ROLE OF NGOS IN THE ERADICATION OF RURAL POVERTY – AN ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

India is a developing economy with 22 percent of the world’s poor. Poverty is a global dialog and poverty eradication is considered integral to humanity’s mission for sustainable development. And since Independence the Government of India formulated many economic strategies for planned economic growth with two objectives viz., ensuring economic growth with equity and social justice. Non Government Organisations (NGOs) are constituted with an aim to uplift the poor, marginalized, unprivileged, underprivileged, impoverished, downtrodden groups. They participate actively in various political, economical and social matters and work on their own, in conjunction with individual governments or with international organizations. These groups were expected to show how village and indigenous resources could be used and how human resources, rural skills and local knowledge, grossly underutilized at present could be used for their own development. Over the last two decades NGOs are working basically to eradicate poverty particularly, rural areas. They have designed their programs to address the strategic needs of poor with a view to providing basic social services as well as practical needs. On this backdrop, the present study explores the role and performance of NGOs in the development of the economy as a whole and rural poor in particular.

KEY WORDS: Poverty, NGOs, Poverty alleviation/eradication, upliftment, empowerment.

References:


