

## **ROLE OF NGO IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND IN COMPARISON WITH SHG-A STUDY**

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### **Abstract**

*In India, the extent of improvement isn't limited however extremely wide, as it incorporates the monetary advancement as well as the development on friendly front, personal satisfaction, strengthening, ladies and kid advancement, training and attention to its residents. The general investigation of the review uncovers that NGOs are extremely conspicuous in viable execution of government programs towards manageable country improvement through the outsider exercises in schooling, wellbeing, agribusiness, local area advancement, energy, climate, and waste, moral up bringing, youth strengthening and neediness lightening. The fundamental motivation behind this study was to explore the jobs of non-legislative associations in provincial region improvement.*

### **Introduction**

Non Governmental Organizations or NGO are the association which is worried about dealing with various sorts of exercises which focuses on the advantage of society at large especially the oppressed individuals.

As the actual name says that it is a NGO and furthermore alluded to as a non benefit association that works autonomously and with practically no financial guide from the public authority despite the fact that the NGO capacities with the public authority offices in close coordination for executing their ventures. Thusly, the jobs and elements of NGO in India is actually a huge one and fill the significant need of advancement and development.

### **NGO and its Functions**

The elements of NGO consider to have a legitimate status as they are enrolled under the Societies Registration Act, which is a Central Act for enlisting not revenue driven enlistment. In this manner, due to the elements of NGO in India it connotes wide scope of associations which might be non-administrative, semi or semi legislative and incorporates both willful and non-deliberate association, and so on

NGO goes about as a middle person among government and resident. At the point when hardly any issues that the doesn't reach to government or are not addressed by the public authority then, at that point, elements of NGO assume a huge part in appointing these issues to the public authority and barely any issues are deliberately looked by the NGO. Their primary point is to make the earth a superior spot for each individual who is languishing.

The capacity of NGO is to zero in on every one of the issues concerning common liberties, social, ecological and promotion. They work to advance and work on the social and political states of the general public for an expansive scope. A portion of the elements of NGO are:

- Human rights and child rights
- Poverty eradication
- Animal Rights
- Prevent Social Injustice
- Conservation of Environment
- Aged people care routine
- Empowerment of women
- Disease Control and others
- Health and Nutrition plans
- Conservation of Wildlife
- Hygiene and Sanitation conditions
- Humanitarian Relief
- Education plans and literacy
- Refugee Crisis

### **Importance of Establishing an NGO**

The functions of NGO contribute its big hand in making progress in developing the socio-economic condition of our country. But because of its vast democracy there are still various issues and millions of people who still need the access to fulfil their rights. The important functions of NGO has positively affected the given below sectors:



But even today, there is uncontrolled economic inequality and people are struggling to get the basic necessities of their life such as health, food, clothes, home and education. This is when the NGO comes up to help and serve. They do their job to fill the gaps left by the government[1] and works for improving the life of the marginalised communities.

### **Roles of NGO in Indian Context**

The functions of NGO play a major role and have brought social change for promotion and development of the society. It has proved that these organisations are working for various parts of the world and are doing their work in serving the humanity and other good cause. It is important that the members of the NGO are educated, inspired, enthusiastic and working in the interest and properly carrying out the functions of NGO. Few of the roles of NGO are given below:

#### **Social Safety-Valve Role**

NGO plays a crucial role in organising the public inconvenience and becomes an advocate to the societal problems and needs. They play a significant role in lending voice to the poor and needy.

#### **Improve Government Performance**

It is one of the functions of NGO to ensure that the government is responsive and are solving the problems of the citizens thus making the governments work accountable. NGO is also authorised to give suggestions and encourage improvement and flexibility in the government's policymaking by giving their own research teams and expertise.

#### **The Service Role**

The non-profit organisation works as a mechanism through which people worried about any social or economic difficulty which can respond and lend their helping hands. NGO help in beneficial conflict resolution and creates the environment of trust and confidence.

#### **Building Community Participation**

The non-profit organisation proposes substitute perspective that includes the capability to carry out a meaningful dialogue with disadvantaged communities. Many NGO are working to conserve and encourage India's diverse culture. They have different communities all across the world who is participating to serve the same interest of NGO.

#### **Women Empowerment**

The performance of major functions of NGO has come a long way in working for women empowerment. Few of the examples like fighting against sati, dowry, cruelty, other social menaces to educating women, lowering the female foeticide rate, employment to female, etc.

It is still giving their best in removing gender inequality. There are many foundations working for such causes like Sewa, Agrani foundation, Eklavya, and Environmental Action Group etc.

**Sustainable Development**

This area needs the maximum attention because nobody is compromising their present needs and is destroying natural resources to achieve their selfish goals.

Therefore, NGO is keeping an eye to all of this and coming up with control measures to prevent an overutilization of natural resources which is the reason to environmental threats which later cause health problems and natural calamities.

**What are the Activities Undertaken By NGO?**

*Following are the activities undertaken by NGO, which are as follows:-*

**Advocacy and Raising Awareness**

NGO is a voice for every individual. Researching, analysing and to inform the public about the prevalent issues and to organise citizen action by conducting media campaigns and other kinds of activism.

**Brokerage-** NGO acts as an agent between various sectors and groups.

**Conflict Resolution** - NGO works as a mediator and facilitator in solving resolution.

**Building Capacity** - NGO provides free education, training programs and other information.

**Service Delivery**-It functions the delivery of essential humanitarian and other social services.

**Monitoring and Evaluation**-NGO acts as a 'watchdog' or independent 'auditor' of government and corporate performance and accountability.

**Differences in SHG and NGO**

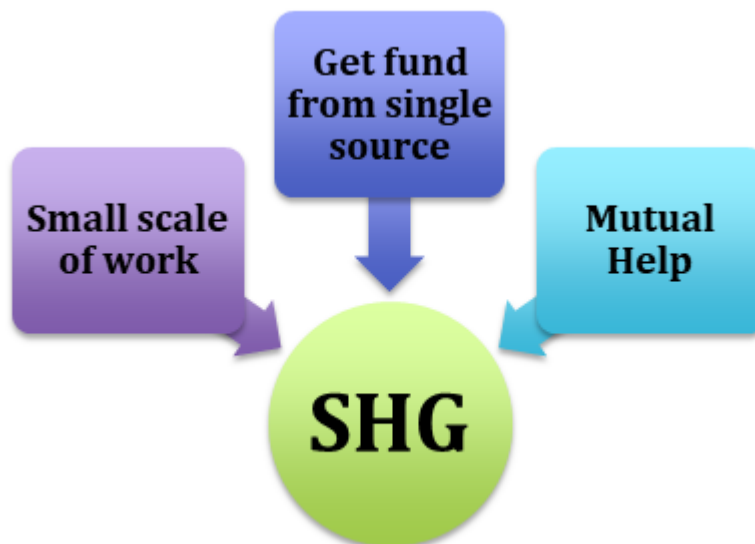
NGO and SHG are the kinds of associations that take represent individuals' privileges. A NGO did its procedure on a more extensive range, though SHG serves the general public on a little level. Each framework and society is distressed with specific imperfections, and these associations step up and retouch them with proactive systems. NGO and SHG lead these activities for the government assistance of people.

**Roles of NGO and SHG**

No society is problem-free. There are specific issues w.r.t social and economic that prevail in society every now and then. Problems such as women's safety, malnutrition, and casteism are quite prominent in the community today. NGOs work on a larger scale to address these issues effectively.



SHGs, on the other hand, work with the same intention but with limited access to society. They only deal with small groups and provides aid to the people. NGOs and SHGs also deal with the prospects of healthcare, living, sanitation, and education.



### **Organizational structures of NGO and SHG**

NGOs represent non-administrative associations, and SHG represents self improvement gatherings. The NGO's chipping in labor force is more coordinated and holds a lawful enrollment under the Societies Registration Act of 1860.

SHG is an autonomous substance that isn't responsible to noting their activity to the law authority. There is no such Act/arrangement that controls the SHG's activity right now. It is essentially framed according to the rule of Article 19 (1), which expresses that individuals are free in shaping any gathering with their common arrangement.

NGO and SHG work on similar ground with regards to activities, yet they truly do vary as far as construction and system of capacity. Non-administrative associations direct their procedure for a bigger scope to help a huge populace. In the mean time, SHG generally falls behind NGOs as far as the labor force. Normally, SHG has 20 to 30 dynamic individuals under their umbrella.

SHG normally centered around a little part of society that looks for progression, particularly in reverse or provincial regions. The essential working convention of SHG restricted around shared assistance.

SHG's presence relies upon the cooperative endeavors of the part with the gatherings. Ladies overwhelm most of the Self-Help Group. They work for the thriving of ladies in their separate councils.

### **Funding and other resources of NGO and SHG**

Both these entities i.e NGO and SHG work independently on the funding front. Both of them lack a real source of funding. When it comes to SHGs, the fund is generated within the group by the member, whereas NGOs get the financial aid from elite members of the society, corporates, and celebrities. Some of the leading NGOs are getting their fund from overseas. Keep in mind that the accumulated funds remain the constant monitoring of legal authority, and it is regulated by the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 to ensure transparency and accuracy.

### **Let's understand the notion of NGO and an SHG via some practical examples.**

- A NGO profoundly addresses a more critical fragment of the populace. CRY, which is viewed as the main NGO in India works for the upliftment of oppressed youngsters. The predominance and reach of this NGO are to some degree unrivaled as it works container India. It tends to a huge pool of oppressed youngsters in the nation and gives them better instruction, food, and sterilization, in contrast to SHGs.
- This association is turning out proactively for the flourishing of youngsters and keeps them from turning into a casualty kid work. For example, the Anganwadi, a social government assistance stage, gives food to under-sustained youngsters. Accordingly, this social work renders double advantages. From one perspective, it gives better food to the destitute youngsters and, on another, assists the labor force of Anganwadi with increasing the work.
- SHG for the most part gives help to the more modest segment of society. A ladies arranged labor force as a rule backs them. They offer monetary help to one another, and they



raise the asset inside the gathering. The SHG work profile is more modest than NGOs, however their responsibility toward their objectives is unmatched.

### ***Some key points***

- The typical workforce size of SHG is 20 to 30 members. Most of the members are females.
- They all work as a cohesive unit for the upliftment of their economic and social condition
- NGO serve different prospects all together. They cater to the larger segment of the population and work for their benefits.
- NGOs are typically well organized as compared to SHG.

### **Conclusion**

The NGO plays a significant part and is the most compelling motivation for the denied individuals' improvement in the general public. It is likewise performing honorable work toward this path. It has attempted different tasks like destruction of neediness and are working upon different social shades of malice. It has contributed in the development of dams, rail lines and streets and has made accessibility of the multitude of fundamental offices to the oppressed, rustic regions and weak areas of the general public. The elements of NGO is setting a model for serving the humankind. It is following the basic guideline of "Sarvajana hitay - Sarvajana Sukhey" and in this manner has quite far to go in country building. Thus, this the total aide on the distinctions among NGO and SHG. Ideally, at this point, you have no issue with respect to the thought of NGO and SHG. Both the association stick no intricacy, essentially in term of goal. Their saying is pretty much indistinguishable in spite of numerous errors. Nonetheless, the development of a NGO could be a monotonous undertaking for somebody whose goal is to direct great deeds for society. The explanation is that the recently settled NGO needs to get NGO enrolment to lead their exercises. For more detail or help, if it's not too much trouble, drop your inquiry in the remark segment

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