

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES



RURAL DEVELOPMENT

CURRICULUM FOR THREE YEAR BACHELOR LEVEL
PROGRAMME IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

2065

RURAL DEVELOPMENT SUBJECT COMMITTEE
TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY, KIRTIPUR, KATHMANDU
NEPAL

Rural Development

Introduction

There will be six different papers in this course of which five are compulsory and one is functional paper.

Objectives

The objectives of this course are to apprise the students the basic approaches of rural development, acquaint them with different rural development theories and also acquaint them with simple quantitative techniques.

It is also to promote the scientific approach in identifying issues on and solving problems regarding social, economic, political, educational and environmental courses.

It is to develop in the graduate students the ability to do independent work, critical thinking and intellectual and moral discourses.

Courses Structure

Paper	Year	Code. No.	Title	Full Marks
I	1st	R.D. 311	Rural Development Theories Approaches and Techniques	100
II	2nd	R.D. 312	Rural Economics of Nepal	100
III	2nd	R.D. 313	Rural Resource, Environment and Management	100
IV	3rd	R.D. 314	Rural Sociology and Development	100
V	3rd	R.D. 315	Government, Institutions and Local Rural Governance	100

Functional Paper

VI	3rd	R.D. 316	Rural Development Practices in Nepal and SAARC Countries	100
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Course Objectives

The objective of this course is to make students familiar with the basic concept, theories and approaches of rural development with reference to Nepal. It also aims to provide students with the simple knowledge of mathematics and statistics and use of statistical techniques in rural development analysis.

Contents

Units

Teaching Hours

1. Concept of Development: 10

1. Meaning: growth and development
2. Indicators of development
3. Objectives of development
4. Underdevelopment and its criteria
5. Characteristics of underdeveloped economy
6. Rural Development: Meaning, objectives and significance

2. Development Theories: Concept 40

1. Lewis theory of unlimited supply of labour
2. Dualistic theories: social, political, economic and spatial
3. The doctrine of balanced and unbalanced growth
4. Rostow's stages of growth
5. Dependency theory
6. Schultz theory of transformation of traditional agriculture
7. Approaches:
 - a. Basic needs approach
 - b. Integrated Rural Development Approach
 - c. Participatory Planning Approach
 - d. Community Development approach

3. Rural Poverty 15

1. Meaning of poverty- absolute and relative
2. Causes of poverty
3. Measures
4. Poverty alleviation programmes in Nepal

4. Sustainability in Rural Development 10

1. Meaning and concept of sustainable development in practice

5. Social Aspects of Rural Development 10

1. State of education and health
2. Impacts of education and health on rural development

6. Planning for Rural Development: An overview

15

1. Concept

2. Objectives
3. Types
4. Need of planning for rural development

7. Rural Project Management

10

1. Concept of project
2. Features
3. Project cycle

8. Quantitative Techniques for Rural Development

40

1. Measures of dispersion
 1. Absolute and relative dispersion
 2. Range
 3. Quartile Deviation
 4. Mean Deviation
 5. Standard Deviation
 6. Variance
 7. Coefficient of Variation
 8. Lorenz Curve

2. Correlation and Regression Analysis

1. Meaning
2. Calculation of Karl Pearson's Correlation Coefficient
3. Rank Correlation Coefficient
4. Simple Linear Regression
5. Least Square Method
6. Standard Error of Estimate
7. Properties of Regression Coefficients

8.3 Index numbers

8. Definition
9. Types
10. Problems of constructing Index Numbers and their use
11. Calculation- Laspeyres's method, Paasche's method, Fisher's method
12. Time and Factor Reversal Test
13. Base Shifting and Setting

3. Matrix

1. Matrix Algebra
2. Addition
3. Subtraction
4. Multiplication
5. Transpose of a Matrix
6. Cofactor of a Matrix
7. Adjoint, Inverse and its uses in solving up to three simultaneous equations
8. Cramer's rule
9. Rank of a Matrix
4. Determinants
 1. Definition
 2. Diagonals and their use to find the numerical values
 3. Properties of Determinants
 4. Use of Determinants to solve up to three simultaneous equations

References

1. ADB's Various Publications (recent).
2. Adhikari, Shyam. (2000). **Rural Development in Nepal: Problems and Prospects**. Lalitpur: Sajha Prakashan.
3. Bista, S. B. (2000). **Rural Development in Nepal: An Alternative Strategy**. Kathmandu: Udaya Books.
4. Chiang, A. C. **Fundamental Methods of Mathematical Economics**. McGraw Hill.
5. Gupta, C. B. **An Introduction to Statistical Methods**.
6. Gurung, S. B. & P. Roy. (1984). **Decentralized Planning in Nepal**: Kathmandu.
7. Higgins, B. (2001). **Economic Development: Problems, Principles and Practice**. India.
8. Central Bureau of Statistics. (2003). **Population Monograph of Nepal**. Vol I & II. Kathmandu: Author.
9. Hada, G. B. & B. Aryal. (2004). **Economics of Development and Planning in Rural Perspective**. Kathmandu: Dikshanta Pustak Bhandar.
10. Hada G. B. (2061 BS). **Economic and Social Development of Nepal**. Kathmandu: Dikshanta Pustak Bhandar
11. Kunwar, K.B. (2061). **Poverty and Community Development: Theory and Practice**, Kathmandu: Meena Prakashan
12. _____. (2003). **The Himalayan Poverty: Prosperity through Rural Development**. Kathmandu: Meena Prakashan
13. Lekhi, R. K. (2001). **The Economics of Development and Planning**. India: Kalyani Publishers.
14. Lele, Uma, **The Design for Rural Development**. London: John Hopkins University Press.
15. Mathema, K.B. (2001). **Strategies of Rural Development in Nepal: Some Observations Some Thoughts**. Kathmandu: Sitadevi Mathema.
16. Todaro, M. P. & Stephen C. Smith. (2004). **Economic Development**. New Delhi: Pearson Education.
17. Monga, G. S. **Mathematics and Statistics for Economists**.
18. Mollett, J. A. **Planning for Agriculture Development**.
19. Oakley, P. & D. Marsden. (1990). **Approaches to Participation in Rural Development**. Geneva: International Labour Office.
20. Muarray, R. S. & L. J. Stephens. (2004). **Statistics**. New Delhi: McGraw Hill Publications.
21. Pant, G. D. & A. K. Chaudhary. **Mathematics for Economists**.
22. Pant, G. D. & A. K. Chaudhary. **Statistics for Economists**.
23. Pradhan, P. K. & R. Jayant. (1992). **Market Centres in Rural Development in Chitwan district, Nepal**. Bangkok: Asian Institute of Technology.
24. Singh, K. (1999). **Rural Development: Principles, Policies and Management**. India: Sage Publications Pvt. Ltd.
25. Yamaue, T. **Mathematics for Economists**. India: Prentice Hall.

RURAL ECONOMICS OF NEPAL

R.D. 312

Paper II
Full Marks: 100
Pass Marks: 35
Total Periods: 150

Course Description

This course deals with the situation analysis of the rural economy of Nepal. The purpose of this course is to acquaint students with the problems and prospects of rural economy. It will provide knowledge and exposure to rural economic situation and students will be able to understand the problems, issues and solutions related to rural development.

Objectives

On the completion of this course, the students will be able to:

- understand the basic concept of economics
- understand the situation of rural economy of Nepal
- assess the stock of rural resources and their uses
- examine the extent of poverty and unemployment and their implication in the country
- describe the state of rural infrastructure in Nepal
- analyse the system of rural finance, financial situation and assess the appropriate technology for the rural development
- assess the experiences of rural development in Nepal
- review the policies and programmes of government for the development of rural economy

Content

Unit I: Basic Concept of Economics

Lecture Hours
15

- 1.1 Scarcity and choice
- 1.2 Introduction of micro and macro economics
- 1.3 Notions of demand curve, supply curve and market price
- 1.4 Concept of elasticity of demand and supply
- 1.5 Concept of factors of production and law of return
- 1.6 Importance and use of micro and macro economics

Unit II: Rural Economy of Nepal

15

- 2.1 Nature, characteristics and structure of rural economy
 - 2.1.1 Characteristics of Nepali rural economy- economic, geographical and socio- cultural
 - 2.1.2 Dominant factors of Nepalese rural economy
 - 2.1.3 Composition of rural economy: Farm sector and non-farm sectors; formal and informal sector
 - 2.1.4 Demographic characteristics: Population growth, composition and distribution
 - 2.1.5 Agricultural growth and stagnation: Production, productivity, cropping pattern and agricultural modernization problems and prospects
 - 2.1.6 Rural industries: Importance, types, current status, policy and programme of current plan, problems and prospects

Unit III: Rural Resources

20

- 3.1 Land resource: Classification and geographical distribution, land use pattern and cropping pattern in agriculture, land tenure system, factors limiting the proper land utilization
- 3.2 Mineral resource: Importance and types

- 3.3 Forest resource: Timber and non-timber, importance, current status, forest policy of government, prospects of forest resource
- 3.4 Water resource: Importance, potentials of water resource; utilization status and constraints, water resource development policy of government
- 3.5 Human resource: Size and growth pattern of rural labour force, features of agricultural labour force and current human resource development status

Unit IV: Poverty, Unemployment and Migration

15

- 4.1 Poverty: Scenario of poverty in rural Nepal, regional food security situation, poverty reduction strategy of current plan
- 4.2 Unemployment: Nature, extent and causes of unemployment and under-employment, employment policy of government
- 4.3 Migration: Types and direction of migration, causes and consequences of migration

Unit V: Rural Infrastructure

25

- 5.1 Transportation: Importance of road and other means of transport facilities, plan target and achievement of transportation development
- 5.2 Electricity: Importance of electricity, present status of rural electrification, problems of rural electrification, electricity policy of government
- 5.3 Irrigation: Role of irrigation in agricultural development, present status of traditional and modern irrigation facilities, irrigation development programme of government
- 5.4 Communication: Means of communication, role of communication facilities in rural development, present status of communication system
- 5.5 Education: Educational status, present position of educational institutions
- 5.6 Health services: Present status and adequacy of health services facilities in rural areas, problems and measures

Unit VI: Rural Finance

10

- 6.1 Concept and importance
- 6.2 Sources of rural finance: organized and unorganized
- 6.3 Rural indebtedness
- 6.4 Organized sources of rural financing- issues and problems
- 6.5 Measures to promote rural financing

Unit VII: Cooperatives

10

- 7.1 Principles of Cooperatives
- 7.2 Importance of cooperatives in rural development
- 7.3 Forms of rural cooperatives
- 7.4 Present status of cooperative movement
- 7.5 Problems and prospects of cooperatives in Nepal

Unit VIII: Rural Market

7

- 8.1 Types, structure and features of rural market
- 8.2 Problems of rural market
- 8.3 Agricultural market policy of government

Unit IX: Rural Technology

8

- 9.1 Meaning and importance of rural technology
- 9.2 Rural indigenous technologies in Nepal
- 9.3 Intermediate technology in rural development

Unit X: Rural Development Experiences in Nepal

15

- 10.1 Integrated Rural Development
- 10.2 People's participation in rural development
- 10.3 Public private partnership
- 10.4 Decentralization of development authority to local bodies
- 10.5 NGOs and rural development
- 10.6 Rural tourism
- 10.7 Mitigation of resource conflict

References

1. Agricultural Projects Services Centre/JMA. (1995). *Agriculture Perspective Plan*. Kathmandu: Author.
2. Central Bureau of Statistics. (1999). *Report on the Nepal Labour Force Survey 1998/1999*. Kathmandu: Author.
3. _____. (2003). *Population Monograph of Nepal*. Vol I & II. Kathmandu: Author.
4. _____. (2004). *Nepal Living Standard Survey 2003/2004*. Kathmandu: Author.
5. _____. (---). *Statistical Book of Nepal* (annual). Kathmandu: Author.
6. National Planning Commission. (2002). *Tenth Plan 2002-2007*. Kathmandu: Author.
7. Koutsoyiannis, A. (2004). *Modern microeconomics*. London: Macmillan.
8. Mahbub Ul Haq Human Development Centre. (2003). *Human Development in South Asia 2002: Agriculture and Rural Development*. New York: Oxford University Press.
9. Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives. (---). *Statistical Information on Nepalese Agriculture* (annual). Kathmandu: Author.
10. Ojha, B. (2059 BS). *Samakaalin Vikas Arthashastra ra Nepalko Arthabyawasthaa* (in Nepali). Kathmandu: Taleju Prakashan.
11. Poudel, R. C. and L.P. Poudel. (2059 BS). *Rural Economics*. Kathmandu: Ratna Pustak Bhandar.
12. Publications of Department of Road, Electricity, Forest, Cottage and Small Scale Industries, Health, Education, Communication and Cooperatives.
13. Sapiro, A. (2004). *Macroeconomics Analysis*. New Delhi: Galgotia.
14. Schumacher, F. (1999). *Small is Beautiful*. London: Vintage.
15. Sharma N. K. (2056 BS). *Shukshma Tathaa Brihat Arthashastra* (in Nepali). Kathmandu: Pairavi Prakashan.
16. United Nations Development Programme. (2001). *Nepal Human Development Report 2001*. Kathmandu: Author.

RURAL RESOURCES, ENVIRONMENT AND MANAGEMENT RURAL ECONOMICS OF NEPAL

R.D. 313

Paper III
Full Marks: 100
Pass Marks: 35
Total Periods: 150

Course Description

This course introduces students to the natural resources and their importance in rural development and environmental conservation. Concepts of sustainable management, components of environment, factors of environmental degradation, conservation practices and conflicts and policies are also discussed.

Course Objectives

- To impart knowledge on interrelationship between population and environmental components, environmental conservation policies adopted by Nepal and the pattern of use of environmental resources.
- To familiarize students to the issues involved in the factors of environmental degradation and management

Contents

Units
Hours

Lecture

1. Rural natural resources and environment

15

Definition and meaning of natural resources and environment

Types of natural resources in rural area

Renewable resources

Exhaustible resources

Nature of resources

Natural

Manmade

Use and misuse of natural resources

Definition and meaning of environment

Environment and ecology

Types of environment: natural and manmade

2. Interrelationship between human communities and environments

10

Man and environment relationship: approaches/thoughts

Determinism or environmentalism: pristine state

Possibilism or developmentalist: change state

Influences of environment on man (different physical factors)

Man's influences on environment: functional landscape, ecumene and aesthetic

3. Human settlements

10

Meaning and origin of settlements

Types of settlements: dispersed and agglomeration and their relationships with surrounding resources

Different ways of use of resources: sustainable rural resources: meaning, relation with settlement types and methods of use of resources

Concept
Quality of resources viz. land, forest, pasture and water
Production practices: shifting, transhumance, subsistence, intensive and commercial
Classifications of the (four) resources
Distribution of the (four) resources
Resource conflicts: concept, types causes and controlling measures
Natural resource conservation practices: people- managed, community managed and state managed

5. Environmental degradations and depletions 15

Meaning and types: landslides, soil erosion, flood, siltation, water pollution and land pollution
Impacts of degradations and depletions on local environment and health of human communities
Controlling measures of degradations and depletions (all those stated above)

6. Methods of environmental resources planning and management 30

Human population and natural resources relationship (density and pressure)
Impacts of infrastructure development activities on environment
Environmental resources mapping with respect to population and areas and their interpretations
Access of rural people to the available resources and measurement

7. Environmental resources planning and management strategies 20

Government policies in natural resource planning and development of the four resources: land, forest, pasture and water
Role of civil society and local organizations (tradition organizations, users' organization and NGOs) in planning and management of the four resources
Environmental conservation and management strategies for land, forest, pasture and water

8. Field visit to the local area 20

Students spend 8 hours by visiting surrounding areas and observe and record information of the local resources used by the communities and their consequences (development, conservation, degradation and depletion)
Use of observation checklist and map in the field (introduction to general map elements, resource identification and interpretation viz. LRMP land use map)
Sharing of the observations by the students in the class through discussions

References

1. Dulal- Clayton, Barry, David Dent and Oliver Dubois. (2003). *Rural Planning in Developing Countries: Supporting Natural Resource Management and Sustainable Livelihoods*. New Delhi: Earthscan India.
2. Ignacimuthu, S. (1998). *Environmental Awareness and Protection*. New Delhi: Phoenix Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.
3. Pradhan, P. K. & B. Pradhan. *Natural Resources, Environment and Environmental Degradations in Nepal*. Kathmandu: Quest Publication.

4. UNEP. (2001). *State of the Environment 2001*. Bangkok: United Nations Environment Programme.
5. UNFPA. (1991). *Population, Resources and the Environment*. New York: United Nations.

Reading Materials

1. CDG. (1994). *A Study on Population and Environment in Nepal*. Kathmandu: Central Department of Geography (TU)/ Population Division, National Planning Commission.
2. Damroes, Manfred. (Ed.). (2003). *Translating Development: The Case of Nepal*. New Delhi: Social Science Press.
3. ENPHO/ICA Nepal/University for Agricultural Sciences, Vienna. (2000). *Proceedings of the Integrative Strategies for Food Security Improvements in the Kathmandu Valley*. Kathmandu: ENPHO.
4. HMG/Environmental Protection Council. (1993). *Nepal Environmental Policy and Action Plan: Integrated Environment and Development*. Kathmandu: National Planning Commission.
5. Ives, J. D. and B. Messerli. (1989). *Himalayan Dilemma: Reconciling Development and Conservation*. London: Routledge.
6. LRMP. (1956). *Land System Report*. Kathmandu: Land Resources Mapping Project.
7. Pachauri, P.K. and Lubina F. Qureshy. (eds.). (1997). *Population, Environment and Development*. New Delhi: Tata Energy Research Institute.
8. Pradhan, Pushkar K. (2001). Population growth, migration and urbanization: Environmental consequences in Kathmandu Valley, Nepal. In Jon D. Unruh, Maarten S. Krol and Nurit Kliot. (Eds.). *Environmental Change and Its Implications for Population Migrations*. London: Kluwer Academic Publishers.
9. Smil, Vaclav. (1994). How Many People Can the Earth Feed? In *Population and Development Review*. 20(2). Pp. 255-192

RURAL SOCIOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT

R.D. 314

Paper IV
Full Marks: 100
Pass Marks: 35.
Total Periods: 150

Course Objectives

The objective of this course is to acquaint students with basic concepts, theories and methods of rural sociology and enable them to apply these concepts and theories in analyzing rural development process in Nepal.

Contents

1. Introduction 20
 - 1.1 Rural sociology: Meaning, nature and importance
 - 1.2 Relation of rural sociology with other social sciences
 - 1.3 Major fields of rural sociology: Subject matter, methods and tools of rural sociology
 - 1.4 Sociology of Rural life
2. Rural Society and Social Structure 20
 - 2.1 Concept of folk society, rural - urban continuum
 - 2.2 Village community and its features, Nepali villages in the global context
 - 2.3 The village social system and social processes: Rural hierarchy- caste, ethnicity, family, kinship, power structure and economy
 - 2.4 Social mobility, class structure, social stratification and social movements
 - 2.5 An overview of agrarian social structure in Nepal: Agriculture patterns and problems; Land tenure system and land reform.
3. Concept and Approaches of Development 25
 - 3.1 Concept, meaning of development and rural development.
 - 3.2 State, market, NGO and people- centred development.
 - 3.3 Culture and development
 - 3.4 People responsive and culture- friendly development
 - 3.5 Exogenous and endogenous development
 - 3.6 Notion of self-help and self- reliant development.
 - 3.7 Participative and participatory development.
 - 3.8 Globalization vs Localization of development.
4. Rural Community Development 20
 - 4.1 Concept and characteristic of rural community.
 - 4.2 Rural community development approaches, methods and strategies
 - 4.3 Rural community participation, resources mobilization and development
 - 4.4 Process of social participation and community empowerment
 - 4.5 Rural development policies, strategies, methods and practices in Nepal.
5. Organization and Leadership Development in Rural Prospective 20
 - 5.1 Concept and meaning of organization
 - 5.2 Basic elements of organization
 - 5.3 Organization building process and empowerment
 - 5.4 Induced and indigenous organizations
 - 5.5 Leader and leadership building in rural development
 - 5.6 Elements, nature and characteristics of leadership
 - 5.7 Role of leadership in organization development and social change
6. Current Discourses on Rural Development in Nepal 15

- 6.1 Agriculture and rural development
- 6.2 Gender and rural development
- 6.3 Education and rural development
- 6.4 Environment and rural development
- 6.5 Health and rural development

7. Field Methods and Modes of Inquiry in Rural Development 15

- 7.1 Concept and meaning of field work
- 7.2 Field work methods: Participation of fieldwork, field survey, rapport building, social immersion, Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA), observation and participant observation
- 7.3 Preparation of field report

8. Application of Sociological Knowledge in the Field of: 15

- 8.1 Population and health
- 8.2 Forestry and bio-diversity conservation
- 8.3 Education and employment
- 8.4 Girls' trafficking
- 8.5 Child labour
- 8.6 Gender equity
- 8.7. Ethnicity, ethnic diversity and national integration

Recommended Readings

1. Adhikari, S. P., 1980, *Rural Development in Nepal*. Kathmandu: Sajha Pkashan.
2. Affulken, 2000, *Management and Organization Behaviour*. Kathmandu: Ekta Books.
3. Bhattachan, K. & C: Mishra, 1997, *Development Practices in Nepal*: Kathmandu: Central Department of Sociology/Anthropology, Tribhuvan University.
4. Bhusan, V. & D. R. Sachadeva, 2000, *An Introduction to Sociology*. Allahbad: Kitab Mahal.
5. Bongartz, H. & D. R: Dahal, 1996, *Development Studies*: Kathmandu : Nepal Foundation of Advanced Studies/Friedrich Ebert Stiftung.
6. Chitamber, J.B., 1997, *An Introduction to Rural Sociology*, New Delhi: New Age International (P) Ltd.
7. Dale Reidar, 2000, *Organizations and Development: Strategies, Structure and Processes*, New Delhi: Saga Publication.
8. Desai, A. R., 1992, *Rural Sociology in India*, Bombay: Population Prakashan.
9. Dube, S. C., 1988, *Modernization and Development: The Search for Alternative Paradigm*, New Delhi: V. Publication.
10. Foster, George M., 1962, *Traditional Cultures and the Impact of Technological Change*, New York.
11. Guru Gharana, K. K., 1996, *Development Strategy of Nepal*, Kathmandu: Nepal Foundation for Advances Studies.
12. Gurung, S. B., 1998, *Rural Development Approaches in Nepal*, Kathmandu: Deva Publication.
13. Kothari, C. R., 1993, *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques*, New Delhi: Willy Eastern Limited.
14. Mathema, Kanhaiya R.B., 2001, *Strategies of Rural Development in Nepal: Some Observation, Some Thoughts*, Kathmandu: Sewa Printing Press.
15. Regmi, R. K., 2001, *The Essentials of Sociology*, Kathmandu: Suroj Printers.
16. Subedi, N. R., 2006, *Rural Development in Nepal. Prospects and Challenges*, Kathmandu: Center for Good Governance and Development.
17. Wolff, Howard K. & P. R. Pant, 2003, *A Handbook for Social Science Research and Thesis Writing*, Kathmandu: Buddha Academic Publishers and Distributor Pvt. Ltd.

GOVERNMENT, INSTITUTIONS AND LOCAL RURAL GOVERNANCE

R.D. 315

Paper V

Full Marks: 100.

Pass Marks: 35

Total Periods: 150

In this code paper, the students are required to study the nature, characteristics, concepts and theoretical framework of the state and government, and different institutions of governance in local and rural development areas. Further, they are expected to acquire the basic knowledge about the local government's institution political and administrative units, civic institutions and status of civil society and role in rural development. These organs play an important part in the local governance and development, where people and individual are beneficiaries. Therefore, their participation and communities of different kinds are very crucially required in the management of state development at national, local and rural area. Thus, in this context, the students are expected to receive the knowledge about the structures functions of the democracy and its roots at local level within a given constitutional framework about its participatory character in the development process. The knowledge, thus, acquired by them, is likely to give them an opportunity to analyze the role of democracy, state's wing of governance, political institution, participation of people either through representatives or otherwise.

Objectives

Its objectives are:

- To provide the students with the basic concept, theories and knowledge about the government and its relationship with state and its organs, democracy and governance, and their role at rural development in the context of Nepal,
- To make the students aware about the role of political parties, civil society, civic organization, I/NGOs, pressure and functional groups at grass root development,
- To explain the students with the knowledge about the linkage relationships of the governing institutions at vertical and horizontal level in the local governance, i.e., the government and local government, party and its local political wings, people's participation, civil society, civic organizations and Community-Based Organizations,
- To prepare the students with the in-depth knowledge to analyze the conflicts, issues, and the resolution of the contemporary problems and the structures relating to politico-social, politico-economic and administrative development of rural sectors.

Contents

Unit

1.	State, Society, Government and Governance: Concept, Nature and Characteristics	Lectures Hours 25
1.1	State Organs and their Relations with the People and Development	
1.2	State Formation Theories- Force, Contract, Evolutionary: Concept and Nature; and their Relevance with Rural Development	
1.3	State- building: Role of Individual, Societies, Communities- Social and Cultural Groups	
1.4	Integration: Concept, Nature and Characteristics; and Integrated Development Processes: Political and Administrative	

2. Local Democracy and Constitution in Nepal 25

- 2.1 Democracy: Types and Kinds; and its Nature and Characteristics
- 2.2 Constitution and its Development in Nepal:
 - Nepal Government Baichanik Kanoon 2004 BS
 - Interim Governance Constitution 2007 BS
 - Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal 2015 BS
 - Constitution of Nepal 2019 BS
 - Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal 2047 BS (with Specific Reference to Local Development)
- 2.3 Government, Local Government and Governance, and their Interrelationship in the Nepalese Context

3. Local Development and its Relations with Political Institutions- Local and Rural 25

- 3.1 Conflict and Convergence between Local and Central Political Government
- 3.2 Local Government and Rural Development- Problems and issues
- 3.3 Directive Principles and Policies of State and Fundamental Rights in relation to the Rural Development
- 3.4 Policy and Decision- making process: Nature and Characteristics, and its Processes in Local Bodies, National Planning Commission with Reference to the Local Self Governance Act 2055 BS
- 3.5 Structures and Functions of Local Political Institutions- Village Development Council and Committee, District Development Council and Municipality

4. Electoral System: Local Democratic Political Institutions and Election Process 15

- 4.1 Political Participation and its Implication in Rural Development.
- 4.2 Role of Political Parties and Pressure Groups and their Mobilization process in Rural Development
- 4.3 Role of Non- Governmental Organization (NGOs) and International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs) with reference to Politico-social Mobilization and Rural Context

5. Local Government Administrative System 35

- 5.1 Basic Concept, Characteristics, and Development of Nepalese Administrative System
- 5.2 Local Administrative Units and their Linkages with Central Set-up in Relation with Rural Development
- 5.3 Bureaucracy- Concept, Nature, and Recruitment process- the Role of Public Service Commission
- 5.4 Bureaucracy's role and Relations with Rural Development
- 5.5 Decentralization Scheme in Nepal: Concept and Characteristics and its Development

6. Civil Society and Civic Institutions' Role in Rural Development 25

- 6.1 Community- based Organizations (CBO); its role in Rural Development
- 6.2 Rural Environmental Issues and justice, and the role of self- help organizations and Functional Interest Groups
- 6.3 Role of Media in Rural Development
- 6.4 Political Economy- Concept and Nature, and Rural Development Process of Nepal
- 6.5 Good Governance, Corruption and the Role of Commission for investigation of Abuse of Power and Authority (CIAA) and other Related Mechanism

Books Recommended

1. Bhatt, B. D., 1991, *Development Administration*, Kathmandu.
2. Chauhan, R. S., 1989, *Society and State Building in Nepal*, New Delhi: Sterling Publication.
3. Dahal, D. R. and H. Bongartz, 1996, *Self- Help Organizations, NGOs, and Civil Society*, Kathmandu: Nepal Foundation of Advance Studies.
4. Dahal, D. R., 1996, *The Challenges to Good Governance*, Kathmandu: Centre for Governance and Development Studies.
5. Dahal, D. R., 2001, *The Civil Society in Nepal*, Kathmandu: Centre for Development and Governance.
6. Dahal, R. K., 2005, *Rural Development Politics in Nepal*, Kathmandu: Dikshanta Pustak Bhandar.
7. Hachhethu, K., 2002, *Polity Politics in Nepal: Organization, Leaderships and People*, Kathmandu: Mandala Book.
8. Khan, Md. Akvar Ali and Huttalib, 1982, *Theory of Local Government*, New Delhi: Sterling Publication.
9. Khandal, R., 1991, *Democracy in Nepal*, Kathmandu: Shanti Publication.
10. Lipson, L., 1996, *The Great Issues of Politics: An Introduction to Political Science*, New Delhi: Prentice Hall.
11. Mittau, T., -- , *State and Local Government Politics and Processes*, New York: Charles Scribner's Sons,
12. Sharma, P., 2002, *Local Development Planning in Nepal*, Kathmandu: Kshitiz Prakashan.
13. Shrestha, A., 2005, *Sthaniya Swayatta Shashan Sarkar Kanoon 2055 (in Nepali)*, Kathmandu: Phairavi Prakashan.
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RURAL DEVELOPMENT PRACTICES IN NEPAL AND SAARC COUNTRIES
(Functional paper)

R.D. 316

Paper VI
Full Marks: 100
Pass Marks: 35
Total Periods: 150

The purpose of this course is to make the students well-acquainted with the methods and practices of rural development applied in the SAARC countries.

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 - b. Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC)
- 8.2 Bhutan**
- a. Rural Tourism
 - b. Chukha Project
- 8.3 India**
- a. Wage Employment and Infrastructure Development
 - i. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana
 - ii. Million Wells scheme
 - b. Self - Employment and Entrepreneurship Development Programme
 - i. Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas
 - ii. Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment
 - iii. Supply of Improved Toolkits to Rural Artisans
 - c. Housing, Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme
 - d. Rural Roads, Agricultural Marketing, Training and Research, Rural Technology.
 - e. The AMUL Dairy Cooperatives- Putting the Means of Development in the Hands of Small Products
 - f. Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA)
- 8.4 Maldives**
- a. Fishery
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- 8.5 Pakistan**
- a. Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (AKRSP)
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- 8.6 Sri Lanka**
- a. The Savings and Credit Cooperative Movement (SANASA)
 - b. Farmers' Organization in Gal Oya- Improving Irrigation Management
 - c. Moneragala Integrated Rural Development

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