

Effectiveness of Not-For-Profit Organization

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ABSTRACT: *Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) enable citizens to work together voluntarily to promote social values and civic goals, which are important to them. They promote local initiative and problem solving. Through their work in a broad array of fields – environment, health, poverty alleviation, and culture & the arts, education, etc. NGOs reflect the diversity of society itself. They also help the society by empowering citizens and promoting change at the “grass roots”. Thirdly, in some cases, NGOs become spokespersons for the poor and attempt to influence government policies and programs on their behalf. This may be done through a variety of means ranging from campaigning and pilot projects to participation in public forums and the formulation of government policy and plans. Thus NGOs play roles from advocates for the poor to implementers of government programs; from agitators and critics to partners and advisors; from sponsors of pilot projects to mediators.*

KEYWORDS: *Knowledge, Learning, NGOs, Non-For-Profit Organization, Society growth, Social values.*

INTRODUCTION

Non-governmental organizations or commonly known as NGOs have legally constituted organizations created by people that operate independently from any form of government. NGO's are generally work in different fields of life, but most commonly associated with the groups seeking some social change and improvement on social grounds [1]. The word derives from the UN and mostly applies to non-governmental organizations that are not traditional successful entities; they operate on nonprofit bases and plan to struggle for social causes. Some cases can involve NGOs being entirely or partly sponsored by states. The NGO retains its non-governmental status in such cases by removing representative governments from membership of the organization. The word broadly refers to organizations which follow larger social agendas but do not openly attempt to seek political organizations, for instance political parties, or to pay for their community services [2].

The word 'NGO' is not consistently used and is difficult to identify and categories NGOs. Consequently, these entities are in use in several different classifications. NGOs play an increasingly important role in the development sector, which is generally admired for their talents and desire to pursue participatory people in the development struggle and in addressing the needs of their poorest residents [3]. The commonest NGOs use an orientation and organizational structure. Any NGO has its own means of running and receiving funds, many are connected to humanitarian relief and charitable contributions, but there are also NGOs who do not accept money from donors or governments and attempt to raise finance elsewhere such as the sale of crafts and services. An orientation of an NGO corresponds to the kind of job it does. This may involve human rights, the environment or certain construction work [4].

LITERATURE REVIEW

1. History of NGOs:

International NGOs have a history that goes back to at least 1839. During the anti-slavery movement, the foreign NGOs played an important role and strongly engaged in the women's suffrage movement and achieved their pinnacle in the World Conference on Disarmament. However, the phrase "non-governmental organization" only came into popular use with the establishment of the United Nations Organization in 1945 with provisions in Article 71 of Chapter 10 of the United Nations Charter[5]. The definition of "international NGO" (INGO) is first given in resolution 288 (X) of ECOSOC on February 27, 1950: it is defined as "an international organization that is not founded by an international treaty". Chapter 27 of Agenda 21

acknowledged the essential role of NGOs and other "major groups" in sustainable development, and contributed to intensive agreements for consultative ties between the UN and NGOs. The number of INGOs created or disbanded has been established, growing in times of growth and decreasing crisis, to represent the general condition of the world [6].

In recent years, as a result of the phases of welfare state reform, the NGO market has been increasingly evolving in western countries. These played an important role in the masses' growth process, where the government paid no heed. In almost every region, globalization in the 20th century gave rise to the significance of NGOs. Few issues could not be addressed in one region, and so the interests of capitalist corporations were primarily based on international negotiations and international institutions like the World Trade Organization [7].

The NGOs have grown to concentrate on humanitarian and social problems, development assistance and sustainable development, in an effort to counterbalance the trade pattern. With respect to environmental and biodiversity issues, Rio's Earth Summit in 1992 was the first to illustrate the strength of foreign NGOs, which played a key role in about 2 400 delegates of NGOs. Some have suggested that NGOs replace the common protests of the oppressed in forums like these. In either event, transnational networking of non-governmental organizations is now extensive [8].

2. Types of NGOs:

Two different ways to identify NGOs may be available. The first is focused on the level of activity of the NGO, of which it can be separated according to the job level of the local, national or international levels [9]. In comparison, the second group is based on the orientation level and comprises organizations that are voluntary, participatory or inspiring. Hence these can be classified as:

2.1 On the Basis of Operation Level:

- Community-based Organizations (CBOs) are generally those seeking participation from people out of their own initiatives. Sport societies, women's development groups, neighborhood societies, religious or educational institutions may be the most prominent type of these organizations. Many such organizations are funded by national or foreign grants or bilateral or international entities and some, regardless of outside aid, pursue financing by offering such resources as the development of handicrafts and works of art. Roles also differ, although some of them are concerned to raise the awareness of or enable disadvantaged people to recognize and struggle for their rights to access such social resources and others to provide services that can promote the upliftment of the masses [10].
- Comprises significant civic bodies such as the local revolving or international branches of Lions Clubs, chambers of commerce and business, coalitions, cultural or educational communities and neighborhood organizations associations. Some remain, and are involved in assisting the needy, with other goals connected to such social changes, whilst some, regardless of financial class, were developed for the special purposes of social improvement in society as a whole.
- National NGOs include organizations such as the Red Cross, YMCAs/YWCAs, professional associations, etc. Some of these have state and city branches and assist local NGOs. They are heavily engaged in all aspects of life, from teaching people to supporting homeless needy, to combating social issues to maintaining blood banks. They are engaged in society. This play a vital role in assessing the nation's overall success and the upliftment of the vulnerable.
- International NGOs range from secular agencies such as Redda Barna and Save the Children organizations, OXFAM, CARE, Ford Foundation, and Rockefeller Foundation to religiously motivated groups. These groups' operations range from predominantly financing to execute programmes, institutions and local NGOs. In general, these organizations work to fix climate, atmosphere or facilities at any crisis site worldwide. Their activities do not seem to have international limitations and are able to assist citizens worldwide.

2.2 On the Basis of Level of the Orientation:

- Participatory Orientation NGOs are those who by self-help projects help out local people particularly in the implementation of a project. These NGOs will donate currency, equipment, lands, supplies, labor, etc. for the assistance they offer. The engagement in the classical community building process starts with the concept of need and proceeds in the planning and implementation processes. Cooperatives are also participatory. This kind of organization is also especially useful in the creation of a small project.
- Charitable Orientation often involves a top-down paternalistic effort with little participation by the beneficiaries. It comprises NGOs that work to address the needs of the needy. They will assist people by the delivery to the people in need of food, clothes or medicine; accommodation, travel and schools. These NGOs may also perform humanitarian work in the aftermath of a natural or man-made catastrophe and are usually pursuing federal support as well as personal contributions from these NGOs.
- Program instruction is for NGOs for programmes such as hospital services, family planning and education services in which the NGOs develop the programme and community staff are referred to the NGO, and people are required to take part in its delivery and service delivery. These require voluntary work and not much financial support.
- Improving orientation styles of organizations, aims at enhancing the understanding of their own possible ability to regulate their livelihoods and to foster a strong knowledge of the social, political and economic forces impacting their life.

CONCLUSION

NGOs are organizations that operate outside political regulation. This are claimed to be governmental non-profit organizations that function towards society's welfare. They serve as mediators between the government and society. If such questions are not answered or addressed to government NGOs, then these NGOs are responsible for the communication of certain problems and certain concerns which the government will closely investigate. Here are those people who want to make the planet a safer place for any sufferer.

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