

Successive Role of NGOs in Women Empowerment: Empirical Study of Bellary District, Karnataka

Khaja Mohinuddeen J^{1*}, Dr. H. Ramakrishna²

¹Research Scholar, Department of Studies and Research in Commerce, Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Jnana Sagara Campus, Vinayaka Nagar, Cantonment, Bellary-583 104. Karnataka (India)

²Associate Professor, Department of Studies and Research in Commerce, Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Jnana Sagara Campus, Vinayaka Nagar, Cantonment, Bellary-583 104. Karnataka

*Corresponding Author: Khaja Mohinuddeen J; Email: khaja_aims@rediffmail.com

Abstract: Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are working as mentors for sustainable economic development with innovative and crushed principles and action strategies. The economy has recognized them as the parallel engines which drive the sustainable economic development. They have showed the results in such an instances where even the Government bodies have failed to recognize and to uplift. The world's developing economies have outreach that the rapid sustainable development is possible with constant involvement of these service oriented organizations. In this connection, the Government has made separate platform and agenda to play in such a manner where the ultimate results are in consumable high utility fruits from the evil of socio-economic, gender and regional discriminations issues. Micro Finance is the strategic tool operated by the NGOs to make economic brainstorming through bringing damaged string i.e. marginalized women, to boost the economic progress with high speed sensitivity sustainable protocols. All the economies have rethought that the economy will shine until unless the involvement of women in the mainstream and national building is unfeasible. This research paper gives the practical evidence for the role playing by the NGOs economic development and/or unproductive operations. The study is conducted in Family Planning Association of India (FPAI), Bellary branch of Karnataka state have showed the remarkable progress in bringing the neglected women category into the nation's mainstream with its unique programmes and eco-friendly schemes.

Keywords: Empowerment, Gender Issue, Regional Imbalances, NGOs, Women

INTRODUCTION

It is quite true that empowering women is the main motto or agenda of every Government or country for the sustainable development process. After the intervention of Economic Reforms in India, it became the parallel participation of private sector has been grown very fast rather economic growth rate. However, it means that the private players have shown significant role in the development of the country and in turn they have become stiff competitors for public sectors. This has caused and offered the Public-Private Participation (PPP) in the economic outlets[1]. Moreover, India has accepted the challenge of Globalization and made it to take rigid and decisions on account of the PPP. Due to the intervention of stiff competition and employability of citizen put forth the economy to allow the women category in socioeconomic activities. Hence, the upliftment of women particularly for rural and illiterate women, from the gross root levels becomes biggest challenge for the economy. This has enrolled the role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) become more significant and strategic option for economy to avoid the wastage of resources through effective role management rather than unproductive management.

The NGOs are playing their role in strategic way through significant results with effective and motivated participation in the economic let-outs. This has given impact on efficiency of public sectors and considerable amount of development in the rural folks. This is also impressed with admission of Micro Finance and Self Help Groups (SHGs) in their activities, resultant to strengthen the rural women through short listing in the mainstream [2]. Historically, women have contributed substantial amount of progress to the country. In the structure of Indian gender equation, women are expected to play dual role as homemaker and earners meanwhile expecting barest minimum returns. However, the contributions of women category remain unrecognized in the assessment of economic progress. The main reasons behind is deprived educational opportunities and enjoyment of ownership of assets. Each country have highly qualified women workforce and have strength to broken the unscientific traditional boundaries and various socio-economic indicators have shown inequality even in the capacity of competency. The objective of economic growth with justice is fulfilled through brining women into the mainstream activities but not as beneficiary of the socio-economic policies and programmes. Therefore,

the approach to women development is achieved through empowerment process with total involvement of concerned groups.

NEED AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Bellary is well known district for huge amount of minerals and similarly, many of labour forces are unorganized and becoming poor and poor due to unscientific way of wage payments. As per the Karnataka Lokayukta Report is concerned many workers have failed in maintaining prosperous health and getting nutritious food for living. However, this is more in case of women and children. Thus, the study carries importance of role of NGOs in uplifting the rural women from the present living conditions to status developments.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The following objectives are developed for the study:

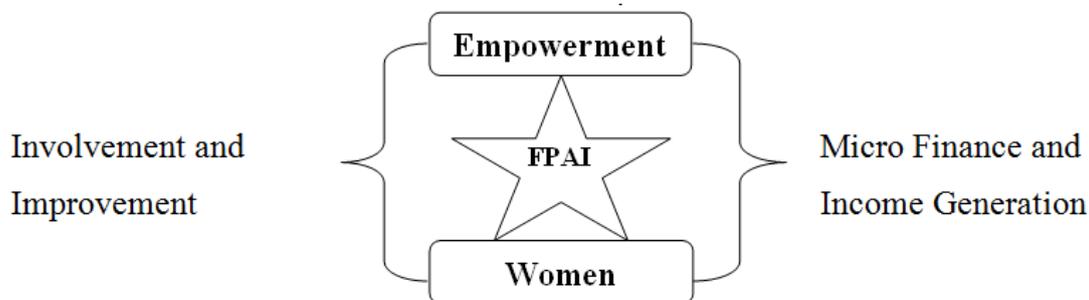
1. To review the importance of women empowerment in present context
2. To study the NGOs activities in women empowerment and rural development

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study is concentrated to Family Planning Association of India (FPAI), Bellary branch of Karnataka [3]. The required data and information is collected from both primary and secondary sources. During the in-plant survey, 60 women were interviewed and two FPAI officials. Moreover, the secondary data has been collected from various available sources. In this paper, only important positive developments are discussed in compass manner.

ROLE OF FPAI IN WOMEN EMPOWERMENT – SOME DISCUSSIONS

The FPAI in the region is recognized as mentor for beautiful life guidance. It has achieved the women empowerment in the following manner.



Basically, FPAI is functioning in sexual reproductive health including HIV and family planning. It is striving out for extensive programmes of information, education and motivation, clinical and non-clinical family planning and maternal and child health, prevention of harmful diseases such as HIV/AIDS.

1. It also evolved in development of innovative approaches to intensity community involvement in rural and semi-urban areas to bring about local self-reliance in programme planning and implementation of family welfare and development activities.
2. It has extend the services in active participation in community development activities along with local and central Government especially in mobilization of collective work from deprived women group for personal betterment and for improving quality of life.
3. Through the involvement of women in activities, the FPAI created sight on small and beautiful family awareness norms intrinsically. This has been achieved through social, educational, economical and political incitements.
4. Under the ambitious programme Swashakti, it has outreached the workers services in comprised manner at village and remote places to enhance

the skill development and income generating activities along with sexual and reproductive health care. This resultant into that many teenage girls (between 18 to 21 years) involved in tailoring, candle making and rewinding generator wiring for electric pumps.

5. It has imparted education through formation of SHGs along with the intension of skill development, eradication of gender discrimination and making rural and urban slum women to self-reliance and self-esteem.
6. Women Workers Participation Rate (WWPR) has been increased in farm sector and non-farm sectors which creates income for betterment of life.
7. Many of women have become family decision makers and provided good education for their children at affordable manner.
8. All the women families are getting nutritious food and have hygienic health.
9. Many have accepted small family norm and two child policy with preference of at least one girl child.
10. Many of women members are involved in community development forums, political forums and business training with women ownership, control and participatory governance.

11. Many have taken loan from SHG towards agriculture, children education, health, cow and buffalo purchasing, etc.

CONCLUSION

The Family Planning Association of India is working for women empowerment apart from its main function. It has given training for rural and urban slum people to utilize their time and skill for sustainable development and nation building through capturing opportunities and available resources. Still, the members should have education in keeping records and show the interest in making business activities. However, the FPAI has changed their standard of living style and pattern and in turn achieved the family planning, health and sexual reproductive objectives.

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