Syllabus of Master of Development Studies Program

Part - I: Program Structure

The two-year Master of will be of 68 credits and divided into 4 semesters. Each semester will be 19 weeks of which 15 weeks will be for class teaching, 1 week break for preparation, and 3 weeks for holding the semester final examination.

The program shall include teaching of 15 courses, writing a research paper and taking part in the comprehensive exam spanning over two academic years. All courses shall be full unit course with 4-credit course and 100 marks.

Course distribution of the MDS Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modules</th>
<th>No. of Courses</th>
<th>Total Marks</th>
<th>Earned Credits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Semester</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>4x4=16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Semester</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>4x4=16</td>
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<tr>
<td>3rd Semester</td>
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<tr>
<td>Comprehensive (Written and Oral)</td>
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<td>100</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>1700</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Course Structure: At a Glimpse

First Year: First Semester
DS 501: Development Studies: Theories and Approaches
DS 502: Principles of Microeconomics
DS 503: Introduction to Sociology and Anthropology
DS 504: Politics and Public Administration

First Year: Second Semester
DS 505: Principles of Macroeconomics
DS 506: Qualitative Research Methods
DS 507: Statistics and Econometrics
DS 508: Development Economics

Second Year: First Semester
DS 509: Project Planning and Evaluation
DS 510: Poverty: Concepts, Strategies and Programming
DS 511: Disaster, Vulnerability and Sustainable Development
DS 512: Gender and Development
Second Year: Second Semester

Major (Development Economics)
DS 531: International Trade and Globalization
DS 532: Public Finance
DS 533: Economics of Institutions and Transition

Major (Public Policy Analysis)
DS 541: Polity, Policy Process and Institutions
DS 542: Policy Analysis and Evaluation
DS 543: Public Policy Making in Bangladesh

Major (Social Development)
DS 551: Social Development: Theories and Approaches
DS 552: Social Inclusion
DS 553: International Migration and Development

Major (Natural Resource Management)
DS 561: Environmental Economics
DS 562: Sustainable Development: Process and Practice
DS 563: Natural Resource Management

Compulsory Courses
DS 580: Research on Bangladesh Development Experience
DS 590: Comprehensive and Viva
Part – II: Description of Master of Development Studies Courses

DS 501 Development Studies: Theories and Approaches

Course Objective:
The course intends to provide a broad interdisciplinary introduction to development with a solid grasp of the different concepts and debates in the development studies field, emphasizing their relevance to the dynamic process of growth and economic development. The course offers a base for further detailed understanding and critical thinking of development issues in other courses with a better appreciation of the dynamics involved in development and the theories that account for it.

Course Contents:
- The Meaning of Development: Introduction to development: definitions and interpretations of development, various dimensions, key aspects, Milestones in developmental thinking.
- Introduction to Development Studies: Origin, evolution (from development economics to development studies), nature, focus, utility, and trends; Development studies as a social science, the hybrid nature of this social science, and is there a common thread running through this social science?
- Common Characteristics of Developing Nations: Defining the developing world, the structural similarity and diversity of developing countries.
- Classic Theories of Development: Development as Growth and the Linear-stages approach, Structural Change model, the International Dependence Revolution and the Neoclassical Counterrevolution with Market Fundamentalism.
- Contemporary Development Approaches: Modern critique of development theories, search for micro-solutions, recent innovations in development thinking.
- Measuring Development: Development indicators including their criticism and compatibility; The Human Development Index and its relation with economic development.
- Foreign Aid: The debate: why donors give aid? Why developing countries accept aid? Does Aid work? Bilateral and multilateral donor agencies, the growing role of NGOs in aid and development.
- Private Philanthropy: Corporate Social Responsibility, Private Donation, Social Business, Charity, crowd-funding, etc.

Suggested Readings:


Course Objective:
Microeconomics is concerned with the behavior of individual decision makers in the economy – households, business firms, and governments – and how they interact. This objective of this course is two-fold. The first is to introduce the students with the tools and techniques of Microeconomics and help them understand how economies work, how they interact globally, and how all of this affects individually. The second objective is to give students some conceptual tools with which to think about and understand the vast range of issues that confront society and the decisions that they make in their everyday life.

Course Contents:

- **Introductory Concepts:** Definition of Economics, Microeconomics and Macroeconomics, Positive and Normative Economics, Central Problems of Economic Organization, Market, Command and Mixed Economies, Production Possibility Frontier, Opportunity Cost.
- **Basic Elements of Supply and Demand:** Definition of Demand and Supply, Demand Schedule and Demand Curve, Characteristics of Demand Curve, Income and Substitution Effects, Factors affecting the Demand Curve, Movement along and Shift in Demand Curves, from Individual to Market Demand, Supply Schedule and the Supply Curve, Factors affecting the Supply, Movement along and Shift in Supply Curves, the Equilibrium of Demand and Supply, Effect of a Shift in Demand and Supply, Shift on the Equilibrium.
- **Elasticity of Demand and Supply:** Price Elasticity of Demand, Calculating Elasticity, Elastic and Inelastic Demand, Price Elasticity in Diagrams, Determinants of Elasticity, Elasticity and Revenue, Income Elasticity of Demand, Cross Price Elasticity of Demand, Price Elasticity of Supply.
- **Demand and Consumer Behavior:** Choice and Utility Theory, Total and Marginal Utility, Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility, Equi-marginal Principle, Consumer Surplus, the Indifference Curve, the Indifference Map, Budget Line/Budget Constraint, Consumer Equilibrium.
- **Theory of Production and Analysis of Costs:** The Production Function, Total, Average and Marginal Product, the Law of Diminishing Returns, Returns to Scale: Constant, Increasing and Decreasing Returns to Scale, Total Cost and Marginal Cost, Fixed Cost and Variable Cost, Average Cost: Average Fixed Costs and Variable Cost, U-Shaped Cost Curves, Marginal Products and Least Cost Rules.
- **Market:** Factor and Product Market, Perfect Completion, Monopoly, Monopolistic and Oligopoly Markets; Equilibrium Under Perfect Competition and Monopoly Market.
- **Factor Markets:** Land, Labor, Capital And Income Distribution: Nature of Factor Demands, Demand for Factors of Production, Supply of Factors of Production, Determination of Factor Prices By Supply and Demand.


Suggested Readings:

DS 503 Introduction to Sociology and Anthropology

Course Objective:
This course will orient the students with the foundational knowledge of sociology and anthropology in understanding and analyzing the society and its various issues. The course is comprised of two parts. The first part begins with an overview of the nature of society, a survey on the structure and dynamics of social life, and the methods of sociological analysis. General and specific examples will be used to illustrate how thinking sociologically adds to our knowledge and understanding of the world around us. In the second part, students will learn the basic concepts and methods of anthropology and development. Students will be able to explore why anthropology is so decisive in making sense of development with its entire disguises. Understanding of politics, culture, power and social organization are all very crucial, if we are to understand the complex issues of development problems, identify just and viable solutions, and propose ways and means to carry out those solutions in a participatory, fair and humane manner.

Course Contents:

**Part 1:**

- **The Sociological Perspective:** The Subjective Matter of Sociology, The Rise and Development of Sociology
- **Sociological Research and Scientific Methodology:** Principles of Scientific Inquiry, Sociology as a science, Sociological Knowledge and Commonsense

- **The Fundamental Organization of Society**: Culture, Socialization, Social Stratification and Inequality

- **Deviance and Social Control**: Nature and Types of Deviance, Explanations of Deviance, Forms and Functions of Social Control, Social Control of Deviance

- **Social Inequality**: Race and Ethnicity, Gender, Stratification

- **Major Social Institutions**: Family, Education, Economy, Religion


**Part 2:**

- **Introduction to Anthropology**: Emergence of Anthropology as a separate discipline, Anthropology and Culture, Anthropology, colonialism and development

- **Social Organization**: Family, Marriage Kinship

- **Evolution of economic systems and its impact on Social Organization**: Foraging, Pastoralism, Horticulture, Subsistence, Agriculture and Industrialism

- **Anthropological Perspectives**: Holism, Cultural Relativism, Key Figures in Anthropology and their Contributions

- **Theoretical Perspectives**: Functionalism, Structure Functionalism, Symbolic Interactionism / Interpretive Postmodernism

- **Anthropology and Development – Prior to 1970s**: Colonialism and Development (1700-1949), Postwar and Postcolonial Development (1949-onwards),


- **The Costs of Development**: The Socio-cultural Consequences of Development Projects: Economic Growth at the Expense of Inequality, Cultural Extinction due to Development Invasion, Tourism, Development and the Spread of Diseases, Development and Environmental Degradation, The Costs of Development in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT), The Kariba Dam Project


*Suggested Readings:*

**Part 1:**


**Part 2:**


**DS 504 Politics and Public Administration**

*Course Objective:*
This course offers a general introduction to the field of political science and public administration by acquainting students with the basic ideologies, concepts, processes and institutions of modern government and politics. Students will acquire a general understanding of the key concepts and ideas upon which the system of Bangladesh government is based, demonstrate a clear
understanding of how the political process in Bangladesh operates and develop critical skills, which are necessary to the decision-making process in a democracy.

Course Contents:

Part 1:
- Introduction to Political Science
- Power, Legitimacy and Authority
- Sovereignty and State
- Political Theories
- Political Parties/Political Culture, Pressure Groups and Politics, Other major Political Institutions (the intellectuals, Media and Press, the military, Anti-corruption Commission, Ombudsman)
- Political Systems (Parliamentary and Presidential, hybrid system), Electoral System
- Politics and Political System in Bangladesh: Election, Political System (Non-party Caretaker Government), Political Parties and Political Culture.

Part 2:
- **Introduction to Public Administration**: Concepts, Interpretations, Nature, Scope, and Significance, Genesis of the study of public administration: A historical perspective
- **Theories and Principles of Organization and Administration**: Principles of Organization and Management, Key Schools of Thoughts and Scholarly Contributions: Classical, Neoclassical and Contingency approaches, Implications for the administrators
- **Grand Theories/Discourse of Public Administration**: Institutional Theories, Cultural Theories, New Public Management, Governance and Good Governance
- **Leadership Behavior**: Understanding Leadership Behavior, Schools of Leadership Thought: Trait, Behavioral, Situational Views of Leadership, Leadership and Modern Organizations,
- **Organizational Design and Structure**: Definition, Elements of Organizational Structure, Common organizational designs, Organizational design and employee behavior, Further elaboration of Bureaucracy as a core issue in public administration
- **Motivation**: An introduction, Key schools of thoughts and scholarly contributions to the study of motivated behavior, Implications for administrators
- **Decentralized Administration**: Decentralization: Interpretations and ramifications, History of decentralized governance in Bangladesh, The context and condition of decentralization in Bangladesh
- **Civil Service and Public Administration in Bangladesh**: Genesis and key characteristic development of civil service in Bangladesh, Elitism and public administration in Bangladesh, Constitutional basis of public administration, An overview of the central and field administration in Bangladesh

Suggested Readings:
**Part 1:**


**Part 2:**


Course Objective:
The objective of this course is to orient the students to the basic knowledge about the tools and techniques of Macroeconomics. It informs how economy performs and expands its scope in macro level according to the demand of society. This course introduces basic concepts and tools used in macroeconomic analysis: the theory, measurement, and determination of national income; business cycles; the multiplier; fiscal policy, budget deficits, aggregate supply and aggregate demand; money, banking, and monetary policy; exchange rates and balance of payments accounts; and stabilization policy for unemployment and inflation.

Course Contents:

- **Macroeconomics**: Introduction to Macroeconomics and Focus of Macroeconomic Analysis
- **National Income**: GDP, GNP, NNP, Nominal and Real GDP, Growth and Development, GNP Deflator; Personal and Personal Disposable Income; Measurement of National Income; Advantage and Disadvantage of Measuring National Income; National Budget; Discussion on Bangladesh National Budgets
- **Consumption and Saving**: Aggregate Demand and Supply, Consumption Function, MPC and MPS, Determinants of Consumption Function, The Life-Cycle Theory of Consumption, Permanent Income Theory of Consumption,
- **Investment**: Definition of Investment, Fixed Investment, Residential Investment, Inventory Investment, Determinants of Investment, The Multiplier
- **Money**: Functions of Money, Types of Money, Money Market and Capital Market, Demand for and Supply of Money, Money Market Equilibrium, Quantity Theory of Money, Functions of Central and Commercial Banks.
- **Wages, Prices and Employment**: Wages, Prices and Output: the Facts, the Wage-Unemployment Relationship, Why are Wages Sticky? the Aggregate Supply Curve, the Effects of a Monetary Expansion, Supply Shocks.
**Business Cycles:** Business Organizations, Concept of Business Cycle, Phases of a Business Cycle.

**Inflation and Unemployment:** Definition of Inflation, Types of Inflation; Demand-Pull and Cost-Push Inflation; Impacts of Inflation; Control of Inflation, the Anatomy of Unemployment, Full Employment, the Costs of Unemployment, Philips Curve, the Political Economy of Inflation and Unemployment.

**Bangladesh Economy:** An Overview of Bangladesh Economy with Some Hands on Exercise

_Suggested Readings:_


DS 506 Qualitative Research Methods

_Course Objective:_
This course is designed to demystify the process of qualitative research which will expose students to a range of techniques and approaches associated with qualitative research - from writing a research proposal, collecting data and analyzing the results, to writing up the research report. Given the increasing consideration to qualitative research, this course is intended to orient students towards understanding and exploring the complexities of meanings and interpretations. It is expected that at the end of this course students will be fairly able to design their own qualitative research and fieldwork plans.

_Course Contents:_

- **Research Epistemology:** The Philosophy of Social Research, School of Thoughts in Social Science: Positivism, Critical Perspective (Hermeneutics, Critical Theory, Feminism and Postmodernism)

- **Social Theory and Social Research:** Relationship between Social Theory and Social Research, Linking Theory and Research, Situating Social Theory and Research

- **Ethics in Social Research:** Research Ethics, Ethical Codes, Some Common Ethical Concerns in Social Science Research, Consent of the Respondents, Confidentiality and Anonymity

- **Qualitative Research Methods:** Introduction-Introduction to Qualitative Research Method, Qualitative vs. Quantitative Research Methods, History and Origin of Qualitative Methods, Advantages and Disadvantages of Qualitative Methods

- **Designing Qualitative Research:** The Research Problem, Literature Review, Debunking on Theoretical issues, Designing the Project and Writing up the Research Proposal, Operationalization, Conceptualization
• **Data Collection:** Getting into the Field, Rapport Buildup, Pains and Pleasures of Fieldwork, Units of Analysis, Sampling Techniques

• **Methods of Data Collection:** Interviewing, Questionnaires: Open-ended and Semi-structured, Surveys, Participant Observation, Focus Group Discussion, Case Studies, Historical and Oral Traditions/Life Histories/Narrative Analysis, PRA, RRA, Participatory Action Research, Taking Field Notes, Use of Audio-visual Equipments, Maintaining Diary

• **Writing Qualitative Research Report:** Data into Text, Text and Reality, Kinds of Data, Dilemma over Subjective and Objective Representation, Structure of the Write up, Bibliography Presentation, Feedback and Rewriting

*Suggested Readings:


Course Objective:
The primary aim of the course is to teach the students how to use quantitative tools to answer research questions. By learning these fundamental quantitative analysis tools, students will also be able to improve the design of research projects. The secondary goal of the course is to help students become familiar with statistical software, which is essential for any quantitative project.

Course Contents:

Part 1:
- **Frequency Distributions:** Construction of a Frequency Distribution, Class Limits, Graphic Presentation of Frequency Distributions, Descriptive Measures for Frequency Distributions.
- **Measures of Central Tendency:** The Arithmetic Mean, Median and Mode.
- **Measures of Dispersion:** Distance Measures, Dispersion: Average Deviation Methods, Relative Dispersion: Coefficient of Variation – Errors in Prediction, Problems of Interpretation.
- **Estimation:** Point and Interval Estimation, Criteria of Goodness of Estimation, Confidence Interval Estimation (Large Sample), Confidence Interval Estimation (Small Sample), Determination of Sample Size.
- **Hypothesis Testing:** The Rationale of Hypothesis Testing, One-Sample Test (Large Samples), Two-Sample Tests (Large Samples), The t-distribution: Small Samples with Unknown Population Standard Deviation(s), The t-Test for Paired Distributions.
- **Chi-Square Tests and Analysis of Variance:** Tests of Goodness of Fit, Tests of Independence, Analysis of Variance: Tests for Equality of Several Means.

Part 2:
- **Introduction to Econometrics:** What is Econometrics? Methodology Used in Econometrics, Understanding Econometric Modeling
- **Two Variable Linear Regression Model (CLRM):** Population Regression Function, Significance of Stochastic Error Term, Sample Regression Function, the Role of Statistical Packages for Econometric Study.
- **Estimation of Two Variable Regression Model:** The Method of Ordinary Least Square (OLS), Properties of Least Square estimation, Co-variance between $\hat{\alpha}$ and $\hat{\beta}$, Goodness of Fit, Confidence Interval for Regression, Coefficients $\alpha$ and $\beta$, Prediction
- **Hypothesis Testing:** Confidence Interval and Test of Significance Approach
- **Estimation of Multiple Linear Regression Model:** The Multiple Co-efficient of Determination $R^2$, Adjusted $R^2$ The Matrix Approach to Linear Regression Model
Multicollinearity (M): Nature and Consequences of M, Detection of M, Remedial Measure
Specification Bias: Types of Specification Error, Errors of Measurement, Consequences and Test of Specification Error
Autocorrelation: Consequences, Detection and Remedial Measure
Dummy Variable: Dummy Variable in the Explanatory Variable, Dummy Variable in the Dependent Variable (Linear Probability Model, Logit model, Probit Model)

Hands on Exercise using selected Software: SPSS, STATA, Microfit, Eviews

Suggested Readings:

Part 1:

Part 2:
Gujarati, D. N., 2003, Basic Econometrics, McGraw Hill, NY

DS 508 Development Economics

Course Objective:
This course is designed to give the students a broad exposure to the dynamic process of growth and development and the problem and issues it generates. Each competitive paradigm of development is set against a particular and unique geo-political and institutional set up, and the experiences and the lessons of the underlying development strategies and policies provide crucial insight for planners and policy makers in contemporary developing societies. So, the first part of the course contains the analysis of economics of growth, economics of development and different theories of growth. The second part is designed to introduce the economics of critical policy issues in the context of broad sectoral performance.

Course Contents:

Part 1: Analysis of Economics of Growth, Economics of Development and Theories of Growth
• Some Conceptual Underpinning: Difference between Economic Growth and Economic Development, Concept and Definitions of Development
• Evolution of Development Indicators
• Historic Growth and Contemporary Development
• The Growth Game: The Economics of Growth: Capital, Labour, Technology; The Historical Record: Kuznets’s Six Characteristics of Modern Economic Growth
• Classic Theories of Growth and Development: Balanced and Unbalanced Growth, Rostow’s Stages of Growth, Harrod-Domar Growth Model, The Lewis Theory of Development
• Structural Change and Patterns of Development
• The International Dependence Revolution
• The Solow Neoclassical Growth Model
• The New Growth Theory
• Starting Economic Development: The Big Push
• New Institutional Economics

**Part 2:** Economics of Policy Issues: A Sectoral Perspective
• Distribution and Poverty
• Agricultural Transformation and Rural development
• Industrialization
• Population
• Health and Education, Human Resource Development
• Choice of Techniques
• Development and the Environment
• Foreign Aid Dependence
• Participatory Development and the Empowerment Process
• Structural Adjustment Policies
• International Trade and New International Economic Order

*Suggested Readings:*


DS 509 Project Planning and Evaluation

Course Objective:
This course has incorporated step-by-step processes and techniques that are necessary in the planning and design phase of a project. At the end of the course, the students are expected to develop a broad based understanding of the key contexts, tools, and issues surrounding project design and analysis both globally and nationally.

Course Contents:
- Introducing Projects as ‘Cutting Edge’ of Development: Concept, Rationale, Categories, Features and Characteristics, Project Life Cycles, Basic ideas of Project Analysis, Points of views in project Analysis: Economic, Social and Financial
- Context of Projects: The Four P’s: People, planning, policies and Project, Markets and market distortion
- Project Planning and Design: Project planning and designing process, Why Plan? Typical Steps in Planning and Design
- Project Design: Project rational and strategy, Linking Project Elements, Indicators, External Factors and Assumptions, Monitoring and Evaluation
- Selected tools of project analysis, design and management: Social Impact Assessment, Stakeholder Analysis, Logical Framework, SWOT Analysis
- Costs and Benefits in Project Analysis: Identifying the Costs and benefits of project with special reference to a Developmental Project Benefit-Cost ratio
- Discounted Cash Flow Measures and Application: Selected popular measures of Discounted Cash Flows: Net Present Worth, Internal Rate of Return, Others; Economic Appraisal: Use of techniques including shadow prices; Analysis of projects with tangible and non-tangible products

Suggested Readings:
Bakewell, Oliver & Garbutt, Anne (2005), The Use and Abuse of the Logical framework Approach.
Potts, David (2001), Project Planning and Analysis for Development. Lynne Rienner Publishers.
Course Objective:
The course is intended to provide students with a comprehensive training in the conceptualization, identification and measurement of poverty and help students develop skill and capability to use this training in the analysis of processes generating poverty; in the design and impact assessment of strategic and specific policy interventions and of the dynamics of spontaneous subaltern responses aimed at eliminating poverty. The course will help students develop comprehensive ideas about policies, strategies and interventions adopted by the public and private sectors to reduce poverty in Bangladesh. On completion of the course, students will also be able to identify meaningful sources to undertake data analysis related to poverty.

Course Contents:


- **Measuring Poverty**: Operationalizing the Definition of the Poor, Determination of Poverty Lines, Measurement of Absolute Poverty: Head Count Index, Income Gap Index, Sen Index, Foster-Greek-Thorbecke (FGT), Measurement of Relative Poverty: Income Inequality, Gini-Coefficient, Lorenz Curve

- **Composite Indicators**: Human Development Index (HDI), Human Poverty Index (HPI), Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI), Relation Between HDI & HPI, Compare GNP And HDI, Happiness Index

- **Entitlements, Poverty and Famines**

- **Micro Credit** – as a Tool of Poverty Alleviation: Experience from Bangladesh

- **Poverty Reduction** through supporting international trade, aiding economic growth, and SME facilitation activities

- **Social Business, Corporate Social Responsibility**

- **Population and Poverty, Poverty and Environment**

- **ICT and Poverty Alleviation**

- **Social Security**: Income Transfers, Social Safety Net Programs: The Case of Bangladesh


*Suggested Readings*:
BIDS (1990), Special Issue on Poverty in Bangladesh volume XVIII, No. 3, Bangladesh Development Studies.


DS 511 Disaster, Vulnerability and Sustainable Development

Course Objective:
It is well known that Bangladesh is a highly disaster-prone country and particularly in this context of widespread poverty, disasters often assume great proportions; both risk and vulnerability to various disasters is extensive. Some disasters, such as floods and drought, are annual and cause national loss at a regular frequency. Others, such as cyclones and earthquakes, are waiting in the offing, and it is not hard to imagine the destruction that could occur in a severe earthquake in the rapidly growing and densely populated urban areas. In this context, the course will address the key issues of sustaining the development of the country by focusing the concern of all stakeholders.

Course Contents:

- **Introduction**: Natural hazards, Human-induced hazards, Industrial hazards, Distinction between hazard and disaster, Hazard vulnerability, relation between disaster and vulnerability, relation between disaster and development.
- **Fundamentals of Disaster Management**: General principles of management, Conceptual framework of disaster management, Basic concepts of preparedness, rescue, relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction, Inclusive approach to disaster management.
- **Organizational and Policy Context of Disaster Management**: Role of the government, Role of NGOs, Role of international funding agencies, Cross-sectoral linkages, Policy formulation, Program and project implementation.
- **Disaster Response and Recovery Strategies**: Post-impact phase, Immediate rescue and relief needs, Long-term recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction, Post-disaster trauma management.
- **Disaster Preparedness and Vulnerability Reduction**: Disaster preparedness planning, Specifications of preparedness requirements, Risk management strategies, Preventive and/or mitigating actions, Risk insurance.
- **Community Based Approaches to Disaster Management**: Participatory methods, VCA, Community mobilization, Facilitating self-help initiatives, Sustaining long-term community based disaster management.
- **Disaster Risk Reduction and Development Planning for sustainability**: Linkages between disasters and development, Impact of disasters on development, Disaster-Development continuum, Cause-Effect relationship between development planning and disasters.

*Suggested Readings:*

www.scu.org/ip/cds/cmp/modules/dis-int.htm
Hossain, H., Dodge, C.P., and Abed F.H. (1992) From Crisis to Development: Coping with Disasters in Bangladesh. Dhaka, UPL.

DS 512 Gender and Development

Course Objective:
The course traces gender discourses in development through particular localities and theories (such as colonial and post–colonial histories) and at the same time places them in the context of contemporary cultural, social and political theory and practice. Equal attention is devoted to discourses on masculinity and femininity, and their relevance for development thinking and practice. A selection of mainstream and feminist gender discourses relevant for development is analyzed through their intersections with sexuality, class, race, ethnicity and religion. Discourses on the (male/ female) body and reproduction will be central.

Course Contents:
- **Introduction to the Course and the Concepts:** Gender as a Development Issue; Discourse: Power, Knowledge, Practice
- **Measuring Gender Development:** Gender Development Index, Gender Empowerment Measure, Gender Indicators and Criteria
- **Gender:** Identities, Ideologies, Institutions
- **Gender:** Femininities/Masculinities, Masculinities and Development
- **Development:** Feminist Interventions
- **Discourses of the Body:** The Fe/male Body
- **Race and Nation:** The Fe/male Body
- **Gender, Health and Reproduction, HIV/AIDS and Violence**
- **Gender and Migration:** The Case of Nannies, Maids and Domestic Workers
Discourses of Victimisation and Agency: Beyond Victimization and Agency
Invisible Subject: Women in Militant and Right Wing Movements; Male Victim

Suggested Readings:
Note: Various issues of Gender and Development journal can be consulted.

Course Objective:
The objective of this course is two-fold: first, to provide an introduction to the basis, consequences, theories and policies of international trade and to the multilateral trading system and institutions such as the World Trade Organization and second, to provide students with an overview of the main aspects and issues in globalization, empirical evidence on the effects of globalization and the challenges for the successful governance of globalization.

Course Contents:

- **Theories:** The Basic Assumptions of Heckscher-Ohlin Model, Factor Intensity, Factor Abundance, propositions of Heckscher-Ohlin model - Rybczynski Theorem, Heckscher-Ohlin Theorem, Stolper-Smauelson Theorem, Factor – Price Equalization Theorem.

- **Theories:** Empirical Testing of the Ricardian Theory, the Leontief Paradox, the Specific Factors Model, Empirical Challenge to Traditional Theories, Linder’s Thesis, Technological Gap and Production Cycle Theories.


- **Preferential Trading Arrangements:** Various Types of Integration – Theory of Customs Union, Static and Dynamic Effects – Trade Creation and Trade Diversion, Rationale for Regional Trade Agreements among Developing Countries.

- **Growth and Trade:** Trade as an Engine of Growth, Sources of Economic Growth, Effects of Growth on Small and Large Countries, Trade Liberalization, Linkages between Trade Liberalization, Growth and Poverty

- **Trade Policy of Bangladesh:** Trade, Development and Poverty Reduction in the Context of Bangladesh, Trade and Industrial Policy Environment in Bangladesh, Export Diversification, RMG and Post MFA, FDI - Trends in FDI in the Developing Countries, Countries attracting FDIs, Trends in FDI in Bangladesh, Role of UNCTAD, BoI, EPB, BEPZA

- **Multilateral and Regional Trade:** WTO, Origin of WTO: From GATT to WTO, GATS, DFQF, NAMA, SPS, TRIPS, SAFTA, South-South Trade

- **Hands on Exercise:** Trade Statistics and its Sources, HS code, cross country export-import comparison, Bangladesh OTS (Operative Tariff Schedule), Calculation the impact of tariffs


*Suggested Readings:*


CPD (2005), *Bangladesh in the Global Trade Regime*. Dhaka: Pathak Shamabesh.


Eusuf and Toufique (2006), Trade, Development and Poverty Linkage: A Case Study of Cellular Phone in Bangladesh, Unnayan Shamannay & CUTS

Eusuf et al. (2006), Trade Liberalization and Poverty: The Bangladesh Experience. SDPI, Pakistan


Course Objective:
The course is about the economic analysis of public policy issues. The focus of the course is on the
development of analytical tools and their application to key policy issues relating to the spending,
taxing and financing activities of government. This course will acquaint students with critical topics
such as fiscal instruments and its effects on output, employment and inflation, tax structure and tax
incidence, budget process, its preparation, legislation and execution and public debt and its
limitations.

Course Contents:

- **Introduction**: Definition of Public Finance, Emergence of Public Finance as a Separate
  Branch, Scope and Limitations of Public Finance.

- **The Government**: Economic Functions of the Government-Allocative Functions,
  Distributive Functions, Public Choice and Macroeconomic Stability, Tools of the Government
  to achieve its Objectives (Taxation, Subsidies, Expenditure, Regulations, Borrowing) -
  Conflicts between Various Functions of Government

- **Economic Rationale of the Government's Intervention**: Market Failure and Rationale for
  Government Intervention, Other Rationales – Income Distribution and Merit Goods.

- **Theory of Public Goods**: Definition, Characteristics and Classification of Public Goods,
  Public Goods and Merit goods, the Nature of Market Failure in the Presence of Public Goods,
  Public Goods and Government Intervention, Demand for Public Goods, the Free Rider
  Phenomenon, Pareto Efficient Conditions in the Presence of Public Goods, Efficiency

- **Theory of Externalities**: Definition and Classification of Externalities, Market Failure and
  Government Intervention - The Coase Theorem, Tragedy of the Commons.

- **Basics of Taxation**: Different Sources of Revenue, Classification of Taxes: Direct and
  Indirect Taxes, Personal Income Tax and Corporate Income Tax, Sales and Value added Tax;
  Requirement of a Good tax system, Canons of Taxes, Horizontal and Vertical Utility,
  Taxation and Deadweight Loss, Tax Evasion and Tax Avoidance, Principles of Taxation, Tax
  Incidence, Economic Effects of Various Taxes, Tax Administration, Tax Structure of
  Developed and Developing Countries with Special Focus on Bangladesh Tax Structure.

- **Budget**: Different Concepts Related to Budget, Budget Process, Preparation, Legislation and
  Execution, Role of Parliament in Budget Oversight, Arguments for and against Balanced
  Budget, Budget Forecasting, Bangladesh Budget Analysis.

- **Fiscal System in Bangladesh**: Structure of Tax Revenue and Non-tax Revenue, Pattern of
  Current Expenditure, Pattern of Development Expenditure, Expenditure on Human
  Resource Development and Poverty Alleviation Sector, Fiscal Constraint and Vulnerability
  of Development Expenditure, Fiscal Instruments and Effects on Output, Employment and
Inflation, Sustainability of Fiscal Deficit, Fiscal Policies in Developing Countries with Special Focus on Bangladesh.


*Suggested Readings:*


*Additional Resources:*

- Budgets of Bangladesh Government (various years)
- Bangladesh Economic Review (various years)

*DS 533 Economics of Institutions and Transitions*

*Course Objective:*

The main aim of the course is to provide an overview of recent developments in the field of institutional economics, to introduce the basic concepts and techniques related to the subject, to show the students how the institutional structure of economy determines the incentives of economic agents, and to help the students in their understanding of the role of institutional
environment in economic theory and in business practice, including the analysis of modern problems in Bangladesh development.

Course Contents:

- **Introduction to institutional analysis:** The concept of institution; Institutions and organizations; Functions of social institutions; Interaction situations and the types of norms: prisoners’ dilemma-type situation; coordination situation; inequality situation; Enforcement characteristics.

- **Institutional structure of the society:** Formal and informal institutions; Sanctions for disobeying norms (self-enforcing sanctions, guilt, shame, informational sanctions, bilateral costly sanctions, multilateral costly sanctions); Conditions of norms’ effectiveness; Interaction of formal and informal institutions; The limits on the transplanting of institutions from best performing countries; The problems of their enforceability.

- **The New Institutional Economics:** Modern institutionalism and Old institutional economics

- **Transaction costs:** The concept of transaction; Transaction costs as friction in the economy; Transaction costs and transformation costs; Interdependency between transaction costs and transformation costs; Types of market transaction costs and means of transaction costs minimization; (search and information costs; measurement costs; bargaining and decision costs; supervision and enforcement costs); The state of nature and private enforcement devices; Self-enforcing agreements; and hostages; Enforcement mechanisms based on bilateral; and multilateral reputation; shortcomings of reputation as a contract enforcement mechanism; Enforcing contracts with the help of the legal system; Comparative advantages and shortcomings of the legal enforcement mechanism. Contract enforcement in contemporary Bangladesh; Transaction costs, the main types of economic exchange and their institutional structure; Coexistence of the main types of economic exchange in the modern society; Transaction cost measurement; Transaction costs in the Bangladesh economy

- **Economic Theory of Property Rights:** The definition of property rights. Property rights in different legal traditions; (common law and civil law traditions); The property rights approach: some basic concepts. Specification of property rights, the bundle of rights, partitioning of property rights, attenuation of property rights; Assigning of property rights: the internalization of externalities; The Coase Theorem. Critic of Coase; Alternative property rights regimes; Common property (open access) and the tragedy of the commons; Exclusive property rights and the conditions for their emergence; The interest-group theory of property rights; The costs of collective action; The theory of rent seeking; interest groups and rent seeking in the Bangladesh economy

- **Contracts:** The definition of a contract; Legal and economic approach to contracts; Freedom of contract; The notion of a complete contract; Why are the real contracts incomplete? Bounded rationality of economic agents; Asymmetric information (hidden characteristics, hidden information/hidden action, hidden intentions) and opportunistic behavior Adverse selection and the closing of markets. Signaling, screening and self-selection; Asset plasticity and moral hazard; Principal-agent problem and agency costs; A simple principle-agent
experiment in the classroom. Controlling; and preventing moral hazard (controlling the agent, incentive contracts, bonding); Classification of contracts (classical, neoclassical and relational contracting); Discrete alternative governance structures: market, hybrids and hierarchy:

- **The new institutional theory of the firm:** Neoclassical theory of the firm. Explanations of the firm in the new institutional theory; The market and the firm; Comparative analyses of the alternative coordination forms; Internal market and influence costs; The boundaries of the firm; Ownership structure of the firm. A theory of the owner monitor; Competing forms of economic organization, relative advantages of alternative structures (proprietorships, partnerships, open corporation, regulated firms, public enterprises, nonprofit organizations, labor managed firms); Separation of ownership and control in the open corporation; Opportunistic behavior of the managers and corporate control. Outsider and insider corporate governance; Privatization in Bangladesh and other developing economies

- **The new institutional theory of the state:** Social mechanisms for constraining open access; Contractual theories of the state (Locke, Rousseau), Hobbes predatory theory of the state; North's model of the state; The regulatory role of the state in the Bangladesh economy

- **The theory of institutional change:** Stability of institutions and institutional change; The concept of institutional equilibrium; The main sources of institutional change; Centralized and spontaneous institutional change; The role of the state in the process of institutional change; The problem of compensation of the disadvantaged groups; Theories of selection of efficient institutions in the process of competition; Institutional change and path dependence; Forms of path dependence; Institutional change in contemporary Bangladesh

*Suggested Readings:
Course Objective:
The course is aimed at analyzing the policy process as embedded in a comprehensive political, legal and institutional framework. The course highlights the dual nature of the institutional framework in which politics and policies are made. On the one hand, institutions structure the policy process. Decision-making does not take place within a vacuum but is based on rules and procedures. The practice of decision-making alters the use and meaning of core constitutional concepts. Effective decision-making requires awareness of this inter-relationship between politics, law and public policy. In addition to its special focus on Bangladesh, this course takes a comparative perspective.
and reviews political institutions across countries and different levels of governance. It studies core political institutions and the challenges related to their functioning in an increasingly independent environment at the national, regional and global level.

Course Contents:

- **Conceptualizing political institutions**: Institutions and Organizations, Institutional Theories, Political Institution: Concepts and Theories
- **Forms of government**: Differences in the design of government systems and their impact on the policy process, Systems of parliamentary and presidential government compared, Regime survival: Minority government/ divided government, Forms of centralized and decentralized systems of government compared and contrasted
- **Political parties and Party system**: The role of parties in the political system, Criticisms of political parties, Institutionalization of party system, History, structure and functions of major political parties in Bangladesh, Political parties in the policy process
- **Electoral systems**: Party representation, constitutional engineering; Voting rules and political behavior; Electoral system in Bangladesh, The Role of Election Commission; The Caretaker Government Model; Electoral systems: Critiques
- **Civil society, NGOs**: direct participation vs. representative democracy; populism vs. democracy; Development, Structure, Features of Civil Society in Bangladesh; Role of civil society in the policy process
- **Technological Change and Mode of Governance**: Governance in Digital Era, E-Governance: concepts, ideas and practices, Bureaucracy and the role of IT, Responsive Policy making and the role of IT
- **Direct democracy**
- **Social movements and political opportunity structures**
- **Cleavages and conflict lines, dimensions of political competition**
- **Institutional design of agencies/ Independence**
- **Networked governance/ multi-stakeholder governance**
- **Self- and co-regulation, public private partnerships**
- **Limitations of the nation state/ international institutions**
- **Accountability links**
- **Political trust in institutions in different systems**

Suggested Readings:


Ware, A. (1996) Political Parties and Party Systems, Oxford: Oxford University Press, Ch.5. 9

Course Objective:
Policy Analysis defined as the disciplined application of intellect to public problems encompasses everything from reading a newspaper to careful scientific research. In practice, 'much of what passes for professional policy analysis is called policy evaluation'. Governments conduct it, private firms assume a mystery of certain qualitative and quantitative techniques and is aimed at the improvement or betterment of public policies and programs. Its central questions are: Does this program do what it is supposed to be doing? If not, why not? What should be done?

The abstract objective of the course is to help students to develop knowledge and comprehension of the diversity of theoretical and practical approaches to policy analysis. The practical objective is to be able to demonstrate the application of these ideas to a specific policy problem: we learn about policy analysis by doing it. We take a broad view of policy in the School of Policy Studies. Not all "policy" is state policy, and government sometimes does best by facilitating the work of others. Policy analysis for us is the study of the sometimes-implicit choices a community makes about what we collectively will do about problems we understand to be public, whether we do it ourselves through our collective actions, or through the state and its agencies, or through forms of voluntary association in the third sector. In using analysis to break public problems into their component parts, we are interested in how issues come to be framed as public problems; and how we know that some sorts of policy interventions are feasible or appropriate.

This course will provide participants with the context, important theory, and applicable tools for the emerging field of policy evaluation. It is intended to build on the introductory and qualitative methods courses to help students to apply approaches that may serve as a front end to broader evaluations or stand alone as a systematic review of policies, policy instruments and/or programs within a policy context. Selected case studies in the development, design, management and implementation of policy and program evaluation. Benefit-cost analysis and its application to public-sector investment, pricing policy, discount rates, marginal cost and shadow pricing, and the handling of risk and uncertainty.

Course Contents:
- Historical Roots of Public Policy and Analysis (Trends in Policy Analysis)
- Policy Analysis as Policy Science
- Foundations of Public Policy Analysis
- Public Policy – The Players
- Public Policy: Ideas
- Policy Analysis and Globalization
- Policy Analysis: Country Perspectives
- Policy Evaluation and Evaluation Research
- Formative Evaluation & Summative Evaluation (Ex Post)
- Policy Evaluation Tools
- Option 1: Harvard’s Policy Analysis Exercise (PAE) - Students are encouraged to work on a wide variety of projects in different policy fields. Some projects incorporate highly technical
or quantitative techniques; others use organizational or management analysis. All projects, however, must be focused on an actual policy decision or problem. Background or library research is not an adequate project in itself. The topic must be limited enough in scope to be completed during the time frame, yet broad enough to be intellectually challenging for the students.

- **Option II: Hands on Experience of Program Evaluation** - Students are advised to contact national, International NGOs, and Donors with a view to gaining hands on experience on different approaches and framework of evaluation. We hope this would help the students for their future placement in these organizations.
  - Introduction to Evaluation
  - Evaluation Terms of Reference (TOR)
  - Evaluation Models or Styles
  - Underlying Principles of "Logic Modelling"
  - Illustration of Results Based Program Logic Model
  - Evaluation Design and Methods
  - Quantitative Research Methods
  - Qualitative Research Methods and Mixed Research Method
  - Evaluation Matrix

**Selected Readings:**


**Course Objective:**
The main purpose of the course is to bridge the gap between theory and practice through analyzing and explaining Bangladesh case. The students are expected to acquire knowledge on different phases of public policy cycle in Bangladesh. The students will be provided with number of cases from various sector so that they can understand and explain the policy making process and the policy outcome.

**Course Contents:**
- **Introduction:** Revisiting main concepts and theories of public policy process, stages of public policy process, actors, networks and institutions
- **Institutional framework of public actions in Bangladesh:** Context and content of the constitution of the republic, Laws, regulations, procedures and norms that shape behavior of the Government of Bangladesh
- **The role of legislature in the policy making process:** The role of parliament in the policy process: structure, functions of Jatiyo Shangsad, the functions of Parliamentary Standing Committees in public policy process, structure and functions of the parliamentary secretariat, relation between the legislature and the executive in Bangladesh
- **The role of political parties in public policy making:** Historical courses of the development of political parties in Bangladesh; Ideology, structure, functions and features of major political parties in Bangladesh; the political parties and their role in public policy making: some cases of National Health Policy, Gender Policy
- **The role of bureaucratic elites in public policy making:** The structure of the bureaucracy in Bangladesh, The relationship between the ministries and the parliament,
- **Interest groups and public policy making in Bangladesh:** Students organizations, FBCCI, BGMEA, Labor Unions, Professional Associations like BMA, DUTA and their role in public policy process
- **Media and Public policy in Bangladesh:** The role of electronic and print media in public policy process in Bangladesh
- **NGOs, Civil Society and Public Policy Making in Bangladesh:** Historical development of civil society in Bangladesh, types of NGOs and their functions in relation to public policy
- **Donors and Public Policy Making in Bangladesh:** Donors influence in Bangladesh
- **Major public Institutions and public policy in Bangladesh:** Planning Commission, Bangladesh Bank, ECNEC, NEC
- **Some Case Studies:** National Health Policy, National Education Policy, National Climate Change Strategy, Sixth Five Year Plan, PRSP formulation process
- **Project Formulation Process in Bangladesh**
- **Problems and challenges in public policy formulation process in Bangladesh:** Economic, Social, Political and Institutional
- **Public Policy Impact Evaluation:** Methods and techniques of policy evaluation: Economic Analysis, SIA, Stakeholders Analysis, Cost-benefit Analysis,
Suggested Readings:


DS 551 Social Development: Theories and Approaches

Course Objective:
The aim of this course is to provide theoretical and conceptual grounding in contemporary issues relating to social development policy and practice. The course will also build understanding on key themes in social development policy and practice with a view to explore sectoral issues and substantive themes in contemporary social development, in a variety of contexts.

Course Contents:

- Paradigm or sector: Defining social development
- Comparative Society
- Social and Cultural Change
- Comparative Social Security Approach
- Comparative Gender Systems
- Human Ecological Relationships
- Social risk, social capital and social security
- Social development and markets
- Equity and social exclusion
Social development and poverty alleviation
NGOs and civil society in Social Development
The social development policy process

Suggested Readings:


DS 552 Social Inclusion

Course Objective:
Social inclusion, the process of ensuring meaningful access and equity for all the members of the society, is seen as one of the most challenging goals in the developmental field. The multilateral agencies, international organizations, donors and NGOs use a mixture of tools having different theoretical rationales and accommodating those with local context to achieve social inclusion in developing as well as developed countries. Action learning is also a popular strategy to ensure social inclusion in developing countries. This course is designed to provide an overview of the issues – Gender, Disability, Participation and Community Mobilization, Advocacy, Human Rights – related to social inclusion by providing theoretical knowledge as well as practical examples. The aim of the course is to equip the students so that they can address the issues and increase the ability of their projects and co-workers to challenge exclusion.

Course Contents:

Gender
- Introduction
  - Constructing Gender: Sexualities, Postmodernism/Discourse Theory; Colonialism and Kinship
  - Basic Gender Concepts and Terminology
- Gender Analysis
  - Identifying Gender Issues with Facts and Figures
  - Gender, Culture and religion
  - Gender Mainstreaming (in Agriculture, health, Education etc.)
  - Theoretical perspectives in Gender and Development: from WID to GAD
  - The concept of Gender Analysis and Project Management
- Gender Framework
  - Gender Responsive Planning
  - Gender Responsive Policy-making
  - Action learning
- Managing Gender
  - Examples of good practice
  - Group work by students
Disability

- **Introduction**
  - Definitions, facts and figures
  - Constructs of common disabilities
  - Disability and poverty

- **Principles and practice of Disability-inclusive Development**
  - Issues related to equity, access, advocacy and prevention
  - Issues related to services and care
  - Orientation to disability professions and their economic security
  - Skills important for working with major impairment groups
  - Mainstreaming disability in poverty reduction strategies
  - Overview of current activities carried by public organization, development agencies and NGOs for disable peoples in Bangladesh

- **Disability and Human Rights**
  - Policies and declarations: Bangladesh and World
  - Social responsibility: Human and Corporate

- **Managing Disability**
  - Examples of good practice
  - Incorporating disability in planning and managing projects
  - Group work by students

Participation and Community Mobilization

- **Introduction**
  - Basis for Community-based Development Approaches
  - Strengths and weakness

- **Problem Analysis**
  - Needs assessment
  - Tools: Participatory Methods, Stakeholder Analysis
  - Cross-cutting issues: Culture, perception and power dynamics
  - Involving Communities in need analysis

- **Designing the Project**
  - Participative methods for formulating solutions and planning projects
  - Project Design process and relevant tools

- **Social Mobilization**
  - Steps of Social Mobilization
  - Stakeholders
  - Planning the mobilization and Implementation techniques

- **Managing Participation**
  - Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation tools
  - Examples of good practice
  - Group work by students

Advocacy
- **Introduction**
  - Concept and definition
  - The policy-making context

- **Advocacy Tools**
  - Research
  - Communication
  - Coalition building
  - Joint Monitoring and Evaluation
  - Supporting Organizational capacity building

- **Practical advocacy strategy development**
  - Understanding public-policy making
  - Case studies
  - Group work by students

**Human Rights**

- **Introduction**
  - Foundations of Human Rights
  - The Rights to Development and Social Justice

- **Approach to Development**
  - Capabilities
  - Human development (Health, Nutrition, Education etc.)
  - Resources
  - Participation and Empowerment

*Suggested Readings:*

**Gender:**

Elson D. (1997), Integrating gender issues into public expenditure: six tools, mimeo, GENECON Unit, Graduate School of Sciences, University of Manchester

Elson D. & Evers B. (1998), Sector programme support: A Gender Aware Analysis, mimeo, GENECON, Manchester University


**Disability:**

CSID (2005), Situational Analysis and Assessment of Education for Children with Disabilities in Bangladesh, South Asia, East Asia and South Africa.
Inclusion International n.d. Disability, Development and Inclusion in International Development Cooperation: A Scan of Disability-Related Policies and Research at Selected Multilateral and Bilateral Institutions.
GTZ (2006), Disability and Development: A contribution to promoting the interests of persons with disabilities in German Development Cooperation - Policy Paper. Berlin: GTZ
JICA (2002), Country Profile on Disability: People’s Republic of Bangladesh.

Participation and Community Mobilization:

Advocacy:

Human Rights:
Action Aid (2008), Human rights-based approaches to poverty eradication and development.
UNDP n.d. The Application of a Human Rights-based Approach to Development Programming: What is the Added Value?
Course Objective:
Migration is a fundamental feature in our life. It is diversified, has different dimensions and progressed in an unparallel manner following the development of human civilization. In today's world transnational migration has become a common phenomenon. At present people migrate to foreign countries and try to settle down there in the host society, but at the same time do not forget to maintain transnational liaisons to their country of origin. To fulfill liabilities to their kith and kin and also being motivated by the 'long-distance nationalism', they maintain cross-border networks. In other words, international migrants maintain transnational networks because of their relational and structural embeddedness to their family, community, society and above all to their home country. And this is how being multi-dimensionally embedded into the origin and host countries' socio-cultural, economic, political, institutional, geographical surroundings and everyday realities, these migrants send remittance to their home country and take part in the development initiatives thereafter. Consequently, this course aims to critically review the complex relationships between international migration and development and the consequences thereafter.

As a matter of fact, the remittance transfer of migrants represents one of their transnational activities, while the utilization of manifold channels in transferring money across the state-borders indicates the existence of transnational networks between the origin and receiving societies. The question for this course is, if the respective authorities of the individual countries develop regulatory frameworks targeting to assist migrants in their remittance transfer, why and how do the immigrants bypass these public channels and develop alternative networks. The questions that we need to explore are whether the use of authorized and unauthorized sources of remittance transfer reflects their class, status, religious or gender identity and whether these factors also regulate the flow of migrants, goods and information. In the same way, we need to find out if the “channelling” of economic remittance incorporates other forms of remittance like information, ideas as well as knowledge between the transnational spaces of the home and receiving countries.

Consequently, after studying this course the students will not ask whether people will choose migration as a probable livelihood strategy. Instead how they survive and develop different strategies in a foreign country to mitigate their aims for higher socio-economic and cultural mobility are the issues that need to be investigated. Students need to know moreover, why the current migrants engage themselves in diverse forms of transnational activities and whether these transnational activities only represent the co-ethnic networks of the migrants (something we notice in the case of the Mexican and Chinese Diaspora). In this regard, ranging from Greek diaspora to the Bangladeshi one, students will review some selected cases focusing on the diaspora coping strategies.

Course Contents:

- **Conceptual Issues:** To know the classical and recent debates on the concept of globalization, migration, feminization of migration, transnational networking, long-distance nationalism, assimilation, integration and diaspora and its theories, methodologies, typologies (internal, international, circular, return migration, environmental, forced migration, displacement, refugee, asylum seekers etc.) and the research works.
- **Migration History and significance**: Pattern of migration over human history, including modern times, how and why is migration important today and for whom, in what way people migrate today and how it is different from the previous ways of migration.

- **Migration and the state**: What role can and does the nation-state play in encouraging or discouraging immigration, out-migration, and internal movement? What are some of the unintended consequences of migration policy? What policies could influence migrant assimilation, adaptation, and acculturation?

- **Politics and Policy**: To identify and critically reflect upon issues and the politics of migration and development: causes, interrelationships, and possible policy interventions.

- **Migration and livelihood**: To know whether migration plays any role for the upward mobility of the households, positive and negative outcomes, migration and poverty, social networks and pattern of entrepreneurship, diversification of household coping strategies.

- **Principles of migration**: What are the basic principles of international migration and whether it has different versions in terms of internal, environmental or forced migration.

- **Migration and development**: To check out the two-way relationship between international migration and development and to formulate advanced research questions regarding migration and development. To know the role of remittance in the social and national development and its different forms along with the contribution of remittance for the formation of human capital.

- **Embeddedness**: To find out the realities like relational, structural, institutional etc. in which migrants are embedded in and develop strategies to cope and survive with. And to verify the roles, modes and regulators of transnational networking for diaspora adaptation and its consequences.

- **Examples**: To review some classical diasporas from an enormous body of instances.

**Reading Materials:**


**Course Objective:**

This course provides an appreciation of the insights about economic activities and choices that altering the natural environment, and the physical and biological limitations imposed on the economy by the natural environment. The course covers the economic theory of externalities and pollution control; the choice of instruments for pollution control – including the relative merits of policies based on "command-and-control" and "market mechanisms"; the major methods used to value environmental goods with their strengths and limitations; and the current environmental policy issues related to environmental economics.
Course Contents

- **Visions of the Future:** Introduction, the self-extinction premise, Environmental and Natural Resource Economics, thinking about the future, the Basic Pessimist Model, the Basic Optimist Model.

- **The Economics Perspective:** Introduction, the Human Environment Relationship, the environment as an asset, valuing the asset, distinguishing good outcomes from bad, static efficiency, dynamic efficiency, sustainability.

- **Rights, Rents, and Remedies:** Introduction, property rights, property rights and environment, efficient property-right structure, Externalities as a source of market failure, improperly designed property rights systems, common property resources, public goods, imperfect market structure, divergence of social and private discount rates, government failure, and an efficient role for government.

- **Valuing the Environment:** Introduction, Benefit-Cost analysis, the Decision rules, measuring benefits, use values, non-use values, approaches to cost estimation, the treatment of risk, choosing the discount rate, a critical appraisal, Cost-Effectiveness analysis, Impact analysis.

- **Environmental Economics:** An Overview: Introduction, pollutant taxonomy, defining the efficient allocation of pollution, efficient policy responses, cost effective policies for emission reduction, defining a cost effective allocation, cost effective pollution control policies, emission standards, emission charges, transferable emission permits, and other policy dimensions.

- **Development, Poverty, and Environment:** Introduction, the Growth Process, nature of the process, potential sources of reduced growth, Environmental Policy, Energy, Outlook for Near Future, Population Impacts, the Information Economy, the Growth-Development Relationship, conventional measures, alternative measures, Growth and Poverty, the industrialized nations, the effects on income inequality, the effects on poverty, Poverty in Less-industrialized Nations, the appropriateness of Traditional Model, Barriers to Development.

- **The Quest for Sustainable Development:** Introduction, Defining sustainable development, Sustainability and Development, Market Allocations, Efficiency and Sustainability, agriculture and energy, waste reduction, Managing the transition, Prospects for international cooperation, Restructuring incentives, Forced transition, defining the target, Institutional Structure, Administration, Biodiversity and sustainability, Culture and sustainability, Environmental politics.

**Suggested Readings:**


DS 562 Sustainable Development: Process and Practice

Course Objective:
Although there is a broad agreement as regards the need and significance of sustainable development, it still remains one of the most elusive goals of development, and ensuring sustainable development poses a formidable challenge for development program managers. In this broader context, this course is primarily aimed at introducing the students to the key concepts, debates, approaches, tools and strategies relating to the analyses and dynamics of program management as a means of achieving sustainable development. The focus is on bridging theoretical discourses with practical examples and learning. At the end of the course, the students are expected to develop a broad based understating of the key contexts, tools, and issues surrounding such topics as project/program management, sustainable development, development ethics, monitoring and evaluation, and natural resources management.

Course Contents:
- Sustainable Development as a Paradigm
- Development Ethics
- Projects and Project/Program Management
- Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Projects
- Selected Tools and Methods of Project Design and M&E including:
  - Logical Framework
  - SWOT analysis
  - Stakeholder Analysis
  - Social Impact Assessment
- Program Management in the Context of Vulnerability and Marginalization: Participatory Vulnerability Assessment
- Management of Natural Resources, and Monitoring and Evaluation of NRM Projects
- Application of Geo-information Science in the Management of Natural Resources

Suggested Readings:


Fundamentals of Geographical Information System, PLN Raju.


GIS technology and spatial analysis in coastal zone management: Kurt Fedra and Enrico Feoli.

GIS as a Tool in Participatory Natural Resource Management: Coen Bussink

GIS Technology in Natural Resource Management: Process as a Tool of Change: Sally Duncan, Denise Lach.


Government of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh. 2007. A Facilitator’s Guidebook for Community Risk Assessment and Risk Reduction Plan, CDMP, Ministry of Food and Disaster Management, Directorate of Relief and Rehabilitation, Ministry of Food and Disaster Management.


Moving Coastlines: Emergence and use of land in Ganges Brahmaputra Meghna Estuary, University Press Limited, 2010

National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, November 2009


Participatory Vulnerability Analysis, A Step-by-Step Guide for Field Staff, Action Aid Bangladesh, March 2005 (Bengali)


Remote Sensing and Gis - Water Management: P.S. Roy and V.V. Rao

Remote Sensing and Gis Applications For Monitoring Multi- Temporal Changes Of Natural Resources in Bursa-Turkey: M.Sabri DİRİM*, Ertuğrul AKSOY, Gökhan ÖZSOY.


DS 563 Natural Resource Management

Course Objective:
This course builds understanding on development with the lens of conservation and discusses development strategies under different climate change scenario. The course also emphasizes on the existing and future human-nature inter-relationship and interdependence.

Course Contents:

Part A: Theoretical Interpretation

- **Understanding Environment and Natural Resources**: Our natural resources and boundary, renewable and nonrenewable resources, interaction among major environmental components, different cycles (atmosphere, biosphere and biospheres), other cycles (C-cycle, N-cycle, O-Cycle), earth: materials, process and landscapes.

- **Natural Resources Management**: Right based management (state, private, common, non-property); Community based management, Biodiversity management, management including sustainability principles (reliance on solar energy, biodiversity, nutrient cycling, natural population control), problems of natural resources management in terms of different conditions in Bangladesh.

- **Co-Management: Philosophy and Practice**

- **External Policy and Institutional Regime in Bangladesh**: Contribution and responsibility of natural resources management authorities in Bangladesh: Ministry of Forestry, ministry of food, UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, WFP, IUCN, CNRS, NECOM, CEGIS and others.

- **The discourse on Climate Change and the associated Response**: Definition of discourse in terms of climate change and natural resources, Comprehensive Disaster Management Program(CDMP) in Bangladesh using natural resources management.

Part B: Core Case studies based on research initiatives for natural resources management

- **Water**: Major river systems and impact in Bangladesh (the Tista, Ganges and Buriganga), how the management practises are influencing the livelihood of people in Bangladesh,
combining management theories to current scenarios and others. (What can dam make problem to the river flow and siltation to the rivers? Harvesting and storing water (also water borne natural products: fish and others) during monsoon and utilize them during spring etc).

- **Energy**: Current energy situation in Bangladesh (renewable & non-renewable, export-import), per capita energy consumption, system analysis (identifying major system losses and improvements), geology and non-renewable minerals in Bangladesh (usage, consumption impact and sustaining probabilities)

- **Waste & Pollution**: Different types of waste in Dhaka city area (industrial, households, e- waste and medical waste) and major impact, assessment through LCA, eco-friendly management (waste recycling and bio-fertilizer and paste management), air-water pollution and clean development mechanism with green concept,

- **Forest and biodiversity**: Chittagong Hill-Tracts, the Sundarban, Sylhet: current conditions, ecological services and harvest system, system losses, what can be done to improve (ecosystem based management, preservation& restoration, keeping vigorous biodiversity and natural capital)

**Part C: Tools to learn**

- LCA-Life Cycle Analysis for waste & pollution
- PEBOSCA Analysis (for ECO-CITY development and management) by UNEP-UN Habitat
- POWERSIM (energy and environment chain management) tools (30 days free trial version)

**Selected Readings**:


Gaffron et al. (Ecocities I and II) www.ecoprojects.net


Hardy J. T. (2003), Climate Change, Causes, Effects and Solution, WILEY


Pittock B.A. (2009), Climate change: The Science, Impacts and Solutions, CSIRO Publishing

The Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (series publications on disaster management), Disaster Management and Relief Division, Ministry of Food and Disaster Management, Peoples republic of Bangladesh

DS 580 Research on Bangladesh Development Experience

Course Objective:
The aim of the course is to give the students training in doing a substantial research project on the ongoing development activities of Bangladesh.

Course Guidelines:
This module builds on students existing research methodology skill that allows scientifically investigating a selected development project/activity that is ongoing in Bangladesh. The research should be an in-depth and through independent study. The objectives are for students to acquire skills in framing research questions, information collection, analysis of the information, report writing and presentation.

The student must prepare a project proposal of at least 4 pages within the first two weeks of 4th Semester. On the basis of the project proposal, a faculty member will be appointed as academic supervisor in accordance with the guidelines approved by the Academic Committee of the department. The normal length of the dissertation is 6,000 to 8,000 words.

Selected Reading:
S J Latsis Method and Appraisal in Economics, CUP, 1976
W C Booth, GG Colomb and J M Williams, The Craft of Research, Chicago UP, 1995

DS 590 Comprehensive and Viva

Comprehensive examination must be passed by students willing to complete their master degree in Development Studies. The examination consists of two parts: written and oral. The examination will cover all the topics and courses that students have studied in previous semesters.