

Course Structure and Syllabus of Two Years (4-semester) M.A Course in Rural Development

Ordinance for M.A Rural Development 2009

Target groups: This programme is primarily meant for all those who would like to acquire higher education and are interested to work in the field of rural development. The programme is also meant for those who are already working in the field of Rural development either in the governmental or the non-governmental sector

The course of study , duration of the course, total marks, number of papers, semester-wise distribution of theoretical, practical and field based project paper, training, visit and internship: This course is under semester system.

Duration of the course is two years.

This is a four semester course.

First year will cover Semester-I and Semester-II.

Second year will cover Semester-III and Semester-IV.

Total marks of the entire course are 1600.

Total number of papers for the entire course is 16.

Each paper is divided into two groups: Group-A and Group-B.

Each Group addresses a specific theme.

Semester-wise distribution of papers:

First Semester:

Paper I

Group – A: Rural Development Concepts.

Group – B: Rural Development Experiences

Paper – II

Group A Basic Economic Theories for Rural Development.

Group B Rural Social Framework in India.

Paper – III

Group A Demographic Dynamics.

Group B Quantitative Techniques for Rural Development - I

Paper – IV

Group A Rural Development Policies.

Group B Rural Development Programmes.

Second Semester

Paper V

Group A Rural Governance and Administration in India.

Group B Dimensions of Rural Development

Paper VI

- Group A Methodology of Social Research
Group B Quantitative Techniques for Rural Development - II

Paper VII

- Group A Rural Industries
Group B Public Choice Theories for rural development

Paper VIII

- Group A Application of computer and information technology in Rural Development
Group B Village Survey/Studies and Report Writing

Third Semester**Paper IX**

- Group A Rural Economy of India.
Group B Physical Features, Resources and Environment in Rural Areas

Paper X

- Group A Tools of Project Management and Appraisal
Group B Project Planning and Management.

Paper XI Special PaperGroup A

Women Studies -I

Or

Farm and Non-farm Management –I

Group B

Environmental Studies for Rural Development –I

Or

Rural Livelihood Studies – I

Paper XII

- Group A Internship for one month
Group B Project Preparation and Project Evaluation(field based Practical work)

Fourth Semester**Paper XIII**

- Group A Theories of Rural Planning
Group B Decentralised Planning in India and Regional Experiences.

Paper XIV

- Group A Rural Development Communication and extension.
Group B Voluntarism and Rural Development

Paper XV Special PaperGroup A

Women Studies II

Or

Farm and Non-farm Management –II

Group B

Environmental Studies for Rural Development –II

Or

Rural Livelihood Studies-II

Paper XVI

Dissertation Paper (field based)

Continuous evaluation process will be followed. Each group of a theoretical paper, carrying 50 marks; will be examined through internal assessment and final semester end examination in the ratio 10: 40. Internal assessment will be based on specific predetermined objective criteria (like written test, assignment etc.) . There shall be at least two internal assessment tests in each theoretical group. Final examination will be based on the question paper set by the internal teachers and external experts. Moderation will be done by both external and internal moderators. Only internal teachers will examine the answer scripts.

Paper-VIII Group-A, 25 (20+5) marks are for theory and rest 5 marks are for practical.

Paper –VIII Group-B is a field based village survey to be done by the students under the overall guidance of the faculty members of the department. Each student will prepare and submit a survey report (30 marks) and give a presentation and viva-voce(20 marks) before the board of examiners comprising all the faculty members.

Paper-XII Group-A is based on the internship. After the end of second semester's final examination, students will go for internship for 1 month and it will carry 50 marks. Students will be placed in any GO/VOs/NGOs/Corporate bodies for practical orientation. Each student has to submit a report on the basis of this placement. The marks allotted in this report are 20. Another confidential report will be taken from the concerned authority of the GO/VO/NGO/Corporate body, where these students would be placed, regarding the activities, aptitude and behavior of the students. For this part 10 marks are allotted. Rest 20 marks will be given on the basis of the viva-voce examination to taken by a group of three faculty members of the department.

Paper –XII Group-B is a field based project work (project preparation/evaluation) to be done by the students under the overall guidance of the faculty members of the department. Each student will prepare and submit a project report (30 marks) and give a presentation and viva-voce (20 marks) before the board of examiners comprising all the faculty members of the department.

Paper –XVI is a dissertation paper. For this paper each student will be allotted specific supervisor from among the faculty members of the department.60 marks are on the basis of the written dissertation to be submitted by the student and it will be examined by the concerned supervisor and two external experts.40 marks are on the seminar presentation by the student on the dissertation paper submitted by him followed by the viva-voce to be taken by a board of examiners comprising all the faculty members of the department and two external members.

MA Rural Development
Department of PCK

First Semester
Paper I

Group – A: Rural Development Concepts.

- i) Understanding the concepts of Development
- ii) Theories of development in the context of Rural Development.
- iii) Indicators of Development & Rural Development and their measurements.
- iv) Recent advances in Rural Development Theories.
- v) Concept of sustainable rural development

Group – B: Rural Development Experiences

- i) Experiments in Rural Development before independence: Sriniketan, Martandam, Sevagram, Baroda, Firka Development, Nilokheri and Etawa Pilot Project. Relevance of Gandhian and Tagore's Approaches to Rural Development.
- iii) Approaches of Rural Development in selected developed countries: USA, Britain, Japan, China, South Korea, Russia.
- iv) UN, World Bank and IMF sponsored Rural Development experiments in Asian, African and Latin American countries.
- v) Status of Rural Development in the SAARC countries.

Paper – II

Group A -- Basic Economic Theories for Rural Development.

- i) Elements of Micro Economics (Theories of consumption and production, factors of production. Concept of Market and its structure.)

- ii) Elements of Macro Economics.(Concepts of national income. theories of employment and output Saving and capital formation—classical and Keynesian analysis)
- iii) Characteristics of underdevelopment
- iv) Strategies of development—balanced-unbalanced growth, theory of big push, critical minimum efforts etc.
- v) Dual Economy models

Group B Rural Social Framework in India.

- i) Introduction to Sociology – differences between rural and urban societies – Rural Social Structure - Important Rural Social Institutions: Family . Marriage .Religion.
- ii) Individual and Society . Role of Heredity and Environment in shaping Human Behaviour , Socialization . Social Control Features of rural society – caste , education, gender, and their changing pattern over time.
- iii)Rural Social Problems: Untouchability . Juvenile Delinquency . Problems of the Disabled . Beggary . Prostitution . Child Labour . Problems of the Aged . Bonded Labour . HIV/AIDS Affected Families.
- iv)Changing power structure and emerging leadership : Rural Leadership: Concept, Characteristics and Types of Village Leaders . Emerging Patterns of Rural Leadership . Role of Leadership in Social Change.
- v)Concept of Social Change . Theories and Factors of Social Change: Cyclical Theories .Linear Theories . Conflict Theories. Social Change in India: Sanskritization . Westernization . Modernization Innovation . Diffusion of Innovation . Resistance to Change . Socio-cultural Barriers for Rural Development

Paper – III

Group A Demographic Dynamics.

- i) Meaning and Features of Demographic Dynamics.
- ii) Techniques of Analysis and Measurement Methods, different matters of demographic dynamics.
- iii) Demographic Theory.
- iv) Vital Statistics, Rates and ratios in demographic analysis.

- v) Population statistics – Census Survey and sample survey data Population Scenario in India with special reference to rural areas Population policies in India.

Group B Quantitative Techniques for Rural Development - I

- (i) Meaning of statistics, a historical note, statistics in matters of state, statistics and the social sciences, limitations of statistics. Individual and character, types of data, collection of data, tabulation of data, diagrammatic representation of data Summarization of data: frequency table, diagrammatic representation of a frequency distribution – column diagram, frequency polygon, histogram. Cumulative frequency diagram; step diagram, Ogive.
- (ii) Measures of central tendency – mean, median, mode, quartiles.
- (iii) Measures of dispersion – range, mean deviation, standard deviation, quartile deviation, Gini's mean difference and Gini's coefficient. Coefficient of variation.
- (iv) Correlation: Scatter diagram, product moment correlations coefficient, Spearman's rank correlation coefficient (bivariate case)
- (v) Bivariate Regression. Application of regression analysis in trend fitting.
(Rigorous proofs of results are not necessary)

Paper – IV

Group A Rural Development Policies.

- i) Rural development policies in pre-independent India
- ii) Approaches of Rural Development in India. Approaches of Rural Development in Independent India.: institutional, technological, area and target group, participatory, individualistic etc.
- iii) Rural Development Policies during different plan periods.
- iv) Strategies of Rural Development – growth oriented strategy, Welfare strategy, Responsive strategy, Holistic strategy, right-based strategy, etc.
- v) Recent models of rural development programmes. PURA models Result based monitoring system (RBM/PIME).

Group B Rural Development Programmes.

- i) Review of Rural Development Programmes in the area of agricultural sector – crop, non- crop, livestock, fishery, forestry etc.
- ii) Review of Rural Development Programmes in area of Social Sectors – Health, Sanitation and Education.
- iii) Review of Rural Development Programmes in the area of Social Security. Programmes for disabled and destitute.
- iv) Review of recent poverty removal and employment generation programmes in rural India.
- v) Foreign funds and rural development programmes in India

Second Semester

Paper V

Group A Rural Governance and Administration in India.

- i) Rural Governance during pre- British , and British period. Basic concept of Indian administration – transition from colonial administration.
- ii) Elements of Indian constitution.
- iii) Panchayet Raj Institution – its evolution in independent India. Constitutional amendment for panchayet raj system. Status of Panchayeti Raj System in Indian States.
- iii) Development (Department) Administration in Rural India.- its structure and function. Roll of legislative and other elected bodies. Bureaucracy and development – role of bureaucracy in policy making, policy application and policy adjudication.
- iv) Transition from rural development administration to rural development management.
- v) Participatory development management.

Group B Dimensions of Rural Development

- i) Agriculture in Three Worlds . Role of Agriculture in Economic Development of India -Agricultural Development under the Plans . National Agricultural Policy . Implications of Globalization for Indian Agriculture . Governance Reforms for Better Policy Implementation in Agriculture. Confronting Challenges .Agrarian Crisis and Farmers. Suicides . National Commission on Farmers . Adaptation to and Mitigation of Climate Change in Agriculture . Role of Bio-technology in Agriculture . Dry Land Farming Technologies. Impact of LPG on Agriculture and Rural Development.
- ii) Food security and public distribution system. Food Security . Concept, Dimensions (Production, Distribution and Purchasing Power);Food Subsidies . Input Subsidies, Marketing Subsidies and Distribution Subsidies .Agricultural Subsidies . Input Subsidies, Marketing Subsidies and Distribution Subsidies ,
- iii) Rural Financial Sector –Sources of Rural Credit:Institutional and Non-Institutional . Cost of Credit . Rural Indebtedness: Extent, Cause and ConsequencesInstitutional Credit for Rural Development . Role of NABARD . Role of CooperativeCredit Institutions . Role of Commercial Banks . Role of Regional Rural Banks .Functioning of Lead Bank Scheme. Micro finance institutions.
- iv) Service Delivery System in Rural areas , Rural Infrastructural Sector and Millennium Development Goals Housing in Rural Areas: Problems . Rural Housing Programmes . Low Cost Housing .Appropriate Technologies in Rural Housing.
- v) Vulnerability and disaster management policies

Paper VI

Group A Methodology of Social Research

- i) Source of data – Primary and Secondary, Electronic and documentary, Method of data collection.
- ii) Secondary source of data in India.
- iii) Survey method – Social, Economic and Ethnographic.
- iv) Participatory Method.
- v) Scale analysis

Group B Quantitative Techniques for Rural Development - II

- i) Elementary concept of probability theory : classical definition of probability, important properties of probability, addition and multiplication rules of probability (two events only), conditional probability and statistical

independence of events (two events only) [Proofs of the theorems are not necessary only concepts are necessary along with simple examples).

- ii) Skewed and symmetric distributions. Properties of normal distribution.
- iii) Sampling methods : Sample survey versus complete enumerations, biases and errors in sample surveys, different steps in a large scale sample survey, random sampling numbers, practical method of drawing a random sample, subjective and objective sampling, non probabilistic, probabilistic and mixed sampling, practical method of drawing a simple random sample., simple random sampling with and without replacement, stratified random sampling, systematic sampling, quota sampling, multistage sampling, purposive sampling.
- iv) Definitions of parameter and statistic, estimate and estimator, definition of a minimum variance unbiased estimator.
- v) Test of hypotheses : Definitions of statistical hypothesis, simple hypothesis , composite hypothesis, null hypothesis, alternative hypothesis, test statistic, critical region, level of significance, Type – I and Type – II errors, power of a test.
Test of mean of a normal population when
 - (a) Population Variance is known.
 - (b) Population variance is unknown.Large sample test of proportions Chi – square test of independence and goodness of fit.

(Rigorous proofs of results are not required)

Paper VII

Group A Rural Industries

- i) Definition and meaning, of rural industries. Relevance of rural industries in solving socio-economic problems .Rural industrial sector- classification and nature.
- ii) Policies, acts and laws of rural industries in India. Consortium Approach, .Growth Centre Strategy:, Industrial Estates , cluster approach Status of rural industries in India and its regional variations.
- iii) Problems of rural industries in India- organisational, financial, technical, personnel, managerial , marketing and information.
- iv) Policies , programmes, areas, organizational structures and methods of operations of government and non-government Agencies for promotion of rural industries in India.
- v) Problems, prospects and policies of rural industries in India in the post liberalization era.

Group B Public Choice Theories for rural development

- i) Reasons for collective choice
- ii) Public choice in direct democracy
- iii) Majority rule decision.
- iv) Simple alternatives to majority rule.
- v) Public choice in a representative democracy.

Paper VIII

Group A Application of computer and information technology in Rural Development

- i) Elementary knowledge about computer hardware
- ii) Different types of soft ware, operating system, (Microsoft Office: MS Word . Excel . Power Point. DOS, MS DOS, and WINDOWS. Knowledge about DTP, data entry, spreadsheet.
- iii) Data analysis using appropriate Soft ware – selecting graph type, saving and printing of graphs, Use of statistical and mathematical formulas. Operating SPSS.
- iv) Generation of Resource data' Sources acquisition, structure, transformation into map/diagram/visual presentation for better comprehension. Cartographic products; diagrams, maps, charts, types of maps- components – Techniques of Cartography; Isopleths, choropleth, chorochromatic, Choroschematic etc.- use of maps.
- v) Introduction of GIS, its components – spatial data organisation and management – use of GIS software.

Group B Village Survey/Studies and Report Writing

Third Semester

Paper IX

Group A Rural Economy of India.

- i) Structure of Backward Agricultural Society, Analysis of Stagnation, mode of production and land tenure,
- ii) Rural credit structure and condition.
- iii) Economic inequality and rural poverty – measurement, nature and dimensions.
- iv) Status of Employment, Income and Consumption in Rural India.
(Rural Occupations and Income Sources . Rural Household Asset Positions . Rising Rural-Urban Income gaps . Rural Labour Migration Emerging Trends in Rural Expenditure Pattern)
- v) Rural Marketing : Problems of Transportation, Grading, Storage and Warehousing - Marketing Information - Channels of Marketing Information - Marketing cost - Methods of measuring marketing cost . Minimum Support Prices for Agricultural Commodities. Classification of Commodity Markets: Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Markets . Institutional Arrangements for Rural Marketing: Regulated Markets . Pledge Finance Scheme . Cooperative Marketing System - National Council of State Agricultural Marketing Boards. Interlinked rural markets : Interlocking of Credit and Commodity Markets

Group B Physical Features, Resources and Environment in Rural Areas

- i) Meaning Nature and Scope of Resource Study. Man and Nature Interaction in Resource Development, Environment and Resource utilization..
- ii) Natural resources— types, use, conservation and management of a) land and soil, b) water, c) fisheries, d) forestry, and e) bio-diversity(including wildlife) with special reference to India. (*Land and soil as Resource, Types of Land and its uses. Land use dynamics and Decisions , Land and soil Degradation Problem and Strategies of Development of land and soil . Water as Resource Water use , Conservation and Management. Issues related to Sweet water and marine fishing Forest as Resource; Factors of Forest Growth, Indian Forest Types; Social Forestry; Forest Conservation and Management Practices. Wildlife Resource Conservation and the use of Wildlife Resources with special reference to India.*)
- iii) Conventional and Non-Conventional Sources of Energy, Energy and Environment.
- iv) Property ownership and Common property resources.
- v) Problems of rural environment.

Paper X

Group A Tools of Project Management and Appraisal

- i) Project cycle, need of project appraisal, technical feasibility, economic feasibility and financial feasibility of a project concept of present value and future value.
- ii) Decision criteria – Pay Back Period, Net present value (NPV), Internal Rate of Return (IRR), Benefit Cost Ratio (B/C Ratio), Average Return on Investment (ARI), Annual cost method
- iii) Sensitivity Analysis: Private and social costs and benefit of a project, externalities of a project, social discount rate, mutually exclusive projects.
- iv) Tools of project management – Activity planning, net work analysis, CPM and PERT methods, Road Mapping, Schedule updating.
- v) SWOT analysis.

Group B Project Planning and Management.

- i) Project identification and formulation.(including Scheme preparation)
- ii) Project Appraisal – Technical, economic and financial feasibility.(Project evaluation considering before and after situation, externalities of project).Ex, ante, Ex-post and concurrent evaluation . Participatory evaluation.Criteria for evaluation performance indicator, operational efficiency measures, evaluation for project replication .
- iii) Programme implementation (Activity Planning, Road Mapping, Network analysis).
- iv) Project Monitoring and vigilance.
- v) Project Impact Assessment.

Paper XI

Special Paper

Group A Women Studies -I

1. Concept and need for Women's Studies.
Women's movement in pre-independent and post- independent periods.
National Committees and Commissions for Women Government Organizations for Women and Child Development, Governments policies and programs for Women's development (five year plans).

2. Theories of feminism, Liberal feminism, Radical Feminism, Marxists Feminism, Socialist Feminism.
3. Sex ratio in rural-urban India - general sex ratio, sex ratio at birth, child sex ratio. Women and Indian social system - family caste, class and religion wise discussion, problems of girl children.
4. Women, Education and Health - Gender bias in enrolment, dropouts, trends in Women's education since independence, Committees and commissions on education, adult literacy and non-formal education for women's development. Health status of women in India – mortality and morbidity factors influencing nutrition and health. National health and population policies and programmes – maternal and child health approach (RCH), Issues of old age, HIV and AIDS control programme.
5. Women and work participation – concept of work, productive non productive work, utility value and market value, women in organized and unorganized sectors, gender division of labour, child labour, mode of production, training, skills and income generation, new economic policy and its impact on Women's employment – globalization and structural adjustment programmes.

or

Farm and Non-farm Management –I

- 1) The field of farm management : what is farm management? Scope of farm management, relationship of farm management with other sciences, typical farm management decisions. Characteristics of farming as a business : primary forces of production, climatic factors, inelastic demand, time rigidities in consumption of farm products, farm and home.
- 2) Principles involved in farm management decisions: Principles of variable proportion, cost principle, principle of factor substitution, law of equi-marginal returns, opportunity cost principle, principle of combining enterprises, principle of comparative advantage, time comparison principle.
- 3) Tools of farm management analysis : Farm planning – principal characteristics of a good farm plan, techniques of farm planning, information needed for planning. Farm budgeting – partial and complete farm budgeting.
- 4) Farm business analysis : Principles of evaluation of cost and income in farm management, methods of computing depreciations, net worth statement, farm financial accounts, income statement, measures of farm income. Farm efficiency measures : physical and financial, aggregative and ratio measures. Efficiency measures and business decisions.
- 5) Understanding rural non-farm sector: concept meaning, importance and types of non-farm sector. Organized and unorganized non-farm units in rural areas. Relative importance of different types of rural industries, trade, business, service sector.

Group B

Environmental Studies for Rural Development –I

- 1) Introduction to environment, thoughts on environment by the great thinkers of east and west . Perception of environment: physical, biological and cultural.
- 2) Evolution of world wide awareness about environment and activities of United Nations, environmental education and awareness programme.
- 3) Environmental movements
- 4) Environmental problems in India: (a) economic development and pollution in India (b) land ,water , air and climate,(c) agriculture, industry and services,(d) mounts, mangroves, desserts ,wetlands ,etc.,(e) population and urbanization.
- 5) India's Environmental Policy, laws, acts and programmes.

. **Or**

Rural Livelihood Studies - I

LIVELIHOOD STUDIES

1. Concept and definition of rural livelihood, Indicators of rural livelihood.
2. Levels of living, Framework for livelihood analysis, Livelihood strategies.
3. Utilizing the framework for livelihood analysis.
4. Lifelong learning/continuing education towards livelihood development.
5. Status of living condition in rural India, Income and consumption pattern of rural people, Economic and social inequality.

Paper XII

Group A

Internship for one month

Group B-

Project Preparation and Project Evaluation(field based Practical work)

Fourth Semester

Paper XIII

Group A Theories of Rural Planning

- i) Concept, Role and importance of planning for development. Scope of rural development planning in the era of globalization. Centralised Vs decentralized planning. Top down Vs bottom-up planning.
- ii) Multi Level Planning; different levels of planning. Situation analysis at different levels, data requirements data source, data interpretation , for situation analysis , identification of problems setting up of goals and objective, priority fixation strategies, resource mobilization , machinery for planning, capacity building of the planning machinery, interlink age among the levels and integration of planning higher level plan formulation , implementation and evaluation.
- iii) Participatory Decentralized planning – Concepts, role and importance. Methodologies for participatory planning.
- iv) Issues in decentralized participatory planning: organizational issues and capacity building in participatory planning.
- v) Devolution of power, Functions, functionaries and finance for decentralized participatory.

Group B Decentralised Planning in India and Regional Experiences.

- i) Scope and provisions of decentralized planning in India since independence, status of decentralized planning in different states.
- ii) Experience of decentralized planning in Kerala. People's plan Campaign of KSSP.
- iii) Experience of decentralized planning in West Bengal. Scattered experiments – Midnapore Experiment in 1980s, CCA etc. Acts , legislation and administrative provisions.
- iv) Participatory Panchayet Planning under SRD programme in West Bengal
- v) Problems and prospects of decentralized planning in India.

Paper XIV

Group A Rural Development Communication and extension.

- i) Development communication- meaning, scope and purpose. Role of key communications in Rural Development. Journalism in Rural Development-
- ii) Communication and Interaction of the rural people and rural organisations with the government and political parties (ruling and opposition). Expectation management.
- iii) Training of Extension personnel- conceptual clarifications on teaching, education and training- types of training- Principles in designing a training programme – models of the training process – Training Centres engaged in rural development. Field/Institutional visits and Practical. Extension Education – definition – Scope and importance – objectives – Concept of extension educational process – meaning, principles and philosophy of Extension Education – Definition of the related concepts to Extension Education,
- iv) Selection, combination and use of Extension method and Audio – Visual aids in proper sequence – cross media approach – Media mix-media forum.
- v) Capacity Building of Rural People; Leadership Building . Concept and Principles Methods for Capacity Building of Communities . Improved access to Government

Group B Voluntarism and Rural Development

- i) Philosophy and Theoretical Issues of Voluntarism.
Concepts of VOs and NGOs : types of NGOs and Vos, Organisational structure and function. Relationship between Vos /NGOs and the state – NGO – Panchayet interface. International NGOs- their objectives,structures, strategies and contributions (DFID, OXFAM, UNICEF, CINNY,GTZ,SWIDetc. Review of the working of Selected National/ state /local level NGOs – RKM, Pradhan, PRIA, SEWA, MYRADA, M. S. Swaminathan Research Foundation . Ralegaon Sidhi , MV Foundation etc.
- ii) Formation, rules and regulations : Registration of NGOs . Societies Registration Act. Memorandum of Association . Rules and Regulations . Executive Committee . Powers . Duties . Tenure of Office . Funds . Income Tax Exemptions . Winding-up of NGOs NGO Registration

- under Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA) . Guidelines and Procedure
- iii) Strategies, sources of fund, and efficiency of NGOs and Vos .Funding agencies for NGOs . CAPART . Central Social Welfare Board . State Social Welfare Board . Other Central and State Government Departments . International Donor agencies
 - iv) Corporate Sector and Rural Development . Corporate Social Responsibility . Case Studies (Activities in different spheres: Education, Health, Agriculture and Service sectors).
 - v) Working with Communities: Community Organization . Definition and Principles Civil Society Organisations. .Models and Strategies of Community Organization: Locality Development Model .Social Planning Model . Social Action Model . Methods of Community Organization.

Paper XV

Special Paper

Group A Women Studies --II

1. Women Entrepreneurship – Concept, meaning and importance of entrepreneurship, entrepreneurial traits, factors contributing to women entrepreneurship, micro enterprises.
2. Gender and Technology and Mass Media– Technology and production, technology transfer, appropriate technology, emerging technologies. Impact of information technology on women’s development, Impact of media on women.
3. Theories of development:- empowerment of women, alternative approaches – women in development(WID), women and development (WAD), gender and development (GAD) – state policy and programmes. Women development approaches in Indian Five year plans, collectivity and group dynamics, self-help groups, women and leadership, Panchayati Raj and participation of women in politics, NGO and women development.
4. Violence against women and legal safeguards, Indian constitution and provisions relating to women, Family courts, enforcement machinery, Police and judiciary, human rights acts as women’s rights, indecent representation of women (Prohibition) Act 1986.
5. Gender budgeting.

Or

Farm and Non-farm Management –II

- 1) Farm land management : efficient farm lay out, remodeling of farm lay out impact of mechanization, soil and fertilizer management. Farm machinery management :

Selection of size of machines ,substituting machinery for human and animal labour power hiring vs owning a machine ,purchase of old/new machine. Farm labour management : special features of Indian farm labour, classification of farm labour, problems of labour in Indian farms, improving the efficiency of farm labour in India. Farm financial management : use of farm financial budget, credit management, marketing management.

- 2) Peasant farm : special features of peasant farm, method of evaluation of the farming activities of the peasant farm.
- 3) Concept and Characteristics of Entrepreneurship. Classification of entrepreneurs. Need and importance of entrepreneurship, determining factors of entrepreneurship, components of entrepreneurship development programme, designing entrepreneurship development programme.
- 4) Problems and Prospects of Rural Entrepreneurship in India, programme for search and development of rural entrepreneurs in India.
- 5) Non-farm units – Management of organization, finance and market. Guidance and consultancy services for non-farm units in rural areas(Technological, personnel, infrastructural, market and other relevant information for establishing and running non-farm units).

Group B Environmental Studies for Rural Development –II

- 1) Interaction between Economy and Environment. Consideration of externalities and application of Coase theorem in environment economics. The Environmental Costs of Economic Growth.
- 2) Valuation of Environmental resources, costs and Benefits.
- 3) Measures of Environmental Pollution
- 4) Methods of Environmental Protection and pollution control: Moral persuasion. Prohibition and Regulation .Fiscal Measures. Allocation of Property Rights. Pollution Permits. Methods of Conservation: Waste Reduction. Recycling.
- 5) Environmental Monitoring and Impact Assessment of development activities in rural areas: Biological Monitoring .Bio-indicators and Environmental Monitoring. Environmental Impact Assessment.

Or

Rural Livelihood Studies-II

1. Programmes of the government for livelihood development. Some Programmes: SHG/SGSY/SAHAY/NREGS.

2. Livelihood development concept advocated by Funding agencies and livelihood development programmes of UN and other international donar agencies

3. .Livelihood development programmes of NGOs and Vos, Women participation in community development. Application of science and technology for livelihood generation in rural areas.
4. Designing of income generating activities for the rural poor
5. Impact of LPG on rural livelihood

Paper XVI

Dissertation Paper (field based)

PhD-Coursework-(Dept of PCK)