



Periyar University

Periyar Palkalai Nagar, Salem – 636 011

M.A., Rural Development

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

Rural Sociology: meaning and definitions, origin and development of Rural Sociology. Nature, scope and importance. Rural Sociology its relationship with History, Economics, Political Science, Anthropology and Psychology. Challenges of Sociology. Branches of Sociology: Rural Sociology, Urban Sociology and Industrial Sociology.

UNIT – II

Social Institutions: Family: characteristic, functions, types of family – nuclear family, joint family and extended family. Changing nature of family, problems of the family, causes for breakdown of Indian joint family system: industrialization, urbanization and globalization. Marriage: forms of marriage, types of marriage. Kinship: types of kinship, relevance and importance of kinship. Religion: origin of religion, development of religion, advantages and disadvantage of religion.

UNIT – III

Basic Concepts - Community: meaning and characteristic. Society and community: relationships and differences. Association: meanings and features – Institutions: primary and secondary institutions. Functions of social institutions. Role: meaning and nature. Status: definitions, ascribed and achieved status.

UNIT – IV

Social process: concepts of social processes - meaning, and concepts of social process. Associative process: competition, cooperation, association and assimilation. Dissociative process: Conflict: types of conflict, views of Karl max, George Simmel and Lewis Coser. Religion in village society. Jajmani system.

Reference:

Ahuja, Ram. (2001). *Indian Social System*, New Delhi: Rawat Publication.

Ahuja, Ram. (2003). *Society in India*, New Delhi: Rawat Publication.

1. Bottomore, T.B. (1972). *Sociology: A Guide to Problems and Literature*, Bombay: George Allen and Unwin (India).
2. Fulcher and Scott. (2003). *Sociology*, New York: Oxford University Press.

3. Giddens, Anthony. (2005). *Sociology*, Polity Press.
4. Harlambos, M. (1998). *Sociology: Themes and Perspective*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
5. Harlambos and Holborn. (2000). *Sociology, London*: Harper-Collins.
6. Inkeles, Alex. (1987). *What is Sociology?* New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India.
7. Johnson, Harry M. (1995). *Sociology: A Systematic Introduction*, New Delhi: Allied Publishers.
8. MacIver and Page. (1974). *Society: An Introductory Analysis*, New Delhi: Macmillan and co.
9. P. Gisbert. (2010). *Fundamental of Sociology*. New Delhi: Orient Blackswan.

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:

1. Desai, Vasant.(1991). *Fundamentals of Rural Development*. New Delhi: Rawat Publications.
2. Meier, Gerald (1987). *Leading Issues in Economic Development*. New Delhi: Oxford Uni. Press.
3. Prasad, B.K. (2003). *Rural Development: Concept, Approach and Strategy*. New Delhi: Sarup and Sons.
4. Rau, S.K. (2002). *Global Search for Rural Development*. Hyderabad: NIRD.
5. Satya Sundaram, I. (2002). *Rural Development*. Mumbai: Himalaya.

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

Caste groups: introduction, meaning and definition of Caste. Origin of caste system. Merits and demerits of Jajmani system. Marriage and caste: Endogamy and Exogamy. Division of labour and caste system.

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:

Beteille, Andre 1986. *Studies in Agrarian Social Structure*. Oxford University.

Press: Delhi

Chauhan, Brij Raj 1968. *A Rajasthan Village*. Vir Publishing House: Delhi,

1988

Dube, S.C. 1955. *Indian Village*. Cornell University Press: New York

Madan, Vandana (ed.) 2002. *The Village in India*. Oxford University Press:

New Delhi

Sharma.K.L. 1997. *Rural Society in India*. Mittal Publications: New Delhi

Srinivas, M.N. (ed.) 1978. *India's Villages*. Media Promoters: Bombay

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

Research Processes: theory: conceptual scheme, speculation and helps to identify the facts to be studied. Facts: definitions, characteristics of facts. The relationship between theory and facts. Hypothesis: meanings of hypothesis, characteristics of hypothesis, types of hypothesis – research hypothesis, abstract hypothesis and null hypothesis. Sources of hypothesis and formulation of hypothesis. Problems in testing the hypothesis.

UNIT-III

Research design and sampling - Research design: meanings and definitions. Types of research design: descriptive and diagnostic, explorative and formulative, experimental. Uses of research design. Sampling: definitions, characteristics. Probability sampling: simple random sampling – lottery method and table of random numbers. Systematic random sampling, area sampling, cluster sampling and stratified random sampling. Non-probability sampling: convenient sampling, purposive sampling, accidental sampling and snow ball sampling. Advantage and disadvantages of sampling.

UNIT-IV

Methods and tools of data collection - Observation: meanings and definitions. Types of observation – controlled observation, uncontrolled observation, participation observation and non-participant observation. Merits and demerits of observation method. Interview: types of interview, purpose of interview and uses of interview. Case study: definitions of case study. Merits and demerits of case study. Narratives: importance of narratives. Tools of data collection: interview schedule – types of interview schedule, semi-structure, structured and unstructured interview schedule. Questioner: meanings and definitions. Mailed questioner, advantage and disadvantages of mailed questioner. Interview guide: unstructured interview schedule – road map of research.

UNIT-V

Research Procedures: Editing, Coding, Classification and Tabulation. Types of tabulation. univariable, bivariation and multi-variable tabulation. Steps to be followed in tabulation. Foot Note, bibliography and reference. Usages of diagrams and graphs in social research. Report writing: meanings, definitions and procedures of report writing.

Reference:

1. Ahuja, Ram (2001). Research Methods, New Delhi: Rawat Publication.
2. Goode, W.J. and P.K.Hatt (1952). Methods in Social Research, New York: McGraw International.
3. Seltiz, Claise et al; (1959). Research Methods in Social Relation, New York: Henry Holt and Co.
4. Srivastava, Prakash G.N. (1994). Advances Research Methodology, Delhi: Radha Publication.
5. Thakur, Devender (2003). Research Methodology in Social Science, Delhi: Deep and Deep Publication.
6. Young, P.V. (1988). Scientific Social Survey and Research, New Delhi Prentice Hall.

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

Social Change: meanings and definition of social change. Agencies of social change - informal agencies, family and religion. Formal agencies, education, legislation, and government. Factors responsible for social change – cultural factors: norms, values, mores, status and role. Technological factors – industries: small, medium, and large. classical industrial and modern industries. Transportation – roadways, railways, airways and sea ways.

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

Social Change and Development - development: meanings, definitions, facets and dimensions. The difference between economic development and social development. The impact of economic growth on social development. Developmental processes: freedom from poverty, ignorance, and moving towards positive approach. Relevance of political organizations in social development. Challenges to measure social development. Relevance of governmental and Non-governmental organization in social development.

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:

1. R.M.Macivier and Charles H.Page (1981). Society –An Introductory Analysis. Macmillan, India Pvt Ltd.
2. M.Haralambos, R.M.Heald (1980). Sociology – Themes and perspectives. Delhi: Oxford University press.
3. Jos'e Lo'pez and John Scott (2002). Viva Books private ltd.
4. Dr.Dilip Shah (2005). Rural Sociology. ABD Publislhers.
5. Kenneth C. W.Kammeyer, George Ritzer and Norman R.Yetman (1990). Sociology – Experiencing Changing Societies. Allyn and Bacon.
6. William Kornblum (1988). Sociology in a changing world Holt. Riehart and Winston.Inc.
7. Peter G. Nolrtghouse (2007). Leadership – Theory and Practice. sage publications.

Second semester

Paper VI: Rural Development Problems

Unit I

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

Unit II

Rural livelihood: meaning and definition of rural livelihood. Agriculture as traditional occupation. Livestock and rural income. Problems in rural livelihood. Poor agricultural production. Commercialization of agricultural crops.

Unit III

Developmental problems. Globalization: meaning and definition. Liberalization: meaning and definition. Privatization: meaning and definition. Urbanization: meaning and definition. Impact of developmental process in rural livelihood.

Unit IV

Women empowerment: introduction, meaning, definition and significances of women empowerment. Challenges in women empowerment in rural areas. The importance of 73rd amendment on women empowerment. Obstacles for women empowerment. Measures for rural women empowerment.

Unit V

Environmental problems: introduction and meaning of rural environment. Status of rural environment in India. environmental problems and its impact on human health. Modernization of agriculture. Urban spillovers and industrial pollution. Poverty and environment. measures to rejuvenating the rural environment: rainwater harvesting scheme, common property management, remediation of wasteland and information systems and accountability.

References:

1. Rajesekhar, D. (2002). *Action research for poverty alleviation*. ISEC working paper series, working paper No.111.
2. Bava, D.S. Rural Project Planning
3. Rajesekhar D, Project Cycle management and ZOPP Methods.

Paper VII: Rural Development Programmes and Strategies

Unit – I

Concepts of rural Development. Basic elements of Rural Development – Economic growth and rural development - Need for Rural Development - Raising expectations and Rural Development- Measures of Rural Development.

Unit – II

Theories and models rural development. Lewis model of development with unlimited supplies of labour – division of labour of Durkheim: characteristic of division of labour, issues of division of labour, labour intensive production- dependency theory of Marx: Gandhian model of Rural Development-Integrated Rural Development – programmes.

Unit – III

Determinants of Rural Development: Natural Resources, Labour Employment: concepts of labour – differences between labour and work, relevance of capital in rural development. Technology. Organization: nature and scope of organization, typology of organization - service, financial organization, profit making organization, centralized organization and de centralised organization.

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:

1. Katar Singh (1986). *Rural Development in India – Theory History and Policy*. Delhi Sage: Publications, New
2. Todaro M.P. (1989). *Economic Development in III World war*. Longman: New York and London
3. Arora R.C. (1979). *Integrated Rural Development in India*. New Delhi: S. Chand and Co.

Paper VIII: Micro Finance and Women Empowerment

Unit-I

Micro finance: concept, elements, importance and history of micro finance - role of Micro finance in poverty alleviation. Concept of micro credit: circulation of money among the members, elimination of money lenders. Role of banks in micro finance and micro credit and Grameen bank.

Unit - II

Empowerment of women. Meanings of empowerment, factors determining women empowerment. Aspects of women empowerment. Issues and dimensions of women empowerment. Challenges of women empowerment. Women empowerment and its role in strengthening the domestic economy. Sustainable development. Involvement of community in empowering women.

Unit - III

Self help group: meanings and definition of Self Help Group. Self Help Group: solidarity groups, making silent revolution, integration of women to curb social differences, moving towards formal financial institutions – banks and governmental institutions. Making the women as leadership potentials. elimination of poverty.

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. Fernandes AP The MYRADA Experience – Alternative management Systems for Saving and Credit of Rural Poor
3. Grameen Bank, Various Issues of Grameen Dialogue
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

6. D. Rajasekhar and Mahadeswaran (2005). *Economic and Social Benefits of Micro- Finance programmes*. in BB Bhattacharya and Arup Mitra (eds.) *Studies in Macroeconomic and Welfare*, New Delhi: Academic Foundation.

Paper IV: NGO management for Rural development

Unit- I

Planning for Rural Development: meanings. Types of rural planning. National rural health mission, national food for work programme, national urban renewal mission, land reforms and rural energy.

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

Voluntary sectors: importance of voluntary agencies, superiority of voluntary agencies, limitations of voluntarism. Strengthening of voluntary agencies. Community based organization: the relevance and importance of community based organization. Non-governmental organization: meanings, definitions, types and problems of non-governmental organization. Funding sources of Non-governmental organization. Steps to be followed in starting NGOs and trust.

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:

1. David, I. (1995). *Cleland Project Management: Strategic designed implementations*. McGraw Hill inc.
2. Gopalkrishnan, P. (1993). *Text book of project management*. MacMillan and V. E. Rammurthi Indu. Ltd.
3. Goudman, J. (2000). *Integrated project planning and management cycle*. Ralph Ngalala Love East West Centre, Hawaii.

4. Cedric Saldhara (1998). *Using the logical framework for sector analysis and John Whittle project design a users guide*. Asian development Bank manila.

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

Sl. No	Details
1.	Introduction
2.	Review of literature
3.	Methodology
4.	Data analysis
5.	Summary and conclusion
6.	Bibliography
7.	Appendix

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.