

**DEPARTMENT OF RURAL STUDIES  
(PALLI CHARCHA KENDRA)**

**SYLLABUS FOR THREE YEARS (SIX SEMESTERS)- BACHELOR OF  
RURAL STUDIES (BRS) (Hons.)**

**Intake capacity and Eligibility of Admission**

This is an undergraduate course for 3 years (six semesters) to receive Honours Degree of Bachelor of Rural Studies (BRS).

Target groups: This programme is primarily meant for all those who would like to acquire higher education and are interested to work in the field of rural studies.

Students completing these courses would not only be self-sufficient but will be well equipped to compete with other students completing courses in various disciplines of Development Studies.

**Total intake of the students per year: BRS---** 40.

Eligibility for the entry into the undergraduate level—Passed Higher Secondary level examination with 50% marks.

## Ordinance

The evaluation process is divided into two parts. The first part-consists of Internal Evaluation (IE) and the second part consists of the Semester End Examination. The division of marks between the two shall be as per the University rules. The evaluation process shall follow the norm that the faculty, who teaches the course, shall conduct the Internal Evaluation (IE). The concerned faculty shall be accountable for transparency and reliability of the entire evaluation of the student in the concerned Course.

Each theoretical paper, carrying 75 marks, will be examined through internal assessment and final semester end examination in the ratio 15:60. Internal assessment will be based on specific predetermined objective criteria (like written test, assignment etc.). There shall be at least two internal assessment tests in each theoretical group. Final examination will be based on the question paper set by the internal teachers. Moderation will be done by both external and internal moderators. Only internal teachers will examine the answer scripts.

Papers having practical part will be evaluated as per rules of practical examinations in the University. Preparation of the dissertation paper will be carried by the students under the guidance of the concerned faculty member of the department. Each student will prepare and submit written dissertation and give a presentation and viva-voce before the board of examiners comprising all the faculty members of the department. 50 marks are on the basis of the written dissertation to be submitted by the student and 25 marks are on the seminar presentation by the student on the dissertation paper submitted by him followed by the viva-voce to be taken by a board of examiners comprising all the faculty members of the department.

Total Credit of the Course	=148
Total Marks	= 12.5x148=1850
Total Credit for Core Courses	(14x6=84) = 84
Total Credit for ability / Skill enhancement Courses	(4 x 2) = 8
Total credit for Generic Elective / Interdisciplinary Courses	(4 x 6) = 24
Total credit for Discipline Specific Elective Courses (DSE)	(4 x 6) = 24
Total Credit for University specific Course	(2x4) =8

The total number of core courses for three years (Six semesters) BRS is fourteen that students are required to take across six semesters. All courses are compulsory. In addition to core courses, a student of Bachelor of Rural Studies (BRS) will choose four Generic Elective / Interdisciplinary Courses and four Discipline Specific Elective Courses (DSE). The Discipline Specific Elective Courses (DSE) will be offered in fifth and sixth Semesters and two such courses will be selected by a student from a set of courses specified for each of these semester (from Group A & Group B).

## **COURSE STRUCTURE OF THREE YEARS(SIX SEMESTERS) BACHELOR OF RURAL STUDIES (BRS) (Hons.)**

### **BACHELOR OF RURAL STUDIES (BRS)- SEM – I**

		<b>Credit</b>	<b>Contact Hours per Week</b>
<b>1. Core Course</b>	i. Rural Development Programmes, Policies and Approaches	6	5 lectures + 1 Tutorial
	ii. Rural Geography and Demography	6	5 lectures + 1 Tutorial
<b>2. Ability / Skill Enhancement Compulsory Course</b>	Modern Indian Languages (M I L) – I	2	2 lectures
<b>3. Generic Elective Course -1</b>	Principles of Gandhian Thought	6	5 lectures + 1 Tutorial
<b>4. University specific Course</b>	Tagore Studies - I	4	4
	Total Credit	24	

### **BACHELOR OF RURAL STUDIES (BRS) SEM – II**

		<b>Credit</b>	<b>Contact Hours</b>
<b>5. Core Course</b>	iii. Economics for Rural Studies - I	6	5 lectures + 1 Tutorial
	iv. Quantative Techniques - I	6	5 lectures + 1 Tutorial
<b>6. Ability / Skill Enhancement Compulsory Course</b>	Environment/Modern Indian Languages (M I L) – II	2	2 lectures
<b>7. Generic Elective Course -2</b>	Rural Livelihood	6	5 lectures + 1 Tutorial
<b>8. University Specific Course</b>	Tagore Studies - II	4	4 lectures
	Total Credit	22	

**BACHELOR OF RURAL STUDIES (BRS) SEM – III**

		<b>Credit</b>	<b>Contact Hours</b>
<b>9. Core Course</b>	v. Economics for Rural Studies - II	6	5 lectures + 1 Tutorial
	vi. Rural Sociology - I	6	5 lectures + 1 Tutorial
	vii. Quantative Techniques -II	6	
<b>10. Ability / Skill Enhancement Compulsory Course</b>	English/Environmental Studies	2	2 lectures
<b>11. Generic Elective Course -3</b>	Studies on Cooperative	6	5 lectures + 1 Tutorial
	Total Credit	26	

**BACHELOR OF RURAL STUDIES (BRS) SEMI – IV**

		<b>Credit</b>	<b>Contact Hours</b>
<b>12. Core Course</b>	viii. Economics for Rural Studies - III	6	5 lectures + 1 Tutorial
	ix. Rural Sociology - II	6	5 lectures + 1 Tutorial
	x. Quantative Techniques - III	6	
<b>13. Ability / Skill Enhancement Compulsory Course</b>	Communicative English	2	2 lectures
<b>14. Generic Elective Course-4</b>	Rural Organisation and extension	6	5 lectures + 1 Tutorial
	Total Credit	26	

**BACHELOR OF RURAL STUDIES (BRS) SEMI – V**

		<b>Credit</b>	<b>Contact Hours</b>
<b>15. Core Course</b>	xi. Decentralized and Participatory Planning	6	5 lectures + 1 Tutorial
	xii. Quantative Techniques - IV	6	5 lectures + 1 Tutorial
<b>16. Discipline Specific Elective Course - I</b>	Any One from the List of Group A	6	5 lectures + 1 Tutorial
<b>17. Discipline Specific Elective Course - II</b>	Any One from the List of Group B	6	5 lectures + 1 Tutorial
	Total Credit	24	

## BACHELOR OF RURAL STUDIES (BRS) SEMI – VI

		<b>Credit</b>	<b>Contact Hours</b>
<b>18. Core Course</b>	xiii. Village Surveys through Participatory Technique	6	6 hrs
	xiv. Dissertation through Computer Application	6	6hrs
<b>19. Discipline Specific Elective Course - III</b>	Any One from the List of Group A	6	5 lectures + 1 Tutorial
<b>20. Discipline Specific Elective Course - IV</b>	Any One from the List of Group B	6	5 lectures + 1 Tutorial
	Total Credit	24	

### Discipline Specific Elective Courses

#### Group A

- i. Sustainable development
- ii. Health and Sanitation
- iii. Farm Management
- iv. Rural Entrepreneurship
- v. Animal Husbandry & Fisheries-
- vi Rural Administration and Constitution

#### Group B

- i. Agronomy
- ii. Gender Studies
- iii. Distribution and Welfare Studies
- iv. Rural Financial Management
- v. Crop Production --
- vi. Agricultural Markets and Agricultural Extension--

## **DETAIL SYLLABUS WITH JUSTIFICATION OF THE COURSES.**

### **SEMESTER – I**

#### **1. Core Course -i-. Rural Development Programmes, Policies and Approaches—**

##### **Rationale of course**

*To enable students understanding past experiences, various programmes and policies so that they (learners) can play effective role in the implementation of development programmes wherever they assign so. To facilitate students for developing an integrated approach (for implementation) which is suitably relevant to the situation(s). To equip students with strong commitment and social responsibility in order to bring about a transformative change in communities when they take up such responsibility*

1. Introduction to Rural Studies-- Definition of Rural Areas – Meaning of Development and Rural Development – Causes of Rural Backwardness.

2a. Approaches to Rural Development in India: Decentralised Planning Approach – Sectoral Approach – Area Approach – Target Group Approach – Integrated/ Holistic Approach – Participatory Approach – Rights Approach.

2b. Relevance of Gandhian and Tagore’s Approaches to Rural Development in Modern times

3a. Community Development Programme and National Extension Service – Panchayati Raj Institutions – 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act – Transfer of Functions and Powers to PRIs.

3b. Area Development Programmes: Drought Prone Area Programme – Command Area Development Programme – Desert Development Programme – Hill Area Development Programme – Integrated Tribal Development Agency – Tribal Development Corporation

3c. Target Group Programmes – Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission – Micro Finance and Self-help Groups for Women Empowerment:

3d. Employment Generation Programmes – MGNREGS: Strategy, Implementation mechanism, Progress and Problems – Prime Minister’s Rojgar Yojana; National Social Assistance Programme – Rastriya Swasthya Bhima Yojana – Aam Admi Bhima Yojana – National Food Security Mission

4. Rural development programmes of West Bengal—kanyashree prakalpa; Sabuj sathi, jal dharo jal bharo, etc

5a. Martandam, Baroda, Firka Development, Nilokheri and Etawa Pilot Project.

5b. UN, World Bank and IMF sponsored Rural Development experiments

#### **Core Courses -ii. Rural Geography and Demography**

##### **Rationale of course —**

*For rural development planning, it is important to know the dynamics of rural region. To understand the human resource in the rural area and plan their development it is important to know the demographic composition of the region and the forces that changes their composition & distribution. Rural Geography & Demography deals with the spatial and temporal distribution of man and the natural & social laws that affect man’s behaviour, i.e., it deals with man’s size, composition, distribution and the factors (natural & social laws) that lead to the change in its profile.*

1. The subject matter of Geography, Geography as a space-time discipline, Locational/ Spatial analysis and spatial dimensions of development. Four traditions in Geography: spatial, man-environment, area studies and earth sciences traditions: geography and resources, population resources and development.

2. Geography of development; development paradigms; sustainability: social, economic, environmental, cultural and community sustainability; rural and urban development spectrum.
3. Geography of welfare and change: who gets what, where? And what to put where, why and how? Locational problems in social-cultural and services planning.
4. Source of Population Data and Population Composition and Change; Methods of Demographic / Population Analysis, Nuptiality, Fertility, Mortality, Morbidity and Health
5. Population Theories; Population, Development and Environment; Population Policies and Programs

## **2. Ability / Skill Enhancement Compulsory Course**

### **Modern Indian Languages (M I L) – I**

#### **University prescribed uniform syllabus**

## **3. Generic Elective Course --1**

### **Principles of Gandhian Thought**

#### **Rationale of course**

*To ensure learners achieving the ultimate truth of self realization via truth and non-violence. Teaching the pupils learning the universal principle of love in one's day to day life. To make sure the students enhancing moral principle as a foundation for evolving a holistic approach and designing some local crafts as a medium of education for learners.*

1: Fundamentals of Gandhian philosophy--Cultural heritage of India-Characteristics of Indian culture-Socio religious background of India. Social dimension of Varna Dharma, Ashrama Dharma, Purusharthas, Ashram Vows.

2: Foundations of Gandhian Social thought --Man and Society, theories of Trusteeship, Panchayat Raj, Swadeshi and Sarvodaya Seven Social sins, Social change through non violence

3: Gandhian views of Education--The philosophy and social purpose of NaiThalim-value base of an ideal society-Peace, Equality, Human dignity and democracy: Relevance of Yoga and meditation;

4. Characteristics of Gandhian Social Work, Gandhi's relevance in today's world

5: Gandhian approach to rural Development—Agriculture; Local source of energy and raw materials-Charka a symbol of self reliance-Village industries-Grass root level participation of people in community. Gandhian constructive programmes, Implementation of Constructive Programme: Code of conduct for the agencies

#### **References:**

Ray, Ramashray,(1985)Self and Society:A Study in Gandhian Thought, Sage Publication, New Delhi.

Gangrade,K.D.(2001) Constructive Programmes, GanhiSmriti and DanshanSamiti, New Delhi.

Bharati,K.S.(1991)The Social Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi; Concept Publishers, New Delhi.

Bose N.K. Selections from Gandhi. (M3: Chapter 5 Pp 81-112)

Raju Lakshmipathy. M and Raju B.S.N (2012 ), Ethical values of Social Work profession and Gandhism (IJRSS Volume 2, Issue 2 ISSN: 2249-2496)

#### **4. University specific Course**

##### **Tagore Studies – I**

##### **University prescribed uniform syllabus--**

#### **BACHELOR OF RURAL STUDIES (BRS) SEMESTER – II**

##### **5. Core Course-iii- Economics for Rural Studies – I**

##### **Rationale of course**

*This course is designed to give students basic idea of cognitive behaviour of human being in their different roles in market economy. The idea developed through this course would help students to analyse and design development perspectives of rural economies and its people. Course emphasises mainly on three fundamental facets of human behaviour consumption, production and exchange, which are universal in the context of market economy. The understanding of this fundamentals would surely help students in serious research in cognitive behavioural sciences in the context of rural economy and its development.*

1. Utilitarian Approach--The History of Utility Theory – From Cardinal to Ordinal Approach. Utility in Cardinal Approach – Utility and choice, Total Utility and Marginal utility, Utility and choice - maximization, marginal utility theory of demand; Assumptions on preference ordering, indifference curve, marginal rate of substitution and convexity of IC, budget constraint, consumers' equilibrium; Price effect - substitution effect (Hicks and Slutsky), inferior goods and Giffen goods, income effect, ordinary demand curves. Revealed preference.

2. Law of Demand; Market Sensitivity and Elasticity--Importance of Elasticity in Choice- Decisions; Method of Calculation – Arc Elasticity. Point Elasticity – definition. Demand and Supply Elasticities – types of elasticity and factors effecting elasticity. Demand Elasticity and Revenue; Income and Cross Price elasticity;

3. Production --Technology, Production Functions and Isoquants, short run and long run, production with one and two variable inputs, total average and marginal products, law of diminishing return, marginal rate of technical substitution, elasticity of substitution, economics of scale. Types of production functions- Cobb-Douglas; Cost structure-implicit cost, explicit cost, accounting cost, sunk cost, economic cost, fixed cost, variable cost, total, average and marginal cost. Determinants of Short run cost, Cost Curves, cost minimization and expansion path, Short run versus long run cost curves.

4. Market Structure--Organization, Firms and Profit Maximization; Marginal Revenue, Marginal Cost and Profit Maximization. Perfect competition- short run competitive equilibrium of the firm, short run supply curve of firm and industry, Output choice and competitive equilibrium in long run, long-run industry supply; constant, increasing and decreasing cost.

5. Monopoly and barriers to entry – output determination and price rule, Pricing with market power – first, second and third degree price discrimination. Monopolistic competition – short run and long run equilibrium, excess capacity.; Oligopoly – Oligopoly equilibrium as Nash equilibrium, Cournot and Stackelberg Model, Competition versus collusion – the Prisoners' Dilemma.

References--Samuelson and Nordhaus, Lipsey and Chrystal, Maddala and Miller, Pindyck and Rubinfeld Mankiw, Stockman



## **6. Core Courses-iv- Quantative Techniques – I**

### **Rationale of course**

*The basic importance of this course is the fundamental knowledge about the mathematics of higher secondary level. Course would not only help students to develop logical analysis but also be useful as instrument of scientific research in the field of rural studies. It consists of some mathematical concept such as limit, derivatives, integration etc. It has great importance for the next semesters of the Bachelor and Masters course of the subject Rural Studies.*

### **(Algebra-20 marks)**

1. Arithmetic and Geometric Progression, Logarithm, Surds and Indices, Equation: Linear, Quadratic and Simultaneous equations
2. Basic Trigonometry—ratios, height and distance, angle laws; Basic Coordinate geometry—coordinates, graphs, straight line, circle and simple non-linear curves.
3. Matrix Algebra: Definition of Matrix, Types, Algebra of Matrices, Properties of Determinants, Cramer's Rule for solving equation, Adjoint Matrix, Inverse Matrix.

### **(Calculus -30 Marks)**

1. Function: Definition, Classification and Types of function,Elementary idea of Limit and Continuity.
2. Differentiation: Definition of Derivative and its geometrical interpretation, Rules of Derivatives, Partial Differentiation of simple algebraic functions, Maximum and minimum value of functions. Examples of applications.
3. Integration of functions, Standard integral forms,Integration by parts, Integration by partial functions (elementaryproblems), Definite integral. Examples of application.

## **6. . Ability / Skill Enhancement Compulsory Course**

### **Modern Indian Languages (M I L) – II**

## **7. Generic Elective Course 2-. Rural Livelihood**

### **Rationale of course—**

*To help the trainees / learners aware of the importance of rural livelihoods in (local, global) in economies and communities. To obtain new skills in creating new work opportunities and generating income for meeting existence needs. To study and analyse different livelihood analysis and techniques and drawing the attention of policy makers in framing appropriate livelihood strategies / approaches towards creating sustainable livelihoods.*

1. Concept and definition of rural livelihood.
2. Indicators of rural livelihood.
3. Levels of living.
4. Framework for livelihood analysis.
5. Livelihood strategies.

## **8. University Specific Course-Tagore Studies - II**

### **University prescribed uniform syllabus**

### **Rationale of course**



## **BACHELOR OF RURAL STUDIES (BRS) SEMI – III**

### **9. Core Course-**

#### **Core Courses-v. Rural Economics – II**

##### **Rationale of course**

*The basic objective of this course is to generate basic ideas among students of rural studies about macroeconomics i. e. aggregates of the economy. Students of rural studies will acquire basic knowledge about determination and measurement of macroeconomics variables like saving, investment, output, income, employment, money and inflation etc.*

1. Nature of Macroeconomics-(a) basic macroeconomic concepts and variables-circular flow of income, aggregate output, employment, price level, interest rate; (b) basic concerns and problems of macroeconomics- growth rate of output, inflation rate, unemployment (including recession, depression, stagflation etc.)
2. National income - its components and measurements (including the problems of measurement), interrelationships between various aggregates
3. Demand for Money and Supply of money , role of commercial and the central bank – its instruments to control money supply Non-Banking Financial Intermediaries (NBFIs): Distinction between commercial banks and NBFIs- validity of the distinction-Central bank's control over the NBFIs
4. National income determination: Classical Theory and Simple Keynesian Theory, IS-LM, Effects of fiscal and monetary policies - the multipliers and the crowding- out effect.
- 5 .Complete Keynesian ,Theory and comparison between Keynesian and Classical analysis, including the idea of Classical dichotomy.

#### **Core Courses-vi. Rural Sociology – I**

##### **Rationale of course**

*The mandate of the course is to introduce the discipline to students from diverse trainings and capabilities. The course is intended to introduce the students to a sociological way of thinking. This course aims to draw attention to the key concepts and a broad introduction about rural society, social structure and social institutions, which are useful for the understanding of rural society*

1. Nature and Task of Sociological Theory: Definition, Basic elements or Building Blocks of Sociological Theory Characteristics of Sociological Theory : Functional Theory, Conflict Theory . Exchange Theory
2. Post - Modern Sociology: General Arguments , Foucault, Derrida, Jameson and David Harvey
3. Social inclusion and social exclusion: Define social exclusion, Forms of social exclusion , Define marginality, Impact of marginality on society, Different programmes of social inclusion , Relation between social inclusion and marginality
4. Social Mobility Define social mobility, Different form of social mobility, Relation between social mobility and poverty, Relation between social mobility and education
5. Symbolic Interaction-ism and Critical Sociology General Arguments, Contribution of Mead, Contribution of Blumer,. General Arguments Frankfurt School: Contribution of Habermas, Adorno and Marcuse

## **Core Courses-vii. Quantative Techniques –II**

### **Rationale of course**

*The course is all about the basic statistics. In this course we learn mainly the Data, Frequency, Method of collecting Data, Sample, Sample survey method, Census Method, Measures of Central Tendency, Measures of Dispersion, Correlation, Regression and Index Number. All the above mentioned are properly connected with the Field Work on the Rural Area of the Bachelor and Masters course or Rural Studies. In future it will be also helpful for those who will be getting job in Field purpose*

1. Meaning of statistics, a historical note, statistics in matters of state, statistics and the social sciences, limitations of statistics. Individual and character, types of data, collection of data, tabulation of data, diagrammatic representation of data. Summarization of data: frequency table, diagrammatic representation of a frequency distribution – column diagram, frequency polygon, histogram. Cumulative frequency diagram; step diagram, Ogive.
2. Measures of central tendency – mean, median, mode, quartiles.
3. Measures of dispersion – range, mean duration, standard duration, quartile duration, mean difference and Genius coefficient. Coefficient of variation.
4. Correlation: Scatter diagram, product moment correlations coefficient, Spearman's rank correlation coefficient ( bivariate case) calculation of multiple correlation coefficient in the case of two explanatory variables.
5. Bivariate Regression. Application of regression analysis in trend fitting. Fitting of multiple regressions in the case of two explanatory variables. Time series and forecasting.
6. Time Series and Index Number

## **10. Ability / Skill Enhancement Compulsory Course**

### **Environmental Studies**

#### **University prescribed uniform syllabus**

## **11. Generic Elective Course-3-Studies on Cooperatives**

### **Rationale of course**

*To instill the cooperative fundamental principles of 'join together, work together and live together' in the young minds. To enhance professional skill and talence of students to face and overcome the challenges of cooperative institutions. To provide an opportunity for learning the role of state in cooperative movements and the cooperative act of West Bengal with its impacts now and then.*

1. Meaning, definition and features of Co-operation
2. Contribution of Robert Owen; Louis Blanc; Shri V. L. Mehta and D. R. Gadgil in the sphere of Co-operation. Genesis and growth of Co-operative Movement in India during pre and post-independence and after 1991.
3. State and the Co-operative movement in India - Role of state in the development of Co-operatives – State Assistance; De-officialisation of the Co-operative movement;
4. Reconstructing Co-operative administration; Recent development in Co-operative movement;
- 5a. Genesis of cooperative credit movement in India; Structure of cooperative credit system in India and West Bengal;
- 5b. State cooperative Act--West bengal cooperative societies act 1983; The West Bengal Co-operative Society Act, 2006; The West Bengal Co-operative Society Rules 2011; The west bengal cooperative societies act 2012

## **BACHELOR OF RURAL STUDIES (BRS) SEMI – IV**

### **12. Core Course—**

#### **Core Courses-viii. Economics for Rural Studies - III**

##### **Rationale of course**

*The aim of this course is to introduce the students of rural studies about some macroeconomics concepts, international trade and part of India's agrarian economy. Students of rural studies will acquire knowledge about unemployment, banking and finance, different models of international trade and India's agrarian economy.*

1. Unemployment--Defining and Measuring the Unemployment Rate – Counting of Unemployed – Okun's Law. Economic Costs of High Unemployment. Types of Unemployment – Frictional Unemployment and Job Search, Structural Unemployment and Cyclical Unemployment, Voluntary versus Involuntary Unemployment. Sources of Inflexibility in wages – minimum wages, unions and collective bargaining and efficiency wages.

Samuelson and Nordhaus, Chapter 31 (572-81), Mankiw, Chapter 28

2. Money, Monetary Institutions and Inflation-The Classical and Modern View ; Definition and functions of Money.; Origins of Money including Gresham's Law.; Money Creation. Money and Relative Values – money as a veil, neutrality of money, money illusion, real and monetary effects and price level changes. Reserve Bank of India-- Targets and instruments of monetary policy. Definition and measurement of Inflation rate – CPI and GNP Deflator. Types of Inflation – Moderate inflation, Galloping Inflation and hyperinflation. Impact of Inflation – redistribution of Income and Wealth and distortions on output and prices.

Lipsey and Chrystal, Sikdar. Samuelson and Nordhaus G, Mankiw, Chapter 24.

3. Basic Models of Trade--Ricardian Model: Comparative advantage.; Relative demand and relative supply and autarkic terms of trade. Trade in Ricardian world: determination of international terms of trade, complete specialization, gains from trade. Model of two factor economy: Assumptions, Stolper-Samuelson effect; Rybzyński effect; . Effects of International Trade between two factor economies (H-O-theorem), Trade and distribution of Income, Factor Price Equalization. Empirical studies - Leontief Paradox.

4. Indian Economy with special reference to rural sector--India's national income: Trend, Structure and Sectoral Composition .Trends in occupational structure-rural; Industry-agriculture relationship.

5. India's agrarian economy: Nature and Importance, Trend, Factors, Land Reforms, New Strategy, Green Revolution, Credit and Marketing. Current major problems in the agricultural sector in India. Poverty and inequality in India: Trend and Pattern, Factors, Measure and Alleviation Policy. Growth of non-farm sector.

#### **Core Courses-ix. Rural Sociology – II**

##### **Rationale of course**

*This course introduces students to sociological study of social inequalities, diverse forms of social equality in articulation with each other. It critically engages with the multiple socio-political forces and ideologies which shape the terrain of the nation. It seeks to provide an interdisciplinary introduction to Indian society. The course forms an advanced step in relation to the knowledge gain in these fields.*

1. India as an object of knowledge Introduction. The colonial discourse, The nationalist discourse, Subaltern critique

2. Sociological concepts Definition of Kinship, Patterns of kinship, Terminology of Kinship Family and Marriage : Definition of marriage and types of marriage, Definition of family, Types of family ,Violence within the families, Trends of family. Individual and group

Culture, Socialization, Folkways and mores; Ethnicity and Race: Ethnicity, prejudice and discrimination, Ethnic antagonism, Ethnicity in the modern world.

3. Social interaction and everyday life-- The study of everyday life, Non verbal communication, Social rules and talk: face, body and speech in interaction, Interaction in time and space; Social Control, Deviance and Crime Social control, Definition, Deviance and Crime, Institutions; Social movements and Collective action; Village-Village solidarity, Internal regulation.

4. Understanding Social Stratification and social movement Natural inequalities and social inequalities, Hierarchy and differences; Caste- Definition and features, Persistence and change, Varna and Jati ,pollution and purity, Perception of dominant caste and sanskritization. Tribe- Definition and characteristics.

5. Power structure : Power elite in rural India; Panchayat and municipality, Local bodies and social change. Relationship between civil society and state in India; Social change in India -- Social change and resistance Westernization, modernization and industrialization. Role of legislation in social change. Urbanization, Globalization and its impact on Indian Society

### **Core Courses-x. Quantative Techniques – III**

#### **Rationale of course**

*The course mostly covers basic Linear Programming Problem and the basic differential, difference equations and Game Theory. Various current rural development projects and models are based on the these crucial concepts. The course would be very helpful in advanced research work in the domain of Rural Studies.*

1.Linear Programming: Basic concept- components of LP Problem, Graphical solution method, Slack variables, feasible solutions and basic solution, Solution with Simplex method, Applications of LP, ; Static Leontief open Input-Output model

2. Transportation and Assignment problem

3. Differential equation—examples of applications.

4. Difference Equation-- examples of applications.

5. Introduction to Game Theory

### **13. Ability / Skill Enhancement Compulsory Course**

#### **Communicative English**

**University prescribed uniform syllabus**

### **14. Generic Elective Course-4**

#### **Rural Organisation and Extension**

##### **Rationale of course**

*Imparting learners to help people help themselves in organizing groups for discussing problems and finding solutions. Training /advising rural people (by present learners) how to live better. Delivering to listeners how extension serves the purpose for a planned change and how leadership in local bodies, villages institutions and organizations plays a crucial role in serving the communities.*

1. Dynamics of Change in Community; Factors contributing to change and transition in the structure and organization of communities. Issues of tradition and modernity in the contemporary context. Rural and urban transformations and its implications. Social Movements -Linguistic, regional, religious, women's, environmental and other contemporary movements. Other factors and their impact on change in communities -religions, socio-political ideologies, imperialism, mass media and communication, globalization.

2. Extension Systems and Development --Concept, Scope and evolution of extension Approaches and systems of extension -Current paradigms of extension: national and international perspectives.
3. Extension and Planned social change- concept, perspectives, principles and thrusts; Relationship of Extension and Development – Development programmes and initiatives.
4. Stakeholders in Development; People’s participation in Development - nature, type and levels. Stakeholder analysis and participation in development programmes.
5. Community based organizations, urban and rural institutions in Development. Community mobilization for development change – techniques and strategies. Role of groups, community institutions and people’s participation in programmes and initiatives of social change.

## **BACHELOR OF RURAL STUDIES (BRS) SEM – V**

### **15. Core Course**

#### **Core Courses-xi. Decentralized and Participatory Planning**

##### **Rationale of course**

*Decentralised planning is considered to be an important component of the planning mechanism in India. The idea of decentralised planning arises directly from our commitment to a democratic society, government and national political system. This paper will provide a detail study of the evolution of planning process in India from national planning committee to establishment of the planning commission. The idea of the composition and functions of the planning commission will provide a concept to the student about the existing planning framework in the different states.*

- 1: Decentralised planning—concepts; Participatory Planning- Process Introduction, purpose, origin, salient features. Principles and Methods of participatory planning; preconditions for participatory planning, steps in participatory planning in local governance: case studies from different parts of India, challenges faced in participatory planning.
2. Participatory Budgeting Definition, Implementation in Various countries, outcome, implementation around the world.
- 3: Community Planning Benefits of participator in community planning; process and principles of community planning, bottom up planning process, community building process, community planning, partnership; community rights and physical planning norms/standards, public distribution system, community based evaluation of planned projects. District Planning in India; Block Planning; Village Planning;
5. Urban and Peri-Urban Area Planning Unpredictable changes and future planning of the area

#### **Core Courses -xii Quantative Techniques – IV**

##### **Rationale of course**

*The course is mainly based on the Probability and the Sampling as well as a little bit of Hypothesis. In our daily life we use probability. Each and every moment is probabilistic in our daily life. So the knowledge of probability is a most essential in real life. Sampling is the most important part of any survey. On the other hand it is a crucial part of the Rural Studies.*

- 1) Elementary concept of probability theory : classical definition of probability, important properties of probability, addition and multiplication rules of probability (two events only), conditional probability and statistical independence of probability (two events only) [Proofs of the theorems are not necessary only concepts are necessary along with simple examples].
- 2) Skewed and symmetric distributions. Properties of normal distribution.



3) Sampling methods : Sample survey versus complete enumerations, biases and errors in sample surveys, different steps in a large scale sample survey, random sampling numbers, practical method of drawing a random sample, subjective and objective sampling, non probabilistic, probabilistic and mixed sampling, practical method of drawing a simple random sample., simple random sampling with and without replacement, stratified random sampling, systematic sampling, quota sampling, multistage sampling, purposive sampling.

4) Definitions of parameter and statistic, estimate and estimator, definition of a minimum variance unbiased estimator.

5) Test of hypotheses : Definitions of statistical hypothesis, simple hypothesis , composite hypothesis, null hypothesis, alternative hypothesis, test statistic, critical region, level of significance, Type – I and Type – II errors, power of a test.

Test of mean of a normal population when

(a) Population Variance is known.

(b) Population variance is unknown.

Large sample test of proportions Chi – square (x ) test of independence and goodness of fit.

## **16. Discipline Specific Elective Course - I**

### **Any One from the List of Group A**

#### **Sustainable development**

##### **Rationale of course—**

*This paper will help the student to understand the stable relationship between nature and human activity. Nature has always been generous to mankind with all her elements and resources. In that case mankind should also fulfil their responsibility towards all the natural resources by checking their consumption and misuses. This paper will also make them aware about environmental degradation with providing various ideas regarding conservation of natural resources. Main objective of this paper is to make a change in consumption pattern towards natural resources and make them able to achieve success without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs*

1. Explains and critically evaluates the concept of sustainable development, its main principles, the evolution of ideas about sustainability, strategies for promoting sustainable development, resistances to the concept, and some alternative approaches. It also examines some important current issues and areas of debate in relation to sustainable development.

2: Perceptions of conventional and Non-conventional Natural Resources and its Sustainability in the Context of Rural Development & Management: Concept, kinds and conservation/preservation of natural resources; resources and economic development. Renewable Resources ,Concept, kinds, distribution and economic potential and its future.

3: Socio-Economic and Cultural Sustainability of Rural Resources –farm and non farm. Development of Indicators of Sustainability through studying some sustainable Rural Development projects (Case studies).

4. Environment-Economy linkage; Environment as a necessity and luxury; Population-environment linkage. Allocation problem; Market failure for environmental goods; environment as a public good, Common Property Resources, Property right approach to environmental problem-.

5. Prevention, control and abatement of pollution. Concept and indicators of sustainable development; environmental externalities and state regulation of the environment; economic activity and climate change.

## **17. Discipline Specific Elective Course - II**

### **Any One from the List of Group B**

#### **Gender Studies**

**Rationale of course***This paper will explain existing social structures including race, class, religion, sexuality, power relation and other social factors which create an impact in our daily life. Even men and women from the same society experiences different circumstances because of gender discrimination. This paper will also explore the social status of men and women and various customs formed on the basis of their relationship (child marriage, dowry system, widowhood, problems of elderly and single women etc.). Many demographic indicators are also related to gender like sex-ratio, literacy rate, life expectancy, maternal mortality rate etc. and these indicates the position of women in the patriarchal society and their experiences of daily life. Main objective of this paper is to make the young generation more aware about gender equality.*

1. Gender Concepts: Sex & Gender, Social construction of Gender, Gender Socialization, Gender discrimination, gender stereotyping, Androgyny, Gender Roles.
2. Structures of gender Inequality --Patterns of Gender inequality in terms of caste, class and religion patterns of violence against women (with special reference to Karnataka) Female foeticide, Female Infanticide, child marriage. Dowry, Widowhood, Female commercial sex workers, Domestic violence, problems of Elderly and single women.
3. Gender and Institutions: Kinship and Family: Patriarchy: Concept, origin, Matriline, Matrilocality (case study of Nayars in Kerala and Khasis of Meghalaya) Joint and Nuclear family Marriage- Concept and Definition, Monogamy, Polygamy Polyandry, Multiple Roles, Role conflict Gender and Education : Gender bias in enrollment, curriculum, content, drop out, recent trends in Women's education
4. Issues related to marginalized Women --Status of Dalit women, Tribal women, Minority women, physically challenged women, victims of violence, devdasis .
5. Understanding Demographic indicators related to gender (global comparison) Sex Ratio, Literacy, Life Expectancy, Maternal Mortality Rate, Infant Mortality Rate, Work Participation Rate.

8hr

#### **References**

1. Rege, Sharmila (ed), Sociology of Gender: The Challenge of Feminist Sociological Knowledge, Sage, New Delhi, 2003.
2. Singh, Indu Prakash, Indian Women: The Power Trapped, Galaxy Pub, New Delhi, 1991.
3. Mohanty, Manoranjan, (eds ), Class, Caste, Gender, Sage, New Delhi, 2004
4. Census Document Karve, Irawati 1961 : Hindu Society: An Interpretation Poona : Deccan College
5. Ahuja, Ram (1993/2002) Indian Social System, Rawat, Jaipur

## **BACHELOR OF RURAL STUDIES (BRS) SEMI – VI**

### **18. Core Course**

#### **Core Courses-xiii. Village Surveys through Participatory Technique**

**Rationale of course-** *In rural studies, collection of field data and its analysis is an important component that leads to rural re-construction planning and implementation, ultimately leading to rural development. Objective of the course is to judge the students grasps of the basics of rural studies and their acumen in applying the preliminaries taught in previous five semester in the practical field.*



## **Core Courses-xiv. Dissertation through Computer Application**

### **Rationale of course**

*Use of computer application is necessary for systematic and scientific dissertation work. Proper documentation of data pertaining to land survey, demographic survey, socio-economic survey & agricultural survey, etc. is important for yielding desired result. Data organisation, tabular representation and graphical representation are some of the other important components of data analysis. In rural studies, collection of field data and its analysis is an important component that leads to rural re-construction planning and implementation, ultimately leading to rural development. The software which are mainly used to calculate field survey are Microsoft Office, Excels, Power points and SPSS(Statistical packages for social sciences)*

## **19. Discipline Specific Elective Course - III**

### **Any One from the List of Group A**

#### **Rural Entrepreneurship-**

##### **Rationale of course—**

*The role of government is declining in the sphere of development due to liberalisation, privatization and globalization. Naturally for developing rural areas and rural people emphasis is placed on the development of entrepreneurship. This paper aims at inculcating the knowledge and skill of entrepreneurship among the students of Rural Studies. They are given the concept of entrepreneurship, overall business environment of the areas, government policies, programmes and schemes of entrepreneurship development with a special reference to rural and agri-industries.*

1. Entrepreneurship Development: Assessing overall business environment in the Indian economy. Overview of Indian social, political and economic systems and their implications for decision making by individual entrepreneurs.
2. Globalisation and the emerging business / entrepreneurial environment.
3. Concept of entrepreneurship; entrepreneurial and managerial characteristics; managing an enterprise; motivation and entrepreneurship development; importance of planning, monitoring, evaluation and followup; managing competition; entrepreneurship development programs; SWOT analysis, Generation, incubation and commercialization of ideas and innovations.
4. Government schemes and incentives for promotion of entrepreneurship. Government policy on Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) / SSIs. Export and Import Policies relevant to agriculture sector. Venture capital. Contract farming and joint ventures, public-private partnerships.
5. Overview of agri-inputs industry. Characteristics of Indian agricultural processing and export industry. Social Responsibility of Business.

## **20. Discipline Specific Elective Course - IV**

### **Any One from the List of Group B**

#### **Rural Financial Management**

##### **Rationale of course**

*This course is designed to provide basic ideas about financial management, financial markets, criteria of judging investment decisions and rural credit system to rural studies students. Students of rural studies will acquire knowledge about concept, objectives of financial management, meaning and structure of financial markets, money markets and*

*capital markets, need and importance of investment decisions, investment evaluation criteria, evolution and growth rural credit system in India, role of rural credit in Rural Development.*

1. Basics of Financial Management--Introduction to Financial Management; Financial Process; Scope of Financial Management in Rural areas; Goals of the firm; Objectives of Financial Management in Contemporary Business Environment; Management of Working Capital; Budget and Budgetary Control; Dividend Decisions.
- 2: Financial Markets--Meaning and structure of Financial Market; Money Market ;Capital Market; Foreign Exchange Market; Classification of Financial Institutions; Role of Primary and Secondary Market in Rural Development; Stock Exchange; Constitution; Control and Functions of Stock Exchange (Sensex; Nifty); Role of Stock Exchange in Rural Development; Listing of Securities; Different Types of Financial Instruments in India.
- 3: Investment Decisions--Time Value of Money; Techniques for Adjusting various Interest Factors; Cash Flow for Investment Analysis; Present Value Discounting; Future Value Compounding ; Investment decisions: Its Need and Importance; Investment Evaluation Criteria—PW; FW; IRR; CBA of an Agricultural Investment Project; Depreciation Analysis- Causes; Methods- SL and DBM Method; Risk Return Analysis.
4. Rural Credit System, Role of Rural Credit in Rural Development. Evolution and Growth of Rural Credit System in India. B: Agricultural Credit, Agricultural Credit Review Committee, Report of different Committees and Commissions, Problems and Prospects.
- 5: Rural Credit to Non-farm Sector, Credit for small and marginal entrepreneurs . Role of Government Institutions towards facilitating Rural Credit. Role of Non-Government/Semi-Government/ Quasi- Government Institutions. Growth and Present trend of Rural Financing towards Small scale and Cottage Industries.

## OTHER CHOICES OF -Discipline Specific Elective Courses

### **Group A**

#### **i. Sustainable development**

1. Explains and critically evaluates the concept of sustainable development, its main principles, the evolution of ideas about sustainability, strategies for promoting sustainable development, resistances to the concept, and some alternative approaches. It also examines some important current issues and areas of debate in relation to sustainable development.
- 2: Perceptions of conventional and Non-conventional Natural Resources and its Sustainability in the Context of Rural Development & Management: Concept, kinds and conservation/preservation of natural resources; resources and economic development. Renewable Resources ,Concept, kinds, distribution and economic potential and its future.
- 3: Socio-Economic and Cultural Sustainability of Rural Resources –farm and non farm. Development of Indicators of Sustainability through studying some sustainable Rural Development projects (Case studies).
4. Environment-Economy linkage; Environment as a necessity and luxury; Population-environment linkage. Allocation problem; Market failure for environmental goods; environment as a public good, Common Property Resources, Property right approach to environmental problem-.
5. Prevention, control and abatement of pollution. Concept and indicators of sustainable development; environmental externalities and state regulation of the environment;economic activity and climate change.

#### **ii. Health and Sanitation**

1. Historical background of public health concepts of health and disease. Social services: - relevance of social sciences in Medicine, psychosocial and cultural determinants of health social security, social science research methods– qualitative and quantitative.
2. Principles of epidemiological methods, uses with special reference to health care delivery, planning and conduct of epidemiological studies, epidemiological surveillance and epidemic preparedness, investigation of epidemic, disease screening.
3. Biostatistics: Relevance and use of statistics in Medicine, analysis and presentation of data, measures of central tendency, measures of dispersion, normal distribution, tests of significance, correlation and regression. Analysis of qualitative data sources of vital statistics.
4. Hospital and health information systems: - Importance, components, recording and reporting in the health services system use of computers in health care system:
5. Health and sanitation in Rural India:Common health problems: causes and consequences, Infant mortality and morbidity, maternal mortality, Common Diseases :Occupational diseases among workers and their prevention, diseases among women, Old age diseases, Means to reduce them: Education, Habit formation, Regular checkups, Avoiding obsolete habits, Changing people's perception and increasing participation in health programmes. Health Sector Reforms of the Government of India:Protective, Promotional, Reproductive, Curative efforts, Health Policies of The Government, Role of ICDS in ensuring health to women and children. Emerging health issues: HIV AIDS, Debates about sex education, Gerontology.

#### **iii. Farm Management**

- 1) The field of farm management : what is farm management? Scope of farm management, relationship of farm management with other sciences, typical farm management decisions. Characteristics of farming as a business : primary forces of production, climatic factors, inelastic demand, time rigidities in consumption of farm products, farm and home.
- 2) Principles involved in farm management decisions: Principles of variable proportion, cost principle, principle of factor substitution, law of equi-marginal returns, opportunity cost

principle, principle of combining enterprises, principle of comparative advantage, time comparison principle.

3) Tools of farm management analysis : Farm planning – principal characteristics of a good farm plan, techniques of farm planning, information needed for planning. Farm budgeting – partial and complete farm budgeting.

4) Farm business analysis : Principles of evaluation of cost and income in farm management, methods of computing depreciations, net worth statement, farm financial accounts, income statement, measures of farm income.

5) Farm efficiency measures : physical and financial, aggregative and ratio measures. Efficiency measures and business decisions.

#### **iv. Rural Entrepreneurship**

1. Entrepreneurship Development: Assessing overall business environment in the Indian economy. Overview of Indian social, political and economic systems and their implications for decision making by individual entrepreneurs.

2. Globalisation and the emerging business / entrepreneurial environment.

3. Concept of entrepreneurship; entrepreneurial and managerial characteristics; managing an enterprise; motivation and entrepreneurship development; importance of planning, monitoring, evaluation and followup; managing competition; entrepreneurship development programs; SWOT analysis, Generation, incubation and commercialization of ideas and innovations.

4. Government schemes and incentives for promotion of entrepreneurship. Government policy on Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) / SSIs. Export and Import Policies relevant to agriculture sector. Venture capital. Contract farming and joint ventures, public-private partnerships.

5. Overview of agri-inputs industry. Characteristics of Indian agricultural processing and export industry. Social Responsibility of Business.

#### **v) Animal Husbandry & Fisheries**

1. Fisheries Resources --

Major fisheries resources of the world, global trends in production; Target and non-target fisheries resources of India. Distribution, composition, trends and dynamics of major exploited fishery resources in hill streams, rivers, reservoirs, lakes. Major commercially exploited stocks, their potentials, status, bionomics, methods of capture and yields; Issues related to capture fisheries; Endangered and threatened species, in-situ and ex-situ conservation; Fisheries and Biodiversity Acts; Juvenile fishing, destructive gears, by-catch and discards; Status and impact of exotic species, accidental introductions;

2. Concepts and principles of fisheries management; Fisheries Acts and Legislations, revisions and amendments; Fisheries policies, instruments and mechanisms for inland. Modes of fisheries management - Open access, regulated, advisory; participatory, user rights;

3. Supply, demand and price dynamics in the fisheries sector; domestic and export marketing of fish and fish products, trends, channels, mechanisms, regulations, trade and non-trade barriers, concerns and strategies; modern marketing methods and channels, cold chains, storage; value addition; domestic and international market demands; International regulations and practices affecting Indian fisheries trade; WTO and Indian fisheries scenario; Issues in branding and labelling; Quality concerns; Growth of domestic and exports markets; Market trends and diversification; Emerging consumer preferences and trade practices; Fisheries co-operatives; Institutional support for fisheries development. Fisheries Livelihood-- Relevance of capture fisheries in food, nutrition, employment, income and livelihood securities of fishers; Vulnerability of fishers to changes in resource availability, exploitation and utilization patterns; Marginalization of fishermen. Land and water body use issues in fisheries. Role of extension in fisheries, mechanisms and modes of extension and their impact

on capture fisheries and fisher's livelihood, alternative livelihood options; Management of conflicts within sub-sectors in fisheries; Women in fisheries, status, role, impact, future; Vulnerability of fishers to natural disasters and coping mechanisms in disaster management

4. Animal Husbandry—Concepts and definition of General Breeding Management, Feeding Management, Reproduction Management, Shelter Management, Health Management, Production and Management of Cattle and Buffalo and other animals--Sheep and goat; Poultry; Equine; Swine and Rabbit

5. Economics and Marketing of Livestock and Poultry and their Products; Economic principles as applied to livestock production. Production functions. Farm size, resources and product combinations. Cost concepts. Effect criteria in use of resources in livestock production. Maintenance of evaluation of different production records. Insurance and financing of livestock enterprises. Project formulation for setting up livestock farms. Different approaches to marketing of livestock and its products. Present status of cattle fairs and methods of selling livestock. Market news and information. Determination of prices of livestock products. Vertical integration in livestock products industries

#### **vi) Rural Administration and Constitution**

1. Administrative Law : Meaning , Nature and Scope ; Growth of Administrative Law : Reasons ; Concept of Rule of Law; Rule of Law under Indian Constitution.

2a. Principles of Natural Justice & their Judicial interpretation-- Administrative discretion and Judicial control; Administration Tribunals: Meaning, Reasons and Features Difference between Court and Tribunal;

2b. Delegated Legislation : Meaning & Need of delegated Legislation; Parliamentary control; Procedural & Judicial Control; Judicial Review: Principles and modes (writs).

3. Fundamental Rights and; Fundamental Duties.; Amendment of Indian Constitution; Procedure, Basic Structure Concept;

4. Growth of Rural Development Institutions in India (since Independence). --Institutional Arrangement for Rural Development at National level: Organization structure, Functions and Role of Union Ministry of Rural Development. Institutional Arrangement for Rural Development at State level: Organization Structure, Functions and Role of Department of Rural Development, Institutional Arrangement for Rural Development at District level :Organization, Functions and Role of District Rural Development Agency (DRDA).

5. Functions and Role of Block Samiti/Panchyati Samiti, Functions & role of Gram Panchayat and Gram Sabha in Development. Organization, Functions and Role of Block level Administration in Rural Development.Functions and Role of Block Development Officer (BDO) & Extension Officers in Rural Development.

#### **Group B**

##### **I) Agronomy**

1.Agronomy – Definition, scope and importance, its relationship with other sciences, historical sketch of agronomy.

2. Agro-climatic zones of India.and Classification of Crops.

3. Factors affecting crop production. Essential plant nutrients their role in crop growth. Manures and fertilizers- classification and nutrient content.

4.Cropping system- different types of cropping system:inter cropping, mixed cropping, intensive cropping, relay cropping, Alley cropping etc., definition and advantages with examples. Crop Rotation -objectives types and advantage.

5. Harvesting and post harvest operation

#### **ii. Gender Studies**



1. Gender Concepts: Sex & Gender, Social construction of Gender, Gender Socialization, Gender discrimination, gender stereotyping, Androgyny, Gender Roles.
2. Structures of gender Inequality --Patterns of Gender inequality in terms of caste, class and religion patterns of violence against women (with special reference to Karnataka) Female foeticide, Female Infanticide, child marriage. Dowry, Widowhood, Female commercial sex workers, Domestic violence, problems of Elderly and single women.
3. Gender and Institutions: Kinship and Family: Patriarchy: Concept, origin, Matriline, Matrilocality (case study of Nayers in Kerala and Khasis of Meghalaya) Joint and Nuclear family Marriage- Concept and Definition, Monogamy, Polygamy Polyandry, Multiple Roles, Role conflict Gender and Education : Gender bias in enrollment, curriculum, content, drop out, recent trends in Women's education
4. Issues related to marginalized Women --Status of Dalit women, Tribal women, Minority women, physically challenged women, victims of violence, devdasis .
5. Understanding Demographic indicators related to gender (global comparison) Sex Ratio, Literacy, Life Expectancy, Maternal Mortality Rate, Infant Mortality Rate, Work Participation Rate.

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#### References

1. Rege, Sharmila (ed), Sociology of Gender: The Challenge of Feminist Sociological Knowledge, Sage, New Delhi, 2003.
2. Singh, Indu Prakash, Indian Women: The Power Trapped, Galaxy Pub, New Delhi, 1991.
3. Mohanty, Manoranjan, (eds ), Class, Caste, Gender, Sage, New Delhi, 2004
4. Census Document Karve, Irawati 1961 : Hindu Society: An Interpretation Poona : Deccan College
5. Ahuja, Ram (1993/2002) Indian Social System, Rawat, Jaipur

### **iii. Distribution and Welfare Studies**

1. Basic concepts-derived demand, productivity of an input, marginal product of an input, marginal revenue product. Marginal productivity theory of distribution.
2. Labor market-supply of labor, competitive labor markets, monopsony, collective bargaining. Land markets and rent.
3. General Equilibrium and Economic Efficiency - Exchange, production and welfare. Reasons for Market Failure; Markets with asymmetric information- adverse selection, moral hazards, agency problems (concepts only).Market Failure (definition) and its causes.
4. Externalities and market inefficiency: difference between social costs and private costs, Positive and negative externalities, Private Solution to Externalities: Coase theorem, Public Policy towards Externalities: Regulation, Pigovian tax and subsidies. Public Goods and Common Resources: Public Good and the free rider problem. Common Resources and Tragedy of Commons. Examples of Public Goods and Common Resources
5. Welfare economics --Problems in measuring welfare; Classical welfare economics; Pareto's criteria; Value judgement; Concept of a social welfare function; Compensation principle — Kaldor, Hicks, Scitovsky; Competitive markets - First and Second Welfare Theorems – Concept of Social Optimum – Equity-efficiency trade-off.

### **iv. Rural Financial Management**

1. Basics of Financial Management--Introduction to Financial Management; Financial Process; Scope of Financial Management in Rural areas; Goals of the firm; Objectives of Financial Management in Contemporary Business Environment; Management of Working Capital; Budget and Budgetary Control; Dividend Decisions.

2: Financial Markets--Meaning and structure of Financial Market; Money Market ;Capital Market; Foreign Exchange Market; Classification of Financial Institutions; Role of Primary and Secondary Market in Rural Development; Stock Exchange; Constitution; Control and Functions of Stock Exchange (Sensex; Nifty); Role of Stock Exchange in Rural Development; Listing of Securities; Different Types of Financial Instruments in India.

3: Investment Decisions--Time Value of Money; Techniques for Adjusting various Interest Factors; Cash Flow for Investment Analysis; Present Value Discounting; Future Value Compounding ; Investment decisions: Its Need and Importance; Investment Evaluation Criteria—PW; FW; IRR; CBA of an Agricultural Investment Project; Depreciation Analysis- Causes; Methods- SL and DBM Method; Risk Return Analysis.

4. Rural Credit System, Role of Rural Credit in Rural Development. Evolution and Growth of Rural Credit System in India. B: Agricultural Credit, Agricultural Credit Review Committee, Report of different Committees and Commissions, Problems and Prospects.

5: Rural Credit to Non-farm Sector, Credit for small and marginal entrepreneurs . Role of Government Institutions towards facilitating Rural Credit. Role of Non-Government/Semi-Government/ Quasi- Government Institutions. Growth and Present trend of Rural Financing towards Small scale and Cottage Industries.

## **V. Crop Production**

1. Introduction-- Importance in Agriculture, Seed Physiology, Seed Structures, morphological, Physiological and biochemical changes during seed development. physiological maturity, Morphological and physiological changes associated with physiological maturity in crops.

2. Harvest maturity, seed viability and vigour. Factors affecting seeds viability and vigour. Methods of testing seed viability and vigour. Germination, utilization of seed reserves during seed germination.

3a. Morphological, physiological and biochemical changes during seed germination. Factors affecting seed germination. Post harvest physiology-seed dormancy, definition, types of seed dormancy.

3b. Advantages and disadvantages of seed dormancy. Causes and remedial measures for breaking seed dormancy. Optimum condition for seed storage, factors Influencing seed storage (ISTA standards).

4. Crop water relationship, physiological Importance of water to plants, water potential and its components, measurement of water Status in plants. Transpiration, significance, transpiration in relation to crop productivity. water use efficiency WUE in C 3 , C 4 and CAM plants. Factors affecting WUE. photosynthesis, energy synthesis significance of C 3 , C 4 and CAM pathways. relationship of photosynthesis and crop productivity, photorespiration.

5. Factors affecting photosynthesis and productivity. Method of measuring photosynthesis. Photosynthetic efficiency. Respiration and its significance, brief account of growth respiration and maintenance respiration, alternate respiration, salt respiration, wound respiration-measurement of respiration.

## **VI. Agricultural Markets and Agricultural Extension**

1. Agricultural Marketing: Concepts and Definition, Scope and subject matter, Market and Marketing: Meaning, Definitions, Components of a market, Classification. Market structure, Marketing structure, Market functionaries or agencies, Marketing channels: Meaning, Definition, Channels for different products. Market integration, Types of Market Integration. Marketing efficiency: Meaning, Definition, Marketing costs, Margins and price spread, Factors affecting the cost of marketing, Reasons for higher marketing costs of farm commodities, Ways of reducing marketing costs.



2. Producer's surplus: Meaning, Types of producers surplus, marketable surplus. Marketed surplus, importance, Factors affecting Marketable surplus; Price Characteristics of agricultural product process, Meaning; Need for Agricultural Price Policy. Risk in Marketing: Meaning and importance, Types of Risk in Marketing. Speculations and Hedging, Futures trading, Contract farming.
3. Extension Programme, Planning, Project – Meaning, Definitions; Principles and Steps in Programme Development Process; Monitoring and Evaluation of Extension Programmes. Extension Teaching methods – Meaning, Definition, Functions and Classification. Individual contact methods – Farm and Home visit, Result Demonstration, Field trials – Meaning, Objectives, Steps, Merits and Demerits. Group contact methods – Group discussion, Method demonstration, Field Trips – Meaning, Objectives, Steps, Merits and Demerits. Small group discussion techniques – Lecture, Symposium, Panel, Debate, Forum, Buzz group, Workshop, Brain Storming, Seminar and Conference. Mass contact Methods – Campaign, Exhibition, Kisan Mela, Radio & Television – Meaning, Importance, Steps, Merits & Demerits.
4. Factors influencing in selection of Extension Teaching Methods and Combination (Media Mix) of Teaching methods. Innovative Information sources – Internet, Cyber Cafes, Video and Tele conferences, Kisan call centers, Consultancy clinics; .Agricultural Journalism – Meaning, Scope and Importance, Sources of news, Types, Merits and Limitations.
5. Diffusion and Adoption of Innovations – Meaning, Definition, Models of adoption Process, Innovation– Decision Process – Elements, Adopter categories and their characteristics.