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VEER NARMAD SOUTH GUJARAT UNIVERSITY

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વીર નર્મદ દક્ષિણ ગુજરાત યુનિવર્સિટી

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ક્રમાંક:એસ/સિલેબસ/પરિપત્ર/૨૩૦૦/૨૦૨૨

તા.૦૮/૦૨/૨૦૨૨

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

વિષય :- Five Year Integrated Programme M.R.S.(SD) ના સેમેસ્ટર-૫ અભ્યાસક્રમ બાબત.

સુજ્ઞાત્રી,

સવિનય જણાવવાનું કે, શૈક્ષણિક વર્ષ ૨૦૨૨-૨૩ થી અમલમાં આવનાર Five Year Integrated Programme MRS(SD) Semester- 5 નો અભ્યાસક્રમ બાબતે ચર્ચા કરતા ગ્રામ અભ્યાસ અભ્યાસ સમિતિની તા.૨૮/૦૧/૨૦૨૨ સભાનાં ઠરાવ ક્રમાંક: ૨ અન્વયે કરેલ ભલામણ ગ્રામ અભ્યાસ વિદ્યાશાખાનાં ડીનશ્રીએ વિદ્યાશાખાની મંજૂરીની અપેક્ષાએ વિદ્યાશાખાવતી મંજૂર કરી એકેડેમિક કાઉન્સિલને કરેલ ભલામણ એકેડેમિક કાઉન્સિલની તા.૦૫/૦૨/૨૦૨૨ની સભાનાં ઠરાવ ક્રમાંક:૩૬ થી સ્વીકારી મંજૂર કરેલ છે. જેની આથી જાણ કરવામાં આવે છે.


ગ્રામ અભ્યાસ અભ્યાસ સમિતિની તા.૨૮/૦૧/૨૦૨૨ સભાનાં ભલામણ ક્રમાંક: ૨

:: આથી ઠરાવવામાં આવે છે કે, શૈક્ષણિક વર્ષ ૨૦૨૨-૨૩ થી અમલમાં આવનાર Five Year Integrated Programme MRS(SD) Semester- 5 નો અભ્યાસક્રમ મંજૂર કરવામાં આવે છે અને આગળની કાર્યવાહી માટે ગ્રામ અભ્યાસ વિદ્યાશાખાને ભલામણ કરવામાં આવે છે.

એકેડેમિક કાઉન્સિલની તા.૦૫/૦૨/૨૦૨૨ની સભાનાં ઠરાવ ક્રમાંક:૩૬

:: આથી ઠરાવવામાં આવે છે કે, ગ્રામ અભ્યાસ અભ્યાસ સમિતિની તા.૨૮/૦૧/૨૦૨૨ સભાનાં ઠરાવ ક્રમાંક: ૨ અન્વયે કરેલ ભલામણ ગ્રામ અભ્યાસ વિદ્યાશાખાનાં ડીનશ્રીએ વિદ્યાશાખાની મંજૂરીની અપેક્ષાએ વિદ્યાશાખાવતી મંજૂર કરી કરેલ ભલામણ સ્વીકારી Five Year Integrated Programme MRS(SD) Semester- 5 નો અભ્યાસક્રમ મંજૂર કરવામાં આવે છે.

બિડાણ: ઉપર મુજબ


ઈ.ચા.કુલસચિવ

પ્રતિ,

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

MRS SD 5.1 Rural Entrepreneurship

Objectives: This paper is designed to orient the students to explore, understand and undertake entrepreneurs opportunities available in the rural India so that they can become employment provider instead of employment seeker.

CO1: Students will understand the meaning of entrepreneurship and will evaluate the opportunities available in the rural area for various types of entrepreneurship.

CO2: Some of the students can start their own business.

Unit 1

Entrepreneur- Meaning and characteristics, Rise of entrepreneurship in India and its development, reasons for less development of entrepreneurs in India, Suggestions for fast development of entrepreneurship

Unit 2

Entrepreneurship- Meaning and characteristics, factors determining success, economic principles of entrepreneurship, psychological principles of entrepreneurship, need for entrepreneurship, basics of establishing a successful entrepreneurship,

Unit 3

Successful planning – Concept of product selection, importance and process; Selection of process- concept and importance; Selection of location- meaning, importance and factors affecting it; production management- meaning, base and importance; Motivation from achievers for entrepreneurship

Unit 4

Micro, small and medium Industries for rural areas. Policy for micro and small industries and various schemes to promote theme. Institute for development of micro and small industries- state and national.

References:

1. Patel D R Entrepreneurship development, Atul Prakashan, Ahmadabad
2. Entrepreneurship Part 1 and II, C Jamnadas Company, Ahmadabad
3. Badshah Leena, Sociology of Entrepreneurship, Parshva Publication, Ahmadabad

MRS SD 5.2 Sustainable Rural Development

Objectives: This course is designed to provide in depth knowledge about various components of sustainable rural development including use of natural resources and its management. The students will appreciate the methods of obtaining sustainable livelihood from agriculture, animal husbandry and other sources.

Course Outcomes:

CO1: The students understand various components of sustainable goals and development

CO2: The students appreciate the need of managing natural resources as a means of sustainable development

CO3: Through learning this course the students will understand the need for sustainable livelihood in rural areas from agriculture, animal husbandry and other sources,

CO4: The students will understand the environmental ethics and ways to measure sustainable development goals

Unit 1

Ecological, economical and human components of sustainable development. Natural resources and its importance in sustainable development. Economic aspects of sustainable development.

Role of human interventions in maintaining sustainability- role of human activities in making the system unstable, ways to stabilize the development process.

Unit II

Natural resource management for sustainable livelihood in rural areas- Problems of Indian farmers, Need for management of natural resources for sustainable agriculture production and for obtaining sustained production from animal husbandry.

Unit III

Need for sustainable livelihood systems in rural areas- migration, forced migration, problems associated with migration in rural and urban areas. Means of developing sustainable livelihood in rural set up in India.

Unit IV

Environmental ethics, goals and strategies for sustainable development, measuring the process and success of sustainable development.

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.

MRS SD 5.3 Common Property Resource Management

Objectives: This paper makes students to understand the importance of common property resources and need for its management for the benefit of rural poor. This will also enable the students to devise methods for managing such resources in their vicinity for the sustainable development of their villages.

COs:

CO1: Students appreciate the importance of common property resources including land, water, air, biodiversity, forests etc.

CO2: The will appreciate the need for managing such resources as these resources are under various stages of deterioration.

CO3: The students learn methods of managing common property resources for better utilization on a sustainable manner.

CO4: Students will evaluate the role of people's participation in the management of common property resources.

CO5: Students will practice managing such resources in their vicinity and appreciate the importance of such resources for sustainable development

Unit 1

Common Property Resources (CPR) – meaning, definition, types and characteristics of CPR. Present status of various CPR in rural India and need for their management

Unit 2

Traditional Method of Managing CPR, CPR in transitional villages,

Alternative Resource Management Systems-Privatization, Public Management and Collective management.

. Unit 3

Selected examples of management of CPR in dry areas on India- Hiware Bazar, Saurashtra Jal Dhara Trust, Halma etc. - Conservation of water in Gujarat – Case Studies.

Unit 4

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

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: 283-310.
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): 419-426.
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: People and 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): 199-217.
10. Ostrom, E. (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.

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MRS(SD) SEMESTER - 5

Paper No. : 5.4

Paper Title : **Rural planning and Development**

Credits : **4**

OBJECTIVE:

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

Unit: 1 introduction

- Concept and nature of planning
- Concept of rural development
- Indian planning – historical background of Indian planning
- Objectives and Strategy of the Indian planning

Unit: 2 Centralized and decentralized planning

- Concept and need of Centralized and decentralized planning
- Central plans
- Merits and Demerits of decentralized planning
- Decentralized Planning in India
- Levels and Functions of Planning

Unit: 3 district level planning

- Need, Concept and Scope of districtlevel planning
- Components of District Planning
- Process of District Planning

Unit: 4 block level planning

- Need, Concept and Scope of blocklevel planning
- Components of block level Planning
- Process of block level Planning
- Block planning and district plan

Unit: 4 grassroots level planning

- Need, Concept and Scope of grassroots level planning
- Components of grassroots level planning
- The Panchayati Raj System and Village Level Planning
- Importance of micro level planning

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 Principles, Policies and Management 3rd Edition by Katarsing -Sage Texts
- Decentralized Multilevel Planning Principles and Practice, Asian & African Experiences - K.V. Sundaram
- Concept Publishing Company, N.Delhi-110059
- ભારતીય અર્થતંત્ર અને આયોજન – કાજલ દાદલ

MRS SD 5.5 Legal Provisions for Sustainability in India

Objectives: The students will appreciate that sustainability in India has a strong backing of legal provisions, not only in the form of Acts and rules but also the Constitution of the country promotes sustainability.

Course Outcome:

CO1: Students will become aware of need of legal provisions and mechanisms for maintaining sustainability.

CO2: Students get informed about Constitutional provision and various Laws in force to maintain sustainability in India.

CO3: Students appreciate the role of India in maintaining sustainability in the World.

CO4: With the help of some case studies students will understand the implementation of laws in India.

Unit: 1

Need for legal provisions, Constitutional provisions- Article 48A, Article 51 A (g), Article 246, Article 253, Article 21, Article 47, Article 19 (1)(g), Article 32 and Article 226 and case laws- MC Mehta vs Union of India, Rural Litigation Kendra, Dehradun Vs. State of Uttar Pradesh, Vellor Citizen Welfare Vs. Union of India

Unit 2

International Conventions related to sustainable development

Unit 3

The Wild Life Protection Act, 1972; The Water (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act, 1974; The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981; The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980;

Unit 4

The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010; The Biological Diversity Act, 2002;

References:

1. Leelakrishnan P (2021) Environmental Law in India, LexisNexis, Gurgaon, Haryana.s

2. National Institute of Open Schooling, Environment Laws in India. Available on https://www.nios.ac.in/media/documents/SrSec338new/338_Book2_New.pdf
3. Singh Y K (2006) Environmental Science, New Age International (P) Limited Publishers, New Delhi.
4. Diwan Shyam and Armin Rosencranz (2015) Environmental Laws and Policies in India, Oxford University Press,

MRS SD 5.6 Rural Industries and Rural Technologies

Objective: To make the students familiar with the concept of technology and use such technologies for the development of rural areas.

COs:

CO1: The students will become familiar with the concept of technology

CO2: They will appreciate use of various technologies developed for rural up-liftment.

CO3: Students will have hands on training with various appropriate technologies useful in rural areas.

Unit 1

Concept of technology:- Meaning and concept of technology, Technology Policy of India: approach (introduction to past and present policy); Importance of technology in development, merits and demerits of technology. Location theory and Industrial Policy of India, 1991

Unit 2

Concept of Appropriate Technology, Bases of selecting a technology, appropriate technologies for agriculture- drip irrigation system, sprinkler, vermin-compost, vermin-wash, method of composting, organic methods for pest control. Introduction to honey bee culture.

Unit 3

Technologies for renewable energy- solar cooker, solar dryer, solar power and wind power generation. Functioning of Biogas plant

Unit 4

Rural Industries: meaning, concept and need for rural industries. Rural infrastructure and rural industries. Agro processing and agriculture allied industries.

Unit 5

Problems associated with use of rural technologies and way out.

References:

1. CSIR (2020) A compendium of Technologies, CSIR, New Delhi
2. Parikh Mohan (0) Appropriate Rural Technologies, Balgovind Prakashan, Ahemadabad.