UNIT - 1

INTRODUCTION TO Non –GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION ;

➢ The term, "non-governmental organization" or NGO, came into use in 1945 because of the need

➢ for the UN to differentiate in its Charter between participation rights for intergovernmental

➢ Specialized Agencies and those for International Private Organizations. At the UN, virtually all

➢ Types of private bodies can be recognized as NGOs. They only have to be independent from

➢ Government control, not seeking to challenge governments either as a political party or by a
  Narrow focus on human rights, non-profit-making and non-criminal.

➢ NGO: A non-governmental organization (NGO) is a non-profit, citizen-based group that

functions independently of government. Also referred to as: Non-Governmental

Organizations, Nongovernmental organizations or nongovernment organizations.

➢ IGO: An intergovernmental organization (IGO) or international organization is

An organization composed primarily of sovereign states (referred to as member states), or

of other intergovernmental organizations.

➢ IGOs are established by a treaty that acts as a

Charter creating the group. The term intergovernmental organization (IGO) refers to an

Entity created by treaty, involving two or more nations, to work in good faith, on issues of

➢ In the absence of a treaty an IGO does not exist in the legal sense.

Examples: World Trade Organizations (WTO), United Nations (UN), African Union (AU),

ECOWAS, NATO, IMF, World Bank, World Wildlife Fund, World Health Organization, etc.

➢ Government Related Organizations (GRO): Are also referred to as NGOs but solely

established by the government to champion social and civil inclusion. These includes: Kenya

Human Rights Commission (KHRC),

➢ CIVIL   SOCIETY
   Civil society refers to the space for collective action around shared interests,

purposes and values, generally distinct from government and commercial for-profit actors.

A civil society is composed of three sectors: Government, the private sector and civil

Society, excluding businesses. NGOs are components of social movements within a civil

society.

Management of Non-Governmental Organizations

Categories of NGOs

NGOs can be distinguished into two groups: Operational and advocacy NGOs. This may be

Interpreted as the choice between small-scale change achieved directly through projects and

Large-scale change promoted indirectly through influence on the political system. This is the

Classification that is used by the world-bank.

Operational NGOs:

● Operational NGOs seek to "achieve small-scale change directly through projects".

● They mobilize financial resources, materials, and volunteers to create localized programs.

They hold large-scale fundraising events and may apply to governments and organizations

for Grants or contracts to raise money for projects.

● They often operate in a hierarchical structure; the main headquarters being staffed by

Professionals, who plan projects, create budgets, keep accounts, and report and

Communicate with operational fieldworkers who work directly on projects.

● Operational NGOs deal with a wide range of issues but are most often associated with the

Delivery of services or environmental issues, emergency relief, and public welfare.

● Operational NGOs can be further categorized by the division into relief-oriented versus

Development-oriented organizations; according to whether they stress service delivery or

Participation; whether they are religious or secular; and whether they are more public- or

Private-oriented.

● Although operational NGOs can be community-based, many are national or international.

➢ The defining activity of operational NGOs is the implementation of projects.

TYPES OF Non-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS;

➢ The NGOs can be classified into various types on the basis of different factors like orientation or level of cooperation.

➢ NGO type by orientation can be grouped into Charitable orientation; Service orientation; Participatory orientation; and Empowering orientation.

➢ NGO type by level of co-operation can be grouped into Community-Based Organisation; City Wide Organisation; National NGOs; and International NGOs;

➢ The Non-governmental organizations forms a heterogeneous group and it has a long list of organization working in different areas with varied scope of work. The alternative terms used in addition to "NGO" include private voluntary organizations, civil society, independent sector, self-help organizations, grassroots organizations, volunteer sector, transnational social movement

organizations, and non-state actors (NSA's).

- ➤ **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.**

- ➤ **As per the World Bank Typology, the NGOs can be classified into Operational and Advocacy NGOs.**

- ➤ **Operational NGO – The main purpose of operational NGO is to design and implement the development-related projects. The scope of the Operational NGOs can be national, international or even community-based.**

- ➤ **Advocacy NGO – The main purpose of an Advocacy NGO is to promote a specific cause. It makes efforts to raise awareness and knowledge by doing various activities like lobbying, press work and activist events.**

CONCEPT OF CIVIL SOCIETY;

➢ Civil society can be understood as the "third sector" of society, distinct from government and business, and including the family and the private sphere. By other authors.

   Civil Society is used in the sense of the aggregate of Non-Governmental Organizations and institutions that manifest interests and will of citizens or Individuals and organizations in a society which are independent of the Government.

➢ Sometimes the term *civil society* is used in the more general sense of "the elements such as freedom of speech, an independent judiciary, etc., that makes up a democratic society" Collins English Dictionary. Especially in the discussions among thinkers of Eastern and Central Europe, civil society is seen also as a normative concept of civic values. ☑

   THE ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY ;

➢ Societies are always changing. They're shaped by world events, struggles, and creative, technological and economic advances. Civil society provides a way to engage productively in this process to keep tabs on new developments and partner with other organizations working for the common Good.

• Social accountability. Hold corporations, faith-based and other organizations accountable for their actions (or inactions). Social accountability prizes transparency and honesty and makes sure everyone from Government officials to local school children follows the same rules.

• Empowering communities. Civil society organizations give voice to the disorganized, voiceless segments of society. They raise awareness of social issues and advocate for change, empowering local communities to develop new programs to meet their own needs.

• Ensuring good governance. Civil society works hand-in-hand with the government, striving to develop policy and implement new strategies. Beyond that, civil society builds so-called social capital by

providing a way for participants to build relationships and make connections based on their values, behaviours and beliefs.