SDG 1: NO POVERTY

Integrating SDG 1 (No Poverty) into the curriculum enables students to understand the causes and dimensions of poverty. It promotes awareness of inclusive growth, livelihood development, and social protection mechanisms. Students gain insights into policy interventions and community-based development approaches. This integration fosters socially responsible graduates committed to equitable development.



List of Courses mapped to SDG 1:

S.No	Course Title	Name of the Program	Justification for SDG Mapping
1	AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS	Bachelor of Arts	Analyses farm incomes, rural markets and agricultural policy, helping students understand the economic causes of rural poverty and ways to raise livelihoods.
2	RURAL SOCIOLOGY AND EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY	B.Sc. (Honors) Agriculture	Examines rural social structure, community behaviour and learning, preparing students for community-based poverty reduction and extension work.
3	FARMING BASED LIVELIHOOD SYSTEMS	B.Sc. (Honors) Agriculture	Covers integrated farming, allied enterprises and income diversification that improve the livelihood security of small and marginal farmers.
4	INSIGHTS TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	All B.Tech Programs	Module 3 covers the No Poverty goal within the people-and-prosperity SDGs, with India-focused analysis and a livelihood-programme case study, building awareness of poverty and inclusive development.

Course Outcomes and Syllabus

Agricultural Economics

SDG 1

Course code: 23BA3113 | L-T-P-S: 4-1-0-0 | Credits: 5 | Programme: Bachelor of Arts

CO	Course Outcome	PO / PSO	BTL
CO1	Highlight interdependence between agriculture and industry and the rest of the economy with empirical evidences and theoretical models.	PO1	2
CO2	Students will be able toIdentify the extent of diversification of rural activities and related issues and problems in the country.	PO2	2
CO3	Students will be able to acquire skill of estimation of farm budgeting, revenue, resource use efficiency in agriculture	PO3	3
CO4	The students will be able to analyse the agriculture production and productivity.	PO4	4

Syllabus

Module 1: Agriculture and Economic Development Nature of agricultural and rural economics; Traditional agriculture and its modernization; 28 Role of agriculture in economic development; Interdependence between agriculture and industry-some empirical evidence; Models of interaction between agriculture and the rest of the economy: Agricultural development, poverty and environment.

Module 2: Diversification of Rural Economic activities Livestock economics-Livestock resources and their productivity; Problems of marketing: white revolution: Fishery and poultry development; Forestry, horticulture and floriculture; Issues and problems in rural industrialization and development of agro-based industries.

Module 3: Economics of Rural Infrastructure Use ofland, water and energy; Rural transport, communication, banking, extension services, role. Modes and problems of rural electrification; Rural social infrastructure- education and health and information dissemination.

Module 4: Agricultural production and productivity Agricultural Production-Resource use and efficiency; Production function and analyses in Agriculture; Factor combination and resource substitution; cost and supply curve; Size of farm and laws of returns-theoretical and empirical findings; Farm budgeting and cost concepts: Supply response of individual crops and aggregate supply; Resource use efficiency in traditional agriculture: technical change, labour absorption and gender issues in agricultural services.

Rural Sociology and Educational Psychology

SDG 1

Course code: 22AEXT 191 | L-T-P-S: 1-0-3-0 | Credits: 2 | Programme: B.Sc. (Honors) Agriculture

CO	Course Outcome	PO / PSO	BTL
CO1	Evaluate the knowledge of rural sociology its importance and characteristics of Indian rural society, social groups, social stratification, in agricultural extension	PO1,2	4
CO2	Explain the concept of educational psychology, intelligence, perceptions, in agricultural extension	PO1,2	4
CO3	Apply the knowledge of culture, social values, social institutions, and social change, social control and attitudes, leadership and training in Agricultural Extension	PO1,2	3
CO4	Apply educational psychological methods to assess farmer's personality and understand different types of emotions, frustration determinants, and motivate them by different teaching learning methods, to bring in a behavioural change	PO1,2	3
CO5	Apply and understand the Rural sociology and educational psychology for practical purpose.	PO1,2	3

Syllabus

Sociology and Rural Sociology: Meaning, definition, scope, its significance in agriculture extension, Importance of Rural Sociology in Agricultural Extension and their Interrelationship. Indian Rural Society - Characteristics, Differences and Relationship between Rural and Urban Society, Social Group(s) – Meaning, Definition, Classification, Factors to be considered in formation of groups; Role of Social Groups in Agricultural Extension - Social Stratification – Meaning, Definition, Bases and Forms of Social Stratification, Characteristics and Differences between Class System and Caste System. Different Cultural Concepts viz., Culture, Tradition, Customs, Folkways, Mores, Taboos, Ritual: Definition, Meaning, Concept and Examples and their Role in Extension Education. Social Values: Meaning, Definition and Types; Social Control - Meaning, Definition, Need of social control and means of social control; and Attitudes - Types and their Role in Agricultural Extension. Social Institution – Types – Family, Education, Religious, Economic (Co - Operative Society) & Political (Panchayat). Characteristics, Functions and their importance / role in Agricultural Extension. Social Change - Meaning, definition, Nature of Social change, Dimensions of social change and factors of social change & Development: Psychology and Educational Psychology - Meaning, Definition, Scope and its Importance in Agricultural Extension. Behavior: Cognitive, affective, psychomotor domain, Intelligence - Meaning, Types, Factors and Importance in Agricultural Extension. Perception, Emotions, Frustration - Meaning, Types, Factors and Importance in Agricultural Extension, Motivation - Meaning, Types of Motives, Theories of Motivation and Importance of Motivation in Agricultural Extension. Personality - Meaning, Definition, Types, Factors influencing Personality and Importance in Agricultural Extension. Teaching, Learning, Learning Experience, Learning Situation - Meaning and Definition, Elements of Learning Situation and its Characteristics. Principles of Learning, their implications in Teaching and Steps in Extension Teaching. Practical Visit to Village to study the Characteristics of Rural Society and rural stratification; Social Groups, Village Institutions – School / Co - Operative Society / Gram Panchayat; Social Organizations - Youth Club / Milk Co - Operative Centre / Water User Association; Visit to a Village to list out the Folkways, Mores, Taboos, Ritual, Customs, Tradition, Culture, Etiquette, Social Values, Simulated Exercises for Positive and Negative Emotions of Farmers in a Village. Administering Psychological Tests to assess Personality Types of Human Beings. Experiment: 1. Eysenk personality inventory; 2.Edward's personality inventory. Types of Intelligence and Frustrations among Farmers, Creating a Learning Situation under Village Conditions - Organizing a Extension Talk for Farmers in the Village / Conduct of a Method Demonstration in Village Situation.

Farming Based Livelihood Systems

SDG 1

Course code: 25AGRO102 | L-T-P-S: 2-0-2-0 | Credits: 3 | Programme: B.Sc. (Honors) Agriculture

CO	Course Outcome	PO / PSO	BTL
CO1	Understand the status of agriculture, farmers' income, and livelihood patterns in rural and urban areas. Examine indicators, meaning, approaches, and framework of Agricultural Livelihood Systems (ALS).	PO6, PO7, PO8	2
CO2	Understand traditional and modern farming systems and their components. Summarize livelihood systems involving crops, livestock, horticulture, agroforestry, aquaculture, and related farm enterprises, including value chains and secondary enterprises.	PO1, PO3, PO6	2
CO3	Understand factors influencing the integration of farm enterprises for livelihoods and the feasibility of farming systems across agro-climatic zones. Study commercial farming-based livelihood models by NABARD, ICAR, and others, along with case studies, risks, and success factors in farming-based livelihood systems.	PO4, PO5, PO9	2
CO4	Categorize government and private schemes promoting farming-based livelihoods and analyze their role in the 21st century amid circular economy, climate change, and digitalization.	PO6, PO8, PO10	3
CO5	Analyze major farming-based livelihood models across agro- climatic zones, their production and profitability, and study innovative farming and agri-based enterprises integrating production, processing, and distribution.	PO1, PO5, PO9	4

Syllabus

Status of agriculture in India and different states, Income of farmers and rural people in India, Livelihood-Definition, concept and livelihood pattern in urban and rural areas, Different indicators to study livelihood systems. Agricultural livelihood systems (ALS): Meaning, approach, approaches and framework, Definition of farming systems and farming based livelihood systems Prevalent Farming systems in India contributing to livelihood. Types of traditional and modern farming systems. Components of farming system/ farming-based livelihood systems- Crops and cropping systems, Livestock, (Dairy, Piggery, Goatry, Poultry, Duckry etc.), Horticultural crops, Agro--forestry systems, Aqua culture Duck/Poultry cum Fish, Dairy cum Fish, Piggery cum Fish etc., small, medium and large enterprises including value chains and secondary enterprises as livelihood components for farmers, Factors affecting the integration of various enterprises of farming for livelihood. Feasibility of different farming systems for different agro-climatic zones, Commercial farming-based livelihood models by NABARD, ICAR and other organizations across the country, Case studies on different livelihood enterprises associated with farming. Risk and success factors in farming-based livelihood systems, Schemes and programs by Central and State Government, Public and Private organizations involved in promotion of farming-based livelihood opportunities. Role of farming-based livelihood enterprises in 21st Century in view of circular economy, green economy, climate change, digitalization and changing life style.

Insights to Sustainable Development Goals

SDG 1

Course code: 25UC0032E | L-T-P-S: 2-0-0-0 | Credits: 0 | Programme: All B.Tech Programs

CO	Course Outcome	PO / PSO	BTL
CO1	Understand sustainable development — concept, pillars, and the road to the SDGs.	PO6, PO7, PSO1	2
CO2	Understand the 17 SDGs, their targets, and their interlinkages.	PO6, PO7, PSO1	2
CO3	Analyze the people-and-prosperity SDGs in the Indian and global context.	PO6, PO7, PSO2	4
CO4	Analyze the planet SDGs — climate, energy, water, and ecosystems.	PO6, PO7, PSO2	4
CO5	Apply SDG measurement, governance, and localisation.	PO7, PO11, PSO2	3
CO6	Analyze how technology, AI, and innovation can accelerate the SDGs.	PO5, PO7, PSO2	4

Syllabus

Module 1: Foundations of Sustainable Development. Topics: What sustainable development means; The Brundtland definition; The three pillars - economic, social, environmental; Planetary boundaries; From MDGs to SDGs; The 2030 Agenda and 'leave no one behind'; Sustainability vs growth debates; India's sustainability context. Labs: Map a real project against the three pillars of sustainability; Footprint lab: estimate and reduce a sustainability footprint. Case Study: a development-vs-environment trade-off (e.g., a dam/infrastructure project): analyse how the three pillars of sustainability were balanced or violated.

Module 2: The 17 SDGs Overview. Topics: Overview of all 17 goals; Targets and indicators; The SDG 'wedding cake' model; Interlinkages and trade-offs among goals; Synergies across goals; 'Leave no one behind'; The global indicator framework; Tracking progress. Labs: Build an SDG interlinkage map for a chosen development problem; Indicator lab: interpret SDG progress data for a country/state. Case Study: SDG interlinkages in practice (e.g., clean energy enabling health and education): analyse how progress on one goal advances others.

Module 3: People & Prosperity SDGs. Topics: No poverty and zero hunger; Good health and well-being; Quality education; Gender equality; Decent work and economic growth; Reduced inequalities; Industry, innovation, and infrastructure; India's progress on people/prosperity goals. Labs: Analyse a region's people/prosperity indicators and gaps; Design an intervention targeting a people/prosperity SDG. Case Study: an Indian social initiative (e.g., a health/education/livelihood program): analyse its SDG contribution and outcomes.

Module 4: Planet SDGs. Topics: Clean water and sanitation; Affordable and clean energy; Climate action; Life below water; Life on land; Sustainable cities and communities; Responsible consumption and production; Circular economy. Labs: Audit a setting for responsible consumption and propose circular fixes; Design a planet-SDG (energy/water/waste) solution for a community. Case Study: a clean-energy or water initiative in India (e.g., solar mission / river rejuvenation): analyse its planet-SDG impact and scalability.

Module 5: Partnership, Governance & Measurement. Topics: Peace, justice, and strong institutions (SDG16); Partnerships for the goals (SDG17); Financing the SDGs; Indicators and the SDG India Index; Localising the SDGs; Voluntary National Reviews; Role of governments, business, and civil society; Accountability and reporting. Labs: Build an SDG scorecard for an organisation/community; Design a multi-stakeholder partnership for an SDG target. Case Study: the SDG India Index / a state's SDG localisation: analyse how SDGs are measured and localised, and what drives improvement.

Module 6: Technology, AI & Innovation for the SDGs. Topics: Technology as an SDG accelerator; AI for good - use cases across goals; Social entrepreneurship and impact ventures; Frugal and inclusive innovation; Digital public infrastructure for development; Measuring impact (theory of change); The engineer's and youth's role; Designing an SDG-aligned solution. Labs: Design a technology/AI-enabled solution mapped to an SDG with a theory of change; Pitch a social-impact venture targeting one or more SDGs. Case Study: AI/technology for an SDG (e.g., AI in healthcare access or precision agriculture): analyse how technology accelerates a specific goal, with its risks.