

Ngo Impact On India's Development Process

Author : Praveen Kumar¹, Research Scholar, Singhania University
Neeraj Kumar Sharma², Associate Professor, Singhania University (Rajasthan)

Abstract

NGO plays an important role in the development process in third-world nations like India, particularly in the twenty-first century. They are increasingly important to the survival and prosperity of India's tribal and underdeveloped people. This research makes an effort to examine the function of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in fostering lamani community growth. The role of the agency (NGO) in empowering the community to develop sustainable practises is also explored. This study is the product of PhD fieldwork conducted in a lamani hamlet in Gangajal Tanda. An organisation called NEEDS is helping the Lamani people of the Gangajal Tanda settlement in the Haverir District of Karnataka improve their economic, social, political, and demographic standing. The limitations of agency or civil society initiatives in development are also explored.

The state has a fundamental and pivotal role in designing and carrying out economic and social development initiatives in a democratic society. However, in today's sophisticated culture, the difficulties that individuals, particularly the impoverished, face are more intricate. This is particularly true in a country like India, where many marginalised groups face systemic discrimination.

Key Words : Women empowerment, child right, human rights, labor rights, education, health, disability, agriculture, animal welfare etc.

INTRODUCTION

Development encompasses not only economic growth, but also the advancement of social justice, gender parity, and quality of life for everyone. Such ambitious and intricate public works projects can't be handled by the government alone. In light of this need, several non-governmental organisations are crucial in providing assistance to the government. Because of its fundamental importance, civil society was able to develop.(Sharma N.K et.at 2017) Since NGOs represent a significant part of civil society, they play an important part in the growth of the nation as a whole.

INDIAN NGOS

India has a long history of serving its community. They say that once India gained its independence, Mahatma Gandhi also intended the Indian National Congress to become a public service organisation. Despite the initial rejection of the plan, many dedicated Gandhians afterwards established several non-profit organisations around the nation to continue Gandhi's positive work. (Sharma N.K et.at 2018) However, it wasn't until the 1970s that India's nascent nongovernmental organisation (NGO) sector began to take shape in a formal capacity. At the outset of their official existence, NGOS were given more shove by the government in a variety of ways.

During the sixth Five Year Plan, the GOI did acknowledge the role of NGOs in India's growth by

using the now-famous "GARIBI HATAO" motto. For rural revitalization, the seventh FYP charged nongovernmental organisations with creating "self-reliance communities." Towards the end of the 8th FYP, the government made efforts to boost the presence of NGOs around the country. Its primary purpose, according to the ninth FYP, will be to encourage PPPS throughout the country. The tenth FYP recognised the role that non-governmental organisations (NGOs) might play in advancing the agriculture sector by raising farmers' knowledge of new farming methods and government programmes. Additionally, the government has been actively supporting the growth of NGOs via various funding and support initiatives.

The government's encouragement of nongovernmental organisations (NGOs) has led to a surge in progress on a variety of fronts, including efforts to reduce poverty, protect children's rights, combat prejudice against members of minority groups, empower women, end child labour, improve living conditions in rural areas, provide clean drinking water, and address other pressing environmental and social concerns. (Sharma N.K et.at 2022) Over the past two decades, NGOs have taken a more active role in the development of the social sector, including education, health care, and so on. NGOs have also played a crucial role in getting students who had dropped out back into the classroom, particularly in rural areas, thereby protecting the right to an education. Programs to eradicate Leprosy, tuberculosis, malaria, and improve water and sanitation infrastructure, all implemented by non-governmental organisations, have also been very successful.

Most notably, NGOs have been effective in getting governments to pass laws and policies that are favourable to development. Some examples of such legislation and policy include the Right to Information Act, the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), (ICPS), (MNREGA), the Juvenile Justice Act, the Nirmal Gram Initiative (NGI), the Rastriya Swasthya Bhima Yojana (RSBY), and numerous other policies aimed at empowering women and protecting the environment and those who are marginalised by human trafficking.(Sharma N.K et.at 2020)

NGOs in Karnataka

Karnataka's non-profits and charities play an important role in the state's overall social progress and citizen well-being. Karnataka's non-governmental organisations (NGOs) have long been dedicated to the state's urban and rural populations, where they run real social development initiatives and welfare activities. Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in Karnataka take part in charity and social welfare events hosted by the state government and nonprofits. Karnataka's non-governmental organisations (NGOs) are eager to advance causes related to child and female development, education, social awareness, and other topics.

Karnataka is home to several NGOs that work toward causes like the education, welfare, and rights of children; the development and empowerment of women; the care of the elderly; the rehabilitation of the physically and mentally impaired; and the uplift of children and women living

in slums. NGO's do a great job of coordinating initiatives to combat poverty and alleviate suffering in areas such as education, health care, social justice, disaster preparedness, natural resource management, agricultural advancement, social awareness, and the betterment of underprivileged and disadvantaged communities.

It's undeniable that NGOs are vital to maintaining the country's democratic ideals and that they play a proactive role in preserving the interests of the poor and needy.

There have been a few nongovernmental organisations (NGOs) whose demonstrations against government actions have turned counterproductive, according (IB). The demonstrations of 'foreign financing NGOs' were also blamed for the loss of 3%-5% of the country's GDP. Since the release of the study, questions of NGO responsibility have been front and centre. Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) have a responsibility to speak out for the rights of the people and to organise protests, but they also have an obligation to provide the government viable alternatives so that progress may be made. Protests that fail to halt development initiatives will have a negative impact on the country as a whole and achieve nothing. Since the rise of NGOs is inextricably tied to the need for the most effective alternative methods, it follows that NGOs must guarantee excellent policy research with a 'think-tank' mode of operation and present alternative options to the government.

CONCLUSION

It is common knowledge that many NGOs finance their operations using money donated from elsewhere. It is also true that power shortages in those states may be directly attributed to the actions of these NGOs in protesting the construction of coal and thermal project plants and the Konndankulam nuclear project. Following the publication of the IB report, there have been few strong grounds advanced to halt the possibility of obtaining foreign funding. However, it is unacceptable to halt the foreign funding in a country like India where revenue sources are poor and considerable challenges are linked with generating money, which are vital for NGOs to meet their bare minimal needs. Instead of restricting donations from abroad, the government can promote more openness by classifying NGOs according to the origins of their funding. The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act of 2010 would also be helpful if it were to be used to increase the government's examination of charitable donations. As an additional requirement, NGOs must maintain openness in their board meetings and overall governance structure.

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are, in sum, not accountable to any central authority, operate on a "non-profit" basis, and are guided by ideals such as "social equality, and "human development," among others. There are now over 25 thousands NGOs operating in different regions of India. In conclusion, the development process in India will be strengthened by the NGOs operating with more accountability, by bringing alternative answers to the development, in conjunction with the government and market, which is the need of the hour.

References

1. Foot, P. (2003). *Virtues and Vices*. Clarendon Press. <https://doi.org/10.1604/9780199252862>
2. Ginet, C. (1990). *On Action*. <https://doi.org/10.1604/9780521381246>

3. Mele, A. R. (1997). *The Philosophy of Action*. <https://doi.org/10.1604/9780198751755>
4. Davidson, D. (2001). *Essays on Actions and Events*.
<https://doi.org/10.1604/978019152982510.1093/0191529826.001.0001>
5. Bhaskar Pawan Kumar and Kumra V. K. (2019), "Integrated Solid Waste Management System: An Overview of Allahabad City" National Geographical Journal of India, March, 2013, Vol. 59, No. 1, pp 23-30
6. Sharma, N. K. (2022, May 15). *Post-Pandemic Human Resource Management: Challenges and Opportunities*. Post-Pandemic Human Resource Management: Challenges and Opportunities.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.31311.56484>
7. Environmental and social safeguard due diligence for sewerage system in district 'E' of Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh (Subproject-III).
8. Sharma, N. K. (2022, May 15). *How to Write an Article/Research Paper of Social Science for Publication in an Indexed Journal*. How to Write an Article/Research Paper of Social Science for Publication in an Indexed Journal. <http://dx.doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.27844.71049>
9. Irhoumah Jamal Mohamed Salih, Agarwal V.C., Lal Deepak & K. Mukesh (2014), "Determination of Suitable Site for Solid Waste Disposal using Remote Sensing and GIS Techniques in Allahabad Municipality Area", International Journal of Engineering Research & Technology (IJERT), ISSN: 2278-0181, Vol. 3 Issue 6, June – 2014.
10. Sharma, N. K. (2021, December 31). *Easy Way to Determine the Sample Size*. Easy Way to Determine the Sample Size. <http://dx.doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.35758.84808>
11. Jha Pawan Kumar, Srivastava Atul, Narayan Prashant & Siddiqui Shahbaz (2019), "Pattern and distribution of solid waste collection points in Magh Mela area Allahabad 2018 using geospatial technology", Centre of Environmental Studies University of Allahabad.
12. Sharma, N. K. (2020, August 21). *An Analysis of Corporate Social Responsibility in India*. An Analysis of Corporate Social Responsibility in India. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3676827>
13. Kamboj Nitin and Pandey Neeraj (2017) "Spatial distribution of solid waste disposal sites in Allahabad city, Uttar Pradesh, India using GIS approach" Archives of Agriculture and Environmental Science, pp.357-360.
14. Sharma, N. K. (2019, March 31). *CSR Expenditure of BSE Listed Companies in India: An Analytical Study*. CSR Expenditure of BSE Listed Companies in India: An Analytical Study .
<http://dx.doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.23626.18882>
15. Kaza Silpa, Yao Lisa, Bhada-Tata Perinaz, and Woerden Frank Van With Ionkova Kremena, Morton John, Poveda Renan Alberto, Sarraf Maria, Malkawi Fuad, Harinath A.S., Banna Farouk, An Gyongshim, Imoto Haruka, and Levine Daniel "What a Waste 2.0 A Global Snapshot of Solid Waste Management to 2050".
16. Sharma, N. K. (2015, October 31). *Emergence of SNS as Marketing Communication Tool*. Emergence of SNS as Marketing Communication Tool . <http://dx.doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.32958.51526>
17. Kumar S., Smith R. S., fowler G., Velis C., kumar S. J., Arya S., Rena, kumar C., & Cheeseman C. (2017), "Challenges and opportunities associated with waste management in India", Royal Society Open Science.
18. Sharma, N. K. (2018, February 28). *Corporate Governance and Its Relation to Business*. Corporate Governance and Its Relation to Business . <http://dx.doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.16541.74729>
19. Lehmann Steffen (2011), "Optimizing Urban Material Flows and Waste Streams in Urban Development through Principles of Zero Waste and Sustainable Consumption", Sustainability, pp.155-183.
20. Ramesh, R., Shukla, A. K., & Sharma, N. K. (2017, May 31). *Corporate Social Responsibility in Our Changing Business World*. Corporate Social Responsibility in Our Changing Business World.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.30674.58562>
21. Malviya Shubhra "An Assessment of water Quality of Ganga and Yamuna rivers in Prayagraj, Pre and Post Holy Dips" Department of Zoology, S.S. Khanna Girls' Degree College, A.U.

22. Pandey, R. N., & Sharma, N. K. (2018, February 28). *Management of Stress Life* . Management of Stress Life . <http://dx.doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.20795.03361>
23. NITI Aayog – UNDP Handbook on Sustainable Urban Plastic Waste Management.
24. Rahman Atiqur, Netzband Maik, Singh Alka & Mallick Javed (2009); “An Assessment Of Urban Environmental Issues Using Remote Sensing and GIS Techniques an integrated approach: A Case Study, Delhi, India” ; Urban Population-Environment.
25. Sharma, N. K. (2015, November 4). *Industry Initiatives for Green Marketing in India*. Industry Initiatives for Green Marketing in India. <http://dx.doi.org/10.4172/2151-6219.1000192>
26. Savasan Zerrin (2017), “pollution, Land”, Department of international relation and faculty of economics and administrative science, Selcuk University, Konya, Turkey.
27. Sharma, N. K. (2016, February 28). *Penetration Of E-Commerce And Its Acceptance : An Exploratory Study Of Sme’s In India*. Penetration Of E-Commerce And Its Acceptance : An Exploratory Study Of Sme’s In India. <http://dx.doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.24150.47689>
28. Sharholy Mufeed, Ahmad Kafeel, Vaishya R.C., Gupta R.D.(2006),“Municipal solid waste characteristics and management in Allahabad, India”, Department of Civil Engineering, Jamia Millia Islamia (Central University) ,Waste Management 27.
29. Sharma, N. K. (2016, February 28). *Corporate Social Responsibility Is Not a Charity but a Responsibility in India*. Corporate Social Responsibility Is Not a Charity but a Responsibility in India. <http://dx.doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.22472.75520>
30. “Urban waste and its disposal”, Tutor2u Limited 2016.
31. Shukla, A. K., Ramesh, R., & Sharma, N. K. (2018, February 18). *An Overview of Corporate Social Responsibility in India*. An Overview of Corporate Social Responsibility in India. <http://dx.doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.21633.89446>
32. Uttara S., Bhuvandas Nishi, Aggarwal Vanita (2012) ; “Impacts of urbanisation on environment” ; International Journal of Research in Engineering & Applied Sciences ; IJREAS Volume 2, Issue 2 (February 2012) ISSN: 2249-3905.
33. Sharma, N. K. (2022, March 31). *Post-Pandemic Human Resource Management: Challenges and Opportunities*. Post-Pandemic Human Resource Management: Challenges and Opportunities. <http://dx.doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.31311.56484>
34. Vij Dimpal (2012), “Urbanization and solid waste management in India: Present practices and future challenges”; Department of Economics, MMH College, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh, India ; Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences 37,pp. 437 – 447.
35. Sharma, N. K. (2022, April 30). *How To Write An Article/Research Paper Of Social Science For Publication In An Indexed Journal* . How To Write An Article/Research Paper Of Social Science For Publication In An Indexed Journal . <http://dx.doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.27844.71049>
36. Wowrzeczka Bogusław (2021), “City of Waste—Importance of Scale”; Sustainability.
37. Sharma, N. K. (2022, May 31). *Instruments Used in the Collection of Data in Research*. Instruments Used in the Collection of Data in Research. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4138751>
38. Rachna, S. R., & Sharma, N. K. (2022, July 31). *How Garbage Dumps affect Urban Environment : A Case Study of Prayagraj District*. How Garbage Dumps Affect Urban Environment : A Case Study of Prayagraj District. <http://dx.doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.23364.09603>