BANGALORE UNIVERSITY
CENTRE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
1 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.
5. Rural Social Institutions – Family, caste Religion in India.

SEMESTER – II

PAPER – 2.1: RURAL SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

1. Iajmani System: Meaning and Definition – Traditional features – Advantage – Disadvantage, Suitable measures.
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.
PAPER – III. PLANNING, MONITORING AND EVALUATION (PME)


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.


Reference
3. Tocher, Ian (1964) Central Planning, Yale University Press
15. Befrnan, Samuelson () Linear Programming and Economic Analysis.
17. NIRD (1979) Rural Development in India( Availability) Some facts.

**PAPER-IV. APPLIED STATISTICS AND COMPUTER APPLICATIONS**


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:
2. Indian Villages: M.N. Srinivas.
5. Social Stratification: Little John.
8. Integrated Rural; Development: Arora.
10. Social Change in India. Kuppuswamy.

II YEAR B.A. COURSE
SEMESTER – III

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


techniques simple random sample, stratified random sample, systematic sample. Purposive sampling and judgment sampling, non sampling errors.


Part E: Computer Applications:

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

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 applications.

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.

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.


3. Regional Rural Banks – Aims and Objectives of RRB’s, Lank Development Banks, Co-operatives in Rural Development.


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).
4. Five Years Plans of India :
5. Evaluation reports on the Five Years Plans of India :
8. Rural Development: RBI Publications
15. Community Development Analysis of the Programme in India: by Bhattacharya.
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.


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


8. Thomas W. Lavenor and Ralph W. Kieler, () Remote sensing and Image Interpretation.
III YEAR B.A. COURSE
SEMESTER V

PAPER – 5.1: RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN KARNATAKA – PLANS AND PROGRAMMES
2. Five Years Plans, Objectives – Growth and Performance (Sector wise Analysis).

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.
5. Tribal Development Programmes with special reference to Karnataka State.

REFERENCE BOOKS FOR V SEMESTER
2. Gazetteer of Karnataka.
5. Economics Development and Social change: M.B. Nanjappa.
SEMESTER-III

PAPER-1. NGOs MANAGEMENT IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1. A historical overview – NGO’s - concept and meaning, Structure and functions of NGO’s, rationale 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 coordination. 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, networking 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

SEMESTER VI

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


3. Advent of Community Development Programme and Panchayat Raj – Objectives – Administrative Organizational Pattern – District, Taluk and Village Level.


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.


PAPER - 6.2: RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION.


2. Committees on Co-operation – CRAFICARD – KHUSRO.


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– Stocks, location of resources; Forest management and Policies, Past 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

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.

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 work with resource poor farmers.

5. Comparison of selected agricultural extension systems and extension approaches areas of success, deficiencies and future course of action.

Reference:

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 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.


Reference
3. Vigneswaran Iyer () Field Crops of South India
4. V. T. Subbiah modaler () principles of Agronomy
5. Buxman and Brady () nature and properties of soils.
10. A.D. Innes () Outlines of Entomology
PAPER-V  RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Objective: to familiarise 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 and techniques 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.


Reference
7. Densley 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
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 grass-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)


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.


4. Empowerment- Socio-Economic and Political aspects for all the weaker sections of the society.

Reference

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.


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 Zill Panchayats.


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. Daboo, P.R. (Rural Development Administration in India.
2. M.V. Mathur & Ishbel N.- Panchayati Raj, Planning and Democracy.
4. George Jacob- readings on Panchayati Raj.
5. V.Goel- Panchayat Raj and Bureaucracy.
7. V.A Pillai Fernandikar- Development Administration in India.
8. Ramesh A. Arora- Perspectives in Administrative Change.
9. Tarlok Singh- India’s Development Experience.
11. Irving Jain- Development Administration.
12. S.S. Elara- District Administration in India.
PAPER - IV. RURAL INDUSTRIES

1. Rural Industries—Traditional handicrafts—rural artisans—cottage industries—labour capital and technology—Diversification—Handloom, silk coir, Khadi, apiculture (Bee Rearing), 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.


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-a-vis marketing concept, price, promotion, and distribution through related illustrations, viewpoints and case study course integration through concepts like positioning, segmentation, branding and advertising campaigns.

Reference
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.


3. Financial requirement for rural poor rural poverty syndrome micro finance through self-help groups alternative approach for poverty alleviation. Definition of SHG- cooperatives V/s SHG steps in formulation of SHGs cooperatives V/s 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 self help group -case studies of SHGs – Factors promoting including growth of SHGs Developing stages and Challenges of SHG


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 Fourier, Louis blanc; post- Rocha date thinkers; raiffeisen , , Dr. Warbasse, Fauquet, Charles Gide, Jawaharial 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

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 Web, 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.

References:

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 vacations, 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.