

# DOWNLOAD PDF ROLE OF NGOS IN ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT

## Chapter 1 : The role of INGOs and NGOs in Nepal | Dragonmonster

*Assisting the target group in marketing their products and securing finance from financial institutions. Lastly, the role of NGOs in entrepreneurship development can better be understood in terms of their strengths and weaknesses in the context of entrepreneurship development.*

Non-governmental organizations NGOs have become quite prominent in the field of international development in recent decades. But the term NGO encompasses a vast category of groups and organizations. The World Bank, for example, defines NGOs as private organizations that pursue activities to relieve suffering, promote the interests of the poor, protect the environment, provide basic social services, or undertake community development. NGOs are typically value-based organizations which depend, in whole or in part, on charitable donations and voluntary service. Although the NGO sector has become increasingly professionalized over the last two decades, principles of altruism and voluntarism remain key defining characteristics. While there may be distinctions in specific situations, this section deals with a high level look at these issues, and so these terms may be used interchangeably, and sometimes using NGOs as the umbrella term. Since the s, it has been noted how there are more non-governmental organizations than ever before trying to fill in the gaps that governments either will not, or cannot. The above-mentioned World Bank document points out that Since the mids, the NGO sector in both developed and developing countries has experienced exponential growth. It is now estimated that over 15 percent of total overseas development aid is channeled through NGOs. Recognizing that statistics are notoriously incomplete, the World Bank adds that there are an estimated 6, to 30, national NGOs in developing countries alone, while the number of community-based organizations in the developing world number in the hundreds of thousands. Such organizations must operate as a non-profit group. All or some of these can have direct or indirect political weight on decisions and actions that NGOs make. Professor of anthropology, Richard Robbins, in his book, *Global Problems and the Culture of Capitalism* Allyn and Bacon, , Second Edition , suggests a few reasons why NGOs have become increasingly important in the past decade or so. Amongst them from pp. Perhaps most important, Robbins suggests, is that some believe NGOs have developed as part of a larger, neoliberal economic and political agenda. Shifts in economic and political ideology have lent to increasing support of NGOs from governments and official aid agencies in response. One of the many aspects of this ideology is to minimize the role of the state in things like health and education; NGOs and other organizations receive funding as an alternative to the state. There is a good deal of evidence, Robbins says, that NGOs are growing because of increased amounts of public funding. As a result, a number of alternative, grassroots type of NGOs have grown in both developed and developing countries campaigning and researching issues related to globalization, social justice, the environment and so forth. These are independent of government aid. However, NGOs not dependent on state aid are the exception rather than the rule as Robbins also adds p. NGOs as a Weak Third Sector Compared to Governments and Corporations Some have observed that in a way then, the complex group termed NGOs are seen as the weaker part of a triumvirate, or third sector to counter the other two actors, the state and the market. It is suggested that NGOs are a natural outcome of a free democratic and capitalistic society. The idea is that as market forces require more and more relaxations of rules and regulations for their benefit, society will naturally demand social justice to balance out negative aspects of market forces such as exploitation and environmental degradation. This leads to a romantic notion of what Adam Smith, regarded as a father of capitalism, described as a hidden hand *Wealth of Nations* , where through the pursuit of self-interest, hidden forces would automatically help balance things out. Yet, NGOs are typically weaker because they are not as financially independent as the other two actors, and are often dependent upon them. Or, when independent, they typically do not have the resources and political power that the other two wield for example, both states and corporations can own large influential media organizations , and are not as well and long established as the other two. One of many effects then is that many NGOs are

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subject to political and market forces, as Jude Howell and Jenny Pearce observe, quoted at length: For donors, civil society is a force for and ingredient of democratization, as well as a natural component of a market economy. In legitimizing civil-society strengthening programs, donors make frequent reference to the potential of civil society, to hold in check the state, to serve as the moral pulse of society and to further democratic value. By reducing the power of the state and increasing the role of the market, it is assumed that civil society too will flourish and will in turn encourage further economic liberalization. Moreover, civil society, state, and market are assumed to constitute an organic, symbiotic whole, characterized by unity rather than disjuncture and by cooperation rather than conflict. There is thus an expectation that civil society will function to mediate and balance the power of the state and market, to provide a moral check on the market, and likewise to maintain the democratic integrity of the state. Finally, there is an implicit assumption that external donor agencies can create, nurture and strengthen civil society in aid-recipient countries. Yet, many organizations within civil society receive funding to varying degrees from both state and private sponsorship. In some countries, government officials have set up their own NGOs as a way to work more creatively, access different resources, and gain new opportunities. Similarly, some development NGOs amount to no more than briefcase companies founded for the purpose of tax evasion and private gain. Furthermore, the triadic representation implicitly assumes an equal " or at least unproblematic " division of power between the three elements, indeed three separate domains of power. Yet organizations within civil society do not enjoy the same degree of power. Business associations, for example, are more likely to be better resources and wield greater political leverage than trade unions or community groups. The power of the market thus permeates and shapes the composition of civil society. As Wood so cogently argues, the juxtaposition of an array of fragmented and diverse institutions within the conceptual space of civil society masks the totalizing logic of capitalism that fundamentally binds these diverse institutions together and gives them meaning. Similarly, businesses may sponsor community development, but they may be less receptive to challenges from labor organizations or environmental groups for minimum labor and environmental standards. Thus the interactions of state, market, and civil society are overlaid by contradictory purposes and value, the resolution of which may not necessarily favor the sustenance of civil society nor guarantee stability. The alliances and coalitions are not always self-evident nor conducive to redistribution of power and wealth. In the past, many development NGOs gained a bad reputation with developing countries because they were seen as arrogant and going into poor countries and telling people how to do things, or doing things for them. They have also been described by some as the modern missionaries, referring to the imperial and colonial times, where things like converting people to Christianity was considered the moral thing to do by European and American missionaries. And even in recent years, some NGOs, aid organizations and development institutions from the North have been described sometimes as being tools or part of the objectives of the foreign policy aims of the northern nation from which they come. There is plenty of evidence that the growth in size and number of NGOs is fed by increased governmental contributions along with greater contributions from multilateral developmental organizations such as the World Bank. On the one hand, these conditions have created additional monies for NGOs and GROs [Grassroots Organizations] to develop; on the other hand, they risk becoming so dependent on governments that they have been co-opted and their independence threatened. Indeed, the prior assumption of a broker role " unnegotiated, uncontested, and illegitimate " in itself is revealing about the balance of power. The notion of brokering suggests that the broker has no interest of its own, no ideological preferences, no intrinsic values and goals. Apart from the question of neutrality, which services to mask the distribution of power, there is also the larger question of the morality of interventionism. Is donor support to civil society another manifestation of neocolonialism in the post-Cold War era, aimed at controlling the nature of political regimes and extending global markets? Do donors have the right, let alone the capacity, to shape other civil societies? By projecting their own visions and understandings of civil society, do they not undermine the ability of local organizations to set their own priorities and agendas, to vocalize their own imaginations of social and political change? By making various assumptions they conclude that

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donor agencies risk becoming creations of the outside, embodiments of external norms and goals, and materially dependent on outside rather than local sources. David Rieff, writing in *The Nation* expands those ideas suggesting that strengthening the civil society sector goes in line with the neoliberal idea of reducing the role of the state: That this emphasis on local capacity building, to use the bureaucratic term of art, and on fostering civil society arose at exactly the moment when development aid from most major donor countries was plummeting in many countries, including the United States, they are now at historic lows may, of course, be coincidental. But in the development sphere, at least, ideological commitment to making states responsive to civil society seems to have been accompanied by a determination to cut funding. When pressed, development specialists who favor this new approach insist that a robust civil society will open the way for the integration of the poor world into the global economy – supposedly the first step toward prosperity. Viewed from this angle, the idea of civil society begins to look less like a way of fostering democratic rights and responsive governments and more like part of the dominant ideology of the post-cold war period: Again, there is no question of a subterfuge. The idea of civil society simply coincides with the tropism toward privatization that has been the hallmark of these post-cold war times. Far from being oppositional, it is perfectly in tune with the *Zeitgeist* of an age that has seen the growth of what proponents like Bill Clinton and Tony Blair are pleased to call the Third Way and what might more un sentimentally be called Thatcherism with a human face. As we privatize prisons, have privatized development assistance and are in the process, it seems, of privatizing military interventions into places like New Guinea, Sierra Leone and Angola by armies raised by companies like Sandline and Executive Outcomes, so let us privatize democracy-building. Criticisms range from pointing out that only small percentages go to people in need, that a lot goes to recover costs, and some have even been used to pay very high salaries of the people at the top of these organizations. In some cases, this is fair criticism. In other cases, these arguments have been used by those who wish to paint a dark picture of NGOs in general because NGO research may ultimately criticize their practices. It has to be expected that NGOs need to pay for expenses, for permanent staff and for various other costs incurred. Due to the pressures of obtaining and maintaining funding, much effort is spent on marketing, and the already constrained budgets require many NGOs to ensure optimal efficiency, similar to private corporations. Sometimes then, the actual activity can be affected due to the need to raise funding. It is easy to think of NGOs as one group. However, the interests and perspectives are so diverse, that summarizing and generalizing criticisms that can be valid to all NGOs and similar organizations is obviously unfair. The new attention being given to NGOs as actors in civil society unleashes a new set of difficult conceptual and terminological problems, partly because nongovernmental organization is in many ways a virtually meaningless label. For some analysts the term is synonymous with the aid industry, in which NGOs are viewed as effective tools or channels for donors to provide international development funds to low-income countries. Conversely, they are seen as vehicles for privatizing foreign assistance, making it less accountable to either government authorities or local people because of a lack of clear governance structures for NGOs. Some see NGO as a term strongly associated with grassroots action and community organizing, which may exist outside the domain of the formal development world. Others see NGOs primarily as service contractors, able to work more efficiently and more effectively than government agencies, but with comparatively little legitimacy with which to challenge policy or represent people. There is now growing interest in NGOs as international policy actors in the environmental and human rights fields. Another type of criticism for some NGOs is that despite good intentions, they may be doing more harm than good, without realizing it. As another example, many organizations working on population-related issues risk doing more harm in other societies due to either misconceptions about over-population, or misunderstandings about family and community structures in those societies. Aid has often been seen as an altruistic action often coming from religious roots and therefore seen as a moral thing to support. However, sometimes, what gets lost is the type of aid that is administered. A lot of official aid, and that raised and distributed by NGOs, in the past has been based intentionally, or unknowingly, on foreign policy objectives, or the interests of the lenders, less of the recipients. Aid has often led to excessive dependency or reliance on aid

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rather than helping nations move away from this. It is not that the poor are unable to do things themselves, but with the aftermaths of colonialism, corruption, conflicts and so on, rebuilding and developing often requires outside assistance. The form of assistance that would be preferred is one that allows the recipient to help them help themselves, along the lines of the famous age-old quote: Give a man a fish; you have fed him for today. Teach a man to fish; and you have fed him for a lifetime. The special Dutch ambassador to Ethiopia and Eritrea, Pieter Marres has stuck his neck out by publicly questioning the use of development aid. Every donor has its own priorities, procedures and regulations. Satisfying donor demands requires great effort and energy on the part of developing nations. Many have adopted a wait-and-see attitude, says Mr Marres. Reliance on Philanthropy May Reveal More Fundamental Issues We hear more and more about philanthropic organizations set up by mega-successful business elites, where millions of dollars are donated to seemingly worthy causes. However, the fact that such donations are needed also serves as an indication that development policies and globalization policies in their current form are not sustainable! The following quote summarizes this notion quite well: Societies which depend on such largess to meet their basic health and education needs are neither sustainable, democratic nor equitable – yet new dimensions of power are ceded to large companies. David Rieff, mentioned above, also adds that the belief that civil society will be able to cope where nations have failed is a counsel of despair as civil society does not have the ability the state would have:

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### Chapter 2 : The Role of Non Governmental Organizations :: PeoplesAgendacom : People's Agenda 21

*Role of NGOs in Development of Rural Entrepreneurship. Starting an entrepreneurship in the rural areas is not an easy task. There are several aspects that need to be factored in such as where to get capital, how to attract and retain customers as well as the practices to follow.*

There are several aspects that need to be factored in such as where to get capital, how to attract and retain customers as well as the practices to follow. Precisely for this reason, NGOs play an important role in development of rural entrepreneurship. Unemployment or underemployment in the rural areas leads to an influx of people in the cities as they look for new jobs. NGOs committed to rural development act as catalyst and offer then locals opportunities that increase or guarantee chances of growth. Whenever someone thinks of starting a business, the first thing they have to think about is whether they will get the appropriate market. This is the only way to construct a business that is operational and functional while at the same time taking into account the financial requirements of the business. In rural businesses, creating third party alliances is crucially important though most often, entrepreneurs are afraid of venturing into such opportunities because of the risks involved. NGOs however, serve as great opportunities for such individuals to create their own ideas. Whenever a business idea is innovative or it involves adaptation of new technology, very few people are interested in it. This is regardless of the fact that your technology has already been tested. Rather, they are often ready to facilitate such technology. As a matter of fact, many NGOs will manage relations with several potential entrepreneurs to set up educational chats. In addition to this, NGOs also help through instillation of confidence in technology through transfer of experience and knowledge which is enhanced extensions into other countries as well. Also, through NGOs, entrepreneurs get background training on how they are supposed to handle their work and how they can make profits. They are taught some of the strategies to use in order to attract customers as well as some of the things they need to overlook or overcome. In addition to this, NGOs make it easy for rural entrepreneurs to learn about sustenance management. Running an enterprise requires plans and goals that conform to the target of the business and entrepreneurs are taught how to get such aspects into harmony with their goals by the NGOs. They are taught how to pay attention to all aspects of the business and how they can handle quality control in order to attract and keep clients interested in the services or products they have to follow. More importantly, NGOs assist in development of rural entrepreneurship by helping entrepreneurs learn some of the pitfalls they ought to avoid. If you are interested in buying a paper that is of similar quality, contact our support team and place your order. With us, you paper will be delivered in time and tailored to match your academic standards. Leave your difficult assignment writing tasks with us and we guarantee you will not be disappointed! Are you struggling to write your Assignment? Our writing professionals are qualified to handle any type of assignment, from essays, term papers, research papers, projects, course works and case studies among others. Do you need to buy Custom Written Sample Papers? Look no further; our company offers high quality custom-made papers, written by professionals in different fields at affordable prices. What you can read next.

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## Chapter 3 : NGOs and Entrepreneurship Development

*We also need to remember the benefits one can get like reasonable labours, raw materials etc. Additionally, in this issue, I wish to share how Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) can play a major role in the development of entrepreneurship especially rural entrepreneurship and thus towards rural development.*

Some of them have raised issues of rights to self-determination. Women have raised their own voices for equality. The dominant Indo-Aryan group must show special tolerance and skill to handle such grievances. The greatest challenge today is to make the dominant culture understand that it has to accommodate the dissenting voices within the nation. On the other hand, various ethnic groups have to understand that we survive or die together, there is no way history can be reversed without bloodshed, which does no good for the people in general. The civil society including the NGOs can and must play a constructive role in bringing about necessary changes in the attitudes of the dominant and non-dominant groups for a harmonious development towards a more equitable social, economic and political structure in the country. They have tended to use the ethnic issues for their own political purposes. Their sole concentration in the last ten years has been on power seeking. Unfortunately, so far none of the civil society institutions, the private sector media, the trade unions and professional organizations or NGOs have been able to keep themselves free from this constant power-seeking behavior. Pattern of NGO Interventions and their problems: They operate through multi-dimensional programs, not limiting themselves to one or other sectors at the village level. NGOs have taken the integrated approach for awareness raising and service delivery. They mostly work through groups. Activities carried out by NGOs have been concentrated around creating awareness, playing a catalytic role in accessing the existing service, human resource development and in some cases providing services. Within these broad categories, more specific activities include community development, income generation, health, agriculture, informal education, drinking water, population and environment. Of particular interest is the recent NGO assistance to Kamaiyas for their collective action against bonded labor conditions in the Far-West, their subsequent liberation and the NGO advocacy for low caste rights of job-choice in another eastern district. The focus of their attention has been equal inheritance rights for daughters in the parental household and against public and domestic violence against women. One visible outcome of this advocacy is the bill introduced in the parliament for the amendment of clauses on property rights and against violence. Women have also been able to get some reservation in the Constitution and in the Acts on Local Governance. A substantial amount of resources flow through them. Different INGOs have varying operational modalities-some of them operate their own programs while others have been funding government programs as well as NGOs. Awareness raising group formation and credit are common to almost all programs. Priority of funding and input components depend upon each INGOs objectives and leadership vision. Nevertheless, sector-focus of their activities has been area development and health. In recent years, particularly since , many INGOs have been paying specific attention to the more disadvantaged areas and groups, including women see Bhattchan, To summarize, although many NGOs and INGOs are performing some useful developmental work, their intentions, transparency, accountability, commitment, and capability of independent actionâ€”all have been questioned at various levels. The issue of intention, ownership, transparency, and accountability are serious ones. Further, donors have tended to fund NGOs established by close relatives of political and bureaucratic authorities for political purposes rather than looking at the strength of their programs. INGOs also have large bureaucracies and often employ expatriates paying them exorbitant salaries. Their channel of funding and financing mechanisms are not transparent. Some of them have been channeling back resources to their home countries, even directly as head office overheads. Some of them refuse to provide information on their annual expenses even. Until recently, there was no centralized unit in the country, which kept track of INGOs and their activities. The SWC has taken up this task recently but it needs to strengthen its infrastructure to perform it effectively. It also needs to keep politics out of the process of funding NGOs.

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## Chapter 4 : The rise and role of NGOs in sustainable development | Working with NGOs

*The book aptly highlights and proves the importance of NGOs in promoting women entrepreneurship. Given the rigors of research methodology, the book will also serve as a model for future research on the related dimensions of women entrepreneurship.*

Our society face major problems of unemployment and poverty and one of the best ways to tackle it is through development of rural areas. In the last issue on rural entrepreneurship, I mentioned about how entrepreneurship at rural areas can helped in closing the huge gap of disparity between rural and urban areas. And it is quite understandable that rural entrepreneurship is the best bet. Despite few shortcomings which can be easily embark upon, there are so many prospects for any entrepreneurs to set up businesses units and industries in the rural areas. We also need to remember the benefits one can get like reasonable labours, raw materials etc. Additionally, in this issue, I wish to share how Non-Governmental Organisations NGOs can play a major role in the development of entrepreneurship especially rural entrepreneurship and thus towards rural development. These were known as tools of bottom up approach of development. Ironically, these programmes introduced by the Government agencies did not work out. The reasons behind why these programmes were ineffective were several. One of the reasons would be their weaknesses of one type or other. It was also because of lack of awareness among the needed population and most importantly, its implementation hazards. It can also be mentioned that the government failed to corroborate support for its programmes. It is task-oriented and driven by people with a common interest. NGOs perform a variety of service and humanitarian functions, bring citizen concerns to Governments, advocate and monitor policies and encourage political participation through provision of information. According to the Times of India survey, there are around 20 lakh NGOs already operating in states and union territories. It is overwhelming to know that in India there is just one policeman for every people whereas there is one NGO for every people. In Nagaland itself, we have witness a boom in the NGO sector. Though there are no exact data as to the number of registered one, it is a known fact of its existence and work which we hear and witness around us. But, they were mostly into sanitation, health, family planning, environmental protection, primary education etc. Against the backdrop of government trying to introduce entrepreneurial system into our society, the NGOs decided to join the mission as the need for colossal entrepreneurship potential in rural areas was imminent. They also realise that it could support the thriving economy. Positively, the government collaborative attitude towards the NGOs led to redesigning some of the projects and adoption of new strategies. This was the correct way to reach the rural poor for grass root development. Nonetheless, this is gaining momentum and I believe in years to come, it can play a tremendous role to bring positive changes to entrepreneurship development. Evidences are galore to mention that a few NGOs in India 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: Conducting EDPs and other training programmes for the target people with a view to stimulate enterprising attitude among them. Providing counseling and consultancy services to the needy ones how to prepare a project, feasibility report, purchase of plant and machinery, and performing other procedural activities. Assisting the target group in marketing their products and securing finance from financial institutions. Equal importance and priority should be given to other nine districts in order to encourage and development rural entrepreneurship.

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## Chapter 5 : Role of NGOs in Developing Rural Entrepreneurship in India

*The Role of Intermediary Organizations/NGOs Governments and donors are often forbidden by law or uncomfortable funding entrepreneurs directly so they provide grants to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) who then in turn offer capital, mentoring or other services to promising entrepreneurs.*

Resources for this topic Non-governmental organizations NGOs have played a major role in pushing for sustainable development at the international level. Campaigning groups have been key drivers of inter-governmental negotiations, ranging from the regulation of hazardous wastes to a global ban on land mines and the elimination of slavery. But NGOs are not only focusing their energies on governments and inter-governmental processes. With the retreat of the state from a number of public functions and regulatory activities, NGOs have begun to fix their sights on powerful corporations - many of which can rival entire nations in terms of their resources and influence. Aided by advances in information and communications technology, NGOs have helped to focus attention on the social and environmental externalities of business activity. Even those businesses that do not specialize in highly visible branded goods are feeling the pressure, as campaigners develop techniques to target downstream customers and shareholders. In response to such pressures, many businesses are abandoning their narrow Milton Friedmanite shareholder theory of value in favour of a broader, stakeholder approach which not only seeks increased share value, but cares about how this increased value is to be attained. Such a stakeholder approach takes into account the effects of business activity - not just on shareholders, but on customers, employees, communities and other interested groups. There are many visible manifestations of this shift. One has been the devotion of energy and resources by companies to environmental and social affairs. Companies are taking responsibility for their externalities and reporting on the impact of their activities on a range of stakeholders. Nor are companies merely reporting; many are striving to design new management structures which integrate sustainable development concerns into the decision-making process. Much of the credit for creating these trends can be taken by NGOs. But how should the business world react to NGOs in the future? Should companies batten down the hatches and gird themselves against attacks from hostile critics? Or should they hold out hope that NGOs can sometimes be helpful partners? For those businesses willing to engage with the NGO community, how can they do so? Other NGOs are research-driven policy organizations, looking to engage with decision-makers. Still others see themselves as watchdogs, casting a critical eye over current events. They hail from north and south and from all points in between - with the contrasting levels of resources which such differences often imply. Some are highly sophisticated, media-savvy organizations like Friends of the Earth and WWF; others are tiny, grassroots collectives, never destined to be household names. Although it is often assumed that NGOs are charities or enjoy non-profit status, some NGOs are profit-making organizations such as cooperatives or groups which lobby on behalf of profit-driven interests. Such a broad definition has its critics. It is more common to define NGOs as those organizations which pursue some sort of public interest or public good, rather than individual or commercial interests. Even then, the NGO community remains a diverse constellation. Some groups may pursue a single policy objective - for example access to AIDS drugs in developing countries or press freedom. Others will pursue more sweeping policy goals such as poverty eradication or human rights protection. However, one characteristic these diverse organizations share is that their non-profit status means they are not hindered by short-term financial objectives. Accordingly, they are able to devote themselves to issues which occur across longer time horizons, such as climate change, malaria prevention or a global ban on landmines. Public surveys reveal that NGOs often enjoy a high degree of public trust, which can make them a useful - but not always sufficient - proxy for the concerns of society and stakeholders. Not all NGOs are amenable to collaboration with the private sector. Some will prefer to remain at a distance, by monitoring, publicizing, and criticizing in cases where companies fail to take seriously their impacts upon the wider community. However, many are showing a willingness to devote some of their energy

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and resources to working alongside business, in order to address corporate social responsibility. There, NGO-business relations expert Jem Bendell explores several NGO-business relationships and explains how the new wave of partnerships differs from old-style corporate philanthropy.

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### Chapter 6 : Nongovernmental Organizations in Nepal: Roles and Policy Issues | Yogendra Rijal - calendrie

*Murugavel G 'et al' () "Entrepreneurship Development and the role of NGOs: An Assessment ", ZENITH International Journal of Business Economics & Management Research, Vol.2 Issue 11, November , ISSN*

History and Role in India Article shared by: These are popularly known as NGOs because they are free from governmental control in their functioning. They are democratic and open to all those wishing to become member of the organization voluntarily and serve the society. Therefore, they have assumed a significant space in civil society, which is fast emerging today due to the weakening of the state. NGO is a popular term, which has gained currency at global level and commands respect in society due to its welfare services in society. VOs are, in principle, open to voluntary membership. On the contrary, these organizations have their own rule of eligibility for admission and only those who meet these eligibility norms are accepted as members, albeit with the approval of the existing members. History of NGOs in India: NGO have a long history in India. In the past, people in this country have been found to have provided help to others in trouble. Since centuries there exists the tradition of voluntary service to the needy and helpless in the country. In the beginning, these services were rendered by people motivated by their religious feelings. They believed that service to people would be the service to God and, therefore, would be a means to attain spiritual salvation and sometimes to atonement for any sinful act. Spirit of charity and altruism guided the voluntary action in the past, which had found expression in diverse forms even outside the formal established religious channels Punalekar, Many people including rulers have trod the path of service to their fellow beings and adopted it as their life mission *ibid*. It is around the late 18th and early 19th century that associations and organizations were being formed to render such activities in a more organized and permanent profile *ibid*. The reform movements of the 19th century were perhaps the first organized forms of voluntary action in the service of society. These organizations were liberal and cut across caste and creed lines and worked purely as a liberal and secular body. Gandhiji was immensely concerned with the problems and evils the people were beset with. He, along with his war against the British rule, wanted to eliminate the social evils and awaken the people of India to come out of the closed shell of the evil traditions like untouchability, caste segregation, and subservience to the landholding castes and general backwardness. In order to achieve these goals, several VOs were formed under the influence of the ideals of Gandhiji. A few of them are Sewa, Eklavya, Disha etc. A significant growth of NGOs started after India achieved independence. Democracy was established and people had started understanding the meaning of freedom of speech, the charm of equality and the value of humanity and brotherhood. Also, on the other hand, the government started planning for development and in this effort, launched *inter alia* the schemes of Community Development Programme and later on the Green Revolution. The achievements of the schemes were assessed were found to be unsuccessful in providing for the minimum necessary requirements and reducing the gap between the rich and the poor in rural areas, instead rather increasing it. These processes awakened people to be sensitive to the existing inequalities like economic inequalities landed inequality in particular , gender inequality, inhuman kind of social segregations like caste inequalities and untouchability, other social evils like child marriage, child labour, restriction on widow marriage and many other stigmas and taboos. Industrialization and urbanization led to the emergence of the problems of rural-urban migration causing imbalance in the rural division of labour, over-urbanization of many cities with the expansion of slum and pavement dwellers, urban unemployment, pollution and depletion of natural resources. Consumerism and over-consumption are yet other serious problems of the present nature of development. Most of the cities of the world in general, and those of the less developed countries in particular, have the grievous problem of garbage disposal. Thus, there are hundreds of problems which have emerged and sensitized the citizens to organize themselves to work for their solution either by their own personal contribution or by pressurizing the government to solve the problem. They believe sincerely in educating the people and preparing them for ongoing struggle. NGOs have gained importance now and are

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increasing in number very fast. Enhancement of their importance is the result of weakening of the role of state in upholding the welfare and well-being of its citizens and consequent development of the assertive role of civil society to ascertain social welfare and integration. More than half a million voluntary organizations would perhaps be working in the country. Role of NGOs in Development: NGOs have immense role in bringing about social change and development and it is being experienced from different parts of the country. Development, as we have read earlier, is a multi-faceted process, which essentially involves the aggressive participation of the people that would not be possible unless they are educated, awakened and motivated. NGOs are taking up this job sportingly and successfully. The areas in which we witness active and appreciative role of NGOs are as follows: The NGOs are active to promote education, particularly among that section of population, which has remained un-benefited or less benefited by the measures adopted by the government. The education of girls, and other deprived people, particularly the SCs and STs, has been their target objective. Women are the other vulnerable section of society. Gender discrimination is a ubiquitous cultural reality. Girls are discriminated in the upbringing pattern in the family. Larger numbers of the undernourished are from amongst the girls. Retention of girls in schools is much less as compared to boys. Women are forced to work as housewife and denied participation in gainful economic activities outside homes. About three-fourths of the work done by women is un-monetized. More and more women started moving out of the four walls of their houses and involving themselves actively in the social sphere outside their homes. Important in this process has been the role of academicians and NGOs. After a gap of few years, by , a large number of works were published, particularly on the status of women in the Third World where their position has been more vulnerable. The role of women voluntary organizations towards this cause has been marvelous. The approach to development has been almost uniform world over at least in terms of the use of technology, magnitude of production, pattern of consumption and achievement of wealth. Here, the role of NGOs is really noticeable and praiseworthy. The projects like the construction of dams, road highways and railways have often made some sections of people, particularly in rural areas, vulnerable and are displaced without being properly compensated. NGOs are also rendering great service in restoring dignity to the deprived and discriminated sections of the people in the society like women suffering from gender discrimination, lower caste people suffering from caste segregation and the status of untouchable, racial and religious discriminations. Voluntary organizations, working at both national and international levels, have earned praise for their services in societal development. These organizations are busy in creating awareness and zeal for participation in development projects. Ensuring humanism by fighting against human rights violations, social exclusions, domestic violence and others have been common objectives of the NGOs. Of late, these organizations are also entering the sector of economic well-being and standard of living.

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## Chapter 7 : Role of NGOs in rural development

*Over the last decade, the role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in development has been widely recognized. The NGOs play a catalytic role in mobilizing the local human and physical resources and creating appropriate entrepreneurial environment and generating new opportunities.*

There is no denying of the fact that development of entrepreneurship has emerged as a national movement due to its strengths to solve the twin problems of unemployment and poverty. However, these programmes executed by the Government agencies proved ineffective due to their weaknesses of one type or other. Such a situation necessitated the NGOs to come out of their traditional bounds like health, sanitation, education, family planning, environment protection, etc. The government agencies engaged in this activity strengthened the NGOs by co-opting and collaborating with them to reach the lower rungs of the society. Today, we have several NGOs contributing to entrepreneurship development in the country. The NGOs involved in entrepreneurship development can be classified into three types: The NGOs who mobilize their own resources, operate at international level and execute developmental activities themselves or through intermediate fall within this category. These NGOs procure funds from various agencies, impart training, and conduct workshops for target work force. These NGOs are those who conduct field activities by establishing direct contact with the grass-root needy people. The training imparted to the needy by the NGOs can be classified into three broad types: Conducting EDPs and other training programmes for the target people with a view to stimulate enterprising attitude among them. Providing counseling and consultancy services to the needy ones how to prepare a project, feasibility report, purchase of plant and machinery, and performing other procedural activities. Assisting the target group in marketing their products and securing finance from financial institutions. Lastly, the role of NGOs in entrepreneurship development can better be understood in terms of their strengths and weaknesses in the context of entrepreneurship development. The NGOs have revealed the following strengths as an edge over others: The lean overhead and operating costs to reach the poor and needy. Flexibility and responsiveness in operation to invent appropriate solution. Nearness to client groups made them to be sensitive to community need. Capacity for innovation and experimentation with new groups and untried development approach. Stimulating and mobilizing interest in the community. Dependence on customer satisfaction. Act as a test bed and sound board for government policies and programmes. That one cannot imbue in others what one cannot possess oneself applies to the NGOs also. The well-noted weaknesses the NGOs suffer from are listed as follows: Role conflict as to the traditional areas of operation and micro-entrepreneurship development. Doubtful leadership and succession. Anti-business philosophy, lack of programme integration due to lack of proper understanding of entrepreneurship approach. Absence of impact assessment because of self righteousness on the part of NGO leaders. Not all NGOs are ready and equipped to take up this activity. In spite of these so-called weaknesses, the role of NGOs in entrepreneurship development cannot be undermined. Evidences are galore to mention that a few NGOs in India have succeeded largely in imparting entrepreneurial skills among the weaker sections of the society.

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## Chapter 8 : NGOs and Development: History and Role in India

*Other than NGOs specifically chartered to support entrepreneurship—such as the Kauffman Foundation—I can't think of any and certainly no paramilitary organization.*

Yogendra Rijal Nongovernmental Organizations in Nepal: Based on their influence on the society and their efficiency in carrying out development work, NGOs have established themselves as lead actors in the development of the society. However in this context, various questions like transparency, accountability, sustainability and some ethical issues have also been raised concerning NGOs. Solutions to problems have also been suggested in the end of the paper. Historical Background Nongovernmental organization NGOs are proliferating in the world today, and their role in development process, especially in the developing nations, has gained wide recognition. They have become supplementary agencies often more successful than government authorities in reducing the problems of disadvantaged places and people Ojha, The emergence of formal nongovernmental organizations NGOs is a relatively recent phenomenon in Nepal. However, the concept of community-based organization CBO has a long historical tradition. At present, the scope of the NGO community has broadened in both number and character. People-based or community-based systems are not new to Nepal. Social welfare and non profit entities in Nepal can be traced back to the Lichhavi period. But many of the people-based organizations gradually eroded after the unification of Nepal and the subsequent Shah-Rana rule. Modern volunteerism in Nepal in the form of providing temporary relief through social welfare was introduced by Tulsi Mehar. The Paropakar Sanstha established in to alleviate the suffering of cholera victims in Kathmandu Valley is another example of an organized philanthropic effort. It has now become a voluntary movement of medical care for the poor with more than 15 medical centers and voluntary medical distribution systems in the country. There are some 18 national and eight regional philanthropic organizations providing assistance to the poor, with branches operating in different parts of the country ADB, Some of these have networks in most districts of Nepal. It is recognized that the social sector is as crucial as the economic sector, and that undue emphasis on the economic sector may not be sufficient for the required developmental transformation Acharya, Also it is very important to realize that simply concentrating efforts and devoting scarce resources on raising the growth rates of GDP, GNP, NNP is not what is really required of us today. The measure of success of the implementation of plans, programs and projects lies in the extent to which benefits of development are distributed among the people and places in the country. And, full focus on uplifting the poorest and the needy first will therefore be the key to success in this regard Ojha, Since the early s, Government of Nepal has regarded the role of NGOs as that of facilitators of change whose contributions are essential to the achievement of its development goals. One of the major thrusts of the National Population Strategy was to mobilize NGOs and community organizations in population and fertility reduction programs. Official attempts to foster NGO activity did not materialize during the Panchayat period. Many NGOs, particularly those headed by professionals, preferred to register under the Company Act, in the absence of alternatives. These NGOs often were connected to socio-economic and technical consulting firms. Since the introduction of democracy, most of these institutions have re-registered as NGOs, with such names as New Era, Centre for Women and Development, and Search Nepal, During the Panchayat era, the government feared that NGOs would become vehicles for political activities. The proponents of volunteerism therefore put forward welfare activities as the essential NGO objective. This was less of a threat to the Panchayat system. Community activities undertaken by some non-NGO groups in rural areas were carefully watched by government operatives suspicious of disloyal activities. During the autocratic Panchayat period , the NGO sector grew very slowly because of difficulty in its establishment. In the post period there has been mushroom growth of NGOs in the country. In the first half of the s, national and local level NGOs mushroomed see Table 1. The rapid growth in the number of NGOs in Nepal indicates a number of structural trends Bhattachan, There was only one NGO in , four by the year As seen in Table 2, the largest numbers 14,

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of NGOs are related to community and rural development activities and the least 80 numbers of them are concerned with aids and abuse control activities. According the figures provided by the SWC, the largest number 15, are registered in the Central Development Region, followed by the Western 3, The lowest number 1, is in Far-western Development Region see Table 3. Moreover, because Nepal is an underdeveloped country, the treasury of the nation is mostly consumed in paying the government employees for their services and in maintaining peace and security. NGOs have become important development actors in Nepal since the introduction of democracy in , and there is increasing awareness of the role of NGOs in national and international forums. The Constitution of Nepal has provisions for the mobilization of nongovernmental organizations for the fulfillment of the guiding principles of the state. In this regard, the GO-NGO relationship is essentially positive but their cooperation lacks formal structure. The government is concerned about the accountability of NGOs, but it lacks capacity to monitor their activities effectively, and largely fail itself to demonstrate a good accountability. NGOs have also become significant employment generators, and are closely involved in working with people at the grass-roots level. Government emphasizes the importance of promoting community-based development through NGOs and local users groups as an efficient means of serving local people. National planning efforts in the recent past have expressed strong support for NGOs with the placement of NGOs leaders on government advisory boards and committees. Two major problems in the development of good GO-NGO relation are the increasing politicization of the bureaucracy and the rapid turnover of civil servants. With each change of government, key civil servants in the ministries and the planning bodies at both central and district levels are changed. The change in government causes a major change of civil servants and this seriously affects policy decisions and program implementation. We can see lack of adequate linkage and communication between government ministries and NGOs. Many high-level officials are reluctant to recognize NGOs because as the organizations grow more professional, they become a greater challenge and threat to the government. The government worries about NGO capacity to influence public opinion about poor government performance. The activities of many NGOs have been influenced by personal, political, and other self-centered interests rather than collective spirit. However, there are many professional NGOs with high credibility and reputation for quality work that do not want to be subject to party politics. But the situation since democracy has been uncertain with periodic political maneuvering propelled by party politics. NGOs cannot avoid being affected and many feel pressured to align themselves politically. The external funding agencies need to support the professionalism of NGOs and to reject the political pressures. The above stated points indicate the general values and norms expected of the NGOs and practically they are trying to practice their activities in one particular area by utilizing the local knowledge with small scale intervention. NGOs can respond more quickly than the major multilaterals in providing relief services. But there may be many more questions and queries about such organizations. To get answer to these questions, strength, weaknesses, opportunities and threats SWOT analysis will help to identify the role and importance of the NGOs as presented below. As the government has also listened to the voice of the NGOs and brought about timely changes, the significance of NGOs has increased. The national elites and dominant social groups often misuse NGOs. NGOs run by the family members and close relatives of former Prime Ministers and secretaries apart from the members of the National Planning Commission NPC and influential politicians were indulging financial irregularities. Once the donor pulls out its support, many would collapse and some would shrink in size of their staff, programs, coverage areas and activities. Most NGOs have tried to build their image by resorting to propaganda events like seminars and workshops in the town particularly in capital city. They rarely go to rural area to provide services to the rural people and continuously loss of volunteerism. Some NGOs have been established at the initiation of politicians to fulfill their vested interests. Sometimes they raise new issues and make a project proposal in such a way that it satisfies the donor though such projects may not be based on the true analysis of problems and they only create experimental site for foreign donors and stepping stone to enter politics. But they lack the clarity of vision as to what they want to do and where they want to head. In most districts the main objectives of the NGO was found to be to extract

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fund from donors and build relations with them. There is lack of social perspective among such NGOs. They also lack skill to work together with poor people, but are found using development jargons frequently. It was the most important opportunity for nongovernmental organizations. These issues need to be addressed effectively in the days to come. This will provide a great opportunity to the NGOs to use their knowledge, and show their skill and efficiency. The government alone would not be able to perform such a huge task and welcomed the NGOs through the ongoing interim plan. Hence, the NGOs from across the country will get an opportunity to play their role in the reconstruction of the country. So they expect money from them for any thing. But this problem is not a serious matter for a local organization. According to them, they have expertise in relevant project and can make attractive reports in English. Owing to this, local-level NGOs closely related to project sites and from rural areas are intentionally and automatically by-passed because they lack the high-skilled professional expertise and are weak in English. The activities of the NGOs should be effective enough to give people a good impression about the organization and they need skilled human resource for managing all their activities. It is even more challenging for an organization to develop and maintain its human resource. Areas requiring improvement According to our traditional ideology, social service means to dedicate oneself voluntarily to the service of the society and it is a procedure for making oneself humble by dissolving the self ego. So, each NGO needs to be clear and aware about these points: Are they for the service to the society or for the service of their own? What are the NGO activists - volunteers or paid employees? They claim they are dedicated to the sustainable development of the society, yet the question remains as to how many NGOs will survive if INGOs stop giving them donation? However, irrespective of various bad comments about the NGOs, there still are some good NGOs that have earned good prestige and affection from the society. In sum, the following points will be supportive to the fair and sound movements of the NGOs: Transparency and accountability In order to be accountable to the society, NGOs should take the questions raised by the public, and make their own evaluation on a regular basis. Unless the issues of transparency and accountability are implemented, NGOs would not be able to run their program properly to achieve their objectives. Common goal should be formulated to address the national priorities. By the proper coordination among the various development partners, we may reduce the duplication of projects by which huge amount of resources could be saved. Local resource mobilization All NGOs are advocating about the sustainable development and they even say that sustainability is one of the sole values of their organization. But in practice most of them almost neglect the local resources; they compete with each other to get more funds from donors rather than generating and mobilizing the local sources. Free from political influence Some NGOs are working as sister organizations of political parties, and thus brought disgrace on entire NGOs. So, they should not show inclination towards any political parties.

### Chapter 9 : Non-governmental Organizations on Development Issues – Global Issues

*The nature of the independent role played by non-governmental organizations within a society calls for real participation; therefore, independence is a potential attribute of non-governmental organizations and is the precondition of real participation.*