



ROLE OF SOCIAL CAPITAL IN EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF SAANSAD ADARSH GRAM YOJANA



Dr. Vineet Jain

Associate Professor in Commerce, S.A. Jain College, Ambala City.

ABSTRACT:-

Communities vary in their levels of social capital, which is the inclination for cooperative behaviour that benefits all parties involved. Communities with high levels of social capital are able to work together to accomplish a variety of shared goals. Although the idea of social capital is applicable everywhere. It must be connected in each instance to social connections facets that support cooperative group action within that specific cultural setting. It is significant because it looks at India's social capital building process and its obstacles. The need to increase research on social capital and its benefits is what inspired this work. In order to effectively implement SaansadAdarshGrammeYojana (SAGY), it is necessary to include social capital at a wider, macro level. This article tackles this need.

KEYWORDS : Macro, Community, Universal, Social Relations, Social Capital

INTRODUCTION

On October 11, 2014, the Prime Minister officially launched the SaansadAdarshGrammeYojana (SAGY), outlining his vision for AdarshGrammes as "the nucleus of health, cleanliness, greenery, and cordiality within community." Additionally, the Prime Minister noted that various social capitalahemes and initiatives were being carried on in each village. However, improvement is less apparent in the majority of communities than it is in some of them. What are the factors that will cause the latter villages to resemble the former ones? Also included were various villages in Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Telangana where excellent effort had been done to transform the villages into ideal communities.

The presence of social capital in the villages, which was built up/created after years of effort on the part of panchayats and their leaders, is the fundamental reason for such an endeavour on the part of panchayats, local institutions, and villagers. One may argue that there is a direct link between the presence of social capital and the successful execution of programmes involving public engagement. Readers may recall that various committees, like the Committee to Review the Existing Administrative Arrangements for Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation Programmes, 1985 (CAARD), have recommended revamping the rural development administration. However, the reality is that administrative reform alone cannot end poverty or quicken the pace of rural development unless and until the state's intervention is accompanied and complemented by social initiative and social mobilisation by the civil society. In this setting, social capital is crucial for making a noticeable difference in rural areas of the nation and inspiring grassroots demand for their development. This is especially crucial in the SAGY setting, where demand-driven projects for rural development are prevalent.

In rural areas, the major stakeholder in this regard, a Member of Parliament (MP), can preserve, develop, and employ social capital for the overall development of the village as planned under the Social Capitalheme. The article was split into two sections. The concept and meaning of social capital are discussed in Part I, and the second section concentrates on how social capital would speed up development in rural regions.

FRAMEWORK FOR THE SOCIAL CAPITAL'S CONCEPT

Let's discuss rural development administration before conceptualising social capital because it will be used to put the SAGY into action. Rural Development Administration is the staffing and organisational support provided at the central, state, district, block, and village levels for the administration of various social, economic, and developmental social capital schemes and programmes for eradicating poverty and advancing rural development.

Social capital as an idea has been developing. The institutions, connections, and standards that influence the amount and quality of social interactions within a society are referred to as social capital. More and more data demonstrates the importance of social cohesion for sustainable growth and economic prosperity in civilizations. The glue that keeps a society together is social capital, which is more than just the total of the institutions that support it.

Different academics have given it various definitions. According to Robert Putnam, who is considered the originator of the term "social capital," this term refers to aspects of social organisation, such as social trust, norms, and networks, that make it easier for people to coordinate and cooperate for mutual gain. It demonstrates social capital in two aspects. The first is structural and comprises of relationships, networks, roles, rules, and precedents. The second is cognitive and has to do with beliefs, norms, and trust. The structural components of social capital enable collective activity, and the cognitive components of social capital encourage it. It is a proven truth that the lack of effective demand or collective action from the rural population as a result of latent or dormant social capital renders ineffective any administrative system that is in place at the district, block, and GrammePanchayat (GP) levels.

The community could not control the strategy, procedures, and results of the implementation of rural development programmes, as we have learned from the past. Due to a shortage of social capital, this has transpired. People weren't organised to voice their needs for certain developmental products. The development goods were created and given in accordance with their demands and requirements on the opposite side, where social capital is present. Now that MPs are in charge, SAGY will inspire group action for the complete development of rural areas.

ARRANGEMENTS CURRENTLY IN PLACE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE RURAL DEVELOPMENT

According to the CARRD research, administrative shortcomings may be a result of how poorly thought out the information provided to the administration is. In this context, it is vitally important to put decentralised planning into practise through institutional means at the district and sub-district levels in order to create an integrated district/block/village development plan that would incorporate both the development and beneficiary aspects with the common goal of comprehensive rural area development. The 73rd and 74th Amendments' Articles 243G, 243W, and 243ZD have established the legislative framework for decentralised planning at the village, block, and district levels.

The aforementioned rules have aimed to create a conducive atmosphere for different stakeholders, from the GrammeSabha to the District Planning Committee, to engage in decision-making. But regrettably, the Constitution's system has not been implemented because different Social Capital components have not been turned on. For instance, the GrammeSabha's regularly scheduled meetings. At various levels of the Panchayati Raj Institutions, the positions of the Sub-Committees and Standing Committees are also infrequently filled.

In addition, it is also uncommon for Mahila Mandals, Youth Mandals, Kissan Clubs, Parent-Teacher Associations, SHGs, etc. to meet. In other words, these organisations exist solely to honour their namesakes. If these institutions' meetings had been conducted effectively, it would have been possible for individuals to participate, and the bureaucracy for rural development would also have been activated. These institutions' predicament is the result of two reasons. At the district and sub-district levels, for starters, there is no cooperation between and among numerous institutions. Second, these organisations themselves are inactive. The social capital represented by these institutions exists but is dormant. To put it another way, there is no coordination amongst the entities that the government has created. There is a tonne of literature on convergence, yet it rarely happens. This can be because individuals who are

supposed to operationalize these institutions are unaware of them or don't care about them.

The relationship between elected officials and staffers at all levels is lacking. If there isn't regular engagement, it's because the administration of the projects for rural development uses inactive social capital. Discussions, conversation, and seminars on a regular basis encourage people to participate democratically in their own growth. SAGY also has this as its foundation. However, the fundamental reason it hasn't happened yet is because social capital is either lacking or inactive. Additionally, it demonstrates a lack of communication between elected officials and line department officers. However, there is no coordination or inter-bureaucratic cooperation. There are two major Departments in addition to Line Departments, and their bureaucracy is located at the district and sub-district levels. The Project Economists, Assistant Project Officers, and Project Officer of the DRDA/Zilla Parishads make up the Rural Development Department's bureaucracy. The District Development and Panchayat Officer (DDPO), Block Development and Panchayat Officer (BDPO), Social Education and Panchayat Officer (SEPO), and Gramme Sachiv make up the Development and Panchayats Department bureaucracy for example in the state of Haryana. District and sub-district level bureaucracy may have different names in the United States. Through the Panchayati Raj institutions, these execute Social Capital schemes for rural development in the countryside. However, there is little coordination between the officials in charge of Panchayats and those who conduct rural development schemes. This is because there isn't enough social capital present at the field level. Along with the aforementioned, the following areas lack coordination and cooperation:

- Organisations at different levels; • Gramme Panchayats and Gramme Sabhas; • Gramme Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis; • Panchayat Samitis and Zilla Parishad; • Bureaucracy; • Rural Development Department and Panchayats; • Rural Development Department and Line Departments; • Elected Bodies such as Panchayats and Cooperatives;
- Bureaucracy, Non-Governmental Organisations, Community-based Organisations, and Elected Bodies.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION FOR SAGY: HOW TO MAKE IT EFFECTIVE?

The likelihood of the SAGY being implemented successfully rests in large part on the appropriate coordination and cooperation between many stakeholders, which is made feasible by the development of social capital and the reactivation of dormant capital. The following must be activated in order to promote social capital:

- Organisations (at the village, block, and district levels); associations; community-based organisations (CBOs); self-help groups (SHGs); committees, etc.

The State "has extended its hands by constituting and forming various committees and associations for collective action," it may be noted over the course of time. However, there hasn't been much effort put into getting them moving. vital in generating social capital activity, which in turn generates responsiveness and effectiveness in Panchayats, local institutions, and government. The rural development administration performed well everywhere it was involved in reviving defunct institutions.

MP'S PURPOSE AS THE AGENCY

It's interesting to notice that both the administration and the villagers seek a trustworthy individual or group inside a government or civil society organisation to whom they may turn in order to meet their demands. In the context of SAGY, MP would be the agency that would be crucial in mobilising all stakeholders at the micro and macro levels in order to activate, form, and sustain social capital, and on the other side create an environment where administration will be at the beck and call of community and their representatives. Since the MP would be at the centre of all activities and serve as the villagers' friend, philosopher, and guide, the development activities would not only be done in a cost-effective manner but also in a participative manner when an MP acts as an agency as intended by SAGY..

The aforementioned makes it abundantly evident that the MP's position as an agency is crucial in transforming the village into an Adarsh one through the convergence and integration of diverse local activities and services.

In order to build on the strengths and opportunities of the villages, the MPs are expected to sit down with them and address social capital issues; as they do so, flaws and threats will automatically be

eliminated in the procedures.

CONCLUSION

As a conclusion, it might be said that the SAGY may be carried out more successfully if the populace put pressure on the government to reap the benefits of the numerous development initiatives and programmes being carried out by the federal government, state governments, and Panchayats in their respective regions. By reactivating dormant social capital and creating and preserving social capital for collective action in the villages, pressure from the populace might be generated. In this regard, the members of parliament may have a significant impact.

The villagers are supposed to sit down with the MPs and talk about social capital concerns with them. They are expected to highlight their strengths and possibilities to build on them, as well as any shortcomings and dangers.

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