

21/09/2024
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School of Regional Studies and Research
Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University Raipur

CURRICULUM & SYLLABI
(Based on CBCS & LOCF)

M.A. in Rural Development
Semester System

Session: 2024-25 & onwards

Approved by:	Board of Studies	Academic Council
Date:	24/04/2024	

03/09/2024

School of Regional Studies and Research
Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University Raipur (C.G.)

M.A. in Rural Development

The discipline of Rural Development is of vital significance for understanding the development issues related to rural society. The course curriculum covers action oriented, learner centric, innovative and capacity building modules for enhancing competencies of students aspiring for becoming architect of holistic rural development and inclusive regional development programmes. The syllabus of M.A. Programme in Rural Development is designed to include such diverse academic contents as are essential in the making of this discipline in the Indian context. An essential component of this programme is the dissertation based on empirical research in rural areas. The programme will be useful to personnel working in various Government Departments/agencies, NGO's, cooperative banks and other institutes engaged in rural transformation. It will also be beneficial for fresh graduates interested in pursuing a career in the discipline of rural development.

Program Outcomes (POs): Upon successful completion of the Master of Arts in Rural Development program, students will able to:

PO-1	Understanding of Rural Development Concepts: Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of key concepts, theories, and frameworks related to rural development.
PO-2	Analytical Skills in Rural Contexts: Apply analytical skills to assess the socio-economic, cultural, and environmental factors influencing rural communities.
PO-3	Research Proficiency: Conduct independent research using appropriate methodologies to address issues and challenges in rural development.
PO-4	Policy Analysis and Development: Evaluate existing policies and contribute to the development of effective and sustainable rural development policies.
PO-5	Community Engagement and Participation: Foster community engagement and participation by implementing strategies that empower and involve local communities in development processes.
PO-6	Sustainable Agriculture and Resource Management: Design and advocate for sustainable agricultural practices and resource management strategies in rural areas.
PO-7	Entrepreneurship and Economic Development: Promote entrepreneurship and devise strategies for economic development to enhance the livelihoods of rural populations.
PO-8	Cultural Sensitivity and Inclusivity: Demonstrate cultural sensitivity and inclusivity in development interventions, respecting and valuing diverse perspectives within rural communities.
PO-9	Communication and Advocacy Skills: Effectively communicate development initiatives and advocate for the needs of rural communities to diverse stakeholders, including government agencies, NGOs, and the private sector.
PO-10	Monitoring and Evaluation: Implement monitoring and evaluation systems to assess the impact of rural development programs, making data-driven decisions for continuous improvement.

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Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs): At the end of the program, students will able to:

PSO-1	To equip the students with skills to identify entrepreneurship opportunities in rural areas and to engage the local populations in productive activities for empowering rural societies.
PSO-2	To give the students adequate exposure and knowledge about the formalities for establishing entrepreneurial initiatives and also arranging finance for the required investment.
PSO-3	Develop integrated community development plans that address the economic, social, and environmental needs of rural areas, incorporating sustainable practices and cultural considerations.
PSO-4	Formulate strategies to promote and support rural entrepreneurship, including the establishment of small businesses and agricultural ventures, to stimulate economic growth in rural communities.
PSO-5	Conduct participatory action research methodologies to engage local communities in identifying their own needs, strengths, and potential solutions for sustainable development.

M.A. in Rural Development

Specification of Course	Semester	No. of Courses	Credits
Core	I-IV	14	70
Elective	III-IV	06	30
Total		20	100
Additional Courses (Qualifying in nature, for students admitted in Regional Studies only)			
Generic Elective	II-III	02	04
Skill Enhancement/Value Added Courses	I, III	02	04
Indian Knowledge System	I	01	02

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M.A. in Rural Development Programme Structure

Semester	Course Nature	Course Code	Course Title	Course Type (T/P)	Hrs/ Week	Credits	Marks		
							CI A	ESE	Total
I	Core	RD101	Rural Development: Indian Context	T	5	5	30	70	100
	Core	RD102	Rural Development: Planning and Management	T	5	5	30	70	100
	Core	RD103	Rural Development Programmes and Evaluation (With special reference to Chhattisgarh)	T	5	5	30	70	100
	Core	RD104	Rural Sociology	T	5	5	30	70	100
	Core	RD105	Panchayati Raj and Rural Administration (With special reference to Chhattisgarh)	T	5	5	30	70	100
II	Core	RD201	Urban Planning and Development	T	5	5	30	70	100
	Core	RD202	Rural Economy & Industrialization	T	5	5	30	70	100
	Core	RD203	Rural Health Care	T	5	5	30	70	100
	Core	RD204	Scientific Research Methodology in Rural Development	T	5	5	30	70	100
	Core	RD205	Tribal Development	T	5	5	30	70	100
III	Core	RD301	Communication and Extension in Rural Development	T	5	5	30	70	100
	Core	RD302	Dissertation: Project Report based on Rural Engagement	P	10	5	30	70	100
	Elective-1 (Select any one)	RD303	Rural Social Development	T	5	5	30	70	100
		RD304	Rural Finance and Banking	T	5	5	30	70	100
	Elective-2 (Select any one)	RD305	Voluntary Action in Rural Development	T	5	5	30	70	100
		RD306	Public Policy	T	5	5	30	70	100
	Elective-3 (Select any one)	RD307	Land Reforms and Rural Development	T	5	5	30	70	100
		RD308	Agricultural Economics	T	5	5	30	70	100
IV	Core	RD401	Entrepreneurship and Rural Development	T	5	5	30	70	100
	Core	RD402	Internship and Presentation	P	10	5	30	70	100
	Elective-1 (Select any one)	RD403	Natural Resources and Sustainable Development	T	5	5	30	70	100
		RD404	Geo-informatics for Rural Development	T	5	5	30	70	100
	Elective-2 (Select any one)	RD405	Resources and Livelihood Management	T	5	5	30	70	100
		RD406	Rural Marketing	T	5	5	30	70	100
	Elective-3 (Select any one)	RD407	Livestock Management	T	5	5	30	70	100
		RD408	Working with Rural Community: Techniques and Processes	T	5	5	30	70	100

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Note:

1. In place of elective course student can choose paper(s) from MOOC Courses (SWAYAM Portal) subject to following conditions:
 - a. The chosen paper will be other than the papers offered in the current course structure.
 - b. The paper will be PG level with a minimum of 12 weeks' duration.
 - c. The list of course of SWAYAM keeps changing; the departmental committee will finalize the list of MOOC courses for each semester.
 - d. The paper(s) may be chosen from SWAYAM portal on the recommendation of Head of the Department.
2. The candidates who joined the PG programme in the School of Studies (University Teaching Department), shall be undergo Generic Elective Courses (only qualifying in nature) offered by other departments/ SoS in Semester II and Semester III.
3. The candidates who joined the PG programme in the School of Studies (University Teaching Department), shall be undergo Skill Enhancement/ Value Added Courses (only qualifying in nature) in Semester I and Semester III

Generic Elective Courses: Offered to PG Students of other Departments/SoS only

Semester	Course Code	Course Title	Course Type (T/P)	Hrs/ Week	Credits	Marks		
						CI A	ESE	Total
II	GE101	Applied Research Methodology	T	2	2	30	70	100
III	GE102	Corporate Social Responsibility	T	2	2	30	70	100

Skill Enhancement/ Value Added Courses: Offered to PG Students of School of Regional Studies and Research only

Semester	Course Code	Course Title	Course Type (T/P)	Hrs/ Week	Credits	Marks		
						CI A	ESE	Total
I	SE101	Communication and Soft Skills	T	2	2	30	70	100
III	SE102	Social Entrepreneurship	T	2	2	30	70	100

Indian Knowledge System Course: Offered to PG Students of School of Regional Studies and Research only

Semester	Course Code	Course Title	Course Type (T/P)	Hrs/ Week	Credits	Marks		
						CI A	ESE	Total
I	IK101	Indian Knowledge and Rural Development	T	2	2	30	70	100

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Session: 2024-25
M.A. in Rural Development, Semester- I
Course Code: RD101
Paper-I: Rural Development: Indian Context

Max. Marks: 70

Credit: 5

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course the students are expected:

1. To understand the meaning, scope and historical background of rural development.
2. To gain knowledge about rural development programmes.
3. To know policies and strategies of rural development with special reference to Chhattisgarh.
4. To learn various approaches of rural development
5. To understand the dynamics of change in rural Chhattisgarh.

Unit- I	<p>Rural Development: An overview Importance, Scope and Objectives of Rural Development Traditional and Modern Concept of Development Programmes for Rural Development in India since Independence Rural Development Policies during Planning Period Administrative Structure of Rural Development Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Human Development Index (HDI) Theoretical Approaches of Development (Marx, Rostov, Myrdal and International Dependence Theory)</p>
Unit- II	<p>Rural Demography Meaning of Demography, Demographic Data Base Size, Growth and Distribution of Rural Population. Sex and Age Composition of Rural Population, Marital Status of Rural Population Fertility and Mortality Patterns, Migration Patterns Size of Rural Settlements, Literacy Rate, Demography and Development</p>
Unit- III	<p>Policies and Strategies of Rural Development with special reference to Chhattisgarh Rural Development Policies. Strategies of Rural Development. Types of Rural Development Strategy- Collectivization of Resources, Regulated Capitalist Perspectives, Peasant Agrarian Perspectives and Laissez-Faire or Unregulated Free-Market Perspectives.</p>
Unit- IV	<p>Various approaches of Rural Development Broad Front Approach, Sectoral Approach, Area Approach, Target Group Approach, Integrated/Holistic Approach, Gandhian approach for Community Development.</p>
Unit -V	<p>Dynamics of Change in Rural Chhattisgarh Social Change: Mobility and Mobilization Empowerment: Concept and Definition, Economic Empowerment, Political Empowerment, Social Empowerment, Cultural Empowerment Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Information Technology and Rural Development</p>

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Recommended Readings:

1. Desai, Vasant. **Rural Development in India.** Himalaya, New Delhi, 2005.
2. IGNOU. **Rural Development: Indian Context.** IGNOU, New Delhi, 2005.
3. Narwani, G. S. **Training for Rural Development,** Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2002.
4. Rao K. Hanumantha. **Rural Development Statistics: 2007-08,** National Institute of Rural Development Ministry of R. D., Govt. of India, Rajendra Nagar, Hyderabad,* 2008.
5. Prasad, B.K. **Rural Development: Concept, Approach and Strategy,** Sarup & Sons, New Delhi, 2003.
6. Rau, S.K. **Global Search for Rural Development,** NIRD, Hyderabad, 2001.
7. Satya Sundaram, I. **Rural Development,** Himalaya, Mumbai, 2002.
8. Thomas & Christopher. **Rural Development: Concept and Recent Approaches,** Rawat Publication, New Delhi, 2015.
9. Jana, AK. **Decentralizing Rural Governance and Development,** Rawat Publication, New Delhi, 2015.

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M.A. in Rural Development, Semester- I

Course Code: RD102

Paper-II: Rural Development: Planning and Management

Max. Marks: 70

Credit: 5

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course the students are expected:

1. To identify the role of planning in rural development.
2. To identify the factors affecting implementation of projects.
3. To understand the concept and scope of rural development management.
4. To know the project appraisal and programme implementation.

Unit- I	Rural Development Planning Planning: Concept & Definition, Planning Process, Stages of Planning Theories of Planning, Strategy in Planning Planning for Rural Development Multi-level Planning and District Planning.
Unit- II	Grassroots Level Planning Need of Grassroots Level Planning Block Level Planning and Village Level Planning Role of Panchayati Raj and Gram Sabha in Village Level Planning
Unit- III	Rural Development Management Management: Concept and Definition Functions of Management Issues in Management of Rural Development Projects, Project Dimension, Identification and Formulation of Projects
Unit- IV	Project Appraisal Project Appraisal-I (Technical Feasibility) Project Appraisal-II (Economic Feasibility) Project Appraisal-III (Financial Feasibility)
Unit -V	Programme and Project Programme Implementation (Activity Planning and Network Analysis) Monitoring Development Projects Project Evaluation

Recommended Readings:

1. David I. Cleland. **Project Management: Strategic designed implementations**, McGraw Hill: McGraw Hill inc, 1995.
2. Gopal Krishnan P. **Text book of project management**, MacMillan and V. E. Rammurthi Indu. Ltd., 1993.
3. Goudman J. **Integrated project planning and management cycle**, Ralph Ngalala Love East West Centre, Hawaii, 2000.
4. Sanyal, B.M. **India: Decentralized Planning, Themes and Issues, Concept**, New Delhi: 2001

5. Sisodia, Yatindra. **Functioning of Panchayat Raj System**. Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2005
6. Sudhakar, V. **New Panchayati Raj System: Local Self-Government Community Development**, Mangal Deep Publications, Jaipur, 2002
7. Mohanty, Bijoyini, **Financing the Grassroots Government**. A.P.H. Publishing, New Delhi, 2001.
8. Majumder B. **Rural Housing: Policies and Practice**, Rawat Publication, New Delhi, 2007.
9. Benni, BS. **Dairy Co-operative Management and Practice**, Rawat Publication, New Delhi, 2005.



M.A. in Rural Development, Semester- I
Course Code: RD103
Paper-III: Rural Development Programme and Evaluation
(With special reference to Chhattisgarh)

Max. Marks: 70

Credit: 5

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course the students are expected:

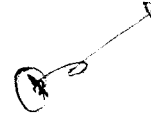
1. To explain what impact the various programmes have had on the poor and the rural areas.
2. To outline the basic services and infrastructure development programmes in rural areas.
3. To know the wage employment programmes in India and Chhattisgarh.
4. To understand the main objectives of Natural Resources Management and Environment.

Unit- I	Poverty Alleviation and Employment Generation Programmes Rural Poverty: Nature, Causes and Measures, Estimation of Poverty in India, Background of Rural Development Programmes, Pre and Post-Independence era, Poverty Alleviation Programmes in Chhattisgarh, Minimum Needs Programme, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Self-Employment and Entrepreneurship Development
Unit- II	Basic Services and Infrastructure Development Programmes Universal Literacy and Elementary Education Rural Housing, Electrification and Energy Drinking Water, Sanitation and Rural Health Care Rural Connectivity
Unit- III	Wage Employment Programmes Gandhian approaches and Rural Economics Deen Dayal Upadday - Gramin Kaushal Vikas Yojna, Pradhan Mantari Kaushal Vikas Yojna, Mukhiya Mantari Kaushal Vikas Yojna Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Food Security- TPDS Prime Minister's Rozgar Yozara (PMRY), Rashtriya Mahila Kosh Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP)
Unit- IV	Natural Resources Management and Environment Special Area Development Programmes Watershed Management Programmes Social Forestry and Joint Forest Management Science and Technology for Rural Development
Unit -V	Other Development Programmes National Rural Social Assistance and Welfare Programmes Food Security, Rural Livelihood Mission and Aspirational District Programme Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana and Rurban Mission.



Recommended Readings:

1. प्रा. डॉ. बोबडे, प्रकाश. **भारतीय समाज रचनाए** पारंपारिक आधुनिक श्री. मंगेश प्रकाशन, श्री शांती दुर्गा निवास, 23 नवीराम दास पेठ, नागपूर 1998.
2. डॉ. कऱ्हाडेबी. एम. **ग्रामीण व नागरी समाज शास्त्रए** पिंपळापुरेअॅण्ड कं. पब्लिशर्स, नागपूर 2005.
3. डॉ. झामरेजी. एन. **भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था , विकास व पर्यावरणात्मक अर्थशास्त्रए** पिंपळापुरे अॅण्ड कं. पब्लिशर्स, नागपूर 2006.
4. प्रा. निंबाळकर, संजिव के. **समाज कल्याणए** केशव-कृष्णाप्रकाशन, 14 विदयानगर, चंद्रपूर 2005.
5. यादव, रामजी **भारत मेंग्रामीण विकासए** अर्जुन पब्लिशिंग हाउस, नई दिल्ली 2008.
6. Desai, V. **Rural Development in India**, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai, 2005.
7. Prakash, I. S. **Rural Development in India**, Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi, 2005.
8. Majumdar, B. **Poverty, Food Security and Sustainability**. Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2004.
9. Asen, R. **Visions of Poverty: Welfare Policy & Political Imagination**. Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2004.
10. Majumder, B. **Rural Housing: Policies and Practice**. Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2007.



M.A. in Rural Development, Semester- I
Course Code: RD104
Paper-IV: Rural Sociology

Max. Marks: 70

Credit: 5

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course the students are expected:

1. To understand the problems of inequality and tribal issues.
2. To know the gender inequality, Status of women in different ages.
3. To know the role and status of women and violence against women.
4. To identify the problems of land and displacement.

Unit- I	Rural Sociology Emergence and Development of Rural Sociology: Definition, Nature, Scope and Importance of Rural Sociology, Study of Rural Sociology in India
Unit- II	Rural Community Village community and its characteristics, Types of village communities Village leadership; Village Studies in India and Chhattisgarh
Unit- III	Rural Social Institutions Rural Family, marriage, Caste and Class, Rural Religion, Rural Polity, Rural Economy and Rural Education
Unit- IV	Major Issues and Problems in Rural Society Rural unemployment; indebtedness; bonded and child labour; labour migration; agrarian crisis and distress among farmers; development and displacement
Unit -V	Changing Scenario in Contemporary Rural society Changing Conceptions of Village Society, Rural - Urban Continuum, Agrarian Structure and Its Transformation, Changing Patterns Of Village Economy, Socio Cultural Changes in Rural Society due to Globalization

Recommended Readings:

1. Newby, Howard. (1980): Trend report: Rural Sociology, Current Sociology, Sage Publication.
2. Breman, J. (1997): The Village in Focus, in The Village in India Revisited. Edited by J. Breman, P. Kloos, and A. Saith, Delhi, Oxford University Press.
3. Jodhka, S. (1997): From "Book-view" to "Field-view": Social Anthropological Constructions of the Indian Village, QEH Working Paper Series, Working Paper No. 5. Oxford, Queen Elizabeth House, University of Oxford.
4. Gupta, Dipankar (2011): How rural is rural India – RNFE, Oxford Handbook of Agriculture.
5. Sharma, K. L. (1997): Country Town Nexus in India: A Macro View, Rural society in India, Rawat Publications.
6. Rawat, H. K. (2010): Sociology-Basic Concepts, Rawat Publications, Jaipur.
7. Thorner, Daniel & Dhanagare, D. N. (1991): Social Stratification: Readings in Sociology and Social Anthropology, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

8. Doshi, S.L. & Jain, P.C. (2010): Rural Sociology, Rawat Publications, Jaipur.
9. Ahuja, Ram (1999): Society in India, Rawat Publications, Jaipur.
10. Jodhka, S. (2012): Caste, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
11. Beteille, Andre (1969): Caste, Class and Power: Changing Patterns of Stratification in a Tanjore Village, University of California Press.
12. Sarathi De, Partha (2012): Rural Sociology, Pearson, New Delhi.
13. Jodhka, S. (2004): Agrarian Structure and its Transformation, in Veena Das (ed.). Handbook of Indian Sociology, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
14. Desai, A.R (1978): Rural Sociology in India, Popular Prakasan, Bombay.
15. Chitambar, J.B (1993): Introductory Rural Sociology: A synopsis of Concepts and Principles, Wiley Eastern Limited, New Delhi.
16. Jodhka, Surinder, S. (2012): Village Society: Essays from Economic and Political Weekly, Orient BlackSwan, New Delhi.



M.A. in Rural Development, Semester- I
Course Code: RD105
Paper-V: Panchayati Raj and Rural Administration
(With special reference to Chhattisgarh)

Max. Marks: 70

Credit: 5

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course the students are expected:

1. To understand the evolution of Panchayati Raj System in India.
2. To know the thrust areas of decentralized planning.
3. To know the Chhattisgarh Panchayati Raj Adhiniyam.
4. To understand the functions of Panchayat Raj System.
5. To learn about PESA Act 1996 and its Implementation.

Unit- I	Panchayati Raj : Historical Background Evolution and Growth of Panchayati Raj System in India Structure and Functions of Panchayati Raj Institutions Government Panchayati Raj Policy, Functioning Problems of Panchayati Raj Institutions Efforts to Revitalize the Institutions, Recent Developments in Panchayati Raj
Unit- II	Decentralized Planning Meaning and Concept, Principles of Decentralized Planning Meaning of Popular Participation, Goals of Decentralized Planning Actions Needed for Decentralized Planning Ways of Practicing Decentralized Planning
Unit- III	Chhattisgarh Panchayati Raj Adhiniyam Panchayat Raj Adhiniyam, 1993 Chhattisgarh Panchayati Raj Adhiniyam 2000 and its provisions Chhattisgarh Panchayati Raj Adhiniyam Amendments Panchayat Nirvachan Niyam
Unit- IV	Rural Administration of Chhattisgarh Rural Development Administration and Panchayat Raj Institutions Functions of Panchayat Raj System, Sources of income for Panchayats, Merits and Demerits of Panchayat system, Strengthening of Panchayat Raj System, Emergence: People and Panchayati Raj Financial Organizations/ Institutions
Unit -V	PESA Act 1996 and its Implementation Introduction of PESA Act 1996 Characteristics and features of Schedule Areas, Tribes and Fifth & Sixth Schedule Area, Bhuria Committee Recommendations, Gram Sabha and its role in Schedule Area, Operational Issues and Challenges



Recommended Readings:

1. Desai, Vasant. **Fundamentals of Rural Development.** Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 1991.
2. Meier, Gerald (ed.). **Leading Issues in Economic Development,** Oxford Uni. Press, New Delhi, 1987.
3. Prasad, B.K. **Rural Development: Concept, Approach and Strategy,** Sarup & Sons, New Delhi, 2003.
4. Rau, S.K. **Global Search for Rural Development,** Hyderabad: NIRD, 2001.
5. Satya Sundaram, I., **Rural Development,** Mumbai: Himalaya, 2002.
6. Arora, R. **Panchayati Raj, Participation and Decentralization,** Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2018.
7. Maddick, H. **Panchayati Raj,** Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2018.
8. Sharma, BM. **Panchayati Raj and Reservation Policy,** Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2018.



M.A. in Rural Development, Semester- II
Course Code: RD201
Paper-I: Urban Planning and Development

Max. Marks: 70

Credit: 5

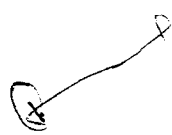
Course Outcomes: At the end of the course the students are expected:

1. To understand the meaning, goals and objectives of urban planning.
2. To know the theories of urbanization and concepts of urban development.
3. To know the urban governance concept and importance.
4. To learn urban management and development management cycle.
5. To identify relevance of rural area for urban development.

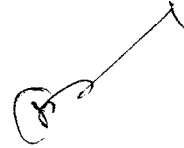
Unit- I	Urban Planning Urban Planning: An Overview, Meaning, Need and Importance Types of Plan for Urban Planning, Techniques For Urban Planning Urban Land Use Planning, Planning For City - Regions
Unit- II	Urban Development : Concept and Dynamics Urbanization: An Overview, Concepts, Meaning and Causes of Urbanization, Urbanization and Urban Problems, Theories Of Urban Development - Concentric Zone Theory, Sector Theory, Multiple Nuclei Theory, Land use and Land Value Theory of William Alonso, Scientific Rationalism, Advocacy Planning and Equity, Evolution Of Urban Development Urban Development Experience in India and Chhattisgarh
Unit- III	Urban Governance Governance: An Overview, Concept and Importance, Formal and Informal Governance Systems, Types of Governance, Good Governance, Challenges of Good Governance, Institutional and Structural Framework of Urban Governance, Urban E-Governance
Unit- IV	Urban Management Urban Management: An Overview, Meaning, Aims, Scope and Elements Development Management Cycle, Urban Management and Management of Urban Services, Financial Management, Urban Assets Management
Unit -V	Relevance of Rural Area for Urban Development Mutual dependence between urban and rural areas: Industry and Agriculture, Characteristics of Symbiotic Development and pattern of Urban Development, Ecological and Environmental considerations in Rural Development

Recommended Readings:

1. P. Healey, **Planning Theory**, Pergamon Press, 1981.
2. Andrews, Richard B. **Urban growth and development: A problem approach**. Simmons Boardman, New York, 1962.
3. Ferguson, T; Benjamin, B.; Daley, Allen; Glass, D.V.; Mckeown, Thomas; Johnson, Gwendolyn Z; Mackintosh, J.M., **Public health and urban growth**, Center for Urban Studies, London, 1964.



4. Adrian, Charles R, **State and local Governments: A study in the political process**, McGraw-Hill Book, New York, 1960.
5. Humes, Samuel, **Structure of local governments throughout the world**, MartinusNijhoff, Hague, 1976.
6. New Delhi, IIPA; **Urbanization and urban development**, IIPA New Delhi, 1968.
7. India, Ministry of Welfare & Housing, **TCPO, Project Planning Division; Report on norms and space standards for planning of public sector project towns**, Govt. of India Press, Delhi.
8. McLoughlin, J. Brian. **Urban and Regional Planning**, Rawat Publication, New Delhi, 2019.
9. Mukhopadhyay, A. Saxena. HM. **Urbanization and Housing: State, Market & Consumer**, Rawat Publication, New Delhi, 2017.
10. Advani, M. **Urbanization, Displacement and Rehabilitation**, Rawat Publication, New Delhi, 2016.



M.A. in Rural Development, Semester- II
Course Code: RD202
Paper-II: Rural Economics and Industrialization

Max. Marks: 70

Credit: 5

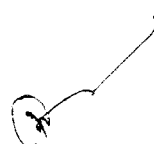
Course Outcomes: At the end of the course the students are expected:

1. To understand the concept and basic needs of rural economy.
2. To know the basic needs of rural people in Chhattisgarh
2. To learn about rural market and industrialization.
4. To know the policies and programmes for rural industrial development.

Unit- I	Rural Economy Rural Economy: Concept, Features and Importance Factors affecting Rural Economy, Traditional Rural Economy, Colonial Rural Economy, Rural Economy after Independence, Globalization of Rural economy, Impact of Taxation and GST on Rural Economy.
Unit- II	Basic Needs of Rural People in Chhattisgarh Basic Needs: Housing, Health, Education, Training, Drinking Water, Electricity, Sanitation, Rural Transportation, Potential areas for rural self-employment with special reference to agro industries, Role of Co-operatives in Rural Economy, Role of Micro Finance institutions in Rural Areas: Financial and Non- Financial
Unit- III	Rural Market Rural Market: Definition, Scope and Importance, Types of Rural Markets, Problems of Rural Marketing, Policy Measures for Development of Rural Markets
Unit- IV	Rural Industrialization Rural Industrialization: Meaning and Significance Role of Industries in Rural Economy, Features of Rural Industries Types of Rural Industries, Challenges of Rural Industrialization Measures to Promote Rural Industries
Unit -V	Policies and Programmes Rural Industrial Development Policies during Planning era, Important Programmes for Industrial development of Rural Areas, Micro, Small and Medium industries in Rural Areas, Progress and Problem of Rural Industrialization with special reference to Chhattisgarh

Recommended Readings:

1. Satya, Sundaram. Rural Development, Himalaya, Mumbai, 2002.
2. Datt, Rudra & Sundharam Indian Economy, S. Chand, New Delhi, 2008.
3. Book by Gyanindra Dash and Rajan Kumar Sahoo. Agriculture and Rural Economy, 2009
4. Barun Kumar Sahu. Rural Development in India, 2003.
5. Harris, J. Rural Development: Theories of Peasant Economy, Rawat Publication, New Delhi, 2017.



M.A. in Rural Development, Semester- II

Course Code: RD203

Paper-III: Rural Health Care

Max. Marks: 70

Credit: 5

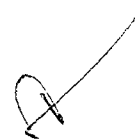
Course Outcomes: At the end of the course the students are expected:

1. To understand the concepts of health in rural India and Chhattisgarh.
2. To learn about various diseases and its prevention and controls.
3. To get information about planning and management of rural health care services.
4. To know the health care delivery system in rural India and Chhattisgarh.
5. To understand the nutrition status in Rural India and Chhattisgarh.

Unit- I	Health in Rural India and Chhattisgarh Health: Definitions, Concepts and Components, Health and Development, Types of Health Care Services, Development of Health Care Services in Rural India, Health and Nutrition Status in Rural India, Different Models of Health Care Delivery
Unit- II	Health Care Programme and Performance Communicable Diseases in India – An Overview, Types of Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases, Programmes for Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases and Non-Communicable, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene, National Rural Health Mission, Aayushman Bharat Yojana, Reproductive, Maternal, Neo-Natal, Child and Adolescent Health Care Programmes , National Nutritional Programmes
Unit- III	Health Care Planning and Management Planning Rural Health Care Services Management of Rural Health Care Services Communication and Health Education: An Outline NGO Experience in Health Care
Unit- IV	Health Care Delivery System in Rural India and Chhattisgarh Health care delivery system in rural India: A Retrospective View Structure of rural health care system: Community Health Centre (CHC), Primary Health Centre (PHC), Health Sub Centre (HSC) Challenges for rural health system, Performance of rural health service
Unit -V	Nutrition Status in Rural India and Chhattisgarh Nutritional problems & factors influencing health and nutritional status in rural India, Different methods of assessment of nutritional status in community including Growth Charts, Health & nutritional status of rural women & children. National Nutrition Policy, Important national nutritional Programs including the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS) etc. Challenges of keeping rural India healthy

Recommended Readings:

1. Urban -Rural Health Comparisons: Key results of the 2002/03, Health Survey. Wellington: Ministry of Health, New Zealand.
2. Satya, Sundaram. Rural Development, Himalaya, Mumbai, 2002.
3. Jacob C. Warren -Rural Public Health: Best Practices and Preventive Models, 2014
4. Charlene A. Winters, Helen Lee, Rural Nursing: Concepts, Theory and Practice, Third Edition, 2005.
5. Adak, D.K., Gautam R.K., Nanda J. and Bharati, P. People, Health and Nutrition. Mittal Publications, New Delhi (in Press). 2011
6. Nagla, Madhu. Sociology of Health and Medicine, Rawat Publication, New Delhi, 2018.
7. Hanefeld. J. Globalization and Health -2nd Edition, Rawat Publication, New Delhi, 2018.
8. Verma, A. Women's Health and Nutrition, Rawat Publication, New Delhi, 2018.
9. Unisa, S. Population Health and Environment, Rawat Publication, New Delhi, 2018.
10. Akram, M. Maternal Health in India, Rawat Publication, New Delhi, 2018.



M.A. in Rural Development, Semester- II

Course Code: RD204

Paper-IV: Scientific Research Methodology in Rural Development

Max. Marks: 70

Credit: 5

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course the students are expected:

1. To explain the meaning, importance and purpose of research.
2. To describe the nature of research and identify the areas of rural development in which research is being increasingly undertaken.
3. To describe the steps in the sampling process and the various methods of sampling and define a probability sample and describe the various types of probability sample.
4. To write a research report.

Unit- I	Scientific Research Introduction to Scientific Research: Definition, Purpose, Nature and Scope, Research in Rural Development Retrospect: National and International Perspectives.
Unit- II	Research Process Research Process I: Formulation of Research Problem Research Process II: Preparing a Research Proposal
Unit- III	Research Methods Scientific Methods of Social Research, Descriptive and Experimental Research Evaluation and Action Research, Naturalistic Inquiry and Case Study, Applied Research Methodology: PRA and RRA
Unit- IV	Sampling and Data Analysis Sampling: Methods of Sampling, Tools of Data Collection, Data Analysis. Qualitative Data Processing and Analysis, Elementary Statistics, Measures of Central Tendency, Measures of Variability, Test of Significance: t-test, Chi-square Test, Correlation, Regression and ANOVA, Computer application in Research: MS Word, MS Excel, MS Power Point, SPSS
Unit -V	Research Report Writing Structure, Clarity and consistency, Chapter-scheme Review of literature, Preparation of Bibliography and Reference Methods of presentation, Appendices

Recommended Readings:

1. Crabtree & Miller (ed.). **Doing Qualitative Research**, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2000.
2. Denzin & Lincoln (eds.). **Handbook of Qualitative Research**, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2000.
3. Herekar, P.M. **Research Methodology and Project Work**, Phadke Prakashan, Kolhapur, 2004.
4. Kumar, P.S.G. **Research Methods and Statistical Techniques**, B.R. Publishing Co., Delhi, 2004.

5. Kothari, C.R. & Garg, G. **Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques (Fourth Edition)**, New Age International Publishers, New Delhi, 2019.
6. Healey, J.F. **Statistics: A Tool for Social Research**, Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2018.
7. Yesudhas, R. **Methodologies in Social Research**, Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2017.
8. Babbie, E. **Basics of Social Research 6th Ed.**, Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2015.



M.A. in Rural Development, Semester- II

Course Code: RD205

Paper-V: Tribal Development (With special reference to Chhattisgarh)

Max. Marks: 70

Credit: 5

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course the students are expected:

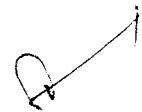
1. To know the tribe and its classification.
2. To understand the concept and objectives, plans, programmes of tribal development.
3. To know the major tribes in India and Chhattisgarh.
4. To critically review the forest policies of tribal and identify the problems of tribes.
5. To know the various tribal problems and challenges.

Unit- I	Tribe Definition of Tribe, Characteristics, Classification - Geographical, Linguistics, Economic and Racial, Difference between Schedule Caste and Scheduled Tribe Constitutional Safeguards for Scheduled Tribes
Unit- II	Tribal Development Concept and Objectives, Tribal Development Plans, Programmes and their Implementation, Tribal Sub-Plan, Scheduled and Tribal Area, Role of Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) in Tribal Developments
Unit- III	Major Tribes of Chhattisgarh Gond (Muria and Maria), Oraon, Kavar, Halba, Binjhwar, Primitive Tribes of Chhattisgarh: Abujhmaria, Pahari Korwa, Kamar, Baiga, Birhor, Bhunjiya and Pando, Social Organization of Major Tribes and PVTG's of Chhattisgarh: Family, Marriage, Economic, Religious, Political, Youth Dormitories etc.
Unit- IV	Forest Rights Act and Tribal The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act - 2006, Recognition and vesting of forest rights in forest dwelling, Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers, Critical review of Forest policies, Deforestation and Tribal, Forest Management and Tribal Welfare, Challenges and Limitations of FRA
Unit -V	Tribal Problems and Challenges Different approaches to tribal problems, History of Tribal Movements with special reference to India and Chhattisgarh, Major tribal problems: Land alienation, Displacement and Rehabilitation, Industrialization and Urbanization, Naxal problem in tribal area of Chhattisgarh

Recommended Readings:

1. Verrier Elwin, Muria and Their Ghotul: Kingdom of the young (abridged edition), New Delhi: VanyaPrakashan, 1991.
2. Verrier Elwin, The Baiga, New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House, 2002.
3. Verrier Elwin, Maria, Murder and Suicide, New Delhi: Vanya Prakashan, 1991

4. Vidhyarthi & Rai, The Tribal Culture of India. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company, 1985.
5. Nadeem Husnain, Tribal India, Delhi: Palka Prakashan, 2006,
6. Sir Wilfrid Grigson, The Maria Gonds of Bastar, New Delhi: Vanya Prakashan, 1991.
7. R.C. Verma, Indian Tribes Through the Ages,. New Delhi: Publication, Division, Govt. of India, 1995.
8. Majumdar, D.N., Races and Cultures of India, New Delhi: Kalyani Publishers, 1990.
9. उपाध्याय एवं शर्मा, भारत की जनजातीय संस्कृति, भोपाल: म.प्र. हिन्दी ग्रंथ अकादमी, 2004-
10. पी.आर. नायडू, भारत के आदिवासी विकास की समस्याएँ, नई दिल्ली: राधा पब्लिकेशन, 2002.
11. Verma S. Underdevelopment and Naxalism in India, Rawat Publications, New, Delhi, 2018.
12. Behera MC. Resources, Tribes and Development, Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2015.



M.A. in Rural Development, Semester- III

Course Code: RD301

Paper-I: Communication and Extension in Rural Development

Max. Marks: 70

Credit: 5

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course the students are expected:

1. To understand the meaning, concept and communication process.
2. To describe the methods of contact and demonstrations.
3. To understand the forms of communication.
4. To list out the general and specific objectives of extension.
5. To describe the extension campaign and programme planning.

Unit- I	Introduction to Development Communication Communication: Meaning & Concept, Communication Process, Functions of Communication, Communication Channels and their use in Rural Development. Role and Significance of Development Communication, Interrelation between Development and Development Communication, Models of Development Communication.
Unit- II	Methods of Contact and Demonstrations Individual Contact Methods, Group Contact Methods, Method and Result Demonstrations, Group Meetings, Group Discussion, Communication - Media Mix for Rural Development, Role of Mass Communication in Social Change, Traditional and Modern Means of Mass Communication
Unit- III	Forms of Communication Verbal, Non-verbal and Written, Organizational Communication, Communication Strategies for Rural Development
Unit- IV	Introduction to Extension Extension: Concepts, Philosophy and Principles, Historical Development of Rural Extension in India, Types of Rural Extension, Extension Methods, Extension Teaching Methods, Use of Extension Teaching Methods and Its Advantages And Limitations;
Unit -V	Extension Campaign and Programme Planning Mass Contact Methods - Farm Publications, Circular Letter, News Articles, Campaign, Exhibition, Radio, Television, View Data and Network System, Programme Planning: Importance of Programme Plan in Extension, Evaluation : Meaning and Purpose of Evaluation, Types of Evaluation, Documentation: Need for Reporting and Recording, Procedures for Recording

Recommended Readings:

1. Gamble, T.K. & Gamble, M, Communication Works, McGraw Hill. 2002.
2. Knapp, M.L. & Miller, G.R. Handbook of Interpersonal Communication, Sage Publications. 1985.
3. Melkote, Srinivas. Communication for Development in the Third World, Theory and Practice, Sage Publications. 1991.

4. Owen, Hargie, The Handbook of Communication Skills, Routledge, 2006.
5. Treholm, Sarah, Thinking through Communication: An Introduction to the Study of Human Communication. Allyn & Bacon.1993.
6. Thompson, Neil, Communication and Language: A Handbook of Theory and Practice' Palgrave. Macmillan, 2003.
7. Morreale, Spitzberg & Barge, Human Communication: Motivation, Knowledge and Skills, Wadsworth: Thomson Learning, 2001.
8. Charle S. Dickenson (1972) Agricultural Extension System, principles, management and Approaches, Weily Publications.
9. Kothari and Mishra Ashok Gulati (1999) Management of Agricultural Extension, Himalaya Publications.
- 10 Malhitra, S.K. and Chaturvedi, R.G. (2010), External Education and Training for Rural Development.



M.A. in Rural Development, Semester- III

Course Code: RD302

Paper-II: Dissertation: Project Report based on Rural Engagement

Max. Marks: 70

Credit: 5

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course the students are expected:

1. To understand research design as applicable to a specific topic.
2. To identify issues concerning sampling, quantitative and qualitative analysis of data.
3. To compile the analyzed data and present in the form of a report.

Students are required to undertake a Dissertation/Project work consisting of approximately 1 month preparatory work, approximately 3/4 weeks of field investigation, approximately 1 months for data analysis and completion of the Dissertation/Project work.

The Dissertation will be selected in consultation with the faculty members decided by Head of the department, according to their specialization. Dissertations/Project work will typically be a document of about 100-150 pages with sections in the following sequence: Introduction, Objectives, Hypothesis (if necessary), Research design/ Methodology, Results, Discussion, Conclusion and Suggestions, Literature cited etc.

Presentation and Viva-Voce of the Dissertation/Project work will be in the presence of External examiner and faculty of the department.



M.A. in Rural Development, Semester- III
Course Code: RD303
Paper-III: Rural Social Development

Max. Marks: 70

Credit: 5

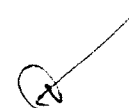
Course Outcomes: At the end of the course the students are expected:

1. To understand the overall status of rural women in India.
2. To identify indicators that is commonly used to describe the health, nutrition and educational status of children
3. To describe the constitutional status of scheduled castes and assess their social and economic status in society
4. To describe the main aspects related to the development of scheduled castes and indicate their representation in services.

Unit- I	Development of Rural Women Rural Women : Status and Development Strategies Education and Training of Rural Women, Health and Nutrition of Rural Women
Unit- II	Women Empowerment Empowerment of Rural Women (Gender Frame Work Approach) Empowerment of Rural Women – Policies and Programmes
Unit- III	Development of Rural Children Situation of Rural Children, Health and Nutrition of Rural Children Education of Rural Children, Integrated Child Development Services Programme
Unit- IV	Development of SC, SC and Other Under-privileged Groups Development of Scheduled Castes, Development of Scheduled Tribes Bonded Labour, Development of Artisans and Landless Labourer
Unit -V	Policies and Social Legislations on Children, Women and SC/ST Social Legislations on Children, Social Legislations on Women, Social Legislations on Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes, Other Social Legislations

Recommended Readings:

1. Dr. Sundaram, I. Satya. Rural Development, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai, 2002.
2. Datt and Vasant. Fundamental of Rural Development, New Delhi: Rawat publication, 1991.
3. Datt and Rudra. Growth Poverty and Equality, Deep and Deep Publication, New Delhi, 2008.
4. Khanna, Sulbha. Rural Development, Sonali Publication, New Delhi, 2003.
5. Joshi V. Tribal Situation in India: Issues and Development, Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2017.
6. Chaudhary, S.N. Tribes, Castes and Development, Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2018.
7. Gangadharan, K. Health and Development: The Millennium Perspectives, Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2011.



M.A. in Rural Development, Semester- III
Course Code: RD304
Paper- IV: Rural Finance and Banking

Max. Marks: 70

Credit: 5

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course the students are expected:

1. To understand the rural finance and banking.
2. To know the various micro finance institution working for rural development.
3. To understand the co-operative credit for rural development.
4. To know the Self Help Group and Development Banking.

Unit- I	Rural Finance Concept, Nature, Types Of Rural Finance Importance and Necessity Of Rural Finance Rural Indebtness - Causes, Consequences & Remedies Source of Rural Finance, Agriculture Credit Organizational pattern and evolution in the rural credit sector
Unit- II	Micro Finance Concept, Importance and History of Micro Finance; Micro finance institutions in India, Bank Linkage Programme in India, Financial inclusion through micro credit programmes, Role of Micro Finance in Poverty Reduction and Women Empowerment; performance of Micro Financial Institutions in India
Unit- III	Co-operative Credit Importance and role of co-operatives in rural development, growth and progress of co-operatives, evolution of cooperative movement in India, Primary Agriculture Credit Societies, Functions, Management, Crop loan system, District Central Co-operative: Functions, Management, Credit Policy, Scale of finance, disbursement of loans procedure; State Co-operative and its roles
Unit- IV	Self Help Group Concepts, Stages and Significances, Structure of Self-Help Groups, Promotion and Management of SHG, Assessment of Savings and Credit Programs, Problems and Prospects of SHGs, Activities of SHGs, Progress and Performance of SHGs, Bank Linkage Programme in India
Unit -V	Development Banking Development Banking, Commercial Banks and Rural Development, Co-operative Banks in Rural Credit, Role of Regional Rural Banks in Rural Credit, NABARD and Rural credit

Recommended Readings:

1. I.C. Dingra. Rural Banking in India- S. Chand & Co. Limited, New Delhi
2. A.N. Agarwal and Kundana Lal: Rural Economy of India, Vikas publishing House Ltd. New Delhi.
3. R.D. Bedi, Theory, History and Practice of Co-operation, Loyal Book Depot, Meerut.
4. Dr. B.S. Mathur, Co-operation in India, SahityaBhawan, Agra, 282003.

5. Rais Ahmad, Rural Banking and Economic Development, Mittal publications, New Delhi.
6. S.K. Datta, Co-operative Societies and Rural Development, Mittal Publications, New Delhi.
7. M.L.Varma, Rural Banking in India, Rawaat Publications.
8. Rajaskhar D Savings and Credit Systems of the Poor: Some NGO Experiences, NOVIB and HIVOS.
9. D Rajasekhar and Mahadeswaran, 'Economic and Social Benefits of Micro-Finance Programmes', in B B Bhattacharya and Arup Mitra (eds.).
10. Studies in Macroeconomic and Welfare, Academic Foundation, New Delhi, 2005.
11. James Copestke NGO Sponsorship of Group Lending in Rural India: Theory and a Case Study.
12. Rajasekhar D & G Sreedhar Savings and Credit Programmes as an Instrument of Self-Help Promotion.



M.A. in Rural Development, Semester- III
Course Code: RD305
Paper- V: Voluntary Action in Rural Development

Max. Marks: 70

Credit: 5

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course the students are expected:

1. To understand the essence and meaning of voluntarism.
2. To identify the theoretical assumptions of voluntarism
3. To make a critical assessment of the interrelations between market economy, voluntary effort and rural development.
4. To identify the global voluntary effort in rural development and case studies of voluntary organizations in India.

Unit- I	Voluntarism, State and Society Voluntarism: Theoretical Issues, Voluntary Associations in a Democratic Society, VOs, State and Development: Delicate Relationship, Philosophy and Nature of Non-Profit Organizations
Unit- II	Basic Features of Voluntary Organizations Organization and Structure of VOs, Voluntary Agency, Administration and Management of Voluntary Organizations, Voluntary Organizations: Issues and Agenda for Social Transformation, Voluntary Organizations: Finance and Resource Mobilization
Unit- III	Voluntary Organizations and Rural Development Voluntary Effort in Rural Development – A Critical Appraisal, Nature and Types of Voluntary Organizations in Rural India, Problems faced by Voluntary Organizations in Rural Areas, Voluntary Organizations and Rural Development at Cross- Roads
Unit- IV	Role and Experience in Rural Development State Sponsored Voluntary Organizations and Rural Development Community based Voluntary Organizations and Rural Development Some Successful Case Studies of VOs in India and Chhattisgarh: Case studies on Phulbbai Devi VO, Grihini VO etc.
Unit -V	Global Voluntary Effort in Rural Development Nature and Meaning of Globalization, Globalization and NGOs Globalization, Development and NGOs, Global Concerns of Rural Development

Recommended Readings:

1. G. Satyanarayana, Voluntary Effort and Rural Development 1st Edition, 2007
2. VimalacParthasarathy, The Voluntary Sector in Rural Development: Lessons from Social Marketing Based on Study of NGOs in South India, 2014.
3. The Hindu survey of Environment 1993, 1994, 1995,1996,1997,1998.
4. The Hindu survey of Agriculture 1993, 1994, 1995,1996,1997,1998.
5. Mark A Robinson, Evaluating the impact of NGOs in Rural Poverty Alleviation: Indian country study, London: Development Institute, 2002.

M.A. in Rural Development, Semester- III

Course Code: RD306

Paper-VI: Public Policy

Max. Marks: 70

Credit: 5

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course the students are expected:

1. To understand the significance of public policy.
2. To identify the role of different agencies in policy making.
3. To know the various models of public policy.
4. To learn the policy implementation process, policy monitoring, policy evaluation and policy analysis.

Unit- I	Public Policy Understanding Public Policy, Policy cycle Public Policy: Implementation System and Models Models of Public Policy, Importance of Public Policy: Contemporary Context Policy Sciences, Inter-governmental Relations
Unit- II	Role of Various Agencies Role of Planning Commission and National Development Council Role of Cabinet Secretariat and Prime Minister's Office Role of Civil Society Organizations, Role of International Agencies
Unit- III	Constraints in Policy Making Policy Making Challenges Policy Implementation Problems
Unit- IV	Monitoring and Evaluation Monitoring of Public Policy, Evaluation of Public Policy Understanding Policy Evaluation Unit, Ascertaining Policy Impact
Unit -V	Policy Analysis Policy Analysis : Methods and Techniques, Optimisation Studies Disinvestment Policy

Recommended Readings:

1. Chang, H. (2006). Policy space in historical perspective with special reference to trade and industrial policies.
2. Economic and Political Weekly, XLI(7), 627–634. Defret, Daniel. (2011). Michel Foucault lectures on the will to know and oedipal knowledge. UK: Palgrave Macmillan.
3. Gaillard, J.C. (2010). Vulnerability, capacity and resilience: Perspectives for climate and development policy, 22(2), 218–232.
4. Rajesh Chakraborty and Kaushiki Sanyal. Public Policy in India, Oxford University Press.
5. Arun Maira. Transforming Systems, Rupa Publications.
6. Gautam Chikarmane. Applied Public Policy: 70 Policies that shaped India. Observer Research Foundation.

M.A. in Rural Development, Semester- III
Course Code: RD307
Paper-VII: Land Reforms and Rural Development

Max. Marks: 70

Credit: 5

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course the students are expected:

1. To understanding the meaning of land reform, its scope and importance
2. To understand the constitutional status and state legislations impact of land reforms on rural economy and society .
3. To know the implementation of land reform in rural development
4. To identify various issues concerning land reform.
5. To know the displacement, rehabilitation and migration.

Unit- I	Land Tenure Systems and Agrarian Significance of Land Reforms in Rural Development Origin and Development of Land Tenure Systems in India Land Tenure Systems and Agrarian Structure – I & II Agrarian Structure and Agrarian Movements
Unit- II	Land Reforms in Independent India Freedom Movement and Quest for Land Reforms, Concepts and Strategies, Land Reform: Constitutional Status and State Legislations – I & II Non-Governmental Initiatives, Impact of Land Reforms on Rural Economy and Society
Unit- III	Implementation of Land Reforms Land Revenue Administration – I & II, Land Reforms: Social, Economic and Political Limitations, Panchayati Raj and Land Reforms, Land Reforms: Indian Experiences
Unit- IV	Land Reforms Problems and Prospects Problems related to Land, Classification of Land Problems Landless Labours And Artisans, Land Acquisition by Businessmen, Industrialist, Politicians and Bureaucrats
Unit -V	Displacement, Rehabilitation and Migration Meaning, concept and causes of displacement, Measures of displacement Definition of Rehabilitation, Social Issues in Rehabilitation Migration: Nature, Adverse Effect and Measures to Control Migration.

Recommended Readings:

1. Mamoria & Tripathi. Agricultural Problems of India, Kitab Mahal, New Delhi, 2003.
2. Purushottam, P. (ed.). Rural Technology for Poverty Alleviation, NIRD, Hyderabad, 2004
3. Thaplial (ed.). Challenges of Liberalisation to Indian Agriculture, NIRD, Hyderabad, 2002.
4. H.R. Yadav- Village Development Planning, 2009.
5. Reddy, K. V, Agriculture and Rural Development Paperback, 2012.
6. Rajora, R. Integrated Watershed Management, Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2019.
7. Nayak, A.K. Dams and Development in India, Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2016.

8. Pandit A. Watershed Development Inputs and Social Change, Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2010.
9. Joshi, V. Tribal Situation in India: Issues and Development, Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2017.
10. Wainryb C. Social Development, Social Inequalities & Social Justice, Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2013.



M.A. in Rural Development, Semester- III

Course Code: RD308

Paper-VIII: Agricultural Economics

Max. Marks: 70

Credit: 5

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course the students are expected:


1. To examine the agriculture and economic development in Indian agriculture.
2. To recognize the diversification of agriculture and allied activities in Indian agriculture.
3. To know the agricultural inputs, production and productivity agricultural development.
4. To understand the agricultural finance and marketing.

Unit- I	Agriculture and Economic Development Nature and Scope of Agricultural Economics, Traditional Agriculture and its Modernization: Sustainable Agriculture and Organic Farming, Interdependence between Agriculture and Industry.
Unit- II	Diversification of Agriculture and Allied Activities Crop Planning - Cropping Intensity, Cropping Pattern and Influencing Factors – Diversification - Economics of Allied Agricultural Activities: Dairy, Poultry, Fishery and Sericulture - Problems and Prospects.
Unit- III	Agricultural Inputs, Production and Productivity Land Utilization Pattern - Land Holdings: Sub-division and Fragmentation, Land Ownership and Tenancy - Land Reform Measures, Irrigation: Types - Water Management Technologies, Mechanization and its Impact on Agriculture Labour, Production Function Analysis in Agriculture.
Unit- IV	Agricultural Finance Need for Agricultural Finance, Non-institutional Sources of Agricultural Finance: Money Lenders, Traders Commission Agency, Land lords, Institutional Sources of Agricultural Finance: Cooperative Banks, Commercial Banks. NABARD, RRBs.
Unit -V	Agricultural Marketing Agricultural Marketing- Meaning, Classifications of Agricultural Markets, Marketable Surplus and Marketed Surplus, Marketing Channels, Defects of Agricultural Marketing, Lines of Improvement, Fluctuations in Agricultural Price, Causes and Impacts, Price Stabilization - Agricultural Price Policy Agricultural Subsidies.

Recommended Readings:

1. Bilgrami, S.A.R. (1996): Agricultural Economics, Himalayas Publishing House, Delhi.
2. Dantwala, M.L. et al., (1991): Indian Agricultural Development since Independence, Oxford & IBH, New Delhi.
3. Gaurav Datt and Ashwani Maharaj C (2014), Datt and Sundaram's Indian Economy, S.Chand & Co., New Delhi.
4. Government of India, Economic Survey, Annual (2014), New Delhi.

5. Gualti, A. and T.Kelly (1999): Trade Liberalisation and Indian Agriculture, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
6. Kahion, A.S. and Tyagi D.D. (1983): Agriculture Price Policy in India Allied Publishers, New Delhi.
7. Memoria C.B (2013) Agricultural Problem in India.
8. Rao, C.H. Hanumanth (1970): Agricultural Growth, Rural Poverty and Environmental Degradation in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
9. Sadhu and Singh (2013) Fundamentals of Agricultural Economics, Himalaya, New Delhi.



M.A. in Rural Development, Semester- IV
Course Code: RD401
Paper-I: Entrepreneurship and Rural Development

Max. Marks: 70

Credit: 5

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course the students are expected:

1. To identify and respond to concept and theories, evolution of entrepreneurship.
2. To learn about broader rural entrepreneurs and rural entrepreneurship.
3. To understand strategies incorporated in MSME and environmental scanning.
4. To analyze the outcomes of an enterprise in rural areas.

Unit- I	Entrepreneurship Entrepreneurship: Concept and Theories, Evolution of Entrepreneurship in India and Chhattisgarh, Development and Entrepreneurship, Market, Economy and Entrepreneurship
Unit- II	Rural Entrepreneur Meaning, definition and Characteristics of an Entrepreneur Distinction between Entrepreneur and Manager, Functions of an Entrepreneur, Financial organizations for Rural Entrepreneur
Unit- III	Rural Entrepreneurship Entrepreneurship: Policies, Strategies and Types, Unleashing Rural Entrepreneurship, Domains of Rural Entrepreneurship, Role of Entrepreneurship in Economic Development, Problems and Prospects Rural Entrepreneurship
Unit- IV	MSME and Environmental Scanning Introduction to Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Role of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises in Rural Development, Environmental Scanning: Internal Analysis, External Analysis, PESTLE Analysis: Political, Economic, Socio-cultural, Technological, Legal, Environmental
Unit -V	An Enterprise in a Rural Area Planning a Rural Enterprise, Human Resources and Infrastructure, Arranging and Managing Finance, Managing a Rural Enterprise, Marketing Rural Products and Services Role of Financial and Non- Financial Institutions in rural development

Recommended Readings:

1. Desai, Vasant. Rural Development in India. New Delhi: Himalaya, 2005. .
2. Narwani, G. S. Training for Rural Development, New Delhi: Rawat Publications, 2002. .
3. Vijay Sathe, "Corporate Entrepreneurship" Istedition, 20069, Canbrudge.
4. S.S. Khanka, "Entrepreneurial Development", 2007, S. Chand & Co. Ltd.
5. Vasanth Desai, "dynamics of Entrepreneurial Development and Management", 2007, HPH.
6. Dr. Vasant Desai, "Small Scale Industries and Entrepreneurship" 2006, HPH.
7. P. Narayana Reddy, "Entrepreneurship – Test and Cases", 2010, 1st Ed. Cengage Learning.
8. S.R. Bhowmik and M.Bhowmik, "Entrepreneurship 2007" New Age International.

M.A. in Rural Development, Semester- IV
Course Code: RD402
Paper-II: Internship

Max. Marks: 70

Credit: 5

Course Outcomes: Through internship students are expected:

1. To get experience in actual work situation.
2. To practice skills of guidance and counseling already learned during the course.
3. To develop the ability to co-ordinate at work place.
4. To learn public speaking and good presentation skills and how to face interview.

1. Duration of Internship will be 1-2 months.

During the internship period students will identify the problems, identify strengths and weaknesses, develop and execute programme for enhancing the abilities motivation etc. They will also handle the problem cases of varied types as referred to them. The students will maintain the record of their work during internship; get it signed by their supervisor from time to time. In the end, they will have to produce a certificate of successful completion of internship signed by the Head of the Institution/ Principal and the authorities where internship has been done and also by the Head of the department.

2. Presentation and Viva based on Internship.

Presentation and Viva-Voce of the Dissertation/Project work will be in the presence of External examiner and faculty of the department.



M.A. in Rural Development, Semester- IV
Course Code: RD403
Paper-III: Natural Resources and Sustainable Development

Max. Marks: 70

Credit: 5

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course the students are expected: -

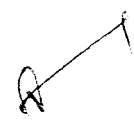
1. To identify the meaning and types, importance of natural resources of natural resources
2. To understand the meaning and concept sustainable development.
3. To know the forest resources and distribution, major forest types
4. To learn the water resources and its traditional management.
5. To know the different types of pollution and its impact.

Unit- I	Natural Resources Meaning and Types, Importance of Natural Resources, Concept of ESP: Equality, Sustainability and Peace Natural Resources in Chhattisgarh: Land, Forest and Minerals
Unit- II	Sustainable Development Meaning and Concept, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Role and need of sustainable Development in Natural and Social surrounding, Role of traditional knowledge for sustainable development.
Unit- III	Energy and Sustainability New-renewable Energy Sources. Global Climate Change, Energy from Coal, Petroleum, Gas, Wind and Solar Power, Bio-Gas.
Unit- IV	Forest Resources Forest resources and distribution, Major forest types, Use and over-exploitation of Forest, Deforestation and their effects on forest and tribal life, Forest Policy, Joint Forest Management, Eco-development Plan.
Unit -V	Water Resources Water Resources and its Traditional Management with special reference to Chhattisgarh, Global Warming and Sustainable use of Natural Resources, Pollution: Meaning and Type. Water Pollution, Air Pollution, Noise Pollution, Soil Pollution.

Recommended Readings:

1. Agyeman, Juliann, Robert D. Bullard and Bob Evans (Eds.), Just Sustainability: Development in Unequal World, Earth scan, London, 2004.
2. Brulle, R. J., Carmichael, J., & Jenkins, J. C., Shifting public opinion on climate change: an empirical assessment of factors influencing concern over climate change in the US, 2002-2010, US: US press. 2012.
3. Marothia, D.K. and Nandi, D. 1994. Degraded Lands, Agroforestry and Energy Needs: Issues and Development Strategies. In Punjab, Singh, P.S. Pathak and M.M. Roy (Editors) (1994) Agro forestry Systems for Sustainable Land Use, New Delhi, Oxford & IBH. 300-262

4. Marothia., D.K. 1993. Property Regimes and Institutional Arrangements: Concepts and their Relevance in Managing the Village Commons, Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics, 48(3) 557-565.
5. Marothia, D.K. 1993. Rapporteur's Report on Tribal and Hill Economy. Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics, 47(3)567-578.
6. Marothia, D.K. 1992. Village Irrigation Tanks: Institutional Design for Sustainable Resource Use. Agricultural Situation in India, 47 (6) 479-487.



M.A. in Rural Development, Semester- IV
Course Code: RD404
Paper-IV: Geo-informatics for Rural Development

Max. Marks: 70

Credit: 5

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course the students are expected:

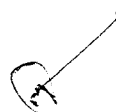
1. To learn geo informatics for rural development.
2. To know the Indian Scenario in Geo informatics and Application of Geo informatics
3. To know the recent trends in geo informatics.
4. To analyze and apply the geospatial concepts for rural governance.

Unit- I	Overview of Geo informatics Meaning and Scope of Geo informatics, Science and Technologies involved: Cartography, Geodesy, Geology, Remote Sensing, Geographical Information System, Photogrammetry, Information & Communication Technologies, Global Positioning System, Digital Image Processing, Map as decision tool
Unit- II	Indian Scenario in Geo informatics Geo informatics in India, Growth of Geo informatics Industry Challenges to Geo informatics Industry, National Agencies of Geo informatics, National Initiatives of Geo informatics, Career Options and Preparation
Unit- III	Application of Geo informatics Geo informatics in Rural Development, Geosciences, Agriculture, Forestry, Soil Studies, Meteorology, Military, Transport, Environmental studies, Banking and Health Civil Engineering etc
Unit- IV	Recent Trends in Geo informatics Trends in Remote Sensing, Optical Remote Sensing, Microwave Remote Sensing, Thermal Remote Sensing, Trends in Photogrammetry, GIS, 3D, GIS, Web GIS, Location Based Services Mobile GIS, Enterprise GIS, GIS Customization and Software Automation Trends in GPS, Education, Future Trends and Challenges
Unit -V	Concepts of Geospatial Data Introduction to Geospatial Data, Data Types and Sources, Remote Sensing Data Products and Formats, Data Analysis Tools, Geospatial techniques for mapping of rural resources, Spatial technologies in rural planning, management, administration and development

Recommended Readings:

1. Yang, C., Wong, D., Miao, Q. and Yang. R. (2011), Advanced Geo information Science, CRC Press, 485.
2. Jain S.C. Indigenous Resources for Rural Development, Concept Publishers, 2005.
3. Technologies for Rural Development; [http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/ Technologies for Rural Development](http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Technologies_for_Rural_Development), 2010.
4. Harekrishna Misra (ed.), Governance of Rural Information and Communication Technologies, Opportunities and Challenges, Academic Foundation, 2009.

5. LO. C.P., and Albert K.W. Yeung, Concepts and Techniques of Geographic Information Systems, Prentice-Hall of India, New Delhi, 2006.
6. Peter A. Burrough and Rachael A. Mc. Donnell, Principles of Geographical Information System, Oxford University Press Inc., New York, 2004.
7. Ian Heywood, Sarah Cornelivs and Steve Carver, An Introduction to Geographical Information System, Pearson Education Pvt .Ltd., New Delhi, 2007.
8. Arthur H. Robinson et al. Elements of Cartography, V Edition, John Wiley & Sons. New Delhi, 2002.
9. Misra, R.P.and Ramesh, A, Fundamentals of Cartography, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi, 2002.
10. Lillesand M. Thomas and Ralph W.Kiefer, Remote Sensing and Image Interpretation, John Wiley & Sons, New York, 2007.
11. Gomasasca, M. A. (2009), Basics of Geomatics, Springer, 656.
12. Chang, Kang-tsung. (2010), Introduction to Geographic Information Systems. 4th Ed., Tata McGraw-Hill, 449.
13. Longley, P.A., MF. Goodchild, D.J. Maguire and, D.W. Rhind (2011), Geographic Information Systems and Science. 3rd Ed., John Wiley & Sons. 539.



M.A. in Rural Development, Semester- IV
Course Code: RD405
Paper-V: Resources and Livelihood Management

Max. Marks: 70

Credit: 5

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course the students are expected:

1. To understand the importance and framework of livelihood.
2. To identify the resources and utilize it for sustainable livelihood
3. To understand the resources and rural livelihood management
4. To know the various government scheme for rural livelihood

Unit- I	Introduction to Livelihood Meaning, Definition, Nature and Importance of Livelihood Rural Livelihood: Concept, Definition, Nature and Scope, Indicators of rural livelihood, Types of Rural Livelihood, Framework for Livelihood Analysis, Livelihood Strategies.
Unit- II	Framework for Livelihood Utilizing the Framework for Livelihood Analysis Lifelong learning/continuing education towards livelihood development. Status of living condition in rural India. Income and consumption pattern of rural people, Economic and social inequality.
Unit- III	Livestock Resources and Livelihood Management Farm based Livelihood, Non-Farm based Livelihood and Sustainable Livelihood. Rural Production Systems and Livelihoods: Agriculture, Horticulture, Sericulture, Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fishery, Application of Science and Technology for Livelihood Generation in Rural Areas, Income Generating Activities for Rural People, Impact of LPG on Rural Livelihood
Unit- IV	Government Programmes for Livelihood Development Various Government Programme: National Rural Livelihood Mission, SRLM, SGSY, SAHAY, NREGS, Benefits and Role of Entrepreneurship in Livelihood. Self Help Groups, Types of SHGs, Procedure of Formation of SHGs, Project Management for Livelihood, Cooperation and Meeting Arrangements
Unit -V	Other Livelihood Development Programmes Livelihood Development Programmes of NGOs and VOs. Funding Agencies and Livelihood Development Programmes of UN and other International Donar Agencies.

Recommended Readings:

1. Bhattacharjee, M., Sustainable Livelihood, 2015
2. Akangoa Raphael Abora- Local Livelihoods and Rural Poverty Reduction: A Study of the Bolgatanga Handicraft Industry in the Upper East Region of Ghana. 2010.
3. Narasimhan SrinivasanGirija, Srinivasan- State of India's Livelihood Report-2016
4. AradomGebbrekidanAbbay - Emerging Towns and Rural Livelihoods–2010
5. Ian Scoones Sustainable- Livelihoods and Rural Development, 2015

6. Nora McNamara and Stephen Mors Sustainable- Livelihood Approach: A Critique of Theory and Practice, 2013.
7. Arora, R.C (1979), Integrated Rural Development, S.Chand : New Delhi.



M.A. in Rural Development, Semester- IV

Course Code: RD406

Paper-VI: Rural Marketing

Max. Marks: 70

Credit: 5

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course the students are expected:

1. To understand the concept of rural marketing.
2. To know the distribution in rural markets.
3. To learn the agricultural marketing and strategic rural marketing management
4. To understand the rural marketing and market regulation.

Unit- I	Rural Marketing Concept, Nature, Scope, Significance of Rural Marketing, Factors contributing to Growth of rural markets, Components and classification of Rural markets, Rural Market vs Urban Market, E-rural marketing
Unit- II	Distribution in Rural Markets Channel dynamics and rural channel members, Rural retail environment, Channel Behaviour in rural areas Distribution models in rural markets, FMCGs, Durables, Agri-inputs, Haats, Vans, PDS, Cooperative societies, NGOs Communication strategies for rural markets: Challenges, Developing effective, rural communication - Sales promotion, events, experiences
Unit- III	Agricultural Marketing Concept, Nature and Types of Agriculture produce, Concept and Types of Agricultural Markets, Marketing channels, Methods of Sales, Market functions, MSP: Concept, Need, Determinants, Problems, Marketing agencies, Marketable surplus, Characteristics of Scientific Marketing, Risks involved in marketing, Types of risks, Measures to minimize risks, Contract Marketing (Farmer-Processor linkage), Distress sales
Unit- IV	Strategic Rural Marketing Management Strategies for rural Marketing- integration, Efficacy, Cost and Price spread. Problems in rural marketing, Need for marketing finance, Sources of marketing Finance: Non institutional, Institutional, Commercial banks, PACS, Farmers Service Societies (FSS)
Unit -V	Rural marketing and Market regulation Regulated market; APMC Act 1963, Model bill Standardization and Grading; Inspection of quality Control, Inspection of AGMARK, Indian standards and grade specification, Food products order (FPO) 1955, Consumer protection Act 1986, The National Council for State Marketing Boards (NCOSAMB), State trading corporation STC, Public Distribution System (PDS)

Recommended Readings:

1. Marketing Management: A South Asian Perspective - Kotler P., Keller K., Koshy A., Jha M., Pearson, Prentice Hall.
2. Marketing Management – Ramswamy V. S., Namakumari S., Macmillan Publishers India Ltd. Marketing Management – RajanSaxena, Tata McGraw Hill.
3. Marketing Management: Text and Cases – Tapan Panda, Excel Books Marketing, Etzel, Walker B., Stanton W., Pandit A., Tata McGraw Hill Marketing Management, Karunakarn K, Himalaya Publication, New Delhi
4. Rural marketing Text & Cases: CSG Krishnamacharyulu and Lalitha Ramkrishnan
5. Rural Marketing: Pradeep Kashyap
6. Rural Marketing: RV Rajan
7. Rural Marketing in India: Debarun Chakraborty , Soumya Kanti Dhara, Atlantic Publishers



M.A. in Rural Development, Semester- IV

Course Code: RD407

Paper-VII: Livestock Management

Max. Marks: 70

Credit: 5

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course the students are expected:

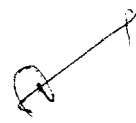
1. To know the importance and scope of animal husbandry.
2. To understand different management procedure to be followed for different livestock.
3. To know the various systems of livestock production.
4. To learn the animal reproduction and health.

Unit- I	Importance and Scope of Animal Husbandry Wealth of the Nation, Role of Livestock in Livelihood Security Role of Livestock in Watershed Management, Livestock Farming Systems Industrial System, Terminologies Used in Animal Husbandry
Unit- II	Management of Farm Animals General Principles of Livestock Management, Housing of Livestock Clean Milk Production, Milking Management
Unit- III	Various systems of Livestock Production Livestock Production: Extensive, Semi Intensive and Intensive Mixed System Integrated Farming systems, Role of Livestock and Poultry, Manure Management Methods
Unit- IV	Animal Reproduction Breeding Techniques, Reproductive Cycle Artificial Insemination, Breeding Calendar Common Reproductive Disorders
Unit -V	Animal Health Various Diseases in Animal Prevention and Control of Diseases Strategies for Control and Eradication of Diseases

Recommended Readings:

1. 19th Livestock Census. (2012). All India Report. Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries. Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi: p. 120.
2. Ballard, B and Rockett, J. (2009). Restraint and handling for veterinary technicians and assistants. Delmar Cengage Learning Inc., Cifton Park, USA: p. 172.
3. Banerjee, G.C. (1992). A Textbook of Animal Husbandry. 7th Edn. Oxford and IBH publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., India.
4. Basic Animal Husbandry & Fisheries Statistics. (2014). Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries. Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi: p. 156.

5. Bundy, C.E and Diggins, R.V. 1999. Livestock and poultry production. 3rd ed. Blackwell publishing, UK: p. 298.
6. Food safety and standards act. (2006). Ministry of law and justice, Government of India, No. 34. New Delhi. India: p. 69.
7. Ghosh, N and Samanta, R. (2008). Manual on Avian Production and Management, 1st Edn. International Book Distributing Co., Uttar Pradesh, India: p. 156.
8. Banerjee, GC. 2009. A Textbook of Animal Husbandry, Oxford & IBH Publishing Co., New Delhi. ICAR. 2002.
9. Handbook of Animal Husbandry. Directorate of Information and Publications of Agriculture, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Krishi Anusandhan Bhavan, Pusa, New Delhi.
10. Prasad, J. 1997. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Science. Second Revised Edition. Kalyani Publishers, Ludhiana.
11. Sastry, N.S.R. and Thomas, C.K. 2005. Livestock Production Management. Fourth Revised Edition, Kalyani Publishers, Ludhiana



M.A. in Rural Development, Semester- IV

Course Code: RD408

Paper-VIII: Working with Rural Community: Techniques and Processes

Max. Marks: 70

Credit: 5

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course the students are expected:

1. To understand basic of motivation and capacity building of rural community.
2. To learn Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA).
3. To learn working with individuals and communities.
4. To know the various models and methods of community organization.

Unit- I	Motivation Motivation: Concept and Process, Types of Motivation, Steps in Motivation Techniques of Motivation, Motives and I ^s
Unit- II	Capacity Building of Rural Community Concept, Principles and Leadership of Capacity Building of Rural Community, Methods for Capacity Building of Communities, Improved access to Government Programmes/Benefits
Unit- III	Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) PRA: Principles, Risks and Drawbacks of Participatory Approaches, Application of PRA in Rural Setting, Tools of PRA: Wealth Ranking, Time line, Transact-Seasonality, Social Mapping-Resource, Mapping, Venn Diagram, Focus group Discussion
Unit- IV	Working with Individuals Case Studies: Definition, Principles, Process and Components, Tools of Case Studies, Counseling in Case Studies, Group Dynamics, Evaluation of Groups, Application of Group Work.
Unit -V	Working with Communities Community Organization: Definition and Principles, Strategies of Community Organization, Models of Community Organization: Locality Development Model, Social Planning Model, Social Action Model, Methods of Community organization.

Recommended Readings:

1. Somesh Kumar (2003), Methods for Community Participation- A Complete Guide for Practitioners, Vistaar Publications, New Delhi.
2. L.M.Prasad (2002) Principles and Practice of Management, Sulthan Chand & Sons, New Delhi
3. Deborah Eade (1997), Capacity-building: An Approach to People-centred Development, Oxam , UK.
4. Donna Horina (2013), Interpersonal Social work Skills for community Practice, Springer Publishing Company, New York.

Generic Elective Courses
(Offered to PG Students of other Departments/SoS only)

M.A. in Rural Development, Semester- II

Course Code: GE101

Paper-I: Applied Research Methodology

Max. Marks: 70

Credit: 2

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course the students are expected:

1. To explain the meaning, importance and purpose of research.
2. To describe the nature of research and identify the areas of rural development in which research is being increasingly undertaken.
3. To describe the steps in the sampling process and the various methods of sampling and define a probability sample and describe the various types of probability sample.
4. That course will helpful to provide field training write a research report.

Unit- I	Social Research Concept, Objectives, Types, Importance, Scope, Selection of Research problem, Hypothesis, Social Survey Method, Role of Social Scientist in Rural development, Review of literature
Unit- II	Research Design and Methods Research Design and Its Types, Preparation of a Research Design, Research Methods and Its Types
Unit- III	Data Collection and Analysis Tools and Techniques: Observation, Interview, Questionnaire and Schedule, and Content Analysis, PRA and RRA, Participate Observation, Field Work, Cultural Relativism, Sample and Sampling Techniques and Its Types, Various Types of Data Analysis using Statistical Test and Computer Application
Unit- IV	Research Report Writing Writing a Research Proposal, Structure, Clarity and Consistency, Chapter Scheme, Preparation of Bibliography and Reference, Methods of Presentation, Appendices,

Recommended Readings:

1. Crabtree & Miller (ed.). Doing Qualitative Research, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2000.
2. Denzin & Lincoln (eds.). Handbook of Qualitative Research, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2000.
3. Herekar, P.M. Research Methodology and Project Work, Phadke Prakashan, Kolhapur. 2004.
4. Kumar, P.S.G. Research Methods and Statistical Techniques. Delhi: B.R. Publishing Co.. 2004.
5. Marshall & Rosaman, Designing Qualitative Research, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 1999.

M.A. in Rural Development, Semester- III
Course Code: GE102
Paper-II: Corporate Social Responsibility

Max. Marks: 70

Credit: 2

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course the students are expected:

1. To understand the meaning and definition of corporate social responsibility.
2. To know the implementation and impact of CSR practices on development.
3. To understand the act, policies and laws of corporate social responsibility.
4. To know the current trends and opportunities in CSR.

Unit- I	Introduction to Corporate Social Responsibility Meaning, Definition, Concept and Historical Evolution of CSR, Developmental Phases of CSR, Benefits and Criticisms, CSR and Strategic Branding in Rural India, CSR Practices in India, Impact of CSR Practices on Sustainable development, Models of CSR in India, CSR Initiatives in India.
Unit- II	Corporate and Rural Development Public Private Partnerships, Stakeholder Engagement, Social Marketing, Environmental responsibility, National Voluntary Guidelines on CSR, Environmental and Economic Responsibilities of Business, Impact of CSR Practices on Promotion of Education, Gender Equality and Women Empowerment, Improvement of Health Services.
Unit- III	Legislation for CSR CSR: Legislation in India and World. Section 135 of Companies Act 2013: Definition, CSR Activities, CSR Committees, CSR Policy, CSR Expenditure, CSR Reporting, Display of CSR activities on its website, Scope for CSR Activities under Schedule VII, Appointment of Independent Directors on the Board and Computation of Net Profit's Implementing Process in India, SEBI Guidelines for Corporate Social Responsibility Reporting
Unit- IV	Current Trends and Opportunities in CSR Review current trends and opportunities in CSR, CSR as a Strategic Business tool for Sustainable development, Review of successful corporate initiatives & challenges of CSR, Case Studies of Major CSR Initiatives.

Recommended Readings:

1. Jeremy, M. Corporate Social Responsibility: A Very Short Introduction, 2014
2. Waddock, S. Making a Difference. Corporate responsibility as a social movement. Journal of Corporate Citizenship, 33, 35-46, 2009.
3. Agarwal, S. Corporate Social Responsibility in India, 2008
4. Mishra and Puri, Growth and Development, Himalaya publishing house, 2004.
5. Nancy Lee and Philip Kotler, Corporate Social Responsibility: Doing the Most Good for Your Company and Your Cause, 2004

Skill Enhancement/ Value Added Courses
(Offered to PG Students of School of Regional Studies and Research only)

M.A. in Rural Development, Semester- I

Course Code: SE101

Paper-I: Communication and Soft Skills

Max. Marks: 70

Credit: 2

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course the students are expected:

1. To know about need and process of communication.
2. To learn the business communication.
3. To know the attitude and motivation, importance of self-confidence and self-esteem.
4. To understand the goal setting, creativity and out of box thinking.

Unit- I	Introduction of Communication Introduction, Need for Communication, Process of Communication - Written and Verbal Communication, Visual communication, Signs, Signals and Symbols, Silence as a Mode of Communication, Communication Barriers
Unit- II	Business Communication Business Letter Writing, Electronic Communication, Business Cases and Presentations, Letters within the Organizations, Letters from Top Management, Circulars and Memos, Business Presentations to Customers and stakeholders, Presenting a Positive Image through Verbal and Non-verbal Cues, Preparing and Delivering the Presentations, Use of Audio-Visual Aids, Report Writing
Unit- III	Attitude and Motivation Factors influencing Attitude, Challenges and lessons from Attitude, Change Management Exploring Challenges, Risking Comfort Zone, Managing Changing, Factors of Motivation, Self Talk, Intrinsic & Extrinsic Motivators SWOT Analysis, Who am I, Attributes, Importance of Self-Confidence, Self-Esteem
Unit- IV	Goal Setting and Creativity Wish List, SMART Goals, Blue print for success, Short Term, Long Term, Life Time Goals. Time Management Value of time, Diagnosing Time Management, Weekly Planner To do list, Prioritizing work, Out of Box Thinking Lateral Thinking Presentation

Recommended Readings:

1. Personality Development, Wikipedia.org.com
2. Radiance: Communication Skills, Orient Black Swan, Mumbai, 2009.
3. Soft Skills: An Integrated Approach to Maximise Personality, Gajendra S. Chauhan, Sangeeta Sharma, Wiley India.
4. Personality Development and Soft Skills, Barun K. Mitra, Oxford Press.
5. Business Communication, Shalini Kalia, Shailja Agrawal, Wiley India.
6. Soft Skills - Enhancing Employability, M. S. Rao, I. K. International.
7. Cornerstone: Developing Soft Skills, Sherfield, Pearson India.

M.A. in Rural Development, Semester- III

Course Code: SE102

Paper-II: Social Entrepreneurship

Max. Marks: 70

Credit: 2

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course the students are expected:

1. To gain knowledge about the social entrepreneurship.
2. To know the difference between entrepreneur and entrepreneurship.
3. To learn the management for social enterprise.
4. To know the ethical entrepreneurship and challenges in social entrepreneurship.

Unit- I	Introduction to Social Entrepreneurship Meaning, Definition: Social entrepreneur, Social entrepreneurship, Social enterprises, Characteristics of Social Entrepreneurship
Unit- II	Entrepreneur and Entrepreneurship Entrepreneur: Meaning and Definition, Characteristics of Entrepreneur, Types of Entrepreneurs, Scope of Entrepreneur Development Entrepreneurship: Meaning and Definition, Entrepreneurial Characteristics, Types of Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurship development in India,
Unit- III	Management for Social Enterprise Social Enterprises versus Social Entrepreneurship Social Entrepreneurship Process, Social Entrepreneurship in Practice Social enterprises from an organizational perspective Management styles and the organizational life cycle
Unit- IV	Ethical Entrepreneurship and Challenges in Social Entrepreneurship Ethical Entrepreneurship: Meaning. Empirical Ethics, Eternal Ethics. Entrepreneur and Customer, Entrepreneur and Employee, Entrepreneur and Government. Challenges in Social Entrepreneurship

Recommended Readings:

1. Robert A. Philips Margret Bonefiel Ritesh Sharma, 2011. Social entrepreneurship, the next big business opportunity Global Vision Publishing House, New Delhi.
2. S.S. Khanka, 2009. Entrepreneurship in India, perspective and practice, Akansha publishing house, New Delhi.
3. Jill Kickul and Thomas S.Lyons, Routledge, 2012. Understanding social entrepreneurship, the relentless pursuit of mission in an ever changing world, New York.
4. Vasanth Desai, 2008. Entrepreneurial development, Himalaya Publishing House.
5. Bornstein, David, 2004. How to change the world: social entrepreneurs and the power of new ideas New York, Ny: Oxford university press.
6. Martin, roger and Osberg, sally, 2008 "Social entrepreneurship: the case for definition", Stanford social innovation review.

Indian Knowledge System Course
(Offered to PG Students of School of Regional Studies and Research only)

M.A. in Rural Development, Semester- I

Course Code: IK101

Paper-I: Indian Knowledge and Rural Development

Max. Marks: 70

Credit: 2

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course the students are expected:

1. To understanding and integration of traditional knowledge.
2. To learn the critical analysis of rural development strategies.
3. To understand community engagement and sustainable practices.

Unit- I	Unit 1: Introduction to Indian Knowledge Systems Overview of Indian Knowledge Systems, Philosophical Foundations of Indian Knowledge, Indigenous agricultural practices, Traditional medicine (Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani), Water conservation techniques (e.g., stepwells, rainwater harvesting)
Unit- II	Indian Knowledge in Rural Economy Traditional agricultural practices and crop diversity, Organic farming and sustainable agriculture, Role of indigenous knowledge in crop protection and soil fertility, Traditional rural industries (e.g., pottery, weaving, carpentry) Role of rural artisans and craftsmen in the economy, Government initiatives for promoting rural industries (e.g., Khadi and Village Industries Commission)
Unit- III	Indigenous Knowledge in Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Traditional practices in livestock rearing Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture Integration of modern techniques with traditional knowledge
Unit- IV	Indian Knowledge and Rural Administration Historical Context, Traditional Practices and Governance, Overview of Rural Administration in India, Integration of IKS with Modern Administration, Case Studies and Best Practices: Successful Integration Models

Recommended Readings:

1. Katar Singh, 1996. Rural Development: Principles, Policies, and Management, SAGE Publications Pvt. Ltd.
2. Vineeta Sinha, 2011. Decolonizing the Mind: Indian Knowledge and the Study of Society. SAGE Publications India
3. Meghnad Desai, 2009 The Rediscovery of India, Penguin Books India.
4. D.P. Agrawal 1993, Traditional Knowledge Systems of India and Sri Lanka, IGNC (Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts).
5. NITI Aayog Reports on Rural Development
6. Ministry of Rural Development Annual Report

7. National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) Progress Report
8. Comprehensive District Agriculture Plan (C-DAP) Guidelines
9. Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL)
10. Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) Portal
11. National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD)
12. Anil K. Gupta, 1989, Traditional Knowledge and Rural Development: A Case Study of Sustainable Agriculture Practices in India, Journal of Rural Studies, 151-158.
13. K.C. Sivaramakrishnan, 2000. The Role of Panchayati Raj Institutions in Rural Development, Economic and Political Weekly, 2313-2319.
14. R.K. Mishra, Indigenous Knowledge in Water Conservation: The Indian Experience, Water International

