

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

U. P. Koirala

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

P. K. Shrestha
Central Department
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
Tribhuvan University



Pradyumna
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
Tribhuvan University
Deputy Director

M. J. ...

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 | |

File

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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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- Laxmi, Devi. (Ed.). (1997). *Strategic Planning for Rural Development*. New Delhi: Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd.
- 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.
- Nepal, G. (2006). *Development Planning in the Era of Globalization*. Kathmandu: Himalayan Book Store.
- Pandel, M. M. (1986). *Drive Against Poverty*. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
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- Todaro, M. P., & Smith, S. C. (2003). *Economic Development*. Delhi: Pearson Education Asia.
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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)



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

- Baral, J.R., & Koirala, K. (1989). *Integrated Rural Development: Nepal*. India: CIRDAP/Sterling Publishers Private Limited.
- Dale, R. (2000). *Organization and Development: Strategies Structures and Processes*. Bangkok: Asian Institute of Technology.
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- Mathema, K. B. (2001). *Strategies for Rural Development in Nepal: Some Observations, Some Thoughts*. Kathmandu.
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- Singh, R., & K. Debal. (2001), *Social Development and the Empowerment of Marginalized Group, Perspectives and Strategies*. New Delhi: Sage Publication.
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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.

References:

- 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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- Messerschmidt, D.A. (1980). Gateway-hinter relations in Changing Nepal. *Contribution to Nepalese Studies*, Vol. 20, No. 3, (unit 2 & 4).
- Potter, R.B., & Unwin, T. (1990). *The Geography of Urban Rural Interaction in developing countries*, Routledge, (Unit 1, 3, 4 & 6).
- Pradhan, P. K., & Routary, J. K. (1992). *Market Center and Rural Development: A Study in Chitwan District, Nepal*. Bangkok: Asian Institute of Technology, (units 4, 7 & 8).
- Pradhan, Pushkar K., and Routary, J. K. (1992). *Rural Urban Relation: A Bibliography*. Bangkok: Asian Institute of Technology. (units 3 & 4).
- Pradhan, Pushkar K. (1998). *Market Center and Hinterland Relation in Lalitpur District, Nepal*. University of Klagenfurt, Klagenfurt, Australia, (Unit 1, 2, 4, 5, 7 & 8).
- Pradhan, Pushkar K. (2003). *Manual for Urban Rural Development: Analysis*. Kathmandu: New Hira Books Enterprises, (Unit 1-8).
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RD 533: Local Governance and Political Economy of Nepal

Course objective:

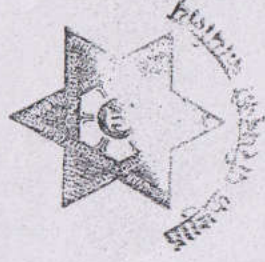
The main objective of the course is to make the students understand the local governance system and political economy in the areas of rural development in Nepal.

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	



Group - B
Rural Political Economy of Nepal

Units	15
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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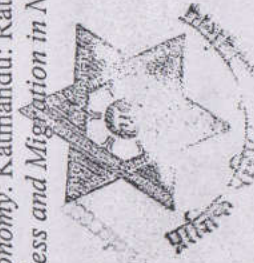
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- Goddard, R.C. et al. Ed. (2001). *International Political Economy: State-Market Relations in the Changing Global Order*. New Delhi: Viva Books.
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- Shrestha, B.P. (1978). *An Introduction to Nepalese Economy*. Katmandu: Ratnapustak Bhandar.
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पुस्तक
केन्द्र
काठमाडौं
२०७३



R. K. Dahal

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	20
1. Introduction	
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	



- 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

10

5. Organization and Development

- 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

5

6. Application of Sociological Knowledge in Addressing the Issues of:

- 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

10

7. Introduction

- 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

15

8. Development and Development Discourse

- 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

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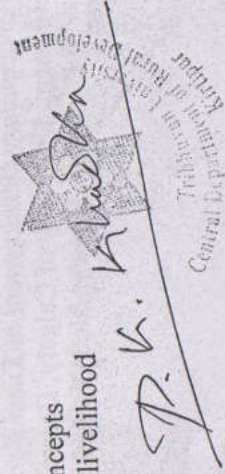
9. Culture and Development

- 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

10. Rural Livelihood

- 10.1 Livelihood- concepts
- 10.2 Assets of rural livelihood


P. K. Krishna
Central Department of Rural Development
Krupur



- 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

References for Group A

- Beteille, A. (1985). *Studies in Agrarian Social Structure*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Bhattachan, K. B. & M. (eds.). (2000). *Development Practices in Nepal*. Kathmandu: Central Department of Sociology/ Anthropology, T.U.
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- IAAS. (2002). *Social Mobilization Manual*. Chitwan: Institute of Agriculture and Animal Sciences.
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Ministry of Education,
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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:	

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- focus group discussions (FGDs): grounded theory

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 (Spearman's), partial, and multiple correlations
- 11.2 Review of simple regression
- 11.3 Multiple regression and analysis (upto three variables) by least squares method
- 11.4 Analysis of variance (ANOVA) and regression analysis

H. K. Khandelwal

P. K. Khandelwal



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

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