

Japan Interest Group Survey-India JIGS-IN

Presented by

Swasti Rao

24.05.2012

Introduction

Timeline of the Survey

- Legal Framework:
- Non-profit organisations in Delhi can be registered/ incorporated under any one or
- more of the following statutes.
- (i) The Societies Registration Act, 1860,
- (ii) The Indian Trust Act, 1882,
- (iii) Section 25 of the Indian Companies Act, 1956

- NGO Registration Methods –
- 1. Trust
- 2. Society, and
- 3. Non profit Company
- 4. The Delhi Co-operative Societies Act, 1972,
- 5. The Trade Union Act, 1926

Timeline of the Survey

- Initial Round of Presentations : beginning from August 2011
- First Research Trip: October 2011 (to Finalize the collaborator)
- Second Research Trip: December 2011 (for the actual Field Survey)
- Third Research Trip: July 2012 (for the second round survey)

Methodology

- Total Population: 69,484 (registered organizations in Delhi as of April 2011)
- Our Sample- based on approximations from the following sources:
 - National Planning Commission List (NPP Program)
 - CNRI
 - Apex Organizations
- We made a sample population of 3000 organizations

- Data collection- target 300 (officially)
- Data collected- 486 (finally)

- Method- Administering Questionnaire

Questionnaire

- Based on largely the Bangladesh case and Japan case
- Some questions incorporated to keep India's special socio-political scenario
- Basic Division of the questionnaire; also our research questions)
- Section1- Basic Information about the Civil Society Organization (Q1.1-1.12)
- Section2- Nature of Interaction with the state and Political Parties (Q2.1-2.11)
- Section 3- Relationship among the civil society organizations (Q 3.1- 3.4)
- Section 4- Problems and Prospects in the context of Civil Society in India (Q. 4.1-4.2)
- Section 5- Influence of Foreign Funded NGOs and religious Civil Society in the context of state-society relationship in India (Q 5.1- 5.7)

Research Team

- Research Associates- Three
- Research Assistants- Four





Response Analysis (N=486)

- Classification:
- Welfare(48.2%)
- Education (18.7%)
- Citizen(4.7%)
- Professional(4.7%)
- Cultural(4.4)

Top Ten Policies of interest or relevance

- Social Welfare- 65.2%
- Education- 57.4%
- Poverty-53.5%
- Healthcare-44.7%
- Environment- 27.8%
- Culture and Religion- 23.7%
- Local Development- 17.5%
- Financial- 16.5%
- Agriculture- 16.5%
- Consumer- 16.0%

Top Five Main Purposes

- Info for members- 44.9%
- Service to public- 30.9%
- Education and info for public- 26.5%
- Education for members- 24.7%
- Wellbeing for members- 21.6%

Some more facts

- Registered with any Ministry or Institution- 55.4% (yes); 44.6 (no)

- Receiving financial assistance- 33.3% (yes); 66.7% (no)

Year Founded projection

- India
- Founded year- Steep rise in the decade of 1990s esp after 95
- The maximum growth in 2000s – 79.5

Activity Area

- India

Activity Area- District level (53.9%); National level (30.7%); Subdistrict level (10.6%); Union (2.5%); Global (2.2%)

Volunteers

- India
- Volunteers- 41.3% (10-29); 11.2% (5-9); 10.8% (50-99); 8.5% (100-149); 8.1% (150-299)

Part Two:

- July Field Trip- Targeting the following three main categories
 - 1. Large NGOs unregistered
 - 2. Labour Unions
 - 3. Cooperatives
- Region- Delhi
- Research team- Same Collaborator, Questionnaire- Similar
- Time Period- July-mid August

- Third Phase Proposal - Largest number of NGOs are registered in Maharashtra (4.8 lakh),
 - followed by Andhra Pradesh (4.6 lakh), UP (4.3 lakh), Kerala (3.3 lakh), Karnataka (1.9 lakh), Gujarat (1.7 lakh), West Bengal (1.7 lakh), Tamil Nadu (1.4 lakh), Orissa (1.3 lakh) and Rajasthan (1 lakh).
- To Choose Mumbai (capital of Maharashtra, Central India)

Thank you for your Attention

Questions and Comments are Welcome