
ORDINANCE AND SYLLABUS**M. A. (Sustainable Rural Development)
Faculty of Social Work
Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi-2201002
Prospectus****(M. A. Sustainable Rural Development)**

Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi, established in 1921, always tries its level best to make adjustment with the changing needs of the country. By developing and modifying the educational programmes, teaching courses and other academic activities. On the achievement of Independence, attention had to be diverted to the building up of the Nation and to solve the socio-economic problems of the people, which had so far been neglected under the foreign rule.

The Governing Council of the Vidyapith, consisting of eminent leaders of the country, decided to establish the Institute of **Social Science on 15th. August 1947 later named as Department of Social Work.** It is the second oldest institute in the country after Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, providing courses at undergraduate, postgraduate and doctoral level for the training of much needed professional personnel for the national reconstruction and development. In 1980, it was established as a Faculty of the University.

The Faculty is pioneer in India. Professionally qualified alumni of this faculty are at the helm of affairs, working in various capacities in the fields of Labour Welfare and Personnel Management; Medical and Psychiatric Social Work, Family and Child Welfare, Community Development, Correctional and Criminal Justice Administration. Several in-service training programmes of Labour Welfare Officers, Health/Educators, Probation Officers, Family Counselors, Social Work educators, students and NGO Workers, has always been organized by the Faculty time to time.

Looking to the growing problem of poverty, unemployment and problem of migration in rural areas the Faculty has introduced an innovative and field oriented two years post graduate (M.A.) self-financed course in “Sustainable Rural Development” in the session 2006-2007. Initially it was financially assisted by national Council of Rural Institutes (Ministry of Human Resource Development) Hyderabad.

The curriculum of M.A. Sustainable Rural Developmental consists of concepts and methods of social work, Gandhian philosophies, rural development programmes and strategies, research methodologies, voluntary action and rural entrepreneurship etc. Apart from class room teaching of theoretical papers students are provided various opportunities to practice their knowledge in real social settings through concurrent field work, rural camps and eight weeks block field work in rural communities through reputed agencies that provide enough opportunities for students to prepare them as development professionals.

ORDINANCE

Title of the Course: M.A. (Sustainable Rural Development)

Objectives :

- To organize educational programmes for potential rural leaders and social service providers working for development of rural areas;
- To organize seminars and training workshops creating validated knowledge required for rural sustainable development.
- To initiate income generation programme (IGP) in the field of agriculture and rural technology.

Duration of the course: The duration of the course will be two years.

Seats : The number of seats in the course will be 30.

Minimum Eligibility for Admission:

Any graduate from Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith or any other university recognized as equivalent, are eligible for admission in this course.

Admission Procedure:

There will be an entrance test organized by the University and a merit list will be prepared on the basis of marks obtained in the entrance examination. Admission shall be taken directly by merit if number of applications submitted for entrance test found less than the seats. The rule of reservation will be followed as per university rules.

Fees: This is a self-financed programme, the tuition fee shall be Rs. 15,000/- per annum. Fee for students belonging to reserved categories shall be administered as per university rules.

Examination and Viva-Voce:

The semester examination will be conducted by the university during the period in which the examinations of other courses will be arranged. The viva-voce will be conducted at the end of the 2nd and 4th semester by a board of examiners including external and internal examiners as per university rules.

A student will be eligible for appearing in final examination should have attended 75% theoretical classes and completed the concurrent field work, rural camp, project and block field work as prescribed in the syllabus.

All the rules and regulations regarding examination, merit and divisions shall be administered as per university directions.

It is mandatory for each and every student to finish concurrent field work, rural camp, practicum and block field work as prescribed by the department. Student shall be declared failed if he/she does not complete the prescribed concurrent and block field work.

Class and Home Assignments:

All the students are required to appear in class assignments of 15 marks and should submit home assignments of 10 marks of each theory paper.

Concurrent field work:

Students of M.A. Sustainable Rural Development will be taught theory papers three days per week and for the rest of three days they will be placed in relevant agencies for concurrent field work practice. These agencies may include:

- ✚ World Literacy of Canada, Gangamahal Ghat, Assi, Varanasi;
- ✚ Ram Krishna Mission, Luxa, Varanasi.
- ✚ Block Development offices of Varanasi District.
- ✚ Manav Seva Sansthan, Chhhtupur, Varanasi.
- ✚ Gramya Sansathan, Chandmari, Varanasi.
- ✚ Human Welfare Association, Sarnath, Varanasi;

- ✚ Mahila Samakhya, Taktakpur, Varanasi.
- ✚ Sahabhagi Sikshan Kendra (SSK), Sarnath, Varanasi.
- ✚ Varanasi Ashram School, Ramnagar, Badagaon, Varanasi.
- ✚ Asia Bridge India, Ushmanpura, Jaitpura, Varanasi.

Practicum: In addition to field work students are assigned to submit one practicum (based on creative activity) of 100 marks.

Block Field Work:

Block field work training will be arranged in certain agencies/institutions of repute preferably out of the Varanasi district, for two months period after the final semester examination is over. This will be a compulsory part of the course and every student is required to complete the training within a given period of time.

Research Projects:

Every student is required to conduct a research project on a topic allotted in the 3rd semester which has to be submitted in the 4th semester.

Details of the Course and Field Work

M.A. (SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT)

S. No.	Papers	Marks of Assignments	Marks of Examinations	Total Marks
<u>SEMESTER I</u>				
1.	Sustainable Rural Development	25	75	100
2.	Gandhian Economic Philosophy	25	75	100
3.	Constructive Programme and Integrated Social Work	25	75	100
4.	Sarvodaya	25	75	100
5.	Rural Camp	–	–	100
6.	Concurrent Field Work	–	–	100
	Total Marks			600

SEMESTER II				
1.	Social Group Work for Rural Development	25	75	100
2.	Community Development	25	75	100
3.	Poverty Alleviation Programmes	25	75	100
4.	Rural Development and Agrarian Issues	25	75	100
5.	Concurrent Field Work	–	–	100
6.	Comprehensive Viva-voce	–	–	100
	Total Marks	–	–	600
SEMESTER III				
1.	Voluntary Action	25	75	100
2.	Planning for Rural Development	25	75	100
3.	Management of Rural Development Projects	25	75	100
4.	Dimensions of Project Development	25	75	100
5.	Concurrent Field Work	–	–	100
6.	Practicum	–	–	100
	Total Marks	–	–	600
SEMESTER IV				
1.	Research in Rural Development	25	75	100
2.	Rural Entrepreneurship	25	75	100
3.	Natural Resource Management and Environment	25	75	100
4.	Research Project	–	–	50
5.	Concurrent Field Work and Block Field Work	–	–	150
6.	Comprehensive Viva-voce	–	–	100
	Total Marks	–	–	600
	Grand Total			2400

SEMESTER - I

Paper - I

SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Unit I

Philanthropy and Social development in India, Contemporary Concept of Development; inclusive Development. Sustainable rural development.

Unit II

International development context- L.P.G. (Liberalization, Privatization Globalization). Impact of globalization on developing countries.

Unit III

Human Development: Meaning, Characteristics; Measurement of Human Development: Methods and Tools; the Human Development Index (HDI) and the Human Poverty Index (HPI); Sustainable Development and Sustainable Human Development: Philosophy, Principles and Indicators, Development as Human Rights.

Unit IV

Gender and Development: Concepts of WID (Women in Development), WAD (Women and Development), and GAD (Gender and Development); GAD as an Analytical Tool, Gender Development Index (GDI).

SEMESTER - I

Paper – II

GANDHIAN ECONOMIC PHILOSOPHY

Unit I

Basic ideas of Gandhian Economics, philosophical base of Gandhian Economic ideas, moral base of economics, essence of Gandhian philosophy of economics.

Unit II

Path of Gandhian Economics – Revitalization of Rural economy and Khadi Industry, Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act-1956, place of machinery in Gandhian Model.

Unit III

Economic Ideas of Gandhi ji : Ideas Relating to -Trusteeship, machines, Decentralization and small scale Industries, simplicity and wants, Labour and dignity of Work, Regeneration of villages, Gandhian economic principles – economic equality and trusteeship principles, use of appropriate technology.

Unit IV

Principles of consumption, production and distribution in Gandhian economics. An ideal economic organization. Present economic challenges and relevance of Gandhian economic thought. Gandhian Perspective on development.

SEMESTER - I

Paper – III

CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMMES AND INTEGRATED SOCIAL WORK

Unit I

Constructive programmes: Khadi, Women, Farmers, Students, Kaumi Ekta, Untouchability, Gramodyog, Gram Safai, Nai Talim, Bado ki Talim, Rastriya Bhasha, Kshetriya Bhasha, Sharab Bandi, Adivasi.

Unit II

Concept of Social Work; Meaning, Definition, objectives, methods, functions. Integrated Social Work Practice: Basic Systems: Agency system, Client system, Target system and Action system. Intervention at all systems levels.

Unit III

Integrated Social Work Intervention for Empowerment of Women, farmers, Students, Tribals, leapers and eradication of alcoholism and untouchability.

Unit IV

Integrated Social Work Intervention for Promotion of Khadi, Communal Harmony, Village Industries, Village Sanitation, Basic Education, Adult Education, National and Regional languages.

SEMESTER - I

Paper – IV

SARVODAYA

Unit I

Meaning and objectives of Sarvodaya; Holistic development, end of exploitation & Casteism, development of arts and crafts, establishment of Peace.

Unit II

Principles of Sarvodaya – Welfare of whole human society, importance of naturalism, sense of self-dependence, development of Panchayati Raj and purification of human hearts.

Unit III

Components of Sarvodaya – equal opportunity to development, end of exploitation, class and group struggles, simple living high thinking, truth and non-violence.

Unit IV

Sarvodaya view points on – religion, morality, class-struggle, property, industries, capital power and human freedom.

SEMESTER - II

Paper - I

SOCIAL GROUP WORK FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

UNIT I

Social group work: Meaning, definition, practice values and practice ethics. Significance of group work in solving problems of rural areas and mobilizing groups in community for development.

UNIT II

Classification of groups: Formed Group, Natural Group, Treatment Groups and Task Groups. Purposes of Treatment and Task Groups.

UNIT III

Typology of Treatment groups: Support Groups, Educational Groups, Growth Groups, Therapy Groups and Socialization Groups. Purpose, aims, and workers' role.

UNIT IV

Typology of Task Groups Meeting Community Needs: Social Action Groups, Coalitions and Delegate Councils. Purpose, focus, composition and workers' role.

Semester II

Paper II

Community Development

Unit I

Community Development: Concept, Objectives, Principles and Process of Community Development. Models of Community Development: Locality development, Social planning, Social action and Gandhian.

Unit II

Major Approaches to Community Development: Capacity Building Approach, Asset-based Development Approach, and Self-Help Approach to Community Development.

Unit III

People's Participation for Community Development: Engaging Youth in Community Development; Important strategies for Community Development: Community Participation, Community Action, Community Networks, Community Profiling, Community Mobilization.

Unit IV

Organizing community for decentralization and local self governance (Panchayati Raj System). Developing Community Leadership: Strategies for Developing Skillful Community Leaders.

SEMESTER - II

Paper - III

Poverty Alleviation Programme

Unit-I

Poverty alleviation programme - Need for development intervention, poverty in India, approaches to poverty alleviation in India. Poverty alleviation programmes, impact of poverty alleviation programmes.

Unit-II

Minimum Needs Programmes: minimum needs-concept & approaches, basic needs concept, evolution of MNP.

Unit-III

Component of MNP: Elementary education, adult education, rural health, rural water supply, rural roads, rural electrification, rural housing, environmental improvement of urban slums, nutrition, rural domestic cooking energy, rural sanitation, Public Distribution System.

Unit-IV

IRDP, SGSY & MNREGA: main features, administrative and organizational aspects-administrative setup, procedure for implementation.

SEMESTER - II

Paper - IV

Rural Development and Agrarian Issues

Unit-I

Agrarian system, agrarian class. Feudalistic agrarian system, the peasant class - rich peasant, middle peasant, poor peasant, bonded laborers'. Capitalistic Agrarian system-Capitalistic farmers, poor farmers, landless labor families.

Unit-II

Movement-meaning, features, movements arising out of Feudalistic contradictions: 1850-1950; Champaran (Bihar) 1917, Kheda (Gujarat) 1915, Tebhaga (Bengal) 1946-47, Telangana (Andhra Pradesh-Hyderabad State) 1948.

Unit-III

Movements arising out of Feudalistic contradictions: After 1950; Gramdan (1952), Naxalbari and Naxalite movement 1967 onwards, Operation Barga.

Unit-IV

Movements arising out of Capitalistic contradictions: TamilNadu, Maharashtra, Karnatka, Punjab.

SEMESTER - III

Paper – I

Voluntary Action

Unit - I

Formation and Strengthening of Voluntary organizations, meaning of Voluntary organization, need and purpose for registration, government role in promotion of voluntary efforts, problems of voluntary organizations, strengthening voluntary efforts.

Unit -II

Voluntary Agency Administration: Nature & scope of voluntary agencies, administration at the design stage, planning and budgeting, administration at implementation, stabilization stage, staff development.

Unit - III

Voluntary efforts in Rural Development: Experiments in rural development in India- Gurgaon, Marthandam, Etawah, Nilokheri, CAPART.

Unit - IV

Developing community based programmes and projects: Meaning, planning and formulating community based programmes, working with community groups.

Social Action: meaning, features, social action and social reform, strategies of social action, Social Action in India.

SEMESTER - III

Paper - II

Planning For Rural Development

Unit-I

Planning-meaning of planning, definition of planning, types and objectives of planning, characteristics of planning.

Unit-II

Micro-level Planning: Meaning of Micro-level Planning, Basis of Micro-level Planning, essential steps of Micro-level Planning.

Unit-III

Participatory Rural Appraisal: Concept of PRA, Origin of PRA, Principles of PRA, objectives of PRA, Participatory Rural Appraisal Techniques. Rapid Rural appraisal.

Unit-IV

Methods of PRA, kinds of PRA, Role of PRA in participatory development, Rules of Participatory Rural Survey.

SEMESTER - III

Paper - III

Management of Rural Development Projects

Unit - I

Issues in Management of Rural Development project: Management concept, process of management, Implementation of rural development projects.

Unit - II

Project Dimension, Identifications & Formulation: Dimension of a project, Project identification, Project formulation, and Detail project report.

Unit - III

Monitoring development project: Meaning, information system, monitoring system.

Unit - IV

Project Evaluation - Meaning and objectives of evaluation, dimensions, techniques and criteria.

SEMESTER - III

Paper - IV

Dimensions of Project Development

Unit - I

Project Appraisal - I (Technical Feasibility), Project appraisal - What, Why, How, Technical Feasibility.

Unit - II

Project Appraisal - II (Economic- Feasibility): Economic feasibility - What, Why & How, Role of time in economic appraisal, Choice of economic efficiency indicators (decision criteria).

Unit - III

Project Appraisal - III (Financial Feasibility): Meaning and Scope, Main Characteristics, indicators, admissibility, Criteria for a project.

Unit - IV

Programme Implementation : Activity planning, Network analysis, phases of implementation, sustainability.

SEMESTER – IV

Paper - I

Research in Rural Development

Unit-I

Social Research; Meaning, Objectives & Scope, Scientific Method: Concept & Characteristics, Distinction between social research & social work research.

Unit-II

Classification of research- Exploratory or formulative research, descriptive research, diagnostic research, evaluative research, Types of research- fundamental research, applied research and action research.

Unit-III

Research Process I: The research process, formulation of research problem, definition of the problem, statement of the problem, operationalization of variables, evaluation of the problem. Formulation of objectives, Hypothesis- importance of hypothesis, characteristic of a good hypothesis, formulation of hypothesis, forms of hypothesis.

Unit-IV

Research Process II: Preparing of a Research Proposal: identification and formulation of a research problem, review of literature, identification of objectives of study, formulation of hypothesis, operationalization of concept, research design, selection of sample, selection of method and tools of data collection, selection of data, processing of data, analysis and interpretation of data, presentation of report, time estimate, budget estimate.

SEMESTER- IV

Paper - II

Rural Entrepreneurship

Unit - I

Entrepreneurship: Concept, Definitions, Objective, Significance, Characteristics, Types of Business Entrepreneurship, Distinction between Entrepreneur and Entrepreneurship, economic and Social Benefits of Entrepreneurship.

Unit - II

Entrepreneurship development programmes: Concept, Objectives, Relevance and Achievement of Entrepreneurship development programme, Problems in the conduct of EDP's, Suggestions to make EDP's successful, Role of Entrepreneurship in developing economy, Barriers of Entrepreneurship.

Unit - III

Entrepreneur: Concept, Definitions, Objective, Characteristics of Entrepreneur, Qualities of successful entrepreneur, Functions of entrepreneur, Role or importance of entrepreneur, Entrepreneur born or made.

Unit - IV

Institutional structures available to entrepreneurs: Small Industries Development Bank (SIDBI's), Small Industries Service Institute (SISI), National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. (NSIC), National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD).

SEMESTER - IV

Paper – III

Natural Resource Management & Environment

Unit-I

Concept and meaning of Natural Resource Management and Environment, Draught-prone Areas Programme, Desert Development Programme and Integrated Wasteland Development Programmes: Aims, objectives and Needs : evolution of DPAP, DDP & IWDP, coverage under DPAP, DDP & IWDP. Activities under IWDP, DPAP & DDP.

Unit-II

Watershed approach- preparation of resources inventories, work plan, criteria for the selection of watershed. Strategies and methodology, review and coordination, training, monitoring and evaluation, role of NGOs, PRIs in watershed programme.

Unit-III

Social forestry: social forestry perspective, type of social forestry, farm forestry, agro forestry, community forestry. Assessment of social forestry programme.

Unit-IV

Joint Forest Management-concept, objective, design of the programme, role of PRIs in JFM, the impact of JFM, participation of communities in conservation of biodiversity-village eco-development, concept and design, village eco-development as a government programme.