



Re-Accredited by NAAC with 'A' Grade

VEER NARMAD SOUTH GUJARAT UNIVERSITY
University Campus, Udhna-Magdalla Road, SURAT - 395 007, Gujarat, India.

વીર નર્મદ દક્ષિણ ગુજરાત યુનિવર્સિટી

યુનિવર્સિટી કેમ્પસ, ઉઘના-મગદલા રોડ, સુરત - ૩૯૫ ૦૦૭, ગુજરાત, ભારત.

Tel : +91 - 261 - 2227141 to 2227146, Toll Free : 1800 2333 011, Fax : +91 - 261 - 2227312
E-mail : info@vnsgu.ac.in, Website : www.vnsgu.ac.in

ક્રમાંક:એકે/પરિપત્ર/૧૦૪૮૨/૨૦૨૧

તા. ૧૭/૦૭/૨૦૨૧

પ્રતિ,
ડૉ. વિપુલ સોમાણી,
પ્રોફેસર એન્ડ હેડ,
ડીપાર્ટમેન્ટ ઓફ રૂરલ સ્ટડીઝ,
મહાત્મા ગાંધી ગ્રામઅભ્યાસ બિલ્ડીંગ,
વીર નર્મદ દક્ષિણ ગુજરાત યુનિવર્સિટી,
સુરત.

વિષય :- M.R.S. ના સેમેસ્ટર-૧ થી ૪ ના વિવિધ વિષયનો અભ્યાસક્રમ બાબત.

સુજશ્રી,

સવિનય જણાવવાનું કે, M.R.S. ના સેમે. ૧ થી ૪ નો અભ્યાસક્રમ અંગે ચર્ચા કરતા બોર્ડ દ્વારા નિમાયેલ પેટાસમિતિએ તૈયાર કરેલ નવું માળખું અને વિવિધ વિષયોના નવા / સુધારેલા અભ્યાસક્રમો ગ્રામઅભ્યાસ વિષયની અભ્યાસસમિતિ તથા ગ્રામઅભ્યાસ વિદ્યાશાખાની સંયુક્ત સભાની તા. ૧૮-૦૩-૨૦૨૧નાં ઠરાવ ક્રમાંક: ૩ અન્વયે નીચે મુજબ બી.યુ.ટી. ને ભલામણ કરેલ, જે અંગે અનુસ્નાતક શિક્ષણ મંડળ (બી.યુ.ટી) એ તેની તા. ૧૦/૦૬/૨૦૨૧ ની સભાના ઠરાવ ક્રમાંક : ૧૦ અન્વયે કરેલી નીચેની ભલામણ એકેડેમિક કાઉન્સિલની તા. ૨૫-૨૬/૦૬/૨૦૨૧ ની સભાનાં ઠરાવ ક્રમાંક: ૦૪ અન્વયે સિન્ડિકેટને ભલામણ કરેલ છે જે ભલામણ સિન્ડિકેટે તેની તા. ૦૮/૦૭/૨૦૨૧ની સભાનાં ઠરાવ ક્રમાંક: ૧૭ થી સ્વીકારેલ છે. તેની જાણ સંબંધકર્તા શિક્ષકો અને વિદ્યાર્થીઓને કરવી, તદ્દુપરાંત તેનો અમલ કરવો.

ગ્રામઅભ્યાસ વિષયની અભ્યાસસમિતિ તથા ગ્રામઅભ્યાસ વિદ્યાશાખાની સંયુક્ત સભાની

તા. ૧૮-૦૩-૨૦૨૧નાં ઠરાવ ક્રમાંક: ૩

:: આથી ઠરાવવામાં આવે છે કે, M.R.S. નવું ક્રેડિટ માળખું અને તેમાં સામેલ જુદા - જુદા વિષયોના અભ્યાસક્રમો સર્વાનુમતે મંજૂર કરવા બી.યુ.ટી. ને ભલામણ કરવામાં આવે છે. પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસક્રમો શૈક્ષણિક વર્ષ ૨૦૨૧-૨૨ થી લાગુ કરવા.

અનુસ્નાતક શિક્ષણ મંડળ તા. ૧૦-૬-૨૦૨૧ ઠરાવ ક્રમાંક (૧૦)

:: આથી ઠરાવવામાં આવે છે કે, ગ્રામ અભ્યાસ વિષયની અભ્યાસ સમિતિ તથા ગ્રામ અભ્યાસ વિદ્યાશાખાની સંયુક્ત સભાની તા. ૧૮-૩-૨૦૨૧ના ઠરાવ ક્રમાંક:(૩) થી કરેલ ભલામણ મંજૂર કરી એકેડેમિક કાઉન્સિલને ભલામણ કરવામાં આવે છે

એકેડેમિક કાઉન્સિલની તા. ૨૫-૨૬/૦૬/૨૦૨૧ ની સભાનાં ઠરાવ ક્રમાંક: ૦૪

:: આથી ઠરાવવામાં આવે છે કે, ગ્રામઅભ્યાસ વિષયની અભ્યાસસમિતિ તથા ગ્રામઅભ્યાસ વિદ્યાશાખાની સંયુક્ત સભાની તા. ૧૮/૦૩/૨૦૨૧ ની સભાની ભલામણ ક્રમાંક : ૩ અને અનુસ્નાતક શિક્ષણ મંડળની તા. ૧૦/૦૬/૨૦૨૧ ની સભાની ભલામણ ક્રમાંક : ૧૦ અન્વયે સ્વીકારેલ શૈક્ષણિક વર્ષ ૨૦૨૧-૨૨ થી અમલમાં આવનાર જુદા જુદા વિષયોના અભ્યાસક્રમો મંજૂર કરવામાં આવે છે તેમજ M.R.S. ના નવા અમલમાં આવનાર અભ્યાસક્રમના ક્રેડિટ માળખાનો સૈધ્ધાંતિક સ્વીકાર કરી આગળની કાર્યવાહી માટે સિન્ડિકેટને ભલામણ કરવામાં આવે છે.

સિન્ડિકેટની તા. ૦૮/૦૭/૨૦૨૧ની સભાનાં ઠરાવ ક્રમાંક: ૧૭

:: આથી ઠરાવવામાં આવે છે કે, એકેડેમિક કાઉન્સિલ તા. ૨૫-૨૬/૬/૨૦૨૧ના ઉપરોક્ત ઠરાવ ક્રમાંક (૦૪) થી કરેલ ભલામણનો યથાવત સ્વીકાર કરવો.

બિડાણ: ઉપર મુજબ

ઈ.ચા.કુલસચિવ

પ્રતિ,

- ૧) ડીનશ્રી, ગ્રામઅભ્યાસ વિદ્યાશાખા,
- ૨) પરીક્ષા નિયામકશ્રી, પરીક્ષા વિભાગ, વીર નર્મદ ઇ. ગુ. યુનિવર્સિટી, સુરત.



Department of Rural Studies
Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat

Academic Year = 2021 - 22

Syllabus

MRS Semester - I to IV

**FACULTY OF RURAL STUDIES
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL
STUDIES REGULATIONS
RELATING TO MASTER OF
RURAL STUDIES
(ADMISSION, TEACHING AND EVALUATION)**

M. R. S. R. 1:

These regulations shall come into the force with effect from academic year 2021-22 and shall be made applicable to both M.R.S. Part - I and M.R.S. Part - II.

M. R. S. R. - 2:

Candidate seeking admission to Master of Rural Studies must have obtained Bachelor Degree of any faculty of Veer Narmad South Gujarat University or of an institution or university recognized by the V.N.S.G.U. as equivalent to its degree course.

M. R. S. R. - 3:

Candidate seeking admission to M.R.S. Part-1 course must have obtained 45% at the graduate examination. The Candidate should have also offered English as one of the subjects at least, during one of the three years of their graduate study. This regulation will not be applicable in case of those who have studied in English medium.

M. R. S. R. - 4:

The number of seats available for the course shall be determined by the University from time to time and over above there shall be 10% seats available at higher payment fees.

M. R. S. R. - 5:

The candidate seeking admission to M.R.S. course must appear at the entrance test held by the Department of Rural Studies and personal interview before a Selection Committee. However, if number of eligible candidates is less than twice the intake, the assessment of the students will be done through Personal interview only.

The composition of the Selection Committee will be as follow:

1. Head of the Department (Chairman)
2. Dean, Faculty of Rural Studies

3. An expert nominee of Vice-Chancellor
4. A Representative of Faculty member (nominee)
5. A representative of SC/ST/OBC appointed by the Vice-Chancellor

Rules for reservation and relaxation of the state as well as university will be followed during admission procedure.

M. R. S. R - 6:

The structure of the course, and credits for the different subjects shall be asunder.

SEMESTER – I			
NO.	COURSE CODE	NAME OF THE COURSE	CREDITS
1	CC-01	Extension Education for rural Development	4
2	CC-02	Rural Economic Environment	4
	CC-03	Rural Social Structure and Transformation	4
4	CC-04	Research Methodology	4
5	ID-01	Agriculture and Allied Technologies	4
6	SOC-1	Participatory Rural Appraisal-1	4
7	ID-2	Climate Change and Rural Society	4
Total			28

SEMESTER – II			
NO.	COURSE CODE	NAME OF THE COURSE	CREDITS
1	CC-05	Theories and Strategies for Rural Development	4
3	CC-06	Animal Husbandry and Dairying	4
3	CC-07	Natural Resource Management	4
4	EC-01	Corporate Social Responsibility/ Development of Rural Children	4
5	SOC-2	Computer Applications in Rural Studies/HR-2 / Sociology of health/ Political Sociology	4
6	ID-03	Sustainable Development	4
7	SOC-3	Participatory Rural Appraisal-2	4
Total			28

Specialization SEMESTER – III NATURAL RESOURCE ANAGEMENT/RURA; DEEVELOPMENT			
NO.	COURSE CODE	NAME OF THE COURSE	CREDITS
1	CC-08	Common Property Resource Management / Rural Development Administration	4
2	CC-09	Natural Resources for Sustainable Livelihood / Rural Development Planning & Management	4
3	CC-010	Water Harvesting Technologies / Rural Development Organizations and Management	4

4	CC-11	Extension for Natural Resource Management / Development of Weaker Section	4
5	EC-03	Gender Equality and Women Empowerment/ Gender and rural Development	4
6	SOC-4	Participatory Rural Appraisal-3	4
7	SOC-5	PRA dissertation	8
Total			32

SEMESTER – IV			
NO.	COURSE CODE	NAME OF THE COURSE	CREDITS
1	CC-12	Internship	12
2	CC-13	Dissertation	12
3	SOC-6	Seminar	No Credit
Total			24
Total Credits			112

CC – Core Course (13)

EC – Elective Course (2)

SOC – Skill Oriented Course (6)

ID – Intra/Inter Disciplinary (3)

M. R. S. R. - 8:

There shall be two areas of specialization (one each from Social Sciences and Science stream) offered to the students at the end of semester - II. Based on their merits students can select any one of them depending upon the availability of faculty in the department.

M. R. S. R. - 9: (Dissertation)

Based upon the area of specialization selected, the student, shall have to prepare a dissertation under the supervision of the teacher concerned bearing a total of 12 credits. At the beginning of Semester-IV the topic for dissertation will be finalized and the student will collect data and relevant information. Before the end of the fourth semester the student shall submit three copies of the final report.

A student failing to complete the dissertation satisfactorily shall have to rewrite/redo the project work and examination for the same will be held in next semester only.

Specification of Dissertations

1. The dissertation may be based on any problem relevant to the study of rural area.
2. It should be based on primary sources of data.
3. It can be supplemented by secondary data.
4. Dissertation should have a minimum of 50 pages excluding the heading page and appendix if any. Typed, Spiral bound (Language: Gujarati, Hindi and English)
5. The dissertation shall contain the following items.

- A) Introduction and Review of literature
- B) Selection of research problem, objectives and Hypothesis of the Study (if any)
- C) Methodology
- D) Analysis and interpretation
- E) Conclusion and Suggestion if any
- F) References and Appendix if any

6. The dissertation assignment may be given in the 4th semester and report should be submitted at the end of 4th semester before the university examination as decided by the Department.

M. R. S. R. – 10 (Internship)

Objectives:

The basic purpose of providing internship to the students is to make them learn the application of basics of rural studies at field level. It is expected that the students get first hand information about various aspects of rural society and their problems and possibilities of their development. Also they will learn how various programs of Rural Development are being implemented at the grass root level. During their internship they will also understand the modalities of functioning of various agencies working in the field of rural development be it government, semi government, co-operatives or NGOs.

Modality:

The internship shall be for eight weeks. The students will be placed with two agencies for a period of four weeks each. Preferably these agencies are selected based on their works in various aspects of rural development.

The student shall be required to obtain certificates of satisfactory completion of internship from the agencies/institutions. Students shall be required to submit a report on the work that was carried out at the agency. Upon failure to do satisfactory work the student shall have to undertake internship again for the period of 8 weeks with the same or other agencies/institutions as recommended by Head of the Department in consultation with the teacher concerned.

The result of the students will be declared only after the completion of dissertations and internship satisfactorily.

M. R. S. R. - 11 Examinations and Evaluation*

Candidate shall be permitted to appear in any semester examination only after the Head of the Department certifies that the candidate has fulfilled the requirements of University rules prescribed from time to time as per the provisions of O.65.

M. R. S. R. – 12*

Candidates desirous of appearing at any semester examination must forward their applications in the prescribed form to the Registrar, through the Head of the Department.

M. R. S. R. – 13*

No candidate shall be permitted to reappear at any semester examination which he/she has already passed.

M. R. S. R. – 14*

Each theory paper taught during Semester-I to Semester -III will have 100 marks. Out of which 70 marks will be for University (External) examination and 30 marks will be for Internal examination. At the university examination there shall be an internal examiner (Chairman) and an external examiner. Internal evaluation shall consist of at least 1 written tests and have weightage of total 20 marks. Remaining 10 marks will be given on the basis of their attendance, class participation, seminar, assignment, oral examination and over all discipline of the students.

a. Evaluation of Dissertation

Internal evaluation: Based on continuous evaluation and viva-voce examination (90 marks)

External Evaluation: Based on dissertation and viva-voce examination. The dissertation will have 150 marks and viva-voce have 60 marks weightage (Total 210 marks).

b. Evaluation of PRA Dissertation

Internal evaluation: Based on continuous evaluation and viva-voce examination (60 Marks)

External Evaluation: Based on dissertation and viva-voce examination. The dissertation will have 100 marks and viva-voce have 40 marks weightage (100 + 40 = 140 Marks)

c. Evaluation of Internship

The students will be evaluated both internally as well as externally.

Internal evaluation: During the period of placement the teachers of the department shall visit the students at the placement agency during their internship, at least once, to evaluate their work. This evaluation and the day to day diary of the students will contribute to their internal evaluation of 90 marks.

External evaluation: There will be 210 marks for external evaluation. The placement agencies will evaluate the students based on their activities, initiatives, sincerity towards duties, punctuality, interpersonal relationship and support to establishment and general impression for 150 marks. At the end of the internship the students will submit a report of their activities at the placement agencies and a viva voce based on the submission will have weightage of 60 marks.

M. R. S. R. - 15*

The standard of passing at M.R.S. examination will be as under. To pass any semester examination, the candidate must obtain at least 40 % marks at the university examination and 40 % marks in the aggregate of university and Internal examination in each course of theory, placement and project. However, the candidate should obtain at least 20% marks at internal examination in each course of theory, internship and dissertations.

M. R. S. R. – 16*

There shall be no improvement of marks obtained at internal examination.

M. R. S. R. – 17*

- a) Candidate shall be allowed to join even semester of a particular year irrespective of his / her result of the odd semester of that particular year.
- b) If a candidate fails in certain heads in any semester examination, he/she can reappear in those heads along with subsequent semester examination.
- c) A candidate who fails in not more than three heads of passing in a particular semester will be allowed to attend the course of the next higher year but the result of the next higher year will be withheld till the candidate clears all the heads of failure in the previous year.

M. R. S. R. – 18*

Students shall be allowed to appear at M.R.S. examination for a period of five years after his / her admission'.

M. R. S. R. – 19*

At the end of the final year the successful candidate shall be awarded the class on the basis of the aggregate marks of M.R.S. Part- I and Part- II examination.

<u>Percentage Marks</u>	<u>Class to be awarded</u>
40.0 to 49.99	Pass Class
50.00 to 59.99	Second Class
60.00 to 69.99	First Class
70.00 and above	First Class with Distinction

*The rules regarding examination and evaluation may change from time to time as per the decisions taken by the competent authorities of the University and apex body.

New teaching pedagogy for the courses taught at the

Mahatma Gandhi Department of Rural Studies

Introduction:

Mahatma Gandhi Department of Rural Studies was established in the year 1970 with the aim of providing avenues of higher studies to the Graduate from Gandhian Institutes who have obtained Bachelors of Rural Studies. Over a period of half a century of its establishment the department has travelled a long and during this period along with fulfilling the original objectives it has also catered need of students from other disciplines and from Governments.

During the recent past, with up-gradation of curricula and introduction of new and relevant subjects, field work and research based dissertations have become essential parts of learning. The dissertations and field based learning have added a lot to the student's understandings of the rural problems and suggesting their sustainable solutions. However, it was noticed that the department and the students do not reciprocate the village/s and people from whom the learning was made.

The teaching pedagogy adopted by the department includes classroom teaching with traditional chalk and board method, use of ICT facilities, field based experiments, field visits etc. The practical training in the field of various aspects of the rural studies was felt missing from the pedagogy that has potential to enhance the teaching learning process and overall development of the students. Adoption of such field based practical training of various subjects of rural studies like natural resource management, water harvesting, climate change and rural society, rural social structure, rural economy, rural development programmes and planning, agricultural technology, animal husbandry and dairying, etc. would not only harness the capabilities of the students in understanding the problems faced by people, impact of interventions of the Government in solving these problems etc. but also bring the practitioners of rural development with the planning and implementing agencies nearer.

To give back to the villagers from whom the students have learned as a part of **Institutional Social Responsibility** and to improve the learning process leading to

overall development of the students, the department proposes a new teaching pedagogy for all the papers taught at Master of Rural Studies in its four semesters.

Another aspect of this novel method of learning and providing them back, is that research work in rural studies can be carried out on various aspects and models prepared and implemented in the villages for its holistic development. If other academic disciplines join this task, the University has potential to understand the rural communities in a holistic manner with a thorough and true interdisciplinary research as envisaged in the National Education Policy 2020.

The Method:

It is proposed to adopt a village where students will visit during entire period of their study and learn and inculcate the necessary aspects of rural life and their values. The selection of the village will be based mainly on the following criteria:

- Vicinity from Surat.
- Easy approachability
- Village with less than 500 households
- Logistic facilities provided by the villages
- Preparedness of the villagers to accept the students and faculty
- Co-operation from the villagers

It is proposed that the department will remain in the adopted village/s for a period of about five years and thereafter adopt another village.

Possible outcomes:

The students of the department will learn all the aspects of rural areas including but not limited to agriculture, animal husbandry, sources of livelihood, socio-economic characteristics of the village, natural and human resources of the village, functioning of various village institutes and panchayati raj institutes, development planning and implementation, role and functioning of various government agencies associated with

rural development, implementation of various developmental schemes and programmes of government etc. and the steps to be taken for its development, if required.

The department will not be giving anything in the form of material or money to the villages but the villagers will get support from the department, through its interventions and support arranged from various government departments, agencies and other related institutions like banks etc., for holistic sustainable development of their villages. Apart from these direct benefits, awareness about various social and economic aspects, health and hygiene, spirit of oneness, homogeneity among villagers and all other aspects of the life will be inculcated in the villagers. Regular meetings with the students and teachers of the department along with various functionaries of the government, institutions and other organizations will boost up the morals of the villagers in general and weaker sections of the society including women and children in particular.

Deliverables:

As it is an academic endeavor there will be limited deliverables. It will include a detailed report of the interventions by the department and the impact analysis of such interventions. A report of the holistic sustainable development plan prepared by the students and duly endorsed by the faculty members of the department will be made available to the Gram Panchayat and other functionaries of the Government. Copies of all the reports will be made available, in soft form, to the University.

Support of the University sought:

It is expected that the University will provide financial support to the students and the faculties of the Department in the form of providing travelling expenses and the dearness allowances as per the existing norms. These expenditures can be made from the Laboratory fees collected from the students and the departmental budget respectively. If necessary, the University can make special financial provisions for the department for its field learning from its Central Development Fund. It is also expected that the University will sanction **on duty leave** to the faculties of the department as and when they visit the adopted villages for teaching and field work.

Future Activities:

In future various departments of the University can visit the adopted village/s and learn about the rural realities and can help in solving the problems faced by the rural societies. These solutions will improve the quality of life of the people and at the same time the students and faculties of various academic departments will learn about the rural social and economical setup. It will be a win-win situation for the University and the rural community.

Department of Rural Studies
Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat

Academic Year = 2021 - 22

Syllabus

MRS Semester - I

VEER NARMAD SOUTH GUJARAT UNIVERSITY, SURAT

M.R.S. SEMESTER - I

Paper No. : **CC-01**

Paper Title : **Extension Education for rural Development** Credits : **4**

Objectives :

This course is designed to impart the basic theoretical elements and techniques of Extension Education for transferring knowledge and technologies in different fields of Rural Development. It will also help students to understand the problems of rural areas and enable them to find appropriate solution by encouraging people participation.

Unit: - 1 Concepts, Philosophy and Principles of Extension

- 1.1. Introduction
- 1.2. Meaning and Concept of Extension
- 1.3. Definitions of Extension
- 1.4. Philosophy of Extension
- 1.5. Principles of Extension
- 1.6. Objectives, Importance & Functions of Extension

Unit: - 2 Historical Development of Rural Extension in India

- 2.1. Pre-Independent Extension Efforts For Rural Development in India.
- 2.2. Post-Independent Organized/Government Efforts for Rural Development in India.
- 2.3. Broad Based Extension System

Unit: - 3 Adoption and Diffusion

- 3.1. Adoption
- 3.2. Categories of adopters
- 3.3. Individual characteristics of the adopters
- 3.4. Diffusion

Unit: - 4 Communication Strategies for Rural Development

- 4.1. Communication Process, Models and Strategy
- 4.2. Individual, Group & Mass approaches in Extension Education
- 4.3. Selection, Planning & Use of different Extension Methods in Rural Development
- 4.4. Concept of I.C.T. & it's role in Rural Development

Reference: -

1. Ishwarbhai Patel - Education of agri. Extension

2. Dhiraj Dhakan- Principle of agri. Extension
3. Sanders, H.C. (ed) (1966) The Cooperative Extension Service, Prentice hall, Inc, Englewood, cliffs, New York USA
4. Dahama, O.P. and Bhatnagar, O.P. 1987 Education and Communication for Development, Oxford and IBH Publishing Co. New Delhi.
5. Directorate of Extension, Govt. of India, 1961 Extension Education in Community Development, DOE Ministry of food and Agriculture , GOI New Delhi.
6. Roy G. L. (1991) Extension Communication and Management, Naya Prokash Calcutta
7. Supe S.V. (1983) An Introduction to Extension Education Oxford & IBH Publishing Co. New Delhi.

VEER NARMAD SOUTH GUJARAT UNIVERSITY, SURAT

M.R.S. SEMESTER - I

Paper No. : **CC-02**

Paper Title : **Rural Economic Environment**

Credits : **4**

Objectives:

The main objective of the paper is to familiarize students with the forces unleashed by economic liberalization and globalization and its impact on Rural Economy of India. The paper will also make students understand the flow of money and various sources of income in the rural areas.

Unit: - 1 Introduction

- Concept, Meaning of Rural Economy
- Rural Economy: Agriculture and Industries
- Problems/Issues of Rural Economy in India (Hunger and Food Security etc.)
- Reforms in rural economy agriculture and agribusiness in a Globalised Economy.
- Introduction of new Agricultural Acts

Unit : - 2 Rural Poverty

- Concepts and Measures of rural poverty
- Determinants of Poverty.
- Causes of Rural Poverty
- Poverty alleviation programmes in India

Unit : - 3 Rural Unemployment

- Concept, Types and Characteristic of Rural Unemployment.
- Causes of Unemployment
- Economic Reforms and their impact on Rural Unemployment Situation.
- Measures to reduce unemployment in rural areas.

Unit : - 4 Rural Labour

- Concept, types and Characteristics of Rural Labour
- Economic Liberalization and its impact on Rural Labour.
- Various Issues Faced by Rural Labour.
- Labour Force Participation in Rural Economy

REFERENCE :

1. Bardhan, P. (1984) "Land, Labour and Rural Poverty", Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
2. Bhalla. G.S. (1994) "Economic Liberalization and Indian Agriculture" Institute for studies in Industrial Development, New Delhi.
3. Chaddha, G.K. and A.N.Sharma (1997), Growth, Employment and Poverty: Change and Continuity in Rural India" Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.
4. Dantwala, M.L.et. al (1991), "Indian Agricultural Development Since Independence Oxford & IBH, New Delhi.
5. Gulati Ashok ; Kelly Tim (1999), "Trade Liberalization and Indian Agriculture", Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
6. Joshi B.H. (1999), "Indian Agriculture development and Challenges", University Granth Nirman Board, Ahmedabad.
7. Pandya Kiran, (1996), "Agrarian Structure, New Technology and labour in India", Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
8. Rao C.H. Hanumantha, (2005), "Agriculture, Food Security, Poverty and Environment: Essay on Post-reform India", Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
9. S.S.Acharya & D.P.Choudhri:, (2001), "India Agriculture Policy at the Crossroads, Ed; Rawat Publication, Japur.
10. Vaidyananthan, A. (1985), The Indian Economy : Crisis, response and Prospect", Orient Longmans, New Delhi.
11. Visaria, P. and R. Basant (1994) "Non-Agriculture employment in Indian: Trends and Prospects", Sage Publication, New Delhi.
12. Bhalla G.S. Singh Gumail, (201), "Indian Agriculture: Four Decades of Development", Sage Publication, New Delhi.
13. Prasad C.S. (2006), "Sixty Years of Indian Agriculture: 1947 to 2007", New Century Publication, New Delhi.
14. Padmanabhan M. and Swaminathan M.C. (1994), Rural Development report: National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad.
15. Lipton Michael, (1989), "Poverty, Undernutrition, and Hunger.
16. Lipton Michael, (1988), "The Poor and The poorest World Bank Discussion Papers.

17. Planning Commission, (Dec.2006), “Report of the XI Plan Working Group on Poverty Elimination Programmes”, New Delhi.
18. Renana Jhabvala, Ratna M. Sudarshan and Jeemol University. (2003).” Informal Economy & Food & Agriculture., New Delhi.
19. Dandekar V.M. & Rath Nilakantha. (1971), “Poverty in India” Indian School of Political Economy.
20. Shukla Rohit, “Poverty in India”, University Granth Nirman Board, Ahmedabad,
21. Chakravarty, Sukhamoy (1997) Development Planning : The Indian Experience. Oxford University Press : Oxford.
22. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, 1989, World Development Report 1989, Oxford University Press:New York.
23. Kindleberger, Charles P. and Harrick, Bruce, 1977, *Economic Development*, McGrawhill. Kogakusha Ltd. : New Delhi.
24. Mishra, R.P.1985, Development Issues of Our Time, Concept Publishing Company: New Delhi.
25. Mier Gerald (Ed), 1987, Leading Issues in Economic Development, (Fourth Edition), Oxford University Press: New Delhi.
26. Todaro, Michael P. 1997, Economics for a Developing World: An Introduction to Principles, Problems and Policies for Development. Orient Longman : London.

VEER NARMAD SOUTH GUJARAT UNIVERSITY, SURAT

M.R.S. SEMESTER - I

Paper No. : **CC-03**

Paper Title : **Rural Social Structure and Transformation Credits : 4**

Objectives : This Paper is designed to equip the students to understand the rural sociology and society, economic life of the rural people as well as modalities of Socio-Cultural transformation in rural Society.

Unit : - 1 Introduction and Importance of Rural Sociology

- 1.1 Origin and development of rural sociology in India
- 1.2 Subject matter of rural sociology
- 1.3 Importance of rural sociology in India

Unit :- 2 Rural Society and nature

- 1.1 Nature and characteristics of rural society in India
- 2.2 Elements of rural community
- 2.3 Concept and characteristics of little community Peasant Society: Culture and characteristics
- 2.4 Caste and Caste Dominance In rural society

Unit: - 3 Economic Life of the Rural People

- 3.1 Meaning of Economic Life
- 3.2 Means and characteristics of Economic Life of the rural People
- 3.3 Village as a self sufficient unit
- 3.4 Occupation and Agrarian Class structure in rural society
- 3.5 Jajmani system and Labour Market in rural society
- 3.6 Economic Problems of rural People
- 3.7 Factors of change in rural economic life

Unit: 4. Modalities of Socio - Cultural Transformation

- 4.1 Transformation of Societies
- 4.2 Strategies for Social and Cultural Transformation

- 4.3 Process of Social Change: Sanskritization, Westernization, Industrialization and Urbanization as factor for social change
- 4.4 Features, Explanation, Factors and Processes of Change in Caste System
- 4.5 Migration and rural Transformation

REFERENCE:

1. Singer Milton, 1972, When a great Tradition Modernizes: An Anthropological Approach to Indian civilization, Vikas, New Dli.
2. Singh Yogendra, 1972, Modernization of Indian Tradition, Thomson press, New Delhi.
3. Agarwal, J. 1983, Landmark in the History of Modern Indian Education, vikas, New Delhi.
4. Naik, J. P. 1982, The Education commission and after, Allied Publishers New Delhi.
5. Srinivas, M. N. 1967, Social Change in modern India, Orient Longman, New Delhi.
6. Bottomore, T. B. 1975, Sociology as social racism, George Allen and Unwin: London.
7. Srinivas, M. N. 1966, Social change in modern India, allied publishers: Bombay
8. Ajzen, I. 1987, "Attitude" in concise Encyclopedia of Psychology, (ed), J. Ramond Cossini, John wiley & sons: New York.
9. Goode and Hatt, 1952, Methods in social Research, McGraw Hill, New York.
10. Lindgren, C. Henry, 1969, Introduction to Social Psychology, John wiley & sons: New York.
11. Gupta motilal (2003) Bharat me Samaj, Rajasthan Hindi granth Aakadami, Jaypur.
12. Mahajan Rajiv (2004), Rural Sociology, Arjun publishing House, new delhi.

VEER NARMAD SOUTH GUJARAT UNIVERSITY, SURAT

M.R.S. SEMESTER - I

Paper No. : **CC-04**

Paper Title : **Research Methodology**

Credits : **4**

Objectives:-

This Paper is designed to equip the student with basic elements of Social Survey and Social Research methodology, Data Processing and Outline of Report writing which may be useful to study and analyze the rural issues.

Unit: 1. Research Methodology

- Selection of Problem Reflective Thinking
- Concept
- Selection and Formation of Research Problem
- Review of Related Literatur (Meaning; Objectives; Sources
- Hypothesis

Unit: 2. Designing a Research Study

- Types of Social Research
- Process of Social research
- Research Design

Unit: 3. Sampling and Inquiry

1. Content Analysis: Meaning, Characteristics, Steps, Process, Types, Trends and Limitations
2. Logic of Inquiry: Science and Logic, Elements of Logical Analysis: Terms, Propositions, Arguments and Syllogisms, Validity and Truth, Types of Reasoning of Arguments, Strategies in Research

Unit: 4. Some Statistical Concepts

1. Variables: Quantitative and Qualitative Variables , Discrete and Continuous Variables, Independent and Dependent Variables
2. Scale: Nominal Scale, Ordinal Scale, Interval Scale, Ratio Scale, Limitations of Hypothesis

Unit: 5. Data Processing and Report writing: Coding, Checking and Editing of Data, Classification, Tabulation and Interpretation of Data, Report Writing: Introduction, Research Methodology, Analysis of Data, Findings of the Study, Conclusions, Bibliographical References and Appendix

Unit: 6. Field work

References:

1. Ram Ahuja: Social Survey and Research, Ravat pub., ISBN-81-7033-750-x
2. Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques C.R. Kothari, Wiley Eastern Ltd., New Delhi.
3. Research Methods in Commerce - Amarchand D, Emeraled Publishers, Chennai.
4. Conceptual Foundations of Business Research - Rigley, Paul - H, John Wiley and Sons, New York.
5. Research Methodology in Social Science - B.C. Tandon, Allahabad.
6. Thesis and Assignment writing - Anderso J.berry H.D. & Poole M. Wiley Eastern Limited, Delhi.
7. Research Methodology Techniques and Trends, Singh Y.K.; R.B. Bajpai, 2007.
8. Methods in Social research - IGNOU - 2008
9. Research Methodology, Sharma Virendra Prakash Punchshil Pub. Jaypur, 2004

VEER NARMAD SOUTH GUJARAT UNIVERSITY, SURAT

M.R.S. SEMESTER - I

Paper No. : **ID-01**

Paper Title : **Agriculture and Allied Technologies** Credits : **4**

Objectives:-

This paper will make students aware about the newer technologies available for increasing agricultural Production. It will also introduce them with the technologies for harvesting alternative energy sources in rural areas. The paper gives insight into the sanitation and health in rural area.

Unit - 1 : Agricultural Technologies 1 : Climate resilient agriculture, horticultural practices, pest and disease management (Integrated Pest Management), post-harvest technology.

Unit - 2 : Agricultural Technologies 2 : Water management, soil management, agricultural engineering,

Unit - 3 : Alternative energy resources: Bio-gas, Solar and Wind Energy

Unit - 4 : Sanitation and Hygiene: Need and correlation with malnutrition, low cost technologies for sanitation in rural areas.

References :

1. ICAR 92004) Selected Technologies for Agriculture - A compendium. ICAR Publication, New Delhi.
2. Selendy J.M.H. (ed) Water and Sanitation Related Diseases and Environment, Wiley-Blackwell. 2011.
3. Smith Z.A. and A.D. Taylor Renewable Energy Resources: Basic Principles and Applications. Alpha Science International
4. Tiwari G. N. and M. K. Ghosai (2005) Renewable Energy resources: Basic Principles and Applications. Alpha Science International
5. Rathore NS and NI Panwar (2007) Renewable Energy Sources for Sustainable Development. New India Publishing Agency, New Delhi.

6. Satyanarayan G & H. S. Madhusudan (2012) Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation in India, New Century Publication, New Delhi
7. Shrivastava M.P. & Jaishankar Singh (2008) Dairy Development in the New Millennium. Deep & Deep Pub. Pvt. Ltd.

VEER NARMAD SOUTH GUJARAT UNIVERSITY, SURAT

M.R.S. SEMESTER - I

Paper No. : **SOC-01**

Paper Title : **Participatory Rural Appraisal - 1** Credits : **4**

Objectives: The aim of this paper is to help strengthen the capacity of villagers to plan, make decisions, and to take action towards improving their own situation. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) is considered one of the popular and effective approaches to gather information in rural areas. In addition that this paper is designed to equip the students to understand concept, theoretical approaches, Principles, Mapping, Modeling and Transects etc.

Unit - I. Introduction of Participatory Rural Appraisal

- Concept, Objective, Meaning and approaches of PRA

Unit-: II. Evolution of Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)

- Evolution of Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)
- Participation: Meaning, Types, Advantages and Limitation
- Sources of Participatory Rural Appraisal
- Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA): Meaning, Features, Limitations
- Phases of Participatory Rural Appraisal: First Phase (Late 1980s and early 1990s), Second Phase (Mid- 199s) and Third Phase (Late 1990s to date)

Unit-III: Principles of Participatory Rural Appraisal

- Definition and Features of Participatory Rural Appraisal
- Principles of Rapid Rural Appraisal & Participatory Rural Appraisal
 - Reversal of Learning
 - Learning Rapidly and Progressively
 - Offsetting Biases
 - Optimizing Trade-off
 - Triangulating
 - Seeking Complexity and Diversity
- Additional Principles of Rapid Rural Appraisal
 - Facilitating
 - Self-Critical Awareness and Responsibility
 - Sharing

Unit-IV: Participatory Modeling and Transects

- Meaning, Participants, Procedure
- Application of Participatory Modeling with Merits and Limitations
- Transects: Meaning
- Types: Village Transects and Resource Transects
- Cultural Transects
- Evaluation of Agro-forestry

Unit-V: Field work

Basic Textbook

N. Narayanasamy (2009), Participatory Rural Appraisal: Principles, Methods and Application, SAGE Publication India Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi [ISBN:9352801369]

References:

Amitava Mukherjee (2004), Participatory Rural Appraisal: Methods and Applications In Rural Planning (Essays In Honour Of Robert Chambers), Concept Publishing Company, India [ISBN: 8180691055]

H. P. S. Arya (2004), Participatory Rural Appraisal in Agriculture and Animal Husbandry: A Training Manual, Concept Publishing Company, India [ISBN: 8180691160]

Kirti Shukla (2011), Participatory Rural Appraisal Technique for Farm Women, Discovery Publishing Pvt.Ltd, India [ISBN: 8183567169]

Mamata Swain (2014), Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA): Issues and Approaches, SSDN Publishers & Distributors, India [ISBN: 9381176795]

N. Narayansamy (2005), Participatory Rural Appraisal: The Experience of NGOs in South India, Concept Publishing Company., India [ISBN: 8180691667]

Neela Mukherjee (1993), Participatory rural appraisal: Methodology and applications (Studies in rural participation), Ceocept Pub. Co. India [ISBN: 817022473X]

Neela Mukherjee (1995), Participatory Rural Appraisal and Questionnaire Survey, Concept Publishing Company Pvt. Ltd., India [ISBN: 8170225604]

Neela Mukherjee (1997), Participatory appraisal of natural resources, Concept Pub. Co. India [ISBN: 817022618X]

Prahlad Mishra (2014), Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA): Issues and Application, SSDN Publishers & Distributors, India [ISBN: 9383158131]

VEER NARMAD SOUTH GUJARAT UNIVERSITY, SURAT
M.R.S. SEMESTER - I

Paper No. : **ID-02**
Paper Title : **Climate Change and Rural Society** Credits : **4**

Objectives:-

Climate change is affecting every aspect of our life. World leaders have recently resolved to overcome the impact of change in climate globally and have agreed to take steps to prevent further deterioration. India is also experiencing the impact of climate change. In this context this new paper is introduced with the aim of providing understanding of what climate change is and what are its impacts on rural socio-economic and livelihood status.

Unit - 1 : Climate Change meaning and factors responsible for it. Global Warming and Climate Change, Indicators of climate change, impact of global warming, green house gases and emissions. International and national initiatives to limit global warming

Unit - 2 : Climate change and agriculture and animal husbandry- impact, mitigation strategies and aversion at national and international level.

Unit - 3 : Impact of change in climate on rural economy- farmers, food security, agro-based industries, rural poverty, health- working hours/day. Role and response of women to climate change

Unit - 4 : Impact of climate change on rural society : Social behavior, habitation, Health, food habit, livelihood and migration at regional, national and international level.

References :

1. Purdom & Anderson (1983) Environmental Science Bell & Howell
2. Shivakumar A K, P. Pnda & R. R. Ved (eds) (2010) Hand Book of Population & Development, Oxford
3. Ehrlich P R, A.H.Ehrlich and H.P.Holdgen (1977) Ecoscience : Population, Resources, Environment, W.H.freeman & Co Sanfransico
4. Subramanian V. (2002) textbook in Environmental Science, Narosa Publication, New Delhi.
5. Kadekodi G. K. (2004) Common Property Resource Management, Oxford University Press.

6. Vijay V K and H. P. Gard (eds) (2009) renewable energy & Environment for Sustainable Development, Narosa Publishing House, New Delhi.
7. UNDP (2007) Human Development Report 2007-08, Fighting Climate Change Human solidarity in a divided world. UNDP.
8. Chakrabarty PGD (ed) (2015) Climate Change and Sustainable Development Oxford University Press, (2011) The Economics of Climate Change Mitigation Book well, New Delhi.

VEER NARMAD SOUTH GUJARAT UNIVERSITY, SURAT

M.R.S. SEMESTER - II

Paper No. : **CC - 05**

Credits : **4**

Paper Title : **Theories and Strategies for Rural Development**

Objectives :

The objectives of the paper are to familiarize students with the concept of Development, various theories and programmes pertaining to the Development and their critical evaluation.

Unit : - 1 Development

- 1.1 Concept of Development
- 1.2 Indicators Development
- 1.3 Theories of Development
Rostow's stages of Growth.
The lewis Theory of Development
International Dependency theories
Gandhian View of Development
Marxian Theory of Development
- 1.4 Michael Lipton, A.K.sen and Robert Chamber's views on Development

Unit : - 2 Approaches for Rural Development

- 2.1 Community Development approach
- 2.2 Area Development approach
- 2.3 Beneficiary Development approach
- 2.4. Integrated Rural Development approach
- 2.5 Minimum needs
- 2.6 Employment approach
- 2.7 Participatory Approach

Unit : - 3 Major Programmes for rural Development

- 3.1 Rural Development Programmes (Pre-New Economic Policy reforms (1951-1990))
- 3.2 Rural Development Programmes (Post- New Economic Policy Reforms - up to 12th Five Year Plan)

Unit : - 4 Rural Development Programs under NITI Ayog.

- 4.1 Water, Food Security and Health Programmes
- 4.2 Land, Forestry and Environment Programmes
- 4.3 Housing and Electricity Programmes
- 4.4 Road & Transportation Communication Connectivities Programmes
- 4.5 Welfare Programmes

Unit: 5 Field Work

References :

1. David Morawetz, Twenty year of Economic Development (1950-175), The World Bank, 1997.
2. Mahebul ul Haq, The poverty curtain – Choices for the third world – Colombia University press, 1976.
3. Toddaro Michael, Economics for a developing world Longman, 1995.
4. Katarsingh, rural Development Sage, (New revised edition) 2004, World Bank
5. Rural Development sector policy, World Bank. 1975.
6. John Harries, Rural Development 2005, (New addition),
7. Uma Lele, the design of Rural Development Lessons from Africa, 1080.
8. Michael Lipton, Why people stay poor. Vikram Sarabhai Memorial Lecture in John Harris edited Rural Development
9. Robert Chambers., Rural Development : Putting the last first, Oxford.
10. Robert Chambers., Challenging the Precessions Frontiers for Rural Development. Intermediate Technology Publication, London UK 1993.
11. Michael Lipton (edited), Including the Rural Poor, The World Bank, 1993.
12. M. L. Dantwala (edited), Asian Rural Development JIM, 1989.
13. C. T. Kurien, Poverty, Planning and Social change, Allied, 1980.
14. U. M. Dandekar., Poverty in India, 1970.
15. Government of India – Planning Commission Five Year Plans (1951 – 2007 – 12)
16. Indira Hirway, Target Group Approach to poverty – Oxfor IBH, New Delhi.
17. Dharam Ghai, Agricultural systems and Rural Development, ILO, 1880.
18. Satya Sundram, Voluntary Agencies and Rural Development Concept – 2004
19. L. C. Jain, Grass without Roots, Sage, 1990.
20. K.Gandhi, Hindswaraj, Navjivan, 1995 (New Edition)
21. M. K. Gandhi, Rebuilding our village, Navjivan, 1969.
22. V.M.Dandekar, Gandhian Economic System – A path to Non – Economic goals in Gandhian Economy system by Radha Mohan Vichare, 1990.
23. Paul Samuel, Managing Development Programmes Boulder West Press, 1990.
24. IRMA, Managerial Issue of Voluntary Organizations, 1992.
25. Shankar Datta and Others., Management of Development Organizations, 1996.
26. Dilip Shah, Alternatives in Rural Development Sterling – 1988.
27. Dilip Shah, Gandhian Approach to Rural Development. 2000.
28. Batra, Globalization and Rural Development SAGE, 2006.
29. S. B. Varma, P. N. Shanker and Others Rural Based Development strategies Development – 2006.
30. NITI Ayog, Government of India
31. Planning Commission of India

VEER NARMAD SOUTH GUJARAT UNIVERSITY, SURAT
M.R.S. SEMESTER - II

Paper No. : **CC - 06**

Paper Title : **Animal Husbandry and Dairying** Credits : **4**

Objectives:

This paper is aimed at providing introduction to the opportunities and challenges in the sector of animal husbandry and dairying in Gujarat and India. It also provides recent development in the field of management of milch animals and milk processing. The paper also deals with the initiatives by the Governments and other agencies to promote animal husbandry in the country.

Unit - 1 Need for animal management, animal husbandry as profitable occupation. Government interventions to promote animal husbandry in Gujarat and India. Interventions of various other agencies-co-operative and NGO.

Unit - 2 Breed Improvement-need and various methods, Artificial Insemination-need and technique. Feed management, Housing, Health Management-selected diseases and vaccination, Management of animal reproduction

Unit - 3 Scope for inland fisheries in rural areas of Gujarat. Various types of fishes suitable for inland fisheries. Fresh water fish culture.

Unit - 4 Poultry rearing for livelihood, various types of poultry breeds and rearing methods suitable for small scale rearing, diseases and vaccination.

Unit - 5 Field Visits

References:

1. ICAR (2010) Animal Husbandry, ICAR Publication, New Delhi.
2. EIRI Hand book of poultry farming and feed formulations.
3. Pashu Vyavastha: Arun D. Dave, Universtiy Granth Nirman Board, Ahmedabad
4. Shukal Krushanlal (2000) Vyavaharu Gopalan :, University Granth Nirman Board Ahmedabad
5. "Godarshan" A Monthly Gujarati Magazine, Dept. of A.H., Gujarat State, Gandhinagar

6. A Text Book of Animal Husbandry : G.C.Banerjee : Oxford & IBH Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
7. ICAR (2006) A Hand Book of Animal Husbandry. ICAR, New Delhi
8. Singh B D (2018) Principle and Methods of Plant - Breeding. Kalyani Publishers.
9. Chopra V L (2018) Plant Breeding.- Theory and Practice. Oxford and IBH Publishing Pvt. Ltd.

VEER NARMAD SOUTH GUJARAT UNIVERSITY, SURAT

M.R.S. SEMESTER - II

Paper No. : **CC - 07**

Paper Title : **Natural Resource Management** Credits : **4**

Objectives :

1. To understand meaning and uses of Natural Resources Management for Rural Development
2. To understand the latest techniques of allied sectors of Rural Development
3. To understand present and future implications of such techniques
4. To know research and discovery their type and uses

Unit 1

- ❖ What is the N.R.M. meaning importance of N.R.M. for Rural Development. Types of N.R.M. preservation and development of natural resources.

Unit 2 - Horticulture

- ❖ Care taken at the time of planting
- ❖ Cultivation practices of fruit crops in Gujarat state
- ❖ Harvesting and value addition in fruit crops
- ❖ Fruit growers motivation policy of Gujarat state

Unit 3 - Forestry

- ❖ Definition of Forest, Types of Forest importance, Forest management in Gujarat state
- ❖ Forest products, Major and allied products
- ❖ Forest conservation needs and solution
- ❖ Concepts and needs of Social forestry
- ❖ Importance and functions of forest co-op. society

Unit 4 - Fisheries

- ❖ Importance of Fisheries activities, its economical value in Rural Development
- ❖ Fisheries research in Gujarat state (sea and sweet water)
- ❖ Co Operative Societies for Fisheries activities needs and importance
- ❖ Fish preservation uses of ice, salt and sunlight

Unit 5 - Biotechnology

- ❖ Tissue culture what is tissue culture, methods of tissue culture, General procedure to raise a plant by cell culture use of tissue culture in agriculture
- ❖ B.T. seed, what is B.T. seed ? use of B.T. seeds in crop production, Merits and demerits of B.T. seeds
- ❖ Use of Biotechnology in crop production

Unit 6 – Field visits

References

1. Principals of Horticulture Adam C.R. burn ford K.M. and Early M.P. (1992)
2. Propagation of Horticulture and subtropical Horticulture Crops, Bose D.K., Mishra S.K. and Sadhu M.K. Nayaprakarhan, Culcutta
3. Horticulture a basic awareness, Bindu Dristai R.F., Reston publishing Co.
4. JaminVigyan and Vyavastha (Guj. Ed.) BabubhaiAvarni, AnadaPrakashan
5. Krishi Kheti (Guj.) Pub by Sarvoday Smruti Kendra, Junagadh
6. Biotechnology Vishneshank (Godarshan) Guj. Edi.
7. Forestry in India Dwivedi A.P.
8. Forests and Forestry, Sacriva K.P.
9. Fish and Fisheries in India Jhinagram V.G.
10. Forestr's Companion Mastekar A.R.
11. Biotechnology

VEER NARMAD SOUTH GUJARAT UNIVERSITY, SURAT

M.R.S. SEMESTER - II

Paper No. : **EC - 01**

Paper Title : **Corporate Social Responsibility** Credits : **4**

Objectives :

This paper is intended to introduce the students of the new emerging field providing financial and technical help in rural development. Field visits prescribed in the syllabus will enable students to get practical knowledge of the method of implementation of the Corporate Social responsibility (CSR) activities of various companies.

Detailed Syllabus :

1. Introduction :

Introduction of CSR dimensions and importance of CSR understanding CSR history of CSR in India.

2. Need for intervention in Rural Development

Rural development in India Government driven areas where government is lagging NGOs Financial and technical support to NGO role of Corporate sector

3. Provisions under Companies ACT 2013

Legal provisions of CSR in other countries mandatory provisions under Companies Act 2013 director's duties spend obligations companies under CSR Spend obligations.

4. CSR models in India

Gujarat model CSR activities of various corporate positive and negative aspects

5. Field Visits.

References :

1. Chatterji Madhumita (2014) Corporate Social Responsibility. Oxford University Press. New Delhi.
2. Agrawal Sanjay (2014) Corporate Social Responsibility, Sage Publication, New Delhi.
3. Garg Kamal (2014) Corporate Social Responsibility with Companies Rule Book 2014. Bharat Law House, New Delhi.

4. CII-PwC Handbook on Corporate Social Responsibility in India.
5. Baxi C V and Prasad A. (2013) Corporate Social responsibility. Concepts and Cases. Excel Book, New Delhi.
6. Baxi C V and Ray R S (2015) Corporate Social Responsibility, Vikas Publication, New Delhi.

VEER NARMAD SOUTH GUJARAT UNIVERSITY, SURAT

M.R.S. SEMESTER - II

Paper No. : **SOC - 02**

Paper Title : **Computer Applications in Rural Studies**

Credits : **4**

Objectives :

This course is designed to impart the knowledge about computer and its application in rural studies. It will also help students for operating computer and ms office and Internet.

Unit : - 1 Fundamental of Computers

- 1.1 Computer Block diagram
 - 1.2 Input and output devices
 - 1.3 Memory (Storage Devices)
 - Primary memory
 - Secondary memory
- Peripherals
Classification of computer
Generation of computers

● **Software**

- What is software? Types of software. Classification of software.
 - System Software
 - What is operating system?
 - Why of is required?
 - Classification of OS.
 - Task of OS
 - Introduction to windows XP
- Application software.

● **Network**

- Network fundamentals
- Need of network
- Types of network
- Network hardware.

Unit : - 2 Microsoft Word

- 2.1 Network fundamentals.
- 2.2 Formatting document (Page setup)
- 2.3 Drawing, graphics and word art
- 2.4 Mail merge
- 2.5 Macro.
- 2.6 All the menus.

Unit : -3 Microsoft Excel

- 3.1 Introduction to MS EXCEL.
- 3.2 Creating workbook and worksheet.
- 3.3. Applying various formulas
- 3.4 Various functions
- 3.5 Working with Charts
- 3.6 Data handling in Excel.
- 3.7 All the menus

Unit : - 4 Internet

- 4.1 Uses of Internet
- 4.2 How internet works
- 4.3 Internet addresses
- 4.4 World Wide web
- 4.5 Email (From, To, Cc, Bcc, Subject)
- 5.6 Viruses

VEER NARMAD SOUTH GUJARAT UNIVERSITY, SURAT

M.R.S. SEMESTER - II

Paper No. : **ID - 03**

Paper Title : **Sustainable Rural Development**

Credits : **4**

Objectives :

This course provides an introduction to the interdisciplinary field of sustainable development, drawing on the most recent developments in the social and biological sciences. The course describes the interaction between ecology and economic development, and it stresses the ways in which the impact each other. Ecological constraints (climate, disease ecology physical resources such as soil and energy resource, topography and transport conditions) Significantly shape the patterns of economic development, demography and wealth and property. At the same time, anthropogenic activities (farming, resource depletion, demographic and wealth and property. and energy use) change the physical environment. The course offers a rigorous treatment of the field and aims to provide students with an understanding of economic development and its relation to nature's processes.

- Unit : - 1** Challenges to development, concept of sustainability, need of sustainability
Unit : - 2 Brief history of sustainable development, issues and problems of sustainable development
Unit :- 3 Environmental ethics, goals and strategies of sustainable development
Unit :- 4 Sustainable development yardsticks: Measuring process and success. Future of sustainable development.
Unit :- 5 Field Visits.

References :

- 1 Reyazzuddin and R.P. Singh (2010) Challenges to Sustainable development in India. Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi
- 2 SakaramaSomayaji Environmental concern and Sustainable Development. TERI Publication
- 3 Baumgartner R. and R. Hogger (ed) (2004) In Search of Sustainable Livelihood. Sage Publications.
4. Singh K. (2009) Rural Development : Principles, Policies & Management. Sage Publication
- 5 Rogers P.P., Jalal K.F and J A Boyd (2008) An Introduction to Sustainable Development Prentice-Hall of India Pvt.Ltd. New Delhi
6. Das Kumar (2009) Sustainable Development Reference Press, New Delhi.
7. Biswas M. (2007) Environmental Economics, Mittal Publication, New Delhi.
8. Ganesamurthy V.S. (2009) Environmental Economics in India. New Century Publication, New Delhi.
9. Ray S. (2008) Management of N.R. Institution for Sustainable Livelihood, Academic Foundation, New Delhi.

VEER NARMAD SOUTH GUJARAT UNIVERSITY, SURAT

M.R.S. SEMESTER - II

Paper No. : **SOC - 3**

Paper Title : **Participatory Rural Appraisal - 2** Credits : **4**

The aim of PRA is to help strengthen the capacity of villagers to plan, make decisions, and to take action towards improving their own situation. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) is considered one of the popular and effective approaches to gather information in rural areas. In addition that this paper is designed to equip the students to understand PRA tools, techniques, map, diagrams, calendar and ranking, timeline, trend analysis, etc.

Unit-I: Participatory Mapping

- Meaning, Purpose and Types of MAPs
- Social Map: Meaning, Procedure for Drawing Social Map
- Topical Social Map: Health Map, Water and Sanitation Map, Education Map, Leadership Map, Indigenous Skill Map, Vulnerability Map
- Resource Map: Meaning, Purpose,
- Thematic Resource Maps
- Project Formulation and Problem Analysis

Unit-II: Mobility Map & Venn Diagram

- Mobility Map: Meaning, Procedure
- Preparation of the Project
- Facilities, Services, Livelihood Opportunities and Resource Location
- Venn Diagram: Meaning, Procedure and Application
- Impact Analysis: Merits and Limitations

Unit-III: Flow Diagrams, Timeline and Trend Analysis

- Flow Diagrams: Meaning, Procedure
- Causal Diagrams: Cause and Impact Diagram, Problem Tree
- Impact Diagram & Systems Diagram With their Applications

- Timeline: Meaning, Procedure and Application
- Timeline of: Leadership, Institution, Common Property Resources, Problem and Family
- Trend Analysis: Meaning, Procedure
- Application: Understanding the Socio-economic Conditions, Analysis of Problem and Status of Natural Resources
- Poverty Assessment, Gender Analysis, Monitoring and Evaluation & Impact Analysis

Unit-IV: Seasonal Calendar and Daily Schedule

- Seasonal Calendar: Meaning, Purpose and Procedure
- Application of Seasonal Calendar: Agriculture, Livelihood Sources and Health
- Food Calendar
- Daily Schedule: Meaning, Purpose and Procedure
- Application: Gender Analysis and Child Labour
- Workload of Fisherwomen and Fisherman: Comparison and Differences
- Differences in Workload across the Season

Unit- V: Well-being Ranking, Pair-wise Ranking and Matrix Ranking and Scoring

- Well-being Ranking: Meaning
- Wealth Ranking by Card Sorting and Wealth Criteria – based Card Sorting
- Pair-wise Ranking: Meaning
- Application: Preference for Sources of Credit, Teaching Practice in School and Disease Problem Ranking
- Matrix Ranking: Meaning, Procedure for Matrix Scoring, Direct Ranking
- Hundred-seeds Scoring Technique and Decision-making Matrix

Basic Textbook

N. Narayanasamy (2009), Participatory Rural Appraisal: Principles, Methods and Application, SAGE Publication India Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi [ISBN:9352801369]

References:

Amitava Mukherjee (2004), Participatory Rural Appraisal: Methods and Applications In Rural Planning (Essays In Honour Of Robert Chambers), Concept Publishing Company, India [ISBN: 8180691055]

H. P. S. Arya (2004), Participatory Rural Appraisal in Agriculture and Animal Husbandry: A Training Manual, Concept Publishing Company, India [ISBN: 8180691160]

- Kirti Shukla (2011), Participatory Rural Appraisal Technique for Farm Women, Discovery Publishing Pvt.Ltd, India [ISBN: 8183567169]
- Mamata Swain (2014), Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA): Issues and Approaches, SSDN Publishers & Distributors, India [ISBN: 9381176795]
- N. Narayansamy (2005), Participatory Rural Appraisal: The Experience of NGOs in South India, Concept Publishing Company., India [ISBN: 8180691667]
- Neela Mukherjee (1993), Participatory rural appraisal: Methodology and applications (Studies in rural participation), Ceocept Pub. Co. India [ISBN: 817022473X]
- Neela Mukherjee (1995), Participatory Rural Appraisal and Questionnaire Survey, Concept Publishing Company Pvt. Ltd., India [ISBN: 8170225604]
- Neela Mukherjee (1997), Participatory appraisal of natural resources, Concept Pub. Co. India [ISBN: 817022618X]
- Prahlad Mishra (2014), Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA): Issues and Application, SSDN Publishers & Distributors, India [ISBN: 9383158131]

Department of Rural Studies
Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat

Academic Year = 2021 - 22

Syllabus

MRS Semester - III

Specialization : Natural Resource Management

Specialization : Rural Development

Common Sub. :

- * Gender Equality and Women Empowerment**
- * Participatory Rural Appraisal - III**
- * Dissertation**

**VEER NARMAD SOUTH GUJARAT UNIVERSITY, SURAT.
M.R.S. SEMESTER - III**

Specialization : Natural Resource Management

Paper No : **CC - 8**

Paper Title : **Common Property Resource Management**

Credits : **4**

Objectives :

This paper is designed to give an in depth idea about the common property resources and need for its management with the help of number of case studies from International, national and local study area. It will help students to decide policies suitable for the region for sustainable management of the common property resources.

Unit 1 :

- Concept and methods of CPRM
- Definition and Characteristics of CPRM
- Importance of CPR for the poor: Tragedy of commons
- Need for CPRM

Unit 2 :

- Traditional CPRM systems in India
- CPRM in transitional villages
- Alternatives Resource Management Systems: Privatization, Public management and Collective management including CSR activities.

Unit 3 :

- Management of CPR in selected dry areas of India for animal husbandry and dry farming
- Managing CPR in India – Case Studies.
- Conservation of water in Gujarat – Case Studies.
- Impact of participation in the management of CPR: Selected Case Studies
- Community Forestry- As practiced in India prior to Independence, after independence and Joint Forest management

Unit 4 :

- Conflicts in CPRM
- Conflict resolution cases from local, national and international background.

Unit 5 : Field Visits

References

1. Agarwal, R. M. (2000), 'Possibilities and Limitations to Cooperation in Small Groups: The Case of Group-Owned Wells in Southern India,' *World Development* 28(8):1481 - 1497.
2. Agrawal, A. (2001), 'Common Property Institutions and Sustainable Governance of Resources', *World Development Report* 29 1649-1672.
3. Agrawal, B. (2000), 'Conceptualizing environmental collective action: why gender matters,' *Cambridge Journal of Economics* 24: 283-3 10.
Annual conference the International Association for the Study of Common Property (IASCP), Simon Fraser University, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, June 10-14,1998.
4. Arnold, J. E. M. (1990), 'Common Property Management and Sustainable Development in India', Working Paper No. 9, Forestry for Sustainable Development Program, Department of Forest Resources, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN.
5. Bank, B. C. and P. Kumar (1999), 'National seminar on 'Common Property Resources and Planned Development in Western India: Challenges and prospects', *Indian Journal of Social Work* 60(3): 4 19-426.
6. Chopra, K., G. K. Kadekodi and M. N. Murty (1989), 'Peoples participation and common property resources', *Economic and Political Weekly* 24(51-52): A189-195
7. Chopra, K., G. K. Kadekodi and M. N. Murty (1990), 'Participatory Development: Peopleand common property resources', Sage Publications, New Delhi.
8. Chopra, K., G. K. Kadekodi and M. N. Murty (1990), 'Participatory Development: People and Common Property Resources', Newbury Park, Sage publications, CA.
9. Dadibhavi, R. V. (2000), 'Management of common property resources: a review and some policy issues', *Journal of Rural Development* 19(2): 199-2 17.
10. n, G. (1998), 'Extensions of the tragedy of the commons', *Science* 280:
11. Jodha, N. and A. Bhatia (1998), 'Community Management of the Commons: Reempowerment Process and the Gaps', presented at "Crossing Boundaries", the seventh
12. Jodha, N. S. (1990), 'Rural common property resources: Contributions and crisis', *Economic and Political Weekly* 25(26): A65 — A78.

13. Jodha, N. S. (1992), 'Common property resources, A missing dimension of development strategies,' World Bank Discussion Paper no. 169, The World Bank, Washington D. C.
14. Jodha, N. S. (1994), 'Management of common property resources in selected dry areas of India', in Kerr, John et al., op cit, pp. 339-361.
15. Jodha, N. S. (1995), 'Common property resources and the dynamics of rural poverty in India's dry regions', *Unasylva* 46(1): 23-29.
16. Jodha, N. S. (1995), 'Common property resources and the environmental context: Role of biophysical versus social stresses', *Economic and Political Weekly* 30(51): 3278-3283.
17. Kothari, A., N. Pathak, R. V. Anuradha and B. Taneja (Eds.) (1998), 'Communities and Conservation: Natural Resource Management in South and Central Asia,' UNESCO and Sage Publications, New Delhi.
18. Mishra, G. P. and B. K. Bajpai (Eds.) (2001), 'Community Participation in Natural Resource Management', Rawat Publications, Jaipur and New Delhi.
19. Pasha, S. A. (1992), 'CPRs and rural poor: a micro level analysis', *Economic and Political Weekly* 27(46): 2499-2503.
20. Poffenberger, M. (Ed.) (1996), 'Communities and Forest Management: A Report of the IUCN Working Group on Community Involvement in Forest Management with Recommendations to the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests', Gland, Switzerland, World Conservation Union (IUCN).
21. Shiva, V. (1986), 'Coming Tragedy of the Commons', *Economic and Political Weekly* 21(15): 613-614.
22. Singh, K. (1994), 'Managing Common Pool Resources: Principles and Case Studies,' Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
23. Singh, K. and V. Ballabh (Eds.) (1996), 'Cooperative Management of Natural Resources', Sage Publications, New Delhi.
24. Srivastava, H. C. and M. K. Chaturvedi (1989), 'Dependency and Common Property Resources of Tribal and Rural Poor,' Commonwealth Publications, New Delhi.

**VEER NARMAD SOUTH GUJARAT UNIVERSITY, SURAT.
M.R.S. SEMESTER - III**

Specialization : Natural Resource Management

Paper No : **CC - 09**

Paper Title : **Natural Resources for Sustainable Livelihood**

Credits : **4**

Objectives :

This paper is designed to provide an in depth knowledge about the used of natural resources for providing sustainable livelihood in the rural and tribal areas where otherwise livelihood options are limited. Use of the local resources on sustainable basis will not only conserve the resources but also will be helpful in reducing drudgery of the poor. A number of case studies are included in the paper to give a practical training to the students.

Introduction: Rural Livelihood and Natural Resources

Unit 1 : Micro and macro perspectives of rural livelihood:

Understanding livelihood systems as complex wholes. Economic reforms and the livelihood of rural households: evidence and future prospects

Unit 2 : Risks and opportunities for livelihood security in the villages

1. Core issues in the agrarian economy and society about livestock and agriculture
2. Technology adoption and farm management in rural livelihood systems.
3. Rural-urban linkages, occupational diversification, and sustainable rural livelihood systems.
4. Role of non-economic motivation in natural resource management.
5. Women and rural livelihood – conservation and utilization of natural resources.

Unit 3 : Indian livelihood systems in transition:

1. The threshing floor disappears: rural livelihood systems in transition.
2. From Marey to market: changing faces of rural livelihood systems.
3. Emerging rural leadership and sustainable management of natural resources.
4. Integrating local experiences into watershed interventions: a modern drainage line treatment

Unit 4 : From research to practice:

1. Participatory research on rural livelihood.
2. GIS and natural resource management.

Unit 5 : Field Visits

References

1. Mishra, G. P. and B. K. Bajpai (Eds.) (2001), 'Community Participation in Natural Resource Management', Rawat Publications, Jaipur and New Delhi.
2. Poffenberger, M. (1990), 'Joint Management of Forest lands, Experiences from South Asia', Ford Foundation, New Delhi.
3. Agarwal, C. and S. Saigal (1996), 'Joint Forest Management in India: A Brief Review,' Society for Promotion of Wastelands Development, New Delhi, India.
4. Ahmed, S. (1995), 'Who Participates? The Case of Rural Women, an NGO and Joint Forest Management in Gujarat', Working Paper No. 83, Institute of Rural Management, Anand, India.
5. Barry Pound, Sieglinde Snapp, Cynthia McDougall and Ann Braun (Ed) (2003) Managing Natural Resources for Sustainable Livelihoods Uniting Science and Participation. Earth Scan, New Delhi.
6. Gupta Anil (1985) Managing Common properties: Some issues in institutional designs. IIM working Paper.
7. Jean-Marc Faurès and Guido Santini (2008) Water and the Rural Poor Interventions for improving livelihoods in sub-Saharan Africa. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome.
8. K.V. Sundaram, M. Moni and Mrityunjay M. Jha (2004) Natural Resources Management and Livelihood Security : Survival Strategies and Sustainable Policies. New Delhi, Concept.
9. Nursadh A (Edt) (2007). Natural Resource Management and Sustainable Livelihood in North-East India. New Delhi, Mittal Pub., 2007
10. Richard Matthew, Mark Halle and Jason Switzer (Ed.) (2002) Conserving the Peace: Resources, Livelihoods and Security. International Institute for Sustainable Development. Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada
11. Ruedi Baumgartner and Ruedi Hogger.(Ed) (2004). In Search of Sustainable Livelihood Systems: Managing Resources and Change. New Delhi, Sage, 2004.
12. Singh, K. and V. Ballabh (Eds.) (1996), 'Cooperative Management of Natural Resources', Sage Publications, New Delhi.
13. Elinor Ostrom, Thomas Dietz, Nives Dolsak, Paul C. Stern, Susan Stonich, and Elke U. Weber, (Eds), 2002 The Drama of the Commons, The National Academic Press, Washington (DC) USA.

**VEER NARMAD SOUTH GUJARAT UNIVERSITY, SURAT.
M.R.S. SEMESTER - III**

Specialisation : Natural Resource Management

Elective Paper No : **CC - 010**

Paper Title : **Water Harvesting Technologies**

Credits : **4**

Objectives :

To introduce students with the importance of water and to inculcate the value of water harvesting and water management under present situation. The course will also give a detail insight in various experiments conducted by people in the country and especially in Gujarat.

Unit 1 : Water Harvesting Technologies

- Need for Water Harvesting in Rainfed agriculture.
- Traditional Water Harvesting Technologies
 - Multipurpose Tank Methods of South India,
 - Vav and Talav in Gujarat
 - Phad system of Maharashtra.
 - Roof-rain water harvesting in Gujarat and Rajasthan
- Concept of Basin area treatment and Watershed.

Unit 2 : Recent Techniques in water harvesting

- Check dams
- Continuous Contour Trench (CCT) and Deep CCT
- Well Recharge
- Bore well Recharge/ Dug well Recharge
- Farm pond
- Nala bunds/ Nala plugs
- Field bunds and Field waste weir
- Gabion Structure
- Loose Boulders
- Percolation Tank
- Percolation Well and Waste weir

Unit 3 : Post Water Harvesting Technologies.

- Water harvesting and conservation including modern irrigation practices.
- Use of GIS in Water Harvesting Programs.

Unit 4 : Case studies from arid and semi-arid regions of Gujarat – Benefits in agriculture and allied sectors.

Unit 5 : Field Visits

References

1. www.rainwaterharvesting.org
2. Central Public Works Department, (2002) - Rainwater Harvesting and Conservation Manual, Government of India, New Delhi
3. Atharale R.N. (2003) Water Harvesting and Sustainable supply in India, Centre for Environment Education, New Delhi, India
4. Lancaster Brad (2006) Rainwater Harvesting for Drylands and Beyond, Oasis Design, USA
5. Vivekanand Hand Book on Rain Water Harvesting, Vivekand Kendra, Kanyakumari
6. Oweis T.Y. Rainwater Harvesting for Agriculture in the Dry Areas, CRC Press, London
7. Umashankari and Esha Shah (1993) Water Management Traditions in India, PP ST Foundation, Chennai, India
8. Government of India (2008) Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Project, Government of India, New Delhi

**VEER NARMAD SOUTH GUJARAT UNIVERSITY, SURAT.
M.R.S. SEMESTER - III**

Specialization : Natural Resource Management

Paper No : **CC - 11**

Paper Title : **Extension For Natural Resource Management**

Credits : **4**

Objectives :

The main objective of this paper is to enable the students to assist local communities and other stake-holders, by formal or non-formal education, to acquire and use the available knowledge, skills, information and technology for their benefit, leading to an improvement in their socio-economic status and quality of life.

Introduction: Rural Livelihood and Natural Resources

Unit 1 : Concepts:

1. Natural Resource Management (NRM): Concept, Issue and Approaches.
2. Need for developing extension strategies for NRM
3. Extension strategy for disaster management.
4. Research in NRM by prioritization approach and techniques.

Unit 2 : Issues and strategies:

1. Issues in management of NRM.
2. Case Studies explaining Extension methods adopted for conservation of Soil, Water, Air and Forests in India and world.
3. Monitoring and auditing in Natural Resource Management (NRM).

Unit 3 : Problems, Applications and responsibilities:

1. Joint forest management: an approach for Natural Resource Management.
2. The role of State and Central Government.
3. Responsibility and involvement of (Corporate sector) Indian agro-chemical industry in Natural Resource Management and ensuring food safety.
4. Context of Natural Resource Management in Urban ecology.

Unit 4 : Field Visits

References

1. Adhikary M M, S.K. Acharya and Debabrata Basu. (2007) Extension Strategy on Natural Resource Management, Udaipur, Agrotech Publishing Academy, 2007.
2. Agarwal, C. and S. Saigal (1996), 'Joint Forest Management in India: A Brief Review,' Society for Promotion of Wastelands Development, New Delhi, India.
3. Ahmed, S. (1995), 'Who Participates? The Case of Rural Women, an NGO and Joint Forest Management in Gujarat', Working Paper No. 83, Institute of Rural Management, Anand, India.
4. Mishra, O. P. and B. K. Bajpai (Eds.) (2001), 'Community Participation in Natural Resource Management', Rawat Publications, Jaipur and New Delhi.
5. Poffenberger, M. (1990), 'Joint Management of Forest lands, Experiences from South Asia', Ford Foundation, New Delhi.
6. Richard Matthew, Mark Halle and Jason Switzer (Ed.) (2002) Conserving the Peace: Resources, Livelihoods and Security. International Institute for Sustainable Development. Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.
7. Singh, K. and V. Ballabh (Eds.) (1996), 'Cooperative Management of Natural Resources', Sage Publications, New Delhi.
8. Jean-Marc Faurés and Guido Santini (2008) Water and the Rural Poor Interventions for improving livelihoods in sub-Saharan Africa. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome.
9. Greg Leach (2007) Implementing extension in natural resource management: NR&M the Agency, NRM the business
<http://www.regional.org.au/au/apen/2001/n/Leach2.htm>
10. Sharad Singh Negi (2001), Participatory Natural Resource Management, Indus Publishing, Delhi.

VEER NARMAD SOUTH GUJARAT UNIVERSITY, SURAT

M.R.S. SEMESTER - III

Specialisation : **Rural Development**

Paper No. : **CC - 08**

Paper Title : **Rural Development Administration** Credits : **4**

Objectives:-

This Paper is designed to make student understand legislation and its Importance in Rural Development. the students will be also gained in depth knowledge of development administration concept and approaches, bureaucracy and good governance for the rural development in india.

Unit: 1. Constitution and Government in India

- Nature and Characteristics of the Constitution of India
- Preamble
- Forms of Government
- Directive Principles of State Policy
- Fundamental Duties
- Center - State Relations

Unit: 2. Development Administration: Concept and Approaches

- Concept, Meaning, Evolution, scope, Characteristics and Features of Development Administration
- Critique of Development Administration
- Difference between Traditional Administration and Development Administration
- Riggs and Weidner on Development Administration
- Early Approaches and Contemporary Approaches of Development Administration
- People as an agent of Development Administration

Unit: 3. Rural Development Administration in India

- Rural Administration during the British Period
- Administrative Structure and Organizations for Rural Development in India
- Rural Development Administration
- Centralized and Decentralized Rural Development Administration
- Panchayat Raj Institution and District Rural Development Agency

Unit: 4. Bureaucracy and Development

- Concept, Meaning, Characteristics and Features of Bureaucracy
- Importance and Role of Bureaucracy
- Structure and Functions of Bureaucracy; Bureaucracy and Development
- Rural Bureaucracy
- Role of Bureaucracy in Rural Development
- Bureaucracy and Peoples' Representatives

Unit: 5. Good Governance

- Concept and Criteria of Good Administration
- Concept of Good Governance
- structure and features of e-governance
- e-governance in the rural development sector

Field work: the students will go for various Line department of rural development in the Gujarat state and outside of the state also for the observation of the governance and administration practice.

Reference:

- Basu, Rumki, Public Administration: Concepts and Theories, Sterling Publishers Private Limited
- Bhattacharya, Mohit, Bureaucracy and Development Administration, Uppal Publishing House
- Crozier, Michael, The Bureaucratic Phenomemon, Euroision Publishing House, New Delhi
- Gant, George, Development Administration: Concepts, Goals, Methods, University of Wisconsin Press Houghton
- Government of India, Second Administrative Reforms Commission, 15th report, State and District Administration, 2009.
- Mifflin, Boston, The Ecology of Public Administration, Asia Publishing House, Mumbai.
- Jagannadham, V., 1971, 'Administration and the Citizen' in Indian Journal of Public Administration
- Nayak, Dolatbhai (2014). Constitutional law of India, University granth Nirman board, Gujarat state.

- Khosla, J.N. ‘ Development Administration- New Dimensions’, Indian Journal of Public Administration
- Panandikar Pai, V.A & S.S Kshirsagar, Bureaucracy and Development Administration, Centre of Policy Research, New Delhi
- Ray, Amal & Venkatsubbiah, Vanita, Studies in Rural Development and Administration, The Third World Press Pvt Ltd.
- Kolkata Riggs, F. W., Administration in Developing Countries, Asia Publishing House, Mumbai Dwivedi. O.P : Development Administration, Macmillan, London.
- Khosla.J(1979): Crisis in India’s Development and Administration, Bangalore University Press.
- PanandikarPai.V.A (1979): Development Administration in India, Macmillan, New Delhi.
- Panandikar Pai.V.A & Kshirsagar.S.S (1978): Bureaucracy and Development, Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi.
- Sapru R.K (2002): Development Administration, Sterling Publishers , New Delhi.
- SAGY Guideline, Government of India
- Singh surat and mohindar singh (2006),Rural Development Administration in the 21st Century- A Multi Dimensional study.
- Abimanyu Singh (2010): Development Administration Challenges, APH Publishing House, New Delhi.
- <https://nurseinnursing.com/organization-and-administration-of-health-services-in-india-at-differentlevels/#:~:text=The%20Government%20of%20India%20Act,having%20its%20own%20health%20administration.> Organization and administration of Health service in India

VEER NARMAD SOUTH GUJARAT UNIVERSITY, SURAT
M.R.S. SEMESTER - III

Specialisation : **Rural Development**

Paper No. : **CC - 09**

Paper Title : **Rural Development Planning and Management**

Credits : **4**

The Objective of the paper is to make students appreciate the role of Planning in the Economy and familiarize them with the linkages between Decentralized Planning and the total system of Planning.

Unit 1. Introduction

- ❖ Concept and Nature of Planning
- ❖ Indian Planning : The General Approach
- ❖ Basic Objectives and Strategy
- ❖ Planning, Policies and Programmes

Unit 2. Decentralized and Multilevel Planning

- ❖ The Need and Justifications
- ❖ Merits and Demerits
- ❖ Decentralized Planning in India
- ❖ Levels and Functions of Planning

Unit 3. Multilevel Structure of Planning

- ❖ Macro-Meso-Micro Level Plans
- ❖ Significance of Micro Level Plans
- ❖ Identification of Area Levels, Activities and Planning Agencies

Unit 4. District, Block Level and Grassroots Level Planning

- ❖ Need, Concept and Scope
- ❖ Components of District Planning
- ❖ Process of District Planning
- ❖ Block Planning and the District Plan
- ❖ Planning Process at Block Level
- ❖ The Panchayati Raj System and Village Level Planning
- ❖ Planning Process at Village Level Planning

Unit 5. Management of Rural Development Project

- ❖ Meaning and Importance of Management
- ❖ Scope for use of Management Techniques in Rural Development
- ❖ Project Identification and Formalation
- ❖ Different Types of Project Appraisals
- ❖ Planning and Management of Project Implementation
- ❖ Monitoring Development Projects
- ❖ Project Evaluation

References :

- IGNOU Planning for Development 4-EEC-02
- IGNOU Rural Development Management 2-RDD-3
- IGNOU Rural Development Planning 1-MRD-103
- IGNOU Planning, Policies & Programmes 5-MS-3
- Rural Development Principals, Policies and Mangement 3rd Edition by Katarsing -Sage Texts
- Decentralized Multilevel Planning Principals and Practice, Asian & African Experiences - K.V. Sundaram
- Concept Publishing Company, N.Delhi-110059

VEER NARMAD SOUTH GUJARAT UNIVERSITY, SURAT
M.R.S. SEMESTER - III

Specialization : **Rural Development**

Paper No. : **CC - 08**

Credits : **4**

Paper Title : **Rural Development Organizations and Management**

Objectives : This paper is designed to make student understand rural organizational structure and management at rural areas. also the student gain in depth knowledge of different rural Organizations Through theoretical and field work.

Unit: 1. Panchayati Raj System in India

- History of panchayati raj system in India
- Three tier of Panchayati raj system
- Functions of panchayat raj Institutions
- 73rd Amendmen act.1993 and Rural Development
- Panchayats Extension to the Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act 1996

Unit: 2. Co-operative Institutions

- Concept and Principles of Co-operation
- Nature and Development of Co-operatives in India
- Types of Co-operatives Structure in India
- Need for Professional Management of co-operative Organizations
- Issues of co-operative management

Unit: 3. Voluntary and Participatory Organizations and Management for Rural Development

- Introduction & Meaning of CBO, CSO and VOs as Informal Organisations
- The Functions of the CBO, CSO and VOs for Rural Development
- VOs and Government
- Limitations of the VOs
- People's Participation based Organisations

Unit: 4. Non Government Organizations and management

- Concept of NGO as formal Organization
- Classification and Types of NGOs
- Legal Procedure for Registration/Setting Up/formation/tax exemption/pattern funding
- Organizational structure and personnel management
- Strategies for NGO Management
- Problems and Limitations of NGO Management
- Role and Functions of NGOs – Case studies

Unit: 5. Field Work

Reference:

1. Rural Development Administration and Institutions, ERD-01, Rural Development – Indian Context, IGNOU, 2009.
2. Shahu, Saket (2007), Management of NGOs, Print Media Publication, Jaipur.
3. Goel, S.L., R. Kumar (2005), Administration and Management of NGOs Text and Case Studies, Deep & Deep Publication, New Delhi.

VEER NARMAD SOUTH GUJARAT UNIVERSITY, SURAT

M.R.S. SEMESTER - III

Specialization : **Rural Development**

Paper No. : **CC - 11**

Paper Title : **Development of Weaker Sections of Rural India** Credits : **4**

Objectives:

To understand the Socio-Economic condition of Scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribe, other backward class, economical weaker sections and women in India. except this the students also tries to understand the process of developmental efforts and welfare schemes run by different ministries/departments of central and state government for the betterment of the weaker sections.

Unit : 1. Introduction of weaker sections of India

- 1.1 Concept, Meaning, characteristics of weaker sections in India
- 1.2 Problems of weaker sections in India
- 1.3 Structure and Role of Commissions for weaker sections in India (SC,ST,OBC,EWS and Women)

Unit : 2. Development of Scheduled castes

- 2.1 Introduction to caste system
- 2.2 Concept, characteristics of Caste System
- 2.3 Historical perspective of Scheduled Castes
- 2.4 Characteristics and situation of Scheduled Caste in India
- 2.5 Problems and Issues of Scheduled Caste
- 2.6 Developmental Efforts at centre and (Gujarat)State Level Government

Unit : - 3. Development of Scheduled Tribes

- 3.1 Introduction to Scheduled Tribe
- 3.2 Concept and Definition and characteristics of Tribe in India
- 3.3 Classification of scheduled tribes in India
- 3.3 Problems and Issues of scheduled tribes in India
- 3.4 Developmental Efforts at center and state (Gujarat) level Government

Unit : - 4 Other Backward Class, Economical Weaker Section and Women

4.1 Introduction of OBC, EWS and Women In India

4.2 Concept and characteristics of OBC and EWS in India

4.3 Problems and Issues of the OBCs, EWSs and Women in India

4.4 Developmental Efforts at center and (Gujarat) state level Government for OBCs, EWS and Women in India

Field work: the students will go for various Line department of the SC,ST, OBC and EWS in the Gujarat state and outside of the state also for the observation of the good governance and developmental activities.

REFERENCE :

1. Chaurasia, B.P. (1990), Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, allagabad
2. Saksena H.S. (1981), Safeguards for scheduled caste and tribes, New delhi
3. India, National commission for scheduled caste and scheduled tribes, a handbook, 1997, New delhi
4. Annual report 2003-04, India, Ministry of social justice and empowerment, govt. of India, new delhi.
5. Ramashray, Roy, 1999, Dalits Development and Democracy, Shipra pub.
6. chaudhari, B (ed), 1982, tribal development of India, Problems and prospects, delhi
7. Singh, K.S. 1985, tribal development of India, problems and prospects, delhi
8. Beteille, Andre, 1974, studies in agrarian social structure, delhi
9. Papola T.S., 1986, rural Industrialization and agricultural Growth : A Case Study on India, ILO ARPEP, New Delhi
10. Govt. of India, Tenth five year Plan Planning Commission, New Delhi.
11. Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, Annual Report 2002-03, New Delhi.
12. Govt. of India, Ministry of Rural Area & Employment, Annual Report, 2002-03, New Delhi.
13. Chambers, R., 1983, Rural Development : Putting the Last First, London
14. Nadeem Hasnain : Tribal India, New Royal Book Co., Lucknow, ISBN:81-89267-34-5, 2007.

15. Aggarwal, P.K.: Tribal Development Planning in India, Pub. Mahavir & Sons, New Delhi, ISBN-978-81-8377-184-9, 2007.
16. H.R. Krishnaiah Gowda ; Tribal Development Through Tribal Co operatives in India, Serials Publications, new Delhi, 2007
17. S. Ramalingham, Women Welfare and NGo's Programmes of Vountary Agencies, Arise Publication, New Delhi, 2007
18. Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana, Tribal Development Department Govt. of Gujarat
19. Right to Forest Act.2005. Government of India.
20. Behura, N.K., 1982. "Anthropology and Development", in Golden Jubilee Souvenir, THRTI, Bhubaneswar.
21. Belshaw, Cyuril, S,1977. "The Contribution of Anthropologist to Development" Anthropology in Development Process, ed. By H.M. Mathur, Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
22. Bhowmick, P.K. 1982. "Approaches to Tribal Welfare" in Tribal Development in India: Problems and Prospects, ed. By B. Chaudhuri, Inter-India Publications, New Delhi.
23. Das, S.T. 1993. Tribal Development and Socio-Cultural Matrix. Delhi: Kanishka Publishers Distributers.
24. Escobar, A. 1995. Encountering Development: The Making and Unmaking of the Third World. Princeton. NJ.: Princeton University Press.
25. Gardner, K. and Lewis, D. 1996. Anthropology, Development and the Post-Modern Challenge. London: Pluto Press.
26. Lipton, M., and Toye, J. 1990. Does Aid Work in India? A Country Study of the Impact of Official Development Assistance. London: Routledge.
27. Rahnama, M. 1997. Participation. In W. Sachs (ed.), The Development Dictionary: A Guide to Knowledge as Power. Hyderabad: Orient Longman.
28. Rao, D. Pulla, 2015 Development of weaker sections in india, mangalam publishers and distributors.
29. Roy Burman, B.K. 1989b. Tribal Development in Perspectives in Singh, J.P. and N.N.Vyas edited Tribal Development: Past Effort and New Challenges. Udaipur: Himanshu Publications.
30. Singh, J.P. and N.N.Vyas (Edt.). 1989. Tribal Development: Past Effort and New Challenges. Udaipur: Himanshu Publications.
31. Szirmai, Adam. 2005. Dynamics of Socio-Economic Development: An Introduction. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
32. Vyas, N.N. 1989. Tribal Development: Between Primordality and Change in J.P.Singh and N.N.Vyas edited Tribal Development: Past Effort and New Challenges. Udaipur: Himanshu Publications.
33. Watts, M. J. 1993. Development I: Power, knowledge, discursive practice in Progress in Human Geography, 17(2), 257-27
34. Gupta, Ashish. Oct 2016. Tribal Development: A journey so far and Tribal Development. IJIR. Vol 2. Issue 9. ISSN: 2454-1362
35. Verma.M.M.2011, Empowerment of weaker sections in india, Perspectives and approaches, serial publication
36. https://books.google.co.in/books?id=WgF7DwAAQBAJ&redir_esc=y

37. [tps://www.sociologyguide.com/tribal-society/characteristics.php](https://www.sociologyguide.com/tribal-society/characteristics.php)
38. <https://www.sociologyguide.com/tribal-society/index.php>
39. <http://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/17180/1/Unit-5.pdf>
40. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/313297803> Tribal Development Journey So Far and the Way Ahead
41. https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/71427/8/08_chapter%201.pdf
42. <https://www.manifestias.com/2018/12/04/tribals-and-tribal-policy/>
43. <https://www.sociologyguide.com/tribal-society/tribal-development-strategy.php>
44. National commission of scheduled tribe – A hand book ,
https://ncst.nic.in/sites/default/files/documents/NCST_HANDBOOK_WEB.pdf
45. <http://ncsc.nic.in/files/NEW%20BROCHURE%202018.pdf>

VEER NARMAD SOUTH GUJARAT UNIVERSITY, SURAT

M.R.S. SEMESTER - III

Paper No. : **EC - 3**

Paper Title : **Gender Equality and Women Empowerment** Credits : **4**

Objectives:-

1. To introduce redefinition of gender equality and concept
2. To introduce discourse of Women empowerment
3. To introduce the women employment
4. Interconnection between Indian Constitution Relating to Women and Legal Rights

Unit: I Gender Equality and Planning

- Concept of Gender Equality
- Methods of Activity at Gender Based Analysis : Gender Related Development Index, Gender Empowerment Measures
- Mainstreaming Gender development policies
- Paradigm shift from women well-being to Women's Empowerment
- Gender and Power : Resistance and Movements

Unit-II Women Empowerment

- Women Empowerment : Meaning, Concept, Nature, Objectives.
- women Development and Women Empowerment
- programmes of central and state government
- Women's Representation in Local Bodies

Unit-III Women Employment

- employment Generation Schemes
- Approaches and Access to Credit From traditional form of credit to micro credit
- micro finance Revolution
- SHGs and Economic Empowerment

Unit-IV Indian Constitution Relating to Women and Legal Rights

- Fundamental Rights
- Directive principles and fundamental duties related to women
- Laws' related to Marriage, Divorce and maintenance
- Inheritance of property
- Dowry prohibition Act
- Domestic violence Act

Unit: 5 Field work

REFERENCE :

Susie, T and Tejaswini Niranjana. 1999. 'Problems for a contemporary theory of gender' in N. Menon (ed.) Gender and Politics in India. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. (Pages 494-525)

Abu-Lughod, L. 2002. 'Do Muslim Women Really Need Saving?: Anthropological Reflections on Cultural Relativism and its Others', in American Anthropologist 104 (3). (Pages 783-790).

Kumar, R. 1999. 'From Chipko to Sati: The Contemporary Indian Women's Movement', in N. Menon (ed.) Gender and Politics in India. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. (Pages 342-369)

Ghosh, A. (ed.). 2007. Behind the Veil: Resistance, Women and the Everyday in Colonial South Asia. Ranikhet: Permanent Black

Weeks, J., Donovan, C. and Heaphy, B. 1999. 'Everyday Experiments: Narratives of Non-heterosexual Relationships', in E. B. Silva and C. Smart (eds.) The New Family?. London: Sage. (Pages 83-99)

VEER NARMAD SOUTH GUJARAT UNIVERSITY, SURAT

M.R.S. SEMESTER - III

Paper No. : **SOC - 4**

Paper Title : **Participatory Rural Appraisal - III** Credits : **4**

The aim of PRA is to help strengthen the capacity of villagers to plan, make decisions, and to take action towards improving their own situation. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) is considered one of the popular and effective approaches to gather information in rural areas. In addition that this paper is designed to equip the students to understand SWOT, Mapping, Data Collection and PRA Methodology etc.

Unit-I: Forced Field Analysis and SWOT Analysis

- Forced Field Analysis: Meaning, Procedure
- Assignment of Weights to Forces
- Application: Family Level, Community Based Organization (CBO) Level, Village Level, Institutional Level, Individual Level
- STEEPLED Analysis
- Monitoring and Evaluation of Forced Field Analysis
- SWOT Analysis: Meaning, Procedure & Application

Unit-II: Pie Diagram and Body Mapping

- Pie Diagram: Meaning, Procedure
- Application: Population details, Agriculture and Natural Resources, Individual Level
- Comparative Analysis & Deeper Analysis
- Body Mapping: Meaning, Purpose, Procedure
- Application of Body Mapping
- Body Mapping: Complementary with Other Methods, Merits and Limitations

Unit-III: Semi-Structured Interview, Focus Group Discussion and Direct Observation

- Semi-Structured Interviewing (SSI)
- Types of Interviews
- Semi-Structured interview Technique under PRA
- Semi-Structured interview: Guidelines, Errors and Limitations
- Focus Group Discussion (FGD): Basic Tenet and Uses
- Steps in Conducting Focus Group Discussion

- Direct Observation: Characteristics and Types

Unit-IV: Members of PRA Team: Role and Responsibilities & Application of PRA Methodology

- Roles: Facilitator, Interviewer and Content Writer
- Process Observer and Gatekeeper
- Application of PRA Methodology
 - Participatory Poverty Assessment
 - Sustainable Livelihood Assessment
 - Analysis of Hunger
 - Vulnerability Analysis
 - Institutional Analysis
 - Participatory Evaluation

Basic Textbook

N. Narayanasamy (2009), Participatory Rural Appraisal: Principles, Methods and Application, SAGE Publication India Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi [ISBN:9352801369]

References:

Amitava Mukherjee (2004), Participatory Rural Appraisal: Methods and Applications In Rural Planning (Essays In Honour Of Robert Chambers), Concept Publishing Company, India [ISBN: 8180691055]

H. P. S. Arya (2004), Participatory Rural Appraisal in Agriculture and Animal Husbandry: A Training Manual, Concept Publishing Company, India [ISBN: 8180691160]

Kirti Shukla (2011), Participatory Rural Appraisal Technique for Farm Women, Discovery Publishing Pvt.Ltd, India [ISBN: 8183567169]

Mamata Swain (2014), Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA): Issues and Approaches, SSDN Publishers & Distributors, India [ISBN: 9381176795]

N. Narayansamy (2005), Participatory Rural Appraisal: The Experience of NGOs in South India, Concept Publishing Company., India [ISBN: 8180691667]

Neela Mukherjee (1993), Participatory rural appraisal: Methodology and applications (Studies in rural participation), Ceocept Pub. Co. India [ISBN: 817022473X]

Neela Mukherjee (1995), Participatory Rural Appraisal and Questionnaire Survey, Concept Publishing Company Pvt. Ltd., India [ISBN: 8170225604]

Neela Mukherjee (1997), Participatory appraisal of natural resources, Concept Pub. Co. India
[ISBN: 817022618X]

Prahlad Mishra (2014), Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA): Issues and Application, SSDN
Publishers & Distributors, India [ISBN: 9383158131]

VEER NARMAD SOUTH GUJARAT UNIVERSITY, SURAT

M.R.S. SEMESTER - III

Paper No. : **CC - 13**

Paper Title : **Dissertation**

Credits : **8**

- In this paper student has to prepare filed based dissertation.
- Dissertation can be prepared individually or in group.
- It is expected that student can make use of learning from Semester-I to Semester-III while preparing dissertation in Participatory Rural Appraisal.
- They are expected to use PRA methodology and various techniques of PRA / RRA.
- SWOT analysis can be an integral part of dissertation prepared by student.

Evaluation of Dissertation

- Internal Evaluation: Based on Continuous Evaluation and Viva-Voce Examination
- External Evaluation: Based on Dissertation + Viva-Voce Examination
- In external evaluation Dissertation will have weightage of 70% and Viva-Voce examination will have weightage of 30%.

Basic Textbook

N. Narayanasamy (2009), Participatory Rural Appraisal: Principles, Methods and Application, SAGE Publication India Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi [ISBN:9352801369]

References:

Amitava Mukherjee (2004), Participatory Rural Appraisal: Methods and Applications In Rural Planning (Essays In Honour Of Robert Chambers), Concept Publishing Company, India [ISBN: 8180691055]

H. P. S. Arya (2004), Participatory Rural Appraisal in Agriculture and Animal Husbandry: A Training Manual, Concept Publishing Company, India [ISBN: 8180691160]

- Kirti Shukla (2011), Participatory Rural Appraisal Technique for Farm Women, Discovery Publishing Pvt.Ltd, India [ISBN: 8183567169]
- Mamata Swain (2014), Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA): Issues and Approaches, SSDN Publishers & Distributors, India [ISBN: 9381176795]
- N. Narayansamy (2005), Participatory Rural Appraisal: The Experience of NGOs in South India, Concept Publishing Company., India [ISBN: 8180691667]
- Neela Mukherjee (1993), Participatory rural appraisal: Methodology and applications (Studies in rural participation), Ceocept Pub. Co. India [ISBN: 817022473X]
- Neela Mukherjee (1995), Participatory Rural Appraisal and Questionnaire Survey, Concept Publishing Company Pvt. Ltd., India [ISBN: 8170225604]
- Neela Mukherjee (1997), Participatory appraisal of natural resources, Concept Pub. Co. India [ISBN: 817022618X]
- Prahlad Mishra (2014), Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA): Issues and Application, SSDN Publishers & Distributors, India [ISBN: 9383158131]

Department of Rural Studies
Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat

Academic Year = 2021 - 22

Syllabus

MRS Semester - IV

VEER NARMAD SOUTH GUJARAT UNIVERSITY, SURAT

M.R.S. SEMESTER - III

Paper No. : **CC - 12**

Paper Title : **Internship**

Credits : **12**

Objectives:

The basic purpose of providing internship to the students is to make them learn the application of basics of rural studies at field level. It is expected that the students get first hand information about various aspects of rural society and their problems and possibilities of their development. Also they will learn how various programs of Rural Development are being implemented at the grass root level. During their internship they will also understand the modalities of functioning of various agencies working in the field of rural development be it government, semi government, co-operatives or NGOs.

Modality:

The internship will be for eight weeks. The students will be placed with two agencies for a period of four weeks each. Preferably these agencies are selected based on their works in various aspects of rural development.

Evaluation:

The students will be evaluated both internally as well as externally.

Internal evaluation: During the period of placement the teachers of the department shall visit the students at the placement agency during their internship, at least once, to evaluate their work. This evaluation and the day to day diary of the students will contribute to their internal evaluation of 90 marks.

External evaluation: There will be 210 marks for external evaluation. The placement agencies will evaluate the students based on their activities, initiatives, sincerity towards duties, punctuality, interpersonal relationship and support to establishment and general impression for 150 marks. At the end of the internship the students will submit a report of their activities at the placement agencies and a viva voce based on the submission will have weightage of 60 marks.

VEER NARMAD SOUTH GUJARAT UNIVERSITY, SURAT

M.R.S. SEMESTER - IV

Paper No. : **CC - 13**

Paper Title : **Dissertation**

Credits : **12**

Specification of Dissertation

1. The dissertation may be based on any problem relevant to the study of rural area.
2. It should be based on primary sources of data.
3. It can be supplemented by secondary data.
4. Dissertation should have a minimum of 50 pages excluding the heading page and appendix if any. Typed, Spiral bound (Language: Gujarati, Hindi and English)
5. The dissertation shall contain the following items.
 - A) Introduction and Review of literature
 - B) Selection of research problem, objectives and Hypothesis of the Study (if any)
 - C) Methodology
 - D) Analysis and interpretation
 - E) Conclusion and Suggestion if any
 - F) References and Appendix if any
6. The dissertation assignment may be given in the 4th semester and report should be submitted at the end of 4th semester before the university examination as decided by the Department.

Evaluation of Dissertation

- A) Internal evaluation : Based on continuous evaluation and viva-voce examination (90 marks)
- B) External Evaluation: Based on dissertation and viva-voce examination. The dissertation will have 150 marks and viva-voce have 60 marks weightage (Total 210 marks).