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CONTRIBUTION OF NGO IN 21th CENTURY

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ABSTRACT :-

Non-Governmental organization are non-profit making agencies that are constituted with a vision by a group of like people, committed for the uplift of the poor, marginalized, unprivileged, underprivileged impoverished, downtrodden and the needy they are close to the target group.

Contributions of NGOs in 21th century have become an irresistible global forces today it is growing relation to its presence in development activities.

In the any decades of 21th century besides relief and rehabilitation programmers in times of natural calamities like earth quakes, foods and famines NGOs were also engaged in various fields like education health and labour welfare. The seventh five year plan emphasized the involvement of voluntary agencies in various proposed projects. NGOs will prefer the donor area of interest in welfare activities gloving beyond his own interest or working more than one programme.

KEYWORDS:-

Non-Government organization, People, Programmers, Government and Problem.

INTRODUCION :-

The term 'NGOs stand for the "Non-Governmental organization" which refer a structural works to fill the gaps in the functions of the Government for the welfare of the people in the society of the nation. According to United Nations organization (UNO) "An NGOs is any non-profit, voluntary citizen" group which is organized on a local, national or international level engaged in

common interest, Humanitarian function, bring citizen concerns to Governments, advocate and monitor policies and encourage political participation through provision of information. NGOs are specially working for social development, social justices, social awareness, and employment generation for social development, economic inclusion, women empowerment, and social welfare health, preservation of human rights and protection as well as conservation of natural resources. Functions of NGOs in field of relief and disaster management are also significant. The phrase Non-governmental organization (NGOs) to mean any grouping of people who have a common mission to meet a need their society. The contribution by government to a NGOs material needs can only happen where there is friendly relationship between and the NGOs. They have been attaining an increasingly important role in the nation's development process. NGOs has been provided on the basis of the success NGOs have achieved in bringing about the required changes at the grassroots level to facilitate implementation of need based development programs to improve the quality of life rural development. The number of NGOs worldwide is estimated to be 10 million. Russia had about 277,000 NGOs in 2017. India is estimated to have around 3.3 million NGOs in 2017. just over one NGO per 600 Indians, and many times the number of primary school and primary health centers in India. China is estimate. About 1.5 million domestic and foreign NGOs predated in United States in 2017. Presently, approximately 3.3 million NGOs are working in India with having significant objectives of community development, community welfare, relief, disaster management, reihabitation and development in education, health and women empowerment. At the national level NGOs like Red Cross, YMWCA, and YWCA etc. Reworking very well and the NGOs like CARF, UNICEF UNDP etc. working at international level. NGOs have played an important role thought the world this sector has emerged as one of the highest sector in India. A non-governmental organization 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 issue, 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 organizations 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 area of groups and institutions that are entirely or largely independent of the state. The term NGOs can be applied to any non-profit organization. This is entirely or largely independent from government and exists to serve humanization social cultural interests either of their membership or of society as a whole. Government and characterized primarily by humanization or co-operative NGOs deal with every day with realities of life. Their structure and issues of sustainability of project. NGOs development is dynamic and multifaceted phenomenon. The contribution of NGOs basically aims at upliftment of socio-economic condition of the weaker section. NGOs have become major players in the field of international development. The structures of NGOs vary considerably. The NGOs sector has become increasingly professionalized over the last two decades. The World Health Organization first made the term NGOs popular back in 1945. There are more 50,000 international NGOs. Non-governmental organizations with their advantages of non-rigid, locality specific, need based, beneficiary oriented and committed nature of service have established multitude of roles which can effect rural development. In the cases in which NGOs are funded totally or partially by government. The NGOs maintain its non-governmental status by excluding government representatives from membership in the organization. NGOs Non-governmental organization is a legally constituted organization created by natural or legal persons that operates independently from any government. The term organization from the United Nations and is normally used to refer to organizations that are not a part of the government and are not conventional for profit business. In the cases in which NGOs are funded totally or partially by government. The NGOs maintain its non-governmental status by excluding government representatives from membership in the organization.

DEFINITION:-

1. A non-governmental organization (NGO) is any non-profit, voluntary citizens' group which is organized on a local, national or international level. Task-oriented and driven by people with a common interest, NGOs perform a variety of service and humanitarian functions, bring citizen concerns to Governments, advocate and monitor policies and encourage political participation through provision of information. Some are organized around specific issues, such as human rights, environment or health. They provide analysis and expertise, serve as early warning mechanisms and help monitor and implement international agreements. Their relationship with offices and agencies of the United Nations system differs depending on their goals, their venue and the mandate of a particular institution.

2. The NGOs (nongovernmental organizations) simply refers to the voluntary organizations, private voluntary non-profit organizations or not-for-profit organizations. It is very difficult to define the NGOs because many scholars, disciplines define it in various patterns.

3. Wagons (2007) "non-membership support organizations involved in relief, rehabilitation or community development work in developed and especially developing or Third World countries".

4. Lewis (2010)

"NGOs are self-governing, private, not-for-profit organizations that are geared to improve the quality of life for disadvantaged people."

5. Oxford definition:-

"A non-profit organization that operates independently of any government, typically one whose purpose is to address a social or political issue".

OBJECTIVES :-

The researcher arranged following objectives for the proposed research

1. To study profile and working of Non-Governmental organizations in the study area.

2. To study the role Non-Governmental organizations in implementation of Governmental welfare scheme.
3. To study contribution of Non-governmental organization in the socio-economic development of beneficiaries.
4. To compare contribution of NGOs in socio-economic development of different Tashils in Satara district.
5. To identify the problems of Non-Governmental organizations .suggest measure for proper implementation of the schemes.

CONTRIBUTION OF NGOs :-

The NGOs perform various functions for the benefit of society. The range of NGO activities is huge and is spread in all fields: environment concern, age care, rural development, health, culture and heritage, women empowerment, child care and upliftment, basic education to all children, animal welfare, disaster management and many more. India, being a largely populated country, it is not easy to meet all social and human needs by the government without help of NGOs. NGO takes efforts to satisfy the needs of a common man and development of nation by undertaking various projects and thus helps the Government to fulfill its objectives.

“The Government has enunciated welfare state as one of the Directive Principles of State Policy and essentially the society and social organizations also have a role to play in providing basic needs and amenities to and addressing the problems of the down trodden, destitute, and the weaker sections (women and children). Government has identified, considering the social pattern of living and needs of citizens, schemes in which NGOs and voluntary organizations can participate. These are broadly: Age Care, Agriculture, Animal Welfare, Art & Craft, Children, Cities & Urban, Culture & Heritage, Disability, Education, Environment, Health, Human Resource, Rural Development, Science & Technology, Tribal People, Waste Management, Welfare, Women Development, Other Social and Cultural Activities”¹⁶. “NGOs provide expert analysis in the field; serve as early warning agents and help monitor and implement international agreements.

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- d) To bring about social justice for the poor and create awareness about their rights and duties.
- e) To promote growth in social, political and economic aspects of life in rural areas.

CONCLUSION :-

NGOs are the ones who really intend to care the uncared section and the people at the bottom of the social society. The developing countries which requires these type of committed, devoted and dedicated organizations for the development of the country.so, the government the leaders, the donors, the politicians and the people should support these organization and help them to solve their problem the grassroots level, they only their services are undoubtedly commendable in the uplift of rural poor.

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NGOs also help raise public awareness of issues, play a major role in advancing UN goals and objectives and contribute essential information at UN sponsored events. NGOs advocate many of the causes of concern to the United Nations. Volunteer resources and execute and oversee development projects". To brief,

- NGOs perform a very important role in helping the needy people.
- NGOs are of great help in case of natural disaster / calamity like earthquake, tsunami or floods.
- NGOs act as a link between people and the government which act as a communicator, facilitator or active force for solving the problem.
- NGOs have a significant role in improving the standard of living and reducing the poverty.
- NGOs are also contributing in important research and education for development of the country.
- NGOs supplements government efforts. Today's youth is nation's future hope. NGOs play a vital role in education. NGOs try to reach the under privileged children and youth and make sure they get education.
- NGOs help to bring about sustainable development of the country since NGOs are active in most of the fields that bring about the economic and social growth and concern for the environment.
- Many NGOs are actively bringing about social mobilization on issues like empowerment of women, human rights, environment concern through campaigns, rallies or workshops.

FUTURE PLAN :-

- a) To help the people help themselves in their endeavors to progress.
- b) To promote the growth of inherent potentials among to progress;
- c) To initiate a process of participatory development.

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20th December, 2019 at Dahiwadi College Dahiwadi and chaired a session / worked as a Resource Person / presented a
research paper entitled Conteibution of NGOs in 21th Centuey


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