

Nur Akhmad Yani. Student Register Number (*NIM*). A2B 001 039. Study Program Master of Management, University of Mataram. Organization Capacity and Self-Reliance of Non-Government Organizations (Case Study on Five NGOs in Nusa Tenggara) Counselor I : Dr. Hermanto, Counselor II : Drs. Surati, M.Sc., Examiner : Dr. Fauzi Agam.
127 pages / 12 tables / 9 pictures / 7 appendices / 53 literatures (1984 - 2004).

ABSTRACT

In the persisting globalization era nowadays, concentration and monopoly of various resources and economy powers by finance firms or global funds increase. Until now, development processes in the developing countries including Indonesia have been "centralistic". The government has a central role in the planning processes and developing implementations, also in production mechanisms of the national policies. Whereas in the globalization era there are frictions of development processes signed by the decrease of government authority and the increase of public participation opportunities including the NGOs.

NGOs have had roles in development processes in the world for a long time, longer than the UNO, World Bank, or other authorized donor funds' groups. In Indonesia, NGOs and other civil society groups have started growing rapidly since early in 1970 through the increase of social, economy, and politic roles. The NGOs have been recognized as promoters in carrying-out the development strategies focused on the people and bottom-up approach. NGOs movements grow fast as a reaction to the top-down development approach done by the government. NGOs try to answer people's needs and other requirements concerning with problems and impacts of the development. NGOs involvements in the development have provided model options of development other than the model determined by the government.

Self-reliance is the biggest problem of any NGO. The activities of NGOs are almost totally depending on funds outside of the organizations, such as donations from abroad and/or the government. Very few NGOs are able to finance activities and operations of the organizations from their own sources.

The objects of the research are NGOs in Nusa Tenggara located on five big islands. Those NGOs are Yayasan Tananoa Sumba in Sumba Island, Yayasan Tukelakang in Timor Island, Yayasan Keluarga Sehat Sejahtera Indonesia in Lombok Island, Yayasan Bangun Daya in Sumbawa Island, and Yayasan AYO Indonesia in Flores Island.

The aim of this research is to know from the NGOs ; the capacity, sustainability, self-reliance of the organization and the relationship between them.

This research shows that those five NGOs are having strong the organization capacity, high sustainability and low self-reliance. The self-reliance of the organizations are showed by its condition of finance liquidity. The finance illiquidity of the organizations could occur for average time not more than seven months if the donations would be terminated.