



BANGALORE UNIVERSITY
CENTRE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

U.G. SYLLABUS

BANGALORE UNIVERSITY
CENTRE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

I YEAR B.A. COURSE

SEMESTER - I

PAPER-1.1: RURAL SOCIOLOGY : CONCEPTS AND PRINCIPLES.

1. Sociology – Scope and Importance – Meaning and Significance of Rural Sociology – Historical Development.
2. Rural Community and organization of Village Community.
3. Traditional features of Rural Community.
4. Village Community – Occupational Structure – Socio-economic Development.
5. Rural Social Institutions – Family, caste Religion in India.
6. Social Structure–Joint family–Dominance of Agriculture–Land system–Agrarian, Reforms & its effects on Rural Structure & Rural Development–Emerging Trends.

SEMESTER - II

PAPER – 2.1: RURAL SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

1. Jajmani System: Meaning and Definition – Traditional features – Advantage – Disadvantage, Suitable measures.
2. Socio – economic Problems – Importance of Study – Rural Poverty – Unemployment – Rural Population and Land ratio – Disguised Unemployment – Rural Housing Drinking Water – Health and Sanitation and Education.
3. Rural Migration – Definition – Land – Labour Ratio – Effects on urban and Rural Communities – Remedial measures.
4. Rural Indebtedness–Magnitude–Causes–Evils of Rural Indebtedness – Economic – Social – Moral – Political – Measures of Relief – Recommendations of Sivaraman Committee.
5. Rural Education – Significance of Meaning and National Extension – Communication and Development Programme.
6. Concept of Rural Development – Aims and objectives – Need for the Study of Rural Development.
7. Social Change – Factors influencing Social change in Rural Society –Economic – Political – leadership – Women’s Empowerment.

9. Prasad M.L. (1999) *Principles and Practice of Management*, Sultan Chand & sons, New Delhi,
10. Ramaswamy T. (1998) *Principles of management*, Himalaya publishing House Mumbai.
11. Burton, Gene and Hanab Thakar(1997) *Management Today*, Tata McGraw Hill publishing co.Ltd. New Delhi.
12. Heresy, paul and Kenneth H. Blanchar(1996) *Management of Organization Behavior – utilizing human Resources*, Prentice hall of India Pot.Ltd. New Delhi- 6th edition.
13. Chandan J.S. *Management, concepts and strategies* Vikas publishing House Pot.Ltd., New Delhi.
14. Robbins, Stephen p. (1998) *Organizational Behaviour –Concepts, controversies, Application*, prentice hall of India Pot. Ltd . New Delhi.

PAPER – III. PLANNING, MONITORING AND EVALUATION (PM&E)

1. Meaning of the concept of planning; Planning and its importance for economic development. Aspirations, Goals and Targets. **Instruments of planning** – Physical Planning and the financial Planning- the perspective plan- the development plan – An analytical versus policy problems. The strategy of planning. Decentralized planning and its relevance- principles and methodology of multi level planning, Regional planning. Tenth five year plan and rural development- People's plan and implications on rural development.
2. Monitoring/ evaluation: meaning and definition, objectives, purpose and scope, characteristics, criteria and indicators, steps in monitoring and evaluation. Approaches to and methods in monitoring and evaluation. Types of evaluation –stages –Pre-funding, concurrent and terminal – types- self evaluation, internal and external levels- context, process and outcome – nature participatory evaluation, community evaluation and external evaluation.
3. Monitoring/ evaluation process: Objectives setting and terms of reference- designing a monitoring evaluation system. Types and sources of data required for monitoring/ evaluation- tools and techniques of data collection – practical issues in monitoring and evaluation.
4. Monitoring and evaluation Techniques- Gant Cart Rate of Disparity- SWOT analysis – organization control and supervision funding agency nominees- sensitivity analysis – Technical review- economic and financial review- organizational and management review.
5. Monitoring/ evaluation Report – qualities of an evaluator- feature of an evaluation/ appraisal report- frequency/duration of monitoring and evaluation- Designing a format for monitoring/ evaluation problems in preparing monitoring/ evaluation report.

Reference

1. Lewis W.A. (1966) *Development Planning*, George Allen and Unwin
2. Buttelheim C. (1959) *Studies in the theory of Planning*, Bombay,
3. Tinbergen, Jan (1964) *Central planning*, Yale University press
4. Boulding K.E and P. Sinn. (1962) *The Role of Price System in Economic Development*, *American Economic Review*, (May, 1962)
5. G.M. Nair(ed) (1960) *Leading Issues in Economic Development* (2nd ed)

6. Lenge, Oscar (1960) *Essays on Economic Planning*, Bombay Asia
7. United Nations ECAFE(1970) *Programming Techniques for Economic Development*, Bankot,
8. Kotler p. (1962) *Technological Choice in Under Development countries* Economic Journal,
9. Eckaus R.S. (1962) *technological change in Less Develop Areas*, Robert E. Asher(ed) *Development of Emerging Countries*, Brollking institutions, Washington, D.C.
10. King J.A. (1967) *Economic Development Projects and their Approval Cases and principles form the experiences of the world Bank* John Hopkins (1967).
11. Marglin S.A. (1967) *Public Investment criteria, Benefit- cost analysis for planned Growth*, London, and George Allen
12. Dr. K. Puttaswamaiah (1969) *Project evaluation criteria and cost benefit analysis*.
13. Gosh A. (1969) *Planning, Programming and input output Models*, Cambridge.
14. Berfman, Samuelson () *Liner Progarammng and Economic Analysis*.
15. Wadhava D.Charn (1974) *Some problems of India Economic Polcy*(2nd edition) Mc Graw Hill, New Delhi.
16. NIRD (1979). *Rural Development in india(hyderabad) Some facts*
17. Emil. J. Posaval , Raymomd, G Carey. (1980) *programme evaluation methods and Case studies*, Prentice hall Inc., New Jersey,
18. Imboden, M. (1979). *A management approach to project Appraisal and Evaluation*, I.S. Sarma iDBI, Bombay,
19. Little and Marriees, () *Project appraisal and Planning for development countries*, Oxford IBH Publishing Co. New Delhi
20. Jhingan M.L. (1985) *The Economic of Development and Planning*, Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.
21. Lekhi.R.K. (2005) *The economics of Development and Planning*, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi. 10th Revised Edition
22. Puttaswamaiah K. () *Aspects of planning*, 2nd edition, Vikas Publishing House, Pvt, Ltd.
23. Agarwal, An. Kundanlal () *Economic Planning* 2nd revised edition. Pvt. Ltd.
24. Sandy Cairacross (1980) *Evaluation for village water supply Planning*, John Wiley and sons.

PAPER-IV. APPLIED STATISTICS AND COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

Part –A: Applied Statistics

1. **Statistics** – Definition, scope, functions and limitations- sources and types of data, classification and Tabulation, Frequency distribution, diagrammatic and graphic presentation, Bar Charts and pie charts.
2. **Descriptive Statistics**: Measures of central tendency – mean, median and mode: merits and demerits, uses and application, measures of dispersion; range, Q.D, M.D., S.D. and Lorenz curve- merits and demerits: uses and application, absolute and relative measure of dispersion. Co efficient o variation.
3. **Correlation and regression**: correlation concept, types and measures and uses, regression- definition, type, simple regression equations , uses and properties of regression equations, uses and properties of regression coefficients. Coefficient of determination, rank correlation.
4. **Sampling techniques**, concepts of sample and population, need for samples, census Vs. sampling, characteristics of a good sample. Sample size, sampling

REFERENCE BOOKS FOR I & II SEMESTER:

1. Rural Sociology: A.R. Desai.
2. Indian Villages: M.N. Srinivas.
3. Dimensions of Social Change: Seshaiyah & Parthasarathi.
4. Rural Sociology: Nelson.
5. Social Stratification: Little John.
6. Changing Villages: S.C. Dube.
7. Social System: A.E. Punith.
8. Integrated Rural; Development: Arora.
9. Population Problems: Agarwala.
10. Social Change in India. Kuppuswamy.
11. Rural Development & Agriculture Economics: B.P. Tyagi.

II YEAR B.A. COURSE

S E M E S T E R – III

PAPER – 3.1: RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA: CONCEPTS, APPROACHES AND TECHNIQUES

1. Strategies and approaches to Rural Development: Pre-Independence – Sevagram, Srinikethan Experiment, Marthadam Experiment, Re-construction movement of Baroda-Gurgan experiment, sarvodaya movement, pirca development project. Post Independence: Itawa project Nilokari project.
2. Planning and its Importance in Rural Development – Micro – Planning. District plans, Block plans, plans for cluster of Village Development.
3. Programmes of Rural Development: Community Development Programme and National Extension Scheme – Hill area and Tribal Area Development Programmes D.P.A.P., C.A.D.A, I.R.D.P., Swarnajayanthi, Gram Swaraj Rojgar Yojana (SGSRY) and 20 Points Programmes.
4. Green Revolution – Causes – Developmental Programmes – Impact on Indian Economy.
5. Welfare programmes – Minimum needs programme – Applied Nutrition Programmes – Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWACRA). Role of Self- help Group.
6. Methods of Data collection: Quantitative Techniques: Measures of Central Tendency Mean Median Mode – Measures of Dispersion – Rank, Variance Standard deviation and co-efficient variation – Correlation and regression Analysis – Importance of Quantitative Techniques in Rural Project evaluation.

- techniques simple random sample, stratified random sample, systematic sample. Purposive sampling and judgment sampling, non sampling errors .
5. hypothesis Testing: sampling distribution and standard error: uses of standard error, Tests for means and proportions, chi-square test for independence of two attributes.

Part -B: Computer Applications:

Information Technology- concepts of data, Information and data processing, impact of IT on society. Computer systems and computer application.

Computer organization. Classification of computers. Computer systems. Computer hardware and software. Input and output devices. Memory and storage media. Windows operating system. Application software. Features and applications of MS. Word, MS Excel, MS Power Point. Statistical analysis using MS. Excel. Databases and applications. SPSS statistical package and its uses. Computer networks. Internet and World Wide Web, E-mail browsing and searching. Multimedia application.

E-Governance and development, Meaning, application and benefits E-governance activities in Karnataka related administration, rural development, and databases of land records e-services. Role of It in rural development.

Lab Components:

Windows - Command - 2 Sessions. MS Word - 2 Sessions. MS Excel - 2 Sessions. MS Power Point - 2 Sessions. Internet, E-mail- 2 Sessions, Use of Statistical Packages -SPSS, LIMDEP etc.,

1. Croxton, Frederick (1975) Dudley J. Goude and Sidney K Klein- *Applied General Statistics*, New Delhi, Prentice Hall,
2. Blalock H.N.(1960), *Social Statistics*, New York, Mc Graw Hill, 1960.
3. Anderson T.R. Zeldeitch (1968) *A Basic course in statistics with Sociological Applications*, New York, Rinchant & Winston,
4. Blalock H.N. (1960) *Social Statistics*, new York McGraw Hill, 1960.
5. Edwards, A.L. *Statistical methods for the behavioural sciences*, new York Richan & Co., 1954.
6. Fox A.A.(1966) *Methods of correlation and regression*, New York, Rinchan and Winston,
7. Garrett E. (1950) *Statistical methods for research workers*, New York hafner Publishing Co.,
8. Lindquist (1981) *Statistics in psychology and education* Bombay, Vakuls jeffer and Sweris,
9. Runyon Richard P. Aundrey habber and Brothers.(1996) *fundamentals of Behavioural Statistics*, New York, The Mc Graw Hill,
10. Snodoor, G.W. cochren. W.G. (1962) *Statistical Methods*, Calcutta; Oxford & IBH
11. M. Rajamanickam (2001), *statistical Methods in Psychological and educational research*, concept Publishing, New Delhi,
12. Siegel S. (1956) *Non-parametric Statistics for the Behavioural sciences*, McGraw Hill, New York,
13. Agarwal B.L. (1996) *Fundamentals of Statistics-* Bombay Himalaya Publishing House
14. Gupta S.C (1994) *Fundamentals of Statistics - Bombay Himalaya Publishing House*

SEMESTER – IV
PAPER – 4.1: RURAL DEVELOPMENT – AGRICULTURE MARKETING AND FINANCE.

1. Rural Development Programmes for agriculture – Village and Cottage Industries and Social and Economic infrastructure during the plan period.
2. Meaning and Importance of Agricultural Marketing, Types of Markets – Features – Functions, Problems of Agricultural Marketing in India Remedial Measures.
3. Regional Rural Banks – Aims and Objectives of RRB's, Lank Development Banks, Co-operatives in Rural Development.
4. Regulated Markets: Aims and Objectives – needs – Importance – Functions – Constitution of regulated Market committee.\
5. Storage and warehousing – Types of storages – Types of warehouses – Role and Functions of State and Central Warehousing Corporations.
6. Agriculture Finance: Need for Agricultural Finance – Institutional and Non-Institutional source – with Special reference to NABARD.

REFERENCE BOOKS FOR III & IV SEMESTER:

1. Indian Economy : Agarwal. A.N.
2. Reading in Agriculture Development : Khusro A.M (Ed).
3. (NIRD) Papers & Proceedings of Workshop-cum Seminar on Rural reconstruction and Agricultural Development : Wahedudin Khan .
4. Five Years Plans of India :
5. Evaluation reports on the Five Years Plans of India :
6. Rural Development, Honolulu, East West University Publication Honolulu.
7. Integrated Rural Development: Approach, Strategy and Perspectives : Sharma & Malhotra.
8. Rural Development: RBI Publications
9. Rural Development Planning and reforms: Sharma.
10. Rural Modernization in India: Panchandikar & Panchandikar.
11. Rural Resources Development: White and Willis.
12. Rural Sociology : Nelson.
13. Ruralism, a New Socio – economic Philosophy: Krishnaswamy.
14. Community Development: S.K. Day.
15. Community Development Analysis of the Programme in India: by Bhattacharya.
16. Community Development and Economic Development – UNO Publications.
17. Community Development Employment : D.M. Nanjundappa.

**PAPER –V. GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

1. Definition of cartography- Cartography and communication relevance of cartography in rural development. Dimensions of rural development- Spatial dimensions- Cartography and spatial dimension importance of cartography in project planning.
2. Generation of resource data: sources, acquisition, structure, and transformation into MAP/Diagram/Visual presentation for better comprehension.
3. Remote Sensing: Definition- Advantages – components of remote sensing products for remote sensing – image processing – used of remote sensed data. Computer cartography; computer – components of computer – use of computers I Cartography – Advantages.
4. Geographic information system (GIS); Concept of GIS- Components—spatial data organization and management. GEOMEDIA- PRO- GIS software.
5. Project planning and Cartography: Project Planning – Situation analysis – identification and mapping of problem areas cluster of villages and priority areas.
Identification, mapping and inventory of resources for preparing and action plan for rural development.

Reference

1. David Martin (1996) *Geographical Information system (Socio Economic Application)*, routledge, new Factor lane, London.
2. David green and terry Bossomaer (Online G.I.S and spatial metadata, 11 newfeater lane London, EC 4 P4EE 29 west Street, New York.
3. Jingxiongzhang & michel f. Good Child, () *Uncertainty in Geographical information*, 11 Neufeterlane London, EC4P 4 EE.
4. Arthur H. Robinson (1993) Joel Morrison, Phillip C. Muehrcke, A. Jon Kimerling and Stephen C. guptill, *Elements of Cartography*, john willey and sons, new york,
5. Misra R.P. and Ramesh. (1995) *fundamentals of cartography*, Prasarange, Manasa Gangothri, Mysore, 1995.
6. Prithvish Nag. (1992) *thematic Cartography and remote Sensing*, concept Publishing company, new Delhi,
7. Rampal K.K.(1999) *Handbook of Aerial photography and interpretation*, concept Publishing company, New Delhi,
8. Thomas m. Lissesand and Ralph W. Kiefer. () *Remote sensing and Image Interpretation*.

III YEAR B.A.COURSE

SEMESTER - V

PAPPER – 5.1: RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN KARNATAKA – PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

1. A Historical review of Rural Development – Policies and Programmes with particular reference to Pre-Independent period.
2. Five Years Plans, Objectives – Growth and Performance (Sector wise Analysis).
3. Rural Development Since Independence – Programmes: Community Development and N.E.S. Programmes – IADP & SFDP, SFDA & MFAL Programmes – Hill area Tribal area Development Programmes – Their targets, Performance and achievements.
4. Area Development Programmes – Hyderabad Karnataka Development Board, Malnad Area Development Board, Khadi Gramodyoga – DIC's.
5. Social Welfare Programmes – Special Component Plan – (SCP) Ganga Kalyana Yojane, Bhoovadethana Yojane – Bhagya Jyothi, Widow and Old age pension programme – Ashraya, Ambedkar Housing Scheme etc.,

PAPER – 5.2: RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN KARNATAKA – SECTORAL INFRASTRUCTURE

1. Economic and social infrastructure, Irrigation, Power Roads, Communication, Health and Education, Role of Infrastructure in Rural Development.
2. Rural Industries – Khadi and Village Industries – Importance – Problems Prospectives. Small Scale and Cottage Industries.
3. The concept of P.D.S. (Public Distribution System) in Karnataka – Meaning Objectives, Principles and Policies – Programmes – Changing Trends – Problems and Prospector of P.D.S.
4. Development Programmes for Non-forming Activities – Horticulture, Sericulture, Animal Husbandry Aquaculture and apiculture (Bee Keeping).
5. Tribal Development Programmes with special reference to Karnataka State.

REFERENCE BOOKS FOR V SEMESTER.

1. Gazetteer of Mysore Perspective planning: Hayavadana Rao.
2. Gazetteer of Karnataka.
3. Economy of Karnataka: T.K. LMeti.
4. Economics Development and Social change: T.K. Meti.
5. Economics Development and Social change: M.B. Nanjappa.
6. Planning & Development for India: Sri M. Visvesvaraya.
7. Economic Development of Karnataka: Dr. Puttaswamaiah – Treatise in continuing and Change, Volume - I & II.
8. Economic Survey of Karnataka – Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Government of Karnataka Indicators of Economic growth – Karnataka – Planning Department.

SEMESTER-III

PAPER –I. NGOS MANAGEMENT IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1. A historical over view – NGO's – concept and meaning, Structure and functions of NGO's rational for voluntary social action- Characteristics- classification organizational factors- Strategies of social action adopted by NGO's
2. Participatory Development- concept and meaning of people's participation- need for participatory development- methods and techniques of people's participation. Participatory rural Appraisal (PRA) – concept and relevance of PRA, Relevance of PRA in rural development. Extension Approach to Rural Development.
3. Sources of funding- government grants, foreign Aid, donations, Membership fees and NGOs contribution- Project approach to funding – donor consortium approach –funding criteria and conditionality. Managing relations with donors- working with governments- aspects of financial management relevant for NGOs- Networking strategies.
4. Strategies issues in NGO's- Analysis of the NGOs, Environment, evaluation of stakeholders and resource to align the organizational strategies in line with the mission and vision concept. Collaboration, net working and advocacy scope of the organization, change in society through movement, monitor, evaluation, transparency and accountability.
5. Information as a management tool for NGO MIS-Monitoring, research and evaluation operational research – communication Systems and strategies.
6. Challenges ahead for NGOs in Rural Development; The era of New Economic Policies and LPG

Reference

1. Norman uphoff (1998) *Reasons for success: Learning from Instructive Experiences in Rural Development*, Vistaar publications, New Delhi,1998
2. Lawani B.T. (1999) *NGOs In development Rawat publications, Jaipur*,
3. *Handbook for NGOs(2003) Nabhi Publications, New Delhi*,
4. Heresy, paul and Kenneth H. Blanchar(1996) *Management of Organization Behavior – utilizing human Resources*, Prentice hall of India Pvt.Ltd. New Delhi- 6th edition.
5. Chandan J.S. *Management, concepts and strategies* Vikas publishing House Pvt.Ltd., New Delhi.
6. Robbins, Stephen p. (1998) *Organizational Behaviour –Concepts, controversies, Application*, prentice hall of India Pvt. Ltd. . New Delhi.

SEMESTER – VI

PAPER - 6.1: (ELECTIVE) LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Concept of Local Self-government: Definition – Objectives – Importance – Historical Development of Local self-government.
2. Gandhian Concepts of Village Development – The concept of Village Swaraj.
3. Advent of Community Development Programme and Panchayat Raj – Objectives – Administrative Organizational Pattern – District, Taluk and Village Level.
4. Committee's on Panchayat Raj, Ashok Mehta Committee, Balwant Roy Mehta Committee – State Commissions.
5. The concept of Three Tier System of Panchayat Raj – Constitutional Provisions 73rd and 74th Amendments to the constitution of Powers – Functions – Resources for Different Tiers of Panchayat Raj Institution's.
6. Panchayat Raj System in Karnataka: Growth and Development of P.R.I, Role of Zillah Panchayat, Taluk Panchayat, Gram Panchayat on Rural Development.

PAPER – 6.2: RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION.

1. Co-operative Movement in India – Origin – Main Features – Principles – Structures – Function of Co-operatives.
2. Committees on Co-operation – CRAFTICARD – KHUSRO.
3. Various Types and growth of Co-operative Organization – Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies – Agricultural Producers Co-operative Societies – Agricultural Marketing Co-operative Societies – HOPCOMS-LAMPS.
4. Concept of N.G.O's (Non-Governmental Organization), Meaning – Definition, Structures, Functions, Principles, Objectives – Importance Source; of Finance & other Resources – Role of N.G.O's in Women & Children's – Education – Awareness, Self Help Groups, Women Organizations.
5. Unemployment and under-employment – National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) – TRYSEM – RLEGP – JRY – Food for work Programme.

**PAPER –II. NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

1. Meaning; Scope and importance of Natural Resources; Types and Characteristics of Natural Resources – Renewable & Non-renewable resources; Common Property Resources, Forests, Land, Water and Mining etc..
2. Scarcity of Resources: factors mitigating, technological change, trade discovery, recycling, causes for natural resource degradation, Population, scarcity and Growth, Management of Natural resources and sustainable livelihood and food security.
3. Management Strategies of Natural Resources; Major Natural resources Issues-Stock, location of resource; Forest management and Policies, Post pattern of resource utilization, Role of Market etc. Development V/S natural environment, Regional Disputes, some practical measures, Global environmental conditions and policy perspectives, Global Challenges.
4. Concept of Sustainable Development, principles, some approaches to achieve ecological sustainability, maximum sustainable yield, and carrying capacity.
5. Development Programmes on natural resources management- sustainable Agriculture, Farming Systems, Indigenous Knowledge Transformation, women's role, Rural livelihood supports, Policy for social and economic equity, poverty reduction, access and equity.

Reference

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

PAPER –III. EXTENSION EDUCATION FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Agricultural extension: Definitions, Policy and target clientele, extension approaches, programmes and method, extension impact and effectiveness; the challenges ahead for agricultural extension.
2. An overview of agricultural extension systems in the world: co operative extension of USA, National agricultural Advisory Service of United Kingdom, extension education services of Japan, agricultural extension services of Israel, Taiwan and Netherlands.
3. 'T' & 'V' objectives, organization, programmes content and implementation strategy; the impact and limitation of 'T' & 'V' system as experience in India and other countries.

REFERENCE BOOKS FOR VI SEMESTER

1. Rural Development Administration in India: P.R. Dubashi.
2. A guide to community development: Issued by Govt. of India.
3. Jawaharlal Nehru on Community Development, Panchayat Raj and Co-operation Division – Publication Division, Delhi.
4. Administrative Theory – Ramesh K Arora.
5. Government and Politics in India – W.H. Eoris Jones.
6. Development Administration in India – V.A. Pai Pandndikar.
7. Fundamentals of Planning in India – V.T. Krishnamachari.
8. Panchayat Raj – S.C. Jain.
9. Democratic Policy and Social Change – Rajni Kothari.

Note:

80 Marks for each Theory paper and 20 Marks for field study and assignment on the field study to be undertaken by each candidate during V & VI Semester. The Field visit to the Villages by group of students led by their teachers is compulsory. These art of period acquisitive knowledge not only on the Working of Rural Institutions but also know personally the social and economic development problems of the households, during V & VI Semesters and prepare a report on it.

4. Extension approaches and experiences of international organizations like world Bank, FAO and U. N. current status and problems of agricultural extension in the world an emerging priorities for India and other developing countries. Cost effectiveness and sustainability of extension approach. Extension research linkages and wok with resource poor formers.
5. Comparison of selected agricultural extension systems and extension approaches areas of success, deficiencies and future course of action.

Reference:

1. Charle S. Dickenson (1970) *Agricultural Extensions System, principles, management and Approaches*, Weily Publications.
2. Kothari and Mishra Ashok Gulati(1999) *Management of Agricultural Extension*, Himalaya Publications.
3. Dr. R.G. Sudhir () *Agricultural Extensions Educational Theories and Strategies*.
4. S.K. Malhotra and R.G. Chaturvedi () *External Education and Training for Rural Development*.

PAPER –IV. AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA.

1. The concept of agricultural development and its place in national economy. The present status of agricultural development in India and other countries. The elements of agriculture- - the production process. The farmer, the farm and the farm business. The essentials for agricultural development: markets for farm product, changing technology, local sources of supplies and equipment, production and encouragement for farmers and transportation.
2. The accelerators of agricultural development, education for development, production credit, group action by farmers, improving agricultural land, and m\national planning for agricultural development factors influencing agricultural development, cultural, social economic and technological factors.
3. The theories of agricultural development. Conservation mode, urban industrial impact model, diffusion model, and high- pay of input model
4. Agrarian Reforms and Agricultural Development-issues. Modernizing agriculture: Adoption of New Technologies in agriculture and Sustainable Development. Institutional interface agricultural development, agricultural universities, Agriculture Research Councils (ICAR) and other development departments.

Reference

1. Iear, New Delhi. (1966) *Hand of Agriculture*
2. Bunham () *Introduction of Agronomy*.
3. Yoganarayana Iyer () *Field Crops of South India*
4. V.T. Subbaiah modalier () *principles of Agronomy*
5. Buckman and Brady () *nature and properties of soils*.
6. R.Gardener () *Basic Horticulture*.
7. K.C Naik () *South India Horticulture*.
8. Idmandeal () *Fundamentals of Horticulture (McGraw Hill Co)*
9. H.H Ross () *A Textbook of Entomology*.
10. A.D. Imms () *Outlines of Entomology*

11. Chalam & Venkataswaralu Kamath M.D. < Introductory, Plant Pathology.
12. R.F. Patil. () A Text Book of Agricultural Engineering. W. Faraf Sing () Ring for Dairy and Food Products
13. Devendra Thakur, Role of agriculture in economic development, deep and deep publishing house, Rajouri garden, New Delhi-27.

PAPER –V RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Objective: to familiarize the students with different methods and techniques of scientific research and help them to formulate designs for undertaking research projects.

1. Scientific research- Definitions, nature and scope of research. Principles of scientific methods types of research: Pure, applied and action research, principles of quantitative studies.
2. Methods of research – exploratory, descriptive and experimental designs- social survey, content analysis case study, intervention and interdisciplinary research.
3. Research process; selection and formulation of research problem criterion for selection of a topic- statement of the problem definition of terms, objectives, review of literature, variables independent and dependent hypothesis-characteristics and functions – preparation of research design.
4. Data collection- data base – primary and secondary sources, methods of data collection, interview, participant and non- Participant observation, enquiry forms. Rating and attitude scale, psychological tests, projective techniques- sociology pre-test reliability and validity.
5. Report writing – research report – basic components and format of research report types of report, reference materials, quotations, bibliography, footnotes, and glossary and appendix.

Reference

1. Krishnaswamy O.r. (2000) *Methodology of Research in social Sciences*, Bombay, Himalaya Publishing House.
2. Kothari C.R. (1996) *Research Methodology (Methods and Techniques)* new Delhi, wiley Eastern Ltd.
3. Bandarkar- Wilkinson. (1991), *Methods and techniques of Social Research*, Bombay, Himalaya Publishing co. 1991
4. Koul Lokesh (1984) *methodology of Educational Reasearch*, New delhi; Vikas Publishing house
5. Best John w. and James, V. Khan (1995) *Research in Education*, New Delhi; Prentice Hall
6. Dwivedi R.S.(1997) *Research Methods in Behavioral Sciences*, Delhi, Mac. Millan,
7. Dooley David. (1997) *Social research Methods*, New Delhi, Prentice Hall of India
8. John W. Creswell.(1994) *research Design Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*. New Delhi; Sage Publications
9. Goode and Hutt (1992). *Methods in Social Research* New Delhi, Mc Graw Hill.
10. Kerlinger F.N. (1978) *Foundations of Behavioural Research* , New Delhi, Surjeet publications.
- 11 Kumar () *Methods and techniques of Social Research* (ed2) Lakshmi Narayan Agarwal.
12. Young P.V. (1994) *Scientific social surveys and Research*, New Delhi, prentice hall,

13. Bhatnagar O.P.(1990) *Research methods and Measurements in Behavioral and Social Sciences*, New Delhi: Agri Cole Publishing Academy,
14. Hans Raj. *Theory and Practice in Social Research*, Delhi, Surjeet Publication,
15. Nakkiran S. and K. Ravichandran. (2001) *A textbook of Marketing Research*, Mumbai, Himalaya Publishing House

SEMESTER-IV

PAPER –I WORKING EXPERIENCE WITH PRIS, NGOS AND PROJECT REPORTS. (To be assigned in 3rd Sem. and Data Collection during the break)

The main focus of this assignment is to prepare the students to acquire the knowledge of development process, practically implemented at the gross-root level – NGOs for which the students will be deputed to each NGO working in multifaceted activities.

During their study period they are suppose to submit the dissertation report based on the practical and field data (to be assigned in 3rd semester and data collection during the break) to the department as part of their curriculum.

PAPER-II. EMPOWERMENT OF WEAKER SECTIONS (SC/ST/OBCs, WOMEN AND MINORITIES)

1. 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 Womens.
2. 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.
3. States and Weaker Sections- Karnataka Development Corporations- SC/STs, OBCs, Women and Minorities. Development Programmes and Schemes. Land Ownership, Gangakalyana programmes for Self Employment.
4. Empowerment- Socio-Economic and Political aspects for all the weaker sections of the society.

Reference

1. Mallar R.K. (1999) *Dalits Development Pooja Publication, Hyderabad.*
2. Ksheera Sagar (1998) *Dalits Movements in India, Sage Publications, New Delhi,*
3. Parvathamma (1989) *Dalit Education and social change, Samya Publications Bangalore.*
4. Ballal J.(2000) *Women Empowerment in Agriculture sector, Sage Publication,*
5. Abdul Abubkar () *Programmes for SC/ST women and Minorities in India.*
6. Khanna and Khanna J(2002) *Scheduled Caste Development Since independence, sundeeep Publishers and Distributors, Madhurai,*

PAPER –III. RURAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION.

1. Emergence of Rural Development Administration: Rural/ Village concept in the constitution – factors influencing the growth of rural development administration; Socio-Economic, Political and Administrative – impact of economic Planning and community development programme on Administration – Implementation of development plan; need for administrative decentralization for public co-operation and mass participation.
2. Panchayat Raj institutions: A brief history of Panchayat Raj institutions in India, constitutional provisions- Panchayat Raj Institution and Rural Development Administration. Constitutional provisions, 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments on constitutional biases for Panchayat Raj rural development administration. Organization setup; powers and functions composition, powers and functions of gram Sabhas, taluk Panchayats and Zilla Panchayats- Planning Process and the concept of Grass root Planning.
3. Panchayat Raj Institutions and official non official relations; Impact of democratic decentralization on Rural Development Administration- social structure and Panchayat Raj Institutions- Divergent Socio-Economic background of officials irritants in the relations between officials and non- officials irritants in the relations between officials and non- officials – political parties, pressure groups and Panchayat Raj institutions – relationship between the Chief Executive Officer and elected members of the Zilla Panchayats.
4. Finance of Panchayat Raj Institutions: Importance of finance in rural development administration – sources of finance: taxation, government Grants and assistance – ways of strengthening the finances of Panchayat Raj Institutions- formulation and implementation of budget by Panchayat Raj Institutions- central and state finance assistance to the Panchayat Raj Institutions.
5. Trends in Rural Development Administration in the post scenario of NEP- and impacts on Agriculture, Industries, Service sector and rural life style,

Reference

1. Dubashi P.R. () *Rural Development Administration in India.*
2. M.V. Mathur & Iqbal N.- *Panchayati Raj, Planning and Democracy.*
3. R.N Haldipur and V.R.K. Paramahansa - *Local Government Institutions in India*
4. Geroge Jacob- *readings on Panchayat Raj*
5. V.Ggaikwad – *Panchayat Raj and Bureaucracy.*
6. Richard P. Taub – *Bureaucrats under stress.*
7. V.A Pail Pannandikar- *Development Administration in India.*
8. Ramesh A. Arora – *Perspectives in Administrative Change.*
9. Tarlok Singh- *India's Developmental Experience.*
10. S.C. Jain- *Panchayat Raj*
11. Irving Jain- *Development Administration.*
12. S.S. Khera – *District Administration in India*
13. Joseph L.- *Bureaucracy and political Development.*
14. Balwant Ray Mehtra – *Report on Administrative Decentralization.*

PAPER –IV. RURAL INDUSTRIES

1. Rural Industries:-- Traditional handicrafts- rural artisans – cottage industries – labour capital and technology- Diversification – Handlooms, silk coirs, Khadi, apiculture (Bee Raring), Pottery, Basket and mat-weaving etc. Role of KVIC- special programmes for rural industrialization D.I.C, Service centers for training craftsman promotional support and marketing- state policy and development of Traditional Crafts- rural industries and employment generation.
2. Rural Energy: Energy development and utilization; Conventional and non-conventional sources of energy- conventional; fire wood, coal, petrol and petroleum products- electricity hydro and thermal power – non-conventional; Biomass, solar, wind, waves and tides- their development and utilization.
3. Financing and rural Development: Government funding- Institutional finance - cooperatives, commercial Banks NABARD, RBI. – R.R.Bs, Micro Finance, NGOs, Overseas Agencies, Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART)
4. Marketing Management:--An overview of marketing structure , introduction to managerial action frameworks vis-à-vis marketing concept, price, promotion, and distribution through related illustrations, viewpoints and case lets course integration through concepts like positioning, segmentation, branding and advertising campaigns.

Reference

1. Soundara Pandian (2001) *rural Industrial management*, Sandeep Publishers and Distributors, Madhurai,
2. Soundara Pandian(1998) *Rural Cottage Industries and Marketing*, Sandeep Publishers and distributors, madhurai,
3. Chirag R. (1992) *institutional finance for industrial Development*, Sage Publication, New Delhi,
4. Prasad M.L. (1999) *Principles and practice of management*, Sultan Chand & Sons, New Delhi,
5. Ramaswamy T. (1998) *Principles of Rural Industries, Finance, marketing* Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai, 1998.
6. Burton, Jen and Henab, Thaker (1997) *Management today*, Tata McGraw Hill publidshing Co Ltd. New Delhi .
7. Chandan J. (1996) *concept and strategies for Industrial Management and Organisaioini Behaviour*, Prentice hall of India. Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi, 6th Ed.
8. Robins, Stephen,P.(1998) *changing Scenario of rural Industries and Marketing* prentice Hall of India, Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi, 6th Ed.

SEMESTER-IV

ELECTIVE PAPER –I. MICRO FINANCE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Role of credit in rural development- sources of credits –institutional V/S Non institutional credit – strength and weakness – requisites of a good credit system evaluation and growth of rural credit Delivery system in India- single agencies V/S. multi Agency approach- co-operatives, commercial Banks, regional rural Banks, NABARD- Banks nationalization – Priority sector lending- lead Banks system service area approach Rural credit system limitations.
2. Evolution of micro financé Micro Credit Vs micro finance- Micro finance –concept and definition, features, development goals- Micro finance institutions –vision and missions Asia pacific lessons for India – Bangladesh, Philippines Indonesia and Malaysia approaches to micro finance different models of micro finance.
3. Financial requirement for rural poor rural poverty syndrome micro finance through self-help groups alternative approach for poverty alleviation. Definition of SHG- cooperatives Vs SHG steps in formulation of SHGs cooperatives Vs SHG steps in formulation of SHG Bye laws ground rules for groups working different types of SHGs , Role of NGO as SHGs , record maintenance group dynamics – federation of groups grading of groups empowerment of women through shelf help group -case studies of SHGs – Factors promoting including growth of SHGs Developing stages and Challenges of SHG
4. 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.
5. Delinquency management – Definition of delinquency- default Vs Delinquency Factors leading the delinquency – guidelines for delinquency management. Monitoring and evaluation of micro Finance programmes- Impact of Micro Finance programmes.

SEMESTER-IV

ELECTIVE PAPER-II. CO-OPERATIVE MANAGEMENT.

1. Concept of cooperation – definition, principles of cooperation, 1995 and basic values- Theoretical perspectives. Reformist, Institutional and Behavioral approaches. Cooperative thought process; Pre – Rocha dale thinkers; Robert Owen, Charles Fourer, Louis blanc; post- Rocha date thinkers; raiffeisen, , Dr. Warbasse, Fauquet, Charles Gide, Jawaharlal Nehru and M Gandhiji views on cooperation.
2. 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
3. Non credit cooperatives- marketing, Sugar, spinning and tea cooperatives- Diary cooperatives- consumers cooperatives industrial and weavers
 4. Control Techniques; Importance, various control techniques, budgetary control- zero base budgeting programmes budgeting
 5. 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.

ELECTIVE PAPER-III. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Introduction; Scope and significance of information technology in rural development, the advantages of information technology in rural connectivity.
2. Modes of Information- communication- Postal Services, Telegraphic information, Telephones, Fax voice information service, Mass Media; Radio, TV, processing multimedia, World Wide Webs, Internets, Chat, FTP e-mail, KIOSK. Remote sensing: concept, definition- advantage, process products – image processing;
3. Information technology and governance; Role of Government in facilitating use of IT in Governance; Ministry of information technology NIC-DRD- DRDA. Access to Right to Information Act.
4. Information empowerment, need for information for assessing problems opportunities resources- government programmes of rural development.

Reference:

- a. Dennis P. Curtin (1999) *Information Technology the Breaking Wave*, Tata Mc Graw Hill Publishing Co. Ltd, New Delhi.
- b. Alex Leon (1999) *Fundamentals of Information Technology*, Leon Techno Publications, Chennai.
- c. Subhash Mehta (1996) *Understanding and using Internet*, Global Business Press, New Delhi.

Note:

1. In addition to the above Syllabus, the students are advised to consult the NGO's, and PRI's to gain practicable knowledge during their vocations, which helps to complete their project work based on the field experiences.
2. Visiting Adopted Villages.
3. Educational Trips to visit to various Research Institutions of Rural Development in India.