



Course Structure

Two Year M.A. / M.Sc. (Rural Development and Management)

Semester	Courses		Credits
			L:T:P
Semester - I	RDM 101	Rural Development – Concepts, Policies and Approaches	2:1:0
	RDM 102	Rural Development: Thoughts and Theories	2:1:0
	RDM 103	Rural Economics and Cooperation	2:1:0
	RDM 104	Rural Society and Social Problems	2:1:0
	RDM 105	Rural Development Administration and Panchayati Raj	2:0:0
	RDM 106	Rural Planning and Management: Principles and Practices	2:1:0
	RDM 107	Fieldwork (Village Survey, report writing and presentation) 10-12 days.	0:0:4
	RDM 108	Integrated Personality Development	1:0:0
	Total		22
Semester - II	RDM 201	Basic Agriculture for Farmer's Welfare	2:0:1
	RDM 202	Social Policy and Social Legislation	2:0:0
	RDM 203	Rural Demography	2:1:0
	RDM 204	Social Innovations and Entrepreneurship	2:1:0
	RDM 205	Rural Health and Well Being	2:0:1
	RDM 206	Rural Labour Welfare and Human Resource Management	2:1:0
	RDM 207	Internship/LOA	0:0:5
	RDM 208	Indian Cultural and Spiritual Heritage	1:0:0
	Total		23

Semester - III	RDM 301	ICT and Development Communication	2:1:0
	RDM 302	Rural Ecology, Sustainable Livelihood and Natural Resource Management	2:1:0
	RDM 303	Rural Tourism	2:1:0
	RDM 304	Research Methodology	3:0:0
	RDM 305	Elective - Student can choose any course from list 1	2:0:0
	RDM 306	Computer Application and Management Information System	0:0:1
	RDM 307	Fieldwork/RLLE (PRA, village planning, health and nutrition assessment etc.)	0:0:3
	Total		
Semester - IV	RDM 401	Financial Institutions for Rural Development	2:1:0
	RDM 402	Accounting and Financial Management	2:1:0
	RDM 403	Swami Vivekananda and Human Development: Vision and Mission	2:1:0
	RDM 404	Elective - Student can choose any course from list 2	2:0:0
	RDM 405	Dissertation	0:0:10
	Total		
Overall Credit			84

Elective Courses - List 1

Code	Courses	Credits
EC3	Rural Women and Child Development	2
EC3	Local Knowledge Systems and Sustainable Development	2
EC3	Tribes and Tribal Development	2
EC3	Technology and Development	2
EC3	Basic Services and Rural Infrastructure	2
EC3	Land reforms in Rural Development	2
EC3	Organisational Behaviour	2

Elective Courses - List 2

Code	Courses	Credits
EC4	Disaster Management	2
EC4	Wastelands and Forest Management	2
EC4	Human Rights in Rural Context	2
EC4	Watershed Development and Management	2
EC4	NGOs, CSR and Civil Society	2
EC4	Drinking Water and Rural Sanitation	2
EC4	Rural Energy	2
EC4	Counselling: Theory and Practice	2

Semester I

Semester	Courses		Credits L:T:P
I	RDM 101	Rural Development - Concepts, Policies and Approaches	2:1:0
	RDM 102	Rural Development: Thoughts and Theories	2:1:0
	RDM 103	Rural Economics and Cooperation	2:1:0
	RDM 104	Rural Society and Social Problems	2:1:0
	RDM 105	Rural Development Administration and Panchayati Raj	2:0:0
	RDM 106	Rural Planning and Management: Principles and Practices	2:1:0
	RDM 107	Fieldwork (Village Survey, report writing and presentation) 10-12 days.	0:0:4
	RDM 108	Integrated Personality Development	1:0:0
	Total		22

RDM 101: Rural Development - Concepts, Policies and Approaches (2:1:0)

- UNIT-I** **Concepts and Strategies:** Definition & Concept of development, Indicators of development, Elements of development, Definition of underdevelopment & Indicators of underdevelopment. Sustainable Development - Concept, types of sustainability, Green development, critique of sustainable development . Definition of rural development, components and avenues of rural development. Tribal development- basic concepts. Historical background of rural and tribal development. Rural development in pre and post independence era. Tribal development in pre and post independence era. Rural Development in India - Phases and Approaches, Rural Development and Five Year Planning in India, Rural Development Experiences in other selected countries - Asian, Latin American and African perspectives.
- UNIT-II** **Rural Development Programs:** Community Development Programmes - CDP. Poverty Alleviation Programmes - IRDP, TRYSEM, DWCRA, MNP etc. Self employment and Social Security Programmes - SGSY, SGRY, NSAP, Food security, MNREGA etc. Rural Basic services and infrastructure - Housing, health and sanitation, education, drinking water, rural electrification, rural connectivity etc. Natural Resource Management - DPAP, DDP, IWDP, Social Forestry, NRLM, DDU-GKY, Direct Benefit transfer, Skill development etc.
- UNIT III** **Social Welfare Services in India:** Basic concepts - Social Service, Social Welfare, Social Security, Social Assistance, Social Policy, Social Planning, Social Development, Social Change and Social Action. Evolution of Social work in India - Beginning of social work education, Professionalization of Social Work, Interface between professional and voluntary Social Work, Indian Ideologies for Social Change and Development - Ancient, Medieval and Modern. Evolution of social work in the west (UK and USA). Contemporary ideologies.

UNIT IV Rural Development Models: Selected successful rural development experiments in India; Brief history of Rural Development of SAARC countries - medieval period, colonial period and post independent period; Lessons for future development with special reference to India - National goals, strategies - multiagency approach, peoples participation, PPP model, PURA, MDGs leading to SDGs etc. Rural development in Jharkhand - programmes and policies of Govt. of Jharkhand.

UNIT V Assignments related to any topic of the module based on micro fieldwork/ literature review .

RDM 102: Rural Development: Thoughts and Theories (2:1:0)

- UNIT-I** **Indian Thinkers:** Swami Vivekananda's concept of rural and tribal development in India - Concept and definition of 'Integrated Rural and Tribal Development'. Character building through development of five levels and self-reliance. Basic postulates in the developmental philosophies of Swami Vivekananda. Guidelines for rural development, Vision for rural development, Success story of Coorg, Sagar Island, Havibganj, Khashi Hills etc.
- Rabindranath Tagore's vision on rural and tribal development in India, Rabindranath Tagore's philosophies, basic principles, Plan for development of a model village and instructions for rural development workers. Sriniketan project – objectives, performances and experiences. Mahatma Gandhi's approach to rural and tribal development in India, Philosophies, importance of villages in India. Gandhiji's idea on: village sanitation, village health, village diet, village education, village industries and agriculture, village self-government, village protection, women and the village, students and the villages. Village swaraj-concept and goal. Sevagram and Wardha plan- objectives, salient features of the plan, reasons for failure and experiences gathered.
- UNIT-II** **Economic Theories:** Elements of Micro Economics (Theories of consumption and production, factors of production. Concept of Market and its structure.) Elements of Macro Economics. (Concepts of national income. theories of employment and output Saving and capital formation—classical and Keynesian analysis), Characteristics of underdevelopment, Strategies of development—balanced-unbalanced growth, theory of big push, critical minimum efforts etc. Dual Economy models, Public choice theories for rural development (selective theories).
- UNIT-III** **Theories of Society and Culture (Selective theories):** Introduction - importance and origin of social theory. Evolution of society and culture – E.B. Tylor, L.H. Morgan, Franz Boas, Emile Durkheim, Karl Marx.

Nature of society - Marcel Mauss, B. Malinowski, A.R. Radcliffe.
Cultural Ecology - Leslie White, Julian Steward Brown, Roy Rappaport,
M. Harris. Structures, Symbols and Meanings - Claude Levi Strauss,
Victor Turner, Clifford Geertz. Culture and Personality - Ruth Benedict
and Margaret Mead. Globalization, Agency and Power - Arjun
Appadurai, Pierre Bourdieu, Eric Wolf. Interactionism - G.H.Mead,
Postmodernism, Feminism - Eleanor Leacock, H. Moore, Renato
Rosaldo. Resurgence of civil society, Multiculturalism, Sustainable and
people centered development, Action groups and social movements,
Ideology of non-governmental organizations.

UNIT-IV **Selected Development theorists:** Modernization by Rostow,
Dependency by A.G. Frank, Sustainable Development by G.H.
Brundtland, Human Development by Amartya Sen, Post development
by Arturo Escobar, Actor Centre Development by Norman Long,
Habitus and Capital by P. Bourdieu, Ecological Systems theory by
Bronfenbrenner, Management of commons by Elinor Ostrom etc.

UNIT V Assignments related to any topic of the module based on micro
fieldwork/ literature review .

RDM 103: Rural Economics and Cooperation(2:1:0)

- UNIT-I Rural Economics of India:** Sphere of rural economics of India, Paradigms of rural development from economic point of view; theories of development modernization; Ruseustein - Roden's Theory of Big Push; Lewis model, Lenbestentis model and Gandhian model of development
- UNIT - II Rural Poverty and Unemployment:** Meaning and concepts, measurement of poverty and poverty-line criteria; Rural unemployment: types, causes, disguised unemployment; Rural Employment generation schemes; Govt. poverty alleviation and employment-generation scheme.
- UNIT - III Agriculture in Economic Development:** Nature and Scope of Agricultural Economics. Factors affecting agricultural development: technological, institutional and general. Interdependence between agriculture and industry. Concept of production function : input-output and product relationship in farm production. Growth and productivity trends in Indian agriculture with special reference to Eastern India. Agrarian reforms and their role in economic development. Systems of farming, farm size and productivity relationship in Indian agriculture with special reference to Eastern India- New agriculture strategy and Green revolution: and its Impact.
- UNIT - IV Cooperation:** Introduction to Managing Cooperatives - Why a Cooperative, Technology: Production and Marketing, Agri-business Cooperatives, Coordination Strategy; Emergence, Endurance and Growth of Cooperatives - Evolution of Cooperative Enterprise, Enabling conditions, Disabling conditions - Politics of Social Management, Issues in establishing agricultural cooperatives; Cooperatives Principles - Impact of Democratic Governance in Cooperatives, Cooperative Principles & Economic Rationality; Understanding Performance of Cooperatives - Problem of Multiple Objectives & Equitable sharing,

Problem of ensuring compliance, Problem in Mobilizing Capital; Understanding Performance of Cooperatives, Excellence in Cooperatives, Drive for Enduring Performance, Sickness in Cooperatives, Analyzing Performance of Cooperatives; Issues and Approaches in Design of Cooperatives - Energetic Farmers Organization, Design of Anand Pattern, Issues in Federal Cooperatives, New Generation Cooperatives, Viability of an Agribusiness Cooperative, Decision Making in Cooperatives; Leadership in Cooperatives - Understanding Role of a leader, Leadership and Cooperation in Groups, Learning Process Approach. Selected success stories - Sudha, IFFCO etc.

UNIT V Assignments related to any topic of the module based on micro fieldwork/ literature review .

RDM 104: Rural Society and Social Problems (2:1:0)

- UNIT-I** **Basic Concepts:** Society, Social Structure, Community, Institution, Association, Culture, Norms and Values: Status and Role, Social Control. Meaning and definition of Rural Community, Elements of Community-Characteristics of Indian Rural Community, Development of Indian Rural Community, Types of villages. Social Groups and Processes: Meaning of social groups, Primary - Secondary, Formal - Informal, Reference Group. Cooperation, competition and conflict.
- UNIT-II** **Social Institutions:** Family: typology, residence, functions Marriage: typology, mate selection: cross-cousin, sororate etc. dowry and bride price. Kinship: kin: consanguine, affinal Kingroup: tribe, class, moiety, phratry Principle and types of descent and residence. Property: individual and collective Property: concept of primitive communism Concept of value in primitive economy Stages of economy: collection, hunting, fishing, pastoralism, cultivation: shifting and settled Subsistence, surplus, and market economy Systems of trade-exchange: reciprocity, redistribution, barter and markets. Primitive religion: animism, animatism, bongaism, totemism Magic: functions and types, Magico-religious functionaries: shaman, priest, medicine man, sorcerer, witch. Symbolism in religion and rituals, Religion, magic and science.
- UNIT-III** **Social Stratification and Social Change:** Social Differentiation, Hierarchy and Inequality. Forms of Stratification: Caste, Class and Gender. Meaning and Definition of Caste System, Characteristics of Caste, Function of Caste system in Rural India, Dominant Caste, Caste Panchayat, Jajmani System (Advantage and disadvantage). Meaning of Social Change, Continuity and Change, Processes of Change: Sanskritization, Modernization and Globalization. Impact of

Westernization on Indian Rural Society, Sanskritization, Westernization and Modernization, Process of Modernizations in Rural India.

UNIT-IV Social Disorganization and Social Problems: Meaning, nature and factors responsible for social disorganization. Classification of social disorganization- individual, family, community and societal disorganization. Causes and consequences. Major social problems - Poverty, Population growth, Unemployment, Beggary, Drug Addiction, Alcoholism, Prostitution, Crime, Delinquency, Corruption and Ecological problems.

UNIT V Assignments on any topic of the module based on fieldwork/ literature review.

RDM 105: Rural Development Administration and Panchayati Raj (2:0:0)

UNIT-I Rural Administration in India: Definition of administration, traditional administration, development administration, difference between traditional and development administration. Elements of development administration, concept of e-governance. Concept of Local Governance, evolution of local self govt. institution in India, Rural Governance during pre- British , and British period.

UNIT - II PRI and Local Governance: Panchayati Raj Institution - its evolution in independent India. Constitutional amendment for panchayati raj system. Status of Panchayati Raj System in Indian States. Special features of the constitution of Indian (73rd Amendment) Act. 1992 and the 74th Amendment Act 1992 and conforming state Acts; Extension of Panchayat Act in schedule (Tribal) area of Tribal Self Governance; Establishment of Gram Sabha; Role of Gram Sabha in Panchayati Raj; Self Governance vs. Panchayati Raj in the backdrop of Panchayati Raj Act. Administrative definition of village, panchayat, block, sub-division and district. Three tier system and its coordinated activities. Administrative function of village panchayat- general function, judicial function, land management function etc.

UNIT - III Rural Administrative Structure: Development structure- institutional framework of rural development administration, three level of governance- Centre, State, Local- Urban and Rural. Ministry of Rural development, Departments of rural development, DRDA, PRI, training institutions - NIRD, SIRD and other allied agencies like CAPART. Welfare administration, Ministry of social justice and empowerment, Central social welfare board (CSWB). Bureaucracy - Emergence of the concept of bureaucracy, Max weber and bureaucracy, types of bureaucracy- guardian bureaucracy, caste bureaucracy, patronage bureaucracy and merit bureaucracy. Maladies of bureaucracy. Bureaucracy and development- Bureaucracy and challenges of development, changes in Indian bureaucracy.

UNIT IV Tribal Development Administration: History of tribal development administration, tribal development administration in post independent India, scheduled area, traditional tribal council and advent of panchayati raj, tribes of advisory council, commissioner of SC and ST. Ministry of tribal affair and its function for tribal development. Five year planning and tribal development, strategy for 5th five year plan and tribal sub plan. Tribal administration and institutional set up- state level, district level, block level.

UNIT V Assignments related to any topic of the module based on micro fieldwork/ literature review .

RDM 106: Rural Planning and Management: Principles and Practices (2:1:0)

- UNIT - I Rural Development Planning:** Concept, Role and importance of planning for development. Scope of rural development planning in the era of globalization. Centralised Vs decentralized planning. Top down Vs bottom-up planning. Multi Level Planning; different levels of planning. Situation analysis at deferent levels, data requirements data source, data interpretation , for situation analysis , identification of problems setting up of goals and objective, priority fixation strategies, resource mobilization , machinery for planning, capacity building of the planning machinery, interlink age among the levels and integration of planning higher level plan formulation , implementation and evaluation.
- UNIT - II Participatory Planning Process:** Concepts, role and importance. Methodologies for participatory planning. Issues in decentralized participatory planning: organizational issues and capacity building in participatory planning. Devolution of power, Functions, functionaries and finance for decentralized participatory. Techniques of planning- Detail steps in district, block and village level planning, Area Development Planning: Definition, purpose, Area development plans. Planning for PRIs.
- UNIT - III Rural Development Management:** Issues in Management of Rural Development Projects, Project Dimension, Identification and Formulation, Project Appraisal - Technical Feasibility, Economic Feasibility, Financial Feasibility. DPR formulation - tools and techniques, Participatory Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation, Project Evaluation, Social Audit in Project Management.
- UNIT - IV Rural Infrastructure Management:** Management of Rural Institutions - Rural Institutions - evolution, types and progress, Administrative Structures and financing, Types, Role, progress, financing and Laws of Rural Institutions, Case Studies. Rural Infrastructure Management - Meaning and Concept of Infrastructure, Rural Urban differences,

Component of Rural Infrastructure, Importance of Rural Infrastructure, and Linkages with Livelihood, Economy and Rural Development, Impact of Rural Infrastructure. Government Programmes and Policies for infrastructure development in Rural Areas, Overview of Indian Rural Infrastructure - Roads, Electricity or power, markets, irrigation, health and sanitation, housing, peoples' organisation, Government and Semi-government organisation. Technology for Infrastructure.

UNIT V Assignments related to any topic of the module based on micro fieldwork/ literature review.

RDM 107: Fieldwork (Village Survey, report writing and presentation) 12-15 days.

(0:0:4)

RDM 108: Integrated Personality Development (1:0:0)

I. Life and Teachings:

1. Life & teachings of Upamannu, Aruni, Sattakama, Nachikea, Dhruva, Prahlad, Abhimannu. (Exemplary for truthfulness, Obedience, and discipline). Upanisadic sages like Yagyavalkya
2. Sri Rama, Lord Krishna, Sri Ramakrishna, Swami Vivekananda, Sri Sarada Devi, Ramana Maharshi,
3. Emperor Ashoka, Mahatma Gandhi, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, Rana Pratap, Jhansi Rani Lakshmibai, Kshudiram; Birsha Munda and other local saints and heroes(if any).
4. Scientist like Albert Einstein etc.

II. Spiritual Heritage and Personality Development:

1. Personality – An introduction; it is personality that matters; laws of personality in development; five levels of personality and ways to nourish each level towards integrated personality development.
 2. Five Shanti mantras:- Chanting, and meaning with explanation.
 3. 10 selected shlokas about immortalities of Atman from Gita & Upanishads -- chanting & meaning with explanation. From Gita-5 shlokas; from Upanishads- 5 shlokas.
 4. (a) Awareness about hygiene, pollution etc.
(b) Free hand exercises, Yogasana and health awareness.
(c) The concept of pranas and simple pranayam.
 5. Principles of concentration, Brahmacharya and shraddha.
 6. Time management to achieve higher goal.
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Semester II

II	RDM 201	Basic Agriculture for Farmer's Welfare	2:0:1
	RDM 202	Social Policy and Social Legislation	2:0:0
	RDM 203	Rural Demography	2:1:0
	RDM 204	Social Innovations and Entrepreneurship	2:1:0
	RDM 205	Rural Health and Well Being	2:0:1
	RDM 206	Rural Labour Welfare and Human Resource Management	2:1:0
	RDM 207	Internship/LOA	0:0:5
	RDM 208	Indian Cultural and Spiritual Heritage	1:0:0
	Total		23

RDM 201: Basic Agriculture for Farmer's Welfare (2:0:1)

- UNIT - I** Agriculture and allied sectors in Rural Livelihood; Types of Farms; Farm management: systems of farming, principles of farm management.
- UNIT - II** Major field crops of India (staple food, oilseed, pulses, fiber): importance in rural India, distribution, basic technology, Major horticultural crops (fruit: Mango, Guava, Coconut, Banana, vegetable, flowers: Rose, tube rose, zarbera, gladiolus): importance in rural India, distribution, basic technology. Exportable product oriented crops: scope in rural India, basic technology and support.
- UNIT - III** Plant protection: Plant disease - Identification, symptoms & control. Necessity of timely control. Plant Insect & Pests - Identification, & control. Necessity of timely control.) Biological control of Insect, Pests & Diseases. Classification of fungicides and pesticides
- UNIT - IV** Sustainable Agriculture: Concept and need of agricultural sustainability, Organic control of insect and diseases of plants - Definition of bio-pesticide; plant extracts used as bio-pesticide; botanicals like neem extract etc, virus, bacteria and fungi as bio-pesticide. Vedic agriculture. Technology for Natural Resources Development and Conservation, Technology for Rural Livelihood Development.

RDM 202: Social Policy and Social Legislation (2:0:0)

- UNIT - I Introduction to Social Policy:** Concept, Definitions, the Need and Importance of Social Policies. Evolution and Sources of Social Policies in India. Relationship between Social Policy and Social Development. Policy Formulation: Approaches to Social Policy – Unified, Integrated and Sectoral. The Process of Social Policy Formulation – The contributions of research, the role of interest groups, the problem of conflict of interest and its solution and role of professional social workers.
- UNIT - II Social Policies in India:** Health, Education, Social Welfare, Women, Children, Welfare of Backward Classes, Social Security, Housing, Youth, Population and Family Welfare, Weaker Sections, Environment and Ecology, Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation.
- UNIT - III Social Legislation:** The Concept and Definitions of Social Legislation, its relation with social justice, its role as an instrument of Social Change. The Concept of Rights - Legal Rights, Civil Rights and under criminal procedure code, Equality before Law. Importance and their salient features of the following Social Legislations: The Dowry Prohibition Act – 1986. The Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act – 1956. The Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act – 1989. Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation Act – 1986. The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act – 1995. Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act – 2007. The Right to Information Act – 2005. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act – 2005. The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act – 2005. The National Food Security Act – 2014. Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act – 2000. Child Marriage Act – 2006. Protection Of Children Against

Sexual Offences - 2013. Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act - 2010.

UNIT - IV **Legal Aid:** The Concept, Definitions and History of Legal Aid. The Need for Legal Aid Services. The Schemes and Programmes for Legal Aid Services. Legal Services Authorities - The National Legal Services Authority, State Legal Services Authority, District Legal Services Authority, Taluk Legal Services Committee.

RDM 203: Rural Demography (2:1:0)

- UNIT - I Introduction to Demography:** Concepts, Aspects of Demography, Objectives, Scope of Social Demography, Institutional Demography Importance and Application, Methods of population analysis- rate, ratios, proportion, percentages, incidence and prevalence. Sources of Population Data- Census, Civil Registration System (CRS), Sample registration System (SRS), National Sample Survey (NSS), Demographic surveys and other sources. Nature and limitation of data from each of the sources. Basic outline of theoretical perspectives- Important demographic concepts and theories of fertility, mortality migration and population transition; Malthusian theory, Neo-Malthusian, Marxian, Theories of Demographic transition. Overview of Indian population with special reference to Jharkhand.
- UNIT - II Elements of Population Studies:** Fertility and Nuptiality- Basic concepts and significance of study, Levels, patterns and trends of nuptiality and fertility in India; determinants of nuptiality and fertility. Mortality and Morbidity- Basic concepts, types and significance, Levels, patterns, causes and trends of morbidity and mortality in India with special refernce to infant and maternal mortality. Measures of morbidity. Population Distribution and Migration- Levels, patterns and trends of population distribution and migration; types of migration, determinants and consequences of migration. Laws and Population- Study of existing laws and regulations related to population dimensions, Indian population policies, structure, compositions and problems.
- UNIT - III Rural Population Composition:** Age and Sex:- Age Structure, Analysis of Age data, Factors determining Age Structure, Sex Structure, Sex Ratio, Causes of male dominated sex ratio in India, Factors affecting Sex Ratio. Education, Occupation, and Income: - Literacy and educational attainment, Literacy in India, Population distribution in terms of

occupation and Income. Race, Religion and Ethnicity - Religious composition and ethnic composition of India.

UNIT - IV Impact of Rural Demography on Current Social Concerns: Family and Demographic Change- Relations of demographic change, family size and structure; relationships of family members; lifestyles; role differentials of family members by gender and age. Rural Demography and Public Health Issues of current interest as well as emerging topics in demography and public health. Urbanization- concept of urbanization, urbanism, urban vs rural, factors affecting urbanization, measurement of urbanization. Economic Development - meaning, retarding and promoting factors of economic growth. Food and Environmental Resources - Its interrelationships and consequences on rural population in India.

RDM 204: Social Innovations and Entrepreneurship (2:1:0)

- UNIT I Social Innovation: Concept, Theory and Practice:** Social Innovation, concept: Social innovation in governance and public management systems, towards a new paradigm?; Social economy and social enterprise: Social Innovation in an unsustainable world, Social Innovation through arts and creativity, Social innovation Practice: Microcredit as a social Innovation- Banker to the Poor, Social Innovation for People- Centred Development, Social Innovation Theory: Role in Knowledge Building, Social innovation research, Social Sustainability, Social Innovation in developing countries, approaches of socially innovative initiatives, Technological incubators of solidarity economy initiatives, production of knowledge and contribution to social innovation, The Evolution of a Movement for Change and Innovation, From Schumpeter to Drucker: Empathy: The Precursor to Social Innovation and All that it Brings.
- UNIT II Entrepreneurship:** Entrepreneurship: Definition, characteristics, functions, Types of entrepreneurs, Entrepreneurial competencies, Entrepreneur and economic development, Entrepreneur vs Entrepreneurship, Factors stimulating entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurship as a career choice, Obstacles in entrepreneurship creativity and innovation, Historical, geographical background of entrepreneurship development in India, EDP (Entrepreneurship Development Programme) Determinants of entrepreneurship – Understanding entrepreneurial ecosystem in rural areas - Socio economic context - models of entrepreneurship – entrepreneurship as a strategy for wealth creation.
- UNIT III Social Enterprise and Social Entrepreneurship:** Social enterprise and Social entrepreneurship: Definition, concept, Role of Social Entrepreneurs, Social enterprise typology, Key tensions/ obstacles in social entrepreneurs, business entrepreneur vs social entrepreneur, Differentiate between social service providers, social activism, and social

entrepreneurship, The Socio-Economic Context & Social Business: Social and development issues, Introduction of Social Business, History of Citizen Sector & Social Entrepreneurship, Social Entrepreneurship & Value Creation, Understanding Disparities of Opportunity Structure, Social dynamics of exclusion, Distribution of opportunities and access, Corporations and Social Entrepreneurship, Innovative Social Enterprises, Managing for Social Impact, Innovative practices in the organizations.

UNIT IV **Rural Enterprises:** SMEs, small businesses, and their basic challenges of growth - cultural, institutional, environmental, infrastructural, financial, human resources and technological factors. Factors influencing microenterprises. Government policies and programmes for development of rural enterprises and entrepreneurship. Approaches to rural entrepreneurship - Sectoral and spacial approaches - Rural Business Hubs - Cluster approach - Watershed approach, Nature and types of rural business, enterprises and entrepreneurship - agripreneurs, intrapreneurs, eco-entrepreneurs, Models of entrepreneurship - individual, partnership, network models- sectoral and subsector models such as crafts, dairy, FMCG, energy, education, tourism, etc

RDM 205: Rural Health and Well Being (2:0:1)

- UNIT I** **Concepts and Approaches:** Definition and Concept of health, concept and evolution of public health, public health acts, health problems in developed and developing countries, health problems in India with reference to Jharkhand. Factors affecting health, WHO's approach to deal with Rural Health and Sanitation, Alma-Ata declaration. Health delivery system in rural area - Central delivery system- Different organs, their structure and Function, state level organs, district level, Village level. Types of health care agencies. Objectives and organization of important agencies like WHO, UNICEF, FAO, ILO, UNFPA, Indian Red Cross Society, Asian Development Bank, World Bank and their role in health care activities in India. Wellbeing concepts.
- UNIT II** **Epidemiology:** Concept, types and uses. Epidemiology of diseases common in rural areas (selective) - Malaria, Cholera, Tuberculosis, Hepatitis, Dengue, Small pox, Chicken pox, measles, Mumps, influenza, diphtheria, whooping cough, poliomyelitis, Health care and community. Alternative systems of medicine like Ayurveda, Siddha, Surgery, Unani, Homeopathy etc. Cultural aspects of health and medicine, Traditional medicine system – herbal, acupuncture, yoga etc. Concept of health and disease in rural and tribal areas.
- UNIT III** **Nutrition:** Introduction to nutrition: scope and importance of nutrition in Promotion of health: classification of foods. Basic elements of foods; proximate principles and protective foods. Factors influence nutrition. Nutrients required for a balanced diet. Balanced diet for different age and sex groups, including vulnerable groups; Problems of malnutrition in India and their prevention, obesity, Interaction of nutrition and infection, Changing food habits, Principles of nutrition education. Nutrition intervention programmes; role of national and international

agencies; role of health educator, Anaemia, Iodine, Vitamin A, Deworming etc.

UNIT IV Environmental Health and Health Programmes: Environmental health problems in India: Problems in relation to water – sewage, refuse, air, food, housing and public places. Environmental sanitation in the National Plans: National schemes for improvement of environment; Environmental sanitation in the community development and health programmes in the Five Year Plans. Water and diseases: source of drinking water; diseases transmitted through water. Pollution and protection of water supply: Source of Pollution : methods of protection of water supply at source, in distribution, and during storage. Water Treatment Methods - disinfection of water: Methods of treatment of water - domestic and community consumption. Disposal of waste water: Methods of disposal of waste water in rural areas, soakage pit. Health Planning in India, Health policy and five year plans. National Health Programmes : Need – broad concepts – strategy – and programmes – NRHM, National Malaria Eradication programme. National Filaria control programme. National Leprosy Eradication Programme. National Tuberculosis Control Programme. Diarrhoeal disease control programme. Iodine deficiency disorders control programme. National programme for control of Blindness. National water supply and sanitation programme - TSC, SBA, ARWSP, RGNDWM, etc.. Guineaworm eradication programme. National family welfare programme. Universal immunization programme. National STD / AIDS control programme. National Rural Health Mission, MDGs and Pulse Polio Immunization.

RDM 206: Rural Labour Welfare and Human Resource Management (2:1:0)

- UNIT I Labour Welfare:** Meaning, definition, scope, theories, principles and approaches. Rural Labour market - features, demand and supply of labor, nature and composition of Indian labour force, concepts of wages, state regulation of wages, fixation of wages, wage theories. Labour legislations - objectives, principles, classification, evolution of labour legislation in India, impact of ILO, Labour legislation and Indian constitution.
- UNIT II Human Resource Development:** Concept, Origin and the need for Human Resource Development. Approaches to Human Resource Development - Human Capital Approach, Social Psychology and Poverty Alleviation Approach. Human Resource Development and its Dimensions. Competency Mapping. Performance Measurement System - Fundamental Issues. Feedback Sessions. Organizational goal setting process - Key result area and Key performance Indicator. Career planning - Career Development, Reward System and Quality of Work Life.
- UNIT III Human Resource Management:** Concept, Scope, Philosophy and objectives. Organization Structure and Function - Line and staff relations of Human resource management. Human Resource management Model - Hierarchy, formal and informal structure, organization chart / reporting structure. Human resource planning - Concept and objectives. Human Resource Planning Process; Job analysis, Job description, Job specification, Job design, career planning and career paths; job rotation. Recruitment - Concept, Meaning and Objectives, Recruitment Process, Methods and Techniques and Recruitment policy. Selection - Concept, Meaning and Objectives. Selection Process, Induction, Placement, probation and confirmation.

UNIT IV Organisational Behaviour: Definition, Concept, Approaches and Scope, Historical Background of Organizational Behavior. Introduction to Enneagram, personality types according to Enneagram. Emotional Intelligence; Attitude, Values, Personality. Job Satisfaction - Employee Morale Meaning, influences and outcomes, Measuring job satisfaction. Assertiveness Training: Benefits of assertiveness, components of assertive behavior, measuring assertiveness, handling fear, handling anger, handling depression, developing assertive behaviour skills, assertiveness on the Job, assertiveness in interpersonal relation. Leadership: Meaning, roles, skills, styles, leadership theories, types of leadership, powerful persuasion strategies. Group dynamics: Concept, types of groups, dynamics of group formation, decision making in groups. Organizational Development - Concept, emerging approaches and techniques, Foundations of OD, Organizational Diagnosis. OD interventions - An overview, individual and interpersonal interventions, team/group interventions, comprehensive interventions, organizational transformation, success and failure of OD, Planned Organizational change, feedback and Organizational Development.

RDM 207: Internship/LOA 10-12 days. (0:0:5)

RDM 208: Indian Cultural and Spiritual Heritage (1:0:0)

Unit I: **Ancient Indian Cultural Heritage:** Acheulian Culture in India - Madrasian, Bhimbhetka, Narmada valley, significance of Hathnora. Middle Palaeolithic in India - Bellan valley, Bhimbhetka, Eastern peninsula. Upper Palaeolithic in India - Reningunta, Gunjan valley, Billa Surgam etc. Mesolithic Culture of India - Bagor, Adamgarh, Sarai Nahar Rai, Birbhanpur etc. Mesolithic economy and society. Neolithic revolution - diffusion of village farming way of life in Indo-Pak subcontinent - Kili Ghul Mohammed, Burzahom, Brahmagiri, Daojali Hading, Kuchai etc.

Unit II: **Ancient Indian Spiritual Heritage:** Vedic religion - Early and Later - mythology, religious practices, ethical and philosophical ideas, Evolution of puranic Hinduism, Hindu Religious Systems - Vaishnavism, Saivism, Saktism with principal sects. Bhagavada Gita, Yoga and Vedanta - Sankara and Ramanuja, Buddhism, Jainism. Some selected lectures of Swami Vivekananda from Colombo to Almora a) My plan of campaign, b) Future of India, c) Vedanta and its application to Indian life. Some selected letters of Swami Vivekananda on regeneration of rural India.

Semester III

III	RDM 301	ICT and Development Communication	2:1:0
	RDM 302	Rural Ecology, Sustainable Livelihood and Natural Resource Management	2:1:0
	RDM 303	Rural Tourism	2:1:0
	RDM 304	Research Methodology	3:0:0
	RDM 305	Student can choose any course from list 1 (Rural Women and Child Development)	2:0:0
	RDM 306	Computer Application and Management Information System	0:0:1
	RDM 307	Fieldwork - 2 /RLLE (PRA, village planning, health and nutrition assessment etc.)	0:0:3
	Total		

RDM 301: ICT and Development Communication (2:1:0)

UNIT I Information and Communication Technology Definition and meaning of information, information as a strategic resource, changing conceptions of information and information systems. Concepts, approaches and types, principles and fundamentals of computers, networks, and peripherals as tools to understand the applications and limitations of computer technology, search processes and data retrieval using search engines, downloading, uploading, Networking (Hardware, Software, Connectivity, LAN, WAN, Internet), troubleshooting (Hardware, OS, Security), development of simple web sites using HTML, XML, and tools.

UNIT II Development Communication: Concept and meaning; communication – two way process; communication process; communication varieties. Theories- Social marketing, dependency theories, participatory theories. Historical background; schools of development communication – Bretton Wood’s school, Latin American school, Indian School, African School, Los Banos School, Participatory school; examples of development communication; International Communication. Rural Communication - Concept and meaning, characteristics; challenges to rural communication, communication vs. information; communication for development; theoretical models; Agricultural development and development communication; application of communication – project designing, mobilising rural people, rural training programme; communication and rural change; communication campaign; elements of communication planning. Communication method and tools - individual, group and mass method. Audio -visual aids, Definition and classification of A.V.aids; advantages and scope of A.V.aids; functions of AV aids. Posters, leaflet, pamphlet and bulletin, circular letter, Flash cards, Flannel graph Charts – types like flow chart, tree chart, flip chart

etc., graph like pie graph, pictograph etc.; Projected aids - types of projected aids. Media and rural development; types of communication tools- physical, cultural, institutional. Prospect and constrains of communication tools - TV, Radio, video, film strips audio cassette, printed material, folk media like theatre, puppetry, storytelling, folk song etc.

UNIT III Geographical Information System: Remote Sensing and Image Processing, GPS, GIS Data Modeling, Geographical Information Systems, Issues and Concerns in Land and Water Management, The GIS Approach. Planning and implementing a GIS; Case studies on GIS; GIS and Precision farming; GIS Applications in micro resource mapping, principles in micro planning, modeling in resource mapping GIS Technology trend and next generation Systems.

UNIT IV ICT enabled rural services: Services related to land, education, health, insurance, micro-credit, marketing etc. Village Resource Centre (VRC), Common resource Centre (CRC), Tele-education, community radio etc. Existing delivery models and issues to conceptualize platform(s) for ICT enabled delivery systems, Issues in connectivity. Case studies - Drishtee, Aksh, n-Logue, ITC's e-Choupal, TARAhaat, Akshaya etc. Designs of delivery systems.

**RDM 302: Rural Ecology, Sustainable Livelihood and Natural Resource
Management (2:1:0)**

UNIT I Rural Ecology – Concept and Approaches: Definition of ecology, types of ecology – population, community and ecosystems. Ecosystem, types of ecosystem, abiotic and biotic environments, Introduction to Eco-regions, ecosystem and biodiversity of India, characteristics and classification of natural resources available in eco-regions, Man and adaptation: culture and natural environment, human ecological niche. Selected approaches of human ecology – Frederik Barth, Andrew P Vayda, Julian Steward, R. Rappaport Leslie White, Ethno-ecology of H.C. Conklin, Political Ecology by Paul E. Little, Spiritual Ecology by Sponsel etc. Sustainability theory, sustainability and society (social justice, development, economy), biodiversity and conservation, Desertification and UNCCD, Agenda-21; UNEP programmes towards sustainable development.

UNIT II Rural resources and Sustainable Livelihood: Emergence of Concepts and Perspectives - sustainable livelihoods as alternate pathways to development and their critique, theory and practice of livelihood approaches, assets, capitals and strategies for sustainability and vulnerability context. Livelihoods in resource poor and resource rich areas, natural resource-based livelihoods (land, water, agriculture, animal husbandry, marine and inland fisheries, waste recycling and other allied activities), Rural and Tribal livelihoods (with special reference to Jharkhand), characteristics of rural and tribal livelihoods and their context, linkages between rural and urban livelihoods. Traditional livelihoods and effect of modernization, Socio-economic aspects, livelihoods of marginalized and disadvantaged, poverty and livelihoods diversification, Understanding livelihood Dynamics and

Diversification of livelihoods. Livelihood innovation models - BAIF Livelihood programmes, Hiwre Bazar, Ralegaon Siddhi etc.

UNIT III Natural Resource Management: Definition, scope, characteristics and goals; Environmental Management System (EMS) - Definition, need, core elements and benefits; different environmental management systems; concepts of adaptive management and participatory environmental management. Concept, kinds and conservation/preservation of natural - and bio-resources; renewable and nonrenewable energy sources; integrated energy management; integrated water resource management; rainwater harvesting; wetland management and conservation; integrated strategies for soil conservation and regeneration; conservation and management of forest, wild life and biodiversity; disaster management; case studies. Environmental Management Tools - Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) - Concept, objectives, principles, steps and different methods; environmental management plan (EMP); economic assessment; benefit cost analysis; environmental audit; waste audits; life cycle analysis (LCA); green accounting and reporting; environmental labeling; ecological footprint.

UNIT IV Biodiversity, Environment and Human Being: Basic concept of biodiversity and environment: Biotic and abiotic factors, biodiversity and its components; How biodiversity and environment affects human well-being; case studies from historical perspectives and current scenario; Factors that affect human perceptions about biodiversity and environment. Socio-cultural diversity, ethnic diversity, linguistic diversity; Sacred groves and sacred landscapes; Understanding ecological services; Effect of local biodiversity and environment on human life (wrt local plants and animals, pesticide use vs agricultural pests, handling native vs. exotic sp, urban biodiversity and urban

planning). Understanding different missions related to human aspects of biodiversity and environment: 'Swachh Bharat Abhiyan', 'Clean Ganga' and 'Clean-Yamuna' campaign, 'Save Tiger', 'Save Vulture', 'Save Forest', 'Protect Wetlands' 'Decade on Biodiversity'. Concept of Indigenous Knowledge Management and benefit sharing with case studies; Ecotourism and Eco-taxation; Eco-designing, Conservation education, Environmental journalism.

RDM 303: Rural Tourism (2:1:0)

UNIT I **Concepts and Principles:** What is Tourism? Definitions and Concepts, Meaning and Concept of Rural Tourism, Meaning and Components of Tourism, Its Nature and Scope, Evolution of Tourism - Past to 2nd world war, recent and current 1945–2002, Future from 2002 onwards. General Tourism Trends. Typology of Tourists and Tourism - Visitor, Traveller, and Excursionist-Definition and differentiation, Inter-regional and intra-regional tourism, inbound and outbound tourism, domestic, international tourism. Forms of Tourism: religious, historical, social, adventure, health, business, special interest tourism like culture or nature oriented, ethnic or 'roots' tourism, farm tourism. Motivation behind Tourism, Impacts of Tourism on Environment, Economy and Socio-cultural Sectors at Local and National Level, Trends of Tourism development - Global, Regional, National and Local, Significance of Tourism for Developing Countries and Rural Communities, Tourist resources of India with reference to Jharkhand - Natural resources - wildlife, waterfalls, hill stations, ethnic village. Pilgrimage destinations, Fairs and festivals, handicrafts, heritage places etc.

UNIT II **Tourism Policy and Planning:** Concept of Policy, Formulating tourism policy, Role of government, public and private sectors, Role of international multinational, state and local tourism organisations in carrying out tourism policies. Study of National Tourism Policy 1982 and 2002, National Action Plan on Tourism, 1992: Special Tourism Area Development Programme. The concept of National Tourism Board, National Committee on Tourism, Case study of tourism policies of a few states (Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh). Conceptual meaning of Tourism Planning, Evolution of Tourism Planning, General Concepts of Planning, Levels and Types of Tourism Planning, Background Approach and planning scale. Public and Private sectors role in Tourism Development.

UNIT III Tourism Marketing and e-tourism: Definition and Feature of Tourism Marketing, Market Segmentation, Target Markets and Market Positioning, Marketing Mix in Tourism, Marketing and Promotional Activities (Government and Private), Tourism Enterprise Development and Market Linkage, Value Chain Analysis in Tourism. Introduction to e-tourism- Historical development- Electronic technologies for data processing and communication- Hardware and Software- Strategic, tactical, and operational use of IT in tourism. Current debates in e-tourism- Future of e-tourism

UNIT IV Ecotourism and Rural Development: Definition, Nature, Scope and Principle of Ecotourism, Advantages of Ecotourism for Rural Communities, Ecotourism as a Unique Component of Competitiveness, Issues and Challenges of Ecotourism, Tools of Sustainability in Tourism, Tourism and Rural Development in India, Land for All Season, History of Tourism in India, Current State of Tourism in India, Problems and prospects of Protected Areas and World Heritage Sites for tourism in India, Conservation and Rural Development through Community Participation: A Case Study of Village Hodka, Distt. Kachchh, Gujarat for Best Tourism Income Generating Community. Village Naggar, Distt. Kullu, Himachal Pradesh for Tourism site for Best Demonstrating Women Empowerment. Selected Case Study of Rural Tourism in Jharkhand, Orissa and West Bengal (Amadubi for Art “Pyatkar” painting, Deuridih, Distt. Saraikela Kharsawan for Chhau Dance, Raghurajpur, Distt. Puri for Stone Craft and Pattachitra Village Kamarpukur, Distt. Hoogly for Spiritual & Craft), Pro-Poor Tourism: A case study of Tourism for Rural Poverty Alleviation Programme (TRPAP), Modern Information Technology in Tourism An Application for Rural Tourism.

RDM 304: Research Methodology (3:0:0)

- UNIT I** **Research Process:** An Overview, Scientific Method, Inductive and Deductive reasoning, Reality, Observable Universe, Theory and Fact, Research in Social Science.
- UNIT II** **Recent Approaches:** Participatory Research, Action Research, Operations Research, Public-Private Partnership
- UNIT III** **Quantitative Methods:** Basic Statistical Concepts: Measures of Central Tendency, Measures of dispersion, Statistical tests, Correlation, Pearson's and Spearman's; Regression, Linear, Growth, Logistic, Multivariate Statistics: Multiple regression, Factor analysis, Multidimensional Scaling and other techniques, SPSS.
- UNIT IV** **Qualitative Methods:** Philosophy of Qualitative research, Methods, Tools and Techniques, Management of the data, Qualitative data analysis, Mixed Methods, Methods of working with people (Case work, group work and community organization).
- UNIT V** **Scientific writing skills:** Thesis, Report, Scientific Papers in journals and Book Chapters, writing a scientific research proposal, Bibliographies, citations: Different citation styles, Online Scientific databases: Journals, Achieves, JSTOR, UGC-Inflibnet and others, Census of India, NFHS and DHS databases, Secondary data and its use in rural research.

RDM 305: Rural Women and Children (2:0:0)

- UNIT I** **Concept of Gender and its implication.** Concept and meaning of gender, Difference between Sex and Gender, Importance of studies on Gender issues, Gender issues in rural and tribal society, Kinds of gender discrimination- paternalistic dominance, tool of sexuality and reproduction, state of unfreedom, economic oppression, stand by wife, issues related to marriage etc. Conceptual Analysis of gender development, Theories of Women's development. Status of women in India. Status of Women in other Selected Countries
- UNIT II** **Issues related to Women Development:** Women in Rural Development - Historical background, role of women in agricultural development, changing role of women due to Modernization, contribution in non-farm activities. Health status of women - Causes of poor health status of rural women, principles to fight against poor health, dimensions of poor health, Health status of tribal women. Education and employment status of women - Educational status of tribal women, Education and employment status of women, Women in organised sector, Employment status in non-agricultural activities. Women and legal rights - Constitutional rights, Legal rights of women- Maternity benefit act, Provision of Creches, Working time, Insurance, Equalization of wages, Integrated development of training and employment, part-time employment, employment information, enforcement of laws protecting women workers. Govt. Programmes for rural women (ICDS, DWCRA, NSAP, SHG, Sahiya, Gram Sabha & other recently implemented programmes. Gender Budgeting.
- UNIT III** **Children's status and child labour.** Concept and definition of Child labour, difference between child labour and child work, Estimate of child labour in India and world. Types of hazards as per UNICEF- Physical hazard, Cognitive hazard Emotional, social & moral hazard. Extent of child labourers in India, Bonded child labour, Major sectors of

child labours- Agriculture, Street work, glass factories, match factories, carpet industries etc. Definition of child rights, principles of Convention of the rights for the child (CRC)- Equality, Rights to survival and healthy development, participation, best interest of the child. Child labour laws- bonded labour abolition act, 1976, child labour prohibition and regulation act, 1986, ILO convention no. 182.

UNIT IV Assignments related to any topic of the module based on micro fieldwork/literature review .

Semester IV

IV	RDM 401	Financial Institutions for Rural Development	2:1:0
	RDM 402	Accounting and Financial Management	2:1:0
	RDM 403	Swami Vivekananda and Human Development: Vision and Mission	2:1:0
	RDM 404	Student can choose any course from list 2 (Watershed Development and Management)	2:0:0
	RDM 405	Dissertation	0:0:10
	Total		21

RDM 401: Financial Institutions for Rural Development (2:1:0)

- UNIT I** **Rural Financing and Rural credit:** Rural Credit System, Role of Rural Credit in Rural Development. Evolution and Growth of Rural Credit System in India. Agricultural Credit, Agricultural Credit Review Committee, Report of different Committees and Commissions, Problems and Prospects. Rural Credit to Non-farm Sector, Credit for small and marginal entrepreneurs. Role of Government Institutions towards facilitating Rural Credit. Role of Non- Government/ Semi Government / Quasi- Government Institutions. Growth and Present trend of Rural Financing towards Small scale and Cottage Industries.
- UNIT II** **Rural financing through commercial banks:** Concept of Bank, Banking, Rural banking. Classification of banking, role of rural banking in rural development, policy and schemes of NABARD, recent financing scheme of Government, Development of cooperative banks in India with special reference to PACS, CCBs, LDBs. Emergence of RRBs – policy, objectives, functions, progress and achievements
- UNIT III** **Microfinance and Micro-credit:** Concept of Micro Finance/ Micro-Credit, Evolution and Growth. Micro- Finance and Social Security, Micro-Finance and Livelihood approach. Different models of Micro-Finance (NABARD, Grameen Bank, BRAC, BASIX, and BANDHAN etc.). Success Stories, Problems and Prospects of Micro- Financing in Rural India. Micro- Finance and Entrepreneurial Development, Rural Women, Self-Help Groups. Regulatory framework for MFI --- Sustainability of MFI – Linkages between Banks and MFI – Progress and Performance of ‘SHG- Bank Linkage Programme’ in India -- Concept of SHG Federation – Financial Inclusion and SHG.
- UNIT IV** **Diversifying Micro- financial services:** Micro- insurance, Health insurance – innovations in credit delivery systems – income generating activities of SHG – Capacity Building of SHGs; Scope and limitation of designing, developing and implementing training of SHGs.

UNIT V Assignments related to any topic of the module based on micro fieldwork/ literature review .

RDM 402: Accounting and Financial Management (2:1:0)

- UNIT I** **Accounting:** Definition and meaning, users of accounting information, the accounting equation reasons for financial information system, financial transaction, book keeping, accountant, works of an accountant, use of accounting in management, accounting in business, accounting in everyday life, data processing in accounting, starting an accounting system.
- UNIT II** **Accounts:** Classification of commonly used accounts, personal account, real account, nominal account, debit and credit, the double entry system, advantages and disadvantages of double entry system, recording transactions, business transactions, journals and ledgers, trial balance, basic accounting considerations, assets and liabilities, capital, goods, events, purchase, stock, debtors and owners, equity, revenue, cost of sales and net profit.
- UNIT III** Financial Management: Operating and incidental expenses, inventory, depreciation, accounting cycle. Income management, adjustment process, preparing financial statements from the adjusted trial balance. Preparing an income statement and balance sheet, profit and loss statement. Financial ratio analysis, users of financial analysis, nature of financial ratios- types of ratios.
- UNIT IV** Financial planning, objectives of profit planning, essential of profit planning, types of budgets, preparation of profit plan or budgets.
- UNIT V** Assignments related to Preparation and maintenance of balance sheet. Preparation of a trading account, P& L account. Financial analysis and planning of a business. Journalisation of data & ledger maintenance, trial balance, profit and loss statement etc.

RDM 403: Swam Vivekananda and Human Development: Vision and Mission
(2:1:0)

RDM 404: Watershed Development and Management (2:0:0)

- UNIT I** **Concept and Meaning:** Definition of watershed, Watershed – characteristics and classification, Watershed management – principles, objectives and benefits. Components of watershed management, causes and consequences of watershed deterioration, management of common property resources in watershed, conflict management, sustainability of watershed.
- UNIT II** **Watershed and People:** Importance and application of PRA in watershed management, mobilization for people’s participation, incentives for people participation. Formation of SHG, user group and their role in watershed. Constitution of watershed development team. Constitution and role of Watershed Association, Watershed Committee, role of women in watershed development project, role of implementation agency, role of PRI.
- UNIT III** **Action plan for Watershed Development:** Application of GIS in collection and analysis of data – Development of land use, land cover map, geology, geomorphology, soil texture classification, soil-land capability, identification of watershed problems. Analysis of demographic resources, village development index mapping, finding suitable location for creating water harvesting structures, land resource development plan – afforestation, orchard development, water resource development plan, planning for common property resources – private work on private resources, common work on private resources, private work on common resources.
- UNIT IV** **Watershed treatments:** Land development – including *in situ* soil and moisture conservation, measures like contour trenching and bunding, terracing in hilly terrain. Different models of soil treatment like staggered trenching, 30x40, 5% model. Drainage line treatment etc. Conservation measures for non-arable lands – contour trenching, gradonies, gully control measures, sediment retention, management of

grasslands, rehabilitation of mined lands. Water harvesting – definition, techniques for water harvesting catchments, storage of harvested water, traditional methods of harvesting water. Watershed based farming systems.

UNIT V Visit to a model watershed. Preparation of watershed DPR.

RDM 405: Dissertation (0:0:10)
