CHAPTER II

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. Poverty alleviation programmes in Karnataka are subject to several criticisms. It is said that there is a lot of bias on the basis of caste, relationship to the power holders, nearness to the cities and extent of industrialization. The present study intends to find out to what extent poverty alleviation programmes are influenced by these factors.

2. The extent of poverty has declined over time in Kolar, as much as in Karnataka. But some areas of Kolar are more poverty stricken than others. In the same sample taluks, there are different causes of poverty that persist over time inspite of the continued efforts of the government. So also some groups of people remain poor inspite of the rural development programmes. The study aims to find out the causes for poverty of these groups.

3. The social, economic, educational and health conditions of the poor change progressively as their standard of living improves. Their social status improves. Their income rises. They prefer higher education. They also go for improved promotional, preventive, curative and rehabilitative health care. The study aims at
investigating whether such changes have occurred in the lives of the poor after the implementation of rural development programmes by the government of Karnataka.

4 Voluntary organisations help implementation of programmes for upliftment of poor, undertaken by the government. The nature and functioning of these organizations is such that they are more effective than government in promoting awareness in counseling and in inspiring the poor to work for their betterment. This study intends to examine the extent of success of these voluntary organizations as well as rural development projects, and their participation in alleviation of poverty. This is to highlight their efficiency in supporting the government efforts in reducing poverty.

5. The most backward of all the social groups being SCs and STs, the study endeavors to find out whether the government’s efforts have improved the quality of life of these most backward social groups

6. The role of financial institutions is crucial in substituting the funds base of the Governments. Financial institutions also disburse funds at grass roots level to the beneficiaries. Their effective
participation promotes productive use of funds by the beneficiaries along with recovery of funds. This leads to the success of poverty alleviation programmes. This study is keen on observing the effectiveness and extent of participation of financial institutions in the Government rural development programmes.

The above objectives of the study make it pertinent at present as the state is now poised to maintain its status as one of the developed states of the country, in the context of Tenth five years plan and for speedy implementation of second generation reforms. This micro level study of Karnataka can help in making corrections towards the success of future poverty alleviation programmes.