

Vol 4 Issue 12 Sept 2015

ISSN No : 2249-894X

*Monthly Multidisciplinary
Research Journal*

*Review Of
Research Journal*

Chief Editors

Ashok Yakkaldevi
A R Burla College, India

Flávio de São Pedro Filho
Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil

Ecaterina Patrascu
Spiru Haret University, Bucharest

Kamani Perera
Regional Centre For Strategic Studies,
Sri Lanka

Welcome to Review Of Research

RNI MAHMUL/2011/38595

ISSN No.2249-894X

Review Of Research Journal is a multidisciplinary research journal, published monthly in English, Hindi & Marathi Language. All research papers submitted to the journal will be double-blind peer reviewed referred by members of the editorial Board readers will include investigator in universities, research institutes government and industry with research interest in the general subjects.

Regional Editor

Manichander Thammishetty
Ph.d Research Scholar, Faculty of Education IASE, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

Advisory Board

Kamani Perera Regional Centre For Strategic Studies, Sri Lanka	Delia Serbescu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest, Romania	Mabel Miao Center for China and Globalization, China
Ecaterina Patrascu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest	Xiaohua Yang University of San Francisco, San Francisco	Ruth Wolf University Walla, Israel
Fabricio Moraes de Almeida Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil	Karina Xavier Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), USA	Jie Hao University of Sydney, Australia
Anna Maria Constantinovici AL. I. Cuza University, Romania	May Hongmei Gao Kennesaw State University, USA	Pei-Shan Kao Andrea University of Essex, United Kingdom
Romona Mihaila Spiru Haret University, Romania	Marc Fetscherin Rollins College, USA	Loredana Bosca Spiru Haret University, Romania
	Liu Chen Beijing Foreign Studies University, China	Ilie Pintea Spiru Haret University, Romania
Mahdi Moharrampour Islamic Azad University buinzahra Branch, Qazvin, Iran	Nimita Khanna Director, Isara Institute of Management, New Delhi	Govind P. Shinde Bharati Vidyapeeth School of Distance Education Center, Navi Mumbai
Titus Pop PhD, Partium Christian University, Oradea, Romania	Salve R. N. Department of Sociology, Shivaji University, Kolhapur	Sonal Singh Vikram University, Ujjain
J. K. VIJAYAKUMAR King Abdullah University of Science & Technology, Saudi Arabia.	P. Malyadri Government Degree College, Tandur, A.P.	Jayashree Patil-Dake MBA Department of Badruka College Commerce and Arts Post Graduate Centre (BCCAPGC), Kachiguda, Hyderabad
George - Calin SERITAN Postdoctoral Researcher Faculty of Philosophy and Socio-Political Sciences Al. I. Cuza University, Iasi	S. D. Sindkhedkar PSGVP Mandal's Arts, Science and Commerce College, Shahada [M.S.]	Maj. Dr. S. Bakhtiar Choudhary Director, Hyderabad AP India.
REZA KAFIPOUR Shiraz University of Medical Sciences Shiraz, Iran	Anurag Misra DBS College, Kanpur	AR. SARAVANAKUMARALAGAPPA UNIVERSITY, KARAIKUDI, TN
Rajendra Shendge Director, B.C.U.D. Solapur University, Solapur	C. D. Balaji Panimalar Engineering College, Chennai	V.MAHALAKSHMI Dean, Panimalar Engineering College
	Bhavana vivek patole PhD, Elphinstone college mumbai-32	S.KANNAN Ph.D , Annamalai University
	Awadhesh Kumar Shirotriya Secretary, Play India Play (Trust), Meerut (U.P.)	Kanwar Dinesh Singh Dept.English, Government Postgraduate College , solan

More.....

Address:-Ashok Yakkaldevi 258/34, Raviwar Peth, Solapur - 413 005 Maharashtra, India
Cell : 9595 359 435, Ph No: 02172372010 Email: ayisrj@yahoo.in Website: www.ror.isrj.org



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



Vineet Jain

Associate Professor, Dept of Commerce, S. A. Jain College, Ambala.

ABSTRACT

Social capital is a resource, a propensity for mutually beneficial collective action that communities possess to different extents. Communities with high levels of Social capital are able to act together collectively for achieving diverse common objectives. While the concept of Social capital is valid universally. It must be related in each case to aspects of social relations that assist mutually beneficial collective action within that particular cultural context. Significantly it examines the role and challenges to Social capital formation in India. This paper is motivated by the need to expand research on Social capital and its effects. This paper therefore addresses the need to look at Social capital at the wider macro level while examining the impact of Social capital in effective implementation of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana(SAGY)

KEYWORDS: Social capital, Macro, Community, Universal, Social relations



INTRODUCTION :

Inaugurating the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) on 11th October, 2014, the Prime Minister laid out his dream of Adarsh Grams "as the nucleus of health, cleanliness, greenery and cordiality within community". The Prime Minister also observed that various Social Capital schemes and programmes are being implemented in all the villages. But in some villages progress is visible whereas in most of the villages progress is not as visible. What are replicated in later villages? Examples of some villages of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Telangana were also cited where brilliant work has been done for making the village ideal.

The main reason for such an effort on the part of Panchayats, local institutions and villagers is the presence of the Social capital in the villages, which is built up/created after a long effort on the part of panchayats and their leaders. It may be said that there is a direct relationship between the presence of Social capital and effective implementation of programmes with people's participation. It may be reminded to readers that a number of Committees including the Report of the Committee to Review the Existing Administrative Arrangements for Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation Programmes, 1985 (CAARD) have suggested restructuring the rural development administration. But the phenomenon is that merely restructuring administration alone cannot deliver the goods in terms

of eliminating poverty and accelerating the pace of rural development unless and until state's intervention is supplemented and complemented with social initiative and social mobilization by the civil society. The Social capital, in this context, has become important for creating a visible impact in rural areas of the country for generating demand from grassroots for their development. In the context of SAGY where rural development programmes are tilted toward demand driven mode, this becomes more important.

In the countryside Member of Parliament (MP) who is the main stakeholder in this regard can conserve, build and use Social capital for the entire development of the village as envisaged under the Social Capital scheme. The article divided into two parts. Part I Discusses the concept and meaning of Social capital and part II focuses how social capital would auger the pace of development in the rural areas.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF THE SOCIAL CAPITAL

Before conceptualizing the Social capital, let us comment on what is rural development administration which would be put into practice to implement the SAGY. Rural Development Administration may be defined as the staffing and organizational support at central, state, district, block and village levels for administering various economic and social developmental Social Capital schemes and programmes for reducing poverty and promoting rural development.

The concept of Social capital has been evolving one. Social capital refers to the institutions, relationships, and norms that shape the quality and quantity of a society's social interactions. Increasing evidence shows that social cohesion is critical for societies to prosper economically and for development to be sustainable. Social capital is not just the sum of the institutions which underpin a society—it is the glue that holds them together.

Different scholars have defined it differently. Robert Putnam, who may be said to be the father of the concept of Social capital defines it as features of social organization such as networks, norms and social trust that facilitate coordination and co-operation for mutual benefits. It shows two dimensions of Social capital. First, is structural, which consists of associations, networks, roles, rules, precedents and the second is cognitive, which relates to trust, norms and beliefs. The cognitive elements of the Social capital inclines a person towards collective action and the structural elements of Social capital facilitate such action. It is, in fact, a fact that whatever administrative arrangement is available at district, block and Gram Panchayat(GP) levels, is ineffective due to lack of effective demand or collective action from the rural people on account of latent or dormant Social capital.

We learnt from the past that the community could not own the strategy, processes and outcomes about the implementation of rural development programmes. This was happened on account of lack of Social capital. People were not organized to demand what type of developmental products they required. On the other side where Social capital exist the developmental products were designed and delivered according to their needs and requirements. Now under the inspiring leadership of MPs, SAGY would lead to collective action for holistic development of rural areas .

EXISTING ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENT FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The CARRD report has pointed out that the administrative failures may be due to the extent that what is given to the administration is itself not well conceived. In this context the critical importance of operationalising decentralized planning through some institutional mechanisms at the district and sub-district levels to formulate an integrated district/block/village development plan which would combine both the development and beneficiary aspects with a shared objective of holistic development of rural

area. Articles 243G, 243W and 243ZD of 73rd and 74th Amendments have provided the legal arrangement for the decentralized planning at village, block and district levels.

The above provisions have sought to provide an enabling environment for various stakeholders to participate in decision-making from Gram Sabha to District Planning Committee. But unfortunately, the system provided by the Constitution has not been put into practice as various components of the Social capital have not been activated. For instance, the meetings of the Gram Sabha, held regularly rarely. The position of the Sub-Committees, Standing Committees at different levels of the Panchayati Raj Institutions too are held rarely.

Besides, even the meetings of the Mahila Mandals, Youth Mandals, Kissan Clubs, Parent-Teachers Associations, SHGs, etc., too are held rarely. In other words, these institutions are in existence only for namesakes. Had the meetings of these institutions been held properly it would have not only made people's involvement possible but rural development bureaucracy would also have been activated. Two factors have been responsible for such a plight of these institutions. First, there is no coordination between and among various institutions at the district and sub-district levels. Second, these institutions are themselves dormant. The Social capital in the form of these institutions is in existence but not active. To put it differently, in case of the institutions which have been formed by the Government itself, coordination does not exist among them. Convergence takes place rarely, although there is a lot of literature on this. This may be due to lack of awareness and lack of interest on the part of those who are expected to operationalise these institutions.

There is a lack of interaction between elected representatives and personnel at different levels. If there is no regular interaction, it is on account of inactive Social capital in the administration of the rural development programmes. The regular interaction, diSocial Capitlaussion, dialogue and seminars promote democratic participation of people in their development. This is the base of SAGY also. But it is not happening mainly due to lack of Social capital or dormant Social capital. It also shows lack of coordination between elected representatives and the officers of Line Departments. But there is no coordination and cooperation between and among bureaucracy also. Besides Line Departments, there are two main Departments, whose bureaucracy has been stationed at district and sub-district levels. Rural Development Department's bureaucracy comprises of the Project Economists, Assistant Project Officers and Project Officer of the DRDA/ Zilla Parishads. The Development and Panchayats Department's bureaucracy for exam pie in Haryana state comprises of the District Development and Panchayat Officer (DDPO), Block Development and Panchayat Officer (BDPO), Social Education and Panchayat Officer (SEPO) and Gram Sachiv. There may be other nomenclature of district and sub-district level bureaucracy in the States. These implement Social Capitlahemes of rural development through the institutions of Panchayati Raj in the country side. But there is not much coordination between the officials implement rural development programmes and thosewho work for Panchayats. This is due to the absence of or lack of Social capital at the field level.

In addition to above, there does not exist coordination and cooperation in the following:

- Elected Bodies such as Panchayats and Cooperatives
- Organisations at various levels
- Gram Panchayats and Gram Sabhas
- Gram Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis
- Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishad
- Bureaucracy
- Rural Development Department and Panchayats
- Rural Development Department and Line Departments

- Elected Bodies, Community-based Organisations, Non- Governmental Organisations and Bureaucracy.

HOW TO MAKE RURAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION EFFECTIVE FOR SAGY?

The prospects for effective implementation of SAGY largely depends on the proper coordination and cooperation among different stakeholders, which is possible through formation of Social capital and activating dormant capital. In order to promote Social capital, there is a need for activating the following:

- Institutions (Village, Block and District levels)
- Associations
- Community Based Organisations (CBOs)
- Self Help Groups (SHGs)
- Committees etc.

It may be mentioned that over a period of time the State "as extended its hands by constituting and forming various committees and associations for collective action. But not much attention has been given to make them active. important in making Social capital active for in turn making Panchayats, local institutions and administration effective and responsive. Wherever, it has been involved in activating the dormant institutions, the rural development administration worked effectively.

ROLE OF MP AS THE AGENCY

It is interesting to note that both administration and villagers want a person or organization as the trusted to an agency of the government or the civil society through whom they can approach each other for their needs. In the context of SAGY, MP would be agency which would be instrumental in galvanizing all stakeholders at micro and macro levels towards activating, forming and sustaining Social capital and on the other side create an environment where administration will be at back and call of community and their representatives. When an MP would act an agency as envisaged under SAGY, the developmental activities would not only be cost effective but also be done in participatory mode because MP would be in the centre of all activities and would be acting as friend, philosopher and guide for the villagers.

It is clear from the above that the role of MP as an agency is very important in making the village as Adarsh ones by way of converging and integrating various activities and services at local level.

The MPs are expected to sit with villagers and discuss Social Capital issues with them what are their strengths and opportunities build on them and while doing so weaknesses and threats would automatically be wiped out in the processes.

CONCLUSION

To conclude, it may be stated that the SAGY could be implemented more effectively if there is pressure from the people to get benefits from various developmental activities and programmes being implemented by the central government, state government and Panchayats in their respective areas. The pressure from the people could be generated by activating latent Social capital and building and sustaining Social capital for collective action in the villages. The Member of Parliaments could play an important role in this regard.

The MPs are expected to sit with villagers and discuss Social capital issues with them what are their strengths and opportunities build on them and while doing so weaknesses and threats would

automatically be wipe out in the processes.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Government of India (1966) Community Development Programme: Appraisal of Progress, 1965/6, Department of Community Development
2. Greene, W.H. (1993) *Econometric Analysis*, Second Edition, New York, MacMillan
3. Heller, P. (1996) 'Social capital as a product of class mobilisation and state intervention: industrial workers in Kerala, India', *World Development*, vol 24, no 6, pp 1055-1071
4. Helliwell, J.F. and Putnam, R.D. (1995) 'Economic Growth and Social capital in Italy', *Eastern Economic Journal*, vol 21, no 3, Summer
5. Kothari, R. (1990) 'The rise of peoples movements', *Social Action*, vol 40, no 3, pp 232-240
6. Narayan, D. and Pritchett, L. (1997) 'Cents and Sociability: Household Income and Social capital in Rural Tanzania', *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 1796*, July
7. Ozler, B., Datt, G. and Ravallion, M. (1996) *A Database on Poverty and Growth in India*, Poverty and Human Resources Division, Policy Research Department, World Bank
8. Panda, A.C. and Sharma A.K. (1996) 'Reconstructing theory of social movements in India', *Social Action*, vol 46, pp 111-122
9. Rose, R., (1996) 'Social capital: definition, measure, implications', *Remarks at a World Bank Workshop on Social capital*, 16-17 April
10. Sen, A. and Ghosh, J. (1993) *Trends in Rural Employment and the Poverty-Employment Linkage*, ARTEP
11. Sharma, K.L. 'The Indian state and the NGOs: some reflections', *Social Action*, vol 46, pp 28-4 regard.

Publish Research Article International Level Multidisciplinary Research Journal For All Subjects

Dear Sir/Mam,

We invite unpublished Research Paper, Summary of Research Project, Theses, Books and Books Review for publication, you will be pleased to know that our journals are

Associated and Indexed, India

- ★ Directory Of Research Journal Indexing
- ★ International Scientific Journal Consortium Scientific
- ★ OPEN J-GATE

Associated and Indexed, USA

- DOAJ
- EBSCO
- Crossref DOI
- Index Copernicus
- Publication Index
- Academic Journal Database
- Contemporary Research Index
- Academic Paper Database
- Digital Journals Database
- Current Index to Scholarly Journals
- Elite Scientific Journal Archive
- Directory Of Academic Resources
- Scholar Journal Index
- Recent Science Index
- Scientific Resources Database

Review Of Research Journal
258/34 Raviwar Peth Solapur-413005, Maharashtra
Contact-9595359435
E-Mail-ayisrj@yahoo.in/ayisrj2011@gmail.com
Website : www.ror.isrj.org