



TEXT BOOK

Tribhuvan University
Faculty of Humanities and social Sciences

Rural Development
(M.A.)
(Course of Study)

Kathmandu, Nepal

2009



Faculty of Humanities & Social Sciences
Dean's Office
Kirtipur

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Tribhuvan University

Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

Central Department of Rural Development

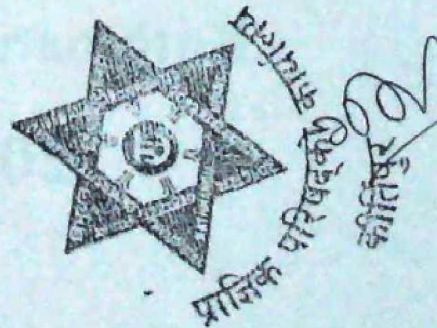
MA in Rural Development

First Year

Course of Study, Revised Version, 2065 (2009)

Code No.	Title	Full Marks
RD 531	Development Theories and Planning (in Rural Perspective)	100
RD 532(A)	Rural Development-Policies and Strategies	50
RD 532(B)	Rural-Urban Linkage in Rural Development	50
RD 533	Local Governance and Political Economy of Nepal	100
RD 534	Social and Cultural Dimensions in Rural Development	100
RD 535	Research Methodology and Statistical Methods	100

1st Year



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**RD 531: Development Theories & Planning
(in Rural Perspective)**

Course objective:

The main objective of the course is to make the students acquaint with theories of development and planning by focusing on rural development and make them familiar with rural development issues.

**Full Marks: 100
Teaching hours: 150**

Units

- | | | |
|-----------|---|-----------|
| 1. | Development and Growth | 15 |
| | 1.1 Concept of Rural Development in changing context | |
| | 1.2 Elements of Rural Development | |
| | 1.3 Growth versus Development and Equity versus Growth | |
| | 1.4 Characteristics & Constraints of Developing Economies with reference to SAARC Countries | |
| 2. | Development Theories | 50 |
| | 2.1 Critical Analysis of Development Theories | |
| | 2.1.1 Schultz's Theory of Transformation of Traditional Agriculture | |
| | 2.1.2 Balanced versus Unbalanced Growth | |
| | 2.1.3 Theory of Growth with Unlimited Supply of Labor | |
| | 2.1.4 Concept of Modernization (Smelser and Redfield) | |
| | 2.1.5 Dependency Theory (Baran and Frank) | |
| | 2.1.6 Towards New Development Theories (Rural Approaches) | |
| | 2.1.6.1 People Centered Development | |
| | 2.1.6.2 Human Development Approach | |
| | 2.1.6.3 New Growth Approach | |
| | 2.2 Economic Determinants of Development in Rural Context (with reference to Nepal) | |
| 3. | Issues in Rural Development | 20 |
| | 3.1 Poverty and Inequality – Concept, Measurement and Dimensions | |
| | 3.2 Unemployment- Issues and Dimensions | |
| | 3.3 Health and Education of Rural Population | |
| | 3.4 Population and Development (Interrelationships) | |
| 4. | Planning | 50 |
| | 4.1 Concept and Characteristics of Planning | |
| | 4.2 Planning in Capitalist, Socialist and Mixed Economies | |
| | 4.3 Types of Planning | |
| | 4.3.1 Planning by Direction and Planning by Inducement | |
| | 4.3.2 Long Run and Short Run Planning | |
| | 4.3.3 Regional Planning | |
| | 4.3.4 Local Development Planning | |
| | 4.4 Growth Pole and Growth Center Approach in Planning | |
| | 4.5 Concept of Capital Output Ratio | |

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4.6 Choice of Techniques in Planning

4.7 Overview of Planning in SAARC Countries with special emphasis to Nepal

5. Rural Project Management

5.1 Project Planning

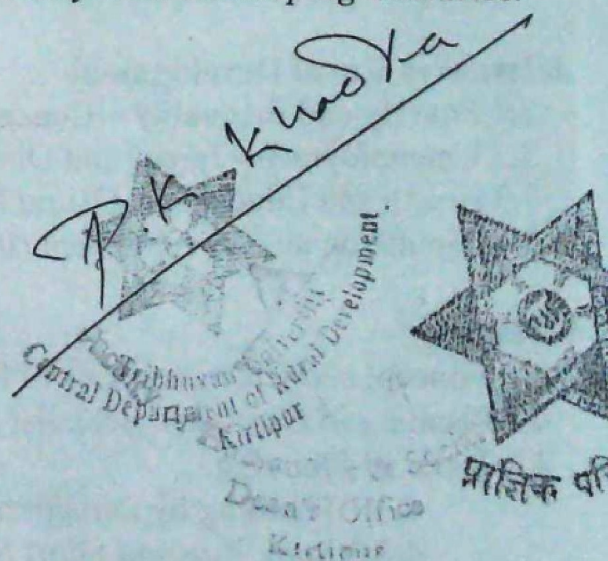
5.2 Project Cycle and Project Screening

5.3 Implementation, Monitoring & Evaluation of Rural Projects

15

References

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- Chambers, R. (1997). *Whose Reality Counts*. London: ITDG Publishers.
- Csaki, C. (2003). *Reach in the Rural Poor: A Renewed Strategy for Rural Development*. Washington: World Bank.
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- Haq. Mahbul, U. (1976). *The Poverty Curtain: Choices for the Third World*. New York: Columbia Press.
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- Lekhi, R.K. (2008). *Economic Development and Planning*. New Delhi: Kalyani Publisher.
- Mathema, K. R.B.. (2008). *Economics of Development*, Kirtipur: New Hira Books Enterprises.
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- UNDP. (2004). *Nepal Human Development Report*. Kathmandu: UNDP.
- UNIDO. *Guide to Practical Project Appraisal, Benefit Cost Analysis in Developing Countries*. New Delhi: Oxford & IBH Publishing Company.
- World Bank. *World Development Report*. (Various years)



RD 532 (A): Rural Development- Policies and Strategies

Course objective:

The main objective of the course is to provide students the overview of pace and policies of rural development and analyze the lessons learned from Nepal's experience with various rural development programmes and projects.

Full Marks: 50
Teaching hours: 75

Units

- 1. Introduction** 10
 - 1.1 Introduction to Development Policy
 - 1.2 Need for Rural Development Policy
 - 1.3 Goals of Rural Development Policy
 - 1.4 Methods, Process, Techniques and Stages of Policy Formulation (with special reference to Nepal)
 - 1.5 Models of Policy Formulation
 - 1.6 Rural Development Policies in Nepal

- 2. Policy Instruments for Rural Development** 7
 - 2.1 Concept, Types and Importance of Policy Instrument
 - 2.2 Issues and Choices of Policy Instrument: Incentive Structures, Marketing, Input Supply, Technology, Land Reform, Credit, Extension and Training
 - 2.3 Process of Rural Transformation and Major Intervention Areas for Rural Development

- 3. Strategies for Rural Development** 10
 - 3.1 Meaning, Needs and Types of Strategies
 - 3.2 Strategy Formulation for Development
 - 3.3 Constraints on the Choice of Strategies
 - 3.4 The Implications of Strategy

- 4. Target and Target Setting** 4
 - 4.1 Concept of Target and Target Setting
 - 4.2 Approaches to Targeting and Target Setting
 - 4.3 Cost and Benefits in Target Setting
 - 4.4 Targets and Actions on Major Social Issues

- 5. Financial Management of Rural Development** 10
 - 5.1 Meaning and Functions of Finance and Management
 - 5.2 Financial Management and Accounting
 - 5.3 Sources of Rural Finance (with particular reference to Nepal)
 - 5.4 Role of Foreign Aid and Investment
 - 5.5 Financial Practices of VDC and DDC in Nepal
 - 5.6 Formulation of Budget

- 6. Awareness and Needs of Development Programmes** 10
 - 6.1 Need of Development in Rural Areas
 - 6.2 Concept of Opportunity and Constraints of Development Programmes
 - 6.3 Identification of Rural Problems and Prioritization of Programmes and Project
 - 6.4 Development Agencies and Programmes
 - 6.5 Participation of Stakeholders in Rural Development

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7. Approaches of Rural Development with special Reference to Nepal	10
7.1 Basic Needs Approach	
7.2 Integrated Rural Development Approach (Rahovot Approach)	
7.3 Area Development Approach	
7.4 Growth Centre Approach	
7.5 Concept of PRSP and MDGs	
8. Poverty Alleviation and Rural Development Policies	10
8.1 Concept of Poverty	
8.2 Poverty Alleviation Policies in Nepal (with reference to current National Plan)	
8.3 Poverty Alleviation Measures in SAARC Countries (with special reference to Nepal)	
8.4 Relation of Rural Development Policy and Poverty Alleviation	
9. A Case Study of Successful Rural Development Programme	4

References

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कुँवर, कृष्ण बहादुर. (२०६०). नेपालमा गरीबी र ग्रामीण विकास. काठमाडौं: मीना प्रकाशन ।

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RD 532 (B): Rural-Urban Linkage in Rural Development

Course objective:

The course aims to impart knowledge to students on contemporary issues on rural-urban relation, important models, techniques, problems and prospects of rural urban integrated development, policy and strategies of rural urban linkages in rural development.

Full Marks: 50

Teaching hours: 75

Units

1. **Concept and Issues in Rural Urban Relation** 6
 - 1.1 Concept, Urban, Rural (hinterland) and their Linkage in Rural Development, Flow, Interaction or Relation
 - 1.2 Urban Rural Setting , Settlement Types such as Dispersed and Agglomerated, and their Planning Implication
 - 1.3 Issues in Urban Rural Linkage: Definition of Urban/Rural, Distinction, Dichotomy, Continuum, and urban hierarchy
2. **Changing Relationship between Rural and Urban Areas** 5
 - 2.1 Theories of Evolution of early Town
 - 2.2 Historical Expose of Changing Relationship of Town and Country of the World
 - 2.3 Change and Development in Rural Urban Relation in Nepal
3. **Typology of Urban Rural Linkages** 4
 - 3.1 Types of Rural Urban Linkages
 - 3.2 Constraints in Urban Rural Linkages in Developing Countries
4. **Theoretical Framework of Urban Rural Relations** 15
 - 4.1 Central Place Theory (Christaller and Losch)
 - 4.2 Gateway Model
 - 4.3 Urban Land Use Model (Von Thunen)
 - 4.4 Core-Periphery Linkage Model
 - 4.5 Spatial Development Models (Growth Pole/Center, Aggropolitan Model, UFRD Model, Service Center Approach, Market Center Approach)
 - 4.6 Rural Urban Migration Theory (Todaro's Model)
5. **Technique/Measures of Urban-Rural Linkage** 25
 - 5.1 Urban Center Measure – identification or urban/growth centers and their spatial distribution – criteria of identification, density and distribution measures and centrality measures (Scalogram, infrastructure index, functional measures, weighted indices and economic base)
 - 5.2 Hinterland Measure – Expected (natural, administrative and graphic- Thiessen Polygon and Breaking Point Theory), and actual – origin and destination survey and mapping.
 - 5.3 Urban Rural Linkage Measures – Spatial Interaction, Flow Model, Facility Location Measures, Relative Measures of Service Accessibility.



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6. Urban Rural Transfer Mechanisms

10

- 6.1 Rural-Urban Transformation Spatial Model
- 6.2 Spatial Diffusion of Innovation Model (T. Hagerstrand)
- 6.3 Micro-Economic Enterprises, Informal Sector and Local Resource Use

7. Rural Urban Integrated Approach to Rural Development and Strategies

5

- 7.1 Integrated Rural Urban Linkage Planning
- 7.2 Problems and Prospects Analysis
- 7.3 Public Private Partnership
- 7.4 Public Institutions and Strategies to Urban Rural Integrated development

8. Urban Rural Linkage Case Studies

5

Field visit by the students on their own cost for about 20 hours to acquaint real situation and acquire information on urban rural linkage activities, and share in the class through discussion or report writing.

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- Baker, J., (ed). (1990). *Small Town Africa: Studies in Rural Urban Interaction.* (Unit 1, 3, 6, 7 & 8). Uppsala: The Scandinavian Institute of African Studies.
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RD 533: Local Governance and Political Economy of Nepal

Course objective:

The main objective of the course is to make the students understand the local governance system and political economy in the areas of rural development in Nepal.

Full Marks: 100
Teaching hours: 150

Group - A Local Governance System and Rural Development

Units

- 1. Governance** 20
 - 1.1 Government: Concept, Type, Meaning, Organs and Role in Rural Development
 - 1.2 Structure of Government in the context of Nepal; Federalism and Rural Development
 - 1.3 Governance: Concept, Meaning & Characteristics
 - 1.4 Good Governance: Concept, Elements, Characteristics, Mechanism, Issues and Challenges
 - 1.5 Local Self Governance: Concept, Meaning, Necessity and Local Self Governance Act 2055 of Nepal
 - 1.6 Local Government in Nepal: VDC, Municipalities and DDC
- 2. Decentralization and Rural Development** 15
 - 2.1 Decentralization: Concept Meaning, Type and Necessity
 - 2.2 Delegation of Power and Devolution of Authority
 - 2.3 Decentralization in Nepal: Theory and Practices
 - 2.4 Relevance of Decentralization in Rural Development
- 3. Civil Society and Rural Development** 10
 - 3.1 Civil Society: Concept, Meaning, Types and Functions
 - 3.2 Civil Society in Nepal: Theory and Practice
 - 3.3 Role of CBO, NGO/INGO in Rural Development
 - 3.4 Role of Member of Legislature in Rural Development
- 4. Rural Policy Formulation System** 15
 - 4.1 Policy Formulation: Concept and Process
 - 4.2 Actors and Agencies involved in Public Policy Making- Legislature, Executive, Judiciary, Bureaucracy, Civil Society and Media
 - 4.3 Policy Making Process of VDC, Municipalities and DDC
- 5. New Trends in Rural Development** 15
 - 5.1 Human Rights: Concept, Need and Relevancy with Rural Development
 - 5.2 Social Equity/ Equality and Justice: Concept and Need
 - 5.3 Peoples' Participation in Local Governance
 - 5.4 Social Mobilization
 - 5.5 Entrepreneurship

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Group - B
Rural Political Economy of Nepal

Units

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 6. Political Economy | 15 |
| 6.1 Political Economy: Concept, Meaning, Nature and Characteristics | |
| 6.2 Issues and Components of Political Economy | |
| 6.3 Relation between Politics and Economy | |
| 6.4 Rural Political Economy of Nepal | |
| 7. Ideologies of Political Economy | 15 |
| 7.1 Liberal Perspective | |
| 7.2 National Perspective | |
| 7.3 Marxist Perspective | |
| 8. Issues, Challenges and Political Economic Debates in Nepalese Political Economy | 5 |
| 8.1 Between Rich and Poor | |
| 8.2 Between Development and Underdevelopment of Rural Sector | |
| 8.3 Conflict, Peace and Development | |
| 9. Economic and Political Dimension of Development in Nepal | 15 |
| 9.1 Agriculture Transformation and Rural Development | |
| 9.2 Land Reform in Nepal with Reference to Land Reform Act 2021 | |
| 9.3 Role of Women in Rural Development | |
| 9.4 Cooperative Development in Nepal | |
| 9.5 Cottage Industries: Development Policies and its Linkages with Urban Market System | |
| 9.6 Rural Market System: Structure, Linkages, Intermediaries and Problems | |
| 10. Rural Finance: Saving and Credit | 15 |
| 10.1 Rural Finance: Concept, Type, Characteristics | |
| 10.2 Source of Rural Finance | |
| 10.3 Priority Sector Credit | |
| 10.4 Production Credit for Rural Woman | |
| 10.5 Micro Credit Programme for Rural Woman | |
| 10.6 Rural Saving and Credit | |
| 11. Economic Reforms and their Relevancy in Rural Development | 10 |
| 11.1 Privatization | |
| 11.2 Liberalization | |
| 11.3 Globalization | |
| 11.4 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) | |

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References for Group A

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References for Group B

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- Joddard, R.C. et al. Ed. (2001). *International Political Economy: State-Market Relations in the Changing Global Order*. New Delhi: Viva Books.
- Junshi, S., & Balu P. A. (Eds) (2004). *Good Governance, Democratic Societies and Globalization*. New Delhi: Sage Publication.
- Junshi, S., & Paul P. A. (2000). *Good Governance Democratic Structures and Globalization*. New Delhi: Sage Publication.
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- Sharma, P. (2004). *Local Governance and Planning In Nepal: An Empirical Experience*. Kathmandu: Kschitiz Publication.
- Shrestha, B.P. (1978). *An Introduction to Nepalese Economy*. Kathmandu: Ratnapustak Bhandar.
- Shrestha, N. (2002). *Political Economy of Land, Landless and Migration in Nepal*. Kathmandu: Ratna Pustak Bhandar.



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RD 534: Social and Cultural Dimensions in Rural Development

Course objective:

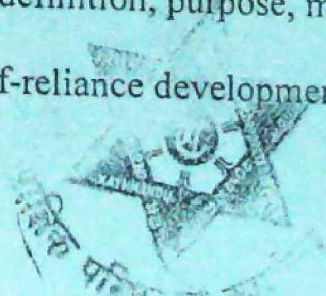
The main objective of the course is to provide the fundamental concepts and approaches, methods, techniques and theories of socio-cultural dimension in rural development. It also enables the students to translate their knowledge in the practical actions on the socio-cultural issues in promoting the rural development process.

Full Marks: 100
Teaching hours: 150

Group - A Social Dimensions in Rural Development

Units

- 1. Introduction** 20
 - 1.1 Rural sociology- nature, scope, method and importance
 - 1.2 Concept, meaning, types and characteristics of society,
 - 1.3 Developed and underdeveloped societies- definition, indicators and issues
 - 1.4 Social development- meaning and indicators
 - 1.5 Social structure, social stratification and inequality and rural development
 - 1.6 Social organizations- induced and indigenous
 - 1.7 Social research and sociological perspective on public policy and development models and mechanism of policy formation
 - 1.8 Inevitability of sociological knowledge and method in promoting rural development process
- 2. Agrarian Structure and Rural Development** 10
 - 2.1 Concept of peasant society and village community
 - 2.2 Over view of agrarian social structure in Nepal
 - 2.3 Land tenure system in Nepal
 - 2.4 Social aspects of Nepalese agriculture system
 - 2.5 Emergence and development of agrarian movements in Nepal
- 3. Social Perspectives and Discourses on Rural Development** 15
 - 3.1 Factors and process of social change and development
 - 3.2 Right based approach of development and social justice (social, cultural, economic, political and environmental)
 - 3.3 Targeted inclusive and positive discriminatory development (area, class, gender, caste/ ethnicity)
 - 3.4 Gender and development
 - 3.5 Discourses on environment and development
 - 3.6 Society, technology and development
- 4. Social Mobilization and Empowerment** 15
 - 4.1 Social mobilization- concept, definition, purpose, methods, and importance in rural development
 - 4.2 Self-help organization and self-reliance development programs



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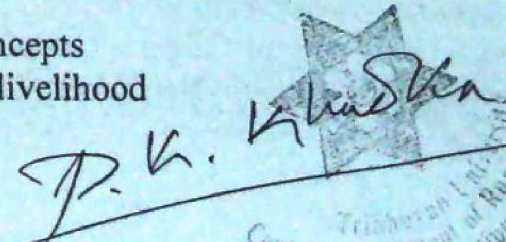
- 4.3 Capacity building of the poor and deprived groups
- 4.4 Empowerment- concept and approaches mass conscientization and awareness raising
- 4.5 Concept of participatory development, planning and implementation of programs, monitoring and evaluation

- 5. Organization and Development** 10
 - 5.1 Meaning, process, and importance
 - 5.2 Decision-making and organization
 - 5.3 Stress, dispute and conflict management in the organization
 - 5.4 Communication, organization and social development- meaning and importance of communication in organization
 - 5.5 Organizational sustainability and development- meaning and perspectives
- 6. Application of Sociological Knowledge in Addressing the Issues of:** 5
 - 6.1 Regionalism
 - 6.2 Ethnicity
 - 6.3 National Integration
 - 6.4 Emerging social issues and social change

Group - B
Cultural Dimensions in Rural Development

Units

- 7. Introduction** 10
 - 7.1 Meaning and scope of Anthropology and its main branches
 - 7.2 Visions of anthropology: Anthropological paradigms and perspectives
 - 7.3 Development anthropology, Anthropology of development and practicing anthropology: meaning, scope and critique
 - 7.4 Inevitability of anthropological knowledge and methods in rural development process
- 8. Development and Development Discourse** 15
 - 8.1 Concept of development
 - 8.2 Monolithic to polycentric notion of development
 - 8.3 Third world diversities and dilemmas of development discourse
 - 8.4 Modernity, post modernity, after post modernity and new social movements
 - 8.5 Development as freedom
- 9. Culture and Development** 10
 - 9.1 Culture and development- an interface
 - 9.2 People culture and development
 - 9.3 Cultural and human factors in development- ethical vision and policy directions
- 10. Rural Livelihood** 10
 - 10.1 Livelihood- concepts
 - 10.2 Assets of rural livelihood


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- 10.3 Indicators and sustainability
- 10.4 Agriculture system, animal husbandry, forest products
- 10.5 Changing strategies in rural livelihood
- 11. Indigenous Knowledge System and Rural Development** 10
- 11.1 Indigenous knowledge system
- 11.2 Local institution for sustainable rural development
- 11.3 Role of indigenous knowledge system in rural community development
- 11.4 Rural people's knowledge- knowledge of the environment, rural people's faculties, rural people's experiments and innovations
- 11.5 Traditional knowledge for the conservation and management of common property resources and Nepal
- 12. Participation, Participant Observation and Participatory Development** 10
- 12.1 Concepts and methods
- 12.2 Participation- a problematic concept
- 12.3 Participant observation and participatory development approaches
- 12.4 Participatory rural development model, method and mode of inquiry
- 13. Application of Anthropological Knowledge and Methods in Addressing:** 10
- 13.1 Irrigation, drinking water and hydropower
- 13.2 Forestry, environment and bio-diversity conservation
- 13.3 Health, hygiene and sanitation

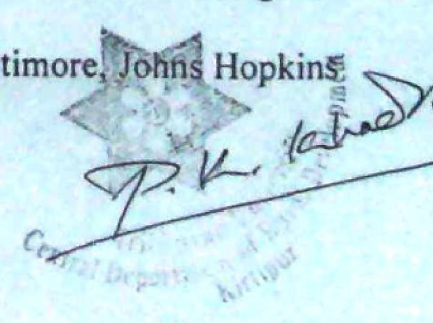
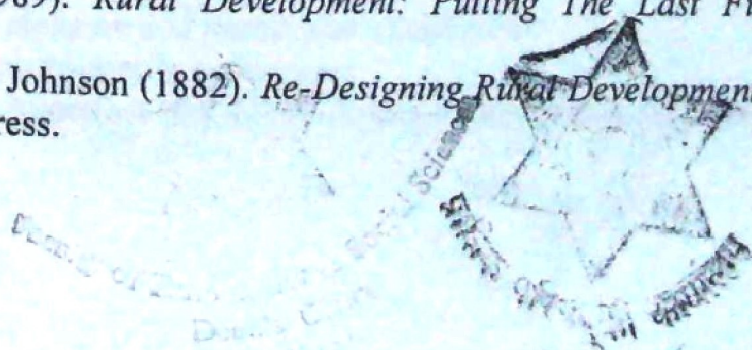
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P. K. Khadka



Central Department of Anthropology

Central Department of Anthropology

RD 535: Research Methodology and Statistical Methods

Course objective:

The objective of this course is to acquaint the students with the techniques of social research methods, some statistical methods used in research, and mode of scientific inquiry especially in the field of rural development, and to develop their skills in writing research reports.

Full Marks: 100
Teaching hours: 150

Group - A Research Methodology

Units

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Introduction | 5 |
| 1.1 Meaning, Objective, Scope, Nature and Types of Social Research | |
| 1.2 Scope and need for research in rural development studies | |
| 1.3 Steps in social research | |
| 2. Concepts in Social Research | 10 |
| 2.1 Concepts, variables, and operationalizing definition | |
| 2.2 Measurement scales of variables (nominal, ordinal, interval, and ratio) and corresponding modes of data analysis | |
| 2.3 Reliability and Validity | |
| 2.4 Correlation and Causality | |
| 2.5 Inductive and Deductive methods | |
| 3. Research Design | 10 |
| 3.1 Meaning, scope, and principles | |
| 3.2 Types of social research designs: historical, experimental, exploratory, explanatory, descriptive, ex post facto, action, survey, field study, evaluation research and case study, time-series versus cross-sectionals | |
| 4. Framework of a Research Proposal | 10 |
| 4.1 Selection of topic | |
| 4.2 Problem identification | |
| 4.3 Objectives of the study | |
| 4.4 Literature review | |
| 4.5 Methodology: Type of data, data collection method, hypothesis and conceptual framework | |
| 4.6 References | |
| 4.7 Preparation of Research Proposal | |
| 5. Method of Data Collection | 20 |
| 5.1 Sources of information | |
| 5.2 Census and sample | |
| 5.3 Survey: interview, questionnaire, schedule | |
| 5.4 Unobtrusive measure and participant observation | |
| 5.5 Scaling and socio-metric techniques | |
| 5.6 Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA), Participatory Rural appraisal (PRA): methods and tools: | |



P. K. Khandekar
Central Department of Rural Development
Anandpur

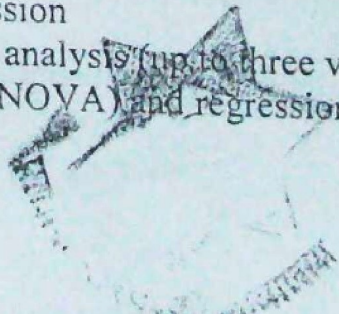
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> focus group discussions (FGDs): grounded theory 	10
6. Data Processing and Analysis	10
6.1 Data Processing: editing, coding, and organisation of data	
6.2 Tools of Analysis: Qualitative and Quantitative	
6.3 Use and importance of Statistical Tools	
7. Preparation of Research Report	10
7.1 Need of research report	
7.2 Procedure for preparing research report	
7.3 Qualities of a good research report	
7.4 Format of the report (including footnotes, quotations, references etc.)	
7.5 Organization of the report	
7.6 Presentation of research report	

Group - B
Statistical Methods

Units

8. Measurement of Inequality	7
8.1 Review of measures of dispersion	
8.2 Lorenz curve	
8.3 Gini coefficient	
9. Probability and Probability Distribution	20
9.1 Definition of probability	
9.2 Addition and multiplication laws of probability	
9.3 Conditional probability	
9.4 Bayes' theorem	
9.5 Random variable (discrete and continuous)	
9.6 Probability distribution	
9.7 Mathematical expectations	
9.8 Variance and covariance of random variables	
9.9 Binomial and normal distributions	
9.10 Relationship between binomial and normal distributions	
10. Sampling Theory	15
10.1 Meaning, importance and objectives of sampling	
10.2 Population versus sample	
10.3 Sampling and non-sampling errors	
10.4 Types of sampling	
10.5 Determination of sample size according to the type of sample	
10.6 Sampling distributions of means and proportions, standard error	
11. Correlation and Regression Analysis	18
11.1 Simple (Pearson's), rank (Spearment's), partial, and multiple correlations	
11.2 Review of simple regression	
11.3 Multiple regression and analysis (up to three variables) by least squares method	
11.4 Analysis of variance (ANOVA) and regression analysis	

H. Kanel



P. K. Khadka

11.5 Dummy variable as regressor

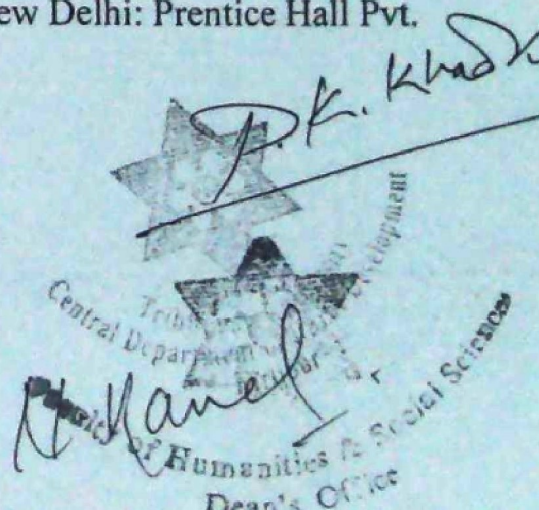
12. Estimation and Hypothesis Testing

- 12.1 Point and interval estimation
- 12.2 Estimation methods (ordinary least squares)
- 12.3 Z-test
- 12.4 t-test
- 12.5 F-test
- 12.6 χ^2 (chi square) tests

15

References for Group A

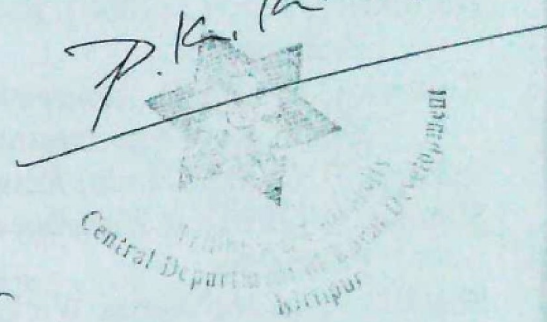
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TEXT BOOK



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