

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL STUDIES
(PALLI CHARCHA KENDRA)
PALLI SAMGATHANA VIBAGHA, VISVA-BHARATI, SRINIKETAN
PROPOSED STRUCTURE OF SYLLABUS OF **MASTER OF RURAL STUDIES (MRS)**

FROM SESSION 2023-24

This is the 2 years Master of Rural Studies (MRS) Course. 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 studies. Students completing these courses would not only be self-sufficient but will be well equipped to compete with other students completing courses in various disciplines of Development Studies.

Total intake of the students MRS-

50

There will be two ways of entry into the 1st year of MRS. One: passed out students of BRS from this Department on immediately preceding session and two vacant seats that arise after filling from passed out BRS students through admission test. Admission test would be limited to the Honours graduates from related courses (Rural studies, Rural development, Social work, Development studies, Agriculture, etc.), Science, Social science (except philosophy and history and language group) and Commerce disciplines; and management and technology graduates.

Ordinance

The **evaluation process** is divided into two **parts**. The first part-consists of Internal Evaluation (IE) and the second part consists of the Semester End Examination. The division of marks between the two shall be as per the University rules. The evaluation process shall follow the norm that the faculty, who teaches the course, shall conduct the Internal Evaluation (IE). The concerned faculty shall be accountable for transparency and reliability of the entire evaluation of the student in the concerned Course.

Each 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. Moderation will be done by both external and internal moderators. Internal teachers will examine the answer scripts.

Papers having practical part will be evaluated as per rules of practical examinations in the University. Preparation of the project report will be carried by the students under the guidance of the concerned faculty member of the department. Each student will prepare and submit project report and give a presentation and viva-voce before the board of examiners comprising all the faculty members of the department.

Evaluation of the internship. After the end of fifth semester's final examination, students will go for internship for 2 months and it will carry 200 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 50. 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 behaviour of the students. For this part 50 marks are allotted. Rest 100 marks will be given on the basis of the viva-voce examination to taken by a group of three faculty members of the department.

Evaluation of Dissertation 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.

CREDIT AND MARKS STRUCTURE

SEMESTER -I--	24 CREDITS	EQUIVALENT MARKS=300
SEMESTER -II--	24 CREDITS	EQUIVALENT MARKS=300
SEMESTER -III--	24 CREDITS	EQUIVALENT MARKS=300
<u>SEMESTER -IV--</u>	<u>32 CREDITS</u>	<u>EQUIVALENT MARKS=400</u>
TOTAL	104 CREDITS	EQUIVALENT MARKS=1300

COURSES AND CREDIT, MARKS DISTRIBUTION

SEMESTER-I

Core Course 4X4=credit equivalent to 4x50=200 marks

- I- Planning Theories and Practice
- II-Rural Development Theories and programmes
- III-Natural Resource Management
- IV-Rural Social transformation

Elective Course (EC) (**Any one**) 4X1=credit equivalent to 1x50=50 marks

- V-Women Studies
- VI-Environmental Studies
- VII-Rural Labour Studies
- VIII-Population Studies
- IX-Entrepreneurship Development

Inter-Disciplinary-ID-(Any one) 4X1=credit equivalent to 1x50=50 marks

- X-Computer application in Rural Studies
- XI-Rural Technology

MRS, SEMESTER-II

Core Course 4X4=credit equivalent to 4x50=200 marks

- XII-Elementary Econometrics
- XIII-Natural Resources for sustainable Development
- XIV-Rural Development Administration
- XV-Rural Economic Development

Elective Course (EC) (**Any one**) 4X1=credit equivalent to 1x50=50 marks

- XVI-Public Choice for Rural Studies
- XVII-Poverty & Development
- XVIII-Gender & Rural Development
- XIX-Development and Management of Co-operative Organization
- XX-Rural Informal and Non-Farm Sector

Interdisciplinary-ID-(Any one) 4X1=credit equivalent to 1x50=50 marks

- XXI-Agriculture and Allied Technology
- XXII-Political Sociology

SEMESTER-III

Core Course 4X4=credit equivalent to 4x50=250 marks

XXIII-Geomatics

XXIV-Research Methods

XXV-Tools of project Management and Appraisal

XXVI-Extension Education for RD (Practical and Weekly One Day Visit to Rural Areas)

Elective Course (EC) (Any one) 4X1=credit equivalent to 1x50=50 marks

XXVII-Development Dynamics in Rural Areas

XXVIII-Disaster Management

XXIX-Tribal Development

XXX-Extension for Natural Resource Management

XXXI-Development of Child and Women

Interdisciplinary-ID- (Any one) 4X1=credit equivalent to 1x50=50 marks

XXXII-Agrarian Question

XXXIII-Sociology of Health

SEMESTER-IV

ALL Core Courses

XXXIV Internship- Two months 16 Credit equivalent to 200 marks

XXXV Project Work- (Field Based) 8 Credit equivalent to 100 marks

XXXVI Dissertation- (Field Based) 8 Credit equivalent to 100 marks

DETAILED SYLLABUS OF COURSES -CORE, ELECTIVE AND OPTIONAL

SEMESTER—I

CORE COURSES--

I. Planning Theories and Practice

1.

Definition of planning; the necessity and rationale of planning; the characteristics of planning., The planning process; Normative planning, positive planning and ameliorative planning. Planning and globalisation; Basic issues in planning – aspirations, goals and targets importance Principal decisions in Planning – setting priorities, resource mobilization, savings and capital formation, role of external assistance.

2. Models of Planning: Pluralism in Planning; Systems. Approach to Planning: Rationalistic and Incremental Approaches, Mixed Scanning, Advocacy Planning and Action Planning, Equity Planning, disjointed incremental, structure planning; blue print planning; process or adaptive planning; rational -comprehensive planning; mixed scanning approach; Choice theory and advocacy planning

3. Types of Plans: Master Plan, Development Plan, Structure Plan, Strategic Plan, Sectoral Plan, Zonal Plan, Local Area Plan, Action Area Plan Etc.

4.Theories of Settlement Systems in Regional Context -Spatial Models of Location, Size and Spacing of Settlements; Rank Size Rule; Central Place Theory; Loschian Theory; Cumulative Causation Theory; Core Periphery Model; Growth Poles and Centres; Gravity Model; Classification of Settlements

5. Other alternative approaches to planning -;. Action planning and its applications in Indian context.

5. Brief overview of techniques-Urban Economics Analysis (Economic base, input-output, shift share, etc.) -Population studies and forecasting, Land use allocation models, (Lowry/gravity/LP), Planning norms and standards.

Suggested Readings:

1. Planning Theory, Healey P., Pergamon Press
2. Planning Theory, Allmendinger Philip, Palgrave MacMillan

Aims and objectives of physical planning. Levels of planning in India and their broad inter-relationships, components of settlements.

II. Rural Development Theories and programmes

1. Rural Development Policies in pre-independent and post independent India.
- 2.Approaches to rural Development--Technical approaches-i.e. system maintaining approach; Structural reformist approach-i.e. system enhancing approach; Liberationist

approach- i.e system transforming approach; Territorial Approach; Scientific Approach; Langmuir approach; Broad Front Approach- Sectoral Approach- Participatory Approach-Area Approach- Target Group Approach- Integrated Approach- Gandhian Approach and its Current Relevance;

3. Strategies of Rural Development – growth oriented strategy, Welfare strategy , Responsive strategy, Holistic strategy, right-based strategy , Asset based strategy; Technology Missions for rural Development- Drinking Water-Sanitation – Communication- Oilseeds- Wasteland Development

4. Recent models of rural development - PURA model, Result based monitoring system (RBM/PIME). Appreciative Inquiry models(AI), Geomatics, Social Capital analysis and tools (SOCAT);

5. Rural Development Programmes in the area of agricultural sector , Social Sectors , Social Security. Programmes for disabled and destitute; Recent poverty removal and employment generation programmes in rural India: Nature of Rural Development programmes in Market based less developed economies.

III. Natural Resource Management

1. Introduction to Natural Resource Bases: Concept of resource, classification of natural

resources. Factors influencing resource availability, distribution and uses.

Interrelationships

among different types of natural resources. Ecological, social and economic dimension of

resource management Natural resources and development.

2. Forest resources: Forest vegetation, status and distribution, contribution as resource .Use

and over-exploitation, deforestation. Timber extraction, mining, dams and their effects on

forest and tribal people, Forest products. Developing and developed world strategies for

forestry.

Energy resources: Growing energy needs, renewable and non-renewable energy sources,

use of alternate energy sources.

Food resources: World food problems, changes caused by agriculture and over-grazing,

effects of modern agriculture, fertilizer-pesticide problems, water logging, salinity, case-

studies.

Fish and other marine resources: Production, status, dependence on fish resource, unsustainable harvesting, issues and challenges for resource supply, new prospects.

3. Land resources: Land as a resource. Dry land, land use classification, land use planning and desertification. Land resource management and major issues.
Water resources: Use and over-utilization of surface and ground water, drought, conflicts over water, dams-benefits and problems. Water ecology and management.
Mineral resources: Use and exploitation, environmental effects of extracting and using mineral resources, case studies.
4. Approaches in Resource Management: Ecological approach; economic approach; ethnological approach; implications of the approaches; integrated resource management strategies.
5. Poverty and implications in resource management in developing countries – poverty in developing countries, causes and link with resources scarcity and poverty.
Resource Management Paradigms: Resource management the evolution and history of resource management paradigms. Resource conflicts: Resource extraction, access and control system.

Text Books:

1. Francois Ramade 1984. Ecology of Natural Resources. John Wiley & Sons Ltd.
2. Odum, E.P. 1971. Fundamentals of Ecology. W.B. Saunders Co. USA, 574p

IV. Rural Social transformation

1. Advanced perspective--Functionalist perspective (Durkheim) ; Modernist Perspective (J. Dewey); Marxian perspective (Levitas); Critical Perspective (Michael Apple); Social Reproduction (Bourdieu); Phenomenological Perspective (M.F.D Young); Feminist perspective (Skeggs)
2. Perspectives on Indian Society-
Ethnography (S.C Dube); Indological (Ghurye); Civilizational approach (N.K Bose) Structural-functional (M.N Srinivas); Marxism (D.P Mukherji); Weberian (T.K Oommen); Ethnosociology (Veena Das) ; Contemporary Perspectives on Indian Society
Subaltern perspective (Ranajit Guha); Environmentalist Perspective (Ramachandra Guha); Dalit perspective (Gail Omvedt); Feminist Perspective (Sharmila Rege)
3. Understanding Exclusion and Marginalization:
Equality, Inequality, Capability, justice; exclusion; Humiliation; deprivation; exploitation, Marginalization- Health, ICT, Education, Employment, Culture and Political participation; Ethnic identity formation ; Significant thinkers on Social Exclusion and marginalized: Social Thinkers - Views of Jyotirao Phule; Periyar; M.K Gandhi; Baba Saheb Ambedkar, Ram Manohar Lohia.
Sociology of Religion

Classical Theories of Religion: Emile Durkheim, Max Weber, Karl Marx, Malinowski, Radcliff Brown and Levi-Strauss

Extension of Classical Theories: Peter Berger and Bryan S Turner;

4. Religion and Post-modernism: Ernest Gelner and Talal Asad;

Post-secularization

Some Case Studies on Sociology of Religion in India

T.N Madan: Religion in India; L.P Vidhyarthi: Sacred Complex ; Imtiaz Ahmed: Islam

and Muslim societies in India; Contemporary Debates on Religion and Polity in India

--Reformism, revivalism; Secularism and Communalism; Religious Conversions and Polity; Religion and ethnicity; Civil religion

5. Civil Society: Governance and Movements Meaning, types and dynamics of social movements Social movements and social change: reform, revival, revolution; schisms, splits; Counter movements; transformation and decline, Types of leadership; Role of

media and political processes on social movement Traditional Social Movements in India

Peasant movement; Labour and trade union movement; Tribal

movement; Nationalist movement New Social movements in India --Dalit

movement; Women's movement; Ecological and environmental movement;

Movement of movements

ELECTIVE COURSE (EC) (ANY ONE)

V-Women Studies

1. Concept and need for Women's Studies; ; Women's movement in pre-independent and past- independent periods.; Theories of feminism, Radical Feminism, Socialist Feminism, Marxist-feminism and Eco-feminism; Theories of development:- empowerment of women, alternative approaches – women in development(WID) women and development (WAD), gender and development (GAD) – state policy and programmes.

2. Women and Indian social system-family cast, class and religion wise discussion. Portrayal of women in Mass Media (Cinema, TV, Print media), role of women in media, development of communication skills, alternative media, folk art, street play and theatre, women as change agents, indecent representation of women (Prohibition) act, 1986 – Impact of media on women.

3. Women and education- Gender bias in enrolment, dropouts, trends in Women's education voice independent Committees and commissions on education, adult literacy and nonformal education for women's development.

4. Women and work participation :women in organized and unorganized sectors, gender division of labour, mode of production, training, skills and income generation, new economic

policy and its impact on Women's employment; Women Entrepreneurship – Concept, meaning and importance of entrepreneurship, entrepreneurial traits, factors contributing to women entrepreneurship, micro enterprises. Gender budgeting

5. Women and health--Sex ratio in rural-urban India-general sex ratio, sex ratio at birth, child sex ratio. Health status of women in India mortality and morbidity factors influences 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. Problems of girl children – Child marriage, child labour etc.

VI-Environmental Studies

1. Thoughts on environment: Great thinkers of east and west . Perception of environment: physical, biological and cultural. Components, structure and meaning of the rural, urban and regional environment. Evolution of world wide awareness about environment, environmental education and awareness programme. Evaluation of the activities of United Nations in respect of environment and natural resources.

2. Environmental problems in India : rural : agriculture(crop, non-crop, livestock, forestry and fisheries), rural industry , infrastructure and services.urban : industry , residence , , infrastructure and offices & other services.mountain and tarai areas, coastal areas including mangroves, deserts ,wetlands population and livelihood.

3. Economic principles in environmental studies; Public goods and environmental goods and market failure; Valuation of Environmental goods and resources and assessing benefits; Assessing environmental costs. Environmental Costs of Economic Growth

4. Methods of Environmental problem solutions: non-market and institutional approaches (Allocation of Property Rights, Prohibition and Regulation ,Fiscal Measures,Moral persuasion, collective and community actions).market approach Pollution Tax, subsidies, Permits etc.). Methods of Conservation, protection, improvement of environment.

5.Environmental Impact Assessment; Environmental Management and Monitoring-(Some case studies and real life examples)

VII-Rural Labour Studies

1. LABOUR ECONOMICS-I- Nature, scope and development of Labour Economics, Labour Force and Labour Market; Employment and Unemployment; Labour in Economic Development:

2. LABOUR ECONOMICS-II--Labour Wage and Social Security--Regulation of Wage; Wage Policy; Social Security: Labour Productivity;

3. TRADE UNIONISM, LABOUR MOVEMENT

Organisation of Labour:Role and Function; Structure and Government; Union Finance:

Problems and perspective of Trade Union; Labour Movement; Foreign Labour Movement:

4. LABOUR LEGISLATION--Labour Legislation; Normative Labour Legislation; Wage Legislation; Social Security and Welfare Legislation:

5. LABOUR ADMINISTRATION:Labour Relations; Labour Problems, Perspective and Policy:

VIII-POPULATION STUDIES--

1. Spatial Distribution of Population :Measures of density and concentration; factors affecting spatial distribution and temporal changes in density and concentration; world / India's pattern of population distribution.

2. Settlements: Human Settlements : Classification, Evolution and Growth; Morphology, Landuse and Functions; Spatial Organisation; Principles of Centrality and Hierarchy; Methods of measuring centrality and hierarchy; Central Place Region.Human Ecology; Migration and Urbanization ; Population Movements

3. Classical and modern views on the subject; human ecological processes (e.g., concentration – dispersion dichotomy, centripetal – centrifugal forces) and their role in shaping human ecological organisation.Human ecological organizations : Physical, socio – economic, cultural; formal / non – formal.

4. Ecological imbalance and strategies to combat it :Ecological imbalances caused by natural factors; human factors; impact on human ecological systems; man's perception and adjustment to such imbalances; sustainable population and sustainable settlements in the context of a regional ecosystem.Family Welfare Program in India

5. Vital statistics; Life Table : Basic concept of the Life Table; types and forms of Life Table and Model Life Table, and computation of model life tablePopulation and Gender-I
Concept of gender – its relationship with components of population – fertility, mortality, migration; Status of women – social, economic, cultural and health. Women empowerment and its demographic consequences

IX-Entrepreneurship Development

1. Rural Enterprises : Definition, meaning classification and relevance of rural enterprises in solving socio-economic problems .

2. Policies for development of rural enterprises in India. Consortium Approach, .Growth Centre Strategy:, Industrial Estates , cluster approach Status of rural industries in India and its regional variations.

3. Problems of rural industries in India- organisational, financial, technical, personnel, managerial, marketing and information.

4. Introduction: Definition of Entrepreneurship, types of entrepreneurship; Entrepreneurship Development;Entrepreneurship as career. Traits of Entrepreneur: Entrepreneurial personality,.knowledgeand skill of entrepreneur, entrepreneurship development training.

5. Entrepreneurship in India: Scope of Entrepreneurshipdevelopment in India, Government assistance, Problems ofentrepreneurs in India; choice of goods or services; pre-feasibilitystudy; matching of entrepreneur's capacity and projectrequirement; preparation of

feasibility study. Planning for Entrepreneurship: Basic concept, operational planning, planning for human resources and marketing planning,

INTER-DISCIPLINARY-ID-(ANY ONE)

X-Computer application in Rural Studies

1. Elementary knowledge about computer hardware
2. Different types of soft ware, operating system, (Microsoft Office: MS Word .Excel .Power Point.DOS, MS DOS, and WINDOWS.
3. Knowledge about DTP, data entry, spreadsheet, and data analysis using appropriate Soft ware. Use of statistical and mathematical formulas.
4. Operating SPSS; Stata
5. 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.

XI-Rural Technology

Development Theory and Policy in Indian Context; Watershed Management; Appropriate Technology; Energy Sources & Their Utilization; Soils, Land Use Agro-Based Industries Design and Case Studies; Ecology & Environment; Contemporary Critical Issues; ICT for Socio-economic Development; Technologies in Practice; Natural resources exploration and management; Rural informatics

MRS, SEMESTER-II

CORE COURSES

XII-Elementary Econometrics–

1. Joint Probability Distribution-Joint Probability Distribution – Idea of Independence, Marginal and Conditional Distribution. Expectation of the product of two variates; Sampling Theory Population and Sample, Parameter and Statistic, Random Sampling -Methods of Drawing Random samples –with replacement and

without replacement, Random sampling Numbers., Sampling Distribution, Standard Error.

2. Sampling Distribution- Sampling Distributions associated with Normal Population, Expectation and Standard Error of Sample Mean for with replacement and without replacement random samples, Chi-Square Distribution, Student t Distribution, F-Distribution (definition and important properties only-Idea of degrees of freedom. Classical Statistical Inference-- Estimators-Desirable properties of estimators - Unbiasedness, Minimum Variance, Consistency and Sufficiency; Point Estimation - Maximum Likelihood Estimators and their properties – Maximum Likelihood estimation of the parameters of Binomial, Poisson and Normal Distributions; Confidence Intervals -Testing of Hypothesis -p-Values -Type-I and Type -II Errors; Simple applications of tests for the Mean and Variance of a Univariate Normal Population.

Mathai & Rathie – Probability and Statistics

Goon,Gupta,Dasgupta – Fundamentals of Statistics, Vol I

3. Elementary Econometrics

Classical Linear Regression Model (CLRM): Specification of the Model- Assumptions- Linearity in variables and parameters, Estimation of the Error Variance; Gauss Markov Theorem, Goodness of fit: R square –Coefficient of Determination; Inference in the Linear Regression Model- Confidence interval for the parameters andq the Testing of Hypotheses -Prediction with the Simple Regression model.

4. Concepts of Heteroscedasticity and Autocorrelation problems, Multicollinearity, Dummy variables- Nature and use of dummy variables; case of dependent dummy variables, Dummy variable trap.

5a. Simultaneous equations Models: Structural and Reduced form equations; identification Problem

5b. Logit and Probit Models

G.S. Maddala – Introduction to Econometrics

D. Gujarati – Basic Econometrics.

XIII-Natural Resources for sustainable Development

1a. Introduction to the course; Short history of major natural resources; Challenges and opportunities of natural resources --; The decision chain of natural resource management

1b. Political economy of natural resources--How natural resources shape and are shaped by political context; How natural resources affect government behavior to the world; Natural resources and the broader governance framework;

2. Fundamentals of natural resource considerations and policy implications; How a company decides to invest in a project. The project development process; Evolving Technology; Resource economics

3. Introduction to economic linkages--Local employment, Local procurement; Enabling technology transfer; Downstream linkages; Integrated spatial planning;

Resource-for-infrastructure deals; Political tripod and authorizing environment; Engaging citizens.

4. Challenges of revenue and investment management; Policy responses: Savings, spending, public debt, and earmarking; Natural resource funds; Revenue sharing and decentralization;

Investing in sustainable development; International governance initiatives.

5. Legal and environmental overview and community rights--Implementation and monitoring of legal frameworks; International law and the extractive industries; Regional harmonization: Case studies from India; State-owned enterprises: Role and governance

Anticipating and managing environmental issues--Environmental challenges and trends: Natural resources; Managing environmental challenges; Extractives and climate change.

Impact on, and engagement with, local communities; Human rights and the extractive industries; Social impacts and community development agreements; Vulnerable groups: indigenous rights and gender issues

XIV-Rural Development Administration

1. Development Administration: Concept, Nature, Scope, Features and Significance, Objectives of Development Administration.

Development Administration and Non-Development Administration Dichotomy. Ecology of Development Administration. Administrative Development: Concept, Need, Problems and Sources. Relations between Administrative Development and Development Administration.

2. Development and Its Dimensions. Development and Modernization. Problems and

Prospects of Development. Approaches of Development. Sustainable Development, Role of Administration in the Field of Development.

3. Meaning, Concept and Significance of Rural Development Administration. Growth of Rural Development Institutions in India (since Independence). Emerging Issues in Rural Development: Information Technology. Bureaucracy and Development Administration.

Meaning, Concept and Scope of Rural Local Administration. Growth of Rural Administration Institutions of India. Community Development Programme; Balwant Rai Mehta and Ashok Mehta Committees Reports.

4. Local Government: Evolution, Meaning, Features and Significance. 73 rd and 74th Constitution Amendment Acts. Panchayati Raj Institutions: Composition, Functions, Sources of Income of Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samities and Zila Parishads. District Planning Committee: Composition, Functions and Significance. Agriculture and Rural Development. Role of District Industry Centre and Rural Industrialization. Ministries of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj-Organisation and Functions. IT and Rural Development.

Cooperation and Rural Development-Role of Cooperatives, Cooperative Principles; Forms of Cooperatives. Cooperative Administration at the Centre, State and Local Levels.

5. State Finance Commission. State Election Commission. Urban-Rural Relationship and Problems. Local Leadership.

XV--Rural Economic Development

1. The concept of development, transition from quantitative to qualitative indices.

Growth and Development – Synonymy to disjunction.

Characteristics of modern economic growth – its unequal spread and global disparities. Common characteristics and dissimilarities among developing countries.

Core values of Development, Assessing development - from per capita income to PQLI, Choice and access, HDI, Seers' criteria. Approaches to development theory – as a continuum (nonspecific theories) and distinct Body of knowledge.

2. Survey of non-specific theories. Classical, new – classical, Schumpeter, Marxian. Growth models — Harrod and Domar; Neo-classical growth models — Solow and Meade, Mrs. Joan Robinson's growth model; Growth models of Kaldor and Pasinetti, two-sector model of Ujawa;

3. Technical progress of Hicks, Harrod; Divergence and Convergence of Growth.

Endogenous Growth Models – (a) Endogenous Growth with human capital formation – one sector model.(b) Endogenous growth with technological change. (c) Barro's endogenous growth with government spending.(d) Endogenous growth with natural or conservation capital,Overlapping Generations Model,

Survey of specific developing thought from Rosenstein-Rodan to missing components, capital – centred theoretical constructs, aid and technology – centered formulations, stage theory, institutional focus, and dualistic explanations, (particulars – emphasis on Nurkse, Myrdal, Rostow and Hirschman).

4. Structuralist approaches and dependency theory (Frank); Recent theoretical advances (Hettne, Buchanan, Olson).

5. Changing perceptions of the State's role impact of the crisis in the command economics and the altered international order on the State's role. Emergence of the New Political Economy. Stress on smaller governments and the drive towards privatization.

ELECTIVE COURSE (EC) (ANY ONE)

XXVI--Public Choice for Rural Studies

1a. Introduction—Politics and Economics (Smith Vs Aristotle-platao-socrates);

Reasons for collective choice----Public choice and Governmentality; Positive and Normative economics; Social Choice and Individual welfare; Role of value judgement in Welfare economics—Paretian concept, Bergsonian and Arrow

Types of equity—Egalitarian, Rawlsian, Utilitarian, Market oriented

- Ref—Dennis Mueller-Public Choice—Ch-2
 Ahuja—Advanced Economic Theory—ch-48, 54,
 Pindyck and Rubenfield—Microeconomics--Ch-16
- 1b. Marshallian and Pigovian concept of social welfare-
 Advanced economic theory-H.L. Ahuja-ch-49
- 1c General Equilibrium and economic efficiency-Pareto analysis
 Microeconomics -Pindyck & Rubenfield-Ch-16
 Microeconomics -Gravelle and Rees-ch-17
 Advanced economic theory-H.L. Ahuja-ch-50
- 1d. New Welfare Economics-(optional); Compensation principle-Kaldor, Hicks and
 Scitovsky-dual criterion
 Microeconomics -Gravelle and Rees-ch-17
 Advanced economic theory-H.L. Ahuja-ch-48
- 1e. Difference between swf and SWF
 Microeconomics -Gravelle and Rees-ch-17
 Advanced economic theory-H.L. Ahuja-ch-48
- 1f. Theorems on Welfare Economics-
 Microeconomics -Gravelle and Rees-ch-17
- 1g. Arrows Impossibility Theorem-
 Microeconomics -Gravelle and Rees-ch-17
 Advanced economic theory-H.L. Ahuja-ch-50
 A course in Microeconomic Theory-David M. Kreps-Ch-5-p-156-181
 - On Social Choice theory-Arrow-ch-2,3,5
- 1h. Government action and failure-
- 2). Public choice in direct democracy-- Dennis Mueller-Public Choice--Ch--4
- 3). Majority rule decision. Dennis Mueller-Public Choice--Ch-5, 6
- 4). Simple alternatives to majority rule. Dennis Mueller-Public Choice--Ch-7
- 5). Public choice in a representative democracy Dennis Mueller-Public Choice--
 Ch-10
- Basic Reference from topic-1 to 5—Public Choice—III-----Dennis. Mueller

XXVII-Poverty & Development

1. Understanding Poverty

Definition, concept of poverty, new definitions of poverty and its likely impact:
 relative poverty, absolute poverty, over all poverty, extreme poverty, physical
 poverty, income poverty, rural and urban poverty;

2. Poverty data base in India, data sources used for estimating poverty in India
 (household surveys and household consumption surveys). Globalisation of poverty.

3. Measures of poverty Evolution of poverty line, consumption expenditure data: per
 capita consumer expenditure, distribution of expenditure; source of Data: National
 Sample Survey (NSS), National Accounts Statistics, Identification of poor; how

identification is done in India, food and land as a substitute, slum centric views, other methods. Approaches: livelihood approach, consumption based approaches, etc. Indicators of poverty. Methodology: Poverty Lines, Rural and urban poverty lines, national poverty lines, poverty ratio, sub-national indicators: MDG indicators, income and non-income indicators (Education and health, etc). Quality of life indicators, empowerment indicators, gender indicators, and human development indicators.

4. Rural Poverty

Over view: incidence and dynamics of rural poverty: causes of rural poverty: dimensions of rural poverty, estimates of rural poverty in india, issues related to rural poverty; reviews of development strategies of past decade, ways to overcome the risk and reducing their vulnerability to climate change – double effect of poverty and vulnerability to risks. Spatial targeting of poverty. Government programmes.

5. Urban Poverty

Multi-dimensional aspects of poverty, urban poverty matrix, vulnerability and asset ownership, Informal sector and poverty, role of National Commission for enterprises in the organized sector (NCEUS), Programmes to address the poverty issues: policy based (tenure regularization), sector based (slum upgradation, access to housing), finance based (Micro finance, compulsory municipal fund allocation); Monitoring and Evaluation of anti-poverty programmes. Best Practices in poverty alleviation across the global.

XXVIII--Gender & Rural Development

1. Gender Critiques of Development: Historical Journey of the Concept of Development, Feminisms in Development
2. Gender, Development and the Indian Nation State: Landmark Policies, Plans, Reports and Commissions
3. Household, Production and Reproduction: Formal and Informal Labour, Gender and Livelihood
4. Gender and Citizenship: Law and Politics as Subversive Sites, Health and Education - Issues of Access and Content
5. Women Organizing for Social Transformation: Shifts in Forms and Strategies

Readings:

Ghosh J., *Never Done and Poorly Paid: Women's Work in Globalizing India*, New Delhi, Women Unlimited, 2009.

Kabeer N., *Reversed Realities*, London, Verso 1995.

Kapadia K. (ed.), *Violence of Development: The politics of identity, gender and social inequalities in India*, New Delhi, Zubaan, 2002.

Menon, N. (ed.), *Gender and Politics in India*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1999.

Rai S., *Gender and the Political Economy of Development*, UK, Polity Press, 2002. Rao, N., Rurup, L and R Sudarshan (eds), *Sites of Changes*, New Delhi, UNDP and Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, 1995.

Visvanathan N., Duggan L., Nisonoff L. and N. Wieggersma (eds.), The Women, Gender and Development Reader, New Delhi, Zubaan, 1997

XXIX-Development and Management of Co-operative Organization

1. (a) Meaning, definition and features of Co-operation; Genesis of cooperative credit movement in India --Cooperative Legislation - Features and Important Landmarks in the history of co-operative legislation in India; Model Cooperative Societies Act, 1991; Multi State Co-operative Societies Act.2002; Recent Trends and Developments; Salient features of Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (As applicable to co-operative societies); Impact of Co-operative Law on Co-operative Management(b) Co-operation and other forms of system – Co-operation and capitalism; · Co-operation and Socialism; (c) Horizontal and Vertical Integration in Co-operatives

2. Role of Management in the Development of Co-operative Organizations - Conceptual

framework of management - Management process, Principles of Management; Co-operative Management - Unique features of Co-operative Management; Integrating the principles of Co-operation and principles of Management

3. Professional management for cooperatives – Meaning, Importance and Evaluation Criteria; Meaning and Process of Organisation – Organizational structure of a co-operative -

Modern theory of organization – Designing organization structure for co-operatives. Managerial skills - levels of management - management roles Co-operative Leadership – Meaning, Importance, Types, Problems of leadership in co-operative organization, Path-goal theory of leadership and case studies of Co-operative leadership; Nature of Management Leadership - Combination of management and leadership qualities.

4. Planning - Meaning, Importance, Process and Problems of planning in co-operatives.

Types of planning - case studies of primary agriculture credit society. Business Development Plan (BDP)

5. Rural Credit Co-operatives--Genesis, Growth and Stages of Co-operative Credit Movement in India, Structure of Rural Co-operative Credit System; Primary Level Rural Cooperative Credit Institutions - Primary Agriculture Co-operative Societies (PACS), Farmers Service Societies [FSS], Large-sized Adivasi Multi-purpose Societies [LAMPS]; Central Co-operative Banks (CCB), State Co-operative Banks or Apex Banks, Agriculture and Rural Development Banks.; Problem of Overdue in Rural Cooperative Credit Institutions; Causes of over-dues and Measures; Recent trends, development and evaluation of the rural cooperative credit institutions

References

G.R.Madan – Co-operative movement in India

B.S.Mathur – Co-operation in India

T.N.Hajella –Principles, Problems and Practice in Co-operation

B.B.Goel – Co-operative legislation, Trends and Dimensions

Mathur. B.S.: Cooperation in India

Mukki. H.R.: Cooperation in India
Nainta Rispal: Cooperative Legislation in India
Dwivedi RC: Democracy in Cooperative Movement - An Indian Profile
Hajela TN: Principles, Problems and Practice of Cooperation
Kamat GS: New Dimensions of Cooperative Management
Nakkiran S: Cooperative Management - Principles and Techniques
Sah AK: Professional Management for Cooperatives
Desai S.S.M: Agriculture and Rural Banking in India
Hajela. T.N.: Principles, Problems and Practice of Cooperation
Mathur. B.S.: Cooperation in India
Mukki. H.R.: Cooperation in India
Ruddar Datt and K.P.M Sundharam: Indian Economy

XX--Rural Informal and Non-Farm Sector

Informal Sector: An Introduction

Labour and employment issues (population growth; demographic transition; human resource development; surplus labour; open and disguised unemployment; informal sector; rural-urban migration) Land and the rural economy (overview of farm and non-farm sector; credit and micro-credit; interlocked markets; natural resources; environment and sustainable development) The Environment and Sustainable Development, Non Renewable resources.

INTERDISCIPLINARY-ID-(ANY ONE)

XXI--Agriculture and Allied Technology

XXII--Political Sociology

Basic Concepts

Interrelationship between polity and society; Political socialization; Political culture; Political efficacy; Political Modernization; Protest; Bureaucracy; Coercion, Consensus and Hegemony; Elites and leaders; factions; Politics as vocation; Nation-building; Civil society; Local power structure

2. Theories of Political Sociology ; Classical theories – Durkheim, Max Weber, Karl Marx

Elitist theories – Mosca, Pareto, Mitchels, Mills

Pluralist theories – Tocqueville, Dahl and others

Approaches towards Identification of power

3. Recent developments--Post-modernity; Post-colonialism; Micro-Macro integration; Deconstruction; Power and knowledge; Structuration; Agency-Structure; Habitus; McDonaldisation; Risk society; Post-emotional Society ; Critical Theories - Jurgan Habermas- Public Sphere and Communicative Action ;Adorno- Dialectics of Enlightenment; Postmodern Theories ---Michael Foucault- Discourse, Knowledge &Power ; Lyotard- The postmodern condition; Jacques Derrida: Deconstruction; Critique: Judith Butler: Feminist Theory; Anthony Giddens- Structuration, The

constitution of society, The consequences of modernity; Pierre Bourdieu- Outline of a Theory of Practice ; Ulrich Beck: Risk Society

3. Political Parties, Interest groups and Political processes in India:

Political Parties : Types, characteristics, social composition and recruitment; participation, Interest aggregation; mobilization and articulation; political apathy of Political parties; Voting behaviour and poll prediction; Political parties and its types; one-party system and coalition politics; Role of caste, religion, region and language in Indian polity

4. Ethnicity and Nation-building in South-Asia ---Citizenship, ethnicity and Nation-building in South Asian countries (Sri Lanka, Pakistan and India); Role of Mass-media and Public opinion in political modernisation; Role of ICT in emerging political processes; Policy analysis

SEMESTER-III

CORE COURSE

XXIII- Geomatics

1. 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.

2). Geographical Information Systems--Introduction to GIS – definitions, concept and history of developments in the field of information systems; Computer fundamentals for GIS; Hardware and software requirements for GIS; Coordinate System and Projections in GIS – Conic, cylindrical and planner.;

3: Data structure and Analysis--Data structure and formats; Spatial data models – Raster and Vector; Data inputting in GIS; Data base design - editing and topology creation in GIS; Spatial data analysis – significance and type, Attribute Query, spatial query; Vector based spatial data analysis; Raster based spatial data analysis; Buffer analysis.

4. GIS Modeling and GIS Packages--Data analysis and modelling in GIS– types of GIS modelling; Decision support systems; Overview of image processing & GIS Packages – ARC GIS, ERDAS, MAP INFO, ILWIS, GEOMEDIA, IDRISI; Recent Trends in GIS – AM/FM, Virtual 3D GIS, OLAP, Internet GIS, Open GIS.

5. Remote Sensing ; definition – advantages – components of remote sensing- products of remote sensing – image processing – use of remote sensed data.

Basic Books:

1. Chang.T.K., 2002:Geographic Information Systems. Tata McGrawHill.

Additional Books:

1. Anji Reddy, M. 2004 : Geoinformatics for Environmental Management; B.S. Publications.

2. Heywood.I, Cornelius S, CrverSteve. 2003: An Introduction to Geographical Information Systems.PearsonEducation.

3. Ram Mohan Rao. 2002: Geographical Information Systems. Rawat Publication.

4. Skidmore A. 2002: Environmental modeling with GIS and Remote Sensing. Taylor and Francis.
5. Tar Bernhardsen. Geographical Information Systems. John Wiley. Wise S.2002: GIS Basics. Taylor Publications.

XXIV--Research Methods

- i). Source of data – Primary and Secondary, Electronic and documentary, Method of data collection(including Participatory Method); ii). Secondary data sources and Indian official statistics; iii). Census Survey method; iv). Small and large Survey method – Social, Economic and Ethnographic.;
- 2) Rural Research: Nature, Meaning, Importance, Scope. Quantitative and Qualitative research, Action research and Experimental Survey method; Concept, Hypothesis, Sampling and Research Design, Techniques of Data Collection: Questionnaire, Interview Schedule, Observation, Survey and Case study.
- 3) Participatory Research: Oral history and Visual Research; Social Mapping,; Vulnerability Mapping;
- 4) Participatory Research Methods- Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), Rapid appraisal method; Network Scheduling by PERT & CPM, Projective Techniques.
- 5) Statistical Techniques & Computer application: Uses and Limitations of statistics in Rural Management Research, Knowledge of Computer and its application in rural research methods—Basic Microsoft Excel and Access for data entry and data analysis; use of GIS and remote sensing in researches.

XXV--Tools of project Management and Appraisal

- 1). Project cycle, need of project appraisal, technical feasibility, economic feasibility and financial feasibility of a project concept of present value and future value. Project evaluation considering before and after situation, externalities of project).Ex, ante, Ex-post and concurrent evaluation .
- 2). 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
- 3). Sensitivity Analysis: Private and social costs and benefit of a project, externalities of a project, social discount rate, mutually exclusive projects.
- 4). Tools of project management – Activity planning, net work analysis, CPM and PERT methods, Road Mapping, Schedule updating SWOT analysis.
- 5) Risk analysis in project evaluation and appraisal: Taxonomy of risks, techniques for risk analysis, risk and large projects, uncertainty mitigation strategies.

XXVI-- Extension Education for RD (Practical and Weekly One Day Visit to Rural Areas)

ELECTIVE COURSE (EC) (ANY ONE)

XXVII--. Development Dynamics in Rural Areas

1. Consumption pattern changes,
2. Land Utilisation: Types of land utilization and its relevance to planning. Land conversions and its regulation/facilitation in peri-urban areas. Land utilization analysis. , irrigated and non-irrigated and land values. Sources of land information. land utilization changes, cropping pattern changes.,
3. Living standard changes, changes in land holding size, asset ownership and tenancy– its implication in the planning process Common property
4. Technology in Rural Development: ICT in rural development, Rural Information system,
Weather forecasting, disaster minimization, market information, etc.
5. E- Panchayats, energy efficient technologies and alternative technologies.

XXVIII--. Disaster Management

1. Understanding Disasters Meaning, nature, characteristics and types of Disasters, Causes and effects, Disaster:
2. Disaster Management: Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation
3. Disaster Preparedness: Concept & Nature Disaster Preparedness Plan
4. Disaster Preparedness for People and Infrastructure Community based Disaster Preparedness Plan and Roles & Responsibilities of Different Agencies and Govt. Role and Responsibilities of Armed Forces, Police, Para Military Forces. Role and Responsibilities of International Agencies, NGO's, Community Based
5. Roll of Information, Education, Communication & Training

XXIX--. Tribal Development

I: Tribal Concept, Meaning & Identity--Meaning, definition and characteristics of tribe. Concept of tribe from various perspective – British perspective, Indian perspective, tribals own perspective. Constitutional Meaning of tribe.

2a: Tribal Organisations--Social organisations: Tribal family, marriage, kinship, Yuvagruh, Religion and customary practices. Economic organisations: Concept, forms, functions and changing nature. Political Organisations: Tribal council, customary laws and practices. Unit-

2b.: Tribal Culture--Component of tribal culture: Dance, Drama, Folklore, dialect, Instruments. Religion, customs & Rituals; Literature and Art, Life philosophy in cultural practices.

2c: Tribal Transformation--Tribe-caste Continuum Detribalisation, 'Sanskritization' and Religions conversions, 're-tribalisation' Assertion of tribal identity, revitalisation. Cultural invasion and culture of silence, Cultural synthesis, Cultural action for tribal freedom, Cultural hegemony

3a Socio - Political Issues--Social Issues, Political issues such as political participation, Tribal self rule Educational issues-accessibility, marginalisation,

migration, drop-out. Health issues-accessibility, malnutrition, mortality & morbidity, reproductive health, anemia and sickle cell anemia. Superstitions, addiction, isolation.

3b. Economic and Infrastructural Issues-Land alienation & Agriculture Poverty & indebtedness; Unemployment . Infrastructural Issues-Habitat and settlement Basic civic Amenities Transportation & communication. Access to Forest.

3c. Cultural Issues--Cultural conflicts; Customary laws, rituals & customs; Public space & Journalism in Tribal areas.; Cultural invasion and domination.; Culture of silence.

4a. Skills for Tribal Development Facilitators--Introduction of skills--Concept & Meaning of Skills; Understanding the community approach in skill development; Need for self development for development facilitators; Sensitivity development;

4b. Skills of working with Individual & Group--Skills of working with Individual: Intake & engagement; Fact gathering & assessment; Planning & Contracting; Intervention & Monitoring; Evaluation & Termination. Skill for working with group:-
-Understanding group dynamics; Group identification or formation; Problems solving or group development; Focus group observation skills Use of various activities; Observation & techniques of recording;

4c. Skills for working with community--Interactional skills; Information gathering & assimilation skills; Observation skills; Listening & responding skills; Organising skills.

Community assessment skill.

5a: Skills in community work--Rapport building; Identification of needs; Resource mobilisation; Programme planning; Programme Management; Recording; Encouraging community participation; Mobilising community action.

5b. Communication Skill--Definition & Concept; Process, channels & types of communication; Qualities essential in an effective development facilitator; Use of Audio – Visual media; Use of Innovative Media Traditional Media-Tamasha, Powada, Folk

Theatre, Folk lore, Music folk dance etc.; Use of Social Networking & Social Media.

5c. Professional skills--Advocating; Providing evidence; Demonstrating; Taking legal action; Bargaining; Publicing; Time-management; Research; Teamwork.

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References--for 1,2,3

1. Dynamics of Tribal migration, Sonali Publication New Delhi.
2. Frontiers of Social Anthropology, Amitabha Sankar, Dasgupta Samira - Gyan Books PVT LTD Delhi 1990.
3. Gare G M, Social Change, Among the tribal of western Maharashtra, 1974.
4. Mishra R N, Tribal cultural and Economy - Ritu Publication.
5. Mohanty P K, Encyclopaedia of scheduled Tribes -2006 Gyan PVT LYD.
6. Sharma B.D, People of India Series, New Delhi.
7. Singh k S, Tribal situation in India, Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla, 1972.
8. Vidarathi L P, Tribal culture of India, Concept publishers New Delhi 1976.

9. Freire Paulo, Pedagogy of the Oppressed; 30th Anniversary Edition
10. Gramsci Antonio; Prison Notebooks, Vol.2, Columbia University Press
11. Sachindra Narayan, The Dynamics Of Tribal Development Issues and Challenges -2002, Gyan Books PVT LTD Delhi

For 4 & 5

References:

- 1) Sudha Datar (2010); Skill Training for social workers, sage pub., New Delhi.
- 2) Siddiqui H.Y. (1997) Working with communities; Hira publications, New Delhi.
- 3) UNDP (2003): Strengthening of state Administrative Training Institutions in India, New-Delhi.
- 4) Shagil M; (1993) Project planning & Management; Printwell, Jaipur for 4 and 5

XXX--. Extension for Natural Resource Management

*******PRACTICAL BASED**

XXXI--. Development of Child and Women

1. Introduction to women's lives in India Cultural aspects and social construction of gender roles and identity Patriarchal paradigm Women and gender equity – socialization and power inequalities Current debate and research on inequity, beliefs, ideologies, and representation of women
2. Feminism and other theoretical perspectives Liberal feminism, radical feminism, Marxist feminism/socialist feminism Post-modern feminism and postcolonial feminism Indian feminism and other contemporary theories
- 3.: Women's empowerment and gender mainstreaming; Issues related to health, work, violence and sexuality Rights, laws and policies for women's empowerment Women in public space and in politics Strategies for social change – positive and collective actions
4. Theoretical Approaches Multidisciplinary Perspectives: Sociology, Anthropology and Psychology, Child Rearing in Different Cultural Settings; Ethnographic Studies ; Changing Contemporary Families--Effects of Divorce, Remarriage, Single-parent families Kinship and Marriage in different Settings; Western Perspective; South Asian and Indian Perspectives. Developmental psychopathology in infancy, childhood years--and adolescence Issues and disorders related to trust, attachment and deprivation in infancy Disorders related to sleep, eating, elimination, aggression during preschool years; Anxiety, school refusal, lying and stealing, behaviour disorders in middle childhood years Juvenile delinquency, depression, schizophrenia, substance use disorders, HIV/AIDS, suicidal tendencies, sexual deviance in adolescence; Approaches to intervention and therapy for well being Preventing and promotive approaches; Individual counselling and family therapy.

5. Constitutional provisions, laws and conventions--Constitutional Provisions
Legislations for children and women Conventions for protection of children and women : Linkages--Transacting policies into programmes Government role – centre, state and local level Public-private partnership NGO and corporate social responsibility in implementation of programmes; Effective initiatives in various domains

INTERDISCIPLINARY-ID- (ANY ONE)

XXXII-- Agrarian Question

1. Agrarian Questions and Differing forms of Capitalist Agrarian Transition; Mode of Production in Agricultural sectors; Classification of farmers.
2. Peasant Economy – Chayanov's Approach to peasant farming; Profit maximizing peasant, Risk averse peasants, Drudgery Averse Peasants, Share cropping peasants, peasant technology adoption; Intra-household relationship in peasant economy and women in peasant farming.
3. Structure of backward agriculture; Analysis of stagnation in agriculture; Structure of landed property and non-land assets with reference to capital formation.
4. Agricultural development and rural markets; Theory of inter-linkages transactions and inter-linkages of rural markets.

XXXIII-- Sociology of Health

1. Sociology of Health: Basic Concepts and Approaches Health, Illness, sickness, diseases, healing, hygiene; , fatalism vs. rationalism, Health beliefs and practices Dimensions and indicators of health, Medical model Social epidemiology: approach and methods
2. Theories and Perspectives on Sociology of Health Functionalist, Evolutionary, Conflict, interactionist and critical perspectives on health
3. Health Care Institutions Family and Health care: The elderly, children and gender State and health Care: Health for all; health infrastructure; Drug policies and patents, maternal and child health, family welfare programs, reproductive health, Sanitation Hospitals and Health Care: Hospital as a social organization (Doctors, Nurses and Patients); Community Health Care and its types; Health programs and evaluation in rural areas; Commercialization of health care services
4. Indigenous Knowledge systems of medicine in Developing Countries Indigenous notion of health and hygiene, Systems of Medicine and alternative practices; NGOs and Health Care; Statistical distribution of communicable diseases- causes, consequences and practices adopted (Case studies from Africa, Sri Lanka and India)
5. Two recent articles prescribed by the departmental committee The class members are also required to undertake term papers/ content analysis/ seminars/ fieldwork as specified by the departmental committee periodically.

Essential Readings:

Young Allan Anthropologies of Illness and Sickness. 1982. Annual Review of Anthropology, 11, pp 257-285,

Rothman, Kenneth 2002. *Epidemiology. An introduction*, Oxford: Oxford University Press

Conard P. 2007. *Medicalisation of Society: On the Transformations of Human Conditions into Treatable Disorders*, Baltimore, John Hopkins University Press

David. Arnold, 1994. *Colonising the Body: State, Medicine and the Epidemic Disease in Nineteenth Century India*, Oxford University Press, Delhi, Douglas Mary 1966. Routledge

Purity and Danger: An Analysis of Concepts of Pollution and Taboo Kevin White 2009. *An Introduction to the Sociology of Health and Illness*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.

Nagle Madhu 1988. *Medical Sociology*, Printwell Publishers, Jaipur

Sontag Susan 1990. *Illness and its Metaphors*, London: Penguin pp 1-86

Turner Bryan , 1987. *Medical Power and Social Knowledge*, London; Sage

Annandale, Ellen 1998. *The Sociology of Health and Medicine: A Critical Introduction* London: Polity Press

D Banerjee 1982. *Poverty, Class and Health Culture in India*, Vol. 1, New Delhi: Prachi Prakasan

Foucault, Michael, 1989. *The Birth of the Clinic: An Archeology of Medical Perception* Routledge

Gunatillake, G. 1984. *Inter-sectoral Linkages and Health Development: Case Studies in India (Kerala), Jamaica, Norway, Sri Lanka and Thailand (WHO Offset Series)* Geneva: WHO

Surbrigg 1984. *Rekku Story: Structures of Illhealth and Source of Change*, New Delhi

Venkataratnam, R. 1979. *Medical sociology in an Indian setting*, Madras: Macmillan.

Further Readings:

Cockerham, William C. 1997. *Medical Sociology*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.

Michael Bury, Jonathan Gabe , 2004. *The Sociology of Health and Illness: A Reader*, London: Routledge

A. Nandy and S. Visvanathan, 1990. 'Modern Medicine and its Non-Modern Critics', in A. Marglin and S. Marglin, *Dominating Knowledge: Development, Culture and Resistance*, Clarendon Press, Oxford,

Bidwai Praful 1995. *One Step Forward, Many Steps Back- Dismemberment of India's National Drug Policy*. *Development Dialogue*, 1, pp 193-222,

Dak, T.M. Ed. 1991. *Sociology of Health*, Rawat Publications, New Delhi,

Madhulika Banerji, 2000. 'Wither Indian System of Medicine' www.india-seminar.com

P. Brass, 1972. 'The Politics of Ayurvedic Education: A Case Study of Revivalism and Modernisation in India', in L.I. Rudolph and S.H. Rudolph, *Politics and Education in India*, Harvard University Press, Cambridge

Quadeer Imrana 1988. *Reproductive Health: A Public Health Perspective* *Economic and Political Weekly* Vol 33, No.41, pp 2675-2684.

Sujatha V and Leena Abraham. 2009. 'Medicine State and Society' *Economic and Political Weekly* XLIV No 16 April

V.R Gupta Ed. 1981. The Social and Cultural Context of Medicine in India, New Delhi, Vikas Publications

Wilson Caroline 2009. Dis-embedding Health Care : Marketisation and the Rising Cost of Medicine in Kerala, South India Journal of South Asian Development April 4: 83-101,

Das Gupa, Monica et.al. ed.1996. Women's Health in India: Risk and Vulnerability New Delhi: Oxford University Press

Turner, Bryan S. 1992. Regulating Bodies: Essays in Medical Sociology London: Routledge

Oommen T.K 1978. Doctors and Nurses: A Study in Occupational Role Structures New Delhi: Macmillan

WHO 2000. The World Health report 2000, Health Systems: Improving Performances , World Health Organization
