Ramakrishna Mission: Role and Contribution to Indian Society
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Introduction

Indian culture and its value system have been characterized by taking care of the sick, feeding the hungry, providing shelter to the homeless, giving financial aid to the poor, and acts alike, since time immemorial. Guided by the feelings of compassion and charity such spirit of serving ones fellow has its deep roots in the religious beliefs of the people. Almost all the religious emphasis on helping others particularly the poor and the needy. This is evident in Hindustan, Buddhism, Jainism and Sikhism where Dana (giving) is considered as an important part of one's dharma (religion). Getting this religious spirit different organizations have come into existence to take over such works of charity. These organizations are increasingly engaging itself in various sectors of social life like relief, rehabilitation, health, education, women and child development programme, poverty amelioration, environmental conservation, slum improvement and so on (Deb, 2017). One of such organization is Ramakrishna Mission which is working for the neglected, marginalized and weaker sections of the society including children, women, scheduled castes and tribes in India and the world outside. There is a long list of human welfare deeds that Ramakrishna mission is doing in civilization of India and in this direction the present paper throws light on evolution and role of Ramakrishna Mission in reformation and development of Indian society.

Ramakrishna Mission: Aims and Objectives

The Ramakrishna Mission is a worldwide, non-sectarian spiritual organization and has been engaged in various forms of humanitarian, social service activities for more than a century. It is a registered organization under the India's society's act (XXI) of 1860 in which monks and devotees inspired by the ideals of service and enunciation conducts various types of social service activities. It was established by the jointly efforts of lay and monastic disciples of Sri Ramakrishna and Swami Vivekananda, under the initiatives of later in Kolkata on May 1897. It was Swami Vivekananda's firm conviction that true religiosity consists practically in the service of ailing and needy humanity in words of Vivekananda "the national ideals of India are renunciation and service;

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