CHAPTER-4

AN OVERVIEW OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (NGOs) IN INDIA

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4.0. Introduction:

Non-Governmental Organisations have emerged as an important element of contemporary Indian society and a link between in the grassroots, civil society and the state. NGOs in recent days have taken lion's share in initiating and implementing different developmental activities and thereby declining the role of state in social welfare and social service (Pawar et al. 2004). In this chapter, origin of NGOs in Indian context has been discussed and importance of such an organisation in developmental spectrum and its concept, operational definitions, classification and its role in the implementation of development policies and programmes are presented. The legal framework, types of NGOs, their role in youth empowerment are briefly presented. Towards end of the chapter the issues and challenges being faced by the NGOs while implementing various programmes in the study area are discussed.

4.1 Conceptual understanding:

All NGOs are by definition voluntary organisations (VOs), though all VOs are not NGOs. Therefore an appraisal of NGOs necessarily includes an appraisal of at least some VOs. The significance and an appraisal of the performance of NGOs are incomplete if voluntary character of NGO is sidelined. This chapter deals with a brief description and types of such organisations, their growth, structure, their role in the empowerment process and problems encountered. It is more important to conduct an objective based study because nowadays NGOs are playing an important role all over the world – a role which cannot be neglected for good or bad.

How has this become possible? They have become part and parcel of growth process in all economies. There are two ways in which contribution to progress is made possible. One, join hands with corporate sector and multiply profit. Two, work at the grass root level and lift people from bottom. Evidently, the subaltern approach is the hallmark of the philosophy of NGOs. NGOs rush where the corporate sector fears to tread. Here it is opt to quote C. Francis
(1993)²; if the government is willing to take NGOs into confidence and is prepared to assign them a responsible role, the rural transformation would become much easy. Bureaucrats might feel shy of learning from the NGOs. The true spirit and motivation for the cause of the poor should give way to such reservations.

In contemporary India VOs, NGOs and community based organisations (CBOs) have unique places and are playing multiple roles in overall development process. These roles include-(a) working for the empowerment of under privileged women and youth in rural areas (b) working to create awareness among rank and file of the society on social, economic and political issues (c) bringing forward issues and concerns on development for public debate (d) acting as reformation agents in the society (e) working as facilitating agents of development and welfare schemes evolved by governments. The present study focuses on the first role.

4.2. Understanding of VOs and NGOs:

Asian Development Bank (1998) has traditionally used the term NGO to encompass a broad range of groups and has used it almost synonymously with CSO. ADB’s medium-term road map for cooperation with governments and NGOs describes NGOs as ‘organisations that are not based in government and are not for profit’³. The Bank’s definition of ‘NGO’ spreads over a range of CSOs that include people’s organisations, community-based organisations, voluntary organisations and public interest groups.

Broadly speaking, the term is applicable to any non-profit organisation (NPO) that is not affiliated to any government. According to the World Bank (2000/2001)⁴, NGOs are “value-based organisations which depend, in whole or in part, on charitable donations and voluntary service” and in which “principles of altruism and voluntarism remain key defining characteristics”. The World Bank differentiates two main categories of NGOs with which it has interacted.

Some describe NGOs as ‘community based voluntary organisations that help themselves and serve others at local, national and international levels’ (ODA, 1990:81). others describe them as vehicles for ‘democratisation’ and
essential components of a thriving ‘civil society’, which, in turn, are seen as essential to the success of the agenda’s economic dimensions’ (Moore, 1993). These are ‘formal organisations’ and as such, they emerged when a group of people organised themselves into a social unit that was established with the explicit objective of achieving certain ends and formulating rules to govern the relations among the members of the organisation and the duties of each other’ (Frantz, 1987:122). According to Korten (1991) they were the earliest form of human organisations ‘long before there were governments’.

4.3. The features of NGOs:

NGOs are part of civil society and these have some unique characteristics distinguishing themselves from simple VOs.

- non-political in nature
- independent with limited external control
- function on no profit basis
- attempt to contribute to the wellbeing of the society
- depend upon donations and grants from state
- not self-serving in aims and related values

4.4. Evolution of NGOs in India:

India has long history of voluntary services are influenced by the concepts of Daana, Dharma and Seva by individuals and organisations. For several centuries, there has been in existence in the country the tradition of voluntary service to the needy and helpless. The scriptures mentioned that even during the Vedic period voluntary services were active in India.

During the post - Vedic period, the Indian rulers followed the path of Daana and Seva as their duty and patronised various voluntary services for the welfare of people. The religious organisations such as Ashrams, Temples and
Mutts and individuals such as saints, priests, and Pontiffs rendered various services to society. In the beginning, these services were rendered by people motivated by their religious feelings.

It is around the late 18th and early 19th century that associations and organisations were being formed to render such services in a more organised manner. The reformative movements of the 19th century were perhaps the first organised forms of voluntary actions in the service of society. This was the period when the caste institutions were strong; untouchability was in practice, and other social evils like child marriage, cursed status of widows plagued the Indian society against which voluntary organisations came forward to launch reform movements. The birth of the Brahmo Samaj in the first half of 19th century laid the foundation for secular voluntary movement in India.

These organisations were liberal and cut across caste and creed lines and worked purely as liberal and secular bodies. In the early part of 20th century, the religious fervour gave way to more rationalist principles. In the post-partition period voluntary organisations engaged themselves in rehabilitation programmes for refugees.

4.5. Brief account of NGOs in India and Karnataka:
Again majority NGOs are not getting their account audited and file the accounts with government authorities. Tables in the following paragraphs explain the state wise and sector wise number of NGOs functioning in India.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>No. of NGOs</th>
<th>State</th>
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<td>Utterkhand</td>
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<tr>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>1238</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>2377</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
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Source: NGO, DARPAN, NITI Ayog, GOI.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>No. of NGOs</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>No. of NGOs</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Aged/ elderly</td>
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<td>Land Resources</td>
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<td>Legal Awareness and Aid</td>
<td>5997</td>
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<td>Animal Husbandry, Dairying &amp; Fisheries</td>
<td>5159</td>
<td>Micro- Finance [SHGs]</td>
<td>5700</td>
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<tr>
<td>Any other</td>
<td>2238</td>
<td>Micro, Small &amp; Medium Enterprises</td>
<td>5664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art &amp; Culture</td>
<td>7547</td>
<td>Minority issues</td>
<td>4669</td>
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<td>Bio-technology</td>
<td>3417</td>
<td>New &amp; Renewable Energy</td>
<td>2131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>9213</td>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>3543</td>
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<tr>
<td>Civic Issues</td>
<td>4458</td>
<td>Panchayati Raj</td>
<td>3054</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dalit Upliftment</td>
<td>4836</td>
<td>Prisoners Issues</td>
<td>503</td>
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<tr>
<td>Differently abled</td>
<td>5112</td>
<td>Right to Information &amp; Advocacy</td>
<td>2191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disaster management</td>
<td>5140</td>
<td>Rural Development &amp; Poverty Allevation</td>
<td>6144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking water</td>
<td>6536</td>
<td>Science &amp; Technology</td>
<td>2426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and literacy</td>
<td>12015</td>
<td>Scientific &amp; Industrial Research</td>
<td>1065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment and forests</td>
<td>8499</td>
<td>Sports</td>
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<tr>
<td>Food processing</td>
<td>5294</td>
<td>Tourism</td>
<td>1151</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health and family welfare</td>
<td>10131</td>
<td>Tribal Affairs</td>
<td>2908</td>
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<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>7402</td>
<td>Urban Development &amp; Poverty Allevation</td>
<td>2678</td>
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<td>Housing</td>
<td>3640</td>
<td>Vocational Training</td>
<td>6505</td>
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<tr>
<td>Human Rights</td>
<td>6047</td>
<td>Water Resources</td>
<td>2359</td>
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<tr>
<td>Information &amp; Communication technology</td>
<td>5374</td>
<td>Women Development &amp; Empowerment</td>
<td>7187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour and Employment</td>
<td>5939</td>
<td>Youth Affairs</td>
<td>4023</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: NGO, DARPAN, NITI Ayog, GOI, DARPAN, NITI Ayog, GOI
According to available data sources from the Home Ministry of India, nearly 13,800 registered organisations submit their annual accounts to the Ministry but their total number could cross 20,000. Officials argue that rapid growth in the number of NGOs has made monitoring more difficult and the work has to be decentralised. According to Planning Commission of India, 12,265 NGOs are ranking on their own strength of good/valid, financial disbursement as well as of their donor agency. About 7,787 NGOs work on women and child development. The composition of NGOs sector, the Ministry of Rural Development was dominated with 53 percent share at all India level. In Karnataka it accounts for 25.46 per cent share, which is below the national average as compared to neighbouring Tamil Nadu's 54 per cent Andhra Pradesh's 59 per cent and Kerala's 64 per cent having bearing on rural projects and programmes. The Ministry of Human Resource Development is the second largest constituent with 17 per cent share; it is noticeable that Karnataka accounts 21 per cent share which is more than national and neighbouring states averages focusing on training and awareness programmes relating to education, health, environment, women development. However the third largest sector was Social Justice and Empowerment constituents with 10 per cent share. Here also Karnataka accounts for 18 per cent share which is more than national and neighbouring states averages. However, other sector likes Health and Family Welfare, Ecology and Forest, Youth affairs and Sports, Labour, Textile and other conventions are having negligible share at both all India and State levels. The available source from NGOs under SOSVA networking as almost all the districts in the state here established NGOs of the 821 (excluding charitable) 25 per cent of them share are located in Bangalore urban district only. Kolar is the second highest with 10 per cent of the states share. Due to recurring drought more number of NGOs have come into existence in the district. Grama vikas, ADATS, Prakruthi are the leading NGOs in the district, which are implementing various income and employment generation schemes. Belgaum and Gulbarga districts come in the third place, with 8 per cent share 26 and Udupi having least position in the state with 0.24 per cent share. Looking up
the regions of the state 60 per cent of the NGOs are functioning in the southern region, especially Bangalore division itself accounting for 48 per cent, which are working with the landless, small and marginal farmers belonging to the disadvantaged groups such as tribes, dalits and women.

According to a government study, there were only one hundred and forty four thousand registered societies till 1970. A (2014) report submitted by the CBI to the Honourable Supreme Court in connection with a PLI disclosed that that there were about 3.5 million NGOs in India. The study also states that, Maharashtra followed by Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka have the largest number of registered NGOs.

**4.6. Legal framework of Indian NGOs:**

In India there are hosts of legislations to regulate the functioning of NGOs. Most are:

- The Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 and state co-operative Society’s Act (e.g. The Karnataka Co-Operative Societies (Amendment)Act, 2012
- Societies Registration Act, 1860
- Indian Trust Act 1982(section, 4)
- Indian CompaniesAct,2013(the section 8 companies)
- Foreign Contribution Regulations Act, (FCRA,1976)
- Income Tax Act,1961
- The trade union Act,1926( Amended Act,2005)
- The Charitable and Religious Endowment Act,1951
- Mussalman Wakf Act,1923,1920, Wakf Act,1959
- Public Trusts Acts of various States
It is statutory for every NGO to register either as the Trust, the Society or Non-Profit Company under respective Acts in India. Besides registration under the above stated statutes, the NGOs engaged in certain activities require special license from the Government of India in the following cases –

- When the place of work is in a restricted area like a tribal area or a border area, then the organisation requires a special permit – the Inner Line Permit – usually issued either by the Ministry of Home Affairs or by the relevant local authority (i.e., District Magistrate)
- To open an office and employ people, the NGO should be registered under the Shop and Establishment Act.
- Indian non-profit companies need to be registered as a trust/society/company, have FCRA registration and also obtain a No Objection Certificate from competent authorities to employ foreign staff.
- A foreign non-profit organisation setting up an office in India and requiring staff from abroad needs to be registered as a trust/society/company and needs permission from the Reserve Bank of India and also a No Objection Certificate from the Ministry of External Affairs.

Again, no organisation is allowed to engage in political and legislative activities. This is a standard practice all over the world.

4.7. Categories of NGOs operating in India:
The Indian VO/NGOs are classified on the basis of the following parameters.

Level of orientation
1. Charitable orientation
2. Service orientation
3. Participatory orientation
4. Empowering orientation

Level of operations
2. Community
3. City
4. National
5. International

Legal structure or registration

(1) the Trust,
(2) The Society and
(3) The section 8 companies under company Act, 2013[erstwhile Section 25 company registered under Company’s Act, 1956].

According to one study, the voluntary sector in India can be grouped in five categories based on their main areas of activity as follows:

**Table 4.3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No</th>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Religious</td>
<td>26.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cultural</td>
<td>18.04%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Community Service</td>
<td>21.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>20.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: *General Report, Planning Commission, GOI [2012]*

4.8. Organisational structure of Indian NGOs:

The NGOs are facing a number of problems in course of their operations like lack of funds, misuse of funds, lack of trained and dedicated volunteers and staff, poor Public Participation, lack of spirit of voluntarism, relatively high concentration in urban areas, lack of coordination among NGOs, etc. These problems have lead to overlapping and duplication of work.

The Indian NGOs act as per their constitution and objectives framed in the form of Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association for those registered under the Indian Companies Act, 2013. Those registered under the respective state’s Societies Registration Act are governed by byelaws framed by such societies. Those registered under the Indian Trust Act 1982(section, 4) norms stipulated by Trust Deed determines the functioning of such societies.
Irrespective of their registration all NGOs have constituted governing bodies at the top of the organisational hierarchy and these bodies regulate the functioning of NGOs as per provisions contained in their respective constitutions.

4.9. Programmes and Activities of NGOs in India:

Indian NGOs, like their counterparts in other countries are task-oriented and are driven by the principles of altruism and voluntarism. Economists strongly believe that NGOs are the important partners in the development process and indispensable part of contemporary world scene where their involvement is not only seen in the implementation of government schemes and programmes but also in the policy formulation process and enforcement of social legislation.

Indian NGOs are performing wide range of civil society activities which will help in empowering disadvantageous people, such as –

- Creating and rising awareness among the specific communities and general public.
- Protecting human rights.
- Carrying out Poverty reduction activities
- Provision of health care services.
- Providing education and training facilities.
- They are giving training computer, tailoring, electrical training and automobile training.
- Creating environment awareness and protecting environment.
- NGOs contribute to a civil society by providing a means for expressing and actively addressing the varied and complex needs of society.
- NGOs promote pluralism, diversity, and tolerance in society while protecting and strengthening cultural, ethnic, religious, linguistic, and other identities.
- NGOs are working for the advancement of science and technology, development of culture and art, and support all activities and concerns that make a vibrant civil society.
• NGOs motivate citizens in all spheres of life to act, rather than depend on state power and beneficence.
• NGOs create an alternative to centralised state agencies and provide services with greater independence and flexibility.
• NGOs establish the mechanisms by which governments and the market can be held accountable by the public.

4.10. Theoretical Framework of NGOs functions for the empowerment of Rural Youth:

Figure:4.1. Theoretical Frame Work for NGOs Empowerment Programmes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NGOs Functions</th>
<th>Empowerment Dimensions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-Literacy Programmes</td>
<td>-Educational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Provision of Medical Facilities</td>
<td>-Economic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Work for the Upliftment of Women</td>
<td>-Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Work for the Welfare of Youth</td>
<td>-Political</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Training to weaker sections</td>
<td>-Social</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Micro Finance</td>
<td>-Cultural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Environment protection</td>
<td>-Psychological</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Providing shelter to Orphans, Destitute, Old age people</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Self created chart

a. NGOs role in rural development

In order to ensure that the fruits of economic reform are shared by all sections of society, five elements of social and economic infrastructure, critical to the quality of life in rural areas, were identified. These are health, education, drinking water, housing and roads. To impart greater momentum to the efforts in these sectors the Government had launched number of schemes and
programmes under all five year plans. The ministry of rural development, ministry of youth & sports, and the Ministry of women and Child welfare are entrusted with task of providing basic facilities in rural areas. NGOs are playing active role in rural development, the important role of NGOs is to motivate people, move resources, train leadership and involve people in development programmes and processes to attain self reliance and self confidence that people start developing by their own initiative. The NGOs make the society self reliant and then shift to another society where its need is felt. The NGOs role as a catalyst for self reliance takes dominance as long as the bureaucracy is indifferent and inefficient and as long as Government programmes lack flexibility and cost effectiveness. The role of NGOs varies with the changing policies of the changing Governments. The role of the NGOs is complementary and supplementary to the Government effort of rural development.

In the sixth five year plan (1980-1985) Government of India has identified following new areas where the NGOs can participate in the rural development process-

1. Optimal utilisation and development of renewable source of energy, including forestry through the formation of renewable energy association at the block level
2. Family welfare, health and nutrition, education and relevant community programs in the field
3. Health for all programmes
4. Water management and soil conservation
5. Social welfare programs for weaker sections
6. Implementation of minimum needs program
7. Disaster preparedness and management (i.e. for floods, cyclones, etc)
8. Promotion of ecology and tribal development, and
9. Environmental protection and education
b. Role of NGOs in Youth Empowerment

In India NGOs are working for the cause of socially, economically and politically disadvantageous people like children, youth both men and women. They are working to end the caste stigma, discrimination based on religion, caste, language, to prevent child labour, to promote gender equality in the society. During natural calamities they have played and playing an active role in relief and rehabilitation efforts, in particular, providing psycho-social care and support to the disaster affected children, women and men. NGOs are instrumental in the formation and capacity building of farmers and producers’ cooperatives and women’s Self-Help-Groups (SHGs).

At the time when the country is enjoying demographic dividend there are challenges and problems in empowering and developing youth, the NGOs and other proactive stakeholders’ presence in the youth empowerment and sustainable youth development is very much felt.

It is highly difficult for the state alone to shoulder and discharge the youth empowerment responsibility in the country, it is imperative for the state to take the help of NGOs and other voluntary associations in the youth development process. Though the term NGO became popular in India only in 1980s, the voluntary sector has an older tradition which dates back to pre - independence era. During the struggle for freedom, the spirit of voluntarism received a fillip. Gandhiji rightly opined to involve masses in the struggle for independence and initiate genuine constructive programmes for the upliftment of the downtrodden. The whole gamut of his political, social and moral philosophy was based on the individual performing his duty in the best possible manner and also working in tandem with other individuals. He advocated a new social order which had to be created by voluntary action for societal upliftment. He did not believe in state action for social amelioration. Moreover he felt that for massive change there should be mass action.
4.11. Resources of Indian NGOs:

NGOs need funds to implement their field programmes, planned activities, to meet their day-to-day expenses like salaries to managerial and administrative staff, rental expenses, electricity, water charges, stationery expenses, and telephone and conveyance expenses and for running the organisation. NGOs need funds to build physical infrastructural facilities and capital assets.

The important resources like material, human resources including availability of requisite expertise, administrative and managerial skills, technical knowhow and basic infrastructural facilities –mobilisation and proper utilisation of raised resources is the main task and responsibility of NGOs and other Civil Society Organisations (CSO’s). NGOs can raise Funds from various sources. They can raise funds from various international funding agencies, donors, philanthropic groups and charitable organisations, from individuals and governments. Important sources are:

- **Membership fees and subscription by members**-Membership fees and annual subscription from members is the main source of funds for majority NGOs in India.

- **Donations from international funding agencies**-Some Indian NGOs are also receiving funds in the form of donations from international agencies on fulfilment essential conditions imposed by the international agencies and funding agencies provide support and funding to non-profits, grass-root level NGOs, organisations; but the agencies provide funds and support according to their own guidelines, terms and parameters. The NGOs have to meet certain conditions to receive funds– NGOs should be registered as a Society or a Trust or a Company should have proper constitution and objectives framed in the form of Memorandum and Articles of Association/ Byelaws/ Trust Deed, have a governing body, have non-profit orientation, not discriminative in their operations.

- **Grants from Government** -Central government and state governments are giving grants to NGOs to implement certain government schemes and programs. The government gives grants to such NGOs which meet certain
conditions - NGOs should be registered as a Society or a Trust or a Company should have proper constitution and objectives framed in the form of Memorandum and Articles of Association/ Byelaws/ Trust Deed, having a governing body, have non-profit orientation, not discriminative in their operations. The Indian NGOs are receiving grants from women and family welfare ministry, ministry of Rural Development, tribal ministry, ministry of Science and technology, MHRD, ministry of sports & youth affairs, ministry of Road and transports.

- **Donations and contributions from individual donors** - Significant portion of NGOs funds and other resources are contributed by individual donors.

- **Donations and contributions from Philanthropy Groups** - Philanthropy Groups also donate and contribute funds to NGO’s

- **Donations and contributions from Charitable Organisations** – Indian NGOs are receiving donations and contributions from charitable organisations

- **Contributions from local communities** - Sometimes the NGOs raise the funds and other resources from the local community itself with and for whom it works. The local community contributes resources in the form of cash, Shramadan and local community also contributes its motivation, commitment, involvement, energy, enthusiasm, insights, experience, knowledge, competence and skills towards implementing development programmes.

### 4.12. Indian NGOs and Foreign Fund:

In India, there are 12,265 NGOs as on March 2002, these NGOs received Rs 3,924.63 crore from foreign funding agencies during 1999-2000 while the tally for the 1991-92 was Rs 1,412.13 crore. As many as 1,192 NGOs in Karnataka, under the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act-1976 (FCRA), received 534 crore from foreign funding agencies during 2001-02 while the tally for the previous year was Rs 486 crore. Of this amount Christian NGOs alone received
Rs 471 crores. The Protestant groups received Rs 288 crores and Catholics Rs 183 crores. Hindus, Muslims and others together got only Rs 63 crores. As many 618 Bangalore-based Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) received a whopping Rs 362.2 crore funds from foreign agencies during 2001-02, according to the Union Home Ministry's latest annual Foreign Inward Remittance Report. Among the cities in India, Bangalore tops the list of recipients, followed by Chennai with Rs 313.6 crore and Mumbai with Rs 298 crore. Christian organisations are the largest beneficiaries of this foreign funding.

4.13. Issues and Challenges in NGOs operations:

The NGOs are doing commendable job in India but in spite of their contribution to welfare of disadvantageous, they are facing with numerous problems and challenges. The important ones being:

- Procedural undue delay in registration process, granting license and releasing government grants
- Some NGOs are not complying with the statutes applicable to them and are violating provisions of various Acts in force. For e.g. Central government has cancelled licences of 1,142 in March,2014 by Exercising the power conferred by Section 14 of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act 2010, NGOs belonging to undivided Andhra Pradesh, under which they get foreign funds, for not filing their annual returns for three consecutive years.
- Misappropriation / Misuse of funds by some NGOs
- The NGOs in India are not having proper governance mechanism.
- Existence of fake NGOs: For e.g. Central government, the women and child development (WCD) ministry, has found that nearly 90% of around 1,400 NGOs seeking financial grants under a major training and employment scheme of which 90% are fake.
- Majority of NGOs are lacking sufficient resources both financial and non-financial resources.
• Insufficient expert staff.
• Lack of skilled volunteers.
• Violence /attacks and harassment of staff working with NGOs and the NGOs themselves by the state, its agencies, law and order machinery as well as some vested interest.
• One of the challenges and an allegation faced by Indian NGOs is that they are collaborating with political parties.
• Poor response from the public.

4.14. Chapter overview:

This chapter gives brief account of growth of NGOs in India and Karnataka and the theoretical framework for NGOs empowerment programmes is explained. Here the state wise and category wise list of NGOs and their main field of operations also discussed briefly. Their sources of funds, donations from foreign donors and sponsors, their role in rural development and youth empowerment are explained. This chapter also throws light on the issues and challenges of Indian NGOs.
References: