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ABSTRACT

Since the discovery of COVID 19 in December 2019, the corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has spread to multiple nations, infected over 90,000 people, and become a public health issue on a worldwide scale. Direct touch, droplet, and potential aerosol transmissions are the routes of transmission. Due to the special characteristics of dentistry, the majority of dental operations produce large volumes of droplets and aerosols, thereby increasing the risk of infection transmission. NGO growth during the past few years in India has been a significant influence influencing business, government, and society. NGO's collaborate with businesses, either directly or indirectly, to guarantee ethical business practises, particularly where those practises have an influence on society and the environment. By highlighting the faults of the government and multinational businesses, non-governmental organisations (NGO) have emerged as significant players in commercial operations and political choices. Over the years, NGO visibility has expanded. In order to carry out their CSR-related operations, several firms are collaborating with NGOs. In Haryana many NGO played a crucial role of the government by delivering quality services to the public at the time of pandemic. NGOs in Haryana work to raise the standard of living and organise awareness campaigns for the poor. NGOs work in Haryana to promote the welfare of society and the physical and mental development of its citizens. One of the main goals of the NGOs operating in Haryana is the empowerment of children and women.

KEYWORDS: - COVID-19, NGO, HARYANA, GOVERNMENT

INTRODUCTION

The SARS-CoV-2 virus is the infectious illness known as coronavirus disease (COVID-19). The majority of virus-infected individuals will have a mild to severe respiratory disease and will recover without the need for special care. However, some people will get serious illnesses and need to see a doctor. Serious sickness is more likely to strike older persons and those with underlying medical illnesses including cancer, diabetes, cardiovascular disease, or chronic respiratory diseases. COVID-19 can cause anyone to get very ill or pass away at any age. The northern region of the nation is home to the Indian state of Haryana. On 1 November 1966, it was formed out of the old state of East Punjab on the basis of language. With less than 1.4% (44,212 km² or 17,070 sq. mi) of India's total land area, it is placed 21st in terms of size. The most populated city is Faridabad, which is a part of the National Capital Region, and the state capital is Chandigarh, which it shares with the neighbouring state of Punjab. One of India's greatest financial and technological centres is the city of Gurugram. There are 154 cities and towns, 7,356 villages, 93 revenue tehsils, 72 sub-tehsils, 140 community development blocks, and 6 administrative divisions in Haryana. As all the states of India have faced a lot due to covid 19, Haryana had over more than 10 lakhs and over 10 thousand people have died due to covid 19. An organisation that is typically founded independently from government is known as a non-governmental organisation (NGO) or non-governmental organisation (see spelling variations). They can also include clubs and groups that offer services to its members and other people.

Typically, they are non-profit organisations, and many of them are involved in humanitarianism or the social sciences. According to surveys, NGOs enjoy a high level of public trust, making them an effective

stand-in for societal and stakeholder issues. However, certain NGOs, like the World Economic Forum, can act as corporate lobbying organisations.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Scientists have argued regarding the origin of the new coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 ever since its discovery [8]. It has been hypothesised that SARS-CoV-2 was created by manipulations in a lab. Genetic analysis and comparison with previously known coronavirus genomes show that SARS-CoV-2 presents unique features that distinguish it from other coronaviruses, including an optimal affinity for the angiotensin converting enzyme 2 (ACE2) receptor and a polybasic cleavage site at the S1/S2 spike junction that determines infectivity and host range.

Genetic data, however, does not support this hypothesis and demonstrates that SARS-CoV-2 did not derive from a previously known. In India, NGOs have a long history. In the past, it has been discovered that citizens of this nation have helped those who were in need. Serving the poor and defenceless voluntarily has been a tradition in this nation for many years. These services were initially provided by individuals who were driven by their religious convictions. They held the belief that serving others would be serving God and, as a result, would be a means of achieving spiritual salvation and, occasionally, apology for any sinful act. In the past, the volunteer action was motivated by a spirit of generosity and altruism and found expression in many different ways, even outside of the official established religious channels. NGOs have a long history in India. People in this country have been found to have assisted individuals in need in the past. Volunteering to help the poor and defenceless has long been a tradition in this country.

These services were first offered by people who were motivated by their religious beliefs. They believed that serving others amounted to serving God, and that doing so would lead to spiritual salvation and, occasionally, repentance for any wicked deeds. The act of volunteering used to be driven by a sense of charity and altruism and took numerous forms, even outside of the officially recognised religious channels.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

As the government were giving their best against the pandemic but still the situation was getting worse which made the NGOs to enter the field with their contribution to fight against this pandemic in Haryana. NGOs in Haryana have played a crucial role in tackling the COVID-19 pandemic, this research will display the efforts displayed by the NGOs during COVID-19 in Haryana.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- Examine the roles played by NGOs during covid pandemic
- Identify the obstacles faced by NGOs during covid time.
- To suggest some measures for development of NGOs

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Joel vos “The Psychology of COVID-19: Building Resilience for Future Pandemics” 2021 in his book the extensive effects of COVID-19 on people and society demonstrate how crucial harm is caused when people misunderstand uncertainties. The author underlines that understanding unpredictability and cultivating psychological flexibility will be sufficient for dealing with a variety of crises in the future. Adapting to a flexible world society requires viewing uncertainty as a chance. Sadly, some of the author's opinions seem to overstate the psychological impact. He opposes seclusion, active protection, mass immunisation, and other pandemic approaches but offers no additional concrete solutions. However, even if COVID-19 is still a problem for the globe, some of the concepts presented in this book merit careful consideration.

John G. Haas 2022 :People and Society in Times of Pandemic examines the COVID-19 pandemic's psychological effects on society at all levels. This book will be beneficial for people studying social sciences, policymakers, and the general public who wish to comprehend how to foster resilience through social support and reduce pandemic dread. the COVID-19 pandemic's societal creation of fear and how the human psyche reacts to the risk of infection. In order to combat this fear and associated fake news, which can amplify anxiety and pose a harm to people's mental health and wellness, COVID-19 and Psychology provides readers with coping strategies.

David Lewis 2015 Non-governmental organizations management and development is an important work that addresses a large knowledge gap on how NGOs operate and are handled. While Lewis highlights the significant shifts and events influencing the work and management of development NGOs using development theory, ethnography, organisational theory, and management studies, at times the book's focus on these topics seems too broad and loses sight of how NGOs function. Nevertheless, the book was a worthwhile and interesting read for me as someone who has experience working in and with NGOs and helped me understand the complicated and incredibly conflicting environments in which development NGOs operate.

Jonathan P. Doh & Hildy Teegen Globalization and NGOs: Transforming Business, Government, and Society This edited collection of essays on the function of nongovernmental organisations (NGOs) as the third sector affecting the actions of industry and government sets forward a broad agenda by Jonathan Doh and Hildy Teegen. The agenda involves outlining concrete examples of intervention by NGOs, including the evaluation of such intervention, as well as giving theoretical frameworks for understanding the role and activity of NGOs at the junction of business, government, and society. An analysis of the environment in which such intervention happens, including the impact of globalisation, particularly in industrial or national settings, the impact of regulatory challenges, and the opportunities afforded by business-NGO cooperation, cuts across this agenda for understanding NGOs.

Thomas Davies book Routledge Handbook of NGOs and International Relations, Activity of NGOs by geographical area. America, the European Union, Eastern Europe, Russia, Latin America, the Middle East, North Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Asia (Central, Southeast, and East) are all included in this. South-East, South, and East). Comparing regional NGOs' points of emphasis can provide crucial insight into each region's priorities. Initiatives to reduce and decentralise government involvement in public services, for instance, have been made in the US. Because of this, NGOs have thrived in an environment where they are accepted as a means of outsourcing some public services, relieving the state of some of the burden and, arguably, increasing efficiency. NGOs operating in the US are recognised as public charities and have 501c3tax-exempt status.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The nature of this research study will be descriptive and it will use qualitative method which will include interview. Books, articles, and newspapers will also be referred in this study. The interviews will be conducted between NGOs in the state of Haryana.

RESEARCH GAP

As Covid-19 pandemic hit the world in a worse way, many articles, books were published on this issue. Though many studies have been conducted on this particular issue of covid 19 but nobody has done a study on covid 19 especially focusing on the state of Haryana. SO, I will bridge the gap by providing certain roles that were played by NGOs in Haryana during the time of the pandemic.

ROLE OF NGO's SAVING PRECIOUS SOULS

Millions of family members in India have lost their lives as a result of the second wave of the Covid-19 epidemic, placing an unstoppable strain on the nation's infrastructure and healthcare workers. For the

less fortunate, Hari manav sewa samiti were setting up all the necessities, including oxygen cylinders, hand gloves, sanitizers, face masks, ration kits, and oximeters. As soon as possible, hospitals require extra oxygen cylinders and concentrators to save as many lives as they can. Treatment for COVID patients now depends crucially on oxygen because many of them require hospitalisation owing to changing oxygen levels.

FREE MEDICATION PROGRAMME

NGOs in Haryana such as BHAROSA and Rotary Club Astha were offering a COVID care medical kit under the free medicine programme, which cost 1800 Rupees (\$1) each kit. An oximeter, hand sanitizer, digital thermometer, face mask, and other essential medical supplies are included in some of the NGOs' COVID care medical kits. In addition, NGOs provided free prescription medications depending on doctor's orders, symptoms, and test results. NGOs' effective treatment for COVID-19 includes Doxy capsules, vitamin tablets, zinc, paracetamol, tablets of azithromycin and ivermectin, tablets of D3 60K, and tablets of multivitamins.

MASS SANITIZATION DRIVE

Numerous NGOs such as Sampark social awareness and Utthan Sewa Samiti have demonstrated widespread engagement during the mass sanitization push in everything from police stations to slum neighbourhoods, religious buildings, and other workplaces. Experts in pest control are assisting and supervising all of these efforts. The best strategies to protect yourself from COVID-19 infection are hygiene and social seclusion. We can significantly halt the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic with a massive sanitization push.

FOOD AID ACTION

In order to help the 100,000 poor and vulnerable families who had been severely affected by the COVID, NGOs in Haryana were providing food baskets and nutrition security for the upcoming period as well as until things returned to normal.

SAFEGUARDING COVID-19 WARRIORS

To guarantee that they can continue carrying out their responsibilities while improving the lives of COVID patients, NGOs provided PPE kits to frontline health workers, police officers, physicians, nurses, sanitation workers, and other professionals.

HEMKUNT FOUNDATION

A Gurugram-based NGO has been working on 12+ projects over the past 12 years to improve the lives of the underprivileged. Oxygen cylinders are currently being given away for free to COVID-19 patients.

PINT NETWORK

A non-profit initiative and online platform called Plasma In Need for Transfusion assists COVID-19 patients who require convalescent plasma in more quickly and effectively matching with donors.

SEEDS

The Government of India has presented SEEDS, a prominent humanitarian organisation, with the Subhash Chandra Bose Aapda Prabandhan Puraskar 2021 for its tremendous contribution and selfless service offered in the field of Disaster Management. It is now focusing on the ongoing Covid-19 challenge. SEEDS is assisting in distributing the extra strain on our healthcare system by:

- 1) Expanding the vaccine campaign;
- 2) opening Covid Care Centers

- 3) Community help line
- 4) Using virtual platforms to facilitate the provision of oxygen and offer medical services

FINDINGS & RESULTS

Obstacles faced by NGOs during Covid time.

A financial shortage has been a significant issue for many NGOs during this pandemic. To reduce the risk of COVID-19, governments all over the world have had to enact lockdowns and social distance laws, which has forced the shutdown of workplaces, businesses, and schools. Millions of individuals thus lost their employment and financial sources. The most recent statistics show a 6.5% global unemployment rate as an extra 33 million people lost their jobs in 2020, bringing the total number of unemployed persons globally to 220 million. Due to the economic crisis brought on by the epidemic, NGOs experienced a decline in voluntary income from donors.

The survival of NGOs was seriously threatened by a shortage of funding. According to a poll done by British Overseas NGOs for Development (BOND) in 2020, 65% of the NGO members thought their revenue would decline in 2021–2022. Only 29% of its small NGOs, 64% of its medium-sized NGOs, and 74% of its large NGOs anticipated continuing their operations after two years, with the small and medium-sized organisations being more vulnerable based on their financial situations and predictions at that time. Non-profit organisations that primarily depended on donations from the public had a serious risk of closing down. Similarly, in order to prevent COVID, public fundraising activities had to be postponed, further depleting the meagre resources of NGOs.

The digitalization of economies, which was sparked in recent years by the COVID-19 epidemic and the lockdowns, presented another problem for NGOs. To combat the disruptive impact of lockdowns on education and the workplace, society needs to innovate and adapt. Zoom had to be used for the children's online education, and employees had to start doing their remote job from home using PCs. Since the original lockdowns, remote work has evolved into the standard. NGOs had to adapt to the evolving digital mode of operation in order to preserve their survival during these difficult times because going to the office and attending public events prevented the spread of COVID-19. Online fundraising events have taken the role of traditional public fundraising activities in social media fundraising efforts.

Employees of NGOs were also forced to begin working from home and relying on technology to assure productivity. Many nonprofit organisations had to pull back on their operations as a result. Remote labour cannot fully compensate for the extent to which NGOs depend on fieldwork to carry out social work. Therefore, it has been difficult for most NGOs to discover and maintain a suitable balance between remote work and fieldwork. The inexorable imperative of nature, however, is to adapt or perish, as H. G. Wells famously said.

RECOMMENDATIONS CHANGE THE CURRENT PRACTISE

An NGO must evaluate its present procedures and implement changes in order to grow as an organisation. Every NGO has to examine the present procedures it uses to carry out its duties. Some strategies it can utilise include the NGO explicitly stating the social issue it is attempting to address. Or if it has ever gotten feedback from previous recipients and improved as a result? and numerous other similar inquiries. A thorough review of the procedure will aid in the NGO's growth and effective operation.

KEEP UPDATED THE BUDGET TEMPLATE

NGOs must be particularly asked to increase their budgets in order to pay for the necessary office space, staff training, staff time dedicated to fundraising, communication, high-quality computers and

equipment, and other expenses. High capacity, well-resourced NGOs are able to plan with ease and deliver the most effect over time. Additionally, this would help the NGO become less dependent on a single donor for existence.

SUSTAINABLE PLAN

Once funding are obtained, an NGO is required to create an action-oriented sustainability strategy. It must create concise plans with clear objectives, such as earmarking funds for improvement, allocating duties to personnel, etc. There must be a simple template with instructions.

BUILD NGO PARTNERSHIPS

It would help the NGOs to build their capacity to approach NGOs to submit applications as a consortium. Partnerships between high-capacity (inter)national NGOs and grassroots local NGOs will help the larger NGOs better understand the local issues while also assisting the smaller NGOs in learning how to mobilise and use resources.

COMMUNICATE FREQUENTLY

An NGO must communicate more often in order to comprehend its issues. If an NGO is applying to different funders, for example, are there other questions that need to be answered? What is the state of the cash flow? How much money is at your disposal? Is the NGO engaging with donors as it should? Or does it have benefactors who will support its next programmes? as well. These are a few of the inquiries that highlight the actions required to guarantee sustainability.

CONCLUSION

As the French writer Antoine de Saint Exupery aptly said, "A goal without a method or plan is just a desire." Every NGO must plan and develop strategies in order to accomplish its objectives and operate over the long term. Every NGO must have a plan to grow and enhance its organisation in order for people to understand why they are there and how they fit into the world. NGOs assist in conceptualising and formulating programmes that address the specific needs and limitations of communities. NGOs and people's organisations are structured examples of how individuals are involved. Participation by people implies empowerment. NGOs have grown in number in India over the years and are significant to society. NGO's may have a significant influence on both industry and government. NGO's assist businesses in managing their finances and make sure that the monies designated for CSR purposes reach the correct people through CSR activities. Governments and NGOs may work together effectively to fill gaps while also assisting in capacity building. NGO's therefore have a big impact on government, business, and society.

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