

Institutional Approaches for Rural Development: An Overview



Social Science

KEYWORDS : Institutions, Rural development, Approaches for rural development.

Dr. A.Kubendran

Asst. Professor, School of Social Sciences & Languages, VIT University, Vellore

Dr. Tony P Jose

Asst. Professor, School of Social Sciences & Languages, VIT University, Vellore

ABSTRACT

The concept of rural development in India mostly emphasises the improvement of socio economic conditions of the rural people with few conventional approaches. Besides, the modern approach implies to have an innovative and interdisciplinary method for rural development with the support of surrounding institutions. Hence, the present review paper will be addressing the broader category of integrated rural development by connecting the support of institutions in which it plays dual roles.

Introduction

The concept of rural development in India mostly emphasises the improvement of socio economic conditions of the rural people. Subsequently, many of researches on rural development have also done in same line presenting the conventional root of development. However there is a changing perspective of rural development approaches. It emphasises integrated rural development, holistic rural development sustainable rural development etc. Besides, the modern approach implies to have an innovative and interdisciplinary method for rural development with the support of surrounding institutions. Hence, the present review paper will be addressing the broader category of integrated rural development by connecting the support of institutions in which it plays dual roles.

Bhatia. B.S and Batra B.S (1999) have discussed in their study that the role of the educational institution and rural students in promoting rural development can be done by two phases. Firstly, regarding contents of courses knowledge relating to rural development must be induced so as to equip. Secondly, the Secondary school going children with sound theoretical rural development background later on, practical through group projects may be included as a part of course of the study. Besides, they indicate that the students should be asked to participate in rural activities during long vacations. Further, they suggested that periodic workshop and seminars must form an integral part of the syllabi of each educational institution.

UGRA Mohan Jha (2000) has conducted a study on planning for rural transformation. He has addressed a different approach to rural development and has opined that is not merely the agricultural development but rural transformation as a whole, which includes development of all facets of human resources like social, economic cultural, spiritual etc. moreover he suggested that rural development has to be viewed in its totality rather than its being a fragmented approach.

Valarmathi (2000) in her study on impact of village placement programme found that a great majority of the student campers were satisfied with the theoretical and practical component offered under Village Placement Programmes. Further the study has revealed that majority of them participated in various activities like organising the programme, decision making studying the problems of the villages, group activity. Monitoring the camp activities, extracurricular activities, preparing the group report reports and attending kitchen work.

Katar Singh (1999) has emphasized the pivotal role of human resources as both a means and an end to development. Further he discusses that rural development is viewed as a multi-dimensional process involving the reorganizing and reorienting of entire economic and social systems and interactions among various biological, technological, economic, institutional and or-

ganizational factors.

Arvind Kumar (1999) has highlighted the functional and structural aspects of rural stratification in rural society. He also highlighted the value and value system, occupational mobility of caste, transformation of class structure in contemporary rural India.

Lawani B.T (1999) has discussed the contribution of voluntary organizations in social welfare and development. The study has also revealed specially the intervention of voluntary organisations in the field of rural development. In addition to that the study also highlighted the newly emerging local organization namely Mahila Mandals and the youth clubs which are the vital elements for rural development.

Kesavan (1995) observed that the extension programmes implemented by the departments of Gandhigram Rural Institute have catered to the needs of all people in the service villages for their overall objective of improving the social, economic, educational, political, occupational environmental and other aspects of the village and the programme goals have been accomplished to a large extent.

Muthalagu and Vijayarani. K (2006) have pointed out three approaches to measures human wellbeing as far as human development is concerned such as 1. Physical quality of life which includes three indicators i.e. adult literacy rate, infant mortality and life expectancy. 2. Basic needs approach which argues that the basic needs of adequate nutrition, primary education, health, sanitation water supply and housing available to the poorest to a reasonable extent 3. Human development index which deals with the basic dimension of human development such as long and healthy life, education and decent standard of living.

Yatindra Singh Sisodia (2007) is of the view that on the organisational level, vital issues are the formation of small homogeneous groups and their federation, selection of leaders for small groups and coordination with the government/non-government organisations. This work deals with the Implementing management decisions, including various physical activities to be carried out at the village level and resource allocation according to the defined priorities, the activities being taken up in different villages having the same watershed. For the watershed programmes to be sustainable, local institutions need to be strong and effective. Capacity building of local institutions for local management efforts will be of prime importance for achieving the stability of the institutions and the entire programme.

Comments and Conclusion

The critical analysis of the related studies has emphasized the following areas for the effective rural development initiatives. .

- Student's participation in awareness creation.
- Newly emerging local organization and its concern for rural development
- Physical quality of life, basic needs approach, human development index
- Pluralistic approach to rural development; its focus on building the capacities of those who have been marginalized.
- Highlights the value and value system, occupational mobility of caste, transformation of class structure in contemporary rural India

REFERENCE

1. Arvind Kumar (1999), "Social Stratification in Rural Society". Anmol Publications Pvt.Ltd, New Delhi.
2. Bhatia. B.S and Batra B.S(1999), 'Rural Development Management', Deep & Deep Publications Pvt, Ltd, New Delhi-110027.
3. Katar Singh (1999) 'Rural Development'(principles, policies and management) Sage Publications, New Delhi.
4. Extension activities of Gandhigram, Rural Institute for Rural Development, Rural Extension and Evaluation cell. Department of Applied Research, Gandhigram, November, 1995, P-36
5. Lawani B.T (1999) 'NGOs and Development', Rawat Publication, New Delhi.
6. Muthalagu and Vijayarani. K (2006) 'Perspective on Human Development in India', Third concept, September 2006.
7. Ugra Mohan Jha Rural development in India; Problems and prospects, editor, , Anmol Publications, Pvt Ltd, New Delhi, 110002.
8. Valarmathi. C The Impact of Village Placement Programme implemented by Gandhigram Rural Institute (Unpublished M.A Dissertation) The Gandhigram Rural Institute, 2000
9. Yatindra Singh Sisodia (2007) 'Rural Development-Macro-Micro Realities', Published by Rawat publication, New Delhi