

CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN INDIA

AUTHOR – MR. MD JIYAUDDIN, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, SCHOOL OF LAW, BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY, KOLKATA, WEST BENGAL, IMDJYAUDDIN@GAMIL.COM

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Abstract

Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in India play an important role in pushing for social justice and policy reform, but they sometimes operate behind a shroud of exceptionalism, claiming intimidation by the state when confronted with legal challenges. This contradiction emphasises the critical importance of responsibility. Civil Society Organisations are an important part of India's democratic structure, serving as a link between the government and its population. CSOs, which include a wide range of non-state actors such as non-governmental organisations (NGOs), community groups, social movements, and advocacy networks, play an important role in encouraging civic participation and democratic governance. In a varied country like India, where social, economic, and political inequities exist, CSOs act not just as watchdogs but also as change agents, promoting public conversation and fighting for marginalised voices. Civil society is based on the principle of collective action, in which individuals' band together to seek shared interests and fight for the rights and welfare of communities. This is especially important in India, considering the country's enormous population, unique cultural tapestry, and the myriad issues its residents confront, such as poverty, prejudice, and corruption. Citizens can use civil society organisations to communicate their concerns, mobilise for social justice, and actively engage in democracy. In this article, the author will look at the many roles and functions of civil society organisations in Indian democracy, including their contributions to increasing democratic participation, campaigning for human rights, and pressing for governance improvements. This will provide us with a better understanding of how CSOs not only contribute to India's democratic landscape, but also assist define its future direction.

Key Words: Social justice, Policy reform, Advocacy, Human rights, Community groups and Unique cultural tapestry.

INTRODUCTION

Civil society in India is known for its dynamism, creativity, and research-based lobbying. It has played an essential role in assisting the government in its efforts to construct the nation. Civil society plays a particularly significant role as a facilitator and constructive challenger, enabling a political and social space for collaboration based on the essential principles of trust, service, and the common good. Both government and civic

society must collaborate to establish institutional ties based on mutual trust and a common goal. Civil society is the total of individuals, groups, organisations, and institutions that express and work on behalf of a range of interests and start different actions and discussions in society in favour of those interests. Journalists, scholars, community-based organisations, educational institutions, trade unions, charitable organisations, human rights organisations, collectives, think tanks, religious organisations, and political parties are

all included. Often referred to as the third sector, it exists independently of the government and commercial entities. Although the word "civil society" is not widely used in India, it has been used by the media in recent years, particularly to refer to groups and organisations that concentrate on lobbying and policy research. In India, voluntary organisations or the more informal term NGO, or non-governmental organisation, are commonly used interchangeably with civil society. For-profit and non-profit social companies are the two categories recognised by the newly formed Social Stock Exchange. India's nonprofit industry is renowned for its vitality, inventiveness, and evidence-based lobbying. It has been crucial in assisting the government as a collaborator in the development of the country. Three important roles have historically been played by Indian voluntary development organisations: first, they have filled gaps in the government's welfare systems by providing basic services like health care, education, water, and sanitation to the most remote areas of the nation; second, they have engaged in research-based advocacy by evaluating the effectiveness and reach of various government projects to advise the government on policy changes; and third, they have worked on rights-based approaches and entitlements. Volunteer organisations assist underserved areas in gaining access to essential services; their main goals are to inform and empower the populace about their rights and assess the effectiveness of government policies and initiatives.

The burden of onerous standards that are frequently unclear or impossible to comply with is growing for civil society organisations. The government has imposed a number of new compliance requirements in recent years, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic. These requirements include re-registration and detailed reporting, frequently on unreliable platforms, which add to the already burdened organisations attempting to survive and respond to the pandemic. The implications of not registering or completing other formal

procedures put CSOs' tax exemption status, funding eligibility, and other essential operations that enable them to carry out their mission in jeopardy. Additional limitations on how CSOs can get financing to carry out their activities or give funding to other CSOs were placed by the Finance Acts of 2021 and 2023. The Income Tax Act's re-registration criteria have also been unclear for NPOs, and many have experienced a broken registration platform during the process.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

It is analytical research that focusses on India as a whole. Data for the study is gathered from secondary sources such as books, journals, articles, case laws, government documents, websites, newspapers, etc. The author also discusses and analyses secondary sources to demonstrate variances in the functioning and orientations of civil society organisations in contemporary India.

OBJECTIVES

- To discuss types of Civil Society Organizations.
- To explain role of Civil Society Organizations.
- To analysis India's Nefarious Civil Society Activities.

CAPABILITY OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS

CSO capacity is strongly related to their ability to make influence, yet this is a less well-studied area of research. Civil society capacity in India has been examined using a variety of terminology, including organisational development, institutional development, and institutional strength. CSOs' greatest point is their grassroots presence, which allows them to reach even the most isolated places and portions of the country. Their expertise and experience in reaching out to the most disadvantaged populations is highly regarded, especially when official institutions fail to do so. Given their ground link, they also have specialised understanding in these areas. Another significant advantage of CSOs in India

is their use of local best practices and models. Governments have consistently scaled up projects sponsored by several non-governmental organisations that have proved successful models of effective change, whether in poverty eradication, financial inclusion, or gender equality. CSO input also contributes to more inclusive public infrastructure and policies, particularly in terms of responsiveness to the elderly, women, children, persons with disabilities, and transgender groups, by ensuring their involvement in government planning. They have demonstrated participatory involvement by including such public issues into crucial discussions. Furthermore, the country's CSOs are lauded for their unwavering devotion and leadership in continuously assisting communities against overwhelming difficulties. Many collaborative organisations take use of the opportunity to complement one other's skills in a variety of disciplines. While CSOs have the potential to positively affect society, many of them are resource challenged. The most pressing issue is a lack of funds. The availability of funding for civil society in India has been steadily decreasing, owing mostly to legislative changes. Furthermore, the entry of consulting companies and CSR foundations into the market has in certain cases diminished existing resources and possibilities for local organisations in the area. As a result, there is a larger need for financial partners to engage in CSOs in India, particularly in areas such as research, advocacy, and capacity building, rather than just service delivery, as is currently the case. Furthermore, additional funding should be channelled beyond health and education to other critical challenges such as climate change, human rights, and gender equality. As a result, money must be directed to states and regions with the greatest development needs. Some strategies to properly analyse the financial requirements of CSOs include hosting a development marketplace, releasing requests for grants and creative programs, and developing new outlets

to discover essential needs and solutions for and by civil society.

CIVIL SOCIETY AS A DRIVER OF SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

The new generation of civil society organisations takes on new roles such as watchdog, advocate, service provider, capacity builder, expert, incubator, spokesperson, solidarity supporter, environmental defender, human rights champion, and so on. However, as previously described, civil society serves a wide range of goals and is neither part of the state or the market. There are India-specific civil society organisations that work for social reform and the progress of underprivileged parts of society. This section discusses the cases of the following two organisations acting as change agents:

(a) Sulabh International Social Services Organisation (SISSO)

(b) Self-employed Women's Association (SEWA)

The above two organisations were chosen for discussion not only because they are well-established and their contributions are widely recognised at the national and international levels, but also because they are classic examples of unconventional and effective contributions by civil society organisations through grassroots initiatives to bring positive changes to Indian society. These stories demonstrate civil society's potential for societal reform. Before proceeding, it is important to define the term social transformation. It is the process by which culture and social organization/structure evolve throughout time. The Blackwell Dictionary of Sociology defines social change as "any alteration in the cultural, structural, population, or ecological characteristics of a social system such as a society." Society is never considered stagnant since social, political, economic, and cultural changes occur continually, albeit at varied speeds from place to place. The modifications might be purposeful or inadvertent.

PERMISSIBLE AND PROHIBITED PURPOSES FOR ORGANISATIONS

Any NPO's or CSO's declared objectives must meet the criteria of "charitable purpose." For charity tax exemptions and tax credits for donations, a NPO must pursue a "charitable purpose" as defined by the Income Tax Act of 1961. According to Section 2(15) of the Act 1961, "charitable purpose" includes the following:

- Relief for the poor;
- Education and yoga;
- Medical relief;
- Preservation of the environment (including watersheds, forests, and wildlife);
- Preservation of monuments or places or objects of artistic or historic interest;
- Advancement of any other object of general public utility.

Amendments made under the Finance Acts of 2008, 2010, 2011, and 2015 impacted all organisations falling under the sixth category, i.e. advancement of any other object of general public utility, primarily by limiting the permissible scope of economic activity that a NPO may engage in without losing its tax-exempt status. In India, non-governmental organisations and civil society organisations are not permitted to conduct political campaigns or engage in legislative lobbying. They are not, however, forbidden from contacting with lawmakers, other government officials, and the media, or pushing their constituents to do so. Indian nonprofit organisations may also campaign for non-political issues, as long as the action supports "general public utility" and is incidental to the charity's goals. Furthermore, the Societies Registration Act of 1860 allows societies to have as its principal goal the spread of political education. The regulations regulating the three NPO types do not clearly specify whether the goal of a NPO's activity is "political". However,

courts in India have ruled that an institution or trust whose primary mission is political in nature cannot be deemed to have been founded for charity purposes. Furthermore, under the FCRA, if a NPO is regarded to be of a "political nature," they may not receive foreign donations. Previously, the Act did not define "political nature," but instead established a framework for the central government to make such a finding based on the organization's activities, philosophy, program, or relationship with the activities of a political party.

According to the Foreign Contribution Rules 2011 (before the 2020 amendment), an organisation could be designated as having a "political nature" on one of many grounds, including: an organisation with avowed political objectives in its Memorandum of Association or bylaws; a Trade Union whose objectives include activities for promoting political goals; a voluntary action group with political objectives or that participates in political activities; a front. However, according to the Foreign Contribution Regulation Rules, as revised in 2020, organisations accepting foreign contributions are deemed of a "political nature," "if they participate in active politics or party politics, as the case may be." This change is consistent with the prior verdict of the Supreme Court of India.

TYPES OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

- **Non-governmental organizations (NGOs):** NGOs are professional, privately operated, non-profit, self-governing, and volunteer organisations. CSOs are often confused with NGOs. Although they are self-employed, they are registered with the government. Organisations that work at various levels, from local grassroots to national and worldwide, provide services to the communities they target. A variety of topics are addressed by them, including mental health, women's empowerment, housing, and sanitation.
- **Community-based organisations (CBOs):** CBOs are volunteer, grassroots organisations based in specific

communities that address the unique needs of the communities in which they operate. Their members also reap the benefits of the job. While they are most commonly linked with rural regions (for example, women's lending circles), they increasingly have a significant presence in cities through resident welfare groups and other neighbourhood organisations. CBOs are recognised as a subset of CSOs.

- **Religious and faith-based organisations:** These are groups of individuals that have shared aims based on religious beliefs and teachings. Until the 1970s, this was the most significant segment of civil society in India, focussing on social welfare issues such as education and health care. Examples are the Ramakrishna Mission and Unani medical clinics.
- **Associations for membership:** These associations are founded on individual self-selection and aim to serve the interests of their members. They fall into three other categories:
 - (i) Representatives of various community groups, including farmers, fishermen, trade workers, and peasants (e.g., the Consortium of Indian Farmers Association);
 - (ii) Representatives of professionals, such as physicians, educators, and attorneys (e.g., the Indian Medical Association); and
 - (iii) Sociocultural organisations for sports and leisure, such as youth clubs (e.g., gymkhana clubs).
- **Think tanks and research organisations:** The principal objective of these establishments is to do study on various topics such as international security, politics, economics, and social development. India has a lengthy history of pre-independence research organisations and thinks tanks, both

domestically founded and those that have expanded their activities there. For instance, while the Rockefeller Foundation broadened its scope in India to include public health research, the Observer Research Foundation was established in India to conduct study on foreign policy, economics, and development, among other topics.

- **Social movements:** These are civic associations that speak out in support of shared causes and interests. Social movements have a long history in India, particularly during the country's quest for independence. Prior to 1947, there were national organisations advocating for the rights of the most marginalised members of society. Among other issues, more recent social movements have focused on women's safety, civic rights, secularism, and anticorruption. These movements are frequently sparked by one or a number of noteworthy national events. A number of social movements have produced results like legislation, protection for marginalised communities, and other reforms focused on the needs of the people.
- **Student and youth groups:** These are groups that support young people's and students' well-being and are typically led by them. Several student unions, the National Cadets Corps, and the All-India Youth Federation are examples of this. Universities are also represented by the representative wings of several larger organisations. This classification may overlap and is not all-inclusive because to the diversity of CSOs in India. Additionally, numerous hybrid and transitory forms of CSOs, such as emergency response groups and disaster relief committees, are not included in the classification.

ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

Grassroots Democracy

CSOs are crucial to India's democratic system, which is based on grassroots democracy. Through community mobilisation, they promote local involvement in decision-making. In order to increase the credibility of democratic institutions and guarantee that the opinions of under-represented groups are heard and taken into account in governance, this engagement is essential.

Social Movements and Advocacy

Under-represented and marginalised people in society are given a voice by civil society organisations. CSOs' grassroots initiatives frequently give rise to social movements that tackle a range of social concerns, including gender inequity, caste prejudice, and environmental degradation. These movements are essential for promoting change, influencing public opinion, and forming governmental regulations. CSOs may guarantee that problems of public interest are given priority and push for important reforms by utilising collective action. One may argue that CSOs' advocacy work include governance changes meant to improve public administration's effectiveness, openness, and inclusion. Their knowledge and experience are crucial in creating changes that meet the requirements of various groups.

In India, civil society not only represents various sectors but also takes part in advocacy. The focal areas are broad and cater to many stakeholder levels. Legislation, cooperation, opposition, community involvement, financial assistance, and other goals can all be the aim of advocacy campaigns. With differing degrees of impact, advocacy can occur locally, sub nationally, nationally, or internationally. Affected people, activists, academics, technical specialists, and policymakers are just a few of the groups that are usually brought together by civil society advocacy projects. Additionally, it uses methods including task forces, policy

action groups, social campaigns, and mass movements. In India, civil society campaigning focusses on a wide range of issues, from poverty alleviation, gender equality, access to education, and social inclusion to environmental preservation, human rights, resettlement, and rehabilitation. Some members of civil society focus on certain issues, while others advocate for several causes. Others, like the HAQ: Centre for Child Rights, have predetermined duties that allow them to focus on certain causes. Certain organisations, like Save the Children, have a distinct division within its broader activities, while others engage in advocacy as necessary. Strong advocacy campaigns have been a part of India's history, and they have helped shape important national laws including the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, the Right to Education, and the Right to Information. Additionally, civil society activities have enhanced linked current legislation by promoting broader community engagement on important problems like as women's safety, corruption, and constitutional rights.

- **Support the provision of services:** The focus of many CSOs has now turned to providing assistance for the efficient and timely delivery of basic services, given the government's growing responsibility in this area. CSOs make sure of this by advocating, collaborating, gathering evidence, and raising awareness. Because of this, the nonprofit sector's goal has expanded beyond providing access to adequate and high-quality services. As a result, many organisations now provide complementary responsibilities including expanding the reach and calibre of public health, education, and transportation.
- **Creating legislation and policy action plans:** Today, a lot of CSOs concentrate on improved channels for government input and cooperation in order to support legislation and policy action plans. Civil society has formally

participated in the creation of laws, such as the Right to Food Act and the Right to Information Act, through representative task force committees. Organisations now have a clear priority to collaborate closely with policymakers in order to facilitate scalable and fundamental reforms thanks to these channels.

- **Evidence and research:** The influence of civil society in India's policy environment has grown along with research and evidence. CSOs collect pertinent information at the local level, carry out and improve initiatives, and make evidence-based choices. Additionally, think tanks and organisations that focus exclusively on research have discovered ways to contribute to this kind of transformation in the policy debate.
- **Invention:** In India, the development and expansion of creative transformation models are viewed as being mostly dependent on civil society. Because of their wide range and breadth, CSOs are well positioned to share best practices, duplicate by example, and pilot test concepts. The Karnataka State Government, for example, expanded the creative self-help group and watershed management concepts of the Mysore Resettlement and Development Agency.

Improving Democratic Participation

By motivating people to take part in political processes, CSOs advance democratic participation. They promote active participation in government by educating the populace about their rights and obligations. These organisations assist individuals in understanding their role in influencing policy and keeping the government responsible through community involvement and awareness initiatives. Another important instrument that gives individuals and CSOs more power is the Right to Information (RTI) Act. The RTI Act fosters an atmosphere of openness by encouraging accountability and transparency, which enables citizens to request

information from public bodies. In order to maintain the government's accountability to the people it serves, CSOs frequently help citizens submit RTI petitions.

Legal Mechanisms for Accountability

To hold the government responsible, CSOs often make use of legal frameworks. CSOs now have a strong instrument at their disposal to contest governmental acts that violate citizens' rights: public interest litigation, or PIL. These groups may ensure that the rule of law is respected by addressing concerns through PILs, which can range from environmental degradation to civil rights violations. One effective CSO project is the Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR).

- They uphold democratic processes by keeping an eye on government initiatives, carrying out social audits, and exposing corruption.
- CSOs act as watchdogs, encouraging accountability and openness in government.
- As demonstrated in *Association For Democratic Reforms v. Election Commission Of India 2024*, the Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR) has played a significant role in promoting election reforms and enhancing political finance transparency.
- The Supreme Court's recent ruling to invalidate the electoral bonds program in February 2024 was the result of intense public debate and legal challenges sparked by their study of electoral bonds and campaigns for voters' right to knowledge.

Lobbying For Change

CSOs work to sway legislators and public servants through lobbying. It is crucial for advancing legislative changes that represent the interests and goals of the populace. These

groups can successfully push for laws that support social justice and democratic principles by providing evidence-based studies and enlisting the public's support.

Addressing Social Challenges

CSOs are essential in tackling a range of social challenges, such as environmental sustainability, poverty, health care, and education. They assist community development, deliver vital services, and strive towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through their programs and activities. Their work helps to build a society that is more just and equal.

Environmental Conservation and Climate Action

CSOs have played a more significant role in recent years in tackling environmental issues and advancing climate action in India.

- They carry out grassroots projects for sustainable development, carry out research, and increase public awareness. For example, the Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) has played a significant role in formulating India's climate policy. Stricter automobile pollution regulations and the advancement of renewable energy have been made possible by their campaigning and research work.
- In 2023, policy debates on air pollution and methods for mitigating climate change were greatly impacted by CSE's "State of India's Environment" report.

Digital Rights and Cyber Security

CSOs are becoming more involved in defending digital rights, advancing cyber security, and guaranteeing fair access to digital technology as India quickly digitises. This effort has been led by groups such as the Internet Freedom Foundation (IFF). In order to

combat surveillance technologies, safeguard data privacy, and advance net neutrality, IFF's activism and legal actions have been essential.

Their campaign opposing the use of face recognition and Aadhaar biometric-enabled attendance systems has spurred a national discussion about striking a balance between privacy rights and security requirements.

Furthermore, civil society organisations are essential to advancing and defending the principles set out in the Indian Constitution. They make sure that the government stays true to its commitment to social justice, civil freedoms, and human rights. CSOs foster a thriving civil society that upholds the integrity of democracy by opposing authoritarian behaviours and advancing democratic values.

INDIA'S NEFARIOUS CIVIL SOCIETY ACTIVITIES

- **Using NGOs and political parties to exert pressure on governments in the event of riots, mass protests, pandemics, and disasters:** Despite suppliers' requests for full responsibility waiver, a number of organisations, including US vaccine producers and Indian political leaders, put pressure on the Indian government to import mRNA anti-Covid vaccinations. However, the Indian government refused to give in to pressure; otherwise, many Indians may have been impacted by the current medical catastrophes that Americans are experiencing because to mRNA. The groups that used to put pressure on the administration are now remaining silent.
- **Mass media use for generic information manipulation:** This practice is widespread. The subversive toolset includes Hindenburg and other reports targeting certain Indian institutions, such as SEBI (Hindenburg Research, 2024), human rights abuses, and stifled freedom of speech (USDS, ND). The Shahin Bagh (CAA) and Farmers' Protest (Farm Laws) are two instances of how the media was used to spread false information that led to demonstrations.

• **Information warfare:** There have also been documented cases of information warfare being carried out through the improper use of CSOs, the media, entertainment channels, and cultural, educational, religious, and political channels. Examples include the operations of Omidyar Network India, or ONI for short, and ISI/George Soros.

• **State actors' espionage:** An investigation revealed that the US National Security Agency had been listening in on the BRICS leaders' emails and phone conversations.

• **Legal Warfare via disinformation Campaign:** India has also adopted the Legal Warfare disinformation campaign. For instance, certain Indian leaders have publicly said that they do not believe the Hon. Supreme Court would provide them with justice. Paradoxically, the same individuals bring several PILs and lawsuits against everything on the planet to the SC.

• **Commercial Warfare:** Unfair commercial methods have been used in this conflict. There is evidence of trade warfare being carried out by private parties that have been given permission by governments to issue "letters of marque."

• **Technologies Warfare:** This included sabotaging domestic programs or denying access to technologies through commercial enterprises. There is evidence that India was excluded from a variety of technology, such as sophisticated metallurgy, electronics, rockets, and nuclear.

• **Media Warfare:** The infamously fierce media war is waged through Press et al. and bought-out networks in order to interfere in domestic events, democratic elections, significant initiatives, etc. A news outlet in India was the subject of an investigation in 2021 for allegedly having connections to the Chinese government. An investigation by the New York Times has uncovered a network of nonprofits, activist groups, shell corporations, and their intimate connections to Chinese propaganda. When it came to the US, India vehemently objected to

the US government and media condemnation of Delhi Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal's imprisonment, which was a domestic issue within the country.

CRITICAL ANALYSIS

The Indian constitution guarantees equality to all people and prevents the state from discriminating on the basis of religion, race, caste, gender, or place of birth. All-around social progress in India is impossible until deep-rooted caste discrimination is eradicated and poorer sectors are given equal opportunity. Provisions in the constitution and legislation are insufficient to effect social change unless there is proper initiative and effective effort in the intended direction. The Sulabh International Social Service Organisation (SISSO) and Self-Employed Women Association (SEWA) are NGOs created by devoted Gandhian middle-class professionals in the early 1970s against the backdrop of existing socioeconomic conditions, discrimination, and social inequality at the time. These two incidents are excellent examples of problems raised by civil society at the grassroots level in order to affect long-term social change in India's social fabric. Both organisations' activities are mission-oriented, with leadership making highly focused efforts to achieve social change via the upliftment of those who are underprivileged. They proposed novel and viable alternatives to do rid of extremely ancient and entrenched societal norms that generate inequality. Dr. Bindeshwar Pathak's low-cost and culturally acceptable solution toilets for higher castes, together with rehabilitation of scavengers, indicate a road towards a lasting solution to the downtrodden for generations and those who could not be raised by government legislation. Similarly, Dr. Ela Bhatt's SEWA battled for the rights of disadvantaged self-employed women and is striving for their full employment and self-reliance. In addition to empowering disadvantaged self-employed women, SEWA helped pass the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act in 2008 and raised concerns concerning informal, self-employed, and home-

based workers at the International Labour Organisation. Both SISSO and SEWA are not dependent on the state; they use Gandhian nonviolent and democratic tactics. It has been noted that Indian philosophers perceive the function of civil society in terms of social equality and development. These two examples are success stories for equality, and they serve as role models for a huge number of current NGOs operating in a variety of fields that promote civil society.

CONCLUSION

Indian democracy to work for civil society organisations are essential. They empower citizens, advance transparency, and preserve constitutional ideals through their advocacy, social activism, and legal accountability activities. CSOs continue to play a vital role in promoting democratic accountability and engagement as India negotiates increasingly challenging social and political environments. Their capacity to organise grassroots movements and dedication to the public interest guarantee that democracy flourishes in the nation, strengthening its resilience and inclusivity for all people. The Indian government has established a set of guidelines for the legitimate operation of civil society. However, by using unfair tactics and their Indian allies, several CSOs have been able to get around such regulations and engage in anti-national actions in India. Numerous CSOs have been found to have violated their charter of duties, engaged in financial mismanagement, funded anti-national and terrorist activities, and occasionally engaged in money laundering. Because of their illegal actions in the nation, the competent authorities have so far banned over 120 CSOs and NGOs and placed over 6800 CSOs on the FCRA watch list. Numerous international organisations have either established branches in India or are providing funds to specific Indian NGOs in order to carry out their disruptive agendas, according to analysis. Even some foreign organisations that operate against India's national interests have taken over the

press, media, and educational institutions. Therefore, India must be on the lookout for anti-India groups such as Omidyar Network India and George Soros' Open Society Foundation.

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