

# The ngos role in poverty alleviation sociology



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## Contents

- **NGOs FUNCTIONS AND SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOR POVERTY ALLEVIATION**

In this subdivision of the thesis this research worker will be looking at a specific theory that assesses NGOs and their maps. It must be pointed out at the oncoming that there is no expressed theory that assesses or analyzes the functions of NGOs as it relate to poverty relief ; nevertheless, there are many that expound on their relevancy in society. The importance is as a consequence of the functions that these NGOs drama or are expected to be playing and as such the two are interconnected. Similarly so, it is unjust to analyse the functions of NGOs in poorness relieving particularly from a theoretical background without adverting theories of poorness. It should be noted that the grounds for this is to discourse some other the grounds given by bookmans for their account of the causes of poorness which was the demand for NGOs engagement in today ' s society. Therefore research worker will hold to discourse in brief some theories and their attacks to the construct of poorness. The societal transmutation theory of poorness, Conflict theory, and Structural perspective/Institutional Discrimination theory and their attacks will be of importance. Besides, another of import subject in this research worker work is that the research worker has hypothesised that NGOs are faced with many challenges in the dispensation of their work as a consequence of this ; the mutuality theory is another theory that research worker will used to analyze the challenges.

This chapter of the thesis is been divided in to three stages. The first stage will discourse the poorness related theories.

The 2nd stage will analyze the statement raised between the Realist and Neorealist position of establishments which in this instance will be referred to NGOs and besides discourse the importance of NGOs and their maps which appraised their functions.

Phase three in this chapter will so discourse the mutuality theory under which the challenges of NGOs would be analyze.

The theory being applied and analyzed is the Transnational Theory taken from the Neo-Realist position. However, this research worker will look at both sides of the coin, that is, those who propose like structural realists and oppose like the traditional realists NGOs and their importance, so as to make a good balance. After which, the nexus will be made between the importance of NGOs due to the functions they play in society.

## PHASE ONE

The issue of poorness has planetary phenomena. Poverty is non merely a pandemic, but besides a cancan worm that is eating the bosom of worlds. This piece of work tend to exemplify the assorted perceptual experience that theorist held about the construct of poorness, the assorted attacks toward poorness relief.

There have been divergent positions on poorness construct based on single analysis and reading of this epidemic. Therefore four theories connected to the reading and analysis of poorness relief will be presented in this work. For the intent of this research work, the four theories which are linked to poverty relief, and who gave their sentiments and positions of poorness include the

undermentioned: The Conflict Theory, the Institutional/ Structural Theory, The functionalist Theory, and the Social Transformation Theory.

### SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION THEORY

Harmonizing to Daniel Offiong ( 2001: 124 ) , argues that " poorness " is a " map and persists because it performs certain maps to certain groups of people " . This means that though poorness mostly is negative, but slightly have some positive by-products like: supply for low pay wages for workers, individuals willing to work in undignified occupations, and both taking to cheap labour cost or low pay cost which the rich and developed states turned their dorsums on, but nevertheless assist back up their concerns. However, authorities intervene in other to change the labor jurisprudence, environmental and worker protection Torahs of these developing states in order to guarantee that these developing states maintain rewards of workers at a minimal cost every bit good as maintaining the workers right.

On the positive in the broader spectrum of things, is the allowance of dumping of low quality merchandises by rich states to hapless states. Net income is obtained by the former and cheaper merchandises retrieved by the later.

Poverty besides creates the mobility of human capital. There is besides the mobility of human capital therefore doing the universe one large community.

As it ' s relate to the negatives Offiong provinces that at the international degree poorness maps to cover poorer authorityess to the will of the rich therefore leting the rich to richer and the hapless get poorer.

On a societal degree, Offiong illustrates how the hapless are responsible for their ain poorness by rich states. Poor states seen as missing non merely in resources, but besides habits that are “ created for the economic development of the West ” . This point of view so supports the rich states economic and political coercions and forms a bench grade for moral high quality.

Poverty maps to worsen the differences which exist between the hapless and the rich. With this, the research worker would hold with the author in his premise that “ the map of poorness are far outweighed by its disfunctions, which include for illustration the agony, force and waste of human and material resources ” ( Offiong 2001: 128 ) .

The prevalence of poorness is created by the positive maps it serves a rich few, and besides by the cyclical consequence of reduced options, chances and quality of life for the big Numberss of hapless. The continued trust on poorness to smooth out the trials of an unclear and ill-systematized political economic system ensures its extension and the servile province of many to a few. The political economic system is besides designed so as the economic prosperity of one is necessarily tied up with the poverty of another. However, this phenomenon can be seen in both rich and hapless states.

In this system where the economic success of one seems to be tied up with the poverty of another, development schemes need to be created so as to non subject to the current system of continued subjugation and poorness but find alternate methods where the capitalist construction provides for just distribution of wealth and resources.

## **CONFLICT THEORY OF POVERTY**

Social theory is one that emphasize Social struggle and saw it origin in the ideals of Karl Marx ( 1818-1883 ) , he was as well-know a German theoretician and political militant. Karl Marx attack to conflict stress a materialist reading of history, a dialectical method of analysis, a critical stance toward bing societal battles, and a political programme of rebellion or at political or societal reform. Conflict theoreticians have many contentions on other theories more particularly the functionalist theories with regard to poverty relief as functionalist position poorness as a “ household construction ” Murray ( 1994: 35 ) . Harmonizing to this position, poorness exists because in-between categories and upper categories want to be. In any social construction there are ever constructions that will separate between the rich and hapless, hence theoreticians of poorness argues that the on the job hapless are exploited: the low degree workers are ever paid low rewards of wages and in return their employers are about and ever rich and unrecorded most flush lives, through the immense net incomes the addition on the caput of these low income earners. As the low- degree workers earn low rewards, so the unemployed do endure excessively and are every bit victims of the same system. In our society today, employers who are populating flush lives are anti-employment facilitators as their exclusive occupation is to recommend against unemployment programmes, merely because they fear the payment of revenue enhancements to back up the low pay workers. They besides oppose such programmes because the fright of unemployment aid wages down and workers docile. Therefore, struggle theoreticians argue that the economic system of capitalist states operate to

make and perpetuate a high grade of economic inequality ( James 1993: 161 ) .

Conflict theoreticians approach toward poorness is based on the premise that societal life in society is a uninterrupted battle in which members of powerful groups seek to keep the control of scare resources this include: economic, societal, and political relations. Conflict theoretician utilizing the Marxist attack believe that income inequality chiefly consequences from capitalist economy and private ownership of the agencies of production. Under capitalist economy, work forces gain control over belongings ( Kemp, 1994 ) .

#### PHYSIOLOGICAL DEPRIVATION APPROACH

Physiological want attack focuses on non-fulfilment of basic stuff or biological demands, which includes wellness, instruction, nutrient vesture, shelter, unequal nutrition entree to good and safe imbibing H2O and many more basic comfortss. This attack is outstanding in two different sorts of attacks to the issue poorness in our 3rd universes and developing universe: the income/consumption poorness attack and some versions of the rudimentss human need attack ( Lanjouw, 1997 ) . A individual is consider hapless in certain period of clip if, and merely if his or her entree to economic resources is insufficienta^|to get adequate trade goods to run into basic stuff demands adequately ( Lipton1996 ) .

The physiological want attack to poorness is used extensively in applied public assistance economic sciences. This attack combined two distinct elements foremost of all, well-being conceived of as penchant fulfillment and <https://assignbuster.com/the-ngos-role-in-poverty-alleviation-sociology/>

represented in footings of “ tantamount ” income or ingestion ( money metric public-service corporation ) ; secondly, an income/utilization poorness line is drawn which represents an adequateness degree. Therefore, the hapless are those whose income degree falls below the poorness line.

This attack, therefore, underlies the order of the poorness degree. While there are different ways to deduce this poorness line, two methods are in extended usage. The first, the food-energy least sum required to fulfill nutritionary ( caloric ) demands and so conclude the degree of earnings/utilization at which this bare lower limit is of course met. The food-share method which is the 2nd, estimates the minimal cost of a nutrient basket which satisfies the food-energy lower limit and multiplies this by the non-share in entire ingestion of a sub-group definition is classified as hapless.

From the traditional position point of poorness, poorness encompasses non merely low income and use, but instead considers low human development, such as in the field of instruction, nutrition and wellness. It nevertheless does non halt here but consider the followers hazard and exposure,

This construct of poorness is sometimes supported by the hapless themselves as they know their felt demands which differ from the contrivers of their demands, philosophical and analytical agencies of reasoning and sing poorness and the experience of poorness in its societal context. And driving this widening is the chance of new lines of enquiry that will spread out our apprehension of the causes of poorness and therefore of actions to contend the pandemic.



Since an individual is considered hapless because of the deficiency and unavailability of basic demands such as nutrient, vesture, and shelter, and besides the deficiency of safe and good imbibing H2O.

The term " want " is been defined as an unequal entree or deficiency of the different basic demands such as good medical wellness installations, nutrient, vesture, shelter instruction safe imbibing H2O, and proper sanitation.

The diehard attack to poverty differs from the Physiological want attack to poverty three different ways: foremost and first, it specifies a complete set of human wants and these include: nutrition, wellness, instruction, H2O or it related accomplishments such as ( life anticipation, infant mortality rate ) , alternatively of depending on the indirect methods to find societal demands, likewise, the 2nd aspect represent relevant facet of human well-being sing the assorted sorts of services that satisfy the basic demands ( in some instances, is a composite index ) , but non in footings of tantamount income /consumption ; and eventually, it sets an adequateness degree for each of the different necessities, instead than stipulating an income/consumption poorness line based on dietetic energy adequateness.

## **STRUCTURAL PERSPECTIVE/INSTITUTIONAL DISCRIMINATION THEORY**

### Social Deprivation Approach

This attack uses a broad construct of want, which include deficiency of liberty, deficiency of ego pride and self respect/dignity exposure among others. The societal want theory differs from the physiological want attack in

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two chief different position and they include: rejection of the representation of the assorted relevant facets of human wellbeing in footings of tantamount income/consumption that fulfil the basic needs ; it besides denied and reject the specification of an adequateness degree in footings of basic physiological want in two different attacks. However, in world and in practical footings, these two reviews combine the two because trust on non-physiological constituents of good frequently precludes sole trust on a physiologically-based adequateness degree ( UNDP, 1996 ) .

The societal want attack is largely applicable to the 3rd universes and developing states. This attack states that it is the want of basic demands of human lives that single and people come to cognize that poorness manifest itself. Besides “ Poverty ” involves non merely the deficiency of basic necessities of human stuff wellbeing, but besides denial of chances for populating a tolerable life, and that life can be prematurely shortened.

However, life can be made painful, hard, nerve-racking risky a^; deprived of cognition and communicationa^; robbed of self-respect, assurance, and self-respecta^;All are facets of poorness that bound and blight the lives of 1000000s in the universe today ( UNDP, 1997 ) .

The United Nations Development Programme in its Human Development Report for 1996and1997 advanced a more human poorness attack. This human development attack draws a to a great extent on the conceptual frame work provided by Harvard economic expert and philosophers Amartya Sen, Conceptualizes in footings of the absence of certain basic capablenesss to map. Sen ‘ s implicit in thought is that poorness should include both what

we are or are not making ( maps ) , and what we can and cannot do ( capabilities ) and both represent capabilities and maps ( Townsend, 1985 ) . According to UNDP, capabilities used in this context means a capability to “ take a long, healthy, dignified life and to bask in a nice criterion of life, freedom, self-respect, self-respect and the regard of others ” ( UNDP, 1997: 15 ) .

The International Institute for Labour Studies at the International Labour Organisation really late propounded the societal exclusion attack. The societal exclusion attack comes really close to the “ comparative want ” construct of poorness expounded by Peter Townsend a British sociologist early in the 1970s ( Townsend, 1979 and 1985 ) . Since poorness is the deficiency of basic human demands. The most important facet and thought of poorness is that be it poverty or want is best seen as deficiency of the resources needed to take part in society activities and basic life criteria that are customary or widely accepted in society. Therefore, the societal exclusion attack connects poverty closely with issues of citizenship and societal integration and their associated resource demands.

Harmonizing to Chambers, “ deprivation and well-being as perceived by hapless inquiry the grade of primacy frequently attributed to income-poverty ” “ Income affairs, but so excessively do other facets of wellbeing and the quality of life-health, security, self-respect justice, access to goods and services, household and societal life ” ( Chambers, 1995 ) .

The participatory attack struggle with the former attack as it argues that want and conceptualisation should be a synergistic procedure affecting a

participatory poorness appraisal facilitator and must besides affect the local community people engaged as participants in dialogue. the absence and deficiency of self-respect, deficiency of security, justness, and the deficiency of ego -respect are some major elements of participatory attack. However, it should be noted that the participatory attack of poverty definition of the poverty term goes beyond the physiological definition of poorness. the participatory attack throw more weight on the societal than to physiological elements of want.

## Second PHASE OF THE THEORY

NGOs are Non-state and non-profit professionally-staffed organisations taking at lending to the decrease of human enduring via poorness relief and to the development of hapless states ( Streeten 1997 ) . The assorted agencies through which this end can be achieve is by the undermentioned ways: e. g. by funding undertakings, prosecuting in service proviso and capacity edifice, lending to awareness, and advancing the self-organisation of assorted groups ( Baccaro 2001 ) . Meanwhile, Desai ( 2005 ) has mentioned that NGOs have an of import function to play in back uping adult females, work forces and families, community groups, civil society groups and expected that they can run into the public assistance. She accounted some function and maps for NGOs, such as guidance and support service, consciousness elevation and protagonism, legal assistance and microfinance. These services help the people to accomplish their ability, accomplishment and cognition, and take control over their ain lives and eventually go sceptered and autonomy.

On the other hand, Strom ( 2002 ) has noted three major maps for NGOs such as ( service bringing ( e. g. alleviation, public assistance, basic accomplishments ) ; educational proviso ( e. g. basic accomplishments and frequently critical analysis of societal environments ) ; and public policy protagonism as this is the instance with NGOs in Sub-Saharan Africa. Baccaro ( 2001 ) shows how peculiar NGOs can advance the organisation and “ empowerment ” of the hapless, peculiarly hapless adult females, through a combination of micro-credit, awareness-raising, developing for group members, and other societal services. Authorization is the ability of persons to derive control socially, politically, economically and psychologically through entree to information, cognition and accomplishments ; determination devising ; and single self-efficacy, community engagement, and perceived control ( Rappaport 1987 ; Zimmerman and Rappaport 1988 ) .

In the long term, the purpose of NGOs is to advance sustainable community development and alleviate poorness through activities that promote capacity edifice and autonomy. Langran ( 2002 ) has mentioned that NGOs through capacity edifice aid to prolong community development assist authorities in the proviso of basic societal comfortss. NGOs are frequently created in order to spread out the capacities of people and authorities at that place by transgressing the spread of poorness ( Korten 1990 ) .

Furthermore, NGOs are praised for advancing community autonomy and authorization through back uping community-based groups and trusting on participatory procedures ( Korten 1990 ; Clark 1991 ; Friedmann 1992 ; Fowler 1993 ; Edwards and Hulme 1994 ; Salamon 1994 ) . In Sub-Saharan

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Africa for case where endurance for day-to-day staff of life is a major hurdle, NGOs have been seen as liberators of human enduring the grounds is in Sierra Leone were 60 per centum of citizens survival dependent upon givers.

On the other manus, sustainable development has emerged over the past few decennaries as an of import paradigm for community development.

However, as Bradshaw and Winn ( 2000 ) have noted, sustainability is rooted mostly in an environmental attack, peculiarly in the industrialised states.

But, the end of sustainable development is to happen a balance between three pillars - societal, economic and environmental - of communities

( Sneddon 2000 ) . The Rio Conference interpreted sustainable development as a individual procedure with three dimensions. In add-on, the

Johannesburg Plan of Implementation defined it as three distinguishable procedures, of " economic development, societal development and environmental protection- as interdependent and reciprocally reenforcing pillars " ( United Nations 2002 ) . These dimensions were originally

introduced with the purpose of placing countries in which societal, economic and environmental ends are interrelated ( Holmberg and Sand creek 1992 ) .

However, these dimensions of sustainable development have done small to cut down the complexness of the construct and has itself introduced a

contradiction. Hibbard and Tang ( 2004 ) in their survey in Vietnam have noted the importance of NGOs ' functions in sustainable community

development. One of the functions was that NGOs equilibrate the societal, economic and environmental factors in advancing sustainable development.

Another of import function of NGO that they discovered was decentralisation

of the cardinal authorities which helps the local communities to get more power in order to do their ain determinations.

But, sometimes the local communities lack specializers to make professional work and resources that are of import for the peculiar undertakings. In this state of affairs, NGO assists local staff with outlining sustainable development programs that are functional under the umbrella of a cardinal authorities policy.

Finally, they concluded that sustainable community development is process-oriented, and it requires extended community engagement and relies on web to portion resources, cognition and expertness.

From the literatures, it could be summarized that NGOs play an of import map in advancing sustainable community development. Sustainable community development emphasizes on a balance between environmental concerns and development aims, while at the same time heightening local societal relationships. Sustainable communities meet the economic demands of their occupants, enhance and protect the environment, and advance more human local societies ( Bridger and Luloff 1997 ) . As Bridger ( 1997 ) has mentioned, sustainable community development includes five dimensions. The first dimension emphasizes on increasing local economic diverseness.

The 2nd is autonomy which entails the development of local markets, local production, local processing of antecedently imported goods, and greater cooperation among local economic entities. The 3rd dimension involves a decrease in the usage of energy, coupled with the careful direction and recycling of waste merchandises. The 4th dimension focuses on the

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protection and sweetening of biological diverseness and careful stewardship of natural resources. Finally, the 5th dimension is related to the committedness of the sustainable communities to societal justness.

Through the maps of supplying microfinance, originating capacity edifice and ego -reliance, NGOs could advance empowerment among community members, and finally community sustainable development which all are pitching toward poorness relief.

## **NGOs FUNCTIONS AND SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOR POVERTY ALLEVIATION**

This subdivision reappraisal and high spots NGOs, maps and the publicity of sustainable community development taking at relieving poorness.

Specifically, the treatments are on the maps related to proviso of microfinance, induction of community capacity edifice and autonomy programmes.

Finally, sustainable community development will be achieved, peculiarly when community is empowered. The “ bottom-top attack ” in community development would probably convey approximately authorization to the community and eventually sustainable community development.

Harmonizing to

Finger ( 1994 ) , the bottom-top attack emphasizes community engagement, grassroots motions and local determination devising. It argues that community engagement and grassroots enterprises promote participatory determination devising and local autonomy ( Panda 2007 ) . In bottom-top



attack, people are able to specify their ain jobs and holding ability and capacity to work out it through forming and take parting themselves.

#### ( A ) MICROFINANCE AND SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOR POVERTY ALLEVIATION

During the 1990s, bookmans have progressively referred to microfinance as an effectual agencies of poorness decrease ( Rekha 1995 ; Cerven and Ghazanfar 1999 ; Pankhurst and Johnston 1999 ) . Oxaal and Baden ( 1997 ) . Mayoux ( 2000 ) and Cheston and Khan ( 2002 ) have pointed out the importance of microfinance in authorization, peculiarly adult females authorization. Microfinance is defined as attempts to better the entree to loans and to salvaging services for hapless people ( Shreiner2001 ) . It is presently being promoted as a key development scheme for advancing poorness obliteration and economic authorization. It has

the possible to efficaciously turn to material poorness, the physical want of goods and services and the income to achieve them by allowing fiscal services to families who are non supported by the formal banking sector

( Sheraton 2004 ) . Microcredit plans provide little loans and nest eggs chances to those who have traditionally been excluded from commercial fiscal services. As a development inclusion scheme, microfinance plans emphasize adult females ' s economic part as a manner to increase overall fiscal efficiency within national economic systems.

It should be noted that adult females are ever at clemency sing societal misshapes. According to Cheston and Khan ( 2002 ) , one of the most

popular signifiers of economic authorization for adult females is microfinance, which provides recognition for hapless adult females who are normally excluded from formal recognition establishments. Since the 1990s, microfinance establishments have addressed the issues of sustainability, engagement and authorization.

These issues have been research-ed and debated by giver bureaus, NGOs, women's rightists, and militants ( Johnson and Rogaly 1997 ; Razavi 1997 ; Kabeer 1999 ; Mayoux 2001 ; Mahmud 2003 ) .

However, underneath these shared concerns lie three basically different attacks to microfinance: fiscal sustainability, feminist authorization, and poorness relief. All three microfinance attacks have different ends coupled with varied positions on how to integrate gender into microfinance policy and plans ( Mayoux 2000 ) .

The microfinance empowers adult females by seting capital in their custodies and leting them to gain an independent income and lend financially to their families and communities.

This economic authorization is expected to bring forth increased self-pride, regard, and other signifiers of authorization for adult females donees.

Some grounds show that microfinance would authorise adult females in some spheres such as increased engagement in determination devising, more just position of adult females in the household and community, increased political power and rights, and increased self-pride ( Cheston and Kuhn

2002) . Well-being as an end product of microfinance non merely covers the economic indexes, but besides other indexes such as community instruction, environment, diversion and handiness to societal services. It is related to the quality of life ( Asnarulkhadi 2002 ) . In order to derive economic sustainability, NGOs through microfinance help the communities to cut down poorness, create occupations, and promote income coevals. In the development states, sustainability is linked more closely to issues of poorness and the gross inequalities of power and resources ( Hamnett and Hassan 2003 ) .

This is due to the fact that in the Third World states like sub-Saharan Africa, the ecological system sometimes struggles with the socio-economic demands of local people who depend on a local ecosystem for their endurance ( Nygren 2000 ) . In contrast, in the developed states, as Bradshaw and Winn ( 2000 ) have noted, more precedence is given on environmental facet of sustainable development. In these states, since the wealth of the state and of most persons has reached a certain degree, hence sustainability has been fueled chiefly

by concern for such issues as clime alteration, biodiversity, the want of the natural environment, and the over-consumption of natural resources - especially non-renewable ( Hibbard and Chuntang 2004 ) .

## ( B ) CAPACITY BUILDING AND SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

As mentioned earlier, capacity edifice is another NGO ' s scheme and functions that helps to convey about sustainable community development. Capacity edifice is an attack to development that builds independency. It can  
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be: A ' means to an terminal ' , where the intent is for others to take on plans.

An ' end ' in itself, where the purpose is to enable others, from persons through to authorities sections, to hold greater capacity to work together to work out jobs A procedure, where capacity edifice schemes are routinely incorporated as an of import component of effectual pattern ( NSW Health 2001 ) .

Before get downing to construct capacity within plans, practitioners need to place preexistent capacities such as accomplishments, constructions, partnerships and resources. Frankish ( 2003 ) has counted a figure of dimensions for community capacity including fiscal capacity ( resources, chances and cognition ) , human resources ( accomplishments, motives, assurance, and relational abilities and trust ) and societal resources ( webs, engagement constructions, shared trust and bonding ) .

UNDP ( 1997 ) has introduced capacity edifice as the procedure by which persons, groups, and organisations increase their abilities to ( 1 ) perform nucleus maps, work out jobs, define and achieve aims ; and ( 2 ) understand and trade with their development demands in a wide context and in a sustainable mode. Furthermore, in footings of NGOs ' maps, Langran ( 2002 ) has defined capacity edifice as the ability of one group ( NGOs ) to beef up the development abilities of another group ( local communities ) through instruction, skill preparation and organisational support.

Capacity edifice is an attack to development non a set of pre-determined activities. There is no individual manner to construct capacity. Although <https://assignbuster.com/the-ngos-role-in-poverty-alleviation-sociology/>

experience Tells us that there is a demand to work across the cardinal action countries, practitioners approach each state of affairs individually to place preexistent capacities and develop schemes peculiar to a plan or organisation, in its clip and topographic point. Nongovernmental organization, through the proviso of instruction, accomplishment and cognition, develop the capacity of community towards accomplishing sustainable development. In fact, NGOs act as a capacity builder to assist the communities to develop the resources, constructing consciousness, actuating to engagement in undertaking and eventually bettering the quality of community ' s lives.

#### ( C ) SELF-RELIANCE AND SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Autonomy is another scheme that affects sustainable community development. Effective community development sits on the foundation of autonomy. The construct of autonomy is strategically situated within the kernel of community development and is related to other constructs like mutual-help, self-help, engagement of the autochthonal people and rural advancement. Selfreliance encourages the necessity for people to utilize local enterprises, their abilities and their ain ownerships to better their status. Fonchingong and Fonjong ( 2002 ) have pointed out that autonomy is progressively being adopted as modus operandi for community development.

Harmonizing to Kelly ( 1992 ) , self-reliance agencies that the people rely on their ain resources and are independent of financers sourced outside the community. Autonomous scheme relies on the willingness and ability of the

local people to depend on their own available resources and engineering which they can command and pull off.

A autonomous scheme requires the optional usage of all available human, natural and technological resources ( Agere 1982 ). Although dependence on the province possibly desirable in the short term, it should not be a long term aim, because the purpose of the community development must finally be autonomy. Reliance on external resources will take to the loss of liberty and independency of the community. On the other hand, independent communities can boom merely in the absence of such external dependence. Therefore, to achieve autonomy, community workers ( e. g. NGOs ) and community groups must detect their own potency and expression for ways to innovatively develop such discovered potency to utilize as beginnings of wealth for the development of the community ( Ife and Tesoriero 2006 ). Motivating and mobilising people to be self-reliant and to take part in development activities become an important aim of the NGOs.

Harmonizing to Korten ( 1990 ), the 2nd scheme of the NGOs focuses on developing the capacities of the people to better run into their own demands through autonomous local action. In the 2nd coevals scheme, Korten ( 1990 ), mentioned that the local inactiveness is the basis of job in a small town or community. There is a possible energy in a community but remains inactive because of the inactiveness of tradition, isolation and deficiency of instruction.

But this inactiveness can be broken through the intercession of an outside alteration agent ( NGOs and other agents ) who helps the community

recognize its potencies through instruction, organisation, consciousness elevation, little loans and the debut of simple new engineerings. It is the emphasis on local autonomy, with the purpose that benefits will be sustained by community self-help action beyond the period of NGO aid ( Korten 1990 ) . Therefore, NGOs, through the scheme of autonomy, can ease sustainable development of the community.

## SUMMARY OF REVIEW

The literature established the of import functions played by of NGOs in accomplishing sustainable community development through micro-finance, capacity edifice and autonomy all taking at poorness relief. NGOs through the micro-finance aid members of community to entree occupations, income-generation and better economic state of affairs at that place by relieving poorness from the hapless. And so they would go sceptered economically. On the other manus, NGOs develop the capacities of community such as accomplishments, abilities, cognition, assets and motivates the community to take part in the undertaking to better the quality of their lives. NGOs act as capacity builders that help the community to accomplish the authorization peculiarly single authorization.

Since the doctrine of community development is independent from any outside agents, therefore the community must trust on their ain resources. NGOs assist the community to detect their potencies and besides mobilise community to be autonomous. Harmonizing to the definition, authorization is where people have greater control over livelihood resources. Therefore, the concluding result of community development is the independency of the

community from external agents in explicating its docket and pull offing its personal businesss. This procedure involves capacity edifice, where people get involved in human capital preparation, transferring of authorization from giver to recipient and have supports from stakeholders ( World Bank group 1999 ) . When people become to the full empowered, they are able to lend toward sustainable development ( Lyons et al.

2001 ) . Capacity edifice and authorization are the best agencies to accomplish sustainable community development. Therefore, NGOs through some plans and maps, such as microfinance, capacity edifice and autonomy aid community to be empowered, and eventually contribute towards sustainable community development.