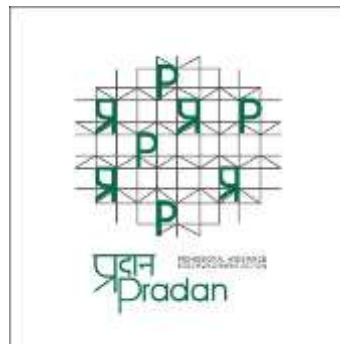


CSOs GENESIS AND ITS NETWORKS

INTERNSHIP REPORT

Submitted to

PROFESSIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR DEVELOPMENT ACTION (PRADAN)



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MANAGEMENT TRAINEESHIP SEGMENT (MTS)



KIIT SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT
KALINGA INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY
Deemed to be University U/S 3 of the UGC Act, 1956

DECLARATION

We Ankita Aparajita and Arpita Bhanja, students of KIIT School of Rural Management, Bhubaneswar do hereby solemnly declare that this project report “Management Traineeship Segment” is a product of our own effort and to our knowledge and belief, no part of this has been submitted to any other university or published at any time before. We have gone through the report and found none of its part is irrelevant.

Ankita Aparajita(19201004)

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this project report has been prepared by ANKITA APARAJITA and ARPITA BHANJA in partial fulfilment of Master of Business Administration in Rural Management offered by School of Rural Management, KIIT Deemed University. They have undergone the Management Traineeship Segment and have completed the project work successfully under my guidance.

Date- 11th November,2020

(Signature of faculty guide)

Prof. Srilata Pattnaik

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CHAPTER 1

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Civil society Organizations (CSOs) are voluntary entities which was formed by people in the environment which are separate from state and markets. CSOs include a wide range of interest and relations. According to world bank civil society refers to a wide range of organizations, community groups, non-governmental organizations, labour unions, indigenous groups, charitable organizations, faith-based organizations, professional associations, and foundations. This term became popular in 1980s. Civil Society Organizations, groups and networks vary by size, structure and platforms. Definition are changing as civil society is recognized far more than a mere sector dominated by NGOs. Civil Society includes more wide range of organized and unorganized groups as the new actors of civil society blur the boundary between the sectors and experiment with new organizational forms.

Civil Society has created a positive social change throughout the world. But people are more concern about the closing space for civil society. Government's enacting regulatory, legislative or practical restrictions on civil society, foreign funding for CSOs and limits on the rights of freedom of association create a boundary for civil society. Civil society - sometimes called the "third sector" (after government and commerce) - has the power to influence the actions of elected policy-makers and businesses.

Civil society actors include NGOs, registered entities or groups, online groups and activist, Communities, religious leaders, faith communities, faith-based organizations, Profit based organizations, labour unions and organizations, youth clubs, co-operatives, independent radio, televisions and other electronic media, research institutions. Civil society organizations are involving in various activities which include holding institutions to account and promoting transparency, raising awareness about social issues, delivering services for education, health, food security, managing the disasters by providing emergency needs and response, shaping the policies and strategy, provide support to the weaker and marginalized people etc.

1.2 LITERATURE REVIEW

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) or Non-Profit Organizations (NPOs) are not new to the human progress. There are different wordings which are utilized, conversely, to address NGOs, for example, Voluntary Organizations, Voluntary Association, Action Groups, Deliberate Agencies, Civil Society Bodies/Committees, etc, yet all these classifications convey same significance of selfless service for the improvement of the general public said by Gangrade, 2005. The United Nations alludes NGO as "a non-legislative association (NGO), regularly alluded as common society association (CSO) is a not-profit organization, essentially autonomous from government, which is composed on a local, national or global level to address issues on the side of the public great. Task oriented and made up of individuals with a typical intrigue, NGOs play out an assortment of administrations and compassionate capacities, carry public worries to government, screen strategy and program execution, and empower participation of common society partners at the community level. Some are organized around specific issues, for example, human rights" (UNROL). The definition features three significant parts of a NGO for example a sorted-out body with no administrative help and service provider, specialist organization relating to regular enthusiasm of the individuals, and an integral foundation for usage of government supported plans and projects.

In consistence to worldwide history of Voluntary Organizations, in India likewise, the voluntary organization appeared at the beginning and middle part of 90th century and made proliferation of religious faith at the nucleus however at a similar they additionally started social change in India and energized voluntary work by Gangrade, 2005.

In 1815, Raja Rammohan Roy established the Atmiya Sabha for the scattering of the religious truth and the promotion of free conversations of religious subjects. Afterward, in 1828 he established Brahmo Samaj to advocate liberation of women, abolition of sati, widow remarriage, equivalent status for man and women, and the privileges of the girl to acquire property and restricted inflexibility of the caste system, polygamy, obligated bondage said by Kumar, 1998.

During similar period some noticeable association additionally emerged in the Indian scenario of philanthropic assistance like Prarthana Samaj (1864), Indian National Social Conference (1887), Theosophical Movement (1893), Ramakrishna Mission (1897, etc. The commitments of Christian missionaries were also of immense important for acquainting outreach service delivery to deliberate associations/affiliations. They set up shelter, foundations for old and sick. Ministers set up schools in far off zones, if medical care administrations to burdened

populace and furthermore went to issues like abuse and land alienation of tribal masses said by Gangrade, 2005.

From 1900 onwards, the political development for independence got predominant along with Gandhian way of thinking which resulted into the mass mobilization for both opportunity and rural development activities. Afterward, after independence the emphasis on individuals' participation in government financed community development programs and the Fifth Five Year Plan pushed up on the participation among NGOs and government in executing the social government schemes. However, the NGO area got the significant push from the Seventh Five Year Plan where it explicitly mentioned the inclusion of NGOs in the poverty alleviation programs. Further, at the appropriate time of time the NGOs have additionally gone through huge change with regards to the methodologies received by them (NGOs) shared by Mishra, 2008; Sarkar, 2005.

There are various phrasings utilized by various creators to recognize the variety of approaches and their segments. Korten (1987) distinguished three ages of private voluntary actions namely first generation that include relief and welfare, second era infers small scale independent local development while the last and third era portrays sustainable system development. Elliott (1987) recognized three unique approaches of NGO, for example, Welfare Approach, Developmental methodology and Empowerment approach. Likewise, approaches like Need based and rights based methodology additionally made their appearance, said by Hadiwinata, 2003.

The start was made with the Welfare approach and it overwhelmed the developmental sector till 1970s. Korten (1987) named them as techniques of 'first generation' NGOs where focus was on the relief and government assistance activities. More specifically saying, they joined in or reacted to the quick requirement of the individuals in need. They focused on enhancement of the pointers of poverty and underdevelopment while disregarding the causes.

This methodology didn't discuss equity or equality or issues like financial divergence, social avoidance, power structure, etc. The methodology furnished suppressed and underprivileged populace with help by considering them as latent beneficiary of administrations. In nutshell, the first generation strategies or government assistance approach could be perceived as a responsive methodology or responsive procedure as opposed to a key or logical in nature said by Riley, 2002; Hadiwinata, 2003; Sedere, 2005.

There are two other approaches that surfaced during 1970s and 1990s namely Need Based Approach (NBA) and Rights-Based Approach (RBA), also known as Human Rights Based Approach (HBRA) respectively. Need based approach seek to maintain more objectivity in identifying need and in locating resources for solving the same. It is based on deficit model. In the context of RBA needs were viewed as rights as well as responsibility of the duty bearers to accomplish the same. RBA was adopted by United Nations in 1997 with launch of United Nations Programme for Reform and all the UN entities were asked to take up HBRA into their various activities and programmes said by Sedere, 2005; UNICEF & UNESCO, 2007.

1.3 OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY-

Objectives give the perfect direction to the research and researcher. By keeping in mind the objectives of the study, the whole process of research is analysed. To do any work it is first necessary to decide its objectives. Objectives have its own importance in any research work. The general objective of the study is to give us a complete understanding about CSOs and its importance in the society.

The specific objectives are-

- Understanding CSO genesis in India
- Understanding CSO genesis in Odisha
- CSOs development agenda
- Institutional Capacities
- Opportunities and limitations to engage with other CSOs.
- Government to form CSOs network and thus coming up with key recommendations to enhance institutional capacities of individual CSOs to fulfil their core mission and to establish CSO sector relevance in state.

1.4 STUDY AREA

This study was done to know about CSOs in India and one of its state called Odisha.

India-

India is the seventh largest country in the world. The country is situated north of the equator between 8 degrees 4' north to 37 degree 6' north latitude and 68 degree 7' east to 97 degree 25' east longitude. The geographical area is 3,287,263 square kilometers. It has the land area of 15,200 km and coastline of 7,516.6 km. The population of this country is 135.26 crore. The politics of India works within the constitution. India is a democratic republic and follows dual polity system i.e. double government. The central government in centre and state government in states. There are almost 700 tribes in India spread over different states.

Odisha-

Odisha is an Indian state located in eastern part of the country. It is the 8th largest state by area and 11th largest by population. Total geographical area is 1,55,707 square kilometres. Its population is 4.37 crores. It has the 3rd largest population of Scheduled tribes. Odisha has a coastline of 485 Kilometres. Odisha has the history of natural disaster. Its coastal districts are exposed to natural calamities like flood, cyclone. Western part of Odisha is exposed to severe droughts and earthquakes. There are 62 distinct tribes in Odisha. 13 tribes out of 62 are in more vulnerable condition. There are Gonds, Santhal, Khasi, Garo, Munda etc.

1.5 METHODOLOGY-

Methodology plays a significant role in the research process. The researcher adapts the methodology on the basis of the type of research study he is engaged with. It does not only help the researcher to formulate the research question but also guides him to adopt scientific methodology to answer the research concern he is investigating. In this section, an attempt will be made to describe the different aspect of the methodology adopted in present study. This section includes the method used for collection and aggregation of data for this study. The data, will be collected from both primary data and secondary data.

Secondary data is the data which has been collected in the past by some other researchers for other purpose but relevant to our research. These are easily accessible and shared publicly. The secondary data can be collected from books, publishers, reports, magazine, articles etc.

Primary data are those which has been collected directly from the source. It will be collected for a particular research objective. It is the authentic data and accurate as compared to secondary data. There are several methods of primary data collection like through questionnaires, interview, telephonic, through mail etc.

1.6 COLLECTION OF THE DATA

Secondary sources-

- Internet
- Articles on CSOs
- Pdf on CSOs
- Articles on history of CSOs
- Websites of different NGOs like UNICEF, UNDP, UNICEM, CYSD, RCDC, OXFARM, NAO, AAINA, HMIC etc.

Primary Sources-

Telephonic interview with Key informant like-

- Opinion of youth about CSOs
- Opinion of professors on CSOs
- Opinion of NGO Personnel

1.7 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The present study attempt to understand different aspects of CSOs and its social and political relations. It is very important to understand the challenges and opportunities faces by the CSOs. This study will give a through insight about CSOs, How CSOS are developed in India and other states especially in Odisha, what are the key factors and motivation to start the CSO, what are the limitations which act as a barrier in development of CSOs. It will give a complete blue print about the CSOs.

CHAPTER 2

2.1 CONCEPT OF CIVIL SOCIETY-

Civil Society is a concept which has been elaborated in the framework of modern western philosophy, political science and sociology. It is related to both the state and the market, but it should not be confused with either. It may be seen as not rooted in the family or in economic power or in state administration seek to affirm themselves and defend their rights and prerogatives. The social dynamism of this sector is manifested by people's associations or public nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). By civil society it means the entire network of churches, charities, community groups and voluntary associations and institutions. It is composed of the totality of voluntary civil and social organizations and institutions that form the basis of a functioning society as opposed to the forced backed structures of a state (regardless of that states political system) and commercial institutions of the market. In normative terms, civil society is widely seen as empowering the people, mobilizing them for participation, enforcing accountability, moderating both state and market, helping in the supply of public goods and social services.

2.2 TYPES OF CIVIL SOCIETY-

Types of Civil Society	
1. Faith based Organization	11. Community level groups/association(SHG, burial society)
2. Trade Union	12. Economic interest CSOs (co-operative societies,credit unions, mutual savings association)
3. Adocacy CSOs(Social justice, Human rights)	13. Ethnic, traditional,indigenous organization
4. Service CSOs (CSOs supporting community development, literacy, health)	14.Environmental CSOs
5.CSOs active in education, training and research)	15. Culture and art CSOs

6.Non Profit Media	16.Social and recreational CSOs
7. Women's association	17. Political parties
8.Student and Youth Association	18. Grant Making Foundation
9.Association of Socio economically marginalized group(eg.poor people, homeless, landless,immigrants, refugees)	19. CSO networks, federation,organization
10. Professional and business organization(chambers of commerce, professional association)	20. Social movements

Faith based Organization-A faith based organization is an association whose qualities depend on faith and beliefs, which has a mission dependent on social estimations of the specific confidence, and which frequently draws its activists (pioneers, staff, volunteers) from a specific confidence gathering. The confidence to which the association is identifying with doesn't need to be scholastically delegated religion. FBOs' ability to ground their work in religion can enhance their influence with communities, as it enables them to call on people's moral duty.

Trade unions- A trade union is a legal representative for a unit of employees in all matter of law or rights. They are generally called as a haggling unit which goes about as dealing operator. The regular motivation behind these affiliations is keeping up the states of their business which incorporates the exchange of wages, work rules, word related wellbeing and security guidelines, rules administering status of representative including advancements.

Advocacy CSOs- It is a group or an organization that aims to influence decisions related to political, economic, and social institutions. Advocacy includes activities and publications to influence public policy, laws and budgets by using facts, their relationships, the media, and messaging to educate government officials and the public.

Service CSOs- This included the CSOs which provide services to the Poor and needy people who are vulnerable. CSOs are the junior partners but have had an important role in advocating on behalf of local people for improved state services. CSOs are widely perceived to be more effective than the public sector at reaching the poorest in developing countries. service delivery projects aimed at poor people have a significant impact on satisfying the needs of

poor people through providing basic health care, education and water supply services. CSOs providing higher-quality health care than the state is generally due to greater access to resources.

CSOs active in education, training and research- Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) with participatory and experiential approaches have made significant contribution to education for sustainable development (ESD) globally. NGOs apply interactive teaching pedagogies that promote student teachers' sustainability competencies, including systems thinking. NGOs play a very active role in the field of education. Through innovations at the micro level, for instance, working with schools, NGO can make changes in a "bottom-up" process. In some cases, those innovations have been mainstreamed in education transformation by influencing government's policies. NGO helps to provide training to the poor people to get sustainable livelihood source and generate income.

Non-profit media- These diverse associations serve a significant function in educating citizens through top to bottom public interest detailing, including insightful news coverage, news reports, logical news-casting, arrangements news-casting, and strength news-casting, so as to raise significant social subjects, especially at the local level.

Women's association- It is to liberate women who are suffering in the social environment and in political environment. It is a group of people fight against the social ills like child marriage, literacy issue, gender inequality, abuse, domestic violence etc. It works in a community and state level.

Student and youth association- Student and youth associations are formed by youths and students. It is a non-profit voluntary non-governmental organization. They work for students and youth related issues and for political, social, cultural issues.

Professional and business association- It is an organization with individual members practicing a profession or occupation in which the organization maintains an oversight of the knowledge, skills, conduct and practice of that profession or occupation.

Community group- It is a voluntary group in which people work for public benefit within the community. It is a not profit and self-governing independent group. It is run by volunteers who can be reimbursed for volunteer expenses but apart from that any profits made must be reinvested in the group. They can raise the fund by donation, fund raising etc.

Economic Interest CSOs- CSOs can't solve all the apparent multitude of issues of democratic progress all alone. They can be important for the appropriate response. Specifically, they can play a significant "balancing" job, helping address and cause government to notice geographic regions, economic areas and parts of administration that may somehow be disregarded. Economic CSOs are significant for democracy system working in two regards. To start with, ordinary residents will see economic advancement as one of the vital pointers of the achievement or disappointment of democratic reform. To the degree that CSOs can add to financial achievement, they will strengthen the authenticity of popularity based organizations. Also, economic goals give a ground-breaking inspiration to people to join CSOs, and thus to embrace a more participative way to deal with advancement.

Environmental CSOs- This type of CSO engage with all environmental issues like protection of environment, collecting information about environment, conservation of forest, climate change, participating in agenda setting and policy making of government and implementation, natural resource management etc.

Cultural and art CSOs- This type of CSOs works on cultural issues like religion based, social norms etc.

Political Parties- A political party is a composed gathering of individuals or bodies who try to catch political force through a political decision so as to run the undertakings of a nation. It regularly advances possibility for public office.

Grant Making Foundation- Grant making is just the granting of a grant from a foundation or a person to a non-benefit noble cause or the consequences will be severe. The reason for the demonstration is to help a reason which plans to convey social and useful effect. Additionally, the grant-maker will in the end procure a decent standing and positive customer attitude.

Social Movement- A social movement is an inexactly composed exertion by a huge gathering of individuals to accomplish a specific objective, ordinarily a social or political one. It is a sort of group action and may involve individuals, organizations or both.

2.3 HISTORY OF CSOs IN INDIA

The concept of civil society has been championed by many as 'the idea of the late twentieth century', although the origins of the term can be traced back to Romans. The concept was reinvented in the 1980s in Eastern Europe and Latin America, and incorporated into discourse on international development in the 1990s. Comprehensively, the West as inspired by common society essentially as a method by which public life can be rejuvenated given the customary 'limits' of governmental issues of the state and ideological groups, while the East is perceived as occupied with a cycle by which the term itself is given "new money" by scholarly people. The modern usage of the term can be partitioned into four wide originations, to be specific the system of necessities, circle of authority, domain of affiliations and social capital, and arena of public sphere. These viewpoints will work as applied focal points in our general assessment of the function of common society being developed collaboration.

Civil society in each locality today is giving an expansive and amazing methods for activating resident support, not to overlook the prevailing propensities that occur. This resident cooperation has come about because of the democratization occurring in many pieces of the world. It has made the open door for residents to turn out to be more drawn in than any time in recent memory in the political, social and social existences of their countries and of the world in general.

Notwithstanding the significance that is progressively joined to them, non-profit associations in the creating scene, including India, stay just dimly understood. This offers challenges in understanding the voluntary sector. In any case, fundamental expressive data about this arrangement of associations is to a great extent lacking. In spite of the fact that much applauded, most fundamental spellbinding data about these associations like their number, their size, their territories of exercises, their geographic dissemination, their wellsprings of

income, and the legitimate and the arrangement structure inside which they work is inaccessible in any precise manner. Many institutional forms often incompatible with one another coexist next to each other. Most of those organizations meet the formal criteria used to characterize the non-profit sector in Western industrialized nations, few people in India are conscious of the existence of non-profit sector in their own country. Literature has focused most exclusively on 'non-governmental NGOs which is also called as grassroots Organization, Voluntary Organizations or civil society organizations.

India is an ancient and differing human advancement, moulded by different blends of international, financial and social and demographic powers. These created an assortment of institutions, social developments, customs, arrangement of convictions and practices. Common society is a product of these factors.

Development of CSOs is divided into five historical periods i.e. pre-colonial (1500BC to 1700AD), mid to post-colonial (1810 to 1947), early post-independence (1947 to late 1950s), 1960s and 1970s, 1980s and 1990s.

2.3.1 Early post-independence (1947 to late 1950s)-

The voluntary movement started from Mahatma Gandhi. He, be an expression of voluntarism in terms of creation of community solidarity and not of political control. Two sorts of not-for-profit associations (NPOs) were prevalent in this period. These were: Gandhian NPOs and religion based NPOs including Christian and non-Christian gatherings. Not-for-profit associations like Harijan Sevak Sangh in this period were improvement and strengthening, while those of the religion based associations were government assistance and strengthening. The most significant post-Gandhian program of the sarvodaya development was the Bhoodan (land-blessing) development started by Vinoba Bhave. This development tended to the most vital issue of country India, specifically, giving the responsibility for authority over land to the turners of land.

2.3.2 1960s and 1970s-

During this period the idea of raising consciousness and idea of people's participation starts. Different sectors like health, education, agriculture began to improve. In this period a lot of non-profit organizations like SEWA (Self Employment Women's Association in Gujarat, Sewa Mandir in Rajasthan, Others in Bihar to help in relief work during the time of Bihar Famine, Gram Vikas in Odisha, Sangham Kshetriya Vikas Samiti in Uttar Pradesh works for local artisan crafts, Asha for education for poor children emerging out. SEWA works for poor women in the informal economy to enhance the income earning opportunities and organize to enable its members to claim their existing rights in economic, political and social sphere.

Starting during the 1970s, activists started to shape wide based social developments, which demonstrated incredible promoters for advantages that they saw as dismissed by the state and ideological groups. Maybe the most remarkable has been the farmer's movement, which has sorted out a huge number of demonstrators in New Delhi and has compelled the administration for higher price on farming wares and greater invest in provincial areas.

2.3.3 1980s and 1990s-

In this period, there is an increase of separatist, fundamentalist and ethnic movements like Sikh, Jharkhand, Kashmiri, Naga movements takes place. Government's control of not-for-profit associations expanded when the Janata Party left force in 1980 and the Congress Party (Indira Gandhi) was reappointed. Indian State founded different approaches to expand its control on the philanthropic division. These are the Foreign Contributions (Regulation) Act (FCRA) of 1976, the Financial Act of 1983, expulsion of assessment exceptions from all salary producing exercises of charitable associations. By the last part of the 1980's, NPOs could gain more budgetary assets legitimately from the Indian government and para administrative bodies, for example, CAPART. Another model is the eighth Five Year Plan which calls for expanded support of NPOs in improving the conveyance of social administrations and in guaranteeing individuals' interest for miniature level arranging. Two types of action group that continued to exist in this period i.e. one is active in research and documentation with a less radical empowerment component and other, was those that increased the development

component in their project or became involved in campaigning. The third factor that led to the rise of NGOs was that it offered alternative source of employment to young professionals. All NGOs employed educated professionals and semi-skilled people who are looking towards NGOs as career option.

A significant part of the ascent of common society is the multiplication of wilful or nongovernmental associations. Assessments of their number extended from 50,000 to 100,000 in 1993. Somewhat, the ascent of deliberate associations has been supported by the Indian state. For example, the focal government's Seventh Five-Year Plan of monetary years 1985-89 perceived the commitments of intentional associations in quickening improvement and generously expanded their financing. A 1987 study of 1,273 wilful organizations detailed that 47 percent got some type of subsidizing from the focal government. Intentional associations likewise have flourished with unfamiliar gifts, which in 1991-92 offered more than US\$400 million to about 15,000 associations.

2.4 CIVIL SOCIETY IN TRANSFORMING INDIA-

The advanced thought of new India is being promoted by the current government with a hope for better expectation for everyday comforts, prosperous economy, ground-breaking protection settlement, agreeable society in the years to come. In any case, this is by all accounts lacking similarly as making a fresher variant of India is worried without the dynamic cooperation of the common society.

In India, the development of common society can be followed to a great extent through three principle stages i.e. the time of Nehru (1947-1964) portrayed by a common society that was included and controlled in its associations with the state by elites; the system of Indira Gandhi (1967-1977) in which a mass-based common society is said to have risen; and the Congress Government and Structural Adjustment Program (1991-1997) during which India saw a sensational ascent in NGO action and the professionalization of these NGOs.

Similarly, institutions like the World Bank have engaged in a categorization of CSO functions which is useful and can be applied to different contexts (in this case, India) in order to differentiate among CSOs. The World Bank identifies the following functions

- Representation (organizations which aggregate citizen voice)
- Advocacy and technical inputs (organizations which provide information and advice, and lobby on particular issues).
- Capacity building (organizations which provide support to other CSOs, including funding).
- Service delivery (organizations which implement development projects or provide services).
- Social functions (organizations which foster collective recreational activities).

With regards to India, the literature discusses about the changing functions of civil society, remarkable among which are: advancing participatory government and majority rules system, executing government lead programs, advancing casual spaces for discourse and voluntarism, and challenging enemies of individual's strategies.

India needs the powerful function of common society in the creation of new India. All the new activities of the legislature require the interest and attention to individuals and there is no preferred association over the common society to accomplish this goal. Inclusion of common society in the Swachha Bharat Mission has made it an immense achievement. Part of Swacchagrahis has a noticeable effect in changing the conduct of individuals to stop open defecation in country zones. Similarly, the different NGOs working for the protection of nature and biodiversity which are very basic for a solid, clean and organically stable India. The common society developments like the Chipko, Apiko movements of the past for the assurance of tree to the current day Aravali Bachao and Narmada Bachao Abhiyan attempt to accomplish a comparable target in a state of harmony with the possibility of new India. The privileges of the minority, discouraged class alongside singular privileges of opportunity, freedom are secured properly by common society. Further, considerate society has an extraordinary function in halting the majoritarian propensities and securing the soul of decent variety in India. On the worldwide field, harmony is being spread by the association like Red Cross. Correspondingly, the Peace International, Observer Research Foundation and SIPRI and

so on help in advancing demilitarization, harmony and the new worldwide standpoint for future.

2.5 HISTORY OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN ODISHA-

The historical backdrop of common society in Odisha has firm roots in its distant past. Different social frameworks and structures were based upon the strong establishment of community, associational quality and volunteerism. Independent social and ethnic substances were living respectively as parts of a coordinated network superstructure. The history of CSO can be divided into two phases i.e. pre-independence and post-independence.

2.5.1 Pre-independence period-

Odisha, similar to the case in the greater part of India in the pre-freedom days and during the prompt post-autonomy period (during 1950s), used to be a feudalistic culture with very much characterized class and rank structures. The position structure was planned in order to dole out explicit positions to individuals of explicit callings. Hence, Brahmins used to be instructors, researchers and clerics; Kshatriyas were rulers/rulers and warriors; Vaishyas were merchants and a few craftsman's; and Shudras were agriculturists, weavers, hairdressers, washer men, potters and so on. In the least social layers were the dalits, generally modest specialist organizations outside the station structure. Every standing order was packed with many sub-stations.

However, individuals having a place with every position bunch were very little unique in relation to what we call today as 'experts' or 'specialists' sans the likelihood to cross the socially characterized practical passages. This division made it difficult for the people to challenge or change the conventional power dynamics. Civil society space lay fragmented – only occasionally displaying instances of common interests. The only unifying structure in this conglomerate was the village in which the family and the particular caste had ownership of land which is hereditary.

This sort of a general public had its own focal points and drawbacks. A positive aspect concerning such standing gatherings was that every rank gathering had its own affiliation,

e.g., cultivators' affiliation (Mahasava) and weavers' affiliation. A portion of the affiliations likewise had various levels of hierarchical frameworks for operational comfort. These boards had obviously characterized rules and shows, duties towards the social orders, gatherings of individuals from different positions, and recognition of social traditions and standards.

There were numerous community started exercises. Cleaning of the village lake and roads, support of village schools and numerous comparable exercises were dealt with by the community individuals themselves. In any case, regardless of common relationship, one of the hindrances of such a station structure was strength of one rank gathering over the other, prompting the subjugation and abuse of the last mentioned. This was aggravated by numerous notions, including untouchability (of the least station) and child marriage, which unfavourably influenced the social soundness of the networks. Despite all these odds, the civil society in Odisha at this time was quite active, particularly in the areas of education, culture, religion and social harmony.

The term 'civil society organization' is yet to increase wide acknowledgment in Odisha. Here, associations working for the general public were prevalently known as wilful associations, as voluntarism was the fundamental character of such associations. Such associations dominate the common society space from the nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century. They were basically occupied with noble cause, social change estimates like destruction of superstitions, social evils and visually impaired convictions, and advancing community development exercises in fields of agribusiness, wellbeing, instruction, and so on.

Odisha's history, during both pre-colonial and colonial periods, was packed with peasant uprisings against different types of abuse by the rulers. A portion of the notable peasant movements were the Khurda Paika uprisings, Ghumsur revolts, Keonjhar uprising, Nayagarh uprising, the Rayat development in Ganjam, and melis (confined developments) in Daspalla, Nilgiri, Kanika and Khadpur. Tribal uprisings were additionally a vital aspect of the opportunity battle. The clans who assumed significant parts during the freedom movement were the Kandhs, Savaras, Kols, Bhuyans, Juangs, Khairas, Mundas, and Oraons . There were likewise other common uprisings and dissent developments as resident's gatherings which pointed

toward joining the individuals against the abuse of nearby rulers who filled in as operators of the British government.

Farmer's association like Kisan Sabha during the 1930s blossomed to advance and shield the real privileges of workers concerning land income, land rights and rights over different assets, and to shield them from the abuse of the moneylenders. During a similar period, the battle for an independent Odisha likewise solidified. Because of the endeavours of incredible common society pioneers like Gopabandhu Dash and Madhusudan Das, Odisha turned into a free region in the year 1936. Civil disobedience movements like the 'Lavan Satyagraha' (salt movement) and the 'Swadeshi movement', and contributed immensely to the struggle in various other forms like educating the rural poor, setting up school, uplifting women, removing cultural myths, human rights, establishing Khadi and village industries and prohibiting liquor. These activities sowed the seeds of voluntarism in the social development of the state.

During mid-1930s, the wave of unionism among the working class started to gain ground. The Rice Mill Labour Association, formed in 1935, was the first ever trade union in Odisha. The Press Workers' union, formed in 1939, was, however, the first registered trade union in Odisha (Patnaik, 1994). This was followed by the formation of many trade unions, particularly in the manufacturing and mining sector. The wave of religious movement likewise won in the common society space during this time. Numerous Christian evangelists entered the state with charitable expectations. The Hindu religion itself maintains good cause and philanthropy. Different organizations like Mathas and Bhagabat Tungis were important for each town culture where aggregate activities were done for strict mindfulness.

2.5.2 Post-independence period-

After independence, civil society and government was busy in development activities. National level CSOs like Navajiban Mandal, Loksevak Mandal, Kasturaba Nari Sangathan had wings spread across states, which undertook such activities. Many youth clubs and women's groups were also formed at the village level. Organised youth networks came forward to open schools and libraries and lent their labour for the construction and repairing of roads, dams

and tanks, with the government taking the leading responsibility due to the centralization of development plans. During these heady days, the civil society was deeply involved in social upliftment activities. With the passage of time, however, increasing state control over the development process slowly began to stifle the voluntary efforts by civil society and the enthusiasm for social upliftment schemes started to wane. In post-independence Odisha, common society activism was distracted with exercises like the resistance to development ventures, which frequently brought about uprooting of local people and indigenous individuals. Individuals' movements contradicting the development of Hirakud and Rengali dams at least 1972 as of late the Lower Suktel dam (1997) are a portion of the instances of policy specific movements. Numerous neighborhood developments for forest and environment security have risen during this time. During the 1960s, CSOs like Brukshya O Jibara Bandhu Parishad dispatched forest security campaign in Nayagarh area. Prior, NIPDIT, a NGO working in tribal Phulbani had sorted out a progression of tribal strengthening initiatives. Various neighborhood bunches like youth clubs and workers' associations in the forest pockets of Mayurbhanj, Nuapada, and Boudh regions have additionally been occupied with forest security activities. Anti-industry campaign has come up in different pieces of the state, contradicting the foundation of mineral-based enterprises that dislodge nearby ancestral gatherings.

A major source of conflict was the continuous pressure of the NGOs and other CSOs on the ruling elite to provide good governance and to make the system more responsive and accountable to the citizens. Even with this expanding proactive part of common society, the legislature perceived its capacity in preparing and encouraging social turn of events. Significant activities by the administration, similar to population control measures, proficiency missions and others were completed by allotting more obligations to the common society. Common society associations, if there should be an occurrence of Odisha, risen above from wilful associations to NGOs until they advanced into the current classification of CSOs. Likewise, the state government in Odisha perceived the function of CSOs and investigated potential methods of association in actualizing different government projects and plans. The mind boggling connections and common doubt began to weaken as they found the benefits of collaboration.

2.6 WHY THERE IS A NEED OF CSOs-

Common society should likewise have establishment in a develop vote based system and a develop political culture. It very well may be fabricated just if there is inescapable assurance with respect to society to demand respect for, and recognition of, singular rights, and popular will to consider responsible anybody or any foundation, which disregards them.

India is a delegate as opposed to a participatory majority rules system. When the decisions are over, the law makers who run the administrative and state governments don't generally need to return to the electorate for each significant choice. There isn't custom of submissions in India, as there is a Switzerland or Denmark. In this way, in the five years between one political race and another, the NGOs – and parts of the media, somewhat – are frequently the main methods accessible to the residents to voice their sentiments on any choice taken by a legislature.

India is the biggest vote based system on the planet. Be that as it may, without its NGOs, numerous ills in the general public stays unchallenged. The explanation of rising common society was to fill in the holes left by the legislature in the turn of events cycle. Civil society gets its quality from the Gandhian custom of volunteerism, yet today, it communicates in various types of activism. In spite of the fact that the term NGO got mainstream in India just during the 1980s, the intentional division has a more seasoned custom.

2.7 NGO AS A CIVIL SOCIETY-

The expanded significance of willful activity has recently give a rise to a lot of formal associations that work all the more productively and are known as non-governmental association (NGO) or voluntary organization (VO)/voluntary agencies(VA) . Be that as it may, voluntary organization and Non-governmental organizations vary in some significant respects. The ideas are blessed with various implications in various pieces of the world and furthermore in various settings in a similar nation. For example, in the United States of America, the expression "voluntary Agency" is commonly utilized for a NGO. In the United Kingdom a similar term ordinarily covers non-legal bodies and administrations. In India such

organizations are confronting a identity crises in light of the fact that there is no agreement on a proper name to address them. These associations, of course, are being characterized under the expansive rubric "NGO". The normal utilization of the terms, NGOs and VOs/VAs are amazingly confounding.

The disarray is additionally frustrated by the nonattendance of any bonafide meaning of VOs and NGOs. The term NGO is a negative and non-illustrative mark. Rather than characterizing the term in certain way, it simply state that it isn't government association. It might be said, calling deliberate associations as NGOs resembles calling woman as "non-man". By definition, NGO, in Indian setting, includes all organizations that are not carefully governmental or between governmental: private area foundations, trust setup by business houses, non-public schools, clinics, religious associations, and so forth whose point isn't really the advancement of development activity. The mark NGO covers a wide scope of associations, for example, those engaged with development work, charity organization and profoundly profile networks like World Economic Forum and henceforth it loans itself effectively for misjudgement and misuse.

NGOs are commonly framed in India by the Government as self-governing bodies for seeking after some particular development objectives. NGOs are, started established and supported by the Government according to the particular government orders. Their bye laws, reminder of affiliation and so forth are written in a prescriptive way for the enrolment under a suitable Act. NGOs are normally formal organizations with a lot bigger and complex organizational structure. Rules, guidelines and strategies, intensely affected by government policies and directive, portray their function. NGOs are needed to get freedom from government in a few issues of strategy. NGOs rely upon professional paid functionaries and a hierarchical structure, pretty much in same regulatory style as the Government workplaces, to do the projects and activities. NGOs are typically non-political in nature. NGOs work inside the frame—work of set up social and monetary structure, looking for charges through the recommended institutional casing work. NGOs by and large get fund from the administration for different formative exercises inside the organized standards and plans of the legislature or channelize - the fund to VOs for usage of different government improvement programs.

2.7.1 DIVISION OF NGOS

The intentional gatherings which is presently called as NGO divided into three significant gatherings. There were those viewed as the conventional advancement NGOs, who went into a villages or a gathering of villages and run different projects like literacy programmes. The second gathering of NGOs were the individuals who explored a specific subject top to bottom, and afterward campaigned with the administration or with industry or requested of the courts for enhancements in the lives of the residents. The third gathering were the individuals who considered themselves to be as activists than different NGOs. They cautioned the media at whatever point they discovered something incorrectly, etc. This third gathering of NGOs considered activism to be their essential methods for arriving at their objectives. they cautioned the media at whatever point they discovered something incorrectly. Be that as it may, this third gathering of NGOs considered activism to be their essential methods for arriving at their objectives.

Another aspect of civil society is its relationship with foreign agencies. Civil society entertainers at public and worldwide levels have created meaningful limit and impact in a scope of advancement issues. Joining forces with them can help add to the viability of improvement mediations, particularly regarding minimized and weak gatherings. The achievement of improvement and participatory administration relies upon both a powerful state and a functioning common society with sound degrees of civic engagement.

2.7.2 THE APPROACHES OF THE NGOS-

- **Charity Approach**: Giving food, attire, medication, charity in real money and kind, land and building and so on to meet the fundamental needs of the suffering population.
- **Welfare Approach**: providing facilities for education, wellbeing, drinking water, streets, correspondence and so on focusing on the improvement of generally day to day environments.
- **Relief Approach**: Responding to characteristic disasters like floods, drought, earthquakes and the man-made catastrophes essentially to sort out and broaden help.

- **Rehabilitation Approach**: Identification of weakness and handicaps and orchestrating individuals, social and monetary recovery.
- **Administration Approach**: Building up infrastructure in denied regions, giving facilities of credit, supply of seeds, composts and specialized ability, preparing and so forth, so as to overcome the prompt weaknesses and lacks.
- **Advancement Approach**: Intended to financial change of a given gathering, network and region through ID of issue, assets assembly and application and program usage for financial turn of events.
- **Network Approach**: Promoting self-improvement through supporting nearby activity association approach by self-help groups for in general turn of events and confidence.

2.8 ROLE OF CSOs IN RURAL AREAS-

Common Society Organizations (CSOs) plays an imperative part in the economic development of the nation since from pre-autonomy India. Indeed, India is a place that is known for towns with enhancing societies, culture, religions and wide cultural divisions. Mahatma Gandhi has properly called attention to that "India lives in villages". villages include the center of Indian culture and represent the real India. Rural development which is concerned about monetary development and social equity, improvement in the expectations for everyday comforts of the rustic individuals by giving satisfactory quality social administrations and least fundamental needs gets basic.

CSOs are focused on social equity, feasible turn of events and basic freedoms. The right to communicate freely is an essential basic freedom and a need for maintainable turn of events. Access to information is basic to informed decision making at all levels. They focused on the spread of information and advancement of economic improvement activities, in light of the necessities of under-spoke to and underestimated areas of society. For bridging the information gap and improving data accessibility CSO network is resolved to create and set up an ideal mode for the support and trade of a trusted and precise wellspring of value data.

CSOs need to begin taking a gander at themselves as brands and construct an incredible picture of themselves according to the network. Being noticeable to the public eye and making themselves known in the network are winning variables for CSOs and their brands, since this makes a specific picture of the CSOs; which is ultimately is about – perception. That is the reason solid brands take a stab at ensuring that the experience clients have with them is positive at every single touchpoint and connection.

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) area has risen as a profoundly energetic and dynamic area of the Indian economy. MSMEs not just assume vital function in giving huge business openings at nearly lower capital expense than huge ventures yet in addition help in industrialization of country and in reverse territories, accordingly, diminishing local awkward nature, guaranteeing more impartial appropriation of public salary and riches.

In the long haul, CSOs will keep on assuming a bigger function in country building. Expanding thriving and expanded spotlight on corporate social obligation spending will help in expanding the emphasis on the distraught segments of society. Those CSOs that can embrace best practices and achieve the most extreme straightforwardness through evaluating and announcing will be best positioned to get a bigger piece of assets in the coming years.

2.9 ROLE OF NGOS AS A CIVIL SOCIETY TOWARDS TRIBAL COMMUNITY

Tribal social orders are little scope, basic in character, with adjacent population and socio-social homogeneity. There is less mind boggling division of work, aside from those require by age and sex factors. The issues looked by every one of the vulnerable gatherings are interesting in nature.

Economic Factor: All the primitive clans are still in the phase of food gathering, assortment, chasing and shifting cultivation. They keep on veering round pre-agricultural innovation. They are more populist. They think about the normal assets as basic shared properties and carefully keep the network the board of assets.

Issues of wellbeing and cleanliness: Sudden change in the eco-frameworks of tribal settlements and movement of non-ancestral population into tribal zones, prompted the

spread of diseases with which they were not comfortable before. In addition, medical Facilities in the tribal regions are totally deficient and they keep on relying upon their customary magical-strict and medical frameworks.

Exploitation: With enormous size of land alienation, exhaustion of forest assets and inconvenience of limitation on the customary ancestral method of utilization of forest and other natural assets have made them more vulnerable against exploitation by moneylenders and deceitful dealers who work to attack govt. plans.

Issues of Education and Communication: There has been a consistent rise in the degree of education of the tribe overall however the educational accomplishment of primitive tribes is far from satisfactory. In tribal insides, educational establishments work just in records and seldom as a general rule.

Issues identified with forests: The tribal have consistently lived in a personal relationship with the forest. They viewed himself as the proprietors of the woodlands. Presently they have been transformed into subjects and have been put under the Forest Department of the state. The tribal privileges of the tribal are not, at this point perceived as rights.

Limit Dispute: In some of the states, the forest limits run extremely near the ancestral living spaces. This has prompted conflict between the tribal and the Forest Department.

Transformation of Forest towns into Revenue towns: Due to improved accessibility, a portion of the States have changed forests towns into revenue villages over to giving uninterrupted man power to forest activity. Nevertheless, there still exist between 2500 to 3000 forest villages in the nation. Other than these; there are unapproved occupants.

Shifting Cultivation: right now, shifting cultivation is a basic practice and is unavoidable as it is a lifestyle for a few clans. However, the 1988 National Forest Policy restricted it without taking thought of elective roads of pay.

Pastoralism: The state of peaceful clans is similarly despicable. They presently face the serious issues of field and grub for their domesticated animals. For need of sufficient feed, their animals get liberated and unhealthy.

Reinforced Labour: notwithstanding the way that constrained or fortified work is precluded under Article 23 of the Constitution, it actually exists in some structure in the ancestral regions.

Traditional Institution and Problem of Leadership: Traditional family relationship and non-connection affiliations and foundations among the clans are bit by bit getting feeble. Still from among the specific clans, present day pioneers have not risen in any perceptible way for absence of current training and such wonder blocks their turn of events.

The different issues experienced by the clans are the attack of market influences, outsider vagrant dealers, cash moneylenders and traders, the movement of non-ancestral craftsman and workers, the foundation of present day enterprises, mines and hydroelectric Projects in juxtaposition to their territory, enrolment of ancestral work into the ever-growing casual area and the exceptional Constitutional arrangements for Scheduled Tribes, together brought even the distant food gathering networks in to the grid of territorial political economies.

So as to improve the financial states of the ancestral Communities, numerous Policies and Program have been dispatched since British period and after freedom of the nation through both Constitutional measures and the Five Year Plan Program of the country.

2.10 CSOs IN IMPLIMENTATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (AGENDA 2030)

Civil society assumed a functioning part all through the execution of sustainable development goals. Civil society partners participated in meetings of the intergovernmental negotiation and the Open Working Group and gave contribution to governments in front of and during meetings. Civil society took care of into the conversations through participating in interviews composed by UN, government and different partners and occupied with industrious support additionally outside of formal settings to impact governments' positions. To facilitate their

endeavours and fortify the effect of their support, civil society associations worked in alliances across divisions and across nations and areas.

Through this commitment, civil society helped shape the 2030 Agenda. Civil society groups emphatically upheld for an ambitious and holistic plan covering a wide arrangement of goals across social, monetary and ecological elements of sustainable development. They likewise solidly required a plan grounded in human right principles and trying to improve results for all individuals, including underestimated population groups.

Specific targets relating to sexual and reproductive health and rights:-

Sexual and Reproductive Health and rights (SRHR) advocates emphatically required a plan that, in contrast to the MDGs, would incorporate responsibility to sexual and regenerative health and rights from the start. They likewise supported for a plan that would treat sexual and reproductive health and rights as cross-cutting and not only a health issue. There are a few focuses on that relate straightforwardly to SRHR, just as those that have parts of SRHR, showing the cross-cutting nature and significance of SRHR to accomplishing economical advancement for all.

The specific targets that relate directly to SRHR are-

(A) Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births, by 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, waterborne diseases and other communicable diseases, by 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programme, achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.

(B) Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere, eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation, eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.

(C) Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes, by 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations, by 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and nonviolence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.

(D) Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.

(E) Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.

(F) Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status, ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard, adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.

(G) Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere, end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children, Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.

2.11 CSOs IN POLICY MAKING

Public strategy is about 'government activity to address public issues'. A dominance tendency has been to treat making of public strategy as a specialized capacity of government—a top-down methodology and rational decision dependent on accessible information and data. But, it is progressively additionally being viewed as an issue of intensity and legislative issues, exchanges, bargaining and convenience of various interests and entertainers.

public policy making is an intelligent and dynamic cycle. It includes various activities and inactions by numerous gatherings, with differed interests, at shifted stages in an organization, through whom choices stream, strategy plans get set, arrangements get moulded, programs are planned, executed and assessed. Today civil society entertainers are not simply proactively taking care of into government strategy activity plans, yet additionally in drafting of public enactment just as setting the public agenda. Perpetually, this has raised public discussion about the 'authenticity' and part of non-elected entertainers filling in as the delegates of the individuals in legitimate arrangement spaces—gives that surfaced amazingly in the wake of 'moments', like in the anti-corruption movement.

If one examines the policy making process in India, from the post-Independence period until late 80s, policy making revolved around the State as the 'producer' of policy, with restricted support from non-State entertainers. The State, in its maximalist symbol, tried to determine cultural issues by receiving a top-down, balanced way to deal with policy making, depending on its establishments to play out this capacity. One of the major institutional developments of the logical or the technocratic method of strategy making was the Planning Commission.

Such organizations relied upon specialists, mostly economists, and the focal point of policy making stayed more on point execution and policy management, and less on strategy examination. This model filled in as long as there won political agreement on the part of the State, and incorporated arranging as the methodology for advancement.

However, when this political agreement separated with the beginning of globalization and liberalization, two cycles unfurled. One, the part of the State started to change and get more unpredictable, and two, there started far more noteworthy investigation of public strategy from the beginning. Consideration moved to inquiries of suitable policies and structures, measures for policy detailing, improving the ability of policymakers and assessing strategy results.

As policy networks emerged, the predominant non-State entertainers were, and have been organizations. To encourage government-business policy networking, a plenty of new institutional plans has developed over the previous decade, Council on Trade and Industry inside the PMO (Prime Minister's Office) and the Board of Trade in the Ministry of Commerce for example. Strikingly, in the majority of these committees and boards, there is no portrayal of trade unions, labour federations or civil society associations. All things considered, in these rising arrangement networks formal systems or spaces for inclusion of civil society have been rare, and once in a while from an enabled position.

This is not really astounding, given the evaluate of the neo-liberal system from areas of common society, and the 'disquiet' that has been the sign of State civil society relations in India where the State has transcended and common society stayed at the edges. In any case, a couple of foundations, for example, the National Advisory Council (NAC), have surfaced,

which encourage government-civil society networking. The NAC has assumed a basic function in getting enactments, for example, Right to Information, Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA), among others. Progressively, there is an obvious change in the administration's way to deal with officially include civil society actors in policy networks. This pattern is obvious in all the lead projects of the administration, be it the MNREGA, or National Rural Livelihood Mission, or as reflected in the National Voluntary Sector Policy 2011, which plots an aggressive arrangement of the legislature to draw in 'developmental civil society' at different levels, from strategy definition to execution and monitoring.

If one somehow managed to analyse formal interest of the civil society in policy making, some 'opening up' can be followed since the last part of the 80s. This could be seen, for example, in Bunker Roy's (a conspicuous common society dissident) arrangement to the Planning Commission, in the foundation's endeavour to sort out a public meeting that united NGOs and central and state level ministry representatives in 1992, 1994 and 2002. This drift was reflective of two elements. To begin with, of majority rules system taking further roots, and the resulting request from the bottom—individuals, their associations and developments—for more noteworthy interest in the creation of policies and choices that influenced their lives. At that point, usage of the 73rd Amendment Act and the appearance of Panchayati Raj Institutions also drove the State to effectively look for organization with civil society actors.

2.12 NGOs IN POVERTY ERADICATION-

The most significant assignment that NGOs focus on at the nearby level is that of prevailing upon individuals' help in executing poverty elevation policies of the administration. Before wandering out, they attempt to gather satisfactory mainstream uphold in the zones of their activity. This not just spares them from undesirable costs and bottlenecks yet additionally helps them in implementations and procedures successfully. They persuade individuals that their dynamic investment is basic for the smooth working of tasks helpful for the district. They welcome recommendations and answers for the given issue/issue and consequently fuse these in their task plan/spread out and dynamic systems. So as to establish a favourable climate in which individuals will be slanted to take an interest, they likewise start different

measures at nearby levels. They compose street plays, social shows, puppet shows, sound video shows, debate on significant topics in schools and universities, instructional courses, workshops and so forth, get uphold from the media and construct neighbourhood famous establishments. Hence NGOs encourage individuals' cooperation in the destitution lightening measure.

Advancement issues are firmly identified with destitution. Government organizations have genuine restrictions to determine destitution related issues. In this setting NGOs represent such a foundation as to assume a significant part in destitution lightening and monetary turn of events. The greater part of the NGOs is presently assuming a common society function in neediness lightening and country building. Hence, government assistance, destitution mitigation and acknowledgment monetary advancement are viewpoints in which exists a solid hypothetical contention for the part of NGOs.

2.13 SOME SUCCESSFUL NGOS IN INDIA

2.13.1 MAMTA

MAMTA-HIMC, HEALT INSTITUTE FOR MOTHER AND CHILD, was set up with a health clinic for pregnant and lactating women and new born children in 1990 by paediatrician Dr. Sunil Mehra. In the last 27 years, MAMTA has evolved into a leading, multi-pronged, national level institution that is focused on empowering people and communities; building capacities; forging partnerships and alliances; building evidences on implementation as a science to advance policy and programme investments for health and nutrition of the marginalized.

MAMTA works in the fields of maternal and child wellbeing, and nourishment (MCHN); youth sexual and reproductive health and rights (YSRHR); communicable diseases (CDs, for example, HIV and tuberculosis; and non-communicable diseases (NCDs). Gender, Rights and Poverty are cross cutting to its four topical intercessions. Additionally, significant work happens on transforming social norms for gender equality and as a reaction to child and early marriage and other Gender based Violence (GBV). The MAMTA group alongside 130 NGO partners are driving the health and empowering agenda in India and across fringes. Throughout the long term, MAMTA's interventions have arrived more than hundred regions across 19 States of

India and in neighbouring nations of Bangladesh and Nepal. MAMTA has its administrative centre in New Delhi and State/provincial workplaces in Bengaluru, Bhubaneswar, Chandigarh, Jaipur, Lucknow, Patna and Shimla.

MAMTA's initial work was more centered around health of women and children. While improving women and child health, the foundation has embraced a Life Cycle Approach (LCA) based on some of the robust proof brought forward. Over a year, following three population bunches have become principle target recipients i.e. Pregnant and lactating ladies, Kids (0-2 years), Youngsters including Adolescents (10-24 years)

Their vision is to working together in building a world that is just, equitable and inclusive. Mission is to empower the underserved and marginalized individuals and community through gender sensitive participatory processes for achieving optimal and sustainable health and development.

MAMTA initiated its work in Odisha in year 2006 with a survey on "National AIDS Control Programme". As MAMTA's work expanded in whole state of Odisha MAMTA has set its footprints in the year 2015 as the 'Technical Partner' of Plan International for implementation of AHANA project in 11 districts with the objective of building capacity of peripheral workers, so that upon completion of the program these trained resources can be used to build capacities of their fellow mates and Front Line Workers (FLWs). Two key projects-'Project Jagriti', supported by the corporate house and a 'Framework of Action on working with Adolescents in Odisha' supported by UNICEF is being implemented now in selected districts. Jagriti aims at improving the nutritional status of children under-five years through effective community based approaches at all levels of prevention of malnutrition. Similarly, the UNICEF supported project aimed at building and enhancing the capacity of stakeholders (NSS, NYKS, NGO, Scout and Guide) to engage with adolescents and setting up a state level multi-sectoral taskforce comprising of government and non-government partners. It also works closely towards CSR programme and also working with different fraternities like academia, civil society organizations, government bodies and media personnel in the State. Over the period of time MAMTA has made its presence visible in most of the districts of Odisha through high impact project implementation, training and capacity building, advocacy and technical

support in thematic areas of Adolescents' Health and Development, Reproductive Maternal, New born and Child Health and Nutrition.

2.13.2 FES (Foundation for Ecological Security)

Registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI 1860, the Foundation for Ecological Security was set up in 2001 to reinforce the massive and critical task of ecological restoration in the country. The Foundation strives for a future that is based on a holistic understanding of the principles that govern the interrelationships of various life forms and natural systems. The essence of these efforts lies in intertwining principles of nature conservation and local self-governance in order to accelerate ecological restoration, as well as improve the living conditions of the poor.

The 90's saw significant changes in policy environment empowering a superior inclusion of local communities in deciding the administration of the neighbourhood natural environmental factors under the Watershed Development programs, Joint Forest Management plans and the Panchayat Raj Amendment Act (1992). New occasions to deal with various land classes through an assortment of village level establishments gave an additionally empowering environment to address the basic errand of ecological restoration in the nation and prompted the setting up of the Foundation for Ecological Security in 2001. The Foundation is enrolled under Societies Registration Act XXI, 1860, New Delhi.

As ecological security is the foundation of sustainable and equitable development, the Foundation for Ecological Security (FES) is committed to strengthening, reviving or restoring, where necessary, the process of ecological succession and the conservation of land, forest and water resources in the country.

To this end FES,

- Works towards the ecological restoration and conservation of land and water resources, in the uplands and other eco-fragile, degraded and marginalised zones of the country and to set in place the processes of co-ordinated human effort and governance to this end. Also, Works for and promote stability of the ecosystems through the protection and restoration of biological diversity, including the diversity of species, age diversity, genetic variability as well as that of structural composition;

- Undertakes work either directly, or with and through a range of democratic village institutions, their federal bodies, and civil society organizations, set up through initiatives that are ecologically sustainable, socially and economically equitable and provide relief to the poor, in particular;
- Collaborates with Panchayat Raj and other democratic village institutions, as well as appropriate civil society organizations, in their efforts to contribute towards the objectives of the Society, and to provide technical and financial assistance to them.

FES Mainly centre around Commons or Common Pool Resources (CPRs), Including community pastures, forests, wastelands and water bodies are basic for the substance of different living forms and rural livelihood in the nation. They comprise a fourth of India's landmass and are generally managed by the administration. Standard guidelines and practices are set up to administer these lands. Notwithstanding, without legal recognition or land titles, the rural communities lack incentives to protect them successfully. Therefore, the Commons are fail to the point of corruption.

FES works on three fundamental dimensions of rural life:

- Bringing an ecological leaning to the dominant views of 'natural resource management' and 'rural development' where 'nature and natural processes' are often disregarded or unappreciated.
- Advancing the 'Commons paradigm' in the governance of natural resources, as most bio-physical resources are common pool resources managed well under Common Property Regimes.
- An interdisciplinary approach with equal emphasis on ecological well-being, social justice and access to economic opportunity, and the unique spaces that such an interconnected world view offers.

Besides reasserting the inherent capacities of local people as ecological stewards and catering to a range of local benefits, conserving the Commons has emerged as a promising opportunity to address climate change and meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

2.13.3 CARE INDIA

CARE India CARE is a not-profit association working in India for more than 68 years, focusing on easing poverty and social injustice. They do this through well planned and comprehensive projects in well being, education, livelihoods, and disaster preparedness and response. Their

objective is to strengthening of women and girls from poor and marginalized communities prompting improvement in their lives and occupations.

CARE India is teaming up with development partners in battling COVID-19 health crises. They are helping front line workers remain safe with PPE, distributing dry rations to feed the needy, raising awareness in the program zones. Care working together with development partners in battling Covid-19 pandemic. As COVID 19 outbreak spreading to 140+ nations causing loss of lives and massive decimation of our economies is pushing us to an exceptional compassionate emergency. Poor people and marginal people be immensely affected with the outcomes and they need to act in the most planned and community oriented way rapidly reinforcing the response activities from local and state governments.

During FY 2018-19, CARE India straightforwardly reach out 37.2 million individuals through 43 ventures across 17 states, covering more than 80+ districts. They are important for the CARE International Confederation, working in 100 nations, for an existence where individuals live with respect and security.

Their vision is to see a world of hope, tolerance and social justice, where poverty has been overcome and people live with dignity and security. Their mission is to help to alleviate poverty and social exclusion by facilitating empowerment of women and girls from poor and marginalized communities.

CARE focuses on the empowerment of women and girls because they are disproportionately affected by poverty and discrimination; and suffer abuse and violations in the realisation of their rights, entitlements and access and control over resources. Also, experience shows that, when equipped with the proper resources, women have the power to help whole families and entire communities overcome poverty, marginalization and social injustice. Women and girls from the most marginalized communities are empowered, live in dignity and their households have secure and resilient lives. CARE India aims to accomplish this goal by working with 50 million people to help them meet their health, education and livelihoods entitlements and aspirations.

CARE India has made a significant move in its programming approach throughout the long term. From direct assistance arrangement to empowering poor and weak gatherings, CARE India has developed into a rights-based association so as to address hidden reasons for poverty. Our emphasis is expressly on the prosperity, social position and privileges of ladies and young ladies from underestimated networks. Their effort are focused to fight against underlying causes of poverty, building secure and resilient communities and ensuring a life of

dignity for all women and girls from the most marginalized and vulnerable communities, especially among dalits and adivasis.

Their key programming approach will continue to include social analysis and action, gender transformative value chain approaches, leadership and life skills strengthening, building capacities and leadership roles at multiple levels, advocacy on national and international platforms and facilitating links and dialogues between public, private and civil society.

2.14 SOME SUCCESSFUL NGOs IN ODISHA-

2.14.1 Center for Youth and Social Development (CYSD)

In India the Centre for Youth and Social Development (CYSD), is a non-government and non-benefit association set up in 1982, was picked to embrace the Civil Society Index in Odisha. CYSD, attempting to improve the quality of lives of tribal, rural and urban poor in Odisha, with a motto to destroy extreme poverty and hunger, guaranteeing social inclusion and justice, great administration and citizen's right. Helping community distinguish and start development measures giving preparing and other capacity building backing to supportive of helpless associations and people and carrying out examination and promotion for the under special individuals particularly the ancestral.

CYSD cuts out four coherent and strengthening strategic activities like, building sustainable rural livelihood; cultivating inclusive and participatory administration; upholding for responsive state; and diminishing disaster vulnerability and addressing climate change concern for the State's development. It has additionally exhibited solid administration and mastery in tending to poverty and vulnerability issues in the State through encouraging interface stages among individuals and strategy creators.

CYSD works directly with communities to improve the personal quality of life, sharing abilities to partner associations and completing research and campaigning to impact policy change, CYSD's methodology is particularly holistic. The capacity of CYSD to adjust to changing advancement setting is the thing that makes it interesting and has sustain it for more than three and half decades both inside and outside Odisha.

It is known for its community mobilization work and gloats of solid network based institutions, for example, women SHGs and federations, producer groups and collectives, farmer gatherings and organizations, village development association and so forth. The association likewise work towards environment sustainability while taking initiatives for income upgrade of the network individuals, especially the tribal. Likewise, CYSD's part in disaster hazard reduction, since it has been playing a lead function in readiness, reaction and recovery from crisis circumstance since the 1999 super cyclone in Odisha. The project of CYSD like, Women Self-Help Group promotion work in 1980's, watershed improvement in 1990's, Agra-forestry and aggregate cultivating in 2000's have become standard exercises by a few CSOs and the Government.

Their vision is to give a fair society where women and men can uninhibitedly understand their maximum capacity, fulfil their rights and obligations and lead their life with self-respect and dignity. To satisfy that they have the mission to empower marginalized women, men and youngsters to improve their quality of life. CYSD has cut out four reasonable and strengthening techniques to legitimize its Vision and Mission for the development of the State. In its strategic reaction, CYSD has likewise considered the multiple development challenges in the State so as to quicken the pace of accomplishing Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in three unique measurements: economic, social and ecological in an incorporated way. CYSD's vital reaction includes solid community level improvement mediations; to supplement the bigger administration endeavours through capacity building, research, joint efforts, backing and supporting a dynamic common society in the State. Information upheld promotion, disaster hazard decrease and gender equality are three significant cross-cutting themes over every single key territory.

Strategic objectives of CYSD-

- Building Sustainable Livelihoods, Fostering Inclusive Governance, Reducing disaster vulnerability and promoting community adaptation to climate change, Advocating for a responsive State, encourage multi sectoral development dialogue and help to an energetic civil society including media are the strategies followed by CYSD.

2.14.2 Regional Centre for Development Cooperation (RCDC)

Regional Center for Development Cooperation set up in 1993, Mainly cantered around natural resource management and livelihoods for the development of Odisha state. RCDC comprehend that a holistic approach is essential and they address a wide range of climate and people focused issues like, from forest, water and land rights, livelihoods and mining issues, to climate change and disaster risk reduction.

Their proactive and educated methodology has brought them a fruitful and transformed lives in Odisha. By doing grassroots interventions, research and skill educates their policy level work, where they raise the discussion and look to impact key decision making to carry advantages to the community that achieve their mean to help.

Through a group of six enthusiastic and experienced people, worried about the administration of natural resources in Odisha and the government assistance of the state's most poorest community, RCDC was born. Principle goal of RCDC was to frame an association that could work as an resource centre on natural resource management. With the basic vision and their various ranges of abilities, they came together under a unified banner to build up what might in later years become an association known and respected nationally and universally for its noteworthy commitments to research and policy in the administration of natural resources. Today, RCDC have a committed group of around 100 staff, implementing programs across Odisha and impacting significant decision making on a scope of topics with the fundamental aim to engage individuals and nurture resources.

Their vision is to empower vulnerable and marginalized children, youth, women and men, to make sure about their privileges over planetary resources in sustaining their lives, occupations and overall prosperity for a long time into the future.

Their mission is to accomplish lasting improvements in the quality of life of kids, youth, women and men, and their agencies through sustainable natural resource management.

RCDC and Odisha's Development Challenges

Since its formation RCDC has emphasized on community forest management, drought proofing, land and water management, sustainable agriculture, food and livelihood security, strengthening local self-administration through development and implementation of individuals' plans and capacity building of PRIs.

Initial years were focused on developing pioneering models and advocating for enabling policies in NRM sector. Many of its efforts have been successful in highlighting the importance of the stewardship of local communities in managing their own resources. It has widely promoted CFM by mobilizing communities to develop productivity and income potential in the forests that they manage through sustainable forest management practices. RCDC established a name for itself as a clearing-house of information on community forest management and on NTFP. Its newsletters, news updates and journals captured the field realities, popularized the best practices and raised the issues that require attention by the policy makers.

RCDC is known for its work on developing alternative arrangement for marketing of NTFP; working on market intelligence; product development and sustainable NTFP harvesting. Over the years RCDC has helped form 30 NTFP based cooperatives and also a federation of these cooperatives with an objective to enable forest dependent communities to control, manage and trade NTFP and their agriculture produce.

RCDC mainly believes on programme approach emphasizing on people's led approach like focus on the excluded and marginalized, rights based and resource centric, Strengthening local and institutional capacity, Multi-stake holder and multidimensional engagement ,research and evidence-based position and advocacy, Knowledge-based communication

RCDC's operational strategy are conducting Baseline Studies, building Community Institutions, the People's Led Development Initiatives, Strengthening PRI & Working with them, Creating Pilots & Scaling Up, Working with the Government and making Convergences, maintaining Transparency, research and Documentation, networking and Advocacy

2.15 SOME SUCCESSFUL STORY OF CSOs

2.15.1 Chilika Bachao Abhiyan

Chilika Bachao Andolan was a movement by the people mostly the fisherman, who posed a successful resistance in the early 90's to the Integrated Shrimp Farm Project- a joint venture agreed upon by the TATA Iron and Steel company and Government of Odisha for intensive prawn cultivation and export. The project was a direct threat to the livelihood of fishing communities living around the lake. They were supported by the non-fisherman, students, intellectuals and human right activists. The lake an otherwise a scenic spot was stirred by the voices of resistance opposing the TATA Business house, the government and the development idioms which gives priority to the commercial use of the resources over their local subsistence use. The movement was episodic and uneven in nature. All these separate formations

together gave the resistance to form of a movement. Despite the internal conflict among the people and the leaders, The worth of the resistance lies in raising some critical governance issues pertaining the policy formation, resource use and control, socio- economic equity not only with regard to the specific instance, but with regard to the broader question concerning the prevalent paradigm of development, as well as, more importantly in pointing out the way the Indian state relates to ordinary people and the way ordinary people would like to refashion their relationship.

Though the fishing communities had been resisting the commercial use and their consequent loss of control over their resources, never a mass mobilization could take place in Chilika till the ISFP took shape and the threats became more visible, imminent and gigantic. The people of the villages adjacent to the Tata project were aware about the project but there was little awareness about the threats it would pose to their livelihood. In fact, the people anticipated a good bargain for their fish catch and employment in the project. Initially a few educated people in these villages became sceptical about the project. Later Meet the Students (MTS) group, an informal group of students who took active interest in social change, from Utkal University, Bhubaneswar took initiative to visit the villages and discussed the issues with the villagers. Chitta Ranjan Sarangi, though not a student from the university, worked closely with the MTS group and played an important role in awareness raising and organising the people against the Tata project during the initial stage. The students from the University with the local students began visiting the villages regularly. The MTS group was a group of young people pursuing radical ideas of social change and their aim was to make people conscious of the injustices perpetrated both by the society and the state. Later a provincial level student's forum Krantadarshi Yuva Sangam (KYS) was formed to mobilise the youths against the Tata project. Its core group was formed by the students who were earlier members of MTS and as they passed out of the university they joined the KYS. Thereafter it was decided that MTS would function at the university level and KYS would function as a forum to mobilise the youths against the project.

the students also realised that the local organizations could be an effective vanguard for carrying the resistance against the project. Their grounding on the local issues and the trust local people have in their own organizations would help the local organizations carry the resistance forward more effectively. Steps were thus taken to involve the Chilika Matshyajibi Mahashangha, a mass organization of 122 revenue villages in Chilika which works towards the protection of interests of the fishermen. Chilika Matsyajibi Mahasangha, which was fallen to the politics of rivalry between political parties, was revived to take up the cause of the fishermen with the Tata project. The chilika Bachao Andolan was formally launched in January 1992 to work as an extension of Chilika Matsyajibi Mahasangha in the areas adjacent to the project to spearhead the movement. Sri Govind Behera of was nominated as the convenor of the movement.

CBA was extended support by many other civil society organizations like Ganatantrik Adhikar Suraksha Sangathan an organization based in Bhubaneswar and working towards the

protection of the democratic rights of the people, and Odisha krushak Mahasangha (OKM) which works for the cause of the farmers. Mr. B.B Das, the president of OKM, played an important role in highlighting the environment hazards of the project and persuaded the government to undertake an environment impact assessment study relating to the project. He was also instrumental in inviting the attraction of the international community to the issue by campaigning that the Government of India must honour the Ramsar Convention in which Chilika lake was declared as one of the endangered wetland which needed to be protected.

All these civil society initiatives and formations gave the local people's protest the form of a movement which raised economic, social, legal and environmental issues related to the project. The followings were some of the prominent issues raised by the movement:

- The land allotted to the ISFP was traditionally being used by the neighbouring 26 villages for harvesting prawn. The shallow water collected during monsoon was ideal for the natural breeding of prawn.
- The threats of flood and waterlogging due to the construction of the embankment on the Bhubania canal which forms the outlet of the lake into the sea.
- The embankment would obstruct the movements of the fish and prawn from brackish water to the sea during the breeding season. This would obstruct the natural regeneration of the prawns.
- Long term availability of fish within the lake would be adversely affected due to the pollution caused by protein feed chemicals and pesticides.
- The project had moved ahead without the mandatory Environment Impact Assessment.
- The land given on lease to the ISFP was classified as reserved wetland and community pasture land. Hence the leasing of the lake was illegal as the lake was not classified under leasable property.

2.15.2 Niyamgiri Movement

The Niyamgiri is a hill range situated in the districts of Kalahandi and Rayagada in the south-west of Odisha, India. These hills are home to Dongria Kondh indigenous people. The hills have one of India's most pristine forests in the interior. It is bound by Karlapat Wildlife Sanctuary on the north-west side and Kotgarh Wildlife Sanctuary on the north-east end.

The Environment and Forest ministry of Government of India scrapped a forest clearance given to a mining firm, Vedanta Resources, to mine bauxite in the area and the mining project was scrapped. In 2013, the Supreme Court of India asked the tribal people to take the decision, in which BMP was rejected in all village council meetings.

The decade long struggle of the Dongria Kondh, a small adivasi¹ community of about 8000 people who reside in the Eastern Ghats of Odisha, India has been held as an organic,

grassroots resistance movement, of a people and their way of life pitted against a model of exploitative development in the form of a major multi-national extractive corporation. Their symbiotic relationship with nature involves sustainable agriculture and traditional systems of kinship. However, state-industry nexus threatened this peaceful fabric of existence. The Niyamgiri Movement is a grassroots people's movement against exploitative corporations. It is a tale of resistance against neo-colonialism, nation-building, cultural discrimination and environmental racism.

The Niyamgiri hills, situated in the state of Odisha, are rich in bauxite. The Niyamgiri hill range is spread over 250 sq.km in parts of Rayagada and Kalahandi districts of Odisha. It is part of the Karlapat and Kotgarh biodiverse landscape. The rich deciduous forests are a habitat for several endemic and threatened flora and fauna. It was declared as an Elephant Reserve by the State of Odisha in August 2004. The rivers Vamsadhara and Nagavali originate in these hills. The Dongria Kondh tribal community has been a part of the landscape for many years, sustaining themselves from the resources of the forests of the Niyamgiri range.

In 1997, the State of Odisha signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Sterlite Industries (now Sesa Sterlite, the Indian arm of the global mining behemoth Vedanta Corporation) for setting up an aluminum refinery in Lanjigarh block of Kalahandi district and opening up of the Niyamgiri hills for mining to supply bauxite to the refinery. By June 2002, the first phase of land acquisition for the refinery had already started and by Mid-2006, the refinery had started functioning. The opposition to the factory also began almost immediately. Despite this, the refinery was built illegally, circumventing various environmental laws as well as laws for the protection of these communities. At the same time, many activists continued the struggle by filing writ petitions in the High court and Supreme Court against the project, which played a role in deferring the forest clearance required for the mine.

Niyamgiri Surakshya Samiti-

As the land acquisition for the refinery reached its peak and struggles against this land acquisition continued, some Dongria Kondh youth and a local politician began mobilizing the Dongria Kondh community against the impending mining of the Niyamgiri hills. However, as is often the case with many peoples' movements, the entire machinery of VAL was looking for ways to break the movement. It was successful in buying over some young Dongria Kondh boys from the movement. Due to this the morale of the movement was almost broken.

The struggle against the refinery and the mine resulted in the Supreme Court judgment³⁹ delivered in April 2013, directing the state government of Odisha to hold gram sabhas in the Niyamgiri hills to decide if religious rights were held over forest areas being diverted for the mining project. The state government identified 12 villages from Rayagada and Kalahandi and all the 12 gram sabhas rejected the proposal for mining in the region in meetings held in July

and August 2013. On 9th January 2014, the Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) rejected the final forest clearance to the mining project.

Even after this pronouncement, there have been repeated attempts by the state government to reintroduce the proposal and to start mining in the region. Recently, the state mining corporation filed a petition in the Supreme Court to reopen the mining. The Supreme Court has refused to admit the petition and has asked the government to make the 12 gram sabhas that had earlier rejected the mining, parties in the petition.

“Losing Niyamgiri has been likened by many Dongria Kondh to losing their identity. The Dongria Kondh culture and identity is intricately linked to them being Niyamraja’s kith and kin. The name Dongria is an Odiya term for people of the hills. But, the Dongria identify themselves as Jharnia, the protectors of the many streams of Niyamgiri. This deep belief of being guardians is manifested through their unique forest management techniques employed in the agricultural practice. The trees at the top of the hills are never cut, since they consider these to be the abode of the pantheon of gods and goddesses, and these are also the origins of streams and protect the loss of soil and water during the monsoon.”

Results:-

There is no doubt that the Niyamgiri hills are alive and verdant today because of their wise and restrained use by the Dongria Kondh community. The reverence towards their natural surrounding is evident in their livelihoods, practices, culture and identity. The values of solidarity and sharing in relations amongst humans, of restraint and self-regulation in relations with the rest of nature, are still evident. However, the welfare state and the market economy are slowly creeping into the Niyamgiri hills, with a host of impacts that could undermine the way of life, without necessarily providing a viable alternative. The Dongria Kondh are beginning to perceive these threats, but in the face of the growing pressure for reopening the mining proposal, and the continuation of culturally inappropriate welfare schemes, the need to have a dialogue on the implications of ‘development’, and on possible responses to it including alternatives for well-being, within the community has become very urgent. As of now the community does not have too many of its own sources of information on the choices available to it, and the implications of these choices.

If the government is serious in its commitment to protecting the interests of Adivasi and in particular PVTGs, as it is constitutionally mandated to do, it is imperative for it to support the community in asserting its rights over the hills, and in enhancing livelihood options based on their ecological, cultural, and knowledge roots. The Niyamgiri Surakshya Samiti too needs to engage itself in facilitating such a process, in addition to the immediate (and obviously still critical) role of helping to resist mining proposals and state repression. There is a need to provide the Dongria Kondh with information needed for an exploration of alternative, more locally appropriate modes of learning and education, healthcare, communication, and livelihoods, building on their own practices and knowledge. It has thus become important, at

this juncture, for the government to stop police repression, review inappropriate welfare schemes, announce a permanent halt to mining bids, and to create an atmosphere in which the community can articulate and assert its worldview, and accept or reject changes to its way of life on its own terms with full knowledge of the consequences.

CHAPTER 3

3.1 CSO NETWORKS

Civil society organizations might be characterized as civil society gatherings, associations and sometimes people that come together voluntarily to seek after shared reasons for social turn of events. Those purpose may incorporate trading assets, tending to normal social objectives or communicating their ways of life as network or social gathering. In civil society organizations, part gatherings and associations hold their fundamental self-rule, with their own character, mission, and administration. Organizations can be made out of casual social connections or formal bodies that are lawfully enrolled and standardized. Civil society networks additionally be known by a wide range of names, including alliance, coalition, apex body, affiliation, development, organization, and so forth. Organizations frequently pick their names dependent on their own personality, setting and language. For the reasons for this guide, these models are viewed as sorts of common society organizations.

Hierarchical plans frequently confused with networks include:

- Gatherings of under 3 associations, which are better depicted as organizations.
- Associations with a solitary administration body or structure, in any event, when they incorporate numerous workplaces or units or were once in the past autonomous associations. Models incorporate a merger of at least two associations, an organization that has become a solitary office or an establishment.

Worldwide NGOs must be realized that few out of every odd common society network working in a given nation is viewed as a local organization. Organizations must be a necessary piece of local or public common society to be viewed as local organizations. some indicators

incorporate being administered by a critical dominant part of local associations, having significant connections to local partners and being seen locally as authentic organizations. Where global NGOs and their field workplaces are individuals from local organizations, they stay out of sight and guide their choices dependent on the interests of the local context.

3.2 HISTORY OF CSO NETWORKS IN INDIA FROM PRE INDEPENDENCE TO POST INDEPENDENCE-

In the Year 1902 a Central Social Reform Association was set up to arrange exercises, work as the permanent association of social meeting, publish literature and give strength to common and region affiliations. In 1904 a joint Conference sorted out with members from Muslims, Sikhs, Arya Samajists, Brahmos, Theosophists, Buddhists and Rationalists from everywhere India set out to frame the organization of change relationship all through the country. Mission Society of India came up in Bombay in 1906 by C.V.R. Shinde to arrange instructive exercises. The noticeable Hindu Widow's Houses which came up in the year 1907 incorporate Widow's Home at Mysore and Mahila Shilpashrama at Calcutta. B. M. Malwari of Bombay. In 1911 Social Service League, established at Bombay with 400 volunteers most importantly coordinated its consideration for improving social conditions in Bombay city by building portable libraries, sorting out night classes for factory laborers, classes on disinfection and cleanliness and so on.

The social help League dispatched the All India Industrial Welfare Conference in 1922 to examine on labourers association. By 1923, under the authority of Mahatma Gandhi, the Harijan Sevak Samaj, the All Nai Talim Sangh and the Swaraj party and so on, were set up to encourage the projects of Swadeshi, Khadi and independent town units, intercommunal agreement and solidarity and advancement of public training in which the vast majority of the then congress pioneers joined their efforts. One of the primary such activities taken on some basic issues was in 1958 through setting-up of Association of Voluntary Agencies in Rural Development (AVARD). National Leprosy Organizations Association and the Voluntary Health Association of India with its State level branch are instances of public level issue based systems administration of NGOs. The most noteworthy ones of this sort have been in regions of wellbeing, women and child welfare. The commitment of issue based organization is to

reinforce the under-remaining of wilful associations/NGOs on those particular issues and to centre consideration among the general population and inside the dynamic structures on those particular issue.

The explanation of organizations has gotten mainstream as a type of sorting out to react to different improvement issues. As a contemporary style of working, NGOs-networking has become exceptionally successful instrument of trading data, building cooperation and making some normal strides around explicit issue. This can happen through the cycle of exchange, joint activity for sharing data, information, aptitude assets and exercises among the individuals who might be arranged in various hierarchical settings-NGOs, government, scholastic establishments, worker's guilds, ideological groups ladies' associations, and so forth.

3.3 WHY TO SUPPORT CIVIL SOCIETY NETWORK?

A common reason of numerous civil society projects and activities is that effective civil society associations are basic spines of prospering networks and nations. They make fundamental commitments to residents' popularity based rights and prosperity by offering voice to resident interests and offering types of assistance where they are required. Civil society associations are perceived universally for their achievement in forming public policy, keeping government accountable, transforming conflict and promoting peace, guarding human rights and guaranteeing that citizens have access to fundamental services. Organizations of civil society organizations, when it became fruitful by empowering residents to intensify their voices and accomplish more prominent impact and effects in strategy, majority rule administration and social change. In taking a stab at results like structure more peaceful and just social orders or keeping vulnerable residents from abuse of common liberties.

Common society organizations can give: -

- Gatherings for individuals to share their encounters, express their own personalities, additionally can examine and discuss required changes and art techniques for activity.

- Likewise Provides security for the individuals who are vulnerable to exploitation, misuse or requital for standing up;
- Mutually administered bodies for organizing efforts and different sorts of joint exercises.
- Authenticity with strategy creators and other institutional pioneers in equitable settings, because of the numbers and social characters of those looking for change.

Viable network can empower administration giving civil society gatherings and organizations to increase their social improvement impacts by stretching out their reach to poor and marginalized groups, additionally by extending the size of their projects or improving the nature of administrations.

In this way, such networks can give:

- Linkages to encourage communication and learning among gatherings and associations with comparative projects.
- Stages to facilitate projects, activity and assets of various gatherings and organizations to accomplish shared policy or program objectives.
- Authenticity with government and benefactors as responsible and financially effective vehicles for executing social advancement policies and projects that reach to the poorest, generally detached or marginalized community or social groups.
- Mutually administered bodies for managing coordinated program implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
- Civil society networks likewise give advantages to democratizing social orders over the more extended term in their abilities as democratic forms of association. Since networks depend on associated connections among independent gatherings, they for the most part include individuals in some type of joint communication, decision making and administration.
- As forums, linkages and gathering spaces, networks can be open doors for building social capital among similarly invested people and gatherings or among diverse gatherings that share common objectives and yearnings. While any given gathering or mission collusion might be brief, fulfilling individual and institutional connections portrayed by common trust and shared standards for cooperating will in general suffer and become assets for future activity.

- As mutually administered advisory groups or institutional bodies, networks can be schools for nurturing democratic citizenship. To create compelling outcomes, pioneers must create abilities in democratic practices like structure agreement, encouraging dialogue, and following democratic methodology for decision making. Network members must create aptitudes in communication, coordination and real decentralized decision making.

3.4 CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATION NETWORK IN ODISHA

During the first half of the Nineties, endeavours of the associations were channelized towards composed activities and issue based systems administration. The organizations including Council of Computer Professionals (COCOPRO), Bhubaneswar (1991), People's Rural Education Movement (PREM), Berhampur (1993), Gram Vikash, Mahuda, Ganjam, Churches, Bhubaneswar, Open Learning System, Bhubaneswar, Niladri Foundation, Rourkela and numerous others combined their efforts in strengthening voluntary activity in the territory of Odisha. A decent number of offices set up branches and task workplaces, town level gatherings and councils to increase their projects and exercises. Overall endeavours of the voluntary sectors in Odisha has created to that degree, where it can decidedly impact now the improvement cycle of the territory of Odisha.

Xavier Institute of Management, through its Center for Development Research and Training (CENDERET) has been giving all consolation and strong structures to NGOs for such a effective networking process. Another gathering of NGOs, unified and named as SANGHATI, is working under the authority of a couple of driving NGOs, similar to Center for Youth and Social Development (CYSD) and AGRAGAMI. The current pattern of co-ordinated deliberate activity in Odisha shows a sound and better future for intentional activity in Odisha.

3.5 REASON OF CSO NETWORK IN ODISHA

There seems to be three fundamental reasons or 'rationale' for NGO-Networking: First, to conquer the issue of disconnection which the greater part of the grass-root level little NGOs experiences the ill effects of, due to their repression in a restricted and far off country territories with no or next to no presentation to the wilful activity at the region, state, public and the worldwide levels. As they stay inside the restricted socio-geological milieu, after some of the time, they start to feel separated and lonely in the bigger socio-political context. So, numerous a period, partner and unifying of NGOs are proposed with the view to have better

correspondence, to set up joins with similar and comparable NGOs and to discover a method of relating, trading and offering to them.

The second significant reasoning for NGO Networking is the NGOs' longing to impact macro level circumstances and to conquer the constraint of working at micro level.

The third predominant purpose behind such systems administration is collective security-the insurance of space, assurance of identity, insurance of authenticity and believability. In circumstances of fixing of controlling strategies, provocation or terrorizing by government organizations and lawfulness hardware or predominant control by givers, numerous attempts of uniting of NGOs have been made both at the national and the state levels.

3.6 SCOPE OF NETWORKING IN ODISHA

As present, the NGOs in Odisha have understood the need of their planned and joint exertion during the process of development action. They have likewise started cycles to reserve the scope of networking and fortify it as an association at the area and state levels. They have additionally begun arranging together to make important steps, on need premise, to take care of the improvement issues of Odisha at organizational, local, regional and the state levels.

The scope of NGO networking is :-

- Resource mobilization
- Project planning
- Establishment of the close relationship for the better co-ordination and co-operation among NGOs working in various pieces of the state;
- Increasing collaboration and coordination among NGOs and government departments.
- Skill up-degree and limit working of NGO staff;
- Collective activity for appropriate execution of project without any political bias;
- Specification of operational region;
- Identification of the issue and increasing speed of formative cycle;
- Influencing strategy choices of the Government;
- Amicable arrangement of between bunch strife;
- Guidance and heading to little NGOs for compelling arranging and execution of projects;
- Enhancement of self-confidence of NGOs. furthermore,

- Sharing of thoughts and encounters.

3.7 CHALLENGES OF SUPPORTING AND WORKING IN CIVIL SOCIETY NETWORKS :-

Although numerous civil society networks have accomplished fruitful and in any event, astounding outcomes in support and different sorts of social change, numerous others have missed the mark or even flopped hopelessly.

"Networking is acceptable. We can accomplish more when we cooperate. We can have a major effect since we have more force. But, it's a major test — how to cooperate?" – Said by Vietnamese director of a wellbeing program.

Difficulties oftentimes experienced by civil society organizations, donors and NGOs include:

- Execution results that don't satisfy hopes of arrive at scale or effect.
- Frustrating encounters with attempts at participation that lead to hesitance to join or encouraging groups of people.
- Networks that work fundamentally as financing plans and fail to continue their program adequacy after donor uphold closes.

A portion of these difficulties are because of the essential highlights of networks as generally complex types of organization. Since they include self-ruling associations, each with its own central goal, administration body and set of partners to which it must react, it tends to be hard for individuals to adjust themselves in common arrangements for long. Networks regularly include coordinating numerous degrees of association and collaboration, from technical sharing to administration and issue based activity.

Networks are not just complex types of association they are additionally paradoxical. A portion of their features end up being strength and weaknesses, they should be adapted to since they are difficult to keep away from. Three such highlights include their diversity, their money related assets and their level of formal institutionalization.

Assorted variety Diverse missions, values, belief system, sector, nationality and so on can strengthen a network by expanding the broadness of accessible thoughts, partners, reach, and so forth. However, such assorted variety can prompt predominant conflict and weak

decision making if the estimation of the specific sorts of assorted variety represented in the network isn't clear to individuals and there is minimal common information or trust.

Monetary assets Civil society network, similar to singular associations, think that it's hard to accomplish their yearnings without adequate budgetary assets. As a matter of fact, External subsidizing is a weak kind of 'glue' for networks. In the event that it is the primary inspiration for making or joining a network, individuals drop out when subsidizing naturally decreases or finishes. Cash is a zero-sum asset; it breeds rivalry except if solid elective accepted practices and bonds exist. Networks that are clear about their mission and objective, prepare accessible assets from individuals and draw in benefactors to give required subsidizing through collaborating connections are bound to make progress.

Level of institutionalization-Some networks start as informal cooperation among gatherings of associations and then advance into more formal institution. Others start as formal network institutions. Systematization can bring valuable resources for an organization, for example, upgraded authenticity, a legitimate personality, more viable coordination and the ability to get allows straightforwardly. Despite the fact that there are a few downsides. It isn't exceptional for the cycle of systematization to change the nature of the network experience for individuals. Some dynamic individuals may regret the change and even drop out on the grounds that they esteemed a more casual and unconstrained organization. New proper positions can make motivating forces for interior rivalry and debilitate communitarian connections. At long last, regulatory parts of formal establishments, for example, gatherings, record-keeping, and money related administration, can inflatable to the degree that the network comes to feel like a bureaucracy and smothers the activity it needs to make it viable.

3.8 NETWORKS IN ODISHA

SI No.	Name of the Network	No. of Partner Organization	Area of operation	Issues of Action
1.	Community for Reproductive Health Care (CRHC)	19 NGOs	12 Districts of Odisha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV/AIDS • RCH Programme
2.	Odisha Water Management Forum (OWMF)	22 NGOs	All over Odisha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Mobilisation • Land & Water Management • Agriculture

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social forestry • Water & sanitation • Lobby & advocacy
3.	National alliance of women organization (NAWO)-Odisha Chapter	14 NGOs	13 Districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender • Adolescent • Livelihood • Education/ Training
4.	Odisha Traditional Fish Workers Union (OTFWU)	4 organizations and 6 district level fish workers union involving village level committees and fishermen	6 Coastal Districts	Lobbying & Advocacy Network promotion
5.	Odisha Voluntary Health Association (OVHA)	All Grassroots organizations	All over Odisha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health
6.	Kandhamal Drought Action Forum	5 grassroots level NGOs	1 District – Kandhamal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RCH • Sanitation/ hygiene • Watershed • Sustainable • Agriculture • Farmers rights
7.	Organization for Disaster Management and Mitigation (ODMM)	108 CSOs	22 districts in Odisha excluding Koraput, Nabarangapur, Malkangiri, Jharsuguda,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relief and Rehabilitation in the aftermath of natural disasters.

			Baragarh, Mayurbhanj, Sonepur and Kalahandi.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of CSOs • Coordination and Advocacy • Insurance Promotion
8.	Action for Food Security Odisha (AFFSO)	59 CSOs	All over odisha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household food security o NRM
9.	Forum against Child Exploitation (FACE)	250 CSOs	22 districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child labour o Juvenile justice • Sexual abuse of children
10.	Campaign for Conservation of Chilika Lagoon (CCCL)	9 CSOs	3 Districts: Puri, Khurda, Ganjam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental issues related to Chilika lake
11.	Jan Swasthya Abhiyan (JSA)	20 CSOs	All over the state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health sector

(Source;-Directory of Voluntary Organizations, PDC Network, 2004; UAA, 2004; ENDRET, 2004)

3.8.1 JAN SWASTHYA ABHIYAN (JSA)

The Jan Swasthya Abhiyan (JSA) was shaped in 2001, with the meeting up of 18 national organizations that had organized exercises accross nation over in 2000. The JSA, today, is comprised of by 21 national organizations and associations and state level JSA stages (which are available in practically all states in the nation). Organization partner of the JSA incorporate a scope of associations, incorporating NGOs working in the territory of wellbeing, women's activist organizations, people groups science associations, administration conveyance organizations and trade unions.

Objective of JSA-

The Jan Swasthya Abhiyan accepts that despite clinical advances and expanding average life expectancy, there is upsetting proof of rising disparities in health status among individuals in India and around the world. Suffering poverty with every one of its aspects and in addition, resurgence of transferable disease including the HIV/AIDS epidemic, and weakening of general wellbeing frameworks is prompting inversion of past wellbeing gains.

JSA aims to draw public consideration regarding the adverse effect of the policies of unjust globalization on the strength of Indian individuals, particularly on the wellbeing of poor people. The JSA finds the mission to accomplish 'Health For All' in the mission to set up the Right to Health and Health Care as fundamental common liberties.

The Jan Swasthya Abhiyan communicates the need to defy commercialization of medical services, while setting up least principles and objective therapy rules for medical care. The Jan Swasthya Abhiyan feels that there is a critical need to promote decentralization of health care and develop coordinated, far reaching and participatory ways to deal with medical care that places "People's Health in People's Hands". JSA seeks to network with each one of those keen on advancing people's health. It tries to start and advance a wide assortment of individuals' drives that would support poor people and the underestimated to arrange and get to better medical care, while adding to building long term and reasonable answers for medical conditions.

JSA activity in different sector

JSA works in different sectors and these are described below: -

Strengthening the Public Sector

- Policy level interventions for Right to Health and Health Care
- Primary Health Care and health systems that can provide access to health care services for the poor and the marginalized
- Community Health Worker Programme and Community Based Monitoring of Health services
- Human Resource Development for Health Care
- HIV and AIDS

Women's health rights and gender equity

- Violence & Women's Health
- Reproductive and Medical technologies including Gender based sex selective technologies, ARTs)

- Reproductive and Sexual health and rights
- Maternal Health
- Two Child Norm and Population policies

Privatization and public private partnerships

- Privatization of health services and the commercialization of health care
- The impact of government funded health insurance schemes, designed to achieve Universal Health Coverage (UHC) in promoting commercialisation of health care

Regulation of the health sector

- Clinical Establishment Acts
- Medical Professional Reform and Regulation of medical practice

Access to Medicines and Rational use of medicines

- Rational Drugs and Diagnostics
- Provision of free drugs through public facilities
- WTO, Intellectual property rights and Pharmaceuticals policy
- Trends in Drug Research

Social determinants of health

- Child Health and Malnutrition
- Right to Food and investigation of hunger related deaths
- Health care in conflict situations
- Drinking Water, Sanitation, Environment & Health
- Health among Displaced people, Adivasis and other marginalized sections
- Tobacco Control for better health

CHAPTER 4

4.1 CSOs CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Civil society has a critical role in global pandemic and economic recovery. In the wake of the crisis, civil society can serve as an advocate and a trusted authority. The pandemic has exposed systemic flaws and highlighted the drastic inequality in our global neoliberal system.

As the world continues to battle and in fact, understand the corona virus pandemic that has hit almost 210 countries and territories. The response of governments across the world has been varied, but unprecedented. India, home to 18% of the world's population, took the necessary precautionary measure early on a 21 day nationwide lockdown to slow the spread of the virus. According to the health ministry, India would have seen a 41% cumulative rise in the number of corona virus infected cases, had there been no lockdown or other containment measures, taking the total number of cases to 8.2 lakh by 15th April only. There are broadly two things that need to be strengthened for this fight: containment efforts, to slow or halt the spread of the deadly virus before it spirals to an unmanageable level and mitigation efforts, to prevent or reduce the non-medical effects of the pandemic (economic breakdown, migration of workers etc.) and to recover as quickly as possible from the damage sustained.

The civil society plays a major role in minimizing the fatalities from the pandemic. Every country has important, untapped assets in the civil society that go beyond public employees and leaders. Most Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and community organizations have the presence, skill and experience to contribute substantially to a national pandemic planning and response. India witnessed large scale efforts of multiple NGOs across the country, which sprang in action with the help of volunteers.

NITI Aayog has reached out to over 92,000 non-governmental and civil society organizations (CSOs) to boost cross-sectoral collaboration. From feeding the hungry and providing hygiene kits to supporting district administration for complementing and supplementing public health systems, NGOs are working on various challenges being thrown up by this pandemic. What is even more interesting is to see how these organizations have swiftly adapted themselves to function beyond their typical area of work and address different facets of this pandemic.

Taking an example of Green Dream Foundation, a non-profit organization focused on generating awareness, engaging and driving action among people to stand against environmental concerns. GreenDream Foundation, along with a few IIT graduates have started COVID SOS, a platform to help senior citizens/physically challenged individuals through volunteers within walking distance. Instead of using Whats-App Groups & calling people, they are using a GPS based technology to find and assign the most suitable volunteer within minutes. The platform is built by IIT graduates working in logistics/technology start-

ups with the intent to help reduce the burden on police and emergency services. They currently have close to 700 volunteers in 10+ cities.

While the work done by most of the NGOs and other CSOs during this time is absolutely crucial, one must also realize that most of this work comes in the form of immediate relief. The relief measures are sporadic, dependent on the relationship the civil society has with the local authorities. We need to realize that the fight with corona virus is a long one. If countries truly have to become resilient to pandemics, a more structured approach is required to utilize the untapped assets in the civil society. Governments must identify NGOs working at the national as well as local level, that have the resources to reach citizens to share critical information as well carry out relief activities. These group of NGOs must be trained beforehand, replicating multiple scenarios that could possibly arise in a pandemic and the best possible ways to mobilize resources. These discussions and deliberations would also help the government to come up with a thorough framework which can then be used by organizations to aid and support the work done by the government.

As India moves out of its lockdown, certain sections of people, mostly workers in the industrial and farming sector got return to their workplaces. It is imperative for them to understand that the world they will return to is significantly different and their regular day-to-day behaviour will have to change like- maintaining social distancing, full time use of masks, regular sanitisation and maintaining hygiene. if we are to avoid a second wave of infections. It is extremely difficult to achieve this degree of behavioral change, especially social distancing, in a country like India with its tight knit communities. NGOs can play a significant role in ensuring that these behavior, become a second nature, something people can do on their own without any coercion. This will definitely require a mass education campaign which can be developed by roping in qualified scientists, professionals in the fields of media and communication and behavioral experts. This educational material, from posters to videos, texts, pod casts, radio spots. Targeting disparate populations and demographic sectors can then be used by on ground volunteers to spread the message.

NGOs are an important sector that can bridge the gap between knowledge and practise. With the coronavirus pandemic, there is an unprecedented need and now also a unique opportunity for all stakeholders to play their roles in fighting this battle and be united, yet diversified in their efforts.

NITI Ayog is doing great work by collaboration with various NGOs. Taking an example- Piramal Foundation, they are contributing a lot for marginalised people in this hard times. They are conducting various campaign for people to aware them about Corona Virus. They are into social work, also providing education to students lives in aspirational district. They had already succeed in Surakshit Dada-Dadi Nana-Nani campaign. Now they are up-to education project and giving their best to Provide peoples who lives in aspirational district.

4.2 CHANGING SCENARIO BECAUSE OF CSOs

Democratisation has been the most striking and most important trend. The number of democratic regimes has more than doubled and there are now estimated to be more than 122 electoral democracies. There have been substantial reductions in violent conflict – within and between states – although Africa remains the most troubled continent. These reductions have meant drops in socio-economic turmoil and threats to personal security. 14 Along with democratisation, this has led to improved environments within which CSOs can work. Markets are spreading and economies are increasingly open. Twenty years ago fewer than three billion people lived in a market economy, whereas over six billion do today. This has brought new actors into political processes and created demand from firms and governments for policy inputs. The rapid development of information and communication technologies (ICTs) has transformed access to and use of information. The availability and cost of accessing information has fallen providing new ideas and catalysts for action. Recent moves towards government decentralization – with greater decision making power and finance provided at local levels – have built upon and often extended the scope for CSOs to influence policy at the local level. Decentralization and devolution have increased citizen participation and promoted civil society activity as people have responded to opportunities to influence decisions that affect their lives. Despite this there is increasing concern that the war on terror is leading to an increased politicization of international relations. There is also less emphasis in some developing countries to ensure open political contexts and engage with civil society groups.¹⁵ These trends are certainly not proceeding in the same direction at all places at the same rate. They are broad brush strokes. In some places there has not been change. Political contexts remain problematic or corrupt in many developing countries even if they are seen as democratic in form. The potential benefits of some trends – as with decentralization or advances in ICTs – have not always been realized. Despite this injection of realism, the trends are significant and generally positive for CSOs. And they have resulted in significant changes in the contexts faced by many CSOs.

4.3 FAILURE CASE OF CSOs IN ODISHA

One of the more unfortunate conditions of India, Odisha has a dominantly agrarian economy with restricted industrialization and urbanization. About 70% individuals (more than 25 million) live in rural regions and procure their living from horticulture. About 22% individuals have a place with Scheduled Tribes and 16% of individuals have a place with Scheduled Ranks. Spread along the eastern shoreline of India with a coastline of 500 kilometers, Odisha is helpless against incessant cataclysmic events. While individuals in waterfront regions endure floods and twisters, individuals in the western area endure persistent dry season conditions.

NGOs and Disaster Response. As of not long ago, aside from some INGOs, for example, Red Cross, Oxfam, and CARE, NGOs assumed a little part in calamity reaction. The little consideration paid to NGOs in the Odisha Relief Code could be viewed as both circumstances and logical results of the restricted job until now played by NGOs in the calamity reaction measure.

1999 Super Cyclone. On 14th October 1999, the southern coastal parts of Odisha suffered a cyclone that killed over 50 people and inflicted heavy damage on housing and infrastructure. Next came the super cyclone, which hit the state on 29th October. A total of 8,931 people and 4,40,000 livestock perished as a 36- hour long spell of super heavy winds and incessant rain destroyed houses, felled trees, and ravaged infrastructure including bridges, roads, telecom and power systems. Storm surges and flash floods in rivers submerged hundreds of coastal villages. Over 18.9 million people were affected, as over 2 million houses collapsed and over 1,843,000 hectares of crops were destroyed. The state was simply not prepared for such a massive disaster.

NGO Response to 1999 Cyclone. NGOs dynamic in Odisha reacted to the 1999 tornado in three stages: immediate, short term, and long term. In the immediate stage, the NGO reaction zeroed in on crisis food help, cadaver removal, brief haven, crisis clinical guide, flotsam and jetsam evacuation and natural surroundings rebuilding, injury directing, and bringing issues to light for reproduction. The second stage, really an augmentation of the underlying help stage, zeroed in on break food security, rebuilding of network resources, recovery of schools, social preparation and gathering arrangement. The third stage focussed on vocation rebuilding, multi-reason tornado sanctuaries, and network based debacle readiness.

Issues experienced in guaranteeing GO-NGO coordination during help tasks could be ascribed to a few components. The legislature had no past experience of working with endless NGOs in a calamity circumstance as NGOs at no other time partook in a fiasco reaction on such an enormous scope. The nonappearance of an unmistakable system for data sharing and coordination of NGO exercises made it hard for the administration to recognize who merited facilitative help and who not. As greater NGOs took media consideration in light of the fact that of predominant documentation abilities, more modest NGOs got neither media consideration nor reserves. Some non-existent NGOs exploited this disarray also, oversaw assets from contributors quick to contribute. Be that as it may, as time advanced, valid NGOs proceeded with their endeavors as the rest pulled out from the scene. NGOs on their part felt the legislature was unconcerned with their endeavors furthermore, neglected to offer help they required. A significant disappointment among NGOs was because of the nonappearance of any institutional instrument for standard meeting between the legislature and NGOs. To address such concerns, the legislature set up a NGO Coordination Cell and set a Secretary in control to manage NGOs, specialists, and volunteers originating from outside the state, and encourage interface among NGOs and government offices. The cycle demonstrated significant, and arranged ground for standardized GO-NGO coordination for catastrophe readiness and reaction through OSDMA in later days.

4.4 CASE STUDIES TO SUPPORT THE FINDINGS-

4.4.1 Opinion of NGO Personnel-

CSO means basically NGOs Only and mostly it contains of a 3 pillars I.e... Media. Academia and NGOs. Generally, those 3 entities are volunteering. They are working for volunteering but somehow academia is not volunteering but all this 3 entities were included in service providing end. Apart from Government, Govt. is giving the majority of the services and development programs but government human resources, Finances, Capacity all these things are not available and not sufficient for the development so that's why the Non development entity and civil society organization are working and providing hand hold support.

The Lead entity of the CSOs are basically the Media, Academia and NGOs. Where Mostly NGOs is preferable but as this 3 entities are totally belonging to different sectors. Within the Media there are several actors plays a different role also within Academia they also play a different role as well as NGOs also plays a different role. So, we can consider this 3 entities as lead entity also within media, academia and NGOs there are a lots of different entity according to the need and purpose. So, there are different entities are there according to their own meaningful concept.

The entities are coming together for the development of society because most of those entities are working for the volunteering basis apart from academia. As earlier in between 19th & 20th century they make some consecutive and they come together because the development need that. Because when academia works there was a need to help the academia. So earlier they work individually but for the better development they really need to get converged. So, some of the researchers also advised that why not to create a group of those entity. So, when this 3 entities work separately their key rational was the development of society. When NGOs work there is needed of academia to do a write-up and also to build a good proposal and to be better in field implementation also to present the idea. Even after that help of media is also needed like to promote and to aware. So all this 3 entities need to come together for the betterment of the development. Anytime they come together for a crisis to solve a purpose. They converge at different places related to development issues, most probably they converge in 4 areas like in Capacity building, Research and documentation, Networking and advocacy, Information dissemination. Also there are more component within those areas. like taking an example of health then they will converge at research, training, networking, advocacy and all as well as in education field it is also similar.

Because NGOs is a versatile sector, my believes is that, the person who heads from a community and through with the social structure then he can better contribute to the society. If a person is born and brought up from an urban area that person might not get exposed to the rural areas and about the issues of them. Acc. to me because it's not a hard and first exercises because anyone can learn how to contribute to the rural society. My concept is that as I was borne in a rural society I can contribute better.

CSO Network is different type of network they form. We will separately talk about NGOs, Media, Academia. Within NGOs, the network frame according to the division of NGOs like Support NGOs, Civics NGOs, UN Organizations and all. Organization will form a network according to their entity and work area and the agenda of all the organization would be about development of society. It also could be issue based NGOs. Issue based NGOs in the sense those organization are working in health sector they will frame a network then those organization are working for livelihood they will frame a network. When it's come to media, Media is always pro-political and apolitical sometimes so they don't form any issue based network so they are completely absent in this field. Only NGOs have varieties of network. Within Academia there are also various network like Management network, technical network, electronics network like according to the stream or organization. But the NGOs network is very strong as NGOs work for volunteering and they share their resource. Sharing resource means if a person is the field of public health and that person will be approached by other organization to share a talk about public health in some training program and the person will accept to deliver a talk on public health that is known as resource sharing. He had given an example, as he is working on public health sector and CYSD will approach him to share a talk as CYSD is working in the field of livelihood and disaster management and need some help from him in some component of public health in some training program organized by CYSD and Vice versa so that's called resource sharing. But in academia network they have a huge competition.

Foreign funding agencies have a strong believe in Indian NGOs So the foreign NGOs have a good bonding with Indian NGOs whatever they wish India NGOs works according to that also they have a better understanding, Implementation, Collaboration and it is always successful. But nowadays it is becoming problematic because there is a lack of funding. All NGOs have a different NGOs according to their working area part like the public health network will have a common agenda then livelihood network would have some different agenda to frame a network.

About the NGO's Partnering with non-Financial offering he said that, He don't believe in it as it is completely absent but somehow it's little bit present nowadays because there is a word existing consortium. Taking an example of Care India, there are 3 NGOs who works as consortium including care India. Why its happen because the funding agencies believe that, if only care India will be responsible for a project or program then care could contribute only 50% as per their capability so if 3 NGOs will work as consortium then they can contribute more. Those 3 NGOs were working on defeat project where he was working as social development specialist. where Care India, IP Global & Oxfam they work together in this project and the field implementation part was taken by care India, Human resource management, Audit and finance all this component is done by IP Global, technical support to government was given by Oxfam. Those who are working as consortium. So, Non- financial offering is currently unavailable but earlier it was there. Today's fashion is consortium. According to him, expertise is more than the non-financial institution.

The Government need to maintain the relationship through strengthening their role, and the role is that they need to freely hand hold the network. To build a good relationship of government with network the indicators are Trust to each other but government don't do that. So, Government should believe that both CSOs Networks or NGOs whatever work they are doing in the present time they are doing good then only the relationship would be possible.

The factors needed to take care to sustain a network are most of the time the work of the network should be tangible. The network should work on hard component then only a network can sustain. The network will get stronger when the tangibility factor will be there. The second thing would be transparency, everything should be transparent like about money, Audit, community contribution and all. Then third indicator would be effectiveness keeping in mind that whatever work is responsible to a network that work should be sustainable.

The main reason of CSOs failure because in this sector the NGOs, Academia, and media those 3 entity have different works. Surpassing is the main reason for failure because those entity surpass things. To strengthen the objective and rational is different but we are working together for a given purpose. The hurdles could be Politics that contribute a lot even if the corruption of government and always there are entitlement, biasness. Poverty will be eradicating when corruption will less.

Given an example of a successful network and How it succeeds, He shared his experience that when he was working in Raipur, Chhattisgarh. When in 2000, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh being apart that time he was leading a support NGOs that is Samarthan Centre for Development support working as state coordinator. So they frame a network named Resource Agencies Network (RAN). RAN is created because a new state is formed. When a new state is formed then the funding was more towards the state like world bank, ADB, Defeat & many more funded a lot for the new state. So, that time Samarthan was working for Defeat organization. After the states got apart and a new state was formed so Samarthan faced a funding problem then Defeat said that now the states are different so you have to establish a separate office there in Raipur. They create a network and started resource sharing. Then the funding came to government then the government will send it to NGOs but the government of the new state don't trust the NGOs they said that NGOs will not do anything or any implementation and they will take money from us. So, after all this issues they framed a network to eradicate the misconception of government and peoples that to show them NGOs can work and Implement better for society. So all the 21 NGOs come together to work really hard. One day what happened to sanction the money the government need the list of the NGOs. Then he approached someone to help and through the network they introduce NGOs directory where details of each and every NGOs of that state was there and this step solved the purpose of government. Also they had done Pre Election Voter Awareness Campaign (PVAC) to elect the right person. When the election of panchayat was conducted the network started doing this campaign. Our network planned that although the Chhattisgarh is completely a new state so this network can mobilized the community by making aware people by saying that you can identify your candidate, who is not a corrupted

person, you can make your own choice. Then the network succeeds in this campaign, when the people were selected then this network formed a different network of the governance leader those who are elected by community and that network sustained till 5 years. The RAN network was actively working for 7 to 8 Years.

According to him, the futuristic network should be issue based because now there are many problems and presently some NGOs are fascinated and committed so there are a lots of livelihood network. So, in future some new Gender based network should be formed like Transgender Community groups. In present there are also some Unarc network in Bhubaneswar. In future there should be Unarc Network, Acid Victim Network, AIDS Victim Network, Widow Network, Institute Network this sort of network should be needed. Some Innovative network should be introduced.

4.4.2 Opinion of professor-

The CSO focuses more on micro level issues, so it is confined in a particular geographical sphere and habituated of the same environment. So WHEN the network gets a bigger project, either it failed or it was due to lack of fund. After the fund was released in a network, there is no convergence. The purpose of using fund changes and was used in other purpose. The organization should work on a continuity basis not on a project basis. This is the main reason of failure of some small and medium networks. Every organization should work on a concept seeding basis.

Organization should focus more on working objective not on fund making.

4.4.3 Opinion of Youth-

A youth said that Civil society organization is a completely new word for them, before this she hasn't heard anything about Civil society organization. So, she has no idea about the main role of CSO. As she had been worked with NGOs so she has a brief about NGO. Her understanding on NGO is that NGO main role is to implement programs like any program launch by state or central government but the program is carried out by NGOs. So, NGOs Main role is to implement the program. She shared her experience when she was doing internship with Mamta she learned that if a new scheme is launched by govt. They carried out or implement the scheme and make strategies to implement the project. CSOs network also could be called as third sector of Society it is different than government, and business and it also includes the family and the private pear.

4.5 LIMITATIONS OF CIVIL SOCIETY

The common society isn't an incorporated and regional unit with constitutional command. It is more social than political, characteristically more market situated than social. The administration has not made the grip free. With the philosophy the CSOs work, there are still a few omissions in everybody's mind. To least not many of them:

- Non-government organizations are organizations that are not controlled by government and are non-profit making. The allegations against the CSOs / NGOs are that they are supposed to be effective on their objectives and also accountable to those they serve. However, the NGOs have increasingly failed by being unaccountable to those they are supposed to work for, they have continually been ineffective in their performance and they have adapted to elitist nature whereby they segregate themselves from others. They consider as independent government within a State and potentially have challenged the legal and financial status of their territory by their external links. The testimony of their activities is selfish in the way they work for a group that catches the attention of others. The ineffectiveness, the unaccountability and the elitist nature of NGOs is evident among much renowned organization and this can be seen to be true when one assesses their performance with regard to the current debate on good governance and civil society. CSOs continue to face the complex issue of accountability; when CSOs rather than the state provide basic social services, such as health care, education and water supply to whom are they accountable? Some CSOs are membership organizations that seek to mutually benefit their members and are directly accountable to them.
- But the vast majority of social services delivered through CSOs are provided by professional development organizations with self-appointed boards (NGOs). Such boards rarely contain representatives of beneficiary communities but are normally made up of urban based elites. Thus accountability downward to the beneficiaries of the services is generally weak in the CSO sector. In practice, the strongest form of accountability facing CSOs undertaking service delivery projects is to their international funders in industrialized countries. The concept of accountability of an NGO is gaining worldwide acceptance. People often have their reservations against the projects in which the money that they are giving out will be spent by an NGO. The Governments of various countries are trying to formulate policies according to which every NGO must be listed and full report of the projects be made to the Accountability Committee. One of the defining features of globalization has been profound proliferation of the NGOs and the increasing influence and reach of such actors at global stage. There has been sustained boom on international trade and investment activity, the not-for-profit activity also has grown with equal magnitude. But, like the purpose-built trade and investment agreements, the not-for-profit activities have been under looked by the architects of global governance,

presently the international legal regime governing the not-for-profit organizations is far more skeletal than the for-profit activities.

- Performance:- There is the topic of execution. Could the entrance, inclusion, quality and productivity of CSO administration conveyance be up to check in quality and amount?
- Ineffectualness:- How can CSOs connect successfully with government at various levels? One of the significant bearings taken by public sector changes in many non-industrial nations is decentralization. This is a case of inadequacy.
- Failure:- UK's Overseas Development Institute (ODI) Zimbabwe, India and Bangladesh has announced that CSOs are fruitful in profiting the least fortunate families or ladies, or guaranteeing self-manageability of neighborhood CSOs.
- Inadequacy:- Clearly CSOs, all alone, can't defeat the more extensive components crippling well being administration access and public area administration arrangement. Administrations of CSO can't be viewed as a substitute for the state. It is suspected that the CSOs may not deal with pandemics in a crowded nation like India.
- First class Capture Evidences of Elite Capture have been discovered to be the focal subject of the board of CSOs. It is the wide base of working of CSOs and feature on their possibilities through elites? what's more, media.
- Away from Good Governance The base of root of CSOs is Good Governance, yet the belief systems of Good Governance are on strife on the working of CSOs. The current discussion on great administration and common society stresses on harmony building, democratization, quality initiative, duty and legitimate common foundations. NGOs should help with aiding in harmony working in nations in which they are arranged, they ought to be associated with the settling existing issues in the nation for instance by assisting with discovering answers for a nations clashing issues when they emerge, intervening contesting bunches when there are ethnic strains brought about by political flimsiness, thinking of measures that will decrease tribalism, nepotism and defilement, help in recouping to ordinary request.
- Dividing the Government, it can be cited as model: Many accept that fortifying common society in Latin American nations will reinforce vote based system. Others feel that common society affiliations debilitate and piece the ideological groups and government establishments on which majority rules system depends.
- Destabilizing the State, the not-revenue driven associations frequently are accused for exciting 'destabilizing a country' by the abundance of unfamiliar account and on the requests of common freedoms as confirmed from writes about Zimbabwe, Human Rights Watch.

4.6 DO'S AND DON'T FOR CSO NETWORK

DO' S FOR CSO NETWORK	DON' T FOR CSO NETWORK
Create Demand / offering for NGOs to associate in network	Not only focusing to leverage fund
Always there should be a Process Facilitator	Use of funds in other purpose
Trust the member organizations present in a network	Work on project basis only
Research, Advocacy, Decision makers should be there	Dominant nature of big organization in a network
Clear Mission should be there in the Network	Dominant nature of big organization in a network
Equal space for every short and big NGO in a network	Conflict and lack of plan

CHAPTER 5

5.1 CONCLUSION

The solidarity of the state level NGO organizing has been encouraged by bringing all DAGs (District Action Groups) under its overlap. Such gathering has made up certain strides for formation of assets for limit building. Some preparation program have been coordinated for up-degree of specialized information on NGO staff. It has started a few activity for the foundation of good connection with Government and impacting their approach choices. The systems administration discussions are additionally embraced different formative program and address to the issues a lot identifying with well-being, training, business and mindfulness age at the nearby level. The fundamental issues which DAGs center at the territorial levels are farming, mindfulness age, insurance and improvement of climate, safe drinking water, general well-being and disinfection, populace blast, appropriate promoting offices, degeneration of craftsmanship and culture. Likewise, these systems administration associations are currently attempting to have practical experience in ID of-sexual orientation related issues and their key arrangements, protection and ideal usage of regular assets, and human asset improvement.

As of now, organizing circumstances in Odisha is with the end goal that NGOs are not completely outfitted to embrace the issue based projects viably. Certain challenges which the NGOs are looking in this regard, are: (i) Lack of sufficient information and specialized abilities; (ii) Dominating demeanor of some huge NGOs; (iii) Unnecessary political mediation; (iv) Indifference of the Government apparatus and (v) Lack of monetary assets.

Inspite of the above impediments, systems administration of NGOs in Odisha is discovered to be successful in the matter of recognizable proof of assets, for example, human asset, common assets and network asset at the nearby level. They are likewise successful in the matter of preparing and advancement (information, expertise and limit building), exploration, assessment and documentation. They are likewise discovered powerful in liaising with the public authority office in the matter of professional and specialized preparing, accepting monetary and specialized help for improvement arranged undertakings and giving vital proposal to detailing of strategy rules for NGOs.

Inspite of this, Present pattern of systems administration in Odisha shows that another age of initiative of deliberate associations has come up unequivocally to provide new guidance to the intentional activity development in Odisha. In this way, reasonable instruments should be advanced and continued to bring deliberate associations and administration together around issues of basic public concern and make aggregate effect during the time spent easing neediness and improving the day to day environment of individuals of Odisha.

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5.3 ANNEXTURE

Questionnaire for Telephonic Interview-

- 1) What is your Narration (Understanding) on CSO?
- 2) Who are the lead entity of CSOs?

- 3) Why the Media, NGOs, Academic Institution are coming together for the development of society?
- 4) As an academician/NGO personnel/Media personnel/Research Personnel /Government employee/youth, how do you contribute for the betterment of community and society?
- 5) Why CSOs network? What will be its significance?
- 6) What is your idea about foreign NGOs and their network with Indian NGOs?
- 7) If a network is without project / programmatic fund support, how will a network attract and retain membership of CSOs with non-financial offering? What will be different non-financial offerings to retain a CSO in the network?
- 8) If the network is established and running well, what type of relationship does it need to maintain with the Government? How will the government look at the network?
- 9) What are the factors needed to take care to sustain a network? what are the hurdles for CSOs in a society and what is the main reason of CSOs failure?
- 10) From your experience Give an example of a successful network and how it succeeds?
- 11) According to you, what should be dimensions of a futuristic network? What will be your key recommendations for future CSOs networks?