

TOPIC: NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS, THE STRUCTURES
AND FUNCTION IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Introduction :

A non Governmental Organization (NGO) is legally constituted Organization created by nature or legal persons that operates independently from any guarantees and a term usually used by governments to refer to entities that have no government status . In the case in which NGO's are founded totally or partially by governments .The NGO's maintains its non Governmental status by excluding Government representatives from membership in the Organization. The term is usually applied only to Organization that pressure some wider social aims that has political aspects ,but that are not overtly political Organizations . Such as political parties ,unlike the term ,, Intergovernmental Organizations' the term ,,Non-Governmental Organization, has no generally agreed legal definition .In many jurisdictions, thus types of organisational are call civil societies Organizations or refers to by others names centre of philanthropy (PCP) , a certification Organization for NGO's and charity institutions revealed by this could there is at least the number of internationally operating NGO's is estimated at 40,000 number are even higher .Russia has 277,000 NGO's , India is estimated to have around 3.3 millions NGO's .The num6 of active NGO's in the country via at the very least any where between 100,000 to 150,000 investigation by the Pakistan one NGO for every 2,000 people's.

History of NGO's

International Non-Governmental Organizations have a history dating back to at least 1839.It has been estimated that by 1914 there were 1083 NGOs. International NGOs have important in the anti slavery movement and the movements for women's suffrage, and reached a peak at the time of the world Disarmament conference .However ,the phrase, Non- Governmental Organization ,, only come into popular use with the establishment of the United Nations Organizations in 1945 with provision article 71 of chapter for a consultative rule for Organizations which are neither Governments nor member states – see consultative status . The definition of NGO's & international is first given in resolution 288(X) of ECOSOC on February 27,1959,It is defined as , any international Organization that is not founded by an International.treaty

Organisational Structure of NGOs :

What does a Typical NGO Organizational Structure look like , what types of staff members , and their responsibility. A complete Organizational Structure of NGO will keeps a complete body of knowledge and own responsibilities.

Top Management:

Top Management of NGOs consists of three entities.

- Board of Directors
- Executive Directors
- General Assembly

Board of Directors:

At the top is the board of Directors of the NGO. An NGO board is a legal requirement in most countries in order to get it many registered with the local authorities. Many NGOs stipulate that membership in a board is voluntary and Non- remunerative.

Board meetings are kept closed through written proceedings reports and minutes may be made public for transparency purposes.

Depending on the type of NGOs ,a board may be responsible for a number of tasks ,for example hire and approve budgets, etc.

Board members will also be expected to champion the NGOs causes ,and represent the NGO to the larger community may NGOs also expect boards members to help raise fund their projects for community development .

Executive Directors:

Executive Director who may also be called by others names such as coordinator, chief operating officer or CEO .Her or she is responsible for the overall direction in which the NGOs moves , and the responsibility for managers the day to day activities of the NGO. The Executive Director is also member of the board – usually its executive secretary .He or she response to the board.

The board of Director and executive director may be assisted advisers.

Advisers:

The advisers are official, but are useful to create a good image of the NGO and enhance its “ brand name “ besides providing especially advice for the NGO. In some cases ,General assembly may be set up at this level ,especial I case where the NGO is the membership based NGO , the General Assembly is a group of all such members including its board members and staff members .The General Assembly usually meets annually or biannually , and its held sequenced to a board meeting .While day -to- day decisions activities and management and take care of by the board the Executive directors and staff members the highest body that guides and advise the department the board and progress of the NGO. General assembly may or may not be required by law but such a body helps in creating a good transparent image for the NGO., building trust with its partners and stakeholders, and in public relations and fund raising activities. Depending on the NGO by laws members of the general Assembly also participate in the meetings by proxy ,usually deferring to the Executive director to cast their vote when needed.

Staff Members:

Staff members of an NGO are responsible for the day -to- day functioning and implementation of its programmes and projects . They report to Executive director, who overall is responsible for the NGOs activities. Staff members of NGOs fall into three groups responsible activities related to,

- Administration
- Publicity
- Programmes/ projects

Administration :

Administrative activities are lead by an administrative manager . This manager may have served staff members assisting him / her , including a finance assistant for a membership coordinator . Besides the financial management of an NGO a finance assistant may also be responsible for fund raising activities of the NGO. This means that he /she will have to work closely with the staff members responsible for communications and dissemination ,as well as these responsible for programmes and projects.

In the case larger NGO'S this fund raising responsibility may fall under a separate position especially set up for the purpose. The membership coordination manager the NGOs members , membership fees ,customers relations etc .

2.publicity:

Communications and dissemination activities are the responsibility of a staff members the level of a manager. This manager may be assisted by other staff members such as public relations assistant work closely with both the finance assistant and membership coordinator on one hand ,and the programme manager on the other to publicize its activities and its build a “ a brand name “ ,for the NGOs similarly, the publication assistant will have to work with the public relations and Web social media assistant in order to make sure the NGOs publications are dissemination widely in the timely manner.

2.Programmes and Projects:

Programmes and projects of an NGO are lead by a manager .This is of course ,the biggest part of an NGOs activities , and forms its Structural core . A program manager may be assisted by several projects assistants depending on the number and size of the projects being implemented, short term extended consultations , who provides who are hired to implement projects in the target community also faced under this section. The staff positions and responsibilities outlined above or not , of course fixed NGOS can have others staff members can be held by one person. For example , related response

, beauty's of membership coordination and public relations can be handled by the some staff members. In case where an NGOS is just starting or in the process of developing this considerations aims par be true, where one staff member may be handing more than one and related responsibilities .The staff members ,there roles and responsibilities and overall Congo Structure are concretized by including there in the NGOS by laws. By laws are needed for the legal registration of an NGOS and can be added to or change8 with who approved of the board of Directors and the General Assembly . The Organisational Structure itself may c6 over time , depending on how the programme and projects are new onesinitiated.

Functions of NGOs:

The functions or roles of NGOs are not limited. They consist large numbers of functions of NGOs .Followings main functions are play a vital role in community development.

- social Advocacy
- Capacity building
- Human Education
- Social Awareness
- Human Resources Development (HRD)
- Background and the study of community
- Statement of problem in community development
- Objectives of study
- Significance ofS the study
- Social_Rights

Advocacy:

Advocacy is the act of supporting an ideas need, person or group .now social Advocacy is the concept of empowering a team or group of individuals to support your marketing strength strategy by sharing content and connecting with a larger audience.

Capacity Building:

Capacity building is an intervention that strengths an Organization ability to fulfil its mission by promoting sound management, strong governance and posited dedication to achieving results.

Human Rights:

NGOS ply an important role for human rights. All the staff members make a sound for human Rights violation. NGO'S also provide equal rights .

Education:

In the field of education NGOs play a vital role in community development. They arrange seminars for awareness of education. They conduct school of rural areas for community development. Most of NGOs start school in different areas of community. NGOS provide free education and books .They should reduce illiteracy rate in the community.

Background and the study:

Non- Governmental Organization (NGO) has increasingly been promoting or promoted as alternative heal care ,poverty education women's education ,social justice, community development and some goals but hampered by government inefficiencies and resources constraints. However, reality of (NGO) are move complex not only is the distinctive between government and NGO may also suffer from resources con6 and management provides . Some registered NGOS operate at profit provides in particular policy development related the strength and weakness of the NGOs in a terms of resources mobilization , Efficiency and or quality.

Policy development will always require a strong government presence in

coordinating, regulating, legislating, supervising, education, financing and giving technical assistance and an NGOs sector responsible to these policy goals of government. Hence, this Research shall focus on investigating, the role of non Governmental Organization (NGO) in community development with a particular emphasis on development education centre (DEC).

Non – Governmental Organization or profit making Organization, they pursue an issue of interest to its members by lobbying persuasion and or direct action in the area of intentional economic. NGO play an increasing role defending human rights and the environment and fighting poverty development education centre. Enugu as a non Governmental Organization registered as a trustee in October 1991. With the cooperate affairs commission

Community such as,

- Education
- Poverty alleviation
- Water and sanitation
- Economic empowerment

These observations has show how NGOs helps enormously towards developing the communities and people's are willing to join the Organization due to its benefits. as the Research goes on we shall see the extent the NGOs have given to development of Communities.

Statement of the problem :

The basic problem which the role the community work wants to solve are stated below in a variable manner

- Can the community develop without adequate financing from the NGOs.
- Can the NGOs perform optimally without adequate finance .
- Can it be that the Executive of the NGOs helps in community development .
- Its is true that the NGOs provides sustainable financial and for the community growth?
- Lack of good knowledge of the importance of the NGOs might be worsening the problem of community development since the government one can't solve the problem.
- Inefficient workers and poor training staff of the NGOs can hamper their efforts towards promoting the community.
- Could it be that the activities of the NGOs are very relevant to justify their efforts in community development .
- Is the extent of development in the community providing that the NGOs is really doing well.
- Should the strengths and weaknesses of the NGOs be built on their advantages over government Organization.
- How can the NGOs work well towards community development.

Objectives of the study:

The general objectives of the study is to find out the impact made by non Governmental Organization (NGO) towards community development.

Special objectives includes:

- i. To identify whether it is necessary for the development of the community
- ii. To know if non Governmental Organization responsible impact in

developing the community.

- iii. To know the various ways Through which non Governmental Organization contributes towards community development
- iv. To examine the possibility of achieving a better development through collaborated efforts of the NGO.

To make investigation on the economic status of the community in independence layout and evaluate the impact of non Governmental Organization in their assistance

I. in independence layout

Significance of the study :

Always benefits to achieve the aim objectives of which an action is taken and very insignificant to waste previous time carrying and a Research that will not be valuable.

- The students who would use in investigation .
- The members of the non Governmental Organization especially the developing the education centre (DEC) branch to know the extent they are participating towards community development in the area

