First Year

1.1 Introduction to Rural Sociology
1.2 Local Self-Governance for Rural Development
1.3 Rural Social Structure
1.4 Research Methodology
1.5 Social Change and Rural Development

Second Year

2.1 Rural Development Problems
2.2 Rural Development Programmes and Strategies
2.3 Micro Finance and Women Empowerment
2.4 NGO Management for Rural Development
2.5 Field Study/ Internship/ Project Work
Paper I: Introduction to Rural Sociology

UNIT – I

UNIT – II

UNIT – III

UNIT – IV

Reference:


Paper II: Local Self-Governance for Rural Development

Unit – I

Programmes for Rural Development in India, since Independence. Rural Development policies during planning period; Administrative structure.

Unit – II

The focus and thrust of Rural Development programmes: Poverty alleviation, employment generation Social mobility, mobilization and change; Meaning of empowerment, economic, political, Social and cultural empowerment

Unit - III

Agricultural Extension Services; Emergence and Growth of Panchayati Raj Institutions in India; People and Panchayati Raj Financial Organizations in Panchayati Raj Institutions

Unit – IV

Rural Development Administration and Panchayat Raj Institutions: Panchayat Raj System, functions of Panchayat Raj System, Sources of income for Panchayats, merits and demerits of Panchayat system, strengthening of Panchayat Raj System, Rural Development administration.

Unit – V

Agriculture diversification, Population; pressure, small holdings, infrastructure, rural development. Role of Women in Rural Development, Marginalization of Women in Land Reform Agenda.

Reference:


Paper III: Rural Social Structure

Unit I

Rural Social Structure: introduction, meaning and definition of rural social structure. The nature of rural social structure. Rural social structure in India. difference between rural and urban social structure.

Unit II

Family and kinship: Family in rural India. change in the rural family system. Lineage and kinship. Type of family: joint family, nuclear family and extended family.

Unit III


Unit IV

Agrarian class structure: introduction, meaning and definition of agrarian society. Agrarian class structure in India: Land-owners, tenants, sharecroppers and landless labourers.

Unit V

Gender and environment: the status of women in Indian villages. Women development in rural areas pre and post independent era. Difference between village and city environment. social forestry. Gender and rural environment.

Reference:

Paper IV: Research Methodology

UNIT–I

Social Research: meanings, definition, nature. Aims of social research: studying the social problems, functions of society, understanding the processes – industrialization, urbanization and socialization. Types of social research: basic, action and applied research. Divisions of social research: quantitative and qualitative research.

UNIT–II


UNIT–III


UNIT–IV

UNIT-V


Reference:

Paper V: Social Change and Rural Development

Unit-I

Social Structure: meanings, definition and characteristics of social structure. The relationship between social structure and social system. Rural development and role of social systems – family, industry, education, religion, governance. Government – three tier system in maintain social structure, social system and rural development.

Unit II


Unit III

Social Institution and Rural Development - community: relevance of community in creating oneness. Religious practices, magic power, social control mechanism, faith in almighty, developing brotherhood, understating basic structure. Family: basic social institution, initiator of socialization process, protecting the members, providing care to individual, maintaining domestic economy. Education: transferring the knowledge, eliminating the ignorance, understanding the better world.

Unit-IV


Unit-V

Village Communities in India: Tribal and rural communities. Leadership in rural communities. Role of artisan and services communities in rural development. Factors responsible for changing nature of rural communities.

Reference:


Second semester

Paper VI: Rural Development Problems

Unit I
Rural development: introduction, meaning and definition of rural development. Rural development in Indian after independent. Rural to urban migration. Urban to rural migration. Shrinking of rural areas in India. Rural developmental policies.

Unit II

Unit III

Unit IV

Unit V

References:

2. Bava, D.S. Rural Project Planning
Paper VII: Rural Development Programmes and Strategies

Unit – I


Unit – II


Unit – III


Unit – IV

Planning and organization of rural Development: Levels and functions of planning-Micro planning in rural development - Block and District Level Planning - Organization Models for rural development. Role of Panchayatraj institution, cooperative units and nongovernmental organization in rural development.

Unit – V

Implementation, monitoring and Evaluation: Introduction-Project for implementation-Planning for Implementation Project control-Integration and coordination. People’s participation and implementation of Project monitoring - Project evaluation.

Reference:


**Paper VIII: Micro Finance and Women Empowerment**

**Unit-I**


**Unit – II**


**Unit – III**


**Unit – IV**

Activities of Self Help Groups: Savings, credit, marketing and insurance-rules to formation of Self Help Group. Roles in self help groups. Developing the concepts of micro savings and micro insurance. Helps to develop confidentiality.

**Unit – V**

Monitoring and Evaluation of Self Help Group. Relevance, features and ideas of monitoring. Role of governmental and nongovernmental organisation in strengthen the self help groups. Involvement of communities in maintain the self help groups. Marketing challenges for the self help groups.

**References:**

1. Yunus, M., Rural Agricultural Credit Operations in Bangladesh
2. Femandes AP The MYRADA Experience – Alternative management Systems for Saving and Credit of Rural Poor
4. Lla Bhat, A Bank of One's Own (A note from SEWA) Finance against Poverty
5. Rajasekhar D. Savings and Credit Systems of the poor: Some NGO experiences, NOVIB and HIVOS

Paper IV: NGO management for Rural development

Unit- I

Unit- II
Grassroots Level Planning: rural industrializations, village economy, rural poverty elevation, out migration, rural unemployment, community development.

Unit- III
Rural Development Projects: dimensions, identification and formulation of rural development projects. Food security – measures to strengthen the food security, public distribution system - issues, dimensions, challenges and needed strategies to strengthen the public distribution system.

Unit- IV

Unit V
Evaluation of rural development programmes: relevance, needed measures. Implementation of government programmes through various functionaries. Monitoring the rural development programmes by neutral agencies and academics institution. The challenges of evaluations. Steps to be followed in monitoring and evaluation. Relevance of research methods in evaluation process.

Reference:


Paper V: Field Study/ Internship/ Project Work

An enrolled student has to do a field study with regard to the dimensions of rural development. The original work with approximately consist of 10,000 words including tables, diagrams, and bibliography/reference and the same should be submitted to the Head of the Department of Sociology, Periyar University for evaluation. After the completion of the theory papers in the final year of the M.A in Rural Development.

The field based study report should consists

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Introduction</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Review of literature</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Methodology</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Data analysis</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Summary and conclusion</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Bibliography</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Appendix</td>
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Maximum 100 marks will be given as per the experts who evaluate the report work. The report should be submitted before the last examination of the second year without fail.