

Course File

Name of the Faculty: Dr. Ranvir Singh

Name of the Course: Rural and Urban Community Development

Course code:

Semester: MA Social Work Semester II

Academic year 2022-2023

Syllabus

- **Course Title:** Rural and Urban Community Development
 - **Course Credits:** 04
 - **Course Learning Outcomes (CLOs):**
 1. Acquire advance understanding of tenets of Rural and Urban community development.
 2. Identify distinct challenges of rural and urban communities.
 3. To develop an insight on the policies, programmes and interventions by Governmental and Non-Governmental Organisations.
 4. To relate the problems of poor and marginalized within the broader developmental context.
-

Unit I: Rural Communities

- The Village: Social perspectives; Gandhi and Ambedkar.
- Rural Development: History, Concept and Philosophy.
- Panchayati Raj and Development Programmes (73rd Amendment).
- Rural Mobilization: Concept; Agrarian Movement, Cooperative Approach; Farmers cooperative; Land Reform; Rural Credit.

Unit II: Rural Development and Interventions

- Determinants of Rural Development: Infrastructure, Poverty, Health, Sanitation, Employment, Education.
- Dynamics of Rural Society: Caste, Class, Tribe and Gender relations.
- Structural Inequality and Rural Poverty: Land Ownership/entitlements and Indebtedness.
- Rural Development Policies and Programmes: Impact Assessment of Livelihood, Education, Health, Skill Development, Sanitation, Land Acquisition programmes.

Unit III: Understanding Urban Community

- Urban Communities: Types and Features.
- Urbanization: Historical Formulation, Causes and Consequences.
- Urban Planning.
- Urban Governance: 74th Constitutional Amendment.

Unit IV: The Urban Poor

- Urban poor: Identity and Location.
- Challenges and Options for the Urban Poor: Housing, Labor Participation and the Unorganized Sector.
- Urban Basic Services for the Poor: Employment, Basic Needs, Sanitation, Education, Health and Shelter.
- Impact of Liberalization, Privatisation and Globalisation (LPG) on Urban Poor.

Unit V: Common Issues of the Communities

- Human Rights and Marginalized in India: (Children, Women, Minorities, Indigenous Population, Refugees, Dalits, Persons with Disability).
- Social Work Practice with Victims of Human Rights Violations: Illustration through Case Studies.

References / Suggested Readings

The document lists 13 key references, including works by:

- **Arvind, K. (1999):** *Social inequalities in rural areas.*
 - **Bhattacharya, B. (2006):** *Urban development in India.*
 - **Byrne, D. (2005):** *Social Exclusion.*
 - **Desai, A. R. (2012):** *Rural Sociology in India.*
-

Lecture no	Topic covered	status
1	The Village: Social perspectives	Achieved
2	Gandhi Perspective	Achieved
3	Ambedkar Perspective	Achieved
4	Rural Development: History	Achieved
5	Concept and Philosophy	Achieved
6	Panchayati Raj	Achieved
7	Development Programmes (73rd Amendment)	Achieved
8	Rural Mobilization: Concept	Achieved
9	Agrarian Movement	Achieved
10	Cooperative Approach; Farmers' Cooperative	Achieved
11	Land Reform; Rural Credit.	Achieved
12	Determinants of Rural Development	Achieved
13	Infrastructure, Poverty	Achieved
14	Health, Sanitation	Achieved
15	Employment, Education	Achieved
16	Dynamics of Rural Society	Achieved
17	Caste, Class, Tribe	Achieved
18	Gender relations	Achieved
19	Structural Inequality	Achieved
20	and Rural Poverty	Achieved
21	Land Ownership/entitlements	Achieved
22	Indebtedness	Achieved
23	Rural Development Policies and Programmes	Achieved
24	Impact Assessment of Livelihood	Achieved
25	Education Policies and Programmes	Achieved
26	Skill Development Policies and Programmes	Achieved
27	Sanitation Policies and Programmes	Achieved
28	Land Acquisition programmes Policies and Programmes	Achieved
29	Health Policies and Programmes	Achieved
30	Urban Communities: Types and Features	Achieved
31	Urbanization: Historical Formulation	Achieved
32	Causes and Consequences	Achieved
33	Urban Planning	Achieved
34	Urban Governance	Achieved
35	74th Constitutional Amendment	Achieved
36	Urban poor: Identity and Location	Achieved
37	Challenges and Options for the Urban Poor:	Achieved
38	Housing, Labor Participation for the Urban Poor	Achieved
39	Unorganized Sector for the Urban Poor	Achieved
40	Urban Basic Services for the Poor	Achieved
41	Employment, Basic Needs	Achieved
42	Sanitation	Achieved
43	Education	Achieved
44	Health and Shelter	Achieved
45	Impact of Liberalization on Urban Poor	Achieved

46	Privatisation on Urban Poor	Achieved
47	Globalisation (LPG) on Urban Poor	Achieved
48	Human Rights and Marginalized in India: (Children, Women, Minorities, Indigenous	Achieved
49	Human Rights and Marginalized in India (Children, Women	Achieved
50	Human Rights of Marginalized Indigenous Peoples in India	Achieved
51	Human Rights of Marginalized Minorities in India	Achieved
52	Refugees Human Rights	Achieved
53	Dalits Human Rights	Achieved
54	Persons with Disability Human Rights	Achieved
55	Social Work Practice with Victims of Human Rights	Achieved
56	Human Rights Violations: Illustration through Case Studies	Achieved
57	Revision	Achieved
58	Revision	Achieved
59	Revision	Achieved
60	Revision	Achieved
61	Revision	Achieved

Question paper

RURAL AND URBAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 100

Section A (Very Short Answer Questions)

(10 × 2 = 20 Marks)

Attempt all questions.

1. Define rural community.
 2. What is Panchayati Raj?
 3. State any two features of rural development.
 4. What is rural mobilization?
 5. Define urbanization.
 6. What is urban governance?
 7. Who are urban poor?
 8. What is LPG in economic context?
 9. Define social inequality.
 10. What is human rights violation?
-

Section B (Short Answer Questions)

(Answer any 5 questions, each 6 marks = 30 Marks)

11. Explain Gandhi's perspective on village development.
12. Discuss Ambedkar's views on rural society.
13. Describe the 73rd Constitutional Amendment.
14. Explain determinants of rural development.
15. Discuss caste and class dynamics in rural society.
16. Explain the causes of urbanization.
17. What are the features of urban communities?
18. Discuss challenges faced by the urban poor.
19. Explain land reforms in India.
20. Write a note on human rights of marginalized groups.

Section C (Long Answer Questions)

(Answer any 4 questions, each 12.5 marks = 50 Marks)

21. Discuss rural development in India: history, concept, and philosophy.
22. Analyze rural development programmes and their impact on livelihood, health, and education.
23. Explain structural inequality and rural poverty with reference to land ownership and indebtedness.
24. Discuss urban planning and governance with special reference to the 74th Constitutional Amendment.
25. Critically examine the impact of liberalization, privatization, and globalization (LPG) on the urban poor.
26. Discuss the role of social work in addressing human rights violations among marginalized communities with suitable examples.

Structured learning material

Unit II: Rural Development and Interventions

1. Determinants of Rural Development

Rural development refers to improving the **quality of life and economic well-being** of people living in rural areas. It depends on several key determinants:

a) Infrastructure

- Includes roads, electricity, irrigation, housing, transport, and digital connectivity
- Good infrastructure improves **market access, mobility, and service delivery**
- Example: PMGSY (rural roads), rural electrification schemes

b) Poverty

- High poverty levels restrict access to resources and opportunities
- Leads to poor nutrition, low productivity, and social exclusion
- Poverty alleviation programs (MGNREGA, NRLM) play a key role

c) Health

- Availability of healthcare services, nutrition, maternal care
- Poor health reduces productivity and increases vulnerability
- Example: Primary Health Centres (PHCs), ASHA workers

d) Sanitation

- Clean drinking water, toilets, waste management
- Poor sanitation leads to diseases (diarrhea, infections)
- Example: Swachh Bharat Mission

e) Employment

- Availability of sustainable livelihood opportunities
- Agriculture, allied activities, rural industries
- Underemployment and seasonal unemployment are common issues

f) Education

- Literacy, skill development, and awareness

- Education empowers people and improves decision-making
 - Example: Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Skill India
-

2. Dynamics of Rural Society

Rural society is shaped by social structures and relationships:

a) Caste

- Traditional hierarchical system
- Determines occupation, status, and social interactions
- Leads to discrimination and exclusion (especially Dalits)

b) Class

- Based on economic status (landowners, laborers, peasants)
- Influences power, access to resources, and opportunities
- Creates inequality between rich and poor

c) Tribe

- Indigenous communities with distinct culture and identity
- Often face marginalization, displacement, and lack of development
- Depend on forest and natural resources

d) Gender Relations

- Patriarchal structure dominates rural society
 - Women have limited access to education, property, and decision-making
 - Issues: wage inequality, unpaid labor, early marriage
-

3. Structural Inequality and Rural Poverty

Concept

Structural inequality refers to **systematic disadvantage** faced by certain groups due to social, economic, and institutional arrangements.

a) Land Ownership and Entitlements

- Land is the main source of livelihood in rural areas
- Unequal distribution of land leads to poverty and dependency
- Marginal farmers and landless laborers are most vulnerable

- Land reforms aimed to redistribute land but had limited success
-

b) Indebtedness

- Farmers often depend on loans for seeds, fertilizers, and survival
 - High interest rates from informal lenders lead to **debt traps**
 - Crop failure, market fluctuations increase indebtedness
 - Can lead to distress migration and even farmer suicides
-

Link Between Inequality and Poverty

- Lack of land → lack of income → poverty
 - Poverty → borrowing → indebtedness → deeper poverty
 - Social factors (caste, gender) reinforce economic inequality
-

Conclusion

Rural development is influenced by multiple interrelated factors. Addressing **infrastructure gaps, social inequalities, and economic vulnerabilities** is essential for inclusive and sustainable development. A holistic approach involving **policy intervention, community participation, and social justice** is required.

Suggested APA References

- Chambers, R. (1983). *Rural development: Putting the last first*. Longman.
- Singh, K. (2009). *Rural development: Principles, policies and management*. Sage Publications.
- Desai, A. R. (2005). *Rural sociology in India*. Popular Prakashan.
- Dreze, J., & Sen, A. (2013). *An uncertain glory: India and its contradictions*. Princeton University Press.
- Government of India. (2011). *Census of India*.