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# **Impact of Institutions on Rural Livelihoods Case Study of Village Mundoti**

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**Impact of Institutions on Rural Livelihoods**  
**Case Study of Village Mundoti**

**Abstract:** *Proposed study presents an analysis of the linkages between the Livelihood strategies of the rural area and their Institutional impact on the rural livelihoods. Agriculture is the main livelihood option of the majority of the rural people in rural area. As a coping strategy for food production and income generation, wetlands and uplands are used in an integrated manner by the rural people to achieve sustained livelihoods. The researcher has presented trend by graphs and used models between the variables to analyze the relationship between institutions and livelihoods in rural area. Study has taken primary data source through direct interaction with the household of rural area, Mundoti village in Kishangarh Tehsil of Ajmer district in Rajasthan, India.*

**Key word:** *Rural, Livelihood, Institution, Household*

## I. INTRODUCTION

The basic purpose of the study is to observe the relationship between institutions and livelihoods.

**What is household?** A group of people who eat from a common pot and share common stake in perpetuating and improving their socioeconomic status from one generation to the next.”

**What is Rural?** The areas where the density of population is less than 5000 and the main occupation of people is agriculture.

### **Characteristics of rural areas:**

- The areas where the density of population is less than 5000.
- The areas where the main occupation is agriculture.
- People are directly linked with natural resources to earn livelihood.
- The areas where modern facilities are less/ scare. E.g. hospitals, transport, markets, schools, colleges, agriculture, offices.
- The areas where there is strong interest among people.
- Where there is strong emphasized on cast system
- Where cultural values and religion has great importance in the lives of people.
- The areas where most people live in the form of joint family system.
- The areas where a serious consideration is given to ascribed status.
- The areas where education is less.
- Where people use old methods of recreation like playing cards.

**Definition of Institution:** An organization, establishment, foundation, society or the like devoted to the promotion of a particular cause or programme, especially of a public, educational or charitable character.

### **Characteristics of Institution:**

- (a) Institutions are purposive in the sense that each has its objectives or goals to satisfy social needs.
- (b) They are relatively permanent in their structure.
- (c) They tend to become traditional and enduring.
- (d) Each institution is a unified structure and functions as a unit.
- (e) The institution is necessarily value laden and tends to become a code of conduct.
- (f) Each institution is affiliated and derive rights from some or other society.

### **Type of institution**

**Family:** Family as an institution provides for care, protection and nature of children. The institution of family has three important functions. First, to provide for the rearing of children. Second, to provide a sense of identity or belonging among its members. Third, to transmit culture between generations. Family plays an important role in personality development of a child. Family institution is present in all human communities. Person in family have blood relation. All members of this institution participate in a financial process and responsibility. There is only one resident for all the members of the family. When the children grow they get married and they form own independent family. Therefore, the size of the family institution is small. Family institution plays a very important role in giving stability to society. In India, people generally live in joint family in rural areas but now a day due western society impact they started leading life in nuclear families.

**Educational:** An **educational institution** is a place where people of different ages gain an education, including preschools, childcare, primary-elementary schools, secondary-high schools, and universities. They provide a variety of learning environments and learning spaces. In these institutions individuals acquire a personal identity and learn the knowledge, language, and social skills required to interact with others. Again, students don't only learn from the academic curriculum prepared by teachers and school administrators. They also learn social rules and expectations from interactions with others. One of the significant function of these institution is the transmission of cultural norms and values to new generations. These help to mold a diverse population into one society with a shared national identity and prepare future generations for their citizenship roles.

**Political: Political institution** are organization which create, enforce, and apply laws; that mediate conflict; make (governmental) policy on economy and social system. Some examples are political parties, trade unions, the (legal) courts. It may also refer to recognized structure of rules and the principles with in which the organization operates. The basis of these institution is political and cultural development, but now a day it has shifted towards capital investments.

Government political institution provide for law orders, settlement of disputes, administration affairs.

**Religious:** These institutions prescribe prayers and worship as a part of relation with God. The inculcation of religious values is the purpose of the organization. These institutions primarily employ and serves persons who share the religious tenets of the institution. These institutions are nonprofit organization. Religious institutions are the visible and organized manifestations of practices and beliefs in particular social and historical contexts. Like human emotions and attitudes, religious beliefs and practices project outward onto the social and historical plan. They create identities and representations, and determine attitudes, emotions, and behavior. These manifestations and outward projections originate from beliefs and practices, but they are also limited by historical contexts. Geographical, social, and political considerations modify attitudes and practices. Religious institutions, then, take shape in relation to both religious impulses and contextual configurations.

**Economical(Occupational):** The term ‘economic institutions’ is usually used for socially sanctioned such concepts and structures which men have developed in the process of satisfying their material needs. Economic institutions provide basic physical subsistence for society and meet needs for food, shelter, clothing and other necessities of life. These are network of commercial organizations (such as manufacturers, producers, wholesalers, retailers, and buyers) who generate, distribute, and purchase goods and services. Economic institutions can be defined as those that provide security of property rights and relatively equal access to economic resources to a broad cross-section of society. The term ‘economic institutions’ is usually used for socially sanctioned such concepts and structures which men have developed in the process of satisfying their material needs. Economic institutions provide basic physical subsistence for society and meet needs for food, shelter, clothing and other necessities of life. These institutions include production agriculture and industry and the distribution, exchange and consumption of commodities, goods and services necessary for human survival. Secondary economic institutions are credit and banking system, advertising, co-operatives, etc.

### **Livelihood: -**

**Definition of livelihood:** The term “livelihood” is used rather than “job” or even “source of income”. In everyday language “livelihoods” refers to a “means of living”. Asking someone “How do you earn your livelihood?” is the same as asking “What do you do for a living?”

In development thinking, livelihood refers to the way people make a living, and analyzing livelihood system is the analysis of the factors involved in the way in which people make a living.

**Livelihoods as a Concept:** A person’s livelihood refers to their “means of securing the necessities of life.” Livelihoods is defined as a set of economic activities, involving self-employment, and or wage employment by using one’s endowments (both human and material) to generate adequate resources for meeting the requirement of the self and household on a sustainable basis with dignity. The activity usually carried out repeatedly. For instance, a fishermen’s livelihood depends on the availability and accessibility of fish.

Livelihoods are the means people use to support themselves, to survive and to prosper. Livelihoods are an outcome of how and why people organize to transform the environment to meet their needs through technology, labour, power, knowledge and social relations. Livelihoods are also shaped by broader economic and political system within which they operate.

Conceptually, ‘Livelihoods’ denotes the means, activities, entitlements and assets by which people make a living, one can describe a ‘Livelihood’ as a combination of the capabilities and resources people have (including social, human, financial, natural and material assets) and the activities they undertake in order to make a living and to attain their goal and aspirations.

A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (stores, resources, claims and access) and recovers from stress and shocks, maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets and provide sustainable livelihood opportunities for the next generation and which contributes net benefits to other livelihoods at the local and global levels and in the long and short run (Chambers and Conway, 1992).

A 'livelihood' is sustainable when people cope with and recover from shocks and crisis (e.g., seasonal, environmental and economic) and can maintain to enhance their capability an asset both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resources base.

**Rural Livelihood in India – An Overview:** Rural livelihood is occupation as a source of income and livelihood in the rural areas that include agricultural work and other allied rural employment such as labour, home industry etc. A rural livelihood is defined as the capabilities, assets and activities that rural people require for a means of living. Of let, rural development has assumed global attention especially among the developing nations. It has great significance for a country like India where majority of the populations live in the rural areas. The present strategy of rural development in India mainly focuses on poverty alleviation, better livelihood opportunities, provision of basic amenities and infrastructure facilities through innovative programs and wage and self-employment.

India is primarily an agriculture based economic country. Agriculture contributes nearly one-fifth of the gross domestic product in India. Majority of population in rural sustains on agriculture and linked occupation. Agriculture and allied activities that support the livelihoods of nearly 70 percent of India's rural population, has lost its importance. In recent years, land-based livelihoods of small and marginal farmers are increasingly becoming unsustainable. As their land has failed to support their families' requirements they are forced look at alternative means for supplementing their livelihoods. They rapid changes at the macro level that India witnessed since the early nineties has contributed to the stability of the livelihood systems for the poorer sections of the rural households. Searching jobs for the millions remain a challenge for rural India.

The agrarian economy in particular and the rural economy in general, has been in a state of crisis. Quite apart from the tragic phenomenon of lakhs of farmers being pushed into committing suicides - a phenomenon that has not abated much in the recent period – the rural economic crisis is clearly manifested in the slow growth and poor quality of employment as well as abysmal earnings from work during the reform period.

It is increasingly the case the case that rural workers are more foot loose than before, and there is considerable seasonal migration from rural to urban areas for short and medium-term employment under a variety arrangement. These distress migrants often lock their homes, take a few meager belongings and move across long distance. The children accompanying their parents are forced to drop out of school. Being away from their village, they do not belong to the places where they go and increasingly lose acceptance in their own villages. They are disconnected from their community, culture and traditions, unable to take part in festivals, fairs, religious and social functions, which are an integral part of their lives thus losing their sense of identity. The vulnerability of people who cross state boundaries is even greater as they find themselves increasingly at the mercy of their contractor dealing with emergencies, particularly back home is difficult, especially for those who go long distance.

## II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

**Role of Institutions in Economic Development:** A country's social and economic institutions dominate the process of economic development. They determine attitudes, motivations and conditions for development. If institutions are elastic and encourage people to avail economic opportunities and further to lead higher standard of living and inspire them to work hard, then economic development will occur.

On the other hand, if they discourage all this, the economic development will be hampered and adversely affected. This has been rightly observed by UNO that economic development is impossible in the absence of appropriate atmosphere. So economic progress will not take place unless atmosphere is favorable to it.

The people of the country must desire progress and their social, economic, legal and political institutions must be favorable to it.

Emphasizing the significance of these institutions in economic development, Prof. A.K. Cairncross says, "Development is not governed in any country by economic forces alone and the more backward the country, the more this is true. The key to development lies in men's mind, in the institutions in which their thinking finds expression and the play of opportunity on ideas and institutions."

Therefore, right kind of institutions or growth promoting institutions are a pre-requisite for the rapid economic development of a country. These institutions may be called growth promoting which permit or stimulate, rather than impede, the adoption of new techniques and the formation of productive capital.

In a broad sense, institutions promote economic growth to the level that they associate efforts with regard to permit increased division of labour, expansion of trade and freedom to seize economic opportunities.

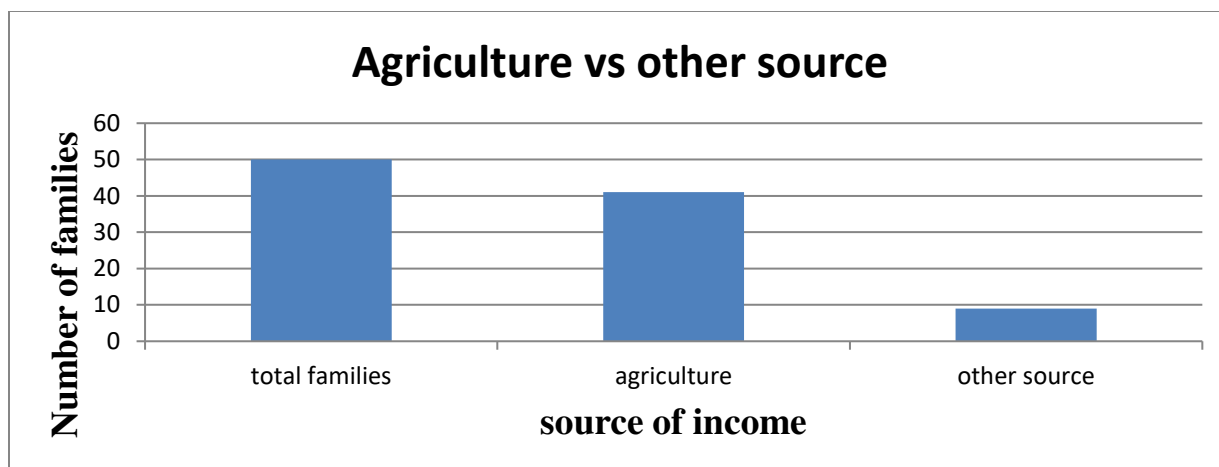
In this regard, Prof. W.A. Lewis observed, "Institutions promote or restrict growth according to the protection, they accord to effort, according to the opportunities they provide for specialization and according to the freedom of action they permit."

According to Prof. W.W. Rostow, "For economic progress, a country must have timely changes in people's tendencies and needful improvement in social institutions and appropriate changes in political and social conditions." Thus, it becomes important to recognize that the socio-political environment may or may not be conducive

### III.OBJECTIVES:

#### 1. To identify the various livelihood options/sources in rural area (Village Mundoti).

**Agriculture:** Agriculture plays a vital role in India's economy. Over 58 per cent of the rural households depend on agriculture as their principal means of livelihood. In our case study of Mundoti we can see that almost all families are depends upon agriculture as a primary source of income. The main livelihood of Mundoti village is agriculture and it is approximately 75-85% of the total population of the village. The below graph show primary source of income, Agriculture vs. other source-



#### Another source

Diary, Shop, Labor, Government service, Other service

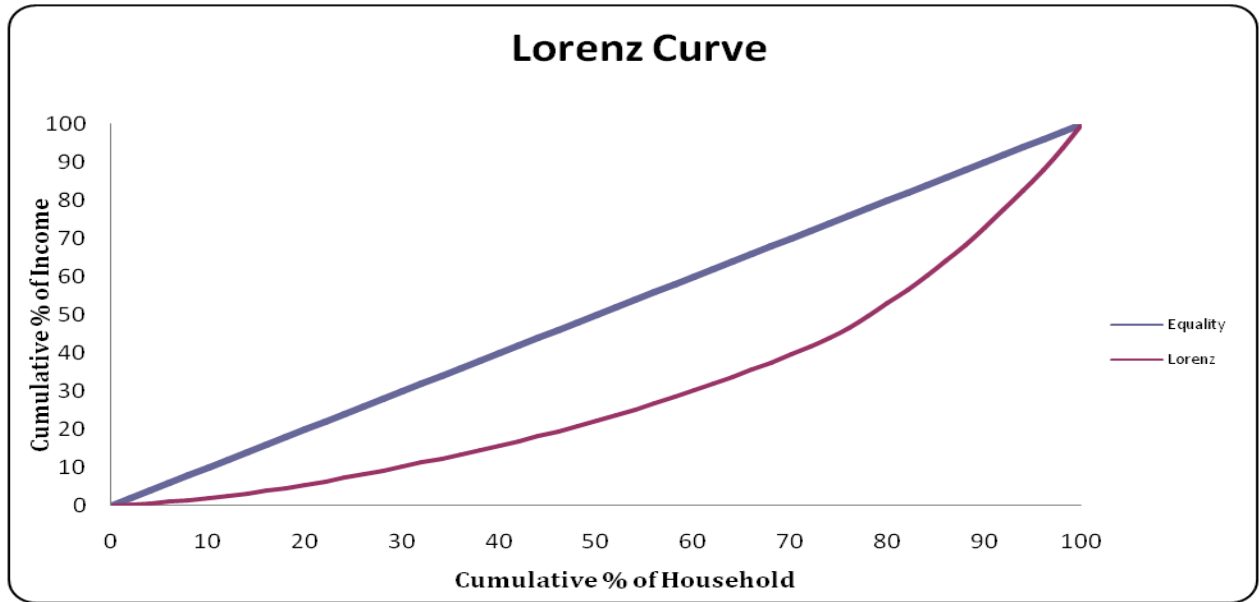
Alongside the agriculture or as the independent source of income are the diary, shop (i.e. cloth shop, blacksmith, general item shop etc.), labor, government service(i.e. teacher, guard, defense person etc.), other service (i.e. driver etc.). Diary works as a primary source of income for those families that does have insufficient or no agriculture land. Almost shop works as alternative source of income. It is a small form of business. Some people are working as Guard in near a university, Central University of Rajasthan

## 2. To identify the challenges faced by the rural households.

**Unequal distribution of income:** The distribution of income and wealth in village Mundoti is inequitable. According to collected present data, the share of bottom 40 percentage of the population in aggregate household income is 15.69% while the share of top 20% is high as 46.94%. These data clearly bring out the large inequality in income and wealth that exist in Mundoti. The inequality of income is shown by Lorenz Curve.

**Lorenz Curve:** The Lorenz curve is the graphical representation of wealth distribution developed by American economist Max Lorenz in 1905. On the graph, a straight diagonal line represents perfect equality of wealth distribution; the Lorenz curve lies beneath it, showing the reality of wealth distribution. The difference between the straight line and the curved line is the amount of inequality of wealth distribution, a figure described by the Gini coefficient.

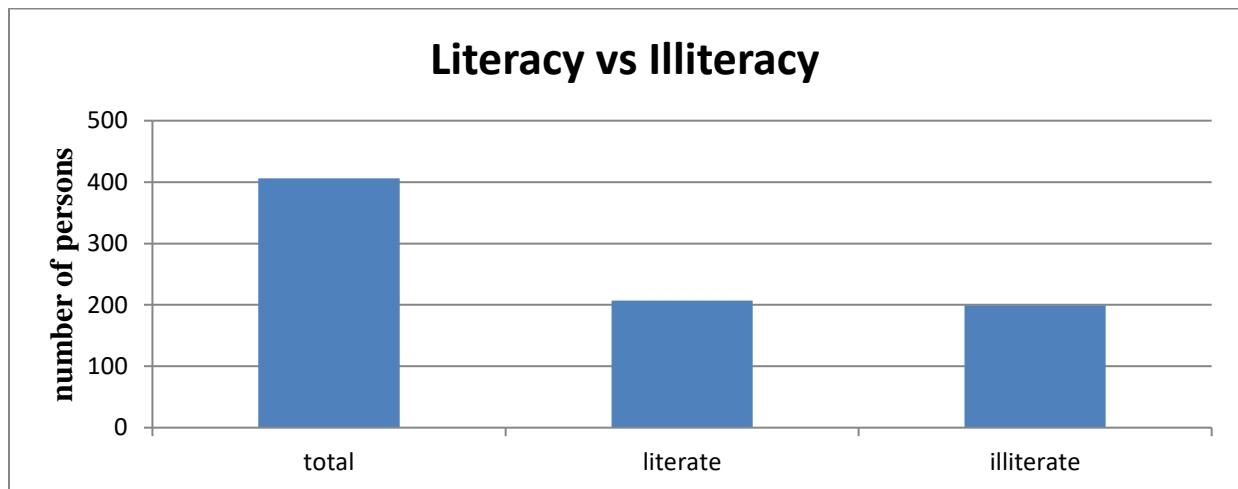




**Low level of education:** Low level of education as well as 50-60% literacy in rural area. In India both private as well as government schools but due to high amount of fees and poverty many people are unable to send their child in private education institution. So they send their child in government schools but in government school there are many other problem like-

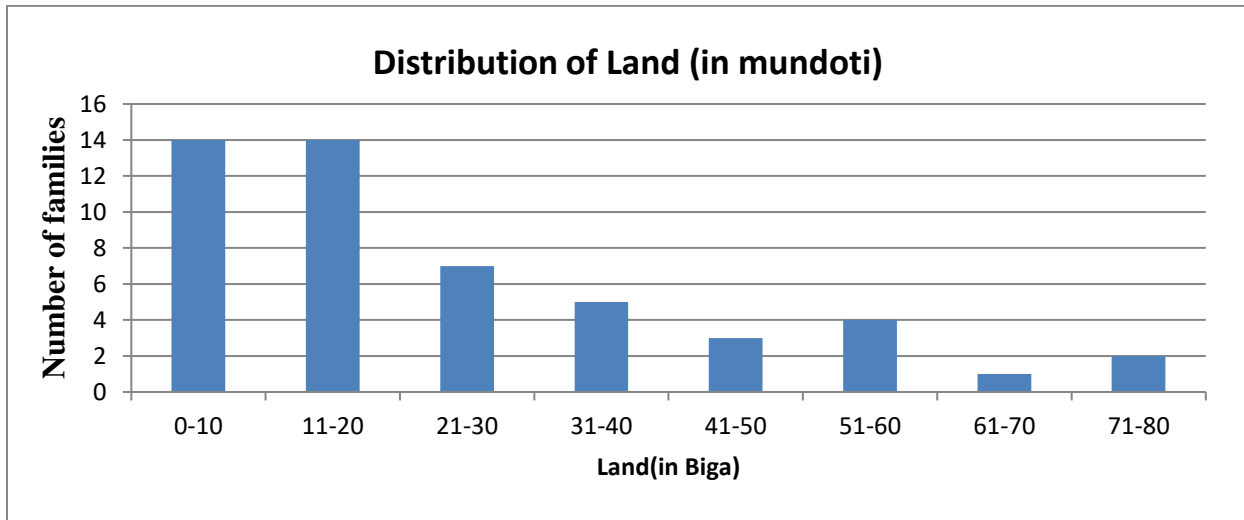
- Lack of government schools.
- Lack of teaching staff.
- Low quality of education.
- Teacher does not care about student.

**The following graph show literacy of village Mundoti-**



**Unequal distribution of land:** In India, although the contribution of agriculture to the Gross National Product (GNP) is around 35%, in the absence of employment opportunities in industrial and service sectors, over 85% of the rural income is generated from agriculture, which spends about 75% - 80% of their earnings on food. Agriculture is the major source of livelihood but most of the illiterate farmers have not been successful in cultivating their land economically. They have been treating agriculture as a family tradition, following age old practices and adopted new

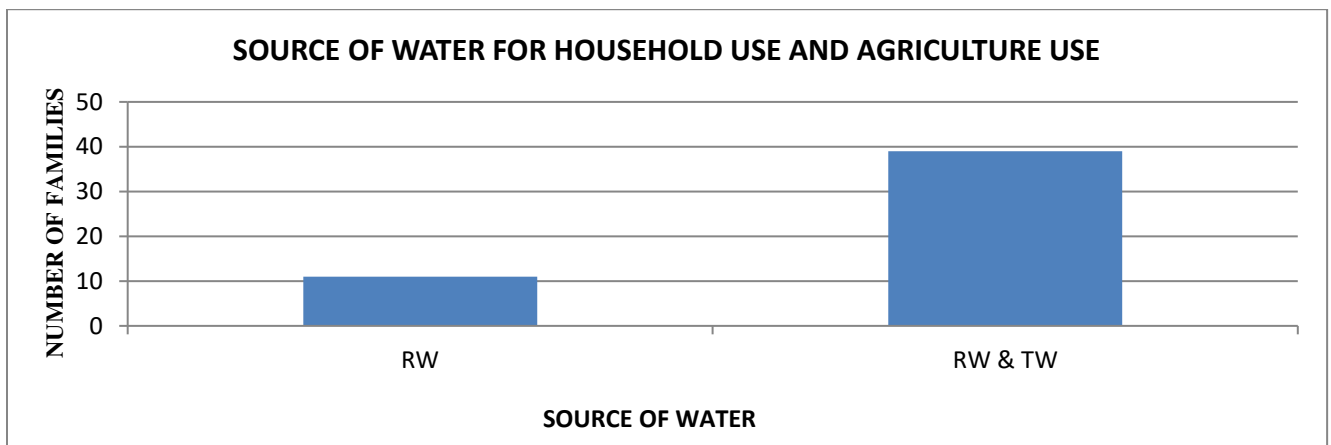
changes only after observing the success of their neighbours. Also there are the main problem of unequal distribution of Land. The below graph show distribution of land(case study of village mundoti)



**Technological backwardness:** While technological progress is at the heart of development process, over a wild range of productive activity, techniques of production are backward in village Mundoti. Agriculture which provides subsistence to more than half of the population is even now characterized by highly backward techniques. The small and marginal farmers who constitute the overwhelming majority have, on account of that poverty failed to adopt new technology which in turn has kept agricultural productivity very low. In the case study of village apporx 70%-80% is based on fully labour. Only 30% population of Mundoti use modern technology of agriculture such as tractor, drip irrigation system etc.

**Unavailability of water:** Water is a critical input for human consumption as well as for crop production but grossly neglected by the community. Major sources of water supply are rainfall and underground storage. But most of the people are dependent upon rainfall means depends upon seasonal natural supply of water. The following graph show source of water in mundoti and associated families.

**RW:-** Rain water, **TW:-**Tube well

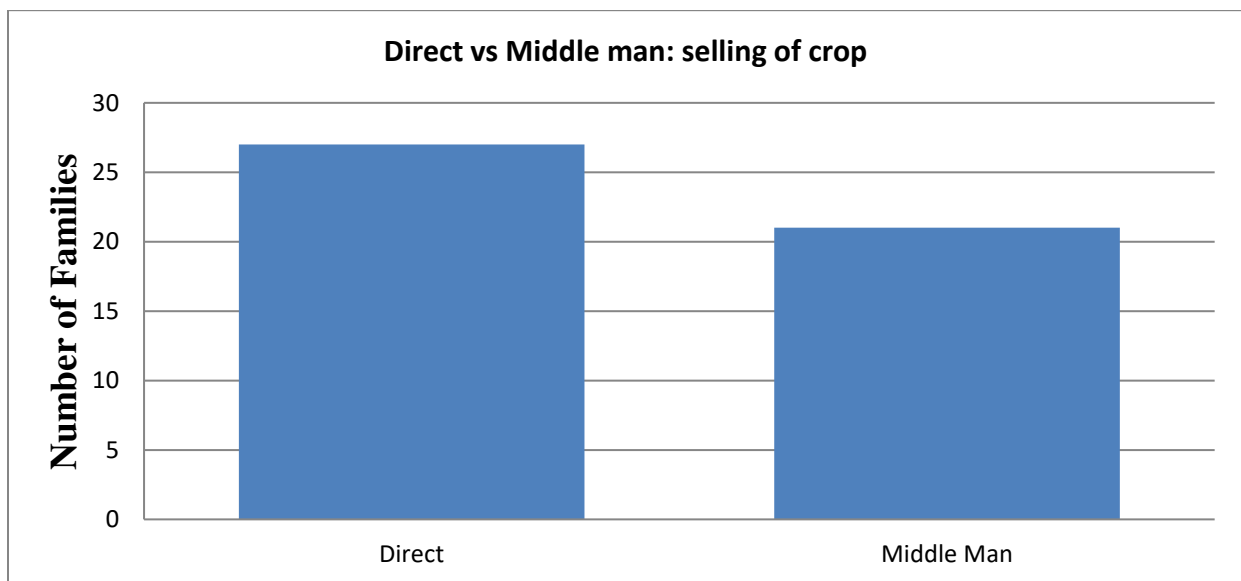


**High rate of interest**The present scenario in all the villages of India tales us the sad story of lack of capital. The whole agrarian system runs on high demand of variable capital seasonally. As their exist lack of capital the only out is taking loan. The options open for loan are in two forms-

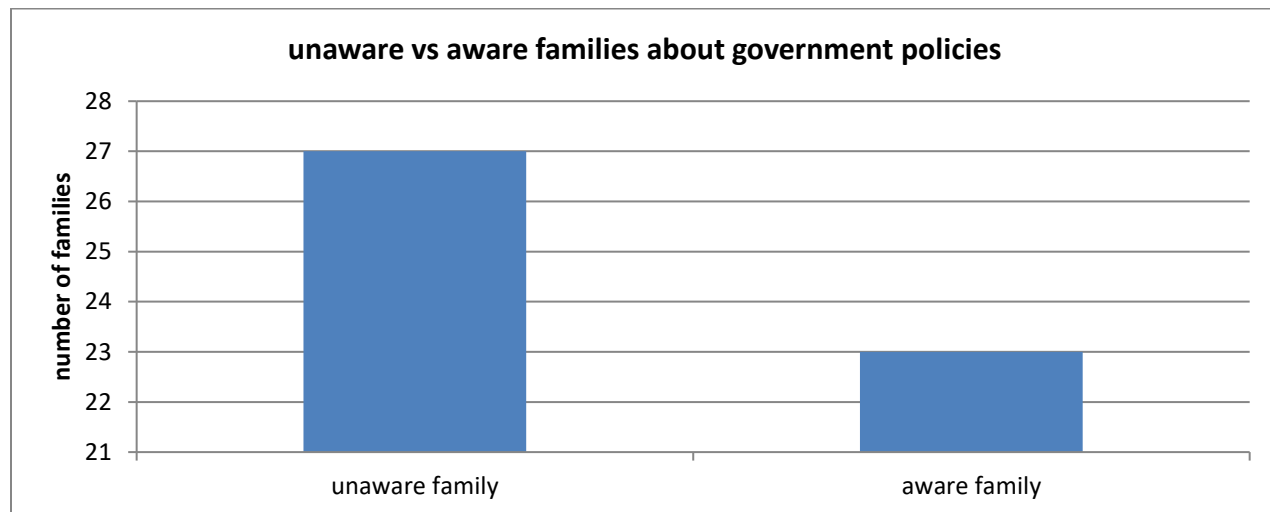
1. **Loan from financial institution:** The process for borrowing money from recognized financial institution state compulsory existence of security creditability. In most cases creditability with villagers is a rare case. Even though if security creditability do exist with a very limited few, the process to avail loan from these financial institution require lot of paper work and consumes lot of time. We are very well aware of the literacy rate present in the villages. So the resident hesitates, and also to escape from paper work, save time resort to loan from local money lenders.
2. **Loan from local money lenders:** As the local money lenders are from the same geographical area, they overgo all the paper work and standard procedure followed by the financial institution. In no time the borrowers are able to meet their cash requirement from the money lenders. But their exist a catch in borrowing loan from these money lenders the interest rate followed in the villages are as high as 18%-24% in contrast to 7%-12% from financial institution.

**Unavailability of market and storage facility for crop:** Due to short shelf life of fruits and vegetables, there is a high requirement of cold storages and warehouses to have a stable price and quantity across the year. With no warehouse in the village, the government lacks the main tool for controlling inflation and also giving a fair price to the harvest. Such uncertainties discourage farming.

Lack of clarity on the prices, unavailability of nearby market for selling crop and high lobbying capacity of the middlemen has resulted in exploitation of farmers and crops not fetching the right price. According to collected data of Mundoti huge number of households depends on middle man for selling crop. This is shown by following diagram-



**Lack of information about government policies:** Indian government makes many policies for rural area development but due to poor executive system and low level of education most of the villagers are unaware about the policies made by the government for development. For the collected data we can see that 50%-60% people are unaware about government policies. This is shown by the following graph-



**To assure the role of institutions in enhancing the livelihoods.**

**Linkages between local institutions and livelihood strategies:** The Sustainable Livelihoods Framework described above serves to explain some of the different linkages that can be encountered between local institutions and livelihoods. But in the framework, these linkages remain relatively abstract. What does a “linkage” mean in more concrete terms? A linkage here is taken to mean any way in which an institution influences or affects a livelihood strategy undertaken by a particular group or individual, or, vice versa, any way in which a livelihood strategy influences or affects an institution.

In terms of the livelihood framework described above, this may mean the way in which an institution affects the different livelihood assets or capitals that people use for their livelihoods - by controlling access to those assets, or by influencing how, where, when and by whom they are used. For example, an environmentally protected area, such as a park or game reserve, represents a particular type of local institution that could link with the livelihoods of people living in the area in several different ways. A protected area would itself be the product of several other institutions - such as the Ministry of the Environment; the legal system that allows protected areas to be created; the constitution of the country that mandates the government to protect the environment; and local pressure groups that have persuaded the government to set up the protected area. The creation of a protected area might strongly influence people’s access to natural assets within the area - households that went hunting for animals may no longer

Even without directly affecting the assets that people use, an institution may also change the context in which people live in a way that will affect their vulnerability. In the case of the protected area, successful conservation of wild animals within the area might increase the vulnerability of people living outside to having their crops destroyed or their lives threatened. On the other hand, in the longer term it may reduce local people's vulnerability to natural disasters like drought or flooding by protecting watersheds, wetlands and local microclimates.

A local institution may also interact with other institutions in ways that will affect the livelihoods of people. For example, the setting up of a protected area may mean that local government departments and NGOs are able to gain access to more funds from national and international donors to help local communities deal with their changed circumstances. But at the same time it might introduce new institutions into the area - such as the Parks Service, or environmental groups - that have roles and responsibilities that conflict with existing institutions. Responsibility for controlling ritual sites or decision on land-uses may pass from traditional village government or religious and ritual authorities to park managers.

Another example might illustrate some of these potential complexities and help readers to understand what a linkage means. People from a particular tribe or clan living on an island might only marry people from another lineage group situated on the mainland, this being a custom that constitutes a "local institution". The linkages of this institution with people's livelihoods could operate on several different levels. An integral part of marriage ties might be the exchange of rights of access to natural resources, like fish in the waters around the island. For people on the island whose livelihoods depend on fisheries, the constant acquisition of rights to fishing by people from the mainland through marriage to islanders might mean that more and more people are able to come and fish in local waters, eventually depleting the resource and reducing the viability of fisheries as a livelihood strategy. In return, this marriage institution is being influenced by the fisheries livelihood strategies of the mainlanders.

This single institutional arrangement could have other effects and influences on people's livelihoods. One or the other of the two social groups involved might have better political links with the ruling elite of the country. The benefits from these links might also be transferable to the other groups, encouraging more people to migrate to the capital where they are able to find work or positions in public administration. This in turn might ensure a regular flow of remittances to home villages, constituting an important alternative source of livelihood that might supplement, or even replace, natural resource use. Connections with government acquired through marriage links might also help to attract government services and resources that would not otherwise be accessible.

This institution of "marriage off the island" could also have important interactions with another institution -the market for local goods. As well as ensuring exchange of goods through relations of mutual self-help, the traditions linked with the marriage of islanders with mainlanders might also constitute a means of establishing vital marketing links - regular meetings or fairs where islanders and mainlanders sell their goods to each other (and identify possible marriage partners). Without these market outlets, people's access to income or goods for exchange might be limited, negatively affecting their livelihoods.

## **To come up with the remedies of challenges.**

**Improving standard of education:** Since most rural children study at government-run schools, the focus of any effort to improve quality and performance must be on those institutions. Without waiting for the state government to act, NGOs and social serving societies can directly interact with the administrators of those schools, especially the headmasters, and village leaders to implement measures that can yield positive results. They can take following step-

- ❖ Make sure that all students have the required text and note books, and teachers/classes have black boards and chalk.
- ❖ Offer few-time after-school individual tuition to students who require special assistance.
- ❖ District or state authorities should organize scholarship competitions for students to provide extra support to meritorious students. School administration should also give attention on these in sense to provide better future to their students.
- ❖ District or state authorities should organize scholarship competitions for students to provide extra support to meritorious students. School administration should also give attention on these in sense to provide better future to their students.

**Solution of income inequality:** The solutions to income inequality are-

- Improve the legal framework to prevent abuses.
- Ensure that young people have access to food, education, and health care.
- Improve the tax system.
- Higher taxes for the upper-middle class and up.
- Limit tax breaks, subsidies, and loopholes to major energy, agri-business, pharmaceutical, and financial companies.
- Updating tax rates for corporations and individuals whose income is derived from investments.
- Taking power to create credit away from banks.
- Creating alternative methods of distributing purchasing power from wages, salaries, and dividends.
- “Raise the minimum wage and/or require employers to pay a living wage and enlarge the earned income tax credit.”

**Sustainable use of water resources:** Agriculture is the primary user of water, with 80% of India’s water going towards irrigation. Groundwater, extracted mostly through individual investment in tube wells, provides most of irrigation and domestic water needs. Constantly increasing exploitation of groundwater has made India the largest as well as fastest growing consumer of it globally. The solution, therefore, has to lie in policies that incentivise sustainable use of groundwater. This means the government has to overhaul both farm and power policies.

we need a comprehensive assessment of water resources, which needs to be followed by better leveraging of programmes such as MGNREGA towards watershed restoration. Farmers need support through agricultural extension services to transition to sustainable water use.

**Agricultural Marketing:** Agricultural marketing still continues to be in a bad shape in rural India. In the absence of sound marketing facilities, the farmers have to depend upon local traders and middlemen for the disposal of their farm produce which is sold at throw-away price.

In most cases, these farmers are forced, under socio-economic conditions, to carry on distress sale of their produce. In most of small villages, the farmers sell their produce to the money lender from whom they usually borrow money.

In order to save the farmer from the clutches of the money lenders and the middle men, the government has come out with regulated markets. These markets generally introduce a system of competitive buying, help in eradicating malpractices, ensure the use of standardized weights and measures and evolve suitable machinery for settlement of disputes thereby ensuring that the producers are not subjected to exploitation and receive remunerative prices.

**Adequate storage facilities:** Storage facilities in the rural areas are either totally absent or grossly inadequate. Under such conditions the farmers are compelled to sell their produce immediately after the harvest at the prevailing market prices which are bound to be low. Such distress sale deprives the farmers of their legitimate income.

storage facilities to the farmers near their fields and in particular to the small and marginal farmers. The Working Group on additional storage facilities in rural areas has recommended a scheme of establishing a network of Rural Storage Centers to serve the economic interests of the farming community.

**Women Empowerment:** Involvement of women in all the development programmes right from the stage of project planning is essential. Although women represent 50% of the population, they also have the major responsibility of grooming children and procuring the basic needs required for food, fuel and fodder securities. Active participation of women in development programmes will help to identify their problems and reduce their drudgery.

**Assured Livelihood:** While promoting various development programmes, the primary goal is to help the target family to come out of poverty, with in a shortest period. The dairy development programme has a gestation period of 3-4 years, till the newly born calf comes into milk production. In land-based development programmes the gestation period may vary from 2 to 6 years, depending on the type of farming systems practiced by the farmers. In case of arable crop production, the gestation period is short due to short rotation crops while the fruit and tree crops take 5-6 years to generate income. While promoting these income generation activities there are two critical factors which affect the success of the programmes. Firstly the programme should be well planned to generate substantial income to enable the participating families to come out poverty.

The other important aspect is to provide support during the gestation period. Many of the poor who do not have any resources even to procure their daily ration, are likely to neglect their development work, if no support is available in

the form of assistance or wages to ensure their food security. Hence different short-term income generation activities need to be designed till the income starts generating from the major interventions.

**Water Resource Development:** Development of water resources and wastelands are other important activities, having good potential for supporting the livelihood. However, with watershed development alone particularly the small farmers owning poor quality land, cannot take advantage as they do not have the capacity to invest in land development and critical agricultural inputs. Hence, they do not take active part in such programmes. Therefore, the strategy adopted is to combine watershed management with development of low productive agricultural lands and wastelands owned by the weaker sections of the society. Such a step has helped to motivate the community to conserve the community pastures and forests in the future.

In all the watershed development programmes, involvement of the community right from the stage of planning has been a critical factor, for the success. Mobilizing the community through entry point activities and establishing effective communication through village level planning committees, participation of the community in resource identification and development have been the important elements of the programme. With watershed development, introduction of the improved agricultural practices such as use of certified seeds, promotion of timely tillage operations, integrated pest management, supply of micro- credit to procure inputs, setting up of grain bank to meet the emergency needs of the poor etc. have played a very significant role in building the confidence of the community and sustain their interest.

Such ponds could retain water up to December-January and this water could be used for watering fruit and vegetable crops, during the Kharif and Rabi seasons. Other major benefits were prevention of soil erosion, which resulted in improved soil productivity, recharging of the open wells and borewells, and revival of the old rivulets. The yield of coconut plantation in the surrounding had also increased significantly.

**Technological progress:** Rural India faces a severe technology deficit. While there are other serious shortages power, water, health facilities, roads, etc, these are known and recognized. However, the role of technology in solving these and other problems is but barely acknowledged, and the actual availability of technology in rural areas is, at best, marginal. The so-called digital divide is widely spoken and written about; the technology divide is hardly mentioned.

Technologies that reduce power consumption of pumps are vital; unfortunately, their use is minimal, since agricultural power is free or largely subsidized. Similarly, there is little incentive to optimize through technology or otherwise water use, especially in irrigated areas, given the water rates. Post-harvest technologies for processing and adding value could greatly enhance rural employment and incomes, but at present deployment of technology is margin. Cold storage and cold-chains for transportation to market is of great importance for many agricultural products particularly, fruits and vegetables but are non-existent. These are clearly technologies with an immediate return on investment, and benefits for all: the farmer, the end-consumer, the technology provider.



## CONCLUSION

**From the study I have** done, data I have collected, It became very much evident that their exist huge impact of institutions on livelihood of rural areas (**case study of Mundoti village**). These institutions mentioned here includes financial institution, educational institution, government institution etc. out of all the most common institute are diary, shop, panchayat, bank. All these institutions are the major source of income, employment and form the very core of day-to-days life. These institutions are responsible for enhancement of personal skills and promote specialization among villages. Existence of these institutions present a direct relationship between literacy rate. All these institutions are responsible for improvement in standard of living and thus leading to overall development.

## REFERENCE & APPINDEX

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**APPENDIX**

**Survey Questionnaire**

Name of the Interviewer: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Family's Details:-

Name of the head:- \_\_\_\_\_

Age: \_\_\_\_\_

No. of family members: \_\_\_\_\_ (household) \_\_\_\_\_

Education: \_\_\_\_\_, How many member educated \_\_\_\_\_

Agriculture land owned: \_\_\_\_\_ Acres, \_\_\_\_\_ Biga

Crops grown and production:-

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1. What is your primary source of income?

- govt. job
- Agriculture
- shop
- Handicraft
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

2. Have you grown any commercial crops? Yes / No

If yes, specify:

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If No, give reasons:

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3. What is your source of water for irrigation facility?

- Rain water
- well, tube-well ,Pond
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

4. How many growing cycle do you have per year?

- 1
- 2
- 3

5. How do you market your crops?

- Direct
- Through middle men
- Through agencies

6. Do you get seeds and fertilizers in time? Yes / No

If Yes, from

where \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

7. Do you have storage place and market for your yield?

- Yes                       No                       Don't know

8. Your opinion about the expenses in Agriculture?

Which method you use \_\_\_\_\_

Inorganic Method	Organic Method	Both Method
<input type="checkbox"/> Very high	<input type="checkbox"/> Very high	<input type="checkbox"/> Very high
<input type="checkbox"/> Moderate	<input type="checkbox"/> Moderate	<input type="checkbox"/> Moderate
<input type="checkbox"/> Less	<input type="checkbox"/> Less	<input type="checkbox"/> Less

9. Do you have insurance of your crop?

- Yes                       No

10. Is there any institute that gives some information about new techniques of agriculture?

- Yes                       No

If No from where you get information?

- Neighbors  
 Relatives  
 Newspaper/Magazine  
 Panchayat Samiti

Other \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

11. Do you have a savings account with a financial institution?

- Yes                       No

If Yes, where

- Bank                       Post office                       Any other local society

12. Do you have any debts? Yes / No

If Yes, Purpose

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13. For what purpose did you use the loan money?

Purchase of fixed capital

Payment of old debts (agriculture)

Purchase of fertilizer

Social ceremony (marriage)

Health problem

other \_\_\_\_\_

14. From where do you get financial support? (Specified interest rate)

Govt. Banks

Co-operative Banks/society

Relative/Zamindar

Other \_\_\_\_\_

15. Have you applied for a loan from a financial institution in the previous three years?

Yes

No

If No What were the reasons you have not applied for a loan with a financial institution?

High interest rates

Short loan term (maturity)

Lengthy application process

Did not apply because was denied credit earlier

Don't need a loan

other \_\_\_\_\_

16. What factors affect your yield?

Natural calamities- \_\_\_\_\_

Lack of knowledge

Lack of finances

Unavailability of resources

Diseases

Others: \_\_\_\_\_

Then who helps for your affected yield \_\_\_\_\_

17. Are you aware of Government plans and facilities?

- No  Yes

If No

reason \_\_\_\_\_

Which government plan is helpful?

- Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana  
 Atal Pension Yojana  
 Digital India Programme  
 Pradhanmantri (PM) Grameen Awaass Yojana  
 Swachhh Bharat Abhiyan  
 MGNREGA  
 other \_\_\_\_\_

18. Your business profitable during the whole year?

- No  Yes

If No

reason \_\_\_\_\_

19. Do you and your family keep written record of revenue and

Expenditure?

- Yes  No

20. Do you do any other occupation in free time to agriculture?

- Dairy shop farm house   
 other \_\_\_\_\_

21. In panchayat construction you are involve? (road,)

- Yes No

If No why you are not involve \_\_\_\_\_

22. How do you plan for your future?

- Insurance  On property  
 Fixed Deposits  Any Other: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gold  None

23. Any other problem?

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

(3) \_\_\_\_\_

24. Suggestion how to raise your income, employment and development?

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

(3) \_\_\_\_\_

#### Primary Data of Survey result

1. Case study of village	Mundoti
2. Total number of families (in our study)	50
3. Total population of these families	406
4. Total number of literate persons	207
5. Total number of illiterate persons	199
6. Number of families of which agriculture is primary source of income	41
7. Number of families of which other source is primary source of income	9
8. Other source of income	1. Shop 2. Dairy 3. Government job 4. Blacksmith 5. Labour
9. Number of families having less or equal to 2,50,000 RS income per year	31
10. Number of families having income greater than 2,50,000 RS per year	19
11. Number of families having land 0-20 biga	28
12. Number of families having land 21-40 biga	12
13. Number of families having land 41-60 biga	7
14. Number of families having land 61-80 biga	3
15. Main source of water supply	1. RW – Rain water

	2. TW – Tube well water
16. Number of families having RW as source of water	11
17. Number of families having RW and TW both as the source of water	39
18. Number of families selling their crop direct in market	27
19. Number of families selling their crop to middle man	21
20. Number of warehouse	0
21. Purpose of Agriculture	1. Business - 20 families 2. Self-Consumption – 30 families
22. Number of families having loan	29
23. Main source of loan	1. Banks 2. Relatives
24. Purpose of loan	1. Agriculture 2. Housing 3. Marriage 4. Social ceremony
25. Interest rate	1. 7% 2. 13% 3. 24%
26. Number of families aware about government plans	27
27. Number of families unaware about government plans	23