

ACHARYA NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY

**A State Government University, Accredited with "A" Grade by NAAC
Nagarjuna Nagar - 522 510, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, India.**



M.A. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

SYLLABUS

2022 - 2023 onwards

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF ARTS,
COMMERCE & LAW**

**PROGRAM CODE:
ANUCACL15**





**ABOUT
UNIVERSITY**

ACHARYA NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY (ANU)

- A Brief Profile

Acharya Nagarjuna University, a State University established in 1976, has been constantly striving towards achieving progress and expansion during its existence for over four decades, in terms of introducing new courses in the University Colleges, affiliated colleges and professional colleges. Spread over 300 acres of land on the National High Way (NH-16) between Vijayawada and Guntur of Andhra Pradesh, the University is one of the front ranking and fastest expanding Universities in the state of Andhra Pradesh. The University was inaugurated on 11th September, 1976 by the then President of India, Sri Fakruddin Ali Ahmed and celebrated its Silver Jubilee in 2001. The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) awarded “A” grade to Acharya Nagarjuna University and also has achieved 108 International ranks, 39 National ranks UI Green Metrics rankings and many more. It is named after Acharya Nagarjuna – one of the most brilliant preceptors and philosophers, whose depth of thought, clarity of perception and spiritual insight were such that even after centuries, he is a source of inspiration to a vast number of people in many countries. The University is fortunate to be situated on the very soil where he was born and lived, a soil made more sacred by the aspiration for light and a state of wholeness by generations of students. With campus student strength of over 5000, the University offers instruction for higher learning in 68 UG & PG programs and guidance for the award of M.Phil. and Ph.D. in 48 disciplines spread over six campus colleges and one PG campus at Ongole. It also offers 160 UG programs in 440 affiliated colleges in the regions of Guntur and Prakasam Districts. It has a Centre for Distance Education offering 87 UG & PG programs. Characterized by its heterogeneous students and faculty hailing from different parts of the state and the country, the University provides most hospitable environment for pursuing Higher Learning and Research. Its aim is to remain connected academically at the forefront of all higher educational institutions. The University provides an excellent infrastructure and on-Campus facilities such as University Library with over one lakh books & 350 journals; Computer Centre; University Scientific Instrumentation Centre; Central Research Laboratory with Ultra-modern Equipment; Well-equipped Departmental Laboratories; Career Guidance and Placement Cell; Health Centre; Sports Facilities with Indoor & Outdoor Stadiums and Multipurpose Gym; Sports Hostel; Separate hostels for Boys, Girls, Research Scholars and International Students; Pariksha Bhavan (Examinations Building); Computers to all faculty members; Wi-Fi connectivity to all Departments and Hostels; Canteen, Student Centre & Fast-food Centre; Faculty Club; Dr. H.H. Deichmann & Dr. S. John David Auditorium cum Seminar Hall; Post office; Telecom Centre; State Bank of India; Andhra Bank; Energy Park; Silver Jubilee Park; Fish ponds; internet center; xerox center; cooperative stores; Water harvesting structures.

A purple scroll graphic with white text. The scroll is unrolled at the top and bottom, with the text centered on the main body. The text is in a bold, white, sans-serif font.

**VISION,
MISSION &
OBJECTIVES
OF THE
UNIVERSITY**

ACHARYA NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY

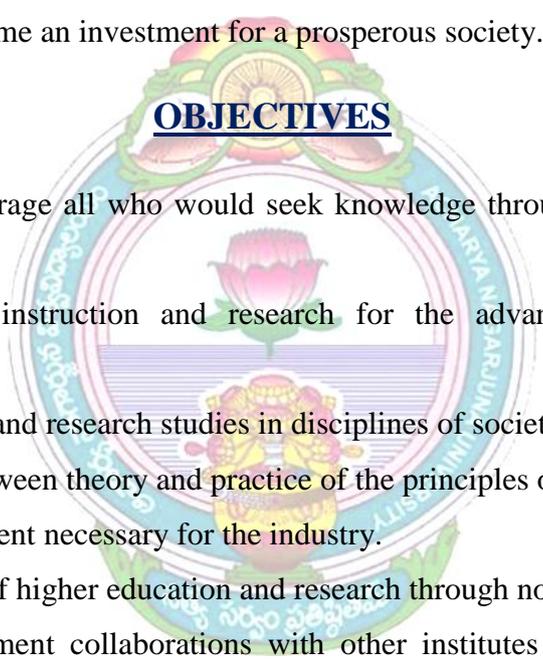
VISION

To generate sources of knowledge that dispels ignorance and establish truth through teaching, learning and research.

MISSION

To promote a bank of human talent in diversified faculties – Commerce & Management Studies, Education, Engineering & Technology, Humanities, Law, Natural Sciences, Pharmacy, Physical Education & Sports Sciences, Physical Sciences and Social Sciences that would become an investment for a prosperous society.

OBJECTIVES

- 
- To inspire and encourage all who would seek knowledge through higher education and research.
 - To provide quality instruction and research for the advancement of science and technology.
 - To promote teaching and research studies in disciplines of societal relevance.
 - To bridge the gap between theory and practice of the principles of higher education.
 - To develop human talent necessary for the industry.
 - To open up avenues of higher education and research through non-formal means.
 - To invite and implement collaborations with other institutes of higher learning on a continuous basis for mutual academic progress.
 - To motivate and orient each academic department/centre to strive for and to sustain advanced levels of teaching and research so that the university emerges as an ideal institute of higher learning.
 - To focus specially on the studies involving rural economy, justifying its existence in the rural setting.



**VISION
&
MISSION OF
THE COLLEGE**

ACHARYA NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF ARTS, COMMERCE & LAW

VISION AND MISSION OF THE COLLEGE:

University College of Arts, Commerce and Law presently consists of 19 teaching departments and seven research centres and running 27 courses. It had a very good team of qualified teachers with strong profiles. The vision of the college is to promote learning and research in the faculties of social sciences, humanities, law, education and management. It is intended to encourage research temperament and develop inputs for the betterment of the society. The mission of the college is to nurture the scholarship, leadership and produce outcome to promote the quality of life and address the challenges in human society.





**VISION
&
MISSION OF
THE
DEPARTMENT**

ACHARYA NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF ARTS, COMMERCE & LAW
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
M.A. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

VISION OF THE DEPARTMENT:

To produce competent, committed cadre of professionals for social engineering.

MISSION OF THE DEPARTMENT:

To impart training and skills to students for planning and efficient delivery of rural development programmes.



ACHARYA NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF ARTS, COMMERCE & LAW
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
M.A. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAMME EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES (PEO's):

PEO 1 - To enhance the knowledge among the students to identify the problem causes for problem and to find out remedies.

PEO 2 – To provide placements in Government sector and Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

PEO 3 – To produce competent professional in rural development.

PEO 4 – To show a path to move to research in field of rural development.

PEO 5 –To infuse spirit to face competitive examinations and to achieve results.

PEO 6 –To motivate the students to start Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

PEO 7–To make the students to prepare action plan in eradication of poverty and other social problems.

PROGRAMME OUTCOMES (PO's):

On successful completion of the M.A. Rural Development program, the students will be able to:

PO 1 - Students of this programme will have an understand on experience with several facets of rural development.

PO 2 - Students would able to apply techniques, models and methods for rural development.

PO 3 - Students able to analyze rural problems and suggest remedies.

PO 4 - Students will able to evaluate the impact of development programmes.

PO 5 - Students will able to formulate plans to solve the problems in rural areas.

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES (PSO's):

Programme specific Outcomes (PSOs) are broad statements that describe the expected accomplishments of graduates of a particular academic program in their professional career and life. The PSOs for M.A. Rural Rural Development students are:

PSO–1 India is a land of villages and there is a wide scope to opt career for the interested candidates in this area.

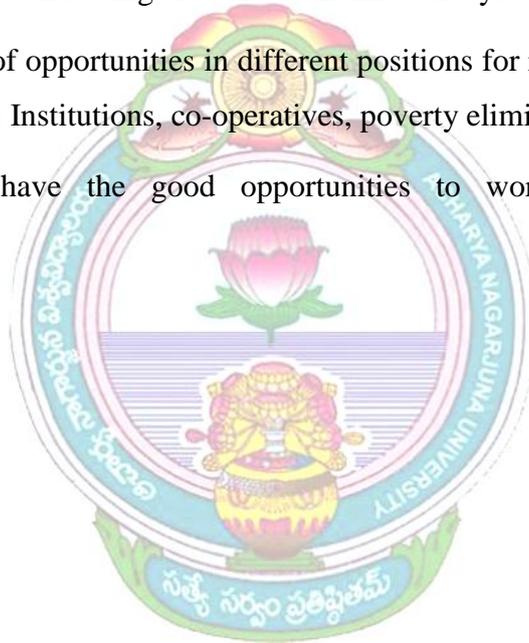
PSO–2 The programme is designed to gain experience on facets of rural development

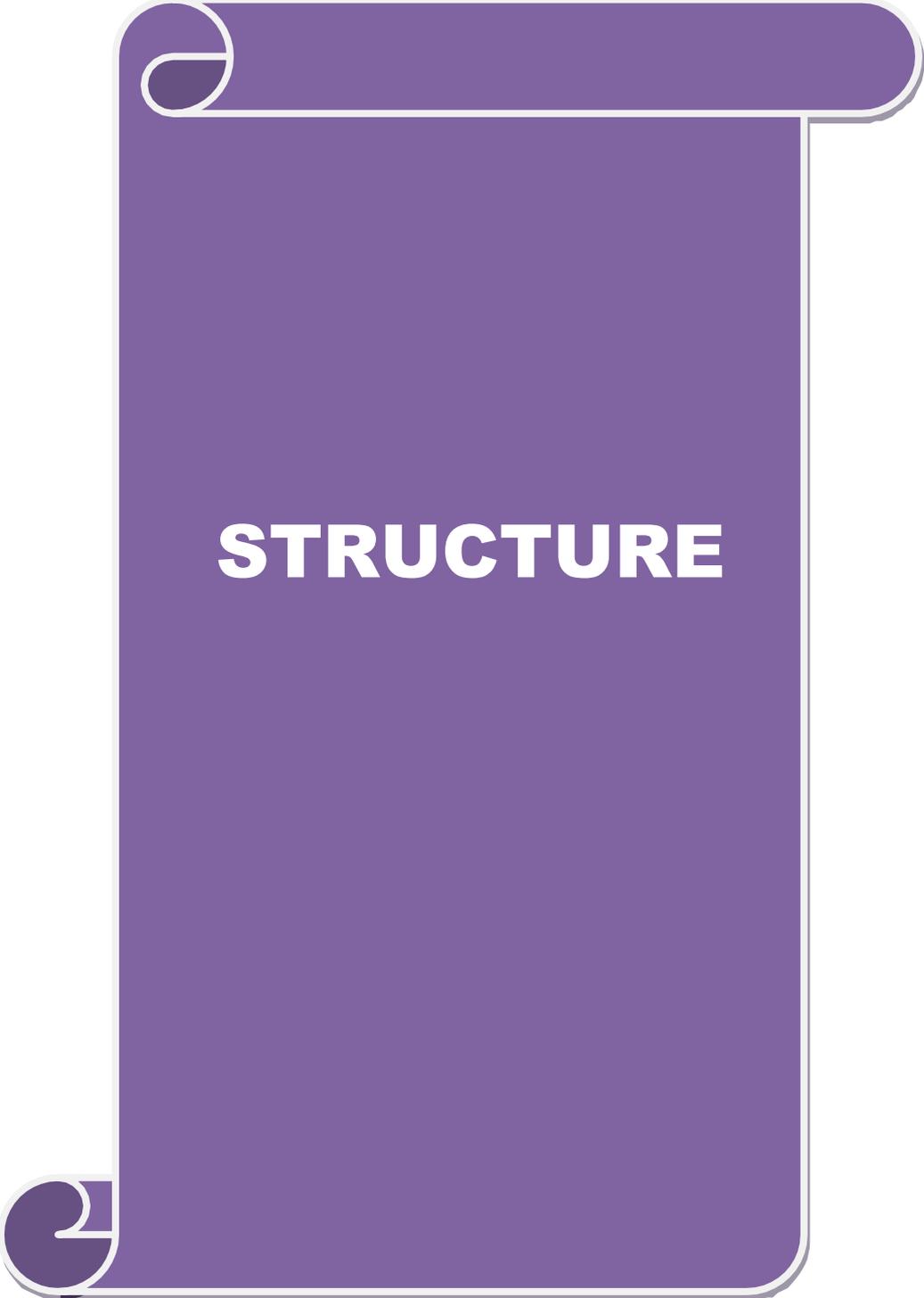
PSO–3 It makes to attain comprehensive knowledge on central and state government's policies, programmes, schemes on rural development.

PSOs–4 Students excel in conducting of socio-economic surveys by undertaking field work.

PSO–5 There are ample of opportunities in different positions for rural development students to work in Panchayati Raj Institutions, co-operatives, poverty elimination projects.

PSO–6 Students also have the good opportunities to work in Non-Governmental organizations.





STRUCTURE

ACHARYA NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF ARTS, COMMERCE & LAW
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
M.A. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

COURSE STRUCTURE

SEMESTER-I :: FIRST YEAR

Sl. No	Paper Code	Paper Title		Hours of week	No of Credits	Elective	IA	SEE	Total Marks
01	RD101 (22)	Rural Development – Dimensions and Strategies		06	05	T C H O R O E R Y	30	70	100
02	RD102 (22)	Indian Rural Economic Scene		06	05		30	70	100
03	RD103 (22)	Indian Rural Social Scene		06	05		30	70	100
04	RD104 (22)	A	Economics for Rural Development	06	05	CF	30	70	100
		B	Good Governance and Rural Development						
05	RD105 (22)	A	Field work, Project report & Viva-voce	06	05	EF	-	100	100
		B	Extension and Field Visits						
TOTAL				30	25	-	120	380	500

All Core papers are mandatory.

Compulsory Foundation (CF) Choose one paper.

Elective Foundation (EF) Choose one paper.

SEMESTER-II :: FIRST YEAR

Sl. No	Paper Code	Paper Title	Hours of week	No of Credits	Elective	IA	SEE	Total Marks	
01	RD201 (22)	Social Research Methodology and computer applications for Rural Development	06	05	T C H O E R O E R Y	30	70	100	
02	RD202 (22)	Rural Industrialization and Entrepreneurship	06	05		30	70	100	
03	RD203 (22)	Working with Rural People: Techniques and Processes	06	05		30	70	100	
04	RD204 (22)	Rural Development Policies and Programmes in India (CBCS) OE - I	06	05	OE-I	30	70	100	
05	RD205 (22)	A	Field work, Project report & Viva-voce	06	05	CF	-	100	100
		B	Extension and Field Visits						
		C	Village immersion camp and Record submission						
TOTAL			30	25	-	120	380	500	
06	RD206 (22)	Human Values and professional ethics	0	0	Audit Course	100	--	--	

All Core papers are mandatory.

Compulsory Foundation (CF) Choose one paper.

Open Elective (OE) paper is mandatory.

Audit course 100 marks (Internal) – Zero credits under self study.

SEMESTER-III :: FINAL YEAR

Sl. No	Paper Code	Paper Title	Hours of week	No of Credits	Elective	IA	SE E	Total Marks	
01	RD301 (22)	Environmental Economics	06	05	T C H O R O R E R Y	30	70	100	
02	RD302 (22)	Natural Resources Management	06	05		30	70	100	
03	RD303 (22)	A	Human Resources Development and Management in Rural Sector	06	05	GE	30	70	100
		B	Policies and Programmes for Promotion of Rural Industries in India						
		C	Corporate Social Responsibility in Rural Development						
04	RD304 (22)	Non-Governmental Organizations and Rural Development (CBCS) OE - II	06	05	OE- II	30	70	100	
05	RD305 (22)	Field work, Project work & Viva - Voce	06	05	RD	0	100	100	
TOTAL			30	25	-	120	380	500	
06	RD306 (22)	Personality Development	0	0	Audit Course	100	--	--	

All Core papers are mandatory.

Generic Elective (GE) Choose one paper.

Skilled oriented course is mandatory.

Open Elective (OE) paper is mandatory.

Audit course 100 marks (Internal) – Zero credits under self study.

SEMESTER-IV :: FINAL YEAR

Sl. No	Paper Code	Paper Title	Hours of week	No of Credits	Elective	IA	SEE	Total Marks
01	RD401 (22)	Micro Finance, Self Help Groups and women Empowerment	06	05	T C H O R O E R Y	30	70	100
02	RD402 (22)	Rural Project Planning and Management	06	05		30	70	100
03	RD403 (22)	Non Governmental Organizations and Rural Development	06	05		30	70	100
04	RD404 (22)	A Rural Markets in India	06	05	GE	30	70	100
		B Social Reformers – Rural Development						
		C Natural resource management for sustainable development						
05	RD405 (22)	Field work, Project Report & Viva - Voce	06	05	RD	0	100	100
TOTAL			30	25	-	120	380	500

All Core papers are mandatory.

Generic Elective (GE) Choose one paper.

Skill oriented course / Project work is mandatory.

Note: Theory: 70 Marks, Internal Assessment: 30 Marks.



**First
Semester**

ACHARYA NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF ARTS, COMMERCE & LAW
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
M.A. RURAL DEVELOPMENT
SEMESTER-I

RD101 (22): RURAL DEVELOPMENT: DIMENSIONS AND STRATEGIES

Credits: 05

COURSE OUTCOME (CO):

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to

CO 1 Understand the concept of Rural Development.

CO 2 Evaluate the problems of Employment, unemployment and under employment.

CO 3 Analyzing the impact on employment generation programmes

CO 4 Applying Technology for Rural Development.

CO 5 Remembering the importance of education and health programmes in Rural Areas.

UNIT - 1

Definition of Rural Areas – Concept of Rural Development – Causes of Rural Backwardness– Need for and Scope of Rural Development – Significance of Planning for Rural Development Ministry of Rural Development and various Development Activities in Rural Development.

Pioneering Efforts in Rural Reconstruction: Sriniketan – Martandam – Sevagram – Baroda – Firka Development Scheme – Nilokheri – Etawa Pilot Project.

Approaches to Rural Development: Gandhian Approach – Decentralised Planning Approach – Sectoral Approach – Area Approach – Target Group Approach and Panchayati Raj Institutions.

UNIT – 2

Demographic Structure of India – Analysis of Trends and Changes in the Composition of Rural Population and Rural Work Force – Concept of Demographic dividend – Problems of Unemployment and Underemployment in Rural Areas - Concept of Poverty – Dimensions of Rural Poverty – Measurement of Rural Poverty.

UNIT – 3

Education in Rural Areas: Problems of School Education – Right to Education – National Child Labour Project – Sarva Siksha Abhiyan – Vocational Education and Skill Development.

Health Services in Rural Areas – Family Welfare – Maternal and Child Health – Integrated Child Development Services Scheme – National Health Policy of India – National Rural Health Mission -Housing Situation in Rural Areas – Rural Housing Programmes – Swachha Bharath.

UNIT – 4

Swarnajayanthi Gram Swarojgar Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission – Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme – National Social Assistance Programme – Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana & Aayushman Bharat – Atal Pension Yojana Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY).

UNIT – 5

Rural Infrastructure: Bharat Nirman – Prime Minister’s Grameen Sadak Yojana – Rural Infrastructure Development Fund - Technology Missions for Rural Development: Immunization – Drinking Water – Sanitation– Communication (Bharat Net) –Wasteland Development – Oilseeds and Pulses – Financial Inclusion.

BOOKS & BOOKS AND REFERENCES:

- 
- 1) Vasant Desai : A Study of Rural Economy
 - 2) Jain S.C. : Rural Development
 - 3) Das Kumar.B : Rural Development through Decentralization
 - 4) Venkata Reddy. K : Rural Development in India - Poverty and Development
 - 5) Khanna B.S. : Rural Development in South Asia: Policies, Programmes and Organizations
 - 6) Robert Chambers : Rural Development - Putting the Last First
 - 7) Desai A.R : Introduction to Rural Sociology
 - 8) Gillin and Gillin : Cultural Sociology
 - 9) Rajasekhar D (Ed) Prof G : Parthasarathi’s Writings on Indian Rural Economy in Transition

MAPPING OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES WITH COURSE OUTCOMES:

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
CO 1	3	3	3	3	3
CO 2	2	3	3	3	2
CO 3	3	3	3	3	3
CO 4	3	3	3	3	3
CO 5	3	2	3	3	3

RD 102 (22): INDIAN RURAL ECONOMIC SCENE

COURSE OUTCOME (CO):

Credits: 05

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to

CO 1 Analyze the economic structure of Rural India.

CO 2 Understand various organization aspects of agriculture.

CO 3 Evaluate the impact of Agrarian crisis.

CO 4 Remembering the cooperative system in rural areas

CO 5 To make them to apply allied activities in Rural Development.

UNIT – 1

Economic Structure of Rural India: Assets, Occupations and Income – Rural-Urban Income gaps –Trends in Expenditure Pattern.

Role of Agriculture in Economic Development of India – Agricultural Development under Five Year Plans – National Agricultural Policy – Implications of Globalization for Indian Agriculture.

UNIT – 2

Organizational Aspects of Agriculture: Factors affecting Cropping Pattern – Land Reforms – Green Revolution – Contract Farming – Mixed Farming – Farmer Producers' Organizations (FPOs).

UNIT – 3

Risk and Uncertainty in Agriculture – Agrarian Crisis and Farmers' Suicides – National Commission on Farmers – Dry Land Farming Technologies – National Agricultural Insurance Scheme – Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana – Agricultural Price Policy.

UNIT – 4

Allied Activities: Dairying – Sheep/Goat Rearing – Poultry – Fishery – Horticulture, Rural Non-Farm Sector – ISB Sectors – Rural Non-farm Employment – Rural Labour Markets – Rural Labour Migration.

UNIT – 5

Cooperation: Concept and Principles – Types of Rural Cooperatives and their Importance – Causes for failure – Remedial measures - Non-conventional Sources of Rural Energy: Solar and Wind energy.

BOOKS AND BOOKS AND REFERENCES:

Venkata Reddy. K	Agriculture & Rural Development (A Gandhian Perspective) Datta and Sundaram Indian Economy
Shah C.H. (ed)	Agricultural Development of India - Policy and Problems N.I.R.D Facets of Rural Development
Pramit Chowdary	Indian Economy

Hanumappa H.G. Socio-Economic Inventory for Block Level
Planning Gunnar Myrdal Asian Drama

Vakil C.N. Poverty & Planning Sreenivas M.N. Indian Villages Robert
Chambers Rural Development

Vasant Desai. Rural Development

Dantwala M.L. Indian Agriculture since Independence

Dandekar V.M. Selected Writings

World Bank World Development Report – 2008

GOI Reports of the National Commission on Farmers

Devendra Babu, M Decentralized Planning in Karnataka: Realities and Prospects.
ISEC Monograph. 19

S Lastaria Cornhiel Feminization of Agriculture: Trends and Driving Forces
Background
Paper for World Development Report, 2008

Sukhpal Singh Leveraging Contract Farming for improving Supply Chain
Efficiency in India: Some Innovative and Successful Models

Sreedhar G. & Concept D.Rajasekhar Rural Development in India: Strategies and Processes,
Publishing House, New Delhi, 2014

Ramesh Chand (2015). Estimates and Analysis of Farm Income in India, 1983-84 to
2011-12 Economic and Political Weekly, Vol L No. 22, May

Ramesh Chand (2012) Development Policies and Agricultural Markets, Economic and
Political Weekly, Volume 47 (52)

Ramesh Chand (2012). Temporal and Spatial Variations in Agricultural Growth and Its
Determinants, Economic and Political Weekly, V.47 (26 & 27)

ICRISAT (2017). Farmers Producers Organizations in Andhra Pradesh: A Scoping
Study. Rythu Kosam Project

MAPPING OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES WITH COURSE OUTCOMES:

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
CO 1	3	3	3	3	3
CO 2	2	3	3	3	3
CO 3	3	2	3	3	3
CO 4	3	3	2	3	3
CO 5	3	3	3	3	3

RD 103 (22): INDIAN RURAL SOCIAL SCENE

Credits: 05

COURSE OUTCOME (CO):

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to

CO 1 Understand about Rural Communities.

CO 2 Remembering Family, Marriage and caste system in rural areas.

CO 3 Evaluate the social problems and problems of aged.

CO 4 Applying the Social Change Theories for Social development.

CO 5 Analyzing leadership role in brought out social change.

UNIT – 1

Rural Communities: Definition and Characteristics – Types of Rural Settlements.

Individual and Society – Heredity and Environment in shaping Human Behaviour – Socialization – Social Control.

UNIT – 2

Rural Social Structure – Family – Marriage – Religion – Caste – Caste and Economic Inequalities.

UNIT – 3

Rural Social Problems: Illiteracy – Untouchability – Juvenile Delinquency – Beggary – Prostitution – Child Labour – Bonded Labour – Social Exclusion – Gender Bias – Problems of the Elderly/Aged – Problems of the Differently abled – Problems of HIV/AIDS Affected Families.

UNIT – 4

Social Change: Concept and Factors – Cyclical Theories – Linear Theories – Conflict Theories.

Social Change in India: Sanskritization – Westernization – Modernization – Concept of Social Entrepreneurship.

Innovation – Diffusion of Innovation – Resistance to Change – Socio-cultural Barriers for Rural Development.

UNIT – 5

Rural Leadership: Concept, Characteristics and Types of Village Leaders – Emerging Patterns of Rural Leadership – Role of Leadership in Social Change – Elite Capture – Social Capital.

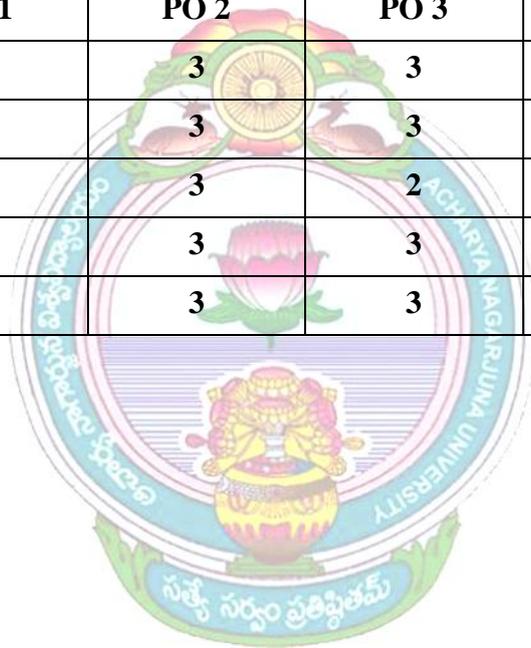
BOOKS & BOOKS AND REFERENCES:

- 1) Wilbert E. Moore Social Change
- 2) Sreenivas M.N. Social Change in Modern India
- 3) Sreenivas M.N. Caste in Modern India
- 4) Sreenivas M.N., S.Seshaiah & Dimensions of Social Change in India

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 5) V.S. Parthasarathi | |
| 6) Gore M.S. | Social Development |
| 7) Desai A.R. | Rural Sociology |
| 8) Chitambar | Rural Sociology |
| 9) Maclver and Page | Society |
| 10) Mehta | Sociology of Rural Development |
| 11) Deb P.C. | Rural Sociology |
| 12) Sharma and Malhotra | Integrated Rural Development |
| 13) Hutton | Caste in India |
| 14) Scarlet Epstein | South India: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow |
| 15) Hanumappa H.G. | Survival Strategies in Rural Areas |
| 16) David G Mandelbaum | Society in India |
| 17) HaralamBos | Sociology: Themes and Perspectives. |

MAPPING OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES WITH COURSE OUTCOMES:

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
CO 1	3	3	3	3	3
CO 2	3	3	3	3	3
CO 3	2	3	2	3	2
CO 4	3	3	3	3	3
CO 5	3	3	3	3	3



RD 104 A (22): ECONOMICS FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Credits: 05

COURSE OUTCOME (CO):

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to

CO 1 Understand the relationship between welfare economics and rural development.

CO 2 Applying different models to improve rural livelihoods.

CO 3 Creating the solutions to the problems in capital formation in rural areas.

CO 4 Applying models for agriculture and economic development

CO 5 Evaluate the impact of Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization (LPG) on rural economy.

UNIT –1

Economics: Definition, Scope and Its Relationship with other Social Sciences – Concept of Welfare Economics – Welfare Economics and Rural Development – Scope of Rural Economics.

Production Theory: Production Function – Input-Output Relationship – Output-Output Relationship – Input-Input Relationship – Cobb-Douglas Production Function – Linear Programming.

UNIT – 2

Law of Variable Proportions: Concept – Assumptions – Model – Relevance of the Model to Agriculture and Rural Livelihoods.

Elements of Farm Management: Farm Size and Productivity – Farm Managerial

Functions: Farm Planning, Resource Assessment, Resource Mobilization, Target Fixation, Strategies for achieving Targets.

UNIT – 3

Capital Formation: Meaning, Process and Conditions – Vicious Circle – Capital.

Formation in Rural Areas: Problems and Solutions – Capital Formation for Agriculture and Rural Development – Distinction between Community Capital and Household Capital.

UNIT – 4

Models of Agricultural and Economic Development:

Rostow – The Traditional Society, The Pre-Conditions to Takeoff, The Take off, The Drive to Maturity and The Age of High Mass Consumption, Critique.

Mellor – The Traditional Agriculture, Technologically Dynamic Agriculture (low capital formation), The Technologically Dynamic Agriculture (high capital formation), Critique

Lewis – Capitalist Sector, Subsistence Sector, Assumptions, Development and Capitalist Surplus, Bottlenecks, End of Growth Process, Critique.

Ranis-Fie – Assumptions, Stages of Development, Critique Ester. BoS erup's Theory of Agrarian Change.

UNIT – 5

Right to Food – Food Security: Concept and Dimensions – Food Subsidies – Agricultural Subsidies: Input Subsidies, Marketing Subsidies, Distribution Subsidies and Power Subsidies – Removal of Subsidies and its Impact on Agricultural Productivity.
Foreign Trade and Rural Economy – New Economic Policy – Impact of LPG (Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization) on Rural Economy.

BOOKS AND BOOKS AND REFERENCES:

Jhingan	The Economics of Development and Planning
Samuelson	Economics
David Metcalf	The Economics of Agriculture
Singh I.J.	Elements of Farm Management Economics
Sharma A.V.& V.K.Sharma	Elements of Farm Management
GOI	National Five-Year Plans
Dutta and Sundaram	Indian Economy
Mellor J W	The Economics of Agriculture
Sen A K	Resources, Values and Development
Gereld M. Meier and Hayami and Ruttan (1971).	Pioneers in Rural Development, 1985 Dudley seers (ed.) Induced Innovation in Agricultural Development. Discussion Paper No.3, Center for Economics Research, Department of Economics, University of Minnesota and Minneapolis, Minnesota.

MAPPING OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES WITH COURSE OUTCOMES:

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
CO 1	3	3	3	3	3
CO 2	3	3	2	2	3
CO 3	2	3	3	3	3
CO 4	3	3	3	3	3
CO 5	3	3	3	3	3

RD 104 B (22): GOOD GOVERNANCE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Credits: 05

COURSE OUTCOME (CO):

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to

CO 1 Understand about concept and features of good governance.

CO 2 Analyze the role of bureaucracy in rural development.

CO 3 Application of Right to Information Act

CO 4 Evaluate the functioning of village secretariat system in Andhra Pradesh.

CO 5 Delivery mechanism services creation in rural areas.

UNIT – 1

Concept of Good Governance – Scope and Features of Good Governance, Need for Good Governance in Rural Development.

UNIT – 2

Meaning of Bureaucracy – Features, Structure and Functions of Bureaucracy – Role of Bureaucracy in Rural Development.

UNIT – 3

Concept of Democratic Decentralization – Participation of People in Rural Development Administration, Public Grievances and Rebrand Mechanisms – Right to Information.

UNIT – 4

Village Secretariat System in Andhra Pradesh – Establishment of Village Secretariats, Functions of Village Secretariats – Voluntary System – Implementation of Navarathnalu.

UNIT – 5

Door Step Services and Welfare Programmes in A.P., Delivery Mechanism to Deliver Services, Transparency and Accountability in Delivery of Services – Convergence among Departments to Provide Services.

BOOKS & BOOKS AND REFERENCES:

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| Vasant Desai | : A Study of Rural Economy |
| Jain S.C. | : Rural Development |
| Das Kumar.B | : Rural Development through Decentralization |
| Venkata Reddy. K | : Rural Development in India - Poverty and Development |
| Khanna B.S. | : Rural Development in South Asia: Policies, Programmes and Organizations |
| Robert Chambers | Rural Development - Putting the Last First |
| Desai A.R | Introduction to Rural Sociology Gillin and Gillin Cultural Sociology |

Rajasekhar D (Ed) Prof G Parthasarathi’s Writings on Indian Rural Economy in Transition
Suryanarayana MH “Is targeting the Poor a Penalty on the Food Insecure? Poverty and Food Insecurity in India” (With Dimitri Silva) Journal of Human Development, 2007

Jefry Sachs The End of Poverty: The Economic Possibilities for our Time, 2005
Jeffrey Sachs Common Wealth: Economics for a Crowded Planet, 2008

Sreedhar G. & Rural Development in India: Strategies and Processes, D.Rajasekhar
Concept Publishing House, New Delhi, 2014.

D Rajasekhar, Erlend Berg,:

Maitreesh Ghatak, R Manjula and Sanchari Roy(2011)

‘Implementing Health Insurance:

The Rollout of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana in Karnataka’, *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol.XLVI, No.20, May 14, 2011.

D Rajasekhar, Santosh Kesavan and R Manjula(2017) :

‘Are Our Contributory Pension Schemes Failing the Poor?’ *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol.52, Issue No.27, 8th July 2017. (This is for Atal Pension Yojana)

MAPPING OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES WITH COURSE OUTCOMES:

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
CO 1	3	3	3	3	3
CO 2	3	3	3	3	3
CO 3	3	3	3	3	3
CO 4	3	3	3	3	3
CO 5	2	3	3	3	3

RD 105 A (22): FIELD WORK, PROJECT REPORT &

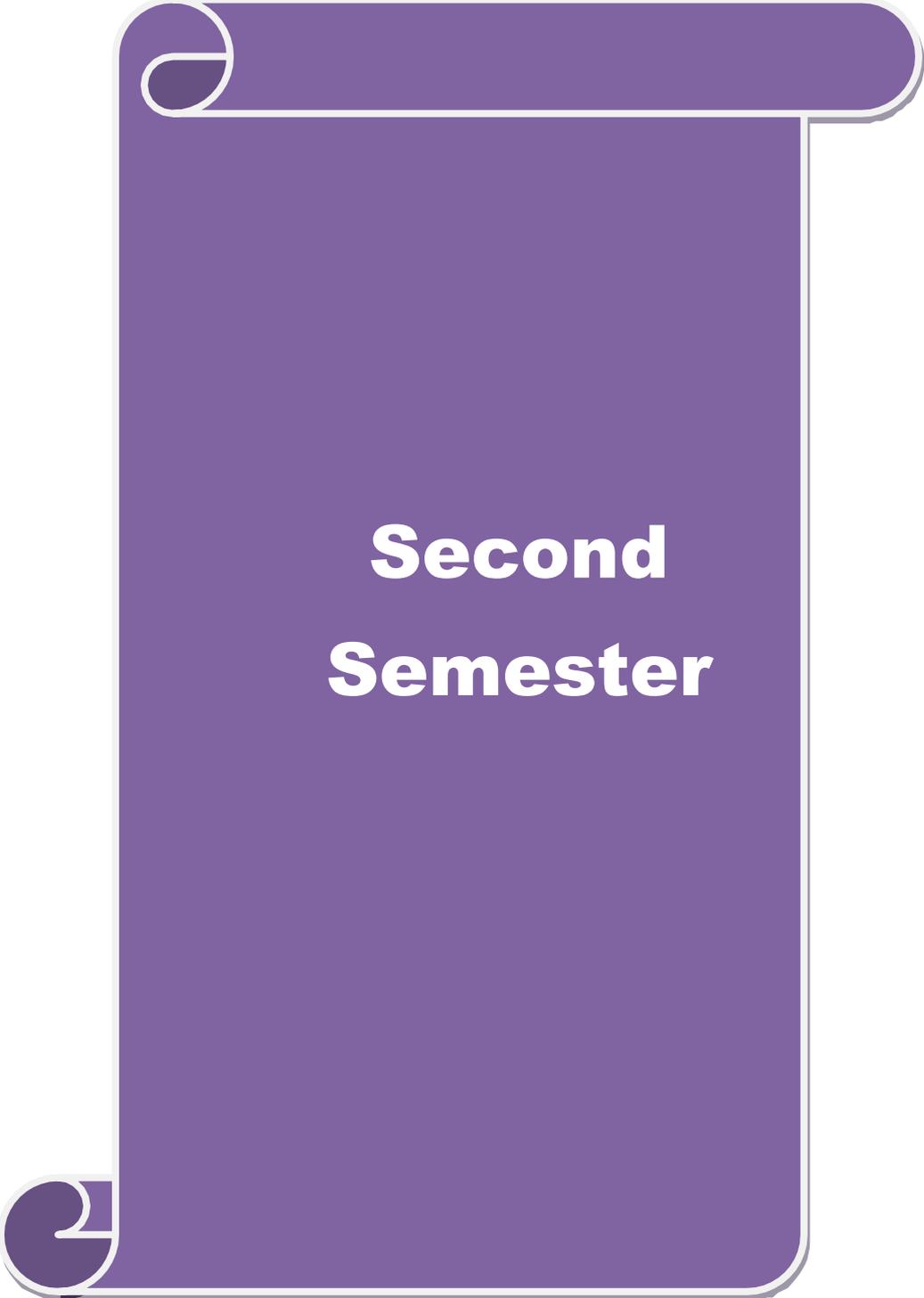
VIVA-VOCE

Credits: 05

RD 105 B (22): EXTENSION AND FIELD VISITS

Credits: 05





**Second
Semester**

M.A. RURAL DEVELOPMENT SEMESTER-II

RD 201(22): SOCIAL RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND COMPUTER APPLICATIONS FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Credits: 05

COURSE OUTCOME (CO):

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to

CO 1 Understand in designing the research topic and importance research in rural development.

CO 2 Apply the presentation of data through different programmes.

CO 3 Analyzing quantitative statistical data analysis methods.

CO 4 Applying the computer knowledge for rural development.

CO 5 knowledge created with MS Office and SPSS.

UNIT – 1

Social Science Research – Formulation of Hypothesis – Research Design – Census Vs Sample Survey – Types of Sampling: Systematic Sampling - Stratified Sampling – Multistage Sampling – Purposive Sampling — Case Study.

UNIT – 2

Tools of Data Collection: Questionnaire – Schedule – Interview – Observation – Processing of Data – Classification and Tabulation.

Presentation of Data: Graphical Methods: Histogram – Pie Chart – Bar Diagrams (Simple, Sub-divided and Multiple).

UNIT – 3

Quantitative Data Analysis: Mean – Median – Mode - Standard Deviation – Correlation – Chi-Square Test.

Interpretation of Data – Drawing Inferences and Conclusions– Generalizations – Report Writing.

UNIT – 4

Computer Applications for Rural Development: Land Records – Human Resources Records – Remote Sensing – Rural Marketing – E-Governance – Good Governance – Transparency – Accountability – Delivery of Social and Extension Services – MeeSeva.

UNIT – 5

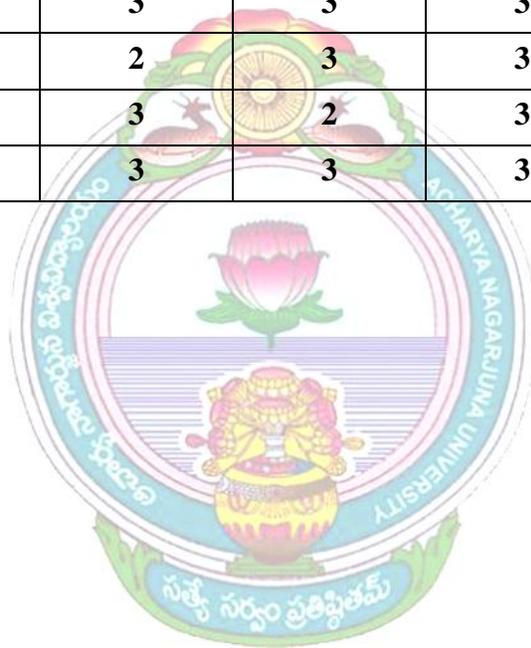
Microsoft Office: Word, Excel and Power Point – Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS)

BOOKS AND REFERENCES:

Gupta C.B. An Introduction to Statistical Methods Moser Survey Research in
 Social Investigation Simson and Kefka Basic Statistics
 Babbie Survey Research
 Das Gupta Village Studies in the Third WorldGoode & Hatt Social Research
 Methods
 Mason and Lind Statistical Techniques in Business and EconomicsMicrosoft
 Manuals on Microsoft Office
 SPSS Manuals on SPSS

MAPPING OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES WITH COURSE OUTCOMES:

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
CO 1	3	3	3	3	3
CO 2	3	3	3	3	3
CO 3	3	2	3	3	3
CO 4	3	3	2	3	3
CO 5	3	3	3	3	3



RD 202 (22): RURAL INDUSTRIALIZATION AND
ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Credits: 05

COURSE OUTCOME (CO):

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to

CO 1 Understand about importance of research in rural Industrialization.

CO 2 Applying the knowledge in establishing industries from Khadi village Industries commission.

CO 3 Analyzed strategies for marketing for rural industries.

CO 4 Understand about importance of Industrial Estates.

CO 5 Evaluated the impact of globalization on rural Industries.

UNIT - 1

Rural Industrialization: Concept and Importance – Gandhian Approach to Rural Industrialization – Appropriate Technology for Rural Industries and features.

Entrepreneurship: Concept, Characteristics and Types – Entrepreneurship and Rural

Industrialization – Rural Entrepreneurship: Problems and Prospects – Significance of Incubation Centres.

UNIT - 2

Policies and Programmes for the Development of Rural Industries – Industrial Policy Resolutions – Five Year Plans.

Rural Industrial Sectors: Cottage, Small Scale, Handloom, Agro-based Industries, Rural Artisans, Handicrafts – Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

UNIT – 3

Rural Industries: Marketing Problems and Strategies – Consortium Approach – Exhibitions – Agri-business Management – Agri-Clinics.

UNIT – 4

Organizations for Promotion of Rural Industries: District Industries Centre – National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises – Small Industry Development Organization – Small Industries Service Institutes – Regional Rural Banks – State Finance Corporations – Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI).

UNIT – 5

Growth Centre Strategy: Advantages and Operational Difficulties – Industrial Estates

Globalization and Promotion of Rural Industries: Imports and Exports, Strategies, Policies, and Implications.

BOOKS AND REFERENCES:

Battacharya S.N Rural Industrialization in India
 Bepion Behari Rural Industrialization in India
 Rao R.V. Rural Industrialization in India
 Bagli V. Khadi and Village Industries in the Indian Economy Kripalani J.B.
 Gandhian Thought
 Vasant Desai Organization and Management of Small Scale Industries Sundaram
 J.B. Rural Industrial Development
 K.V.I.C. Khadi and Village Industries - The Gandhian Approach Vasant Desai
 Problems and Prospects of Small Scale Industries in India Mehan K K
 Small Industry Entrepreneurs Handbook
 T.S. Papola Rural Industrialization

MAPPING OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES WITH COURSE OUTCOMES:

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
CO 1	3	3	3	3	3
CO 2	3	3	3	3	3
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CO 4	3	2	3	3	3
CO 5	3	3	3	3	3

**RD 203 (22): WORKING WITH RURAL PEOPLE: TECHNIQUES
AND PROCESSES**

Credits: 05

COURSE OUTCOME (CO):

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to

CO 1 Understand the necessity of communication skills.

CO 2 Applying theoretical knowledge to work with individuals.

CO 3 Analyze rural issues through participation.

CO 4 Application of Participation of Rural Appraisal.

CO 5 Creation to promote leadership in rural areas.

UNIT – 1

Communication - Importance - Elements of Communication – Communication Skills – Problems and Barriers in Communication – Communication Skills for Development Functionaries – Changing Trends in Communication at Grassroots level.

Motivation: Concept and Process – Types of Motivation – Steps in Motivation – Techniques of Motivation.

UNIT – 2

Working with Individuals: Case Work – Definition, Principles, Process and Components – Tools of Case work – Counseling in Case work.

Working with Groups: Group Work – Definition, Principles, Process and Group Dynamics – Evaluation of Groups – Application of Group Work.

UNIT - 3

Participatory Approaches for Learning: Rapid Rural Appraisal – Participatory Rural Appraisal – Participatory Action Research – Participatory Learning and Action – Interactive Bottom Up Approach, Trickle down approaches and de-merits.

UNIT – 4

Application of PRA – Tools of PRA: Wealth Ranking – Timeline – Transect – Seasonality – Social Mapping – Resource Mapping – Venn diagram – Focus Group Discussion.

UNIT – 5

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

Capacity Building and Empowerment of Rural Communities: Methods for Capacity Building of Communities – Leadership Building: Concept and Principle.

BOOKS AND REFERENCES:

Battacharya S.N.	Community Development in Developing Countries
Regems Social Work	Adoption of Innovations Paul Choudary Methods of
Robert Chambers	Challenging the Professions
Spicer Russel E.E.	Human Problems in Technological Change
Ross N.G.	Community Organization
Beck R C	Motivation: Theories and Principles
Applications	Participatory Rural Appraisal – Methodology and
McConnel J W	Understanding Human Behaviour
	Methods for Community Participation – A Complete Guide for Practitioners
Srinivas R. M. and LeslieSteeves	Communication for Development in Third World – H. Theory and Practice for Empowerment (second edition)
Joske Bunders	Interactive Bottom Up Approach
Sreedhar G. & D.Rajasekhar	Rural Development in India: Strategies and Processes, Concept Publishing House, New Delhi, 2014

MAPPING OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES WITH COURSE OUTCOMES:

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CO 1	3	3	3	3	3
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CO 5	3	3	3	3	3

OPEN ELECTIVE-I

RD 204 (22): RURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES IN INDIA (CBCS)

Credits: 05

COURSE OUTCOME (CO):

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to

CO 1 Understand the pioneering efforts in rural development.

CO 2 Analyze holistic and participatory approaches.

CO 3 Evaluation of employment generation programmes.

CO 4 Creation of assets in rural areas.

CO 5 Application the basic health principals in rural areas.

UNIT- 1

Concept of Rural Development – Causes of Rural Backwardness – Need for Rural Development – Significance of Planning for Rural Development.

Pioneering Efforts in Rural Development: Sriniketan – Martandan – Sevagram –Baroda - Firka Development Scheme – Nilokheri – Etawa Pilot Project.

UNIT-2

Approaches to Rural Development: Gandhian Approach – Decentralized Planning Approach – Sectoral Approach – Area Approach – Target Group Approach – Integrated/Holistic Approach – Participatory Approach – Rights Approach.

UNIT-3

Anti-Poverty Programmes: Concept of Antyodaya – Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission – Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

Social Security Programmes: National Social Assistance Programme – Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana – Atal Pension Yojana.

UNIT-4

Natural Resource Management Programmes: Integrated Watershed Management Programme – Joint/ Community Forest Management Programme – Integrated Wasteland Development Programme – Integrated Pest Management Programme - Infrastructure Programmes: Prime Minister's Grameen Sadak Yojana – Bharat Nirman.

UNIT-5

Health Programmes – Family Welfare – Maternal and Child Health –Integrated Child Development Services Scheme – National Health Policy of India – National Health Programmes. Education Programmes: Sarva Siksha Abhiyan – Right to Education – National Child Labour Project – Vocational Education and Skill Development.

Housing and Sanitation Programmes – Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Swachha Bharath.

BOOKS AND REFERENCES:

- N.I.R.D. Rural Development in India - Some Facets
- Vasant Desai A Study of Rural Economy Nanavati & Anjalia
- The Indian Rural Problems Sharma & Malhotra Integrated Rural Development
- Misra & Sharma Problems and Prospects of Rural Development
- Venkata Reddy K Rural Development in India – Poverty and Development
- Lakshman & Narayan Rural Development in India
- Dantwala Indian Agriculture since Independence Mamoria & Tripathi
Agricultural problems of India
- Pandey P.C. Rural Development in India
- Rajasekhar, D “Implementing Health Insurance: The Rollout of Rashtriya Swasthya
Bima Yojana”, Economic and Political Weekly, May, 2011 Sreedhar G. &
Rural Development in India: Strategies and Processes,
D.Rajasekhar Concept Publishing House, New Delhi, 2014.

MAPPING OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES WITH COURSE OUTCOMES:

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CO 2	3	3	3	3	3
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CO 5	3	3	3	3	3

**RD 205 A (22): FIELD WORK, PROJECT REPORT &
VIVA-VOCE**

Credits: 05

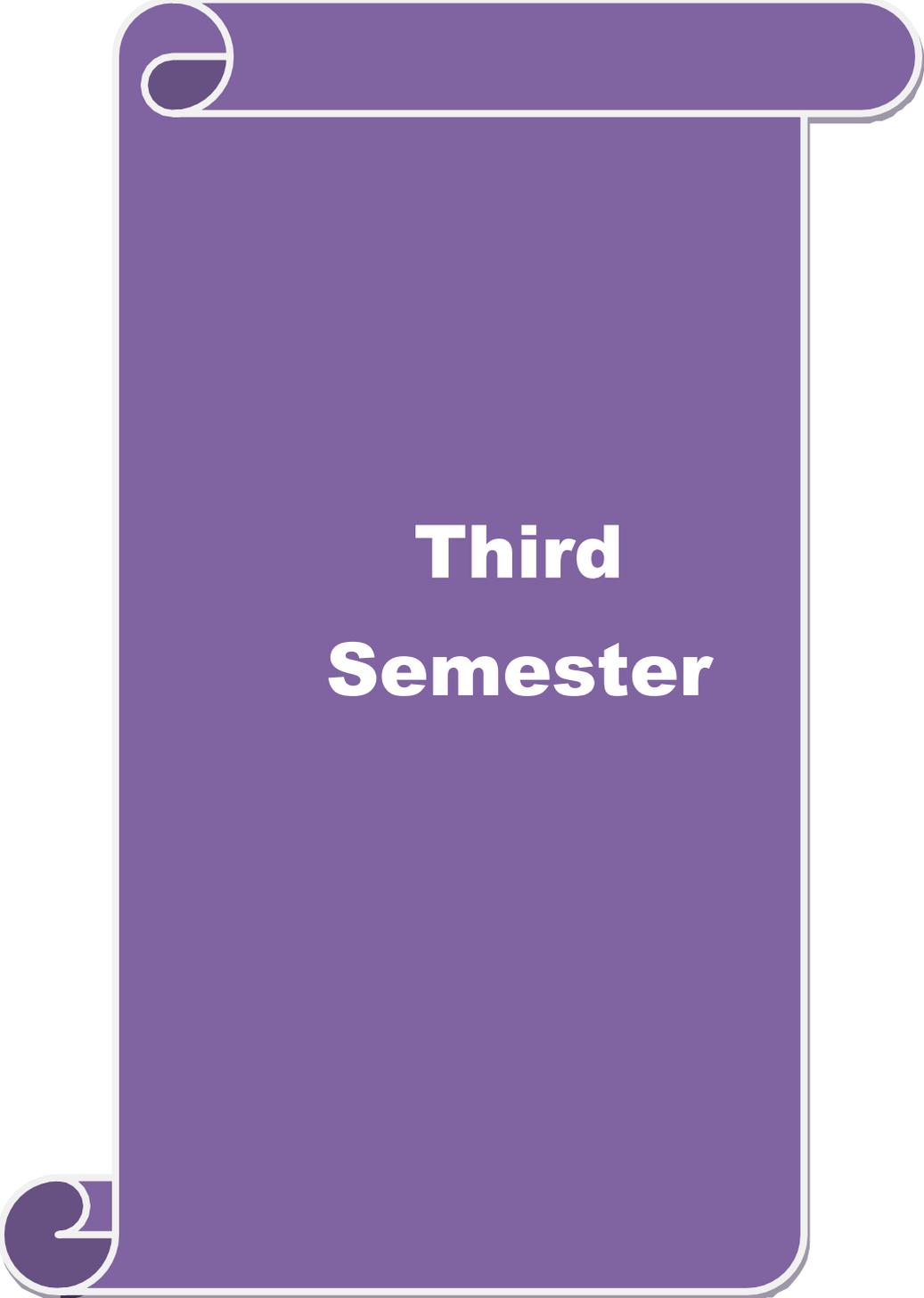
RD 205 B (22): EXTENSION AND FIELD VISITS

Credits: 05

**RD 205 C (22): VILLAGE IMMERSION CAMP AND RECORD
SUBMISSION**

Credits: 05





**Third
Semester**

M.A. RURAL DEVELOPMENT SEMESTER-III

RD 301 (22): ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS

Credits: 05

COURSE OUTCOME (CO):

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to

CO 1 Understand the concept of Eco-system and environment.

CO 2 Analyze the theory of marginal analysis and environmental economics.

CO 3 Evaluation of Environmental cost-benefit analysis.

CO 4 Planning for methods of Environmental Protection.

CO 5 Enriched the knowledge between environment and social issues.

UNIT – 1

Concepts of Ecology, Eco-system and Environment – Implications of Climate Change – Environmental Problems in Developing Economics.

UNIT – 2

Nature and Scope of Environmental Economics – Theory of Utility and Consumer Behavior – Law of Marginal Utility and Environmental Economics – Theories of Consumer's Surplus and Producer's Surplus and Environmental Economics – Theory of Marginal Analysis – Determining Optimum Level of Consumption and Production and Environmental Economics.

UNIT – 3

Theories of Environmental Management: Hardin's Tragedy of Commons and Prisoner's Dilemma Game Theory – Olson's theory of Collective Action - Ostram's Governing the Commons – Wade's Essentials for Collective Action, Baland and Platteau Model.

Environmental Valuation – Environmental Cost-Benefit Analysis – Environmental Accounting – Environmental Monitoring and Impact Assessment.

UNIT – 4

Methods of Environmental Protection: Moral persuasion – Prohibition and Regulation – Fiscal Measures – Allocation of Property Rights – Pollution Permits – Methods of Conservation: Waste Reduction – Recycling.

UNIT – 5

Environment and Social Issues – India’s Environmental Policies – Bio-diversity – Significance for Restoration of Ecological Balance – Eco Tourism – Protection of Wild Life – Human Animal Conflict.

BOOKS AND REFERENCES:

Karpagam M Environmental Economics (revised edition).
 Sharma P.D. Ecology and Environment.
 Sandhya Venkatesan Environment, Development and the Gender Gap .
 Vandana Shiva Biodiversity: Social and Ecological Perspectives.
 Robert Chambers & Saxena To the Hands of the Poor.
 Cernea M M Putting the People First.
 Henny L Gholz Realities, Possibilities and Potentialities.
 Pandey D N Agro-Forestry - Local Knowledge for Sustainable Forestry and Livelihood Security.
 Pandey D N Measures of Success for Sustainable Forestry – Designing, Measuring and Communicating the Criteria & Indicators for SFM in South Asia (Mimeo).
 Chenna Reddy D *Kurukshetra*, August 1998.
 GOI Report of the national Commission on Agriculture – Forestry (Part IX).

MAPPING OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES WITH COURSE OUTCOMES:

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
CO 1	3	3	3	3	3
CO 2	3	3	3	3	3
CO 3	3	3	2	3	3
CO 4	3	3	3	3	3
CO 5	3	3	3	3	2

RD 302 (22): NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Credits: 05

COURSE OUTCOME (CO):

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to

CO 1 Understand the utilization of resources effectively.

CO 2 Attained knowledge in applying water resources.

CO 3 Evaluate the impact of joint forest management.

CO 4 Creation sustainable use of common property resources.

CO 5 Analyze the measures to conserve natural resources.

UNIT -1

Land Use Pattern in India – Types of Soils – Carrying Capacity of Soils – Problems of Soil Erosion, Land Degradation and Desertification - Indigenous Knowledge Systems for Utilization of Land Resources.

Soil and Moisture Conservation: Watershed Development Programme - Soil Fertility and Nutrient Management - Crop Rotation – Integrated Pest Management – Non-Pesticide Management – Organic Farming.

UNIT – 2

Water Resources Use – National Water Policy of India – Problems of Irrigated Agriculture: Depletion of Water Table – Water Logging – Transmission Losses -Sustainable Use of Water for Irrigation.

Problems and Prospects of Tank Irrigation – Promotion of Micro Irrigation Systems (Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation) – Transfer of Irrigation Management to Farmers – Irrigation Privatization: Concept and Practice.

UNIT - 3

Forest Resources Use in India: Challenges for Sustainability – Indigenous Knowledge Systems for Forest Management – Concept of Ethno Forestry – Concept and Strategies of Sustainable Forestry – Concept and Models of Social Forestry.

Participatory Forest Management: Joint/ Community Forest Management Programme – Potential and Problems of Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act (PESA), 1996.

Non-Timber Forest Produce: Strategies for Collection and Marketing – Role of Girijan Development Corporation.

UNIT – 4

Common Property Resources and Livelihoods of Poor – Problems of CPRs - Strategies for Sustainable Use of CPRs.

UNIT – 5

Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Management of Natural Resources: Designing, Measuring and Communicating to the People.

BOOKS AND REFERENCES:

- | | |
|---|--|
| David Pearce | Economics of Natural Resources |
| Siva Mohan MVK | India: Irrigation Management Partnerships |
| Norman Uphoff | Improving International irrigation Management with Farmers' Participation: Getting the Process Right. |
| Sreedhar G | Tank Irrigation in Semi-Arid Zones. |
| Jyothi Prakash & Reddy S | Sustainable Regeneration of Degraded Lands
Two Ears of Corn |
| Katar Singh
Studies | Managing Common Pool Resources – Principles and Case |
| Pandey D N | Measures of Success for Sustainable Forestry – Designing, Measuring and Communicating the Criteria & Indicators for SFM in South Asia (Mimeo) |
| Reddappa Reddy V | “Watershed Development Projects for Drought Prone Areas”,
<i>Moving Technology</i> , Oct-Dec 1996 |
| Satish and Sundar
Experiences,
Issues and Options | Peoples Participation and Irrigation Management: |
| Sreedhar G | Tank Irrigation in Semi-Arid Zones |
| Reddappa Reddy V &
Reddappa Reddy V | “NGOs and People's Role in Joint Forest Management”
“People's Participation and Forest Management in India: Few Emerging Issues”, <i>Asia-Pacific Journal of Rural Development</i> , January 2000 |
| Reddappa Reddy V | “People's Participation and Forest Management in India : Few Emerging Issues”, <i>Asia-Pacific Journal of Rural Development</i> , January 2000. |
| Chaudhuri B and A K Maiti | Forest and forest Development in India. |

MAPPING OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES WITH COURSE OUTCOMES:

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
CO 1	3	3	3	3	3
CO 2	3	3	3	3	2
CO 3	3	3	3	3	3
CO 4	3	3	2	3	3
CO 5	3	3	3	3	3



**RD 303 A (22): HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND
MANAGEMENT IN RURAL SECTOR**

Credits: 05

COURSE OUTCOME (CO):

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to

CO 1 Understand to promote human resources.

CO 2 Application of human resources in agriculture.

CO 3 Analyze the measurement of Human development index.

CO 4 Evaluate the impact of training on the functionaries of rural development.

CO 5 Understand the principles to manage human resources.

UNIT – 1

Human Resource Development: Concept, Need and Elements – HRD in Rural Sector.

Human Capital Formation: Efforts and Achievements in Investment for raising Nutritional and Educational Standards – Capacity Building for Rural Development.

UNIT – 2

Dimensions of HRD for Rural Development: Health – Nutrition – Education – Skill Development – Importance of HRD in Agriculture and Allied Activities, Rural Industries and Rural Service Sector.

UNIT – 3

Human Development Index – Concept – Importance – Components – Measurement – Construction of Human Development Index at the State and District level.

UNIT – 4

Strategies for Human Resource Planning: Agriculture and Allied Activities– Rural Industries – Business and Service Sectors.

Institutional Arrangements for the Promotion of HRD – F.T.C. – K.V.K – GOs and NGOs (CAPART, NIRD & PR and KVIC) – Educational Programmes: Vocational Education – Total Literacy Campaign, Jana Sikshana Nilayams, Zilla Saksharatha Samithis – Promotion of HRD at the local level (DHRD, BHRD and GPHRD).

UNIT – 5

Human Resources Management: Definition, Scope and Components – Principles and Functions – Management and Administration – Universality of Management concepts and principles.

Human Resource Management in Rural Institutions: Cooperatives – PRIs – NGOs –CBoS.

BOOKS AND REFERENCES:

Mehta, M.R. Human Resource Development Planning with Special Reference to
 Asia
 Alexander V. Alex Human Capital Approach to Economic Development
 Batra V P The Economic and Human Resources
 ILO Employment Promotion with Special Reference to Rural Areas
 George Toblas Human Resources in India
 Gerold M.Meier Leading Issues in Economic Development
 Gyan Chand Population in Perspective
 World Bank World Development Report, 1991
 Govindappa K Adult Education – Impact of National Literacy Mission
 UNDP Human Development Report(s) 1998, 1999, 2000
 Gupta, R.C. Management Information System, CBS Publishers and Distributors
 Sreedhar G. & Rural Development in India: Strategies and Processes, D.Rajasekhar
 Concept Publishing House, New Delhi, 2014
 Srinivasan R and Chunawalla S.A. Management Principles and Practices, Himalaya, 1987

MAPPING OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES WITH COURSE OUTCOMES:

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CO 1	3	3	3	3	3
CO 2	3	3	3	3	3
CO 3	2	3	3	3	2
CO 4	3	3	3	3	3
CO 5	3	2	3	3	3

RD 303 B (22): POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES FOR PROMOTION OF RURAL INDUSTRIES IN INDIA

Credits: 05

COURSE OUTCOME (CO):

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to

CO 1 Understand about importance of rural industrialization.

CO 2 Creation of Technologies for development of rural industries.

CO 3 Analyze the problem of rural industries and remedies.

CO 4 Application of knowledge in promotion of small and micro enterprises in India.

CO 5 Understand the role of credit institution in establishing industries.

UNIT – 1

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

Gandhian Approach to Rural Industrialization- Appropriate Technologies for development of rural Industries.

UNIT – 3

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, Khadi, small scale and micro Enterprises, cottage and village Industries. Industrial Sickness-Problems & Policy measures.

UNIT – 4

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.

UNIT – 5

Organizations: KVIC, 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.

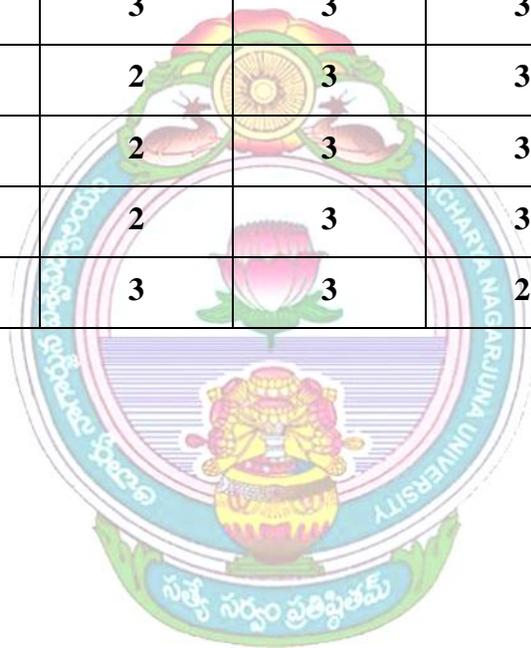
BOOKS AND REFERENCES:

- 1) Bhattacharya, S.N. Rural Industrialization in India
- 2) BepionBehari Rural Industrialization in India

- 3) Rao, R.V. Rural Industrialization in India
- 4) Dagli, V. Khadi and Village Industries in the Indian Economy
- 5) Kripalani, J.B. Gandhian Thought
- 6) Vasant Desai Organization and Management of Small Scale Industries
- 7) Sundaram.J.B. Rural Industrial Development
- 8) Vasant Desai ,Problems and Prospects of Small Scale Industries in India
- 9) Rao R.V, (1987), Rural Industrialisation in India, Concept Publishing.
- 10) Sundaram J.B, (1980), Rural Industrial.

MAPPING OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES WITH COURSE OUTCOMES:

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
CO 1	3	3	3	3	3
CO 2	3	2	3	3	3
CO 3	3	2	3	3	3
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CO 5	3	3	3	2	3



RD 303 C (22): CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Credits: 05

COURSE OUTCOME (CO):

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to

CO 1 Understand about corporate social responsibility.

CO 2 Analyze the tools of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

CO 3 Understand the role of Human Resource professionals in Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

CO 4 Enriched knowledge in planning to implement Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in workplace.

CO 5 Functioning as a social worker in Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

UNIT – 1

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.s.

UNIT – 2

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

UNIT – 3

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

CSR in the market place – CSR in the work place- CSR in the community – CSR in the ecological environment.

UNIT – 5

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.

BOOKS AND REFERENCES:

- 1) Benn & Bolton, (2011). Key Concepts in corporate social responsibility, Australia: Sage Publications Ltd
- 2) Bradshaw, T. and D. Vogel. (1981), Corporations and their critics: Issues and answersto the problems of corporate social responsibility, New York: McGraw Hill Book Company.
- 3) Brummer, J.J. (1991), Corporate Responsibility and Legitimacy: An interdisciplinary analysis. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press.
- 4) Cannon, T. (1992). Corporate Responsibility (1st ed.) London: Pitman Publishing.
- 5) Crane, A. et al., (2008). The Oxford handbook of corporate social responsibility, New York: Oxford University Press Inc.

MAPPING OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES WITH COURSE OUTCOMES:

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CO 1	3	3	3	3	3
CO 2	2	3	3	3	3
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CO 4	3	2	3	3	2
CO 5	2	2	3	3	3



OPEN ELECTIVE- II

RD 304 (22): NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (CBCS)

Credits: 05

COURSE OUTCOME (CO):

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to

CO 1 Understand about Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) working for Rural Development.

CO 2 Attained knowledge creation of proposal for financial assistance to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

CO 3 Analyze the solutions for better functioning of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

CO 4 Evaluation of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in their functioning.

CO 5 Understand about roles of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in rural development.

UNIT – 1

Interface between State, Civil Society – Need and Concept of Voluntary Action – NGOs and Development Functionaries – Distinction between Voluntary Organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations – Role of NGOs in Rural Development. Interface Between NGOs and GOs: Need and Strategies – Sustainability of Interventions – Role Transformation of NGOs and Withdrawal Strategies.

UNIT – 2

Registration of NGOs – Type of NGOs – Grassroots, Network, Advocacy and Donor NGOs – Problems and Prospects of NGOs in India – Assessment of the working the NGOs – Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA).

UNIT – 3

Funding agencies for NGOs: CAPART – Central Social Welfare Board – State Social Welfare Board – Other Central and State Government Departments.

International Donor agencies: DFID – NOVIB – Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

UNIT – 4

AMG Voluntary Organization: Community Health – Education – Empowerment of Women – Disabilities Sector – Income Generating programmes. ASSIST Voluntary organization and its Activities.

UNIT – 5

Corporate Sector and Rural Development – Corporate Social Responsibility – Case Studies of GVK, Ratan Tata Trust.

BOOKS AND REFERENCES: Ross N G Community Organization

Beck R C Motivation: Theories and Principles
 Mukherjee N Participatory Rural Appraisal – Methodology and Applications
 Robert Chambers Challenging the Professions
 Somesh Kumar Methods for Community Participation – A Complete Guide for Practitioners
 Srinivas R M and H. Leslie
 Steeves Communication for Development in Third World: Theory and Practice for Empowerment
 Sreedhar G. & D.Rajasekhar Rural Development in India: Strategies and Processes, Concept Publishing House, New Delhi, 2014

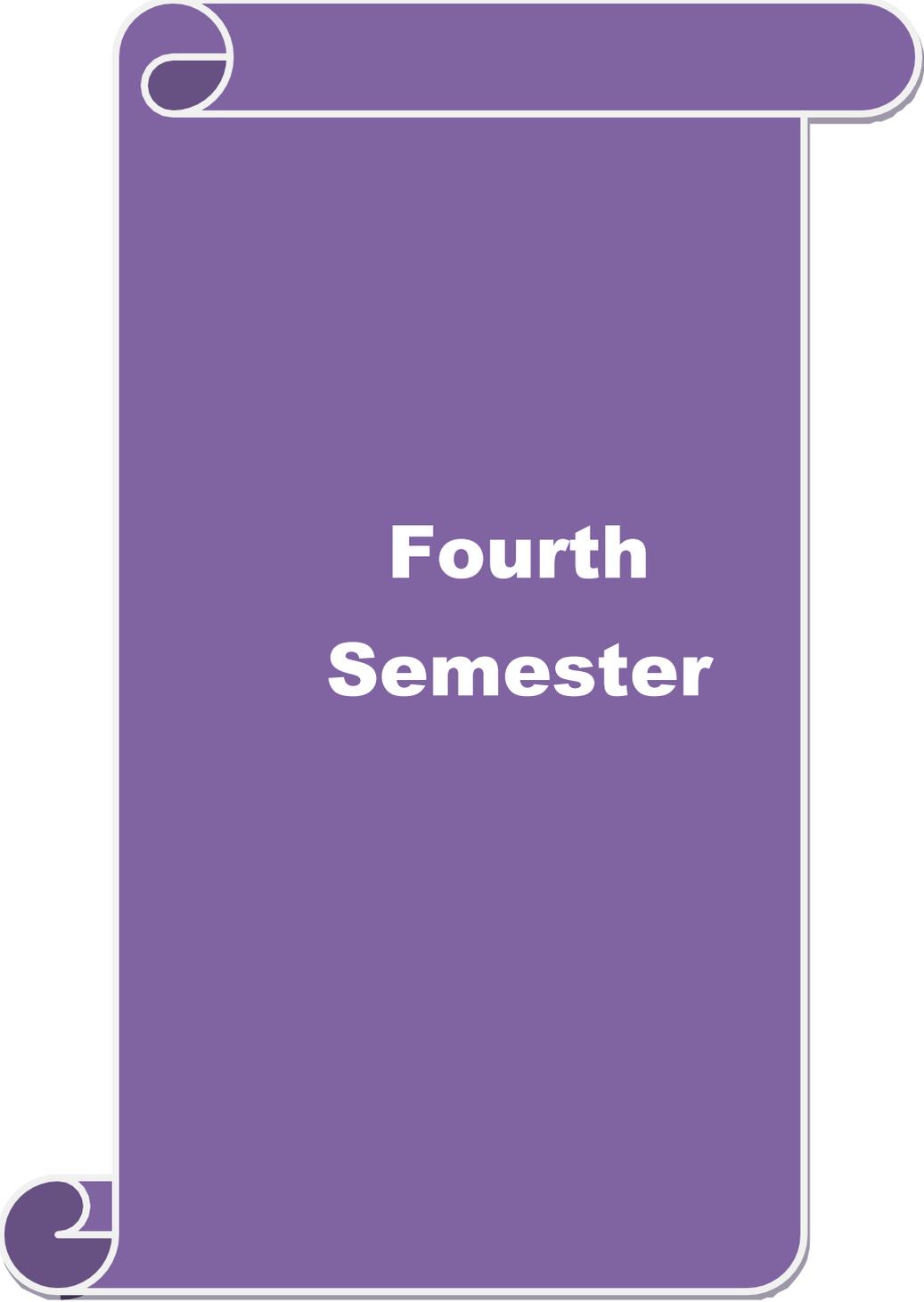
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CO 4	3	3	2	3	3
CO 5	3	3	3	3	2

RD-305 (22): FIELD WORK, PROJECT REPORT & VIVA-VOCE

Credits: 05





Fourth Semester

M.A. RURAL DEVELOPMENT SEMESTER-IV

RD 401 (22): MICRO FINANCE, SELF HELP GROUPS AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Credits: 05

COURSE OUTCOME (CO):

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to

CO 1 Understand the concept of women empowerment.

CO 2 Learnt knowledge about importance of Micro finance.

CO 3 Acquaintance to plan in formation of Self help Groups (SHG's).

CO 4 Analyze the interrelation between micro insurance and Self help Groups (SHG's).

CO 5 Application of knowledge in monitoring and evaluation of self help groups.

UNIT – 1

Issues of Gender Equity and Equality in Rural areas – Practical and Strategic Needs of Women – Concept and Significance of Gender Sensitization.

Gender in Development: Essential elements – Empowerment versus Sustainability – Gender Development Index.

UNIT – 2

Women Empowerment: Concept and Importance – National Policy for the Empowerment of Women – Micro-Finance and Women empowerment.

Micro Finance: Concept, Elements, Importance and Evolution - Community Banking – Micro Finance and Poverty Reduction.

UNIT – 3

Self-help, Self -help Groups Concepts, Elements, Stages and Significance – Structure of Self-help groups – Formation the SHGs – Role of NGOs – Role of NABARD – SHG-Bank linkage.

UNIT – 4

SHGs: Savings, Credit, Marketing and Insurance – Crises faced by the SHG members – Role of Micro-savings and Micro-insurance.

UNIT – 5

SHGs: Monitoring, Evaluation and Impact Assessment - Gender Mainstreaming, Gender Budgeting and Gender Auditing at the Grassroots level.

BOOKS AND REFERENCES:

Yunus M Rural Agricultural Credit Operations in Bangladesh Fernandes AP The MYRADA Experience – Alternative Management Systems for Saving and Credit of Rural Poor

Grameen Bank Various issues of Grameen Dialogue

Ila Bhat A Bank of One’s Own (A note from SEWA)

David Hume Finance against Poverty

Susan Johnson and Ben Rogally Micro Finance

Rajaskhar D Savings and Credit Systems of the Poor: Some NGO Experiences, NOVIB and HIVOs

Rajasekhar D Poverty Alleviation Strategies of NGOs, Concept, 2004

Rajasekhar D Micro-Finance, Poverty Alleviation and Empowerment of Women: A Study of Two NGOs from Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, ISEC Monograph No. 4, 2004

D Rajasekhar and 'Economic and Social Benefits of Micro-Finance Programmes', in Mahadeswaran, B B Bhattacharya and Arup Mitra (eds.) *Studies in Macro economic and Welfare*, Academic Foundation, New Delhi, 2005 James Copestake NGO Sponsorship of Group Lending in Rural India: Theory and a Case Study

Hossain M Credit for Alleviation of Rural Poverty The Government Banks in Bangladesh

Mancur Olson The Logic of Collective Action: Public Goods and Theory of Groups

GTZ Unfolding Potentials for Self-help: Poverty Alleviation in India

GTZ Strengthening of People and Organisations

Rajasekhar D & Sreedhar Savings and Credit Programmes as an Instrument of Self-G Help Promotion

Sreedhar G. & D.Rajasekhar Rural Development in India: Strategies and Processes, Concept Publishing House, New Delhi, 2014

Esther Duflo, et al (2013) The Miracle of Microfinance: Evidence from a Randomized Evaluation, Working Paper, National Bureau of Economic Research, Cambridge

James Copestake (2012) Research on Microfinance in India: Combining Impact Assessment with a Broader Development Perspective, Centre for Development Studies, University of Bath, Bath, UK.

MAPPING OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES WITH COURSE OUTCOMES:

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
CO 1	3	3	3	3	3
CO 2	3	3	3	3	2
CO 3	3	3	2	3	3
CO 4	3	3	3	3	3
CO 5	3	2	3	3	3

RD-402 (22): RURAL PROJECT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

COURSE OUTCOME (CO):

Credits: 05

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to

CO 1 Planning in preparation of development projects.

CO 2 Understand with the elements of project formulation technique.

CO 3 Apply the knowledge in implementation of project.

CO 4 Acquired knowledge in analyzing the project in contributing to the society.

CO 5 Evaluation of project impact on the socio-economic condition of people.

UNIT – 1

Concept of Project – Systems Model for Development Projects – Importance of Project Approach to Rural Development – Need for and Scope of Project Management – Project Planning and Management Cycle.

ZOPP method – Project Cycle Management – Logical Framework Analysis: Concept – Basic Principles – Steps in Constructing a Logical Framework.

UNIT – 2

Project Identification: Environment – Steps in Project Identification – Selection of Project Size, Location and Technology – Pre-feasibility Brief.

Concept of Project Formulation - Elements of Project Formulation Technique - Project Formulation and Development Planning - Systems Approach to Formulation and Execution of Development Projects.

UNIT – 3

Aspects of Project Appraisal – Technical Feasibility – Economic Feasibility – Financial Feasibility – Discounted (Cash Flow) Measures of Project Worth: Benefit-Cost Ratio, Net Present Worth and Internal Rate of Return – Sensitivity Analysis – Social Benefit- Cost Analysis. Project Finance – Sources of Capital – Government Policy Initiatives – Capital Market as a Financing Option – Loans from Financial Institutions and Banks – Foreign Funding.

UNIT – 4

Project Implementation Planning – Progress Monitoring and Process Monitoring – Project Management Information System – PAID Monitoring System for Poverty Reduction – Network Techniques for Project Management: PERT and CPM.

UNIT – 5

Project Evaluation: Concurrent and Summative – Impact Assessment: Baseline, Midline and End of Project Evaluation – Participatory Planning, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation (PPIME): Methodologies and Approaches – Randomized Control Trials.

BOOKS AND REFERENCES:

Bava D.S.	Rural Project Planning
Cleland D.I.	Systems Analysis and Project Management
Price Gittinger	Economic Analysis of Agricultural Projects
Little IMD & J.A. Mirrlees	Project Appraisal and Planning for Developing Countries
United Nations Industrial	Guidelines for Project Evaluation Development Organization
Prasanna Chandra	Projects - Preparation, Appraisal and Implementation Pitale
R.L.	Project Appraisal Technique
Randolph W	Effective Project Planning and Management: Getting the Job Done
Chowdhary S	Project Management
Mridula Krishna	Project Planning in India
Rajasekhar D	Project Cycle Management and ZOPP methods
Rajasekhar D	Action Research for Poverty Alleviation, ISEC Working Paper Series, Working Paper No.111, 2002
Sreedhar G. & D.Rajasekhar	Rural Development in India: Strategies and Processes Concept Publishing House, New Delhi, 2014.

MAPPING OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES WITH COURSE OUTCOMES:

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CO 1	3	3	3	3	3
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CO 5	3	3	3	3	3

RD 403 (22): NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Credits: 05

COURSE OUTCOME (CO):

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to

CO 1 Understand about Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) working for Rural Development.

CO 2 Acquired knowledge creation of proposal for financial assistance to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

CO 3 Analyze the solutions for better functioning of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

CO 4 Evaluate of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in their functioning.

CO 5 Understand about roles of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in rural development.

UNIT – 1

Interface between State, Civil Society – Need and Concept of Voluntary Action – NGOs and Development Functionaries – Distinction between Voluntary Organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations – Role of NGOs in Rural Development.

Interface Between NGOs and GOs: Need and Strategies – Sustainability of Interventions – Role Transformation of NGOs and Withdrawal Strategies.

UNIT – 2

Registration of NGOs – Type of NGOs – Grassroots, Network, Advocacy and Donor NGOs – Problems and Prospects of NGOs in India – Assessment of the working the NGOs.

UNIT – 3

Funding agencies for NGOs: CAPART – Central Social Welfare Board – State Social Welfare Board – Other Central and State Government Departments.

International Donor agencies: DFID – NOVIB – Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

UNIT – 4

AMG Voluntary Organization: Community Health – Education – Empowerment of Women – Disabilities Sector – Income Generating programmes.

ASSIST Voluntary organization and its Activities.

UNIT – 5

Corporate Sector and Rural Development – Corporate Social Responsibility – Case Studies of GVK, Ratan Tata Trust.

RD 404 A (22): RURAL MARKETS IN INDIA

COURSE OUTCOME (CO):

Credits: 05

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to

CO 1 Understand the necessity credit for agricultural development.

CO 2 Create awareness about Seed Corporation supplying seeds to farmers.

CO 3 Acquired knowledge in analyzing problems in marketing.

CO 4 Understand about institutional arrangements for rural marketing.

CO 5 Evaluate the impact of Globalization on agricultural marketing in India.

UNIT – 1

Credit Markets: Nature and Significance – Sources: Institutional and Non-Institutional –Cost of Credit – Rural Indebtedness.

Institutional Credit: – Cooperative Credit Institutions – Commercial Banks – Regional Rural Banks – Concept of Lead Bank Scheme.

UNIT – 2

Input Markets: Sources of Input Supply – Government and Private Sources – Seed, Fertilizer and Plant Protection Chemicals – Problems of Farmers in Input Markets - Community based Initiatives and Input Markets.

National Seed Corporation and State Seed Corporation: Organization and Functions – Genetically Modified Seeds.

UNIT –3

Commodity Markets: Nature and Scope of Rural Marketing - Problems of Transportation, Grading, Storage and Warehousing - Marketing Information - Channels of Marketing Information - Marketing Cost and its Measuring – Minimum Support Prices for Agricultural Commodities.

UNIT – 4

Classification of Commodity Markets: Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Markets Institutional Arrangements for Rural Marketing: Regulated Markets – Pledge Finance Scheme – Cooperative Marketing System – Supply Chains.

UNIT – 5

Implications of Globalization on Indian Agricultural Marketing: World Trade Organization – Agricultural Protection and Subsidies in Developed Countries.

Commodity and Consumer Markets - Apni Mandi Scheme/ Rythu Bazars - Corporate Sector and Retail Rural Markets.

BOOKS AND REFERENCES:

Gupta A P Marketing of Agricultural Produce in India
 Acharya S S & Agricultural Marketing in India N.W.Agarwal
 Shamin Ahmed Rural Marketing in India
 Saxena H M Rural Markets and Development
 Sarap Kailas Inter Linked Agrarian Markets in Rural India
 GOI Report of the National Commission on Agriculture - XII
 Jagdish Prasad Various issues of Encyclopedia of Agricultural Marketing
 Belshaw, H Agricultural Credit in Economically Underdeveloped
 Countries Desai, SSM Rural Banking in India
 Khusro, AM Agricultural Credit Review Committee Report
 Bhaskar K “Need for Linking of Regulated Markets with Cooperative
 Marketing Societies” *Cooperator*, Aug 1989
 Bhaskar K “Streamlining the Regulated Market System”, *Kurukshetra*,
 Aug 1994 World Bank World Development Report, 2008
 Sahu G.B and Rajasekhar
 D (2005), Banking Sector Reform and Credit Flow to Indian Agriculture,
 Economic and Political Weekly, December 31, 2005
 Ramesh Chand (2009) Agriculture Marketing, Motilal Banaarsidass Publishers, New
 Delhi.

MAPPING OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES WITH COURSE OUTCOMES:

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CO 1	3	3	3	3	3
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CO 5	3	3	3	2	3

RD 404 B (22): SOCIAL REFORMERS – RURAL DEVELOPMENT

COURSE OUTCOME (CO):

Credits: 05

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to

CO 1 Understand Gandhi an approach to rural development.

CO 2 Analyze the Ambedkar's views on poor.

CO 3 Understand the Jyothirao Phule as a social reformer.

CO 4 Learnt about Bhoodan movement launched by Vinoba Bhave.

CO 5 Understand the Mother Theresa Concept of Missionaries of Charity.

UNIT – 1

Gandhi – Sewagram – Gandhian approach to Rural development.

UNIT – 2

Ambedkar – Views on Poor – Reforms for social inclusion – sustainable development.

UNIT –3

Jyotirao Phule – Social reformer and Efforts in educating women and oppressed caste people – Agriculture and Rural Development

UNIT – 4

Vinobha bhave – Bhoodan Movement – Distribution of Land to Landless – Gramdan.

UNIT – 5

Mother Teresa – Missionaries of Charity Assistance to poorest of the poor – womens emancipation.



BOOKS AND REFERENCES:

- 1) Christopher Hitchens - The Missionary Position: Mother Teresa in Theory and Practice .
- 2) Navin chawla - Mother Teresa; The authorized biography
- 3) Sukhadeo Thorat - AMBEDKAR'S ROLE IN ECONOMIC PLANNING AND WATER POLIC
- 4) sukhadeo thorat and narendra kumar - B.R Ambedkar: Perspectives on Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policies
- 5) Raghavendra Nath Misra - Bhoodan Movement in India: An Economic Assessment
- 6) Dhananjay keer - Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Life and Mission.
- 7) Lakshman Shastri Joshi - Jyotirao Phule
- 8) Ramachandra Guha - Makers of Modern India
- 9) Anand T. Hingorani - The Encyclopaedia of Gandhian Thoughts
- 10) J. C. Kumarappa - Gandhian economy and other Essays.

MAPPING OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES WITH COURSE OUTCOMES::

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
CO 1	3	3	3	3	3
CO 2	3	3	3	3	3
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CO 4	3	3	3	3	3
CO 5	3	3	3	3	3



RD 404 C (22): NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

COURSE OUTCOME (CO):

Credits: 05

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to

CO 1 Understand about availability and use of Natural Resources.

CO 2 Analyze the Mineral policies in India.

CO 3 Planning in Land, Soil and water resources usage.

CO 4 Understand about renewable and Non-renewable energy sources.

CO 5 Application of technical knowledge in supporting livelihoods.

UNIT – 1

Concept of resource, classification of natural resources. Factors influencing resource availability, distribution and uses.

UNIT – 2

Importance of minerals – types of minerals – trends in mineral production – Mineral Policies in India.

UNIT – 3

Land use pattern – Land use / Land cover - Changes in Land use Pattern.

Types of Soils and uses - Soil erosion. Desertification and land degradation – watershed development programme.

Surface and ground water resources - Use of water for domestic, agriculture and industrial purposes - sustainability of water use - water policies.

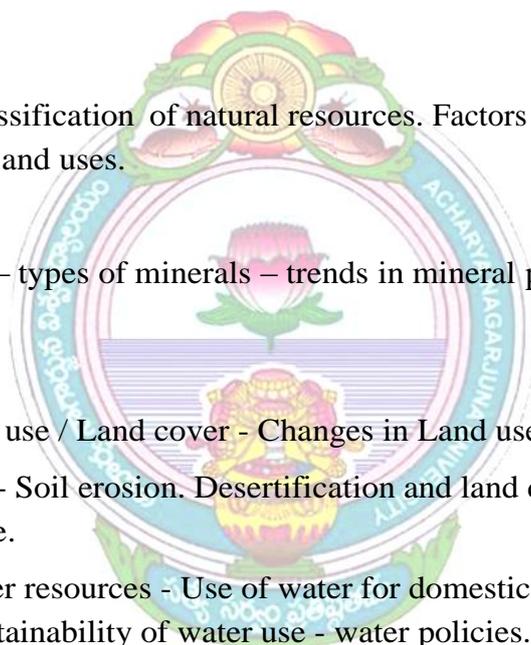
UNIT – 4

Renewable and non-renewable energy sources, Growing energy needs, use of alternate energy sources.

Importance of forests – interface between forest and Rural Development -Types of forests – deforestation - forest management -social forestry - forest policies in India.

UNIT – 5

Concept and principles of sustainable development - Sustainable Agricultural practices - Indigenous Technical Knowledge (ITK) and livelihood support systems.



BOOKS AND REFERENCES:

- 1) Charles W.Howe () natural Economics – Issues, analysis and policy, John Wiley & sons
- 2) K.V.Sundaram, M.Moni, Arityumjay M Jha.() natural Resources Management and livelihood Security. Survival strategies and sustainable Development
- 3) F.Archaibugi and Nijkamp () Economy and ecology towards sustainable Development,Lonon, Newyork, Sydney, Toronto
- 4) Tosedell (C.A) () Development in Environmental Conservation Economics for Environmental and ecological management. Science. Publisher, Amsterdam, the Netherlands
- 5) Burndt land- Gro Harman (1987) Our Common Future, World commission on Environment and Development, Oxford University Press

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RD 405 (22): FIELD WORK, PROJECT REPORT & VIVA-VOCE

Credits: 05

