

**Department of Political Science**  
**BA (Major) 6<sup>th</sup> semester**  
**Topic: Human Rights and NGOs**

The term non-governmental is normally used to cover the range of organisations which go to make up civil society. This kind of organisations are generally characterised by having as the purpose of their existence something other than financial profit. NGOs, sometimes called civil societies, are organized on community, national and international levels to serve specific social or political purposes, and are cooperative, rather than commercial, in nature. It functions independently of government.

Many organizations around the world dedicate their efforts to protecting human rights and ending human rights abuses. Major human rights organizations maintain extensive websites documenting violations and calling for remedial action, both at a governmental and grass-roots level. Public support and condemnation of abuses is important to their success, as human rights organizations are most effective when their calls for reform are backed by strong public advocacy.

Globally, the champions of human rights have most often been citizens, not government officials. In particular, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) have played a primary role in focusing the international community on human rights issues. NGOs monitor the actions of governments and pressure them to act according to human rights principles.

There is an indispensable role which the Non-Governmental Organization are playing in maintaining, preserving, protecting, promoting, providing for the effective implementation of the Human Rights. The extraordinary role which is been procured by the Non-Governmental Organization in regards with the Human Rights has been appropriately provided and have been given special recognition in the Protection of Human Rights Act- 1993. Section 12(i) of the Protection of Human Rights Act- 1993, expresses the Commission to *"encourage the efforts of non-governmental organizations and institutions working in the field of Human Rights"*.

NGO's very effectively looks for problems of which even the Constitution of the India is against in context with the certain problems which are needed to be dissolved which includes problems pertaining with child labour, child prostitution, tribal problems, issues of dalits, issues of refugees and also the other vulnerable groups.