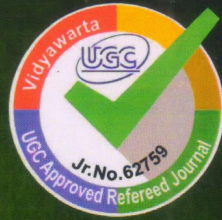


**VOL-06**



Special Issue March 2018

# **Vidyawarta**®

International Multilingual Research Journal



MAH/MUL/03051/2012  
ISSN-2319 9318



**Chief Editor**

Prof. Virag Gawande

**Published By**

**Aadhar Social Research Development Training Institute, Amravati.**

- 26) PRELIMINARY SURVEY OF PLANKTONIC DIVERSITY IN CHORKUND.....  
C. R. Kasar || 102
- 27) बदलती आर्थिक व्यवस्था आणि जागतिकीकरण  
भा.शैलेंद्र देविदास तेलंग || 104
- 28) जागतिकीकरण युगातील लोक प्रशासन, माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचा .....  
भा. दिनेश भा. काशीडे || 109
- 29) A Study Of Role Of NGOs in India's Development Programmes .....  
Prof. Ranjana J. Mahajan || 113
- 30) Impact of Globalization on Rural Society  
Prof. Rahul S. Khandare || 116
- 31) "जागतिकीकरणाला बाजारपेठेचा शोभा आणि विकासोपर प्रभाव"  
भा.डॉ.अरुण एन. दसाडे || 118
- 32) भारतीय लोकसंगीत  
भा. डॉ. चंद्रशेखर कुडमथे || 122
- 33) जागतिकीकरण स्वरूप व मराठी साहित्य  
डॉ. पंकज वानखडे || 126
- 34) २१ व्या शतकात महिला संशोधकांच्या  
भा. मोनाली पी. सलाम || 130
- 35) कर्मयोगी संत गाडगे बाबांचे योग्य कर्म  
भा. डॉ. बाळकृष्ण सरकटे || 133
- 36) A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF GLOBALIZATION AND CHANGING .....  
Dr. Rohini Waware, Swapnil Waware || 137
- 37) मानवाधिकार आणि भारतीय संविधान  
सहा.भा. लक्ष्मण बाबासाहेब यादव, पारवा || 140
- 38) जागतिकरण आणि डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर  
भा.डॉ. सिद्धार्थ भा. जाधव, यशवंतभाळ || 143

व अनुभव येण्यास वेळ लागतो तसेच ते जिथे काम करतात त्या ठिकाणचे वातावरण व संस्कृती जाणून घेऊन समस्या सोडविणे ही सनदी अधिकाऱ्यांची प्रमुख जबाबदारी असते. त्यांच्या सततच्या बदल्यामुळे जबाबदारीच्या जाणिवेचा अभाव निर्माण होईल व भ्रष्टाचार वाढीस लागेल. त्यामुळे चांगल्या अधिकाऱ्यांना निश्चित कालावधीच्या नेमणुकीचे संरक्षण देण्याची गरज आहे. असे प्रशासकीय सुधारणांच्या दुसऱ्या आयोगाच्या दहाव्या अहवालात नमुद केलेले आढळते. याचा आधार घेत न्यायालयाने सुद्धा निश्चित कालावधीसाठीच्या नेमणुकांचे आदेश दिले आहेत. भारतीय राजकारणात राजकीय नेते धोरणनिर्मिती करतात व त्यांची अंमलबजावणी करण्याची जबाबदारी ही सनदी अधिकाऱ्यांची असते.

#### निष्कर्ष आणि सूचना:

- १) शासनाच्या भूमिकेमध्ये बदल— शासनाची कामे कमी करून खाजगी संस्थाकडून करारपद्धतीनुसार लेपीरली च्या आधारावर कामे करून घेणे यावर भर.
- २) ग्राहक केंद्रीत दृष्टीकोन ठेवणे, ग्राहकांना जास्तीत जास्त आकर्षित करण्यासाठी त्यांना चांगल्या सेवा देणे.
- ३) विकेंद्रीकरण आणणे, संघटनेतील सत्ता अनेक घटकांत विभाजित करणे.
- ४) परिवर्तनीयता आणणे प्रशासनातील व्यवस्थापकांना विविध पर्याय देऊन निर्णय घेण्यासाठी स्वातंत्र्य देण्यात यावे.
- ५) स्पर्धेला महत्त्व— बाजारपेठेप्रमाणे संघटने मध्येही स्पर्धात्मक वातावरण तयार करण्यात यावे.
- ६) जबाबदारीची भावना विकसित करणे
- ७) व्यवस्थापनावर अधिक भर देणे.
- ८) प्रक्रियेपेक्षा उद्दिष्टे साध्य करण्यावर अधिक भर देणे.
- ९) प्रशासनातील लोकांची कार्यक्षमता वाढविणे.



## A Study Of Role Of NGOs in India's Development Programmes in Globalization Era

Prof. Ranjana J. Mahajan  
Shri B. D. P. College Pandharkawda

\*\*\*\*\*

### Introduction

The term 'globalization' has gain immense popularity over the last decade of 20<sup>th</sup> century. Though millions of people are unaware about it, globalization is a key issue in the dominant theoretical and political discourses and has become a buzzword among the academics, professionals, social activists, corporate bodies, media institutions and larger civil society organization. It is and inevitable, irreversible and unavoidable process and harbinger of future prosperity. Though globalization process has reduced poverty in many countries with tangible and intangible positive as well as negative impacts on the people, the ecologists, the environmentalists and the Marxist schools oppose it to prevent ecological degradation, livelihood insecurity and consequently further marginalization of the poor. In common parlance, globalization is a new form of capitalism.

### Objectives of study-

1. To study the impacts of globalization on eco-socio culture of Indian economy.
2. To study the role of NGOs in changing eco-socio culture of India.

**Keywords-** Globalization, NGOs, Economic Development Globalization increase hegemony of the 'haves' over the 'have nots'.

disastrous impact on different sectors of life such as education health and various social groups like industrial workers, women dalits, tribals, etc.

In the beginning of the 1980s, several developed and developing countries started thinking of privatization, liberalization and withdrawal of the state from the social sector programmes like education, health, nutrition, etc, because, there was a movement that the state was incapable of tackling the problems of neglected and vulnerable groups of society any Third world countries, which were facing balance of payment problem, reduced their budget from social sector and started taking loan from international monitoring fund (IMF) as well as the world bank (WB) for the survival of the country's economy. The policy of the IMF and WB under the SAPs was to give loan to the third world countries to 'help them adjust'; These money loans were tied to strict conditions. Loans were only granted when the countries agreed to the adoption of a compressive programme of macro-economic stabilization and structural economic reform.

**Role of NGOs In Development Process Of India**

During the implementation of IMF-WB's programme, an understanding was developed that investment in public sector was wasteful and therefore the emphasis on NGOs was better. It was assumed, where government failed to reach out to the marginalized sections and created a gap, NGOs could bridge it. NGOs were preferred because of their special characteristics like small size more participatory, less bureaucratic, more flexible, cost effectiveness and so in many social activists, who believed in radical change, had seen them as the magic wand that would cut through red-tapism, inefficiency as well as corruption. In the process of development, these NGOs play the role of carrying out various programmes, which are designed by either themselves or the government, related to formal education, non-formal education, adult education, health care,

Thus, Marxists are of the opinion, in addition to the above reason, 'imperialism' is another factor for the provenance of globalization . Historical evidences reveal that the flow of trade, capital and technology helped the imperialist nations to drain out the resources from the less developed colonial nation. This issue was more political in nature than the economic or technological advancement. During the period of imperialism, the world was divided into two political groups based on the ideology; one was led by the USA and the other by the USSR. Consequently, two parallel world markets survived the imperialist world market and the socialist world market and socialist world market. Since the former group could establish its supremacy in the world, the latter lost. The victory of 'imperialism' and the demise of 'socialism' paved the path for unobstructed growth of the process of globalization.

The globalization process has brought neo-liberal economy or new economic policy (NEP) in the developing countries. Though the last eighties, practically globalization process started in India in July 1991 when the country became a part of structural adjustment programme (SAP).

Since July 1991, globalization process has promoted only a few sections of society in India within a mixed environment only a few sections of society in India with a mixed political stability and instability it has strengthened the intellectual capital. Hence, the highly qualified professionals in the fields of information technology (software), management, engineering, medicine, etc., are benefited greatly. Several business enterprises and industries have also been expedient. Of course, income level and general standard of living of the people have been improved, but on the contrary there is environmental degradation. Practically, globalization process has impoverished the common masses. It has made

**Globalization and India**

social awareness, income generation training, low cost sanitation, safe drinking water, rural entrepreneurship development, computer training, agro-based training, green house, sustainable agriculture, plantation, mini saving, family counseling, legal aid for women, mahila mandal, khadi training and production, child labour issues, welfare for the handicapped games and sports, ages welfare and so on. The involvement of NGOs in the above-mentioned programmes helps to create a human society which imbibes the social values of dignity, moral and civic character, social justice, democracy and cultural freedom, etc.

In order to perform the task at the international level, NGOs have also been given importance, they are recognized as highly organized and most influential networking groups. In India, in the context of social, economic and political crisis, NGOs have always been appearing as agents of change since the British regime,

In the post Independence era, freedom fighters, philanthropists, trained social workers, sociologists, anthropologists, development experts, planners, architects, etc, have contributed to promote NGOs. In fact, unique socio-political forces of any zone or province augment the rise of NGOs for instance, factors like the existence of Christian missionaries in the wake of natural disaster etc have led to the development of NGOs in Krishna and Guntur districts of Andhra Pradesh. In Assam, various sociopolitical forces, such as zeal for independence, formation of the Kasturba Gandhi national memorial Trust, cultural attitude of younger generation women's autonomy movement, welfare tendency of retired officials, Christian missionary activities, professional attitude, natural calamity, Acharya Vinoba Bhave's Bhudan movement and political instability have contributed to the growth of NGOs.

During the last hundred years these non-profit agencies have increased by leaps and

bounds and spread out in the form of social organizations, cultural organizations, sports organizations and so on. They are formed either as development agents of the community or as a result of specialized technical knowledge or induced by the government.

In India, active involvement and initiatives of NGOs have been occurring since late 1970s. For instance, the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act 1976, The seventh Five Year Plan (1985-1990), etc, motivated the NGO sector for country's all-round development i.e., for education, health, income generation, environment up gradation, etc, The National Health Policy invited the NGO sector in health status development. It recognized the need for greater reliance on the voluntary and private sectors in achieving the goal of "Health for all by 2000 AD". The National Population Policy (2000) which aims to bring down the fertility rate to replacement levels by 2010 and to achieve a stable population by the year 2045, is also focused on the voluntary and non-profit sectors for population control. At present, NGOs have become very crucial in the process of decentralization of power and development. NGOs encourage the elected representatives to strengthen panchayats financially by collecting taxes, fees, etc. from the villages and educate the poor in attending the gram sabha meetings to make them vibrant bodies. Thus, it is evident that NGOs in India effectively function as agency of change in the Process of development.

#### **NGOs and Microfinance**

SINCE 1991 the Government of India has adopted an economic agenda which sees the markets and private sector as efficient in producing goods and services and achieving rapid economic growth. The aid agencies prescribed that the Indian government should gradually reduce its role in service provision and development, and leave this task to the local organizations such as decentralized government, non-government organizations (NGOs) and so

The terms globalization has been used in particular sense. Globalization is the integration of national economy through trade, investment, Capital, flow, labor migration and

**Concept of globalization-**

discussed in detail. of Globalization on the Indian Rural society are the present research paper. The consequences of Globalization, can be seen in Indian society. Consequently, these three Liberalization and Privatization is seen on the these three process of Globalization, Liberalization and Privatization. The impact of Naturally Globalization is followed by and technology.

things, technology, foreign investment, capital opened at international level for exchange of entered in India. Indian economy has been consequently, number of foreign companies, economy under the name 'Financial Reforms', India a lot of changes have been made in India. Admitting all terms and conditions imposed on imposed some terms and conditions to the India. to provide loan to the India. But in return they Bank and International Monetary Fund decided But on basic of some terms and condition World provide loan to the India at international level. on increasing. So international bank refused to in the same age the burden of foreign loan went Globalization started in the year of 1991.

**Introduction-**

\*\*\*\*\*

**Prof. Rahul S. Khandare**  
(Dept. of Sociology)  
B. D. P. College Pandharkawada Dist. Yavatmal

**Impact of Globalization on Rural Society**

on. In accordance with the above, NGOs have been assigned an increasing role by the government and external donors in service provision and poverty alleviation. Microfinance is aimed at providing the rural and urban poor especially women, with savings, credit and insurance facilities to set up or expand income-generating activities (IGAs), and to improve household income security. The microfinance programmes are expected to alleviate poverty and empower women in a sustainable manner.

**Conclusion-**

The world in which we live is rapidly changing socio-political environment, major challenges to NGOs in using its resources effectively and in keeping abreast of debates on development issues. Availability of financial resources from the state and international institutional sources often mirror underlying priorities and values of the donor community and the country for example, government funding allocation reflects the ongoing priorities of the government and also gives an insight wider economic and political context similarly, trends in individual voluntary contributions throw light on the significance assigned to the role of NGOs by the general public. NGOs in general depend on individual contributors, public charitable trust, foundations, business houses and the government sources for procuring necessary financial and non-financial resources. Dominant funding sources can seriously influence the working of recipient NGOs

**References-**

1. Baru R (2006), 'Structural Adjustment and Health changing role of Non Government Organization in India' - Published Research paper.
2. Ramchandran V (1998), 'NGOs in the time of Globalization', CSMCH, SSS, JNU, New Delhi.
3. Sengupta. C. (2001), 'Conceptualizing Globalization Issues and Implications', Economical and political weekly, vol XXXVI No 33.
4. <http://www.phmovement.org/issuapers/hong08html>