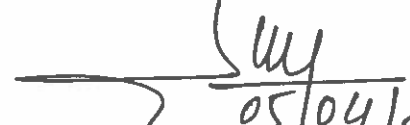




NOTIFICATION

The Syndicate in its 61st (1/2023) meeting held on 27.01.2023, has approved the following:

- i. Renaming of M.Sc (Hons) degree program in Rural Development as MS Rural Development
- ii. Syllabus / Curriculum of MS Rural Development applicable w.e.f. Fall 2023 (Annex-'A').


05/04/23.
(Asif Mehmood)
Deputy Registrar (Acad)

No. SU/Acad/ 304

Dated: 05.04.2023

Distribution:

- Principal, College of Agriculture
- Chairman, Department of Agricultural Extension & Rural Studies
- Controller of Examinations

C.C:

- Dean, Faculty of Agriculture
- Director Academics
- Director, QEC
- Secretary to the Vice-Chancellor
- PA to Registrar
- Notification File

Scheme of Studies
For the degree of MS Rural Development



Department of Agri. Extension & Rural Studies

College of Agriculture

UNIVERSITY OF SARGODHA

2023

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MS Rural Development

Eligibility for admission: Four years Bachelor degree (after intermediate) or two years Master Degree (after two years bachelor degree) in the subject of Agriculture, Animal Sciences, DVM, Development Studies, Social work, Sociology, Economics, Anthropology and Oriental languages. Education, Mass Communication, Library Sciences, Statistics, Mathematics, Management Sciences with minimum second division or CGPA 2.00 out of 4.00+ Admission test with 50% passing marks

Duration of degree program: 1.5 to 4 Years

- **Degree Requirements:** 30 Credit hours (24 Credit hours Course work + 6 Credit hours thesis)



SEMESTER-WISE BREAK-UP OF THE COURSE WORK

Semester-I

Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hour
RDVP-7101	Introduction to Development Studies	3(3+0)
RDVP-7103	Sustainable Rural Development	3(3+0)
RDVP-7105	Agricultural and Rural Development in Pakistan	3(3+0)
RDVP-7107	Scientific and Academic Writing	3(2+1)
Total		12(11+1)

Semester-II

Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hour
RDVP-7102	Research Methodology for Rural Development	3(2+1)
RDVP-7104	Dynamics of Growth, Income Distribution and Poverty	3(3+0)
RDVP-7106	ICTs and Rural Development	3(3+0)
STAT-7154	Statistical Methods for Development Studies	3(3+0)
Total		12(11+1)

Semester-III

Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hour
RDVP-7108	Special Problem	1(0+1)
RDVP-7109	Seminar	1(0+1)
Research & Thesis		

Semester-IV

Research & Thesis

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DETAILED COURSE CONTENTS

SEMESTER-1

RDVP-7101 Introduction to Development Studies

3(3+0)

Contents:

Various definitions and concepts of development, history of development, development process, measures of development, social and economic development, development as modernization, political economy and development, Methods/techniques of development, empowering rural society, development strategies, theories of development, state role in development process.

Recommended Books

1. Bhagwati, J., 2004. In defense of globalization, Oxford University Press.
2. Craig, D. and Porter, D., 2006. Development beyond neoliberalism: governance, poverty reduction, and political economy, Routledge.
3. Sen, A., 2001. Development as freedom, Oxford University Press.
4. Bornstein, E., 2005. The Spirit of Development: Protestant NGOs, Morality, and Economics in Zimbabwe: Stanford University Press.
5. Thomas, Alan 2000. Meanings and Views of Development,' in Poverty and Development into the 21st Century, Tim Allen and Alan Thomas (eds.), Oxford: Oxford University Press.
6. Rist, Gilbert 2008. Definitions of Development,' in The History of Development, London: Zed Books.

RDVP-7103 Sustainable Rural Development

3(3+0)

Contents:

Concepts and definitions of sustainability and sustainable livelihoods, linkage of sustainable livelihoods with rural poverty and rural development, Sustainable livelihood framework, global change and sustainable development, natural resource management, rural society and sustainable development, Islamic perspectives on sustainable rural development, Islamic terms related to sustainability, principles of sustainability (Islamic perspective), Islamic values and sustainable rural development, North-South issues in sustainable rural development, issues related to food security for sustainable rural development.

Recommended Books

1. Scoones, I. 1998. Sustainable rural livelihoods: a framework for analysis. Institute of Development Studies, Indiana University.
2. Ponniah, A., R. Puskur, S. Workneh and D. Hoekstra. 2008. Concepts and practices in agricultural extension in developing countries: A source book. IFPRI (International Food Policy Research Institute), Washington, DC, USA, and ILRI (International Livestock Research Institute), Nairobi, Kenya.
3. Al-Jayyousi, O.R. 2010. Islam and Sustainable Development, New Worldviews. GOWER.
4. Devereux, S., Vaitla, B., Swan, S.H., 2008. Seasons of hunger: Fighting cycles of quiet starvation among the world's rural poor, Pluto Press.

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5. Devereux, S. R. Sabates-Wheeler and R. Longhurst. 2011. Seasonality, rural livelihoods and development. Routledge Publishers.
6. Helmore, K., and Singh, N. 2001. Sustainable Livelihoods: Building on the Wealth of the Poor. Connecticut, USA: Kumarian Press.
7. Ellis, F. 2000. Rural Livelihoods and Diversity in Developing Countries. Oxford University Press.

RDVP-7105 Agricultural and Rural Development in Pakistan

3(3+0)

Contents:

Conceptual view of Sustainable Agriculture, Importance and Role of Agricultural Extension in Rural Development, Monitoring and evaluation of sustainable agricultural practices, Agricultural Research and Development Systems, Paradigm shift in rural development through agricultural extension, agricultural rural development strategies in developing countries with special focus on Pakistan, Agricultural Knowledge and Information Systems for Rural Development, Structural and Organizational Issues of Agriculture Sector with New dynamics in Rural Development (Privatization, Decentralization, Pluralism, Public-private partnership etc.), Elements Related to Agriculture Favouring Rural Development, Role of Agricultural Communication in Rural Development

Recommended Books

1. Adisa, R.S. 2012. Rural development in the 21st century as a global necessity. In Rural Development – contemporary issues and practices. InTech publishers, Rijeka, Croatia.
2. Singh, K. 2009. Rural Development: Principles, Policies, and Management. SAGE Publications.
3. Hoffmann, V., M. Gerster-Bentaya, A. Christinck and M. Lemma (Eds.). 2009. Handbook: Rural Extension Volume 1. Basic Issues and Concepts. Margraf Publishers GmbH. Weikersheim.
4. Chauhan, J. 2012. Communication and Extension Management, Anjaliprakashan, Kanpur, India.
5. Devereux, S. R. Sabates-Wheeler and R. Longhurst. 2011. Seasonality, rural livelihoods and development. Routledge Publishers.
6. Helmore, K., and Singh, N. 2001. Sustainable Livelihoods: Building on the Wealth of the Poor. Connecticut, USA: Kumarian Press.

RDVP-7107

Scientific and Academic Writing

3(2+1)

Contents:

Theory: Writing as means of communication in academic and scientific fields, Parts (structure and contents) of a scholarly manuscript, from title to appendix, Differences between scientific and general writing, writing a Research proposal or synopsis and thesis/dissertation, technical articles and research papers, how to write a research paper? Introduction to American Psychological Association (APA) writing manual for social science research, Council of Biological Editors (CBE) style manual

Practical: Every student will be required to write technical articles/reports on given topics, present their topic in the class, Moreover, will critically evaluate and edit reports prepared by other students, each student will present in class

Recommended Books

1. Hofman, A. H. (2009). *Scientific Writing and Communication: Papers, Proposals, and Presentations*; Oxford University Press, USA.
2. APA. (2006). *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (6thed.); American Psychological Association, USA.
3. Council, S. E. (2006). *Scientific Style and Format: the Council of Science Editors Manual for Authors, Editors, and Publishers*; CSE, Scientific Style and Format.
4. Wallwork, A. (2011). *English for writing Research Papers*; Springer New York Dordrecht Heidelberg London.
5. Gustavii, B. (2008). *How to write and illustrate scientific papers?* (2nded.); Cambridge University Press, UK.

SEMESTER-II

RDVP-7102 Research Methodology for Rural Development

3(2+1)

Contents:

Theory: Research process, components of a research proposal, concepts and types of research, quantitative and qualitative research methods, sampling and statistical techniques, appraisal techniques, planning a rural development project, approaches and techniques/tools of data collection, technical report writing, statistical analysis and research design in rural development.

Practical: The students will be engaged to prepare and present their brief research proposals/project and plan and conduct pilot studies.

Recommended Books:

1. Field, A. 2009. *Discovering Statistics Using SPSS* (3rd edition). SAGE publications LTD.
2. Wallwork, A. 2011. *English for writing Research Papers*. Springer New York Dordrecht Heidelberg London.
3. Best, J.W., and J.V. Kahn. 2009. *Research in Education* (20th edition). PHI Learning Private LTD.
4. Seidman, I. 2006. *Interviewing as Qualitative Research. A Guide for Researchers in Education and the Social Sciences*. 3rd Edition. Teachers College, Columbia University, New York and London.
5. Berg, B.L. 2001. *Qualitative Research Methods for The Social Sciences*. (4th Edition). Pearson Education Company, USA.



RDVP-7104 Dynamics of Growth, Income Distribution and Poverty**3(3+0)****Contents:**

Introduction to poverty, growth and development in general and rural development in specific; MDGs, dimensions of poverty, poverty measurement; analysis of extent and nature of poverty; concepts of inequality, relationship between poverty and inequality poverty and income distribution; poverty and development linkages, role of agriculture development in rural poverty reduction, Models of agricultural growth, Determinants of urban rural disparity, SME and rural poverty, food insecurity and rural poverty, poverty reduction programmes/strategies in Pakistan.

Recommended Books

1. Lodhi, A.H.A., S.M. Borras Jr., and C. Kay (eds.). 2007. Land, poverty and livelihoods in an Era of Globalization. Routledge Publishers, London and New York.
2. Bura N, Deshmukh J, Ranadive and Murthy KR. (Ed). 2006. Micro Credit, Poverty and Empowerment – Linking the Triad. Sage Publishers.
3. Potter, David. 2000. Democratization, Good Governance and Development, in Poverty and Development into the 21st Century, Tim Allen and Alan Thomas (eds.), Oxford: Oxford University Press
4. Thomas, Alan. 2000. Poverty and the End of Development. in Poverty and Development into the 21st Century, Tim Allen and Alan Thomas (eds.), Oxford: Oxford University Press.
5. Rist, Gilbert 2008. From the Struggle against Poverty to the Millennium Development Goals,' in The History of Development, London: Zed Books

RDVP-7106**ICTs and Rural Development****3(3+0)****Contents:**

Concept, types and functions of communication, communication process, concept, nature and scope of ICTs, concept, nature and scope of rural communication, challenges and barriers to rural communication, opportunities of rural communication within the scope of ICTs, potential role of ICTs for rural development and outreach community work, mass media and rural development work, application of ICTs and its role in rural development work in Pakistan, Management information system for rural development, Data science and rural development strategies, ICT development for rural connectedness, ICTs and food security, ICT policy in rural development strategies in Pakistan.

Recommended Books:

6. Multani, S.K. (2007). ICT in Rural Development: An overview. ICFAI University Press.
7. Tomas, M. & Karel, C. (2012). ICT for Agriculture, Rural development and Environment; Czech Centre for Science and Society; Wireless info.
8. Prasad, K. (2009). Communication for development: Reinventing theory and invention; Vol. 1 (Understanding of Development Communication) B.R. World of Books; New Delhi, India.
9. Moetsabi, T., C. Anyaegbunam, and P. Mefalopulos et al., (2004). Participatory Rural Communication Appraisal Starting with the People: A Handbook. Southern African Development Community. Centre of Communication for Development. FAO.




Contents

Introduction and importance of statistical methods for development studies, data and its types in the perspective of measurement scales and collection, Graphical representation of data, Selection of appropriate measure of central tendency and dispersion. Sampling (probability & non-probability) procedures used in Development studies. Statistical inference about mean and variance. Non-parametric Methods for testing of hypotheses, Correlation Analysis: Simple correlation, Multiple Correlation, Partial Correlation, Rank Correlation, Simple and Multiple regressions, Analysis of Count and Frequency data, Contingency Tables, Test of Independence

Recommended Books

1. Mead, R. (1995). *The Design of Experiments*; Cambridge University Press, Cambridge
2. Steel, R.G. D., Torrie, J.H. & Dicky, D.A. (1983). *Principles and Procedures of Statistics: A Biometrical Approach*. (3rd ed.); McGraw Hill, New York, USA.
3. Tabachnick, B. G., & Fidell, L. S. (1996). *Using Multivariate Statistics*; New York: HarperCollins College Publishers.
4. Agresti, A. (2002). *An Introduction to Categorical Data Analysis*; New York: Wiley
5. Chatterjee, S.; & Ali, S.H. (2004). *Regression Analysis by Examples*. (4th ed.); New York, Wiley
6. Jerrold H. Z. (2009). *Biostatistical Analysis*, (4th ed.); Dorling Kindersley India.
7. Cox D.R. (2000). *The Theory of the Design of Experiments*; Chapman and Hall, USA
8. Gomez, K.A, & Gomez A.A. (1976). *Statistical procedures for agricultural research*; The international Rice Research Institute.
9. Richard A. J., & Wichern, D.W. (2007). *Applied multivariate statistical analysis*. (6th ed.); Pearson Education International.



RDVP-7108 Special Problem**1(1+0)**

The special problem is intended to instruct students on proper techniques for scientific research and methodologies. The students are expected to prepare directed assignment and collect information and material related to current research interest. Special problem means an assignment that is expected to be temporary and is designated as a special assignment by the academic supervisor in its sole discretion. The main purpose of special problem is to increase the learning capabilities of students. The more we use our brains, the more they develop. Students learn a lot more when they read or practice something by themselves. Similarly, the purpose of assignments is to increase the practical skills of students. The main objectives of special problem assigned to students are: to enhance the knowledge of a subject helps to develop writing skills and to enhance time management and organizing skills. It enhances your planning and organizing skills: The special problem makes you do your work by prioritizing the needs and time frames. It helps you in completing all your tasks very peacefully instead of creating any panic. Scopes for improvement: Special problem writing work gives students a lot of scopes to improve themselves.

RDVP-7109 Seminar**1(1+0)**

The seminar is intended to instruct students on proper techniques for presentation of scientific material. Each student is expected to prepare and present a scientific seminar and to submit written documentation supporting that seminar. A seminar is a form of academic instruction, either at an academic institution or offered by a commercial or professional organization. It has the function of bringing together small groups for recurring meetings, focusing each time on some particular subject, in which everyone present is requested to participate. Seminars provide a chance to interact with experts from the specific field. Discussing about the relevant topics of the particular subject, students tend to learn about the latest information and new skills related to the concerned subject. Seminars are important and beneficial for those who have difficulty learning in a typical classroom setting where reading and writing are required. There is often a sense of friendship associated with seminar attendance, because everyone is attending with a like interest in learning about a subject important to them. Attending a seminar has numerous benefits, including improving communication skills, gaining expert knowledge, networking with others and renewing motivation and confidence.

