CHAPTER - VII

RECOMMENDATIONS AND SCOPE FOR FURTHER STUDIES

7.1 RECOMMENDATIONS:

The recommendations are given based on the research findings and opinion of experts associated with the NGO sector:

1. Need of independent regulatory mechanism for proper functioning of NGOs.

The NGOs have to submit audit reports to Charity Commissioner, but many NGOs fail to do so. (Refer Annexure 14). Number of NGOs is multiplying quite fast. It is observed that as soon as the government schemes for NGOs are declared, many new NGOs are registered. Most of the NGOs exist only on paper and are not functional in practice. (Refer Annexure 14) E (Trust registered on the basis of Trust Deed) and F (Societies converted into trust) type of trusts have increased by approximately 18012 from year 2008 to year 2013 in Pune district as informed by the office of Charity Commissioner Pune. There are 49012 trusts (E and F type) in Pune district as on December 2013.(Refer Annexure 14)

There is insufficient manpower and tremendous work load with the office of Charity Commissioner Pune. Use of computers to improve work efficiency is required. Credibility of NGOs is questioned these days. Few corrupt NGOs are spoiling image of the whole NGO sector. In this study, 56% NGOs also expressed the need of independent regulatory authority for accountability.

In such a scenario, there is need of independent regulatory mechanism who will monitor proper functioning of NGOs by audits and actual visits to NGOs. The regulatory body should comprise of experts from NGO sector, lawyers and government officials.
2. Need of training to NGOs in fund raising techniques and management of human resources.  
It is found in this study that one of the current biggest challenge that NGOs are facing is ‘insufficient funds’ and most needed areas of improvement are ‘Fund raising techniques’ and ‘Management of Human resources’.

3. Need of a separate common enactment for creation and functioning of NGOs of all categories.  

At present there are different enactments for different type of NGOs like trusts, societies, section 25 companies. Different jurisdiction, registration process, legislation exist which make the system complicated. In some states like Maharashtra, all societies registered under the Society Registration Act, 1860 have to be registered as trust under Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950. These complications are faced by NGOs. Even big NGOs, many-a-times are not clear how to manage legal compliances.  

A common enactment would set a uniform central law for all NGOs. Such enactment will have these benefits:- common central control, reduced complications in legal procedure and improved performance of NGOs.

4. To strengthen NGOs in finance there is need to establish a separate platform for fund raising.  
It is observed in this study that many NGOs are facing challenge of ‘insufficient funds’. As government of India has started SEBI stock exchange for raising funds and IPO, there should be a platform having database of credible NGOs which will be made available for interested donors or corporate houses.  
This will have dual benefit:-  
1. For NGOs: Fund raising  
2. For donors: Selection of credible and transparent NGOs for funding
7.2 SCOPE FOR FURTHER STUDIES:

1. A study of ‘Management of human and financial resources in NGOs considering the external environment, internal environment and project life cycle’ can be carried out.
2. ‘Legal aspects of NGOs’ can be a study subject which will bring out legal complexities, that NGOs have to face.
3. An in-depth study of staff turnover in NGOs can be carried out to understand the needs and problems of staff as well as NGOs.