



SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY, KOLHAPUR

CENTRE OF GANDHIAN STUDIES

POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(DURATION – 1 YEAR)

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Mahatma Gandhi was one of the great supporters of upliftment of rural India because it was his contention that development of villages was a real task before the people. The Centre of Gandhian Studies has introduced a Post-Graduate in Diploma in Gandhian Studies from the year 2004 – 2005 and Post – Graduate Diploma in Rural Development from the year 2005 – 2006. This Diploma is interdisciplinary in nature and it will be useful for the students who are appearing for the competitive examinations, SET and NET examinations. This will be also useful for the government servants and the social workers. The students can do this Diploma along with their regular post – graduate course in the University.

Objectives of the Course:

The Centre is offering this course to students in order to understand the social and political problems of rural development in India. Following are the objectives of the Course.

- 1 To understand the Gandhian perspective of rural development.
- 2 To examine the role of various government departments and agencies in rural development.
- 3 To study financial administration and economic problem of rural development.
- 4 To study contemporary experiments of rural development & motivate students to initiate the same in their village.

The Procedure of Admission:

Following is the procedure of admission to the course:

- 1 Any graduate desirous of pursuing this course can take admission provided that he has secured 40 per cent marks in his degree examination.
- 2 All the admission rules that are applied to admission to post – graduate classes will be applied while giving admission to the course.
- 3 Total number of seats available for admission is 30.
- 4 The duration of the course is of one year.

The Fee Structure:

The course will be conducted on self – Supporting basis and following is the fee structure of the course.

- 1 Total fee including registration, tuition, library, & other fees: **Rs. 1895/-**

2 Fee structure for the students who have already taken admission to the courses of the University: **Rs.1045/-** (Rs 1000 – tuition fee. Rs 10 registration fee Rs. 25 Alumni fee & Rs. 10 Admission fee)

Examination and Evaluation:

The annual examination of the course will be conducted by the University at the end of academic year and separate fee will be charged for the same.

Rules of examination are as follows:

- 1 The entire Diploma in Rural Development will consist of four papers and a dissertation for regular students. Each paper will be of 100 Marks.
- 2 The dissertation of the regular students will be examined by both internal and external examiners appointed by the University. The dissertation should be submitted before the commencement of annual examination.
- 3 If a student secures more than 70 marks, he/she will be awarded first class with distinction. If he/she secures 60% or more than 60% marks, he/she will be awarded first class. If he / she secure 50% marks, he / she will be awarded second class and he/she secures 40% or more than 40% of marks, he/she will be awarded pass class.

The Syllabus:

The Diploma course consists of 500 marks, (five papers of 100 marks each for External students) and five papers of 100 marks each and I paper of dissertation of 100 marks for regular students. Following is the detailed frame work of the papers.

1. Gandhian Theory of Rural Development
2. Governance & Rural Development
3. Rural Economics
4. Experiments of Rural Development
5. Dissertation for Regular students/-----

Following is the detailed description of papers:

Paper - I:
Gandhian Theory of Rural Development

1. Mahatma Gandhi's critique of modern civilization and western developmental model.
2. Mahatma Gandhi's Concept of Gram Swaraj and Rural Development
3. Gandhi's Concept of Constructive Programme
4. The Role of Khadi, Village Industry and Cottage Industry
5. The concept of environmentalism & Gandhi; Gandhian approach towards sustainable development with special reference to Hind Swaraj
6. Gandhian Concept of Rural Development after Gandhi.
 1. Acharya Vinoba Bhave,
 2. Appasaheb Patvardhan,
 3. J. C. Kumarappa,
 4. Dharendra Mujumdar

Reference Books:

1. Iyer R., Moral and Political Ideas of Mahatma Gandhi, Oxford, 1975
2. Parekh B., Colonialism, Tradition and Reforms, Sage, Delhi, 1989
3. Bandurant J., Conquest of Violence, Berkley University, Cambridge, 1955.
4. Seth P. N. Gandhi and Green Theory, Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad, 2001
5. Mathur J. S. and Mathur A. S. (Ed.), Economics Ideas of Mahatma Gandhi.
6. Gandhi M. K. on Constructive Programme, Diet and Diet Reforms, Industrial Relations, Trusteeship, Village Industry and Khadi – Why and How?
7. J. C. Kumarappa, Gandhian Economic Thought
8. Mark Lindley, J. C. Kumarappa, Mahatma Gandhi's Economist, Popular Prakashan, Mumbai, 2007
9. आचार्य विनोबा भावे, सर्वोदय दर्शन, परंधाम प्रकाशन, वर्धा, 1988
10. आचार्य विनोबा भावे, लोकनीती, परंधाम प्रकाशन, वर्धा, 1988

11. गांधी विचार दर्शन मालेतील पुस्तके - अर्थकारण, आरोग्य विचार ग्राम स्वराज्य, महात्मा गांधी निधी पुणे, 1969
12. कुमारप्पा जे. सां., स्थायी समाज
13. म. गांधी, माझ्या स्वप्नांचा भारत
14. धिरेंद्र मुजुमदार, समग्र ग्रामसेवा की ओर, सर्वसेवा संघ, राजघाट, वाराणसी-2001
15. धिरेंद्र मुजुमदार, लोक-गंगा- यात्रा, गांधी अभ्यास केंद्र, शिवाजी विद्यापीठ, कोल्हापूर,
16. सु. श्री. पांढरीपांडे, धिरेंद्र मुजुमदार जीवन आणि कार्य, गांधी अभ्यास केंद्र, शिवाजी विद्यापीठ, कोल्हापूर.

Paper - II

17. Governance & Rural Development

1. Rural Development in post independent India : Policies and Programmes
2. Panchayati Raj & Rural governance, Role of Sarpanch, deputy Sarpanch. Role of people in local natural resource management.
3. Panchayati Raj after 73rd Amendment and its impact on rural development. Importance of Gramsabha
4. Financial Structure of Panchayati Raj
5. Role of District Planning Development Board, Collector & district administration in implementation of government schemes
6. Role of extension officers & village level workers (Gram Sevak, Talathi, Police Patil, Kotwal, Krishi Sanghatak / Sainik / Sevak / Mitra, ASHA, Anganwadi Sevik, Shikhan Sevak – Vasti Shala, Pashan Shala, Sakhar Shala etc.)
7. Role of NGO's, movements , Pressure groups, Self Help Groups in rural development.

Reference Books:

- 1) Ramma Reddy G. (Ed.) Patterns of Panchayati Raj in India, Delhi, 1977
- 2) Narayan I. (Ed.) Panchayati Raj Administration in India, Popular, Mumbai, 1985

- 3) Khanna B. S., Panchayati Raj in India, Deep and Deep, Delhi.
- 4) Sharma K. C., Leadership in Panchayati Raj, Printwell, Jaipur 1996.
- 5) Mishra S. N., Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Concept, 1981.
- 6) Kaushik S., Women in Panchayati Raj, Har Anand, Delhi, 1993.
- 7) Thakur D. and Singh S. N., District Planning and Panchayati Raj, Deep and Deep, Delhi, 1993
- 8) Baviskar B.S. and Mathew George (Eds) "Inclusion and Exclusion in Local
- 9) Governance : Field studies from rural India, Sage Publications, New Delhi
- 10) प्रा. पी. बी. पाटील यांचा पंचायत राज्यावरील अहवाल.
- 11) श्रीराम माहेश्वरी, भारतीय प्रशासन
- 12) प्रा. पी. बी. पाटील, पंचायत राज्य ते लोकस्वराज्य, समाजवादी प्रबोधनी, इचलकरंजी, 1994.
- 13) प्रा. भारती पाटील, पंचायत राज्य व स्त्रियांचा सहभाग, समाजवादी प्रबोधनी, इचलकरंजी, 1999.
- 14) प्रा. पी. बी. पाटील व इतर, महाराष्ट्रातील पंचायत राज्य— नवे प्रवाह, समाजवादी प्रबोधनी, इचलकरंजी, 2001.

Paper – III

Rural Economics

1. Meaning and scope of Rural Economics and Economics of Khadi.
2. The Role of Agricultural Sector in the Rural Development. Nature, scope & role of Green industries (with Gandhian perspective).
3. Development and Problems of Agro Industries – Sugar Factories, Spinning Mills and Oil Mills, Food Processing Industry & other Co operatives and Rural Development
4. Major problems of Indian Agriculture, Rural Industries – Small Scale and Cottage Industries – Productivity, Prices, Credit, Marketing, Irrigation, Electricity and Pollution.
5. Use of natural resources & its management.(Participation of the people)
6. Government Approach, Policy & Schemes of Rural Development :
 - a. Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

- b. Rehabilitation Policy
- c. Gram Swachchata Abhiyan
- d. Jal Swarajya Abhiyan

7. Impact of Globalization on small scale & rural industries, processes in agriculture.

Reference Books

- 1) Jhingan M. L., Advanced Economic Theory, Vrinda Publications.
- 2) Maheshvari S. R., Rural Development in India, Sage, Delhi.
- 3) Singh K., Rural Development Principles, Policies and Management.
- 4) Krishna Murty, Rural Development, Challenges and Opportunities, Rawat Publication, Jaipur.
- 5) Jugale V. B. and Dange A. A., Economy of Maharashtra, Shivaji University, Kolhapur, 2003.
- 6) Dr. Shankar Chatterjee Implementation of Rural Development Programmes
- 7) Pramod Singh, Rural reconstruction, Ecosystem & forestry

Paper – IV

Experiments of Rural Development

1. **Rural Development & Organic farming**– Prayog Pariwar (Dabholkar), Maharashtra Organic Farming Federation, Pune (Vikram Boke) K. R. Datye : Alternative Development Model, Ralegan-Sidhi, Hivare Bazar, Mendha - lekha (Chandrapur)
2. **Water Resource**: Rajendra Sing (Tarun Bharat Sangh, Jalbiradari -Rajasthan), Vilasrao Salunkhe(Pani panchayat), Arun Deshpande (Ankoli) Samnyayi Pani Vatap(Bharat Patankar) Chikotra river basin, SOPPECOM (Sahas Paranjpe & K. J. Joy)
3. **Educational Development**: Pabal , Nai Talim (Ramesh Panase,

Kerala Shastra Sahitya Parishad

4. **Health care** – SEARCH: Dr. Rani Bang, Hemalkasa, Anandwan - Dr. Amte

5. **Village Industry** & vocational training – Anandwan, Pabal, Ram-mala (Koyananagar), CONBAC (Kankavali)

6. **Women empowerment**: SEWA (Ila Bhat)Suryamangal Bakery (Hupari) Swayamsidha(Kolhapur), Malshiras Gramin Mahila Vikas Bank(Mhaswad) Darubandi movement

7. **Research Experiments** : Kovalipangal (Report by Dr. Abhay Bang), Alternative Development Perspective: Concept and Strategy: Learning from Enviro-Development Debate (Prayas)

References

1. Neema Pathak and Vivek Gour-Broome: "Tribal Self-Rule and Natural Resource Management: Community Based Conservation at Mendha-Lekha, Maharashtra, India, Kalpavriksha and International Institute of Environment and Development, New Delhi, 2001
2. Supriya Singh, Participatory forest management in Mendha Lekha, Centre for Science & Environment
3. G D Agarwal, Evaluation of Water conservation Efforts of Tarun Bharat Sangh in 36 Villages of Alwar District. 1997. Tarun Bharat Sangh, Alwar, Rajasthan. India.
4. Anil Agarwal, Sunita Narain and Indira Khurana (Editors) Making water everybody's business: practice and policy of water harvesting, Centre for Science and Environment, New Delhi 2000,
5. Usha Raj, Pani Panchayat creates reverse migration report in 'Grassroots' magazine.
6. Participation in Irrigation Management – A Case Study of Maharashtra, R. K. Patil and S. N. Lele Paranjape, Suhas and K. J. Joy. 2001
7. Datye, K. R., Suhas Paranjape and K. J. Joy, Sustainable Technology Making the Sardar Sarovar Project Viable, Banking on Biomass – A New Strategy for Sustainable Prosperity Based on Renewable 2001.
8. Suhas Paranjape and K. J. Joy, Energy and Dispersed Industrialization. Watershed Based Development: A Source Book, Panlota Kshetra Vikasachya

Navya Disha: Sadhan Saksharata, Shashvad Vikas, Samanyayi Vatap (in Marathi) 2000.

9. Intensive Cultivation on Small Plots (English and Marathi), Suhas Paranjape and K. J. Joy.

10. पर्यायी विकासाची आर्थिक व्यूहनीती, संसाधने व उपजीविका गट, प्रयास, पुणे.

11. दत्ता देसाई, प्रबोधन प्रकाशन ज्योती, पाणी वाटपाची समन्यायी दिशा

12. मोहन हिराबाई हिरालाल, आमच्या गावात आम्हीच सरकार: मेढालेखा,

13. आनंद आवधाने, सुहास कुलकर्णी: खरे खुरे आयडॉल भाग – 1 व 2

14. भारत पाटणकर, समन्यायी पाणी वाटप:

15. अण्णा हजारे, माझे गाव माझे तीर्थ

Dissertation (For Regular Students)

The student enrolled for the Diploma will have to submit a dissertation on any topic related to the course content. He will have to submit his dissertation before the commencement of the annual examination. The dissertation will be examined both by the internal and external examiners appointed by the University. The dissertation will carry 100 marks.