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

UNIT – II

UNIT – III

UNIT – IV
UNIT- V


**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: 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:


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