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The Emerging Role of Ngos in The Development of India

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ABSTRACT

NGOs have immense role in bringing about social change and development and it is being experienced from different parts of the country. Development is a multi-faceted process, which essentially involves the aggressive participation of the people that would not be possible unless they are educated, awakened and motivated. NGOs are taking up this job sportingly and successfully. NGOs have gained importance now and are increasing in number very fast. Enhancement of their importance is the result of weakening of the role of state in upholding the welfare and well-being of its citizens and consequent development of the assertive role of civil society to ascertain social welfare and integration

Introduction

India is now witnessing a boom in the NGO sector. NGOs have immense role in bringing about social change and development and it is being experienced from different parts of the country. Development is a multi-faceted process, which essentially involves the aggressive participation of the people that would not be possible unless they are educated, awakened and motivated. NGOs are taking up this job sportingly and successfully. NGOs have gained importance now and are increasing in number very fast. Enhancement of their importance is the result of weakening of the role of state in upholding the welfare and well-being of its citizens and consequent development of the assertive role of civil society to ascertain social welfare and integration

NGOs India is committed to the dissemination of information and promotion of sustainable development initiatives, in response to the needs of underrepresented and marginalized sectors of society. For bridging the data gap and improving information availability NGO network is committed to develop and establish an ideal medium for the Participation and exchange of a trusted and accurate source of quality information. With a population of 1.2 billion, the country could well be the land of opportunities for non-governmental organizations (NGOs) with the Central Bureau of Investigation conservatively estimating 20 lakh of them already operating in states and union territories. The mind-boggling figures boil down to one NGO per every 600 people.

Concept of NGOs

The term non-governmental organization was first used in 1945. A non-governmental organization (NGO) is a citizen-based association that operates independently of government, usually to deliver resources or serve some social purpose. According to World Bank :- "NGOs are private organization that pursue activities to relieve suffering, promote the interest of the poor, protect environment, provide basic social services, or under take community development.

A non-governmental organization (NGO) is a legally constituted organization that operates independently from any form of government. 'NGO' is now a widely used word denoting to registered trusts, societies, cooperative societies, endowments, non-profit companies, etc. working for the welfare, development and progress of people and in a way supplement similar functions of the state and hence, called as Non-Government Organisations (NGOs). It is not a technical word; rather it is used in a common parlance.

Objectives of NGOs

- To promote Information collaborations and Constructive communication between NGOs, to develop effective partnership with each other.
- Networking for the access, sharing and dissemination of information collaboration and partnerships between NGOs

themselves and with other organizations.

- Electronic networking to strengthen community organizations by boosting its knowledge base and its ability to share information and experiences with strategic allies and other partners in relevant field.
- Capacity building of grassroots level NGOs, social workers through free online resources and information on a single platform.
- To serve non-profit organizations, charities, grassroots and community groups, educational and research institutions.
- Sharing of ideas among NGOs and development agents.
- Avail free, easy and instant access to information to NGO.
- Help NGOs in their fund-raising efforts.
- Provide more options before Funding Agencies to select the right choice of NGO to support and work with.
- Provide information regarding NGO Registration and NGO Consultancy.
- Provide Volunteers to NGOs and collaborate between NGOs and Volunteers.

Top 10 NGOs in India

NGOs have been constantly working day-in and day-out to solve various problems concerning children, women, senior citizens, environment etc. Here are the top 10 NGOs who have truly worked in the best possible manner after taking up a particular cause.

NAME	CORPORATE OFFICE	ESTABLISHED YEAR	PURPOSE
1) Sammaan foundation	Patna, Bihar	2007	People
2) Goonj limited	New Delhi	1999	Clothing
3) Akshaya Trust	Madurai	2013	Care for helpless people
4) Smile foundation	New Delhi	2002	Child education and health
5) Udaan Welfare Foundation	Mumbai	1992	to empower lives of the downtrodden
6) Pratham	Mumbai	1994	Child Education
7) Lepra society	Secunderabad	1989	Health
8) Deepalaya	New Delhi	2005	poor and the downtrodden
9) Uday	New Delhi	2007	Child, health ,disaster relief
10) helpage	New Delhi	1978	to protect the rights of senior citizens

Types of NGOs

There are basically classified as;

1. **Community based NGOs** - Created by people's own interest. Main objective of these organizations is to help urban people and aware them to understand their rights and provide required services.
2. **Citywide NGOs** - They include various organizations related to sports, education and association of community based organizations.
3. **National NGOs** - These are professional organizations. Function of these NGOs is to support local NGOs
4. **International NGOs** - Main function of this NGOs is funding to local NGOs, implementing various projects.

Role of NGOs in India

1. The NGOs are active to promote education, particularly among that section of population, which has remained un-benefited or less benefited by the measures adopted by the government. The education of girls, and other deprived people, particularly the SCs and STs, has been their target objective.
2. Women are the other vulnerable section of society. Gender discrimination is a ubiquitous cultural reality. Girls are discriminated in the upbringing pattern in the family. Larger numbers of the undernourished are from amongst the girls. Retention of girls in schools is much less as compared to boys. Women are forced to work as housewife and denied participation in gainful economic activities outside homes. About three-fourths of the work done by women is un-monetized.
3. Since the second half of the preceding century started the change in the status of women with their active participation in political, social and economic activities, which gained acceleration since the last quarter of the preceding century. More and more women started moving out of the four walls of their houses and involving themselves actively in the social sphere outside their homes.

Important in this process has been the role of academicians and NGOs. The book *Women's Role in Economic Development* by Easter Boserup (1970) is the pioneering work in this direction. After a gap of few years, by 1978, a large number of works were published, particularly on the status of women in the Third World - where their position has been more vulnerable.

The role of women voluntary organizations towards this cause has been marvelous. Sewa, Sathin, Eklavya, Disha, Environmental Action Group and Agrani Foundation etc. are some of the thousands of NGOs known for their role in development by creating awareness among people and interventions, if required.

4. The approach to development has been almost uniform world over at least in terms of the use of technology, magnitude of production, pattern of consumption and achievement of wealth. Both state and people were unaware or lackadaisical about the backwash of the nature of development pursued.

The threat to the human life developed due to environmental pollution and imbalance and the depletion of natural resources as a consequence of the nature of development. Here, the role of NGOs is really noticeable and praiseworthy. Thousands of voluntary organizations are at work to awaken people and governments against environmental degradation and depletion of resources.

5. It is not that the development process has unleashed only

environmental threats to the human existence but also many people are displaced due to developmental projects and are quite often not properly compensated and rehabilitated.

The NGOs have a major role to play towards the cause of people's resettlement and are also performing commendable job in this direction. The projects like the construction of dams, road highways and railways have often made some sections of people, particularly in rural areas, vulnerable and are displaced without being properly compensated.

6. NGOs are also rendering great service in restoring dignity to the deprived and discriminated sections of the people in the society like women suffering from gender discrimination, lower caste people suffering from caste segregation and the status of untouchable, racial and religious discriminations.

Voluntary organizations, working at both national and international levels, have earned praise for their services in societal development. These organizations are busy in creating awareness and zeal for participation in development projects.

Problems faced by Indian NGOs

Lack of Funds
Lack of Dedicated Leadership
Inadequate Trained Personnel
Misuse of Funds
Monopolization of leadership
Lack of Public Participation
Centralization in Urban Areas
Lack of Coordination

Remedies for avoiding the problems

- The government of India has to liberalize the rules and regulations to sanction more grants to NGOs.
- Young graduates from universities, colleges has to conduct the public seminars, meetings, symposiums etc.,
- NGOs to conduct a campus interviews for the young graduates who are interested.
- The government of India has to introduce the success stories of great leaders and their style of leadership qualities, voluntarism, and commitment towards social work.
- Monopolization of leadership should be avoided.
- NGOs being a welfare organization have to maintain high standard of quality in service.

Conclusion

Non-governmental organisations are often setup to plug in the gaps left by the government. India as a nation still has a large population that is vulnerable - in terms of health, education, jobs and opportunities in general. In the long term, NGOs will continue to play a larger role in nation-building. Increasing prosperity and increased focus on Corporate Social Responsibility spending will definitely help in increasing the focus on the disadvantaged sections of society. With the increasing role of the NGOs in development activities they are now attracting professionals from various other sectors, and capacities are being built in support areas such as financial management, resource mobilization, human resources, leadership development, governance procedures and practices and institutional development. It is now well established that NGOs have an important role to play in the development processes and that both the state and market need the collaboration of credible, active, and accountable NGOs.

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