

A STUDY OF MANAGEMENT OF NGOS WITH REFERENCE TO HIV IN KOLHAPUR CITY

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ABSTRACT

Today a huge amount of resources are being provided by state and central government in the field of HIV. The current study made an attempt to know various patterns of administration implementation in various NGOs related to HIV. In spite of providing huge financial assistance drugs, pregnancy kits, and other materials, etc., still there is a dilemma which has put the NGOs administration in critical situation and hence the system is answerable to government as well as the clientele systems. Therefore, the attempt is made to know various hazards in administration due to which the staff and the clientele system may deprive from the recourses.

A flexible and well planned administration can only leads to run NGOs smoothly and transparency can be maintained in order to serve the objective of NGOs. Therefore; the Researcher has selected the topic related to NGOs and HIV and their management in Kolhapur city.

Key Words: *NGOs, HIV, Management.*

I. INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY

In the world, the term Non-Government Organization (NGO) is used in various ways and they can refer to many various types of organization. Non –Government Organization is very broadest sense of concept it is not depend upon government and not directly or indirectly part or structure of government so in an entire world there were millions of NGOs working for various objectives. So there were in the level of international 40,000 NGO are working. The US is having 2 million NGOs, Russia is having 4, 00,000 NGOs Kenya is bringing out 240 NGOs every year and India is estimated between 1 to 2 million NGOs.

So above all kinds of NGOs are working for achieving their own objectives. Among above all NGOs researcher had taken NGOs of Level of Operations under city wide organization for his study. Under the city wide NGOs there are so many kinds of NGOs are working like Educational NGOs, Agricultural NGOs, and HIV/AIDS NGOs so here number of NGOs are working. Among them researcher has taken those NGOs who are working on HIV/AIDS area. Researcher had selected very important topic entitled as “**A Study of Management of Selected NGOs With Reference To HIV in Kolhapur City**”. The current study made an attempt to know the various patterns of administration implementation in various NGOs related to HIV. In spite of providing huge financial assistance drugs, pregnancy kits, and other materials, etc., but still there is a dilemma which has put the NGOs administration in critical situation and hence the system is answerable to government as well as the clientele systems. Therefore, the attempt is made to know various hazards in administration due to which the

staff and the clientele system may deprive from the recourses. A flexible and well planned administration can only leads to run NGOs smoothly and transparency can be maintained in order to serve the objective of NGOs. So in Kolhapur city there are total 03 NGOs are working on HIV/AIDs so all NGOs are taken as a sample for study.

1.1 Statement Of The Problem

The study focuses on the management of NGOs working in the field of HIV. NGO management is an important aspect of the entire welfare of the clientele system and the total NGOs set up.

The study will be helpful in formulating various strategies of administration in order to bring out innovative and intervention plans. It will be helpful in mobilizing resources. Hence the title of the research statement is entitled as “**A Study of Management of Selected NGOs In Kolhapur City.**”

1.2 Objective of the Study

1. To understand the nature of NGOs working in the field of HIV.
2. To study the various Training Methods.
3. To Know the Nature of Infrastructure of NGOs.

II METHODOLOGY

For accomplishing the above mentioned objectives, collection of both primary and secondary data were called for; the study was based on facts and figures through conducting survey in Kolhapur city.

Respondents were surveyed for the study & separate structured interview was prepared and data was collected through a face to face discussion and moreover before conducting the survey a pilot surveys was conducted to test the validity of the questionnaires.

2.1 Selection Of The City

One of the most important steps in process is the selection of city. “**KOLHAPUR**” which is very **famous** in INDIA for various reasons.

Researcher has selected Kolhapur city for present study because Kolhapur at stands second position in HVI field.

2.2 SourcesOf Data Collection -

For achieving the objectives of the study the data with facts & figures were collected through survey method, except for the statistics pertaining to Kolhapur city. The methodology adopted for collecting the data is explained as under

i) Primary Data

The study required in depth information about the employee of the selected NGOs. The primary data is the most necessary which has helped to understand the management of the NGOs accurately.

A structured questionnaire was prepared in order to conduct survey more scientifically and also to save the time of the NGOs people.

• Questionnaire

After selecting the city & methods decided to collect the data for the study a structured questionnaire was prepared.

The preliminary draft of questionnaire was prepared and pilot survey of few respondents was made. This helped in framing the final questionnaire with few additions & deletions.

Designing a questionnaire is not as simple job as it looks at first sight. The sequence of the questions & the layout of the questionnaire have also been made thoughtfully. Primary data was also collected through personal discussion and observation method to understand the practice of NGOs in managing the HIV/AIDS related problems

ii) Secondary Data

Any data which has been gathered earlier for some other purpose is secondary data has been collected from respective NGOs internet website, books, newspaper etc.

2.3 Sample Design

In Kolhapur city there are 03 NGOs working in the field of HIV. Under these 03 NGOs 05 projects on HIV is in Progress. The administrative staff differs due to the variations in the recruitment process. Hence 38 Respondents were taken for proposed study.

Researcher has taken 50% respondents from total employee of NGO. Hence sample size i.e. 38.

No. Of Respondents Selected For Study.

Sr. No.	Name of NGOs	Total Employee	Number of Respondents Selected
01	LOTUS MEDICAL FOUNDATION- An Ngo In Kolhapur, Maharashtra.	35	18
02	NETWORK OF KOLHAPUR BY PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS-- An NGO In Kolhapur, Maharashtra.	24	12
03	MUSLIM SAMAJ PRABODHAN VA SHIKSHAN SANSTHA - An NGO In Kolhapur, Maharashtra.	16	08
Total		75	38

2.4 Data Analysis and Interpretation

Once data has been collected the researcher has to process, analyze and interpret the same. It is desirable to have a well thought out framework for the processing and analyzing of data prior to their collection.



In order to sharpen the inferences drawn on the basis of simple description of facts, statistical techniques like pie chart, bar chart have been used for showing data.

III SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The scope of the study covers all the personnel's of the hospitals set up to the scope provides an opportunity to understand the view towards the administrative patterns of NGOs.

1. Geographical Scope:

Geographical scope of study is limited to Kolhapur city because it is not physically possible to cover the entire Kolhapur district. Hence researcher has concentrated on those NGOs who are located in Kolhapur city only.

2. Functional Scope:

Functional scope directly related to predetermine objectives set by the researcher before starting the research work therefore scope of study is limited to the predetermined objectives only.

3. Topical Scope:

Topical scope is also confined to the "A Study of Management of Selected NGOs in Kolhapur City" which is small part of NGOs activity in the study. Apart from HIV study no other aspects are consider such as recruitment, selection, training, welfare of the community etc.

4. Analytical Scope:

Analytical scope is also limited to the analysis of predetermined objectives only. In which the researcher has analyzed the collected information with the help of statistical tools and other analytical techniques.

IV. LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

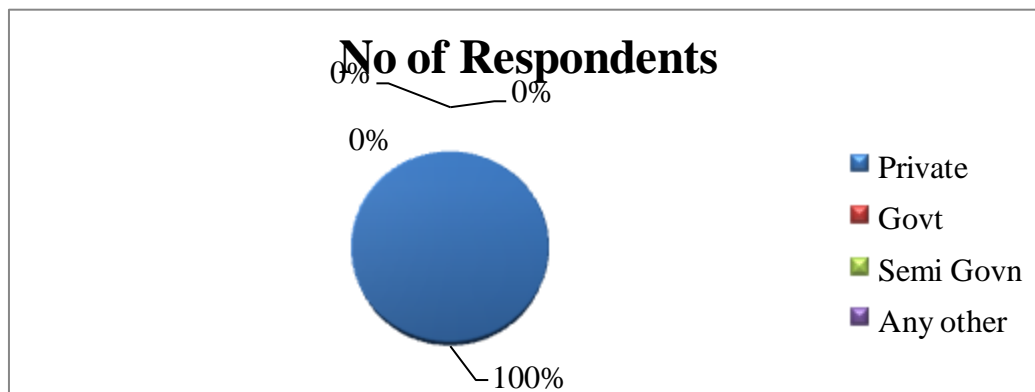
Though the study has been conducted through a pre-designed questionnaire there is possibility of difference in what is recorded and what is true, as the respondents might not deliberately reported their true preference and even if they want to do so, there is bound to be difference owing to problems of filters in communication process.

However researcher has tried to minimize these errors by personally conducting interviews to have frank opinion from the respondents. Thus the conclusions and inferences drawn and suggestions put forward is based upon the responses received from the respondents.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

Table No.01 Nature of NGOs.

Sr. No.	Nature of NGOs.	No. Of Respondents	Percentage
01	Private	38	100
02	Govt.	00	00
03	Semi Govt.	00	00
04	Any other (please mention)	00	00
	Total	38	100

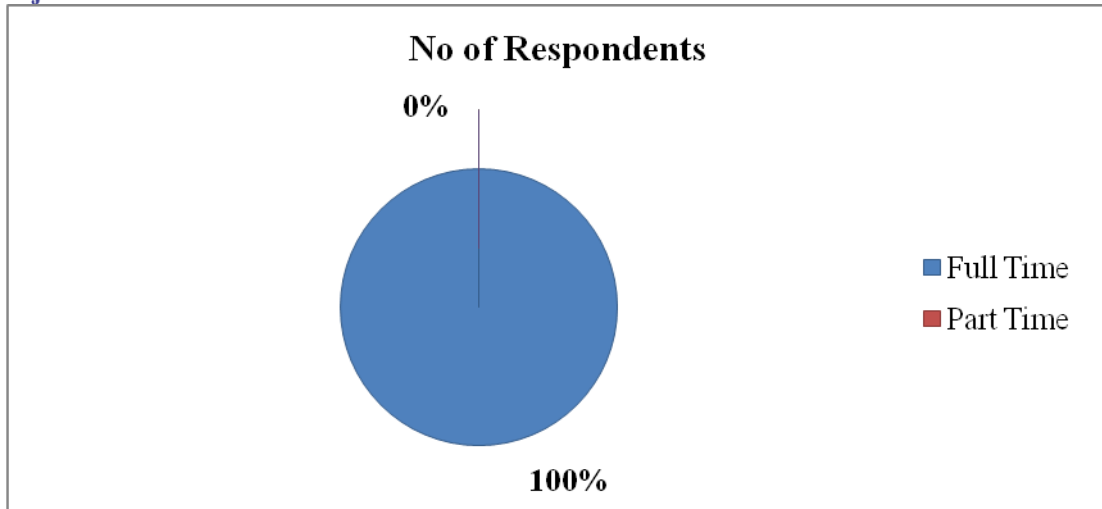


Interpretation

The above table depicts the data regarding the nature of NGOs functioning in Kolhapur city. Surprisingly it is observed that almost all the NGOs that are working on HIV/AIDS are belonging the private sector no government or semi government NGOs are to taking initiative in working on HIV/AIDS related problems in Kolhapur city.

Table No.02 Basis Of Running NGOs:

Sr. No.	Description	No. Of Respondents	Percentage
01	Full time	38	100
02	Part time	00	00
	Total	38	100

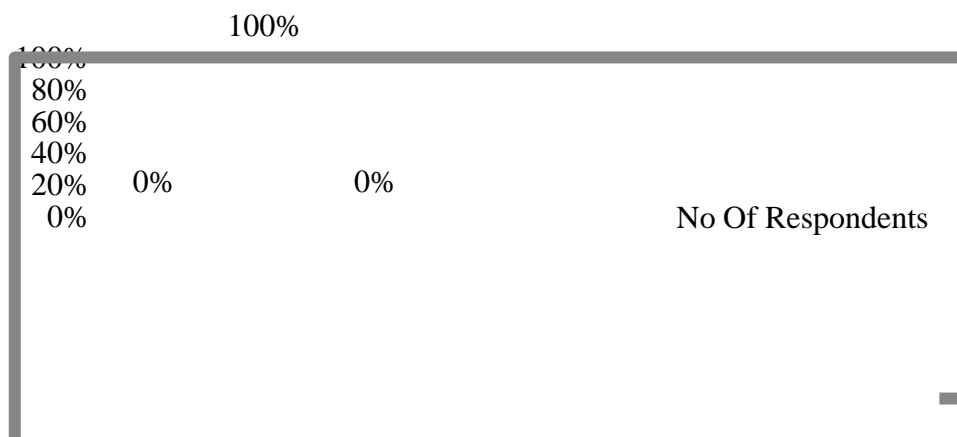


Interpretation

The above table brings out the information how the NGOs are working in Kolhapur city. It is seen from the above table that all the respondents have opined that they are working on HIV and AIDs in their respective NGOs on full time basis. Because they might have considered such activities are highly required in the society members. Unless the services are offer on full time basis it is not possible to bring down the increasing rate of HIV.AIDs patients.

Table No.03 Nature of infrastructure

Sr. No.	Nature of Infrastructure	No. Of Respondents	Percentage
01	Own Building	00	00
02	Rented	38	100
03	Donated	00	00
	Total	38	100

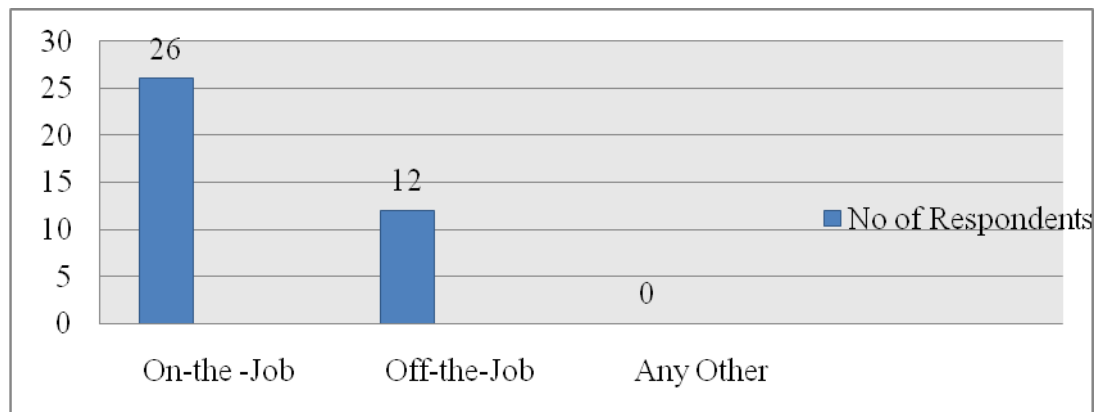


Interpretation

The above table depicts the information about whether NGOs are working in their own building or rented building. It is found that all the 100% respondents are working in rented building. This may be due to non-availability of enough fund to make their investment in the form of own building.

Table No.04 Training methods for clients

Sr. No.	Description	No. Of Respondents	Percentage
01	On- the -job	26	68
02	Off-the- job	12	32
03	Both	00	00
	Total	38	100



Interpretation

The above table focuses on the information related to the training method adopted by NGOs in giving training to their clients. It is seen that more than half of the respondents (clients) receives training on-the-job and rest of the respondents that is 32% receives training off-the-job. Which method is to be used by offering training to their clients depends upon the client’s expectation and requirement.

V. FINDINGS

After having the analyzed the collected data through primary and secondary data of information the same information is used for developing the inferences which is directly related to predetermine objectives.

- There are different types of organizations such as private organization; government organization and semi government organization are working on different social issues. It is found that there are three private organizations that they working on HIV/AIDS related problem in Kolhapur city. Hence, it is inferred that private organizations are taking the initiative in giving services relating to HIV/AIDS related problem in Kolhapur. Therefore it is observed all NGOs who are working on HIV/AIDS are belonging to private sector.(Refer Table no. 01)
- All the NGOs running their organizational activities on full time basis. Because of which they can extend full time services to the members.(Refer Table no.03)

- It is found from table no.03 that all the NGOs are performing their social business activities in rented building rather than having their own building. It is more convenient for the NGOs to work in rented building as it is needs less investment compare to investment in having own building. (Refer Table no.03)
- It is understood that NGOs are also organizing training program for their clients. Most of the NGOs are conducting training programme on the job for their clients in order to keep secrecy.(Refer Table no. 04)

VI. CONCLUSION

Finally the study concluded that, the study aims to explore and evaluate the management of Non- Governmental Organization (NGO) in Kolhapur City, Maharashtra. So, after overall discussion finally reach to make certain conclusion. So as per study it had seen various types of NGOs and their nature. All NGOs are working under private sector and they are working on full time basis. It is really good work because the needed person can get treatment at any time as per their convenience. As per our study none of NGOs are not having their own infrastructure that is building so that for organizing any activity NGOs facing problem by building owner also patients are not ready to come like this kind of building. Then NGOs are providing training to their clients as per their requirement.

VII. SUGGESTIONS

After having analyzed the information and inferences developed based on analytical information. Following recommendation are made to minimize the problems related to HIV/AIDS.

- It is recommended that government should take the initiative and encourage the private sector by giving sufficient funds to run the organizational activities related to HIV/AIDS related problems.
- It is suggested that government should start their own unit to educating the society members relating to this HIV/AIDS related problems. As well as they should organized state, national level seminars to develop the awareness among the people about such issues.
- It is suggested that NGOs should organize the training programme for their clients according to the requirement of their clients that is either on the job training or off-the-job training method.

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