CHAPTER VI

A role of Voluntary Organisations alleviate poverty in case-study area

Introduction

Non Government Organisations (NGOs) which by their nomenclature do not appear part of any government policy or programme, are actually supported and promoted by governments. These are registered bodies and are allowed to function under certain rules and regulations. These are given support by various governments especially to take up the issues which according to governments are prime concern for the society to develop but where governments, due to variety of reasons, have failed to develop appropriate systems to tackle and handle. Due to their active involvement in the areas where government initiate are lacking or not appropriate or limited, many NGOs have got credential position among their clientele, most of them poor and deprived.

It is to specify the objectives, working and target groups of NGOs since these vary from place and from one NGO to another. However, broadly NGOs are engaged in the issues related to women and child development, environment protection, social upliftment of the underprivileged classes, rural development, health and medical aid programmes, rural infrastructure development, organizing people for self-development, self-reliance and self-suffiency etc. As such the target groups of NGOs are also very vast and include poor, scheduled caste
and Scheduled tribes, women and child, persons in need of medical aid, aged people, societies facing problems due to environmental degradation and lack of infrastructure, people having lesser means to take up economic activity etc. NGOs work in close proximity with the target groups and hence have a distinctive advantage over other development agencies in the sense that on being successful in building the faith at initial stages, they enjoy and carry out further their projects/programmes smoothly. Successful NGOs gain stronger supporters, and have emerged very instrumental in rural development process and planning.

The Aims and Objectives of Voluntary Organisations:

The aims and objectives of the voluntary organizations are very wide and they are the agents for change at large. Some of the main aims and objectives of the NGOs are:

1. To examine the existing level of participation of organizers in the development programmes of selected NGOs.

2. To assess the perception and attitude of organizers towards the idea of participatory development.

3. To examine and review strategies and programme of voluntary organizations in promoting rural development with particular reference to people's participation

4. To consider the nature of co-ordination between the voluntary organization and government agencies in the planning,
implementation and evaluation of rural development programmes such as IRDP, TRYSEM and JRY etc.

5. To identify more effective method and procedure for effective coordination and cooperation among their agencies

_The role of voluntary Organisations in Rural Development has been reorganized and considered vital because of the following reasons:_

1. Government alone cannot mobilize resources needed for meeting people needs.

2. The quality and efficiency of government sponsored programmes increase when people are involved in programmes' planning and implementation.

3. Voluntary organizations complement very well the development efforts of government in terms of geographic and programmatic needs.

4. They have first hand experience and knowledge of local needs problems and resources at local level.

5. They are closer to the minds and hearts of the people.

6. Commitment and zeal of voluntary action.
7. Voluntary sector is more responsive and can operate with greater flexibility.

Voluntary organizations can play the following constructive roles in the field of rural development.

1. Helping in identification of potential beneficiaries of different schemes of rural development their section and getting services of public institutions.

2. Implementing different rural development programmes

3. Educating mobilizing and organizing the rural poor at the grass-root level and making them aware of their rights and responsibilities.

4. Ensuring that benefits of different rural development programmes reach the rural poor.

5. Educating giving proper guidance to the illiterate and untrained beneficiaries in the use of complicated technology pertaining to agriculture and rural development.
6. Mobilising the financial and human resources from within the community and promoting self-reliance

7. Improving the condition of rural poor, improving the status of women, preventing environment degradation and promoting literacy.

8. Giving food, clothing and medicines etc., to the victims of the natural and man-made calamities.

9. Providing facilities for education, health, drinking water, roads and communication etc., to the rural poor.

10. Building up resource infrastructure in the backward area providing custom hiring services, arranging credit, other inputs and technical know-how etc.,

11. Studying the problems of the areas and monitoring, evaluating different rural developments programmes and documenting information of the voluntary efforts.

12. Imparting professional skills to the functionaries and upgrading their competence in different areas of their responsibilities.

13. Setting an example in the field of flexibility, initiate low cost techniques, simple and effective methods and ability to improve.

There are three major three NGOs are working in the Bangarpet and Malur taluks in eradicating poverty among poor sections of the society.
1. **MYRADA**

This is one of the popular and major NGOs working in implementing Rural Development programmes in the said regions. The organization had been initiated in 1982 adopting 15 villages in Kamasamudram of Bangarpet taluk. Myrada has also implemented the poverty alleviation programmes, viz., IRDP, TRYSEM and DPAP.

Through these programmes, Myrada has initiated the following programmes:

1. Financial assistance under loan mela programme through IRDP.

2. To becoming as mediator between government and the people to discuss about the economic awareness programmes.

3. Under TRYSEM, the organization has selected the people in rural areas to undergo trainings for self-sustainability.

4. The TRYSEM and IRDP programmes sanctioned poverty alleviation activities.

5. The training programmes under TRYSEM were all very successful and increased the skills among young people.
i.e., Tailoring training, Basket making, Diamond cutting weaving, carpenter training and black-smith training.

6 The financial assistance through IRDP loans paved a better way for the poor sections of the society to increase their supplement income.

7 Formation of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) among poor women towards economic empowerment.

8 Under DPAP programme, the organization was giving free supply of chemical fertilizers, distribution of cultivable land and seeds through cooperative societies.

2. DIVYA SHANTHI

Divya shanthi runs a purely self-employment and training programme and other economic and social awareness programmes.

In 1987, the organization had been initiated in Swarnakuppam, Bangarpet Taluk.

The organization initiative Women awareness programmes, Health care programmes, Education Programmes so on, after some time economic awareness programmes like organizing women into self help groups towards economic empowerment also initiated.
Poverty alleviation programmes like TRYSEM, IRDP and JRY were adopted through the organization.

Under TRYSEM programme Tailoring, Diamond cutting training reached for 100 members.

Under IRDP financial assistance was given to more than 300 beneficiaries, to increase economic sustainability.

3. SUNANDA

This is a Christian organization located in Gollahalli from the village of Bethamangala, Kolar main road in 1984. The main objective of the organization was to upliftment of poor people who are under poverty.

Poverty Alleviation programmes are also taken up by the organization to promote self-employment opportunities, upgrading skills and leadership qualities in the people of target areas.

TRYSEMs programmes enhanced many educated, unemployment youth to procure better employment opportunities.

Formation of self-help groups among women also initiated and training in basket making, weaving, tailoring and so on.

These training programmes enhanced the poor women to obtain self-sustainability and also avail financial assistance from Government programmes.
4. PRAYOG:

Prayog is a major NGO working for eradication of poverty in Tyakal in Malur Taluk.

The organization has been initiated in 1987 and worked among the poorer section of the society in organizing and capacitating in the poorer mass.

After sometime they began to organize the women into self-help groups, training them to maintain their own groups, building linkages with financial institutions and planning for self-sustain through micro enterprises.

They also participate in the poverty alleviation programmes such as IRDP and DPAP. They conduct training for the marginal and small farmers, distribute government lands and seeds for cultivation through which the marginal farmers become self-sustained through the co-operative societies.

With the above study, it is clear that NGOs play a dominant role in promoting awareness about rural development programmes and in implementing these programmes. Some of them even donate funds for rural development substituting government. In all the supportive role of NGOs to the government in materializing the aims of rural development programmes in commendable.