TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES





RURAL DEVELOPMENT

CURRICULUM FOR FOUR YEAR BACHELOR LEVEL
PROGRAM IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT
Approved by Subject Committee on Rural Development
on August 7, 2019 AD (Shrawan 22, 2076 BS)

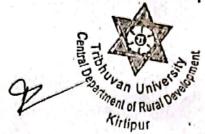
CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY, KIRTIPUR, KATHMANDU
NEPAL

Course Title: Environment and Development

Course No. RDS 426

Year: Fourth

Paper: VIII



Full Marks: 70

Pass Marks: 28

Teaching Hours: 120

Course Objectives

- To impart knowledge on interrelationship between environment and development, 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 natural resource management.

Contents

Unit-I: Introduction to Environment

- 1.1 Meaning and Types of Environment
- 1.2 Meaning and Types of Ecology
- 1.3 Environment and Development: Interrelationship
- 1.4 UN Conference on Environment and Development (Summary)
- 1.5 Meaning and Types of Natural Resources
- 1.6 Status and Distribution of Natural Resources (Land, Water, Forest and Pasture) in Nepal

Unit-II: Introduction to Natural Resource Management

- 2.1 Meaning and Scope of Natural Resource Management
- 2.2 Principles of Natural Resource Management
- 2.3 Approaches to Natural Resource Management
 - 2.3.1 Top-down Approach (Command and Control)
 - 2.3.2 Community-based Natural Resource Management Approach
 - 2.3.3 System Approach
 - 2.3.4 Capacity Building Approach
 - 2.3.5 Institutional Development Approach
- 2.4 Importance of Natural Resource Management for Development
- 2.5 Conflict on Natural Resources: Meaning, Nature, Actors, Cause, Consequences and Mitigating Measures

Unit-III: Interrelationship between Human Communities and Environments

3.1 Meaning of Carrying Capacity

3.1.1 Human Growth and Carrying Capacity

जिसकी करिया कि विस्त



20



3.2 Human and Environment Relationship: Approaches and Thoughts 3.2.1 Determinism or Environmentalism: Pristine State 3.2.2 Possibilism or Developmentalism; Change State 3.3 Influences of Environment on Human (different physical factors) 3.4 Human's Influences on Environment: Functional Landscape; Ecurious

Unit-IV: Land, Forest and Water Resource Management

- 4.1 Land Resource Management
 - 4.1.1 Productivity and fertility of Land
 - 4.1.2 Production Practices: Shifting Cultivation, Subsistence Farming, Intensive Farming, Commercial Farming, Integrated Farming and Transhumance
 - 4.1.3 Organic Farming: Meaning, Prospects and Challenges.
 - 4.1.4 Land and Pasture Land Conservation Methods
- 4.2 Forest Resource Management
 - 4.2.1 Meaning and Types of forest resources in Nepal
 - 4.2.2 Meaning, Principles and Importance of Community Forestry
 - 4.2.3 Scientific Forest Management: Meaning, Scope and Methods
 - 4.2.4 Non-timber Forest Products (NTFPs): Meaning, prospects and importance
- 4.3 Water Resources Management
 - 4.3.1 Wetland: Meaning, Importance and Threats
 - 4.3.2 Watershed: Meaning, objectives, types and Challenges
 - 4.3.3 Water resources management practices in Nepal: Indigenous and induced

Unit-V: Environmental Issues in Nepal

- 5.1 Environmental Degradation and Depletion: Meaning, causes, consequences and Mitigation Measures
- 5.2 Soil Erosion: Meaning, causes, consequences and controlling measures
- 5.3 Deforestation and Desertification: Meaning, Causes, Impacts and Controlling Measures
- 5.4 Climate Change: Meaning, Causes, State, and Impacts on agriculture and livelihoods
- 5.5 Climate Change Adaptation: Meaning and Strategies

Unit-VI: Plan and Policies of Natural Resource Management

6.1 Concept of Environmental Resource Planning and Management

6.2 World Conservation Strategy

- 6.3 National Policies and Programmes for natural resource management in Nepal with reference to Land, forest, pasture land and water
- 6.4 Role of Local Organizations for the natural resources management (Religious Organizations, CBOs, User's Group, NGOs and Civil Society)

25

15



References

ADB, (1986). Environmental Planning and Management, Aslan Development Bank, Mantla.

Chaudhari, R. (2058), Sustainable Development & Local Community, Pro Public Forum for People Conservation, Kathmandu.

- Cohen, Joel, E. (1995). Population Growth and Earth's Human Carrying Capacity. Science, 269, 341-346.
- Dahal, M.K. and D.R. Dahal (1998). Environment and Sustainable Development: Issues in Nepalese perspective. NEFAS, Kathmandu.
- FAO, (1993). The Challenges of Sustainable Forest Management: What Future for the World's Forest. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome.
- FAO, (1995). Implementing Sustainable Forest Management in Asia and Pacific: Proceeding of a Regional Expert Consolation Held in Bangkok, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome.
- ICIMOD (2006), Environment Assessment of Nepal: Emerging Issues and Challenges, Kathmandu.
- Miller, G. Tyler (1988). Environmental Science an Introduction, Wadsworth Publishing Company, California, USA.
- Oli, K.P. (1998). Conflict Resolution and Mediation in Natural Resources Management in Nepal. (IUCN), Kathmandu.
- Pradhan, P.K. (2006), Environment and Natural Resources: Concepts, Methods, Planning and Management. Quest Publication, Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal.
- Sapkota, B.D. and Sapkota, K.N. (2075). "Rural Resources, Environment and Management", Vidhyarthi Pustak Bhandar, Bhotahity, Kathmandu.
- Shrestha, K.B. (1992) Man and Environment in Environment Vol. 2, No. 2 June Nepal Environment Conservation Group, Nepal.
- Sing, A.K., Kumra, V.K; Singh. J (1987). Forest Resource Economy and Environment, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi.
- Singh, S. (1999). Environmental Geography, Prayag Pustak Bhawan, India.
- Sterner, Thomas (2003) Policy Instruments for Environment and Natural Resources Management, Resource for the Future, USA.
- UNESCO (1970) "Use and Conservation of Biosphere", Natural Resources Research, 10, Paris.
- Upreti, B.R. (2001). Conflict Management in Natural Resources: A Study of Land, Water and Forest Conflict in Nepal.
- Weiss, Edith Brown (1992). United Nations Conference on environment and development. International Legal Materials, 31 (4). Stable URL: https://www.jstor.org/stable/20693712.

डब्बु .डब्बु .एफ., (२०६८). जलवायु परिवर्तनमापानी प्रसादको अभियान ।

युनेस्को, (२०१६). मौलिक ज्ञान मार्फत जीवनपर्यन्तसिकाईको प्रवर्द्धनमायुनेस्कोको सहयोग, काठमाण्डौ ।

नेपाल सरकार (२०७५). सिमसारसम्बन्धाजानकारी पुस्तिकः वन तथावातावरण मन्त्रालय, राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथावन्यजन्तु संरक्षण

विभाग, बवरमहल, काठमाडौँ, नेपाल । वापा, केशव र अरुहरु (२०६८). जलवायु परिवर्तन र स्ट्रियः, कृपककालागि सहयोगीपुस्तिका, ली-बर्ड, पोखरा ।

Ring

Practical: Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Full Marks: 30

Pass Marks: 15



Teaching Hours: 45

Instructions:

- Mid-term examination should be conducted by Campus/College.

- This course offers students to involve in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) for the partial fulfillment of the requirement which is compulsory to all. For it, students should be in close coordination with their assigned faulty member/s for the completion of the task. The potential area of the task can be on the topic related to the natural resource management (Land, forest and water) which have played a vital role in the development-environment interrelationships.
- The review should be submitted to the respective campus/college. The students should compulsorily present their accomplished task for final evaluation and approval in the presence of respective faculty member/s and external.
- Students should bear the expenses of proposal writing and other related activities as fixed by the respective campuses/colleges.

Proposal Format:

Face-Sheet (with study title, submitted to Campus/College, submitted by-name of student, T.U.
 Regd. No. and class roll no.)
 Acknowledgements

Contents

- Background of the Issues, Significance of the Issues, Reviews of article/book, Summary.
- References
 Appendix

Page Format: Margin-Standard (1 inch each side) Font - Times New Roman, titles font size-14, text font size-12, 1.5 line space, pages: 20-25 at Microsoft Word.





Ring

Course Title: Planning and Project Management

Full Marks: 70 Course No. RDS 427 Pass Marks: 28 Year: Fourth Teaching Hours: 105 Paper: IX **Course Objectives** The objective of this course is to acquaint the students with the basic idea of planning and project management. TH Contents 15 Unit-I: Planning for Rural Development 1.1 Concept and Characteristics of Planning 1.2 Objectives of planning 1.3 Types of Planning 1.4 Formulation of Vision, Mission, Goals and Objectives 1.5 Importance of Local Planning in development 15 Unit-II: Local Government Plan Formulation (LGPF) in Nepal 2.1 LGPF Steps 2.2 Involvement and role of stakeholders in LGPF 2.3 Linkage among National, Provincial and Local Plan 2.4 Problems and Challenges in LGPF process 2.5 Measures for effective LGPF Unit-III: Project and Development 3.1 Concept of Project 3.2 Characteristics of Project 3.3 Project Classification 3.4 Plan, Program, and Project Relationship 3.5 Skills for Project Management 3.6 Project Cycle 30 Unit-IV: Project Formulation and Implementation 4.1 Project Identification 4.1.1 Need assessment, Situation analysis 4.2 Project Formulation

4.2.1 Feasibility Study

4.2.2 Stakeholder Analysis, Problem Tree and Objective Analysis, SWOC Analysis, Critical path analysis, risk assessment

KIRLIDUS

4.2.3 Logical Framework, Work Plan, Budgeting

4.3 Project Appraisal

ject Appraisal
4.3.1 Concept and criteria of project appraisal Solling University

4.4 Project Implementation

4.4.1 Procedures and Challenges



- 5.1 Meaning, objectives, types and differentiation of Monitoring and Evaluation
- 5.2. Quality Assurance and Quality Control
- 3. Result Based and Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

Unit-VI: Project Proposal Writing and Report Writing

References

- Adhikari, K.P. (1998). Project Management & Evaluation E. System in Nepal: A Review. CAMAD, May 1998, pp. 132-140.
- Adhkari. Dhurba. and Chardramani (1998). Project Management and Planning. Kathmandu: Shristl Prakasan (in Nepali).
- Agrawal. G.R. (2005). Project Management in Nepal. Bhotahity Kathmandu: M.K. Publishers and Distributors (Eutaile Samet chha).
- Chandra. P. (1997). Project Planning Analysis, Selection, Implementation and Review, New Delhi: Tata McGraw-Hills Publishing Co.Ltd.
- FAO (2001). Project Cycle Management Technical Guide. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization.
- Lary, R. (2008). Project Management step by Step. New Delhi: Sultan Chand & Sons.



River

Practical: Rural Camping and Need Assessment (RCNA)

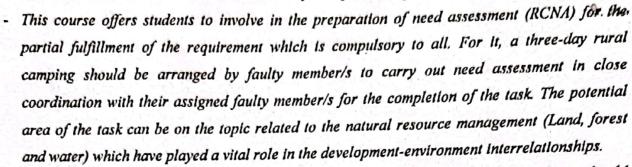
eaching Hours: 45

Full Marks: 30

Pass Marks: 15

Instructions:

- Mid-term examination should be conducted by Campus/College.



ment of Rural Co

- The review should be submitted to the respective campus/college. The students should compulsorily present their accomplished task for final evaluation and approval in the presence of respective faculty member/s and external.
- Students should bear the expenses of proposal writing and other related activities as fixed by the respective campuses/colleges.

Proposal Format:

- Face-Sheet (with study title, submitted to Campus/College, submitted by-name of student, T.U. Regd. No. and class roll no.)

Acknowledgements

Contents

- Background of the Issues, Significance of the Issues, Reviews of article/book, Summary.
- References

Appendix

Page Format:

Margin-Standard (1 inch each side) Font - Times New Roman, titles font slze-14,

text font size-12, 1.5 line space, pages: 20-25 at Microsoft Word.