



Role of Non-Governmental Organisations in India

Yuvaraj Singh Dhruw

Department of Agricultural Extension (I.G.K.V.), Raipur (C.G.) India

(Email: yuvrajdhruw.igkv@gmail.com)

A Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) is any association having a definite cultural, economic, educational, religious or social cause or any non-profit voluntary citizens group which is organized around specific issues, such as education, environmental conservation, social welfare, rural development sanitation, healthcare or human rights, on a local, national or international level. The World Bank defines NGOs as “private organisations that pursue activities to relieve suffering, promote the interests of the poor, protect the environment, provides basic social services, or undertake community development. NGOs include an array of groups and institutions that are entirely or largely independent of government and characterised primarily by humanitarian or co-operative, rather than commercial objectives”.

History of NGO's:

International non-governmental organizations have a history dating back to at least 1839. It has been estimated that by 1914, there were 1083 NGOs. International NGOs were important in the anti-slavery movement and the movement for women's suffrage, and reached a peak at the time of the World Disarmament Conference. However, the phrase “non-governmental organization” only came into popular use with the establishment of the United Nations Organization in 1945 with provisions in Article 71 of Chapter 10 of the United Nations Charter for a consultative role for organizations which are neither governments nor member states—see consultative status. The definition of “international NGO” (INGO) is first given in resolution 288 (X) of ECOSOC on February 27, 1950: it is defined as “any international organization that is not founded by an international treaty”. The vital role of NGOs and other “major groups” in sustainable development was recognized in Chapter 27 of Agenda 21, leading to intense arrangements for a consultative relationship between the United Nations and non-governmental organizations.[34] tate of the world”, rising in periods of growth and declining

in periods of crisis. It has been observed that the number of INGO founded or dissolved matches the general.

Meaning and definition of NGO: NGOs are difficult to define and classify, and the term ‘NGO’ is not used consistently. As a result, there are many different classifications in use. The most common use a framework that includes orientation and level of operation. An NGO's orientation refers to the type of activities it takes on. These activities might include human rights, environmental, or development work. An NGO's level of operation indicates



the scale at which an organization works, such as local, international or national. “Confronting the classification problem: Toward Taxonomy of NGOs” One of the earliest mentions of the acronym “NGO” was in 1945, when the UN was created. The UN, which is an inter-

governmental organization, made it possible for certain approved specialized international non-state agencies - or non-governmental organisations - to be awarded observer status at its assemblies and some of its meetings. Later the term became used more widely. Today, according to the UN, any kind of private organization that is independent from government control can be termed an “NGO”, provided it is not-profit, non-criminal and not simply an opposition political party.

Professor Peter Willetts, from the University of London, argues the definition of NGOs can be interpreted differently by various organizations and depending on a situation's context. He defines an NGO as “an independent voluntary association of people acting together on a continuous basis for some common purpose other than achieving government office, making money or illegal activities.” In this view, two main types of NGOs are recognized according to the activities they pursue: operational NGOs that deliver services and campaigning NGOs.

Although Willetts proposes the operational and

campaigning NGOs as a tool to differentiate the main activities of these organizations, he also explains that a single NGO may often be engaged in both activities. Many NGOs also see them as mutually reinforcing.

NGOs in India: NGOs or Voluntary Organizations are not a new phenomenon and the concept of voluntary action is very ancient. According to Inamdar, "During ancient and medieval times, voluntarism operated freely and exclusively in the fields of education, medicine, cultural promotion and even acted as succour in crises like droughts, floods, epidemics and foreign invasions". In the early years of 19th century, voluntary agencies provided services to the under-privileged and weaker sections of the society. The areas of operation were largely in the fields of religion and social reforms. Raja Rammohan Roy (1772 -1833), Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar (1820-1891), Sasi Pada Banarjee (1842-1925), Keshab Chandra Sen (1838-1884), Swami Dayanand Saraswati (1824-1883), Swami Vivekanand (1863- 1902), Mahatma phule (1827-1888),

Pandit Ramabai (1858-1922), Maharshi Karve (1858-1962), Sir Sayyed Ahmed Khan (1817-1898), Behramji Malbari (1853-1912) were the people who worked with dedication towards removal of caste restrictions, improving conditions of widows, women education, orphans and destitute women etc.,

Major role seen for NGO's in rural development:

As economic reform and liberalisation saw the Government vacating several areas to let private sector entrepreneurship flourish and contribute to the high growth rate of the economy in recent years, a similar paradigm shift is needed to transform NGOs from their dependence on aid and grants from within and outside for transforming the rural scenario in the country. This is sought to be achieved for the NGOs through engaging them in micro-finance, micro insurance and micro-entrepreneurship activities for the overall development of the rural areas and to promote the welfare of the people of rural India.

Received : 22.09.2018

Revised : 05.11.2018

Accepted : 13.11.2018

SUBSCRIPTION FEE		HIND INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY 418/4, SOUTH CIVIL LINES (NUMAISH CAMP), MUZAFFARNAGAR-251001 (U.P.)			
JOURNAL	Annual Subscription Fee		Life Subscription Fee		
	Individual	Institution	Individual	Institution	
Asian Journal of Bio Science	1000/-	2000/-	10000/-	20000/-	
Asian Journal of Environmental Science	1000/-	2000/-	10000/-	20000/-	
The Asian Journal of Experimental Chemistry	1000/-	2000/-	10000/-	20000/-	
Asian Journal of Home Science	1000/-	2000/-	10000/-	20000/-	
The Asian Journal of Animal Science	1000/-	2000/-	10000/-	20000/-	
Asian Science	1000/-	2000/-	10000/-	20000/-	
Food Science Research Journal	1000/-	2000/-	10000/-	20000/-	
Engineering and Technology in India	1000/-	2000/-	10000/-	20000/-	
International Journal of Physical Education	1000/-	2000/-	10000/-	20000/-	
International Journal of Home Science Extension and Communication Management	1000/-	2000/-	10000/-	20000/-	
Draft should be made in the name of the Hind Institute of Science and Technology from any NATIONALIZED BANK PAYABLE AT MUZAFFARNAGAR -251001 (U.P.), INDIA.					

RNI : UPENG/2008/24354 ISSN : 0974 - 2670

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PLANT PROTECTION

Accredited By NAAS : NAAS Rating : 4.59

The only high tech journal for Plant Protection Worldwide

For More detail contact www.hindagrihorticulturalsociety.co.in