

# Role of NGO's in Improving Education Facilities of Specially Abled

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**Abstract--***It is a recognized fact that NGOs have played an important role in the development of rehabilitation services for specially abled individuals worldwide. This has been achieved regularly in the absence of Government involvement and initially took an institutional, charity-based approach. The recent developments, however, favor a participatory, community based approach, complementing and coordinating with Government policies and services, and working with all the stakeholders' groups. The researcher aimed to find the role of NGO in its effort to improve the educational facilities for the specially abled. The sample comprised of 354 respondents from four districts comprising of deaf and dumb, blind, physical disability, mentally retarded and multiple disabilities. They were asked about role of NGO's in improving educational facilities of specially about through semi-structured questionnaire. The obtained results were analysed through both descriptive and inferential statistics. The results revealed that more than 99% of the sample insisted that the NGO's provide facilities and all of them insisted that the NGO's provide material to the disabled students and the pattern was same for all the categories of disabled. More than 99% of the sample insisted that the NGO's provide training and all of them were provided with psychological support, and this pattern was same for sample belonging to all the categories of disability. The entire sample selected mentioned that the NGO's provide self-employment technique and assistance. All of them were given attention and care by the NGO and more than 99% of them were involved in social institutions. All of the respondents agreed that the NGO conducted special programs and social improvement, helping in reaching independence and conducted co-curricular activities.*

**Keywords--***Specially abled, Education facilities, improvement, NGO*

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## I. INTRODUCTION

There is a long history of charity and volunteerism in India. The majority faith within the country has clearly tutored in its preaching concerning the importance of serving the people. Moving from the Indian faith constant has been emphasized in the majority faith exist all corner of the planet around us. Numerous phrases had been used for the constructive volunteerism like 'voluntary action', 'voluntary organization', 'voluntary association' and 'voluntary initiatives'. Following version of the constructive volunteerism later became refined in terms of nature and its objective and was modified into the term of Non- Governmental Organization (NGO's). India already had inherent association at the side of charity and volunteerism which only increased throughout the freedom fight. Influence of assorted movement and thoughts of the modern leader throughout constant amount created it a lot of firm within the lifetime of common Indian.

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According to the United Nations (1945) 'All forms of confidential organizations that is autonomous from government management are often noted as NGOs.' NGOs cannot get to moderate a nation's government within the outline of an opposing party. NGOs additionally have to be compelled to be non-criminal and non-profit'. Willet (1996) describes NGO as 'A voluntary association of individuals acting along on a continuous basis for a particular purpose other than the government, without gaining money or through illegal activities'.

The World Bank (1990) explains NGO as "An organization of individuals operating independently of any external management with specific objectives and aims to meet tasks that are adjusted to accomplish tasks to a given community or space or situation". Around 25% of the NGOs that are operating within the southern states out of that 10.4% are in Andhra Pradesh, 4.15% in Mysore, 2.84% in Kerala and 7.85% in Tamil Nadu. (<http://population.commission.nic.in/ngo.htm>) The numbers of internationally in operation NGOs are around 40,000. NGOs have additionally taken part in India to impart education to children with special needs (CWSN).

Individuals with disabilities are most marginalized and suffer from social deviance, stigma, social exclusion and oppression. It is estimated that 60 crore individuals live with disabilities, whereas in India, 7 crore individuals with disabilities are leading their lives. Individuals with disabilities comprise between 4-8% of Indian population, whereas the 2002 National Sample Survey (NSS) estimate of the persons with disabilities is 1.8% of the population. National Sample Survey (NSS) additionally estimates that 8.4% of rural households and 6.1% of urban households has a member with disability. The prevalence of the disability is increasing as economic progresses, easement and trendy life vogue have promoted accidents rate inflicting impairment and disabilities (Singh, 2001).

NGO's dealing with the field of education of the differently able children had been well recognized and has created substantial impact within the lives of the differently abled children across the country. Huge numbers of differently abled children reside with the families who are from the lower income status or usually from poorer sections in India. Mondal and Mete (2014) clearly mentioned the importance of the education in terms of differently able children. Where the authors explain that education of those children is a right and can build remodel of the lives of the differently able children. It additionally points the efforts of the Indian government to provide education to the differently able children across the country through the enactments, schemes and through establishments for numerous relevant events.

Singh and Sethi (2012) have indicated the crucial and active role of the NGO's in India to impart education to youngsters with special needs. It also clarify that NGO's within the country also are providing the tutorial right to the kids with specific disability like cerebralpalsy, psychological, physiological, loco motor, autism, speech, hearing, visual and multiple disability. Although the NGO's within the field of education of differently able children do commendable job, the majority these NGO's face numerous challenges and problems at numerous front. Nanda (2010) states that lack of substantive engagement between government and NGO's is the core issue that prevents NGO's to be more efficient and effective. He additionally mentions the lack of information base of the NGO's in terms of resources, skills and capacities additionally stop NGO's to be a lot of economical. Prasad (2003) further says that the differently able children in India are more vulnerable than the others. He also states that the individuals have stressed on solely 'traditional strategies' to subsume the problems in disability.

Mondal and Mete (2014) emphasized that children with disabilities (CWD) deserve education equally like any other child. Sharma (2005) emphasizes the importance of India's commitment for the promotion of integrated education within the field of disability. It additionally highlighted the importance of the role of NGOs within the field of education particularly at the side of the children with disability.

Mazibuko (2000) highlighted the role of NGO's operating within the field of education in developing countries. It mentions that NGOs have a dependency on donations to make resource to hold on their activities. It additionally highlighted the overwhelming dependency of the NGOs operating within the field of education on donations. Additionally it highlighted the lack of the state closely-held agencies and government to produce holistic resources within the field of education. Gandhi and Jadhav (2012) stressed the imperative need of the partnership between Governmental Organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations for the effective welfare administration within the country.

Literacy Watch Bulletin (2000) has highlighted the role of NGOs in academic development within the field of disability. The bulletin has highlighted that before the democracy round the world, NGOs werenot allowed to be registered and operate severally. And it highlighted that as democracy started round the globe, NGOs have expressed enjoying a good role in numerous aspects and want of human life. The NGOs round the world have contributed within the field of health, planning, atmosphere and non-formal education. The role of NGOs within the field of rural areas and disability sector conjointly been highlighted. The review is vital and important because it indicated the general growth of NGOs round the globe beside the 'Democracy'.

In the present study an attempt is made to find out the perception of the specially abled children towards role of NGOs in improving their educational facilities in the district of ChamaraJanagara in Karnataka Stae, one of the backward district.

## II. METHOD

### Sample size:

**Table 1** Distribution of the selected sample by type of disability and taluks

Taluk	Types of disability					Total
	Deaf & Dumb	Blind	Physical disability	Mentally retarded	Multiple disabilities	
Chamrajnagar	22	32	17	11	10	92
Gundlupet	10	18	18	20	22	88
Kollegal	22	17	20	18	25	102
Yelandur	8	18	27	14	5	72
Total	62	85	82	63	62	354

### Tools Employed:

The study comprised of 354 respondents from five different districts with five types of disabilities.

**Demography data:**

The demography consisted of the name, age, sex, domicile and school name.

Issues faced by specially abled individuals Questionnaire:A structured questionnaire comprising of various issues and problems faced by specially abled children regarding the facilities provided by the school which includes questions regarding school registration process, distance from home, space for free movement, playground facilities, ramp and railings facilities, washroom facilities, availability of user software for computer, lack of science models, availing government facilities on time, lack of conducive environment for studies, lack of equal opportunities and lack of employment opportunities. The questionnaires demanded a response in the form of a 5 point Likert scale ranging from strongly disagree to strongly agree.

**Procedure**

The researcher along with his associates visited several schools in various taluks of Chamarajanagar district. Prior permission was obtained from the concerned authorities and data were collected individually. The researcher used enumeration techniques of data collection in some of the respondents with disabilities. Once the data were collected and fed to the computer. Later the data were analysed through both descriptive and inferential statistics. Descriptive statistics included frequency and percent, and chi-square test and Cramer’s V tests were employed as inferential tests. Tables 2 to 8 present the results of the data collected.

**III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**Table 2**Distribution of the selected sample by type of disability and taluks on role of NGOs in improving educational facilities in Chamarajanagar district and results of test statistics

Provisions	Responses		Categories of disability					Total
			Deaf Dumb	Blind	Physical disability	Mentally retarded	Multiple disabilities	
Providing facilities	Not sure	N	0	0	0	1	0	1
		%	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.3
	Agree	N	4	5	6	4	3	22
		%	6.5	5.9	7.3	6.3	4.8	6.2
	Strongly agree	N	58	80	76	58	59	331
		%	93.5	94.1	92.7	92.1	95.2	93.5
	Total	N	62	85	82	63	62	354
		%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Test statistics	$X^2=578.593, PV =0.001$						
		CV =0.084, PV =0.754						

Providing materials	Agree	N	4	5	6	6	4	25
		%	6.5	5.9	7.3	9.5	6.5	7.1
	Strongly agree	N	58	80	76	57	58	329
		%	93.5	94.1	92.7	90.5	93.5	92.9
	Total	N	62	85	82	63	62	354
		%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Test statistics		X <sup>2</sup> =261.062 PV =0.001						
		CV =0.049, PV =0.933						

### Providing facilities:

From the table it is clear that a majority of 331 (93.5%) of the respondents have strongly agreed to the facilities provided by the NGO, followed by 22 (6.2%) of the respondents agree to the facilities provided by the NGO. Furthermore we also find that 59 (95.2%) respondents with multiple disabilities strongly agree, followed by 80 (94.1%) blind respondents who agreed strongly. Chi-square test revealed a significant difference between groups of categories (X<sup>2</sup>=578.593; PV=.001) and the Cramer's value shows a non-significant difference in the responses of the respondents (CV=0.084, PV=0.754)

### Providing materials:

The table reveals that a maximum of 329 (92.9%) of the respondents strongly agree, followed by 25 (7.1%) of the respondents agree that the NGO provide them materials. Moreover, we notice that 80 (94.1%) of the blind respondents strongly agree followed by 58 (93.5%) deaf & dumb; and respondents with multiple disabilities strongly agree that the NGO provide materials. Chi-square test revealed a significant difference between groups of categories (X<sup>2</sup>=261.062; PV=.001) and the Cramer's value shows a non-significant difference in the responses of the respondents (CV=0.049, PV=0.993)

**Table 3** Distribution of the selected sample by type of disability and taluks on role of NGOs in improving educational facilities in Chamarajanagar district and results of test statistics

Provisions	Responses	Categories of disability					Total	
		Deaf Dumb	Blind	Physical disability	Mentally retarded	Multiple disabilities		
Providing training	Not sure	N	0	0	0	0	1	1
		%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.3
	Agree	N	3	6	5	6	3	23
		%	4.8	7.1	6.1	9.5	4.8	6.5
	Strongly	N	59	79	77	57	58	330

	agree	%	95.2	92.9	93.9	90.5	93.5	93.2
	Total	N	62	85	82	63	62	354
		%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Test statistics		X <sup>2</sup> =573.373, PV =0.001					
			CV =0.094, PV =0.617					
Providing Psychological support	Agree	N	4	6	5	5	1	21
		%	6.5	7.1	6.1	7.9	1.6	5.9
	Strongly agree	N	58	79	77	58	61	333
		%	93.5	92.9	93.9	92.1	98.4	94.1
	Total	N	62	85	82	63	62	354
		%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Test statistics		X <sup>2</sup> =274.983 PV =0.001						
		CV =0.088, PV =0.600						

#### Providing training:

From the table it is clear that 330 (93.2%) of the respondents have strongly agreed, followed by 23 (6.5%) of the respondents agree that the NGO provides training. Furthermore we also find that 59 (95.2%) deaf & dumb respondents strongly agree followed by 77 (93.9%) respondents with physical disability who also strongly agreed. Chi-square test revealed a significant difference between groups of categories (X<sup>2</sup>=573.373; PV=.001) and the Cramer's value shows a non-significant difference in the responses of the respondents (CV=0.094, PV=0.617)

#### Providing psychological support:

The table reveals that a maximum of 333 (94.1%) of the respondents strongly agree, followed by 21 (5.9%) of the respondents agree that the NGO provides them psychological support. Moreover, we notice that 61 (98.4%) of the respondents with multiple disabilities strongly agree followed by 77 (93.9%) respondents with physical disabilities strongly agree that the NGO provide psychological support. Chi-square test revealed a significant difference between groups of categories (X<sup>2</sup>=274.983; PV=.001) and the Cramer's value shows a non-significant difference in the responses of the respondents (CV=0.088, PV=0.600)

**Table 4** Distribution of the selected sample by type of disability and taluks on role of NGOs in improving educational facilities in Chamarajanagar district and results of test statistics

Provisions	Responses		Categories of disability					Total
			Deaf Dumb	Blind	Physical disability	Mentally retarded	Multiple disabilities	
Providing Self-	Agree	N	3	4	6	4	1	18
		%	4.8	4.7	7.3	6.3	1.6	5.1

employment techniques	Strongly agree	N	59	81	76	59	61	336
		%	95.2	95.3	92.7	93.7	98.4	94.9
	Total	N	62	85	82	63	62	354
		%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Test statistics		X <sup>2</sup> =285.661, PV =0.001					
		CV =0.086, PV =0.620						
Provide assistance always	Agree	N	1	4	5	5	2	17
		%	1.6	4.7	6.1	7.9	3.2	4.8
	Strongly agree	N	61	81	77	58	60	337
		%	98.4	95.3	93.9	92.1	96.8	95.2
	Total	N	62	85	82	63	62	354
		%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Test statistics		X <sup>2</sup> =289.266 PV =0.001					
		CV =0.098, PV =0.497						

#### Providing self-employment techniques:

From the table it is clear that 336 (94.9%) of the respondents have strongly agreed, followed by 18 (5.1%) of the respondents agree that the NGO provides self-employment techniques. Furthermore we also find that 61 (95.2%) respondents with multiple disabilities strongly agree followed by 81 (95.3%) blind respondents who strongly agree. Chi-square test revealed a significant difference between groups of categories (X<sup>2</sup>=285.661; PV=.001) and the Cramer's value shows a non-significant difference in the responses of the respondents (CV=0.086, PV=0.620)

#### Provide assistance always:

The table reveals that a maximum of 337 (95.2%) of the respondents strongly agree, followed by 17 (4.8%) of the respondents agree that the NGO always provides them assistance. Moreover, we notice that 61 (98.4%) of the deaf & dumb respondents strongly agree followed by 60 (96.8%) respondents with multiple disabilities strongly agree that the NGO always provides them assistance. Chi-square test revealed a significant difference between groups of categories (X<sup>2</sup>=289.266; PV=.001) and the Cramer's value shows a non-significant difference in the responses of the respondents (CV=0.098, PV=0.497)

**Table 5** Distribution of the selected sample by type of disability and taluks on role of NGOs in improving educational facilities in Chamarajanagar district and results of test statistics

Provisions	Responses		Categories of disability					Total
			Deaf Dumb	Blind	Physical disability	Mentally retarded	Multiple disabilities	
Provide attention	Agree	N	2	2	5	6	2	17
		%	3.2	2.4	6.1	9.5	3.2	4.8

and care	Strongly agree	N	60	83	77	57	60	337
		%	96.8	97.6	93.9	90.5	96.8	95.2
	Total	N	62	85	82	63	62	354
		%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Test statistics		$X^2=289.266$ , PV =0.001 CV =0.121, PV =0.271					
Involvement in social institutions	Not sure	N	0	0	0	1	0	1
		%	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.3
	Agree	N	2	3	5	3	2	15
		%	3.2	3.5	6.1	4.8	3.2	4.2
	Strongly agree	N	60	82	77	59	60	338
		%	96.8	96.5	93.9	93.7	96.8	95.5
	Total	N	62	85	82	63	62	354
		%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Test statistics		$X^2=616.085$ PV =0.001 CV =0.091, PV =0.669					

**Provide assistance always:**

The table reveals that a maximum of 337 (95.2%) of the respondents strongly agree, followed by 17 (4.8%) of the respondents agree that the NGO provides attention and care. Moreover, we notice that 83 (97.6%) of the blind respondents strongly agree followed by 60 (96.8%) respondents with multiple disabilities; and deaf & dumb respondents strongly agree that the NGO always provides attention and care. Chi-square test revealed a significant difference between groups of categories ( $X^2=289.266$ ; PV=.001) and the Cramer's value shows a non-significant difference in the responses of the respondents (CV=0.121, PV=0.271)

**Involvement in social institutions:**

The table reveals that a majority of 338 (95.5%) of the respondents strongly agree, followed by 15 (4.2%) of the respondents agree that the NGO involves them in social institutions. Moreover, we notice that 60 (96.8%) respondents with multiple disabilities; and deaf & dumb respondents strongly agree, followed by 82 (96.5%) blind respondents strongly agree that the NGO involves them in social institutions. Chi-square test revealed a significant difference between groups of categories ( $X^2=616.085$ ; PV=.001) and the Cramer's value shows a non-significant difference in the responses of the respondents (CV=0.091, PV=0.669)



**Table 6** Distribution of the selected sample by type of disability and taluks on role of NGOs in improving educational facilities in Chamarajanagar district and results of test statistics

Provisions	Responses		Categories of disability					Total
			Deaf Dumb	Blind	Physical disability	Mentally retarded	Multiple disabilities	
Helping reach more people	Not sure	N	0	0	0	1	0	1
		%	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.3
	Agree	N	2	5	4	4	2	17
		%	3.2	5.9	4.9	6.3	3.2	4.8
	Strongly agree	N	60	80	78	58	60	336
		%	96.8	94.1	95.1	92.1	96.8	94.9
	Total	N	62	85	82	63	62	354
		%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Test statistics		$X^2=605.203, PV =0.001$ $CV =0.091, PV =0.660$					
	Helping them find employment	Agree	N	2	5	4	6	1
%			3.2	5.9	4.9	9.5	1.6	5.1
Strongly agree		N	60	80	78	57	61	336
		%	96.8	94.1	95.1	90.5	98.4	94.9
Total		N	62	85	82	63	62	354
		%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Test statistics		$X^2=285.661, PV =0.001$ $CV =0.115, PV =0.321$						

**Helping in reach more people:**

From the table it is clear that 336 (94.9%) of the respondents have strongly agreed, followed by 17 (4.8%) of the respondents agree that the NGO helps them in reaching out to more people. Furthermore, we notice that 60 (96.8%) respondents with multiple disabilities; and deaf & dumb respondents strongly agree, followed by 78 (95.1%) respondents with physical disability who strongly agree. Chi-square test revealed a significant difference between groups of categories ( $X^2=605.203$ ;  $PV=.001$ ) and the Cramer’s value shows a non-significant difference in the responses of the respondents ( $CV=0.091$ ,  $PV=0.660$ )

**Helping them find employment:**

The table reveals that a maximum of 336 (94.9%) of the respondents have strongly agreed, followed by 18 (5.1%) of the respondents agree that the NGO helps them in finding employment. Moreover, we notice that 61 (98.4%) of the deaf & dumb respondents strongly agree followed by 60 (96.8%) deaf & dumb respondents strongly agree that the

NGO helps them in finding employment. Chi-square test revealed a significant difference between groups of categories ( $X^2=285.661$ ;  $PV=.001$ ) and the Cramer's value shows a non-significant difference in the responses of the respondents ( $CV=0.115$ ,  $PV=0.321$ )

**Table 7** Distribution of the selected sample by type of disability and taluks on role of NGOs in improving educational facilities in Chamarajanagar district and results of test statistics

Provisions	Responses		Categories of disability					Total	
			Deaf Dumb	Blind	Physical disability	Mentally retarded	Multiple disabilities		
Conduct special programs	Agree	N	2	4	3	6	1	16	
		%	3.2	4.7	3.7	9.5	1.6	4.5	
	Strongly agree	N	60	81	79	57	61	338	
		%	96.8	95.3	96.3	90.5	98.4	95.5	
	Total	N	62	85	82	63	62	354	
		%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	Test statistics		$X^2=292.893$ , $PV =0.001$						
			$CV =0.122$ , $PV =0.262$						
	Social improvement	Agree	N	2	4	4	6	2	18
			%	3.2	4.7	4.9	9.5	3.2	5.1
Strongly agree		N	60	81	78	57	60	336	
		%	96.8	95.3	95.1	90.5	96.8	94.9	
Total		N	62	85	82	63	62	354	
		%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Test statistics		$X^2=285.661$ , $PV =0.001$							
		$CV =0.099$ , $PV =0.479$							

**Conduct special programs:**

From the table it is clear that 338 (95.5%) of the respondents have strongly agreed, followed by 16 (4.5%) of the respondents agree that the NGO conducts special programs. Furthermore, we notice that 61 (98.4%) deaf & dumb respondents strongly agree, followed by 60 (96.8%) respondents with multiple disabilities who also strongly agree. Chi-square test revealed a significant difference between groups of categories ( $X^2=292.893$ ;  $PV=.001$ ) and the Cramer's value shows a non-significant difference in the responses of the respondents ( $CV=0.122$ ,  $PV=0.262$ )

**Social improvement:**

The table reveals that a maximum of 336 (94.9%) of the respondents have strongly agreed, followed by 18 (5.1%) of the respondents agree that the NGO helps them in improving the society. Furthermore, we notice that 60 (96.8%) respondents with multiple disabilities; and deaf & dumb respondents strongly agree, followed by 81 (95.3%)

blind respondents who strongly agree. Chi-square test revealed a significant difference between groups of categories ( $X^2=285.661$ ;  $PV=.001$ ) and the Cramer's value shows a non-significant difference in the responses of the respondents ( $CV=0.099$ ,  $PV=0.479$ )

**Table 8** Frequency and percent responses; and results of chi-square tests

Provisions	Responses		Categories of disability					Total	
			Deaf Dumb	Blind	Physical disability	Mentally retarded	Multiple disabilities		
Helping reaching independence	Agree	N	1	2	3	5	2	13	
		%	1.6	2.4	3.7	7.9	3.2	3.7	
	Strongly agree	N	61	83	79	58	60	341	
		%	98.4	97.6	96.3	92.1	96.8	96.3	
	Total	N	62	85	82	63	62	354	
		%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	Test statistics		$X^2=303.910$ , $PV =0.001$						
			$CV =0.112$ , $PV =0.350$						
	Conducting curricular activities	Agree	N	1	3	3	5	2	14
			%	1.6	3.5	3.7	7.9	3.2	4.0
Strongly agree		N	61	82	79	58	60	340	
		%	98.4	96.5	96.3	92.1	96.8	96.0	
Total		N	62	85	82	63	62	354	
		%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Test statistics		$X^2=300.215$ , $PV =0.001$							
		$CV =0.102$ , $PV =0.452$							

**Helping in reaching independence:**

From the table it is clear that 341 (96.3%) of the respondents have strongly agreed, followed by 13 (3.7%) of the respondents agree that the NGO helps them in reaching independence. Furthermore, we notice that 61 (98.4%) deaf & dumb respondents strongly agree, followed by 83 (97.6%) blind respondents who also strongly agree. Chi-square test revealed a significant difference between groups of categories ( $X^2=303.910$ ;  $PV=.001$ ) and the Cramer's value shows a non-significant difference in the responses of the respondents ( $CV=0.122$ ,  $PV=0.350$ )

**Conducting co-curricular activities:**

The table reveals that a maximum of 340 (96.0%) of the respondents have strongly agreed, followed by 14 (4.0%) of the respondents agree that the NGO conducts co-curricular activities. Furthermore, we notice that 61 (98.4%) deaf & dumb respondents strongly agree, followed by 60 (96.8%) respondents with multiple disabilities who strongly

agree. Chi-square test revealed a significant difference between groups of categories ( $X^2=300.215$ ;  $PV=.001$ ) and the Cramer's value shows a non-significant difference in the responses of the respondents ( $CV=0.102$ ,  $PV=0.452$ )

#### **IV. DISCUSSION**

##### **Major findings of the study:**

- More than 99% of the sample insisted that the NGO's provide facilities and all of them insisted that the NGO's provide material to the disabled students and the pattern was same for all the categories of disabled
- More than 99% of the sample insisted that the NGO's provide training and all of them were provided with psychological support, and this pattern was same for sample belonging to all the categories of disability
- All the sample selected mentioned that the NGO's provide self-employment technique and assistance
- All of them were given attention and care by the NGO and more than 99% of them were involved in social institutions
- All of the respondents agreed that the NGO conducted special programs and social improvement, helping in reaching independence and conducted co-curricular activities

It is of great importance that the abilities and potential of the specially abled are explored and recognized by the society if not it is a huge loss to the society as a whole. It is clear that the NGO's play a significant role in helping the specially abled to contribute to the development of the country by assisting them to excel and provide job opportunities in various sectors. A study by Mazibuko (2000) on the role of NGOs operating within the field of education in developing countries was conducted. The article highlighted that NGOs are hooked in to donations to form resource to hold on their activities, the overwhelming dependency of the NGOs operating within the field of education on donations and outer resources and the state in hand agencies and government area unit being unable to produce holistic resources within the field of education. This is drawing attention of the present standing of the NGOs operating within the field of education, thus one will perceive that what proportion the education is being neglected.

Singh and Sethi (2012) focused in their study on the role of NGOs in promotion of education of the disabled in Jammu District. The authors have expressed that though numerous schemes are initiated by the state government and numerous NGOs area unit operating for the advantage of the disabled; however they are not totally benefitted from these schemes. So, the existing schemes and involvement of organization within the field of disabilities, efforts had to be created to spot technically competent NGOs and alter them to assume a bigger role within the education method of youngsters with disabilities beside the assistance of presidency agencies in an exceedingly important manner. The author has highlighted the requirement for the good governance within the method of NGOs dealing within the field of children with disabilities. The study has ended that over the past few years, concentrate on children with disabilities has resulted in bigger awareness and sensitivity towards these children. The government is promoting the role of NGOs in the slightest degree levels with a need to realize democratic development and supporting the administration in implementing its program. Now, Government and NGOs are initiating measures to review and arrange applicable methods for special needs and comprehensive education.

## V. CONCLUSION

The government and NGOs need to build long-lasting conglomerate as the flexibility in approach that the NGOs processes, their innovation, reaching all might add up to the government efforts in serving the masses of the nation. The NGOs have to acknowledge the fact that to make confidence and mutual trust, it is necessary to interact in constructive dialogue during a non-threatening means. It is the right time for the government and also the NGOs to explore for answers to problems by cooperation between them (Mishra, 2005). The increasing partnership between the government and voluntary sector, for the action of social objectives and welfare of the plenty, could be a two-way method. Many barriers have to be removed to strengthen GOs-NGOs collaboration. NGOs see government to limit freedom of NGO, through authorization management, insensitive to civil society concern and oppose to transparency and responsibility. the government views NGOs as additional vocal and fewer active critical any move to make sure transparency and responsibility, donation driven, captivated with spectral problems, over important of presidency policies and behind to small challenges of development.

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