

ABSTRACT

According to 2017 census of Pakistan, district Sanghar has a population of 2,057 million is richest district in term of natural resources based but this district is most poor in term of human development. 70 percent of the rural people are agriculture employees. But for the greater holdings of land, much of the agriculture is at minimum wage level. Such farms employ large numbers of landless people and are usually paid out in cash. Apart from the subsistence wage, a high dependence ratio is another source of poverty. Pipe water and hand pumps were primary sources of supply of drinking water for the district, 62% of the rural population had straw houses, 16% of the rural population had wooden houses, and only 20% of the rural population had concrete houses.

This is a descriptive study investigates “The Role of NGOs toward the Human Development” in poverty alleviation at Sanghar district (Rural). This research is focused on field work including visiting three taluka villages and interviewing 300 people seeking financial help from the NGOs. Ten villages were selected from one taluka. Data were collected through a well-designed questionnaire on the personal history of the selected sample of the poor, total personal income, source of income, total family income, household type and size, land area, discussion of NGOs and their role in the study of poverty alleviation in the universe, and so on. Their opinions and comments on the work of the NGOs and the benefits that the beneficiaries derived were collected. Suggestions for enhancing and using sources have been gained by conversation since getting them in trust. The data thus collected were analyzed in the simple tables and graphs mentioned using statistical techniques, including SPSS. The results show that most respondents believe that they are well below the household's current income status. The gathered data shows that the prevalence of poverty is more pronounced in rural areas where people live inside the Joint Family environment. The large number of respondents found they have got primary level education or illiterate. The majority of respondents have no easily access to the public sector and most of respondents revealed that their living standards have declined due to inadequate job opportunities in the prevailing years. Because of the poverty the majority of the

respondents look forward to get support from the philanthropists or NGOs or knock the door of local lenders. They held the opinion that they were incapable of fulfilling life's fundamental needs. The findings indicate that almost all respondents were considered unhappy and pessimistic towards the NGOs which mean they are poor much of the time. The reasons are not moving are upward: unlucky and laziness and lack of power be deficient in skills and opportunities, injustice and obviously having not sufficient amount to fulfill basic needs. Most respondents were of the opinion that NGOs don't make people self-reliant. The respondents were of the view that only one or two sectors had been defined by NGOs while a robust poverty alleviation strategy is required.

Keywords: NGOs, Global Poverty Index, Poor People, Self-Reliance, Sindh.