

The Role of NGOs in Education

Sakshi Salunke¹ and Ms. Surekha Gaikwad³

Students, TY BCOM¹

Research Guide²

MIT Arts, Commerce and Science College, Alandi (D), Pune, India

Abstract: *Non government organisations (NGOs) play important role in education system in India. this paper examines concept of NGOs needs challenges and impact. NGOs please major role in the educational sector by filling the gap left by traditional system and addressing the need of underserved communities and paper explain what and you are and how they function. In education system NGOs provides resources and support to the schools and college where formal system falls shorts. This research also examines the various challenges facing by the NGO including financial difficulties, regulatory barriers, social obstacles and the impactof NGOs on education and highlight their success and positive changes by analysing existing Research and case studies. This paper aims to provide a clear image of how NGO contribute to education and the problem they counter an overcome effectiveness in improving educational outcome.*

Keywords: Resource, Public, Social, Health, Cultural, Environment, Disaster,Development, Equality

I. INTRODUCTION

NGOs have a crucial role in the education sector especially when the provision of quality education is constrained. More often than not, they become proactive in filling the gaps that the government has not been able to or does not want to recognize by supplying teaching aids, training teachers and providing innovative methods of teaching.

Non government organizations enhance education by incorporating new and effective methods of teaching, providing training for teachers and designing courses. Besides, these structures participate in local programs that seek to improve the systems of education and advocate for changes in the policies that affect the resources and methods of educating people. These organizations assist in the engagement of communities so that parents and local authorities are active in the educational process of children. Further, they develop new ideas and provide emergency education in disputed areas so that children continue to learn in a safe environment. Through these approaches, non governmental organizations have contributed towards eliminating education disparity and reaching out to every child around the globe hence contributing to the achievement of the educational goals set by the international community.

Such organizations help individual and communities likely retrieval in the development of economic and social issues through active education and inclusive learning, student aids as well as professional training programs. In addition, other nations, and other private or non profit organizations promote intensive educational programs and policies and strategies, tackle educational problems and advocate with local people and authorities cooperating..

OBJECTIVES

- To study the concept of NGO.
- To understand the needs of NGO's in education.
- To study the Challenge faced by NGO's in education in India.
- To understand the impact of NGO's in education in India.

II. METHODOLOGY

Present Research is based on Secondary Data.

Secondary Data is collected from books, e-journals. Magazines, articles, survey reports, published literature, etc.

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

One of NGOs' primary responsibility in the sphere of education is to provide direct assistance in places where government schools are absent or insufficient. In order to provide underprivileged populations with basic reading and numeracy skills, NGOs commonly establish schools in remote and neglected areas (Aggarwal, 2013). These non-governmental organisations frequently assist minority groups, children from lower-income families, and other underprivileged groups who have limited access to conventional educational systems (Dunne et al., 2010).

1. Reword the passage utilizing the same source language and maintaining a similar word count: Pushing for changes in education to improve it.

In addition to providing services, NGOs play a critical role in advocating for and influencing laws that enhance educational institutions. Chabbott (2010) asserts that a large number of NGOs serve as change agents in the field of education by highlighting structural problems and pressuring governments to give education top priority in national policies. The Global Campaign for Education (GCE) and Oxfam, for example, have played a significant role in promoting free and compulsory education throughout the world.

The introduction of innovative and creative techniques to improve the quality of education is another important way that NGOs contribute. To enhance educational outcomes, NGOs frequently implement curriculum modifications, teacher training programs, and technology integration. The Pratham NGO in India is one example; it has received a lot of attention for its Read India initiative, which uses easily repeatable techniques to teach millions of youngsters the fundamentals of reading and numeracy (Banerji, 2014).

2. Dealing with obstacles hindering access to education.

NGOs are also crucial in eliminating obstacles that hinder children's access to education. Room to Read, an international NGO, aims to tackle gender inequality by offering scholarships, mentorship, and life skills training to girls in countries such as Cambodia, India, and Tanzania, in response to obstacles like poverty, disability, and conflict (Wang, 2011). Likewise, organizations such as Humanity & Inclusion have a particular focus.

CONCEPT OF NGO :-

An NGO (Non- Government Organization) is a non profit organisation. It is an independent organisation who solve the social, environmental, cultural, legal, issues. It is operated voluntarily. NGO's can be local, national and international. NGO is a big organisation where all issues are solve. NGO 's provide services like healthcare, education, support in disaster, environment conservation, etc. NGO's get funding by government and do the work together with government people's. NGO's helps public. NGO 's is a biggest organisation in which they aware and influence public on the issues like poverty, climate change, gender equality, or education.

NEEDS OF NGO's IN EDUCATION:-

1. Access for All: Educational opportunities are catered for children in underserved or inaccessible places where schools are non-existent thanks to the efforts of NGOs.
2. Improving Quality: Efforts are made to improve quality in teaching learning processes, teacher training as well as resource materials are given attention.
3. Special Programs: There are NGOs who have particular keywords to target such as the girl child, and mentally challenged kids and other disadvantaged minorities.
4. Advocating for Rights:(Education) Everyone cries that no child should be denied the opportunity of going to school.
5. Innovative Solutions: Another area which is brought in by the NGOs is, proactive learning.
6. Supporting Schools and Teachers: They are involved in the distribution of materials and professional development of educators and hence their practice.
7. Inclusive Education: Education is available to all children regardless of their backgrounds and none of them is left without education.

8. Long-term Impact: Their projects aim at going beyond the obvious changes to education more so in the urban and rural society.
9. Community Empowerment: The approach taken by the NGOs aims at integrating the constituents their making their education better and also sustaining it.

CHALLENGE FACED BY NGO'S IN EDUCATION IN INDIA

1. Challenges in infrastructure :- Limited infrastructure in rural and underserved urban areas, including insufficient schools, facilities, and resources, present a major obstacle.
2. Political and Social Instability :- Changes in politics and unrest in society can interrupt educational initiatives and impact the ongoing nature of programs.
3. Shortage of qualified staff :- Frequently, there is a scarcity of qualified teachers ready to work in rural or underserved regions, impacting the quality of education offered.
4. Limited funding :- Several non-profit organizations depend on donations and grants, which may vary in consistency. Lack of funds may restrict their capacity to carry out and maintain educational programs.
5. Financial limitations :- Numerous NGOs depend on contributions and funds, which may vary in consistency. Having not enough money can restrict their capacity to establish and maintain educational initiatives.
6. Competition and cooperation :- With numerous NGOs operating in the same field, resources can be fiercely contested, making collaboration challenging.
7. Changing Requirements :- Indian NGOs need to constantly alter their approaches and initiatives in response to evolving socio-economic conditions, which can put pressure on available resources.
8. Keeping Students Enrolled :- It can be difficult to sustain student participation in educational programs due to economic limitations, family obligations, and alternative employment prospects.

IMPACT OF NGO'S IN EDUCATION IN INDIA

1. Skill Development and Vocational Training :- Numerous NGOs provide vocational training programs to prepare young people with essential skills for job opportunities. This aids in connecting education with employment prospects, especially in remote areas.
2. Digital Education Initiatives :- Non-governmental organizations have been leading the way in incorporating technology into education with digital learning programs in the past few years. They offer online learning platforms, e-resources, and digital literacy training, particularly in remote regions.
3. Curriculum Development :- Certain NGOs focus on creating curricula and educational resources that are suitable for the local context and address the specific needs of the community, encouraging greater student involvement.
4. Creative Teaching Methods :- Different educational approaches like Bridge Schools or Mobile Schools are often used by NGOs to educate children who are not attending school or facing difficult circumstances.
5. Utilization of Technology :- Pratham and similar organizations have used technology to improve learning experiences by employing digital platforms for skills training and education.
6. Supporting Educational Changes :- Non-governmental organizations are crucial in pushing for policy revisions that advance inclusive and fair education. They bring attention to topics such as child labor and the right to education, impacting government policies.
7. Keeping track and being responsible :- Non-governmental organizations frequently engage in monitoring and accountability measures.

IV. SUGGESTIONS

- NGOs have the ability to offer necessary educational materials like textbooks, technology, and school supplies to aid learning in areas with limited resources.
- NGOs have the ability to set up schools or informal learning centers in areas with limited access to education in order to provide schooling for children who do not have nearby educational facilities.

- NGOs should provide training and professional development opportunities for educators to enhance teaching effectiveness and integrate new teaching methods.
- Raising awareness in communities about the significance of education through campaigns can boost enrollment and decrease dropout rates, especially for girls.
- NGOs can create and execute vocational training programs that provide young people with hands-on skills, helping them find jobs once they finish their schooling.
- NGOs can carry out research to pinpoint education difficulties and requirements, utilizing the data to shape their initiatives and push for policy modifications.
- Partnering with government entities can improve the impact of educational programs by aligning NGO efforts with national education objectives and regulations.
- By assuming these responsibilities, NGOs can play a key role in enhancing educational opportunities, standards, and fairness in different societies.

V. CONCLUSION

NGOs are essential in education as they work to fill gaps in access, quality, and equity in different educational systems. They frequently offer assistance, guidance, and resources to schools in underserved communities, aiming to enhance educational results. NGOs support policy changes and promote the significance of education, with a special emphasis on underserved groups such as girls, children with disabilities, and those from low-income backgrounds. By implementing creative initiatives and collaborating with others, NGOs help improve education quality by advocating for inclusive teaching methods and creating culturally appropriate curriculum resources. Their capacity to adapt and engage local resources allows them to efficiently address local needs, positioning them as key participants in the worldwide initiative to attain universal education. In general, NGOs participating in education not only support government initiatives but also promote a comprehensive approach to learning, guaranteeing that education is accessible to all as a fundamental right rather than a luxury.

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