

## **RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

### **Course Objectives:**

1. To enable students to understand about the rural realities.
2. To develop sensitivity and commitment for working with rural communities.
3. To provide knowledge on the government and voluntary efforts towards rural community development.
4. To equip students with specific skills and techniques of working with rural communities.

I. **a. Rural Community:** meaning, characteristics; Types of villages; Scope of studying the rural community and its relation to social work;

**b. Rural social structure** and constraints to rural development;

**c. Rural organisation and rural development** - School, co-operatives, village panchayat, Youth club, Women's club, Self-help group etc;

**d. Rural Problems:** Poverty, Illiteracy, Unemployment, Problems related to agriculture (land holding, productivity, marketing), Community Health,

**e. Approaches** to rural community development: Tagore, Gandhi and C. Subramaniam, etc.

II. **a. Community Development:** Meaning, Objectives, Scope, Principles, process, models; methods; Earlier experiments in rural developments - Sriniketan experiment, Gurgaon experiment, Marthandam experiment, Baroda experiment, Firkha development scheme, Etawa pilot project, Nilokheri experiment, Gandhian Constructive Programmes. Community Development during post launching period: National Extension Services and various phases of CD;

**b. Rural Extension:** Concept, characteristics, philosophy, objectives, principles, approaches, methods and limitations.

III. **a. Rural Development Administration:** History, Structure- central - state, district and block levels and functions,

**b. Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRI):** Origin & Evolution; Philosophy, New Panchayat Raj System- 73<sup>rd</sup> amendment. and its Salient features, Structure of PRIs; Powers of Gram sabha, Features of Tamil Nadu Panchayat Act 1994, Constitution of Village Panchayats, Panchayat Union and District Panchayat; Elections to PRIs, Reservation for Women, SC/STs, Administration of PRIs, Functions and Powers of PRIs, taxes and Levies; Assigned and Shared revenues, Grants: Government of India Finance commission, State Finance Commission, Development grants under various schemes; Powers of PRIs in implementation of RCD programmes,

**c. Rural development Agencies:** Council for Advancement of People's action and Rural Technology (CAPART), National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Regional Rural Banks (RRB), District Rural Development Agency (DRDA). Statistics related to rural development; Training of PRI functionaries.

IV. **a. Community participation:** meaning, elements, base, principles and obstacles in community participation. Participatory Communication – Concept, and methods, Participatory Communication for Rural Development, use of communication for community participation.

**b. Cooperatives and rural development:** meaning, principles, objectives, functions, structure and performance of rural credit and non-credit cooperatives; Registration procedures of cooperative societies.

**c. Agriculture and Rural development:** Share of agriculture in the national income, agriculture as a source of livelihood, employment, raw materials, capital for development and manpower. Communication and its role in rural development, Satellite Instructional Television Experiments (SITE): Aims and objectives,

**d. Education and Rural Development:** Universalisation of primary education: problems; Adult Education-meaning, history, strategies and programmes – social education, workers education, farmers training and functional literacy and non-formal education; National Literacy Mission.

V. **Rural Development Programmes:** **a. Area based-** Drought Prone Area Programme (DADP), Hill Area Development Programme (HADP), Tribal Area Development Programme (TADP), Command Area Development Programme (CADP), Wasteland Development Programme, Desert Development Programme (DDP), Watershed Development Programme, Intensive Agriculture Area Programme (IAAP) and High Yield Variety Programme (Green Revolution Blue White and Yellow Revolution), MP's area development programme; MLA's area development programme; etc

**b. Target based programmes:** IRDP, TRYSEM, NREP, RLEGP, JR, Indira Awaas Yozana, Millions Wells Scheme, Swarna Jayanthi Grama Swarajgar Yojana (SJGSY), Employment Assurance Scheme, New Life, etc; Employment Guaranty Legislation – its salient features.

**c. Welfare programmes:** Minimum Needs Programme, Noon Meal Scheme - Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) - Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Programme (TNINP), Antyodaya programme, Annapoorana scheme, Programme of Rural Health and Total sanitation; Five year Plans and strategies for Rural Development, and Role of Social Workers, Concept of Provision of Urban Infrastructure in Rural Areas (PURA), Role of voluntary organisation in rural community development, Problems and limitations.

**Note:** While setting Question paper, emphasis must be given only on the objectives, strategies, target (physical & financial) & achievements of various programmes mentioned in unit -V

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