

**Post Graduate Program**

**M.A. Rural Development**

**Syllabus**

**and**

**Curriculum for Full Time (4 Semesters)**

**Institute of Development Studies,  
University of Mysore,  
Manasagangotri,  
Mysore – 570006**

**University of Mysore, Manasagangotri, Mysore – 570006**  
**M.A. Rural Development**  
**Course Matrix for Full Time (4 Semesters)**

**First Semester**

<b>Paper Code</b>	<b>Title of the Paper</b>	<b>L<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>T<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>P<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>C<sup>4</sup></b>
<b>Hard Core Papers</b>					
1.1	Rural economic structure and transformation	3	1	0	4
1.2	Rural socio – political institutions and processes	3	1	0	4
1.3	Rural natural resources and sustainable development	3	1	0	4
<b>Soft Core</b> (Candidate has to choose <b>Two</b> of the following)					
1.4	Research methodology	3	1	0	4
1.5	Information communication technology rural development	3	1	0	4
1.6	Agriculture development in India	3	1	0	4
<b>Total</b>					<b>20</b>

**HC: 12 Credits, SC: 8 Credits Total: 20 Credits**

**Second Semester**

<b>Paper Code</b>	<b>Title of the Paper</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>Soft Core Papers</b>					
1.1	Rural settlement and infrastructure	3	1	0	4
1.2	Rural development programmes in India	3	1	0	4
1.3	Civil society and rural development	3	1	0	4
<b>Soft Core</b>					
1.4	Project Work – I	0	2	2	4
1.5	Development experience of global south	3	1	0	4
1.6	<b>Open Electives</b> Rural Local Self Governance in India	3	1	0	4
<b>Total</b>					<b>20</b>

**HC: 12 Credits, SC: 4 Credits OE: 4 Credits Total: 20 Credits**

### Third Semester

Paper Code	Title of the Paper	L	T	P	C
<b>Core Papers</b>					
1.1	Rural development theories and approaches	3	1	0	4
1.2	Principles of rural governance	3	1	0	4
1.3	Rural marketing	3	1	0	4
<b>Soft Core (Any ONE of the following)</b>					
1.4	Rural industries and resource management	3	1	0	4
1.5	Project Work – I	0	2	2	4
1.6	<b>Open Electives</b> Micro Finance and Women Empowerment	3	1	0	4
<b>Total</b>					<b>20</b>

**HC: 12 Credits, SC: 4 Credits OE: 04 Credits Total: 20 Credits**

### Fourth Semester

Paper Code	Title of the Paper	L	T	P	C
<b>Core Papers</b>					
1.1	Empowerment of weaker sections (sc/st/obcs, women and minorities)	3	1	0	4
1.2	Rural ecology and agriculture	3	1	0	4
<b>Soft Core (Any TWO of the following)</b>					
1.3	Rural poverty reduction Programmes	3	1	0	4
1.4	Cooperatives and micro credits	3	1	0	4
1.5	Dissertation / Major Project Works	0	4	4	8
1.6	<b>Open Electives</b> Social Security and Rural Development	3	1	4	4
<b>Total</b>					<b>24</b>

**HC: 08 Credits, SC: 16 Credits OE: 4 Credits Total: 24 Credits**

<sup>1</sup> L- Lecture: 3hours/week amounting to three credits of learning/semester by a student in the Paper

<sup>1</sup>T- Tutorial: 2hours/week amounting to one credit of learning/semester by a student in the paper

<sup>1</sup>P-Practical: 2 hours/week amounting to one credit of learning/semester by a student in the paper.

<sup>1</sup>C-Credits: Total Credits/week of learning per semester by a student in each paper

# MA Rural Development

**About the Program:** M.A.Rural Development is a Unique master degree programme designed to expose the students to the rural life of people and the problem prevailing in rural area. India is a land of villages, rural economy is the backbone of Indian economy. There is a desperate need for strengthening the rural economy. This will address such issues; India has adopted the decentralized governance which is necessary to involve the people in the local administration. Therefore this course trains the students to understand the structure and functions of local self government. Several NGOs are engaged in the process of rural development of India where many opportunities are opened to this degree holders. Realising the need for this kind of study many Universities are established exclusively for this programme, University of Mysore as one of the oldest Universities in the country has been offering this programme since 10 years.

## Course Objectives:

1. The students who undergo this programme are able to understand the issues prevailing in rural areas
2. Degree holders will be able to invent solutions for better rural development.
3. There are ample of opportunities to the Master degree holder to get employment in the Dept. of rural development and panchyatraj of both State and central
4. The rural development programme makes students to understand the socio economic conditions of rural folk.

## Programme Outcome:

**By the end of the MA in Rural Development programme the students will able to**

1. Define the rural areas, rural economy and development and issues or Rural Development in general and address them through various development strategies
2. acquaint the knowledge on theories of development, social political structure, economic structure, economic
3. Explain the rural local self-governance namely Pachayat Raj Institutions and its role in planning and development of rural areas
4. Identify the importance of empowerment of women and community participation for micro-finance and governance .
5. Elucidate the importance of conservation of resources, ecology and environment in rural areas for sustainable rural development

## Pedagogy

- The teaching of the course includes; lecturers, seminars tutorials, presentation of papers and field study and project work.
- Few problems of rural area are chosen for group discussions during the end of weeks in tutorial classes. Every month students are evaluated by giving the testes and seminars.
- Stream of syllabus that add the existing syllabus and Course matrix
- Semester wise papers with continuous assessment and Examination with credits

# M.A Rural Development Syllabus

The four semester course contains the following papers

<b>(I Semester)</b>	
<b>89901</b>	<b>RURAL ECONOMIC STRUCTURE AND TRANSFORMATION</b>
<b>Outcome of the Course:</b> The Students will be able to	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Define the Agriculture, rural areas and rural families and principles of rural economic development</li><li>• Explain the types of agriculture to include, horticulture, dairying and allied rural activities</li><li>• Distinguish the rural poverty and land holdings</li><li>• Elucidate the Agricultural Finance and rural credits system and marketing system</li></ul>	
<b>UNIT 1</b>	
Principles of Rural Economic Development, Planning the Rural Development. Tools for Rural Economic Analysis.	
<b>UNIT 2</b>	
Agriculture, Nature, Type of Agriculture, Subsistence, Commercial Agriculture, Rural Horticulture, Dairying.	
<b>UNIT 3</b>	
Land use – Land Holding, Land Reforms Marginal Lands.	
<b>UNIT 4</b>	
Poverty, BPL families, Agricultural laborers and Social Security.	
<b>UNIT 5</b>	
Agricultural Finance – Need for Agricultural Finance, Sources of Agricultural Finance Kisan Credit card, the role of NABARD in Rural Development.	
<b>UNIT 6</b>	
Agricultural Marketing – Marketing of Agricultural produces, Co-operative Marketing.	

## PEDAGOGY

- \* Lecture Method.
- \* Interactive Questions & Answer Session.
- \* PowerPoint Presentations.
- \* Peer group discussion & Evaluation.

## Suggested Reading:

1. Agricultural Development Policy: Concepts and Experiences – Narton R.D.
2. Indian Agricultural Policy at the cross roads – S.S Acharya.
3. Indian Economy – A.N. Agarwal
4. Indian Economy – Rudra Dutt
5. Indian – Puri and Others

<b>89902</b>	<b>RURAL SOCIO – POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS AND PROCESSES</b>
<b>Outcome of the Course:</b> The Students will be able to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Define the rural society and social structure of rural areas</li> <li>• Identify the demographic structure of rural areas</li> <li>• Explain the Rural Governance ( PRIs) and impact of Decentralized Governance</li> <li>• Elucidate the empowerment of women, SHGs and community organisations</li> </ul>	
<b>UNIT 1</b>	
	Society and Social Structure, Social Mobility, Social Changes, Caste Structure.
<b>UNIT 2</b>	
	Rural Literacy, Causes for Low Literacy Rate, Remedial measures to increase the literacy in rural area.
<b>UNIT 3</b>	
	Population – Size, Sex and Distribution, Growth rates the success of population control measures.
<b>UNIT 4</b>	
	PRI's the Grama Panchayats and Power and Functions, the Sources of finding.
<b>UNIT 5</b>	
	Decentralized Governance and Women Empowerment, SHG, and Community Organization
<b>UNIT 6</b>	
	Impact of Decentralized Governance on Rural Development.

#### **PEDAGOGY**

- \* Lecture Method.
- \* Interactive Questions & Answer Session.
- \* PowerPoint Presentations.
- \* Peer group discussion & Evaluation.

#### **Suggested Reading:**

Balaramulu – Technology and Rural Development.  
Sheo Kumar Lal and Umed Rajnagar – Rural Social Transformation.  
Bhagavan M.R – The Technological Transformation of Third World.  
Jain S.C – Community Development and Panchayat Raj in India.  
Kurian C.T – Poverty Planning and Social Transformation.

<b>89903</b>	<b>RURAL NATURAL RESOURCES AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT</b>
<b>Outcome of the Course:</b> The Students will be able to	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Define the Ecology and Ecosystem and its impacts</li> <li>• Elucidate the soil types and necessities of soil conservation</li> <li>• Explain the water resources and its judicious use of both surface and ground water</li> <li>• Understand the environmental resources namely forests, both conventional and non-conventional energy resources including environmental awareness.</li> </ul>	
<b>UNIT 1</b>	
Ecology and Eco System, Human Activities and its Impact on land.	
<b>UNIT 2</b>	
Soil, Type of Soil, Soil Erosion, Soil Fertility, Soil Conservation measures.	
<b>UNIT 3</b>	
Forest and Forest products, Social Forestry, Tree Planting in Agricultural land.	
<b>UNIT 4</b>	
Water resources – Need for judicious use of Water – Ground Water Utilization, Tank irrigation, and Minor irrigation.	
<b>UNIT 5</b>	
Agriculture and Domestic Waste and their recycling.	
<b>UNIT 6</b>	
Rural Energy System, Conventional – Fire wood, cow dung, Non Conventional – Bio gas. Solar.	
<b>UNIT 7</b>	
Need for Environmental awareness in rural area.	

#### **PEDAGOGY**

- \* Lecture Method.
- \* Interactive Questions & Answer Session.
- \* PowerPoint Presentations.
- \* Peer group discussion & Evaluation.

<b>89904</b>	<b>RESEARCH METHODOLOGY</b>
<b>Outcome of the Course:</b> The Students will be able to	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Define the types of research and identification of research problems</li> <li>• Acquaint with the sampling techniques, the data collection methods for both from primary and secondary sources and analysing the data and reporting writing techniques</li> <li>• Demonstrate the different statistical techniques for rural research</li> <li>• Undertake testing of data and validating data and analysis</li> </ul>	
<b>PART – A</b>	<b>Research Studies in Rural Development</b>
<b>UNIT 1</b>	
	Meaning of Social Research – Different types of Research stages of research.
<b>UNIT 2</b>	
	The Problem of Subjectivity – Problems in the application of Scientific method in research.
<b>UNIT 3</b>	
	Sampling theory and procedures – Universe and sample – Types of Sample selection.
<b>UNIT 4</b>	
	Data Collection Primary and Secondary – Data – Methods of data collection – Observation, Questionnaire, Interview, Case study.
<b>UNIT 5</b>	
	Analysis of data and Report Writing.
<b>UNIT 6</b>	
	Trends in Research in Rural Development India.

<b>PART – B</b>	<b>Statistical Techniques for Rural Research</b>
<b>UNIT 1</b>	
	Introduction – Definition of Statistics.
<b>UNIT 2</b>	
	Measurement – Nominal, Ordinal and Internal Scale of Measurement.
<b>UNIT 3</b>	
	Tables – Textual, Semi – Tabular, Tables. Frequency distribution – Construction of Frequency distribution table for discrete and continuous variables.



<b>UNIT 4</b>	
	Graphical and diagrammatic representations of the data – Bar diagram, Histograms.
<b>UNIT 5</b>	
	Measure of Central Tendency – Arithmetic Mean, Median, Mode and Geometric mean – Definitions, Characteristics and over.
<b>UNIT 6</b>	
	Measure of Dispersion – Range, Mean Deviation, Quartile Deviation and Standard Deviation – Definitions, Characteristics and over. Co-efficient of Variations.
<b>UNIT 7</b>	
	Correlations – Simple, Partial and Multiple Correlation, Co-efficient, Rank correlation Co-efficient.
<b>UNIT 8</b>	
	Linear regressions; Constants of regression equation.
<b>UNIT 9</b>	
	Sampling Techniques – Simple Random Sampling – with and without replacement systematic sampling and stratified sampling.
<b>UNIT 10</b>	
	Sampling distribution – Chi-square, T.F. – Distributions.
<b>UNIT 11</b>	
	Testing and Hypothesis – Types I and II Type II errors, Z-Test, T-Test, X-Test, F-Test.
<b>UNIT 12</b>	
	Index Number – Price Index numbers – Lasoeryes Price Index Peasctre Price Index Numbers.
<b>UNIT 13</b>	
	Time Series – Linear, Trend – Moving averages for smoothing Seasonal Index and Cyclical Variations.

#### **PEDAGOGY**

- \* Lecture Method.
- \* Interactive Questions & Answer Session.
- \* PowerPoint Presentations.
- \* Peer group discussion & Evaluation.

#### **Suggested Reading:**

William J. Goode and Paul K – Methods in Social Research  
Young (Mauline, V) Scientific Social Surveys and Research Prentice Hall, New Delhi 1988.

<b>89905</b>	<b>INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY RURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>
<b>Outcome of the Course:</b> The Students will be able to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Define the concept of communication, processes and types of communications</li> <li>• Explain the role of communication and channels of communications in rural development</li> <li>• Identify the use of Information Communication and Technology in rural development</li> </ul>	
<b>UNIT 1</b>	
	Concept of Communication, Nature and Scope of Communication, Types of Communication, Functions of Communication, Process of Communication, Various Communications, Media, Inter-Personal Communication (Opinion Leaders, Community Leaders, Change Agents, Extension Staff and Others), Traditional Media of Communication (Folk Songs, Folk Dances, Folk Theatre Forms and Folk Traditions), Mass Media (Newspapers, Periodicals, Radio, Television and Film), New Media (Telecommunication, Satellite Communication and Computer Communication)
<b>UNIT 2</b>	
	Concept of Rural Communication, Nature and Scope of Rural Communication, Functions of Rural Communication, Media of Rural Communication, Barriers of Rural Communication, Challenges of Rural Communication, Rural Press, Rural Broadcasting, Outdoor Advertising and Publicity, Multi – Media Campaigns, Opportunities of Rural Communication.
<b>UNIT 3</b>	
	Role of Communication in Rural Development, Channels of Rural Development support Communication, Print Media and Rural Development – Coverage of Rural Issues and Development Projects in India, Radio and Rural Development – Community Radio and Rural Radio Broadcasting in India, Television and Rural Development – Community Television and Rural Television Broadcasting in India, Film and Rural Development – Newsreels and Documentaries on Rural Development in India, New Media and Rural Development – Information and Communication Technologies and their role in Rural Development.
<b>UNIT 4</b>	
	Concept of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT's), Evolution of ICT's, Communication Functions of ICT's, Nature and Scope of ICT's, Information Haves and Information Have Nots in the Rural Areas, Strengths and Weaknesses of ICT's in Rural India, Application of ICT's for Rural Development in India, Management Information System for Rural Development in India, Success Stories relating to ICT's for Rural Development (Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka Experiments), Satellite Communication support for

Rural Development, Telecommunication support for Rural Development, Computer Communication support for Rural Development.
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**PEDAGOGY**

- \* Lecture Method.
- \* Interactive Questions & Answer Session.
- \* PowerPoint Presentations.
- \* Peer group discussion & Evaluation.

**Suggested Reading:**

E – Governance – ICT and Rural Administration – ICT and Revenue Administration –  
ICT and Gram Panchayat Functions.

Alia – Media Ethics and Social Change

Melkotesr – Communication Gap in Development

Chopra H.S – Information Marketing

Dahiya D.S – Communication Processes on Organization.

<b>89906</b>	<b>AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA</b>
<b>Outcome of the Course:</b> The Students will be able to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Define the Indian Agriculture scenarios including green revolution and agricultural pattern</li> <li>• Explain the agricultural policies and its impact economy</li> <li>• Elucidate the agricultural productivity and trends</li> <li>• Understand the problems of agriculture prices and farmer suicide</li> </ul>	
<b>UNIT 1</b>	
Nature of Indian Agriculture, Indian Agriculture Scenario, Post Independence period, Land Reforms, Land Holding, Green Revolution	
<b>UNIT 2</b>	
Agricultural policy and Rural Development, Agricultural pattern – Food crops, Commercial crops, National Agricultural policy.	
<b>UNIT 3</b>	
W.T.O and Indian Agricultural challenges and priorities in the Global economy, Agricultural subsidies	
<b>UNIT 4</b>	
Agricultural productivity and Trend, Causes for low productivity, Food Production, Measures to increase productivity.	
<b>UNIT 5</b>	
Agricultural prices policies trends in Agricultural prices, Causes for farmers suicide problems of Agricultural labourers.	

#### **PEDAGOGY**

- \* Lecture Method.
- \* Interactive Questions & Answer Session.
- \* PowerPoint Presentations.
- \* Peer group discussion & Evaluation.

## II semester Syllabus

<b>89921</b>	<b>RURAL SETTLEMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE</b>
<b>Outcome of the Course:</b> The Students will be able to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Define the concept of village and settlement pattern</li> <li>• Explain the hierarchy of settlements</li> <li>• Elucidate the rural infrastructure viz. transportation, rural energy, health and education</li> <li>• Analyse the problems of rural sanitation for promotion of total sanitation in rural areas</li> </ul>	
<b>UNIT 1</b>	
Concept of Village, Settlement pattern, Factors for pattern of settlement.	
<b>UNIT 2</b>	
Hierarchies of Service centers need for Service centers in rural area.	
<b>UNIT 3</b>	
The Problem of Housing, housing types, low cost houses, the housing schemes in rural area.	
<b>UNIT 4</b>	
Rural Sanitation- Drinking water, Drainage, Toilets (Public and Private). Impact of T.S.C in rural area. Nirmala Grama	
<b>UNIT 5</b>	
Importance of Transport system in rural development.	
<b>UNIT 6</b>	
Rural Electrification- Achievement and targets.	
<b>UNIT 7</b>	
Community Buildings- Hospitals, Schools, Community Halls etc.	

### PEDAGOGY

- \* Lecture Method.
- \* Interactive Questions & Answer Session.
- \* PowerPoint Presentations.
- \* Peer group discussion & Evaluation.

<b>89922</b>	<b>RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN INDIA</b>
<b>Outcome of the Course:</b> The Students will be able to	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Define the Philosophy and Approaches of Rural Development</li> <li>• Explain the Rural Development Policies in India</li> <li>• Identify the Dimensions of Rural Poverty</li> <li>• Elucidate the roles of Institutions including financial Institutions</li> </ul>	
<b>UNIT 1</b>	
Concepts, approaches and strategies of Rural Development	
<b>UNIT 2</b>	
Philosophy of Rural Development - A.T. Masher, Mahatma Gandhi and Lenin. Experiments in Rural Development.	
<b>UNIT 3</b>	
Rural Development in Five year Plans. Dynamics of RD in India.	
<b>UNIT 4</b>	
Dimensions of Rural unemployment and under employment.	
<b>UNIT 5</b>	
Rural Poverty and Poverty alleviation programmes.	
<b>UNIT 6</b>	
Role of Zilla and Mandal Panchayats in RD. Rural Finances – Banks, NABARD etc. Evaluation of RD Programmes	

#### **PEDAGOGY**

- \* Lecture Method.
- \* Interactive Questions & Answer Session.
- \* PowerPoint Presentations.
- \* Peer group discussion & Evaluation.

#### **Suggested Readings:**

1. T.S. Sundarm. Antipoverty Rural Development in India
2. M.A. Quaraishi – Indian Agriculture and Rural Development
3. Archana Gour – Integrated Rural Area Development
4. A.K. Dende – Studies in Rural Development
5. Vasanth Desai – Rural Development, Vol. I to VI.
6. K. Venkata Reddy – Rural Development in India – Poverty and Development
7. Documents of Five Year Plans I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII and VIII
8. Brahmananda, et.al- Dimensions of Rural Development in India
9. Murali Mohanlal – Poverty alleviation, The Indian Experience
10. Laxman and Morayan- Rural Development in India.

<b>89923</b>	<b>CIVIL SOCIETY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>
<b>Outcome of the Course:</b> The Students will be able to	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explain the concept of Voluntary Agencies and NGOs and their roles in development</li> <li>• Define the code of ethics of NGS and VOs</li> <li>• Define the roles of International Agencies viz. world bank</li> <li>• Elucidate NGO's and paradigm shifts – their implications on social sector and women empowerment</li> </ul>	
<b>UNIT 1</b>	
Origin and Evaluation of N.G.O's and Voluntary Actions, Voluntary actions in the Western Society.	
<b>UNIT 2</b>	
NGO's as an Universal Third force Globalization process and Ideology New Multilateralism	
<b>UNIT 3</b>	
Need of a code of ethics for NGO's.	
<b>UNIT 4</b>	
Voluntary action in India, history of Voluntarism, the role of Voluntary Organization in India's development processes.	
<b>UNIT 5</b>	
The World Bank, other International agencies and the NGO's.	
<b>UNIT 6</b>	
NGO's and paradigm shifts – their implications on Education, Women Empowerment, Health, Disaster management, Girl Child and Weaker Section.	

#### **PEDAGOGY**

- \* Lecture Method.
- \* Interactive Questions & Answer Session.
- \* PowerPoint Presentations.
- \* Peer group discussion & Evaluation.

#### **1. Reference Books:**

2. Mukherjee – A study of Voluntary Organization in Rural Development.
3. Narayan E.A – Voluntary Organization and Rural Development in India.
4. Pandey Shashi Ranjan- Community Action for Social Justice: Grass roots Organization in India
5. R. Soorya Moorthy – NGO's in India A cross sectional study.
6. Hall Anthony – Community participation and Rural Development, Social Development and the state.

<b>89924</b>	<b>DEVELOPMENT EXPERIENCE OF GLOBAL SOUTH</b>
<b>UNIT 1</b>	
<b>89925</b>	<b>PROJECT WORK</b>



### III SEMESTER SYALLBUS

<b>89941</b>	<b>RURAL DEVELOPMENT THEORIES AND APPROACHES</b>
<b>Outcome of the Course:</b> The Students will be able to <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Define the growth and theories of development</li><li>• Explain the central place theory and trickle down theory of decentralization</li><li>• Elucidate the unemployment and different model of rural –urban migration</li><li>• Understand the growth models of Indian Planning</li></ul>	
<b>UNIT 1</b>	
Balance V/s Unbalanced Growth, Dualistic Theories – Social, Technical and Financial Dualism: The dependency theory of Underdevelopment, Myradals, theory of spread and back wash effect – trickle down theory – theory of A symmetric information – Spatial Theories – Von Thunanan’s concentric ring theory – Christallers Central place Theory – Perroux’s Growth Pole theory – Spatial diffusion theory, Mishra’s concept of growth model.	
<b>UNIT 2</b>	
Nurkse’s Theory of Disguised Unemployment as a saving Potential, Lewis theory of unlimited supply of Labour, The FEI and RANIS Model of Economic Growth. Harris – Todaro’s Model of Rural – Urban Migration and Unemployment, Schultz’s Transformation of Traditional Agriculture.	
<b>UNIT 3</b>	
Approaches – Functional and Structural approaches towards rural development in India. Growth Models of Indian Planning.	

#### PEDAGOGY

- \* Lecture Method.
- \* Interactive Questions & Answer Session.
- \* PowerPoint Presentations.
- \* Peer group discussion & Evaluation.

#### Suggested Reading:

1. Adelman, “Theories of Economic Growth and Development”.
2. B.Higgins; “Economic Development; Problems, Principles and Policies.
3. C.P.Kindleberger; “Economic Development”.
4. Agarwal Kundanlal (1994) “Economics of Development and Planning”, Vikas Publishing house Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
5. Thirlwall A.P (2003) Growth and Development, replica press Pvt. Ltd. Kundli,
6. Lekhi R.K (2005) The economics of Development and Planning

7. Satyasundaram (1997), Rural Development, Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi.
8. Katar Sing (1986) Rural Development, Principles, Policies, and Management, Sage publication, New Delhi.
9. Mishra and Puri – Economics of Development and Planning.
10. Venkata Reddy K (1992) Rural Development in India, Poverty and Development, Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi.
11. Maheswari S. (1985) Rural Development in India, - A Public Policy Approach, Sage publication, New Delhi.
12. Kanchan Chopra, Gopal Kadekodi and Murthy M.N (1990) Participatory Development, Sage publication, New Delhi.
13. Hoshier Sing (1995) Administration of Rural Development in India, Sterling Publishers Private Ltd. New Delhi.
14. Rahul Mudgal (1996) Economic Dimensions of Rural Development, Sarup & Sons, New Delhi.
15. Aamarendra (1998) Poverty, Rural Development and Public Policy, Deep and deep Publication Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
16. Arun Ghosh (1992), Planning in India, Sage publication, New Delhi.
17. Laxmidevi (1997) Planning for employment and Rural Development, Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
18. Lalitha N (2004) Rural Development, Emerging issues and Trends (Vol.I and II) dominate Publications, New Delhi.
19. Kalipada Deb (1997) The challenge of Rural Development, M.D. Publications Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
20. Sundaram K.V. (1999) Decentralized multilevel Planning, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi.

<b>89942</b>	<b>PRINCIPLES OF RURAL GOVERNANCE</b>
<b>Outcome of the Course:</b> The Students will be able to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Define the basic concepts of constitution, fundamental rights and directive principles of state policy</li> <li>• Explain the concept of good governance, administration</li> <li>• Elucidate the role of rural governance and mechanism of decentralized from village level to district levels</li> <li>• Sharpen the knowledge on e-governance initiatives and RTI act in rural development</li> </ul>	
<b>UNIT 1</b>	
The concept of Nation, State, Constitution, Government, Democracy, Decentralization and its significance in Rural Development.	
<b>UNIT 2</b>	
The nature of Indian Political System: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Indian Constitution: Salient features with particular reference to Fundamental Rights, Citizens Charter</li> <li>b. Constitutional provisions for Protection of Weaker Sections</li> </ol>	
<b>UNIT 3</b>	
The Concept, Salient Features, Scope and Challenges of <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Public Administration</li> <li>b. Development Administration</li> <li>c. Good Governance</li> </ol>	
<b>UNIT 4</b>	
Nature and structure of Indian Administration, Bureaucracy in India: its merits and demerits. Bureaucratic Issues affecting Rural Governance: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Committed Bureaucracy</li> <li>b. Urban Bias</li> <li>c. Corruption</li> <li>d. Citizen – Administration Relationship</li> </ol>	
<b>UNIT 5</b>	
Decentralization and Rural Governance <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Panchayati Raj Institutions and its role in Rural Governance</li> <li>b. Administrative structure at village, Panchayat, Block and district levels</li> <li>c. District Planning Committee: Composition, Functions and Significance</li> </ol>	
<b>UNIT 6</b>	
e-Governance: Meaning, features, scope, case study of Revenue Department of Karnataka Bhoomi Project. RTI Act of India and Rural Governance	

#### **PEDAGOGY**

\* Lecture Method.

- \* Interactive Questions & Answer Session.
- \* PowerPoint Presentations.
- \* Peer group discussion & Evaluation.

**Suggested Reading:**

1. Bendix, Reinhard, 1968, "Bureaucracy" in International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences, Vols. 1 and 2, Mac-millan, London.
2. Battacharya, Mohit 1979, Bureaucracy and Development Administration, Uppal Publishing House, New Delhi
3. Jain L.C 1985, Grass without roots: Rural Development under Government Auspices, Sage Publications, New Delhi
4. Seshadri, K. 1976, Political Linkages and Rural Development, National Publishing House, New Delhi

<b>89943</b>	<b>RURAL MARKETING</b>
<b>Outcome of the Course:</b> The Students will be able to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Define the rural market systems and functions</li> <li>• Understand the social-economic traits of rural producers distributions channels</li> <li>• Explain the Rural Marketing system and Policies</li> <li>• Acquaint knowledge sets on rural markets chains</li> </ul>	
<b>UNIT 1</b>	
	Rural Markets and rural marketing system, Types, functions and market place, trade and origins. Hierarchy of Markets, Spatial and temporal organization, Internal Organization rural marketing, Domain and Perspective, Social relation of the periodic markets.
<b>UNIT 2</b>	
	Understanding Social – Economic traits of rural producers, changing type of producers, changing profile of rural producers, type and products.
<b>UNIT 3</b>	
	Distribution channel, Co –operative marketing - Issues
<b>UNIT 4</b>	
	Media and Communication in rural setting. Strategic Issues (product and pricing) in Rural Marketing, Marketing of Rural Products.
<b>UNIT 5</b>	
	Rural Markets in India – Periodic markets and rural development and for development of rural markets and rural marketing system – Marketing policies.
<b>UNIT 6</b>	
	Rural Marketing revolution – the increasing importance of rural, markets and role of corporate sector. Strategies for the development of Rural Markets.
<b>UNIT 7</b>	
	Emerging issues in rural marketing. Retail chain, Direct Marketing, contract farming and others

#### **PEDAGOGY**

- \* Lecture Method.
- \* Interactive Questions & Answer Session.
- \* PowerPoint Presentations.
- \* Peer group discussion & Evaluation.

#### **Suggested Reading:**

1. Periodic Markets and rural development in India Concept – Wanamali Sudhir
2. Periodic Markets Hawkers and trade in Africa, Asia, Latin America – RHT Smith
3. Market Distribution Systems – Gormsen Edrdmann
4. Journal of Rural Marketing
5. Marketing in the Developing Countries – KINSEY
6. Rural Marketing – T.P Gopal Swamy
7. Rural Marketing – Rajgopal

<b>89944</b>	<b>RURAL INDUSTRIES AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT</b>
<b>UNIT 1</b>	

<b>89945</b>	<b>PROJECT WORK</b>

## IV Semester Syllabus

<b>89961</b>	<b>EMPOWERMENT OF WEAKER SECTIONS (SC/ST/OBCS, WOMEN AND MINORITIES)</b>
<b>Outcome of the Course:</b> The Students will be able to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Define the concepts of weaker sections in the context of constitution</li> <li>• Explain the special components plans for weaker sections</li> <li>• Identify the institutions for development of social weaker sections</li> <li>• Elucidate the Socio-Economic and Political aspects of empowerments</li> </ul>	
<b>UNIT 1</b>	
	Concepts, Socio-Economic background of weaker sections, Constitutional Protective Discrimination, Directive Principles of State policies, National policies and Commissions on Socio-Economic Development, Backward caste, Minority Communities, SC/STs and Women.
<b>UNIT 2</b>	
	Special Components plans and the Area Development Oriented Programmes, Target group oriented programmes, National SC/ST Development Corporation, State Tribal Development Corporation, National Women Development Corporation, special programmes for Minorities – education, Employment.
<b>UNIT 3</b>	
	States and Weaker Sections – Karnataka Development Corporations – SC/STs, OBCs, Women and Minorities. Development Programmes and Schemes. Land Ownership, Gangakalyana programmes for Self Employment.
<b>UNIT 4</b>	
	Empowerment – Socio-Economic and Political aspects for all the weaker sections of the society.

### **PEDAGOGY**

- \* Lecture Method.
- \* Interactive Questions & Answer Session.
- \* PowerPoint Presentations.
- \* Peer group discussion & Evaluation.

### **Reference Books:**

Mallar R.K (1999) Dalits Development Pooja Publication, Hyderabad.  
 Ksheera Sagar (1998) Dalits Movements in India, Sage Publications, New Delhi  
 Parvathamma (1989) Dalit Education and Social Change, Samya Publications Bangalore.  
 Ballal J (2000) Women Empowerment in Agriculture sector, Sage Publications,  
 Abdul Abubkar () Programmes for SC/ST women and Minorities in India.  
 Khanna and Khanna J (2002) Scheduled Caste Development Since Independence, sundeep publishers and Distributors, Madhurai.

<b>89962</b>	<b>RURAL ECOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE</b>
<b>Outcome of the Course:</b> The Students will be able to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Define the concepts of Ecosystem</li> <li>• Explain the Bio-diversity its significance</li> <li>• Identify the impact of agriculture on rural development and environment and sustainable agricultural practices</li> <li>• Identify the mechanism for resource conservation for sustainable development</li> </ul>	
<b>UNIT 1</b>	
Ecology and Ecosystem, Concept, Structure of Ecosystem, Functional Characteristics of Ecosystem, Ecological Pyramids, Hierarchical classifications of Ecosystem.	
<b>UNIT 2</b>	
Soil, Nature and Formation, Soil Classification Systems, Soil and Agriculture Practice, Soil Erosion and conservation.	
<b>UNIT 3</b>	
Bio Diversity, Concept and composition, significance of Bio diversity, causes of Bio diversity loss, Economic Significance of forest.	
<b>UNIT 4</b>	
Agriculture, types of agriculture, impact of agriculture on Rural Development, Impact of Agriculture on Environment, Sustainable agriculture, organic farming.	
<b>UNIT 5</b>	
Resources of Conservation and Management, Sustainable development and Environmental Protective measures.	

#### **PEDAGOGY**

- \* Lecture Method.
- \* Interactive Questions & Answer Session.
- \* PowerPoint Presentations.
- \* Peer group discussion & Evaluation.

<b>89963</b>	<b>RURAL POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMMES</b>
<b>UNIT 1</b>	



<b>89964</b>	<b>COOPERATIVES AND MICRO CREDITS</b>
<b>Outcome of the Course:</b> The Students will be able to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Define the concepts of cooperation and cooperative thoughts</li> <li>• Identify the major sectors of cooperative development</li> <li>• Elucidate the non-cooperatives and its roles</li> <li>• Explain the micro-finance and its linkages</li> </ul>	
<b>UNIT 1</b>	
	Concept of Cooperation – definition, principles of cooperation, 1995 and basic values – theoretical perspectives. Reformist, Institutional and Behavioral approaches. Cooperative thought process; Pre – Rochdale thinkers; Robert Owen, Charles Fourier, Louis Blanc; Post – Rochdale thinkers; Raiffeisen, Dr. Warbasse, Fauquet, Charles Gide, Jawaharlal Nehru and M.Gandhiji views on cooperation.
<b>UNIT 2</b>	
	Major sectors of cooperatives development; Agricultural credit sector ST and LT structure – operational features – viability – factors affecting viability – Non Agricultural credit sector; urban credit; Housing and industrial cooperative banks working profiles and problem.
<b>UNIT 3</b>	
	Non credit cooperatives – marketing, sugar, spinning and tea cooperatives – Dairy cooperatives – consumers cooperatives industrial and weavers.
<b>UNIT 4</b>	
	Control Techniques: Importance, various control techniques, budgetary control – zero base budgeting programmes budgeting.
<b>UNIT 5</b>	
	Criteria for judging the operations efficiency of cooperatives; indicators of efficiency – membership coverage resource mobilization – minimization of cost of capital mobilization of return on investments – capacity utilization – inventory management – productivity management – profitability – Impact on the living conditions of members – Management audit – Meaning, Importance, and features of management audit.
<b>UNIT 6</b>	
	Micro finance and Micro Enterprises – SGSY as micro enterprise programme Micro finance programmes in India – an assessment pilot project of NABARD – Salient features – SHG – Bank Linkage and scheme – different models of linkages recommendation of working group on pilot project (1996) – task force on supportive policy and regulatory framework of micro finance recommendations – RMK – SIDBI.

#### **PEDAGOGY**

\* Lecture Method.

\* Interactive Questions & Answer Session.

- \* PowerPoint Presentations.
- \* Peer group discussion & Evaluation.

**89965**

**DISSERTATION**