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M.A. (Rural Development and Management)
(Course Curriculum Under CBCS and NEP-2020)

**ORDINANCE
AND
COURSE STRUCTURE**



Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Institute of Rural Development
Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Agra

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Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Agra
M.A. (Rural Development and Management)**

ORDINANCE AND COURSE STRUCTURE

(1) Title of the Course : **M.A. (Rural Development and Management)**

(2) Objective : (a) To organize educational programmes for potential rural leaders and social service providers working for development of rural areas.

(b) To organize seminars and training workshops creating validated knowledge required for rural sustainable development.

(c) To initiate income generation programme (IGP) in the field of agriculture and rural technology.

(3) Mode : Self Finance Scheme (SFS)

(4) Duration : Duration of the course shall be of 4 Semesters (i.e., 2 years). It is a regular course and covers intensive class-room teaching, field work and applied research.

(5) Seats : The total No. of 45 students will be admitted in the course in each academic session.

(6) Eligibility : Any Graduate with three years degree course in any discipline shall be eligible for admission in this course.

(7) Multiple Entry/Exit : The students taking admission in two year PG course M.A. (Rural Development and Management) will be taught as per NEP 2020 provisions from the session 2022-23. This means, they will have multiple entry and exit options. The new NEP allows a student to leave a two-year PG course M.A. (Rural Development and Management) after studying for a year, for which she/he will get a **B.A. (Research) in Rural Development and Management**, while those who will complete the full course will get a PG degree—M.A. (Rural Development and Management).

M. A. (Rural Development and Management)

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(8) Admission Procedure : There will be an entrance test organized by the University and a merit list will be prepared on the basis of marks obtained in the entrance examination. Admission shall be taken directly by merit if number of applications submitted for entrance test found less than the seats. The rule of reservation will be followed as per university rules.

Rs. 7,500 per semester, i.e., Rs. 15,000 per year.

(9) Tuition Fee :

Seventy five percent attendance in the class is compulsory for all the students.

(10) Attendance :

(11) Examination and Viva-Voce :

The semester examination will be conducted by the university during the period in which the examinations of other courses will be arranged. The viva-voce will be conducted at the end of the 4th semester by a board of examiners including external and internal examiners as per university rules.

All the rules and regulations regarding examination, merit and divisions shall be administered as per university directions. It is mandatory for each and every student to finish concurrent field work, rural camp, practicum and block field work as prescribed by the Institute. Student shall be declared failed if he/she does not complete the prescribed concurrent and block field work.

(12) Teaching Methodology :

This is a regular course and the teaching shall be done through class lectures, seminars, group-discussions & demonstration. There shall be two mid term class-or home assignments for each paper for 40 marks. Each assignment shall be of 20 Marks. The marks obtained by students in each assignment shall be included in their marks of semester examination. The comment and remarks on the assignment shall be communicated to students. There is no provision for the revaluation of the assignments.

(13) Course Details :

The details of the papers and marks allotted to each paper are given below :

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Semester I

Core Courses (Compulsory)

S.No.	Course No.	Course Title	Credits	L : T : P	Internal	External	Total
1.	RD-101	Rural Development—Concept and Strategies	4	3 : 1 : 0	25	75	100
2.	RD-102	Factors in Rural Development	4	3 : 1 : 0	25	75	100
3.	RD-103	Rural Sociology	4	3 : 1 : 0	25	75	100
4.	RD-104	Quantitative Techniques	4	3 : 1 : 0	25	75	100

Minor from Other Faculty (Any One)

S.No.	Course No.	Course Title	Credits	L : T : P	Internal	External	Total
5.	CSR-101	Fundamentals of CSR	4	3 : 1 : 0	25	75	100
6.	HR-301	Human Resource Development	4	3 : 1 : 0	25	75	100
7.	PA-102	Introduction to Public Policy and Governance	4	3 : 1 : 0	25	75	100
8.	ED-102	Psychology of Learning	4	3 : 1 : 0	25	75	100
9.	DM-101	Introduction to Disaster Management	4	3 : 1 : 0	25	75	100

Practical

S.No.	Course No.	Course Title	Credits	L : T : P	Internal	External	Total
10.	RD-105	Field Visit Reports Preparation/Presentation	2	0 : 0 : 2	50	—	50

Semester II

Core Courses (Compulsory)

S.No.	Course No.	Course Title	Credits	L : T : P	Internal	External	Total
1.	RD-201	Rural Development : Policies and Programs	4	3 : 1 : 0	25	75	100
2.	RD-202	Poverty and Development	4	3 : 1 : 0	25	75	100
3.	RD-203	Rural Finance and Banking	4	3 : 1 : 0	25	75	100
4.	RD-204	Research Methodology	4	3 : 1 : 0	25	75	100

Elective (Any One)

S.No.	Course No.	Course Title	Credits	L : T : P	Internal	External	Total
5.	RD-205	Disaster Management	4	3 : 1 : 0	25	75	100
6.	RD-206	Geoinformatics for Rural Development	4	3 : 1 : 0	25	75	100

Practical

S.No.	Course No.	Course Title	Credits	L : T : P	Internal	External	Total
7.	RD-207	Field Visit Reports Preparation/Presentation	2	0 : 0 : 2	50	—	50
8.	RD-208	Comprehensive Viva-Voce	6	0 : 0 : 6	—	150	150

Semester III

Core Courses (Compulsory)

S.No.	Course No.	Course Title	Credits	L : T : P	Internal	External	Total
1.	RD-301	Project Planning : Monitoring and Evaluation	4	3 : 1 : 0	25	75	100
2.	RD-302	Natural Resource Management for Sustainable Development	4	3 : 1 : 0	25	75	100
3.	RD-303	Rural Industries	4	3 : 1 : 0	25	75	100
4.	RD-304	Agricultural Economics	4	3 : 1 : 0	25	75	100

Elective (Any One)

S.No.	Course No.	Course Title	Credits	L : T : P	Internal	External	Total
5.	RD-305	Development Economics	4	3 : 1 : 0	25	75	100
6.	RD-306	Social Entrepreneurship	4	3 : 1 : 0	25	75	100

Practical

S.No.	Course No.	Course Title	Credits	L : T : P	Internal	External	Total
7.	RD-307	Field Visit Reports Preparation/Presentation	2	0 : 0 : 2	50	—	50

Semester IV

Core Courses (Compulsory)

S.No.	Course No.	Course Title	Credits	L : T : P	Internal	External	Total
1.	RD-401	Inclusive Development	4	3 : 1 : 0	25	75	100
2.	RD-402	Planning for Rural Development	4	3 : 1 : 0	25	75	100
3.	RD-403	Rural Development Administration	4	3 : 1 : 0	25	75	100
4.	RD-404	CSR in Rural Development	4	3 : 1 : 0	25	75	100

Elective (Any One)

S.No.	Course No.	Course Title	Credits	L : T : P	Internal	External	Total
5.	RD-405	Working with Rural Community : Techniques and Process	4	3 : 1 : 0	25	75	100
6.	RD-406	Communication and Extension Strategies	4	3 : 1 : 0	25	75	100

Practical

S.No.	Course No.	Course Title	Credits	L : T : P	Internal	External	Total
7.	RD-407	Field Visit Report Preparation/Presentation	2	0 : 0 : 2	50	—	50
8.	RD-408	Comprehensive Viva-Voce	6	0 : 0 : 6	—	150	150

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Credit Summary

S.No.	Semester	Core Course	Minor Course	Elective	Practical	Total Credits	Total Marks
1.	Sem. I	16	4	—	2	22	550
2.	Sem. II	16	—	4	8	28	700
3.	Sem. III	16	—	4	2	22	550
4.	Sem. IV	16	—	4	8	28	700
	Total					100	2500

Note : Students will have to earn 100 credits to pass M.A. (Rural Development and Management) course.

Rural Development : Concepts and Strategies

RD-101

Unit 1. Concept, Nature, Elements and Scope of Rural Development. Significance of Rural Development in Indian Context.

Unit 2. History of Rural Development in India. Pioneering Efforts in Rural Reconstruction During the Pre-independence Period. Community Development Programme (CDP).

Unit 3. Strategies of Rural Development. Growth Oriented Strategy. Welfare Strategy Responsive Strategy. Holistic Strategy. Capacity Building and Empowerment Strategies. Participatory Strategy. Assets Based Development Strategy. Technology Enabled Rural Development.

Unit 4. Project Based Approaches to Rural Development. Community Development Approach. Sectoral Development Approach. Area-specific Approach. Target Oriented Approach. Development with Social Justice Approach. Integrated Rural Development Approach.

Unit 5. Rural Development Legislations and Policies in India. Rural Development During the Five-Year Plan Periods. Revolutions in the Rural Sector. Case Studies on the Good Practices in Rural Development.

Factors in Rural Development

RD-102

Unit 1.

Rural Education : Education and Rural Development. Formal and Non-formal Education. National Policy on Education. Educational Facilities in Rural Areas. Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009. Schemes for Rural Education : National Literacy Programmes-Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA).

Unit 2.

Rural Health : Rural Health Care. Primary Health Care. Development of Health Care Services in Rural India. National Health Policy and Programmes. Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY). ICDS.

Unit 3.

Rural Housing : Shelter as a Basic Requirement. Types of Rural Houses. Housing as Social Security. Dimensions of Rural Housing Problems. National Housing Policy (NHP). Indira Awas Yojana (IAY). Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (Gramin Awas). Bharat Nirman. Role of Housing in the Well Being of Rural People.

Unit 4.

Rural Water Supply : Sources of Drinking Water. National Water Policy, Water Rights : Excess and Under Utilization of Water. Demand and Supply Analysis. Spatial Variations in Standards and Provisions. Issues in Water Management. National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Swajaldhara Yojana.

Unit 5.

Rural Sanitation :

(a) Policies and Programmes in the Provision of Sanitation at Various Levels : Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP). Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA). Sanitation and MDGs.

(b) Access to Sanitation. Role of Institutions in Public Health Services. Public Private Partnership (PPP). Community Participation. Sanitation and Environment. Sanitation and Health. Swachh Bharath Mission.

Rural Sociology

RD-103

Unit 1. Field of Rural Sociology : Emergence and Development of Rural Sociology; Definition, Nature, Scope and Importance of Rural Sociology; Study of Rural Sociology in India.

Unit 2. Rural Community : Village Community and its Characteristics; Types of Village Communities; Village Leadership; Village Studies in India.

Unit 3. Rural Social Institutions : Rural Family; Marriage; Caste and Class; Rural Religion; Rural Polity; Rural Economy and Rural Education.

Unit 4. 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 5. Changing Scenario in Contemporary Rural Society : Changing Conceptions of Village Society; Rural-Urban Continuum; Agrarian Structure and its Transformation; Changing Patterns of Village Economy; Sociocultural Changes in Rural Society in the Backdrop of Globalization.

Quantitative Technique

Unit 1. Definition, Scope, Limitations, Distrust, Importance and Functions of Statistics. Features of Central Tendency : Mean, Median, Mode, Quartiles, Deciles and Percentiles.

Unit 2. Dispersion : Range, Quartile Deviation, Mean Deviation and Standard Deviation. Coefficient of Variation. Correlation : Meaning, Uses and Types; Karl Pearson's Correlation Coefficient and Spearman's Correlation Coefficient.

Unit 3. Regression Analysis : Meaning, Lines of Regression, Regression Curves, Properties of Regression Coefficient, Difference Between Correlation and Regression. Statistical Quality Control : Meaning, Basis, Objectives, Advantage, Techniques (Bar-Chart, R-Chart, c-Chart and cp-Chart). Control Chart : Meaning and Major parts.

Unit 4. Index Number—Meaning, Characteristics, Importance and Uses. Construction of Index Numbers—Cost of Living Index, Fisher's Ideal Index Number. Diagrammatic and Graphic Presentation of Data. Analysis of Time Series—Meaning, Importance, Components, Decomposition of Time Series, Measurement of Long Term Trends, Measurement of Cyclical and Irregular Fluctuations.

Unit 5. Linear Programming : Definition, Objectives, Advantages and Limitations. Formulation of Linear Programming. Methods for Solving Linear Programming Problems (up to two variables). Transportation Problems : Meaning, Mathematical Formulation and Solution.

Rural Development : Policies and Programmes

RD-201

Unit 1. Rural Development : Meaning, Definition, and Concept of Rural Development; Causes of Rural Backwardness and Components of Rural Development. Features of Rural Economy and Scope of Rural Development.

Unit 2. Rural Poverty in India : Rural Poverty-Concept, Causes and Consequences of Rural Poverty; Need for Rural Development in India.

Unit 3. Determinants of Rural Development : Determinants of Rural Development; Socio-cultural Barriers in Rural Development; Organizational and Institutional Framework for Rural Development in India.

Unit 4. Rural Development/Welfare Programmes : Rural Development/Welfare Programmes-Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS); Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY); Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY); Indira Aawas Yojana (IAY); National Social Assistant Programmes (NSAP); National Rural Livelihood Mission (NLRM); PURA; RURBAN Mission. Model Village Concept : Sanasad Aadarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY).

Unit 5. Stakeholders in Rural Development : Stakeholders in Rural Development; Peoples' Participation; Self Help Groups; Role of Voluntary Organizations in Rural Development; Panchayati Raj Institutions; Corporate Sectors.

Unit 1. Understanding Poverty : Meaning and Definition of Poverty; Types of Poverty; Causes and Consequences of Poverty.

Unit 2. Poverty Data Base in India : Poverty Data Base in India, Data Sources Used for Estimating Poverty in India (Household Surveys and Consumption Survey).

Unit 3. Measurement of Poverty : Evolution of Measuring Poverty Line in India; Approaches to Study of Poverty : Livelihood & Consumption Based Approaches. Methods of Identification of Poor.

Unit 4. Indicators of Poverty : Human Development Index; Physical Quality of Life Index; Human Poverty Index. MDG Indicators, Income and Non-income Indicators (Education and Health, etc). Empowerment Indicators; Feminisation of Poverty.

Unit 5. Rural Poverty : Incidence and Dynamics of Rural Poverty : Causes and Dimensions of Rural Poverty Estimates of Rural Poverty in India; Issues Related to Rural Poverty.

Rural Finance and Banking

RD-203

Unit 1. Financing Agriculture and Allied Sectors in Rural Areas; Agricultural Credit; Organizational Pattern and Evolution in the Rural Credit Sector. Special Features of Agricultural Finance.

Unit 2. Financial Institutions in Rural India : Formal and Informal Financial Institutions; Inadequacy of Bankers and Emergence of Money Lenders; Sources of Rural Finance.

Unit 3. Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) : Role of RRBs in Rural Credit; NABARD and Rural Credit; Functions of NABARD; Achievements and Performance of NABARD in the Rural Credit Sector.

Unit 4. Co-operative Credit : Importance and Role of Co-operatives in Rural Development; Growth and Progress of Cooperatives; Evolution of Cooperative Movement in India.
Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) : Functions, Management, Crop Loan System; District Central Co-operative Banks : Functions, Management, Credit Policy, Scale of Finance, Disbursement of Loans Procedure; State Cooperative Banks and its Role.

Unit 5. Non-Farm Sectors (NFS) : Concept and Definition; Government Policy on Non-Farm Sector Financing; Schemes of Non-farm Sector; Role of NABARD, KVIP, SIDBI, NCD in Financing Non-farm Activities.
Micro-Finance, Micro Finance Institutions : Progress and Performance of SHGs-Bank Linkage Programme in India; Financial Inclusion Through Micro Credit Programmes.

Research Methodology

RD-204

Unit 1. Scientific Research or Scientific Method Characteristics, Aims, Steps in Scientific Research, Types of Scientific Research, Methods of Scientific Research, Hypothesis Problems of Objectivity.

Unit 2. Designing of Research : Problem Formation and Developing Research Questions, Research Design, Its Meaning, Functions and Phases Sampling.

Unit 3. Techniques of Data Collection, Questionnaire, Interior Schedule, Interview, Observation, Case Study, Context Analysis.

Unit 4. Data Processing, Tabulation, Diagrammatic Representation and Analysis, Measurement and Scaling Techniques.

Unit 5. Theory Building, Fact and Theory. Relationship between Theory and Research. Statistical Techniques.

Disaster Management

RD-205

Unit 1. Introduction to Natural Disaster : Nature, Characteristics and Types of Disasters; Causes and Effects of Disaster; Disaster Profile of India; Disaster Management Cycle.

Unit 2. Natural and Man Made Disasters : Geological and Mountain Area Disasters (Earthquakes, Volcanic Eruption, Landslides and Snow Avalanches); Wind and Water Related Disasters (Floods and Flash Floods, Droughts, Cyclones and Tsunamis); Man Made Disasters (Fires and Forest Fires, Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Disaster and Road Accidents).

Unit 3. Natural Disaster Management : Prevention and Preparedness; Preparedness Plan; Disaster Mitigation; Mitigation Strategies and Management; Reconstruction and Rehabilitation; Damage Assessment, Development of Physical and Economic Infrastructure, Education and Awareness; Roles & Responsibilities of GOs and NGOs.

Unit 4. Technologies for Disaster Management : Role of IT in Disaster Preparedness; Remote Sensing, GIS and GPS; Modern Technologies for the Emergency Communication.

Unit 5. Disaster Response and Management : Communication and Activation of Emergency Preparedness Plans; Search, Rescue, Evacuation and Other Logistic Management; Psychological Response and Rehabilitation; Trauma and Stress Management; Rumour and Panic Management; Medical and Health Response to Different Disasters; Relief and Recovery Management.

Geoinformatics for Rural Development

RD-206

Unit 1. Introduction to Geoinformatics : Scope and Importance of Geoinformatics; Contributing Technologies : Cartography, Remote Sensing, Geographical Information System, Photogrammetry, Global Positioning System, Digital Image Processing; Map as Decision Tool.

Unit 2. Remote Sensing & GPS : Definition, Components, Energy Interactions with the Earth Surface Features; Remote Sensing Resolutions. GPS : Definition, Segments of GPS, Types, Advantages and Limitation in Using GPS.

Unit 3. Geographic Information System (GIS) : Concept, Components, Types of Data, Sources, Spatial and Non-spatial Data Organization and Management, Capabilities of GIS : Generation of Map; Measurements of Lengths, Perimeter and Area; Queries, Reclassification, Buffering and Neighborhood Functions, Overlay Analysis, Surface Analysis, Network Analysis.

Unit 4. Digital Image Processing : Digital Image, Preprocessing, Image Enhancement, Classification, Accuracy Assessment, NDVI, Change Detection.

Unit 5. Applications of Geoinformatics : Natural Resource Mapping and Management; Natural Disaster Mapping, Mitigation and Management, Forestry & Agriculture; Watershed Management, EIA, Groundwater Studies; Transportation and Highway Studies. Solid Waste Management.

Project Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation

RD-301

Unit 1. Concept of Project; Programme and Plan; Definition of Project Management; Functional Dimensions of Rural Project Management.

Unit 2. Project Management Cycle : Support Studies; Project Environment and Identification : Feasibility Studies.

Unit 3. Project Designing; Logical Frame Work Analysis (LFA); Project Appraisal; Methodology of Project Appraisal; Participatory Project Planning and its Merits.

Unit 4. Monitoring of Projects; Indicators and Methodologies of Monitoring. Essentials of Monitoring and Project Control.

Unit 5. Approaches to Evaluation; Types of Evaluation (Objective Oriented, Management Oriented, Client Oriented, Expertise Oriented Adversary Oriented and Naturalistic Evaluation). Planning for Evaluation; Identification and Selecting the Evaluation Issues and Criteria; Information Collection; Objective Reporting.

Natural Resource Management for Sustainable Development

RD-302

Unit 1. Introduction to Natural Resource : Concept of Resource, Classification of Natural Resources. Factors Influencing Resource Availability, Distribution and Uses.

Unit 2. Mineral Resources : Importance of Minerals; Types of Minerals; Trends in Mineral Production : Coal, Mineral Oils and Gases, Iron Ore and Other Minerals; Mineral Policies in India.

Unit 3. Land, Soil, Water and Resources : Land Use Pattern; Land Use/Land Cover; Changes in Land Use Pattern; Factors Responsible for Changes in Land Use Pattern. Types of Soils and Uses; Soil Erosion. Desertification and Land Degradation; Effects of Modern Agricultural Practices on Soil Degradation, Land and Soil Management; Watershed Development Programme.

Surface and Ground Water Resources; Use of Water for Domestic, Agriculture and Industrial Purposes; Sustainability of Water Use; Water Conservation Techniques; Problems in Water Management; Water Policies.

Unit 4. Energy and Forest Resources : Renewable and Non-renewable Energy Sources, Growing Energy Needs, Use of Alternate Energy Sources. Case Studies. Importance of Forests and Its Contribution; Interface Between Forest and Rural Development; Types of Forests; Deforestation; Forest Management; Social Forestry; Forest Policies in India.

Unit 5. Sustainable Development : Concept and Principles of Sustainable Development; Approaches to Ecological Sustainability; Carrying Capacity. Sustainable Agricultural Practices; Indigenous Technical Knowledge (ITK) and Livelihood Support Systems.

Rural Industries

Unit 1. Rural Industrialization : Concept, Role and the Place of Village Industries in Indian Economy, Growth and Development of Village Industries in India, Reasons for Decline of Village Industries.

Unit 2. Approaches to Rural Industries : Gandhian Approach to Rural Industrialization, Appropriate Technologies for Rural Industries Development.

Unit 3. Policies and Programmes : Policies and Programmes for Rural Industries, Industrial Policy Resolutions, Growth of Rural Industries During the Five Year Plans. Rural Industrial Sector-Agro-Based Industries, Handicrafts-Hand Loom, Cottage and Village Industries. Industrial Sickness-Problems & Policy Measures.

Unit 4. Rural Markets : Types of Rural Markets, Commodity and Input Markets, Agricultural Markets, Co-operative Markets, Problems of Rural Marketing, Policy Measures for Development of Rural Markets.

Unit 5
Entrepreneurship Development :
(a) Concepts, Characteristics and Types of Entrepreneurship, Problems and Prospects of Rural Entrepreneurship in India, Development of Small and Micro Enterprises in India, Government Policy and Programmes for Entrepreneurship Development in Rural India.
(b) Organizations : KVIC, KVIBS, National Small Scale Industries, Corporation (NSIC), District Industries Centre (DIC), Small Industry Development Corporation (SIDCO), Small Industries Service Institutes, Consultancy Organizations, Financial Organizations, Regional Rural Banks and State Finance Corporations.

Agricultural Economics

RD-304

Unit 1.

Agriculture and Economic Development : Nature and Scope of Agricultural and Rural Economics. Traditional Agriculture and its Modernization : Sustainable Agriculture and Organic Farming. Interdependence Between Agriculture and Industry. Interaction Between Agriculture and Other Sectors of the Economy.

Unit 2.

Diversification of Agriculture and Allied Activities : Crop Planning; Cropping Intensity; Cropping Pattern and Influencing Factors; Economics of Allied Agricultural Activities; Dairy, Poultry, Horticulture, Floriculture, Fishery, Sericulture and Mushroom; Problems and Prospects.

Unit 3.

Agricultural Inputs, Production and Productivity : Land and its Utilization; Land Holdings : Sub-division and Fragmentation; Land Ownership and Tenancy; Land Reform Measures; Irrigation : Methods and Types; Water Management Technologies; Mechanization and its Impact on Agriculture; Farm Labour; Production Function; Analysis in Agriculture; Farm Planning and Farm Budgeting.

Unit 4.

Agricultural Finance : Need for Agricultural Finance; Sources of Agricultural Finance; Non-institutional Sources : Money Lenders, Land Lords, and Others; Institutional Sources : Cooperative Banks, Commercial Banks, NABARD, RRBs.

Unit 5.

Agriculture and Role of State : Agricultural Marketing-Meaning and Types; Classifications of Agricultural Products; Methods of Sale; Marketable Surplus and Marketed Surplus; Marketing Agencies and Channels; Defects of Agricultural Marketing; Lines of Improvement; Fluctuations in Agricultural Price : Causes and Impacts; Price Stabilization : Meaning and Need, Objectives and Instruments of Agricultural Price Policy; Agriculture and State; Buffer Stock Operation; Agricultural Tax; Agricultural Subsidies.

Development Economics

RD-305

Unit 1. Economic Development and Growth : Economic Development-Concepts and Approaches; Characteristics of Under Developed Economy; Obstacles to Economic Development; Factors Influencing Economic Development and Growth; Characteristics of Modern Economic Growth and Strategies of Development.

Unit 2. Theories of Economic Development-I : Adam Smith, Richard, Malthus, S. Mill, Karl Marx, Schumpeter, Keynes, Rostow, Nurkse.

Unit 3. Theories of Economic Development-II : Lewis, Fei-Ranis, Leibenstein, Nelson, Rosenstein, Rodan's Doctrine of Balanced Growth, Concept of Unbalanced Growth, Dualistic Theory, Myrdal's Theory.

Unit 4. Growth Models : Harrod-Domar, Kaldor, Pasinetti, Joan Robinson, Meades, Solow, Models of Technical Change; Steady-State Growth, Feldman Model, Mahalanobis Model, Endogenous Growth Model.

Unit 5. Measures for Economic Development-Domestic : Domestic Measures : Capital formation, Population Growth/Control, Human Capital Formation, Entrepreneurship, Role of State, International Measures : Foreign Trade, Foreign Aid, Foreign Capital and MNCs.

Social Entrepreneurship

Unit 1. **Voluntary Sector** : Need and Importance of Third Sector in Development. Typologies of Third Sector- Voluntary, NGO, NPO, CBO, and CSO, Growth of Third Sector in India, Performance and Environment of Third Sector, Third Sector Relationship to State and Civil Society.

Unit 2. **Social Entrepreneurship** : Concept, Definition, Importance of Social Entrepreneurship, Social Business Entrepreneurship, Social Entrepreneur and Social Change, Qualities and Traits of Social Entrepreneurs, Social Capital Promotion Through Voluntary Sectors.

Unit 3. **Social Entrepreneurs** : Concept, Definition and Importance of Social Entrepreneurs; Similarities and Differences Between Social Entrepreneurs and Non-profit Organization, Types of Social Entrepreneurs, Concept of Triple Bottom Line, Bottom of the Pyramid, Corporate Social Responsibility, Select Case Studies of Indian Social Entrepreneurs.

Unit 4. **Management of Social Entrepreneurs** : Global and National Environment to Promote Social Entrepreneurs and Social Entrepreneurship. Financial Management of Social Entrepreneurs, Venture Capital for Social Entrepreneurs, Corporate and Government Support for Social Entrepreneurs, Community Participation in Social Entrepreneurs.

Unit 5. **Social Marketing** : Marketing of Social Services; Application of Marketing Principles in Welfare and Development Field; Problems and Remedies in Social Marketing.

Inclusive Development

RD-401

Unit 1. Inclusive Development : Origin, Meaning and Definition; Inclusive Growth vs. Inclusive Development. Problems of Marginalized and Excluded Communities in India; Necessity for Inclusive Development.

Unit 2. Inclusive Development of Scheduled Castes; Caste as a Barrier to the Inclusive Development of Scheduled Castes; Constitutional Provisions, Reservation, National Policies, Programmes, Laws and Legislations for Promotion and Protection of Scheduled Castes; Major Issues and Challenges in the Inclusive Development of Scheduled Castes.

Unit 3. Inclusive Development of Scheduled Tribes. Ethnicity as a Barrier to the Inclusive Development of Scheduled Tribes; Constitutional Provisions, Reservation, National Policies, Programmes, Laws and Legislations for Scheduled Tribes; Issues and Challenges in the Inclusive Development of Scheduled Tribes; Tribal Sub Plan.

Unit 4. Inclusive Development of Minorities. Religion as Sources of Deprivation for Minorities; Constitutional Safe Guards, National Policies and Programmes for the Welfare of Minorities.

Unit 5. Inclusive Development of Other Marginal Groups. Women – Differently Abled - Transgender- Elderly- PLWHA- Small and Marginal Farmers - Agricultural Labourers - Unorganized Workers.

Planning for Rural Development

RD-402

Unit 1. Planning : Definition and Concept of Planning - Types and Characteristics of Planning.

Unit 2. Centralized Vs. Decentralized Planning. Top Down Vs. Bottom-up Planning. Rationale for Decentralized Planning. Decentralized Planning in Multi Level Framework.

Unit 3. Micro-level Planning. Concept of Micro-level Planning, Advantages of Micro-level Planning, Steps in Micro-level Planning.

Unit 4. Amendments : 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments and New Panchayat Raj System in India; Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution; Role of Panchayat Raj Institutions in Decentralized Planning.

Unit 5. Participatory Planning. Concept and Importance of Participatory Planning. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) as a Tool in Planning.

Rural Development Administration

RD-403

Unit 1. Development Administration. Features and Models : Genesis and Features of the Concept, Nature, Scope and Characteristics, Bureaucratic Models and Development Administration, Contemporary Approaches.

Unit 2. Structure, Tools and Policies Rationale and Significance of Developmental Administration, Structure of Indian Administration, Tools and Policies of Development.

Unit 3. Administration and the People. Concept of Democratic Decentralization, Role of Civil Society, Peoples Participation in Rural Development Administration, Public Grievances and Redressal Mechanisms. Accountability and Transparency in Administration.

Unit 4. Bureaucracy, Changing Role of Bureaucracy in the Context of Liberalization and Globalization, Emerging New Public Management.

Unit 5. Governance. Concept of Good Governance, E-governance, Structure and Features of E-governance in the Rural Development Sector.

Corporate Social Responsibility in Rural Development

RD-404

Unit 1. Social Responsibility

Corporate Social Responsibility : Definition and Scope of CSR, Evolution of CSR, Rationale for CSR Activities, Carroll's Model of CSR (Pyramid of CSR), Globalization and CSR.

Unit 2. Stakeholders

Interest Groups Related to CSR; Tools of CSR; Business Benefits of CSR.

Unit 3. CSR Policy

Designing a CSR Policy; Factors Influencing CSR Policy; Role of HR Professionals in CSR; Global Recognitions of CSR; Codes Formulated by International Agencies for CSR.

Unit 4. Implementing CSR

CSR in the Marketplace, CSR in the Workplace, CSR in the Community, CSR in the Ecological Environment.

Unit 5. CSR in India

Legal Provisions and Specifications on CSR; CSR Initiatives in India; Success and Failures with CSR Initiatives; CSR Awards in India; Role of Social Workers in CSR.

Working with Rural Community : Techniques and Process

RD-405

Unit 1. Motivation

Motivation : Concept and Process, Types of Motivation, Steps in Motivation, Techniques of Motivation, Motives and Incentives.

Unit 2. Capacity Building of Rural Community

Capacity Building of Rural Community : Leadership Building, Concept and Principles, Methods for Capacity Building of Communities, Improved Access to Government Programmes/Benefits.

Unit 3. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)

PRA, Participatory Action Research, Principles, Dangers 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 4. Working with Individuals

Working with Individuals : Case Work, Definition, Principles, Process and Components, Tools of Case Work, Counseling in Case Work. Group Dynamics, Evaluation of Groups, Application of Group Work.

Unit 5. Working with Communities

Community Organization, Definition and Principles, Models and Strategies of Community Organization : Locality Development Model, Social Planning Model, Social Action Model, Methods of Community Organization.

Communication and Extension Strategies

Unit 1. Extension : Meaning, Changing Concept of Extension, Philosophy, Objectives, Principles, Functions, Components of Extension.

Unit 2. Extension Systems : Outline of National Extension Systems in India : ICAR Extension System; State Agricultural Universities; KVK; Role of State Governments in Extension Programmes; Role of NGOs in Dissemination of Knowledge.

Unit 3. Extension Teaching : Methods and Process; Steps in Extension Teaching Methods; Teaching Aids : Types, Characteristics and Functions; Role of Media in the Process of Learning.

Unit 4. Development Communication : Definition, Nature, Role and Significance of Development Communication; Interrelation Between Development and Development Communication; Models of Development Communication.

Unit 5. Programme Planning :
(a) Meaning and Importance of Programme Plan in Extension; Principles of Programme Planning : Programme Development Cycle and its Components; Identifying Felt Needs of People, Collection of Base Line Data; SWOT Analysis.
(b) Evaluation : Meaning and Purpose of Evaluation, Types of Evaluation : Self-Evaluation and External Evaluation, Criteria for Evaluation, Phases of Evaluation, Tools of Evaluation, Interview Schedule, Rating Scale and Checklist, Follow-up: Need for follow-up, Methods of Follow-up, Correspondence, Spot Visit, Meetings.
(c) Documentation : Need for Reporting and Recording, Procedures for Recording; Records and Registers to be Maintained in Programme Implementing Institution.