

Faculty of Humanities & Social Sciences

Rural Development

M.A. Rural Development

Curriculum

2002



Curriculum Development Centre

Tribhuvan University

Kirtipur, Kathmandu

Nepal

TEXT BOOK

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M.A. Rural Development

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Faculty of Humanities & Social Sciences

Tribhuvan University

Kathmandu, Nepal

Rural Development (M.A.)

Objectives

The objective of M.A. Rural Development syllabus is to enable the students to work as competent rural development cadres and to meet the demand for higher level rural developers in government and non-government sectors within and outside country. The syllabus specifically aims to:

- a) Equip the students with required conceptual knowledge of rural development.
- b) Make the students able to serve the current needs of rural society.
- c) Enable them to translate theoretical knowledge into the actual practice in analyzing the specific issues related to rural socio-political and economic aspects.
- d) Develop research capability in the students.
- e) Enable students to convince users to select and apply the appropriate technology suitable for a particular given areas.

Main Features of the Present Syllabus are

- a) Course in appropriate technology and skill development of 50 marks is introduced (as compulsory paper) for the purpose of enabling students in convincing rural users to select appropriate technology suitable for them.
- b) In the Research Methodology Course (fifth paper), Basic Computer Theory is included. The objective is impart knowledge of basic computer skill to students.
- c) Thesis or project work (as optional paper) are introduced in the second year. Students may write either a thesis or undertake project assignment based on subject area of relevance.

I) Thesis

The thesis has to be written under the direct supervision of a faculty members of the campus department.

II) Project Works

Students who opt. for project works shall have to work on two assignments during the second year program on topics approved by the concerned department.

Assignment I: Term paper: the first project assignment shall be a term paper concentrated on a literature survey in the approved topic. The term paper shall be written in not less than 2000 words. The evaluation of the term paper shall be conducted internally by the concerned department. The term paper shall carry 25 marks.

Assignment II: Field Work: The second project assignment shall be a project report based on a field work on the approved topic. The concerned department has to approve the topic. In the field work the student will have to collect data and information using relevant instruments. The data and information has to be tabulated, analyzed and presented in the form of a report in the prescribed format. The report is to be written in about 4000 words. An external evaluator will evaluate the report. The field report shall carry 75 marks.

Eligibility Criteria for Admission

The students having passed the Bachelor Level Examination under the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences or a bachelor degree on any discipline from Tribhuvan University or from any other university recognized by Tribhuvan University are eligible for M.A. Rural Development.

Admission Procedure

Students having the above mentioned qualification of graduate level shall have to appear in the entrance examination conducted by Rural Development Department. Student will be granted admission on the basis of merit. The number of students to be enrolled will be decided by the Central Department of Rural Development.

Duration of Course and Examination

The duration of course is of two years and there is an university examination at the end of each year. 70 percent attendance of the class actually held is necessary. The grading system in the annual examination is as follows.

The grading system in the annual examination in as follows.

Third Division	40 %
Second Division	50 %
First Division	60 %
Distinction	75 %

Courses of Study

M.A. (Rural Development)

1st Year

<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Full Marks</u>
RD.501	Economic Development and Planning (in rural perspective)	100
RD.502	a) Rural Development Policies and Strategies - 50 b) Rural Urban Linkage in Rural Development -50	100
RD.503	State and Rural Development	100
RD.504	Social and Cultural Dimensions of Rural Development	100
RD.505	a) Research Methodology - 50 b) Basic Computer Theory - 50	100

IInd Year

RD.506	Rural Political Economy of Nepal	100
RD.507	Sustainable Rural Development	100
RD.508	Rural Community Development	100
RD.509	a) Rural Tourism - 50 b) Rural Technology and Skill Development - 50	100

Optional (Any One)

RD.510 A	Thesis or Project Report	100
RD.510 B	a) Co-operative - 50 b) Gender Development - 50	100
RD.510 C	Natural Resource Management for Rural development	100

Development & Planning
(in rural perspective)

RD.501

Paper: I
Full Marks: 100

Course Objective:

- To acquaint students with theories of development and planning by focussing on rural development.
- To make students familiar with policy issues in rural development.

Group - A

Contents

Tech.Hrs.

Units

1.	Meaning of Development	15
	1.1. Concept of Rural Development	
	1.2. Elements of Rural Development (Basic needs, self-esteem, freedom)	
	1.3. Growth Versus Development and Equity Versus Growth	
	1.4. Characteristics & Constraints of Developing Economies with Reference to SAARC Countries	
2.	Development Theories	40
	2.1. Schulz Transformation of traditional agriculture	
	2.2. Jorgenson's model of Dual Economy	
	2.3. Balanced Versus Unbalanced Growth	
	2.4. Theory of Growth with Unlimited supply of Labour	
	2.5. Concept of Modernization (Smelser, Redfield)	
	2.6. Dependency theory (Frank and Baran)	
	2.7. Towards new Development Theories (Rural Approaches)	
	2.6.1 People Centered Development	
	2.6.2 Human Development (UNDP 1990, NESAC 1998)	
	2.8. Determinants of Development in Rural Context.	
3.	Policy Issues in Development	20
	3.1. Poverty and inequality	
	3.2. Unemployment: Issues and Dimensions	
	3.3. Health and education of rural population.	
	3.4. Population and Development (cause and consequences)	

Group – B

4. **Concept of Planning** 50
- 4.1. Concept and Characteristics of Planning
 - 4.2. Planning: Capitalist, Socialist and Mixed Economies.
 - 4.3. Types of Planning
 - 4.3.1. Long and Short Run Planning
 - 4.3.2. Regional Planning
 - 4.3.3. Project Planning.
 - 4.3.4. Local Development Planning.
 - 4.4. Planning Exercises in SAARC countries with special emphasis on Nepal.
 - 4.5. Rural – Urban Integration in Planning.
5. **Rural Project Management** 25
- 5.1. Project Cycle
 - 5.2. Project Screening
 - 5.3. Implementation, Monitoring & Evaluation of Rural Projects.

References

1. Blackely, Edward J., **Planning Local Economic Development: Theory & Practice**, London Sage Publication.
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**Rural Development – Policies & Strategies and
Rural Urban Linkage in Rural Development**

RD.502

Paper: II

Full Marks: 50+50=100

a) Rural Development – Policies & Strategies

Full Marks: 50

Course Objectives:

- To provide students with overview of meaning, pace and policies of rural development
- To examine the lesson learned from Nepal's experience with various rural development programs and projects.

Contents

Units

Teach.Hrs.

1.	Introduction (Freedom, Control and Public Policy) -	10
	1.2. Need for Rural Development Policy.	
	1.3. Goals of Rural Development Policy.	
	1.4. Liberalisation and Rural Development.	
	1.5. Rural Development Policy in Nepal.	
2.	Policy Instruments for Rural Development.	7
	2.1. An Action System	
	2.2. Instruments of Public Finance, Money and Credit.	
	2.3. Changes in Institutional frame work with Special reference of Nepal.	
3.	Organising Rural Development.	7
	3.1. Introduction	
	3.2. Organisational Model	
	3.3. Local Government Organisation (VDC, DDC)	
	3.4. Co-operatives, NGO, INGOs	
4.	Formal Resource Mobilization and Management of Rural Development	15
	4.1. Nature, Scope, Functions and Steps of Finance & Management.	
	4.2. Sources of Rural Finance (Domestic & Foreign).	
	4.3. Role of Foreign Aid & Investment.	
	4.4. Maintaining Financial & Cash Records, Controlling Cash and Expenditure.	
	4.5. Preparation of Budget.	
	4.6. Elementary Concept of Financial Statement & Ratio Analysis.	
	4.7. Financial Practices of VDC & DDC in Nepal.	

5.	<i>Awarenesses & Utilization of Development Programmes</i>	10
5.1.	Awareness of Development in the Village.	
5.2.	Discussion about Development.	
5.3.	Knowledge about Development Agencies & Programs.	
5.4.	Social Participation in Development.	
5.5.	Benefits Received from Projects.	
6.	<i>Integrated Rural Development Programs (IRDP)</i>	10
6.1.	Concept	
6.2.	IRDP in Nepal	
6.3.	Review of IRDP in SAARC with reference to Nepal & ESCAP Region.	
7.	<i>Rural Development Approach and policies during plan period</i> (with reference to the Ninth Five Year plan).-	6
8.	<i>Poverty Alleviation</i>	10
8.1.	Concept and Measurement	
8.2.	Poverty alleviation and Human Development	
8.3.	Poverty alleviation Measures in SAARC Countries.	
8.4.	Poverty alleviation policies in Nepal (with reference to the Tenth Plan)	

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b) Rural Urban Linkage in Rural Development

Full Marks: 50

Course Objective:

This course aims to impart knowledge to students on prominent issues related to rural urban linkages.

Contents

<u>Units</u>	<u>Teach.Hrs.</u>
1. Concepts in Rural-Urban Linkages	6
1.1. Rural	
1.2. Urban	
1.3. Rural-Urban Dichotomy	
1.4. Rural-Urban Continuum & Rural Urbanisation	
1.5. Linkages	
1.6. Flows	
1.7. Interactions	
1.8. Relations	
2. Changing Relationship Between Town and Village	15
2.1. Historical expose	
2.2. Transportation and Communication Development: Accessibility, Flow of Goods & Services	
2.3. Population Growth, Migration, and Density	
2.4. Resources use and potential of hinterland areas	
2.5. Growth and development of towns and their functional structure	
3. Typology of Rural-Urban Linkage	5
4. Theoretical frameworks of rural-urban relations: core-periphery, urban bias/rural bias, gateway models, central place theory, urban (market centre) functions in rural development, urban land use models (von Thunen), growth centre models, rural-urban interaction models, and diffusion models.	15
5. Rural-Urban Linkage Measures	4
6. Rural-Urban Migration, entrepreneurship development and informal sector activities	10
7. Rural-Urban Transfer Mechanisms	5
8. Modernisation, dependencies and articulation	5
9. Case Studies on Rural-Urban Relations	5
10. Policy Strategies and Alternatives	5

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- 4) Burghardt. A.F.. A Hypothesis About Gateway Cities, *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, Vol. 61, 1971.
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- 22) Wanmali. S.. **Rural Infrastructure, the Settlement System, and Development of the Regional Economy in southern India**, Research Report 91, International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington, 1992.
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State and Rural Development

RD.503

Paper: III

Full Marks: 100

Course Objective:

This course, at this level, is intended to provide an extensive and indepth theoretical based knowledge about the state and its organs and their role in the nation's rural development to the students.

The students would also be required to study the Nepalese Political and Administrative Systems and its Role in the Rural Development of Nepal. This paper's main intention is to help the students to analyze the specific issues relating to the rural political and administrative aspects.

Contents

<u>Units</u>	<u>Teach.Hrs.</u>
1. State	15
- State's relationship with society	
- Role of Society in State-Building Process.	
2. Political System and Development Process.	15
- National	
- Regional	
- Local-District and Rural	
- Civic-Liberty and human rights position and role in rural development	
3. Democracy and Constitutional process for Rural Development	15
- Types of Democracy: Party-based and non-party based.	
- Different kinds of constitutional processes.	
- Pattern of rural politics and development	
4. The Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal, 1990 and its organs/institutions for Rural Development of Nepal.	15
- Directive principles and policies of the state and their relationship with rural development	
- Trends and Approaches	
5. Administrative system and Rural Development	15
- Concept of Local Government and Governance	
- Patterns of Governmance and their Linkages with Rural Boidies	
- Organs of Local Government: Structure and Functions	
- Analysis of Local Government Acts (with Amendments).	
- Comparative analysis of political-administrative approaches to the Rural Development.	

6. **Concept of Decentralization** 15
- Role and position of Decentralization Scheme in Nepal.
 - Position and role of Administrative Institutions and Linkages Between Them.
7. **Concept of Bureaucracy** 15
- Bureaucracy in Nepal and its Linkages with decision making process at central and local levels.'
 - Bureaucracy and political leaders. and their role in rural development.
8. **Local political bodies structure and functions.** 15
- Electoral system and pattern of election
 - Relationship between Municipality, District Development Committee, and Village Development Committee.
9. **Leadership and it role in Rural Development** 15
- Process of evolving civic-political culture
 - Political participation of Rural Community
 - Political Parties role in Rural Affairs: Position and Approaches
10. **An analysis of ecology of Rural political and administrative developments-** 15

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Social and Cultural Dimension of Rural Development

RD.504

Paper: IV

Full Marks: 50+50

a) Sociology of Rural Development

Full Marks: 50

Course Objective:

The aim of this course is to provide students with the fundamental concepts, theories and methods about sociology of Rural Development discipline and enable them to translate theoretical knowledge into the actual practice in analyzing and unfolding development processes in Nepal.

Contents

Teach.Hrs.

Units

- | | |
|---|----|
| 1. Introduction | 10 |
| 1.1. Sociology as a scientific field study. Relation of sociology with other social sciences. | |
| 1.2. Meaning, scope and development of sociology of rural development. | |
| 1.3. Sociology in practice: Applied, Action Sociology, Rural Sociology and Sociology of Rural Development. | |
| 1.4. Inevitability of Sociological Knowledge and method in promoting and Strengthening Rural Development Process. | |
| 1.5. Sociology and Development Policy – Social Research and Development Policy, Sociology, Development and Public Policy. | |
| 1.6. The Need of Rural Development Policy – relevant sociology in Nepal. | |
| 2. Settlement System in Rural Development | 10 |
| 2.1. Meaning and Concept | |
| 2.2. Settlement: Futures and Types in Nepalese Context | |
| 2.3. Method and Techniques in Rural Settlement Analysis | |
| 3. Social Structure and Rural Development | 10 |
| 3.1. Caste Ethnicity, Class, Kinship, Family and Gender Friendly Rural Development Polices, Strategies and Activities. | |
| 3.2. Equity, Justice, Rights to Development and distribution of Development benefits to the poorest of the poor people. | |
| 3.3. Development Policies, Rural Poverty and Sociology of Rural Development. | |

4. ***Sociological Perspectives and Rural Agrarian Structure*** 10
- 4.1. The village community and its features
 - 4.2. The village in Global Context
 - 4.3. Concept of Peasant Society.
 - 4.4. An overview of Agrarian social Structure in Nepal.
 - 4.5. Land Tenure system in Nepal.
 - 4.6. Features of Nepalese Agriculture.
 - 4.7. The emerging Agrarian movement and the state.
5. Rural Development: Learning form Asian Countries (India, China, Banglades, Pakistan, Srilanka with special reference to their polices, strategies, sucess and failure stories). 10
6. ***Development, Ethnicity and National Intgration in Nepal*** 15
- 6.1. Concept of Ehtnicity and National Integration in Nepal.
 - 6.2. Ethnic Relations, National Character and Nation building.
 - 6.3. A discourse on Ethnic Problems in Nepal: Celebration of Ethnic diversity and Re-construction of Civil Society in Nepal.
7. ***Application of Sociological Knowledge and Mehtods in Addressing the Following Issues as Embedded in Nepali Society and Culture.*** 10
- 7.1. Conversing Discoruse or Environment and Development.
 - 7.2. Poverty Reducation and improvement in the Quality of life of the Rural poor.
 - 7.3. Human Resource Development and Management.
 - 7.4. Mass Conscientization, Critical awareness raising and Empowerment of general public.

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Unit I

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b) Cultural and Human Factors in Rural Development

Full Marks: 50

Course Objective:

The objective of this course is to impart knowledge to the students on the basic concepts, theories, models and methods of Anthropology, Development Anthropology and Anthropology of Development. In this course, emphasis will be placed on the inevitability of anthropological theories and methods in promoting and strengthening Rural Development process in Nepal from conceptualization to practice.

Contents

Teach.Hrs.

Units

- | | | | |
|----|------|--|----|
| 1. | 1.1. | Meaning and scope of Anthropology and its main branches. | 10 |
| | 1.2. | Visions of Anthropology: Anthropological Paradigms and perspectives. | |
| | 1.3. | Development Anthropology, Anthropology of Development and Practicing Anthropology: Meaning, Scope and Critique | |
| | 1.4. | Cultural and Human Factors in Rural Development. | |
| 2. | | Inevitability of Anthropological Knowledge and Methods in Rural Development Process. | 5 |
| 3. | | Development and Development Discourse | 10 |
| | 3.1. | Concept of Development in Anthropology. | |
| | 3.2. | Monolithic to Polycentric Notion of Development. | |
| | 3.3. | Social Science and Development Discourse. | |
| | 3.4. | Third world Diversities and Dilemmas of Development Discourse. | |
| | 3.5. | Modernity, Post Modernity, After Post Modernity, Against Post Modernity and New Social Movements | |
| | 3.6. | Development as Freedom, Liberation and Empowerment | |
| 4. | | <i>Culture and Development</i> | 10 |
| | 4.1. | Culture and Development – An Interface. | |
| | 4.2. | People, Culture and Development. | |
| | 4.3. | Culture and Traditions in Development. | |
| | 4.4. | Social, Cultural and Human Factors in Development: Ethical vision and Policy Directions. | |

5. ***Local Institution, Knowledge System and Rural Development*** 10
- 5.1. Local Institution building for sustainable development.
- 5.2. Local Indigenous Co-operative Institutions and Rural Development in Nepal.
- 5.3. Indigenous knowledge system and development – indigenous knowledge as potential resource for Rural community development.
- 5.4. Rural people's knowledge – knowledge of the environment, Rural people's faculties, Rural people's Experiments and Innovations.
- 5.5. Traditional knowledge for the conservation and management of common property resources in Nepal.
- 5.6. Local appropriate technology and self-reliant development: indigenous technology versus appropriate technology – Nepal's experience with both technologies.
6. ***Participation, Participant Observation and Participatory Development.*** 15
- 6.1. Concept's and Methods
- 6.2. Participation – A problematic concept.
- 6.3. Participant observation and participatory Development approaches.
- 6.4. Participatory Rural Development model, method and mode of Inquiry.
7. ***Application of Anthropological Knowledge and Methods in Addressing*** 15
- 7.1. Poverty
- 7.2. Irrigation, Drinking Water and Hydropower.
- 7.3. Forestry, Environment and Bio-Diversity Conservation.
- 7.4. Rural Tourism-Cultural, Economic and Environmental Aspects.
- 7.5. Health, Hygiene and Sanitation

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Unit 5

1. Breman, Jan, Peterkloos and Aswin C. Saith (eds.), *The Village in Asia, Revisited*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
2. Clark, W.C. and B. Johnston, 1982. *Redesigning Rural Development*, Baltimore, MD. Johns Hopkins University Press.
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1. Mikkelsen, Britha. 1995. *Methods for Development Work and Research: A Guide for Practitioners* (Chapter 3). New Delhi: Sage Publication.
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Unit 7

1. Justice. Judith. 1986. *Plan Policies and People: Culture and Health Development in Nepal*, Berkeley University of California Press.
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Research Methodology and Basic Computer Theory

RD.505

Paper: V

Full Marks: 50+50=100

a) Research Methodology

Full Marks: 50

Course Objective

The aim of this course is to equip students with both theoretical knowledge and skills in the field of social science research methods and mode of inquiry. At the end of this course, the students would be exposed and enabled to apply theoretical and practical knowledge thus gained in analyzing various facets of ongoing Rural Development in Nepal.

Contents

<u>Units</u>	<u>Teach.Hrs.</u>
1. Introduction	5
1.1. Meaning, Objective, Scope, Nature and Types of Social Research.	
1.2. Research in Social Science Soft Sciences.	
1.3. Characteristics of Social Scientific Studies.	
1.4. Research and Every Day Life.	
1.5. Steps in Social Science Research.	
2. Operalization Concepts in Social Research	10
2.1. Concepts	
2.2. Operationalizing definition	
2.3. Variables	
2.4. Measurement	
2.5. Relability and Validity	
2.6. Hypothesis	
2.7. Correlation and Causality	
2.8. Inducation and Deduction	
2.9. Controls.	
3. Varieties of Social-Scientific Reserch: Survey, Field and Experimental Research.	5
4. Design of Social Research	5
4.1. Meaning, Scope and Principles	
4.2. Types of Social Research Design	

5.	<i>Interplay between Theory and Research</i>	5
5.1.	Interrelationship between Theory, Metatheory and Research.	
5.2.	Induction, education and generalization.	
6.	<i>Sampling Procedures and Types</i>	5
6.1.	Concept of universe and sample.	
6.2.	Probability and Non-probability Sampling Designs, their use and limitations.	
7.	<i>Field Work and Collection of Data</i>	15
7.1.	Preparation of Research Plan and writing a Research Proposal	
7.2.	Choosing Research Problems, sites and methods	
7.3.	Field work: Preparation of Field Work, Rapport building and social immersion.	
7.4.	Evaluation Research and case studies.	
7.5.	Unobtrusive measure and Participant Observation.	
7.6.	Information-access and Ethical issue.	
7.7.	Applying Techniques to data Collection-questionnaire Interview, Interview guide, Schedule and checklist.	
7.8.	Scaling and Sociometric Techniques	
7.9.	Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA) and Participatory rural Appraisal (PRA): Key assumptions and Methods.	
7.10.	Uses and limitations of specific data generation techniques.	
7.11.	Map Reading Techniques: Meaning, Types, Scale, Orientation, Index (legud), Color and grey tone patteron, Mapping interpretation.	
8.	<i>Methods of Analyzing Data</i>	20
8.1.	The art and science of data analysis.	
8.2.	Data Processing: Editing, Classification, Coding and code books of quantitative Data, Frequency Distribution, Tabulation.	
8.3.	Statistical Analysis: Ratio, Proportion and percentage; measures of Central Tendency, Measures of Dispersion, Co-efficient of correlation and Chi-square Test.	
8.4.	Introduction to Cris (Geographical Information system) and RS (Remote Sensing) techniques in rural development: Concept, data acquisition, layer coverage, data types and application of GIS/RS in Rural Development.	
9.	<i>Using Library and Report Writing</i>	5

References

Unit 1

1. Howard. Wolf K. and Prem R. Pant. 1999. *A Hand Book of social Research and Thesis Writing*, Kathmandu: Tribhuvan University.
2. Tandon. B.C.. 1987. *Research Methodology in Social Sciences*, Allahbad: Chaitanya Publishing Home.
3. Baker. Thesere L.. 1994. *Doing Social Research*, New York: Mcgrow Hill.
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Unit 2

1. Baker. Thesere L.. 1994. *Doing Social Research*, New York: HC Graw Hill.
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Unit 4

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2. Bernard. Russel H.. 1988. *Research Methods in Cultural Anthropology*, London: Sage Publication.

Unit 5

1. Balok. Hubert M.. 1980. *Sociological Theory and Research: A Critical Appraisal*. New York: Collier Macmillon Publishing co. INC.

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Unit 8

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5. Blaxter. Loraine et al.. 1999. ***How to Research***, New Delhi: Viva Books Private Limited.
6. Chowdury. Anwarullah. 1985. ***Plains and Pleasures of Field Work***, Dhaka: National Institute of Local Government.

b) Basic Computer Theory

Full Marks: 50.

Course Objective

- To impart knowledge of basic computer to students

Contents

Units

Teach.Hrs.

- | | | |
|------|---|----|
| 1. | Basic Computer Theory (Hardware, Software, Operating system) | 39 |
| 1.1. | Windows: Facilitation and Networking | |
| 1.2. | Internet and Electronic Media | |
| | Practical: Word, Excel, Web, Browser, E-mail, FTP, Telnet | |
| 2.1. | Data Base Management (RDBMs, SQI) | |
| | Practical: MS Access. | 36 |

(All students must appear in two hours' practical examination for 10 marks.)

Reference

1. Peter Norton. **Introduction to Computers**. Second Edition. Tatw Mc-Graw Hill.
2. **Microsoft Office 2000 Complete**, BPb Publication.
3. **Microsoft Office 2000 Fast and Eersy**. BPb Publicaiton.
4. **Illustrated Internet and Worldwide Web**. Sam's Net.

Rural Political Economy of Nepal

RD.506

Paper: VI

Full Marks: 100

Course Objective

The main objective of the course is to make the students understand the interaction of state and economy in the areas of rural development in Nepal.

Contents

Teach.Hrs.

Units

- | | | |
|----|--|----|
| 1. | <i>Meaning and Nature of Political Economy</i> | 12 |
| | 1.1. Issues of Political Economy | |
| | 1.2. Importance and Consequences of Market | |
| | 1.3. Market Effects and Political Response | |
| 2. | <i>Ideologies of Political Economy</i> | 25 |
| | 2.2. Liberal Perspective | |
| | 2.3. Nationalist Perspective | |
| | 2.4. Marxist Perspective | |
| 3. | <i>Nature of Nepalese Politics</i> | 13 |
| | 3.1. Political Economy Condition | |
| | 3.2. Role of Pressure Groups | |
| | 3.3. Relationship of Pressure Group with Political Parties in Rural Development | |
| 4. | <i>Rural Governance System</i> | 10 |
| | 4.1. Meaning and concept of Governance | |
| | 4.2. Its Linkage with Municipal, District, Regional and Central Bodies. | |
| 5. | <i>Politico-Economic Debate</i> | 5 |
| | 5.1. Between Rich and Poor | |
| | 5.2. Between Developed and Undeveloped Rural Sectors. | |
| 6. | <i>Politics of Economic Development in Nepal</i> | 60 |
| | 6.1. Agricultural Transformation and Rural Development | |
| | 6.2. Land Reform Measures with Special Reference of Land Reform Act. 2021. | |
| | 6.3. Resettlement Programme. | |
| | 6.4. Cooperative Development in Nepal | |
| | 6.5. Cottage Industry: Strategies, Policies and its Linkage with Urban Market System | |

- 6.6. Rural Market System: Structure, Linkage, Intermediaries and Problems.
7. **Rural Finance: Institutional Arrangement** 10
- 7.1. Sources and Adequacy
- 7.2. Priority Sector Credit
- 7.3. Cottage and Small Industries Project
- 7.4. Production Credit for Rural Woman
- 7.5. Rural Self-Reliance Fund
- 7.6. Micro Credit Project for Rural Woman
- 7.7. Rural Credit: A Review
8. **Economic Reforms: Privatization, Liberalization and Globalization and their relevance with Rural Development.** 15

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2. Dahal Madan K. and Horst Mund. *Social Economy and National Development*, NEFAS/FES, 1996.
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Sustainable Rural Development

RD.507

Paper: VII

Full Marks: 100

Course Objective

- To examine the origins, stream and prospects for sustainable development in rural context.
- To link sustainable development with environment

Contents

Teach.Hrs.

Units

- | | | |
|-----------|---|-----------|
| 1. | <i>Physical Features of Rural Setting</i> | 10 |
| | 1.1. Introduction | |
| | 1.2. The Terrain (altitude/Slope) | |
| | 1.3. The Climates (Temperature, Rainfall, Humidity) | |
| | 1.4. The Soils (Classification, erosion, Conservation) | |
| | 1.5. The water Resources (Ground/Surface) | |
| | 1.6. The Forest Resources (with special reference to Nepal) | |
| 2. | <i>Sustainable Development</i> | 10 |
| | 2.1. Meaning | |
| | 2.2. Concept (its local & Global Implication) | |
| 3. | <i>Key Indicators of Sustainability</i> | 10 |
| | 3.1. Agricultural Resource Trends. | |
| | 3.2. Energy Trends. | |
| | 3.3. Atmospheric Trends. | |
| | 3.4. Economic Trends. | |
| | 3.5. Industrialisation Trends. | |
| | 3.6. Social Trends. | |
| | 3.7. Food Trends. | |
| 4. | <i>Biodiversity and its Conservation</i> | 10 |
| | 4.1. Biodiversity of Nepal. | |
| | 4.2. Threats to Biodiversity. | |
| | 4.3. Biodiversity Conservation in Nepal. | |
| 5. | <i>Population, Agricultural Productivity and Environment in Nepal.</i> | 10 |
| | 5.1. Population (Growth, Composition and Distribution) | |
| | 5.2. Agriculture Production and Soil Degradation | |
| | 5.3. Environmental conservation problems and Mitigation measures | |

6.	<i>Economic and Enviromental Management of Forest in Nepal.</i>	10
6.1.	Economic Potentiality of Forest.	
6.2.	Enviromental Potentiality of Forest.	
6.3.	Past Utilization of Forest.	
6.4.	Issues & Problems in Forest Management	
7.	<i>Enviroment and Sustainable Development</i>	15
7.1.	Enviroment and sustainable development	
7.2.	Disasters and sustainable development	
7.3.	Interlinkage Between Poverty and Enviroment.	
7.4.	Poverty and Hill Ecology.	
7.5.	Poverty and Terai Forest.	
7.6.	Biomass – Based Energy Use in Nepal.	
7.7.	Industrial Pollution.	
7.8.	Enviromental Protection & Poverty Alleviation.	
8.	<i>Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs)</i>	5
8.1.	Concept, Practices and Political Challenge	
8.2.	IPRs of Indigenous people.	
8.3.	Various Options for Suigeneris Systems.	

Reference

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4. Darfman R. and N. Dorfmicn (eds.), *Economics of Environment*
5. Twner, R. Kerry (ed.), *Sustainable environment Management: Principals and Practices*, Belhaven Process, London.
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12. IUCN, *Indigenous Peoples and Sustainability*, 1997.

Rural Community Development

RD.508

Paper: VIII
Full Marks: 100

Course Objective

- To examine the process and strategies associated with community organisation and development.
- To familiarise students with the historical development of community Development Processes and Programmes in Nepal

Contents

Teach.Hrs.

Units

- 1. Community Development** 10
 - 1.1. Concept (Community, Group and people)
 - 1.2. Process
 - 1.3. Strategies
 - 1.4. Techniques
- 2. Trends of Development** 15
 - 2.1. State Led Development
 - 2.2. Market Led Development
 - 2.3. N.G.O. Led Development
(with special reference to Nepal)
- 3. Community Based Development Strategy in Nepal** 15
 - 3.1. History of Community Development in Nepal.
 - 3.1.1. Pre-Unification (Pre 1768)
 - 3.1.2. Pre- Rana
 - 3.1.3. Rana Regime (1846 – 1950)
 - 3.1.4. Planned Dev. Period (1950-1960)
 - 3.1.5. Early Panchayat Period (1960-1990)
 - 3.1.6. After (1990)
- 4. Analysis and Appraisal of Commu...y Based Programs in Nepal** 15
 - 4.1. Small Farmers Development Program (SFDP)
 - 4.2. Production Credit for Rural Women (PCRW)
 - 4.3. Grameen B. Bank
 - 4.4. Farmer's Managed C. Irrigation System (FMCIS)
 - 4.5. Community Forestry
 - 4.6. Recent trends & Policies of Community based program in Nepal

- | | | |
|------|---|----|
| 5. | Community Based Organisations (CBOs) | 10 |
| 5.1. | Dhikur | |
| 5.2. | Guthi | |
| 5.3. | Rodi (Gurung) | |
| 5.4. | Bheja (Magar) | |
| 5.5. | Parma Bhajaita | |
| 6. | People's Participation | 10 |
| 4.1. | concept | |
| 4.2. | Rhetoric and Reality in Nepal. | |
| 4.3. | Local, Regional and International Case Studies. | |

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Rural Tourism and Rural Technology and Skill Development

RD.509

Paper: IX

Full Marks: 50+50=100

a) Rural Tourism

Full Marks: 50

Course Objective

- To acquaint Students with concept of Rural Tourism.
- To examine rural tourism by focussing different aspects of rural tourism.
- To impart knowledge of computer application as an essential tool for rural developers.

Contents

Teach.Hrs.

- 1. *Meaning and Nature of Rural Tourism*** 15
 - a) Meaning and Components of Tourism.
 - b) Elements of Tourism.
 - c) Ecotourism, Cultural & Religious Tourism Agri-tourism, Domestic Tourism.
 - d) Tourism as a Socio-economic force.
- 2. *Marketing of Rural Tourism*** 15
 - a) Definition & Features of Tourism Marketing
 - b) Marketing Functions & Process.
 - c) Market Segmentation.
- 3. *Tourism Planning and Development*** 15
 - a) Planning for Tourism
 - b) Coordination in Planning.
 - c) Assessment of Demand & Supply
 - d) Environmental Planning
 - e) Regional Planning Consideration.
 - f) WTO Environmental Committee.
- 4. *International Co-operation in Tourism*** 15
 - a) WTO (World Tourism Organisation)
 - b) PATA (Pacific Area Travel Association)
 - c) IATA (International Association of Travel Agencies)
- 5. *Tourism in Nepal*** 10
 - a) A Land for all seasons.
 - b) Evolution of Tourism in Nepal
 - c) Tourism Administrative in Nepal.
 - d) Transport system and Tourist Accomodation.
 - e) National Park and Wild Life Reserves in Nepal

6. **Modern Information Technology in Tourism**

5

- Use of Computer (in Airlines, Cargo, Hotels, Travel Agencies Internet).

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b) **Rural Technology and Skill Development**

Full Marks: 50

Course Objective

After the completion of this unit the students will be able to convince users to select and apply the appropriate technology suitable for a particular given area and for its suitable development creating employment opportunities.

Contents

Teach.Hrs.

Units

- | | | |
|----|--|----|
| 1. | Role of Appropriate Technology in Transformation of rural scene | 2 |
| 2. | Significance of Indigenous Technology (Metals and Metalwares. Construction Materials and clay products. Weaving wool and Woolen articles Dyeing and Printing paper. Paper Products and inks. Fermentation. mild products. Rice Products. Forest and Agricultural Products. Oil. Fats and Waxes. Fishing Services. Mechanical Devices. (Water Mill, Pani Khiki, Janto, Dhiki) Sweets Preparation. Irrigation Technique. | 30 |
| 3. | Technology, Environment and Society | 2 |
| 4. | Conventional Energy Sources: (Present Status and Problems) | 2 |
| 5. | Non-conventional Energy Sources: (very basic technical idea, present status and problems, government policy, economics and plans institutional arrangement. Key actor in technology promotion future prospects) | 25 |
| | 5.1. Energy Basics | |
| | 5.2. Micro hydro power | |
| | 5.3. Solar thermal (Solar dryer, Cooker, Water heater) | |
| | 5.4. Solar photovoltaic | |
| | 5.5. Biogas | |
| | 5.6. Biofuel/Biomass | |
| | 5.7. Improved Cooking Stoves | |
| | 5.8. Wind | |
| | 5.9. Geothermal | |
| | 5.10. RET Related Policy and Planning | |
| | 5.11. Gender issues | |
| 6. | Field Visits to Relevant Sites | 7 |
| 7. | Report Writing after field visits | 7 |

References

1. Kajurel, C.L. and R.K. Vaidya. *Tradition Art and Crafts of Nepal*
2. CES IOE TU. Publications
3. RECAST Publications
4. ICIMOD Publications
5. AEPC Publications
6. REDP Publications
7. Others.

Thesis
OR
Project Report

RD.510-A

Paper: X
Full Marks: 100

Cooperative System and Gender Development

RD.510-B

Paper: IX

Full Marks: 50+50=100

a) Cooperative System

b)

Full Marks: 50

Contents

Teach. Hrs.

Units

1. Historical need and perspectives of cooperatives in Nepalese Context- specially agro-based rural economy. 5
2. Basic principles relating to cooperatives and its functional procedure- its role, need suitability in Nepalese rural context. Types of cooperatives 5
3. Main conventions of cooperatives as propounded by International Cooperative Alliance-Statement of cooperative Identity-its seven principles. 10
4. History of Cooperative Movement: Form Rochodale to present time. Contributions of major personalities such as-Robert Owen, Charles Fourier, Hermann Delitzch, and Friedrich Raffeisan. Development of Cooperative Movements in U.K., Israel, Germany, Indonesia, Japan and India, and other SAARC countries. 10
5. Cooperative Development in Nepal. The Co-operative Movement in Nepal. Major events affecting cooperative movement in Nepal. Cooperative development during various economic plans peri Js in Nepal. Role and Structure of National Co-operative Movements in Nepal. 10
6. Acts, Rules and Diretives relating to cooperative in Nepal. Cooperative Act 1992. National Cooperative Federation in Nepal - its structure, functions and importance etc. 10

7. Cooperative Ministry and Cooperative Department in Nepal. 5
8. Women in Cooperative in Nepal. Its present statues, role, present trend, pressing needs and influences. Critical evaluation of women in cooperative organisation. 10
9. Critical evaluation of cooperatives functioning in different sectors with different purposes in Nepal. 10

References

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3. Hazela, T.N., *Principles, Problems and Practice of Co-operation.*
4. Masleniker, V., *The Co-operative Movement in Asia and Africa.*
5. CEDA Publications

c) Gender Development

Full Marks : 50

Contents

Teach.Hrs.

Units

1. Gender and Development
2. Social Construction of Gender-Feminism and Gender 12
3. Gender and Development Issues. 12
4. Gender Advocacy in Nepal – Need. 12
5. Objectives and Approaches: State Policies and Gender Development in Nepal.: objectives and Approaches 12
6. Rural Women in Development. 10
7. Beijing Declaration and women Empowerment. 7

References

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Natural Resources Management for Rural development

RD.510-C

Paper: X

Full Marks: 100

Course Objectives

This course aims to enable students to understand different dimensions of environmental resources management, as well as to impart knowledge to students of natural resources and their management, planning and issues with special reference to rural development of Nepal.

Contents

Teach. Hrs.

Units

1. ***General Nature of Environmental Responses*** 10
 - 1.1. Morphological Adaptations
 - 1.2. Physiological Adjustments
 - 1.3. Behaviour Responses
 - 1.4. Community Interrelations: the biotic communities
 - 1.5. Human Responses: Impacts of environment on man & Impact on man on environment.

2. ***Typology of Natural Resources and their Formation and Interactive Processes*** 12
 - 2.1. Land
 - 2.2. Soil
 - 2.3. Forest and pasture
 - 2.4. Water
 - 2.5. Wind
 - 2.6. Solar energy

- Natural Resources Analysis for Sustainable Development*** 12
 - 1.1. The PSIR (Pressure-State-Impact-Response) analytical framework
 - 1.2. Accessibility pattern of natural resources use: highland-lowland links, use of infrastructural services related to environment development planning in terms of spatial, social and economic dimensions, & distribution pattern of services
 - 1.3. Identification of key environmental issues in terms of priority order
 - 1.4. Mapping analysis: interpretation, general, isopleth, choropleth and thematic
 - 1.5. Decision Making Strategy for Sustainable Development

4. ***Problems and Measures of Natural Resources*** 15
- 4.1. Natural hazards and mitigation measures
 - 4.2. Integrated farming systems
 - 4.3. Forest resources, desertification process and management practices
 - 4.4. Watershed management
 - 4.5. Conservation of biodiversity
 - 4.6. Land use and land cover equilibrium
 - 4.7. Indigenous management practices
 - 4.8. Local governance system and government policies, including resource conflicts
5. ***Sustainability Measures of Natural Resources*** 15
- 5.1. Land capability
 - 5.2. Land suitability
 - 5.3. Location Theory: comparative advantage (niche analysis), locational analysis of natural resources & hierarchical development of service centres for improving service delivery system related to natural resources
 - 5.4. Agricultural development and land reform
 - 5.5. Strengthening of receiving mechanisms, participation and empowerment of people, target group/area oriented development (marginal area/people development)
 - 5.6. Participatory approach in all stages of decision making process in natural resource management and development
 - 5.7. Human resource development
6. ***Environmental Resources Development and Trend*** 11
- 5.1. Environmental conditions: existing use pattern, distribution & density & potentials
 - 5.2. Social, economic and political driving forces
 - 5.3. Key Environmental Issues, experiences and strategies.

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