



KARNATAK UNIVERSITY, DHARWAD
ACADEMIC (S&T) SECTION
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಧಾರವಾಡ
ವಿದ್ಯಾಮಂಡಳ (ಎಸ್&ಟಿ) ವಿಭಾಗ



Tele: 0836-2215224
e-mail: academic.st@kud.ac.in
Pavate Nagar, Dharwad-580003
ಪಾವಟೆ ನಗರ, ಧಾರವಾಡ - 580003

NAAC Accredited
'A' Grade 2014

website: kud.ac.in

No. KU/Aca(S&T)/RIH-274/BOS /Economics(UG) /20-21 1039

Date: 19 OCT 2020

NOTIFICATION

Sub: Regarding introduction of the syllabus of Rural Development UG under C.B.C.S. w.e.f. the academic year 2020-21 & onwards.

- Ref: 1. UGC Letter DO No. 1-1/2016(SECY), dt. 10.08.2016.
2. Special BOS Res. No. 06, dt. 22.07.2020.
3. Special Faculty Res. No. 05, dt. 07.08.2020.
4. Special Academic Council Res. No. 21, dt. 21.08.2020.
5. Vice-Chancellor's order dated 8 OCT 2020

Adverting to the above, it is hereby notified to the Principals of all constituent and affiliated degree colleges coming under the jurisdiction of Karnatak University, Dharwad that the Rural Development UG syllabus for I to VI Semester which is annexed herewith in Annexure-A is introduced under C.B.C.S. from the academic year 2020-21 & onwards

Hence, the contents of this notification may please be brought to the notice of the students and all the concerned. The prescribed C.B.C.S. syllabus may also be obtained through K.U.website (www.kud.ac.in).

C. Hanumanappa K.T.
(Dr. Hanumanappa K.T)
REGISTRAR

To,

1. The Chairman, BOS Economics(UG), Dept. of Economics, K.U.Dharwad.
2. The Chairman, Dept. of Economics, K.U.Dharwad.
3. The Principals of all the constituted and affiliated degree colleges under the jurisdiction of Karnatak University, Dharwad. (The same may be sent through e-mail)
4. The Registrar (Evaluation), K.U.Dharwad.

Copy fws to:

1. Dr. M.A.Jalihah, Dean, Faculty of Social Science, Dept. of Psychology, K.U.Dharwad.
2. The Director, IT Section, Examination Section, K.U.Dharwad for information and to upload on K.U.Website (www.kud.ac.in).

Copy to:

1. PS to Vice-Chancellor, K.U.Dharwad.
2. S.A. to Registrar, K.U.Dharwad.
3. O.S., Exam UG / Confl / QP / GAD Section, K.U.Dharwad.
4. The System Analyst, Computer Unit Exam Section, K.U.Dharwad.

KARNATAK UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS



Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) Syllabus for **Rural
Development (UG)** Subject in Bachelor of Arts Degree
Program

(I Semester to VI Semester)

With effect from 2020-21 and onwards
Version: 2020-2021

KARNATAK UNIVERSITY
PAVATE NAGAR, DHARWAD

Preamble

The Department of Studies in **Rural Development** is happy to introduce Choice Based Credit System in all the programs where economics is being taught as one of the optional. Keeping in line with the Karnatak University's CBCS structure, the department offers a varied, updated, practical and effective syllabus for BA program in **Rural Development**. The department uses Learning Outcomes based Curriculum Framework (LOCF) of UGC to design the syllabus. This helps the stakeholders to easily appreciate the objectives and outcomes of a given course.

❖ PROGRAMME STRUCTURE

1: Each programme shall have three components, *Viz.*, Discipline Specific Courses (DSC), Elective Courses (EC), and Ability Enhancement Courses (AEC) as given in **Annexures-1(A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I) (Course means subject/paper)**.

- a) **DSC:** DSC are compulsory core courses of the programme.
- b) **EC:** Elective courses may have three categories, *viz.*, Discipline Specific Elective (DSE) Course, Dissertation/Project and Generic Elective (GE) Course.
 - i. **DSE:** Elective courses offered under the main discipline/subject of study are referred to as Discipline Specific Elective (DSE).
 - ii. **Dissertation/Project:** An elective course designed to acquire special/ advanced knowledge, such as supplement study/support study to a project work, and a candidate study such a course on his/her own with an advisory support by a teacher/faculty member is called Dissertation/project.
 - iii. **Generic Elective (GE) Course:** An elective course chosen from an unrelated discipline/subject, with an intention to seek exposure beyond discipline/s of choice is called a Generic Elective in BA and B.Com. programmes only. In B.A. Programme, student shall select any one GE subject, but other than his / her DSC, and study its 2 papers, one each in 5th and 6th semesters. For other programmes, BoS of respective Programme /Course shall decide the GE.
- c) **Ability Enhancement Courses (AEC):** The Ability Enhancement Courses (AEC) may be of two kinds: i) Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses (AECC) and ii) Skill Enhancement Courses (SEC).
 - i. **Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses (AECC):** Environmental Science, Indian constitution, English Communication and Modern Indian languages (MIL) Communications.
P.S.: 1) A deaf / spastic /mentally retarded/learning deficiency student shall be exempted from learning any one of the languages like English or MIL.

2) MIL means any one language mentioned in VIII schedule of Indian Constitution.

ii. **Skill Enhancement Courses (SEC):** These courses may be chosen from a pool of courses designed to provide value-based and/or skill-based knowledge and should contain theory and lab/hands-on training/ fieldwork (**Annexure2**).

❖ : **DSC:** The candidates admitted for B.A. and B.Sc. programmes shall choose any three DSC of the subjects as given in **annexure-3(A, B)**. For other programmes, Board of Studies (BoS) of the respective programmes shall decide the DSC.

For B.A. and B.Sc. programmes, candidate shall not be allowed to change the DSC in between the programme of any semester.

❖ Each programme shall have two components (L: T): i) Lecturing (L) and ii) Tutorial (T). Tutorial consists of participatory discussions, seminar presentations, desk work etc by the students of the respective subjects.

❖ **Credit system of the programme:** Each programme shall have **144 credits** for 06 semesters Programmes except B.Com. that will have **154** credits due to the need of more number of GE to fulfill minimum requirement for such programme and **184 Credits** for 08 semesters Programmes as mentioned in the **annexures-1(A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J)**. Credit means the unit by which a course is measured.

a) 1 hour lecture or 1 hour tutorial of session per week is equal to 1 credit and that of 2 hours practical is equal to 1 credit. Credit for each course shall be decided by respective BoS of the subjects.

b) Course (subject) of 3 to 6 credits each shall be evaluated for 100 marks and that of less than 3 credits including practical shall be evaluated for 50 marks. Further, the project work /dissertation shall have 6 credits and be evaluated for 100 marks.

❖ **Eligibility:**

For B.A. Programme, a candidate of PUC / 10+2 of any stream or 3 years *Diploma course with any subjects or 2 year *JOC / *ITI of any subjects shall be eligible. Diploma / *JOC /*ITI passed students should have the passing certificate of at least one Language course from the examination conducted by NIOS / PU Board and another passing certificate of one subject from the examination conducted by any ODL / PUC.

❖ **Medium of instruction:**

The medium of instruction shall be Kannada / English as decided by the concerned BoS. However, the candidate can write the examination either in English or Kannada.

❖ **Change of Programme:**

Every U. G. Programme is specific in nature and hence, there shall not be any provision to change the programme.

❖ **Change of subject / DSC**

The MIL subject studied by the candidate in I semester shall be the same for all other semesters and hence, there shall not be any provision to change the MIL subject.

The DSC chosen for I semester for B.A. shall remain same for all other semesters and hence, there shall not be any provision to change the DSC.

❖ **Examination**

Course (subject) of 3 to 6 credits each shall be evaluated for 100 marks and that of less than 3 credits including practical shall be evaluated for 50 marks. Further, the project work /dissertation shall have 6 credits and be evaluated for 100 marks.

There shall be a continuous assessment mode for the student. For this purpose, semester examinations are divided in to two components viz., Internal assessment written examinations conducted at college level for 20% of maximum marks allotted for each course (paper/subject) and Semester end written examination conducted by University after 16th week of the commencement of every semester for 80% of maximum marks allotted for each course (paper/subject).

❖ **Internal assessment (IA) examinations:**

Theory Papers: The College shall conduct IA examination for theory subjects in the 8th week for 10% and 12th week for remaining 10% of maximum marks allotted for each paper/subject. Duration of examination shall be 1hr. each.

Project work /dissertation: The College shall conduct IA examination for Project work /dissertation in the 14th week for 20% of maximum marks allotted for each Project work /dissertation. Duration of examination shall be 1hr.

Concerned teacher shall display the marks on notice board within 4 days after IA examination and allow the student for verification of IA Booklet if he wishes. Grievances, if any, shall be solved by the concerned teachers, further if any by the Principal/ representative of Principal as per internal mechanism of the College.

There shall not be any provision for makeup examination for IA examinations for improvement of IA marks or for remaining absent. However, IA exam shall be conducted

for the students who remained absent due to participation in the events related to **co curricular / curricular activities** conducted by recognized organizations.

College shall submit the IA marks to the University if student satisfies 75% attendance in the semester and shall be eligible to appear for semester end examination.

❖ **Semester end examination:**

Semester end examination shall be conducted by University after 16th week of the commencement of every semester for 80% of maximum marks allotted for each paper. Further, the University shall conduct the semester end examination of the respective semesters only; may be odd or even but not both odd and even semesters simultaneously unless specified otherwise.

Duration of theory examination shall be 03 hours for 100 marks subject/ paper/ course (including IA marks) having the credit 3 to 6. Duration of theory examination shall be 1.5 hours for 50 marks subject /paper / course(including IA marks) having the credit less than 3.

❖ **Pattern of Question Paper:**

1. Pattern of Question Paper for Final Exam of DSC and DSE:		
Part I:	(Very Short Answer)	10 out of 12 Questions x 02 Marks for each Question = 20 Marks
Part II:	(Short Answer)	03 out of 05 Questions x 05 Marks for each Question = 15Marks
Part III:	(Long Answer)	03 out of 05 Questions x15 Marks for each Question = 45 Marks

Semester End Written Examination		: Total = 80 Marks
Internal Assessment*		: Total = 20 Marks
(Out of 20 marks, 10 marks for 2 Internal Tests and 10 marks for Assignment)		

TOTAL = 100 Marks		
*Note: Students possessing atleast 75 percent attendance (of the classes conducted) only shall be eligible to give internal assessment.		

2. Pattern of Question Paper for Final Exam of SEC[#] and GE:		
Part I:	(Very Short Answer)	05 out of 6 Questions x 02 Marks for each Question = 10 Marks
Part II:	(Short Answer)	04 out of 06 Questions x 05 Marks for each Question = 20Marks
Part III:	(Long Answer)	01 out of 02 Questions x10 Marks for each Question = 10 Marks

Semester End Written Examination	:	Total = 40 Marks
Internal Assessment * #	:	Total = 10 Marks
(Out of 10 marks, 05 marks for 2 Internal Test and 05 marks for Assignment)		

TOTAL = 50 Marks		
* Note: Students possessing atleast 75 percent attendance (of the classes conducted) only shall be eligible to give internal assessment.		
# <i>The internal assessment (both test and assignment) for SEC can be focused on field activity or hands on or practical component of the syllabus of the concerned course.</i>		

❖ **Passing criteria**

Candidate has to score 40% in each course (subject) including the IA marks for passing the course (subject) subject to the condition that:

No minimum marks or separate passing for the IA examination, but candidate has to score minimum 40% from the semester end examination for its 80% of the maximum marks and fulfils the minimum 40% for maximum marks of the course (subject)(Ex. for 100 marks paper; 20 IA + 80 sem end exam and hence, minimum 32 marks for sem end exam). If candidate scores 40% by cumulating marks from IA and semester end examination but fails to score 40% from the semester end examination, such candidate shall be declared fail.

In all cases of failure in particular course (subject), IA marks shall be protected and carried forward; and the candidate need not reappear for IA examinations in such cases.

On successful scoring of minimum 40% in all courses (Subject), the candidate shall be declared pass in the programme in that semester.

On successful scoring of minimum 40% in all courses (Subject) and all the semesters, the candidate shall be declared pass in the entire programme.

❖ **Percentage and Grading**

If P is the percentage of marks secured (IA + semester end score) by the candidate in a course(subject) which is rounded off to the nearest integer, the grade(G) earned by the candidate in that course(subject) will be given as below:

Percentage(P)	Grade(G)	Percentage(P)	Grade(G)
40-49	5.0	75-79	8.0
50-59	6.0	80-84	8.5
60-64	6.5	85-89	9.0
65-69	7.0	90-94	9.5
70-74	7.5	95-100	10.0

- Grade point of less than 5 shall be considered as fail in the course (subject). Hence, G=0 and G=0 for the absent also.

A student's level of competence shall be categorized by grade point (GP), Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA) and Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) of the programme(**Annexure 4:Ex. Score card**) .

- ❖ **Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA):** The SGPA is a ratio of sum of the number of Credit grade points scored from all the courses (subject) of given semester to the total credits of such semester in which the candidate studied.
- (Credit grade points of each course (subject)= Credit x GP)

- ❖ **Cumulative Grade Point Average(CGPA):** It is calculated as below for 6 semester programme:.

$$CGPA = \frac{\{(Credit_1 \times SGPA_1) + (Credit_2 \times SGPA_2) + (Credit_3 \times SGPA_3) + (Credit_4 \times SGPA_4) + (Credit_5 \times SGPA_5) + (Credit_6 \times SGPA_6)\}}{\text{Total credits of programme (sum of credits of all semesters)}}$$

Or
$$CGPA = \frac{\text{Total credit grade points of all the courses(subjects) in the programme}}{\text{Total credits of programme}}$$

After studying and passing all the credits prescribed for the programme the degree shall be awarded with CGPA score and class distinguishing as second class, first class, and distinction along with grade letter as under.

CGPA of the programme(degree)	Class obtained	Grade
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		Letter
9.5 to 10.00	Distinction	A ⁺⁺
9.00 to 9.49		A ⁺
8.00 to 8.99		A
7.00 to 7.99	First class	B ⁺
6.00 to 6.99		B
5.00 to 5.99	Second class	C
Less than 5.0	fail	D

❖ **CRITERIA FOR AWARD OF DEGREE**

On successful scoring of minimum 5 grade points in all courses of the programme, the respective degree shall be awarded for the candidates. Ex., B.Sc. / B.A.. The University shall issue the final grade card (Marks card) consisting of grade points along with marks of all courses successfully completed, SGPA for all the semesters, CGPA with Grade letter of the entire programme and Class obtained.

The degree shall be awarded in the Annual / Special convocation. The Degree certificate shall consist of CGPA of the programme and Class obtained.

❖ **Recounting, revaluation, challenge valuation, photo copying of answer papers**

There shall be provision for recounting of marks, revaluation, challenge valuation and photo copying of answer papers. The University shall invite applications for such purpose immediately after announcing the results for every semester by giving 10 days time to apply for the same online as per the existing ordinance and regulations and process the same accordingly.

**Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) Syllabus for Rural Development (UG) Subject in
Bachelor of Arts Degree Program**

(I Semester to VI Semester)

With effect from 2020-21 and onwards for

Sem ester	Paper No	Title	Lecture & Tutorials {L+T}#	Total Credit	Internal Assessment Marks	Theory Exam	Total Marks
I	DSC-1A	Principles of Economics	{L:5+T:1=6}	6	20	80	100
II	DSC-1B	Rural Economics	{L:5+T:1=6}	6	20	80	100
III	DSC-1C	Rural Development and Programms	{L:5+T:1=6}	6	20	80	100
IV	DSC-1D	Rural finance and Service	{L:5+T:1=6}	6	20	80	100
V	V Sem Elective Papers: Choose one of the following						
	DSE-1E	Economic Development and Policy of India	{L:5+T:1=6}	6	20	80	100
	DSE-2E	Agricultural Economics	{L:5+T:1=6}	6	20	80	100
	DSE-3E	Rural Industrialisation	{L:5+T:1=6}	6	20	80	100
	DSE-4E	Regional Economics	{L:5+T:1=6}	6	20	80	100
VI	VI Sem Elective Papers: Choose one of the following						
	DSE-1F	Karnataka Economy	{L:5+T:1=6}	6	20	80	100
	DSE-2F	Rural Infrastructure and Development	{L:5+T:1=6}	6	20	80	100
	DSE-3F	Environmental Economics	{L:5+T:1=6}	6	20	80	100
	DSE-4F	Rural Labour	{L:5+T:1=6}	6	20	80	100

Note: #{L+T} refers to Lecture and Tutorial

General Elective: To be opted by students of Non-DSC Rural Development

Semester	Paper No	Title	Lecture & Tutorials {L+T}#	Total Credit	Internal Assessment Marks	Theory Exam	Total Marks
<i>(Students to choose any one of the following)</i>							
V	GE-RD-1E	Rural Development: Indian Context	{L:2+T:=2}	02	10	40	50
	GE-RD-2E	Rural Health Care	{L:2+T:=2}	02	10	40	50
<i>(Students to choose any one of the following)</i>							
VI	GE-RD-1F	Rural Development Programms in India	{L:2+T:=2}	02	10	40	50
	GE-RD-2F	Rural Development	{L:2+T:=2}	02	10	40	50

Semester	Paper No	Title	Lecture & Tutorials {L+T}#	Total Credit	Internal Assessment Marks	Theory Exam	Total Marks
<i>Any one of the following</i>							
V	SEC-RD-1E	Research Methods in Rural Development	{L:2+T:=2}	02	10	40	50
	SEC-RD2E	General Insurance Practice in India	{L:2+T:=2}	02	10	40	50
<i>Any one of the following</i>							
VI	SEC-RD-1F	Computer Applications and Data Analysis.	{L:2+T:=2}	02	10	40	50
	SEC-RD-2F	Share Market Operations	{L:2+T:=2}	02	10	40	50

Skill Enhancement Course: To be opted by students of DSC Rural Development

**BA Rural Development (CBCS)
First Semester (DSC)**

Course: Principle of Economics
Course Code: DSC-1A-RD

Objectives:

- 1) The objective of this course is to familiarize the students with economic behaviour of consumers and producers. The course helps to learn the theories of production, cost and revenue and get an understanding of product market structure and price determination of products.*
- 2) To acquaint the students with the behaviour of macro economics variables; to provide knowledge of classical macro economics, the Keynesian economics, business cycles and monetary economics*

Learning outcome: *The student will be able to define and explain the basic concepts and hypothesis of various theories and their relations; analyse consumer equilibrium, obtain and interpret elasticities, define costs of production, categorize and display an understanding of pricing of products and factors, the evolution of employment theories and how multiplier works.*

Unit-I: Theory of Consumer Behaviour

Nature and Scope of Economics; Theory of Consumer Behavior-Cardinal Utility Approach; Ordinal utility Approach-Theory of Indifference Curve and Its Properties; Consumers' Equilibrium-Price Consumption Curve and Income Consumption Curve; Price Effect, Income Effect and Substitution Effect; Inferior Goods and Giffen Goods, Derivation of Demand Curve. Demand-Meaning, Determinants and Law of Demand; Elasticity of Demand – Types and Measurements; Supply-Meaning, Determinates and Law of Supply; Elasticity of Supply; Price Determination;

Unit-II: Production

Production Function- Short-run and Long-run; Law of Variable Proportions; Returns to scale; Characteristics of Isoquants and Isocost line; least cost combination of factors;

Unit III: Cost and Revenue

Cost Function- Different Concepts of Costs, Short-run and Long run Cost Analysis; Economies and Diseconomies of Scale; Revenue: Concepts of Total, Average and Marginal Revenue; Break-even-analysis. Introduction to Market Structure and Product Pricing

Unit - IV: Classical Theory of Employment

Classical Theory of Employment-Assumptions and Full-employment Equilibrium; Say's Law of Market; Wage-Price Flexibility.

Unit- V: Keynesian Economics

Keynesian Theory of Employment-Concept of Effective Demand and its Determinants; Keynes Psychological Law of Consumption; Consumption Function - Average Propensity to Consume & Marginal Propensity to Consume and Factors Determining Consumption Function; Saving Function - Average Propensity to Save & Marginal Propensity to Save; Determinants of Savings; Investment Function - Marginal Efficiency of Capital and Factors Influencing the MEC (Illustrate with numerical examples)

References:

- 1) Ahuja H.L (2019): Principles of Micro Economics, 22nd Edition, S. Chand & Company Ltd New Delhi
- 2) Gregory Mankiw.N and Mark P Taylor, Micro-economics, 4th edition, 2017.
- 3) Joseph E. Stiglitz and Carl E. Walsh, Economics, International Student Edition, W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., New York, 4th Edition, 2007.
- 4) Dwivedi D N (2016): Micro Economics Theory and Applications, 3rd Edition
- 5) Jhingan, M. L (2017): Micro Economic Theory, Vrinda Publication, Pvt, Delhi.
- 6) Koutsoyiannis A. (2003): Modern Micro Economics, Macmillan London
- 7) Maddala, G.S. and Ellen Miller (2004): Micro Economic Theory and Applications, Tata McGraw Hill.
- 8) Salvatore, Dominick (2008): Micro Economic Theory, Oxford University Press
- 9) Seth M.L (1985): Micro Economics, Lakshmi Narain Agrawal Publisher
- 10) Varian Hal R (2010) : Micro Economic Analysis, W.W. Norton & Company
- 11) Ahuja, H. L. (2019): Macro Economics Theory & Policy, 20th Edition, S. Chand & Company Ltd, New Delhi
- 12) Dornbusch, Fischer and Startz, Macroeconomics, McGraw Hill, 12th edition, 2018.
- 13) Chopra, P. N (1999): Macro Economics, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi
- 14) Gupta, R.D (1983): Keynesian Economics an Introduction, Second Revised Edition Kalyan Publishers, New Delhi.
- 15) Jhingan, M.L. (2017): Macro Economic Theory, Vrinda Publications (P) Ltd. Delhi.
- 16) Rana, K.C. and K.N. Verma (2014): *Macro Economic Analysis*, 10th Reprint, Vishal Publishing Co., Daryaganj, Delhi.
- 17) Seth, M.L. (2006): Macro Economics, Laxmi Narain Agarwal, Educational Publishers, Agra.
- 18) Edward Shapiro, Macro Economic Analysis, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich Publication, New Delhi

**BA Rural Development (CBCS)
Second Semester (DSC)**

Course: Rural Economics

Course Code: DSC-1B-RD

Objectives:

1. *To enable the students to understand Rural Environment.*
2. *To enrich the students about components of the Rural Economy.*
3. *To enable the students to understand occupational structure.*

Learning Outcomes: *The students will come out with the knowledge of the structure of the rural economy, besides be able to appreciate where its position is in the Indian economy. The course helps student to understand the challenges that rural economy has been facing, simultaneously putting forth the policies that were taken to counter such challenges. The course also enables the pupil regarding the strengths and weaknesses of the rural economy and thereby puts him/her into perspective about the role each one can play to metamorphose the rural economy.*

Unit-I: Introduction to Rural Economics

Nature and Scope of Rural Economics; Inter-disciplinary approach of Rural Economics– Components-Structure and Characteristics -Pre and Post-independence.

Unit-II: Rural Resources Management in India

Rural Resources –Nature-Types and Magnitude - Rural Resources- Management and Development, Application of Technology in Rural Development – Problems and prospects.

Unit-III: Rural Demography

Population Size - Sex and Age Composition- Density of Population- Population Problems and Challenges – Family Welfare Measures in Rural India.

Unit-IV: Rural Occupational Structure

Nature of Rural Occupations - Occupational Distribution in Rural India– The Concept of Work Participation Rates

Unit-V: Rural Poverty and Unemployment

Rural Poverty-Meaning, Estimates, Causes and Consequences. Unemployment - Meaning, Types, Magnitude of Rural Unemployment,- Causes and Consequences.

References:

1. VasantDesai: Rural Development in India, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai, 2012.
2. Duttand Sundaram-Indian Economy, S. Chand Publications, NewDelhi,2013-07-02.
3. Mishra,S. K. and Puri V.K.-Economics of Development and Planning, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai,2012.
4. Mukundan, N.-Rural Development and Poverty eradication in India.
5. Katar Singh -Rural Development –Principles, Policies andManagement

**BA Rural Development (CBCS)
Third Semester (DSC-I C-RD)**

Course: Rural Development and Programmes in India

Course Code: DSC-1C-RD

Objectives:

1. To enable the students to understand nature of Growth and Development.
2. To make familiar the students about rural development process and Programme.

Learning outcome: *Makes the students familiar and understand the nature of growth and development the of rural activities which is essential to accelerate the pace of overall economic development of the country in general and to come up with various components of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of the people in rural areas, often relatively isolated and sparsely populated in particular*

Unit- I: Rural Development Theories and Approaches to Rural Development

Growth and Development; Rural development theories, W.W. Rostov's Theory of Stages, Lewis-Fei-Ranis Model. Approaches to Rural Development- Early attempts for Rural Development - National Programmes for Rural Development; Community Development Programmes and Employment Guarantee Schemes.

Unit-2 Poverty Alleviation Programmes - A Retrospect

Poverty Alleviation Programmes - A Retrospect, Minimum Needs Programme, Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP); TRYSEM and DWCRA, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS). **Programmes for Self & Wage Employment and Social Security- Current Strategy-** Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)-I, Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)-2, Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Food Security - TPDS

Unit-3 Other Development Programmes

Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY), Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) Rashtriya Mahila Kosh, Programmes of Development Finance Corporations, Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushal Yojna, Roshni, Skill Development Scheme for Tribals, Swachh Bharat Mission, Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojna, Heritage Development and Augmentation Yojna (HRIDAY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Ujjwala and Saubhagya Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G), Bharat-Net, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Scheme of Fund for Upgradation and Regeneration of Traditional Industries' (SFURTI), Common Facility Centres (CFCs), Scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industry and Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)

Unit-4: Rural Basic Services and Infrastructure

Elementary Education and Total Literacy Campaign (TLC), Rural Housing Rural Health Care, Drinking Water and Rural Sanitation, Rural Electrification & Energy Rural Connectivity

Unit-5: Natural Resources Management and Environment

Drought-Prone Areas Programme and Desert Development Programme, Integrated Wasteland Development Programme, Social Forestry and Joint Forest Management, Science and Technology for Rural Development.

References:

1. Vijayakumar.K Empowerment of weaker section future planning and strategies for Rural Development in India.
2. Vasant Desai: Rural Development in India, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai, 2012.
3. Dutt and Sundaram- Indian Economy, S.Chand Publications, New Delhi, 2013-07-02.
4. S.K.Mishra and V.K.Puri- Economics of Development and Planning, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai, 2012.
5. Shankar Chatterjee- Implementation of Rural Development.

BA Rural Development (CBCS)
Fourth Semester (DSC-ID-RD)

Course: Rural Finance and Service
Course Code: DSC-ID-RD

Objectives:

1. *To enable the students to understand nature of Rural Finance & Services.*
2. *To make familiar the students about Growth and Development processes.*
3. *To enable the students to understand Rural Marketing Processes*

Learning Outcomes: *The student will have an explicable understanding of structure of rural finance and services, Rural finance structure and functions, NBFIs, the organization and functions of Co-operative marketing and rural marketing information.*

Unit- I: Rural Finance in India

Need for Rural credit -Credit delivery mechanisms - Rural Co- operative Credit Societies – Long-term Rural Credit -New strategy for Rural ending.

Unit- II: Rural Institutional and Non –Institutional Finance in India

Sources – Nationalized Banks, RRBs, NABARD - Co-operative Sector and Micro Finance -Non-Institutional Rural Financial Services – NBFIs, SHGs - Issues and Problems.

Unit- III: Rural Marketing

Concept –Importance of Rural Marketing - Classification and Structure of Rural Marketing - Input Market and Output Market- Regulated markets -Ware Housing and Cold Storages - Problems & Remedies.

Unit- IV: Rural Co-Operative Marketing

Meaning and Definitions, Types, Structure-Role of Co-Operative markets,- State level Co-Cooperative marketing organizations, National Co-Operative Development Co-Operation (N.C.D.C) - Government Policy measures.

Unit- V: Rural Marketing Information and Pricing

Nature and Scope, Channels of Marketing information, Farmers Service Centres - E-Choupal -Support Price Policy in India.

References:

1. Meenuagarwal – Consumer behavior and Rural Marketing in India.
2. Subbarayudu Y and Mohana P. Reddy-Regional Rural Banks and Rural Development.
3. Vasant Desai: Rural Development in India, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai, 2012.
4. Dutt and Sundaram- Indian Economy, S.Chand Publications, New Delhi, 2013-07-02.
5. Mishra S.K. and Puri V.K. - Economics of Development and Planning, Himalaya Publishing House, Mishra S.K. and Puri V.K. - Economics of Development and Planning, Mumbai, 2012.
6. Santhakumar K-Regional rural banks; Performance and Perspectives.

**BA Rural Development (CBCS)
Fifth Semester (DSE)**

Course: Economic Development and Policy of India

Course Code: DSE-1E-RD

Objectives: *This course reviews major trends in aggregate economic indicators in India and places these against the backdrop of major policy debates in India in the post-Independence period.*

Learning Outcome: *The student would demonstrate the comprehension of rural economy of India with respect to its problems like Demographical profile, poverty and unemployment, rural industrialization, rural politico-economic institutions and rural finance.*

Unit - 1: Structural changes in the Indian Economy

National Income of India –estimates, trends, growth, composition and limitations; Trends in occupational distribution of population; Trends in tax-DGP ratio and expenditure-GDP ratio; Trends in Current account and balance of payments.

Unit -2: Demographic Profile, Poverty and Unemployment

Broad demographic features- trends in growth, density, age, sex, size, composition; Census 2011; concept of demographic dividend; Unemployment-definition and classification, types, extent;Poverty: poverty line - extent and measurement; Approaches to tackle poverty; recent schemes/programmes to check poverty and unemployment;Inequality –Measures and trends in India

Unit - 3: Agriculture in India

Classification of Agriculture and allied activities in System of national accounts (SNA); Land use and cropping pattern in India ; Trends in agricultural production, causes of low productivity; Agricultural finance - Agricultural marketing; Agricultural price policy and minimum support prices ; Food security – Agricultural Insurance; National Agriculture Policy

Unit -4: Industry and Service sectors

Classification of Industries; Industrial Policy of 1956 and 1991; Snapshot of large scale industries in India; MSMEs: Role in Indian Economic development-problems-Globalization and MSMEs.

Service sector: Classification in SNA; Emergence of FMCGs, IT, ITES, BT, Transport and Communication sectors, E-commerce; Recent Government policies- Skill India, Start up, Make in India.

Unit 5: Fiscal and External Sector

Fiscal Sector: Sources of Central Government Revenue; Items of Public Expenditure and major subsidies;Concepts of Deficits: Fiscal, Budgetary, Revenue and Primary deficits.External Sector: Volume, Composition, Direction of India's International Trade

References:

1. Dutt R. and Sundharam K. P. M. Indian Economy. S. Chand & Company Ltd., New Delhi.
2. Government of India Latest Economic Survey and Union Budget, Ministry of Finance , New Delhi
3. Misra, S. K. and Puri V. K. Indian Economy — Its Development Experience. Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai
4. Ramesh Singh. Indian Economy, McGraw Hill Education, New Delhi
5. Ahluwalia and Little (ed): India's Economic Reforms and Development, OUP
6. K. James, 2008, —Glorifying Malthus: Current Debate on Demographic Dividend in India Economic and Political Weekly, June
7. KaushikBasu and A. Maertens, Eds, 2013, The New Oxford Companion to Economics, Oxford University Press.
8. Himanshu, 2010, Towards New Poverty Lines for India, Economic and Political Weekly, January,2
9. Economic and Political Weekly- 25 Years of Economic Reforms, Various articles, March 4, 2017

Websites:

1. For size of Indian economy based on PPP basis (2017)
http://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/press_release/Press%20Release%20for%20ICP%202017.pdf
 2. For Consumer Price Index number:
http://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/press_release/Press%20Release%20for%20ICP%202017.pdf
 3. For data on GDP and National Income of India: <http://mospi.nic.in/data>
 4. For compiled data till year 2015 on each and every aspect of Indian economy :
<http://mospi.nic.in/statistical-year-book-india/2015>
 5. HANDBOOK OF STATISTICS ON INDIAN ECONOMY :
<https://www.rbi.org.in/scripts/AnnualPublications.aspx?head=Handbook%20of%20Statistics%20on%20Indian%20Economy>
 6. Economic Survey of India various issues:
<https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/economicsurvey/>
 7. Indian Union Budget : <https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/>
 8. Data bases relevant to understand Indian Economy :
<https://niti.gov.in/content/national-statistics>
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**BA Rural Development (CBCS)
Fifth Semester (DSE)**

Course: Agricultural Economics

Course Code: DSE-2E-RD

Objectives: *The objectives of this course are to equip the students to understand different farming systems, role of agriculture economic development, to understand the progress, problems and prospects of Indian agriculture in the global environment. The course also focuses on agriculture marketing and agricultural credit which play a vital role in development of agriculture.*

Learning Outcomes: *The course helps the student obtain a deeper understanding of the various facets of agriculture viz, production and productivity, pricing policies, Pattern of crops, land reforms, agricultural marketing and agricultural credit.*

Unit-I: Introduction to Agriculture Economics

Agricultural Economics: Introduction – Meaning, Nature of Agricultural Economics, Definition and Scope of Agricultural Economics; Farming Systems; Agricultural Production; Commercialization of Agriculture and Modernization of Agriculture.

Unit-II: Agriculture and Economic Development:

Agriculture in a Developing Economy - Share of Agriculture in National Income - Changing Phase of Agriculture - Interdependence and Complementarities between Agriculture and Industry - Need for Balanced Development.

Unit-III: Agriculture in India

Agriculture Production and Productivity, Cropping Pattern, Factors Affecting Cropping Pattern, Causes for Low Agriculture Production and Measures to Improve; Land Reforms- Meaning and Objectives and Measures; Co-operative farming systems-meaning and importance; Green revolution- Meaning, causes, achievements and weaknesses of Green Revolution; Irrigation-Source, Progress and Importance.

Unit- IV: Agriculture Marketing in India

Agriculture Marketing- Concept, Structure, Importance, Functions, Defects and Remedial: Regulated market in India: Co-operative marketing Society in India; Role of Government in promoting agriculture markets.

Unit-V: Agriculture Credit in India

Agriculture credit- need, types, sources; Credit Co-operative societies- Objectives, Achievements, Problems and Remedial Measures; Commercial Banks- Objectives, Functions, Progress, Problems and Remedial Measures; Regional Rural Banks-Objectives, Functions, Progress, Problems and Remedial Measures; National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) - Reserve Bank of India - Government Policy for Agricultural Credit.

References:

- 1) Acharya S.S. and Agarwal .L. N (2018): Agricultural Marketing in India, Oxford and IBH Publishing Company, New Delhi.
- 2) Bilgrami, S.A.R. (1996): Agricultural Economics, Himalayas Publishing House, Delhi.
- 3) Dantwala, M.L. et.al (1991): Indian Agriculture Development Since Independence, Oxford & IBH, New Delhi.
- 4) Mamoria, C. B. and B. B. Tirpathi (2016): Agricultural Problems of India, Sixteenth Revised edition, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
- 5) Rao, C.H.Hanumanth(1975): Agriculture Growth, Rural Poverty and Environmental Degradation in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- 6) Sadhu and Singh (1985): Fundamental of Agricultural Economics, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.
- 7) Soni, R.N. (1995): Leading Issues in Agricultural Economics, Arihant Press, Jalandhar.
- 8) Srivatsava O.S. (1987): Theoretical Issues of Agricultural Economics; Allied Publishers Pvt. Ltd., Delhi.

**BA Rural Development (CBCS)
Fifth Semester (DSE)**

Course: Rural Industrialization

Course Code: DSE-3E-RD

Objectives:

1. *To enable the students to understand nature of Industrialization.*
2. *To make familiar the students about rural development process.*
3. *To enrich the students about Industrial Labour.*

Learning outcome: *Students will come out with the knowledge of how to establish small and cottage industries and their requirements, low capital investment, the advantage of utilizing local resources & catering to local demand*

Unit- I : Rural Industrialization Concept, Need and Importance - Growth of Rural Industries in India – Gandhi an Approach and Modern Approach - Problems and Remedies of Rural Industrialization.

Unit- II: Rural Industries in India Growth and Structure of Rural Industries, Current Status, Measures to Sustain Growth, Sickness – Remedial Measures.

Unit-III: Small Scale and Cottage Industries in Rural India Meaning, Definition, Role, Present Position, MSME – Industrial Policies and Programmes, Problems KVIC and its Role.

Unit- IV: Rural Industrial Financing Sources of Credit - Institutional and Non – Institutional -Role of Commercial Banks, Co-operatives, Gramina Banks and NABARD.

Unit- V: Rural Industrial Labour Meaning, Importance, Types - Organized and Unorganized Rural Industrial Labour – Rural Industrial Labour Problems - Labour Turn Over –Migration.

References:

1. Vasant Desai: Rural Development in India, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai, 2012.
2. Dutt and Sundaram- Indian Economy, S.Chand Publications, New Delhi,2013-07-02.
3. Mishra S.K and Puri V. K. Economics of Development and Planning, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai,2012.

**BA Rural Development (CBCS)
Fifth Semester (DSE)**

Course: Regional Economics
Course Code: DSE-4E-RD

Objectives:

- 1) *To understand the fundamentals of Regional Economics.*
- 2) *To help students understand the impacts of globalization on regional economies.*

Learning outcome: *Regional economics offer the students best environment for idea experimentation in terms of economic development, talent development strategies, major infrastructure projects, or other initiatives, communities in a region can come together to establish priorities and successfully implement initiatives.*

Unit-I: Introduction

Definition and Scope of Regional Economics – Concepts of region – Types of Region – Importance of Regionalization – Regionalization Approaches – Indicators of Regional Development.

Unit-II: Spatial Micro Economic Theory

Determinants of Regional Location – Theories of Location – Von Thunen, Weber, Isaed, Christaller, Losch on Location – Concentration vs Dispersal of Economic Activities.

Unit-III: Spatial Macro Economic Theory

Regional Social Accounting – Regional Growth Process – Regional Multipliers – Regional Input Output Analysis – Regional Business Cycle – Convergence and Divergence – Techniques for regional Economic Analysis

Unit-IV: Regional Economic Policy and Regional Disparities

Importance and Objectives of regional Economic Policy – Formulation of Regional Economic Policy – Tools – Techniques Implementation – Limitations Causes of regional Disparities – Indicators – Extent – Trends – Policies and Programmes to reduce Disparities – Regional Planning – Backward Area Development Programmes – Institutional and Policy framework.

Text Book:

Richardson H.W (1969) Elements of Regional Economics, Penguin Harmondsworth

References:

Shekhar Sudharshu (ed) (2003) Regional Planning in India, vol-I and II Anmol Publications, New Delhi.

Shrivastava O.S.(1992) Regional Economics : Theoretical issues, Anmol Publications, New Delhi

BA Rural Development (CBCS)
Sixth Semester (DSE)

Course: Karnataka Economy
Course Code: DSE-1F-RD

Objectives: *The objectives of this paper to understand the structural changes, sectoral aspects and features of the Karnataka Economy since the formation of the state, demographic features of Karnataka, development of agriculture, industry and service sectors, and Karnataka state finances*

Learning Outcomes: *The student is expected to demonstrate comprehension of structure of and problems faced by Karnataka economy, besides being able to understand the level of development of different sectors of the economy*

Unit-I: Structure of Economy

Features of Karnataka Economy; Karnataka's Economic Development since 1956; Sector- wise Contribution to GSDP; A Review of Economic Growth and Structural Change; PCGSDP and HDI Status; Infrastructural Problems (Power and Transportation) in Karnataka's Development; Problem of Regional Disparities-Review of the Report on High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Disparity (HPCRR) in Karnataka.

Unit-II: Demographic Features of Karnataka

Demographic Change (birth rate, death rate, infant mortality rate, sex ratio, age distribution); Trends and disparities in Literacy Rates; Urbanisation; Nature and Magnitude of Unemployment; Poverty in Karnataka -Major poverty alleviation schemes in Karnataka

Unit-III: Productive Sectors

Agricultural development since 1956; Land reforms; Cropping Pattern; Recent Trends in Agricultural Growth; Agricultural Credit and Indebtedness; Irrigation Development in Karnataka; Traditional and Modern Industries in Karnataka, Small Scale Industries and their Prospects; Industrial Policy, Industrial Finance and Institutions to Promote Industrial Development KSF, SIDBI, KSSIDC- Status of Public sector industries in Karnataka

Unit-IV: Service sector in Karnataka

Service Sector in Karnataka's development - Education, Health, Tourism and IT Sectors in Karnataka; Banking Development in Karnataka; Government Measures to Promote Service and IT Sectors in Karnataka;

Unit IV: State Finances

Fiscal Situation in Karnataka -Sources of Revenue Receipts-Items of Capital and Revenue Expenditure-Revenue, Fiscal and Primary Deficits; Public Debt; Finances of the Local Bodies and Recommendations of the State Finance Commission (Latest)

References:

- 1) Government of Karnataka (2005): High Power. *Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances* (HPCRRRI), Government of Karnataka, Bangalore
- 2) Government of Karnataka: Economic Survey of Karnataka, Government of Karnataka (Various Annual Reports)(<http://planning.kar.nic.in>)
- 3) Government of Karnataka (2015): Human Development: Performance of District, Taluks and Urban Local Bodies in Karnataka, 2014: A Snapshot, Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department of Government of Karnataka, Bengaluru (<http://planning.kar.nic.in> – Human Development Division).
- 4) Puttaswamaiah, K, (1980): Economic development of Karnataka: A Treatise in Continuity and Change, Oxford and IBH Publication.
- 5) Madaiah M. (1989): Karnataka Economy:Growth, Issues and Lines of Development, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
- 6) Rao, Hemalatha(1984): Regional Disparities and Development in India, Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi.
- 7) Gowda, Sreenivasa and T.Nanjegowda: Economic Development of Karnataka: Leading Aspects.

**BA Rural Development (CBCS)
Sixth Semester (DSE)**

Course: Rural Infrastructure and Development
Course Code: DSE-2F-RD

Objectives:

1. *To enable the students to understand nature of Rural Infrastructure.*
2. *To make familiar the students about development process & Rural Infrastructure.*
3. *To enable the students to understand Rural Communication.*

Learning outcome: *Study of Rural Infrastructure and development make the students to understand the rural power, irrigation, water, sanitation and road infrastructure can increase productivity, savings, income and tourism and result in better jobs and health of rural people*

Unit-I : Rural Infrastructure

Meaning, Components -Importance of Rural infrastructure, Growth of Rural Infrastructure – Infrastructure Policy- Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF).

Unit-II : Rural Transportation

Types and Structure - Road and Rail Co- ordination - Rural transportation problems - Various Schemes for Rural Transportation Development in India.

Unit: III: Social Infrastructure

Concept -Components of Social Infrastructure, Education, Health, Drinking Water - Sanitations - Issues, problems and Remedies.

Unit: IV: Rural Communication and Information

Communication Technology, Need, Sources, technology and Rural Communication, Issues and problems - Government policies for rural Communication.

Unit-V: Rural Energy

Meaning and types - Sources of rural energy, Rural electrification- Problems, Remedies and Programmes - Non-Renewable Energy.

References:

1. Dutt and Sundaram- Indian Economy, S.Chand Publications, New Delhi,2013-07-02
2. Vasant Desai: Rural Development in India, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai,2012.
3. Mishra S.K.and Puri V.K.-EconomicsofDevelopmentandPlanning,HimalayaPublishing House, Mumbai,2012
4. Sukhadeo Thorat, Samita Sirohi- Rural Infrastructure, volume4.
5. A N Agarwal-Indian economy, Vikas pub. House, Delhi.
P Adinarayana Reddy-Rural infrastructure and development

**BA Rural Development (CBCS)
Sixth Semester (DSE)**

Course: Environmental Economics
Course Code: DSE-3F-RD

Objectives: *The objectives of this paper are to enable the student to understand the importance of environment and resource conservation, to identify the causes of various types of pollutions and reflect upon what needs to be done to promote sustainable development*

Learning outcome: *By studying Environmental Economics students will come out with some important and controversial issues – such as climate change policy, nuclear power, recycling policy, and traffic congestion charging. This is an exciting field of economics to study, and very much at the heart of many public debates and controversies..*

Unit- I: Environment and Ecology

Meaning and Elements of Ecology, Environment and Economic Linkages; Entropy Laws, Population Environment Linkage; Concept and Indicators of Sustainable Development.

Unit- II: Natural Resources and Conservation

Meaning; Natural Resource and Economic Development; Renewable and Non-Renewable Resources; Reasons for Scarcity of Natural Resources; Conservation and Recycling Measures; Energy Resources –Energy and Economic Development; Alternative Energy Sources.

Unit- III: Environmental Pollution (With reference to India)

Meaning, Types of Pollution - Air, Water and Noise Pollution; Land Degradation and Deforestation, Loss of Biodiversity and Climate Change – Causes and Consequences

Unit-IV: Environmental Accounting

Concept of Environmental Accounting – Various Approaches to Environmental Accounting - System of National Accounts (SNA), IEEA & Green GDP Methods – Green Accounting & Green Economics – Environmental Impact & Assessment.

Unit-V: Environmental Policy and citizen enforcement

Environmental Management System and Regulatory in India – Role of Pollution Control Board and their Functions; Provisions of the Environmental Protection Act, 1986; Environmental Movements in India (Chipko); Role of Citizens, SHGs, and NGOs in Environmental Protection, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan; Afforestation Programmes

References:

- 1) Bhattacharya, R.N (Ed.) (2001): Environmental Economics: An Indian Perspective, Oxford University Press.
- 2) Karpagam M. (1991): Environmental Economics: A Text Book, Sterling Publishers, New Delhi.
- 3) Kumar, N. (2017): Environmental Economics, Lakshmi NarainAgarwal, Agra
- 4) Nick Hanley, Jason F.,Shogren and Ben White (1997): Environmental Economics in Theory and Practice, Macmillan India Ltd.
- 5) Rajalakshmi, N.and DhulasiBirundha (1994): Environomics, Economic Analysis of Environment, Allied Publishers, Ahmedabad.
- 6) Sankaran, S. (1994): Environmental Economics, Margham , Madras.
- 7) Sengupta, R.P. (Ed.) (2001): Ecology and Economics: An Approach to Sustainable Development, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- 8) Shankar, U, (2001): Environmental Economics, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- 9) Singh G.N (Ed.) (1991): Environmental Economics, Mittal Publications, New Delhi.
- 10) The Hindu Survey of Environment: Annual Reports.
Varadarajan, S.and S. Elangovan(1992): Environmental Economics, Speed, Chennai.

**BA Rural Development (CBCS)
Sixth Semester (DSE)**

Course: Rural Labour
Course Code: DSE-4F-RD

Objectives:

1. To enable the students to understand nature of Agriculture and Rural Labour.
2. To make familiar the students about rural economy.
3. To enable the students about landreforms.

Learning outcome: *The study of rural labor economics enriches the students in understanding the relationship between workers and employers, reasons that determines wages, the causes of discrimination, and the impact of migration on employment.*

Unit- I : Agriculture and Rural Labour Meaning, Importance, Characteristics of Agriculture: New Agricultural Strategy, Green Revolution, Recent Trends in Agriculture Development in India, Agricultural Policy in India.

Unit-II: Land Reforms in India

Tenancy Systems –Meaning, Forms, Consequences; Land Reforms- Concepts, Importance, Progress and Current Status in India..

Unit- III: Farm Size and Efficiency in Rural Economy

Meaning and Importance, Productivity and Profitability, Farm Size - Productivity and Profitability - Agriculture Productivity in India- Status, Problems, Remedies.

Unit- IV: Agricultural Labour

Meaning, Types - Status and Magnitude - Socio- Economic Characteristics - Agricultural Labour Problems - Unemployment, Migration- Causes and Remedies.

Unit- V: Rural Labour

Meaning, Types – Labour in Small and Cottage Industries. Rural Labour in Service Sector, Problems, Government Measures.

References:

1. Venkata Reddy, K. – Agriculture and Rural Development Himalaya Publicationhouse.
2. Vasant Desai: Rural Development in India, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai, 2012.
3. Dutt and Sundaram- Indian Economy, S.Chand Publications, New Delhi, 2013-07-02
4. Mishr S.K. and Puri V.K. Economics of Development and Planning, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai, 2012

Generic Elective

BA Rural Development (CBCS) Fifth Semester (GEC)

Course: Rural Development: Indian context

Course Code: GEC-1E-RD

Objectives:

- 1) *The objectives of the course are to understand the students about Rural Development in the Indian context.*
- 2) *To enable the students to understand and assess the effectiveness India's Policy approach towards India's Rural Development.*

Learning outcome: *The course enables the student to study a strategy package seeking to achieve enhanced rural production and productivity, greater socio-economic equity, and aspiration, balance in social and economic development. The course also helps student to appreciate various factors affecting growth/development.*

Unit-1: Rural Society, Economy and Development

Introduction to Rural Sociology, Rural Demography, Rural Social Structure, Rural Economic Structure, Rural Poverty. Development-An Overview, Rural Development: Concepts and Strategies, Rural Development Experiences: An Asian Perspective, Rural Development in India,

Unit-2 Rural Development - Agrarian Issues and Administration

Agrarian Movements, Land Reforms, Green Revolution Agricultural Extension Services Administrative Structure; Panchayati Raj, Cooperatives in Rural Development, Rural Credit and Banking

Unit-3 Dynamics of Change in Rural India

Social Change: Mobility & Mobilization, Empowerment, Information, Education and Communication (IEC), Information Technology and Rural Development

References:

1. Venkata Reddy, K. – Agriculture and Rural Development Himalaya Publication house.
2. Vasant Desai: Rural Development in India, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai, 2012.
3. Dutt and Sundaram- Indian Economy, S. Chand Publications, New Delhi, 2013-07-02
4. S.K. Mishra and V.K. Puri- Economic of Development and Planning, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai, 2012

Generic Elective

BA Rural Development (CBCS) Fifth Semester (GEC)

Course: Rural Health Care

Course Code: GEC-2E-RD

Objectives:

1. *The objectives of the course are to understand the students about Rural health care system of India.*
2. *To enable the students to understand and assess the effectiveness India's Rural health policy approach towards improving the rural well being.*

Learning Outcome: *Students will be highly benefited as rural health study provides a significant information in delivering timely, effective and safe care. Rural emergency rooms are often the frontline when a quick response is vital.*

Rural Health Care

Unit-I Health in Rural India

Health Concepts and Components, Health and Development, Development of Health Care Services in Rural India: A Review, Health and Nutrition Status in Rural India. Different Models of Health Care Delivery: An Outline

Unit-II Health Care: Programmes and Performance

Communicable Diseases in India'- An Overview, Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases in Rural India. Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene. Reproductive and Child Health Programme (RC H)

Unit-III Health Care: Planning and Management

Planning Rural Health Care Services, Management of Rural Health Care Services
Communication and Health Education: An Outline, NGO Experience in Health Care

References:

1. "National Health Policy 2017" (<http://cdsco.nic.in/writereaddata/National-Health-Policy.pdf>) (PDF). Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. 2017. Retrieved 22 January 2019.
2. Jugal Kishore (2005). *National health programs of India: national policies & legislations related to health* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=jPjAAAAAMAAJ>). Century Publications. ISBN 978-81-88132-13-3. Retrieved 2 September 2012.
3. Sekher, T.V. "Catastrophic Health Expenditure and Poor in India: Health Insurance is the Answer?" (http://iussp.org/sites/default/files/event_call_for_papers/T.V%20Sekher-IUSSP%20pdf.pdf) (PDF). *iussp.org*. Retrieved 18 September 2017.
4. Thayyil, Jayakrishnan; Jeeja, MathummalCherumanalil (2013). "Issues of creating a new cadre of doctors for rural India". *International Journal of Medicine and Public Health*. **3** (1): 8. doi:10.4103/2230-8598.109305 (<https://doi.org/10.4103%2F2230-8598.109305>).
5. Dey, DK; Mishra, V (2014). "Determinants of Choice of Healthcare Services Utilization: Empirical Evidence from India". *Indian Journal of Community Health*. **26** (4):357–364.
6. Basu, Sanjay; Andrews, Jason; Kishore, Sandeep; Panjabi, Rajesh; Stuckler, David (19 June 2012). "Comparative Performance of Private and Public Healthcare Systems in Low- and Middle-Income Countries: A Systematic Review" (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3378609>). *PLOS Medicine*. **9** (6): e1001244. doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1001244 (<https://doi.org/10.1371%2Fjournal.pmed.1001244>). ISSN 1549-1676 (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/1549-1676>). PMC 3378609 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3378609>). PMID 22723748 (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22723748>).
7. Britnell, Mark (2015). *In Search of the Perfect Health System*. London: Palgrave. p. 58. ISBN 978-1-137-49661-4.
8. "Fake drugs: the global industry putting your life at risk" (<https://mosaicscience.com/story/fake-drugs-global-antibiotics-amr-counterfeit-meds/>). Mosaic. 30 October 2018. Retrieved 13 December 2018.
9. Dutta, Sabitri; Lahiri, Kausik (1 July 2015). "Is provision of healthcare sufficient to ensure better access? An exploration of the scope for public-private partnership in India" (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4493587>). *International Journal of Health Policy and Management*. **4** (7): 467–474. doi:10.15171/ijhpm.2015.77 (<https://doi.org/10.15171%2Fijhpm.2015.77>). PMC 4493587 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4493587>). PMID 26188811 (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26188811>).
10. De Costa, Ayesha; Al-Muniri, Abdullah; Diwan, Vinod K.; Eriksson, Bo (2009). "Where are healthcare providers? Exploring relationships between context and human resources for health Madhya Pradesh province, India". *Health Policy*. **93** (1): 41–47. doi:10.1016/j.healthpol.2009.03.015 (<https://doi.org/10.1016%2Fj.healthpol.2009.03.015>). PMID 19559495 (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19559495>).

Generic Elective

BA Rural Development (CBCS) Sixth Semester (GEC)

Course: Rural Development Programmes in India

Course Code: GEC-1F-RD

Course: Rural Development Programmes in India

Objectives:

1. *The objectives of this course are to impart understanding of Indian approach of Rural development since Independence.*
2. *To Discuss the various Rural development of India and their effectiveness in development rural area and alleviating poverty.*

Learning Outcome: *The student would demonstrate the comprehension of rural economy of India with respect to its problems like poverty and unemployment, rural industrialization, rural politico-economic institutions and rural finance. It is a strategy package seeking to achieve enhanced rural production and productivity, greater socio-economic equity, and aspiration, balance in social and economic development.*

Unit-1: Poverty Alleviation Programmes - A Retrospect

Poverty Alleviation Programmes - A Retrospect, 2 Minimum Needs Programme, Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), TRYSEM and DWCRA, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Employment Assurance Scheme (BAS)

Unit-2: Programmes for Self & Wage Employment and Social Security- Current Strategy

Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)-1, Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)-2, Sampurna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Food Security - TPDS

Unit-3 Other Development Programmes

Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY), Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) Rashtriya Mahila Kosh, Programmes of Development Finance Corporations, Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushal Yojna, Roshni, Skill Development Scheme for Tribals, Swachhh Bharat Mission, Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojna, Heritage Development and Augmentation Yojna (HRIDAY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Ujjwala and Saubhagya Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G), Bharat-Net, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Scheme of Fund for Upgradation and Regeneration of Traditional Industries' (SFURTI), Common Facility Centres (CFCs), Scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industry and Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)

References:

1. Katar Singh, Anil Shishodia Rural Development Principles, policies and Management, Sage Publication
2. Dr.Mohammed Arif, Rural development: putting the last fist, Longman Publication.
3. Ministry of rural Development- GOI, E-Book(2017-18) <https://www.india.gov.in>
4. Rural Development Research Gate <https://www.researchgate.net,3031>

General Elective

BA Rural Development (CBCS) Sixth Semester (GEC)

Course: Rural Development

Course Code: GE-2F-RD

Objectives:

1. *To understand the basics of rural development, including characteristics, problems, theories and programmes of rural development*
2. *To study the rural industries and unemployment, trends and patterns of economic diversification in rural areas*

Learning Outcome: *The student would demonstrate the comprehension of rural economy of India with respect to its problems like poverty and unemployment, rural industrialization, rural politico-economic institutions and rural finance.*

Unit – I Nature of Rural Development:

Meaning and definitions of Rural Development; Scope and Importance of the study of Rural Development.

Unit -II: Rural Industrial Development and Rural Banking

Importance of cottage and small scale industries, problems of cottage and small scale industries, measures to development cottage and small scale industries.

Rural Banking finance - Role of banks in rural development function and working of the Co operative credit societies, the land development Banks (LDB), Regional Rural Banks (RRB), The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)

Unit-III: Rural Unemployment in India

The concept of unemployment, Types of unemployment, Extent and causes of unemployment, Methods to eradicate rural unemployment

References

1. Biradar, R.R.(2009): *Rural Non-Agricultural Employment in India: An Analysis of Its Determinants and Impact on Poverty and Inequality*, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi.
2. Chambers, R. (1983): *Rural Development: Putting the Last First*, Longman, Harlow.
3. Dantwala, M. L. and Others (Ed.) (1986): *Indian Agricultural Development since Independence: A Collection of Essays*, Oxford and IBH Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
4. Desai, Vasant (2016): *Rural Development in India*, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
5. Jain, GopalLal (1997): *Rural Development*, Mangal Deep Publications, Jaipur.
6. Maheshwari, S. R. (1985): *Rural Development in India: A Public Policy*, Sage, Publications New Delhi.
7. SatyaSundaram, I. (2016): *Rural Development*, Himalaya Publishing House, Delhi.

8. Singh, Katar (2015): *Rural Development: Principles, Policies and Management*, Sage Publications, New Delhi, (Second Edition).
9. Tyagi, B. P. (1998): *Agricultural Economics and Rural Development*, Jai Prakash Math and Co., Meerut.

Skill Enhancement Courses

BA Rural Development (CBCS) Fifth Semester (SEC)

Course: Research Methods in Rural Development
Course Code: SEC-1E-RD

Objectives: *The objectives of this course are to impart basic knowledge for identification of research issues, formulation of objectives, hypotheses, sampling techniques, data collection, and analysis and interpretation skills and to develop original thinking and writing skills of the students*

Learning Outcome: *The student would be able to get an idea of preparing a research proposal and analyze a research problem. The student is expected to demonstrate the skills of data collection and data manipulation also.*

Unit- 1: Research in Rural Development

Retrospect: National and International Perspectives, Research Process I : Formulation of Research Problem, Research Process II : Preparing a Research Proposal

Unit- 2: Research Methods in Rural Development

Methods of Social Research, Descriptive and Experimental Research, Evaluation and Action Research, Naturalistic Inquiry and Case Study

Unit-3 Tools of Data Collection, Processing and Analysis

Methods of Sampling, Tools of Data Collection, Interview, Observation, Documents as Tools, Data Collection. Data Processing and Analysis, Descriptive Statistics, Inferential Statistics, Reporting Research

References:

- 1) Kothari, C.R. (2004): *Research Methodology: Tools and Techniques*, 2nd Edition, New Age International Publication, New Delhi.
- 2) Krishnaswamy, O.R. and Ranghanathan, M. (2013): *Methodology of Research in Social Sciences*, Himalaya Publishing House, Bangalore.
- 3) Murthy, S.N. (2008): *Business Research Methods*: Excel Books, New Delhi.
- 4) Panneerselvam, R. (2012): *Research Methodology*, PHI Learning Private Limited, New Delhi.
- 5) Sadhu, A.N. and Singh, Amarjit (2017): *Research Methodology in Social Sciences*, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
- 6) Sharma, B.A.V and Others (Ed.) (1983): *Research Methods in Social Sciences*, Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
- 7) Wilkinson, S. and Bhandarkar, P.L. (2010): *Methodology and Techniques in Social Research*, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.

Skill Enhancement Courses

**BA Rural Development (CBCS)
Fifth Semester (SEC)**

Course: Practice of General Insurance in India

Course Code: SEC-2E-RD

Objective: *The course provides an introduction to functional insurance in India which helps to provide wide opportunity in insurance career.*

Learning Outcome: *The student would manifest the comprehension of - general insurance products in India, forms and policy documents, and claim management*

Unit-I: Introduction to General Insurance: Introduction of Indian Insurance Market – Structure, Classification, Salient features of Indian general insurance market. Policy Documents and forms: Insurance contract & elements – Components of an insurance policy - Interpretation of policies – Contents of insurance proposal form - Certificate of Insurance – Claim forms

Unit-II: Fire, Motor Liability and Personal Accident Insurance: Fire insurance Coverage – Exclusions – Conditions of fire insurance policy – Coverage under special policies - Motor insurance policy– Important documents – Types of policies – Liability – Motor claims & procedures - - Personal Accident insurance.

Unit-III: General insurance Products – Part 3 (Engineering & other Insurances): Classes of Engineering insurance - Burglary insurance – Baggage insurance – Fidelity Guarantee insurance – Jeweler’s Block insurance – Crime insurance. Claims: Preliminary procedure – Loss minimization – Procedure – Process of claim management – Arbitration - Modes of settlement – Recoveries - Identifying claim.

References:

1. General Insurance, John Magee & David Bickelhaupt
2. Operational Transformation of General Insurance Industry during the period 1950 to 1990 & Beyond, R.D.Samarth
3. Study on Distribution Functions in General Insurance & Role of Intermediaries, Arun Agarwal / P R Rao
4. General Insurance for Information Technology Professionals, Martin Frappoli.

Skill Enhancement Courses

**BA Rural Development (CBCS)
Sixth Semester (SEC)**

Course: Computer Application and Data Analysis
Course Code: SEC-1F-RD

Objectives: *The purpose of this course is to introduce basic computer skills to students at UG level in non-technical subjects. After completion of this course, the students are expected to acquire some basic knowledge about computers and to develop some basic skills in using computers for data storage, compilation, analysis and presentation.*

Learning Outcome: *The student would demonstrate the skills of operating a computer system, learn word processing, analyse and interpret the data with the help of spreadsheet and make presentation based on power point.*

UNIT I: Introduction to computer and Basic data types. Introduction to computer- Characteristics and Basic Applications of Computer, Components of Computer System, Central Processing Unit (CPU), VDU, Keyboard and Mouse, Other input/output Devices, Memory, concepts of Hardware and Software, Classifications of computers; Representation of data/Information concepts of data processing, Basic data types, Storage of data/Information as files, operating system and The User Interface (windows, Linux), Windows Setting- Control Panels, Accessories (windows). Basic Word Processing Introduction to Word Processing, Opening Word Processing Package, Opening and closing documents, Using a Document/Help Wizard, Text Creation and Manipulation, Formatting the Text, Handling Multiple Documents, Table Manipulation, Printing, saving documents in different formats

UNIT- II: Spreadsheets and Basic Data Analysis Spread Sheet, Elements of Electronics Spread Sheet, Application/usage of Electronic Spread Sheet, Manipulation of cells, Formulas and functions; Spread sheets for Small accountings-maintaining invoices/budgets, basic practical data analysis works (Maintaining daily and monthly sales reports) . Basic Computer Communication and Internet Basic of Computer networks- LAN and WAN, Internet, Service on Internet; WWW and Web Browsers, Web Browsing software, Surfing the Internet, Chatting on Internet, Email- Basic of electronic mail, Using Emails, Document handling in Email.

UNIT -III: Basic Presentations Basics- Difference between presentation and document, Using Power Point, Creation of Presentation, Preparation of Slides, Selection of type of Slides, Importing text from word documents, Providing aesthetics Slide Designs, Slide Manipulation and Slide Show, Presentation of the Slides

Reading List:

1. C.S. French "Data Processing and Information Technology", BPB Publications 1998
2. P.K Sinha, Computer Fundamentals, BPB Publications, 1992
3. Guy Hart-Davis "The ABCs of Microsoft Office 97 Professional edition", BPB Publications, 1998
4. Karl Schwartz, "Microsoft Windows 98 Training Guide", 1998

Skill Enhancement Courses

**BA Rural Development (CBCS)
Sixth Semester (SEC)**

Course: Share Market Operations

Course Code: SEC-2F-RD

Objectives: *The course is a brief exposure to the capital market of India. It helps students to understand the working of primary and secondary market in the capital market and gives a basic know how of the regulatory institutions.*

Learning Outcome: *The student would demonstrate an understanding of stocks, capital market, regulatory mechanism and process of investing in capital market.*

UNIT -I: Company –meaning –definitions –types of companies.

UNIT –II: Share –meaning –types of shares –how to apply for shares.

UNIT- III: Primary market and Secondary market –market conditions –bull-bear –stock exchanges in India – NSE, BSE –sensex Nifty.

UNIT – IV: Investments in shares – Dmat – Trading account on line and off line trading f shares –day trading

UNIT –V: SEBI –functions – concepts of capital gain dividend –EPS- market capitalization – listed companies –NCFM – PAN –price band –STT – STOP LOSS –Volatility

Reference Books

1. Punithavathi Pandiyan- Securities &Portfolio management.
2. Bedi H.L.,Hardikar V.K -Magazines:Practical banking advances