India has continuously strived to alleviate poverty ever since it gained independence in 1947. Poverty alleviation has been at the core of the major objectives of India’s planned development in last sixty years. However the struggle against chronic poverty, has not yielded the result of the magnitude that were expected when compared to time and resource that have invested therein. Whatever little progress has been made is also viewed skeptically due to its being uneven and unequal across areas and social classes.

The Research study entitled “A study of the Management approaches in India for Poverty Alleviation” traces various approaches adopted for addressing poverty in India and analyses various assessments done by planning commission and other National Bodies. In view of the assessment and the lacunae pointed therein, the present research makes effort to establish the hypotheses that micro credit serves as a most appropriate enabling tool for poverty reduction. The research supports the hypothesis that Microcredit as a development tool has wider social impact more than just economic tool, It helps poor to break the vicious circle of poverty in a more sustained manner and without making the beneficiary parasitic and system dependent.

The research study would help establishing and consolidating the credibility of Micro credit as an poverty management tool that is capable of promoting both equity and economic growth.

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