

DIGBOI COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)

**SYLLABI FOR
FOUR YEAR UNDER GRADUATE PROGRAMME (FYUGP)
IN
RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(AS PER NEP2020)**

2025

**Department of Rural Development
Digboi College (Autonomous)
Digboi-786171, Tinsukia,
Assam**

FOUR YEAR UNDER GRADUATE PROGRAMME (FYUGP)
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
DIGBOI COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)

PREAMBLE

The Multidisciplinary Course of Rural Development is of vital significance for understanding the development issues related to rural society. The syllabus of Rural Development for Four Year Under Graduate Programme (B.A./B.Sc./B.Com./B.Voc.) in alignment with the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 is designed in Digboi College (Autonomous) to include such diverse academic contents as are essential in the making of this discipline in the Indian context. This Multidiscipline Course will be useful to personnel working in various Government Departments/agencies, NGO's, cooperative banks and other institutes engaged in rural transformation. It will also be beneficial for fresh graduates interested in pursuing a career in the discipline of Rural Development.

INTRODUCTION

In the recent years, Rural Development is getting increased attention in countries around the world. It is one of the most important items in the development agenda of all the countries. It contributes greatly to the development of disadvantaged regions through its various intervention to bring about a deep structural change in rural areas which augments transitions not only in rural economy but is also instrumental in social, political and cultural transitions. India too, is a land of villages and rural economy is its backbone and thus there is a dire need for strengthening Indian rural economy. With more than 70 percent of our population living in rural areas, any strategy for development in the country must focus on the socio-economic development in the rural areas. Today, Rural Development in India is viewed as a multidimensional process which involves the reorganization and reorientation of entire economic and social systems. As the term Rural Development encompasses overall development of rural areas with a view to improve the standard of living of rural masses, its fields include the development of agriculture and its allied activities, village and cottage industries, handicrafts, socio-economic infrastructure, community services and facilities etc. and above all the human resources in rural areas. In short, Rural Development is a process leading to sustainable improvement in the quality of life of our rural folk. With the new emerging areas in the field of Rural Development and for the implementation of various schemes of Ministry of Rural Development, the scope for employment in the Rural Development sector is increasing day by day. From a mission, Rural Development has gradually changed into a profession and recently various educational institutions have come forward to offer professional courses in Rural Development in our country in order to prepare skilled and committed Rural Development professionals. Rural Development as a profession is gradually gaining popularity with more and more competent professionals joining it as their career and also because of the increasing number of these educational institutions offering professional courses in the field. With the adoption of Social Responsibility Task as a concept by the Corporate Sectors, the demand for committed Rural Development professionals is also increasing with time and thus various Corporate Houses like Tata, Arvind Mills, Reliance etc. have set up their Rural Development units. Several NGOs are also engaged in the process of Rural Development of India where many opportunities are being provided to the degree holders. Realizing the need for this kind of study, many Universities including

Dibrugarh University are offering this programme. Universities of Mumbai, Himachal Pradesh, IGNOU, North Eastern Hill University, Visava Bharti, West Bengal, Ranchi, Ravanshaw University Cuttack, Gandhigram Rural Institute – Deemed University, Tamil Nadu, Kalyani University, NIRD Hyderabad and many other universities are offering Master Degree in Rural Development and PG Diploma in Rural Development. Rural Development was first introduced as a pass course in the Three-Year Degree Programme (Arts) by Dibrugarh University in 2008 across its affiliated Colleges. With the implementation of the Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) in 2019, the University designated Rural Development as a Generic Elective subject for its Under Graduate Programme. In alignment with the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, the University further recognized Rural Development as a Multidisciplinary Generic Elective in its Four Year Under Graduate Programmes (FYUGP) in Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) in 2023. Rural Development is a unique course in Under Graduate Programme designed to expose the students to the rural life of people and the problems prevailing in rural areas. Apart from the learning within the four walls of classrooms, students of Rural Development course also learn in the field by carrying out projects/visits to the agricultural fields, in villages, in forests and in the operational areas of the voluntary organizations.

OBJECTIVES OF THE COURSE

1. To enable the students for gaining the basic understanding about Rural Development concepts, theories and practices.
2. To help students to prepare an agenda for the upliftment of rural people.
3. To provide necessary skills to prepare a rural transformation frame work.
4. To help students to gain knowledge about Rural-urban linkages in production processing, Distribution and consumption.
5. To get employment at public/ private sector or to start self-employment activities or agro product-based entrepreneurship Activities.
6. To provide the necessary soft skills to find jobs in NGOs or Government sector
7. To inculcate the research aptitude and relevant skills in the students useful for their professional life.

PROGRAMME OUTCOME (POs)

On successful completion of the Rural Development course in FYUGP at Digboi College (Autonomous), the students will be able to:

PO 1 - Students will have an understand on experience with several facets of Rural Development

PO2 - Students would able to apply techniques, models and methods for Rural Development

PO 3 - Students able to analyze rural problems and suggest remedies

PO 4 - Students will able to evaluate the impact of development programmes

PO 5 - Students will able to formulate plans to solve the problems in rural areas.

GRADUATE ATTRIBUTES

Graduate attributes in Rural Development programs typically include skills like problem-solving, critical thinking, and communication, along with the ability to apply knowledge in a practical context. These attributes are crucial for addressing the complex challenges and opportunities in rural communities. A strong foundation in Rural Development also emphasizes ethical behavior, adaptability, and lifelong learning.

1. **Problem-solving and Critical Thinking:**

Rural Development often involves navigating complex situations with limited resources, requiring graduates to be able to analyze problems, identify solutions, and make informed decisions.

2. **Communication and Interpersonal Skills:**

Effectively communicating with diverse stakeholders, including rural communities, government agencies, and development organizations, is essential for successful implementation of programs.

3. **Practical Application of Knowledge:**

Graduates need to be able to translate theoretical knowledge into practical strategies and interventions, ensuring that development efforts are relevant and impactful.

4. **Ethical Behavior and Social Responsibility:**

Rural Development often involves working with marginalized communities and addressing issues of poverty and inequality, requiring graduates to act ethically and responsibly.

5. **Adaptability and Resilience:**

The rural context can be dynamic and challenging, so graduates need to be adaptable and resilient in the face of unexpected obstacles.

6. **Lifelong Learning:**

The field of Rural Development is constantly evolving, so graduates need to be committed to continuous learning and professional development.

SEMESTER I

COURSE TITLE: INTRODUCTION TO **RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

COURSE CODE: **MDC-RD-101**

NATURE OF THE COURSE: **MULTI-DISCIPLINARY COURSE**

NUMBER OF CREDITS: 3

DISTRIBUTION OF MARKS: **60 (End-Sem) + 40 (In-Sem)**

OBJECTIVE:

The objective of the course is to give a theoretical background about the subject of Rural Development along with the prospects of its dimensions.

COURSE OUTCOME (COs):

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

CO 1- Understand the definition of Growth and Development.

CO 2- Understand the concept of Rural Development.

CO 3- Evaluate the important issues in Rural Development

CO 4- Link Rural Development experiences of India vis-à-vis other Asian experience

Unit	Contents	No. of lecture hours	No. of Tutorials (1 tutorial=2hrs)	Marks
I	Concept of Growth and Development in general, Distinction between Growth and Development, Characteristics of underdevelopment- Vicious Circle of Poverty and dualism, Measures of development Poverty and Inequality- concepts and measurements.	8	4	15
II	Concept, definition, scope and significance of Rural Development, Determinants of rural development, Rural and Urban differences, Rural-Urban Migration- Harris- Todaro Model, Gandhian model of Rural Development.	8	4	15
III	Important issues in Rural Development- Human resource development in rural development, Sustainable Rural Development Rural Development and environmental protection, Participatory rural development	6	3	15
IV	Significance of Rural Development in Asian countries, Approaches and strategies of Rural Development in China, Japan, Bangladesh and India, causes of rural backwardness and their remedial measures	8	4	15

Modes of In-Semester Assessment: 40 Marks

1. Two Internal Examination: 10+10=20

2. Any two of the activities listed below: 10+10=20

a. Group Discussion

b. Home Assignment

c. Quiz

READING LIST:

1. Singh Katar.: Rural Development – Principles, Policies and Management, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
2. Reddy, Venkata, K.: Agriculture and Rural Development (A Gandhian Perspective), Himalayan Publishing House.
3. Sundaram, Satya, I.: Rural Development, Himalayan Publishing.
4. Gerald, Meir.: Leading Issues in Rural Development, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
5. Todaro, Michael P.: Economic Development, Pearson Education.

Cognitive Map of Course Outcomes with Bloom's Taxonomy Knowledge:

Knowledge Dimension	Remember	Understand	Apply	Analyse	Evaluate	Create
Factual Knowledge						
Conceptual Knowledge		CO4,CO3		CO1, CO2		
Procedural Knowledge						
Meta-Cognitive Knowledge						

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5
CO1	S	S	S	S	M
CO2	S	S	S	S	S
CO3	S	M	S	S	S
CO4	S	S	S	M	S

S= STRONGLY CORRELATED; M=MODERATELY CORRELATED

SEMESTER II

COURSE TITLE: RURAL ECONOMY & SOCIETY OF INDIA

COURSE CODE: MDC-RD-202
NATURE OF THE COURSE: MULTI-DISCIPLINARY COURSE
NUMBER OF CREDITS: 3
DISTRIBUTION OF MARKS: 60 (End-Sem) + 40 (In-Sem)

OBJECTIVE:

The objective of the course is to give an idea on various aspects of rural economy and society of India and their role in development of rural economy.

COURSE OUTCOME (COs)

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

- CO 1-** Understanding the relation between agriculture and economic development and also understand the importance of rural Industrialization.
- CO 2-** Describe the problems of rural unemployment and poverty and to develop the ability to evaluate the government policies in that context.
- CO 3-** Remembering Family, Marriage and caste system in rural areas.
- CO 4 -** Analyze the social structure, education and the health sectors in rural India and to identify the constraints of social development.

Unit	Contents	No. of lecture hours	No. of Tutorials hours	Marks
I	Agriculture and Rural Development, Land Reforms, Green Revolution, Cropping Pattern, Contract Farming, Agricultural Marketing-concept, definition and classification, APEDA Rural industrialization-Concept, importance of rural industrialization, Role of village and cottage industries	9	5	15
II	Unemployment and poverty in rural areas – nature and causes. Poverty alleviation through microfinance, Measures of Poverty. Empowerment of rural women through self-help groups, entrepreneurship development, role of DIC, SISI, SIRD, IEE in rural entrepreneurship development	6	3	15
III	Rural social structure – rural social institutions: family, marriage, caste system, religion Demographic features of rural population in India Rural out migration	6	3	15
IV	Education in rural areas, education with emphasis on primary and adult education. Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Education of rural women and children – status and strategies Indicators of health status in rural India; Infant, Child and Maternal Mortality National Health Policy of India	9	5	15

Modes of In-Semester Assessment: 40 Marks

1. Two Internal Examination: 10+10=20
2. Any two of the activities listed below: 10+10=20
 - a. Group Discussion
 - b. Home Assignment
 - c. Quiz

READING LIST:

1. Sundaram, Satya, I.: Rural Development, Himalaya Publishing.
2. Desai Vasant.: Rural Development- Programmes and Strategies, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
3. Mukundan, N.: Rural Development and Poverty Eradication in India, New Century, New Delhi.
4. Soni, R.N.: Leading Issues in Agriculture Economics, Vishal Publishing Company
5. Reddy, Venkata.K.: Agriculture and Rural Development (A Gandhian Perspective), Himalaya Publishing House.
6. Karalay, G.N.: Integrated Rural Development, Concept Publishing company.
7. Lingaiah, K.: Rural Development in India, Kalayani Publishers.

Cognitive Map of Course Outcomes with Bloom's Taxonomy Knowledge:

Knowledge Dimension	Remember	Understand	Apply	Analyse	Evaluate	Create
Factual Knowledge						
Conceptual Knowledge		CO3,CO4		CO1, CO2		
Procedural Knowledge						
Meta-Cognitive Knowledge						

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5
CO1	S	M	S	S	S
CO2	S	S	S	S	S
CO3	S	M	S	S	S
CO4	S	M	S	S	M

S= STRONGLY CORRELATED M=MODERATELY CORRELATED

SEMESTER III

COURSE TITLE: **RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES & INSTITUTIONS IN INDIA**

COURSE CODE: **MDC-RD-303**

NATURE OF THE COURSE: **MULTI-DISCIPLINARY COURSE**

NUMBER OF CREDITS: **3**

DISTRIBUTION OF MARKS: **60 (End-Sem) + 40 (In-Sem)**

OBJECTIVE:

The objective of the course is to impart knowledge to the learners on various Rural Development programs currently operated in India which will enable the learners to assess their achievements. The course acquaints the learners with different strategies adopted by different Rural Development institutions in India.

COURSE OUTCOME (COs)

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

CO 1- Evaluation of employment generation programmes.

CO 2- Evaluation of beneficiary oriented Rural Development programmes:

CO 3- Explain the structure and function of Panchayati Raj System and understand about Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) working for Rural Development.

CO 4- Remembering the cooperative system in rural areas

Unit	Contents	No. of lecture hours	No. of Tutorials	Marks
I	Self-Employment Programme: Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) Skill Development Programme: Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) Wage Employment Programme: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) Poverty alleviation Programmes: National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)	8	4	15
II	Other Rural Development Programmes: Rural Housing programme – Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Grameen (PMAY-G), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Rural Development Programmes for SC, ST and Underprivileged Group	6	3	15
III	Institutional Framework of Rural Development in India-I Panchayati Raj Institutions in India: Evolution, 73 rd amendment of Indian constitution, role of Panchayati Raj Institution in Rural Development in India, e-governance. Role of Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) in Rural Development: structure, functions, funding, problems and limitations	8	4	15
IV	Institutional framework of Rural Development in India –II Institutional credit for Rural Development in India – Commercial bank, Cooperative bank, NABARD Non institutional credit in rural areas: sources and consequences	8	4	15

	Co-operative institutions – concept and principles of co-operation, co-operative movement in India, types and working of rural co-operatives – credit co-operatives and marketing co-operatives.			
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Modes of In-Semester Assessment: 40 Marks

1. Two Internal Examination: 10+10=20
2. Any **one** of the activities listed below: 20
 - a. Group Discussion
 - b. Seminar
 - c. Projects

READING LIST

1. Singh, Rater.: Rural Development — Principles, Policies and Mangement. Sage Publications. New Delhi.
2. Desai, Vasant.: Rural Development- Programmes and Strategies, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
3. Sundaram, Satya,I. : Rural Development, Himalaya Publishing.
4. Mulcundan, N.: Rural Development and Poverty Eradication in India, New Century, New Delhi.
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Meta-Cognitive Knowledge						

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5
CO1	S	M	S	S	S
CO2	S	S	S	S	S
CO3	S	M	S	S	S
CO4	S	M	S	M	M

S= STRONGLY CORRELATED M=MODERATELY CORRELATED