



**Launching module wise and “two questions daily courses” soon.....existing students will get option to upgrade**

**Q.ID 82196**

**In recent past NGOs have emerged as “New pillar of Democracy”. What are their main Characteristics? Highlight their role in development?(15 Marks)(250 Words)**

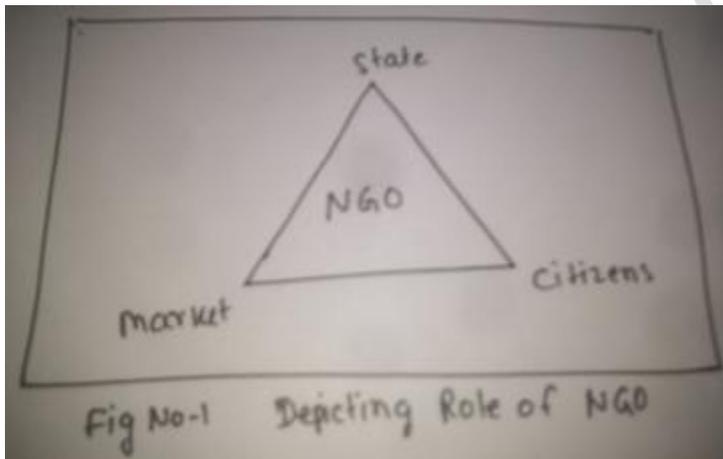
**Few Tips :**

\*In this type of question, lots Of Example Will Help Us Score High. We have included many examples.

\*Write down your learnings from today’s exercise in your “IMPROVEMENT REGISTER”

\*A combination of points and paragraph should be used

Non Government Organisations have emerged as a new pillar of democracy as they are playing the filler role between needs and aspiration of citizens and functioning of government. They play intermediary role between state, market and citizens.



**Characteristics of an NGO:**

1. Initiated and governed by it’s own members, ideally on democratic principles. These are voluntary in nature.
2. Generally these are autonomous from state. It has a legal personality. Ex- Societies registration Act, Indian Trusts Act etc
3. These have some defined objectives, have written constitution, and are guided by flexibility in their approach. Ex- “Transparency International” for transparent administration, “Pratham” for education etc
4. They have ability to mobilise resources and also have well organised accounting system.



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5. Generally they provide ample scope to their members to implement innovative and out of box ideas to solve problems of society Ex- NGO working to clean Yamuna etc.

**Their Role in development:**

1. NGOs, provide direct services to targeted beneficiaries Ex- providing credit, seeds, training to farmers in Uttarakhand
2. They facilitate people’s participation in policy making (e.g. Anna Movement for Lokpal) and also provide linkages between government schemes and beneficiaries.
3. They also help in mobilisation and organisation of beneficiaries. Ex- SHGs
4. They play important role in providing vocational training and capacity building. E.g, SEWA for women skill building. Hence contribute towards Human resource development in country.
5. They supplement the efforts of the government and also do experimentation in more effective method of service delivery.
6. They also highlight the loopholes in various socio economic development programmes. Ex-Play important role in social audit. Such as in MGNREGA program.
7. They acts as EYE & EAR of people and provide leadership role in a number of areas, also acts as AGENT OF CHANGE
8. Many NGOs also work against corruption. Ex- INDIA AGAINST CORRUPTION

However their role in development is **having various limitations**

1. Many NGOs have hidden agendas. Sometimes they represent agendas of foreign nations. Ex- ministry of home affairs debarred various NGOs from receiving funds from abroad.
2. NGOs have lack of resources in comparison to administration. They have limited outreach. Ex- limited infrastructure and mostly confined to urban areas.
3. They often suffer from dominance of elite.
4. They face is bureaucratic resistance.
5. They generally face shortage of trained and dedicated manpower

**In spite of these limitations** NGOs have been able to do remarkable work in India, such as NGO of Kailash Satyarthi towards Children, similarly PRATHAM NGO in audit of school, and recent government’s policy of making social audit in most of the programs shows their emergence as a new pillar of democracy. **As an administrator**, we should try to align objective of NGOs and government on similar axis.