

PUNYASHLOK AHILYADEVJI HOLKAR

SOLAPUR UNIVERSITY, SOLAPUR

NEP: P.G. Structure for M.A. Rural Development 2023-24

PAH University Campus

Year (2Yr PG)	Level	Sem. (2Yr)	Major		RM	OJT / FP	RP	Cum.C r.	Degree
			Mandatory	Electives					
I	6.0	SemI	(3*4+2) =14 Rural Development DSC I-Rural Economy of India DSC II-Quantitative Technique for Rural Development DSC III-Rural Society in India DSC IV-Situation Analysis	4 DSE-I A OR B A) Agri- Business B) Rural Development Issues and Challenges	4 RM in Rural Developmen t			22	PG Diploma (after 3YrDegre e)
		SemII	(3*4+2) =14 Rural Development DSC V-Stakeholders of Rural Development DSC VI -Rural Development Program and Practices DSC VII -Computer Application in Rural Development DSC VIII -Project Proposal	4 DSE-II A OR B A) Social Marketing B) Writing and Communicatio n Skill & current affairs		4 OJT/FP in Rural Develop ment	22		
Cum. Cr. For PG Diploma			28	08	04	04	-	44	
Exit option :PG Diploma(44Credits) after Three Year UG Degree									
II	6.5	Sem III	(3*4+2) =14 Rural Development DSC IX- Research Methods (Qualitative) DSC X-Sustainable Rural Livelihood DSC XI- Rural Marketing & Finance DSC XII- Working with Rural Community	4 DSE-III A OR B A) Human Development B) Social Dimension of Marginalized Community			4 RP in Rural Develop ment	22	PG Degree After 3- Yr UG Or PG Degree after 4- Yr UG
		Sem IV	(3*4) =12 Rural Development DSC XIII- Rural Non-farm Sector and Entrepreneurship DSC XIV- Research Writing Skill DSC XV- Resource Economics	4 DSE-IV A OR B A) Rural Project Management B) Rural Development agencies and Administration		6 Dissertat ion in Rural Develop ment	22		
Cum. Cr. for 1 Yr PGDegree			28	08	04	04	-	44	
Cum. Cr. for 2 Yr PGDegree			54	16	04	04	10	88	
2 Years-4 Sem. PG Degree (88 credits) after Three Year UG Degree or 1 Year-2 Sem PG Degree(44credits)after Four Year UG Degree									

DSC – Discipline Specific Compulsory. DSE – Discipline Specific Elective. RM – Research Methods. OJT – On Job Training. FP

– Field Project. RP – Research Project.

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M. A. Rural Development

Semester -III

RESEARCH METHODS (Qualitative)

Fieldwork is the hallmark of Rural Development and this tradition of fieldwork has been enabling Rural Development Practitioners in making attempts to understand human diversity and development across rural societies. The fieldwork encapsulates theory, method and analysis of data. This course aims to introduce to students the methods of anthropological research, their theoretical underpinnings, tools and techniques of data collection, analysis, interpretation and writing report in the context of Rural Development. It also seeks to prepare the students for undertaking fieldwork at a later stage where actual application of methodological training will be put to use in Micro-level Planning and allied applications.

Module-I

Science, scientific research methods and Social Science Research.
Field work tradition in Anthropology Village Studies: Emergence and features; hazards, tensions and strategies for fieldwork; ethical dimensions of conducting fieldwork.

Module-II

Ethnographic approach– Reviewing two monographs

Ethical issues in Research in Rural Areas.

Module- III

Research Design: Elements of research plan; Review of Literature; Hypothesis– meaning, formulation and importance; types of research designs: exploratory, descriptive and experimental (Practical exercises).

Rapid Appraisal techniques (Practical exercises).

Qualitative Data Analysis

Report Writing

SUGGESTED READINGS

Ellen E.F. (ed) - Ethnographic Research

Pelto,PJ&G.H.Pelto(1970)Anthropological Research

Evans-Pritchard, E.E Social Anthropology

RAI Notes and Queries in Anthropology

Sarana, Gopala - Sociology, Anthropology and Other Essays

Sarana, Gopala The Methodology of Anthropological Comparisons

Young,P.V.(1960)ScientificSocialSurveys&Research2

ADDITIONAL READINGS

Burges Robert G-Field Research: A Source Book and

Manual Epstein A.L.(ed)-The Craftof Social Anthropology

Foster et. al - Long Term Field Research in Anthropology

Johnson Allen W-Research Methods in Anthropology

Kaplan A - The Conduct of Inquiry

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M. A. Rural Development

Semester -III

SUSTAINABLE RURAL LIVELIHOODS

Objectives of the course:

- (i) To make the students understand the concepts of sustainable rural livelihoods; and
- (ii) To equip them with the skills of application of this approach to various social realities of rural life.

MODULE I: Genesis of the concept, Meaning and Approach; Sustainable Rural Livelihood (SRL) as a Framework for Analysis of Rural Livelihood Systems. Understanding the connection between the three concepts Sustainable, Rural and Livelihoods.

MODULE II: Rural Livelihood Diversities: Some Evidences and Policy Implications; Data insights from different countries.

MODULE III: Understanding Livelihoods in Rural India: Rationale, concepts and methods, Linkages between Policy and Livelihood. Role of Government and Non- Governmental Organizations in promoting Sustainable Rural Livelihoods.

NABARD, NDDDB, KVIC and Development Corporations.

MODULE IV: Application of SRL Approach to various Social Realities such as: Food Security, Forestry, and Drinking Water and Environmental Sanitation. Case studies from Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

MODULE V: Reinventing Rural Policies: A new thinking.

BASIC READING LIST

Alderman, H. and C. Paxson (1992): 'Do the Poor Insure? A synthesis of literature on Risk and Consumption in Developing Countries', Policy Research Working Paper No: 1008, Washington DC, The World Bank.

Baradwaj, K. (1985): 'A view on Commercialization in Indian Agriculture and the Development of Capitalism', The Jr. of Peasant Studies, 12(1), pp1-25.

www.dfid.org www.livelihoodopti

ons.info

Murray, C. (2000): 'Livelihood Research: Some Conceptual and Methodological Issues', Background Paper No:5, Chronic Poverty Research Centre, University of Manchester.

www.odi.org

Sen, A. (1981): Poverty and Famines, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Susanna Davis, (1996): Adaptable Livelihoods: Coping with Food Security in the Malian Sahel, London: Macmillan

M. A. Rural Development

Semester -III

Rural Marketing and Finance

Unit-I

- 1) Meaning, concept, definitions, objects, need of Rural Marketing, classification, Structure of Rural Marketing.
- 2) Marketing Functions:- Meaning, classifications- Packaging, transport, grading ,storage and warehousing, buying and selling.

Unit-II

- 1) Government intervention and role in rural marketing, characteristics of traditional marketing system. Directorate of Marketing and Inspection.
- 2) Training of market personnel, publication of Journal, State Marketing Departments.

Unit-III

- 1) Co-operative Marketing :- Meaning, function, history types, structure, membership, source of finance.
- 2) Co-operative processing:- Progress, resource of slow progress, suggestions for strengthening of co-operative marketing societies.

Unit-IV

- 1) Research in Rural Marketing :- Importance, objects, progress, steps in marketing research, approaches to study problems of marketing.
- 2) Marketing Extension:- Necessity, area of extension education in marketing, extension methods, privatization of extension services.
- 3) Data sources in Agricultural Marketing :- Coverages, Agencies, publication of market statistics. Dissemination of Market statistics, new emerging problems in Agricultural marketing.

Reference Books:

- 1) Jain, Dr.G.L. Indian AgricultureDevelopment
jaipur : Shree Niwas Publication, 2010
- 2) Sundaram, Dr.ISatya. RuralDevelopment
New Delhi : Himalaya Publishing House, 2002
- 3) Sundaram, K. P.M.& E.N.Sundharam Modern Banking
New Delhi : Sultan Chand & Sons,2002
- 4) Acharya, S.S.& N.L.Agarwal Agricultural Marketing inIndia
New Delhi: Oxford & IBH Ltd.,2004
- 5) Khanna,Sulbha& UpnaDiwan Rural Development Strategies and Planning
New Delhi: Sonali and Sons,2003
- 6) Prasad,B.K. Rural Development Concept Approachand Strategy
New Delhi: Sarup and Sons, 2003.
- 7) Chaudhary,C.M. RuralEconomics
Jaipur: Subline Publications, 2009.

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School of Social Sciences
M. A. Rural Development
Semester-III
Practical-I
Evaluation Report

Objectives:

- (i) To familiarize students in different types of program evaluation;
- (ii) To make students gain practical experience through a series of exercises involving the design of a conceptual framework, development of indicators; and
- (iii) To equip students to develop an evaluation plan to measure impact.

Course Modules

Module 1: Major concepts in program evaluation:

- Types of evaluation and their purpose
- Levels of measurement: population-based vs. program-based
- Sources of data
- Study designs, including randomized control trials, and threats to validity

Module 2: Perform skills required in conducting program evaluation:

- Design of a conceptual framework
- Develop objectives and indicators
- Conduct of a focus group
- Pretest of Data sheets and checklist
- Processing of statistical data

Module 3: Write an evaluation plan for any program: Practical Exercise

Module 4: Preparation, Presentation and Submission of one Evaluation Report.

Lecture Notes

> [Session1:Overviewofevaluationconcepts\(175KB\)](#)

JaneBertrand

> [Session2:Overviewofevaluationconceptscontinued\(154KB\);TBControlProgramin Baltimore City: Presentation of a domestic program\(129KB\)](#)

Jane Bertrand, Sherry Johnson, and Rosemarie White

> [Session3:Overviewofevaluationconceptscontinued\(136KB\);StopAIDSLoveLife: Presentation of an international program \(189MB\)](#)

Jane Bertrand and Ian Tweedie

> [Session4:Developingaconceptualframeworkandintroductiontoformative research \(1.51MB\)](#)

Jane Bertrand

> [Session5:Communicationpretesting,needsassessment\(1.63MB\);MCHneeds assessment: An overview \(263KB\)](#)

Jane Bertrand and Donna Strobino

> [Session6:Developmentofindicators&participatoryevaluationmethods\(1.62MB\)](#)

JaneBertrand

> [Session7:Processevaluation\(165KB\)](#)

JaneBertrand

> [Session8:Routinehealthinformationsystems:conceptsandmethods\(0.99MB\)](#)

MichaelEdwards

> [Session9:Monitoringoutputsandoutcomesandintroductiontostudydesign\(299KB\)](#)

JaneBertrand

> [Session10:Experimental,non-experimental,andquasi-experimentaldesigns\(294KB\)](#)

JaneBertrand

> [Session11:Usingqualitativemethodsformonitoringandevaluation\(232KB\)](#)

KristinMmari

> [Session12:RandomizedTrials\(289KB\)](#)

RonGray

> [Session14:Monitoringandevaluationinaction\(132KB\)](#)

DuffGillespie

DSE (Any one)

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M. A. Rural Development

Semester -III

Human Development

Objectives of the course:

- (i) To make the students familiarize with the debate on Human Development and its measurements;
- (ii) To develop skills in the application of the concepts in Rural settings.

MODULE I:

Human Development: Meaning and Approach; Critic of

Growth Oriented Theories; Evolution of Human Development Issues and Reports; Human Development Measures and Indicators/indices.

MODULE II:

Role of the State in Human Development: Poverty Alleviation Programs; Promotion of Health Needs; Expansion of Education; and Livelihood Security.

MODULE III:

Financing Human Development: Public Expenditure on Human Development across various states; Analytical Framework for Financing; Strengthening Resources at Panchayat level; and Financing Health care services.

MODULE IV:

Planning for Human Development: Preparation of District

Plans from Below; Process and Peoples Participation; Mapping of Activities among PRIs for Human Development.

MODULE V:

Gender Budgeting: Introduction to Gender and Related Issues; Gender Budgeting; Some case studies of Gender Budgeting.

BASIC LIST OF READING:

Gadgil, D.R. 1967. District Development Planning. Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics: Poona.

Government of Maharashtra, (2002) Human Development Report.
Haq, MahbubUl 1998. Reflections on Human Development. Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

Human Development Report 1990. Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
Human Development Report 2004. Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

Seth, Mira 2001. Women and Development: Indian Experience. Sage, New Delhi.

Singh, Radha Raman 1982. Studies in Regional Planning and Rural Development. Associated Book Agency: Patna.

Singh, Tarlok 1969. Towards an Integrated Society: Reflections on Planning, Social Policy and Rural Institutions. Orient Longman: Bombay.

Tim Allen and Alan Thomas (eds) 1990. Poverty and Development: Oxford University Press, Oxford.

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M. A. Rural Development Semester -III

SOCIAL DIMENSIONS OF MARGINALISED COMMUNITIES

Objectives of the course:

- (i) To understand and contextualize those segments of the population which have lived on the margins of society and which have not received, until recently, adequate scholarly attention;
- (ii) To sensitize students to the significance of the study of Dalits, Tribal Communities and Nomadic castes and Tribes; and
- (iii) To focus on groups and communities which have suffered extreme poverty, deprivation and discrimination over a long period of time.

MODULE I: Marginalization and its socio-economic indices: Poverty, relative isolation, deprivation, exploitation, discrimination, educational backwardness and inequality. A critical view of the caste; unsociability: historical and social roots, dysfunctions.

MODULE II: The social structure and culture of marginalized communities; the status of SC, ST, nomadic castes and tribes and de-notified tribes. Problems of Tribes. Social mobility and development; identity formation.

MODULE III: Social movements among the marginalized communities: Nature and dynamics; Perspectives on social movements; Protest, reform sub-marginalization and affirmative action.

MODULE IV: Constitutional Provision; implementation; impact on marginalized communities; limitations; critical review.

References : Internet Sources.

RP

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M. A. Rural Development

Semester - III

Practical-II

Working with Rural Communities

Unit - I

Communication - Importance - Elements of Communication - Communication skills-
Communication skills for Development Functionaries.

Unit - II

Participatory Approaches for learning rapid Rural Appraisal - Participatory Rural Appraisal-
Application of PRA in rural setting - Tools of PRA: Wealth Ranking - Timeline - Transit -
Seasonality - Social Mapping-Resource Mapping - Venn Diagram - Focus Group Discussion.

Unit - III

Working with communities : Community organization - Definition and principles - Models
and Strategies of Community organization : Locality Development Model - Social planning
Model - Social Action Model - Methods of Community organization.

Unit - IV

Capacity Building of Rural people : Leadership building - Concept and principles Methods for
Capacity Building of Communities - improved access to Government programmes/Benefits.

BOOKS AND REFERENCES :

- Bhattacharya -- Community Development in Developing Countries
- Regems -- Adoption of Innovations
- Paul Choudary -- Methods of Social Work
- Robert Chambers -- Challenging the professions
- Spicer Russel E. E.-- Human problems in Technological Change
- RossN.G. -- Community Organization
- BeckR.C -- Motivation : Theories and principles
- MukherjeeN -- Participator Rural Appraisal - Methodology and Applications
- McConnelJ.W -- Understanding Human Behaviour
- Somesh1Kumar -- Methods for community participation - A Complete Guide
for Practitioners
- Srinivas R. M. and
H. Leslie Steeves -- Communication for Development in Third world - Theory
and practice for Empowerment
(second edition)

SEM-IV DSC

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M. A. Rural Development

Semester -IV

Rural Non-farm Sector & Entrepreneurship

- (i) To introduce to the students about the potentials of emerging non-farm sector in rural areas; and
- (ii) To make them familiar with the need for entrepreneurial interventions in rural areas.

MODULE I:

Concept of Rural industrialization-Importance of Rural industrialization for Rural Development Gandhi an Approach to Rural Industrialization- Appropriate Technology for Rural Industries.

Concept, Characteristics and Types of Entrepreneurship and Rural Industrialization-Development of Rural Entrepreneurship in India.

MODULE II:

Policies and Programmers for the Development of Rural Industries-Industrial Policy resolutions-Five Year plans; Khadi and Village Industries Commission-Objectives-K.V.I.C. During Five Year plans.

MODULE III:

Rural Industrial Sectors: Small Scale, Handloom, Agro-based Industries, Rural Artisans, Handicrafts and Sericulture.

Problems of Marketing, Marketing Strategy and Information System for Rural Industries: Consortium Approach, Exhibitions.

MODULE IV:

Field Level Organizations-district Industries Centre (DIC), National Institute for Small Industries Extension and training (NISIET); Small Industry Development Organization (SIDO); Small Industries Service Institutions, Consultancy Organizations, Financial Organizations-Regional rural Banks and State Finance Corporations.

MODULE V:

Growth Centre Strategy: Advantages of the Strategy, Operational Difficulties-Rural Industries and Industrial estates.

Globalization and rural Industrial Promotion: Imports and Exports, Strategies, Policies implications.

BASIC READING LIST

Battcharya S.N. Rural Industrialization in India

BepionBehari Rural Industrialization in India Rao

R.V. Rural Industrialization in India

Bagli V Khadi and Village industries in the Indian Economy

Kripalani J.B. Gandhian Thought

Vasant Desai Organization and Management of Small Scale Industries

Sundaram J.B. Rural Industrial Development

K.V.I.C. Khadi and village Industries- The Gandhian Approach.

Vassant Desai Problems and prospects of Small Scale Industries in

India.Meham K.K. Small Industry Entrepreneurs Handbook.

School of Social Sciences

M. A. Rural Development

Semester -IV

RESEARCH WRITING SKILLS

Doing and writing research is acquiring greater importance in higher education. Students

Pursuing Masters are expected to possess skills concerning writing research documents of high

Quality Writing skills include various kinds of documents such as compiling reports; research

Based popular writing, writing for professional journals, books and monographs. Logic,

Coherence, data base, style and perspectives constitute the necessary skills in research writing.

The objective of this course is to introduce the students to the concepts and practice of writing.

The course therefore, includes class-room teaching and practice.

- 1.** Introduction to research writing: Objectives, types of research documents; foundations of good writing. (Review and presentation exercises).
- 2.** Structure and parts of research paper and documents. Title, abstract, introduction, writing reviews and the body.
- 3.** Writing research papers for Journals: Selecting topics, forming thesis statements, taking notes, citations, writing process. (Sample writing exercises)
- 4.** Writing Research Reports: Structure of research reports, copy editing, designing the text, preparing drafts and proof reading, annexure, preparing effective PPTs.
- 5.** Research writing lab; students' presentations, discussions and critical appraisals.

Online sources:

www.dgp.toronto.edu/www.depts.gpc.edu/www.journals.ides.org/www.adelaide.edu.au/www.su.edu/writingresearch
www.3.nd.edu/

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Semester -IV

RESOURCE ECONOMICS

PREAMBLE

Since 1972 onwards, the new branch of Economics such as Resource Economics, Environmental Economics has been developed. The quality of environmental resources is being

Fastly deteriorated. As a result of this there is much discussion on the planned use of resources.

This paper discusses the concept of resources, rational use of resources, various approaches

regarding the use of resources. The various measures to control the quality of resources are also

Included in this paper.

UNIT-1 CONCEPT OF RESOURCES

- A. Renewable and non-renewable, Living and non living resources
- B. Economic development and resources – Decision making over time and Rationality in resource use
- C. Property rights and natural resources
- D. Resource use and welfare maximization.

UNIT- 2 RESOURCE PRICING

- A. Various methods of resource valuation and resource degradation.
- B. Green Accounting, (System of Economic and Environmental Accounting Method (SEEA)
- C. Environmental Impact Assessment, Carbon Credit

UNIT-3 LAND, WATER AND POWER RESOURCES IN INDIA

- D. Land use and land degradation
- E. Water use and irrigation, water pollution, salinity
- F. Power resources, solar, wind, tidal

UNIT- 4 LIVE STOCK RESOURCES IN INDIA

- A. Bovine economy and Ovine economy
- B. Poultry and Piggery
- C. Livestock Census in India

UNIT- 5 FORESTRY, MINERAL AND HUMAN RESOURCES IN INDIA

- A. Forest resource and deforestation
- B. Mineral, Oil and gas resources
- C. Human Resources- Health and Education

BASIC READING LIST

1. Hartwick, J. M. & Olewiler, N. D., the Economics of Natural Resource Use.
2. Randall, A., Resource Economics
3. Barnett, H. J. and Morse, C. , Scarcity and Growth : The Economics of Natural Resource Activity.
4. Conrad, J. M. & Clark, C. W., Natural Resource Economics : Notes and Problems.
5. Dasgupta, P., the Control of Resources.
6. Dasgupta, P. and Heal, G. M., Economics Theory and Exhaustible Resources.
7. Nadkarni, M. V. and others, Political Economy of forest Use and Management in India.
8. Karpagam, M., Environmental Economics.
9. World Resource Institute, World Resources, annual Reports, other publications.
10. The Hindu Survey of Environment, Various issues.
11. Report on NCA.
12. World Bank Reports, UNO Publications.
13. Journal of Bio-economics.

DSE (Any one)

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Semester -IV

Rural Project Management

PREAMBLE

1. Understanding of basic principles and methods of project planning.
2. Understanding Micro level planning for developmental programs.

UNIT-1: INTRODUCTION TO PROJECT MANAGEMENT

1. Project Definition
2. Project Performance Dimensions
3. Project Life Cycle
4. Project Management

UNIT-2: IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECTS AND PREPARATION OF PROJECT PROPOSAL

1. Project Identification
2. Project Proposal Preparation
3. Pre-feasibility studies
4. Feasibility study
5. Project proposal

UNIT-3: NETWORK SCHEDULING

- i) Network Planning
- ii) Network Fundamentals
- iii) Activity-wise Time Estimation
- iv) Programme Evaluation and Review Technique (PERT) & Critical Path Method (CPM)

UNIT-4: MICRO LEVEL PLANNING

1. Regional Development Planning Theories
2. Multi-Level Planning
3. Decentralised Planning
4. Micro-Level Planning

Further Reading / References

1. Bennet P Lientz Kathy N Prea (1998), Project Management for 21st Century Academic Press, San Diego.
2. David Leand and William King (1983), Systems Analysis and Project Management.
3. A Guide to Project Management body of knowledge (PMBOK), (1996), Project Management Institute, North Carolina, USA.
4. Bennet P Lientz, Kathy N Prea (1998), Project Management for 21st Century Academic Press, San Diego Gray, Larsen; (2003), Project Management: The Management Process, McGraw Hill, Irwin.

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Semester -IV

Rural Development Agencies and Administration

Objectives of the paper:

- (i) To introduce students to the principles of Administration and Management of an organization
- (ii) To build capacity to manage Development Organization.

MODULE I:

Meaning and Scope of Development Administration; Philosophy and Principles. Organization: Definitions, Theories and Principles; Organizational setting, structure and Design.

MODULE II:

Establishment of Organizations Societies Registration Act 1860;

Public trust Act; Co-operative Societies Act; and Companies Act. Constitution and Bye-laws; Rules and Procedures.

MODULE III:

Management Process: Vision and Planning; Organizing, directing, Staffing, Co-ordination, and evaluation. Organizational Budget.

MODULE IV:

Human resources: Formation of Executive boards, Committees and Sub-committees; Negotiations and Collaborations; Partnership with public, private and corporate bodies.

MODULE V:

Financial Resources: Sources of Finance; Understanding the

Funding Agencies; Principles and Strategies of Fundraising; developing appeals and projects for the Funding Agencies.

MODULE VI:

Program development: Formulation of project Proposals;

Situational Analysis and Need Assessment Studies; Evaluation and research; Experience Documentation.

MODULE VII:

Public Relations: Needs and Functions of Public Relations;

Networking with Stakeholders, public, corporate and voluntary sectors; Use of media for PR

BASIC READING LIST:

Arain ,S 1988; Organizational Effectiveness of NGOs, Jaipur: University Book House.

Choudhari D, Paul 1983 Social Welfare Administration Delhi. AtmaKam and Sons.

GarainS.Towards a measure of Perceived Organizational Effectiveness in Nongovernment

Organization Mumbai: Indian Journal of Social Work, 54(2), 251-27

Goel, S.L. and Jain, R.K., 1988. Social Welfare Administrative. Theory and Practice, Vol I and II New Delhi: Deep and Deep Publicahons.

Government of India: Evaluation of Social Welfare Programmers, Enaeylopaedia of Social Work, Vol.1,297-310.

Hauman, A, 1992: Profession and Management and Practice,Delhi.Eurasia Publications.

Hasenield, Y and English R. (Ed),1978. Human Service Organisation.Ann Arbor University of Michigan Press.

Hauan, A, 1962 : Evaluation and Management and Practice, Delhi. Eurasia Publications.

Jackson j 1989: Evaluation for Voluntary Organization, Delhi: Information andNews Network.

Kapoor K.K. 1986 Directory of funding Organizations,Delhi Information andNews Network