

MA First Semester

Course Title: Development: Theory and Discourse

Course No.: RDS 551

Nature of the Course: Theory

Period per Week: 3

Year: First

Time per Period: 1 hour

Semester: First

Total Period: 48

Course Objectives

The general objective of this course is to acquaint students with the theories and discourses of development. The specific objectives are; to trace the root of the concept development and rural development, to analyze shift in development thinking, to analyze the mainstream and alternative development theories and discourses, to get equip with different timelines of the ideas of rural development and to critically analyze the applicability of endogenous and alternative theories of rural development in the context of Nepal. It is expected that after completion of this course students will be able to relate theory of rural development in different contexts.

Course Contents

LH

Chapter I: Origin of Development Concept

6

1.1 Genesis of Development

1.2 Classical economics and development (Assumptions and critique)

1.3 Neo-classical economics and development (Assumptions and critique)

1.4 Paradigm shift in development thinking

1.4.1. Beginning of development era

Chapter II: Development Theories and Discourse

20

2.1 Mainstream development theories (Modernization, Dependency/World System Theory)

2.3 Alternative development theories (Sustainable development, Human development and Inclusive development)

2.4 Post-development discourses

Chapter III: Rural Development: Concept and Theories

15

3.1 Origin of concept

3.2 Theories of rural development

3.2.1 Exogenous rural development (Concept of growth and mode of development)

3.2.2 Endogenous rural development (Growth pattern, resource utilization and actors)

3.2.3 Alternative rural development (Social justice, Equity, self-reliance and Third Worldism)

Chapter IV: Rural Development Timeline and Approaches

7

4.1 Rural development timeline after 1950s

4.2 Review of rural development approaches

- 4.2.1 Community development
- 4.2.2 Basic need approach
- 4.2.3 Integrated rural development approach
- 4.2.4 Right based approach
- 4.2.5 Rural livelihood approach

References:

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Course Title: Economic Dimension of Development

Course No.: RDS 552

Nature of the Course: Theory

Period per Week: 3

Year: First

Time per Period: 1 hour

Semester: First

Total Period: 48

Level: MA

Course objectives

The overall objective of this course is to impart the knowledge of various economic dimensions of rural development. The concepts, theories and issues of economic aspects have been introduced so as to provide to the students an ample opportunity to gain insight knowledge on economic dimension of rural development. The core aspect of this course is to enable students to know the theoretical concept of economic development so that the knowledge could be applicable to solve the growing problems and issues of economic development from rural perspective.

Course Contents

LH

Unit I Introduction to Economic Development

10

- 1.1 Economic Growth, Economic Progress, and Economic Welfare
- 1.2 National Development, Regional Development and Local Development
- 1.3 Local Economic Development: Principle and Goals, Actors and Determinants
- 1.4 Different Sectors of Local Economy: Primary, Secondary, Tertiary
- 1.5 Economic Status of Nepal: Comparative Study of Rural and Urban Sector

Unit II: Theories of Economic Growth

17

- 2.1 Adam Smith: a theory of competitive capitalism and growth
- 2.2 Ricardo's theories of diminishing returns and comparative advantage
- 2.3 Marx's Analysis of Capitalist Development
- 2.4 Neoclassical Growth Models
- 2.5 Lewis Theory of Unlimited Supply of Labour
- 2.6 Myrdal Theory of Backward Effect
- 2.7 Balanced vs Unbalanced Theory

Unit III: Major Problems of Rural Development

10

- 3.1 Poverty
- 3.2 Inequality
- 3.3 Unemployment
- 3.4 Comparative Study of the Major Problems in the Different Provinces of Nepal

- 4.1 Gross National Product
- 4.2 National Account
- 4.3 Income Distribution
- 4.4 Poverty Index
- 4.5 Human Development Index
- 4.6 Quality of Life/Better Life Index
- 4.7 Basic Concept of Econometrics

References:

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- Blackely, E.J., & Ted, K.B. (2003). *Planning local economic development: Theory & practice*. New Delhi: Vistaar publication.
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- World Development Reports (latest)

Course Title: Socio-Cultural Dimension of Development

Course No.: RDS 553

Level: MA

Nature of the Course: Theory

Period per Week: 3

Year: First

Time per Period: 1 hour

Semester: First

Total Period: 48

Course objectives

In general, this course aims to deal with socio-cultural factors that are significant in rural development process. The specific aims are to dig up link between social factors and rural development, to analyze various perspectives of sociology and anthropology relevant to rural development and to highlight how socio-anthropological methods are applicable to address socio-cultural issues in Nepal.

Course Contents

LH

Unit I: Socio-Cultural Perspectives for Rural Development

20

1.1 Socio-Cultural Perspectives (e.g., Auguste Comte, Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim and Max Weber)

1.2 Rethinking the Perspectives (e.g., Talcott Parsons, Jürgen Habermas, Anthony Giddens)

1.3 Post-modernity (e.g., Jacques Derrida, Michel Foucault)

1.4 Post-Structuralism (e.g., Jean Baudrillard)

1.5 Diffusion Approach

Unit II: Major Social Dimensions of Rural Development

10

2.1 Population Change

2.2 Culture

2.3 Social Inclusion

2.4 Conflict Resolution

2.5 Human Capital (e.g., Health and Education)

2.6 Social Innovation

Unit II: Measures of Social Development

9

- 3.1 Characteristics of Rural
- 3.2 Typologies of Regions
- 3.3 Social Development and Its Indicators
- 3.4 Requirements of Indicators and Their Assessment
- 3.5 Themes and Set of Indicators

Unit IV: Data on Social Indicators

9

- 4.1 Population Composition
- 4.2 Health
- 4.3 Education
- 4.4 Social Composition
- 4.5 Religion

References:

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Course Title: Local Governance and Development

Course No.: RDS 554

Nature of the Course: Theory

Period per Week: 3

Year: First

Time per Period: 1 hour

Semester: First

Total Period: 48

Level: MA

Course objective

The course aims to acquaint students with the knowledge of local governance system in Nepal, decentralization system and practices; development administration and different development paradigms and their application in the field of rural development.

Course Contents

LH

Unit I: Theories of Local Governance

18

1.1 Governance and Development

1.2 Local Governance and Central-Local Relations

1.3 Alternative Models of Local Governance and Central-Local Relations

1.4 Multilevel Governance (MLG)

1.5 Good Governance

Unit II: Decentralization for Rural Development

12

2.1 Decentralization and Local Governance Approach

2.2 Forms and Types of Decentralization

2.3 Practices of Decentralization

2.4 Principles of Federalism and Unitary System

2.5 Determinants of Federalism and Unitary System

Unit III: Local Governance System in Nepal

10

3.1 Structure of State and Distribution of State Power in Nepal

3.2 Interrelations between Federal, Provinces and Local Levels

3.3 Local Government in Nepal: Rural Municipalities, Urban Municipalities, District Coordination Committee (DCC) with special references of LSGA

3.4 Power/Jurisdictions of Local Level Government

3.4 Roles of Various Constitutional Commissions (e.g., Commission for the Investigation of Abuse of Authority) in Good Governance

3.5 Role of Different Stakeholders (Development Partners, Market, Civil Society/ NGOs, CBOs) in Good Governance

3.6 Measuring Social Accountability

4.1 Introduction to Development Administration

4.2 Approaches to Development Administration

4.3 Dimensions, Functions, Priorities and Characteristics of Development Administration

4.4 Development Administration in Nepal: Practice, Challenges and Prospects

Reference:

- Awortwi, Nicholas (2016). “Decentralisation and local governance approach: A prospect for implementing the post- 2015 sustainable development goals”. In Georgina M. Gómez and Peter Knorrinda Eds. *Local governance, economic development and institutions*. UK: Palgrave Macmillan, pp39-63.
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- Publications of Associations of 2 level governments (DCC, Municipality & Rural Municipality Associations)
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Course Title: Measurements in Development

Course No.: RDS 555

Nature of the Course: Theory

Period per Week: 3

Year: First

Time per Period: 1 hour

Semester: First

Total Period: 48

Level: MA

Course Objectives

The general objectives of this course are to impart knowledge and level of understanding of social statistics with their application and to make students familiar with research techniques and tools in social sciences. Specifically, this course is designed to enhance knowledge and understanding of simple statistical analysis about central tendency and dispersion, correlation and regression, probability distribution and sampling techniques.

Course Contents

LH

Unit I: Descriptive Statistics 12

1.1 Review of Measure of Central Tendency and Dispersion

1.2 Coefficient of Correlation

1.3 Partial and Multiple Correlations

1.4 Simple and Multiple Regression Analysis

Unit II: Probability and Probability Distribution 10

2.1 Theory of Probability

2.2 Probability Distribution

2.3 Mathematical Expectation

2.4 Binomial and Normal Distribution

Unit: III Inferential Statistics 18

3.1 Sampling Techniques

3.2 Sampling Distribution

3.3 Point Estimation

3.4 Hypothesis

3.5 Sample Size Determination

3.6 Parametric Tests (z, t and F)

3.7 Analysis of Variance

3.8 Nonparametric Tests (Chi-square(χ^2) Test, Sign Test, , Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test, Rank Sum Test, Mann-Whitney Test)

Unit IV: Measurements in Development with Introduction to SPSS and GIS 7

4.1 Human Development Index

4.2 Multidimensional Poverty Index

4.3 Gini Coefficient

References:

Anand, S. (2000). *The Measurement of income inequality*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Baskota, S. (2006). *Statistical methods for rural development*. Kathmandu: New Hira Books Enterprises.

Burrough, P.A. (1986). *Principles of geographical information systems for land resource assessment*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

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