



Periyar University
Periyar Palkalai Nagar, Salem – 636 011

PG Diploma in Rural Development

- 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 Rural Development Programmes and Strategies

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.

UNIT- V

Rural Social Problems: Rural Poverty – Issues, dimensions and facets, Rural poverty alleviation programmes. Illiteracy: factors responsible for illiteracy. Consequences of illiteracy. Differences between male and female illiteracy. Government Schemes and programmes on education for all (EFA) Unemployment and underemployment. Causes and consequences of Unemployment. Unemployment among rural youth. Problems of Rural youth. Problems of Rural Labour: wage differences between men and women. Remedial Measures.

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, bivariabile 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: 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.

P.G.Diploma in Rural Development

1. QUESTION PAPER PATTERN

Time: 3 Hours

Max Marks : 100

Passing Min: 50

PART – A: (5X5=25)

(Answer All Questions)

Two Questions from each unit with Internal Choice

PART – B: (5X15=75)

(Answer All Questions)

Two Questions from each unit with Internal Choice