



Appendix – ‘A’ to Item No. ‘B-1’
SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY, TIRUPATI
SVU COLLEGE OF ARTS
P.G. Degree Programme (CBCS) Regulations-2016
(With effect from the batch admitted in the academic year 2016-17)
CHOICE-BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS)

1. Preamble:

P.G Degree Programme is of two academic years with each academic year being divided into two consecutive (one odd + one even) semesters.

Choice-Based Credit System (CBCS) is a flexible system of learning and provides choice for students to select from the prescribed elective courses. A course defines learning objectives and learning outcomes and comprises of lectures/tutorials/laboratory work/field work/project work/viva/seminars/ assignments/ presentations/ self-study etc. or a combination of some of these.

Under the CBCS, the requirement for awarding a degree is prescribed in terms of number of credits to be completed by the students.

The CBCS permits students to:

- i. Choose electives from a wide range of courses offered by the Departments of the College/University.
- ii. Opt for additional courses of interest
- iii. adopt an inter-disciplinary approach in learning
- iv. make the best use of expertise of the available faculty

2. Minimum Qualification:

Minimum qualification for seeking admission into a specialization of P.G Degree Programme is U.G Degree, with at least 40% marks for general and pass marks for SC/ST in aggregate, awarded by Sri Venkateswara University (SVU) in the appropriate Branch of learning or any other equivalent examination recognized by other Higher Education Institution and Universities.

3. Branches of Study:

The Branches of study in PG Degree Programme are:

S. No.	Name of the Department
1	Adult & Continuing Education
2	Ancient Indian History Culture & Archaeology
3	Econometrics
4	Economics
5	English
6	Hindi
7	History
8	Human Rights & Social Development
9	Foreign Languages & Linguistics
10	Library & Information Science
11	Performing Arts
12	Philosophy
13	Political Science & Public Administration
14	Population Studies & Social Work
15	Rural Development & Management

16	Sanskrit
17	Sociology
18	Area Studies (South East Asian Pacific Studies)
19	Tamil
20	Telugu Studies
21	Tourism
22	Arabic, Persian & Urdu
23	Centre for Extension Studies & Centre for Women's Studies

4. **Programme Duration:**

4.1 Minimum duration of the full-time P.G Programme is two consecutive academic years i.e. four semesters and maximum period is four academic years.

4.2 **Semester:**

Generally, each semester shall consist of 90 actual instruction days including the sessional test days. However, instructional days may be reduced up to 72, when necessary, with increased instructional hours per course per week.

5. **Credits:**

Credit defines the quantum of contents/syllabus prescribed for a course and determines the number of instruction hours per week. The norms for assigning credits to a course for a duration of one semester shall be as follows:

- i One credit for every one hour of lecture/tutorial per week
- ii One credit for every two hours of practical work/seminar per week
- iii 4 credits in a semester for project work.

6. **Classification of Courses:**

The courses of each specialization of study are classified into Core Courses and Elective Courses and Foundation courses. It is mandatory for a student to complete successfully all the Core and Elective courses pertaining to his/her of specialization of study.

Semester-I

Sl.no	Components of Study	Title of the Course		Credit Hrs / Week	No. of Credit	IA Marks	Sem End Exam Marks	Total
1.	Core	1	Mandatory	6	4	20	80	100
2.		2		6	4	20	80	100
3.		3		6	4	20	80	100
4.		4		6	4	20	80	100
5.	Compulsory Foundation	5a	Opt- 1	6	4	20	80	100
		5b						
		5c						
6.	Elective Foundation	6a	Opt- 1	6	4	20	80	100
		6b						
Total				36	24	120	480	600

*All CORE Papers are Mandatory

- **Compulsory Foundation - Choose one paper**
- **Elective Foundation - Choose one paper.**
- **Interested students may register for MOOC with the approval of the concerned DDC but it will be considered for the award of the grade as open elective only giving extra credits.**

Semester-II

Sl.no	Components of Study	Title of the Course		Credit Hrs / Week	No. of Credit	IA Marks	Sem End Exam Marks	Total
1.	Core	1	Mandatory	6	4	20	80	100
2.		2		6	4	20	80	100
3.		3		6	4	20	80	100
4.		4		6	4	20	80	100
5.	Compulsory Foundation	5a	Opt-1	6	4	20	80	100
		5b						
		5c						
6.	Elective Foundation	6a	Opt-1	6	4	20	80	100
		6b						
Total				36	24	120	480	600

*All CORE Papers are Mandatory

- Compulsory Foundation - Choose one paper
- Elective Foundation - Choose one paper.
- Interested students may register for MOOC with the approval of the concerned DDC but it will be considered for the award of the grade as open elective only giving extra credits.

Semester-III

Sl.no	Components of Study	Title of the Course		Credit Hrs / Week	No. of Credit	IA Marks	Sem End Exam Marks	Total					
1.	Core	1	Mandatory	6	4	20	80	100					
2.		2		6	4	20	80	100					
3.		3		6	4	20	80	100					
4.	Generic Elective	4a	Opt-2	6	4	20	80	100					
		4b											
		4c							6	4	20	80	100
		4d											
5.	Open Elective	5a	Opt- 1	6	4	20	80	100					
		5b											
		5c											
Total				36	24	120	480	600					

* All CORE Papers are Mandatory

- Generic Elective - Choose two
- Open Electives are for the Students of other Departments. Minimum One Paper should be opted. Extra credits may be earned by opting for more number of open electives depending on the interest of the student through self study.
- Interested students may register for MOOC with the approval of the concerned DDC.

Semester-IV

Sl.no	Components of Study	Title of the Course	Credit Hrs / Week	No. of Credit	IA Marks	Sem End Exam Marks	Total	
1.	Core	1	Mandatory	6	4	20	80	100
2.		2		6	4	20	80	100
3.		3		6	4	20	80	100
4.	Generic Elective	4a	Opt-2	6	4	20	80	100
		4b		6	4	20	80	100
		4c		6	4	20	80	100
		4d		6	4	20	80	100
5.	Open Elective	5a	Opt- 1	6	4	20	80	100
		5b						
		5c						
Total				36	24	120	480	600

* All CORE Papers are Mandatory

- Generic Elective - Choose two
- Open Electives are for the Students of other Departments. Minimum One Paper should be opted. Extra credits may be earned by opting for more number of open electives depending on the interest of the student through self study.
- Interested students may register for MOOC with the approval of the concerned DDC.

6.1 Core Course:-

There may be a core course in every semester. This is the course which is to be compulsorily studied by a student as a core requirement to complete the requirement of a programme in a said discipline of study.

6.2 Elective Course:-

Elective course is a course which can be chosen from a pool of papers. It may be :

- Supportive to the discipline of study
- Provide a expanded scope
- Enable an exposure to some other discipline/domain
- Nurture student's proficiency/skill.

6.2.1. An elective may be "Generic Elective" focusing on those courses which add generic proficiency to the students. These electives shall be "Discipline centric". Three or Four papers may be offered, of which Two may be chosen.

6.2.2 An elective may be "Open Elective" and shall be offered for other Disciplines only. Atleast one paper must be chosen for study as mandatory. More than one paper may be studied through self study.

6.3 Foundation Course:-

The Foundation Courses may be of two kinds: Compulsory Foundation and Elective foundation, "Compulsory Foundation" courses are the courses based upon the content that leads to Knowledge enhancement. They are mandatory for all discipline. Elective Foundation courses are value-based and are aimed at man-making education.

6.4 MOOCS and e-Learning:

Discipline centric elective course through MOOCS (Massive Open Online Course) platform. Students of I, II and/or III semesters can register for the courses/offered by authorized Institutions/Agencies through online with the approval of the DDC concerned. The certificate issued by the Institutions/Agencies after successful completion of the course will be considered for the award of the Grade to that course in open electives category only. Further, 30-40% of the syllabus of any one course in I, II and III semesters may be taught through e-Learning.

7 **Course Registration:**

Every student has to register for the set of Courses offered by the Department in that Semester including those of Open Elective course of the other Departments and MOOCS courses with the total number of their Credits being limited by considering the permissible weekly contact hours (typically: 36/Week).

8 **Credits Required for Award of Degree:**

A student shall become eligible for the award of P.G degree, if he/she earns a minimum of 96 credits by passing all the core and electives along with practicals, seminars, comprehensive viva-voce prescribed for the programme.

- 8.1 It is mandatory for a student to complete successfully all the core courses pertaining to his/her specialization of study.
- 8.2 A student may choose Generic Electives from the list of elective courses offered from his/her specialization of study.
- 8.3 Further, a student may select from a list of Elective courses from other Departments as Open Electives to "suit the required" number of credits, such that the total credits is atleast 96.
- 8.4 There should be a register maintained by the Head of the Department indicating for each student, the course (s) registered by the student within the department, so that "Generic Electives" opted by the student are indicated.
- 8.5 In the case of Open Elective, the Head of the Department should prepare a statement /register indicating the courses choosen/ opted by the students of the department in other departments.
- 8.6 The Head of the Department should send the list of registered papers (opted by the students) to the principal with a copy to the controller of examinations immediately with in a week of commencement of each semester.
- 8.7 A copy of the courses registered by the students in each semester approved by the Principal shall be sent to the Academic Branch as well as Examination Branch.
- 8.8 The list of students registered for Mooc's shall be furnished giving details of the programme with a copy to the Principle and Controller of Examinations.
- 8.9 A model of Registers to be maintained by the Head of the Department is given in the Annexure. It is mandatory on the part of the Head of the Department to maintain Register for each UG/PG Course separately.

9. **Scheme of Instruction :**

The Board of Studies (BOS) of each specialization shall formulate the scheme of instruction and detailed syllabi. For every course learning objectives and learning outcomes should be defined. While formulating the scheme of instruction, the BOS shall facilitate to offer the minimum number of credits for the entire Programme. The syllabi of theory courses shall be organized into four / five units of equal weight. The question paper for the Semester end University Examination in theory course shall consist of four / five units, two questions from each unit of syllabus carrying a total of 60 marks. There shall be short answer questions for a total of 20 marks.

- 9.1 Part A contains of 20 marks with two short question from each unit out of which the student has to answer five questions with each question carrying 4 marks with a total of 20marks.

Examination in theory shall consist of five units in each paper, two questions from each unit of syllabus out of which a student shall answer one question carrying 12 marks for each question with a total of 60 marks.

In case of any course / programme having practicals out of the total 80 marks, the theory shall consist of 50 marks and practicals 30 marks. Out of the total theory marks of 50, section A carries 10 marks and Section B 40 marks. Section A contains 8 short questions out of which 5 should be answered, each question carrying 2 marks.

In Section B, out of 10 questions 5 are to be answered with internal choice each question carrying 8 marks.

10. **Course Numbering Scheme:**

Each course is denoted by an alphanumeric code as detailed below:

S. No	Name of the Course	Course Code
ARTS		
1	Adult & Continuing Education	MAAE
2	Ancient Indian History Culture & Archaeology	AIHC&A
3	Econometrics	EMT
4	Economics	ECO
5	English	ENG
6	Hindi	HIN
7	History	HST
8	Human Rights & Social Development	HR
9	Foreign Languages & Linguistics	LING
10	Library & Information Science	LIS
11	Performing Arts (Music)	PA-M
12	Performing Arts (Dance)	PA-D
13	Philosophy	PHI
14	Political Science & Public Administration	PSPA
15	Population Studies	PSC
16	Rural Development & Management	MARDM
17	Sanskrit	SNSKT
18	Social Work	MSW
19	Sociology	MASO
20	Area Studies (South East Asian Pacific Studies)	SEAP
21	Tamil	TML
22	Telugu Studies	TEL
23	Tourism	T
24	Urdu	URD
25	Women Studies & Management	SVUWS

11. **Evaluation :**

- 11.1 Evaluation shall be done on a continuous basis i.e. through Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE) in the Semester and Semester End Examination (SEE). For each theory course, there shall be two internal tests of two hours duration carrying 20 marks each and one Semester end Examination of 3 hours duration carrying 80 marks. Internal marks for a maximum of 20 shall be awarded based on the average performance of the two internal tests.
- 11.2 The first internal test shall be held immediately after the completion of 50% of the instruction days covering 50% of the syllabus. The second internal test shall be held immediately after the completion of 90 instruction days covering the remaining 50% of the syllabus.
- 11.3 It is mandatory for a student to attend both the internal tests in each theory course. The weighted average of the marks secured in two tests is awarded as sessional marks. However, 0.8 shall be assigned as weight for the best performance of the two tests whereas for the other test it shall be 0.2. If a student is absent for any of the internal test for whatsoever reason, the marks for that test shall be zero.
- 11.4 The students shall verify the valuation of answer scripts of sessional tests and sign on the same after verification.

11.5 The valuation and verification of answer scripts of Sessional Tests shall be completed within a week after the conduct of the internal tests. The answer scripts shall be maintained in the dept until the semester end results are announced.

11.6 The valuation of Semester end Examination answer scripts shall be arranged by the Controller of Examinations as per the University procedures in vogue.

11.7 Evaluation of Practicals:

For each practical course, the sessional marks for a maximum of 100 shall be awarded by the teacher based on continuous assessment of practical work. The Semester end University practical Examinations carrying 100 marks shall be conducted by i) Internal examiners and ii) external examiner permitted by the BoS of the Department a panel submitted to the Controller of Examinations.

12. Project Work :

12.1 The work shall be carried out in the concerned department of the student or in any recognized Educational Institutions of Higher learning / Universities / Industry / Organization as approved by the DDC. The student shall submit the outcome of the project work in the form of a report.

12.2 The project work shall be evaluated at the end of the IV semester with 70 marks for the report and 30 marks for the Viva Voice with a maximum of a 100 marks.

13. Grading and Grade Points:

Grade Point: It is a numerical weight allotted to each letter grade on a 10-point scale

Letter Grade: It is an index of the performance of students in a said course. Grades are denoted by letters O, A+, A, B+, B, C, P and F.

Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA): It is a measure of performance of work done in a semester. It is the ratio of total credit points secured by a student in the courses registered in a semester and a total course credits taken during that semester. It shall be given up to two decimal places.

$$\text{SGPA (Si)} = \frac{\sum(C_i \times G_i)}{\sum C_i}$$

Where C_i is the number of credits of the i th course and G_i is the grade point scored by the student in the i th course.

The CGPA is also calculated in the same manner taking into account all the courses undergone by a student over all the semesters of a programme, i.e.

Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA): It is a measure of overall cumulative performance of a student over all semesters. The CGPA is the ratio of total credit points secured by a student in the courses in all semesters and the sum of the total credits of all courses in all the semesters. It is given up to two decimal places.

$$\text{CGPA} = \frac{\sum(C_i \times S_i)}{\sum C_i}$$

Where S_i is the SGPA of the i th semester and C_i is the total number of credits in that semester.

The SGPA and CGPA shall be rounded off to two decimal points and reported in the transcripts.

Letter Grades and Grade Points:

A 10-point grading system with the following letter grades is to be followed.

Grades and Grade Points

Marks	Grade Point	Letter Grade
75-100	7.5-10	O (Outstanding)
65-74	6.5-7.4	A+ (First)
60-64	6.0-6.4	A (First)
55-59	5.5-5.9	B+ (Second)
50-54	5.0-5.4	B (Second)
40-49	4.0-4.9	C (Third)
00-39	0.0-3.9	F (Fail)

A student obtaining Grade F shall be considered failed and will be required to reappear in the examination.

- 13.1 In each Semester, every student who satisfies the attendance requirements should register for examination, failing which he/she shall not be promoted to the next semester. Any such student who has not registered for examination in a semester shall repeat that semester in the next academic year after obtaining the proceedings of the Principal.
- 13.2 To pass a course in PG Programme, a student has to secure the minimum grade of (P) in the PG Semester end Examination. A student obtaining Grade F shall be considered failed and will be required to reappear in the examination as supplementary candidate.
- 13.3 A student is eligible to improve the marks in a paper in which he has already passed, in with 4 years from the year of admission as and when it is conducted for the subsequent batches. This provision shall not be provided once the candidate is awarded Degree.
- 13.4 A student who has failed in a course can reappear for the Semester end Examination as and when it is held in the normal course. The Sessional Marks obtained by the student will be carried over for declaring the result.
- 13.5 Whenever the syllabus is revised for a course, the semester Examination shall be held in old syllabus three times. Thereafter, the students who failed in that course shall take the semester end Examination in the revised syllabus.

14. Award of Degree :

A student who has earned a minimum of 96 credits by passing in all the core courses and the minimum number of electives prescribed shall be declared to have passed the course work and shall become eligible for the award of degree.

- 14.1 A student who has earned extra credits shall be issued a separate certificate to that effect mentioning the subject and grade.

15. Ranking and Award of Prizes / Medals :

- 15.1 Ranks shall be awarded in each branch of study on the basis of Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) for top ten percent of the students or top three students whichever is higher.
- 15.2 The students who have become eligible for the award of PG degree by passing all the four semester regularly without break, shall only be considered for the award of ranks.
- 15.3 Award of prizes, scholarships and other honours shall be according to the rank secured by the student as said above and in conformity with the desire of the Donor.

16. Attendance Requirements:

- 16.1 A student is required to complete the Programme of Study satisfying the attendance requirements in all the semesters within twice the prescribed period of study i.e. 4 academic years from the year of admission failing which he/she forfeits his/her seat.
- 16.2 A student shall repeat the semester if he/she fails to satisfy the attendance requirements given below:
 - i A student shall attend at least 60 percent of the maximum hours of instruction taken by the teacher for each course.
 - ii A student shall attend at least 75 percent of the maximum hours of instruction taken for all the courses put together in that semester.
- 16.3 The Principal shall condone the shortage of attendance of a student provided; the student satisfies the clause 16.2 and obtain atleast 60% of overall attendance in a semester on medical grounds only.
- 16.4 A student who fails to satisfy the attendance requirements specified in clause 16.2 shall repeat that semester in the subsequent academic years with the written permission of the Principal.
- 16.5 A student shall not be permitted to study any semester more than two times during the Programme of his/her study.
- 16.6 A student who satisfies the attendance requirements specified in clause 16.2 in any semester may be permitted to repeat that semester after canceling the previous attendance and sessional marks of that semester with the written permission of the Principal. However, this facility shall be extended to any student not exceeding twice during the entire Programme of study provided the stipulation in clause 16.1 is met.

17. Conditions of Promotion:

A student shall be eligible for promotion to the next semester provided, if he/she satisfies the attendance requirements in the immediately preceding semester as specified in clause 16. The Principle of the concerned college will furnish the promotion list to the HOD at the beginning of II, III & IV Semesters.

18. Transitory Regulations:

- 18.1 A student who has been repeated in the previous regulations for not satisfying the attendance requirements shall be permitted to join in these regulations provided the clauses 16.1 and 16.4 hold good.
- 18.2 Semester end University Examinations under the regulations that immediately precede these regulations shall be conducted two times after the conduct of last regular examination under those regulations.

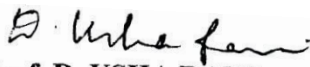
18.3 The students who satisfy the attendance requirements under the regulations that immediately precede these regulations, but do not pass the courses shall appear for the Semester end University Examinations in equivalent courses under these regulations as specified by the BOS concerned.

19 **Grievance Redressal Committee**

The Principal of the concerned college shall constitute a Grievance Redressal Committee by nominating three Professors from among the faculty of the college with the Vice – Principal of the college as Convenor and Chairperson for a period of two years. The Convener of the committee, one among the three, shall receive the complaints from the students regarding the valuation of sessional tests and place the same before the Committee for its consideration. The committee shall submit its recommendations to the Principal for consideration.

20. **Amendment to the Regulations:**

Sri Venkateswara University reserves the right to amend these regulations at any time in future without any notice. Further, the interpretation any of the clauses of these regulations entirely rest with the University.


Prof. D. USHA RANI
Dean Faculty of Arts

Appendix No: 'B' Item No: 'B-2'
SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY: TIRUPATI
SVU COLLEGE OF ARTS
DEPARTMENT OF ADULT & CONTINUING EDUCATION
M.A. COURSE IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT & MANAGEMENT
(Syllabus Common for S V University College and affiliated by SVU Area)
(Revised Scheme of Instruction and Examination, Syllabus etc., with effect from the
Academic Year's 2016-17 for I and II Semesters and 2017-18 for III and IV Semesters)
Revised CBCS Pattern with effect from 2016-17

M.A. Rural Development & Management
The Course of Study and Scheme of Examination

SEMESTER-I

S. No	Code	Title of the Course	Credit Hrs / Week	No. of Credits	Core / Elective	IA	SEE	Total Marks
1	MARDM-1.1	Introduction to Rural Development	6	4	Core	20	80	100
2	MARDM-1.2	Indian Rural Social Scene	6	4	Core	20	80	100
3	MARDM-1.3	Indian Rural Economic Scene	6	4	Core	20	80	100
4	MARDM-1.4	Education for Rural Development	6	4	Core	20	80	100
5	MARDM-1.5	Rural Development Institutions	6	4	CF	20	80	100
6	MARDM1.6	Human Values & Professional Ethics-I	6	4	EF	20	80	100
		Total	36	24		120	480	600

***All CORE Papers are Mandatory**

- **Compulsory Foundation - Choose one paper**
- **Elective Foundation - Choose one paper.**
- **Interested students may register for MOOC with the approval of the concerned DDC but it will be considered for the award of the grade as open elective only giving extra credits.**

SEMESTER-II

S. No	Code	Title of the Course	Credit Hrs / Week	No. of Credits	Core / Elective	IA	SEE	Total Marks
1	MARDM-2.1	Rural Industrialisation	6	4	Core	20	80	100
2	MARDM 2.2	Research Methods in Rural Development	6	4	Core	20	80	100
3	MARDM-2.3	Agriculture & Rural Bio Technology	6	4	Core	20	80	100
4	MARDM -2.4	Field Visits and Filed Projects	6	4	Core	-	-	100
5	MARDM-2.5	Rural Marketing & Management	6	4	CF	20	80	100
6	MARDM-2.6	Human Values & Professional Ethics-II	6	4	EF	20	80	100
		Total	36	24		120	480	600

***All CORE Papers are Mandatory**

- **Compulsory Foundation - Choose one paper**
- **Elective Foundation - Choose one paper.**
- **Interested students may register for MOOC with the approval of the concerned DDC but it will be considered for the award of the grade as open elective only giving extra credits.**

SEMESTER-III

S. No	Code	Title of the Course	Credit Hrs / Week	No. of Credits	Core / Elective	IA	SEE	Total Marks
1	MARDM-3.1	Natural Resources Management - Land	6	4	Core	20	80	100
2	MARDM 3.2	Natural Resources Management - Water	6	4	Core	20	80	100
3	MARDM-3.3	Natural resources Management-Vegetation	6	4	Core	20	80	100
4	MARDM-3.4a	Communications For rural Development	6	4	GE*	20	80	100
	MARDM 3.4b	Micro Finance & Women Empowerment						
	MARDM-3.4c	Rural Project Planning & Management						
	MARDM 3.4d	Economics of Agriculture						
5	MARDM-3.5a	Career Guidance and Counselling	6	4	OE#	20	80	100
	MARDM 3.5b	Skill Development Initiatives						
	MARDM-3.5c	Information Technology Rural Development						
Total			36	24		120	480	600

* All CORE Papers are Mandatory

- Generic Elective - Choose two
- Open Electives are for the Students of other Departments. Minimum One Paper should be opted. Extra credits may be earned by opting for more number of open electives depending on the interest of the student through self study.
- Interested students may register for MOOC with the approval of the concerned DDC.

SEMESTER-IV

S. No	Course Code	Title of the course	Credit Hrs / Week	No. of Credits	Core / Elective	IA	SEE	Total Marks
1	MARDM-4.1	Agriculture and Rural Development	6	4	Core	20	80	100
2	MARDM-4.2	Rural Banking and Credit	6	4	Core	20	80	100
3	MARDM 4.3	Project Work/Dissertation	6	4	Core	-	-	100
4	MARDM-4.4a	Environment & Development	6	4	GE*	20	80	100
	MARDM 4.4b	Statistical Methods for Social Research						
	MARDM-4.4c	Rural Entrepreneurship						
	MARDM-4.4d	Vocational Education & Training						
5	MARDM-4.5a	Human Resources Development in Rural Sectors	6	4	OE#	20	80	100
	MARDM-4.5b	Development Strategies & Voluntarism						
	MARDM-4.5c	Population & Development						
Total			36	24		120	480	600

* All CORE Papers are Mandatory

- Generic Elective - Choose two
- Open Electives are for the Students of other Departments. Minimum One Paper should be opted. Extra credits may be earned by opting for more number of open electives depending on the interest of the student through self study.
- Interested students may register for MOOC with the approval of the concerned DDC.

Semester-1

MARDM - PAPER-1.1

INTRODUCTON TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT

UNIT-1: Rural Development: Concept, Definition Nature and Scope of Rural Development; Need for Rural Development; Historical evolution of the concept of Rural Development in the Indian Context; Causes of Rural Backwardness.

UNIT-II: Health conditions and Services in Rural Areas: Accessibility of health facilities; Health schemes - Arogya Sree, NTR Vaidya Seva; Issues in Community Health- National Health Policy of India/National Rural Health Mission; Janani Suraksha Yojana; AYUSH programme; National AIDS Control programme.

UNIT-III: Rural Housing: Status, National Housing and Habitat policy - Different Schemes of housing policy, Indira Awaas Yojana, NTR Gruha Kalpa.

UNIT-IV: Status of Rural areas: Composition of Rural Population, Rural Work Force, Problems of Unemployment and Under employment; Conditions and Problems of Agricultural Labour; Rural poverty; Levels of Living of Rural People; Integrated Rural Development.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Vasant Desai | : | A Study of Rural Economy |
| Jain S.C. | : | Rural Development |
| Das Kumar B | : | Rural Development through Decentralization |
| Venkata Reddy K | : | Rural Development in India Poverty and Development |
| Khanna B.S. | : | Rural Development in South Asia:Policies, Programmes and Organizations |
| Robert Chambers | : | Rural Development Putting the Last First |
| Desai A.R. | : | Introduction to Rural Sociology |

MARMD - PAPER-1.2

INDIAN RURAL SOCIAL SCENE

UNIT-I: Village Communities: Definition, Characteristics, Settlement Patterns; Individual and Society; Rural Social structure, Importance of Social Institutions: Family, Society/Community, School, Marriage, Religion.

UNIT-II: Social Capital: Introduction, Definition, India and Social Capital; Society as a Relationship-Investigation into Social Capital - Survey on Social Capital, Middle Level Institutions in Social Capital.

UNIT-III: Family: Sociological meaning and definition of family, Characteristics of family, Joint Family System in India- Characteristics, Functions, Merits and Demerit; Changing pattern in joint family.

UNIT-IV: Caste system: Meaning/definition, Characteristics, Functions of caste system in Rural India, Merit and Demerits of Caste system; Changing trends in the caste system; Future of caste system.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

Wilbert E. Moore	: Social Change
Sreenivas M. N.	: Social Change in Modern India
Sreenivas M. N.	: Caste in Modern India
Sreenivas M. N. & S. Seshaiahs	: Dimensions of Social Change in India
Gore M.S.	: Social Development
Desai A.R.	: Rural Sociology
Chitambar	: Rural Sociology
Maclver and Page	: Society
Mehta	: Sociology of Rural Development
Deb P.C.	: Rural Sociology
Sharma and Malhotra	: Integrated Rural Development
Hutton	: Caste in India
Scarlet Epstein	: South India: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow
Hanumappa H.G.	: Survival Strategies in Rural Areas
David G Mandelbaum	: Society in India
Haralam Bon	: Sociology and Perspectives.

MARDM - PAPER- 1.3

INDIAN RURAL ECONOMIC SCENE

UNIT-I: Economic Structure of Rural India: Assets Distribution, Income Distribution; Expenditure Pattern, Agriculture and Rural Development.

UNIT-II: Agricultural Development: Introduction, Features of Indian Agriculture, Agricultural Development under the Plans; Soil Health Management, Seeds, Agricultural Credit; Risk Management, Marketing and Mechanization.

UNIT-III: Alternative Occupations in Rural Areas: Dairying, Poultry, Fishery, Horticulture, Sheep Rearing; Appropriate Technologies in Animal Husbandry Practices: Breeding, Feeding Management; Rural Non farm Sector-Need for Development-Problems and Prospects.

UNIT-IV: Assessment of Rural Energy Supply and Demand, Management of Rural Energy Systems, Non conventional Energy Sources - Biogas, Solar and Wind.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- Venkata Reddy K : Agriculture and Rural Development (Emerging Trends and Right Approach to Development)
- Datta and Sundaram : Indian Economy
- Shah C. H. (Ed) : Agricultural development of India Policy and Problems
- N.I.R.D. : Facets of Rural Development
- Pramit Chowdary : Indian Economy
- Hanumappa H.G. : Social Economic Inventory for Block Level Planning
- Gunnar Myrdal : Asian Drama
- Vakil C.N. : Poverty & Planning
- Dandekar & Rath : Poverty in India
- Sreenivas M. N. : Indian Villages
- Robert Chambers : Rural Development

MARDM - PAPER-1.4

EDUCATION FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

UNIT I- Education: Meaning & Concept - Definition – Objectives, Functions; Status of Education System in India; Forms of Education: Formal, Non-Formal and Informal Education; Relationship between Education and development.

UNIT- II: Schemes of Education – Sarva Siksha Abhiyan, Vocationalization of secondary education, Open learning systems, Sakshar Bharath programme, Scheme of Jana Sikshana Sansthans.

UNIT- III: Extension Education: Concept, Philosophy, Aims, Principles; History of Extension Activities; Developmental aspects of extension; Agricultural extension; Role of Extension Education in development;

UNIT- IV: Agricultural Education: Concept, nature, scope, types, need and significance; Agricultural education in India; Agricultural education and development; Role of Agricultural Universities and Training institutions in Rural development.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Adivi Reddy. A. Extension education, Sri Lakshmi Press, Bapatla. 1971.
2. Dhahama O.P. & Bhatnagar, O.P., Education and Communication for Development, Oxford & IBH Publishing Co., New Delhi.
3. Venkata Reddy, K. Agriculture and Rural Development (Emerging Trends and Right Approach to Development), Himalaya Publishing House Pvt., Ltd., Mumbai, 2012.
4. Ministry of Human Resource development. Sakshar Bharath, Govt. of India.
5. M.H.R.D (2000). Scheme of Jan Shikshan Sansthan (Institute of People's Education) : Guidelines for Management, Planning and Programming, Directorate of Adult Education, Dept. of Elementary Education & Literacy, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

MARDM: PAPER-1. 5

RURAL DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS

UNIT-I: Panchayat Raj Institutions: Evolution, Structure, Functions; 73rd Amendment; Role of PRIs in Rural Development; Cooperative Institutions: Concept and Principles of Cooperation, Types and Working of Rural Cooperatives - Credit Cooperatives, Marketing Cooperatives, Dairy Cooperatives, Sugar Cooperatives, Weavers Cooperatives.

UNIT- II: Community Based Organizations: Watershed Committees -Village Forest Committees -Water User Associations-Village Education-Committees - Mothers Committees -Role of CBOs in Sustainable Rural Development.

UNIT-III: Rural Banking and Credit: Types and sources of rural credit - Commercial Banks and Weaker sections, Commercial Banks and Rural artisans; Agriculture Finance Corporation; Agro Industries Corporation; Rural indebtedness – causes and consequences.

UNIT-IV: Training Institutions for Rural Development: NIRD&PR, NABARD, RRB, CAPART, FTCs, KVKs, Agricultural, Horticulture and Veterinary Universities.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- N.I.R.D. : Rural Development in India Some Facets
vasant Desai : A Study of Rural Economy
Nanavati & Anjalia : The Indian Rural Problems
Sharma & Malhotra : Integrated Rural Development
Misra & Sharma : Problems and Prospects of Rural Development
Venkata Reddy K : Rural Development in India-Poverty and Development
Lakshman & Narayan : Rural Development in India
Dantwala : Indian Agriculture since Independence
Mamoria & Tripathi : Agricultural Problems in India
Pandey P.C. : Rural Development in India.

MARDM: PAPER – 1.6

HUMAN VALUES AND PROFESSIONAL ETHICS – I

Unit –I: Ethics : Definition, Nature, Its relation to Religion, Politics, Business, Legal, Medical and Environment. Need and Importance of Professional Ethics –Ethical Values in various professions.

Unit – II: Values: Nature - Good and Bad, Ends and Means, Actual and potential values, Objective and Subjective Values; Analysis of basic moral concepts – right, ought, duty obligation, justice, responsibility and freedom, good behavior and respect for elders. Characters and conduct.

Unit –III: Individual and Society Ahimsa (Non-Violence), Satya (Truth) Brahmacharya (Celibacy) Asteya (Non possession) and Aparigraha (Non-Stealing) Purusharthas (Cardinal Virtues) Dharma (Righteousness), Artha (Wealth), Kama (fulfillment Bodily Desires) MOksha (Liberation)

Unit-IV: Crime and Theories of punishment – (a) Reformative, retributive and Deterrent (b) Views on Manu and Yajnavalkya.

Books for study:

1. Johan S Mackenjie: Amanual of ethics
2. “the Ethics of Management “by Larue Tone Hosmer, Richard D.Irwin Inc.
3. “Management Ethics – integrity at work by josph A. Petrick and John F Quinn response Books: New Delhi.
4. “Ethics in Management” by S.A. S herlekar, Him

Semester-II

MARDM: PAPER: 2.1 RURAL INDUSTRIALIZATION

UNIT- I: Rural Industrialization: Concept, Need and Importance of Rural Industrialization in the context of Rural Development; Gandhian Approach to Rural Industrialization; Appropriate Technology for Rural Industries.

UNIT-II: Rural Industrial Sectors: Small Scale, Handloom, Agro-based Industries, Rural Artisans, Handicrafts and Sericulture; Marketing: Problems of Marketing, Marketing Strategy and Information System for Rural industries; Consortium Approach, Exhibitions.

UNIT-III: Industrial Promotion Organizations: District Industries Centre (DIC), National Institute for Small Industries Extension and Training (NISIET), Small Industry Development Organization (SIDO), Small Industries Service Institutions (SISI); Consultancy Organizations, Financial Organizations, Regional Rural Banks and State Finance Corporations.

UNIT-IV: Small-Scale and Micro Enterprises: Introduction, Changed Nomenclature; Definition of Micro Enterprises, National Importance of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs), Problems of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs); Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) - Coir industry, Handlooms, Power Looms, Handcrafts.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| Battacharya S.N. | : Rural Industrialization in India |
| Bepion Behari | : Rural Industrialization in India |
| Rao R.V. | : Rural Industrialization in India |
| Bagli V | : Khadi and Village Industries in the Indian Economy |
| Kripalani J.B. | : Gandhian Thought |
| Vasant Desai | : Organization and Management of Small Scale Industries |
| Sundaram J.B. | : Rural Rurai Industrial Development |
| K.V.I.C. | : Khadi and Village Industries The Gandhian Approach |
| Vasant Desai | : Problems and Prospects of Small Scale Industries in India. |

MARDM: PAPER-2.2

RESEARCH METHODS IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

UNIT-I: Social Science Research: Need and significance, Types – Basic, Applied, Action; Methods – Historical, Experimental, Survey, Case Study; Formulation of Hypotheses.

UNIT-II: Sampling: Stratified Sampling, Multistage Sampling, Purposive Sampling, Systematic Sampling; Tools of Data Collection: Questionnaire - Schedule - Interview – Observation.

UNIT-III: Numerical Methods of Quantitative Data: Presentation – Mean, Median, Mode; Standard Deviation - Correlation - Regression - Chi-square Test; Micro Soft Office: MS Word - Excel - Power Point – SPSS.

UNIT –V: Report writing: Steps involved in writing of a report; Graphical Methods of Quantitative Data Presentation – Histogram, Pie Chart - Bar Diagrams;

REFERENCE BOOKS

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| Gupta C.B. | : An Introduction to Statistical Methods |
| Moser C.A. | : Survey Research in Social Investigation |
| Simson and Kelkn | : Basic Statistics |
| Babbie | : Survey Research |
| Das Gupta | : Village Studies in the Third World |
| Goodo & Halt | : Social Research Methods |
| Mason and Lind | : Statistical Techniques in Business and Economics |
| Microsoft | : Manuals on Microsoft Office |
| SPSS | : Manuals on SPSS |

MARDM: PAPER-2.3

AGRICULTURE & RURAL BIOTECHNOLOGY

UNIT-1: Agriculture: History and development of agriculture in India; Objectives, Socio-economical perspectives; Significance and Status of production of cereals (wheat/rice); Pulses (Arhar/gram); Oil (Sunflower/soybean);Vegetable (Potato) ; Sugars (Sugarcane).

UNIT-III: Crop residues and their application to Rural Development: Fibrous, Stoves, Straw, Husk (Hulls), Oil cakes; Sugarcane (buggies, tops, molasses, presumed), Vegetable (Tomato, potato, cabbage).

UNIT-III: Mushroom Technology: Introduction, Nutritional/medicinal importance, Cultivation of edible mushrooms; Vermi compost Technology: Significance, methodology of production, merits and demerits, impact on agriculture development.

UNIT-V: Biogas & Rural Development: Concept, Applications, Biogas Plants, and problems; Bio-pesticides - introduction, Types, Advantages, and disadvantages, Social impact; Tissue culture, Vegetative propagation, Soil-less farming.

BOOKS REFERENCE

S.Srivastva	:	Fruit Preservation	:
B.Jain	:	Fruit and vegetables	
V.P.Agrwal	:	Forest in India	
S.S. Negi	:	A Hand Book of Social Forestry	
Gautam	:	A Text Book of Agroforestry	
S.S. Srivastva	:	Krishi Vaniki	
O.P.Chawla	:	Biogas	

MARDM: PAPER-2.4

FIELD VISITS AND FIELD PROJECTS

(Each carries 15 marks)

Every Student has to participate in the field visits to the following rural development/ Agriculture related institutes to expose himself in the field projects and programmes:

- 1) Prepare a Report on any one of the following issues - Health conditions and Services in Rural Areas, Rural Housing and Status of Rural Population;
- 2) Prepare a Report on any of the formal and Non-formal education programmes;
- 3) Prepare a Report on any one of the following issues - PRIs, Cooperative Societies and Rural Banks ;
- 4) Prepare a Report on any one of the following Agricultural Training Institutions – KVKs, FTCs and NIRDPR.
- 5) Prepare a Report on any one of the following Community Based Organisations - Watershed Committees -Village Forest Committees -Water User Associations-Village Education-Committees -Mothers Committees.

The project activity reports will be submitted by the students and assessed by the Internal and External Examiners. Each student has to face the Viva-Voice which will be of 25 marks.

(Marks for Viva 25)
(Total : 100)

MARDM: PAPER-2.5

RURAL MARKETING AND MANAGEMENT

UNIT-1: Rural Marketing: Definition, Function, Nature and Scope; Importance of Agricultural Marketing; Classification of Rural Markets: Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Markets, Hats and Shades, Wholesale markets and Retail markets, Consumer Markets and Agricultural Input Markets in rural areas;

UNIT-II: Problems in Marketing of Agricultural Products: Transportation, Grading Storage and warehousing; Marketing information – Sources, Channels; Marketable surplus and Marketed Surplus; Factors Influencing Marketable surplus; Marketable surplus and Price. Impact of globalization on rural marketing.

UNIT-III: Marketing Costs: Methods of measures of marketing cost; Farmers' and Middlemen's share of the Prices; Price fixation and Procurement by Public Agencies.

UNIT-IV: Institutional arrangements for Rural Marketing; Regulated Markets; Cooperative Marketing System; National Council of State Agricultural Marketing Boards, Apni Mandi Scheme; Recommendations of National Commissions on Agriculture; E- marketing.

Reference Books

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Venkata Reddy, K. | : | Agriculture and Rural Development (Emerging Trends and Right Approach to Development), Himalaya Publishing House. |
| Gupta A.P | : | Marketing of Agriculture Produce in India |
| Acharya S.S | : | Agricultural Marketing in India |
| NW Agarwal | : | Rural Marketing in India |
| Shamin H.M | : | Rural markets and development |
| Saxena Kailas | : | Inter Linked Agrarian Markets in Rural India |
| GOI | : | Reports of the National Commission on Agriculture XII |
| Jagdish Prasad | : | Various Issues of Encyclopedia of Agricultural Marketing |
| Bhaskar .K | : | Need for Linking of Regulated Markets with Cooperative marketing Societies cooperator, August,1989 |
| Bhaskar.K | : | Streaming the Regulated Market System Kurukshetra, August,1994. |

MARDM: PAPER - 2.6

HUMN VALUES AND PROFESSIONAL ETHICS -II

Unit – I: Value Education: Definition- relevance to present day concept of human values; Self introspection-Self esteem. Family values-Components, structure and responsibilities of family; Neutralization of anger – adjustability – threats of family life – status of women in family and society – caring for needy and elderly – time allotment for sharing ideas and concerns.

Unit –II: Medical ethics: Views of Charaka, Sushruta and Hippocrates on moral responsibility of medical practitioners. Code of ethics for medical and healthcare professionals. Euthanasia, Ethical obligation to justice in health care, human cloning problems of abortion. Ethical issues in genetic engineering and Ethical issues raised by new biological technology or knowledge.

Unit –III: Environmental ethics: Ethical theory, Man and nature- Ecological crisis, Pest control, Pollution and waste Climate change; Energy and population, justice and environmental health.

Unit- IV: Social ethics: Organ trade, human trafficking, Human rights violation and social disparities; Feminist ethics, surrogacy/pregnancy; Ethics of media - Impact of Newspapers, Television, Movies and Internet.

Books for study

1. John S Mackenzie: A manual of ethics
2. “the Ethics of Management” by Larue Tone Hosmer, Richard D.Irwin Inc.
3. “Management Ethics – integrity at work” by Joseph A.Petick and John F. Quinn
Response Books:New delhi
4. “Ethics in management” By S.A.Sherlkar, Himalaya Publishing House,
5. Harold H. Titus: Ethics for Today
6. Maitra.S.K. Hindu Ethics
7. William Lilly: Introduction to Ethics
8. Sinha.A Manual of Ethics
9. Manu: Manava Dharma Sastra or the Institute of Manu: Comprising the Indian system of Duties: Religious and Civil (ed)G.C.Haughton
10. Susruta Samhita: Tr.Kaviraj Kunjanlal, Kunjalal Brishagratha. Chowkamba Sankrit series, VolII,II and III, Varnasi, Vol I OO, 16-20,21-22 and 74-77 only.
11. Caraka Samhita :Tr.Dr.Ram Karan Sarna and Vaidya Bhagavan Dash, Chowkambha.

Semester -3

MARDM: PAPER – 3.1

NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT: LAND

UNIT-I: Land Use Pattern: Changes in Land Use Pattern, Factors Responsible for changes in Land Use Pattern; Soil Environment: Soil types, Carrying Capacity of Soils, Fertility; Organic and Bio-fertilizers: Types, Merits and Demerits; Soil Pollution: causes and management; Indigenous Knowledge Systems in Land Management.

UNIT-II: Bleeding Lands: Exploitation - Soil Erosion- Desertification - Degradation – Pollution; Effects of Modern Agricultural Practices on Land and Environment; Integrated Pest Management.

UNIT-III: Land and Soil Management Programmes: Watershed Development Programme-Scope and Objectives - Activities - Practices - Stake Holders Participation - Impact of the Programme; Indicators for Sustainable Land management.

UNIT- IV: Common Property Resources: Definition, Nature, Types, Benefits; Common property resources and Environmental protection; Declining of common property resources; Problems of CPRs - Management Strategies for Sustainable Use of CPRs.

REFERENCE BOOKS

- David Pearce : Economics of Natural Resources
Jyothi Prakash & Reddy S : Sustainable Regeneration of Degraded Lands
Roland Bunes : Two Ears of Corn
Katar Singh : Managing Common Fool Resources Principles and Case studies
Robert Chambers : Rural Development Putting - the Last First
Roy Cook : Soil Conservation, Soil Management and World Views of Conservation and Protection
IDRC and IUCN : Assessing Rural Sustainability
Pandey D. N. : Measures of Success fir Sustainable Forestry - Designing, Measuring and Communicating the Criteria & Indicators for SFM in South Asia (Mimeo)
Reddappa Reddy V : "Watershed Development Projects for Drought Prone Areas", Moving Technology, Oct-Dec 1996.
The Hindu Survey of Environment : 1993, 1994. 1995, 1996, 1997 and 1998.

MARDM: PAPER – 3.2

NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT: WATER

UNIT-I: Water: Quantitative and Qualitative Aspects; Water use, Demand/Challenges-Sustainability of Water Use; Surface Water and Ground water Resources; Potential and Utilization Problems in Water Management.

UNIT-II: Types and Sources of Irrigation: Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Systems; Coverage and Ecological Implications; Tank Irrigation - Role and Importance in Drought Prone Regions- Problems in Tank irrigation Management.

UNIT- III: Water Conservation Technologies in Agriculture: Micro irrigation Systems -Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation -Comparative Economics in Relation to other Methods. Traditional Irrigation practices and their Role in the Management of Irrigation systems. **UNIT-IV:** Sustainable Water Management: Water harvesting technologies, Construction of underground reservoirs; Waste and See water recycling.

REFERENCE BOOKS

- Rao K. L : India's Water Wealth
Patrick Mc Cully : Silenced Rivers
Singh et.al : Irrigation Systems in Decay what the Farmers can do India.
- Siva Mohan MVK and Christopher A Scott : International food : Future Directions for Indian Irrigation Research and Policy Research Institute Policy Issues
Sprinkler Irrigation
- Sivanappan : Sprinkler irrigation
Narayana Murthy A : Evaluation of Drip Irrigation System in Maharashtra to the Handa of the Poor Water and Trees
- N.C. Saxena and Tushaar : Peoples Participation and Irrigation
Shah Satish and Sundar : Management Experiences, Issues and Opinions.
- Norman Uphoff : Improving International Irrigation Management
with Farmers' participation : Getting the Process Right
Wilcocks .W : Lectures on Ancient Systems of irrigation in Bengal and its Application to Modern Problems.
- Sreedhar. G : Tank Irrigation in Semi-Arid Zones.

MARDM: PAPER – 3.3

NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT: VEGETATION

UNIT- I: Forestry: Extent - Types - Importance - Rural Development Vs Forestry Interface; Industry Vs Forestry Interface; Bleeding forests; Exploitation - Degradation - Shifting Cultivation - Factors Responsible for Bleeding of Forests.

UNIT- II: Ethno Forestry: Indigenous Knowledge Systems in Forest Management; Sustainable Forestry - Bio-Diversity- Forest Development and Management Programmes- Social Forestry - Farm Forestry-Community Forestry - Eco Tourism; Wild Life and Forestry.

UNIT- III: Joint Forest Management Programme: Scope and Objectives; Stakeholders participation-Soil Works, Silvicultural Practices – Protection, Impact of the Programme - Community Forest Management in Andhra Pradesh; Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest management.

UNIT-V: Non-Timber Forest Produce: Methods of Collection - Preservation, Storage - Grading, Marketing - Role of Girijan Development Corporation.

REFERENCE BOOKS

- Vandana Shiva : Biodiversity; Social and Ecological Perspectives
Robert Chamber & Saxena : To the Hands of the poor
Cernea M M : Forest and Forest Development in India
Chanduri B and A K Maiti : Forest and forest Development in India
Henny L Gholz : Agro Forestry; Realities. Possibilities and Potentialities
Pandey D N : Ethno Forestry Local Knowledge for Sustainable Forestry and Livelihoods Security
Pandey D N : Measures of Success for Sustainable Forestry Designing. Measuring and Communicating the Criteria & Indicators for SFM in South Asia (Mimeo)
Reddapa Reddy V & : "NGO's and People's Role in Joint Forest Management
Chenna Reddy D : People's Participation and Forest Management in India:
Reddapa Reddy V : Kurukshetra, august 1998 People's Participation and forest Management in India " Few Emerging Issues".AsiaPasific Journal of Rural Development. January, 2000
GOI : Report of the National Commission on Agriculture Forestry

MARDM: PAPER – 3.4a

COMMUNICATIONS FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

UNIT-1: Communication: Definition, Process, Functions, Importance; Elements of Communication; Problems and Barriers in Communication; Motivation: Concept, Process and Techniques - Motives and Incentives.

UNIT-II: Communication interaction: Models of Communication- Linear, Feedback, Circular, Switch-back, Convergence; Feedback and Control; Effects of feedback in communication.

UNIT-III: Types of Communication: Verbal and Non-verbal communication, Small group and Public Communication, Dyadic Communication, Mass Communication and Interpersonal Communication.

UNIT-IV: Audio-Visual Aids: Materials and equipment, Planning, Preparation and Use of different types aids; Projectors: Films-Tape Recorder-Television-Computers-PPTs.

REFERENCE BOOKS

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| Bhattacharya S.N | : Community Development in Developing Countries |
| Rogoms | : Adoption of Innovations |
| Paul Choudary | : Methods of Social Work |
| Robert Chambers | : Challenging the Professions |
| Spicer Russell E.E. | : Human Problems in Technological Change |
| Ross N.G. | : Community Organization |
| Beek R.C | : Motivation: Theories and Principles |
| Mukherjee N | : Participatory Rural Appraisal Methodology and Applications |
| McConnel J W | : Understanding Human Behavior. |

MARDM: PAPER – 3.4b

MICRO FINANCE AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

UNIT-1: Women Empowerment: Definition, Need, Strategies for Women Empowerment; Hindrances to Women Empowerment.

Unit-II: Programmes for Women's Development: MNP/ SGSY/ ICDS/ IAY/ NCW/ SCW/EDP; Human Rights with particular reference to Women – Need for legal literacy.

UNIT-III: Self-help groups and Self-help promotion: Concepts, Elements, Stages - Structure of Self-help groups - Precautions to be taken while forming the SHGs.

UNIT- IV: Savings and Credit as an Instrument of Self-help-promotion among Rural Women; Savings Operations-Credit of SHGs; Monitoring, Evaluation and Impact Assessment of Savings and Credit Programmes.

REFERENCE BOOKS

- Yunas M : Rural Agricultural Credit Operations in Bangladesh
- Fernades AP : The MYRADA Experience Alternative Management Systems for Saving and Credit of Rural Poor
- Grammena Bank : Various Issues of Grameena Dialogue
- Ila Bhat: : A Bank of One's Own (A note from SEWA)
- David Hume : Finance against Poverty
- Susan Johnson and Ben Rogally : Micro Finance
- Raj Sehkar D : Savings and Credit Systems of the Poor: Some NGO Experiences, NOVIB and HIVOS
- James Copes she : NGO Sponsoring of Group Lending in Rural India: Theory and a Case Study
- Hossain M : Credit for Alleviation of Rural Poverty: The Government Banks in Bangladesh
- Mancur Olson : The Logic of Collective Action.

MARDM: PAPER – 3.4c

RURAL PROJECT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

UNIT-1: Project- Definition, Basic steps, Elements, Development of projects; Basic Steps in Project, Project Approach to Rural Development - Need and Scope of Project Management; Project Planning and Management Cycle.

UNIT-II : Project Formulation and Development: Elements of Project, Formulation Technique, Planning in Indian Context; Systems Approach to Formulation and Execution of Development Projects.

UNIT-IV: Essentials of Project Implementation: Planning, monitoring of development projects; Project management information system; Project Appraisal; PAID monitoring system for VSS and water shed- Network techniques for project management.

UNIT-V: Evaluation of Rural Development Projects/Programmes: Types of Evaluation Concurrent and Summative evaluations.

REFERENCE BOOKS

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Bava D.S | : | Rural Project Planning |
| Price Gittinger | : | Economic Analysis of Agriculture Projects |
| Little IMD & JA Mirrless | : | Project Appraisal and Planning for Developing Countries United Nations Development Organization |
| Organization | : | Industrial Guidelines for Project Evaluation |
| Prasanna Chanra | : | Projects Preparation , Appraisal and implementation |
| Chodhary .S | : | Project Mangement |
| Mridula Krishna | : | Project Planning in India |
| Peter Smith | : | Agricultural Project Management Monitoring and Control of Implementation |

MARDM: PAPER – 3.4d

ECONOMICS OF AGRICULTURE

UNIT-1: Agricultural Economics: Meaning, Scope and subject matter of Agricultural Economics; Agriculture and Economic Development; Land Reform measures and its impact-limitations.

UNIT-II: Cropping System: Different Types - Small Scale, Large Scale; Cropping - Types of cropping; Major Agricultural Crops and Cropping patterns and its trends; Farming System; Irrigation- Meaning-Sources, Importance and different types of irrigation- irrigation projects-criteria for financing irrigation projects-River water disputes.

UNIT-III: Agricultural Labour: Definition-Characteristics - Types - Importance, Demand and supply of Agricultural labour- Growth of Agricultural labour - Efficiency of Agricultural labour; Minimum wages Act- Agricultural wages-Policies and practices.

UNIT-IV: Agriculture and Capital Formation: Trends in Capital formation in Agricultural sector - Fiscal significance of Agricultural taxes - Agricultural exports and imports-Institutional support to Agricultural exports; Agricultural Prices, Need for stabilization of Agricultural prices.

UNIT-V: Agricultural Technology: Basic concepts of Technology - Agricultural Technology Transfer-Types of Agricultural Technology; Impact of Technology on Agriculture - problems and prospects.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Baasil P.C."Agricultural Problems of India "Bhatnagar O.P and Desai G.R."Management of Agricultural Extension
2. Benjamin R.E.Harisharan S.V.Karunakaran, "Economics of Agriculture "
3. Dhingra I.O "Indian Economics problem
4. For Stet. G.W. and Leager Mero C." Elements of Agricultural Economics "
5. Indian Society of Agricultural Economics."Role of Irrigation In The Development of Indian Agriculture"
6. Indian Council of Agricultural Research; Hand Book of Agriculture.

MARDM: PAPER – 3.5a

Career Guidance and Counseling

UNIT- I: Perspectives of Education and Careers: Nature of education, education for labour market or empowering citizens, Human Capital theory Vs. Emancipation, Educational theories of Ivan Illich, Jack Mezirow, Jane Thomson and Julius Nyerere; Contributions of Adam Smith, Karl Markx, Fedrick Taylor and William Dickson to understand industry and society.

UNIT- II: Guidance and Counselling: Meaning, scope, types; Difference between Guidance and Counselling; Models of counselling- Helping model, Stage model; Stages in counselling – Action, Attention giving, Listening, Eye contact, Verbal and Non-verbal prompts; Career counselling stages – Information sharing, Testing, Remedial Choching and Placement.

UNIT- III: Career Counselling: Evolution of career counselling in India-Recent development in career guidance/counselling in developed countries and in India; Theories of Career Counselling: Trait oriented theories – Halland, Dawis; Development theories – Super, Gottfredson, Bordin; Social learning and Cognitive theories – Krumboltz.

UNIT- IV: Skill set requirements for different careers: IT, ITES, Logistics, infrastructure development, Entertainment, Education and training, Retail Marketing, Banking and insurance, Health services, Manufacturing sectors; Career development tasks – Self awareness, personal values and goals, personal cognition, understanding world of work, career alternatives and multiple job offers.

Reference Books

- Arulman, G. (2004). Career Counseling, Tata McGraw – Hill Pub.Ltd., New Delhi.
- Sister Mary Vshala, SND (2006). Counseling and Guidance, Rajendra Ravindra Printers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
- Abha Sharma (2006). Counseling and Guidance, Vista International Pub. House, New Delhi.
- Hoston Ransy and Teresa- Wards worth (1990). The Social Organisation of Work.
- Womack James Damid T.Jhones and Daniel Roos (1985). The Machine that changed the World, Temple University Press
- Dipak Kumar Bhattacharyya (2006). Human Resource Management, Excel Books, New Delhi- 28 (Second Edition).
- Arcalion (2006). Human Resource Management, X Edtion, Pearson Prentice Hall, New Delhi.

MARDM: PAPER – 3.5b
SKILL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES

- UNIT- I:** Skills: Definition and types, Multi-skills, Competencies and competency mapping; Skill development: Concept, scope, components and status of skill development in India.
- UNIT-II:** Skill deficiency in India: Status and steps needed for skilling India - Skill sectors needed for the youth; Role of the Government, Industry bodies and Networks, Educational Institutions in the skilling of Indian youth .
- UNIT-III:** Skill development Policies in India: National Skill Development Policy (2009), National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (2015) and their features; Institutional Frame work for skill development- Skill development initiatives in various ministries of the Government.
- UNIT-IV:** Organisational structure for Skill development: National Skill development Corporation, National Skills Development Agency, National Skills Qualification Framework, Sector Skills Councils (SSCs), State skill development missions.

REFERENCE BOOKS

- Acumen, 2014. Why India's Economic Growth Depends on Vocational Training, October 30, 2014 by Acumen in Acumen Blog, On the Ground, Our World.
- Allais, Stephanie (2011a): What are skills? Rethinking the relationships between labour markets, social policy, and skills development. Paper presented at the Global Labour, University Conference held on 28-30 September 2011.
- Asian Development Bank (ADB) (2004). Improving Technical Education and Vocational Training: Strategies for Asia. Manila: Asian Development Bank.
- Barry Sesnan, Graham Wood, Marina L., Anselme & Ann Avery. Skills Training for youth, FMR 20 pp.33-35.
- National Skill Development Corporation (2012). Transforming the skill landscape, Annual Report, 2012, Govt. of India, New Delh.
- Okada, Aya, (2004). Skills Development and Inter firm Learning Linkages under Globalization: Lessons from the Indian Automobile Industry, World Development. 32 (7), 1265-1288.
- Okada, Aya. (2006). Skills Formation for Economic Development in India: Fostering Institutional Linkages between Vocational Education and Industry, Manpower Journal, 41(4). 71-95.
- Reddy, MCR (2014). Employability of Students - Problems and Perspectives, in Institute of Information Technology & Management (NIITM) Employability Strategic Issues and Challenges (Conference Proceedings of Nehru International Conference on Employability held on 06-07 March 2015) published by Shanlax Publications, Madurai, TN., pp.56-67.
- UNESCO (2012). Youth and skills. Putting education to work. Education for All Global Monitoring Report 2012. Paris.
- UNESCO(2012). Education at a Glance Report, OECD 2014, NSDC, Economic times July 5 2014, Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-2012.
- World Bank Report: *Skill Development in India: The Vocational Education and Training System* (Report no.-22).The World Bank: Human Development Unit South Asia Region.
- World Bank (2012): World Development Report 2013: Jobs. Washington D.C.

MARDM: PAPER – 3.5c
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

UNIT- I: Information: Definition- need-sources- qualities-values-categories-levels of information; difference between data and information- Logical and physical concepts of data, At-tributes and relationships - Storage and retrieval of data; Data based sources for rural development sectors; Data entry in MS-Excel.

UNIT-II: Introduction to Database: Definition, Use, Organization; Techniques/methods of data selection process; Transaction processing, Batch processing, Online processing, Word and text processing, Graphics and Office automation, Facsimile transmission, Message passing, Public data services, Database management for rural development.

UNIT-III: Computer-based Information Systems: Use of computers for program efficiency, Hardware and software; Data processing systems, Operating systems, Information systems for rural development at various levels, Information providers.

UNIT-IV: Use of computers and telecommunication technologies in handling information: Storage, Retrieval and dissemination of information, Tele-medicine, Tele-banking, Tele- Counseling, e-Library.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Flichy. Dynamics of Modern Communication: The Shaping and Impact of new communication technologies.
2. Seshagiri. Globalisation of Computer and communication Perspective for Developing Economics.
3. Dennis P. Curtin, Kim Foley, Kunal Sen, and Cathleen Morin, Information Technology, Tata Mc Graw Hill.
4. Multimedia on P.C. (WID) by Sinclair publications, BPB Publications.
5. NGLS, Information and Communication Technologies, Is-sue No.9 (Voices from Africa), United nations Non-Gov-ernmental Liovison Service, Geneva, 2000.
6. B.K. Gairola, Role of Information Technology and Con-tinuing Education in Human Resource Development, ISCEE News Letter Vol.6, No.1, May, 1999, University of Roorke.
7. Feather, John, Information Society : A study of Continuity and Change, Rondon, Library Association Publishing, 1994.
8. Technology Vision, 2020: Services, TIFAC, New Delhi, 1996.

Semester- 4

MARDM: PAPER – 4.1

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

UNIT- I: Introduction Agriculture: Nature, Role and functions of Agriculture – Interdependence between Agriculture and Industry; Agriculture and Rural Development; Need and Significance of Agriculture - Theoretical Models - Interdependence between Agriculture and Industry- Importance of Agriculture in Indian Economy.

UNIT-II: Status of Agriculture: Meager resources, Non-profitability of agriculture, Non-viability of farming, Distress sales, inadequate credit and Insurance, Poor marketing, Suicides of farmers, Poverty and Agriculture production, rural unemployment, Recommendations of Commissions on Farmers.

UNIT-III: Agricultural Technologies for Rural Development: Definition of Technology, New farm practices; Appropriate Technology in agriculture: Technology in Irrigation, Dry farming, Land use, Agricultural tools, Recycling of waste and Oil technology, Bio-gas technology, Micro Hydel schemes; Technologies for Animal Husbandry.

UNIT- IV: Capital Formation: Capital Formation in Agriculture and Rural Development; Stages in Agricultural and Economic Development; National Food Security - Food Subsidies-Agricultural Subsidies-Implications of New economic Policies.

REFERENCE BOOKS

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Singh I. J. | : Elements of Farm Management Economics |
| Sharma A.V. & V.K. Sharma | : Elements of Farm Management |
| GOI | : National Five-Year Plans |
| Dutta and Sundaram | : Indian Economy |
| Mellor J. W. | : The Economics of Agriculture |
| Sen A.K. | : Resources, Values and Development |
| Venkata Reddy, K.
Trends | : Agriculture and Rural Development (Emerging and Right Approach to Development), Himalaya Publishing House. |

MARDM: PAPER – 4.2

Rural Banking and Credit

UNIT-I: Rural Credit: Nature, Types and Sources of Agricultural Credit; Evolution of Institutional Credit; Risk & uncertainty in rural credit sources; Rural indebtedness and its Causes; Evils of Indebtedness, Remedial measures; Role of State and Rural credit..

UNIT-II: Institutional and Non-institutional Credit for Rural Development: Cooperative credit institutions - Commercial banks- Regional banks; Elements of Farm financial management - Use of balance sheet analysis and control, Evaluation of investment; Multi- Agency Approach n Rural Credit.

UNIT-III: Rural Banking: Nationalization of Commercial Banks, Commercial Banks and Weaker Sections, Commercial Banks and Rural Artisans, Regional Rural Banks; Danthwala (Review) Committee Recommendations.

UNIT-IV: National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD): Roles, Functions of NABARD; Recent Policy Initiatives; Mounting Over dues, Supervised Credit System; Reserve Bank of India and Rural Credit.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- Belshaw .H : Agricultural Credit in Economically Underdeveloped Countries
- Desai SSM : Rural Banking in India
- Khusro A.M : Agricultural Credit Review Committee Report
- Venkata Reddy, K. : Agriculture and Rural Development (Emerging Trends and Right Approach to Development), Himalaya Publishing House.

MARDM: PAPER – 4.3

PROJECT REPORT/ DISSERTATION

Each Student has to submit a project report taking any problem related rural society i.e., Land, Water, Vegetation, Micro-finance, women empowerment, rural planning and management, rural credit and banking etc., which will be evaluated by both Internal/ external examiners followed by the viva -voice.

Project report	-	75 marks
Viva-vice	-	25 marks
Total	-	100 marks

MARDM: PAPER – 4.4a

ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

UNIT – I: Environment : Concept, Objectives, Principles, and Significance; An overview of environmental status in India; Need for environmental protection and conservation; Role of Environment in development.

UNIT – II: Environmental Crisis and Consequences: Deforestation, Global warming and Ozone depletion, Climate change; Population, environment and health implications; Natural and Man-made disasters; Environmental pollution: Air, Water, Soil, Sound, Solid Wastes.

UNIT – III: Environmental Laws and Conventions: Salient features of National Environment Bill (1992); Earth Summit, Conventions on biodiversity and climate change; Earth Summit 1992 and others for Restoration of Ecological Balance; People's Movements for Environmental Protection: Chipko, Green politics, Anti-nuclear movement.

UNIT – IV: Agencies of Environmental Protection: Government Pollution Control Board; NGOs, Educational Institutions and Mass Media.

References

1. Agrawal, K. M. Sikdar, P. K. and Deb, S.C., (2002): *A Textbook of Environment*, Macmillan India Limited, Calcutta.
2. Ehrlich P. A. H., (1977): *Eco-Science: Population Resource and Environment*, Freeman, San Francisco.
3. Hussain, Z., (1996): *Environmental Degradation and Conservation in North East India*, Omsons Publications, New Delhi.
4. Mohapatra, A.C., S.K. Barik & C.S. Rao (2000): *Man and Environment*, Star Publishing House, Shillong.
5. Odum, E. P. (1971): *Fundamental of Ecology*, W.B. Saunders and Co., Philadelphia.
6. Roa, V. K. and R.S. Reddy (1997): *Environmental Education*, Commonwealth Publishers, New Delhi.
7. Saini L. D. and R.C. Sharma (1996): *Environmental Education*, Kalyani Publishers, Gopsons Paper Ltd., New Delhi.
8. Sharma, P. D. (1994): *Environmental Biology*, Rastogi Publication, Meerut.
9. Sharma, P. D. (1997): *Ecology and Environment*, Rastogi Publication, Meerut.
10. Trivedi, R.N. (1992): *Environmental Problems – Prospect and Constraints*, Anmol Publication, New Delh.

MARDM: PAPER – 4.4b

STATISTICAL METHODS FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH

UNIT- I: Statistics- Definition, functions, importance, advantages and limitations and use of statistics in social research.

UNIT- II: Classification & Tabulation of data- data, classification, purpose, advantages, types, tabulation, objectives and rules of tabulation.

UNIT- III: Measures of central tendency- Mean, Median, Mode Definition- calculation, use merits and demerits. t test, Chi-square test- calculation, use merits and demerits.,

UNIT- IV: Diagrammatic and graphical representation of data- line diagram, bar diagram, pie diagram. Graphs- types, line graph, range graph and histogram.

Reference Books

1. Gupta B.N. : Statistics (Agra Sahitya Bhavan. 1994).
2. Harald, S. Stone et al. : Introduction to. Computer Architecture, Galgatia Publications Private Ltd., New Delhi, 1988.
3. Sarma, K.V.S. : Statistics made simple. New Delhi: Prentice hall of India Pvt. Limited. 2001.
4. Gupta C.B. : An Introduction to Statistical Methods
5. Simson and Kelkn : Basic Statistics
6. Mason and Lind : Statistical Techniques in Business and Economics

MARDM: PAPER – 4.4c

RURAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP

UNIT- I: Entrepreneurship - Concept, Definition, Characteristics of an entrepreneur; Functions, Types of entrepreneurs; Rural entrepreneurship - Need for rural entrepreneurship, Factors affecting entrepreneurial growth; Problems of rural entrepreneurs and women entrepreneurs.

UNIT- II: Entrepreneurship Development Programme - Need, objectives and course contents, Entrepreneurial motivation, Entrepreneurial competencies, Entrepreneurial mobility and Entrepreneurial change; Training for entrepreneurship: Entrepreneurship development courses; Key problems in training for entrepreneurship.

UNIT- III: Project Management: Project Classifications, Formulation and design – Feasibility analysis, Preparation of project Report, Financial analysis, Project cost estimate and Project appraisal methods.

UNIT- IV: Project Finance: Sources of finance – Banking institutions, Role of DICS, SIDCO, SIS, SIPCOT; Incentives and subsidies; Govt., policy for small scale enterprises.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Manzoor Ahmed and Philip H. Coombs (ed.). Education for Rural Development: Case studies for Planners.
2. John C. de wilde. India: Non-Formal Education in the development of small enterprise, in Manzoor Ahmed and Philip H. Coombs (ed.). Education for Rural Development: Case studies for Planners.
3. Vasanta Desai, Organisation and Management of small scale industries.
4. Nalinaksha Mutsuddi, You Too Can Become An Entrepreneur. Wheeler Publishing , 1996.
5. Vasanth Desai. Dynamics of Entrepreneurial Development and Management, Hmalayan Publishing House.
6. Khanka. Entrepreneurial Development; S.Chand & Company Ltd.
7. Satish Taneja. Entrepreneur Development; New Venture Creation.
8. N.P. Srinivasn & G.P.Gupta. Entrepreneurial Development, Sultan Chand & Sons.

Vocational Education and Training

UNIT- I: Vocational Education and Training: Concepts, Meaning, Need and importance; Theory and principles of vocational training; Rural occupations – Types, use and problems; Emerging occupations.

UNIT- II: Apprenticeship: Nature of apprenticeship, Distinction. between Apprenticeable and Non-apprenticeable occupations; Apprenticeship and institutional training, Areas of Apprenticeship, Training practices.

UNIT- III: Training and Educational Programmes: Training by Objective, Development of a training curriculum; Training methods and resources; Issues in Rural vocational training in India, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Korea and Malesia; Training opportunities for women in Asia and the Pacific with special reference to India.

UNIT- IV: Vocational guidance and Life guidance: Nature, aspects and methods of life guidance; Planning, Programming and Evaluating Vocational Education Programmes.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. International Labour Organisation, Theory and Practice of Vocational Training in Japan. 2nd Revised Edition, APSDP, Islamabad, 1982. .
2. International labour Organisation, Planning, Programming and Evaluating Vocational Training, Report of APSDEP/ ILO/Japan Regional workshop, 11-18 August 1986, Chiba, Japan, APSDEP/Islamabad, 1986, Vi 109pp.
3. International Labour Organisation. Appropriate Technology and Training for Women in South Asia, Report of a Sub Regional Workshop, 26, Oct. - 1 Nov. 1986, Islamabad, Pakistan, APSDEP, Islamabad, 1987, Vi+57p.
4. International Labour Organisation, Apprenticeship in Asia ,and the Pacific, Report of a Regional Seminar, 13-20 July. -981, Colombo, Sri Lanka, APSDP, Islamabad, Pakistan, 1981, 156 p.
5. Hosomi. G. Nakata, S et al. New Approach to Vocational Training Vol.1 (1985) and Vo1 11 (1986), ILO/APSDEP Islamabad, Pakistan.
6. Lucita Lazo. Work and Training opportunities for women in Asia and the pacific, International Labour Office, APSDP, Islamabad, 1984 VIII + 256p.

MARDM: PAPER – 4.5a

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL SECTORS

UNIT – I: Human Resource Development: Meaning, objectives, importance and historical perspective of human resource development; Dimensions of H.R.D. in Rural Development- Health, Education, Energy, Agriculture and Allied Activities; improving productivity.

UNIT – II: Human Resources Planning and Development: Objectives, Strategies, Demographic aspects, Processes and policies; Steps in HRP, Man power demand; Human capital and it's measurement - Views of Schultz and Weisbrod on human capital function; Human capital formation.

UNIT – III: Training and Development: Need for Manpower training, Classification of Training, Designing Training programmes and methods; Performance appraisal and standards, H R Competencies, Performance counseling, Effectiveness of training.

UNIT – IV: Training of developmental functionaries: Achievement motivation training, Training courses for different sectors – agriculture, cooperation, animal husbandry, health, Panchayat Raj; Training facilities available from Mandal level to state level.

Reference Books

Dipak Kumar Bhattacharyya (2006). Human Resource Management, Excel Books, New Delhi -28 (Second Edition).

Arcalion (2006). Human Resource Management, Pearson Prentice Hall, New Delhi - 28 (X Edition).

APSDP (1984). Rural Vocational Training n Bangladesh, Indonesia, Korea, Malasia, The Philippines and Thailand. Report of a Sub-regional Seminar, Dhaka, Bangladesh 5-11 May, 1984.

Reddy, M C.Reddeppa (20006). Emerging Rural Occupations, Dept. of Adult & Continuing Education, S.V.University, Tirupati.

Mehta M R : Human Resource Development Planning with Special Reference to Asia

Alexander V Alex : Human Capital Approach in Economic Development

Batra V P : The Economic and Human Resources

ILO : Employment Promotion with Special Reference to Rural Areas

George Tobias : Human Resources in India

Gyan Chand : Population in Perspective

World Bank : World Development Report, 1001

Govindappa K : Adult Education Impact of National Literacy Mission

UNDP : Human Development Report(s) 1998. 1999, 2000.

MARDM: PAPER – 4.5b

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND VOLUNTARISM

UNIT – I: Development strategies: Broad Front approach, Gandhian, Community Development, Target group approach, Sectoral Approach, Area Development and Integrated approach.

UNIT – II: Voluntarism - Concept, importance, objectives and historical perspectives; Voluntary organisations – Roles and functions, Forms and classification, Role of voluntary organisations in rural development.

UNIT – III: Planning and formation of voluntary organisations: Formation of groups, Preparation of Bye-laws; Financial Resources for NGOs - Self, State, Central Governments, Foreign Government and Missionaries; Identification of funding agencies; Principles and methods of fund raising.

UNIT – III: UNIT – IV: Planning and Programming of Development projects: Methods of planning and designing of programmes and projects; Project Proposal writing – purpose, format, guidelines and Steps involved in writing proposal.

Reference Books

1. Commen, J.K., Social Transformation in rural India, Mobilisation and State intervention, Vikas Publications, New Delhi, 1984.
2. Jain, S.C. Community Development and Panchayat Raj in India.
3. Lubett, R. Non-Governmental Organisation as agents of empowerment, University of Reading, U.K., 1987.
4. Sankaran, R. Handbook of management of voluntary organisations, International Co-operative Alliance, New Delhi.
5. Vimala Ramachandran, et al, Bridging the gap between Intention and Action, Asian South Pacific Bureau of Adult Education, UNESCO, New Delhi, 1998.

MARDM: PAPER – 4.5c

POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

UNIT- I: Population: Concept, Definition, Nature of population, Components and structure of population change; population composition in India- Marital status, education, economic and religious composition.

UNIT-II: Population growth: Determinants of population growth, measures to check rapid population growth- individual, national and international.

UNIT-III: Economic development: Indicators of development; population growth and development; Economic inequalities and its causes; population and employment- economically active population, unemployment, types of unemployment.

UNIT-IV: National Population Policy and Programmes: Trends in population Policies and programmes; Factors influencing fertility, mortality, migration; State population policy and its impact on development.

References Books

1. Meir, G.M and Baldwin, R.E. Economic Development: Teory, History and Policy New York: John Wiley and Sons.
2. Sharma S.K and S.L. Malhotra. Integrated Rural Development: Approach, Strategy and Perspectives, New Delhi: Heritage.
3. Singh Katar Rural Development Principles, Policies and Management. New Delhi: Sage Publication 1986.
4. Bhende, Asha A, and Kanitkar, Tara. 1993. Principles of Population Studies, Bombay: Himalaya, Publishing House.
5. United Nations, 1982. Population of India, Country Monograph, Series No.10, Bangkok., Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.
6. Mishra, B.D. 1980. An Introduction to the study of Population, Madras: South Asian Publishers.