

# **COURSE DESIGN**

# **M.A. (RURAL DEVELOPMENT)**

Duration	: 2 years
Number of Paper	: 08
Maximum Marks	: 800
Maximum Attempt	: 03

### **FIRST YEAR**

Paper	Particular	Max. Marks
Ι	Fundamentals of NGO	100
II	Community Development & Overtime Changes	100
III	Decentralized Planning participatory Development	100
	and Financial management	
IV	Research Methodology	100

### **SECOND YEAR**

Paper	Particular	Max. Marks
Ι	Indian Social Institution & Rural Problems	100
II	Agro Industries& Appropriate Technology	100
III	Project Formulation & Various Rural Development	100
	Programme	
IV	Development Alternatives & Rural Development	100

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# M.A. (Rural Development)

### FIRST YEAR

Paper-I	Fundamental of NGO <sub>S</sub>	100
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#### Unit-1. NGOS

- Meaning
- Definition, Scope
- Role of NGO
- Differences between NGO and voluntary Organization

#### **Unit-2. Formation of NGO**

- Formation of an NGO as a Trust
- Formation of an NGO as a Society
- Formation of an NGO as a Company
- Text of societies registration act 1860
- **Unit 3** Project Formulation an (1 Implementation by N GOS
  - Meaning
  - Steps of Project formulation
  - Specimen project proposal format & Checklist
  - Project Implementation

### Unit-4. Funding of NGO Operations

- Internal as well as external sources
- Eligibility & application
- Foreign contribution act & rules 1976

### Unit-S. Management of NGO<sub>S</sub> and Development

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# M.A. (Rural Development)

### FIRST YEAR

### Paper-IICommunity Development and ocvertime Changes100

Unit -1

• Community Development-concept, definition and objective.

Unit-2.

- Rural empowerment and financial support.
- Gandhian thought on community development

Unit-3.

• Community Development-historical background and overtime changes

Unit-4

• Community development- climate setting and community model.

Unit-5

- Community development- project implementation
- Community development- pupil's/worker's participation in development/worker's participation in development
- Community development suggestions for upcoming.

### Mahatma Gandhi Chitrakoot Gramodaya Vishwavidyalaya

### Chitrakoot, Satna (M.P.)

# **COURSE DESIGN**

# M.A. (Rural Development)

### FIRST YEAR

Paper-II	I Decentralized Planning and Participatory Development 100
Unit-1	Introduction
Unit-1	
	• Planning, meaning and types
	Centralized Vs. decentralized planning
Unit-2	Experiences of Decentralized planning in India
	• Karnataka
	• West Bengal
	• Kerala
	• Uttar Pradesh
	• Madhya Pradesh
Unit-3	institutional Management of Micro Level Planning
	• Non-governmental
	• Self help group
	• Cooperatives and societies
	• Gram Sabha
Unit-4.	Constitutional Provision of Decentralized Planning
Unit-5.	Gram Swaraj in Madhya Pradesh : Real Model of Development
	• Meaning of Gram Swaraj
	Basic component of Gram Swaraj

# Mahatma Gandhi Chitrakoot Gramodaya Vishwavidyalaya Chitrakoot, Satna (M.P.) COURSE DESIGN M.A. (Bural Davalanment)

# M.A. (Rural Development)

### FIRST YEAR

#### Unit-1. Research — meaning of research

Introduction, what is science, the role of theory operational definitions of variables, the research hypothesis, sampling in research.

#### **Unit-2. Research - formulation of hyp othesis**

Introduction, definitions, assumptions, postulate and hypothesis, nature of hypothesis, functions, kinds of hypothesis, general and null hypothesis, characteristics, variables formulating hypothesis, fundamental basis of hypothesis, formal conditions for testing, criteria for evaluation, uses of hypothesis.

#### Unit-3. Research -design and sampling

Introduction, definition, design format, characteristics, research methodology, meaning and definition of sampling, population, randomizations, probability sampling, non- probability sampling characteristics, types of errors in sampling, size of sampling, reliability of sampling, application of sampling.

#### Unit-4. Research - Survey method of research

Introduction, definition of method, strategy, scientific method, types of research methods, ' normative survey method, types of survey studies, descriptive studies, characteristics of survey research questionnaire survey, survey appraisal, follow-up studies.

#### **Unit-5. Research Report**

Introduction, style manuals, format of the research report, main body of the report, references and appendices, thesis of dissertation, typing of report, style of writing, reference form, pagination, figures, graphs, the bar graph or chart evaluating a research report, sug- gestions for new researcher.

### **M.A. (Rural Development)**

### **SECOND YEAR**

Paper-I Indian Social Institutions & Rural Problem	100
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#### Unit-1 Social Stratification in India

Concept, basic theories, traditional bases of stratification, nature of stratification in India- rnodern characteristics of stratification.

#### Unit-2 Indian Caste-System and Changes

Meaning, characteristics of caste system structural and institutional, caste and class, present changes in caste system.

#### **Unit-3 Peasant Society and Folk Culture**

Concept, meaning, definition, major characteristics of peasant society, general concept of folk culture and its importance.

#### Unit-4 Rural Power Structure and Leadership

Concept and meaning, two approaches of rural power-feudalistic and new changing society, types of rural leader and present scenario.

#### Unit-5 Rural Power Structure and Leadership

Problem of agricultural backwardness, agro-marketing, rural industries, unemployment, in-datedness, untouchability, natural calamities.

### **M.A. (Rural Development)**

### **SECOND YEAR**

Paper-II	Agro-Industries and Appropriate Technology100
Unit-1	Indian agriculture structure, policy related to agri, agri, based industries, types, importance, utility.
Unit-2	Progranimes related to Indian agricultural development, projects and its impact.
Unit-3	Rural Industries-Definition, types of rural industries, importance, problems, problems solutions
Unit-4	Appropriate technology, constrictive approach, various cottage industries
Unit-5	<b>Development rural industries before and after independence, Indian</b> industrial commission problems in cottage industries, importance of entrepreneurship various pollution.

### **M.A. (Rural Development)**

### **SECOND YEAR**

# Paper-IIIProject Formulation & Various Rural Development100Programme

#### Unit-1 Problems Identification

Concept, meaning, sources, methods of problem identification, observation, survey, case and PRA.

Unit-2. Problems of rural planning and rural reconstruction, meaning, objectives, areas, brief, history of rural reconstruction in India, various phases of rural reconstruction.

#### Unit-3. Project Formulation

Meaning and definition of project, major objectives of project, benfiiaries, steps of project.

#### Unit-4. Major projects before and after independence.

**Unit-5.** Project Monitoring & Evaluation- concept, meaning, steps and importance of monitoring & evaluation in rural development.

### **M.A. (Rural Development)**

### **SECOND YEAR**

Development Progress and conflicts
Meaning and definition of development, concept of development
and progress, various dimensions of development, Social, spiritual,
cultural, moral, materialistic and organism factors for development
and conflicts.
<b>Background of Development and Modern Changes</b>
Social, political, economic, agricultural, cultural, educational,
technological and environ- mental.
Development alterative in agricultural sectors-horticulture, dairy,
fishery, bee keeping,
indigenous Development and Rural Society.
Advait Vedant, Sarvodaya, Akatma Manv vad and approaches of
Swami Vivekanand.
Development Alternatives
Agriculture employment, rural industries, animal husbandry,
watershed, SHG 85 effective. implementation oflo cal self-
government. Agri based enterprises-dairy processing, use of
renewable energy, water harvesting and watershed management