

University of Mumbai

University of Mumbai



DEPT. OF LIFELONG LEARNING AND EXTENSION

PROSPECTUS

M. PHIL. IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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INTRODUCTION

The Department of Lifelong Learning & Extension (DLLE) established on October 12, 1978 and had been recognized as a Statutory Department of the University of Mumbai since 1994 to promote a meaningful and sustained rapport between the Universities and the community. Now it has recognized as one of the Teaching Department as per the decision of the Management Council, University of Mumbai, in 2009.

The founding insight of the Department of Lifelong Learning and Extension, that motivated people need to engage in community development, has come to life over the past several years and the department's commitments in community level activities in particular in rural communities. Learning is an activity that travels throughout people's life and the Department is committed to provide integrated learning opportunities in all directions to all walks of peoples in the society.

This journey has ushered in over few thousand young people into a vocation they had perhaps not imagined they would pursue. To achieve this Department has systematically evolved processes and curricula that enable such transformation. These experiences also lead us to recognize the need for an educational program that would institutionalize, legitimize and bring rigour to such community-based practice into development. This would lead to creation of a new profession of rural development practice, and by creating a valued social identity for such a profession, draw well-educated youth to take up the challenge of transforming rural India. It would also enhance research excellence and contribute to the building of new knowledge.

We are also clear that the Department could build committed and competent professionals who could transform rural communities that are embedded in a culture of silence into those that can think and act on their own, plan their own destiny, control and manage their own institutions, evolve and adopt technologies for sustainable development as well as adapt changing demands of the society.

The students will learn about development process around the world from a multidisciplinary perspective. The course will provide an opportunity for students to relate the institutional experience to the Indian context with the objectives to train students to become development managers in the formal and informal sectors consistent with the needs of a rural society in the context of global changes. This would equip young men and women to become rural entrepreneurs, if they so choose to train them so that they can develop entrepreneurship among the rural youth. To inculcate equal values along with professionalism in the students so that

they turn out to be high on professional commitment, integrity and ethics informed by social purpose and to train them in such competencies as are required for rural transformation.

With this perspective the Department committed to start M.Phil. Programme in the subject of Rural Development from the ensuing academic year 2014-15, as approved in the Academic Council at its meeting held on 25th May, 2011 vide item No.4.5 and that in accordance therewith the Syllabus, the intake capacity of 25 students and the fee structure as approved for M.Phil. degree course in Rural Development in the Department of Lifelong Learning and Extension.

Infrastructure

Classroom

The Department has spacious classrooms with Virtual Classroom Facility and comfortable seating arrangements and well equipped computer lab to access the advance technological inputs.

Library

Our Department has one of the best library with over 2500 books based on discipline of Adult Education, Lifelong Learning and Rural Development. It has a collection of 40 journals, 25 CDs, Video Cassettes on Field Oriented activities and books on personality development. We have a separate collection of more than 100 books on the theme of advance technology and many more books are added every year.

University Library

The Jawaharlal Nehru Library of the University is located at Vidyanagari campus and other library at Rajabhai Tower, Fort campus of the University.

e-Learning Centre and Computer Lab

The Department has its own website: www.mudlle.ac.in. and e-learning portal: <http://lms@mudlle.ac.in>. The Department provides online access for research database with its e-learning centre and 24 x 7 internet access. The computer lab is also equipped with students learning facilities including self learning interactive CDs with advanced technical instruments such as interactive white board, interactive slate etc.

Students Counseling Centre

The Department has developed its Students Counseling Centre to facilitate the students' needs and personal guidance. The Department invites corporate faculties and Experts from the field to guide and counsel the students.

Hostel facilities

The Department also offers hostel facilities to its students. We have two university hostels (for boys only) in the vicinity of the Department.

List of International Standard Books on Rural Development available in the Library:

- Brown M.L. Farm Budget: from Farm Income Analysis Agricultural Project Analysis, World Bank Staff Working Paper No. 29, 1979.
- Bulmer, Sociological Research Methods –An Introduction, London : Macmillan, 1984
- Burgess, R., An Introduction to Field Research, London : Allen and Unwin, 1984
- C. R. Kothari- Research Methodology
- G.V. Kumbhojkar – Sanshodhan Paddhati (Marathi)
- Goode, W. J. and P.K. Hattt, Methods of Social Research, New York,: McGraw Hill, 1952.
- Joni S.S. & Kapur, T.R.- Fundamentals of Farm Business Management, Kalyani Publishers, Ludhiana, 1973
- Kahlon & Singh – Economics of farm Management in India
- Kuhn, S., The Structure of Scientific Revolution, Chicago : University of Chicago Press, 1970
- Patil J. F. & Patil V.S. – Theory & Praticce of Micro Finance, Shivaji University Publication.
- Popper, K.R., The Logic of Scientific Discovery, London : Hutchinson, 1959.
- Pooper, K.R., Conjectures and Refutations – The Growth of Scientific Knowledge, London : Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1963.
- Sant D. K. Sanshodhana Paddhati (Marathi) 1988.
- Singh I.J. – Elements of Farm Management Economics affiliated East- West Press, 1977
- Wilkinson T.L. Methodology and Techniques in Social Researches 1992.
- Young, Pauline V., Scientific Social Surveys and Research, New Delhi, Pretence Hall, 1968.

M. Phil in Rural Development

General Information:-

The Board of Studies in Rural Development proposed to start M.Phil. Programme in the said subject from the academic year 2011 – 2012. At present 30 colleges affiliated to University of Mumbai are conducting Bachelor Degree Course in the said subject and there are 5 centres which are conducting Master Degree Programme in the said subject. There is also a Ph. D. Programme in the subject of Rural Development, at Institute of Research on Gandhian Thoughts and Rural Development, Mani Bhavan.

Objectives :-

The main objectives to start the M.Phil. Programme are as follows:-

1. To introduce advanced Methods and techniques of research and their application to Rural Development.
2. To prepare the students for further research in different areas of Rural Development.
3. To strengthen the professional contents and to impart to the students the specialised knowledge in selected areas pertaining to Rural Development.
4. To familiarize the students with the current developments and trends in the field.
5. To prepare the students for research/ teaching career in the subject under faculty of Arts.
6. To enable the students to gain greater adaptability and exposure to expanding frontier of their chosen subject at local, national and global level.

Guidelines for the conduct of M. Phil. Degree Course

- a. The scheme of examinations for the M. Phil. degree in the faculty of Arts shall consist of three theory papers and one dissertation.
- b. The Scheme of Examinations and the syllabus for the M. Phil. degree course in the subject of Rural Development shall be as prescribed by the Academic Council from time to time.
- c. Eligibility for Admission
 - (a) A candidate for being eligible for admission to the degree of Master of Philosophy (M. Phil.) course must have passed the Masters degree examinations in the concerned faculty of this University or an examination of any other university recognized as equivalent there to with at least a second class provided that in the case of approved college teachers in service, who have passed the master's degree examination in pass class,

intending to join the M. Phil. degree course to improve their qualifications, the requirement of having passed the master's degree at least in second class be waived.

- (b) No candidate will ordinarily be allowed to register for the M. Phil degree in the subject / branch other than the one in which he holds Master's degree. However, the M. Phil Program Committee may consider for admission such cases on merits of individual case.
- d. The duration of the course for the M. Phil. degree will be three academic terms commencing at the beginning of the second term of every academic year, i. e. November.
 - e. A candidate admitted to the M. Phil Course is required to pay tuition and other fees if any, from the date of his registration till the date of submission of the dissertation.
 - f. The minimum period of instruction per paper / per week will be one.
 - g. Attendance record of the candidates shall be maintained for all the theory papers. Ordinances 119 and 125 shall apply to the M. Phil. Candidates.
 - h. The candidates will be eligible to appear for the final examination in the theory papers on completion of two academic terms. A candidate who has appeared and passed the theory examinations in all the paper at the end of two academic terms will be eligible to submit the dissertation report at the end of the third term.
 - i. Continuous evaluation through seminars, discussion, periodic tests, practical's, field work etc. must form an internal part of the M. Phil. Course programme. The M. Phil Committee shall devise the method of implementation of such continuous evaluation. The weightage given for continuous evaluation as against the final examination at the end of two academic terms shall not exceed 50%.
 - j. Ordinarily the medium of answers for the M. Phil. Examination shall be English, except in case of Modern English Languages in which the language concerned shall be the medium of answer.
 - k. The Final University examination shall be of two & half hours duration for each paper and shall carry 75 marks each.(May be modified time to time as per University rules.)
 - l. To pass the theory examination, a candidate must obtain a minimum of 50 marks in each paper (continuous evaluation and final university examination taken together) and a minimum of at least 40% in the final University (examination). However, the candidate shall whether he has passed or failed be informed as the case may be paper wise.
 - m. No candidate will be permitted to submit the dissertation, unless he has cleared all the three theory papers.

- n. The candidates will be admitted to appear for the theory examination as a whole or paper wise on application in the prescribed form and payment of prescribed examination fee. Similarly, the candidate while submitting the dissertation for evaluation shall fill in the prescribed application and pay the prescribed fees.
- o. The dissertation shall be submitted in triplicate duly certified by the guide and the Chairman of the M. Phil. Committee.
- p. On the acceptance of the dissertation by an external examiner duly appointed by the University, the candidate will be declared to have passed the M. Phil. Degree examination. No class shall be awarded, but the candidate will be deemed to have passed the examination in second class.
- q. A candidate who is enrolled for the M. Phil. degree course but does not clear the theory papers either in one sitting or in compartments in three further examination sessions after the completion of the prescribed two terms and first appearance or non-appearance at the M. Phil. examination shall not be permitted to appear for the M. Phil. degree examination or to continue the M. Phil. Course with the same registration.
- r. i) A candidate is permitted to submit his dissertation for the M. Phil. degree any time after keeping two terms but not later than 7 terms, provided that a candidate who submits his registration after three terms from the date of his registration for the course must have passed in all theory papers. A candidate failing to submit the dissertation within the stipulation time shall be required to register afresh for the course and the result of the theory papers already obtained shall be treated as null and void.
ii) A candidate should not be allowed to ask for extension of one term beyond 7 terms as a matter of right for submission of the dissertation. However, the M. Phil. Committee should review in the 7 term the individual case taking into account the overall performance of a candidate during the period of six terms, and recommend such cases for granting extension of one additional term i. e. 8th term for submission of the dissertation.
- s. A candidate whose dissertation is returned for resubmission with revision or rejected will be treated as failed at the M. Phil. examination. However, such a candidate shall be given the benefit of two additional terms (on paying prescribed tuition and other fees) for revision and / or resubmission of the dissertation.

R: -8252 REVISED FEE STRUCTURE FOR M. Phil. (ARTS) DEGREE COURSE: (As per University circular PG/259 of 2010 dated 20th August 2010.)

Sr. No.	FEES (Part-A)	AMOUNT (Rs)
1	Tuition Fees	3,000/-
2	Extracurricular activities	250/-
3	Examination fee	600/-
4	Library fee	1,000/-
5	Registration fee once only	850/-
6	Computer / Internet	500/-
	Total	6,200/-
	FEES (Part-B)	
7	Admission processing fee	200/-
8	Registration form fee	25/-
9	Vice Chancellors fund	20/-
10	Identity Card	50/-
11	Group Insurance	40/-
12	Student Welfare	50/-
13	Form and Prospectus fee	100/-
14	Marksheet	50/-
15	University sports and cultural activity	30/-
16	e-suvidha	50/-
17	e- charges	20/-
18	Disaster relief fund	10/-
19	Document Verification	400/-
20	Caution Money	150/-
21	Convocation fee once only	250/-
	Total	1,445/-
	FEES (Part-C)- Refundable	
22	Refundable deposits	800/-
23	Library deposit	250/-
	Total	1,050/-
	FEES (Part-D)	
24	Project Dissertation fee	2,000/-
	Total	2,000/-
	Grand Total (Fees) Rs. Ten Thousand, Six Hundred and Ninety Five only	10,695/-

Fees to be paid at the time of admission = **Rs. 8,695/-**

Fees to be paid at the time of submission of Dissertation = **Rs. 2,000/-**

Grand Total (Fees) = Rs. 10,695/-

Venue: University of Mumbai, Department of Lifelong Learning and Extension, Vidyapeeth Vidyarthi Bhavan, 'B' Road, Churchgate, Mumbai – 400 020.

Intake Capacity : Maximum 25 Students

The entire M. Phil degree shall consist of the following:-

a) 3 Papers of 100 Marks each	300 Marks
b) Dissertation	100 Marks
c) Written Work, Presentation & Viva – Voce	<u>100 Marks</u>
Total	500 Marks

Group A : Theory Papers

Paper I : Research Methodology **100 Marks**

Written Work : 75 Marks

Practical/Field Work : 25 Marks

Paper II : Advance Theory and Practices in Rural Development **100 Marks**

Written Work : 75 Marks

Practical/ Field Work Assignment : 25 Marks

Paper III : Farm Business Management **100 Marks**

Written Work : 75 Marks

Practical/ Field Work Assignment : 25 Marks

Group B : Dissertation, its Presentation and Viva- Voce **200 Marks**

Written Work : 100 Marks

Presentation and Viva- Voce : 100 Marks

Examination Pattern :

- 75 marks Exam Paper with 3 questions of 25 marks each with 3 internal options in each question for each theory paper.
- 25 marks Practical/Field work assignment for each theory paper.

SYLLABUS**Paper - I****RESEARCH METHODOLOGY FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT - Marks – 100**

Unit	Name of Unit	No. of Lectures	Marks
Unit I	<p>Philosophy and Debates in Social Science Research:</p> <p>a. Social Science research and its scope: social research and rural development</p> <p>b. Modern (Behavioral system and structural). Positivists, interapretivist and critical social science research paradigms scientific method and its debates.</p> <p>c. Purpose of research: Needs assessment, baseline survey, evaluation research.</p> <p>d. Quantitative, qualitative and participatory approaches (brief introduction to each)</p> <p>e. Ethics and power issues in research.</p>	10	20
Unit II	<p>Quantitative Research Approaches to Rural Development:</p> <p>a. Problem formulation, hypothesis, identification of concepts, operationalization of concepts, identification of variables.</p> <p>b. Explanatory, experimental, longitudinal research designs</p> <p>c. Formulation of research problem stating hypothesis</p> <p>d. Methods of data collection:</p> <p>i. Secondary (e.g. library, census, NSS)</p> <p>ii. Primary (e.g. Survey, questionnaires, using predesigned instrument /scales) pre-tests and pilot studies.</p> <p>e. Sampling techniques-probabilities sampling (random, stratified, cluster, multi-phase, quota)</p> <p>f. Validity and reliability : meaning and types.</p> <p>g. Quantitative data analysis-Statistical analysis (descriptive, inferential statistics), using computer applications such as SPSS, hypotheses testing</p> <p>h. Report writing</p>	15	20

Unit III	<p>Qualitative Research Design for Rural Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Statement of problem, research objectives and research questions b. Research design: descriptive, exploratory, ethnographic, case study, multi-case study, panel study, oral history, narrative studies, grounded theory approach c. Sampling in qualitative research: conveniences, purposive, snowball sampling d. Methods of data collection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Secondary data: library research, archival research, print/internet sources ii. Primary data : Observation, Structured, semi-structured and unstructured interviews, using multiple data collection methods e. Qualitative data analysis: coding in qualities research, thematic analysis, content analysis, narrative analysis, grounded theory analysis using computer application for qualitative data analysis (e.g. Ethnography in Vivo) and their pros and cons f. Validity (trustworthiness) and reliability (replicability) in qualitative research, using triangulation to ensure validity 	15	20
Unit IV	<p>Participatory and Action Research Approaches used in Rural Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Action Research <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Initiating contact with community / organization ii. Problem formulation iii. Conducting research quantitative / qualitative methods iv. Action/ Intervention stage b. Participatory research <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Difference between traditional research and participatory research ii. Involving participants in research and design/research 	10	20

	<p>process at various stages</p> <p>iii. Levels of participation (participation spectrum)</p> <p>iv. Deciding in which stage to involve participants depending on feasibility, appropriateness</p> <p>v. Time and resource constraints in participatory research</p> <p>vi. Types of participatory research</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory action research (PAR) • Participatory rural appraisal (PRA) • Rapid rural appraisal (RRA) 		
Unit V	Internal Assignment (3000 words)		20

Suggested Readings

- Bulmer, Sociological Research Methods –An Introduction, London : Macmillan, 1984
- Burgess, R., An Introduction to Field Research, London : Allen and Unwin, 1984
- Goode, W. J. and P.K. Hattt, Methods of Social Research, New York, Ny: McGraw Hill, 1952.
- Kuhn, S., The Structure of Scientific Revolution, Chicago : University of Chicago Press, 1970
- Popper, K.R., The Logic of Scientific Discovery, London : Hutchinson, 1959.
- Young, Pauline V., Scientific Social Surveys and Research, New Delhi, Pretence Hall, 1968.
- Pooper, K.R., Conjectures and Refutations – The Growth of Scientific Knowledge, London : Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1963.
- Wilkinson T.L. Methodology and Techniques in Social Researches 1992.
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- C. R. Kothari- Research Methodology
- G.V. Kumbhojkar – Sanshodhan Paddhati (Marathi)
- Patil J. F. & Patil V.S. – Theory & Praticce of Micro Finance, Shivaji University Publication.
- Patil J. F. & Patil V.S – Problem & Prospects of Co-operative Movement, Shivaji University Publication

Paper II**ADVANCE THEORY AND PRACTICES IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

Unit No.	Name of Unit	No. of Lectures	Marks
Unit I	Approaches and Strategies for Rural Development : a. Rural reconstruction approach b. Community development approach c. Sectoral development approach d. Target group- oriented approach e. Economic development with social justice approach f. Integrated rural development approach g. New approaches to rural development	15	20
Unit II	Rural Development through various plans : a. Achievement regarding Rural Development in the five year plans. b. Emergence of voluntary sector. c. Role & Significance of Third Sector in the Context of Rural India. d. Principal & Management of Voluntary Sector – key issues.	15	20
Unit III	Planning for Rural Development : a. National & State Level b. Micro level planning concept & Significance c. District level Machinery for Rural Development – National, State or District level.	10	20
Unit IV	Innovative experiment in Rural Development (Maharashtra): a. Management of EGS b. Management of Watershed Development c. Management of Rural Health d. Management of SHG e. Management of Tribal Development Programme Liberalization Privatization Globalization- Concept- Nature – Impact on Rural Society & Economy.	10	20
Unit V	Internal Assignment (3000 Words)		20

Suggested Readings

- Bulmer, Sociological Research Methods –An Introduction, London : Macmillan, 1984
- Burgess, R., An Introduction to Field Research, London : Allen and Unwin, 1984
- Goode, W. J. and P.K. Hattt, Methods of Social Research, New York, Ny: McGraw Hill, 1952.
- Kuhn, S., The Structure of Scientific Revolution, Chicago : University of Chicago Press, 1970
- Popper, K.R., The Logic of Scientific Discovery, London : Hutchinson, 1959.
- Young, Pauline V., Scientific Social Surveys and Research, New Delhi, Pretence Hall, 1968.
- Pooper, K.R., Conjectures and Refutations – The Growth of Scientific Knowledge, London : Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1963.
- Wilkinson T.L. Methodology and Techniques in Social Researches 1992.
- Sant D. K. Sanshodhana Paddhati (Marathi) 1988.
- C. R. Kothari- Research Methodology
- G.V. Kumbhojkar – Sanshodhan Paddhati (Marathi)
- Patil J. F. & Patil V.S. – Theory & Praticce of Micro Finance, Shivaji University Publication.
- Patil J. F. & Patil V.S – Problem & Prospects of Co-operative Movement, Shivaji University Publication

Paper III

FARM BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

1(A) CHARACTERISTICS OF FARMING AS A BUSINESS : (No. of lectures 05)

Farm as a business unit and concept of economic viability- Basics of farm production decisions- Distinction between Agriculture and Industry- Nature and Scope of Agriculture Economic Commercialization and Agriculture.

(B) ROLE OF AGRICULTURE IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT : (No. of lectures 10)

Land in Agriculture – Labour in Agriculture – Capital in Agriculture – Principles of production economics- Principle of Variable proportions, Cost Principle, Principle of factor substitutions, Law of equi-marginal returns, Principle of combining- enterprises, Principle, of comparative advantage, Time comparison principle – Factor –Factor relationship, Product relationship- Distinction between technology and techniques of production – Joint products, Risk and uncertainties in farming.

2. FARM MANAGEMENT: (No. of lectures 10)

Objectives of farm planning- Characteristics of good farm plan-Techniques of farm planning – Information needed for farm planning –Methods of valuation of inputs and outputs- Methods of computing depreciation of assets- Alternative concepts of costs used in farm management study-Farm Budgeting, Complete Budgeting, Partial Budgeting, Breakeven budgets- Steps in farm planning and budgeting.

3. FARM PLANNING: (No. of lectures 10)

Objectives of farm planning- Characteristics of good farm planning- Techniques of farm planning-Information needed for farm planning-Methods of valuation of inputs and outputs- Methods of computing depreciation of assets-Alternative concepts of cost used in farm management study-Farm budgeting, Compete budgeting, Partial budgeting, Breakeven budgets- Steps in farm planning and budgeting.

4. (A) FARM FINANCIAL AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT : (No. of lectures 10)

Importance of Financial Management- Role of credit in production and marketing – Repayment plans- Methods of Processing farm credit proposals. Land Management, efficient farm lay-out-Sources of irrigation etc. Soil Management.

(B) FARM LABOUR, MACHINERY MANAGEMENT : (No. of lectures 10)

The Labour Management problem – Classification of farm labour- Composition of farm labour- Special features of farm labours- Selection of size of Machine, Substituting machinery for labour-Changing size of Machine- Hiring Verses Owning a machine farm building Management.

5. Internal Assignment (3000 words)**Suggested Readings**

- Kahlon & Singh – Economics of farm Management in India
- Joni S.S. & Kapur, T.R.- Fundamentals of Farm Business Management, Kalyani Publishers, Ludhiana, 1973
- Singh I.J. – Elements of Farm Management Economics affiliated East- West Press, 1977
- Brown M.L. Farm Budget: from Farm Income Analysis, Agricultural Project Analysis, World Bank Staff Working Paper No. 29, 1979.