



West Bengal State University
Department of Rural Studies
Program: Master of Rural Studies (MRS)
Syllabus under CBCS (Semester System)
Effective from the Academic Session 2021-22

Structure

Courses	No. of Courses	Credits	Marks
Core Courses:	18	4	950
i. Theory	14	4	14 x 50 = 700
ii. Practical	03	4	3 x 50 = 150
iii. Internship & Dissertation	01	8	1 x 100 = 100
Discipline Specific Elective (DSE)	2	4	2 x 50 = 100
Generic Elective Course (GEC)	1	4	1 x 50 = 50
AECC	1	2	1 x 50 = 50
SEC	1	2	1 x 50 = 50
TOTAL		92	1200

SEMESTER-I				
Course	Code	Type	Credit	Marks
Fundamentals of Rural Development and Experiments	MRSP COR01T	Core (Theory)	4	50
Rural Economy in India	MRSP COR02T	Core (Theory)	4	50
Rural Finance and Banking	MRSP COR03T	Core (Theory)	4	50
Fundamentals of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	MRS PCOR04T	Core (Theory)	4	50
Practical: Rural Socio-Economic Structure and Farm Economy Study	MRS PCOR05P	Core (Practical)	4	50

ICT in Rural Development	MRSPAEC01M	AECC	2	50
SEMESTER-II				
Course	Code	Type	Credit	Marks
Role of Government Institutions and Non Government Organizations in Rural Delivery Mechanism	MRSPCOR06T	Core (Theory)	4	50
Rural Society and Culture	MRSPCOR07T	Core (Theory)	4	50
Quantitative Methodology for Rural Research	MRSPCOR08T	Core (Theory)	4	50
Rural Marketing and Entrepreneurship Development	MRSPCOR09T	Core (Theory)	4	50
Practical: Application of Statistical Techniques & GIS for Rural Research	MRSPCOR10P	Core (Practical)	4	50
Agricultural Product Processing and Value Addition	MRSPSEC01M	SEC	2	50
SEMESTER-III				
Course	Code	Type	Credit	Marks
Qualitative Methodology for Rural Research	MRSPCOR11T	Core (Theory)	4	50
Globalization and Rural Livelihood	MRSPCOR12T	Core (Theory)	4	50
Extension Education and Communication	MRSPCOR13T	Core (Theory)	4	50
Practical: Village Study and Field Survey Techniques	MRSPCOR14P	Core (Practical)	4	50
Discipline Specific Elective (DSE): (Any One) 1. Rural Communities and Disaster Resilience 2. Sustainable Agriculture and Crop Production Techniques 3. Rural Tourism and Value Addition to Communities	MRSPDSE01T-A/B/C	Elective (Theory)	4	50
Fundamentals of Rural Development in India	MRSPGEC01T	GEC	4	50
SEMESTER-IV				
Course	Code	Type	Credit	Marks
Women and Rural Development in India	MRSPCOR15T	Core (Theory)	4	50
Natural Resource and Environment	MRSPCOR16T	Core (Theory)	4	50
Project Management and Appraisal	MRSPCOR17T	Core (Theory)	4	50

Discipline Specific Elective (DSE): (Any One)	MRSP DSE02T -A/B/C	Elective (Theory)	4	50
1. Disaster Risk Reduction for Coastal Communities				
2. Farm Business Management				
3. Rural Culture, Heritage and Tourism Development in West Bengal				
Internship & Dissertation	MRS COR18P	Internship & Dissertation	8	100

1. Each course is of 4 credits (with the exception of SEC). Each course will be covered within 56 to 60 hours of teaching spread over 14 to 15 weeks. The total credit points covered in this entire Course is 92.
2. Internal Assessment on the Theoretical papers shall be evaluated by all the teachers regularly by conducting Class Tests and Mid-Term Tests, the marks of which shall be a part of the examination system.
3. The End Semester Examination of Theoretical papers shall be of 40 marks. Questions will be set from each of the four units with question pattern of 10 marks that can have a break up. Each student has to attempt one question from each unit.
4. Medium of instruction is English, and the answers are to be written/ presented in English.
5. The Practical courses will have continuous evaluation together with a Viva Voce at the End Semester Examination by external examiner concerned.
6. Dissertation work will be based on Discipline Specific Elective (DSE) .Each Examinee shall prepare a Dissertation Report under the supervision of a Departmental Faculty on his / her own chosen theme. It shall be evaluated continuously by the concerned internal faculty with the External Examiner evaluating the final presentation of the Report on 80:20 ratio.
7. The participation certificate to the Internship Programme will be furnished by the concerned Internship Programme organizer/institute after due completion by each student. The students will be evaluated on this Internship programme by the internal faculty members.

The **aim** of this Master of Rural Studies (MRS) program is to contribute in the development of rural life through a strong group of young professionals who have academic theoretical knowledge, practical skill and capability to use the best available practices.

Specific Objectives of the Program:

1. To prepare theoretically sound and socially sensitive researchers who would part take in impactful policy research;
2. To serve as a national and regional hub of knowledge connectivity for rural development;
3. To support developmental plans and policies for rural development by research, training and demonstration, extension and institutional linkages
4. To facilitate the development of techno-managerial cadres needed for the rural development.
5. To impart knowledge on various governance structures comprising state, market, civil society and community and their implications on the livelihoods, especially of the poor
6. To expose students while engaging in experiential learning to internalize rural environs, institutions and initiatives
7. To create special workforce towards leadership, entrepreneurship, agri-preneurship, extension professions for development of rural life.

Learning Outcome

At the end of the course the students of Rural Studies can obtain the following outcomes:

- Act as a rural development expert who can contribute to develop policies and programs for betterment of rural life.
- Can analyze and interpret the short and long-term trends in the rural sector in general and the agrarian sector in particular
- Impart improved technologies to the rural household members.
- Develop skills to understand the social, economic, political and cultural framework of the rural society
- Develop skills to address the challenges with suitable responses for the identified rural issues
- Develop skills to manage/evaluate farm business, projects, rural enterprises
- Act as an administrator or management professional in different rural development Projects, Programmes, Schemes, Agencies etc.
- Can work as social and developmental technocrats towards the development of rural areas.
- Can involve in advanced social science research activities/projects.
- Develop entrepreneurial skills which ensures positive outcome towards rural transformation

SEMESTER-I

CORE COURSE (Theory) – 1: (MRSPCOR01T) Fundamentals of Rural Development and Experiments (50 marks; 4 Credits)

This course seeks to deliver an overview of the basic concepts in rural development. It also provides insights from rural development experience from different parts of India through a temporal lens for the understanding their evolution.

Outcome: This is the entry point to rural studies course and gives the basic background. It seeks to impart an understanding of the evolution of rural development as a separate niche within the larger growth and development paradigm. Insights from the different projects and programmes concerning rural development would enable a better understanding of the temporal shifts in focus for rural development.

Unit	Topic
I	Introduction to Development
1.1	Concepts of economic growth and Economic development: measures and indicators.
1.2	Concept of Social development; Interdependence of economic and non-economic factors. Amartya Sen's Concept of Development, Concept of Human Development, Human Development Index. Sustainable development.
1.3	The Third World: concept and characteristics.
1.4	Theories of development in the context of rural-urban linkages: The Labour Surplus Theory, Theory of Cumulative Causation, Growth Pole Theory, Rostow's stages of economic growth.
II	Rural Development Concepts
2.1	Designation of rural areas, Importance of rural areas. Functional dichotomies between rural and urban.
2.2	Concept of Rural Development: Principle, indicators, objectives, measures & determinants.
2.3	Rural development components in the SDGs and MDGs; Greening rural development in India
2.4	Inclusive rural development (social, financial, technical, institutional). Sustainable rural development.
III	Concepts and Approaches to Rural development in India
3.1	Pre-independence: Gandhian and Tagore's Approaches to Rural Development & Experiments. Rural development experiments in India
3.2	Post Independence: Broad based Approach, Sectoral Approach, Service Centre Approach, Target Group Approach, Development with social justice Approach, Minimum Needs Approach
3.3	Area specific approach / Backward area development : Case studies from West Bengal :

	Border Area, Drought Prone Area, Hill Area , Coastal area
3.4	Rural Livelihood Approach : Past & present flagship programmes ; Rural Development/Welfare Programmes, PURA, MGNREGA, post 2015: NITI Ayog.
IV	Target Population Development Policies and Programmes in India
4.1	Child Development Programmes: Need for such programme, Development policies and programmes
4.2	Elderly Development Programmes: Need for such programme, Development policies and programmes
4.3	Women Development Programmes: Need for such programme, Development policies and programmes; SHGs and women empowerment
4.4	Third Gender Development Programmes: Need for such programme, Development policies and programmes

Suggested Readings:

1. Rural Development : John Harris
2. Rural Development: I S Sundaram
3. Fundamentals of Rural Development: Basant Desai
4. Rural Development Principles, Policies and Management 3/E by Singh and Katar
5. Rural Development in India Past, Present, & Future, Vasant Desai, Himalaya
6. Rural Development: Concept & Recent Approaches by S.K.Paul, Concept Publication, New Delhi
7. Fundamentals of Rural Development: Basant Desai
8. Gary Paul Green (ed) (2014): Handbook of Rural Development. United Kingdom: Edward Elgar Publishing.
9. Thirwall, A. P. (2007): Growth & Development with reference to developing economies.
10. Ashley Caroline and Simon Maxwell (2001): "Rethinking Rural Development", *Development and Policy Review*, 19 (4); p. 395-425.

CORE COURSE (Theory) – 2 : (MRSPCOR02T): Rural Economy in India (50 marks;4 Credits)

This course seeks to detail the different facets of the rural economy including demographic dynamics, labour market scenario, poverty as well as rural infrastructure. Besides providing the insights on distribution patterns, this course also attempts to link the policy context explicitly to explain how and why the disparities evolve.

Outcome: This course sets the context for introducing the complexities of rural reality. Deconstructing the rural economy into farm and non-farm would enlighten the nuanced social reality.

Unit	Topic
I	Agricultural and non-agricultural sectors within the rural economy
1.1	Structure, attributes and components of the agricultural & non-agricultural sectors within

	the rural economy.
1.2	Structural change of the rural economy and its importance for rural development. Growth of rural non-farm sector.
1.3	Rural industries in India and its regional variations.
1.4	Problems of rural industries in India- organisational, financial, technical, personnel, managerial, marketing and information.
II	Indian Agricultural Sector
2.1	Role of agriculture in rural development in India.
2.2	Strategies for agricultural development: Land reforms ,Green revolution, New Technologies (GM etc). Farm size and productivity relationship; recent paradigm of small farm sector led rural development strategies; Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI)
2.3	Women in agriculture. Feminization of agriculture.
2.4	Economic liberalization and Indian agriculture. Agricultural Policy in India
III	Rural Demography and labour
3.1	Rural demography: Structure, composition and attributes of rural population.
3.2	Rural poverty: concept, measurement & effects; “Deprivation trap” and the rural poor. Policies for rural poverty alleviation. Concept of Multi dimensional poverty in rural areas
3.3	Rural labour: rural labour market issues and employment; rural wages; Agricultural labour and social security; Role of the National Commission for Rural Labour
3.4	Labour migration and its implications. Labour policies relevant for rural labour in India
IV	Rural Social Sectors & Infrastructure
4.1	Rural Infrastructure and basic services development policies in India. PURA (Providing Urban Amenities to Rural Areas) and Model Village. Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)
4.2	Rural roads, Transport & Communication, Rural electrification
4.3	Health and education. Human development
4.4	Rural housing, Drinking water & Sanitation

Suggested Readings:

1. Mellor, J. W. (1976): The New Economics of Growth: a Strategy for India and the Developing World, Twentieth Century Fund Study: Cornell University Press, Ithaca & London.
2. Pravin Visaria and Rakesh Basant (1994): Non- Agricultural Employment in India: Trends and Prospects, Sage Publications, New Delhi
3. India Rural Development Report 2012-13, IDFC Rural Development Network, ORIENT Blackswan, 2013.
4. Agricultural Economics by Gupta P. K.
5. Selected Readings in Rural Economics by Thomas Nixon Carver
6. Advanced Economic theory H. L. Ahuja
7. A Hand Book of Rural economy in India by Surindar S. Jhodka
8. R. K. Punia (ed.) *Women in Agriculture*, Northern Book Centre, New Delhi

CORE COURSE (Theory) -3 : (MRSPCOR03T) :Rural Finance and Banking (50 marks; 4 Credits)

The objective of the course is to expose students to the financial systems and accounting procedure and to key issues linked to rural financial system and accounting procedure of different financial institutions. It also discusses the initiatives of the Government for inclusive financial system. It also offers the hands –on- skills in preparing financial statements of a rural enterprise.

Outcome: The course exposes the students to the rural credit structure, Banking and accounting procedure.

Unit	Topic
I	Rural Credit
1.1	Rural Finance: Concept, Significance, Rural Credit, limitations, Debt Trap
1.2	Agricultural Credit- types, relevance
1.3	Rural Credit Sources-institutional and non institutional
1.4	Govt. and non-Govt. Initiatives towards development of rural financial sector.
II	Microfinance and SHGs
2.1	Microfinance: Concept, importance, History of microfinance in India. Microfinance Institutions- types, development, working principles, Different Models.
2.2	Financial Inclusion-concept, role of Microfinance towards Financial Inclusion, Microfinance in rural development.
2.3	SHG-Concept, principles, significance of group approach, stages of development, SHG performance assessment, concept of revolving fund
2.4	SHG-Bank linkages, Income generation through SHG;SHGs & Microfinance.
III	Banks and Cooperative credit
3.1	Cooperatives- Concept, Cooperative credit in India, Cooperative movement in India, Working principle of cooperatives.
3.2	Types of Cooperatives in India, PACS-concept, function, role in rural development
3.3	Regional Rural Bank(RRB)-Concept, Function, Structure
3.4	Commercial Banks, Nationalized Banks, Difference between RRB and Commercial Banks, Role of RRB in rural development
IV	Accounting
4.1	Accounting: Concept, Definition, single and double entry system, journals, ledger accounts, cash book and current balance sheet
4.2	Cost classification, cost sheet, Opportunity cost
4.3	Cash flow analysis, NPV, BCR, budgetary control
4.4	Panchayat accounting and Accounting of small enterprises

Suggested Readings:

1. Financial Management by Srinivasan
2. Co-operative Societies and Rural Development, S.K.Datta, Mittal Publications

3. Cost Accounting by Pasha
4. Rural Banking in India, I.C.Dingra, Sultan Chand & Sons

CORE COURSE (Theory): – 4 (MRSPCOR04T):Fundamentals of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (50 marks; 4 credits)

The course seeks to deliver an overview of the agricultural components of rural development. It will also offer the holistic ideas about the rural farm sector and the economic contribution of the agricultural sector in Indian economy. This course also introduces the common agricultural practices that operate with the existing modern technologies.

Outcome: The knowledge on agricultural science, modern agricultural technologies will be developed. Students will acquire knowledge on region based agricultural practices.

Unit	Topic
I	Concept of Agricultural Sciences
1.1	Agricultural Science in the context of India, importance of agriculture in rural economy, Allied sectors of agriculture. Sustainable agricultural development
1.2	Agro- Climatic Zones in India and West Bengal
1.3	Allied sectors of agriculture, Governmental Agricultural Departmental Structure in West Bengal –working principles
1.4	Agricultural developmental programmes in India, HYVP and GM seeds.
II	Soil and Crops
2.1	Soil profile: Physical, Chemical and Biological and Thermal texture; Soil Organisms; Fertilizers-types, Inorganic and organic fertilizers.
2.2	Crop classification: Major crops, Concept of Floriculture & Horticulture, Different types of Horticulture crops
2.3	Crop Production :Cropping pattern, Crop rotation, Mixed cropping
2.4	Basic technology related to Agriculture – Integrated Nutrient Management System, Integrated Pest Management
III	Animal Husbandry Practices
3.1	Animal Husbandry – Concept, Scope & Importance in the context of Rural Development. Animal husbandry practices in India
3.2	Livestock Production – concept and importance in the rural economy
3.3	Dairy and Goatery management, Disease control and post production technology
3.4	Poultry, Duck production & management, Disease control and post production technology
IV	Fishery and alternative farming
4.1	Fishery- concept, importance in rural economic development; Types of fish farming, Inland Fishery cultivation.
4.2	Sericulture-Concept, importance. Present status of Sericulture and role of sericulture in textile industries in India
4.3	Bee keeping-Concept and economic importance, Hives.
4.4	Integrated Farming: Concept, models, economic and environmental importance

Suggested Readings:

1. Hand Book of Animal Husbandry by Indian Council of Agricultural Research
2. Hand Book of Animal Husbandry Extension by Arunasis Goswami
3. Hand Book of Agriculture by Indian Council of Agricultural Research
4. Hand Book of Horticulture Indian Council of Agricultural Research
5. A Text Book of Soil Science by D.K. Das
6. Agronomy (A Text Book) by S.S. Singh
7. A Text Book of Animal Husbandry by G.C. Banerjee
8. A Hand Book of Organic Farming by Sarma
9. A Hand Book of Poultry Practice by Wilson
10. Fish Processing and Preservation by Cutting
11. Milk & Milk Products by Winton
12. Organic Farming for Sustainable Agriculture by Dahama
13. Techniques & Management of Field Crop Production by Rathore
14. Vermicomposting for Sustainable Agriculture by Gupta

CORE COURSE (Practical): – 5 (MRSPCOR05P):Rural Socio-economic Structure and Farm Economy study (50 marks; 4 credits)

The objective of this practical course is to introduce the students to rural environment so that they are able to acquire first hand experience of working in the villages. It is extremely important to undertake field visit to a village as well as a farm to enable the students to have a comprehensive understanding of how the rural economy operates. The objective of teaching how to prepare cost-benefit accounting of an agricultural farm is to enable the students to assess financial viability of the farm.

Outcome: This firsthand experience being only a preliminary exposure would enable the students to understand the challenges and opportunities that the rural economy offers. Also, the field visit would enable them to evolve as a good field investigator and programme implementation agent.

Unit	Topic
I	Visit to a Village to understand Rural Social Structure and Norms
1.1	Data collection : secondary sources from the village
1.2	Data collection : primary sources quantitative data through a brief questionnaire
1.3	Data collection primary qualitative data through visual observation
1.4	Preparation of Report on Rural Social Structure and Norms
II	Visit to Dairy and/or other Livestock Farms
2.1	Data collection : secondary source from concerned farm
2.2	Data collection : primary sources: quantitative data through a brief questionnaire

2.3	Data collection primary sources of qualitative data through visual observation
2.4	Preparation of Report on Rural Dairy and/or other Livestock Farms
III	Preparation of cost-benefit accounting of an Agricultural farm
3.1	Visit to a farm and enquire about business operations, procedures, input used, production, market, income, expenditure and profit
3.2	Capital sources of the operation with details on investment
3.3	Analysis of the NPV of profit and Cost-benefit of the farm
3.4	Preparation of Report on cost-benefit accounting the Agricultural farm
IV	Laboratory Note Book & Viva Voce

AECC: (MRSPAEC01M) :Information & Communication Technology (ICT) in Rural Development (50 marks; 2 credits)

The main objective of the course is to impart knowledge of different ICT components and their role in rural development. The course has also elaborated different procedures to implement different tools of ICT for rural development. Students will get an idea of different components of ICT. The course incorporates a training module on use of ICT including software packages for analysis of data.

Outcome: Students will be able to use these components in various fields like research, e-governance, agriculture, health, economic development, financial management and marketing.

Unit	Topic
Theory – 1 credit ,25 marks	
I	Computer Application
1.1	History of Computers, Computer Hardware and External Peripherals. Computer memory, Computer Software.
1.2	Computer Networking and Internet Technology,
1.3	Uses of Ms-word, Ms – Excel and Ms- PowerPoint
1.4	Data representation in Computer.
II	ICT in Rural Development
2.1	ICT in Rural Development: concept, advantages; ICT enabled projects in India.
2.2	Important areas of rural development through ICT
2.3	E-Governance.-concept, benefit, limitations
2.4	ICT enabled projects in India. (Some case studies)
Practical –1 credit, 25 Marks	
III	Uses of Application of Software
3.1	Use of MS Office- application and input of data in MS Word, MS Excel, MS Power point
3.2	Use of data analysis tools of MS Excel
3.3	Preparing of graphs and charts with labeling and legend
3.4	Procedure of preparing a ppt presentation and practical utilizations of MSWord
IV	Data Representation
4.1	Use of Epi-Data form and data entry

4.2	Data representation
4.3	Data reduction and transformation
4.4	Use of basic data analysis tools and preparation of Report

SEMESTER-II

CORE COURSE (Theory): – 6 (MRSPCOR06T):Role of Government Institutions and Non Government Organizations in Rural Delivery Mechanism (50 marks; 4 credits)

The course is designed to give a comprehensive knowledge on rural governmental planning mechanism and administration in India . The understanding of the rural delivery system of local governance in India will create awareness among them through the redressal mechanisms. The course also intends to comprehend the role of NGOs and develop orientation towards NGOs and their functioning . The course is also beneficial for those who wish to attain skills and orientation in social work profession. The course attempts to impart latest and most relevant skills set to a student for a career in this field NGO and functioning positions in corporate social foundations.

Outcome: Students will improve understanding various components of structure, functions, governance and best practices of government institutions and NGOs . They will sharpen practical skills in developing strategies for dealing with various aspects of GO and NGO functioning and CSR management.

Unit	Topic
I	Rural Governance and Administration in India
1.1	Planning Mechanism: Machinery for planning at National and State Level : Top down centralized planning, multi level planning , participatory decentralized planning ; Tribal plan.
1.2	Grass root planning :District Planning, Block level & GP level: Need,scope, objective, components and process
1.3	Rural Development Organizations: NIRD&PR, SIRD – Gandhigram Rural Institute , MoRD, MoTA.
1.4	Scope of rural development planning in the era of globalization : E-governance - structure , features & functioning of e- governance in the rural development sector.
II	Rural Delivery System of Local Governance : Structure and Functions:
2.1	Good Governance-Features of Good Governance; Measuring Local Governance.
2.2	Concept of Democratic Decentralization; its significance and approaches: Political, Administrative and Fiscal; Devolution of power, Functions, functionaries and finance for decentralized planning
2.3	Role of Panchayati Raj Institutions in decentralized planning: Emergence and Evolution.

	The 73 rd Constitutional Amendment Act: 11th Schedule- Three Tier Structure of PRI : Powers and Functions; Tribal autonomy
2.4	Initiatives in Local Governments: Social Audit, Citizen Charter, Right to Education, Right to Information and Right to Public Services- Public Grievances and Redressal Mechanisms. Accountability and Transparency in administration
III	NGO Structure and Management
3.1	Concept of NGO, Voluntarism, Evolution, History and principles, Types of NGOs and VOs, Organisational structure and functions
3.2	NGO formation, Rules and Regulation, procedure of formation, Executive Committee and their functions
3.3	Legal aspects of NGO: Types of Registration, 80G, 12A; Foreign Contribution Regulation Act
3.4	Central Social Welfare Board . State Social Welfare Board. Other Central and State Government Departments
IV	Funding agencies and International Organizations
4.1	Funding agencies for NGOs, Sources of Fund, NGO funding opportunities, types of funding, Fund raising program and management
4.2	International NGO-Concept, Structure, strategies and contribution of USAID, Amnesty International, UNICEF, DFID, EU Funding, WWF etc, International Donor agencies
4.3	Corporate Social Responsibility-Concept, procedure, funding opportunities through CSR
4.4	CSR foundation and their CSR activity in India: CSR laws in India, Schedule-VII activities, CSR fund Mandate. CSR and NGO interaction, Obligations

Suggested Readings:

1. Dhalimal S.S(2004), Good Governance in Local Self- Government, New Delhi, Deep & Deep publications, New Delhi
2. Jain L.C ed., (2005), Decentralisation and Local Governance, Orient Longman, New Delhi.
3. Abdul Aziz et.al., (2002), Decentralised Governance and Planning: A Comparative study of Three South Indian States Mac Millan, New Delhi
4. Kuldeep Mathur(2009) From Government to Governance, National Book Trust, New Delhi
5. N.Lalitha (2004), Rural Development in India: Emerging Issues and Trends, Dominant Publishers, Delhi.
6. Managing the Non-Profit Organization: Practices and Principles by Peter Druker
7. NGO Management by Alean Flower
8. Indian Social System by Ram Ahuja
9. Managing For Change: Leadership, Strategy and Management in Asian NGOs by Ian Smillie, John Hailey
10. Strategic Planning and Management of Nonprofit Organizations and NGOs Theory, Practice, Research and Cases. By Deb Prasanna Chowdhury

CORE COURSE (Theory): 7 (MRSPCOR07T) -Rural Society and Rural Culture (50marks; 4 credits)

This course attempts to lay the foundation for the spatial basis of village studies and that how regional character configures local rural institutions and practices. . It offers knowledge to the students on the social structure and social change in rural India affecting the various communities in addition to the key concepts of culture , cultural processes and the socio-cultural practices in India

Outcome: Objective of the course is to make the students aware about the basic concepts of rural society and culture and to acquaint with the associated regional rural problems in this context. It seeks to impart an understanding of how caste and ethnicity based identities define marginality in the socio-cultural process. Also, globalization as an economic process impacting social identities and social change is introduced in this course.

Unit	Topic
I	Rural Society in India
1.1	Socio-cultural regions in India: basis of regionalization, importance.
1.2	Spatial dimension of Indian villages: Types of Villages and rural communities (peasant, rural community, folk society, hill communities, coastal communities); physical and cultural attributes; recent changes.
1.3	Tribal Communities: definitional issues, distinctive features, distribution, developmental impacts. Scheduled Tribes. Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG).
1.4	Rural social structure: concept of social stratification, agrarian class, phenomenon of caste, Caste and social justice. Scheduled castes.
II	Social Change, Social Capital and Rural Development
2.1	Social change in rural India: sanskritisation, westernization, modernization and industrialization; Legislation for rural social change.
2.2	Urbanization, Globalization and its impact on Indian rural society. Emergence of the rural middle class
2.3	Concept of social capital: Bordieu, Putnam, Coleman; Components of social capital; Role of social capital in rural development.
2.4	Regional Rural Problems with special reference to India: Concept and interstate variations- Illiteracy, Child Labor, Child Marriage, Violence against Women.
III	Rural Culture
3.1	Key Concepts of Culture : Material and Non Material Culture; Tangible and intangible Heritage; Cultural Diversity and Cultural Landscape; Cultural diffusion
3.2	Cultural Processes: Cultural Assimilation, Integration and Acculturation; Cultural Segregation and Cultural Regeneration; Detribalization and Sanskritization.
3.3	Material and Non Material Culture of Tribes: Case studies from West Bengal on house type settlement pattern and on indigenous knowledge
3.4	Religion and nature: Religion and water bodies/river; Religion and forest ; Role of sacred groves in tribal communities.
IV	Impact of Rural Socio-cultural practices in India

4.1	Role of Institution of Religion: Festivals associated with agriculture ; Mass gathering religious practices
4.2	Role of Institution of family: birth, marriage and death customs and ritual practices across various rural communities
4.3	Folk heritage and culture
4.4	Government interventions and its impact on tribal and non tribal culture

Suggested Readings:

1. Newby, Howard. (1980): Trend report: Rural Sociology, Current Sociology, SagePublication.
2. Breman, J. (1997): The Village in Focus, in The Village in India Revisited. Edited by J. Breman, P. Kloos, and A. Saith, Delhi, Oxford University Press.
3. Jodhka, S. (1997): From “Book view” to “Fieldview”: Social Anthropological Constructions of the Indian Village, QEH Working Paper Series, Working Paper No. 5. Oxford, Queen Elizabeth House, University of Oxford.
4. Gupta, Dipankar (2011): How rural is rural India – RNFE, Oxford Handbook of Agriculture.
5. Sharma, K. L. (1997): Country Town Nexus in India: A Macro View, Rural Society
6. Rawat, H. K. (2010): Sociology-Basic Concepts, Rawat Publications, Jaipur.
7. Thorner, Daniel & Dhanagare, D. N. (1991): Social Stratification: Readings in Sociology and Social Anthropology, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
8. Doshi, S.L. & Jain, P.C. (2010): Rural Sociology, Rawat Publications, Jaipur.
9. Ahuja, Ram (1999): Society in India, Rawat Publications, Jaipur.
10. Mondal, S (2018): Rural Sociology and Educational Psychology, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi.
11. Desai, A.R. (2019). Rural Sociology in India (5th Edition), Sage Publication.
12. Coleman James S (2000): “Social Capital in the Creation of Human Capital”, in Partha Dasgupta and Ismail Serageldin (eds.) *Social Capital: A Multifaceted Perspective*, The World Bank: Washington DC.
13. Grootaert Christiaan (1998): “Social Capital: The Missing Link?”, Social Capital Initiative, Working Paper No. 3, The World Bank.
14. Krishna, Anirudh and Norman Uphoff (1999): “Measuring and Mapping Social Capital: A Conceptual and Empirical Study of Collective Action for Conserving and Developing Watersheds in Rajasthan, India”, Social Capital Initiative, Working Paper No. 13, The World Bank.
15. Ahmad, A. Social Geography, Rawat Publication.
16. Srinivas, M. N. (1995): Social Change in Modern India
17. Aslany, Maryam (2020): Contested Capital-Rural Middle Classes in India, Cambridge University Press.

18.A. R. Desai: Tribes in Transition

19. Annual Report, Ministry of Tribal Affairs

20.Srinivas, M. N. (1955): Village India

CORE COURSE (Theory): – 8 (MRSPCOR08T) :Application of Statistical Techniques & GIS for Rural Research (50marks; 4 credits)

This course sets out the quantitative methods that are useful for researching rural phenomenon. This course offers the basic concepts of GIS and remote sensing with preliminary applications in the sphere of rural development. It enables the students to choose between various methods and to combine the GIS & RS as well statistical based quantitative methods to evolve meaningful research frameworks.

Outcome: To enable students to acquire statistical skills to use and interpret results in the analysis of rural phenomenon. The student would acquire the basic skills of working in the GIS environment and would be able to undertake some of the applications that are extremely relevant for rural development.

Unit	Topic
I	Social Science Research
1.1	Social Science Research: Meaning, objective, significance ; Steps in social research, Types of Research.
1.2	Variables-concept, types, Measurement scale-concept, types, scale development techniques
1.3	Hypothesis: concept, types, formulation of hypothesis; Sampling Fundamentals & Sampling design.
1.4	Construction of data collection tool: collection of data, preparation of interview schedule; questionnaire preparation, validity and reliability, Data tabulation, Data reduction
II	Basic Statistical Tools and Techniques
2.1	Data Analysis: Concept, Primary & Secondary Data, Collection and Presentation of Statistical Data
2.2	Measures of Central Tendency- Mean, Median, Mode, Dispersion- Range, Average deviation, Standard deviation, Quartile deviation, Normal probability curve.
2.3	Relationship analysis: Correlation analysis, Regression Analysis
2.4	Testing of Hypothesis- steps of hypothesis testing -Parametric and non parametric data. T-test, Z-Test, Chi-square test, ANOVA, Mann-Whitney, Kruskal Wallis test ...

III	Basics of GIS
3.1	Introduction to GIS: Definition; components. Spatial and non-spatial data. Uses in rural development
3.2	GIS-Cartography interface; Projection and spatial registration; Ground control points
3.3	GIS Data models: Raster and Vector. Uses
3.4	UTM Projection: concept, uses
IV	Introduction to Remote Sensing and GPS
4.1	Basic principles of Remote Sensing: electromagnetic radiation, electromagnetic spectrum, spectral signatures;
4.2	Platforms and sensors: Types of satellites and sensors, orbital characteristics, Characteristics of Indian sensors and platforms.
4.3	Resolutions:Spatial, spectral, radiometric and temporal.
4.4	GPS - definition, segments of GPS, types, advantages and limitation in using GPS,

Suggested Readings:

1. Research Methods in Social Sciences and Extension Education by G.L. Ray & Sagar Mondal
2. Research Methodology by C. Murthy
3. Fundamentals of Statistics by H. Mulholland & C. R. Jones, Butterworth – Heinmann, 1968
4. Fundamentals of Statistics by Goon, Gupta, Dasgupta, World Press, 1968, Vol – 1
5. Encyclopedia of Survey Research Methods by Paul J. Lavrakas (Ed.), Sage, 2008
6. How to Conduct Surveys: A Step by Step Guide by Arlene Fink, Sage, 2012.
7. Research Methodology: An Introduction by Wayen Goddard and Stuart Melville, Juta and Co. Ltd. 2004
8. *Research Methods, Research Methods, Ahuja R, Rawat Publication, New Delhi*
9. *Methodology of Research in Social Science -Krishnaswami O.R Himalaya Pub House.*
10. Research Methods in Social Sciences and Extension Education by G.L. Ray & Sagar Mondal
11. Research Methodology: Methods & Techniques by C.R. Kothari
12. Basics of Remote Sensing and GIS by S Kumar
13. Pandey, Jatin & Darshana Pathak (2014): Geographic Information System, TERI.
14. Lo, C. P. & A. K. W. Yeung (2014): Concepts and Techniques of Geographic Information System.
15. Thomas Lillesand, Ralph W. Kiefer, Jonathan Chipman (2008, 2015): Remote Sensing and Image Interpretation.
16. Fundamental of Remote Sensing and GIS by S.K.Sinha
17. Remote Sensing and GIS by Basudeb Bhatta
18. Fundamentals of Remote Sensing by Goerge Joseph

CORE COURSE (Theory) :- 9 (MRSPCOR09T) Entrepreneurship Development and Rural Marketing (50 marks; 4 credits)

This course will train and educate the students to identify the potential of rural entrepreneurship in Indian villages. The course has also been designed with the objective to disseminate the knowledge on different rural entrepreneur sectors and their role in development of rural entrepreneurship. It also offers the students to think critically by knowing the relevant procedure, funding source and management principles.

Outcome: Students will be able to identify the potential rural entrepreneurs and can take appropriate measures to develop a rural entrepreneurship

Unit	Topic
I	Rural Entrepreneurship
1.1	Rural Entrepreneurship- Concept, Types, Characteristics & Importance.
1.2	Characteristics of Entrepreneur and enterprises , Creativity and Innovation
1.3	Agripreneurship, Nature & Importance of agripreneurship, Classification and types of entrepreneurs, Rural Entrepreneurs, Rural Artisans, Women entrepreneurs
1.4	Rural Industries-Nature ,type, Importance of rural industrialization, Individual vs. Group Enterprise, Cluster and Consortium
II	Rural Entrepreneurship Development
2.1	Entrepreneurship Development; Motivation and Competencies. Sources of finance; Steps to Develop Rural Entrepreneurship
2.2	Government Policies and Programmes for Entrepreneurship Development in India , MSME - Meaning, Importance, Features, and Challenges
2.3	Rural entrepreneurship support systems, NABARD bankable projects in entrepreneurship development.
2.4	Problems of Rural Entrepreneurship in India
III	Rural Marketing: Concepts
3.1	Conceptual Framework of Rural Marketing: Concept of rural consumer behavior, pricing strategies
3.2	Concept of Marketing Management: Classifications of Agricultural Products, Marketing Agencies and Channels
3.3	Marketing Functions:- Meaning, classifications- packaging, grading, storage and warehousing, transport , buying and selling
3.4	Marketing of Agricultural Input & Agricultural Output
IV	Rural Marketing in India
4.1	Types of Rural markets: Co-operative markets: NAFED, NCDC & TRIFED; <i>mandis</i> , Periodic markets, role of fair and mela
4.2	Role of ICT in Rural marketing: E-Krishi, e-choupal, IT in Cooperative Dairy
4.3	Challenges and Opportunities of Rural markets
4.4	Policy measures for Development of Rural markets: Agricultural Subsidies. agri business , contract farming .

Suggested Readings:

1. Business Ethics (Text & Cases) by P.K. Ghosh
2. Rural Marketing by N. V. Badi and R. V. Badi
3. Rural Marketing in India, Habeeb-Ur-Rahman, K.S. Himalaya Publishing House.
4. Rural Marketing Environment Problems and Strategies by T. P. Gopaldaswami
5. Rural Marketing – Concepts and Practices, Dogra, B. and Ghuman, K. Tata Mc Graw Hill Education Pvt.Ltd
6. Entrepreneurship by R.V. Badi & N.V. Badi
7. Entrepreneurship and Rural Women in India by Jitendra Ahirrao
8. Entrepreneurship Development by Sangeeta Sharma
9. Entrepreneurial Development by S S Khanna
10. Unleashing Rural Entrepreneurship by B.M Singh and KVM Nambodoori
11. Rural Entrepreneurship and Communication Skills by Sagar Mondal and G.L.Ray, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi.
12. Entrepreneurship Development and Business Communication by Sagar Mondal, Kalyani Publisher, New Delhi.

CORE COURSE (Practical) :- 10 (MRSPCOR10P)Application of Statistical Techniques & GIS for Rural Research (50 marks; 4 Credits)

This course offers a hands- on training to quantitative social science research including construction of data collection instrument to analyse the data and prepare a scientific report. It will deal with different statistical software and analysis data based on the research objectives.

Outcome: Students will be able to analyze socio situation by use different quantitative research methods and statistical tools.

Unit	Topic
I	Quantitative data collection
1.1	Construction of structured interview schedule/questionnaire
1.2	Collection of quantitative data from rural areas
1.3	Validation and tabulation of data, data coding
1.4	Construction of data entry grid- Epi data, MS Excel
II	Data analysis and Hypothesis testing
2.1	Use of different statistical methods in social data set- Frequency distribution, measures of central tendency
2.2	Graphical representation of the data, Measurement of dispersion
2.3	Perform Chi-square test, t-Test, correlation analysis, regression analysis, ANOVA, Mann-Whitney and Kruskal Wallis test
2.4	Prepare a report on quantitative analysis using different data analysis techniques.
III	Application of GIS & GPS
3.1	Use of GIS software and Practical exposure on use of Geo-informatics for Rural

	Development.
3.2	Geo-referencing and accuracy validation.
3.3	Digitization, editing and topology building: point, line and polygon.
3.4	Generation of attribute table, data manipulation and map generation.
3.5	Application of spatial operators and buffering.
3.6	Overlaying of raster and vector data for creation of final layout.
IV	Laboratory Note Book & Viva Voce

Skill Enhancement Course -1 (MRSPSEC01M): Agricultural Product Processing and Value Addition
(50 marks; 2 credits)

This course is to provide technical knowledge and skill enhancement to enable the creation and involvement of small and medium sized agro-processing enterprises. The value added agricultural products as well as the transfer of technology for agri- business development leads to improve income generation and create job opportunity.

Outcome: The students will be able to involve as skilled manpower in an agro processing industry as well as be able to develop agro-enterprises.

Unit	Topic
Theory (1 Credit, 25 Marks)	
I	Agricultural Product Processing
1.1	Importance of food processing & its marketing aspects
1.2	Classification of fruits and vegetables for Processing
1.3	Food processing industries in India with special reference to West Bengal.
1.4	Small scale post harvest food processing units.
II	Value addition to agricultural produces
2.1	Food processing and preservation, Food and Vegetables drying and dehydration
2.2	Principle and process of making Jam, Jelly and pickle
2.3	Processed meat and dairy products, Packaging, labeling and marketing,
2.4	Indian Food Standard: FSSAI, International Food Standard :Codex Alimentarius
Practical (1 Credit, 25 Marks)	
III	Preparation of Report on Food Processing industries in West Bengal
3.1	Visit to agricultural product processing industries
3.2	Collect information on product, processing, preservation, and packaging, labeling and marketing aspect
3.3	Collect secondary data on food processing industries in West Bengal
3.4	Preparation of Report based on primary and secondary data
IV	Field Note Book and Viva-voce

SEMESTER-III

CORE COURSE (Theory) :- 11 (MRSP COR11T) Qualitative Methodology for Rural Research (50marks; 4 credits)

Unit	Topic
I	Rural Research and Qualitative Research Methodology
1.1	Qualitative Research : Definition and significance
1.2	Types of Qualitative Research Methods:
1.3	Principles, advantages and disadvantages
1.4	Relationship between qualitative and quantitative research
II	Issues on Rural Research
2.1	Pre-field Issues on rural research: Contemporary research trends , literature search on research problem stated, framing research question, selecting study area and target population , identifying and collecting relevant secondary data.
2.2	Sampling Fundamentals & Sampling design
2.3	Preparing survey schedule and semi- structured questionnaire ,Pilot study
2.4	Ethical Issues in data collection from the field
III	Qualitative Data Collection Techniques : Sources and Methods
3.1	PRA/ PLA-Concept, Tools, Application: Social mapping, resource Mapping, Transect walk, Tile line, trend analysis, Seasonal diagram, Matrix scoring/ranking, Venn diagram; Problem Tree& Solution Matrix
3.2	FGD – Concept and Application
3.3	Ethnographic Field diary
3.4	Field-based visual observations Participant observation
IV	Data Processing and Analysis
4.1	Transcription from ethnographic fieldnotes and audio-video recordings from PRA &FGD
4.2	Stakeholder Analysis and identification of problems and priorities ;
4.3	SWOT Analysis of a rural development scheme or any sector
4.4	Methods of report writing

Suggested Readings

1. Research Methodology: Methods & Techniques by C.R. Kothari
2. Participatory Rural Appraisal-Principles, methods and application by N. Narayanswami
3. Participatory Rural Appraisal and Questionnaire Survey, Neela Mukherjee Concept
4. Participatory Learning Approaches: Participatory Learning and Action, A Trainer's Guide. International Institute for Environment and Development. 1995. IIED, London, United Kingdom
5. O'Reilly K (2005) Ethnographic Methods, Taylor & Francis
6. Parfitt, J. (2005) Questionnaire design and sampling In: Robin Flowerdew and David

Martin (Eds) *Methods In Human Geography: A guide for students doing a research project* 2nd Edition, Pearson Prentice Hall, Harlow, (England), pp. 78-106.

7. Philip, L J 1998, Combining Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches to Social Research in Human Geography- An Impossible Mixture? *Environment and Planning A*, Vol-30, pp. 261-276
8. Laurier, E. (2010) Participation Observation. In: Nicholas Clifford, Shaun French and Gill Valentine (Editors) *Key Methods in Geography* (Second Edition). Sage Publication, (Los Angeles), pp. 116-129.
9. Likert R (1932) A Technique for the Measurement of Attitudes, *Archives of Psychology*, 22 (140), p. 55
10. Longhurst,R. Semi-structured Interviews and Focus Groups. In: Nicholas Clifford, Shaun French and Gill Valentine (Eds) *Key Methods in Geography*. Second Edition. Sage Publication, (Los Angeles), pp. 103-117
11. Becker H S (1996) The Epistemology of Qualitative Research, In R Jessor, A Colby and R A Schweder (eds.) *Ethnography and human development*, Chicago University Press, Chicago, pp. 53-71
12. Creswell J W and Clark V L P (2017) *Designing and Conducting Mixed Methods Research*, Third Edition, Sage Publishing, USA

CORE COURSE (Theory) :- 12(MRSPCOR12T): Globalization and Rural Livelihood (50marks; 4 credits)

This course discusses the conceptual elements in the understanding of rural livelihood, the challenges and the relevant policies to address the challenges to livelihood sustainability. The course also introduces the concept of globalization as an all encompassing process in steering the path of the rural processes. It straddles along the issues of transnational capital, global value chains, interlocking of the rural and urban processes and land grabbing issues to contextualize the rural space in the global milieu focusing on global-local intertwining.

Outcome: The students would be able to appreciate the rural dynamics and rural livelihood not as any isolated phenomenon but that much of what is observable is a manifestation of a larger transnational process called globalization.

Unit	Topic
I	Rural Livelihoods
1.1	Rural livelihood :Concepts and definitions. Framework of livelihood analysis.
1.2	Sustainable Rural Livelihood: Concept and Framework; Strategies for sustainable rural livelihoods: agricultural intensification, diversification, migration.
1.3	Government (GO) - NGO Collaboration for promotion of rural livelihoods.
1.4	Livelihood Mapping: concept, techniques and uses.
II	Globalization and rural livelihoods in India

2.1	Globalization: Concept of GATT and WTO, WTO Agreements , TRIPS Agreement on Agriculture (AoA), TRIM, ;implications for the rural communities.
2.2	Implications of the New International Division of Labour, Globalization and labour laws for the rural communities.
2.3	Emerging global food and non-food value chains, peasants and the rural economy.
2.4	Agrarian crisis: concept, factors, alleviation measures
III	Land, Livelihoods & Gender
3.1	Significance of access to land to rural livelihoods.
3.2	Land acquisition for non-agricultural uses: debates/issues in neoliberal India.
3.3	Transnational capital and global land grabs.
3.4	Gender and Land Rights.
IV	Rural-Urban Interaction and Rural Livelihoods
4.1	Urbanization, urban expansion, urban sprawl.
4.2	Rural-urban interaction & Peri-urbanisation concept and its relevance in neoliberal India. Determinants of rural-urban interaction.
4.3	Changes in the peri-urban space owing to rural-urban interaction. Flows at the peri-urban interface and social, cultural economic transformation of rural livelihoods: links with urban food markets.
4.4	Problems and opportunities of rural-urban interactions- Impact of rural urban interaction upon the sustainable rural livelihoods

Suggested Readings

1. Carney, Diana (1998): “Sustainable Rural Livelihoods: What Contribution Can We Make?” Department for International Development.
2. Deborah Bryceson, Cristobal Kay and Jos Mooij (2000): *Disappearing Peasantries? Rural Labour in Africa, Asia and Latin America*, Intermediate Technology Publications, London
3. *Rural Livelihoods & Diversity in Developing Countries*, Ellis Frank, Oxford University Press
4. *Rural Livelihood in India Social, Economical & Environmental Issues* Dutta S. K. P.K Kuri, Serials Publications Pvt. Ltd.
5. *Rural Livelihood and Poverty Reduction Policies* by Routledge Publications.
6. *Diversification & sustainable rural livelihood*, ShylendraS.H & Uma Rani, Concept Publishing
7. *Sustainable Livelihood and Rural Development* by Fernwood Books Ltd.
8. *Rural Livelihood crisis & responses*, Bernsten H, B. Crow, H. Jonson(ED), Oxford University Press, Oxford.
9. Agarwal, Bina (1998): ‘Disinherited Peasants, Disadvantaged Workers: A Gendered Perspective on Land and Livelihood’, *Economic and Political Weekly*, March 25; pp A-2 – A-14.
10. Davila, Julio D, Jessica Budds and Alicia Minaya (1999): ‘Review of Policies and Strategies Affecting the Peri-urban Interface’, *Paper produced for the Research Project on Strategic Environmental Planning and Management for the Peri-Urban Interface*, Development Planning Unit, University College, London. [www.ucl.ac.uk/dpu/pui]

11. DFID, Natural Resource Systems Programme (2005): 'A Synthesis of Peri-Urban Research of Kumasi, Hubli-Dharwad and Kolkata Peri-urban Interfaces', Final Report of Project R8491, Development Planning Unit, University College London.
[http://www.ucl.ac.uk/dpu/pui/research/previous/synthesis/final%20report_interfaces.pdf]
12. Dupont, Veronique (ed.) (2005): *Peri-Urban Dynamics: Population, Habitat and Environment on the Peripheries of Large Indian Metropolises- A review of concepts and general issues*, CSH Occasional Paper, No. 14.
13. Hazell and Haggblade (1991): 'Rural-Urban Growth Linkages in India', *Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics*, Vol. 46, No. 4, October-December; pp 515-529.
14. Mondal, Sagar (2018), *Agricultural Extension with Global Innovations*, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi

**CORE COURSE (Theory) – 13: (MRSPCOR13T) Extension Education and Communication
(50 marks; 4 credits)**

The course aims at imparting the knowledge of extension and communication practice and its application to improve the rural life in different aspects. To inculcate the skill development communication materials and use the communication materials for effective communication like Social and Behavior change communication.

Outcome: Students will be able to act as an extension personnel who can use different tools in field of extension and developmental communication. They will act as a prime agent for the knowledge and technology dissemination.

Unit	Topic
I	Rural Extension
1.1	Extension Education-concept, definition-philosophy, objectives, principles, scope; extension educational process, Teaching-learning process, Elements of a learning situation, Motivation in Extension
1.2	Extension teaching methods: concept, classification, advantage and limitation of each method
1.3	Audio-Visual Aids: concept, classification
1.4	New trend in Extension: Private Extension, market led extension, PPP, Cyber extension, e-extension
II	Adoption and Diffusion of Innovations
2.1	Innovation-Concept, function and meaning, attributes of innovation, Preventive innovation, Innovation Decision Process and types
2.2	Adoption and Diffusion of innovation: concept, the adoption process, Adopter Categories, Factors of adoption
2.3	Role of extension agent in adoption of diffusion of innovation
2.4	Measurement of adoption, Gap analysis in technology transfer
III	Programme Planning
3.1	Extension Programme Planning: concept, need, principles
3.2	Steps in extension programme planning
3.3	Nature of Programme planning processes, Scope of Programme planning

3.4	Role of extension agent in programme planning, Planning for transfer of technology
IV	Communication
4.1	Communication-concept, definition, elements, Problems in communication
4.2	Different models in communication, Communication gap, communication fidelity, noise and noise control
4.3	Methods of communication-Individual methods, Group methods and mass methods,
4.4	Communicator categories, Role of communicator in extension education process.

Suggested Readings:

1. Extension Communication and Management by G.L. Ray
2. Fundamentals of Agricultural Extension Education by Sagar Mondal, Kalyani Publishers
3. Text book of Agricultural Extension with Global Innovation by Sagar mondal, Kalyani Publishers
4. Communication Skill and Personality Development, Entrepreneurship Development and Business Communication by Sagar Mondal, Kalyani Publishers
5. Methods of Community Participation Somesh Kumar, Vistaar Publication, New Delhi.
6. Instant Extension Communication by Shruti
7. Essential Communication Skills by Agarwal
8. Agricultural Extension and Rural Journalism with Practical by Sagar Mondal and Samares Kumar Das, Kalyani Publishers
9. Fundamentals of Extension Education and Rural Development with Practical by Sagar Mondal and Om Prakash Mishra, Kalyani Publishers

CORE COURSE (Practical) – 14: (MRSPCOR14P) Village Study and Qualitative Research Techniques (50 marks; 4 credits)

Unit	Topic
I	Village level secondary data collection source & application
1.1	Census & its types ; Village Level Directory, Primary Census Abstract
1.2	Data source for Economic sector :
1.3	Data source for Social sector
1.4	Demographic Data Analysis through cartograms
II	Primary Data Processing and Analysis
2.1	Pilot study and questionnaire framing
2.2	Conducting a FGD & its Analysis
2.3	Application of different tools of PRA /PLA &its analysis
2.4	Transcription from ethnographic fieldnotes and audio-video recordings
III	Formulation of Rural Planning: Case study of any one village
3.1	Problem identification & Analysis :Problem Tree& Solution Matrix of PRA/PLA, Stakeholder Analysis & SWOT Analysis
3.2	Opportunity analysis: Problem Tree& Solution Matrix of PRA/PLA, Stakeholder Analysis & SWOT Analysis

3.3	Program implementation study : Governmental & and Non- governmental intervention Preparation of rural extension materials- Leaflet, posters, audio clips
3.4	Planning strategies at village level: Analysis of any sector with available information from GP
IV	Laboratory Note Book & Viva Voce

Elective Course : (Theory): MRSPDSE01T-A (Natural Disaster Management and Rural Community Resilience) (50marks;4 credits)

This course offers introduction to the concept of hazard and disaster, their typologies and their causalities. It elaborates on the approaches to disaster management, resilience building and the rural-urban dichotomy in risk reduction framework. It further imparts awareness about few major disasters which pose seminal threat to rural livelihoods in India.

Outcome: The students would understand the various aspects of disaster and few case studies to understand how occurrence of disaster perturb the livelihood system in rural India and in what ways they are mitigated to improve livelihood resilience. Climate change and role of community in disaster management discourse is especially focused.

Unit	Topic
I	Conceptual issues in Disaster Study
1.1	Concept of Hazard and Disaster- the changing perspectives, typology. Models of Disaster: Pressure & Release model (PAR), Access Model.
1.2	Vulnerability: Concept, types (physical & social), assessment.
1.3	Risk: concept, assessment and management
1.4	Disaster profile of India.
II	Disaster Management Governance
2.1	Disaster management: Concept, Phases of disaster management- Pre-disaster (prevention, preparedness & mitigation); disaster (response, rescue, relief); post disaster (recovery, restoration, reconstruction, rehabilitation & redevelopment). Disaster Management cycle.
2.2	Disaster impact reducing adjustments: mitigation, protection, adaptation. Total Disaster Risk Management (TDRM) Approach.
2.3	Legal framework for disaster management in India: evolution and major provisions of the Disaster Management Act 2005 in India. National Disaster Management Plan, National Disaster Management Policy.
2.4	International Initiatives in Disaster Management: UN, International Decade for Disaster Risk Reduction (IDNDR), Sendai Framework (2013- 2030).
III	Climate Change & Rural Community Resilience
3.1	Climate change, Climate politics and vulnerability of rural India.
3.2	Climate change adaptation & agriculture- The National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture. IPCC
3.3	Environmental stress and displacement: Environmental refugee; Resettlement &

	rehabilitation issues. Migration for resilience.
3.4	Flood & drought: concept, causes, adaptation & mitigation
IV	Rural Community Resilience to disasters
4.1	Community resilience: concept of resilience; Concept of social-ecological systems. Determinants of community resilience. Social capital and community resilience building
4.2	Approaches to resilience building - Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Climate Change Adaptation (CCA), Adaptive Social Protection (ASP). Community based disaster risk management: Community Preparedness, Recovery and Resilience
4.3	Government (GO) - NGO Collaboration for Disaster Risk Reduction and Response.
4.4	Assessment of community resilience, Framework for Participatory Capacity Vulnerability Assessment (PCVA)

Suggested Readings :

1. Handmer John and Stephen Dovers (2013): Handbook of Disaster Policies and Institutions, Earthscan from Routledge.
2. Bankoff Greg, Georg Frerks & Dorothy Hilhorst (2006): Mapping Vulnerability-Disasters, Development & People, Earthscan Publications Limited.
3. Smith, K and David N Petley (2009): Environmental Hazards: Assessing Risk and Reducing Disaster, 5th Edition, Routledge, London and New York.
4. Bryant, Edward (2004): Natural Hazards, Cambridge University Press.
5. Disaster Management by Mrinalini Pandey
6. Natural Hazards and Disaster Management: Vulnerability and Mitigation by R. B Singh
7. Adger W.N., Brooks N., Bentham G., Agnew M. & Eriksen S (2004): New indicators of vulnerability and adaptive capacity, Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research, Technical Report 7.
8. Aldrich D. P. & Meyer M. A. (2014): Social Capital and Community Resilience, American Behavioral Scientist, SAGE Publications, DOI: 10.1177/0002764214550299; p. 1-16
9. Berkes F. & Ross H. (2012): Community Resilience: Toward an Integrated Approach, Routledge Taylor & Francis Group, LLC, Society & Natural Resources, 26:1, 5-20, DOI: 10.1080/08941920.2012.736605
10. Berkes F. (2005): Understanding uncertainty and reducing vulnerability: lessons from resilience thinking, Nat Hazards (2007) 41:283–295, Springer, DOI 10.1007/s11069-006-9036-7; p. 283-295
11. Berkes F., Colding J. & Folke C. (2003): Navigating Social–Ecological Systems Building Resilience for Complexity and Change, Cambridge University Press, New York.
12. Burby R. J.(1998): Cooperating with Nature, Confronting Natural Hazards with Landuse Planning for Sustainable Communities, Joseph Henry Press, Washington.
13. Chapter – 7, Disaster Management: The Development Perspective, Tenth Five Year Plan: 2002-07; p. 189-202.
14. Cutter S.L., Burton C.G. & Emrich C.T. (2010): Disaster Resilience Indicators for Benchmarking Baseline Conditions, Journal of Homeland Security and Emergency Management, Vol. 7: Iss. 1, Article 51. DOI: 10.2202/1547-7355.1732
15. Guzman M. D. (2002): The Total Disaster Risk Management Approach: An Introduction, Regional Workshop on Networking and Collaboration among NGOs of Asian Countries in Disaster Reduction and Response.

16. Hinkel J.(2011): “Indicators of vulnerability and adaptive capacity”:Towards a clarification of the science–policy interface, Global Environmental Change, Elsevier, doi:10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2010.08.002
17. India Community-based disaster risk reduction programme, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, 2013
18. Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in the National Flagship ProgrammesMainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in the National Flagship Programmes, the GOI-UNDP Project on 'Enhancing Institutional and Community Resilience to Disasters and Climate Change (2013-2020)', Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in the National Flagship Programmes, 2019.
19. Marschke M. J. & Berkes F. (2006): Exploring strategies that build livelihood resilience: a case from Cambodia, Resilience Alliance, Ecology and Society 11(1): 42.
20. Module 8. Community Based Disaster Risk Management, Disaster management, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi
21. NGOs & Disaster Risk Reduction: A Preliminary Review of Initiatives And Progress Made, Background Paper for a Consultative Meeting on A “Global Network of NGOs for Community Resilience to Disasters”, International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, United Nations, 2006.
22. Norris F. H., Stevens S. P., Pfefferbaum B., Wyche K. F. & Pfefferbaum R. L. (2007): Community Resilience as a Metaphor, Theory, Set of Capacities, and Strategy for Disaster Readiness, Am J Community Psychol (2008) 41:127–150, Springer, DOI 10.1007/s10464-007-9156-6.
23. Osa Y: The Growing Role of NGOs in Disaster Relief and Humanitarian Assistance in East Asia, Disaster Relief and Humanitarian Assistance.
24. Patel S. S., Rogers M. B., Amlot R. and Rubin G. J. (2017): What do you meant by ‘Community Resilience’? A systematic literature review of how it is Defined in the literature, PLOS Currents.

Elective Course (Theory)- (MRSPDSE01T-B) Sustainable Agriculture and Crop Production Techniques (50 marks;4 credits)

This elective course is designed for students who are interested to take an opportunity in rural agricultural field. It not only describes the agricultural crop production techniques but also the sustainability of agriculture through proper use of resources and proper planning.

Outcome: After completion of this course students will be able to plan for area specific crop production process and also be capable to develop different models of sustainable agricultural practices.

Unit	Topic
I	Soil and Water management in Agriculture
1.1	Soil- Definition and components of soil. Physical properties of soil - Soil texture, soil structure, density of soil, porosity of soil, soil colour, soil temperature and their role in soil fertility
1.2	Soil pH, Acid soil management; Soil salinity: Salt affected soils:- Nature and classification, characteristics, detrimental effects of soil salinity and alkalinity and their reclamation

1.3	Water resources, Natural source and irrigated water; Types of irrigation, water management in arid and semi-arid regions
1.4	Heavy metal contamination, saline water and reclamation of water.
II	Sustainable agriculture and plant protection techniques
2.1	Sustainable Agriculture: Introduction, definition, goal and concepts. Land degradation and conservation of natural resources. Cropping pattern-mixed cropping, crop rotation, intercropping
2.2	Organic farming-objective, importance and scope. Organic manures- Compost, FYM, Vermicompost, Bio-fertilizers (Preparation and uses)
2.3	Integrated Nutrient Management- Nutrients-Macro and micro, importance of nutrients, nutrient deficiency symptoms and nutrient management procedures, Fertilizers- Classification of fertilizers with nutrient content. Methods of fertilizer application
2.4	Pest-types of pest, pest classification, IPM-concept-Natural control, Physical, Mechanical, Cultural, Biological& Chemical control. Host plant resistance, Biotechnological approaches and legal control.
III	Crop production techniques
3.1	Production technology of major field crops-Cereals-Rice, Wheat, Pulses-Lentil, Chickpea; Oilseeds- Mustard ,groundnut, Fibre-Jute; System of rice intensification
3.2	Vegetables-types and importance of production, Production technology of vegetables – Tomato; Brinjal, Cucumber; Onion; Potato; Leafy vegetables.
3.3	Fruits-commercial importance, Selection of site, fencing and wind break for fruit crops. Planting system, Propagation method Production technology of fruits- Mango, Guava, Banana
3.4	Concept of kitchen garden, models of kitchen garden, Medicinal plants and its importance.
IV	Integrated Farming system
4.1	Integrated farming system- meaning, importance and scope; advantages, components of IFS; Production potential of different components of farming systems;
4.2	Integrated farming system model for different agro-climatic zones
4.3	Crop and live stock integration : Rice-fish integrated farming, multilayer farming techniques
4.4	IFS in vulnerable areas-Flood affected area , drought prone areas; Role of IFS in reduction of vulnerability and effective use of resources.

Suggested Reading

1. Balasubramanian P &Palaniappan SP 2006. Principles and Practices of Agronomy. Agrobios.
2. Joshi M &Parbhakarasetty TK. 2005. Sustainability through Organic Farming. Kalyani.
3. Veeresh GK, Shivashankar K &Suiglachar MA. 1997. Organic Farming and Sustainable Agriculture. Association for Promotion of Organic Farming, Bangalore.
4. K. Sarkar, R. S. Singh, M. S. Yadav, C. S. Singh, 2011, Integrated Farming Systems for Sustainable Production. Agrotech Publishing Academy
5. Reddy, S.R.(2018). Principles of Agronomy ,Kalyani Publishers.

Elective Course (Theory):- (MRSPDSE01T-C) Rural Tourism and Value Addition to Communities (50marks; 4 credits)

Tourism is a driver of economic development and its linkage with other production sectors boosts development in rural areas. The imperative of achieving economic, social and environmental sustainability in local communities is conducive to tourism. The students will be generated knowledge on the natural and cultural capital of the rural areas through the lens of tourist products.

Outcome : Prospective job opportunities at the individual and community level through product based tourism, as a local tourist guide and entrepreneur

Unit	Topic
I	Conceptual issues in Rural Tourism
1.1	Concept of Tourism, definition, Tourism versus Leisure, Tourist, Traveller, Visitor, Tourism and Environment, Tourism and online transactions
1.2	Typology of Tourism & Tourist resources: Natural and man-made and their changing nature
1.3	Tourism Paradigms: Eco-tourism, Green Tourism, Heritage Tourism, Soft and hard Tourism and adventure tourism etc
1.4	Nature and importance of rural Tourism :Tourism Potentials, Tourism and Sustainable Development,
II	Infrastructural Development & Tourism
2.1	Mass Tourism Pilgrimage during Sankranti, Snan Jatra and Haj Yatra
2.2	Accommodation : Hotels and Restaurants & Guest Houses
2.3	Transport Facilities – Interaction and Communication Facilities – Other Promotional Activities
2.4	Tourism Promotion Agencies in India: Functions and characteristics. Tourism Circuits & Campaigns: Government and non- Government Organizations
III	Stakeholders of Rural Tourism in India
3.1	Role of Central Government Ministries :Tourism Planning and Policies at National level Incredible India Campaign.
3.2	PRI : Tourism Planning and Policies at Local level
3.3	PPP, NGOs & Private Organizations
3.4	Tourism and governance :Role in disaster management in tourist centric areas : landslides, floods, cyclones and COVID
IV	Sustainable Rural Tourism & Employment Generation
4.1	Local opportunities at the individual level Part-time Guide – Scope in Marketing – Catering, Vendors, infrastructure
4.2	Local opportunities at the Community level participation through Homestays in Hills and Forests, through local transport, lodging and fooding
4.3	Product based tourism and its impact on local rural economy:
4.4	Governmental opportunities : Skill enhancement courses and training, product sale tie up in mela/hubs

Suggested Readings

1. Nagapathi, K. S, 2008, *Tourism Development – A New Approach*, Concept Publications, New Delhi.
2. Lama, B., 2010, *Tourism: Planning and Approaches*, Deep & Deep Publications Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi
3. Prudhi R, 2012, *Rural Tourism: Challenges and Paradigm*, Discovery Publishing House Ltd, New Delhi
4. Katherine Dashper, 2014, *Rural Tourism: An international perspective*, Cambridge Scholars Publishing House, London
5. Harish Bhatt and B. S. Badan, 2010, *Sustainable Tourism*, Commonwealth Publishers, New Delhi
6. Sinha, P. C, 2007, *Tourism: Concept & Dimensions*, Anmol Publication, New Delhi
7. [Richard Sharpley](#) & [Julia Sharpley](#), 1997, *Rural Tourism: An Introduction*, Routledge.
8. [Sonali Kulkarni](#), 2011: *Village Tourism* Yking Books
9. Organisation For Economic Co-Operation And Development, 1994 . *Tourism Strategies and Rural Development*. Paris

GEC (Theory): (MRSPGEC01T): Fundamentals of Rural Development in India

This course delivers an overview of the basic elements of rural areas and rural development. It also elaborates on the nature and characteristics of the rural economy and the rural institutions that are operating to bring about rural development in India.

Outcome: Students should be able to appreciate the basic concepts and approaches to rural development in India, the rural development institutions at work and the rural economy.

Unit	Topic
I	Concept of Rural Development & Rural Economy
1.1	Rural Area & Rural Development -Concept, Characteristics of Rural India, Difference between Urban and Rural Areas. Definitions of Rural Development, Rural Development Principal, Theories of Development in context of Rural India
1.2	Rural Development Approaches: Broad front approach, Sectoral approach, Area approach, Target area and target group approach
1.3	Rural Development Programmes in India : Pre Independence & Post independence
1.4	Rural Economy-Size, structure, Rural sectors ad characteristics, Interdependence of Urban and Rural Sector in Indian Economy, Agricultural and Non agricultural Sectors
II	Important issues in Rural Development
2.1	Human Resource Development
2.2	Sustainable Rural Development ; Participatory rural development
2.3	Poverty and Unemployment
2.4	Rural Development and Environmental Protection
III	Role of Government Institutions & Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

3.1	Planning Mechanism: Machinery for planning at National and State Level : Top down centralized planning, multi level planning , decentralized planning
3.2	Concept of Democratic Decentralization; its significance and approaches: Political, Administrative and Fiscal;
3.3	Role of Panchayati Raj Institutions in decentralized planning: Emergence and Evolution. The 73 rd Constitutional Amendment Act; Three Tier Structure of PRI : Powers and Functions;
3.4	Non Governmental Organizations (NGO):Concept, Structure, Funding, Problems and Limitations, Community Based Organizations, GO-NGO collaboration for rural Development
IV	Role of Financial Institutions & Credit
4.1	Cooperative Institutions- Concept and Principles of Cooperation, Cooperative Movement in India
4.2	Concept and Structure of Rural Banking and Finance; Microfinance and Empowerment
4.3	Role of NABARD and RRB
4.4	Govt. Schemes for Banking and Credit to Weaker Sections

Suggested Readings:

1. Rural Development : John Harris
2. Rural Development: I S Sundaram
3. Fundamentals of Rural Development: Basant Desai
4. Rural Development Principles, Policies and Management
3/E by Singh and Katar
5. Rural Development in India Past, Present, & Future, Vasant Desai, Himalaya
6. Rural Development Khanna, Sulbha: Sonali Publication, New Delhi
7. Rural Development: Concept, Approach and Strategy, Prasad, B.K, Sarup & Sons, New
8. Rural Development in India by Reddy
9. Rural Development:Concept & Recent Approaches by S.K.Paul, Concept Publication, New Delhi
10. Fundamentals of Rural Development: Basant Desai
11. Rural Development in India by Reddy.

SEMESTER-IV

CORE COURSE (Theory) – 15: (MRSCOR15T): Women and Rural Development in India (50 marks; 4 credits)

This course tries to bring out how the spaces are different for men and women in rural India. It outlines the conceptual component of gender and women's work followed by the place of women in Indian planning and policies. It also explores the position of women within the farm and non-farm sector in the rural areas.

Outcome: The students would understand that specific women focus is essential for rural planning and development.

Unit	Topic
I	Conceptualizing Gender
1.1	Gender from the sociological perspective and interpretations
1.2	Gender from the economic perspective and interpretations
1.3	Gender from the political perspective and interpretations
1.4	Feminism : Women development and empowerment
II	International & National development discourse on women
2.1	Theories of development : empowerment & Inclusive Development
2.2	Alternative approaches :WID WAD & GAD
2.3	MDGs & SDGs on women : education, health , poverty alleviation ,empowerment
2.4	Policy and programmes in India: Women development approaches in Five year plans, Capacity building and empowerment strategies, Gender budgeting
III	Women in Rural Society of India
3.1	Role of gender inequality, status of women in different ages, nature of women disabilities in Indian society
3.2	Women and Natural resource management
3.3	Women and Indigenous Knowledge Skills and practices
3.4	Community level participation Capacity building and empowerment through SHGs
IV	Dimensions of Women's work in Rural India
4.1	Women and rural work: concept of work; productive & non productive work, labour market segmentations, Women work participation
4.2	Women and Agriculture: Changing nature of gender relation in agriculture; impact of technological change; impact of globalization
4.3	Women in rural non-farm sector: agriculture linkage; urbanization linkage; Impact of globalization
4.4	Rural women work related specific programmes

Suggested Readings:

1. Pahl, R. E. (1988): *On Work: Historical, Comparative and Theoretical Approaches*, Basil Blackwell, New York.
2. Jenkins, Sarah (2004): *Gender, Place and the Labour Market*, Ashgate.
3. Pravin Visaria and Rakesh Basant (1994): *Non- Agricultural Employment in India: Trends and Prospects*, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
4. T. S. Papola & Alakh N. Sharma (1999): *Gender and Employment*, Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi.
5. *Empowering Rural Women*, Sujit Kr. Datta, Dr. Dilip Kr. Ghosh, Akansha Publishing House, 2002.
6. *Rural Women Empowerment*, Sawalia Bihari Verma, Shiw Kr. Jiloka. Kumari Jyoti Kushwah, Deep & Deep Publications Pvt. Ltd., 2006.
7. *Development and Empowerment : Rural Women in India*, Jaya Arunachalam, U. Kalpagam, Rawat Publications, 2006

CORE COURSE (Theory): – 16 (MRSPCOR16T) Natural Resource and Environment (50marks; 4 credits)

The course seeks to impart the basic concepts of ecology and environmental management. It discusses the management issues for some of the key rural natural resources that are especially stressed in the recent times.

Outcome: It would encourage consciousness about the environment, its gradual degradation arising out of mismanagement and overuse and how to introduce sustainable natural resource management practices.

Unit	Topic
I	Concept of Environment and Natural Resources
1.1	Environment, Ecology, Ecosystem- concept, structure and components. Environment and economy. Agro-ecosystems concept
1.2	Natural resources: Concept and the notion of scarcity; Classification of Natural resources: renewable, non-renewable, stock, flow, reserves. Natural resource sustainability.
1.3	Land suitability analysis; carrying capacity; Land use planning.
1.4	Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) - Concept, objectives, principles. EIA in India.
II	Natural Resources and Sustainable Rural Development
2.1	Sustainable rural development; Role of natural resource management in sustainable rural development.
2.2	Land Resources; rural land use dynamics and its changing nature in post global India.
2.3	Water Resources: surface and ground water sources, availability and utilization.
2.4	Common Property Resources: Concept, extent of availability, utilization and recent

	trends. Characteristics of CPR, Theories and models of CPR Management. Conservation of CPRs
III	Environmental Issues in Indian Agriculture
3.1	Linkage between agricultural development & the environment: Soil related, water related, air related, biodiversity related
3.2	Land degradation: processes, causes and consequences.
3.3	Water resource depletion for agriculture: processes, causes and consequences.
3.4	Agricultural policies & their impact on the environment: input & output price policies, investment policies, trade policies.
IV	Conservation of Environment & Natural Resources
4.1	Women and environment. Role of women in natural resource management. (Case studies in India)
4.2	Community based natural resource management (CBNRM)/Participatory natural resource management
4.3	Watershed based natural resource management systems & recent management practices
4.4	National Action Plan on Climate Change

Suggested Readings:

- Hussen, Ahmed M (2000): Principles of Environmental Economics, Routledge, London & New York.
- Smith, K and David N Petley (2009): Environmental Hazards: Assessing Risk and Reducing Disaster, 5th Edition, Routledge, London and New York.
- Wheeler, J.O., Muller, P.O., Thrall, G.I., Fik, T.J. 1998. Economic Geography, 3rd ed, Wiley.
- Coe N. M., Kelly P. F. and Yeung H. W., 2007: Economic Geography: A Contemporary Introduction, Wiley Blackwell.
- Singh, S. 2013. Environmental Geography, Prayag Pustak Bhawan.
- Odum, E.P.,Barrett, G.W. 2005.Fundamentals of Ecology, Ceneage Learning.
- Sharma, P.D. 2011. Ecology and Environment, Rastogi Publications.
- Gilpin, A., 1994. Environmental Impact Assessment: Cutting Edge for the 21st Century, Cambridge University Press.
- Goudie, A. 2001. 2013. The Human Impact on the Natural Environment: Past, Present, and Future, 7th ed, Wiley-Blackwell.
- Chadha, G. K, S. Sen and H. R. Sharma (2004): *Land Resources: State of Indian Farmer: a Millennium Study*, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation. Ministry of Agriculture, Academic Foundation, New Delhi.
- Footprints in the Jungle: Natural Resource Industries, Infrastructure, and Biodiversity Conservation by Ian A Bowles
- Developing Groundwater by Alan Macdonald and Jeff Davies

13. Clayton B.D., Dent D. & Dubois O. (2000): Rural Planning in the Developing World with a Special Focus on Natural Resources: Lessons Learned and Potential Contributions to Sustainable Livelihoods, International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), Environmental Planning Issues No. 20

CORE COURSE (Theory) :- 17: (MRSPCOR17T) : Project Management and Appraisal

(50 marks; 4 credits)

This course enables the acquisition of foundational knowledge about basic project management principles, procedures and project appraisals. The course seeks to offer holistic knowledge on project development, project management procedure, feasibility study and critical project analysis. This course will consolidate and expand knowledge of project costing and deepen understanding of its relevance to the broader project development process.

Outcome: Determine and apply knowledge of complex project management theory, principles and best practice to apply projects to contribute to the profession and discipline of project management. Critically analyze, synthesize and reflect on project management theory and recent developments, both local and international, to extend and challenge knowledge and practice. The course will enable students to develop proposals based on logical framework approach and effective monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

Unit	Topic
I	Concept of Project
1.1	Project-concept, Types, Project Manager-skills, characteristics
1.2	Project ideas, Project life cycle, Project lifecycle curve
1.3	Phases of project, Characteristics of project phases
1.4	Project planning- Process, Machinery of project planning
II	Project Management
2.1	Project management-concept, need
2.2	Project feasibility study-technical feasibility, economic feasibility and financial feasibility
2.3	Project of a project :concept of present value and future decision criteria
2.4	Pay Back Period, Net present value (NPV), Internal Rate of Return (IRR), Benefit Cost Ratio (B/C Ratio), Average Return on Investment (ARI), Annual cost Method
III	Project Sensitivity Analysis
3.1	Sensitivity Analysis: Private and social costs and benefit of a project
3.2	Externalities of project, Tools of project management – Activity planning, net work analysis
3.3	Project Log frame analysis, Gantt chart
3.4	CPM and PERT methods, Road Mapping, Schedule updating SWOT analysis
IV	Project Monitoring and Evaluation
4.1	Project monitoring-need, importance of project monitoring
4.2	Project monitoring criteria, Steps of project monitoring and project monitoring process, Tools of project monitoring and its limitations
4.3	Project evaluation- need, types, planning for evaluation, Project evaluation criteria
4.4	Project impact evaluation

Suggested Reading

1. Principal and Practice of Management by Shyamal Banerjee
2. Project Management and Appraisal by Sitangshu Katua
3. Projects: Planning, Analysis, Selection, Financing, Implementation, and Review by Prasanta Chandra
4. Project Management: The Managerial Process by Eric Lerson

Elective Course (Theory) MRSPDSE02T-A: Disaster Risk Reduction for Coastal Communities 50marks; 4 credits

This course imparts knowledge on disasters that are specifically of concern for the coastal communities. West Bengal, having the estuarine environment and being a house to the world heritage site of the Sundarbans, this course tries to discuss the vulnerabilities that arise out of the conflicts between the land-water interface as well as the coastal community- wild life interface.

Outcome: The students would be able to appreciate the specific disaster issues for the coastal communities in West Bengal and the major disaster risk reduction initiative and their appraisal.

Unit	Topic
I	Coastal Hazard Management
1.1	Concept of the coast and environmental issues along coastlines.
1.2	Major hazards along the coasts: coastal storms, erosion, water issues.
1.3	Management of coastal hazards
1.4	Coastal zone regulations and land use planning for disaster risk reduction from coastal hazards.
II	Coastal Communities in India
2.1	Coastal communities: population densities and its relevance for coastal hazards.
2.2	Demography of coastal communities in India
2.3	Coastal economy: major livelihoods and activities along coasts and their implications for the environment.
2.4	Assessment of vulnerability of coastal communities: frameworks, trends and patterns
III	Vulnerabilities of the rural coastal communities in the Bengal Delta/ Sundarbans
3.1	The dynamic ecosystem of the Sundarbans: evolution of the man-environment interaction. Salient features of the Sundarban eco-region. Physical vulnerability of coastal communities: cyclones, coastal erosion, salinization. Climate change
3.2	Agriculture and aquaculture dependent livelihoods: major challenges and opportunities
3.3	Socio-economic vulnerabilities-developmental deficits
3.4	Institutional Vulnerabilities: ambiguities in the management and development of the Sundarbans.

IV	Disaster management for rural coastal communities in Bengal Delta/ Sundarbans
4.1	Role of local institutions in disaster management: government and non-government, community.
4.2	Disaster management policy for coastal West Bengal
4.3	Resilience & adaptation: Migration and the “Trapped” population in the Sundarbans; resettlement of environmental refugee.
4.4	Appraisal of Case studies of disaster management: recent extreme events

Suggested Reading

1. Almutairi A., Mourshed M. & Ameen R. F. M. (2020): Coastal community resilience frameworks for disaster risk management, *Natural Hazards* (2020) 101:595–630, Springer; p. 595-630
2. Behera A. (2002): Government - NGO Collaboration for Disaster Reduction and Response: The India (Orissa) Experience, Regional Workshop on Networking and Collaboration among NGOs of Asian Countries in Disaster Reduction and Response.
3. Carter R.W.G. (1991): Coastal Environments An Introduction to the Physical, Ecological and Cultural Systems of Coastlines, Academic Press Limited, London.
4. Clayton B.D., Dent D. & Dubois O. (2000): Rural Planning in the Developing World with a Special Focus on Natural Resources: Lessons Learned and Potential Contributions to Sustainable Livelihoods, International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), Environmental Planning Issues No. 20
5. Courtney C.A., Ahmed A.K., Jackson R., McKinnie D., Rubinoff P., Stein A., Tighe S. and White A. (2008): Coastal Community Resilience in the Indian Ocean region: a Unifying Framework, Assessment, and Lessons Learned, Solutions to Coastal Disasters Congress 2008, ASCE.
6. DasGupta R. & Shaw R. (2015): An indicator based approach to assess coastal communities’ resilience against climate related disasters in Indian Sundarbans, *J Coast Conserv* (2015) 19:85–101, Springer, DOI 10.1007/s11852-014-0369-1.
7. Enhancing Climate Resilience of India’s Coastal Communities (2019), United Nations Development Programme, Green Climate Fund, New Delhi.
8. Guleria S. & Moktan A. (2020): Training Module on Integration of Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation into Rural Development Policies and Programmes, National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), New Delhi.
9. Ha H., Fernando R. L. S. & Mahajan S. K.: Disaster Risk Management Case Studies in South Asian Countries, FOREWORD, Buisness Expert Press.
10. Moulin-Acevado M. (2002): NGO and UN-OCHA, Regional Workshop on Networking and Collaboration among NGOs of Asian Countries in Disaster Reduction and Response
11. Wisner B., Blaikie P., Cannon T. and Davis I. (2004): At Risk Natural hazards, people’s vulnerability and disasters, Routledge Taylor & Francis Group, New York.

Elective Course (Theory)- (MRSPDSE02T-B): Farm Business Management (50 marks; 4 credits)

Farm Business management is an elective course for the student that provides knowledge on effective farm operations. Planning for farming operations, farming options, opportunity, best methods of operation, maximization of profit determine the effectiveness of the farm manager and his/her knowledge on farm management. The course has also structured to provide a overall financial, physical management of a farm.

Outcome: After completion of this course student will be knowledgeable to act as a successful farm manager. He/she can also plan for better farming options for maximization of profit. The skills on farm management as well as critical farm management decisions will be developed.

Unit	Topic
I	Farm Management
1.1	Farm Management-concept, scope, importance, Farm Manager-functions and characters
1.2	Nature and characteristics of farm management science. Typical farm management decisions-Production and Organizations decisions, Administrative decisions and Marketing decisions
1.3	Characteristics of a Farm, size, external factors that effects farms
1.4	Production economics-meaning, nature, scope, product and production;
II	Production Relationships
2.1	Factor-product relationship-Production functions, Marginal Product, Average Product and Total Product, Relation between different Products, Three regions of production function
2.2	Production and cost- Cost-concept, categories, opportunity cost, Relationship among different costs. Determination of Net revenue and functions of output, profit maximization; Minimum loss principle.
2.3	Factor-factor relationship: Isoquants; Different types of factor-factor relationships ;Iso-cost lines; least cost combination; Optimum level of output determination
2.4	Product-product relationship; Production possibility curve, Determination optimum production combination, Profit maximization through product-product combination.
III	Farm Business Analysis
3.1	Farm Business analysis-importance, problems in farm accounting
3.2	Farm accountancy-Book keeping, types of farm records and accounts,
3.3	Different types of farm records- Physical farm record, production record, labour records, feed records, financial records
3.4	Farm financial accounts- income statement, farm efficiency measures, Business design for farm, Evaluation of records.
IV	Management of Farm Resources
4.1	Financial management- Importance; role of credit in production and management, economic feasibility test, farm financial management procedures. Farm credit analysis kit.
4.2	Land Management- Importance of farm layout and remodeling, impact of mechanization, determining source of irrigation and soil management, fertilization

	management programme. Natural risk analysis and alternative measures.
4.3	Labour management- Labour problems in Indian scenario, Classification and composition of Farm labour, Improving farm labour efficiency, Effective utilization of labour force.
4.4	Risk Management- uncertainty of different components- price fluctuating, yield, input availability. Adjustment of planning time, Plan for alternatives and adjustment.

Suggested Readings:

1. Business Ethics (Text & Cases) by P.K. Ghosh
2. Financial Management by Srinivasan
3. Human Resource Mgmt by Badi R.V.
4. Fundamentals of Farm Business Management by S. S. Johl and J. R. Kapoor, Kalyani Publishers

Elective Course (Theory):- (MRSPDSE02T-C) Rural Culture, Heritage and Tourism Development in West Bengal (50 marks; 4 credits)

“Heritage” in rural India encompasses almost all aspects of life: monuments and historic structures, performing and visual arts, crafts and artisan skills, traditional knowledge in agriculture, water management, and medicine, and the heritage and history embedded in mythology, folklore, ritual, and language. Traditional crafts have survived in West Bengal because rural folk still make and use them. These are visual dialogues between the craftsmen and culture of the land.

Outcome : Case studies on the various facets as an exemplar from West Bengal in particular, will set new benchmarks for rural development and promotion of local culture. Heritage and culture and rural tourism are tools capable to boost local economy, community mobilization and conservation and in sustainable renewal of resources. The course will also provide prospective job opportunities in government and NGO departments and many can act as independent entrepreneurs themselves.

Unit	Topic
I	Rural regeneration through Tourism in West Bengal
1.1	Scope ,Nature and Significance of Rural Tourism in West Bengal : Gender and Tourism, Eco tourism, Handicraft tourism, Religious tourism, Home stay tourism, Heritage Tourism
1.2	Craft and Handicraft based tourism : Problems , Potentialities and intervention measures
1.3	Nature based tourism : Problems , Potentialities and intervention measures
1.4	Disaster and Tourism: Implications in vulnerable areas on habitat and society
II	Tangible and intangible Indigenous products of Rural West Bengal:
2.1	Cottage industry & its products : Potters (Terracotta) metalsmiths (Dokra); Chittrakars; Weavers : Handloom (Tant cotton and silk); Chou Mask making ; Boat making(in

	Balagarh), bidi (in Murshidabad).
2.2	Folk culture and its revival : Bauls, Bhatiali and Bhawaiya; Ballads (Mangal kavya)
2.3	Jatra, Kirtan, Bhajan, Ram Lila, Jalsha, Karbala
2.4	Revival strategies through Social welfare measures by Government of West Bengal towards the artisans: tool kit, health, education, employment and social security.
III	Cultural Hubs of Rural West Bengal
3.1	Intervention Policies at the state level since Independence
3.2	Western districts: Cultural capital, potentials and value addition to local community through various stakeholders
3.3	Northern districts: Cultural capital, potentials and value addition to local community through various stakeholders
3.4	Southern districts: Cultural capital, potentials and value addition to local community through various stakeholders
IV	Tourism planning based on Cultural Hubs of Rural West Bengal
4.1	Intervention Policies at the state level since 2000: Tourism Policy of 2008 & 2016; Role of WBTDCL Biswa Bangla Campaign
4.2	Western districts: Art and craft village tourism
4.3	Northern districts: Nature and wild life tourism ;Public Private Partnership (PPP) model in Gajoldoba
4.4	Southern districts: Integrated Ecotourism Development Plan

Suggested Readings :

1. Nicholas Ralph *Thirteen festivals: a ritual year in Bengal*, Orient Blackswan
2. Sinha, P. C, 2007, *Tourism: Concept & Dimensions*, Anmol Publication, New Delhi
3. CH Buck (1917) *Faith, fair and festivals of India* , e book (2014) , Publisher: Forgotten books , London
4. Tarapada Santra: *Folk Arts of West Bengal and the Artist Community*. Niyogi Books
5. Bhabesh Das Gupta,2002, *Folk Culture of West Bengal*.
6. Stevenson Richard(ed): *Village Life in Bengal Hindu Customs in Bengal*
7. [Sabyasachi Lodh](#), 1979: [Thematic analysis of tribal folk tales and folk songs of West Bengal;](#) [Cultural Research Institute, Scheduled Castes and Tribes Welfare Dept., Govt. of West Bengal in Calcutta](#)
8. Sufia M. Uddin 2019; Religion, Nature, and Life in the Sundarbans *Asian Ethnology* Volume 78, Number 2 ,pp, 289–309
9. Jawhar Sircar, 2016:The Construction of the Hindu identity in Medieval Western Bengal: The Role Of Popular Cults; Institute of Development Studies, Kolkata
10. Ilan Kelman 2007:Sustainable Livelihoods from Natural Heritage on Islands *Island Studies Journal*, Vol. 2, No. 1, pp. 101-114
11. Sujit Sur 2006 Folk Deities of Sundarbans: Some Observations *The Oriental Anthropologist*; 6(1): 168-191

**CORE COURSE PRACTICAL – 18 : (MRSPCOR18P) :Internship and Dissertation
(100 Marks; 8 Credits)**

Section-I Internship (50 Marks; 4 Credits)

Internship in Rural Institution/ Organization (4 Weeks)

This course seeks to develop industrial as well as institutional linkages to impart opportunity to work while the students learn through active engagement in formal institutional structure. On one hand, it would help them to gain experience, refine their working skills and build confidence; on the other hand, it would also enable them to identify their career path. On the whole, the internship programme targets to impart the essential skills to the students that are relevant for acquiring an edge over others in the job market.

Outcome: Students would be able to have a clearer career vision, self confidence and the required skills to benefit in the job market.

The participation certificate to the Internship Programme will be furnished by the concerned Internship Programme organizer after due completion by each student. The students will be evaluated on this Internship programme by the internal faculty members based on their participating and duly obtaining a Certificate in 80:20 ratio.

Section-II: Dissertation (50 Marks; 4 Credits)

Dissertation as a research report will be based on Discipline Specific Elective (DSE) . This exercise attempts to enable the students to formulate a research problem, outline its methodologies and manage the research initiative completely to produce the final report.

Outcome: The student will develop the capability to formulate independently a research project .

The Report must be documented in duplicate (1 = examinee, 1 = seminar library) under the following Heads:

- Introduction and Conceptual Background;
- Statement of the Problem;
- Objectives of Study;
- Literature Review;
- Methodology including data / information / map collection;
- Location of the Study

Area; • Analysis, Display and Interpretation of Data (relating to each objective separately); and • Conclusion.

The Dissertation Paper should contain • Acknowledgement, • Preface, • Table of Content, • List of Tables, • List of Figures, • List of Plates, • References and • Appendix.

Pages containing Illustrations (maps, diagrams, graphs and photographs) = 05 (maximum).

Word Limit = 10000 (maximum) (Computer typed) ;Line Spacing = 1.5; Font = Times New Roman font size = 12

PPT presentation : Each Examinee shall present his / her Dissertation before the Internal & External Examiner on the day of Examination. There will be a maximum of 25 slides about - concept / idea / theme; major objectives; methodology; study area; observations and analysis; conclusion. Time allotted for each presentation = 15 minutes + 5 minutes interaction with External Examiner. The continuous evaluation will be done by the concerned internal faculty while the External Examiner will evaluate based on power point presentation and interaction in an 80:20 ratio.

