

<b>Course Title: Agriculture and Rural Development</b>				
<b>Course code:</b> PPS 197	<b>No. of credits:</b> 2	<b>L-T-P:</b> 30-0-0	<b>Learning hours:</b> 30	
<b>Pre-requisite course code and title (if any):</b> None				
<b>Department:</b> Policy Studies				
<b>Course Coordinator:</b> Dr Swarup Dutta		<b>Course Instructors:</b> Dr Swarup Dutta; Dr Shantanu De Roy & Dr Chubamenla Jamir		
<b>Contact Details:</b> <a href="mailto:swarup.dutta@terisas.ac.in">swarup.dutta@terisas.ac.in</a>				
<b>Course Type:</b> Core		<b>Course Offered in:</b> Semester 2		
<b>Course Description:</b> This course aims to analyse the performance of the agricultural sector since Independence, what had led to changes in performance of the sector and what accounts for these changes. It brings into focus the impact of agricultural performance on different sections of the rural population. In this backdrop the course also focusses on policy level developments that had impacted Indian agriculture in the pre-and post-reform period and the changing role of rural institutions to meet these challenges for a sustainable growth trajectory. The new trade policy regime, following the WTO Agreement on Agriculture, has necessitated major structural changes in the way countries support their agriculture. Against this background, it covers two of the major issues—food security and climate change—that has come up with changes in economic regimes at the domestic and global level. Through this course, the students will get a better understanding of the interlinkages between agriculture, food security and future global development and environmental changes.				
<b>Course objectives:</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Understanding agriculture and food security in the context of global developmental challenges</li> <li>▪ Acquaint the students with the growth performance of Indian agriculture since Independence</li> <li>▪ Understanding the impact of macro policy level changes on different sections of the rural population in India</li> <li>▪ Understanding various agrarian issues and challenges in relation the development of new agricultural technology and also the formulation of policies in the field of agriculture and rural development</li> </ul>				
<b>Course content</b>				
<b>Module</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>
1	<b>Conceptualizing Agriculture and Food security for Sustainable Development</b> This module is designed to help the students get a better understanding of the concepts of food security and agriculture and to link it with the various global developmental challenges such as climate change. The Module will also introduce the students to various methods of enhancing the sustainability of the agriculture and food systems especially under current and future scenarios of climate change and resource scarcity. The module will cover the four topics given below; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Agriculture and food security: Concepts</li> <li>▪ Agriculture and global development challenges</li> <li>▪ Agriculture and climate change</li> <li>▪ Sustainable agriculture systems</li> </ul>	10	0	0
2.	<b>Growth and Policy Interventions</b> The main aim of this module is to gauge the performance of the post-independent Indian agriculture and policy interventions at different phases. The module will enable the students to understand impacts of	10	0	0

	<p>policies on different classes in the rural areas and also the development trajectory of Indian agriculture since Independence. Three main topics of discussions are as follows”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Understanding growth performance of Indian Agriculture- (Pre-and Post-Reforms);</li> <li>▪ Implementation of Land Reforms in India- (The Case of West Bengal);</li> <li>▪ Economic Differentiation in the rural areas</li> </ul>			
<b>3.</b>	<p><b>Agrarian changes in Rural development</b>  The main aim of this model is to understand various issues related rural and agricultural development in India. The discussion will start with the Green Revolution and its social impact in Indian agriculture and society. In the second part of discussion, a special attention will be given on the ongoing agrarian crises in India. In the third part, the introduction of new agricultural technology will be discussed. Finally, a topic on various developmental challenges of scheduled tribes in India will be discussed. Thus, four major topics of discussions are –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Green Revolution in India and its impact</li> <li>▪ Contemporary agrarian crises in India</li> <li>▪ Biotechnology in Agriculture: some issues and challenges</li> <li>▪ Developmental Challenges of Scheduled Tribes in India</li> </ul>	10	0	0
		<b>30</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<p><b>Evaluation criteria:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Module-1:</b> Test-1/Term Paper* 40% [After the completion Module 1/ last week of February]</li> <li>2. <b>Module-2:</b> Test-2 /Presentation-1* 30% [After the completion Module 2/ second week of March]</li> <li>3. <b>Module -3:</b> Test-3/ Presentation-2* 30 % [After the completion Module 3/ last week of April]</li> </ol> <p><b>*Term Paper:</b> For the term paper, the students will select a topic from their area of interests in the respective module of the course.  This is an individual assignment where the students will be asked to select a topic related to Module 1 in consultation with the respective faculty member of the module. The assignment will include introduction/ background, objectives, findings and discussion and relation to the SDGs.</p> <p><b>*Presentation:</b> It is exclusively individual presentation. The topic of the presentation will be based on the agrarian issues and will be selected in consultation with the respective faculty member of the module. The presentation will include introduction, research problem and objective, findings and discussion and policy recommendation.</p>				
<p><b>Learning outcomes:</b></p> <p>Students will develop a critical understanding on the growth trajectory and development of agricultural sector in India and on issues like food security and climate change that can impact the livelihood strategy of substantial sections of the rural population. The specific outcomes of the above-mentioned evaluation criteria as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Test-1:</b> An understanding of interlinkages between agriculture, food security and global developmental challenges</li> <li>▪ <b>Test-2:</b> Critical understanding of growth trajectories of Indian agriculture and policy impacts on different sectors of the rural population</li> <li>▪ <b>Test-3:</b> Critical understanding of agrarian changes in Rural development</li> </ul>				

**Pedagogical approach:**

Class sessions will entail a lecture component, combined with discussion of assigned readings and the documentaries shown. Students will write two term papers and give one oral presentation which will be evaluated on the basis of empirical understanding as well as the critical review of the subject, which would be evaluated by the instructors.

**References:****Module I:**

- Grote U., 2014. Can we improve Global food security? A socio-economic and political perspective. *Food Security*, 6:187–200
- Brindaban and Rabinge 2013, Megatrends in agriculture, *Global food security*. 1:99-105
- Ecker O. and C. Breisinger. 2013. Revisiting food and nutrition security: A comprehensive overview, *Journal of Agricultural Economics and Development*, 2(7), 280-289.
- Lal et al 2011. Climate change and food security. Springer Publications. Chapter 13, section 13.3 – 13.5, pp. 188-196.
- Sirohi S. and Michaelowa A. 2007. Sufferer and cause: Indian livestock and climate change. *Climatic Change* 85:285–298
- Foley et al 2011. Solutions for a cultivated planet. *Nature* 478: 337-342.
- Nellemann, C., MacDevette, M., Manders, T., Eickhout, B., Svihus, B., Prins, A. G., Kaltenborn, B. P. (Eds). February 2009. The environmental food crisis – The environment’s role in averting future food crises. A UNEP rapid response assessment. United Nations Environment Programme, GRID-Arendal, <http://www.grida.no/publications/rr/food-crisis/>
- Aggarwal et al 2004. Adapting food systems of the Indo-Gangetic plains to global environmental change: key information needs to *Environmental Science n Policy* 7: 487–498.
- Egger n Dixon 2014\_ Beyond Obesity and Lifestyle A Review of 21st Century Chronic Disease Determinants
- Regmi and Meade (2013). Demand side drivers of global food security, *Global Food security*, 2 (3): 166-171

**Module II:**

- Mohan Rao, J. and Storm, Servaas (1998), "Distribution and Growth in Indian Agriculture", in Byres, Terence J., *The Indian Economy: Major Debates since Independence*, OUP.
- De Roy (2017), "Economic Reforms and Agricultural Growth in India", *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol 52, No.9.

- Rawal and Mishra (2002), “Agrarian Relations in Contemporary West Bengal”, in Ramachandran, V. K and Swaminathan, M. (2002) (eds.), *Agrarian Studies: Essays on Agrarian Relations in Less=Developed Countries*, Tulika Publishers, New Delhi.
- De Roy (2016), “Changes in the Distribution of Cultivated Land and Occupational Pattern in Rural West Bengal”, *Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics*, Vol. 71, no. 4.
- Patnaik, Utsa (1990), *Agrarian Relations and Accumulation: The mode of production debate in India*, OUP, 1990.

### Module III

- Association for Democratic Rights (2000). *Suicides in rural area of Punjab*. AFDR Ludhiana.
- Chand, R. (2004). India’s national agricultural policy: a critique. *Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 64(2) 164-187
- Cleaver, H.M. (1972). The contradictions in the Green Revolution, *The American Economic Review*, 62(2): 177–86.
- Gandhi, Vasant P. (1997). Technology, cost reduction and returns in agriculture: A study of wheat and rice in Punjab. *Vikalpa*, 22(2) April–June: 35–43.
- Gill, A. (2000). *Rural credit markets—financial sector reforms and the informal lenders*. New Delhi: Deep and Deep Publication.
- Gill, A. (2004). Interlinked agrarian credit markets: Case study in Punjab. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 39(83): 3741–3751.
- Gill, A. and Singh, L. (2006). Farmer’s suicides and response of public policy: Evidence diagnosis and alternatives from Punjab. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 41(26): 2762–2768.
- Institute for Development and Communication. (1998). *Suicide in rural Punjab*. Chandigarh: IDC.
- Iyer, K. Gopal and Manick, G.S. (2000). *Indebtedness, impoverishment and suicides in rural Punjab*. Delhi: India Publisher.
- Manav, C. (2006). Debt drives Indian farmers to suicide. Inter Press Service.
- Mearns, R. (1999). Access to land in rural India—policy issues and options. Policy
- Nadkarni, M.V. (1988). Crisis of increasing costs in agriculture: Is there a way out? *Economic and Political Weekly*, 23(29): A114–A119.
- Sainath P, (1996) *Everybody loves a good drought*. Penguin Publication.
- Satish, P. (2006). Institutional credit: Indebtedness and suicides in Punjab. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 41(26): 2754–2761.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Singh, K., Singh, S., and Kangra, H.S. (2007). <i>Status of farmers left farming in Punjab</i>. A report by Punjab State Farmer's Commission in collaboration with Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana. Government of Punjab, Chandigarh.</li></ul> |
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<b>Additional information (if any):</b> None
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<b>Student responsibilities:</b>
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Attendance, feedback, discipline: as per university rules.
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**Course reviewers**

1. Dr. Mala Narang Reddy, Faculty (Guest), IIM-Amritsar, Punjab-05
2. Mr. V. Gunasekaran, Assistant Professor, Ramanujan College, University of Delhi-19