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The Work of Non-Governmental Organization and the Government's Approach.

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Abstract

This research paper reviews the work done by NGOs in social development and also considers the changes that have taken place in recent times in the way NGOs look at society and government. In the pre-independence period, NGOs were formed to achieve independence and later the same organizations have started working for the establishment of an independent country. While working on many fronts facing the country such as poverty, unemployment, food shortage, public health, it should not be forgotten that NGOs complement the work of the government in every era. In particular, constructive or service-providing organizations were of great help in such work. Numerous such organizations, operating without any financial or other help from the government, set up great works all over the country. Many NGOs were formed to think about them and solve those problems. Individuals in such organizations come together for the same purpose and voluntarily accept their membership. In times of conflict and hostility, they maintain neutrality in matters of political, ethnic, religious or ideological controversy, without taking sides. However, in the last few years, the relationship of these NGOs, which are co-operating with the government, seems to have been strained due to various reasons. We do what the government wants us to do, go to the grassroots without expecting any results, serve, raise awareness and often work without the cooperation of the government by raising the necessary resources. While foreign aid agencies have been reluctant to lend a helping hand in India for various reasons, the attitude of society and government towards NGOs is becoming more and more tainted. In the name of transparency and easy recording of the work done, if more control is given to the work of NGOs.

Keywords: federation, demonstrations, grassroots, malnutrition, weaker, controversy

Introduction

These organizations are organized for a specific purpose and purpose and the volunteers working in them are willing to do any work and help voluntarily and selflessly. These organizations primarily assist those found in natural and man-made disasters; they also provide occasional financial assistance. Apart from this, they work to make people aware of their basic rights, to make them aware of civic amenities, to help the unemployed to find employment and to help solve many other problems. These organizations are autonomous and have their own set of events and codes of conduct. These are the rules. He was registered in the Indian Societies Registration Act, 1860; The Mumbai Public Justice Act, 1950 must be enacted. He has a long association with the state. In the pre-independence period, some organizations like Rashtriya Shikshan, Sutakatai Sangh, etc. were mainly involved in the freedom movement and their objective was the complete independence of the country; However, in the post-independence period, corruption, unemployment, violence against women, environment, pollution, farmer suicides, issues of Scheduled Tribes as well as power, water, housing, education and other infrastructure issues are facing. Many NGOs were formed to think about them and solve those problems. Individuals in such organizations come together for the same purpose and voluntarily accept their membership. In times of conflict and hostility, they maintain neutrality in matters of political, ethnic, religious or ideological controversy, without taking sides.

Generally, in the second half of the twentieth century and the first half of the twenty-first century, NGOs have started participating in various development works of the government. In order to create awareness in the society and to make them aware of the fundamental rights,

these organizations have given speeches, seminars, street plays, literature, web networks etc. They are doing public awareness work through the media. Similarly, rallies, demonstrations, roadblocks, hunger strikes, announcements, etc. to make the people aware of the problems facing the government. Adopt ways. It is undeniable that the contribution of NGOs in terms of social welfare is huge. NGOs do things that are not easy for any government system like constantly exploring the real issues of the society, finding new ways, connecting with the people at the bottom of the society, doing hard work, experimenting, social reform, public education, malnutrition relief, tribal education. Many public utility schemes, policies and laws have been born out of it. E.g. Anti-Child Abuse Act, Food Security Act, School Nutrition etc.

However, in the last few years, the relationship of these NGOs, which are co-operating with the government, seems to have been strained due to various reasons. We do what the government wants us to do, go to the grassroots without expecting any results, serve, raise awareness and often work without the cooperation of the government by raising the necessary resources. So we need to ask questions, why do we need to be doubted? This is the question that the organizers face. It is natural for organizations that work in a straightforward, clean manner to act with due diligence. But not all institutions are like that. All elements of society are regulated to maintain social health and peace. For that, rules, laws are made. Then the work of social organizations will also be regulated. Given the existence of social organizations and their role in society, regulatory bodies and NGOs can often come face to face. In such a situation, there is a lot of controversy about the government's decision and the purpose of regulating the institutions.

Objectives of the study:

The main objective of this research is to review the work done by non-governmental organizations in social development and to study the government's approach towards non-governmental organizations today.

Research method:

The presented research essay is based on secondary tools. All the data required for this study has been obtained through various book, internet and news papers. The purpose of this study the work of non-governmental organization in social development as well as the attitude of the government towards this organization.

Discussion:

The work of non-governmental organizations for rural development:

Organization for the development of rural communities
Non-governmental organizations in India have come together and formed a federation. Through that federation, these non-governmental organizations come together and discuss the problems of the people in the rural areas and the development of the society. Through this federation, all the non-governmental organizations that work for the development of the people in the rural areas, cooperate with each other and work in coordination with each other. This award is known as a non-governmental organization in India working in the field of rural development. The office of this organization is in Delhi. In collaboration with this

organization, various activities have been completed such as development of rural areas, efforts for rural development, dissemination of information to the people, efforts to solve rural problems, raising funds for rural development, coordination between Indian and foreign organizations working in rural development. In India, NGOs are working in many fields for rural development and the role of NGOs in rural areas is considered to be very important.

Development of resource wealth in rural communities

In rural development mainly resource development, movement for human rights of rural people, vocational training to rural people, agri-business training, guidance to rural people to build houses, establishment of organization in rural areas, coordination for rural development, development of rural people To increase the participation of the government, to use the system of government for the development of rural areas, to motivate the people for development, to establish national unity in the minds of rural people, to build their leadership, to raise socio-economic status, to provide job opportunities to educated unemployed Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are working to increase literacy, address malnutrition, reduce addiction in while foreign aid agencies have been reluctant to lend a helping hand in India for various reasons, the attitude of society and government towards NGOs is becoming more and more tainted. In the name of transparency and easy recording of the work done, if more control is given to the work of NGO surely areas, reduce illiteracy in rural areas, raise the economic status of rural people, and raise awareness about population growth. Non-governmental organizations are working to eradicate unemployment in rural areas. To eradicate unemployment in rural areas, many student organizations have set up rural industries to provide training to unemployed youth. Many non-governmental organizations are working mainly for social welfare. Efforts are being made for hygiene, nutrition, diet, education, family welfare, child development, women's development.

Sustainable developments of rural communities

For sustainable development of rural areas Non-governmental organization schemes are working. The development of rural areas mainly includes land improvement and development, water management, market system, new technologies in agriculture, agricultural training, agricultural supplementary business training, primary education, primary health, family welfare, development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Efforts are being made for the development of women, solving the problems of the people in rural areas, protecting the rural environment, controlling pollution, implementing social forestry activities.

The work of non-governmental organizations for the weaker sections:

Development of vulnerable elements

Efforts are being made to uplift the weaker sections. Weak elements fall into two categories, physically weak and mentally weak. Physically weak means mainly physically handicapped, blind, deaf and hard of hearing. So mentally weak means being mentally ill, mentally retarded, mentally retarded person. We can call a mentally weak person.

About 70 million people in India fall into the category of physically weak. According to the 2001 census, 2.13 per cent of the total population falls into this category. About 75% of the total poor live in rural areas. 49 percent of the weak are educated. And 34 per cent of the people are employed. Non- governmental organizations work for the development of these vulnerable people in the true sense of the word. Getting rid of malnutrition, along with this. The National Policy for the Vulnerable was announced in February 2006. Under that, to expand rehabilitation services in rural areas, to prepare trained people for it. Providing employment. Forcing state governments to implement social security policies. Non- governmental organizations strive to provide job opportunities. In 1995, a law was enacted to provide equal opportunities for the weaker sections and to protect their rights. Through this Act, NGOs play various roles for the rehabilitation and development of the weaker sections.

Rehabilitation work of the weaker elements

In 1810, leprosy sufferers were first helped by this organization in Calcutta. In 1826, King Kali Shankar Ghosal undertook the important task of rehabilitating the blind by receiving funds from the East India Company. Over time, international and national organizations have been providing financial assistance for the development of this vulnerable person. International organizations include the World Health Organization, the World Bank, UNICEF, the International National Trade Organization, and so on. The Ministry of Social Justice of India, with the help of NGOs, is providing funds for the welfare of the poor under the Deen Dayal Rehabilitation Scheme. The government is encouraging non-governmental organizations to implement these schemes. The NGO is playing a vital role in providing education, business, training, self-employment opportunities and jobs to the poor in rural areas. These non-governmental organizations provide free goods and services to the people in rural areas as well as medical services.

Empowerment of weaker sections through SHGs

NGOs in India have been working for the weak since the mid-1990s through the Self Help Group. Mainly in South India, work is being done for the weaker people through such groups. In rural areas, various self-help groups are providing education facilities to the people, providing low interest loans, vocational training, and providing health services.

The work of non-governmental organizations for women:

Role of NGOs in Women's Development

The concepts of women's emancipation, gender equality and women's empowerment are not new to you today. This awareness of women's issues increased only after the United Nations declared 1975 as the International Year of Women. The above mentioned concepts spread widely. Pre-Independence Women's Development NGO -Raja Mohan Roy, Keshav Chandra Sen, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Lokhitwadi, Gopal Hari Deshmukh, Bhau Daji, Mahatma Phule, Gopal Ganesh Agarkar, and Mahadev Govind Ranade, Pandita Ramabai, and Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkars creative contribution enriched the tradition of enlightenment in Indian society. In 1829, the

practice of sati was abolished by law. After that, what should be the age of marriage? Social reformers tried to oppose child marriage, oppose widow's haircut, and insist on widow remarriage, women's right to education. Attempts were made in the 19th century to awaken femininity in India in the true sense of the word and create self- awareness in them. Attempts were made for the social development of women at the beginning of the Congress session. Later, under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, the participation of women in the Congress organization and movement began to increase. In the first 25 years of independence, the economic policy of the country was formulated without giving much thought to the issue of women.

Efforts for awareness among women

Unless women are awakened in an organized manner, they will not be subjected to injustice and inequality, and the ultimate goal of the organized movement is to bring about gender equality by insisting on gender equality, struggle if necessary and change the structure of power. This kind of awareness has grown exponentially over the years for international women. Around the same time, attempts were made to set up women's study centers in several universities. Today, a number of non-governmental organizations are working for women by adopting different ideological positions and objectives. Some of these non-governmental organizations are working for women's literacy. So some are fighting for water, shelter, and women's employment issues. Some organizations are working on environmental issues, while others are working to raise awareness among women about displacement from development projects and their issues. All of this seems to have had a combined effect. Today, this struggle is creating a separate front for women in the field of media, literature, and art and in the leadership of various political parties, which shows that gender inequality in society is declining.

Competent development of women

In recent times, the role of non-governmental organizations is considered to be very important for women's health. Through which awareness is being developed for the social and economic advancement of women, healthy living and education. Important roles are being played in the health of the family. Extremely important work is being done for women in the areas of home hygiene and health care education, nutrition. The All India Women's Conference is one of the organizations set up to work for the advancement of women. These organizations are inspired by Gandhi and Western ideas. The main objective of these organizations is the welfare of women. The association has one lakh members all over India and has several branches. The main objective of this organization is to uplift the social status of women, to solve their various problems. The atrocities and treatment meted out to them will not go away unless women's power is awakened. The ultimate goal of the organized movement is to bring about change by insisting on gender equality, struggling if need be. The International Year of Women was declared for such awareness.

The work of non-governmental organizations for children:

Children are the property of every nation because the future of that nation depends on this child. For many reasons, the

future of children in developed and underdeveloped nations is not secure. Not every child born has access to health, proper nutrition, education and protection. Poverty prevents many people from taking on the responsibilities of a good home, family protection, and good parenting. Children in poverty roam the streets, bus stations, train stations, markets and other places. This environment hinders their natural growth. Millions of these children are out of school, much work as child laborers and some turn to juvenile delinquents. According to the National Planning Commission, 0.5 per cent of children under the age of 14 in India are orphans. The role of non-governmental organization is very important for the development of such children. Efforts are made at the government level for the development of children as well as NGOs for the welfare and development of children. NGOs are working to rehabilitate children in poverty. Dharamsalas, monasteries, missionaries, philanthropists have been seen arranging meals and accommodation for such children since ancient times. Many activities like education, hostels, and libraries have played a very important role for the needy, orphans in all religious institutions. All these efforts have resulted in the formation of many NGOs for the development of children. The 'Balkan ji Bari'. Organization established in 1920 in Mumbai, the All India Women's Conference established in 1926 is also an organization working for the development of children. Also Kasturba Gandhi Trust, Nutan Balshikshan Sangh has focused their attention on the welfare and development of children.

The work of non-governmental organizations for the elderly:

The number of elderly people is increasing all over the world as well as in India. The growth rate of the elderly is higher than the general population growth rate. Their growing population is causing many problems in this century. Timely adjustments to take responsibility for the growing number of elderly people in old age will help solve the problems of the elderly in this century. Although the growing number of elderly people will not be managed only by the family, the government and an NGO, these issues will be addressed through various organizations, taking into account the place of senior citizens social organizations in the society. Over the last few years, the problems of the elderly in India have become more serious. The elderly are mainly cared for by the family. Even today the family is the mainstay of the elderly. The planned old age welfare program in India dates back to the end of the 19th century. Some charitable organizations started helping the elderly. In India, for the first time, in 1840, The Friend in Need Society was established in Bangalore, the first organization to work for the sale of the elderly. Some pre-independence institutions for the elderly have been set up in India. The organization 'David Sassoon Inform Asylum,' was established in Pune in 1865, today it is known as 'Nivara'. Since 1882, Little Sister of the Pure has been working in Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore, Secunderabad along with Kolkata. Serving in this context, the organization is headquartered in Delhi with the objective of addressing the growing number of elderly people in India as well as their personal, family, social, economic, physical and mental problems. The first All India Council and World Conference were held in India.

The work of non-governmental organizations for tribals:

The issues of tribal society are different from others. Many NGOs are working for tribal development in the areas of tribal housing, schools, health, nutrition, employment, malnutrition, child marriage, women's health, their deception, traditional life, tribal culture, and its arts. Mainly in it the work done by Anutari Wagh for tribal development in Kosbad, in the field of maternal and child health, Many examples can be given like the work done by Dr Abhay Banga at Gadachiroli and the work of Baba Amte in Warora for the lepers who gave humanity to man, today's work of Prakash Amte.

Society and government approach to non-governmental organizations:

Social, economic, religious, political, intellectual etc. Service-oriented organizations working for public welfare in the region. These organizations are organized for a specific purpose and purpose and the volunteers working in them are willing to do any work and help voluntarily and selflessly. These organizations primarily assist those found in natural and man-made disasters; they also provide occasional financial assistance. Apart from this, they work to make people aware of their basic rights, to make them aware of civic amenities, to help the unemployed to find employment and to help solve many other problems. These organizations are autonomous and have their own set of events and codes of conduct. These are the rules. He was registered in the Indian Societies Registration Act, 1860; The Mumbai Public Justice Act, 1950 must be enacted. He has a long association with the state. In the pre-independence period, some organizations like Rashtriya Shikshan, Sutakatai Sangh, etc. were mainly involved in the freedom movement and their objective was the complete independence of the country; However, in the post-independence period, corruption, unemployment, violence against women, environment, pollution, farmer suicides, issues of Scheduled Tribes as well as power, water, housing, education and other infrastructure issues are facing. Many NGOs were formed to think about them and solve those problems. Individuals in such organizations come together for the same purpose and voluntarily accept their membership. In times of conflict and hostility, they maintain neutrality in matters of political, ethnic, religious or ideological controversy, without taking sides.

In the pre-independence period, NGOs were formed to achieve independence and later the same organizations have started working for the establishment of an independent country. While working on many fronts facing the country such as poverty, unemployment, food shortage, public health, it should not be forgotten that NGOs complement the work of the government in every era. In particular, constructive or service-providing organizations were of great help in such work. Numerous such organizations, operating without any financial or other help from the government, set up great works all over the country. In particular, a great deal of basic, pioneering work was done across the country on many important issues such as education, health, poverty alleviation, rural development, development of women, development of the weaker sections, solution of problems in the lives of the elderly and development of orphans and needy children. NGOs do things that are not easy for any government

system like constantly exploring the real issues of the society, finding new ways, connecting with the people at the bottom of the society, doing hard work, experimenting, social reform, public education, malnutrition relief, tribal education. Many public utility schemes, policies and laws have been born out of it. E.g. Anti-Child Abuse Act, Food Security Act, School Nutrition etc.

However, in the last few years, the relationship of these NGOs, which are co-operating with the government, seems to have been strained due to various reasons. We do what the government wants us to do, go to the grassroots without expecting any results, serve, raise awareness and often work without the cooperation of the government by raising the necessary resources. So we need to ask questions, why do we need to be doubted? This is the question that the organizers face. It is natural for organizations that work in a straightforward, clean manner to act with due diligence. But not all institutions are like that. All elements of society are regulated to maintain social health and peace. For that, rules, laws are made. Then the work of social organizations will also be regulated. Given the existence of social organizations and their role in society, regulatory bodies and NGOs can often come face to face. In such a situation, there is a lot of controversy about the government's decision and the purpose of regulating the institutions.

A large group of NGOs are of the opinion that the work of organizations should be regulated. They just want it done the right way. Some organizations have adopted the path of self-regulation. For the past decade, the group feels that the government has been controlling us in the name of transparency and accountability. On the other hand, the belief in NGOs in the society is eroding. 59 thousand 263 organizations were deregistered in Maharashtra. What is the fact? There are more than eight lakh registered organizations in Maharashtra. Half of this is only on paper today. Many of them are Chaal Committees, Sports Clubs, and Navratra Mandals. These organizations, which are formed by enthusiastic individuals or groups, only come down to paper when the enthusiasm for Namana subsides. So there is no reason to feel war it as they are closed. Numerous such organizations are registered with the Charity Commissioner under the Institution Registration Act, 1860 and the Public Trust Act, 1950. It is welcome if the office is working to differentiate between good and bad organizations and to help organizations that are working on digitizing registration and other work. This law requires you to submit your audit report as well as changes in the organization to the regular commissioner. So even with the right understanding, if the institutions are not fulfilling it, then it is not right.

The question is not of such action. The question is about the government rules and what is the purpose of the action taken accordingly. For example, the Foreign Aid Regulation Act 2010 (FCRA) came into force. Some foreign aid agencies support these anti-national activities and use the money to oppose development plans, so special permission from the government should be sought for the aid and the funds should be used in accordance with the law. The autonomy, security and integrity of the country are important. In that sense, there is a need for such legislation. But some of the actions that have taken place in the last few years and the controversy surrounding them have led to routine inquiries, but the organization may seem to be in the doldrums. Let's look at another example. The

portal is the; mirror; of the former Planning Commission and the current Policy Commission. Organizations working with the help of the government are expected to register on this portal. These organizations are involved in the implementation of government schemes. It is said that the purpose of this is to collect information of such NGOs so that its planning can be better.

While foreign aid agencies have been reluctant to lend a helping hand in India for various reasons, the attitude of society and government towards NGOs is becoming more and more tainted. In the name of transparency and easy recording of the work done, if more control is given to the work of NGOs, 'Swayamseva' will lose its core and then it will only fulfill its responsibility as a corporate social responsibility. Eating will increase. With the potential to be the fifth pillar of democracy, this pillar of NGOs will remain just a heap. In a different sense, old age is not sad to die, but time will dry up! On the other hand, the attitude of the society and the government towards NGOs is becoming more and more corrupt. This picture is not good and hopeful.

Conclusion:

In the pre-independence period, NGOs were formed to achieve independence and later the same organizations have started working for the establishment of an independent country. While working on many fronts facing the country such as poverty, unemployment, food shortage, public health, it should not be forgotten that NGOs complement the work of the government in every era. In particular, constructive or service-providing organizations were of great help in such work. Numerous such organizations, operating without any financial or other help from the government, set up great works all over the country. However, in the last few years, the relationship of these NGOs, which are co-operating with the government, seems to have been strained due to various reasons. We do what the government wants us to do, go to the grassroots without expecting any results, serve, raise awareness and often work without the cooperation of the government by raising the necessary resources. While foreign aid agencies have been reluctant to lend a helping hand in India for various reasons, the attitude of society and government towards NGOs is becoming more and more tainted. In the name of transparency and easy recording of the work done, if more control is given to the work of NGOs. A large group of NGOs are of the opinion that the work of organizations should be regulated. They just want it done the right way. Some organizations have adopted the path of self-regulation. For the past decade, the group feels that the government has been controlling us in the name of transparency and accountability.

Many NGOs were formed to think about them and solve those problems. Individuals in such organizations come together for the same purpose and voluntarily accept their membership. In times of conflict and hostility, they maintain neutrality in matters of political, ethnic, religious or ideological controversy, without taking sides. While foreign aid agencies have been reluctant to lend a helping hand in India for various reasons, the attitude of society and government towards NGOs is becoming more and more tainted. In the name of transparency and easy recording of the work done, if more control is given to the work of NGOs, 'Swayamseva' will lose its core and then it will

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