

MRM 702C: Natural Resources and Environment Management

Unit – I Meaning, Nature & Development of Resources

Meaning and Nature of the Resources; The Functional Theory of the Resources
Classification of the Resources – Biotic and Abiotic; Renewable and Non-Renewable;
Exhaustible and Inexhaustible
Technological Development and Resources; Man, Nature and Cultural Interaction in
Resources Development; Resources of Tripura
Laws of Thermodynamics; Environment Economy Interaction

Unit – II Public Goods, Externality and Issues of Property Right

Public Good – Definition, Characteristics, Examples
Theories of Externality, Characteristics, Issues, Examples
Issues of Property Rights, Coase Theorem
Common Property Resources, Global and Local Commons; Characteristics of Common
Property Resources; Tragedy of Commons; Common Property Resources Management; **Case Study**

Unit – III Land Water and Forest Resources

Land and Soil Resources – Types of Lands and soil and their uses; Land use Dynamics,
Causes of Land degradation; Consequences and methods of conservation, **Case Study**
Water Resources – Water as a source of Power; Water Pollution, Causes and Consequences;
Water Resources Management, **Case Study**
Forest Resources – Forest as a source of biodiversity; Indian forest types; Causes of Forest
Degradation; Forest Conservation Measures; Social Forestry and Agro-Forestry, **Case Study**

Unit – IV Pollution and Sustainable Development

Pollution and its Impact on Economy and Society; Measures of Pollution Control, **Case Study**
Environmental Management – Concepts, Aims and Objectives
Concept of Sustainable Development, Rules of Sustainable Development, Indicators of
Sustainable Development, Measures of Sustainable Development – Project level and Country
level measures

Reference:

1. Environmental Geography – Savindra Singh
2. Environmental Economics – R.N. Bhattacharyya
3. Environmental Economics - Kolstad

MRM 703C: Good Governance and Rural Development

UNIT I: GOVERNANCE

Governance: concept, meaning and definition, Characteristics of governance in Developed and Developing countries.

Good Governance: meaning, definition, elements of good governance, implications for the poor and marginalised.

People-centric governance: Governance in a changing world, building institutions of the poor – limits of state action – people's participation in governance

Approaches of Development and Good Governance: Various Approaches by different eminent persons in India such as Mahatma Gandhi, Din Dayal Upadhaya; Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia etc.

State of governance in rural institutions: NABARD, CAPART, SIDBI, SIPARD, KVIC, DIC, COIR BOARD, CENTRAL SILK BOARD, CO-OPERATIVES, TRIBAL RESEARCH AND CULTURAL INSTITUTE and other Public Institutions.

UNIT II: LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Bases of Decentralisation of Powers – Global and Local Compulsions

Panchayati Raj in India – Traditional & Constitutional Institutions in Rural India.

New Panchayati Raj System – Experience and Implications

Tribal Autonomy: Experience from Autonomous District Councils

UNIT III: CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY and GOVERNANCE in PUBLIC INSTITUTION

Corporate Social Responsibility: Concept, Definition & Scope of Corporate Social Responsibility; Corporate Social Responsibility and the Law; Corporate Social Responsiveness; Corporate Social Performance; Corporate Sector and Rural Development – Corporate Social Responsibilities

CSR and Rural Development: Case study on ONGC, GAIL, TATA CSR, AZIM PREMJI FOUNDATION, NANDI FOUNDATION, PRATHAM FOUNDATION, REDDY FOUNDATION.

UNIT IV: NGO & RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Concept: Voluntary organisation (VOs) and non-Government Organisations (NGOs); Distinction between voluntary organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations; Role of NGOs in Rural Development Interface between NGOs and GOs.

Registration of NGO: NGO Formation and Registration Methods; Trust, Society,

Peoples Participation and NGO; Working with Communities: Community Organization; Definition and Principles of Civil Society Organisations; Role of CVO in Community Empowerment.

Funding Agencies for NGOs – CAPART – Central Social Welfare Board – State; Social Welfare Board—other Central and State Government Departments; International Donor Agencies

References:

1. Promoting Good Governance: Principles, Practices and Perspectives, by Sam Agere (Commonwealth Secretariat, London)
2. O.P.Gauba, An Introduction to Political Theory, New Delhi: Macmillan, 2003
3. Natalia Dinello and Vladimir Popov (eds), Political Institutions and Development: Failed Expectations and Renewed Hopes, Glos: Edward Elgar Publishing, 2007.
4. Alwin Y So, Social Change and Development, New Delhi: sage Publications, 2000.
5. James Manor, The Political Economy of Democratic Decentralisation, Washington DC: World Bank, 1999.
6. G.Palanithurai, Dynamics of New Panchayati Raj System in India (Multi volume Set), New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company, 2004.
7. Girish Kumar, Local Democracy in India, New Delhi: Sage Publications, 2006.
8. M.S.Swaminadhan Research Foundation – Eco –Farming and Integrated farming
9. John Farrington : Reluctant patterns? Non-Governmental Organizations, the State and Sustainable Agricultural Development
10. John Farrington : Non-governmental organization and the State in Asia : Rethinking roles in sustainable agricultural Development
11. Mark A Robinson : Evaluating the impact of NGOs in Rural Poverty Alleviation : Indian country study, overseas Development Institute, London
12. Rajasekher D, N.K.Bhat and Neil Wuebster : People Cantered Rural Development – NGOs and Decentralized Government

MRM 704E: Development of Rural Women and Children

Unit-I : Status of Women & Children

Status of Women & Children with reference to Demography, Education, Health, Position in Society, Economic, Politics and Religion;

Women's Movements-Pre-independent, Post Independent and Current women movements; Feminism: Liberal-Marxist-Socialist-Radical; Theories of development-Empowerment-Alternative approaches-women in development, women and Development and Gender and Development;

Unit-II: Problems Related to Rural Women & Children

Violence Against Women: Dowry, Honour Killing, Witchcraft, Prostitution, Acid Attack, Women Trafficking, Sexual Harassment, Harassment at Work Place and other Cases. Single Mother.

Social problems like Child Labour, Child Abuse, Child Trafficking, Child Marriage, Street Children, Orphan, Gender Discrimination, Female Infanticide and other case.

Unit-III : Development of Rural Women & Children

Women and Women Development in India: A Historical Background; National Approaches for Protection of women (Acts, Policies and Programmes); Gender Budgeting, Empowerment of Rural Women- Policies & Strategies.

Child Development: Concept and aspects especially Emotional and Social Development

Child Protection and Child Rights: National Approaches (Acts, Policies, Programmes), Sarva Siksha Aviyani, Right To Education (RTE) Act, Child Labour Act, Juvenile Justice Care & Protection Act etc.

International and National Organizations /NGOs working specifically for Women and Child

Suggested Readings :

Women Empowerment & Gender Planning, Ashine Roy, Rajat Publications

Encyclopaedia of Women's Studies , Mamta Singh, ABD publishers

Feminism & Literacy Criticism, Dr. Richa Dewani, RBSA Publishers

Women Empowerment in India, Abdul Azeez. NP, Anmol Publications

Women's Movement in India, Ms. Neelam Joshi, Jananda prakashan.

Semester-III

MRM 901 C: Inclusive Rural Development

Unit-I : Inclusive Rural Development

Meaning, Concept, Exclusion and Inclusion, Inclusive Growth and Inclusive Development, Dimension (Social, Financial, Technical, Institutional); Indicators, Measurement; Role of Institution (PRIs, NGOs etc.)

Unit-II : Development of Scheduled Tribe

Meaning, Concept, Status ; Constitutional Safe Guard; Social Legislation, Acts and Rules (FRA,2006; Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955; Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989; PESA, 1996); Policies and Strategies; Schemes and Programmes; Institutional Support (NSTFDC, TRIFED, National Commission for STs); Tribal Sub-Plan; Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs); Scenario in North East India specially Tripura.

Unit-III : Development of Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Class, Minorities

Meaning, Concept, Status; Constitutional Safe Guard; Social Legislation, Acts and Rules; Policies and Strategies; Schemes and Programmes; Institutional Support; Scenario in North East India specially Tripura.

Unit-IV : Development of Old Age Persons, Persons with Disabilities, Third Gender

Meaning, Concept, Status; Constitutional Safe Guard; Social Legislation, Acts and Rules; Policies and Strategies; Schemes and Programmes; Institutional Support; Scenario in North East India specially Tripura.

MRM 904E: Rural Entrepreneurship and Business Plan

Unit – I:

Definition and scope of Entrepreneurship; Importance of Entrepreneurship; Entrepreneurship and Small Scale Industries; Entrepreneurship Concepts: Definition of Entrepreneur, Desirable Qualities and Characteristics of an Ideal Entrepreneur; Role of Innovation in Entrepreneurship, Difference Between Entrepreneur and Businessman; Mistakes Made by Entrepreneurs; Entrepreneurial Motivation Theories; Factors Effecting Entrepreneurial Development, Role of Family and Other Factors in Development of Entrepreneurship.

Unit-II:

Definition and Scope of Rural Entrepreneurship; Principles of Rural Entrepreneurship; Problems and Challenges Faced by Rural Entrepreneurs; Opportunities of Rural Entrepreneurs; Types of Rural Entrepreneurship; Advantages and Disadvantages of Various Types of Rural Entrepreneurship; Role of NGOs in Developing Rural Entrepreneurship; Legal Formation of Entrepreneurship; Government Schemes for Entrepreneurial Development.

Unit-III:

Definition and Importance of Business Plan; Need of a Business Plan; Things to Considered While Writing a Business Plan; Evaluation of Enterprise's Potential using Business Plan; Points to Consider in Developing Marketing Plan; Concept and Limitations Pertaining to Audience and Content of Business Plan; Business Plan Concepts: Backward and Forward Linkages, Value Chain Analysis, Breakeven Point, Open Business Plans, Legal Liability Issues of Business Plan; Presentation Formats of Business Plan; Uses of Business Plan; Not For Profit Businesses.

Unit-IV:

Preparation and Presentation of Business Plans for Various Enterprises such as Bamboo Cluster, Poultry Farms, Handloom Cluster, Enterprise For Snacks Production, Dairy, Enterprise For Rubber Production, Enterprise For Production Of Spices, etc.

Suggested Readings:

1. Business Plan in Enterprising – By Dr. Arobindo Mahato & Barnali Roy
2. Handbook of Entrepreneurial Dynamics – W.B. Gartner, K. G. Shaver, N. M. Carter and P. D. Reynolds (eds.)
3. Handbook of Entrepreneurship Re-search - Z. J. Acs and D. B. Audretsch (eds.)
4. Fundamentals of Entrepreneurship – By Sangram Keshari Mohanty
5. Entrepreneurship Simplified: From Idea to IPO – By Ashok Soota S.R. & Gopalan

Semester-IV

MRM 1002C: Rural Demography and Rural Sociology

Unit – I: Demography - Concept and Terminology

Demography- Meaning, Nature and Scope, Meaning and Scope of rural demography; Fecundity and Fertility, Cohort, Still Births, Foetal Death, Child Death, Live Birth, Family Size, Sterility, Parity, Adulthood, Marriage, Reproductive Span, Migration, Ratio, Proportion, Rates; Factors affecting fertility, Methods and Sources of collecting population data.

Unit –II: Demography -Vital Rates and Theories

Fertility Rate- Child-Women Ratio, Crude Birth Rate(CBR),General Fertility Rate(GFR), Age Specific Fertility Rate(ASFR), Total Fertility Rate(TFR),Gross Reproduction Rate(GRR),Net Reproduction Rate(NRR),Cumulative Fertility Rate(CFR), Standardised Fertility Rate(SFR);

Mortality- Crude Death Rate (CDR), Age Specific Death Rate(ASDR), Standardised or Adjusted Death Rate (SDR/ADR), Infant Death Rate (IDR), Cause Specific Death Rate (CSDR), Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR), Life Expectancy;

Theory of Demographic Transition, Malthusian Theory of Population, Post-Malthusian Theories: Theories of Optimum Population;

Unit – III: Basics of Sociology

Cast, Class, Society and Community; Social Structure, Social System, Social Group, Family, Kinship, Marriage, Social Stratification, Social Customs and Laws

Unit – IV: Social Change, Social Capital & Mobilisation

Social Change – Definition, Theories and Factors, Social Capital and Rural Development, Social and Community Mobilization, Social Movement – Case Study

MRM 1002C: Rights and Rural Development

Unit- I: Concepts of Rights and Rural Development

The meaning of rural development; Introduction to Rights; Introduction to Rights-based approach to development and its theories: Capacity building, Human rights, International law, Social contract theory and Downward accountability; Key Principles in Human Rights; Human rights into development discourse; Application of Right based approach for rural development; Criticisms of Right based approach for rural development; The Right to Development; Importance of Interdependence, Rules and Rights in Rural Development.

Unit- II: Rights of the Weaker Sections

Weaker section- introduction and definition; History of Weaker Sections; Constitutional Provisions for Protection of Weaker Sections; Other Safeguards to Weaker Sections; Rights for Curbing Unequal Distribution of Economic Assets; Legal Provisions For Women Empowerment In India: Women's Rights and its violation,; Protection of Women's Human Rights by the Constitution of India, Strategies of Women Empowerment in India, Children's rights: Major Constitutional Provisions, UN Declaration of the Rights of the Child and Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC); Needful steps to address the welfare of children.

Unit – III: Specific Human Rights, Enforcement and Important Fundamental Rights

Major Human Rights Conventions, Rights to self determination, Right to development – Food, Shelter and Health, Human Rights Commissions – National, State and Other Commissions, Right to Equality, Right to Life and Personal Liberty, Right to Water and Sanitation

Unit – IV: Human Rights Implementations

The U.N. machinery – Charter & Treaty bodies, Regional arrangements, National Institutions & Law, Human Rights Activism and Role of NGOs; Role of Amnesty, Red Cross and National Human Rights Commission, Human Rights in 21st Century – Challenges and Globalisation.