



Government of Tamilnadu

Department of Employment and Training

Course : TNPSC Group I Mains Material
Subject : Social Issues in India and Tamil Nadu
Topic : Role of N.G.O's in Social Welfare

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ROLE OF N.G.O IN SOCIAL WELFARE

Non-profitable, voluntary organizations established for the upliftment of society and human development.

Objectives:

- Acts as a Mediator between the government and the people.
- Mainly focus on Society development and people welfare & schemes
- Supplements government efforts to reach people.
- Innovating new policies and programmes for upliftment of people.

Roles:

- Catalyzing rural population
- Builds model and experiments
- Educating people
- Allocation of resources
- Activating the rural delivery system.

NGOs in India :

- Sammaan foundation (2007)
- Goonj foundation (1997)
- Uday foundation (2007)
- Lepra society (1989)
- Help age India (1977)

NGO's workers for women

- Action Aid.
- Care International.
- Clean Clothes Campaign.
- Fair Wear Foundation.

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- The Homeworker Programme.

NGO's in India

CRY

Child Rights and You is a non - profit organisation in India that aims to restore children's rights in India. The organization was established in 1979.

The organization partners with grass - roots Non-governmental organizations to uplift thousands of Indian children denied basic children's rights.

It works towards restoring basic rights to children, especially from India and works across levels from direct action to advocacy, mobilizing public opinion and policy change.

It focuses mainly on the 4 basic rights of survival, development, protection and participation which were defined by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).

Green Peace Organization

Greenpeace is a non-governmental environmental organization with offices in over forty countries and with an international coordinating body in Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

Greenpeace states its goal is to “ensure the ability of the Earth to nurture life in all its diversity”.

Focuses its campaigning on worldwide issues such as climate change, deforestation, overfishing, commercial whaling, genetic engineering, and antinuclear issues.

It uses direct action, lobbying, and research to achieve its goals.

WWF – India

WWF-India is the Indian part of the WWF. It has an autonomous office, with the Secretariat based in New Delhi and various State, Divisional and Project offices spread across India. It is the largest organization engaged in wildlife and nature conservation in the country. Established as a Charitable Trust in 1969. Protection and conservation of

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the environment in the Indian context. Climate Change and Energy Conservation are among the chief areas of concern. It aims at strengthening individual and institutional capacity in nature conservation and environmental protection through widespread education and awareness.

Civil Society

Civil society is the “aggregate of non - governmental organizations and institutions that manifest interests and will of citizens.” Civil society includes the family and the private sphere, referred to as the “third sector” of society, distinct from government and business.

Individuals and organizations in a society which are independent of the government.

Sometimes the term civil society is used in the more general sense of “the elements such as freedom of speech, an independent judiciary, etc, that make up a democratic society”

Voluntary Organization and Non-Governmental Organization

- A Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) is any organization that does not include any government or government appointed representatives in their membership.
- A Voluntary Organization or Volunteers Organization is any organization that uses the human resources of volunteers for achieving its main purpose.

The difference between the Voluntary Organization and Non – Governmental Organizations:

There are Intergovernmental Organizations (IGO) commonly called International Organizations that may have volunteer sub-organizations, therefore to be a voluntary organization does not mean per se that it is an NGO. Also, not all NGOs are voluntary organizations as many may have paid staff for executing their main purposes.

An NGO is a voluntary, non-profit organization that operates, contributes to, or participates in, various projects on education, training or other humanitarian, progressive, or watchdog activities.

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They usually collect donations for running programs for disadvantaged or distressed people. The maintenance of their reputation, increasing the number of active supporters and gaining sufficient income to communicate effectively. They do not necessary operate in a secretive manner in the corridors of power and they do at times seek to mobilize public support.

Role of N.G.O

In poverty Alleviation:

- Involve in implementing poverty alleviation program.
Ex: NREGS - Social Audits - NGOs
- Micro Finance/ Self help group formation
Ex: SEWA - Self Empowerment Women Association.

Women Empowerment

- Provide food, shelter and training to Destitute widows, deserted wives.
Ex: Banyan Kasturiba seva shramam, Dindigul Shree Seva Madir - Chennai

Children's welfare

- Run orphanages
- Day care centres – creches. Ex. CRY - children rights and you
- Provide skill training, computer training
- Vocational skills for children of poor families

Disasters

Crucial role during disaster. In relief, rehabilitation and mitigation. Ex. NGO Oxfam's role during Orissa Cyclone & Gujarat Earthquake.

Environment

- Awareness about pollution
- Energy - water and wildlife conservation
Ex. WWF world wild fund, Green peace
- Tarun Bharat Sangh (TBS) is an NGO working in the Rajasthan state of India. As the organization is situated in semi arid region of Rajasthan, it has been

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constructing rain water harvesting structures and mobilizing village communities to work for natural resource conservation

Strengthening Democracy

Creating awareness about citizens rights and responsibilities. Ex MKSS - RTI Act arun Roy (Mazdoor Kisan Sangarsh Sarmitis) Participation in gram Sabha. Activities of panchayat bodies.

Schedules caste / Scheduled Tribal

Educating dalit children. Ex : Praya - Sandeep Pandey – UP Running hostel, coaching centres. Vocational training . Awareness about scholarships and other conversions.

Socially disadvantaged groups

Providing shelter and medical facilities for mentally retarded and physically challenged persons and old age people. Ex . SEARCH, PRAYAS, Help age India

Fighting Atrocities

Exposing the police atrocities, human right violations. Ex. People's union for civil liberties Working with national human rights commission.

Rural Development

- Identifying beneficiaries for government sponsored welfare programs.
- Creating awareness about government schemes.
- Tackling illiteracy, poverty, sanitation issues at rural level.
- To oversee the effective working of panchayats.
- Assist the rural people in health issues.
- Effectively participating in Gram Sabha.
- Work to solve area specific problems of the village.
- Awareness to farmers on agricultural advancements, credit, market facilities.



Role of N.G.Os in social development of Tamil Nadu

- In Tamil Nadu Non-Profit Organisations / Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs/NPOs/VOs) are part of social development and welfare of the state people.
- NGOs in Tamil Nadu has been actively working for genuine social development programmes and welfare activities of urban and rural communities.
- Tamil Nadu NGOs are participating in Social development and Charitable issues organised by Government and welfare groups.
- Tamil Nadu social sector has been performing its role to improve the life standards and socio-economic conditions of society.
- NGOs are working for social welfare matters, charitable Purposes and support and are always perform to work for the upliftment and betterment of the children, women Development, Education, Social awareness and other objectives.
- Non-Governmental Organisations in Tamil Nadu are functioning for Child Education, Child Welfare, Child Rights, Women Development, Women Empowerment, Old age homes for Old Age persons, Physically and mentally handicap persons, and Upliftment of slum Children and women.
- NGOs are well organising Education, Health, Social Justice, Disaster Management, Natural Resource Management, Agriculture Development, Social Awareness, Betterment of Backward and Deprived Communities, Poverty, Distress Relief and all kind of welfare programmes.
- NGO has been implementing the programmes related to Employment, female feticides, Rain Water Harvesting, Animal Welfare, Science and Technology, Sports, Development of Art, Craft and Culture, Heritage Protection, Conservation of environment.
- The issues like conservation and Protection of environment, Human Rights, Social Equality, Drinking Water issues, Legal Awareness and Aid, Nutrition, Right to Information, Rural.



Questions:

1. Explain about the various NGO's participation in the social welfare of India.
2. Describe the role of NGO's in social development of Tamil Nadu.

