TYPES AND ROLES OF NGO

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WHAT IS NGO

- Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are a diverse group of independent, not-for-profit entities that typically operate in the international arena with charitable, humanitarian or economic development goals.
The term "non-governmental organization" was first coined in 1945, when the United Nations (UN) was created.

The number of NGOs worldwide is estimated to be 10 million.

Russia had about 277,000 NGOs in 2008.
India is estimated to have had around 2 million NGOs in 2009, just over one NGO per 600 Indians, and many times the number of primary schools and primary health centers in India.
China is estimated to have approximately 440,000 officially registered NGOs.
About 1.5 million domestic and foreign NGOs operated in the United States in 2017.
Some of the famous terms used for NGO are mentioned below...

**BINGO:**
It is a short term used for business-friendly international NGO

**CITS:**
It is a type of NGO that basically devoted in helping the scientific community by motivating the young talent towards R & D.

**CSO:**
It is short term for civil society organization

**DONGO:**
It refers to the Donor Organized NGO
ENGO:–
It is an abbreviated form of environmental NGO like Global 2000;

GONGO:–
It refers to the government-operated NGOs

INGO:–
It is an abbreviated form of international NGO like Oxfam

QUANGO:–
It refers to the quasi-autonomous NGO like an ISO non-governmental organizations, such as the International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
TANGO:–
It refers to the technical assistance NGO

GSO:–
it stands for the Grassroots Support Organization

MANGO:–
It refers to the market advocacy NGO

CHARDS:–
It is a short form for Community Health and Rural Development Society
There are many different types of NGOs. There can be classified by scope of operations, such as global or regional, by focus, such as humanitarian or environmental, or operational format, such as participatory or executive.
The NGOs can be classified into various types on the basis of different factors like orientation or level of cooperation. An NGO orientation refers to the type of activities it takes on. These activities might include human rights, environmental, improving health, or development work.

An NGO’s level operation indicates the scale at which an organization works, such as local, national, international....

- NGO type by orientation can be grouped into:-
  - charitable orientation
  - service orientation
  - participatory orientation
  - Empowering orientation

- NGO type by level of cooperation can be grouped into:-
  - community-based Organization
  - city wide organization
  - National NGOs
  - International NGOs
NGO types by Orientation
Charitable Orientation

- It often involves a top-down paternalistic effort with little participation by the “beneficiaries”. It includes NGOs with activities directed toward meeting the needs of the poor—distribution of food, clothing or medicine, provision of housing, transport, schools etc. Such NGOs may also undertake relief activities during a natural or man-made disaster.
Service Orientation

- It includes NGOs with activities such as the provision of health, family planning or education services in which the programme is designed by the NGO and people are expected to participate in its implementation and in receiving the service.
Participatory Orientation

- It is characterized by self-help projects where local people are involved particularly in the implementation of a project by contributing cash, tools, land, materials, labor etc. In the classical community development project, participation begins with the need definition and continues into the planning and implementation stages. Cooperatives often have a participatory orientation.
Empowering Orientation

- It is where the aim is to help poor people develop a clearer understanding of the social, political and economic factors affecting their lives, and to strengthen their awareness of their own potential power to control their lives.

- Sometimes, these groups develop spontaneously around a problem or an issue, at other times outside workers from NGOs play a facilitating role in their development. In any case, there is maximum involvement of the people with NGOs acting as facilitators.
NGO types by level of cooperation
These arise out of people's own initiatives. These can include sports clubs, women's organizations, neighborhood organizations, religious or educational organizations. There are a large variety of these, some supported by NGOs, national or international NGOs, or bilateral or international agencies, and others independent of outside help. Some are devoted to rising the consciousness of the urban poor or helping them to understand their rights in gaining access to needed services while others are involved in providing such services.
Citywide Organizations

These include organizations such as the Rotary or lion's Club, chambers of commerce and industry, coalitions of business, ethnic or educational groups and associations of community organizations. Some exist for other purposes, and become involved in helping the poor as one of many activities, while others are created for the specific purpose of helping the poor.
National NGOs

These include organizations such as the Red Cross, Rotary or lions club, chambers of commerce and industry. Some of these have state and city branches and assist local NGOs. Coalitions of business, ethnic or educational groups and associations of community organizations.

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These range from secular agencies such as Redda Bara and Save the Children organizations, OXFAM, CARE, Ford and Rockefeller Foundations to religiously motivated groups. Their activities vary from mainly funding local NGOs, institutions and projects, to implementing the projects themselves.
NGO Structural types in India

1. TRUST
2. SOCIETIES
3. SECTION 8 COMPANY (nonprofit companies, charitable foundations including private & public)
NGOs in India

- The PRIA survey reveals that 26.5% of NGOs are engaged in religious activities.
- 21.3% work in the area of community and/or social services.
- About one in five NGOs works in education.
- 7.9% are active in the fields of sports and culture.
- 6.6% work in the health sector.
Among the wide variety of roles that NGOs play, the following six can be identified as important, at the risk of generalization:

- **Development and Operation of Infrastructure:**

  Community-based organizations and cooperatives can acquire, subdivide and develop land, construct housing, provide infrastructure and operate and maintain infrastructure such as wells or public toilets and solid waste collection services. They can also develop building material supply centres and other community-based economic enterprises. In many cases, they will need technical assistance or advice from governmental agencies or higher-level NGOs.
Supporting Innovation, Demonstration and Pilot Projects:

NGO have the advantage of selecting particular places for innovative projects and specify in advance the length of time which they will be supporting the project – overcoming some of the shortcomings that governments face in this respect. NGOs can also be pilots for larger government projects by virtue of their ability to act more quickly than the government bureaucracy.
NGOs use interpersonal methods of communication, and study the right entry points whereby they gain the trust of the community they seek to benefit. They would also have a good idea of the feasibility of the projects they take up. The significance of this role to the government is that NGOs can communicate to the policy-making levels of government, information about the lives, capabilities, attitudes and cultural characteristics of people at the local level.
NGOs can facilitate communication upward from people to the government and downward from the government to the people. Communication upward involves informing government about what local people are thinking, doing and feeling while communication downward involves informing local people about what the government is planning and doing. NGOs are also in a unique position to share information horizontally, networking between other organizations doing similar work.
Technical Assistance and Training:
Training institutions and NGOs can develop a technical assistance and training capacity and use this to assist both CBOs and governments.

Research, Monitoring and Evaluation:
Innovative activities need to be carefully documented and shared – effective participatory monitoring would permit the sharing of results with the people themselves as well as with the project staff.
In some cases, NGOs become spokespersons or ombudsmen for the poor and attempt to influence government policies and programmes on their behalf. This may be done through a variety of means ranging from demonstration and pilot projects to participation in public forums and the formulation of government policy and plans, to publicizing research results and case studies of the poor. Thus NGOs play roles from advocates for the poor to implementers of government programmes; from agitators and critics to partners and advisors; from sponsors of pilot projects to mediators.
Role of NGOs

- Creating awareness among the public on current environmental issues and solutions.
- Facilitating the participation of various categories of stakeholders in the discussion on environmental issues.
- Being involved in the protection of human rights to have a clean environment.
- Protecting the natural resources and entrusting the equitable use of resources.
- Data generation on natural resources.
- Analysis and monitoring of environmental equality.
Transferring information through newsletters, broachers, articles, audio visuals etc.

Organizing seminars, lectures and group discussion for promotion of environmental awareness.

Helping the villages, administrative officials in preparation, application and execution of projects on environmental protection.

Educate rural people
Create awareness about government programmes, policies, benefits and rights for people.

Mobilization of resources.

Activate rural delivery system.

Providing training.

Building models and experiments.

Act as a mediator between people and government.
Fighting gender and equality.

Providing basic amenities like health, food, housing.

Have built orphanages for elders and senior citizens.

Offering educational and vocational training.

Social mobilization on existing issues such as women empowerment, human rights.

Run environment awareness campaigns.
THANK YOU