CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

Economic well-being is the main growth factor of a nation. Every nation attempts to achieve the goal of economic well-being for their overall progress or survival. A few decades ago entrepreneurship was contemplated to be within the domain of myths and uncertainties. It was not considered as a planned choice for the masses. Howbeit the present scenario is not the same. It is a well-established fact that entrepreneurs are the largest creators of wealth and employment all over the world. Hence the necessity is increased now to promote entrepreneurship for the overall growth of the economy. Entrepreneurship development is the only solution for two major problems of Poverty and unemployment (Chaitra, 2014). Importance of entrepreneurship in the society is now recognized globally. Entrepreneurship is the activity of setting up of a business or businesses, taking financial risks in the hope of profit, through the process of evaluating, discovering and utilizing opportunities. Despite the numerous efforts being taken both by the public and the private sectors, the economy could hardly witness any considerable progress, in view of the fact that these sectors suffer from their own limitations.

The Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) played a dominant role in entrepreneurship development and suggested better ways to tackle the problems of poverty and unemployment. The Government has tried by implementing anti-poverty and self-employment programs like TRYSEM & PMRY (Prime Minister Rojgar Yojana), but these programs did not work out because of many implementation hazards and interruptions. Also, the government did not validate these programs. This
makes NGOs to enter into operation. NGOs have been on existence in our society for quite some time. But they were mostly engaged in traditional areas like primary education, sanitation, family planning, health, environmental protection etc. NGOs have succeeded largely by targeting the weaker sections of the society in rural areas. The government agencies also got engaged in this activity and strengthened the NGOs by collaborating with them and adopting new policies. In the present days, many NGOs are working for the development of rural entrepreneurship in India and to help rural poor (Werker & Ahmed, 2008). However, their role for entrepreneurship development is not clear in Indian scenario. Hence, the present study is aimed to analyse the role of NGOs in promoting entrepreneurial Development in Indian context.

1.1 Background of the research

1.1.1 NGOs in India

The voluntary organizations or NGOs concept is not a recent phenomenon, but is very ancient in nature. With respect to Inamdar, “In the old-age and middle-age period, voluntarism operated exclusively and freely in the course of medicine, education, cultural promotion. It gave assistance and support in times of hardship and distresses like foreign invasions, folds, droughts and epidemics” (1987). The voluntary organizations provided assistance to the deprived and feeble sections of the society during the earlier times of 19th century. There are many people who worked with enthusiasm towards the progress of women education, widows, destitute women, orphans etc., and to remove the caste restrictions. The renowned people are: Raja Rammohan Roy (1772 -1883), SasiPadaBanarjee (1842 – 1925), Swami Dayanand Saraswati (1824-1883), Mahatma phule (1827-1888), MaharshiKarve (1858-1962),
Behramji Malbari (1853-1912), Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar (1820-1891), Keshab Chandra Sen (1838-1884), Swami Vivekanand (1863-1902), Pandit Ramabai (1858-1922), Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (1817-1898). They mainly concentrated in the areas of social and religious reforms. During the latter part of the 19th century, Christian missionaries as well were working in the areas of social security and upliftment. They also worked for the advancement of tribal people, women and others by improving their education, living conditions and health. During the early years of 20th century, NGOs started involving in different fields like health, labour welfare and education in addition to their participation in rehabilitation and relief programmes at times of natural calamities like floods, famines and earthquakes. Chowdry stated, “After the Indian Independence, the social workers were provided the leaderships who had served under the supremacy of Gandhi. Actually, those are the people who started voluntary movement organizations in both rural and urban areas for social welfare, rural development, education, adult education, health etc.,” (1987). Various welfare scheme policies and plans are addressed by the Government and also gave support to the Voluntary Organizations to take on the welfare and developmental programmes under the ‘grant-in-aid program.’ In addition to that, the autonomous bodies such as Indian Council of Social Welfare, Central Social Welfare Board etc. were also set up by the Government.

A few organizations started by Gandhiji, Indian philanthropists, Christian missionaries and others with the help of British Government continued to operate in this fashion. For example, the Ramakrishna Mission is still functioning. Also, national organizations like Young Women’s Christian Association (YWCA), Indian Red Cross Society, Harijan Sevak Sangh, Young Men’s Christian Association (YMCA) etc., are still functioning. Many voluntary organizations in all-India level
were formed during the latter part of 1990s. Some of them are Indian Council of Child Welfare, Association of Social Health, Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust and the Youth Hostel Association. In the latter period of 1970s, organizations involved in the social work gained momentum. There were radical changes to most of the community groups when they noticed that poverty needs to be tackled first with the help of assistance from the poor people in the rural areas. These community groups then grew rapidly with the help of foreign funding at the time of 1970 to 1980 and organized themselves as authoritative type of NGOs in few states like Bihar and Tamil Nadu, which earlier showed sharp opposition to their approaches. In the middle of 1980s, a new trend was emanated in the NGO movement, highlighting the significance of professional method based on planning, co-ordination and sound management. It is noted in 1980s that people’s participation was obvious for their development. The resource agencies were created for the poor to work with them directly and to provide support to many NGOs in their services like evaluation, documentation and training (Umukoro et al., 2009). To develop the rural area conditions, an organization known as ‘Council for Advancement of Rural Technologies (CART)’ was established in 1983. In the year 1986, CART and PADI (People Action for Development in India) became partners and formed Council for the Advancement of People’s Action and Rural Technology (CAPART). Their main areas of interest were employment, development of community assets, income generation and accomplishment of basic requirement like drinking water and housing (2000). The works of these groups in the year of 1990s had gained momentum. They began to work in areas which empower people, which mean the people feel confident, that they and the organizations are involved in an inclusive and organized works. These groups mainly worked for the poor people in rural areas. NGOs are emerging
as important stakeholders and providers of services to the marginalised people. This trend reflects the NGO sector growth and also Government found it more worthwhile to cooperate with NGOs. They got recognition from the government during the time of 1980s. The implication of voluntary organizations was emphasized during the 7th five year plan (1986-1990) for the successful implementation of various proposed schemes. The various innovative projects such as the watershed development scheme under Defence Procurement and Acquisition Policy (DPAP), Agro Climatic Regional Planning (ACRP) etc., are included in the eighth five year plan. This further encouraged the NGOs to participate and gave recognition to them. The 9th plan appreciated NGOs to participate from the planning stage itself. The SGSY scheme was merged with many rural development projects like JRY, IRDP etc., and had been introduced in the year 1999. Group-lending remains as the main key. NGOs are involve in new ideas or methods to promote SHGs and are extensively working to influence the SHGs.

In India, there are several NGOs that are contributing to entrepreneurial development. The major ones are National Alliance of Young Entrepreneurs (NAYE), World Assembly of Small and Medium Entrepreneurs (WASME), Xavier Institute for Social Studies (XISSL), SEWA of Ahmedabad, ‘Y’ Self-Employment of Calcutta, AWAKE (Association of Women Entrepreneurs of Karnataka), and Rural Development and Self-Employment Training Institute (RUDSETIs) based in Karnataka. In Nagaland, there are very few NGOs which provide Entrepreneurship development programmes. Nonetheless, this is gaining momentum and I believe that in the years to come, it can play a tremendous role to bring positive changes to entrepreneurship development. From among the existing NGOs, it is witnessed that they primarily contribute towards entrepreneurial development as mention below:
– The NGOs which mobilize their own resources operate at international level and execute developmental activities by themselves or through intermediaries fall within this category.

– There are those NGOs that procure funds from various agencies, impart training, and conduct workshops for the target groups.

– Those which conduct field activities by establishing direct contact with the grass-root needy people.

Evidences are aplenty to mention that there are quite a number of NGOs in India which have succeeded largely in imparting entrepreneurial skills among the weaker sections of the society. These are some of the initiatives NGOs have taken to help especially the needy ones for entrepreneurship development:

– Stimulation: Conducting EDPs and other training programmes for the target people with a view to stimulate enterprising attitude among them.

– Counselling: Providing counselling and consultancy services to the needy ones on how to prepare a project, feasibility report, purchase of plant and machinery, and performing other procedural activities.

– Assistance: Assisting the target group in marketing their products and securing finance from financial institutions.

It is a fact that 70 % of different sponsored skill trainings are conducted within the two districts of Dimapur and Kohima only by the NGOs and other institutions. Equal importance and priority should be given to other nine districts in order to encourage and development rural entrepreneurship. More focus can be given by
NGOs to conduct Entrepreneurship Awareness Programmes (EAP) in rural areas that’s where the entrepreneurship needs to be developed at present.

1.1.2 Characteristics of NGOs

Some of the common characteristics of NGOs listed below:

- They are formed voluntarily by the people and are independent of government. They do not require any enacted legislation for their formation. The NGO members are not working for their own profit or gain, rather they work for the profit of beneficiaries and not for themselves.

- NGOs are not dependent on any laws of a country. The management of NGOs is held responsible for any law, management and control.

- NGOs are usually non-profit and involved in unpaid voluntary work. NGOs are non-profit in general but they also have workers like other organizations, so they need to be paid for their works. But the management board or employers are not salaried for their work. They perform their duties beyond the remuneration of expenses.

- NGO is a social voluntary organization and working for the welfare or development of the society. NGOs work for the upliftment and betterment of socio-economically and politically weaker section of community to bring them to the main stream of society and make them realise their potential and legal rights in the society. It aims to bring required positive changes in the society.
1.1.3 Classification of NGOs

1.1.3.1 Classification on the basis of Orientation

Charitable Orientation: It incorporates a ‘top down paternalistic effort’ with a little or no participation by the beneficiaries. The activities of NGOs are directed towards meeting the necessities of poor people.

Service Orientation: They include activities such as providing health and educational services, child labour, disease prevention, family planning etc. In this, the program is designed by the NGO and people are expected to participate in its implementation and in receiving the service.

Participatory Orientation: It involves local people in the project implementation by contributing cash, materials, tools, land, labour, and time. In the classical community development projects, participation begins with the need definition of people and continues to the next stages like planning and implementation.

Empowering Orientation: The aim of this orientation is to help poor people to get out from their ignorance. It makes them conscious or alert about the economic and social conditions of their surroundings and strengthen their awareness of their own potential power to come out of their lives. The maximum involvement is from the beneficiaries with NGOs acting as facilitators (Peter, 2007).

1.1.3.2 Classification on the basis of level of operation

Community based Organizations (CBOs): They are formed from people’s own initiatives. They are involved in an effective job of arousing the consciousness among
the urban poor people or helping them to have knowledge of their rights in gaining access to needed services while others are involved in providing such services.

**City-wide Organizations:** They include organizations such as Chamber of commerce and industry, associations of community organizations, coalitions of business, and ethnic or educational groups.

**National NGOs:** They include organizations such as YMCA/YWCA, Help-age India, professional organizations etc. Some of the national NGOs have state and city branches to help local NGOs.

**International NGOs:** They include agencies such as Ducere Foundation, CARE, FORD, OXFAM, World Vision and Organizations for saving Children. Their main responsibility is funding the local NGOs and institutions to implement the projects themselves.

**1.1.3.3 The World Bank classifies NGOs**

**Operational NGOs** The main purpose of operational NGO is to design and implement the development related projects.

**Advocacy NGOs** The main purpose of an Advocacy NGO is to promote a specific cause.

For instance, ISO, the International Standards Organization is an independent, non-governmental international organization. The ISO standards provide guidelines for companies and organizations who want to ensure that their products or services consistently meet customer’s requirements and of improved quality. Especially the ISO/IEC 27000 family of standards helps organizations to manage the security and it is the best known standard for an information security management system.
1.2 Nature and role of NGOs in India

The NGOs’ role in India changed from being traditional to more functional in nature (Bhoj University, 2017). Presently, NGOs are mainly focused on rural development. The help and support of NGOs are growing with more professionalism and people need the involvement of NGOs in many developmental programs. Thousands of NGOs thus emerged in India making significant contributions for the development of society. Conventionally, NGOs can take three various important roles like a partner, an implementer and a catalyst. The NGOs play an active role in implementing Government-Order and the implementer should have a stronger understanding of the program, otherwise he/she would not be able to perform well. Effective implementation of a program requires more skilful implementer compared to actual implementation itself. NGOs also have a significant role as catalysts in understanding issues by interacting with various stakeholders, especially those whom government inaction affects most, and to bring the issue to the notice of the policymakers. NGOs act as catalysts in that they drive change. NGOs play an important role in promoting the social or political change, developing society and improving community (Institute of Public Health, 2017). The Government has various roles to perform, so it is not possible for the government to be present everywhere. It also has its own powers and limitations. The Government has tried by providing anti-poverty and self-employment programs like TRYSEM & PMRY (Prime Minister Rojgar Yojana), but these programs did not work out because of many implementation hazards and interruptions. Here, NGOs support government in many fields like food, health, sanitation, environmental concerns, medical care, education, family planning etc. They mainly focus on entrepreneurial development as it is the key area for the society development.
NGOs possess the qualities like flexibility, speed response and creativity whereas Government institutions are lacking these qualities. So only, they can be able to bring the necessary changes in the society and also have the quality of mobilizing and involving the people for achieving the growth of human resources. The significant changes in the society are due to NGOs’ contribution to the socio-economic development of a society. NGOs contribute to the society by addressing the various needs of the society. They are important partners in building a powerful nation and a major contributor to the nation’s GDP. The success of NGOs influence the government to work along with them to bring out various developmental policies and laws for the disadvantaged people, wider public and other civil society sectors. Apart from the government, bilateral or multilateral agencies and international organizations also recognize the valuable work of NGOs and provide support, involve, respond and tend to work with NGOs (Ball & Dunn, 2013).

NGOs are better in effective program implementation and in building national development process as compared to the government. The service of NGOs is recognized to be more powerful than government service in the country. It helps public to recognize their role in various developmental programs, policy-making and reflect the views of all involved. They can mobilize and stimulate community resources easily by including the labour and local personnel for effective program implementation. NGOs can help the communities living in secluded areas where government programs are ineffective, limited or non-existent. They are acquainted with their local needs, priorities, problems and demands and help finding the appropriate beneficiaries for effective program implementation. Moreover, NGOs are provided with well trained, more dedicated and experienced workers; equipped with power against wrong use of administration. They play a role of ‘watch dog’ and
perform a close examination over unbalanced development and growth. NGOs are independent of any political influences and therefore preserve a high degree of independency and self-sufficiency (Peter, 2007).

The driving force for the expansion of Non-Profit Organization or Non-Governmental Organization is the ineffectiveness of Government coupled with enthusiasm and compassion of a person or an association of like-minded people for the benefit of weaker sections in the society. Some of the societies prefer partnerships with government.

Obviously, NGOs perform a significant role in finding the important issues of society. For instance, in 2005, Mumbai experienced a very worst downpour. At that time, railway tracks were fully covered with water, roads were fully blocked out and in addition to that more than 1, 15,000 common people in Mumbai were suffering for food, drinking water and required medications.

The municipality ended up with its inability to carry out their services and to find out the needs of residents, but social service institutions and local NGOs delivered their voluntary services to the individuals and communities. They were able to accomplish the task of helping the people who suffered. This clearly demonstrates the Municipal Corporation’s inadequate capacities and also the exclusive performance of NGO’s service delivery (Banerjee, 2017).

Many schemes or plans for nation’s development had been launched by the Government. Many five year plans of Government turn out to be unsuccessful in fulfilling even the minimum indispensable requirements. The appraisal of the schemes disclosed that the gap is ever increasing between the poor and the rich. NGOs become an important part of entrepreneurial development and it contributes more for the
nation’s growth (United Nation, 2015). The NGOs’ development denotes their significance in the overall development and welfare of the country.

Government has also been promoting the development of NGOs through financial aids and assistance programs. The NGOs are vital in India, for providing non-vocational education and media to develop a more intelligent and better informed people. This will help to address the imminent public issues. The development process will have many different aspects or features and it needs more aggressive participation and they should have qualities like motivation, education and being awakened. NGOs are providing services to underserved and underrepresented communities. They are doing this service ‘successfully and sportingly’. NGOs are vital for renovation of services in the society especially in the information technology sector for primary education, health care and government transparency (Piotrowicz & Cianciara, 2013; Thara & Patel, 2010). NGOs are making numerous contributions for the sustainable development and are vital for Civic Engagement and Advocacy to empower and educate the weaker groups in the society.

They addressed a variety of issues and collaborated with government to help the poor people. The NGOs contribute for entrepreneurship development in the country and mobilize their own resources for execution of entrepreneurial development activities. The ever increasing problem of unemployment can’t be controlled only by the government. Therefore the NGOs conduct field activities by establishing direct contact with the grass-root needy people (USAID, 2008). In spite of the failure of five year plans, NGOs began to identify the range of specific skills needed for successful entrepreneurship. The depressing government performance is the main reason for the development of NGOs in entrepreneurial activities.
1.3 Need for Entrepreneurship

For advancing the economic condition each and every country requires entrepreneurs. An economically advanced country should sustain their entrepreneurs for their balancing whereas a progressing country requires entrepreneurs mainly for initiating the development process. In India the chances of employment are diminishing (Khanna, 2017).

With the rise of unemployment and increasing crime, the government becomes unstable. At present, private sector entrepreneurs and NGOs have navigating responsibility; to lead the country towards an advanced and stabilized economy. With regard to India, there is a large opportunity for the development of entrepreneurs. Abundant chances are there for NGOs to exploit while making Innovative and dynamic entrepreneurs. NGOs have the potentiality to propel India to various new heights in global stages.

While facing these stressful situations, new regional NGOs are formed to satisfy the enterprise needs of the people under their region. Moreover these small-scale enterprises will be convenient, and controllable (Ball & Dunn, 2013). Poor people in the society are leftover to fend for themselves or appointed in the customers’ organization for an abandoned role; as a replacement NGOs will compound and strengthen the needy people.

Therefore NGOs act as a third party team for the global movement towards new strong establishments and independence. New thoughts exist where the government must be an advanced strategist than being a contributor. The present
government has tuned themselves to render more services. Localisation, decentralisation and privatisation are the outcomes of these developments.

NGOs are in constant evaluation, analysis, and investigation on their own to reformulate their responsibilities for better serving suitable people and being smart for better efficiency (Werker & Ahmed, 2008). In addition, the need of ED arises due to some reasons include to gear and speed up the process of activating the factors of production; to lead a higher rate of economic growth and development; scattering of economic activities in all the areas of the country; to develop the backward and tribal areas; to create more/additional employment opportunities for youth; to ameliorate the living standard of weaker-section of the society, to participate and involve all the sections of the society in the process of growth and to utilize and explore the abundant natural resources of our country.

1.4 Statement of the Problem

The thrust areas of seventh five-year plan were anti-poverty programmes, social justice, supply of food, clothing and shelter, increasing productivity of farmers and making India an independent economy. Government welcomed new ideas and liberalized the nation’s economy by promoting the public-private partnerships. Involving NGOs in national schemes may extend its reach and can help to deal with major problems like scarce resources and unemployment by working towards entrepreneurial development.

In 2007, the National Policy on Voluntary Sector organized a formal discussion on matters like its transparency, governance and accountability (Vineeth, 2014). These issues of this sector must be addressed through an appropriate self-
regulation. The Voluntary organizations are formed as an independent, self-regulatory and national level agency and their evolution is encouraged by the Government.

The National Policy on Voluntary Sector announced that the public confidence has to be strengthened in the sector of voluntary organizations by critical examination or observation of public. The Government encourages the state and central level voluntary organizations by funding them. They are being placed in the public domain by filing the basic documents for inculcating the attitude of public management.

The survey of Shukla (2010), it was reported that there are nearly 3.3 million organizations functioning in India. This huge number may not be the exact number of NGOs in the nation. This is in view of the fact that the study was done in 2008. It considered only those bodies that were certified under the Mumbai Public Trust Act or the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and its forms in other states.

In another aspect of the analysis, the government reported that the funding of the NPOs or NGOs is estimated to be raised between Rs. 40,000 crore and Rs. 80,000 crore annually. Rs.18000 crore has been contributed by the government in the 11th plan for the development of social sector.

Mahapatra (2014) estimates revealed the CBI report submitted to the Supreme Court. In that, it is reported that Uttar Pradesh has the highest number of NGOs where there is an NGO for 600 people. Inadequate information from many major states posed difficulty in precise estimation by the authority.

With respect to the information collected by means of RTI queries with the assistance of Asian Centre for Human Rights, the state and central government
released an amount of Rs. 6654 crore to different NGOs in the period 2002-09, averaging approximately Rs. 950 crore every year excluding the foreign investments.

The current focus of NGOs is entrepreneurial development. The main resource allocator for several development initiatives is NABARD and also the SHG-Bank plays an important role in linkage scheme. Routing of development efforts through SHGs under the ambience of non-governmental organisations framework provides a reason to assess the role and impact of the same.

Rangarajan (2008) believed that by means of graduated credit, poor people will be given assistance to raise their level, in order that they get out of poverty. Supplying the poor and helpless groups with financial access is a practice of empowerment.

Also with finance, an intensive training program is needed for the development. NGOs act as catalysts for many development activities. In India, the existing structure and framework of NGOs assist many new ventures in the areas of literacy and other similar needs analysed.

The key area to be concerned in India is the entrepreneurial development and the entrepreneurship concept. Further, many systematic efforts have been taken by NGOs in the area of entrepreneurship development and it really proved to be successful. In addition, a comprehensive study found the mutual relationship prevails between the entrepreneurs and NGOs. A complete analysis about the deficiencies in their relationships is being made necessary in this document.

Abhyankar (2014) reported that India has a total population of about 1.2 billion, in that 31 percent of people (i.e., 379 million) are in between the age-groups
of 18 to 35. The current analysis shows that Indian population is growing at the rate of 1.6 percent every year.

Even many educated people are unemployed and are searching for jobs. The report submitted by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO), revealed that for every 4 male only one is employed, though he is holding a degree certificate or at least diploma and they are under the age group of 29 years (National Sample Survey Office, 2013).

The major issue to be viewed immediately in India is the problem of unemployment. Many possible avenues are needed for increasing the job opportunities of individuals. The reason for mass unemployment is because of the inability of the consecutive governments in creating job opportunities with respect to the growth of population.

Financial institutions or commercial banks in India are inadequate in providing financial assistance to the enthusiastic persons to move into a new field. This is also considered to be one of the main attribute for unemployment. Banks are following a conservative strategy when financing private or small enterprises and consider them as high-risk customers.

Government funding is also not available to all; instead they are designed only for particular schemes in a way that agrees with the government policies. Procedural hindrance on releasing the funds in time is also a major factor (Ministry of Science and Technology, 2013).

For promoting the job growth, entrepreneurship development is needed and so, NGOs’ intervention is necessary for solving the issue of unemployment. By taking
these factors into consideration, NGOs role is assumed to be important in the field of entrepreneurial development. Hence the current analysis is made.

1.5 Research Aim

The main aim of the research is to analyse the role of NGOs in entrepreneurial development. To obtain this aim, the study has categorised various research objectives as follows:

1.5.1 Objectives of the Study

- To study the concept of entrepreneurial development in Indian context
- To assess the present status of NGOs’ role in entrepreneurial development.
- To study the performance of select leading NGOs in India in the matter of entrepreneurial development
- To study the problems encountered/faced by NGOs in promoting entrepreneurs.

1.5.2 Research questions

1. What is the current status of role of NGOs on entrepreneurial development in India?

2. How to analyse the performance of select leading NGOs in India in the matter of entrepreneurial development?

3. What are all the problems encountered by NGOs in promoting entrepreneurs in India?
4. What are the suggestions given to NGOs to perform better in promoting entrepreneurs in India than foreign countries?

1.6 Methodology

**Type of research:** The present study is an exploratory and analytical research work.

**Type of data used:** Primary data has been collected from the beneficiaries of the various schemes of NGOs by using structured interview schedules. Secondary data has been collected from both published and unpublished sources. Structured interview schedules are used to collect survey data.

**Analytical tools:** N-vivo tool was used and it is a Qualitative Data Analysis (QDA) computer software package. This tool supports to organise, find and analyse the data from interviews.

**Target population and sample size:** The study used the NGOs of 15 members in order to obtain the objectives.

1.7 Significance of the study

The reason for choosing Indian scenario is because the country is one of the rapidly emerging economies and moreover, number of job seekers is huge and the number is still multiplying. It is necessary to give job opportunities of around 10 million people in India (Rajendram, 2013).

To address this huge gap, the employment opportunities for the job seekers need to be created through entrepreneurial development. Hence the present study is significant for future researchers to understand the current scenario of
entrepreneurship development in India and further the role of NGOs for these developmental activities like unemployment and poverty eradication.

On the other hand, it is noticed that the role of NGOs towards the development of entrepreneurs is widely noticed and the aspect of development through non-governmental channels has been the discussion and debate of research during these years at international and national level.

However, the detailed research is lacking, hence the present study is specifically designed to support future researchers to understand the study context in detail through conducting interview with NGOs and directly get their opinion. Based on which, the present study gives suggestions to the NGOs to perform or contribute better in promoting entrepreneurs in India.

1.8 Scope of the study

It is evidenced from the majority of the researches that most of the studies in India with respect to the role or impact of NGOs in entrepreneurship development is gender-based. i.e. several researchers focused the role of NGOs in women entrepreneurs development, however, the present study is common for both genders.

The scope of the study covers the role of NGOs in entrepreneurship development of both male and female, however, the study is restricted to limited sample size which is 15 Nos. Further, study considers India as a chief target country and the analysis was made to compare with the foreign NGOs’ role in order to give better suggestions. However, the study is restricted to Indian NGOs.
1.9 Chapterisation

The present research titled ‘A study on the role of NGOs in entrepreneurial development’ is presented in the lay out as follows:

Chapter 1- Introduction: This chapter gives an account of the present study along with the significance and scope of the study; statement of the problem and objectives; hypotheses and methodology of the study; variables studied, operational definitions and limitations of the study. Lay out of presentation also forms part of this chapter.

Chapter 2- Review of Literature: This chapter reviews the research studies with relevance to the topic carrying international, national and regional dimensions. Select literature from the dimension of NGOs and from the entrepreneurship development are reviewed herewith. Further, the research gap is also established through the review.

Chapter 3- Research Methodology: This chapter gives a theoretical analysis of the role of NGOs in entrepreneurial development. Apart from the major NGOs under the sample space, the variables under study are also explained with relevance to the scope of the study.

Chapter 4- Data Analysis and findings: This chapter made an analysis based on the data collected from chapter 3 and interpret the data.

Chapter 5- Conclusions, Suggestions and Recommendations of the Study: This chapter portrays the scope for debate and discussion on the basis of the study. The researcher presents his findings and conclusions of the study along with the suggestions and recommendations based on the study. Further, the chapter also propagates the scope for further research in the field.