

**COURSE STRUCTURE AND SYLLABI FOR M.Sc. (Ag) IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT & PLANNING**

<b>CORE COURSES</b>	<b>COURSE TITLE</b>	<b>CREDIT HOURS</b>
RDP - 501	Rural development – Theories and Practices	3(3+0)
RDP - 502	Rural development in India	2(2+0)
RDP - 503	Rural Development Planning	3(2+1)
RDP - 504	Research Methodology	3(2+1)
RDP- 511	Training for Development	3(2+1)

<b>OPTIONAL COURSES</b>	<b>COURSE TITLE</b>	<b>CREDIT HOURS</b>
RDP – 505	Rural Development Administration	2(2+0)
RDP – 506	Promotional Agencies of Rural Development	3(2+1)
RDP – 507	Rural Entrepreneurship Development	3(2+1)
RDP – 508	Rural Resource Management	3(2+1)
RDP - 509	Theory of Economic Growth and Development	3(3+0)
RDP – 510	Dynamics of Socio-Cultural Change and Development	3(3+0)
RDP – 512	Current issues in Rural Development	1(1+0)
RDP – 513	Health and Rural Development	2(2+0)
RDP – 514	Group Organisation and Leadership in Rural Areas	3(2+1)
RDP – 515	Transfer of Agricultural Technology for Rural Areas	3(2+1)
RDP - 516	Sustainable Development	3(3+0)

**COURSES REQUIREMENTS**

A.	Major Discipline	20 cr. hrs.
B.	Minor Discipline	09 Cr. hrs.
C.	Supporting Discipline	05 cr. Hrs
D.	RDP – 599 Credit Seminar	01 cr. hrs
E.	RDP – 600 Research	20 cr. hrs.

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Total : 55 cr. hrs

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## **Core courses**

### **1. RDP – 501 RURAL DEVELOPMENT- THEORIES AND PRACTICES (3+0)**

Rural Development – Meaning – Philosophy, Concept and Objectives. A brief historical account of Rural Development thoughts in Pre and Post Independence era.

Measures of the level of Rural Development – Measures of distribution of income – Some measures of Rural Poverty. The need for Rural Development in India –Principles, Approaches and strategies of Rural Development in India and in other countries like, Taiwan, SriLanka, Bangladesh, Korea, Nepal and Phillippines. Issues and challenges of Rural Development in North East India. Selected Studies – Hill States experiences and their comparison.

### **1. RDP – 502 RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA (2+0)**

Poverty alleviation programmes – IRDP, IAY, DWCRA, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana, Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY), Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana, Public Distribution System.

Employment Generation Programmes – JRY, TRYSEM, NREP,EAS, Improved Toolkits For Rural Artisans.

Area Development Programmes – Drough Prone Area Programme, Desert Development Programme, Integrated Wasteland Development Scheme, Command Area Development Programme.

Welfare Programmes – National Social Assistance Programme, Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission, Millions Wells Scheme, Tribal Development Programme, Adult Education Programme, Family Welfare Programme, MNP, and other relevant on-going programmes targeting socio-economic upliftment.

### **2. RDP – 503 RURAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING (2+1)**

Concepts and Process of Planning, Typology of Planning – Micro, Sectorial and Spatial Planning. Development Models, Growth, Equity and Social Justice, New Economic Policies, structural adjustment programme, Population, Poverty and environment theories and concept of multi-level planning.

Decentralised planning at Village, Block District and State levels and their relationships. Target group planning – planning for development of weaker sections of the society Scheduled Tribe, Scheduled Caste, Backward Class, women and children, rural youth, planning of welfare programmes development for target group under special constitutional provisions. Planning for growth and services centres, rural settlement planning and social facilities, Project planning and formulation of schemes/project evaluation and their management. Comparative studies of planning in socialist and democratic countries.

## **PRACTICAL**

Identification of typology of planning, planning exercise, project formulation, visit to institutions, state departments, growth and service centres and village to collect information and examine the process of planning and implementation. Data base for planning, tools and techniques of data collection, preparation of resource inventory, geographic information system, remote sensing applications in natural resource management.

### **3. RDP – 504 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY (2+1)**

Nature of behavioral research – Meaning, Objectives and Principles. Major steps in scientific research. Planning a research study – Selection of problem, delimitation hypothesis, meaning and testing, relationship between variables.

Research Design – Formulation of design, types and functions (exploratory, descriptive, diagnostic and experimental, etc.) Types of investigations in social survey and research – Experimental VS. Statistical, sampling methods, types and functions.

Method of data collection – Observation, Participants, Non-participant schedule, questionnaire, interview guide, use of data information system, Secondary and Primary and their usefulness.

Method of data analysis, processing, editing coding, classification, tabulation, frequency distribution. Report writing – Format of a report, placement of tables, diagrams, graphs charts and maps. Use of reference materials – bibliography and its compilation, footnotes guideline for research report writing and submission.

## **PRACTICAL**

Techniques of preparation of questionnaires, schedule, collection of data analysis and report writing exercise. Testing of PRA technique in the field.

### **4. RDP –511 TRAINING FOR DEVELOPMENT (2+1)**

Training – Concept and importance, difference between training and education. Training types, philosophy and approaches. Tools and techniques of training, the change agents for development work. Training strategy for the youth, women and men. Methodology of developing training modules. Farmers training programme in India – historical background and present level. Training need assessment techniques and their use. Training methods and management – their concept, approaches, utility and limitations.

## **PRACTICAL**

Conducting training need assessment surveys and developing training modules for different groups.

## Optional courses

### 1. RDP-505 RURAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION (2+0)

Development Administration – Concept, features, functions, nature and scope – Evaluation of Development Administration in India since 1952. Rural Development Administration at different level – Bureaucracy – function and disfunctions of bureaucracy need for development oriented bureaucracy. Political assumptions – Machinery for development planning and evaluation – Financial resources, training of official and non-officials – Problems and issued in Development Administration – Co-ordinations – official and non-official relations. Grass-root administration and Panchayat Raj – Extension service and Panchayat Raj (village council) Panchayat Raj’s role in Rural Development, purpose, philosophy, objective and scope of Panchayat Raj. Powers, functions and financial resources of Panchayat Raj, problems of Panchayat Raj State – Panchayat Raj relationship, grass-root administration and Political Development and influence.

Political process – Political power-base of the people (especially the weaker sections), Awareness of their rights pre-villages-their mobilisation as a socio-political force in a community – concepts of power and authority, power and social structure in relation to Rural Development, Empowerment of women and weaker section. Management – Concepts, tasks, difference between Administration and management – Theory and management by objectives – Management in Rural Development Administrative leadership, role of development administrator.

### 2. RDP –506 PROMOTIONAL AGENCIES OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (2+1)

Change Agents – meaning, role and functions of change agents in rural development.

Co-operatives in rural development – Structure, rural credit delivery – role of primary societies in rural development.

Voluntary organisations in rural development – meaning, concept, structure and functions – interlinkages between VOS and GOS. Donors and funding agencies of voluntary organisations.

Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIS) in rural development – Structure and functions -New Panchayati Raj Act (73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment) and its salient features – Village Development Boards – Organisational structure & functioning in Nagaland.

Self Help Groups (SHGs) – Concept and meaning of SHGs – structure and functions of SHGs – role of SHGs in rural development- Orientation of SHGs towards change and development.

**PRACTICAL :** FIELD PLACEMENT To NGO’s, CAPART, Co-operatives,

NABARD, Regional Rural Banks etc.

The student will be placed in an organisation for atleast 10(ten) days with the following objectives :

- i) to understand the objectives and functions of the organisation;
- ii) to identify problems and study possible solutions;

iii) to participate in some aspect of the programme suggested by the Project Director.

### **3. RDP –507 RURAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT (2+1)**

Meaning, objectives and prospects, characteristics, typology and entrepreneurial development history in India. Problems of educated and under-educated vi-a-vis scope and importance of entrepreneurship development with special reference to NEI.

Planning and promotion of rural industries, industrial policies, recent rules and regulations, Industrial Acts, problems of rural industries, Artisans, skilled and semi-skilled, Micro enterprises development o co-operatives like KVIC, KVIB'S role oand function of DIC's, SISI's, NISIET, etc., and other consultancy organisation like IDBI and financial institutions, their roles and relationship. Information system on small-scale industries, Feed-back system, peoples awareness, motivation and their involvement in entrepreneurship development skill.

Action plan, goal setting resource inventory, marketing strategy, skill development, project designing and planning, entrepreneurial training, enterprising management, limitations, risk involvement and solutions.

#### **PRACTICAL**

Preparation of project plan (SSI Unit), market survey, identification of local enterprenuers, comparative study in the field, visit to industry units, organisations.

### **4. RDP –508 RURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (2+1)**

Resources and Technology in Rural Development. Sustainable Rural Resource utilization and management with emphasis on soil, water, forest, manpower and animal resources for economic upliftment of rural people. Socially appropriate land use systems (3 tier alternative to shifting cultivation, watershed management, terraced cultivation, agro-forestry, etc.) Agro industries for rural development with special emphasis on food preservation, processing and storage, Traditional industries and rural development, low cost housing technology, use of Biomass and solar energy in rural. Social welfare measures-concept and uses of 'Sublah', health and nutrition, Education and peoples participation in rural development programmes.

#### **PRACTICAL**

Planning rural development strategies for given area/village collection and interpretation of data from village under Rural Development Programme.

### **5. RDP-509 THEORY OF ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT (3+0)**

Significance of economic development – meaning and measurement, Indicators of Economic Development; growth of income and its distribution – economic growth and its limit. Characteristics of underdevelopment – primary produce – population pressure – capital deficiency – foreign trade – role of foreign capital. Theories of economic development – classical theory – Marxist theory – Schumpeter's theory – Harred Domar's Theory – Gandhian model of economic development – Restow's stages of economic growth – Balance vs unbalanced growth.

Theories of underdevelopment- Theories of Dualism – Theories of Low level equilibrium trap.

Human resources and development; Population and poverty and manpower development vis-à-vis economic development.

Mobilising domestic resources – Role of capital, capital accumulation and development capital formation – sources of capital formation, rural saving, taxation, inflation, inflation and development. Rural industrialization, science and technology and development.

Trade and development – inter-sectoral and intra-regional pattern of trade and development, market mechanism as an instrument of development. New international economic order – international finance – transfer of technology and impact of multinational corporations.

**6. RDP –510                      DYNAMICS OF SOCIO-CULTURAL CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT                      (3+0)**

Social change – concept, definition, types and nature of social change; Evolution, diffusion, progress, revolution, transformations, change in structure and change of structures. Theories : Dialectical and cyclical.

Social structure – status and role, their interrelationship, multiple roles, role set, status set, status sequence, role conflict.

Social group – meaning, types : Primary – Secondary, Formal-Informal, ingroup-outgroup, reference group.

Social institutions – marriage, family, educations, economy, policy, religion.

Socialization – socialization, resocialization, anticipatory socialization, adult socialization, agencies of socialization, theories of socialization.

Social stratification – Social differentiation, hierarchy and inequality, forms of stratification, caste, class, gender, ethnic theories of social stratification, social mobility.

Forms of modernization, its impact and planning for directives of change with special reference to NE India; Selected case study of change and development in North East India.

**7. RDP – 512      CURRENT ISSUES IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT      (1+0)**

Environment degradation and conservation and promotion.

Gender sensitisation and empowerment of rural women.

Privatisation – Global competition – commercialization – Institution consideration – Implications – Efficiency of delivery service – Lowered Govt. Expenditure – Higher quality of services. Advantages and disadvantages.

Environment and sustainability – Soil Erosion – Soil management – Mineral wealth – Bio-Diversity – Energy generation and sustainable development.

Population problem – Growth trend – poverty – unemployment migration – fertility – mortality – food problems and related health issues.

## **8. RDP –513 HEALTH AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (2+0)**

Rural health : meaning – importance – development planning and health.

Health planning approaches and perspectives – policies – goals – objectives – targets – organizations – important issues and problems.

Pattern of health facilities – primary health care concept – health workers – sectoral approach.

Community health – issues and problems priority – vulnerable sector – maternal and child health care – family welfare programmes.

Health programmes - nutrition – CDC – sanitation and rural development.

International aided projects – health economics – cost benefit – effect approach.

## **9. RDP –514 GROUP ORGANISATION AND LEADERSHIP IN RURAL**

### **AREAS. (2+1)**

Group – concept, characteristics and importance of social group in rural development. Process of interaction in small group. Classification of social groups – primary and secondary social groups, formal and informal groups, ingroups and outgroups, locality groups, involving groups, voluntary groups, delegate groups etc. Organisation of groups. Leadership – definition and role. Classification of leadership, qualities of a leader, selection and training of leaders. Advantages of using local leaders in rural development.

### **PRACTICAL**

Identification of different types of groups in rural areas. Identification of different types of leaders in rural areas. Use of sociometric methods in selection of leaders.

## **10. RDP –515 TRANSFER OF AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT (2+1).**

Meaning & concept of technology transfer, problems in transfer of agricultural technology – problems of the change agent system, problems of the client system. Communication strategy for efficient transfer of agricultural technology – role of communication and modernisation, communication vis-à-vis adoption of agricultural technology, rural communication and its problems, role of change agents in technology transfer.

### **PRACTICAL**

Each student will be required to undertake rural study, identify the problems of technology transfer and submit a report suggesting remedial measures.

## **11. RDP –516 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (3+0)**

Concept of development and sustainable development. Elements of sustainable development – population stabilization, new technologies/technology transfer, efficient use of natural resources, waste reduction and prevention of pollution, integrated environmental systems management, refining market economy, education, perception and attitude changes, social and cultural change etc. Ecological and life support issues, operationalising the sustainable development concept. Role of Govt. and N.G.O's in sustainable development.

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