

**Syllabus for Masters of Social Science
(Development Studies) Program**



Department of Development Studies
University of Dhaka

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Master of Social Science (Development Studies) Program
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Introduction

The one year Masters of Social Science in Development Studies with a major is designed to provide advanced knowledge and skills students who have already completed undergraduate program in Development Studies. The program is consists of two modules: Mandatory and Major (specialization). The students are offered with three streams specializations. The program in general and Majors in particular, are designed to endow students with theoretical and methodological capabilities to conduct policy analysis and research independently.

Structure of the Program

Modules	Courses	Semester	Credit
Mandatory	Economic Theories for Developing Countries	1st	4
	Applied Research Methodology: Qualitative and Quantitative	1st	4
	Social Theories for Development	1st	4
	Administrative Theories for Developing Countries	1st	4
	Internship/Research Monograph/Research Paper	2nd	2
	Comprehensive Written Exam	2nd	2
	Viva-voce	2nd	2
Major (specialization) Streams			
Public Policy and Governance	Polity, Policy Process and Institutions	2nd	4
	Public Policy Analysis and Evaluation	2nd	4
	Public Policy-making and Governance in Bangladesh	2nd	2
Natural Resource Management	Environment and Natural Resource Management	2nd	4
	Program Management for Sustainable Development: Processes and Practice	2nd	4
	Ecology and Environment in Bangladesh	2nd	2
Social Behavior and Development	Principles of Social Behavior	2nd	4
	Social Behavior and National Development	2nd	4
	Worldview and Development	2nd	2
Development Economics	Trade, Globalization and Development	2nd	4
	Environmental Economics	2nd	4
	Institutional Economics	2nd	2
Total			32

DESCRIPTION OF COURSES

Mandatory Courses

A 501: Economic Theory for Developing Countries

Introduction: Socioeconomic characteristics of the developing countries – Domains of Economic Activities – Non-market domain, Market domain, Extra Market Domain and Common Property Domain – Interaction among the domains – The process of market formation – Transition from Pre-Capitalist Economic Formation to Capitalist Economic Formation – Why a special type of analysis for the economies in transition from pre-capitalist formation to capitalist formation – Multiple paths of capitalist development.

The Theory of Interlocked Market: What is interlocking of the markets – Efficiency outcomes of inter locked markets – Technology adoption outcomes in interlocked market situation – Distribution and surplus outcomes in an interlocked market situation.

Towards a Theory of Famine: From the definition to a theory of famine – Typology of famine – Theory of Famine – A Famine-prone Economy – Causal Sequences Leading to Food-grain Intake Decline Per Capita – Post-famine adjustment of Society – Some Hypotheses and Possible Scenarios.

Institutional Issues: Alternative Approaches to the Theory of Institutions in Economic Development – Rational Peasants, Efficient Institutions, and a Theory of Rural Organization: Methodological Remarks for Development Economics.

Land and Labor: Theories of Sharecropping – A Comparison of Principal-Agent and Bargaining Solutions: the Case of Tenancy Contracts – Contracts with Eviction in Infinitely Repeated Principal-Agent Relationship.

Credit Market: Rural Credit Markets: The Structure of Interest Rates, Exploitation and Efficiency – Credit and Agrarian Class Structure – Credit Rationing, Tenancy, Productivity, and the Dynamics of Inequality – Some Aspects of Linked Product and Credit Market Contracts among Risk-neutral Agents.

Economic Theory of the Feudal System: What Questions Must an Economic Theory of Feudalism Answer? – The Construction of a Model – The Short-Term Dynamic – The Long-Term Dynamic – The Rationality of Economic Activity in the Feudal System – ‘Economic System’ and ‘Theory of Economic System’.

Primitive Accumulation – Understanding Primitive Accumulation – Class Relations and the Pattern of Accumulation in Backward Agriculture – Primitive Accumulation Through Land Alienation in Backward Agriculture.

Power and the Economy – Economic Theory of Power in Developing Countries – Measuring Power – Capital and the Transformation of Agrarian Classes – Local Power and Farm-Level Decision Making – Power Structure and Agricultural Productivity.

Theory of Informal Markets – The Logic of Unorganized Markets – Informal Property Rights, Production, and Market Exchange – Towards a Theory of Social Assets – A Taxonomy of Urban Informal Sector – Informal Contracts and Market Structures – Social Assets and Rural-Urban Migration – Policy Interventions in a Rent Seeking Society.

Alternative Theories of Firm - The Labor-Managed Firm – Behavioral Theory of Firm.

Macro Perspectives – The Idea of Vicious Circle – The Vicious Circle, Industrialization, and Balanced Growth – The O-Ring Theory of Low Productivity – Manifestation of Unemployment – The Harrod-Domar Legacy – The Neoclassical Model – Endogenous Growth – Distribution and Development – Employment Policy and Inflation Barrier – Notes on Michal Kalecki – Structural Disequilibrium – Effective Demand in a Developing Country – Food Policy in a Dual Economy – Underdevelopment of Commodity, Credit and Land Markets: Some Macroeconomic Implications – Deficit Financing, Administered Prices and Indirect Taxation: A Macroeconomic Exercise.

Suggested Readings

1. Rakshit, Mihir (Ed.), 1989, *Studies in Macroeconomics of Developing Countries*, Oxford University Press, Delhi.
2. Desai, M., Rudolph, S. H., & Rudra, A. 1984, *Agrarian Power and Productivity in South Asia*, Oxford University Press, Delhi.
3. Basu, Kaushik, 1998, *Analytical Development Economics*, Oxford University Press, Delhi.
4. Bardhan, Pranab. & Udry, Christopher, 1999, *Development Microeconomics*, Oxford University Press, Delhi.
5. Jagannathan, Vijay, N., 1987, *Informal Markets in Developing Countries*, Oxford University Press, New York.
6. Patnaik, Prabhat, 2008, *The Value of Money*, Tulika Books, Delhi.
7. Bhaduri, Amit, 1983, *The Economic Structure of Backward Agriculture*, Macmillan India Ltd.
8. Kula, Witold, 1976, *An Economic Theory of the Feudal System*, NLB, London.
9. Bardhan, Pranab, K. 1984, *Land, Labor, and Rural Poverty*, Oxford University Press, Delhi.
10. Bardhan, Pranab (Ed.), 1989, *The Economic Theory of Agrarian Institutions*, Oxford University Press, Delhi.
11. Cohen & Cyert, 1975, *Theory of the Firm: Resource Allocation in a Market Economy*, Prentice-Hall International, New Jersey.
12. Alamgir, M., 1980, *Famine in South Asia – Political Economy of Mass Starvation*, Oelgeschlager, Gunn & Hain, Publishers, Inc, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
13. Patnaik, Utsa, 1987, *Peasant Class Differentiation – A Study in Method with Reference to Haryana*, Oxford University Press, Delhi.

A 502: Applied Social Research Method: Quantitative and Qualitative

Introduction

This course is about designing a research project. In it postgraduate level student will develop an understanding of how researchers go about figuring out where to start – what does the extant literature say about a particular topic in public administration, and where is the research gap, and what research question comes out of that gap? The student will learn how to figure out what kind of approach he/she should use to answer his/her research problem. The major outcome for this course will be a research proposal that one will be able to use for a research project or for the beginnings of a dissertation.

Course Objective

This course aims to introduce postgraduate level students to research on development issues within the broader social science contexts by developing an understanding of the theoretical frameworks and different approaches to and tools-techniques of social research that inform public policy and practice and developing skills to formulate a research proposal.

Course Contents

1. *Introduction to Social Research*: What is social research, Objectives, Significance, Characteristics, Major Types and Approaches, Steps, Ethics in Research, Use of Research in Basic and Applied Types of Research, Time Dimension in Research
2. *Philosophy of Social Research*: Introduction to philosophy of social research, Relation between philosophy and research, Relation between theory and research
3. *Key Schools of Thoughts in Social Science Research*: Objectivity, Positivism, Empiricism, Realism, Subjectivity, Idealism, Building bridges, Postmodernism
4. *Measurement, Validity, Reliability*: Why measure? Quantitative and qualitative measurement, Validity and Reliability
5. *Sampling*: Probability and Non-probability sampling, different techniques of sampling
6. *Research Design*: Steps in research design, Experimental and Quasi Experimental Design, Quantitative and qualitative research design
7. *Quantitative Research Method*: Survey research, How to design questionnaire, How to conduct structured interview, coding, data collection methods
8. *Qualitative Research Methods*: Case study, Observation, Comparative and Historical methods, Content Analysis, Interview, Ethnographic studies
9. *Participatory Research Methods and tools*: Evolution of PRA, Significance and logic of using PRA/PLA, Focus Group Discussion, Ethnographic Interview, Social Mapping, Resource mapping,
10. *Descriptive Studies*: Assessment, Evaluation, Ex-post facto studies, Replication and secondary analysis and Meta Analysis
11. *Experimental Studies*: Quasi-experimental and Factional Designs; Single Subject Experimental Research
12. *Analytical and Correlational Analysis*: Analysis of variance and Covariance, Partial and Multiple Correlation, Regression Analysis, Factor Analysis and Discriminant Analysis
13. *How to write Research Proposal*

14. How to write Research Report

Suggested Readings:

- Abbot, D. (1998) *Dilemmas of Researching Poverty*. In Thomas, A, Chataway, J and Wuyts, M (Eds) *Finding out Fast: Investigative Skills for Policy and Development*, Sage, London.
- Bausell, Barker R. (1991) *Advanced Research Methodology*. United States: Scarecrow Press
- Boahane, K. (1995) 'Doing primary research in a developing economy'. *Development in Practice*, Vol. 5, No.3, 259 – 63.
- Booth, D. (Ed.) (1994) *Rethinking Social Development: Theory, Research and Practice*, Longman, London.
- Bulmer, M. and Warwick, D. P. (Eds) (1994) *Social research in developing countries: Surveys and censuses in the Third World*, UCL Press, London.
- Creswell, Jhon W. (2008) *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*, United States: SAGE Publications
- Goddard, Wayne and Stuart Melvelli. (2004) *Research Methodology: An Introduction*, PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd
- Greenwood, D.J., and Levin, M. (2007) *Introduction to Action Research*, Sage, London.
- Gujrati, D. N. (2003) *Basic Econometrics*. New York: McGraw Hill
- Holland, J. and Blackburn, J. (1998) *Whose Voice? Participatory Research and Policy Change*, Intermediate Technology, London.
- Holland, J. and Campbell, J. (2005) *Methods in Development Research: Combining Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*, ITDG, Rugby.
- Kothari, C R. (2005) *Research Methodology: methods and techniques*, United States: SAGE Publications
- May T. (1997) *Social Research: Issues, Methods and Process*, Buckingham: Open University Press
- McNiff, J. and Whitehead, J. (2006) *All you need to know about Action Research*, Sage, London.
- Miller, Scott A. (2007) *Developmental Research Methods*, Third Edition, University of Florida, SAGE Publications, Inc
- Pannerseelvam, R. (2004) *Research Methodology*, New Delhi: PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd
- Pratt, B. and Loizos, P. (1992) *Choosing Research Methods: Data Collection for Development Workers*, Oxfam, Oxford.
- Rahman, A. (1993) *Peoples Self Development: Perspectives on participatory action research: a journey through experience*, Zed Books, London.
- Reason, P. and Bradbury, H. (2001) *Handbook of Action Research: Participatory Inquiry and Practice*, Sage, London.
- Scheyvens, R. and Storey, D. (2003) *Development Fieldwork: A Practical Guide*, Sage, London.
- Schrijvers, J. (1995) 'Participation and Power: a transformative feminist research perspective'. In Nelson, N and Wright, S (Eds) *Power and Participatory Development: Theory and Practice*, Intermediate Technology Publications, London.
- Thomas, A., Chataway, J. and Wuyts, M. (Eds) (1998) *Finding out Fast: Investigative Skills for Policy and Development*, Sage, London.
- Wright, S. and Nelson, N. (1995) 'Participatory research and participant observation: two incompatible approaches'. In Nelson, N and Wright, S (Eds.) *Power and Participatory Development: Theory and Practice*, Intermediate Technology Publications, London.

A 503: Social Theories for Development

Course description

The objectives of this course are to present an in-depth knowledge of social theories that are pertinent to explain social change in general and development in particular. The overview of the conventional and non-conventional theories of development will provide students with a holistic understanding of the concept and context of development. The multi-dimensional knowledge about the ongoing development initiatives and discourses, learned through the course curriculum, will be fruitful to evaluate, interpret the complex social system. Regarding social theories for development course, students will begin by looking at the ontological, epistemological and methodological grounding of social theories and how various social and philosophical changes provides this discipline a versatile orientation. Accordingly, in launching new development initiatives (both in local and global levels) students will be able to contribute, if necessary.

Objectives

- to develop a multidimensional and holistic understanding of the concept of development
- to show the socio-cultural embeddedness of development and rectify biased models
- to make sense of the social world in such a way as students can have a clear-cut idea about the contested nature of development discourses
- to develop a critical understanding of the development geography as students become interested in finding alternatives

Contents

Introduction: social theorizing and development-nature, arguments and actions, overview of the general nature of social theorizing, analyzing change, the geography of development, development as an economic process, measuring growth and development, criticisms of development measures, human development, socio-cultural dimensions of development, poverty, inequality and development, contentions over development, rethinking development

Conventional theories: classical and neoclassical economics, origins of political economy, the British Enlightenment, the classical economists (Adam Smith, Ricardian calculations, Mill's ethical economics, List's skepticism), critique of classical economics, neoclassical economics, critique of neoclassical economics, from Keynesian economics to neo-liberalism, crisis in Keynesian economics, neo-liberalism in economic policy, critique of neoliberal development, development as modernization, naturalism, rationalism, structural functionalism, the Parsonian synthesis, critique of structural functionalism, Weber, rationalism and the Protestant ethic, sociological modernization theory, economic modernization theory, psycho-cultural theories of modernization, historical stages of the growth, critique of the modernization approach, return of modernization, critique of Sachs, critique of modernization

Nonconventional, critical theories of development (contemporary theories of development): Marxism, socialism and development, the substantive analysis of capitalism, Marx and Third World development, production as the transformation of nature, production as social relations, mode of production, development as social transformation, structural Marxism, imperialism, dependency theory, world systems theory, regulation theory, criticisms of Marxist and neo-Marxist theories, socialist development in the USSR,

development in contention, the legacies of the colonial era, overview of the colonial project, colonization, decolonization and the pursuit of development, post-structuralism, post-colonialism and post-developmentalism, the enlightenment and its crisis, post-enlightenment criticisms, power-truth-knowledge, post-colonialism, intellectual dependency theory, the poststructuralist turn in development studies, encountering development, feminist theories of development, feminist epistemology, feminist criticisms of development theory, women, development, theory, women in development, women and development, gender and development, women, environment and development, ethno-development, knowledge society and postmodern sensibility, postmodernism and development, grassroots development, environment and development theory, transnational networks and global flows, globalization and development

New analysis of complex change: global system interdependence-the new structural analysis of the dynamics of industrial capitalism, the postmodernist theory of the global cultural market place, the reconstruction of global industrial capitalism, agent-centered analysis of the diversity of forms of life, the contribution of social movements, the formal character of a new general approach to development, the decline of the First World theory, the pursuit of the effective nation-statehood, the spontaneous order of the market place, the legacy of dependency theory, restating the modernist project, a new substantive focus-elucidating the dynamics of complex change, changes in development discourses, the formal commitments of the discourse of public sphere, the substantive commitments implied in the discourse of public sphere, the presently discussed changes in the global system

Critical modernism: critical modernism and democratic development, alternatives, ethics, social movements, linkages, radical democracy

Suggested Readings

Craig Johnson (2009), *Arresting Development*, Routledge (London and New York).

Frans J Schuurman (1996) edited *Beyond the Impasse, New Directions in Development Theory*, ZED Books (London and New Jersey).

George Stathakis and Gianni Vaggi (2006) edited *Economic Development and Social Change, Historical Roots and Modern Perspectives*, Routledge (London and New York).

John Scott (2006), *Social Theory, Central Issues in Sociology*, SAGE Publications.

Katie Willis (2005), *Theories and Practices of development*, Routledge (London and New York).

Marc Edelman and Angélique Haugerud (2005) edited *The Anthropology of Development and Globalization*, Blackwell Publishing.

P.W. Preston (1996), *Development Theory, An Introduction*, BlackWell Publishers.

Richard Peet and Elaine Hartwick (2009), *Theories of Development, Contentions, Arguments, Alternatives*, The Gulfford Press (New York and London).

Tony Barnett (2005), *Sociology and Development*, Hutchinson (London, Melbourne, Sydney, Auckland, Johannesburg).

Wolfgang Sachs (2010) edited *The Development Dictionary, A Guide to Knowledge as Power*, Zed Books (London and New York).

A 504: Administrative Theories for the Developing Countries

Purpose of the Course

This course provides a graduate level introduction to the field of Public Administration and its intellectual foundations. Therefore, it is designed as a survey course, with emphasis placed on breadth of topical coverage rather than depth.

Course Organization, Pedagogy, and Objectives

This course is divided into topical areas, with one week devoted to each topic. The thematic focus of the course is centered on the relationship between politics, policy, and administration. At the end of this course, the students should be familiar with and able to comfortably employ many of the key terms and concepts used in the field of Public Administration, as well as some of the principal models and theories of the field.

The course is divided into three sections. The first section provides an overview of the theoretical development of the field. The second section attempts to analyze the application of these theories in the context of Bangladesh. And the final section focuses only on the bureaucratic experiences of Bangladesh.

Section A: Theoretical Overview

1. Overview and Some Big Questions in Public Administration

Readings:

Raadschelders, Jos C.N. 2008. "Understanding Government: Four Intellectual Traditions in the Study of Public Administration." *Public Administration* 86(4): 925-949.

Behn, Robert D. 1995. "The Big Questions of Public Management." *Public Administration Review* 55(4): 313-324.

Kirlin, John. 1996. "The Big Questions of Public Administration in a Democracy." *Public Administration Review* 56(5): 416-423.

2. Modern Origins and the Progressive Era

Readings:

Stillman, Richard J. 1982. "The Changing Patterns of Public Administration Theory in America." in *Public Administration History and Theory in Contemporary Perspective*, ed. J.A. Uveges. New York: Marvel Dekker.

Wilson, Woodrow. 1887. "The Study of Administration" in *Classics of Public Administration* (#1).

Goodnow, Frank J. 1900. "Politics and Administration" in *Classics of Public Administration* (#2).

White, Leonard D. 1926. "Introduction to the Study of Public Administration" in *Classics of Public Administration* (#7).

3. "New Public Administration"

Readings:

Goodsell, Charles T. 2003. *The Case for Bureaucracy: A Public Administration Polemic*, 4th ed. Washington, DC: CQ Press. Chapter 7

Frederickson, H. George. 1971. "The Lineage of New Public Administration". Marini, F. 1971. "Toward a New Public Administration"

4. New Public Management

Readings:

Hood, Christopher. 1990. "A Public Management for All Seasons" in *Classics of Public Administration* (#50).

The National Performance Review. "From Red Tape to Results" in *Classics of Public Administration* (#54).

Frederickson, H. George and Kevin B. Smith. 2003. *The Public Administration Theory Primer*. Boulder, CO: Westview Press. Chapter 6

5. Political Theory and Bureaucratic Politics

Readings:

Frederickson, H. George and Kevin B. Smith. 2003. *The Public Administration Theory Primer*. Boulder, CO: Westview Press. Chapter 3

Appleby, Paul. 1945. "Government is Different" in *Classics of Public Administration* (#15).

Waldo, Dwight. 1948. "The Administrative State: Conclusion" in *Classics of Public Administration* (#17).

Finer, Herman. 1941. "Administrative Responsibility in Democratic Government." *Public Administration Review* 1(4): 335-350.

Huber, John D. and Charles R. Shipan. 2002. *Deliberate Discretion? The Institutional Foundations of Bureaucratic Autonomy*. Cambridge University Press.

Svara, J. 1998. The politics-administration dichotomy model as aberration. *Public Administration Review*, 58(1): 51-58.

Svara, J. 1999. Complementarity of politics and administration as a legitimate alternative to the dichotomy model. *Administration and Society*, 30(6): 676-705.

6. The Political Control Literature

Readings:

Frederickson, H. George and Kevin B. Smith. 2003. *The Public Administration Theory Primer*. Boulder, CO: Westview Press. Chapter 2

Wood, B. Dan and Richard W. Waterman. 1991. "The Dynamics of Political Control of the Bureaucracy." *American Political Science Review* 85(3): 801-828.

Balla, Steven J. 1998. "Administrative Procedures and Political Control of the Bureaucracy." *American Political Science Review* 92: 663-673.

McCubbins, Mathew D. and Thomas Schwartz. 1984. "Congressional Oversight Overlooked: Police Patrols and Fire Alarms." *American Political Science Review* 84: 165-179.

7. Beyond Political Control: A "Governance" Approach

Readings:

Salamon, Lester. 2002. "The New Governance and the Tools of Public Action," in Lester Salamon, ed. *The Tools of Government: Guide to the New Governance*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Meier, Kenneth J. and Laurence J. O'Toole. 2006. *Bureaucracy in a Democratic State: A Governance Perspective*.

Kettl, Donald F. 2002. "The Transformation of Governance: Who Governs and How?" in *Classics of Public Administration* (#57).

8. Networks, management and remote control program delivery?

Readings:

Stephen P. Osborne, ed., *The New Public Governance: Emerging Perspectives and the Theory and Practice of Public Governance* (New York: Routledge, 2010)

Robert Agranoff, *Managing Within Networks* (Washington, DC, Georgetown University Press, 2007)

Goldsmith and Eggers, *Governing by Network* (Washington, DC, Brookings Institution, 2004)

H. Brinton Milward and Keith G. Provan, "A Manager's Guide to Choosing and Using Collaborative Networks" (Washington, D.C.: IBM Center for the Business of Government, 2006) [download from website www.businessofgovernment.org]

Lisa Bingham and Rosemary O'Leary, "A Managers Guide to Resolving Conflicts in Collaborative Networks" (Washington, D.C.: IBM Center for the Business of Government, 2007) [download from website www.businessofgovernment.org]

9. Ethics in Public Administration

Readings:

Ruggerio, Vincent *Thinking Critically About Ethical Issues*, 9th ed., (McGraw Hill) 2007

Svara, James *The Ethics Primer for Public Administrators in Government and Nonprofit Organizations* (Jones and Bartlett) 2007

Martinez and Richardson. *Administrative Ethics in the 21st Century* (Peter Lang) 2008

Guy and Balfour *Unmasking Administrative Evil*, 3rd. ed., (Sage) 2009

Section B: Comparative Public Administration- The Experiences of the Developing Countries

10. Introduction to Comparative Public Administration

Readings:

Peters, B. Guy. 2010. *The Politics of Bureaucracy: An Introduction to Comparative Public Administration*, 6th ed. New York, NY: Routledge Press.

Heady, F. 2001. *Public Administration: A Comparative Perspective*. Merceel Dekker.

11. Public Administration in Developing Countries

Suggested Readings:

Farazmand, A. 1991. *Handbook of Comparative and Development Administration*. MerceL Dekker.

Section C: The Bangladesh Experiences

12. The growth of the bureaucracy in Bangladesh; The Post-Independent bureaucratic development; Bureaucracy during the authoritarian regime; Bureaucracy during the democracy; Bureaucratic ethics in Bangladesh

Readings:

Ahamed, E. 2004. *The military and democracy in Bangladesh*. Australia: ANU E Press.

Ali, A. M. M. S. 2004. *Bangladesh Civil Service, a political-administrative perspectives*. Dhaka: University Press Limited.

Braibanti, R. 1966a. *Research on the bureaucracy of Pakistan*. Durham: Duke University Press.

Braibanti, R. 1966b. The higher bureaucracy of Pakistan. In Braibanti, R. (Ed.). *Asian bureaucratic systems emerged from the British Imperial tradition*. Durham: Duke University Press.

Centre for Governance Studies. 2006. "Public administration: citizen orientation, rising politicisation, and declining status." in *The state of governance in Bangladesh 2006: knowledge, perceptions, reality*. Dhaka: Centre for Governance Studies & BRAC Research & Evaluation Division.

Hakim, M. A. 1991. Specialist-generalist relationship and the Reform Commissions of Bangladesh. *Asian Journal of Public Administration*, 13: 3-22.

Huque, A. S. 1997. The impact of colonialism: thoughts on politics and governance in Bangladesh. *Asian Affairs*, 28(1): 15-27.

Huque, A. S., & Rahman, T. M. 2003. From domination to alliance: shifting strategies and accumulation of power by the bureaucracy in Bangladesh. *Public Organization Review: A Global Journal*, 3: 403-418.

Jahan, F. & A. M. Shahan. 2008. Politics-Bureaucracy Relationship in Bangladesh: Consequences for the Public Service Commission, PORJ.

Jahan, F. & A.M. Shahan. (Accepted). Bureau-Bashing and Public Service Motivation: A Case for the Civil Service of Bangladesh, *International Journal of Public Administration*

Zafarullah, H., & Mohabbat Khan, M. (Eds.). 2005. *Bureaucratic ascendancy, public administration in Bangladesh: The first three decades*. Dhaka: AHDPH

Khan, M. M., & Zafarullah, H. M. 1991. Politics of bureaucracy in Bangladesh. In Farazmand, A. (Ed.). *Handbook of comparative and development public administration*. New York: MerceL Dekker.

Laporte, R. Jr. 1981. Public administration in South Asia since the British Raj. *Public Administration Review*, 41: 581-588.

Public Policy and Governance Stream

PG 101: Polity, Public Policy Process and Institutions

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 Content:

- **Conceptualizing political institutions: Institutions and Organizations**
 - 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

- Abts, K. and S. Rummens (2007). "Populism Versus Democracy." *Political Studies* 55(2): 405-424.
- Åsa Bengtsson and M. Mattila (2009). "Direct Democracy and its Critics: Support for Direct Democracy and 'Stealth' Democracy in Finland." *West European Politics* 32(5): 1031 - 1048.
- Bardy, L. and P. Mair (2008). "The Parameters of Party Systems." *Party Politics* 14(2): 147-166.
- Bielasiak, J. (2002). "The Institutionalization of Electoral and Party Systems in Post communist States." *Comparative Politics* 34(2): 189-210.
- Bobbio, N. (1987). *The Future of Democracy*. Cambridge, Polity.
- Cheibub, J. A. and F. Limongi (2002). "Democratic Institutions and Regime Survival: Parliamentary and Presidential democracies Reconsidered." *Annual Review of Political Science* 5: 1551-179.
- Dijk, J. v. (2006) *The Network Society : Social Aspects of New Media* Los Angeles: Sage Publications.
- Elff, M. (2009). "Social divisions, party positions, and electoral behaviour " *Electoral Studies* 28(2): 297–308.
- Figueiredo, A. C. and F. Limongi (2000). "Presidential Power, Legislative Organisation, and Party Behavior in Brazil." *Comparative Politics* 32(2): 151-170.
- Griffin, D. and E. Halpin (2002). "Local government: A digital intermediary for the information age?" *Information Polity* 7: 217-230.
- Gunther, R. and L. Diamond (2003). "Species of political parties: a new typology." *Party Politics* 9(2): 167-199.
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PG 102: Policy Analysis and Evaluation

Course Description

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 assumes a mistrey 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 though 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 Content

- 01: Historical Roots of Public policy and Analysis (Trends in Policy Analysis)
- 02: Policy Analysis as Policy Science
- 03: Foundations of Public Policy Analysis
- 04: Public Policy -The Players
- 05: Public Policy: Ideas
- 06: Policy Analysis and Globalization
- 07: Policy Analysis: Country Perspectives
- 08: Policy Evaluation and Evaluation Research
- 09: Formative Evaluation & Summative Evaluation (Ex Post)
- 10: 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

David P Dolowitz and David Marsh (2000), "Learning from Abroad: The Role of Policy Transfer in Contemporary Policy Making", *Governance*, Vol.13, No.1.

Fischer F (1995) *Evaluation Public Policy*, Nelson Hall Publishers, Chicago.

Gary Brewer ab Peter Deleon (1983), *The Foundation of Policy Analysis*, Dorsey Press, Homewoo, III.

Hajer M A & Wageraar H (2003), *Deliberative Policy Analysis*. Cambrige University Press, Cambrige, UK.

J. Boulmetis, & P. Dutwin , (2005), *The ABCs of Evaluation*, San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.

Laslie A Pal (2011), "Assessing Incrementalism: Formative Assumptions, Contemporary Realities", *Policy and Society*, Vol.30, No.1.

M.J. Bamberger, J. Rugh, & L. Mabry, (2006) *Real World Evaluation. Working Under Budget, Time, Data, and Political Constraints*, Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications,

Michael Moran, Martin Rein, and Robert Goodin. eds.(2006) *The Oxford Handbook of Public Policy*, Oxford University Press, Oxford.

Pearsons, W (1995) *Public Policy*, Cheltenham, UK.

Rossie P, Freeman and Lipsey (1999), *Evaluation* Sage Publication, Thousands Oaks.

Sabatier P A (2007), *Theories of the Public Policy Proces*, Westview Press, Boulder, CO.

Stokey, E and Zechauer R (1978), *A Priemer for Policy Analysis*, W W Norton & Company, New York.

Weimer D and Vining A (2005), *Policy Analysis: Concepts and Practices*, Prentice Hall, Upper Sadle River.

William Dunn (2004), *Public Policy Analysis: An Introduction*, Pearson Prentice, Upper Sale River.

Yehezkel Dror (1971), *Design for the Policy Sciences*, Elsevier, New York.

PG 103: Public Policy Making in Bangladesh

Introduction

This course is taught to the Master of Social Science Students Public policy making is a complex, dynamic and political process. It is embedded with the structure of national economy, political institutions and culture of the society. Having focused on this multidimensional political nature of the public policy making process this course is designed to provide the students with firsthand knowledge on the public policy making process in Bangladesh.

Before studying public policy making in Bangladesh students should master not only the fundamentals of political science and public administration theory but have knowledge of the basic micro and macro economics. It is assumed that students have already gained knowledge in concepts and theories of public policy analysis and evaluation.

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 Content

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 Jatyo 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

Jahan, Rownaq. 2002. *Bangladesh: Promise and Performance*. Dhaka: University Press Limited

Osman, Ferdous Arfina. 2005. Implementation Constrained by a Lack of Policy Ownership: Evidence from Bangladesh, *The Asia Pacific Journal of Public Administration*, Vol. 27, No. 1,

Panday, Pranab. 2001. The Role of Bureaucratic Elite in the Policy Making Process in Bangladesh., *Socialist Perspective*, A Quarterly Journal of Social Sciences, Vol. 29, No. 1-2, September, 2001, India.

Aminuzzaman, S.M. 2010. "Environment Policy of Bangladesh: A Case Study of an Ambitious Policy with Implementation Snag" Paper presented to *South Asia Climate Change Forum*, organized by Monash Sustainability Institute, Monash University, Australia, 5 - 9 July, 2010.

Aminuzzaman, Salahuddin (2002). Public Policy Making in Bangladesh: An Overview, *Public Money and Management*, Vol.2, June 2002

Chadha, Skylerk C. 1994. *Managing Projects in Bangladesh*. Dhaka: UPL

Dijkstra, A. Geske. 2002. The Effectiveness of Policy Conditionality: Eight Country Experiences. *Development and Change*, 33(2), 307-334.

Islam, Kazi Mariful. 2010. "Patriarchy and Public Policy: An Analysis of the National Population Policy of Bangladesh". *Dhaka University Journal of Development Studies*. Vol 1, No. 1. Dhaka: University of Dhaka:

Osman, F.A. 2004. *A study of the Health Policy Process: Policy Making in Bangladesh*. A H Development Publishing House.

Program Development Office for Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan (PDO-ICZMP). 2003. *Status of Implementation of Selected National Policies*. Dhaka, Bangladesh: Chowdhury, D.K.

The Government of Bangladesh. 2006. *Constitution of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh*.

Natural Resource Management Stream

NRM 101: Environment and Natural Resource Management

Learning Objectives

Students who successfully complete this course will be able to:

- Analyze development with the lens of conservation
- Devise development strategies under different climate change scenario.
- Human-nature inter-relationship and interdependence

Course Content

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

Community Based Solid Waste Management through Public-Private-Community Partnerships: Experience of Waste Concern in Bangladesh, www.wasteconcern.org.

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

Government of Bangladesh (2008), Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2008.

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

Hasan, G.M. J Chowdhury, M, A, I, (2005). Municipal Waste Management and Environmental Hazzards in Bangladesh. PJBS, 8(6): 921-928.

IGBP (2006) Science Plan and Implementation Strategy International Geosphere Biosphere Program. IGBP Report no 55. IGBP Secretariat, Stockholm

Islam, M. A. (1995). Environment Land Use and Natural Hazards in Bangladesh. Dhaka: University of Dhaka.

Jahan, R., Salahuddin, K., Islam, M., Banu, N., and Islam, M. (eds.). (1995). Environment and Development: Gender Perspective. Dhaka: Women for Women.

Kaushik A. And Kaushik C.P. (2010), Climate Change, Basic Environment and Ecology, New age international publishers.

Miller, G. T., and Spoolman, S. (2008). 16th Ed), Living in the Environment: Concepts, Connections, and Solutions. Brooks/ Cole

Molles, M. G. (2006). Ecology, Concept and Application., McGrew Hill.

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

Reay D., (2006), Climate Change Begins at Home, Macmillan.

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

NRM 102: Program Management for Sustainable Development: Processes and Practice

COURSE DESCRIPTION

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 LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Students who successfully complete this course will be able to:

- understand the key elements, concept, issues of ‘program management’ in the context of ‘sustainable development’;
- understand the issues/problems related to monitoring and evaluation of development projects and practice;
- understand the popular tools, processes and approaches to monitoring and evaluation processes
- learn practical tools of program management in the context of vulnerability and marginalization
- learn practical tools of monitoring and evaluation of natural resource management projects
- learn the nature, utility and application of geo-informatics in the management of natural resources

COURSE STRUCTURE

- 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

<p>Sessions 1 & 2</p>	<p>Session Title : Understanding the Broader Context: Sustainable Development as a Paradigm</p> <p><u>Learning Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To explore and understand the conceptual connotation, nature, and characteristics of ‘sustainable development’ as a reconciliation of ‘environment’ and ‘development’ ▪ To appreciate the milestones in changing perceptions of the concept of Development and Environment ▪ To understand ideal requirements/requisites and associated challenges for attaining sustainable development <p><u>Teaching Process:</u></p> <p>Lecture-discussion, interactive mode of teaching-learning; use of white board and multimedia presentation</p> <p><u>Key Reference :</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Elliott J.A. <i>An Introduction to Sustainable Development</i>, Routledge, London and New York, 1994. <p><u>Additional Readings:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Rahman A. (ed.) <i>Environment and Development in Bangladesh</i>, University Press Limited, Dhaka, 1994. 3. Rahman A. (ed.) <i>Environment and Poverty: Key linkages for Global Sustainable Development</i>, The University Press Limited, Dhaka, 1998. 4. Rahman A. <i>Beel Dakatia: The Environmental Consequences of a Development Disaster</i>, The University Press Limited, Dhaka, 1995. 5. Rahman A., Ali M.A. and Chowdhury F. (eds.) <i>People’s Report on the Bangladesh Environment</i>, Unnayan Shamannay and The University Press Limited, Dhaka, 2001. 6. SEHD. (eds.) <i>Bangladesh Environment: Facing the 21st Century</i>, Society for Environment and Human Development, Dhaka, 2002. 7. The World Bank and BCAS. <i>Bangladesh 2020: A Long term Perspective Study</i>, The World Bank and Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Study, Dhaka, 1998. <p><u>Assignment:</u></p> <p>How conducive is the realities of Bangladesh in fulfilling the commonly known requisites and requirements of sustainable development? - prepare a report (up to 1200 words)</p> <p><u>Other Activity:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Debating ‘sustainable development’: Is a ‘reconciliation of environment and development’ possible in the Bangladeshi context?
	<p style="text-align: right;">Department of Development Studies MSS Syllabus 2011 25</p>

Session 3	<p>Session Title: Development as if Ethics Mattered</p> <p><u>Learning Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To understand the notion, nature and characteristics of development ethics ▪ To understand the nature of challenges of ensuring an ethics-based development program <p><u>Teaching Process:</u> Lecture-discussion, interactive mode of teaching-learning; use of white board and multimedia presentation</p> <p><u>Readings:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Goulet, D. (2006). <i>Development Ethics at Work: Exploration -1960-2002</i>. Routledge: New York <p><u>Additional Readings:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sen, A. (1999). <i>Development As Freedom</i>. Anchor Books: New York. 2. Gasper, D. and Truong, T-D. (2008). 'Development Ethics Through the Lenses of Caring, Gender, And Human Security'. <i>Working Paper No. 459. Institute of Social Studies</i>. <p><u>Activity:</u> Case study (Electronic Documentary) and associated discussions on development ethics.</p>
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<p>Session 4</p>	<p>Session Title: Towards an Understanding of Projects and Project/Program Analysis</p> <p><u>Learning Objectives:</u></p> <p>To understand projects as ‘cutting edge’ of development: concept, rationale, categories, features and characteristics</p> <p>To illustrate the Project Life Cycles</p> <p>To understand the place of economic and financial analysis in project evaluation</p> <p>To understand that ‘points of views’ in project analysis: economic, social, and financial</p> <p><u>Teaching Process:</u></p> <p>Lecture-discussion, interactive mode of teaching-learning; use of white board and multimedia presentation</p> <p><u>Readings:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Belli P., Anderson J.R., Barnum H.N., Dixon J.A., and Tan J. 2001. <i>Economic Analysis of Investment Operations</i>, The World Bank, Washington. 2. Chada S. 1989. <i>Managing Projects in Bangladesh</i>, University Press Limited, Dhaka. 3. Choudhury S. 1993. <i>Project Management</i>, Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Co., New Delhi. 4. Curry S. and Weiss J. 2000. <i>Project Analysis in Developing Countries</i>, Macmillan Press Ltd., London. 5. EC 2002. <i>Project Cycle Management Handbook</i>, European Commission, EuropeAid Cooperation Office. 6. Gittinger J.P. 1977. <i>Economic Analysis of Agricultural Projects</i>, The Johns Hopkins University Press for the World Bank, Baltimore and London. <p><u>Activity:</u></p> <p>Elucidating the Project Cycle with a practical example: Group Work</p>
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Session 5	<p>Session Title: Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Program</p> <p><u>Learning Objectives:</u></p> <p>To understand the concept, definition, purposes, functions, scope, and limitations of Monitoring and Evaluation</p> <p>To understand that differences between monitoring and evaluation</p> <p><u>Teaching Process:</u></p> <p>Lecture-discussion, interactive mode of teaching-learning; use of white board and multimedia presentation</p> <p><u>Readings:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Booth W., Ebrahim R. and Morin R. 1998. <i>Participatory Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting</i>, Pact, South Africa. 2. Casley D.J. and Lury D.A. 1982. <i>Monitoring and Evaluation of Agriculture and Rural Development Projects</i>, The Johns Hopkins University Press for the World Bank, Baltimore and London. 3. Choudhury S. 1993. <i>Project Management</i>, Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Co., New Delhi. 4. Curry S. and Weiss J. 2000. <i>Project Analysis in Developing Countries</i>, Macmillan Press Ltd., London. 5. ILO n.d. <i>Project Preparation Implementation Monitoring, Evaluation: User's Hand Book</i>, International Labour Organization, Dhaka. <p><u>Assignment:</u> Critical review of selected (above) literature.</p>
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<p>Exam 1</p> <p>Sessions 6, 7 & 8</p>	<p>Mid term examination</p> <p>Session Title : <u>Selected Popular Tools and Methods of Program Design, M&E and Management</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Logical Framework ○ SWOT analysis ○ Stakeholder Analysis ○ Social Impact Assessment <p><u>Learning Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To learn the above tools with practical examples and illustration ▪ To understand the particular context of administering the above tools in Bangladesh <p><u>Teaching Process:</u></p> <p>Lecture-discussion, interactive mode of teaching-learning; use of white board and multimedia presentation</p> <p><u>Readings:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gosling L. and Edwards M. 1995. <i>Toolkits: A Practical Guide to Assessment, Monitoring, Review and Evaluation</i>, Save the Children, London. 2. ILO n.d. <i>Project Preparation Implementation Monitoring, Evaluation: User's Hand Book</i>, International Labour Organization, Dhaka. 3. SIDA 1996. <i>Manual on Self-Evaluation Parts 1 and 2</i>, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Switzerland. 4. UNDP 1997. <i>Results-oriented Monitoring and Evaluation</i>, UNDP, New York. 5. World Bank 2004. <i>Monitoring and Evaluation: Some Tools, Methods and Approaches</i>, The World Bank, Washington. <p><u>Assignment:</u> Develop a Logframe on a selected project</p> <p><u>Other Activity:</u></p> <p>Group work: SWOT and Stakeholder Analysis on assigned cases</p>
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Session 9

Session Title : Program Management in the Context of Vulnerability and Marginalization

- Understanding vulnerability
- Participatory Vulnerability Assessment (PVA)
- Tools and techniques
- Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and vulnerability
- Community Based Adaptation (CBA)
- Practical application/field experience

Learning Objectives:

- To understand the context and nature of vulnerability especially in the face of climate change
- To learn and apply selected tools and approaches to community based assessment of vulnerability (from a development practitioners' perspective)
- To document and present the experiences gathered in field, to facilitate adaptation

Teaching Process: Lecture-discussion, interactive mode of teaching-learning;

use of white-board and multimedia presentation; case studies from IUCN Bangladesh; field visit and application of tools; assignment on field experience

Readings:

1. Firoz, R. 2008. Participatory Vulnerability Assessment: Study on 21 unions of Noakhali District. IUCN Bangladesh Country Office, Dhaka, Bangladesh, x+208 pp.
2. Participatory Vulnerability Analysis, A Step-by-Step Guide for Field Staff, Action Aid Bangladesh, March 2005 (Bengali)
3. 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, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, June 2007
4. Living in the Coast: People and Livelihoods, PDO-ICZMP, Water Resources Planning Organization, Ministry of Water Resources, March 2004
5. National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, November 2009
6. Climate Change 2007: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, M.L. Parry, O.F. Canziani, J.P. Palutikof, P.J. van der Linden and C.E. Hanson, (eds.). Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK, 2007
7. Moving Coastlines: Emergence and use of land in Ganges Brahmaputra Meghna Estuary, University Press Limited, 2010

Assignment: A report on the practical application of the tools and techniques.

Other Activity: A documentary video presentation (from IUCN Bangladesh)

<p>Session 10</p>	<p>Session Title: Management of Natural Resources: A Focus on Monitoring and Evaluation of NRM Projects</p> <p><u>Learning Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To understand the concept and dynamics of Natural Resource Management (NRM) ▪ To learn selected tools and approach to monitor and evaluate NRM projects ▪ To understand the challenges in effective M&E of NRM project especially in the context of Bangladesh <p><u>Teaching Process:</u> Lecture-discussion, interactive mode of teaching-learning; use of white board and multimedia presentation</p> <p><u>Readings (to the extent possible, digital copies of the reading materials will be supplied):</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. D'Arcy Davis Case. 1990. The community's toolbox: The idea, methods and tools for participatory assessment, monitoring and evaluation in community forestry. Community Forestry Field Manuals, FAO Regional Wood Energy Development Programme in Asia, Bangkok, Thailand. Available at: http://www.fao.org/docrep/x5307e/x5307e00.htm 2. Odame H.H. 2000. Engendering the Logical Framework. Conference Proceedings: Gender and Agriculture in Africa: Effective Strategies for Moving Forward” in presented in conference Nairobi, Kenya May 3-5, 2000. 3. Barry Dalal-Clayton. 1993. Modified EIA & Indicators of Sustainability: First Steps towards Sustainability Analysis. Environmental Planning Issues No.1 International Institute for Environment and Development. Environmental Planning Group. IISD. 4. The use of Logframe analysis for information-specific development projects. Dr G E Gorman. 67th IFLA Council and General Conference. August 16-25, 2001 5. Peter Duelli & Martin K. Obrist 2003. Biodiversity indicators: the choice of values and measures. Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment 98 (2003) 87–98. 6. K.K.M. Nambiar, A.P. Gupta, Qinglin Fuc, S. Lic. 200. Biophysical, chemical and socio-economic indicators for assessing agricultural sustainability in the Chinese coastal zone. Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment 87 (2001) 209–214 7. Ritchie, B., McDougall, C., Haggith, M., de Oliveira, N. B. 2000. Criteria and Indicators of Sustainability in Community Managed Forest Landscape: An Introductory Guide. Center for International Forestry Research. Bogor, Indonesia. 8. Economic Analysis of Small NRM Projects 9. Anna-Camilla Moonen, Paolo Barberi 2008. Functional biodiversity: An agroecosystem approach. Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment 127 (2008) 7–21 10. Gender-Sensitive Indicators for Natural Resources Management. Gender and Population Division Sustainable Development Department, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 11. Janet Riley.2001. Indicator quality for assessment of impact of multidisciplinary systems Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment 87 (2001) 121–128 12. Janet Riley.2001. Multidisciplinary indicators of impact and change Key issues for identification and summary. Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment 87 (2001) 245–259 13. J. Camacho-Sandoval, H. Duqueb. 2001. Indicators for biodiversity assessment in Costa Rica. Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment 87 (2001) 141–150 14. Patrick J. O'Connor and Anthelia J. Bond 2007. Maximizing the effectiveness of photopoint
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<p>Session 11</p>	<p>Session Title: Management of Natural Resources: A Focus on the Application of Geo-information Science in NRM Projects</p> <p><u>Learning Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To understand the significance and utility of the use of geo-informatics in Natural Resource Management (NRM) ▪ To learn selected tools of geo-informatics in the context of NRM ▪ To understand the challenges in effective application of geo-informatics in the management of natural resources especially in the context of Bangladesh <p><u>Teaching Process:</u> Lecture-discussion, interactive mode of teaching-learning; use of white board and multimedia presentation</p> <p><u>Readings:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Environmental Modelling with GIS and Remote Sensing, Andrew Skidmore (ed.), Taylor & Francis. 2. GIS as a Tool in Participatory Natural Resource Management: Coen Bussink 3. GIS Technology in Natural Resource Management: Process as a Tool of Change: Sally Duncan, Denise Lach. 4. J. C. Hinton, GIS and remote sensing integration for environmental applications, International Journal of Geographical Information Science. Volume 10, Issue 7, 1996, Pages 877 – 890. 5. Fundamentals of Geographical Information System, PLN Raju. 6. The benefits and impacts of land use mapping, on the indigenous peoples of Ratanakiri Province, Cambodia. 7. United Nations Regional Workshop on the use of Space Technology for Disaster Management for Africa. 8. GIS technology and spatial analysis in coastal zone management: Kurt Fedra and Enrico Feoli. 9. The role of spatial information in natural resource management: James Osundwa. 10. Remote Sensing and GIS - Water Management: P.S. Roy and V.V. Rao 11. Remote Sensing and Gis Applications For Monitoring Multi- Temporal Changes of Natural Resources in Bursa-Turkey: M.Sabri DİRİM*, Ertuğrul AKSOY, Gökhan ÖZSOY. 12. Role of GIS and Remote Sensing in the Sustainable Development of Mauritius: C.P. Johnson, B. Deshmukh and M. Kale. 13. Use of remote sensing and GIS for sustainable land management: Andrew K Skidmore, Wietske Bijker, Karin Schmidt and Lalit Kumar <p><u>Activity:</u></p> <p>A demonstration of geo-informatics in a NRM Project, and associated discussion</p> <p>Final Examination</p>
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Note: Some minor adjustments of the above course schedule, reading materials and assignments may be needed for further quality improvement and effectiveness of the course.

NRM 103: Ecology and Environment of Bangladesh

Course Objectives

addressing the local ecological potential of Bangladesh

describing environment of Bangladesh in perspective to Sustainable Development

Course Content

Part A:

Science, Ecology and Environment: Definition, components and interaction among the components, environmental principles and importance in respect to global aspect and Bangladesh.

Environment and sustainability: Ecosystem (What are they and how they work?), Biodiversity, Animal Population, Human Population and their contribution to the environment, different environmental foot print calculation and their role in the environment.

Environment and politics-economics: Economic and political system and relevant biosphere, ecological-social-economical capital and their role to sustain environment, environmental policies, global environmental security, environmental worldviews and global education for environmental resilience.

Major environmental crisis and some solutions: In the world (climate change and development); major environmental crisis in Bangladesh (climate change and development); impact on major environmental components (air, water and soil and minerals). **Solutions:** Solutions regarding ecosystem based management, biodiversity conservation and environmental quality sustainability (Resilience, recycling, principles and practice).

Part B:

Core case studies regarding environmental context of Bangladesh:

Water: Transboundary water issue and sudden crisis (the Ganges, Tista and Teepai), water related natural disaster, pollution and its impact on environment of Bangladesh.

Air: Pollution and mitigation policies in Bangladesh with special focus on Clean Development Mechanism Policy.

Soil: Geological aspects, commercial usage and negative impacts through unsustainable harvesting system.

Review on Governmental environmental policy and major critics.

Suggested Readings

Living in the Environment- *Concepts, Connection and Solutions*, G. Tylor, Miller. 16th Edition, Amazon.com

First Ecology: *Ecological Principles and Environmental Issues*, Alan Beeby, Third Edition, Oxford University Press.

Ecology- *Concepts and Applications*. Molles, McGraw Hill.

Ocean Planet- Smithsonian http://seawifs.gsfc.nasa.gov/ocean_planet.html

Environmental Science: *The Study of Interrelationships*, 6th ed, by Enger and Smith.

Environmental Problem Solving Workbook: *A Case Study Approach*, by Heathcote.

Social Behavior and Development Stream

The core objective of this stream is to introduce different exciting and interesting behavioural issues such as attitude, motivation, communication, learning, personality, frustration, conflict, antisocial behavior, public opinion, propaganda, prejudice etc. The aim is to utilizing the knowledge of such behavioural issues for ensuring desired behavior and mental processes in both who are engaged in the formation of development policies and for whom the policies are formed thus ensuring individual development and overall national development. Through the analysis of social behavior the understanding of the origins of behavioural characteristics as varied in different individual and culture is studied to deepen the insight on their consequences for development.

SBD: 101 Principles of Social Behaviour

Indicative Course Content

- Learning: Factors of learning, classical and instrumental conditioning, use of reinforcement, punishment in learning, perceptual learning.
- Motivation and emotion: Nature of motive, important biological and social motives, fulfilled and dissatisfied motives, constructive and destructive effects of frustration, emotions, theories of emotion, emotional expressions, emotion as adaptive and disruptive;
- Social influence: attitudes and social cognition, persuasion and propaganda, advertising, Marketing and selling.
- Frustration, conflict and adjustment: Sources of Frustration, reaction to frustration, types of conflict, communication, conflict resolution, defense mechanisms, adjustment and maladjustment;
- Applied psychology: The fields of applied psychology, personal and social adjustment and development;

Suggested Readings

Atkinson, R.L., Atkinson, R.C., Smith, E.E., Bem, D.J., & Hillgard, E.R. *Introduction to psychology*. New York: Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich, (1993).

Crider, A., Goethals, G., Kavanaugh, R., and Solomon, P. *Psychology*. Scott, Foresman and Company: USA, (1983).

Morgan, C., and King, R. *Introduction to psychology*. New York: McGraw-Hill, (1975).

King, R., Morgan, C., Schopler, J., Weisz, J. *Introduction to Psychology*. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company. (1986).

Weiten, W. *Psychology: Themes and variations: Briefer Version* (5th Ed.). Pacific Grove, CA: Brooks/Cole Publishing Company, (2002).

SBD 102: Social Behaviour and National Development

Indicative Course Content:

- Development: The socialization process-development of self concept, and learning gender roles, prejudice, discrimination, diversity and multiculturalism, civil rights;
- Self: Self awareness, self esteem, self determination, self efficacy, wellbeing;
- Group: Group cohesiveness, group problem solving, cooperation and competition, power and leadership, aggression and violence, risk taking;
- Poverty: Behavioural aspects of poverty, behavioral characteristics of the poor, psychosocial consequences of poverty;
- Violence, conflict resolution and peace: Violence and aggression, general resources, sexual assault and domestic violence, international conflict, negotiation, peace and conflict resolution;
- Disaster and development: Consequences of disasters, behavioural considerations for coping and development.

Suggested Readings

Atkinson, R.L., Atkinson, R.C., Smith, E.E., Bem, D.J., & Hillgard, E.R. *Introduction to psychology*. New York: Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich, (1993).

Crider, A., Goethals, G., Kavanaugh, R., and Solomon, P. *Psychology*. Scott, Foresman and Company: USA, (1983).

Franzoi, S. L. (2003). *Social psychology*. Dubuque, IA, McGraw-Hill.

Ginsberg, M. *The Psychology of Society*. Methuen & Co Ltd: London, (1964).

King, R., Morgan, C., Schopler, J., Weisz, J. *Introduction to Psychology*. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company. (1986).

Lesko, W. A. (2003). *Readings in social psychology: general, classic, and contemporary selections*. Boston, Allyn and Bacon.

Lips, H. M. (2003). *A new psychology of women: gender, culture, and ethnicity*. Boston, McGraw-Hill.

Myers, David G. (2001) *Social Psychology (Seventh Edition)*. New York: McGraw-Hill.

Shahidullah, S. *Social Engagement and Personality: An Investigation of Social Character Cardinal to Social Development*. Dhanshish Mudrayon: Dhaka, (1989).

Weiten, W. *Psychology: Themes and variations: Briefer Version (5th Ed.)*. Pacific Grove, CA: Brooks/Cole Publishing Company, (2002).

SBD 103: Worldview and Development

Indicative Course Content:

- Culture and Worldview Frames – cultural foundations of behaviour and development
- Theories of Development - The Mechanistic Worldview, The Organismic Worldview, The Contextualist Worldview
- Two different basic concepts: 'natural worldview' and 'developmental worldview'
- The geography of thought: How Asians and Westerners think differently-- and why
- National characteristics: Historic and political determinants

Suggested Readings

Sen, Amartya. "Culture & Development."

<<http://www.scribd.com/doc/6699222/Culture-Development-by-Amartya-Sen>>.

Clark, Mary. *In Search of Human Nature*. London: Routledge, 2002.

LeBaron, Michelle. "Cultural and Worldview Frames." *Beyond Intractability*. Eds. Guy Burgess and Heidi Burgess. Conflict Research Consortium, University of Colorado, Boulder. Posted: August 2003

<http://www.beyondintractability.org/bi-essay/cultural_frames/>.

Leonard, D. C. (2002). *Learning theories: A to z*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press.

N.B. The detail syllabus will be developed later in consultation with the course teacher.

Development Economics Stream

DS 505: Advanced Econometrics and Research Design

Introduction

This course is about designing a research project and advanced data analysis. At this postgraduate level, it will help the student to develop a comprehensive understanding of how researchers go about figuring out where to start – what does the extant literature say about a particular topic in public administration, and where is the research gap, and what research question comes out of that gap? The student will learn how to figure out what kind of approach he/she should use to answer his/her research problem. The aspirants will learn and apply advanced qualitative and quantitative tools in their research.

Course Objective

This course aims to introduce postgraduate level students to research on development issues within the broader social science contexts by developing an understanding of the theoretical frameworks and different approaches to and tools-techniques of social research that inform public policy and practice and developing skills to formulate a research proposal and prepare advanced research paper.

Course Contents

15. Overview of Social Research: A short overview of Social Research, Objectives, Significance, Characteristics, Major Types and Approaches, Steps, Ethics in Research, Use of Research in Basic and Applied Types of Research, Time Dimension in Research, Philosophy of Social Research, Key Schools of Thoughts, Research Design and Research Methods.
16. Introduction: The Classical Linear Regression Model: The matrix approach to linear regression Model, The Algebra of Least Squares, Finite Sample Properties of OLS estimators, Asymptotic Distribution of OLS Estimators. Assumptions for Cross-Section Regression, Weighted Least Squares, Median and Quantile Regression, Misspecification: functional form misspecification, Endogeneity, Omitted variables; Instrumental Variable (IV) Estimator -Two Stage Least Squares. IV application.
17. Generalized Method of Moments: Introduction, Examples-Instrumental Variable Regression, Panel Data, Moments Conditions from Economic Theory, Method of Moments Estimators, GMM Estimator, Distribution of GMM Estimator, Variance Matrix Estimation, Optimal Moment Condition
18. Tobit and Selection Model: Censored and truncated model, Tobit model, Two-part model, sample selection model.

19. Time Series Analysis: ARMA Models, Stationarity, Stationarity Restrictions for an ARMA (p, q) Model, The Autocorrelation Function, The Partial Autocorrelation Function, Sample Autocorrelations of Stationary Series, Box–Jenkins Model Selection, Seasonality, Deterministic and Stochastic Trends, Unit Roots, Dickey–Fuller Tests, Panel Unit Root Tests, Introduction to VAR Analysis, Estimation and Identification, The Impulse Response Function, Testing Hypotheses, Granger Causality, Structural VARs, Linear Combinations of Integrated Variables, Cointegration and Common Trends, Cointegration and Error Correction, Testing for Cointegration: The Engle–Granger Methodology, Johansen Methodology.
20. Models for Panel Data: Overview of Models and Estimators, Panel Data Estimators, Pooled Model, Random Effect Model, Fixed Effect Model, First Difference Model, Between Model, Extensions of Linear Panel Models, and Dynamic Panel Models.
21. **Hands on Exercise using Econometric Software:** STATA, SPSS, Microfit, Eviews, R

Suggested Readings:

- Bausell, Barker R. (1991) *Advanced Research Methodology*. United States: Scarecrow Press
- Boahane, K. (1995) ‘Doing primary research in a developing economy’. *Development in Practice*, Vol. 5, No.3, 259 – 63.
- Booth, D. (Ed.) (1994) *Rethinking Social Development: Theory, Research and Practice*, Longman, London.
- Cameron, C.A. and Trivedi, P.K.(2009) *Microeconometrics Using STATA*. STATA Press.
- Cameron, C.A. and Trivedi, P.K(2005), *Microeconometrics: methods and applications*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Creswell, Jhon W. (2008) *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*, United States: SAGE Publications
- Greene, W.H.(2008), *Econometric Analysis*. 6th Ed. Prentice-Hall.
- Gujrati, D. N. (2003) *Basic Econometrics*. New York: McGraw Hill
- Holland, J. and Campbell, J. (2005) *Methods in Development Research: Combining Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*, ITDG, Rugby.
- Kothari, C R. (2005) *Research Methodology: methods and techniques*, United States: SAGE Publications
- May T. (1997) *Social Research: Issues, Methods and Process*, Buckingham: Open University Press
- Miller, Scott A. (2007) *Developmental Research Methods*, Third Edition, University of Florida, SAGE Publications, Inc
- Pannerseelvam, R. (2004) *Research Methodology*, New Delhi: PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd
- Schrijvers, J. (1995) ‘Participation and Power: a transformative feminist research perspective’. In Nelson, N and

Wright, S. and Nelson, N. (1995) 'Participatory research and participant observation: two incompatible approaches'. In Nelson, N and Wright, S (Eds.) Power and Participatory Development: Theory and Practice, Intermediate Technology Publications, London.

Wooldridge J. M, Econometric Analysis of Cross Section and Panel Data. The MIT Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, London, England

DS 506: Advanced Economics: Micro and Macro

Introduction

This course is about understanding of Advanced Economic Theories. The course contains two parts: part I focuses on Advanced Microeconomic Theories and part II focuses on Advanced Macroeconomic Theories. Since the second semester of MSS program offers specialized courses, this course will be designed in such a way that the aspirants get advanced knowledge in the field of economics. This course helps the students in blending the theoretical foundations of modern macroeconomics and empirical modeling which will help them to deepen their understanding of fluctuations of Growth and Development.

Course Contents

Part I: Advanced Microeconomic Theory

1. Preference and Choices, Consumer Choice, Classical Demand Theories (the utility maximization, expenditure minimization, Duality); relationship between Demand, Indirect Utility, and Expenditure Function.
2. Production: Production sets, profit maximization, and cost minimization.
3. Choice under uncertainty: Expected utility theory, money lotteries and risk aversion, state dependent utility, subjective probability theory.
4. Game theory, Moral Hazard, Adverse Selection, Asymmetric Information, Signaling, and Screening
5. The principal agent-problem, Incentives and Mechanism Design.

Course Contents

Part II: Advanced Macroeconomic Theory

1. Some basic facts about Economic Growth: The Solow Growth Model, Infinite Horizon and Overlapping Generations Models (Ramsey Cass Koopmans Model, Diamond Model), New Growth Theory (Research and Development Model and AK model).
2. Real business cycle theories: Some facts about economic fluctuations, theories of fluctuations, a baseline real business cycle model, Traditional Keynesian Theories of Fluctuations (IS-LM-BP Model)

3. Consumption: Consumption under uncertainty (permanent income hypothesis, random walk hypothesis), consumption and risky assets, Beyond the Permanent Income Hypothesis.
4. Investment: Investment and Cost of Capital, a Model of Investment with Adjustment Costs, Tobin's q .
5. Unemployment: Theories of unemployment, Efficiency Wage Model, Shapiro-Stiglitz Model, Implicit Contract Theory, Wage Contracts, Insider-Outsider Model, Search and Matching Model.
6. Inflation and Monetary Policy: Inflation, money growth, and interest rates; the dynamic inconsistency of low-inflation monetary policy, a model for analyzing interest rate rules.
7. Budget Deficit and Fiscal Policy

Suggested Readings:

Mas-Colell, Whinston & Green (1995), *Microeconomic Theory*, Oxford University Press.

David Romer, *Advanced Macroeconomics*, fourth edition

Robert J. Barro and Xavier Sala-i-Martin, *Economic Growth*, second edition (Cambridge: MIT Press, 2004), Chapter 2 and Appendix A.3 (at end of book).

DS 507: Institutional Economics

Introduction

In contrast with mainstream economics, which maintains that the central economic problems are the allocation of resources, the distribution of income and determination of the levels of income, output and prices, institutional economics asserts the primacy of the problem of the organization and control of the economic system, that its structure of power. Thus whereas orthodox economists tend strongly to identify economy solely with the market, institutional economists argue that the market is itself an institution, comprised of a host of subsidiary institutions and interactive with other institutional complexes in society. This course aims at unraveling resource allocation and resource use patterns within institutional framework.

The course in Institutional Economics is taught to the postgraduate students. The course will be delivered in the form of lectures. A course in Institutional economics accomplishes a series of courses that constitute the basic training for economists. Before studying institutional economics students should master not only the fundamentals of general economic theory but have knowledge of the historical courses and humanities as well. It is assumed that the students should be familiar with the following courses: Microeconomics, Macroeconomics, game theory, economic history and history of economic thought.

Course Objectives

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 Content

1. Why study institutional economics – Scope and subject matter of institutional economics – evolution of institutional economics: Max Weber, John Hobson, Thorstein Veblen, Clarence Ayers, John R. Commons, Gunnar Myrdal and John K. Galbraith, Kenneth E. Boulding, Daniel R. Fusfeld, Robert Solo, Parsons, Ronald Coase, etc.
2. Principal themes of institutional economics: (a) A theory of social change, (b) A theory of social control and collective choice, (c) A theory of economic role of government, (d) A theory of technology, (e) Organizational and institutional power structure as the principal determinant of resource allocation, (f) Facets of the value conception which transcend price, on the values represented in and given effect by the habits and customs of social life.
3. Underpinnings of institutional economics for labor economics, industrial organization, economic development, law and economics, natural resource economics, and macro-economics.
4. 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
5. 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

6. 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
7. 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

Akerlof G.A. The Markets for "Lemons": Quality Uncertainty and the Market Mechanism" Quarterly Journal of Economics. 1984 Vol. 84. pp.488-500.

Alchian A., Woodward S. Re-ections on the Theory of the Firm.// Journal of Institutional and Theoretical Economics, 1987, Vol.143, pp.110-136.

Barzel Y. Measurement Cost and the Organization of Markets. // Journal of Law and Economics, 1982, Vol. 25. pp. 27-48.

Bromley D. Institutional Change and Economic Efficiency.// Journal of Economic Issues. 1989. Vol. 23, No. 3.

Canterbery, E.R. et al. 1984. Galbraith Symposium. Journal of Post-Keynsian Economics. Autumn

Chãng S. The Contactual Nature of the Firm. // Journal of Law and Economics, 1983, Vol. 26, pp.1-21.

Coase R. The Nature of the Firm. // Economic. 1937. Vo. 4.Pp. 386-405.

Coase R.H. The Problem of Social Cost. //Journal of Law and Economics. 1960. Vol.3Pp. 1-44.

Coase, R.: The Lighthouse in Economics, 17(2) Journal of Law and Economics, p. 357 (1974).

Cooter R. Coase Theorem. In: The New Palgrave: A Dictionary of Economics. - L., Macmillan, 1987, pp. 457-459.

Dahlman C. The Problem of Externality.// Journal of Law and Economics. 1979. Vol. 22. pp. 141-162.

David P. Clio and the Economics of QWERTY.75 American Economic Review. Papers and Proceedings 1985. Vol. 75 pp.332-337.

Demsetz H. Toward the Theory of Property Rights. //American Economic Review. 1967, Vol. 57, pp.349-359.

Demsetz H. When Does the Rule of Liability Matter? //Journal of Legal Studies. 1972, Vol. 1. pp.13-28.

Dorfman, J. et al. 1963. Institutional Economics. Berkeley University of California Press.

Eggertson Thr. Institutions and Economic Behavior. Ch.1, pp.1-32.

Eggertson Thr. Neoinstitutional Economics. In: Newman P. The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics and the Law. Vol. 2, pp. 665-670.

Ellickson R. The Aim of Order Without Law. Journal of Institutional and Theoretical Economics. 1994. Vol. 150 pp. 97-100.

Elster J. Social Norms and Economic Theory.//Journal of Economic Perspectives,1989 Vol.3. pp. 99-117.

Fama E., Jensen M. Agency Problems and Residual Claims// Journal of Law and Economics.1983. Vol.26. pp. 327-349. 3. Jensen M., Meckling W. Theory of the Firm: Managerial Behavior,

Furubotn E., Richter R. Institutions and Economic Theory. The University Of Michigan Press. 1997. Ch. 1. p.1-38.

Furubotn E., Richter R. Institutions and Economic Theory. The University of Michigan Press. 1997. Ch. 2. P.39-68.

Furubotn E., Richter R. Institutions and Economic Theory. The University Of Michigan Press. 1997. Ch. 2. P.69-120.

Greif A. Contract Enforceability and Economic Institutions in Early Trade: the Maghribi Traders Coalition. The American Economic Review. 1993. Vol. 83. pp. 525-548.

Greif A. Cultural Beliefs and the Organization of Society: A Historical and Theoretical Re-ection on Collectivist and Individualist Societies //Journal of Political Economy, 1994. Vol. 102, N. 5, pp. 912- 950.

Gurchy, A.G. 1947. Modern Economic Thought. New York: Prentice Hall.

Gurchy, A.G. 1972. Contemporary Economic Thought. Clifton. NJ. Kelley.

Hart O. An Economist's Perspective on the Theory of the Firm. Columbia Law Review. 1989. Vol. 89 .

Joskow P. Contract Duration and Relationship-Speci-c Investments: Empirical Evidence from Coal Markets.//American Economic Review. 1987. Vol. 77. pp. 168-173.

Klein B. Fisher-General Motors and the Nature of the Firm. Journal of Law and Economics. 2000. Vol. 43. pp. 103-141.

Klein B., Crawford R., Alchian A. Vertical Integration, Appropriable Rents and the Competitive Contracting Process. // Journal of Law and Economics, 1978, Vol. 21, pp. 297-326.

Libecap G. Common Property. In: Newman P. The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics and the Law. Vol. 1, pp. 317-324.

Manne H. Mergers and the Market for Corporate Control. // Journal of Political Economy.1965. Vol. 73, p.

- Margolis S., Liebowitz S. Path Dependence. In: Newman P. The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics and the Law. Vol. 3, pp.17-22.
- McGuire M., J Olson M. The Economics of Autocracy and Majority Rule: The Invisible Hand and the Rule of Force. //Journal of Economic Literature, 1996, Vol. 34 March, pp.72-96.
- Menard C. Inside The Black Box: The Variety of Hierarchical Forms. In: Transaction Cost Economics and Beyond. ed. Groenewegen J. L., Kluwer Academic Publishers, pp.149-170.
- Milgrom P., Roberts J. Economics, Organization and Management, Prentice-Hall Int., 1992. Ch.2, pp. 19-35, Ch.5, pp.147-149, Ch.8, pp. 259-269.
- Milgrom P., Roberts J. Economics, Organization and Management. Ch.9, pp. 313-325, Ch.15, pp. 482-527.
- Niehans J. Transaction Costs.//The Palgrave Dictionary of Economics. London, Macmillan. 1987. pp. 676-679.
- North D. Institutions, Institutional Change and Economic Performance, Cambridge University Press, 1990, Ch.5, 6, 7.
- North D. Institutions, Institutional Change and Economic Performance.Cambridge University Press, 1990, Ch.8.
- North D. Institutions, Institutional Change and Economic Performance. Cambridge University Press, 1990, Ch. 9-14.
- North D. Institutions.// Journal of Economic Perspective. 1991.Vol. 5. pp. 97-112.
- North D. Integrating Institutional Change and Technical Change in Economic istory. A Transaction Cost Approach. Journal of Institutional and Theoretical Economics.1994. Vol.150. pp. 609-624.
- North D. Structure and Change in Economic Theory. N.Y. and London: Norton, 1981. Ch.3.
- Olson M. Collective action. In: The New Palgrave: A Dictionary of Economics. - L., Macmillan, 1987, pp. 474-477.
- Posner R. Social Norms and the Law: an Economic Approach. American Economic Review. 1997. Vol.87 pp. 365-369.
- Roe M. Chaos and Evolution in Law and Economics.// Harvard Law Review, 1996, Vol. 109, pp. 641-658.
- Schleifer A., Vishny R. A Survey of Corporate Governance. 52// Journal of Finance, 1007. Vo. 52. p. 737.
- Sharpe, M.E. 1974. John Kenneth Galbraith and the Lower Economics. 2nd Edition, White Plains, NY: International Arts and Sciences Press.
- Thompson, C.C. (ed.) 1967. Institutional Adjustment. Austin University of Texas Press.
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