

**DETAILED SYLLABUS FOR THE POST OF LECTURER IN RURAL
DEVELOPMENT**

Rural Development

1. Theories and Institutions:

Rural Development: Growth and Development, Importance, Conceptual Framework, Indicators and Administrative Structure-Theories of Rural Development - Poverty and Rural Development – Role of Voluntary Organization VOs and NGOs - Participatory Development - Rural Sociology - Rural Social Institutions - Peasant Economy: Programmes, Issues and Problem-Rural Banking: Rural Indebtedness, Commercial Banks and NABARD, and Financial Sector Reforms

2. Agriculture and Rural Development

Agriculture and Economic Development, Diversification of Agriculture - Agriculture Inputs and Productivity – Irrigation Sources and Development – Mechanization and its Impact on Labour –Trends in Production and Productivity of Crops - Agricultural Finance and Capital Formation-Indebtedness–Agricultural Price Policy in India– Irrigation Development in India: History, Importance, Sources, Trends and Policies – Watershed Management: Meaning; Definition; Principles, Objectives, Causes and Consequences of Watershed Deterioration– Watershed Approach, Delineation and Codification, Watershed Development Programme and Projects: Impact, Monitoring and Evaluation, Need and Types–Approaches of Evaluation: Factors, Indicators, Participatory Method and Community Participation.

3. Rural Industries and Rural Development

Role of Management in Rural Industries with Special Reference to Small Scale Industries- Organizational Structure–Agencies Promoting Rural and Small Scale Industries - SHGs and Rural Development: Roles and Responsibilities, Indicators for Sustainability of SHGs, Progress of SHGs at National and State Levels-Rural Entrepreneurship: Domains, Strategies, Significance, Women Entrepreneurship Development - Micro Enterprises: Types, Importance and Salient Features-Planning and Management of a Rural Enterprise: Human Resources, Infrastructure, Finance and Marketing.

4. Local Governance and Rural Development

Early Experiments in Panchayati Raj - 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act and Its Implication: Ashok Mehtha Committee Report, Its Salient Features- Kerala Panchayati Raj Act (1994)- Panchayati Raj and Decentralization- Rural development commissions, Committees - Innovative initiatives in Rural Development, OLOI, EPIP, Carbon neutral initiatives, Waste management campaign-Localisation of SDGs, Local Indicator Framework - Sustainable Development Goals- Millennium development Goals -Five year plans. Rural Societies and structures- Rural societies of Kerala in Transformation -Urbanization, Urban commission-RURBAN- Rural urban continuum in Kerala-Sectoral Transformation in Kerala Economy- Kerala model Development-Decentralized planning in Kerala- Methodology of Local Planning- Institutions in Local Planning- People's Plan Campaign - Financial Decentralization in Kerala-District Plan- planning committees-Items of Development Activities in 11th Schedule of the Indian Constitution-Status of Women in India, Women and Political Participation, Women in Farm and Non Farm Sector, Women and Technology-Policy and Programmes for Women-Women in Local Governance-National Policy for Empowerment of Women (2001).

5. Statistical Methods and Research Methodology: Tools and Techniques

Statistical methods- Quantitative and Qualitative tools in Research-Research Methodology- Sampling Techniques-Sampling and Census Methods and Errors-Theory of probability- Statistical distributions-Time series analysis-Parametric, non parametric statistical tests- Testing of hypothesis-Index numbers-Survey and questionnaire design-Tools for data analysis

6. Social systems, local governance and innovation.

Indian Villages and conflicting views on village life; Rural development and state policies; Green Revolution; Agriculture and non-farm livelihoods; Sustainable rural livelihoods in present context; Rural power, local governance, and Panchayati Raj Institutions; Rural Healthcare, Education, and Energy; Agrarian crisis in India; Issues related to the governance and management of land, water, and forest; Rural empowerment and contemporary issues and challenges; Weaker sections in Rural India; Rural transformation through S&T; Unnat Bharat Abhiyan; Carbon Neutral Gram Panchayat. Rural Innovations, Rural Entrepreneurship, Gandhi and Rural Technology, Rural finance

7. Social Welfare Schemes & Measures

Rural Development Programmes: Poverty Alleviation Programmes, Programmes for Self and Wage Employment and Social Security, Other Development Programmes- Social welfare schemes focussing on Children, Women, Senior Citizen, Differently abled and Transgenders

Central scheme and missions such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act; Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G); Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY); Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY); National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) – DAY-NRLM; Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM); Swachh Bharat Mission – Gramin (SBM-G); Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY); National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP); Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM); National Education Mission (Samagra Shiksha) etc

State schemes and missions such as Kudumbashree-Nava Kerala mission- LIFE Mission (Livelihood, Inclusion, and Financial Empowerment) - Subhiksha Keralam - Karunya Arogya Suraksha Padhathi (KASP) - Ardram Mission-Kerala State Entrepreneurship Development Mission (KSEDM)-Vayo Amritham Scheme - Haritha Keralam Mission - Aardram Palliative Care Program- Kerala Knowledge Economy Mission etc.

NOTE: - It may be noted that apart from the topics detailed above, questions from other topics prescribed for the educational qualification of the post may also appear in the question paper. There is no undertaking that all the topics above may be covered in the question paper.