

SYLLABUS OF CERTIFICATE IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(CRD)

Programme Objective:

1. The Programme has been framed to provide an understanding and experience of different aspects of Rural Development.
2. It is to provide a holistic perspective of schemes/programmes of central govt. in general and state govt. in particular.
3. It is innovative, skill and employment oriented to attract bright students to the discipline of rural development. Thus, ensuring University – Industry interface under CSR Programme.

BLOCK-1

Unit-1: Rural Society:-

- Introduction
- Definition of Rural Sociology:
- Emergence of Rural Sociology:
- Rural Sociology as a Systematic Science:
- Emergence of Rural Sociology in India:
- Importance and Significance of Rural Sociology:
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- Panchayati Raj and its impact:
- Poverty Removal Programs:
- Changing Ecosystem and Environmental Dilemma:
- Constitutional Obligations:
- Despair of the small and marginal farmers:
- Diverse Ethnicities:
- Nature of Rural Sociology:
- Scientific Methodology:
- Facts Accumulation:
- Empiricism:
- Precision and Accuracy:
- Discovery of cause-effect relationship:
- Predictions:

- Lack of Objectivity:
- Lack of experiment:
- Lack of measurement:
- Lack of Exactness:
- Lack of Prediction:
- Scope of Rural Sociology:
- Rural Society: Rural Population, Rural Community: Rural Social Organization Rural Social Institution: Rural Economy: Rural social Process: Rural Religion: Rural Culture: Rural Social Problems: Rural Social Control: Rural Social Change: Rural Urban Contrast: Rural Planning and Reconstruction

Unit-2 Village Community:-

- Introduction:
- Characteristics of a Village Community: Bases of social organization Group of people: Specific locality: Smaller size: Significance of neighbourhood: Community sentiment: Prevalence of primary relations: Marriage: Joint family system: Agricultural economy: Caste System: Jajmani system: Uncomplicated lifestyle: Faith in religion: Homogeneity: Panchayat system: Informal social control: Mobility: Status of women:
- Factors for the Growth of Village Community: Physical Factors: Economic Factors: Social factors: Ecological factors:
- Types of Villages: The nucleated village: The linear village: Dispersed village: The mixed village:
- Rural-Urban Contrast:
- Rural-Urban Continuum:

BLOCK-2

Unit- 4 Marriage:-

- Introduction
- Definition of Marriage:
- Characteristics of Marriage:
- Forms or Types of Marriage:
- On the basis of number of mates:
- On the basis of choice of mate or on the basis of rules of mate selection:
- On the basis of preference:
- Anuloma or Pratiloma:
- The Sacramental nature of rural marriage:
- Marriage among Muslims:
- Marriage among Christians:

Unit-5 JOINT FAMILY

- Introduction:
- Definition of Joint Family:
- Features or Characteristics of Joint Family System in India:
- The Functions of Joint Family System in India:
- Demerits or Disadvantages of Joint Family System in India:
- Changes / Disintegration in the Joint Family System in India:

Unit- 6 CASTE SYSTEM

- Introduction:
- Features of Caste System in India:
- Functions of caste system in India:
- Dominant Caste in India:
- Factors contributing towards dominance:
- Caste and Politics in Rural India:
- Social Status of Dalits in India:
- Dalits in Rural India:
- Present Scenario of Dalits in India:
- Social Exclusion:
- Changes in Caste System in India:
- Factors Responsible for Change in Caste System in India:
- Emergence of Indian Class System:
- Difference between Caste and Class:
- Kinship in Rural India: