of the neglected and oppressed people in this society. This process of social change is gaining momentum through the efforts of voluntary organizations.

### Check your progress:

- 1) Explain the importance of Voluntary Organizations

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## 2.11 SUMMARY

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Voluntary organizations that operate voluntarily are doing important work of social reform today. Voluntary organizations are carrying out important work in rural areas through various issues such as economic, social, political, educational, health, and environmental protection.

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## 2.12 QUESTION SET

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- 1) Explain concept of Voluntary organization and state role in the rural development.
- 2) Explain the concept of rural development and states the importance of Voluntary organization in rural development.

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## 2.13 PRINCIPLES OF MANAGEMENT OF VOLUNTARY SECTOR

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### INTRODUCTION :

Considering the voluntary sector, this sector has expanded from a developed nation to an under developed nation, that is to the corners of the world. In India too, voluntary sector development seems to have gained momentum. In fact many NGOs are working as a supplement to the government agency in many government functions. The main reasons behind the development of these voluntary sectors is their independent management.

Let us combine the efforts or labor of many individuals to achieve a goal that requires management. In this the objectives are fixed. It is analyzed. A person's skills and intellect are used. Similarly, other available materials are property individual, organization and transaction etc. is performed in E.g. schools, factories, banks, Co-operative societies, NGOs

etc. Management is used in the field. Management practices vary from person to person or organization. But two important things are done in this. The first is to set the objectives of the management organization. These objectives are expressed through precise and concise statements of various problems and secondly, guidance is provided on the difficulties and limitations that come with achieving the objectives.

The design and planning of the program in accordance with the policy decided by the organization building accordingly, the division of labor at different levels of the organization, cooperation in the right direction to guide and control and work is the task of management. Policy making, decision making, planning, co-ordination, structure control monitoring and public relations are the principles of management in voluntary sector management. The management of any organization depends on the efficiency of the organization.

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## 2.14 MEANING OF MANAGEMENT

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Management means planning and organizing what is needed to achieve the pre-planned objectives of the organization, to provide guidance, to help solve problems and create coherence, unity among the various elements within the organization. Management is task. Management is an independent discipline. But management is not about a specific person or group of individuals. So the overall management method is considered is thus. People who act as managers are called managers or administrators.

Working with others people means management. That is management cannot exist without the existence of an organization. When appointing a person as a manager, one has to consider not only the person's expertise in the work but also the person's ability to get work from others. Ideas are just as important in management as individuals. It is only with the help of new ideas that the manager is able to achieve the goal.

### **Definition :**

#### **Henry Fayol -**

Estimating planning, organization, symmetry coordination and control is the survey work is the organization.

This definition clarifies the function of management.

J. L. According to Landry, working with a group of individuals in a business organization to achieve specific goals or objectives.

Overall, management is about coordinating and organizing the workforce, motivating the workers and controlling the work.

#### **Millward -**

Management is a process and means through which planning is done to implement the policies decided by the business association. And the policy is monitored and controlled while it is being implemented.



When all the above definitions are considered together, management means planning to achieve specific goals or objectives and monitoring and controlling the implementation of the goal.

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## **2.15 NATURE OF MANAGEMENT**

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### **1) Management is a financial tool :**

It is necessary to make adequate use of the resources available in the NGO. It is the duty of the management to coordinate and effectively control the available resources. Adequate utilization of these financial resources is essential for the organization to carry out its mission.

### **2) Management is a system of authority :**

Management should have the necessary powers to do its job. Management is entrusted with the management of planning, organization, direction, decision making, coordination and control. This right enables management to manage the organization hence management is a rights system. This system of authority includes the supremacy of government and control.

### **3) Management is a collective action :**

Management refers to the ability to get work done by others. It is the duty of the management to hire and hire qualified people for the smooth and efficient execution of business functions. This is because the working class is an active element. This is the basic difference between labor and tools. It is necessary to get cooperation and active response from the employees. Without it the organization will not have a profitable position. It is important to take the initiative and organize the various activities and maintain continuity in the related activities. It is possible if you get things done skillfully by others. The manager should direct discipline and proper direction to the efforts of the employees.

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## **2.16 PRINCIPLES OF MANAGEMENT**

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### **1) Management is a process of planning :**

Organization, co-ordination, motivation control etc. It involves many processes. Founder, staff etc. There are components to this process. The main functions of this process is to make adequate use of tools for the society. The task of making adequate use of the tools required for the work of the organization is carved out through the management process.

### **2) Management is the bad of good work :**

Management is the bad of good work. Management is always behind achieving something. Management has to achieve certain objectives by implementing various projects conducting various programs etc. manages the achievement of objectives

**3) Management means getting work from others :**

A manager has to get work from his subordinates to carry out the tasks of his organization. While doing this, he should advise, guide, motivate, cooperate and work with his colleagues it takes. In short, the manager has to get the work done skillfully by his colleagues.

**4) Management is a collective Action :**

Objectives of any organization are achieved quickly through collective efforts. Personal efforts cannot be called management. Management is about collective effort. Management is the endeavor of a group of employees to achieve the goals of the organization.

**5) Management is invisible :**

Management is an invisible force. Management is like a government. You can't see the actual management. But management can see good-bad results. In other words, if the enthusiasm of the employees is more than their efficiency and success, than you can say that the management of that organization is good.

**6) There is no alternative to Management :**

Computers are being used extensively for management tasks. This has added to the manager's ability to work. Even so, owning are is still beyond the reach of the average person. A manager is required in that organization.

**7) Management is an art :**

Management is an art, because managerial skills are a personal matter. Real management is a science. However, personal skills make a difference when it comes to adopting the scriptures. So management is an art management has to make many decisions. For that he needs to have good skills. He has to solve many problems. Managers have the art of solving that.

**8) Management is a science :**

While managing, the manager uses his knowledge. Management involves principle Rational consistency is found in knowledge of management. Management knowledge acquired by testing and analyzing the test of classical experiment. For all these reasons, management isscience.

**9) Management is a business or profession :**

As the manager needs a lot of knowledge, he has to take some educational, vocational and training, education, so management is a profession.

**10) Management is a ubiquitous process :**

Management solves the human problem that leads to business objectives. A manager is required for each area. E.g. Educational Institutions,

Religious Institution, cooperatives etc. So management is on all encompassing process.

**11) Management is dynamic :**

Management is a dynamic action. Management is a dynamic process of evolving power. The scope, principles and theories of management seen to have undergone many changes over time. The traditional nature of management has completely changed today. This process of change will continue in the future as well.

**12) Management adopts many principles :**

While managing, one has to adopt the principles of management.

E.g. The Fourteen principal stated by Henry Fayol are division of labor, authority and responsibility discipline, one sentence in the order, one sentence in the instruction, etc. principles have to be adopted. So management involves many principles.

**13) Management is at all levels :**

Management is adopted at all levels E.g. Managers have to manager for all the levels of Top management, middle level management and Lower level management. In thus, the manager has to do more important work on top management. Junior management has to do daily chores.

**14) Management is an ongoing process :**

Management is an ongoing process. Management has to do its job seamlessly. When management stops, all business activities stop. So management has to continue its work.

**15) Management is a social process :**

Management is related to human being. Coordinating, directing, guiding the workers to fulfil the goals of the industry organization. Encouraging, solving their problems. Monitoring and controlling them means management, that is personal development

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## **2.17 IMPORTANCE OF MANAGEMENT**

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The importance of management is constantly increasing in modernization. In the global situation, business organizations have to fight for their existence and management more important than ever the importance of such management is as follows.

**1) Maximum utilization of resources :**

Proper and maximum utilization of available resources in the business depends on efficient management. Any business requires a combination of many tools. At the same times, it is important to use those tools sparingly and properly. Management strives to maximize the use of tools through planning, control & indicators.

**2) Increase competitiveness :**

Management measures the competitiveness of organization. In modern times many products are taken keeping in mind the needs of the people. This seems to have created intense competition in the market. Management plays an important role in coping with this competition.

**3) Increases efficiency :**

Good management increases business efficiency. Management makes adequate use of resources. So the service is available at the lowest production cost. Naturally, the efficiency of all business increases due to business.

**4) Employees get motivation :**

The main function of management is to motivate the employees in the organization. Employees are motivated in two ways. Financial Motivation and financial motivation. Management works to keep employees always satisfied through both of these.

**5) Encouragement for initiative :**

A successful manager gives initiative to his employees. It increase the sense of belonging. Adding personal skills makes the organization more efficient.

**6) Team spirit grows :**

Managers force their employees to work with a sense of belonging. At the same time, everyone is encouraged to work in a spirit of cooperation. This joint spirit develops through management.

**7) New changes are possible :**

Modern management is dynamic. In this news changes are expected according to the new problem. New changes are adopted to solve much problems. From the new managerial idea. It brings more benefits to the organization.

**8) Advances in technology :**

In the modern world, new discoveries and technological changes are taking place. Thus new technology is put to good use by management. Only the manager can manage it.

**9) It is possible to grow and expand :**

Due to efficient management, the organization can be argued and expanded. The manager strives to develop the organization. He encourages his staff to build a sense of belonging to the organization. The leads to the growth and expansion of the organization.

### **10) Improves the quality of life of the workers :**

In modern times, the manager is called the basic of economic progress. Workers' standard of living depends on management efficiency. Efficient management leads to productivity. Essential and luxurious items can be produced in large quantities. It can provide employment to many people.

### **11) Get help from the community :**

Efficient business management is considered to be the social responsibility of the management. Protecting the interests of stakeholders with this social responsibility. Keeping the price of appropriate sanctioned items affordable to the employees etc. Things include naturally, this also helps the management to get some kind of help from the society.

### **Check your Progress :**

- 1) Discuss the importance of management in the work of NGOs

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## **2.18 SUMMARY**

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The main reason behind the flood and development of NGO sector is the management of NGOs. NGOs need a lot of effort and help to achieve their goals. Management is needed to streamline these efforts the main function of the organization is to coordinate, guide and control the work in the right direction while working on various levels of the organization. Such a design, planning, division of labor, capital, raising etc. the goodness of the work of the organization depends on the management of the organization.

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## **2.19 QUESTIONS**

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- 1) Explain the features of management by explaining the concept of management.
- 2) Explain the nature of management by explaining the meaning and definitions of management.
- 3) Write a comment on the importance of management.
- 4) Discuss the importance of management in the work of NGOs.

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## ACTIVITIES OF VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

### Unit Structure :

- 3.0 Objectives
- 3.1 Principle Activities of Ngo
- 3.2 Health Programs
- 3.3 Educational Programs
- 3.4 Water Management Tasks
- 3.5 De-Addiction Program
- 3.6 Employment Generation Program
- 3.7 Key Issues of Ngos
- 3.8 Solutions to the Problems of Service Oriented Organizations
- 3.9 Summary
- 3.10 Introduction
- 3.11 Public Participation in Development Work
- 3.12 Financial Participation
- 3.13 Participation Through Labours
- 3.14 Mental Participation
- 3.15 Summary
- 3.16 Reference

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### **3.0 OBJECTIVES**

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Objectives in the present case, we will study the programs of NGOs and their major issues the objectives of this case study are as follow.

- Understand the principle activities of NGO.
- Explain the key issues before NGOs.
- To know the people participation in NGO.

- Understanding the importance of public participation in an NGO.
- Understanding people's participation in development work.
- Knowing the participation of people in economic factors.
- Knowing the participation of people gained through labors.
- Understanding the importance of mental public participation.

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### 3.1 1. PRINCIPLE ACTIVITIES OF NGO

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India's economic and social growth places a specific emphasis on rural region development. The government must work to address issues including poverty, unemployment, primary education, health, drinking water, transportation options, roads, and power in rural regions through a variety of programmes. A service-oriented system is required to help the government with rural development. Government assistance is provided by service-oriented groups working from a mindset of service and social commitment. To end a vast network of charitable organizations has been set up across the country to provide direct and indirect assistance to the government in various fields such as education awareness, eradication of superstition, family planning, adult education, public health, care of the elderly environmental protection, legal literacy, village sanitation. Service oriented organizations in India are autonomous organizations that are always ready to help the urban as well as the rural areas, the homeless and especially the poor to become self-reliant.



You will not forget the contribution of social work of many organizations like Ramakrishna Mission, Christian Missionary in pre- independence India. In the work of enlightenment and awareness, charitable organizations are seen standing firmly behind the government to change the traditional attitudes or the people in the rural areas of India, to eradicate undesirable norms, traditions, untouchability, caste.

Since NGO programs are important for the development of the rural community, different types of programs are being implemented by NGOs in different departments the important events can be summarized as



follows. In India's rural areas, voluntary organisations have played a big and crucial role.

### **Concept:**

The term "volunteer sector" describes businesses whose main goal is to improve society rather than make a profit. It goes by the names third sector, civil society, and not-for-profit industry frequently. The term voluntarism is derived from the latin word "voluntas" which means will or freedom.

The term "nonprofit" or "non-paid organisation" is also used to describe voluntary groups. A collection of individuals cooperating voluntarily to meet the needs of the poor and provide them with the resources they have is referred to as a voluntary organisation.

### **The term voluntary association is defined by various authors.**

Michael Banton defined it as a group organised for the pursuit of same motive or objective and interests in common.

David L. Sills identified it as a group of persons, organised on the basis of voluntary membership without state control, for some common interest of its members.

Lord Beveridge has defined a voluntary organisation as "one which, whether its workers are paid or unpaid, is initiated and governed by its own members without external control."

### **The following criteria must be met for voluntary organisation:**

- a) The formation is voluntary on the part of a group of individuals;
- b) It is totally self-governing organisation to decide on its constitution, and its policy and members;
- c) It will work on self revenue generation, with at least some of its revenues coming from voluntary sources; and
- d) No scope for profit generation.

All four qualities are not frequently seen in organisations, and they might only exist in the greatest forms. The behaviour or activity in question is one that the state does not deflect or censor. It is a group activity where decisions are made by the participants themselves, not by any outside authority. The distinction between non-profit and volunteer organisations must be made since they are not the same thing. Persons or groups of individuals start voluntary organisations for development, especially for underprivileged groups in society. Volunteering and helping others may relieve stress, sadness, and keep you intellectually active. It is true that the more you volunteer, the more benefits you will enjoy. However, the advantages can really be even bigger for you.

The purpose of a voluntary organisation is to promote voluntary activity. They labour for humanity, the well-being of people, and growth rather than for any particular goal. The term "volunteer action" refers to a variety of endeavours, including charitable giving, welfare, disaster relief and rehabilitation, service delivery, the socioeconomic advancement of rural impoverished people, the development of human resources, etc.

Volunteering allows to meet new people, overcome shyness, and gain confidence. The intellect, body, and passion will all be developed by it. Volunteering could make once life more enjoyable and fulfilling.

There are a number of distinctions between the two. Voluntary organisations often have a spontaneous beginning and are focused on a particular issue. Their power lies in this. They provide strong motivation, improved managerial abilities, and increased field problem sensitivity. The non-official organisations, on the other hand, could be state-sponsored and continue for as long as they have assistance, funding, etc., from the state. The state is the one who started this. As a result, not all unofficial organisations must fall under the umbrella of voluntary organisations. But there is room for educated people who want to help the cause to get active in both of these organisations. In general, nonprofit organisations work on a wide range of concerns, from youth organisations to specialised medical research. Most of them concentrate on a particular problem that has to be solved, like climate change or the affordability of housing, or on a particular group in society that needs assistance and representation.

The voluntary organisation differs from other organisations in society because of its qualities. The chief characteristics of voluntary organisation are:

- a. They are developed by individuals or groups of individuals for the purpose of carrying out welfare and development activities for the underprivileged groups of society.
- b. They are neither formed nor run for profit. They are registered under the appropriate act to grant cooperative status to a group of individuals.
- c. They are an organisation that is initiated and governed by their own members on democratic principles without external control.

**Function of nonprofit organisations in the execution of development initiatives in the seventh five-year plan document.**

- To supplement the government efforts in rural development.
- To make the people understand the social issues and cooperate government initiative to resolve it.
- The voluntary associations should adopt positive approach, take initiative and act for the benefit of society with its limited resources and to reach a large population group with greater community participation.

- To respond to the needs of the poorest of the poor people in rural areas.
- To spread information and make people aware of social issues.
- To make communities as independent as possible.
- To conduct social welfare activities with full zest.
- To offer technology in the simpler form to the poor.
- To mobilize financial resources from within the community and use it for the welfare of the community.

### **Role of Voluntary Association**

Volunteer organisations have without a doubt been at the forefront of rural development efforts. They have also shown signs of flexibility in service, a personal touch, and close connection to the consumer. They've also proven that they have the ability to start and try out new programmes, and they've shown that they are sensitive to finding solutions to complex issues that the government cannot. But in the context of village-based organisations, it's important to consider these entities' involvement in the following areas.

- a) The voluntary agencies have to supplement and not to compete with government efforts.
- b) It is possible for the voluntary agencies to reach a large number of people and set an example for others.
- c) Information is power, and the volunteer organization's job is to make it available to the rural poor. The volunteer organisations may also be very helpful in the field of information dissemination. Information on numerous programmes, initiatives, plans, etc. frequently does not reach the rural poor where the volunteers has the lead role to disseminate it to the rural people.
- d) The voluntary sector has taken the lead in utilising rural talent and skills.

Through a variety of strategies, the volunteers should concentrate on reducing dependency among rural residents, and the villagers must be taught to be self-reliant.

Rural societies, like those in India, require consistent and ongoing assistance and support from a variety of sources in order to go from a condition of extreme poverty to a respectable degree of development.

Many might join in or activate a developing initiative while not being a member of the formal framework. In order to achieve the ultimate aim of rapid rural development, the efforts of formal agencies and nonprofit organisations outside of the formal system should be wisely combined.

Additionally, it is believed that volunteer organisations have the ability to outperform formal organisations in the following areas:

- i) The volunteers can be more sincerely devoted to the task of reducing the suffering of the poor than government staff; ii) They can motivate more public participation in developmental efforts than the government departments.
- ii) They can have a better rapport with the rural poor;
- iii) Since they are not bound by rigid bureaucratic rules and procedures, they can operate with greater flexibility;
- iv) Their efforts are more economical; and care taking.

### **Functions of Non-Governmental Organizations**

#### **a. Support to resolve issues**

A flexible method for people concerned about a social or economic issue to start acting is provided by the non-profit sector. Additionally, it caters to segments of the populace whose demands for a variety of public goods exceed what society or the government is ready to provide. NGOs support effective dispute settlement. Non-governmental organisation, is essential for fostering an atmosphere of trust and confidence on the world stage. Today's citizens are eager to participate actively in the decisions that affect their lives, thus it is crucial that their engagement in democracy go beyond the ritual of voting to encompass the advancement of social justice, gender equity, inclusivity, etc.

#### **b. Bringing social issues to awareness of people**

Non-profit organisations are essential in bringing social issues and needs to the public's notice. They serve as the main platform for communities to express their worries. Since it may be very difficult to tell if an organisation was founded to work for a cause or just to receive government funding, accreditation continues to be a major problem. The ability of NGOs to criticize the government is weakened by their excessive reliance on government funding.

#### **c. Increasing government efficiency**

NGOs may increase the accountability of the government by ensuring that it responds to the needs of all citizens rather than focusing on interests of a particular group. By bringing their own independent knowledge and research teams, they also encourage creativity and flexibility in policymaking. Through the participation of local citizens, they increase the effectiveness of numerous services being delivered locally. As the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) considers reports and social audits by NGOs when drafting its reports, they help increase policy monitoring and assessment.



#### **d. Focus on Community Involvement**

The non-profit organisations provide different viewpoints and, more significantly, the ability to have meaningful conversations with communities, especially underprivileged ones.

They support freedom, diversity, and plurality. The varied cultures of India are preserved and promoted by several NGOs. NGOs are sometimes perceived as intruding on centuries-old customs and cultures of the public, which at times sparks widespread resistance.



#### **e. Act for Accountability and transparency**

NGOs acts for Accountability and transparency in government functions and proceedings, observing and making suggestions for improvement in public and private sector accountability and transparency. It acts to bring transparency and accountability in the functioning of government mechanism. NGOs are frequently seen to be fronts for fundamentalist agendas and have in the past served as a cover for organised crime. NGOs with foreign funding have been in charge of planning agitations and derailing development initiatives in India. In order to monitor and control illegal and unaccounted cash, the Ministries of Home Affairs and Finance should work more closely together.

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## 3.2 HEALTH PROGRAMS

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In rural areas, health problems are exacerbated by norms, traditions, superstitions and undesirable practices. As health problems are not solved in time due to illiteracy and financial weakness, the NGOs undertake health programs to solve such problems as follows.

### **Leprosy Eradication Program :**

The attitude towards leprosy in rural society is very different. Leprosy is also known as leprosy. In the past, if a leper was found in someone's home, the house would be boycotted. He did not say that he had leprosy in his house because of that fear. There are many misconceptions about leprosy so the problem of leprosy is increasing day by day. Many NGOs in Maharashtra are working to eradicate this disease. Shantivan, a leprosy prevention committee set up in Panvel, inspired by Baba Amte's Anandvan, is a case in point. Through this organization many lepers were completely cured and rehabilitation work of those people was also carried out.

### **Tuberculosis Eradication Program :**

In Japan, some of the leading organizations in the country have been established with a specific time. Asha Sanstha has a number of organizations working for TB eradication. Free treatment facilities are being provided to the causes of tuberculosis due to long-term failure.

### **Polar Program :**

In the past independence program period, AIDS has become a new health problem. Awareness programmes are being conducted at government level. Many NGOs are conducting public awareness work through a number of urban and rural areas. Even today, the number of volunteers is seen to be important in providing health care to AIDS patients.



### **Family Welfare Program :**

Essential facilities to stop watering. Supply of contraceptive pills, free surgery and convincing the people of the importance of a strong family. Emphasis is placed on culture.

### **Ophthalmology B Silent Surgery :**

Some NGOs have provided financial assistance in the program of providing eye examination and free cataract surgery for the poor in rural areas. This is the same Niramanta Ladaharan that we can take at the Iraq Mercury Center in the village of Tara in Panaul Naluka.



The Yanrabi Institute worked in the field of ophthalmology and cataract surgery and people began to consider the village of Dolce's operations. In some NGOs, these facilities are being made available a little as possible. Therefore, ophthalmology and cataract surgery is an important of an NGO:

### **Other Health Programs :**

Self help organizations are providing health facilities to solve the health problems that are facing in daily life. Health Centre Chalbo for free health care, medicine supply treatment of minor ailments and their treatment, while other health programs are to be carried out by NGOs.



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### 3.3 EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

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Many NGOs are implementing education Programs to spread education in rural areas and provide quality education to the needy. Teaching the value of life along with formal education. The educational program is being implemented with a view to importing basic education or professional enhancement to education.



#### 1) **Running Tribal Ashram Schools :**

Many NGOs are running Ashram schools in remote areas to bring the tribal community into the educational stream. Some ashram schools are run on government grants. Some ashram schools are run by NGOs at their own expense.

#### 2) **Creation of Educational Facilities :**

Many NGOs in Maharashtra have started educational institutes to impart education to the weaker sections or the masses. Free education is provided in this institute. At the same time, educational programs are being carried out in remote areas such as setting up countryyards, running night classes, giving scholarships, supplying educational materials etc.





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### 3.4 WATER MANAGEMENT TASKS

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Water management of NGOs is an important task. The donkey-less NGO is constructing levees in the form of rings and leaflets to protect water resources, make water literate and create water reservoirs. The watershed development program is being implemented through NGOs through Lake Participation. Some NGOs have been set up for the purpose of water management. So water management is an important event that of an NGO.

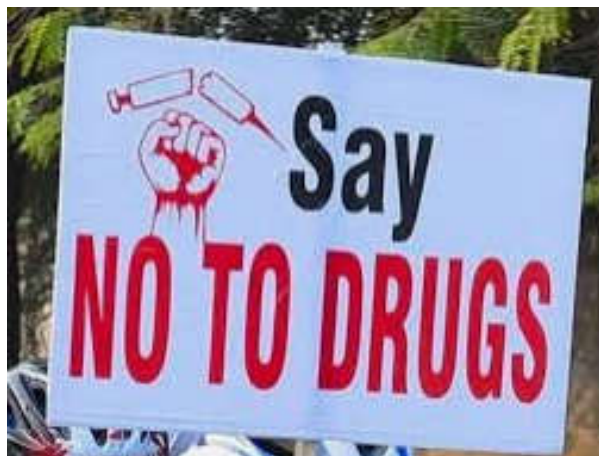


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### 3.5 DE-ADDICTION PROGRAM

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Addiction is more prevalent in rural areas and especially in remote areas. Due to this addiction, you can see that the poverty rate in rural areas is increasing day by day. It is more prevalent in tribal areas. Therefore, NGOs are seen implementing addiction programs to rehabilitate addicted families, remove them from various addictions as well as create awareness among the people to stay away from addictions.



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### 3.6 EMPLOYMENT GENERATION PROGRAM

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As unemployment is becoming a major problem, employment generation programs are being planned and implemented by the government. The purpose for which the government has started employment generation programs. To achieve this, NGOs are implementing practical programs to create more jobs in rural areas.

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### **3.7 KEY ISSUES OF NGOs**

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#### **Introduction :**

NGOs are constantly working for different forms of social change. The work is divided into welfare work, development work and awareness work. NGOs face different issues or problems while working in different forms. NGOs are facing many problems due to lack of conducive environment or conditions for their work. The key issue or major issues are as follows.

#### **Unorganized Area :**

NGOs are scattered in rural and urban areas. The scope of work and objectives of each organization are different. But the problems facing most NGOs are generally the same. NGOs need to be coordinated at the local or regional level to address these issues. However, such organizations do not appear to be NGOs.

Therefore, it does not great a conducive environment for the organization.

#### **Insufficient Funds :**

NGOs are getting the funds required for social transformation in various ways. Some NGOs receive grants from the government for specific work. However, the goal of running the organization as a whole was achieved. The scope of our work cannot be expanded due to insufficient funds and government grants. Many activists need more time to raise funds. Lack of capital has led to financial problems in NGOs.

#### **Dominance of Political Leaders :**

In India, various NGOs in rural areas are dominated by political leaders. Political leaders have a place in selfish NGOs. NGOs are dominated by a small amount of financial support as well as government funds and concessions in the wrong way by taking advantage of a political party or powers but such organizations operate under the pressure of certain leaders.

Harm is expressed in society while doing social work. Such organizations are working to serve the interests of political leaders without being in the public interest. Therefore the activities of such organizations do not reach the poor and needy.

#### **Interference of government of ficials :**

There does not appear to be a harmonious relationship between NGOs and government agencies. The flows in the government system are brought to the notice of the society by the activists of the NGOs. Also, government schemes put pressure on government officials to reach out to the actual beneficiaries. In this regard, the government officials are angry with the NGO workers and try to vent their anger indirectly. Since there is not cordial relationship between the government officials and the NGO

workers, the government officials intervene and harass the workers and discourage them from working found in officers.

### **Lack of trained workers :**

Workers working in NGOs are voluntarily trained. In this, very few workers are working in NGOs due to unemployment. Such workers have no working experience or special training. Initially, there is no special effort to get public participation from these activists who do not have affection for the people. Some activists are associated with NGOs to gain social prestige these workers have no experience and are not going to social work properly.

### **Working Lessons :**

The objectives of many NGOs are not clear. The work lacks pre-planning or lack of coordination skills. There is a lack of co-ordination between the executive board and the workers or a relationship like master and servant is formed. In some organizations, all decisions of the organizations are made by a particular person due to flaws in the functioning of the family. When making decisions.

As the view of activists are not respected, the decisions of NGOs are flawed and this problem is also seen in many NGOs also government funds are not made available on time. This has an adverse effect on the functioning of the NGO.

### **Means of retaining power :**

In order not to endanger their power, some selfless activists put forward and support a charitable organization. Thus, a number of individuals who tarnish the image of charitable organizations and activists work to brighten name of NGOs by setting up NGOs and trying to maintain power in the political arena through the organization or by abusing the organization. This leads to limitations due to the selfless working methods of the NGO. That is why this is a problem in the volunteer sectors.

### **Extended Development Components of Government Great Department Organizations :**

Many NGOs are dependent on government grants instead of finding their own source of income. Such institutions do not exist on their own. The orders of bureaucracy of the government have to be followed while implementing the programs that the government is seen implementing through its various development programs. We have to do our work by aiding by the rules of the government, so it seems to be limited to implementing the programs set by the government rather than identifying the needs of the society and setting objectives. The autonomy of such NGOs is threatened. The image of the organization is tarnished if government programs are closed or the scheme is misused.

### **Importance of fulfilling objectives :**

While doing social work, some NGOs give more importance to fulfilling their objectives in order to get funds in different ways or to get grants from the government. Regardless of how much their work really benefits the society, they prefer to receive donations from the rich and squander money or misappropriate funds and such NGOs stray from their original purpose.

### **Lack of future generations of leaders :**

In the past-independence period, as a social commitment and self motivation, a group of individuals set up an NGO. Inspired by a specific purpose, he did social work through his life, but the heirs of such an organization or social reformer were not properly formed. As a result, the barrage of such institutions or social reformers has not been properly created. As a result, such organizations could no longer work selflessly. In the current situation, the lack of leadership to work for the society has created a problem of future leadership or new leadership in the NGO.

### **Check your Progress :**

- 1) State the major problems facing NGOs.

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## **3.8 SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEMS OF SERVICE ORIENTED ORGANIZATIONS**

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The following are some solutions to the various problems facing service oriented organizations.

### **1) Resource Building :**

Service oriented organizations should not rely too much on donations and grants to become self-reliant. A nominal fee should be charged from the beneficiary. Establish own means of income.

### **2) Selection of workers :**

While selecting the workers of the service oriented organization, their motivation, interest in rural areas and rural development work, their education and training, study must be considered. Preference should be given to local volunteer activists.

### **3) Publicity for development programs :**

The government should regularly publish booklets, manuals, pamphlets with detailed information about rural development programs in the country. They should be published in the local newspaper.

### **4) The strength of the organization & selection of the right work :**

The service-oriented organization should be consistent in development work, welfare work and change, taking into account the workers, tools, financial strength, interests etc. Volunteers should keep a diary. Experience leads.

### **5) Coordinating Committee :**

At the village level, a coordinating committee consisting of concerned officers, teachers, gram sevaks, sarpanch, local dignitaries and youth representatives should be set up. Beneficiary groups, objectives and scope of work should be determined.

### **6) Attitude towards work :**

While doing service work, a service-oriented organization should not go to the rural people as a parent or guide, but as a friend. Service-oriented organizations should keep in mind that their ultimate goal is to make rural people self-relevant. There is a saying that fish should be taught to be caught rather than given away for free.

Activists should constantly remember the implications of this.

### **Check your Progress :**

1) Suggest solutions to the problems of NGOs.

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## **3.9 SUMMARY**

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A charitable organization is an organization set up spontaneously for the purpose of providing free service to a particular region or people. Service was the main goal of a service-oriented organizations. Charitable organizations have been contributing to the rural development program since time immemorial. Welfare work includes giving priority to the blind, widows, innocents, assisting in case of natural calamities, providing education, etc. Training of rural people in agriculture, village industries, cottage industries, informing them about various schemes being implemented by the government for job creation, increasing the participation of people in population control by emphasizing the importance of population control, establishing dialogue between rural people and scheme implementing official laying works, construction of roads, forestry, construction of schools, community temples etc. are undertaken.

Charitable organizations have to face many problems but charitable organizations need to build their own resources and not just rely on donations and grants. Also, when selecting workers, workers who are interested in rural development work should be selected. However, our aim is not to provide all the help that people in rural areas need, but to make them self-reliant. This is a must have, for any affiliate, promoting any program.

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## **3.10 INTRODUCTION**

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There has been an important tradition of public participation in volunteer work since pre-independence times. Public participation in the work of social development started by the social reformers was a constant struggle. Due to public participation, the British had to change some of their decisions. The best example of this is Mahatma Gandhi's Salt Satyagraha.

The importance of public participation in voluntary work has not diminished even now as the tradition of public participation has existed in our country since ancient times.

Public participation means the participation of the people in the development work for the society for which the development work is planned by the NGOs and the completion of the development work with cooperation of the people is called public participation.

Society is the real beneficiary of development work is considered important to make the society aware of this work and to understand the importance of development work. Initially, public participation in government programs was not given much importance. So many plans failed. As corruption was rampant, special efforts were made in later times to increase public participation in development work, but the tradition of public participation in NGOs is very old.

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### **3.11 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT WORK**

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In our country, most of the NGOs are working in a scattered form. This organization carries out social development work in urban, rural and remote areas. While working in the local area, development programs are designed by identifying the needs of the local community and implemented by the workers in the organization. Since NGOs are working to solve the burning issues of the society, the development work is getting good response from the people. Quality work can be done through the participation of the community. Being aware of this, many NGOs have carried out successful development works through public participation.

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### **3.12 FINANCIAL PARTICIPATION**

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Financial participation and collaboration through labor are very important factors in public participation. No development work can be completed properly without financial support. So NGOs are making special efforts to get financial participation. In order to get financial participation, participation, participation is obtained in the form of donations form the rich and wealthy sections of the society.

Attempts are made to involve the beneficiaries in the development work according to their financial situation. NGOs are trying different ways to raise their own funds. Although this is part of the government's grant- in-aid, it is used to fund other development projects. NGOs are also getting better financial participation as socially useful work is being done by these organizations.

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### **3.13 PARTICIPATION THROUGH LABOURS**

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Another means of gaining public participation in development work is the participation of the community through labor. The work currently being carried out by the Pani Foundation in Maharashtra is an iconic example of

public participation. Work is done for the benefit of the beneficiaries through public participation through labor so that the development program does not become isolated. The community is expected to participate in the implementation of various development programs. It is expected to complete the work with the cooperation of the people while working on water management, to participate through labor while planting trees, to involve the labor of the villagers while completing the work of sanitation. Many activities such as involving the entire beneficiary community in collective development schemes have been successful in gaining public participation through NGO labor.

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### **3.14 MENTAL PARTICIPATION**

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While working in rural areas, there are efforts to have mental participation in the development work of the society. Creating positive mindset of the society in the development work and getting the enthusiastic response of the society is very important in mental participation.

NGO workers are strangers when they go into the community. At such times, the mental participation of the local people is not immediately available. The first step in mental participation is to get people to agree with the idea's you put forward, without accepting the challenges you have made. Development work is not hampered if there is mental participation of the people.

The growing sense of belonging and trust in the NGO due to the mental participation of the community is a good example of mental participation. If an initiative is presented to the community and the initiative is opposed, then the mental participation of the community is not adequate, but the NGO succeeded in gaining the mental participation of the rural community.

Therefore, NGOs are doing an important job of raising voice against atrocities. NGOs and public participation is a very important factor, but the government has not been able to get a large number of people involved in the development work, so many of the government's schemes have failed.

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### **3.15 SUMMARY**

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Public participation is very important in the organization. As long as there is no public participation in any community. Until then the problem of that community cannot be solved. How's to get lake participation? This is the problem facing all community organization workers. It is not possible for any activist to get the participations of all the people in the community but it is necessary to get the participations of maximum number of people. The people in each community are divided into small and large groups and each community also has one or more leaders. Who personally represent to develop your community? For this, community organization requires that the community organization worker fist find a group that is of special importance to the community and also identify the group leader. If all

such leaders can be brought together on a single platform and create awareness of community and duty, then all people in all communities can be represented and motivated to act. In a community organization, it is not so much a matter of what work is done. But more important is the level at which people in the community have developed the skills to work together, the community spirit, the ability to understand the problem and the foresight, and the level to which their differences with the people have been used constructively.

People's participation in community organization is hampered by differences, tensions and conflicts. But working together with the people does not mean that conflicts and tensions in the community will end completely. In fact, it is an integral part of community life, and it is these principles that give strength to community life.

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## **REGISTRATION PROCESS OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION**

### **Unit Structure :**

4.0 Objectives

4.1 Introduction

4.2 Laws related to registration of NGO

4.3 Required Documents for Registration

4.4 Revenue sources of NGO

4.5 Summary

4.6 Self study

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### **4.0 OBJECTIVES**

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- 1) To study the concept of NGO
- 2) To study Need and Functions of NGO
- 3) To study the Laws related to NGO formation.
- 4) To study financial management for NGO

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### **4.1 INTRODUCTION**

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#### **NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION (NGO)**

#### **NGO (Non-Governmental Organization): What Is It?**

An organization that operates without the assistance of a government is known as a non-governmental organisation (NGO). NGOs are non-profit organizations that work to alleviate suffering, advance the causes of the underprivileged, safeguard the environment, offer fundamental social services, or engage in community development. NGOs, also known as civil society groups, are created on a local, national, and worldwide scale to advance a social or political objective like a humanitarian cause or environmental preservation.

In India, the word "NGO" refers to a broad range of organizations, including non-governmental, quasi-governmental, and non-voluntary groups. These organizations are registered under a special Act of the government (the Societies Registration Act, 1860 in India), even though they are not a part of the government. They also have a legal standing.

NGOs rely on a range of financing sources, including membership fees, individual contributions, and government subsidies.

An NGO is a voluntary association of persons or groups of people operating inside a legal framework without intervention from the government. The majority of Indians are unable to lift themselves out of the pit of poverty and hardship, which has resulted in the tremendous growth of NGOs in India over the past several years. Additionally, we may assert that NGOs are eradicating poverty and the misery from the lives of those who are less fortunate. Looking at the devastating state of millions of impoverished people living below the poverty line in India, the development of NGOs has become essential. The development of society, the enhancement of local communities, and motivating individuals to actively participate all depend heavily on NGOs.



NGOs have a wide range of goals, including supporting widows and elderly moms as well as women's empowerment, the eradication of social ills, the facilitation of handicapped people's rehabilitation help, and sustainable development. NGOs may concentrate their efforts, for instance, on projects related to health or medical crises, education, infrastructure, the defence of minority rights, assistance to the underprivileged, and the lowering of crime. These agendas are funded by the profits generated by the NGOs' operations; no members are eligible for dividend payments. NGOs frequently operate on a non-profit basis and may have annual budgets in the millions. The current situation calls for a regulatory framework to monitor the financial operations of NGOs and volunteer groups. To assure compliance by NGOs, a National Accreditation Council made up of academics, activists, and retired bureaucrats should be established.

### **Need of NGO:**

a) Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) play a crucial part in the development processes since they serve as the operational arm of civil society. The state needs the civil society's constructive and cooperative participation in its different developmental initiatives.

b) According to the 2018 Human Development Index rankings, India is ranked 130th. According to the 2018 Global Hunger Index, nearly 39% of

Indian children under the age of five are suffering from hunger affecting their growth.

c) Since gaining its independence, India has had amazing economic progress, with improvements in healthcare, education, sustainability, eradicating poverty, self sufficiency and improvement in standard of living. However, due to variety of reasons, there are still issues with women, children, and underprivileged people being excluded from the development process.

d) The emergence of social issues in various issues, repeated violence in reservations, and a growing number of farmer suicides are other negative effects of unequal growth. To save the society from such issues civil society or organization is essential for voicing public concerns and ensuring that minorities and underprivileged are not ignored.

e) Non-governmental organisations, or NGOs, are crucial to make continuous efforts for development of common public resolving their issues at par with the government.



### **Types of NGOs in India**

NGOs can be classified according to their degree of activity and orientation.

#### **a. Charitable NGO**

Charitable NGO runs campaigns to meet the needs of the underprivileged, such as providing clothing, medication, food, shelter, education, and transportation. Such NGOs also play an active role in supporting those in need after natural disasters.

#### **b. Service Oriented NGO**

Service-oriented organisations include those that run campaigns to advance family planning, health, and education. Such activities are divided into programmes that ask for people's active involvement to ensure smooth execution.

### **c. Self-help projects based NGO**

Self-help projects serve as a metaphor for participatory orientation since they involve the deployment of a project by local residents who provide resources such as money, land, equipment, labour, and materials. Participation begins with the requirement for definition in the traditional community development project and continues through the planning and implementation phases. Participatory approach is a common tenet of cooperatives.

### **d. Empowering NGO**

The aim of the Empowering Orientation is to help those in need, develop a knowledge of the social, political, and economic aspects that affect their lives, and strengthen their awareness of their capacity to control their life. In any case, there is full individual engagement, with NGOs serving as facilitators.

### **e. Community Based NGO**

People's own initiatives work to bring about community-based organisations. Women's groups, sports teams, schools, and community organisations can all be included in this. There are many different kinds of these, some of which are supported by various NGOs and have varying operational scopes, while others operate without outside assistance. While some are engaged in providing such services, some are dedicated to raising awareness among the poor or improving their knowledge of their right to obtain basic services.

### **f. Regional Organizations**

Organizations with a city-wide focus include clubs like the Rotary or Lion's Club, corporate alliances, chambers of commerce and industry, coalitions of community organisations, and associations of ethnic or educational organisations. Others are set up specifically to serve the objective of helping the poor, while some are there for other reasons and get engaged in helping those in need.



## **g. National and International NGOs**

Among national NGOs include groups like the Lion, Rotary, the Red Cross, Disha, Self Help trade associations, YMCAs/YWCAs, etc. Some of them help nearby NGOs and have state and duty branches.

To raise awareness among religious groups, international NGOs include secular organisations like the Redda B. Arana & Save the Children agency, Care, Child Care, Oxfam, Bricks, Ford & Rockefeller Foundations. Their efforts range from implementing the project themselves to sponsoring local NGOs, projects, and agencies.

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## **4.2 LAWS RELATED TO REGISTRATION OF NGO.**

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An organisation that works for a social cause is known as an NGO. An NGO is a nonprofit organisation that operates independently without the involvement of governing bodies. Depending on the task a person desires to carry out, NGOs may be registered in our nation as Trust, Societies, or Section 8 businesses under the 1956 Indian Companies Act).

### **The Process to start the NGO**

The Public Trust Laws of Each State, 1882, the Societies Registration Act, 1862, and the An and Companies Act 2013, are the three legislation that may be used to register an NGO. Before registering, the following items should be taken into account:

**1. The NGO's mission and vision:** A mission statement must specify the organization's goals as well as the strategy for achieving them. A vision statement must outline the company's goals for the future and its core principles.

**2. Establishment of the governing Body/Board of Directors:** The governing body is responsible for managing the NGO's operations and activities. It also entails hiring volunteers or paying workers, organising initiatives, and carrying them out. The members of the governing body are in charge of defining the plans for fund raising, alliances, and personnel management, among other things. For groups that only depend on contributions, the board is essential, thus it is preferable to have financial advisers, auditors and experts etc.

**3. NGO Registration as a Trust, Society or Company is necessary.**

#### **a. Registration as a Trust**

Trusts, sometimes referred to as charitable trusts, are the earliest method of NGO registration. A trust is a type of legal entity created by the "trustor" or "settlor," who transfers the assets to the "trustee" for the benefit of the beneficiaries. Trusts are established to support and inspire the disadvantaged groups in society. There are no specific laws in India that govern the administration of public trusts, but certain states, such as Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu, have their own Public Trust Acts. Any group of people can form a trust.

All registered trusts in India are governed by the Indian Trust Act of 1882, which also simplifies the related legal requirements. Typically, the Trust is referred to as a legal structure in which the Trust's owner transfers the relevant Trustee the relevant property (aka beneficiary). The goal of the Trust is to make sure that the assets of the Trustor are distributed among the beneficiaries in accordance with the terms stated in the Trust deed. It is a legal process.

When a property settler transfers any property and offers its advantages for the benefit of beneficiaries or the pursuit of public goals, a trust is created. The primary goal of the individual who forms a trust in India is to utilize the trust's assets to further welfare of the general public and to advance a philanthropic endeavour known as a public charity trust. Such a trust lacks a specific beneficiary, but the large, broadly established public is the common quality. Without the involvement of the court, a trust cannot be changed. It is one of the necessary condition for registration as Trust. Although theoretically not subject to any national laws or regulations, several states, including Gujarat and Maharashtra, have public trust statutes that control and monitor the operations of NGOs.

Incorporating your non-governmental organisation as a trust is one approach to register it. The majority of organisations that register as trusts through the NGO registration process strive to eradicate poverty, provide education, and provide humanitarian aid. Trust organisations cannot be dissolved. This basically implies that until and unless the beneficiary has allowed such activities, these organisations cannot be dissolved or changed.

When the Trust is established, the grantor appoints a trustee who is responsible for managing the Trust and ultimately dispersing the grantor's assets to the chosen beneficiaries. Beneficiaries of trusts are frequently an heir, a family member, or a charity in India. Trusts can be used to save taxes, make the probate procedure easier or avoid it altogether, and protect assets.

### **Registration procedures under the Indian Trust Act**

In India, the Public Trust Act in effect as per the state act to regulate public trust. The procedure listed below must be performed in order to register the Trust:

- 1) Read the details on Government website and confirm it. Generate your login with your email.
- 2) Fill out the application form online with your login.
- 3) Upload the documents ask for and pay the online registration cost, which varies based on the property's valuation.
- 4) The application must be filed with the trust deed, as well as other necessary paperwork, including a voter identification card, a driver's

licence, a passport, an Aadhaar card, and a water or energy bill for the address that has to be registered.

- 5) The Trust Body Members must appear in person at the Register Office on the date set for registration in order for the Trust to be registered.

## **b. Society Registration**

### **Procedure to register under Societies Registration Act, 1862:**

The Societies Registration Act of 1860 is responsible for managing societies. The Memorandum of Association (MOA) and Rules and Regulations, or bylaws, belong to the Society. A society is a collection of people who are committed to the advancement of knowledge, the arts, literature, social welfare, and practical information. Additionally, groups seek to maintain public libraries and museums as well as develop money for military orphans.

The State Government-appointed Registrar of Societies or Commissioner of Trusts must be contacted to register the registration fees and procedures for Societies. A society has the option to occasionally change its MOA, as well as its goals and workings. To qualify for tax exemption, they must be registered with the relevant state's Registrar of Societies. Every year, a society is required to notify the Registrar of any changes to the society's quorum. According to the Bylaws' termination clause, a society may be dissolved, and following that, it will join with another society having a related purpose.

The Societies Act's Section 20 specifies the requirements for registering groups and societies. You might do this in front of the Registrar of Societies. A minimum of seven members are needed for an NGO to be registered as a society, including the positions of President, Vice President, Secretary, Joint Secretary, and Treasurer.

1. Prepare the documents require for formation of Society.
2. Decide on the Society's name.
3. Confirm the office address. Provide the office's address proof
4. Fill and submit application form with document in Registrar Office.
5. Provide the necessary ID proofs and documents.
6. Submit two copies of the MoA, the Society's bylaws
7. Attach approval letter from each member as an affidavit.
8. Pay the require fees and appear before the Registrar.

## **c. Registration as a Company**

Procedure to register under the Indian Companies Act, 2013

A public limited company or a private limited company can be formed using a similar procedure. The legal document of a Section 8 Company is composed of the Memorandum of Agreement. Section 8 of the Companies Act applies to any organisation that promotes "art, business, science, religion, charity, and other valuable goals." However, such an organization's profits must be used to the society's goals rather than being distributed as dividends to its members. The Registrar of Companies must get the necessary authorization in order to register under Section 8 with the Central Government. Similar to other organisations, Section 8 must do the yearly compliances for company. A company must have at least two shareholders, two Directors, and a memorandum of association through which it will operate. The directors and shareholders may be the same individual.

1. Read the entire details for formation of company.
2. Fill and submit form with all documents needed.
3. Check the availability of the desired company name and pay the fees.
4. Get the confirmation approval for company name.
5. Following confirmation, a request for a special license under Section 8 of the Companies Act must be sent to the Company Law Board together with the Memorandum of Agreement and an advocate's statement that it complies with the Companies Act.
6. Following the license's approval, you may submit an application for the incorporation's final form.
7. Purchasing specialized licenses

A specific licensing is necessary if the NGO wants to work in a tribal territory, in a place that needs a special permit, or if it has to hire foreign people. A Shop and Establishment Act permission is required to create an office. Workspaces in restricted areas or tribal zones also require inner line permits, FCRA registration, and a no-objection letter with a work visa. Foreign donations may also require a no-objection certificate.

International social workers who want to establish non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in India must first get a no-objection certificate and special approval from the Reserve Bank of India before registering under any of the aforementioned legislation.

Additionally, in order for donors to benefit from tax exemptions, NGOs must apply for exemptions under Section 80G of the Income Tax Act together with their annual reports and the activities carried out to receive the license under Section 12A of the Income Tax Act. To request tax exemption from the Income Tax Authority, an NGO must be registered.



### **Advantages of setting up an NGO in India**

- A registered NGO acquires legal status and it can utilize funding it receives. When a person or unit gives money to a charity trust, the money can be utilized for the trust's operations under the name of the organisation. It can also get tax exemption.
- There is no need collect finance on an individual name and become a tax payer. Having a bank account in the organization's name is a basic need for functioning an NGO. It is a need to be registered as a Trust, Society, or Section 8 Company in order to open an account. Hence NGO can perform all its finance transactions through its own name and account. There si no maximum limits for such transactions.
- An organisation that is registered as an NGO promotes the ethical, social, and legal norms of our society. Assets in an unregistered corporation can be taken under anyone's name and used for its benefit. Since the NGO has social motive, it gets maximum benefits from government.

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### **4.3. REQUIRED DOCUMENTS FOR REGISTRATION.**

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Document submission: It is crucial for the members to prepare the Trust Deed in the event of a Trust, bye-laws in the case of a Society, and Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association if it is a Section 8 business as part of the legal requirements. A document must include the following information: the NGO's registered address, registered name, member information, rules and regulations, administration of the NGO, working model, working location, objectives of the NGO, modes of operation, financial information regarding fund collection and management. It is generally good to have these written with the help of legal professionals.

#### **A. Document Needed to Register a Trust**

To register a trust, the following papers must be submitted:

1. Cover letter to the Official with Jurisdiction for Trust registration
2. Schedule II of the application form. These documents should be duly notarized
3. A Rs. 2 court fee stamp attached to the application form
4. Trust deed as certified copy
5. Trustees' authorization letter
6. Other essential documents like Id proofs.

These documents should be submitted to The office of the Commissioner. The Commissioner Officials would enter the name of the Trust maintained

by the Commissioner with details like the name and address of the Trust, trust registration number, names of the Trustees with their id proofs, object of the Trust, vision and mission of the trust, description of properties of the Trust, and other particulars which are essential for registration upon submission of the application with the required documents. The Trust or Trustee is also given a copy of the registration entry for their records.

### **B. Documents necessary for society registration**

When individuals band together for a shared goal or altruistic cause, a society is created. A society must have a minimum of seven members. All members should be from Indian origin. The "Societies Act, 1860" also governs these societies. Depending on the State, these may have somewhat different laws and regulations.

For the societies to be officially recognised and registered under the Societies Act, its purpose must be charitable reasons. The following charity causes should be supported by these societies: Knowledge, Science, Safeguard Historical objects, Literature, the Performing Arts, Military Orphan Funds, Maintaining Indian Culture, Museum, Maintaining Library and Gallery, Grants for Charitable Assistance and any other reason that the government may approve and can be supported.

### **C. Documents Needed in India to Register a Society**

The following papers must be submitted in order to register a society in India:

All members of the proposed society's PAN cards, address proof, valid residence proof (Aadhar Card, Bank Statement, Electricity Bill, Driving License or Passport if any) of all members must be submitted with the application.

- **Society's rules and regulations:**

Additionally, the Society's Rules and Regulations, which will include the following details, must be created.

- Rules and regulations by which the society's operations will be governed and the maintenance of day-to-day activities
- Rules for applying for membership in the society;
- General List of Members and Office Bearers
- Information about the meetings of the society, including their frequency;
- Information about the auditors;
- Forms of arbitration in the event of a dispute between society members;
- Additionally, strategies for the breakdown of society will be discussed.

Once the rules have been established, they can be modified, but the President, Chairman, Vice President, and Secretary of the Society must sign the modified regulations.

- **Memorandum of Association:**

The society must draught a Memorandum of Association that includes the provisions and details listed below:

- Information about the society's operations and goals;
- Information about the members who will make up the society;
- The location of the society's registered office.

- Addressing Letter

An accompanying letter will be attached at the start of the application, outlining the goal or reason the organisation is being founded with its mission and vision statement. All of the society's founding members will sign it.

- Evidence of Address

A copy of the address proof for the location of the society's registered office, together with, if necessary, a NOC from the landlord.

- List of members of the Society

Along with their signatures, the members of the governing body must provide a list of all members.

- Declaration by the President

The president of the proposed society must formally declare his willingness and suitability for the position.

The Registrar of Societies must receive all of the aforementioned paperwork in two copies together with the necessary payments. The registrar will sign the first copy of the application upon receipt and return it, holding the second copy for approval. The registrar will issue an incorporation certificate by assigning a registration number to it after properly verifying the materials.

**D. Required Documents for Directors (Indian Nationals)**

Indian nationals must have the following paperwork in order to create a Section 8 company:

- a) PAN Card - A PAN Card is a special identifying number that is given out by the Income Tax Department. During the incorporation process, directors with Indian nationality must provide their PAN.
- b) Proof of Address – Proof of address may include an Aadhar Card, Ration Card, Driving License, Election Card or Voter Identity Card,

Passport, or Electricity Bill. The Director's name must appear on the proof of address, just as it does on the PAN Card.

- c) Residential Proof - Even though most documentary requirements include an address proof, incorporating a company calls for residential proof to substantiate the Director's address. The name of the Director as it appears on the PAN Card must be included in the residential evidence, just as an address proof. This record may be a bank statement, an electricity bill, a phone bill, or a mobile bill.

### **E. Required Documents for Directors (Foreign Nationals)**

To form a corporation in India, foreign people must present the following documents:

- a) Passport - As apparent as it may seem, a passport is the most important document that a foreign national must keep. A passport must be notarized in the nation where it was issued in order to be valid under this clause. If the document is written in another language, an official translator must translate it into English.
- b) Address evidence - Address evidence for a foreign national must be notarized, as in the instance mentioned above. The name of the Director as it appears in the passport must be included in the documentation that has been provided. This document may be an address-containing driver's license, residency card, bank statement, or other document issued by the government.
- c) Proof of Registered Office- When registering or within 30 days of the company's establishment, any of the following papers must be provided as proof of the registered office:
  - A registered document containing the company's legal title to the building housing its registered office.
  - A notarized copy of the lease or rental agreement in the business's name, together with a recent one-month rent payment receipt copy.
  - Additionally, A landlord's consent and other Documentation supporting any utility service is required.

### **F. Documents to be submitted by Shareholders**

On behalf of all of the company's shareholders, the identification and address verification of each shareholder must be provided. A Certificate of Incorporation of the Body Corporate must be included with the resolution issued by the Body Corporate to subscribe to the shares of the company under incorporation whether the shareholder is a corporate body or Association of Persons (AOP). Such documents are essential part of submission process.

## - Memorandum and Articles of Association

There is no set structure for the formation of AOA; the MOA for Section 8 firms must be filed in INC 13. The core of any incorporation, whether a private/public limited company or a Section 8 business, is the Memorandum and Articles of Association. While the latter governs the internal administration of the firm, the former establishes the company's charter and dictates the fundamental nature of its operations.

Each subscriber to the memorandum must sign these important documents in the presence of at least one witness, including their name, residence, employment, and other pertinent information. These witnesses must include their basic information in the documents and authenticate their signatures.

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## 4.4. REVENUE SOURCES OF NGO

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### Fundraising for an Indian NGO

Private individuals contribute significantly to the funding of NGOs. Some of these funds come from affluent individuals, although NGOs rely far more on little donations than they do on a few large ones. Professional fund-raisers are becoming more and more necessary for the nonprofit sector in order to keep operations running efficiently, achieve financial stability, and ensure sustainability. The issue is a dearth or paucity of such qualified fund-raisers. Prior to now, the majority of NGOs received funding from abroad. NGOs are non-profit organisations that rely on a variety of financing sources to cover their operating expenses. The monies are crucial because they support both short- and long-term aims and keep NGOs operating. In other words, fundraising activities are essential to the success and continuation of NGOs. However, there has been a sharp decrease in the amount and frequency of foreign funding as a result of more stringent monitoring, FCRA regulations (Foreign Contribution Regulation Act), the western economic downturn, and a change in India's international perspective regarding foreign funding agencies. On the other hand, "Internet and Social Media," which is the most beneficial and active fundraising tool, is seizing the spotlight. In the current environment, the lessons for the Indian NGO sector are fairly obvious.

The selling of goods and services, membership fees, charitable foundations, for-profit businesses in the private sector, state and federal governments, grants from municipal and private donors, and membership fees are all examples of funding sources.

Many NGOs rely substantially on government money to run, despite their autonomy. Some government financing for NGOs could be viewed as contentious since it might promote particular political aims instead of a nation's development objectives.

## How to raise funds for an NGO in India

Here are 12 different methods that NGOs might generate money for charitable causes:

### **a. Organizing Events:**

Putting together an event is a tried-and-true way to raise money and support for a cause. A well-planned event can raise a lot of money, but one should weigh the resources used against the anticipated benefits. It is advisable to select or create an activity that may be repeated rather than picking a one-time event (e.g. annually). As a result, by repeating an event, the organisers' experience and public awareness can develop, and earnings frequently increase as well. Many groups opt to host an event when they raise money for the first time. There are countless different event categories, and fresh, inventive events are created daily.

Examples include: Walkathons, where participants walk or run while being sponsored by their network of friends, family, and coworkers; Charity dinners and lunches, which may be free or expensive or exclusive to wealthy people; Cultural evenings featuring music, dance, theatre, and storytelling and rallies.



### **b. Services from Youth and children**

Young people will be involved in the cause and a solid foundation for future support will be laid by fundraising alongside them. The goal of getting youth and students to understand the work of the organisation should always be linked with the goal of raising funds from them. Children often have more time than money, but they also have access to their family's assistance. A school may have a sponsored run in which parents, relatives, and friends donate money to support the students. The students are talented with performance skills in music or physical activities. By showing talents to the public the finance can be generated from youth. Even they can disseminate information of all activities house to house by distributing invitations. They can collect waste products and recycling can be done for better results.

### **c. Personal meetings with donors**

Meeting potential contributors in person presents fantastic opportunity to raise support and money. Personal interaction has a greater influence than any other type of communication, after all. Depending on the magnitude of the contribution you want to ask for, personal solicitation is a time-consuming method of raising money that may take some effort before the connection and trust have reached the point where you can make the request. Having a meeting with the donor at his or her house or inviting the contributor to visit your organisation or initiative is the well known way of fund raising from the donors or organize an e-mailing campaign for staff members: prepare an e-mail, which can easily be adapted and forwarded by staff to friends and relatives, which shortly describes what the organisation is doing and how people can get involved. When organising an event, encourage existing donors to bring some friends to the event. The more attractive your event, the more easy it is for others to convince friends to come along to donate funds for NGO.

### **d. Business Collaborations**

Corporate collaborations sometimes include involve matching gift policies, under which the corporation will give an amount equal to any contributions made by its workers. For nonprofit groups, forming business relationships may be a significant source of funding. You could discover that businesses are eager to sponsor or subsidise your organization's activities or events given the emphasis that many enterprises place on social responsibility, particularly if your group's efforts are in line with the company's goal or values. Businesses that collaborate with NGOs may donate their personnel or executives to the latter to assist in fundraising efforts or as volunteers.

### **e. Fundraising via a network**

Network fundraising can be carried out via email, human contact, or social media sites like Facebook. Any organisation can use this kind of fundraising, but it excels when it has strong connections with the media, journalists, and/or a sizable.

You approach potential contributors through your own networks and connections when you engage in network fundraising, also known as friend-raising. A "friend-to-friend" strategy is effective anywhere and can be applied. This approach is particularly successful if you engage with so-called "connectors," or people who have a large network and are well-known and respected in their community and are willing to spread the word within their network. However, any current donor or other well-wisher might also serve as a reliable source to attract new donations. To further the cause, an organization's own employees and board members might be involved. When asked directly by someone they know and respect as opposed to a complete stranger, people are more likely to contribute.



#### **f. Resource Mobilization**

Support in kind may be a very effective extra method to raising money for the organisation and its cause. Donations in kind are much more frequently accepted than monetary contributions by the public. Both people and businesses must follow this. Examples: A educational institutions can contribute with free computer literacy training. Students supply notepads and pencils for the project's participants' students.

A local resident in the project's neighbourhood donates a essential food items or articles of regular use; A local shopkeeper supplies afternoon refreshments. A local company or community facility provides a meeting room or office space or local vendors can supply free office stationery and papers. the NGOs in the area organises a clothing drive for the recipients.

#### **g. Volunteer Help**

Fundraising can also be helped by volunteers. Volunteers are welcome at the headquarters and can lend a hand with regular office tasks or offer a specific skill. Interested Volunteers may contribute significantly to an organisation, providing extra time and knowledge at a far lesser cost than hiring a paid employee. Many organisations also enlist volunteers to help them carry out their programmes, at least in part. However, there are certain costs associated with utilising volunteers since they require oversight and payment for related expenses, such as travel.

Examples include an expert can offer their guidance free of charge whereas retired lawyers can provide free legal help where an NGO can save such expenses if needed. Retired teacher can visit to schools to raise awareness of the cause, a retired bank employee can guide about the funds operating for savings and utilization. The web designer can take a responsibility for maintaining online resources and dissemination of information in online mode whereas a professional counsellor offering free counselling. The tax experts or auditors can help in finance related matters assisting in setting up a sound financial system.





#### **h. Inviting donors**

The most reliable and consistent source of funding and the most efficient method to manage an organization is through regular donations. The alumni of the schools and colleges can donate heavily to the welfare of NGOs run by school. When donors have an emotional connection and when their engagement is well-nurtured, they continue to donate for a very long period. A tried-and-true strategy to keep contributors engaged for a long time is to seek out frequent donors. This strategy connects the gift to the aid of a particular beneficiary or project. It encourages donors to make yearly or monthly contributions. Existing contributors respond well to this kind of donating. Examples include sponsoring a child's education or helping poor alumni of the schools can be done. Such drive of collecting funds will attract donors to contribute money on a monthly or yearly basis.

#### **i. Door to door collection of funds**

A collection's strength is its ability to eventually reach a very broad audience. The role of volunteers is crucial in collections of funds on door to door basis. Collections may be an effective approach for raising money. Different types of collections include: Street collections, where collectors approach people on the street to solicit donations. Collection boxes in stores, businesses, or public places. Collection boxes at the homes of an organization's supporters. Examples include a donation box at a small store in the neighbourhood, and a donation box at a store or hotel in a large city that is run by someone from the neighborhood where the organisation operates or a donation box at a hotel near the organisation, Collections in temples and among the local community, House-to-house collections, where a person visits homes and solicits support. A collection can affect a cause's awareness-raising efforts and publicity in addition to earning money.

#### **j. Sales of goods**

The benefit of product sales is that customers get something tangible in exchange for their money and are reminded of the company every time

they use the goods. This entails the sale of goods from which the organisation receives a portion of the revenues, preferably a sizable portion. Examples include selling greeting cards or other products manufactured by organisation beneficiaries, holding a small market sale of homemade goods like cakes, pastries, breads, etc., and other selling items contributed by sponsors. However, it may also be a financially sound business that calls for a totally different skill set from an organisation. You may consider goods created by the company, its clients, the neighbourhood, or those manufactured "in license" and distributed through business channels. Therefore, it is advised to conduct extensive study, work with skilled partners, and start small sales.

#### **k. Online appeal for fund raising**

Online fundraising has truly taken off in the last 10 years. This technical development opens up a huge possibility for fundraising through social networks, mobile phones, and online giving platforms like Social For Action (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter). However, we are aware that certain continents and nations have considerably more robust internet connectivity than others. But it is true that things are changing fairly quickly practically everywhere in the world. The speed, adaptability, affordability, extensive reach, and online assistance that this sort of fundraising offers are the clear benefits of e-giving. Online fundraising is frequently linked with other offline, live activities like events. This platform is one of the most popular platform for fund raising in our nation.

#### **l. Funding from Public**

The funding from public option has the potential to become viral and may be used to swiftly generate funds for an unanticipated need that needs to be addressed right away, such as unexpected repairs to the facility where your organisation offers community services, or to raise funds for a specific project. Using a crowd funding site like Social For Action might be an excellent alternative if you're searching for a quick method to generate money. With this choice, you may quickly and simply reach out to potential contributors who may be able to provide gifts of all amounts.

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### **4.5 SUMMARY**

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In India, the word "NGO" refers to a broad range of organizations, including non-governmental, quasi-governmental, and non-voluntary groups. These organizations are registered under a special Act of the government (the Societies Registration Act, 1860 in India), even though they are not a part of the government. They also have a legal standing. NGOs rely on a range of financing sources, including membership fees, individual contributions, and government subsidies.

#### **Need of NGO:**

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) play a crucial part in the development processes since they serve as the operational arm of civil

society. The state needs the civil society's constructive and cooperative participation in its different developmental initiatives.

### **Functions of Non-Governmental Organizations**

- a. Support to resolve issues
- b. Bringing social issues to awareness of people
- c. Increasing government efficiency
- d. Focus on Community Involvement
- e. Act for Accountability and transparency

### **Types of NGO in India**

- a. Charitable NGO
- b. Service Oriented NGO
- c. Self-help projects based NGO
- d. Empowering NGO
- e. Community Based NGO
- f. Regional Organizations
- g. National and International NGOs

### **Laws related to NGO**

An organisation that works for a social cause is known as an NGO. An NGO is a nonprofit organisation that operates independently without the involvement of governing bodies. Depending on the task a person desires to carry out, NGOs may be registered in our nation as Trust, Societies, or Section 8 businesses under the 1956 Indian Companies Act).

### **Revenue sources of NGO**

- a. Organizing Events
- b. Services from Youth and children
- c. Personal meetings with donors
- d. Business Collaborations
- e. Fundraising via a network
- f. Resource Mobilization
- g. Volunteer Help
- h. Inviting donors

- i. Door to door collection of funds
- j. Sales of goods
- k. Online appeal for fund raising
- l. Funding from Public

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#### **4.6 SELF STUDY**

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1. What is NGO? Discuss the process of formation of NGO.
2. What are the funding sources for NGO?
3. Discuss the types of NGO and documents required for formation of it.
4. Discuss the laws related to NGO with examples.

