

A STUDY ON THE ROLE OF NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANISATIONS IN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

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Abstract:

Charity had its roots in ancient India. The term, “NGO” came into existence in 1945. Role of NGOs in development of nation was recognised by government of India, and emphasised in every five year plan of India. Government introduced various schemes for funding NGOs. Government introduced various schemes for funding NGOs. NGOs started getting recognized as „third sector“ or „NGO sector. NGOs vary greatly according to their philosophy, purpose, programs, approach, orientation, scope of activities, expertise and structures. NGOs work with the fundamental principle of helping the terrible, and in an offer to improve the occupation of the lower areas of the general public. While the business network and government officials will in general disregard these under favoured group inferable from budgetary and poor imperatives, NGOs legitimately step in to address their problems.

Keywords: Non-Government Organisations, Social Development, Role.

Introduction:

A non-Government organisation (NGO) also often referred to as “Civil society organisation “or is not for a profit group. Principally independent from Government. Which is organised on a local national or international level to address issues in support of the public good people welfare. The NGOs are non-profit making, voluntary and service oriented organizations. Working on various issues like Environment protection, Save the Planet Earth, Disability, Science and Technology, Health, Agriculture, Animal welfare, Art and Culture, Education. “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.

Objectives:

- To analyse the role of Non – Government Organisation in social development of the society.
- To examine the functions of the NGO’s for development of the society.

Research Methodology:

This article explains the perspective of many individuals relevant to this research article and data is obtained as per their research. The information regarding this research is made available through secondary sources on which entire research is based.

Scope of the Study:

This study explains the role of NGO’s in the development of the society with wider perspective terms concerning the overall development of the country.

Literature Review:

- **Kevin (2003)**

For political convenience and material advantages, a portion of the town level male pioneers thought that it was helpful if their town had the option to get an improvement venture for their ladies.

- **Mehta (2010).**

The style of working of these older individuals shows dictatorship and baffles more youthful individuals who are exemplifications of new thoughts, activities and development which are not permitted to be communicated and rehearsed.

Findings And Analysis:

1. Non-Governmental companies play an essential position in rural development by supplying better amenities to the rural society.
2. Non-Governmental organizations are successful to create the awareness of Self- employment among the many individuals
3. The gift gain knowledge of exhibits that most of the beneficiaries are independent and they're trying do the self-employment and other employment opportunities via taking the support of NGO.
4. NGO's have the capability to reach poor communities, faraway areas and areas where govt have failed to reach, with confined resources and infrastructure.
5. In addition, they promote the addiction of savings amongst its contributors this will results in broaden within the personal revenue of contributors.
6. On this study lots of the participants are began to save the money in banks, publish offices and in different associations for his or her better future.
7. They performed a big position in increment of the economic fame of the members in addition they grant loans and different monetary help to the needy individuals of the NGO's in order to comfortable their lives from economic problem.
8. Within the gift be trained majority of the NGO beneficiaries are having main schooling and likewise most of them are illiterates.
9. This shows that NGO's are working as a strong instrument in solving the many of the obstacle of rural terrible who are uneducated or having much less schooling.
10. Non-Governmental businesses play a crucial role in persona development of the contributors. By their various programmes it encourages the members to improve themselves and to get the better lives and excellent fame in the society.
11. NGO's be taught local needs and cater to these wants through adapting present applied sciences and utilizing progressive strategies.

Conclusions:

Unless the NGOs are developed, ready to face the new challenges like scarcity of cash, stoppage of cash, it could be elaborate for them to maintain. Rural India continues to undergo from lack of employment and self-employment possibilities as a result of its narrow monetary base. Within the contemporary prior, considerable success has been done in setting up rural negative via entrepreneurship development strategy which makes a speciality of selectively utilizing local skill, effectively establishing them by way of coaching intervention and linking them with important business possibilities. What is of most importance is to examine how bonding relationships that could give women a form of 'power with' were established. The capacity-building effort of MYRADA (the national level training agency) gave importance to the development of cooperative relationships among the members. The feminist conception of sisterhood and women's natural solidarity are believed to act

as powerful incentives to develop their bonding relationships. In practice, cooperation developed around the group fund which acted as a form of structural social capital around which the women work.

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