



University of Dhaka

Prospectus
(Course Curriculum and Syllabus)

Bachelor of Social Sciences (BSS) in Development Studies Program

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(Compiled and Reformatted)

Department of Development Studies
University of Dhaka

Level 6; Social Science Building
University of Dhaka
Dhaka-1000; Bangladesh
Phone: +880-2-9661920, Ext-6791
Fax: +880-2-9667222
Email: developmentstudies.du@yahoo.com
Website: www.devstud-udhaka.ac.bd

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Introduction

To cater the growing need of high quality development professionals in the domain of development both at home and abroad and getting dissatisfied with education and training they gain at the undergraduate level education in Bangladesh, the Department of Development Studies at the University of Dhaka has decided to introduce undergraduate program in Development Studies from academic session 2008-2009. It aims to provide high quality education and training to the students from a multi-disciplinary point of view and help them develop a holistic understanding and insights about development. Bangladesh is termed as a laboratory of development practices by many and it is a development puzzle and paradox for many. Bangladesh is also called the NGO capital of the world. Many development organizations work along with the government organizations in Bangladesh. Majority of the development organizations in Bangladesh not only do operate development programs and projects in Bangladesh but also they do research. They do research without applying any relevant analytical lens, which reflects the poverty of their independent thinking. They do development in practice more than do research about development. Likewise, academic institutions in many cases carry out research without taking into account the hard realities of life. Undergraduate program in development Studies aspires to fill up that gap between the theory and practice in development. It believes that the capability of independent thinking and analysis and epistemological development among the students can be instilled at the undergraduate level of their education. Graduates in Development Studies will be in an advantageous position due to their training and will contribute to the development of the organizations where they will be employed be it government, private or NGOs and the society as a whole.

Development, in its various forms, is one of the most serious issues facing the contemporary world. Development Studies is the study of social transformation or change. Students of development studies examine the problems, processes, and prospects for the development of human and material resources in what are generally thought to be the less developed areas of the world. The problems of development are urgent, massive, and enormously complex, and they transcend the boundaries of conventional academic disciplines. To study comparative development effectively, one must draw upon many disciplines and construct a balanced understanding of historical and contemporary processes. Thus, studying development as a social transformation requires a blending of knowledge and perspectives from political science, economics, administrative science, sociology, psychology, anthropology, geography, history, and resource and environmental science.

The undergraduate program in development studies at the University of Dhaka is an interdisciplinary one that is designed to provide a comparative perspective on the long-term social, political, and economic changes that have accompanied industrialization and the growth of the modern states in Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Middle East, and in the historical experience of European countries.

BSS (Honors) Degree Program in Development Studies¹

Admission

Students shall be admitted in the BSS (Honors) Degree Program in different departments including Development Studies under the Faculty of Social Sciences as per the University Rules.

The Program

- The BSS (Honors) Program in Development Studies shall be of four years duration and divided into 8 (eight) semesters. Each semester shall be of 19 weeks, of which 15 week will be for class teaching, 1 week break for preparation, and 3 week for holding the semester final examination.
- The program shall include teaching of 32 course units for a total of 3200 marks, which will be translated into 128 credit hours. The total credit hours shall be evaluated on the basis of 3200 total marks, of which 3000 marks shall be for 30 taught course units, 2 taught courses for 200 marks (4 credit hours assigned to each courses), 100 marks for field research/ project work/ internship, (4 credit hours) and 100 marks for written and oral comprehensive examination with 4 credit hours assigned against it, in the 8th (eighth) semester. However, any particular department may opt for an additional full unit taught course in lieu of the field research/ project work/ internship.
- 100 marks for field research/project work/internship, and 100 marks for written and oral comprehensive examination. Each full unit course shall be of 100 marks and half unit course shall be of 50 marks.
- Since the credit hours are counted on the basis of lecture class /contact hours per weeks, number of lecture classes/contact hours shall be determined according to the credits assigned to each course unit. For a 4-credit course unit, there shall be two lecture classes of 90 minutes each, and one 60 minutes discussion class/ tutorial class/ lab work / group presentation/ class test every week. For a 2 credit course unit, there shall be one lecture class of 60 minutes each, and one 60 minutes discussion class/ tutorial class/ lab work / group presentation/ class test every week.

¹ This part is drawn heavily from 'Course Curriculum and Rules' published by the Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Dhaka, April, 2007.

Course Structure of the BSS (Honors) Degree Program

Semester Credits	No. of Courses	Total Marks	Earned
One	4	400	16
Two	4	400	16
Three	4	400	16
Four	4	400	16
Five	4	400	16
Six	4	400	16
Seven	4	400	16
Eight	2	200	8
	Field Research/ internship/ Project Work*	100	4
	Comprehensive (Written & Oral)	100 (50+50)	4
Total	32 Courses	3200	128

* There could be an option for any department to offer a taught course in lieu of field research/ internship/ Project work.

Evaluation and Grading

Evaluation and grading shall be determined on the basis of semester examination

- Semester final examination
- Term Papers/ home assignments
- Class attendance
- Active participation in the discussion class/ tutorial class/ group participation/ class test.

The Distribution of Marks for Evaluation

Class attendance	5%
Active participation in the discussion class/tutorial class/group presentation/class test	10%
Term papers/home assignments	15%
Mid semester examination (Duration of 75 minutes)	20%
Semester final examination (Duration of 3 hours)	50%
Total	100%

*Department may be allowed a choice in respect of distributing marks for evaluation provided it is in commensurate with the spirit of this general guideline.

The Distribution of Marks for Class Attendance

Attendance range (in percent)	Marks
90% and above	5.0
85% to less than 90%	4.5
80% to less than 85%	4.0
75% to less than 80%	3.5
70% to less than 75%	3.0
65% to less than 70%	2.5
60% to less than 65%	2.0
55% to less than 60%	1.5
50% to less than 55%	1.0
45% to less than 50%	0.5
Less than 45%	0.0

Grading Structure for BSS (Honors) Degree Program in a 4-point Grading Scale

Numerical Marks	Letter Grade	Explanation	Grade Points
80 and above	A+	Excellent	4.00
75 to 79	A		3.75
70 to 74	A-		3.50
65 to 69	B+	Very Good	3.25
60 to 64	B		3.00
55 to 59	B-		2.75
50 to 54	C+	Good	2.50
45 to 49	C		2.25
40 to 44	D	Passing	2.00
Below 40	F	Failing	0.0
	I		Incomplete
	W		Withdrawn

Interpretation of the Grades

- “A+”, “A” and “A-“grades are indicative of “excellent” performance overall by a student, earning grade points of 4.0, 3.75, and 3.50, respectively.
- “B+”, “B” and “B-“grades are indicative of “very good” performance overall by a student, earning grade points of 3.25, 3.00, and 2.75, respectively.
- “C+”, “C” and “C-“ grades are indicative of “good” performance overall by a student, earning grade points of 2.50, 2.25, respectively.
- “D” grade is indicative of minimally acceptable “passing” performance overall by a student, earning a grade point of 2.00.
- “F” grade is indicative of an unacceptable “failing” performance overall by a student, i.e., fail to earn any credit point.
- “I” grade is indicative of a situation where a student, for non-academic reasons beyond his control, is unable to complete the full requirements of the course for not being able to sit for the semester final examination. With the submission of valid and authenticated evidence of such reasons, and the recommendation of the course teacher (to be reported to the Chairperson of the examination committee), that particular student shall be allowed to complete the semester final examination with the new batch. Meanwhile, the student concerned will be promoted to the next semester. If an incomplete grade is not cleared with the new batch, the “I” grade automatically be changed to an “F” grade. A maximum of “I” grades shall be allowed to a student in one semester.
- “W” grade shall be awarded when a student is permitted to withdraw/drop a course/semester without penalty. Withdrawals without penalty are not

permitted after the mid-semester examination. A student may take readmission in the semester concerned with the next batch by paying the fees for the whole year.

Promotion

- For promotion from the first to second semester, a student shall require to earn a minimum SGPA of 2.00.
- For promotion from the second through the final semester, a student shall require to earn a minimum CGPA of 2.25, taking into consideration all the grade points earned in total number of courses of first through the final semester and improved grade, if any.
- A student failing to clear up the annual University or departmental dues of the year of study shall not be promoted to the next semester.

Improvement

- A student earning “F” grade in any course shall be allowed to improve the grade with the next batch.
- If a student obtains a grade lower than “B-” in a course, he/she shall be allowed to repeat the term final examination only once with the next batch for the purpose of grade improvement by forgoing his/her earlier term final marks.
- If a student obtains “B-” or better grade in any course, he/she shall not be allowed to repeat the course for the purpose of grade improvement.
- If a student likes to improve the grade point earned in a course of 8th semester for the BSS (Hons.) degree, he/she must apply for such improvement examination before the certificate is issued.
- Improvement shall not be allowed once the certificate is issued.
- A student-carrying grade “F” in any course shall not be awarded the degree unless he/she improves it by appearing at the semester final examination with the next batch.
- If the student gets “F” grade in the improvement examination, he/she shall automatically be dropped from the semester and student shall have to take readmission with the next batch, provided the student concerned is eligible for readmission.
- For improvement of grade in a course, the student shall apply to the chairperson of the department at least 4(four) weeks before the start of the semester final examination.
- A student shall be allowed to improve the grade of a particular course only once.
- No improvement shall be allowed for the mid-semester examination, term papers/home assignments, and active participation in the discussion class/tutorial class/group presentation/class test marks and the grades earned in written and oral comprehensive examination.

Readmission

- A student failing to get the requisite grade points for promotion (clause-9) from one semester to the next may seek readmission with the following batch.
- For readmission, a student shall have to apply within one month after the announcement of result of the concerned semester.
- On readmission, grades earned earlier by a student in the class of readmission shall cease to exist and the student has to retake all the course works and examination.
- A student shall not be allowed readmission in more than two semesters during the entire BSS (Honors).

Drop Out

- A student failing to earn the GPA for promotion from one semester to the next after taking the readmission in any semester shall be dropped out of the program.
- A student earning F grade in any course after taking improvement examinations readmission in any semester class shall be dropped out of the program.

Registering Complaints about Marking, Grading and Related Issues

- Where students have concern about the teachers teaching evaluation or grading, a provision shall be thereby which the student can make the concern known to the appropriate individuals in the following orders: The course teacher, The chair of the department in which the course is taught, The Dean of the faculty in which the course is taught
- Grievances should be recorded by a student within a week after the publication of the result.

Medium of Instruction: Medium of instruction of the Undergraduate program in Development Studies at the University of Dhaka is English.

Fees and Charges: In addition to the tuition fees and other fees payable to the university, the students will be required to pay fees which department shall charges for its developmental activities. Students will be charged additional fees for computer laboratory, departmental seminar library, semester fund as well as co-curricular activities.

Course Structures: At a Glimpse

First Year : First Semester

- DS 101:** Introduction to Development Studies
- DS 102:** Microeconomics
- DS 103:** Introduction to Political Science
- DS 104:** Anthropology and Development

First Year : Second Semester

- DS 105:** Introduction to Sociology
- DS 106:** Computer Skill Development
- DS 107:** Macroeconomics
- DS 108:** Introduction to Public Administration

Second Year : Third Semester

- DS 201:** Development Economics
- DS 202:** Organization Theories and Behavior
- DS 203:** Development Theories and Approaches
- DS 204:** Basic Statistics for Development

Second Year : Fourth Semester

- DS 205:** Agriculture and Rural Development
- DS 206:** International Trade and Globalization
- DS 207:** Human Development
- DS 208:** Environment and Development

Third Year : Fifth Semester

- DS 301:** Gender and Development
- DS 302:** Public Finance
- DS 303:** Project Management in Bangladesh
- DS 304:** Child, Youth and Development

Third Year : Sixth Semester

- DS 305:** Governance and Development
- DS 306:** Poverty Alleviation: Programs and Strategies
- DS 307:** Area Studies
- DS 308:** Civil Society and Development

Fourth Year : Seventh Semester

DS 401: Political Economy of Bangladesh

DS 402: Quantitative Research Methods

DS 403: Qualitative Research Methods

DS 404: Contemporary Development Issues in Bangladesh

Fourth Year : Eighth Semester

DS 405: Studying Classics in Social Sciences

DS 406: Public Policy Analysis

DS 407: Research Paper

DS 408: Comprehensive Examination

Note: Each course is of same weight (4 credits).

DS 101: Introduction to Development Studies

Course Objective

The course aims at providing a broad interdisciplinary introduction to development studies for students. The course offers a base for further detailed studies on development issues. The subject of development studies is the development process in the 'developing world' especially in Latin America, Africa, and Asia. The definition of the concept "development" is controversial, but its core idea is improvement in human well - being. Development studies operates on a very broad plane, and there are many ways of approaching and analyzing this discipline.

Course Contents

- ❑ **The Meaning of Development:** Introduction to Development: Definitions and Interpretations of Development, Various Dimensions, Key Aspects, Milestones in Developmental Thinking.
- ❑ **Introduction to Development Studies:** Origin, Evolution, Nature, Focus, Utility, and Trends, Development Studies as a Social Science- The Hybrid Nature of this Social Science- Is there a Common Thread running through this Social Science?
- ❑ **Basic Schools of Thoughts in Development:** Ideas and Evolution of Developmental Thinking; Modern Critique of Development Theories; Recent Patterns of Thinking on Development.
- ❑ **Measuring Development:** The Challenge, Development Indicators and their Compatibility; The Human Development Index; Some Structural Characteristics of LDCs and DCs.
- ❑ **Culture and Development:** Thinking about Culture and Development; Development, Culture; Bringing Culture and Development together.
- ❑ **Environment and Development:** Nature, Issues, Arguments, Problems and Challenges.
- ❑ **Globalization and Development:** Nature, Issues, Argument, Problems and Challenges

Suggested Readings

- Alavi, Hamza & Shanin, Teodor (eds.) (1982), *Introduction to the Sociology of Developing Societies*. London: Macmillan Press.
- Arn, J. (2002), 'The Hydra of Development Studies', *Journal of Contemporary Asia*, 32(2): 171-190.
- Ashcroft B., Griffiths G. and Tiffin H. (2004), *Key Concepts in Post-Colonial Studies*. London and New York: Routledge.
- Haque M.S. (1999), *Restructuring Development Theories and Policies: A Critical Study*. Albany: State University of New York Press.

- Henriot, Peter J. (1979), "Development Alternatives: Problems, Strategies, Values", in Charles K. Wilber (ed.) *The Political Economy of Development and Underdevelopment*. New York: Random House.
- Hirschman, A.O.(1981), 'The Rise and Decline of Development Economics', in A.O. Hirschman (ed.), *Essays in Trespassing Economics to Politics and Beyond*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Hoogvelt A.M.M. (1978), *The Sociology of Developing Societies*. London: The Macmillan Press.
- Kingsbury D., Rementi J., McKay J., and Hunt J. (2004), *Key Issues in Development*. Macmillan, Hampshire: Palgrave.
- Kothari U. and Minogue M. (eds.) (2002), *Development Theory and Practice: Critical Perspectives*. Hampshire: Palgrave.
- Lal, Deepak (2000), *The Poverty of 'Development Economics'*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Landes, David(2002), *The Wealth and Poverty of Nations*. London: Abacus.
- Leftwich, Adrian (2005), 'Politics in Command: Development Studies and the Rediscovery of Social Science', *New Political Economy*, 10(4): 573-607.
- Lehman, David (1979), *Development Theory- Four Critical Studies*. London: Frank Cass and Company Limited.
- Mehmet, Ozay (1995), *Westernizing the Third World*. London and New York: Routledge.
- Narman, A. (1997), 'Development Thinking-Bridging the Gap between Theory and Practice', *Geografiska Annaler*, 79(4):217-225.
- Potter, Robert, B. (2004), 'The Provenance of Progress in Development Studies', *Progress in Development Studies*, 4(2): 95-98.
- Randal, Vicky (2004), 'Using and Abusing the Concept of Third World: Geopolitics and the Comparative Study of Development', *Third World Quarterly*, 25(1): 41-53.
- Rapley J. (2002), *Understanding Development: Theory and Practice in the Third World*. Boulder and London: Lynne Rienner Publishers.
- Robinson, Joan (1979), *Aspects of Development and Underdevelopment*. London: Cambridge University Press.
- Schech S. and Haggis J. (2001) *Culture and Development: A Critical Introduction*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishers.
- Schuurman, F. J. (2000), 'Paradigm Lost, Paradigm Regained? Development Studies in the Twenty-first century', *Third World Quarterly*, 21(1): 7-20.
- Sen Amartya (1997), *Jibanjatra O Arthaniti*. Kolkata: Ananda Publishers Limited.
- Sen Amartya (1999), *Development as Freedom*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Sen, Amartya (1990), *On Ethics and Economics*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Simon, David (2006), *Fifty Key Thinkers on Development*. London and New York: Routledge.
- Sylvester, C. (1999), 'Development Studies and Postcolonial Studies: Disparate Tales of the Third World', *Third World Quarterly*, 20(4): 703-721.
- Toye J. (1987), *Dilemmas of Development*, Basil Blackwell, Oxford.
- Willis K. (2006), *Theories and Practices of Development*. London and New York. Routledge.

DS 102: Microeconomics

Course Objective

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

Course Contents

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

- ❑ **The Labor Market:** Demand for Labor, Supply of Labor, Wage Differentials, the Economics of Discrimination, Reducing Labor Market Discrimination.
- ❑ **Markets and Economic Efficiency:** General Equilibrium of Markets, The Efficiency of Competitive Markets, Market Failures, Risk and Uncertainty, Moral Hazard and Adverse Selection, Markets and Economic Policy.

Suggested Readings

- Chiang, Alpha. C and Wainwright (2005), *Fundamental Methods of Mathematical Economics*. 4th Edition. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Dowling, Edward T. (2001), *Introduction to Mathematical Economics*. Schaum's Outline Series, New York: McGraw-Hill, 3rd Edition.
- Koutsoyiannis, A (2003), *Modern Microeconomics*. Palgrave Macmillan: London and Basingstoke .
- Lipsey, Richard G., Courant, Paul N., and Raga, Christopher T. S. (1999), *Microeconomics*. 12th Edition. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley.
- Mankiw, N. Gregory (2004), *Principles of Microeconomics*. 3rd Edition. Mason OH: Thomson Southwestern Publishers.
- Parkin, Michael (2005). *Microeconomics*. 7th Edition. Reading, MA: Pearson Addison-Wesley.
- Richard G. Lipsey (1966), *An Introduction to Positive Economics*. 2nd Edition. London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson.
- Samuelson, Paul A., and Nordhaus, William (2001), *Economics*, 17th Edition. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Salvatore, Dominick (2004), *Microeconomic Theory*. Schaum's Outline Series. 3rd Edition. New York: McGraw-Hill,
- Stiglitz, Joseph E., and Walsh, Carl E. (2002). *Principles of Microeconomics*. 3rd Edition. New York, NY: W. W. Norton.

DS 103: Introduction to Political Science

Course Objective

This course intends to provide a general introduction to the field of political science, touching on the major topics in political science in a general sense. It will acquaint students with the basic ideologies, concepts, processes and institutions of modern government and politics. Earnest efforts will be made to relate the theories studied to analyze the nature and dynamics of government and political process in Bangladesh. Students will acquire a general understanding of the key concepts and ideas upon which the system of Bangladesh government is based, demonstrate a clear understanding of how the political process in Bangladesh operates and develop critical skills, which are necessary to the decision-making process in a democracy.

Course Contents

- **Introduction to Political Science:** Evolution, Meaning, Definition
- **Political Theory:** Ancient Greece to the Renaissance: The Origins of Political Philosophy in the Writings of Plato and Aristotle; Early Christian and Reformation Political Thought; Machiavelli and the Birth of Modern Political Theory
- **Political Theory:** Renaissance to the American Founding: Modern Political Thought in the Writings of Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau and the Federalists, their Ideas about Freedom, Authority, Rights and Revolution and their Different Perspectives on Politics And Society
- **Non-Western Political Thought:** Mediaeval And Contemporary Islamic Political Thought, The "Eastern" Philosophy of Non-Violence and its Relevance for The Current World, Gandhi's Philosophy of Non-Violence
- **Critical Issues in Political Science:** Power, Legitimacy and Authority, Sovereignty and State, Nationalism
- **Political Systems:** Democracy, Authoritarianism, Monarchy
- **Groups in Politics:** Political Parties, Pressure Groups, Interest Groups
- **Political Institutions:** The Political Executive, The Administration/Bureaucracy, The Judiciary, The Parliament
- **Forms of Government:** Parliamentary and Presidential, Hybrid System.
- **Electoral System:** First-Past-the-Post, Proportional Representation System.
- **Constitution Making-**Arguing and Bargaining Model of Constitution Making
- **Other major Political Institutions:** The intellectuals, Media and Press, the military, Anti-corruption Commission, Ombudsman.
- **Politics and Political System in Bangladesh:** Election, Political System (Non-party Caretaker Government), Political Parties and Political Culture.

Suggested Readings

- Ahmed, N (2002), *The Parliament of Bangladesh*. Aldershot: Ashgate Publishing Limited.
- Ball, A. R. and Peters, B. G. (2000), *Modern Politics and Government*. Houndmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire: Macmillan Press.
- Baxter, C., Malik, Y. K., Kennedy, C.H. and Oberst, A.R.C. (2002), *Government and Politics in South Asia*. Boulder: Westview
- Choudhury, D. (1994), *Constitutional Development in Bangladesh: Stresses and Strains*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Derbyshire, J. D. and Derbyshire, I. (1999), *Political Systems of the World (Vol-1)*, Oxford: Helicon Publishing Ltd.
- _____ (2000), *Encyclopedia of World Political Systems (vol-1)*. Armonk: M.E. Sharpe, INC.
- Dickerson, Mark O. and Thomas Flanagan (2006), *An Introduction to Government and Politics: A Conceptual Approach*. 7th ed. Toronto: Thomson Nelson.
- Hague, R, Harrop M. and Breslin, S. (1992), *Political Science: A Comparative Introduction*. New York: St. Martin's Press.
- Halim, M. A. (1998), *Constitution, Constitutional Law and Politics: Bangladesh Perspective*. Dhaka: Khan, Y.A.
- Held, D. (ed.), *Prospect for Democracy*. Stanford: Stanford University Press.
- Jamil, I. (1998), *Administrative Culture in Public Administration: Five Essays on Bangladesh*. Bergen: Los-Sentret. Rapport 9801.
- Khan, Rais.A and McNiven, James.D (1984), *An Introduction to Political Science*. Chicago, Illinois: The Dorsey Press.
- Lijphart, A. (1971), *World Politics: The Writings of Theorists and Practitioners, Classical and Modern*. Boston: Allyn and Bacon.
- _____ (1994), *Electoral Systems and Party Systems: A Study of Twenty-seven Democracies, 1945-1990*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- _____ (1999), *Patterns of Democracy: Government Forms and Performance in Thirty-six Countries*. New Haven: Yale University Press.
- Peters, B.G. (1995). *The Politics of Bureaucracy*. New York : Longman.
- _____ (1998), *Comparative Politics: Theory and Methods*. Houndmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire: Macmillan Press Ltd.
- Rahman, T. (2008), *Parliament and Government Accountability in South Asia: A Comparative Analysis of Bangladesh India and Sri Lanka*. London: Routledge.
- Runciman, David (2001), 'History of Political Thoughts: The State of the Discipline', *British Journal of Politics and International Relations*, 3(1): 84-104.
- Sargent, Lyman Tower (1987), *Contemporary Political Ideologies*. Pacific Grove, California: Brooks/Cole Publishing Company.
- Turner, M. and Hulme, D. (1997), *Governance, Administration and Development: Making the State Work*. London: Macmillan Press Ltd.
- World Bank (2002), *Taming Leviathan: Reforming Governance in Bangladesh-An Institutional Review*. Washington, D.C: The World Bank.

DS 104: Anthropology and Development

Course Objective

This course has been designed to orient students with a different way of looking at development – the socio-cultural dimensions of development discourse. In Anthropology the whole epistemology of “development” is under critical scrutiny. It is for the people the development initiatives are designed and launched and, at the same time, it is the people who are the awful sufferers of development disasters. Who knows what would be the consequences of development? Who would be held for, if development turns into disaster? Does the development planning reflect beneficiaries’ interest or are they merely the interests of the organizations at the top? Are supposed beneficiaries puppets at the string? Whose development and what is development, above all? For anthropologists, the whole ideology of development is hegemonic and an issue of conflicting interest. Economic aspect of development is merely a part of the whole; rather development is a complex process and a matter of practice.

This course will be a critical engagement with the above questions, among many others, and will familiarize students with the basic concepts and methods of anthropology and development. Students will be able to explore why anthropology is so decisive in making sense of development with its entire disguises. Understanding of politics, culture, power and social organization are all very crucial, if we are to understand the complex issues of development problems, identify just and viable solutions, and propose ways and means to carry out those solutions in a participatory, fair and humane manner. However, the issue is not such simple as it is stated and we will see how cultural relativism, anthropology and development can be reconciled, and what ethical issues need to be considered in pursuing development anthropology.

Course Contents

- **Introduction to Anthropology:** Emergence of Anthropology as a Separate Discipline, Sub-disciplines of Anthropology, Anthropology and Culture, Anthropology, Colonialism and Development
- **Social Organization:** Family, Marriage Kinship
- **Evolution of Economic Systems and its Impact on Social Organization:** (Foraging, Pastoralism, Horticulture, Subsistence, Agriculture and Industrialism)
- **Anthropological Perspectives:** Holism, Cultural Relativism, Key Figures in Anthropology and their Contributions
- **Key Figures in Anthropology and their Contributions**
- **Theoretical Perspectives:** Functionalism, Structure Functionalism, Symbolic Interactionism / Interpretive Postmodernism
- **Anthropology and Development:** Prior to 1970s; Development” Defined, Capitalism, Colonialism and Development (1700-1949) Postwar and Postcolonial Development (1949-onwards),

- ❑ **Applied Anthropology and Development Discourse:** Applied Anthropology in the UK, Applied Anthropology in the US, Development (Re)defined, Development Anthropology vs. Anthropology of Development
- ❑ **Anthropology and Development:** 1970s and Beyond: The Socio-cultural Gaze of Development Discourse, The “gold-rush” of Development Anthropology, Ethical Issues: “Evil twins” or Moral Narratives, The Dilemma of Development Anthropologists, The Realist vs. the Idealists
- ❑ **Explaining Development and Underdevelopment:** Some Theoretical Paradigms and their Limitations: Marxist Theory, Modernization Theory, Neo-Marxist Theories (Dependency and World System)
- ❑ **The Costs of Development:** The Socio-cultural Consequences of Development Projects: Economic Growth at the Expense of Inequality, Cultural Extinction due to Development Invasion, Tourism, Development and the Spread of Diseases: Who are the Victims?, Development and Environmental Degradation, The Costs of Development in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT), The Kariba Dam Project
- ❑ **Resisting Development:** Grassroots Movement and The Weapons of the Weak: Weapons of the Weak: Everyday Resistance to Oppression, Peasant Protest, Rebellion and Resistance, Some Ethnographic Examples of Resistance
- ❑ **Deconstructing Development:** The Post-development Discourse: Why Deconstructing Development? The Nature of Development Deconstruction, New Directions of the Deconstructionist Discourse, Poverty Focused Aid and Income Generation, Emergence of the NGOs and Civil Society, Community Participation and Strengthening Bottom-Up Development, WID/GAD and Empowerment, Practice and Change, Social Movements and Alternative Development Discourse

Suggested Readings

- Bates, Daniel, G. (1996), *Cultural Anthropology*. Boston: Allyn and Bacon.
- Bodley, H. J. (1999), *Victims of Progress*. London: Mayfield Publishing Company.
- Bodley, H.J. (1988), *Tribal Peoples and Development Issues: A Global Overview*. California: Mayfield Publishing Company.
- Ember, Carol, R. Ember, Marvin & Peregrine, Peter N. (2002), *Anthropology* (10th Edition). Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall.
- Eriksen, Thomas, H. (2001), *Small Places, large Issues: An Introduction to Social and Cultural Anthropology*. London: Pluto Press.
- Erickson, Paul A. & Murphy, Liam D. (1998), *A History of Anthropological Theory*. Ontario: Broadview Press.
- Escobar, Arturo. (1991), ‘Anthropology and the Development Encounter: The Making and Marketing of Development Anthropology’. *American Ethnologist*, Vol. 18 (4): 658-682.
- Escobar, Arturo. “Power and Visibility: Development and the Invention and Management of the Third World.” *Cultural Anthropology*, 3(4): 428-443.
- Escobar, Arturo. 1997. “Anthropology and Development.” UNESCO: 501-515.
- Escobar, Arturo. *Encountering Development: The Making and Unmaking of the Third World*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

- Ferguson, James. (1990), *The Anti-Politics Machine: "Development", Depoliticization, and Bureaucratic Power in Lesotho*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Gardner, K & Lewis, D. (1996), *Anthropology, Development and the Postmodern Challenge*. London: Pluto Press.
- Grillo, R.D. (1997), "Discourses of Development: The View from Anthropology" in R.D. Grillo & R.L. Stirrat (eds.) *Discourses of Development: Anthropological Perspectives*. Oxford: Berg. pp. 1-34.
- Harrison, D. (1988), *The Sociology of Modernization and Development*. London: Unwin Hyman.
- Hoben, A. (1982), 'Anthropologists and Development', *Annual Review of Anthropology*, 11: 349-375.
- Islam, Saiful (2005), 'Is Anthropology a Matter of Science or of Art or Literary Criticism? A Theoretical Discourse?' *The Oriental Anthropologist*, pp. 143-153.
- King, V.T. (1999), *Anthropology and Development in South-East Asia: Theory and Practice*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Kottak, Conrad, P. *Anthropology: The Exploration of Human Diversity* (9th Edition). Boston: McGraw Hill.
- Langness, L. L. (1987), *The Study of Culture*. California: Chandler & Sharp.
- Larrain, J. (1989), *Theories of Development: Capitalism, Colonialism and Dependency*. London: Polity Press.
- Lewellen, T.C. (1995), *Dependency and Development: An Introduction to the Third World*. London: Bergin & Garvey.
- Lavenda, Rebort, H. & Schultz, Emily, A. (2000), *Core Concepts in Cultural Anthropology*. California: Mayfield Publications.
- Layton, Robert. (1997), *An Introduction to Theory in Anthropology*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Mannion, A.M. & Bowlby, S.R. (1992), *Environmental issues in the 1990s*. New York: J. Wiley & Sons.
- McCaskill, Don. (1997), "From Tribal People's to Ethnic Minorities: The Transformation of Indigenous Peoples: A Theoretical Discussion." In Don McCaskill and Ken Kampe (eds.), *Development or Domestication: Indigenous Peoples of Southeast Asia*. Bangkok: Silkworm Books.
- Miller, Barbara, D. (1999), *Cultural Anthropology*. London: Allyn and Bacon.
- Miller, Tyler, G. (2002), *Living in the Environment: Principles, Connections and Solutions* (12th Ed.). Pacific Grove, CA: Brooks.
- Moore. Jerry D. (1997), *Visions of Culture: An Introduction to Theory and Theorists*. California: Alta Mira Press.
- Nanda, Serena & Warms, Richard L. 2002. *Cultural Anthropology* (7th edition). (Chapters: 1, 4, 8, 9, 10)
- Poirier, Frank, E. Stini, William, A. & Wreden, Kathy B. 1994. *In Search of Ourselves: An Introduction to Physical Anthropology*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
- Rahnema, M. (1997), "Towards Post-Development: Searching for Singposts, a New Language and New Paradigms" in Rahnema, M. and Bawtree, V. (eds.) *The Post-Development Reader*. London: ZED Books. pp. 377-403.
- Robbins, R.H. (2002), *Global Problems and the Culture of Capitalism*. Boston: Allyn and Bacon.

- Rosaldo, Renato, I. (1999), 'A Note on Geertz as a Cultural Essayist' in Sherry B. Ortner (ed.) *The Fate of Culture and Beyond*. Berkeley: University of California Press. pp. 1-14, 30-34.
- Rose, Kalima. (1996), "SEWA: Women in Movement." in Nalini Visvanathan, Lynn Duggan, Laurie Nisonoff, and Nan Wiegersma (eds.) *The Women, Gender, and Development Reader*. Atlantic Highlands, NJ : Zed Books. pp. 382-395.
- Salzman, Philip, C. (2001), *Understanding Culture: An Introduction to Anthropological Theory*. Illinois: Waveland Press.
- Sheth, D.L. (1997), "Alternatives from an Indian Grassroots Perspective" in Rahnema, M. and Bawtree, V., (eds.) *The Post-Development Reader*. London: ZED Books. pp. 329-335.
- Scot, James C. (1985), *Weapons of the Weak: Everyday Forms of Peasant Resistance*. New Haven: Yale University Press.
- Scott, James C. (1990) *Domination and the Art of Resistance: Hidden Transcripts*. New Haven: Yale University Press.
- Shapan, Adnan. (2004), *Migration, Land Alienation and Ethnic Conflict: Causes of Poverty in the Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh*. Dhaka: Research & Advisory Services.
- White, Sarah C. (1999), 'NGOs, Civil Society and the State in Bangladesh: The Politics of Representing the Poor', *Development and Change*, 30: 307-326.
- Wolf, Eric R. (1969), *Peasant Wars of the Twentieth Century*. New York: Harper and Roy.

DS 105: Introduction to Sociology

Course Objective

An introductory course is expected to acquaint students with the foundational knowledge of sociology as a discipline, a perspective, and application. The course begins with an overview of the nature of society and the methods of sociological analysis. It is followed by a survey of various aspects of the structure and dynamics of social life. General and specific examples are used to illustrate how thinking sociologically adds to our knowledge and understanding of the world around us. At the end of the course, the students are expected to know the basic assumptions and applications of major theoretical paradigms in sociology and the principles and processes of sociological analysis; the nature and structure a society, the fundamental processes of social interaction, the maintenance of social order, and the causes and process of social change; and how to think sociologically and be able to apply sociological concepts in the understanding of the social world around them.

Course Contents

- ❑ The Sociological Perspective: The Subjective Matter of Sociology, The Rise and Development of Sociology
- ❑ Sociological Research and Scientific Methodology: Principles of Scientific Inquiry, Sociology as a science, Sociological Knowledge and Commonsense
- ❑ General Sociological Theory: Social Interactionism, Functionalist Theory, Conflict Theory, Role Theory, Social Constructionism, Integration Theory and so on.
- ❑ The Fundamental Organization of Society: Culture, Socialization, Social Stratification and Inequality
- ❑ Deviance and Social Control: Nature and Types of Deviance, Explanations of Deviance, Forms and Functions of Social Control, Social Control of Deviance
- ❑ Social Inequality: Race and Ethnicity, Gender, Stratification
- ❑ Major Social Institutions: Family, Education, Economy, Religion
- ❑ Social Change: Nature and Patterns of Social Change, Explanations of Social Change, Examples of Social Change

Suggested Readings

- Berger, Peter (1986), *Invitation to Sociology*. London: Penguin.
- Charon, Joel M (2004), *Ten Questions: A Sociological Perspective*. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.
- Eitzen, D. Stanley and M.B. Zinn(2004), *In Conflict and Order: Understanding Society*. Boston: Allyn and Bacon.
- Giddens, Anthony(2002), *Introduction to Sociology*. 4th ed. N. Y.: Norton.

- Henslin, James M. (2007), *Sociology: A Down-to-earth Approach*. Boston: Allyn and Bacon.
- Henslin, James M. (2001), *Sociology*. Boston: Allyn and Bacon.
- Macionis, John J. (2006), *Society: The Basics*. 8th ed., N.J.: Prentice Hall.
- Morrison, Ken (1995), *Marx, Durkheim, Weber: Formations of Modern Social Thought*. London: Sage Publications.
- Thompson, William E. and Joseph V. Hickey (2002), *Society in Focus*. N.Y.: Longman.
- Ritzer, George (2000), *Sociological Theory*. 5th ed., New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Rubington, Earl and M. S. Weinberg (1999), *Deviance: The Interactionist Perspective*. Boston: Allyn and Bacon.
- Suárez-Orozco, Marcelo M. & Desirée Baolian Qin-Hilliard (eds.) (2004), *Globalization: Culture and Education for A New Millennium*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

DS 106: Introduction to Mathematics and Computer Skills

Course Objective

The objective of this course is twofold: to provide basic math skills to the students which will improve and strengthen their understanding of economic theory; and to teach the students about fundamental software operations that will prepare them to use computer for their analytical and communication purposes. In the mathematics part, the course introduces mathematical tools – set, function, linear algebra, matrix, and differential calculus – that are specifically needed in solving the economic as well as development problems. The computer skill part includes hands-on training on document typing, spreadsheet calculation, and multimedia presentation.

Course Contents

Part One: Mathematics

- **Set theory:** Number system; Language of set theory, Relation between sets, Range and domain of a relation, Injective, surjective and bijective relations, Upper and lower bound, Reflexivity, antireflexivity, symmetry, asymmetry, antisymmetry, transitivity, negative transitivity, completeness, and totality of a binary relation.
- **Functions:** Graphical representation of functions, limits and continuity; Polynomial, exponential and logarithmic functions; Increasing and decreasing functions
- **Linear Algebra:** System of linear equations and its solutions
- **Matrix Algebra:** Matrix operations – determinants, minors and cofactors, diagonal, triangular, identity, symmetry, inverse, partition; Cramer's rule; input-output matrices
- **Calculus and Derivatives:** Use of first derivatives for graphing, second derivatives and curvature; Maxima and minima (local and global); Concepts of average and marginal change, and elasticity; Difference quotients, derivatives, differentials, rules of differentiation, chain rule and composite functions; Partial derivatives; Homogenous functions.

Part Two: Computer Skills

- Installation of Operating System
- Use of Utility Software: MS Word, MS Excel, MS Power Point, Open Office suite
- Creation And Use of PDF and e-book
- Use of Internet Browsing Software: Internet Explorer, Mozilla FireFox, Google Chrome
- Data Backup on CD, DVD, Pendrive

Suggested Readings

Archibald, G. C and Lipsey, R (1990), *An Introduction to a Mathematical Treatment of Economics*

Chiang, A. C. & Wright, W (2005), *Fundamental Methods of Mathematical Economics*, McGraw- Hill

Fuente, De la (2000), *Mathematical Methods & Models for Economists*, Cambridge University Press

Hoy, Michael et al. (2001), *Mathematics for Economics*, The MIT Press

Simon, C. P. & Lawrence Blume (1994), *Mathematics for Economists*, W. W. Norton & Company

Note: The computer skill part is a technical hands-on teaching. Concerned course teacher will advice on the suggested readings.

DS 107: Macroeconomics

Course Objective

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

Course Contents

- ❑ **Macroeconomics:** Introduction to Macroeconomics and Focus of Macroeconomic Analysis
- ❑ **National Income:** GDP, GNP, NNP, Nominal and Real GDP, Growth and Development, GNP Deflator; Personal and Personal Disposable Income; Measurement of National Income; Advantage and Disadvantage of Measuring National Income; National Budget; Discussion on Bangladesh National Budgets
- ❑ **Consumption and Saving:** Aggregate Demand and Supply, Consumption Function, MPC and MPS, Determinants of Consumption Function, The Life-Cycle Theory of Consumption, Permanent Income Theory of Consumption,
- ❑ **Investment:** Definition of Investment, Fixed Investment, Residential Investment, Inventory Investment, Determinants of Investment, The Multiplier
- ❑ **Money:** Functions of Money, Types of Money, Money Market and Capital Market, Demand for and Supply of Money, Money Market Equilibrium, Quantity Theory of Money, Functions of Central and Commercial Banks.
- ❑ **Monetary Policy And Fiscal Policy:** The Goods Market and the IS Curve, the assets Market And the LM Curve, Equilibrium in the Goods Market and the Assets Market, Adjustment towards Equilibrium, a Formal Treatment of the IS-LM Model, Monetary Policy, Fiscal Policy, Effect of Fiscal Policy and Monetary Policy on IS-LM Model, Crowding out Effect, Classical and Keynesian LM Curve and The Effect of Alternative Policies on Each Cases.
- ❑ **International Linkages:** The Balance of Payments and Exchange Rates, Trade in Goods, Market Equilibrium and the Balance of Trade, Capital Mobility, the Mundell-Fleming Model, Perfect Capital Mobility and Flexible Exchange Rates, Perfect Capital Mobility under Fixed Exchange Rates.
- ❑ **Wages, Prices and Employment:** Wages, Prices and Output: the Facts, the Wage-Unemployment Relationship, Why are Wages Sticky? the Aggregate Supply Curve, the Effects of a Monetary Expansion, Supply Shocks.

- **Business Cycles:** Business Organizations, Concept of Business Cycle, Phases of a Business Cycle.
- **Inflation and Unemployment:** Definition of Inflation, Types of Inflation; Demand-Pull and Cost-Push Inflation; Impacts of Inflation; Control of Inflation, the Anatomy of Unemployment, Full Employment, the Costs of Unemployment, Philips Curve, the Political Economy of Inflation and Unemployment.
- **Bangladesh Economy:** An Overview of Bangladesh Economy with Some Hands on Exercise

Suggested Readings

- Branson, William H. (1989), '*Macroeconomic Theory and Policy*'. New York: Harper & Row, Publishers.
- Chiang, Alpha. C and Wainwright (2005), *Fundamental Methods of Mathematical Economics*. 4th Edition. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Diulio, Eugene (2005), *Macroeconomics*. Schaum's Outline Series. 3rd Edition. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Dowling, Edward T. (2001), *Introduction to Mathematical Economics*. Schaum's Outline Series. 3rd Edition. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Mankiw, N.G. (2004), *Macroeconomics*. 15th Edition. New York: Worth Publishers.
- Dornbusch, R. Fischer, S and Startz, R. (2000), *Macroeconomics*. 7th Edition. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Richard G. Lipsey (2007), *An Introduction to Positive Economics*. 11th Edition. London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson.
- Samuelson P.A. and Nordhaus, W.D. (1989), *Economics*. 13th Edition. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Shapiro, Edward. J (1978), *Macroeconomic Analysis*. 4th Edition. New York: Harcourt Brace.

DS 108: Introduction to Public Administration

Course Objective

The course is primarily aimed at introducing the students to the study of public administration by acquainting them with the key concepts, debates, approaches, issues and strategies relating to the analyses and dynamics of exercise of power and governance in the public sector with special reference to Bangladesh.

At the end of the course the students shall understand critical issues in administrative sciences such as the concept of public administration/management/organizations, the evolution of the concept of public administration and its importance, the role and function of government and public manager, the structure and process of government, the skills required by the public manager in imparting duties, the difference between public and business management, the changing role of government and so. Utmost care will be taken to apply and relate the theoretical knowledge in explaining the functioning, complexities and dynamics of public administration and governance in Bangladesh.

Course Contents

- ❑ **Introduction to Public Administration:** Concepts, Interpretations, Nature, Scope, and Significance, Genesis of the Study of Public administration: A Historical Perspective
- ❑ **Theories and Principles Organization and Administration:** Development of Principles of Organization and Management, Key Schools of Thoughts and Scholarly Contributions: Classical, Neo-classical and Contingency approaches, Implications for the administrators
- ❑ **Grand Theories/Discourse of Public Administration:** Institutional Theories, Cultural Theories, New Public Management, Governance and Good Governance
- ❑ **Leadership Behavior:** Understanding Leadership Behavior, Schools of Leadership Thought: Trait, Behavioral, Situational Views of Leadership, Leadership and Modern Organizations,
- ❑ **Organizational Design and Structure:** Definition, Elements of Organizational Structure, Common Organizational Designs, Organizational Design and Employee Behavior, Further Elaboration of Bureaucracy as a Core Issue in Public Administration
- ❑ **Motivation:** An Introduction, Key Schools of Thoughts and Scholarly Contributions to the Study of Motivated Behavior, Implications for Administrators
- ❑ **Decision-making:** Meaning, Models (Rational Choice Model, Satisfying Model, Incrementalism and so on)
- ❑ **Communication:** Meaning, Significance, Types, Networks, Barriers
- ❑ **Decentralized Administration:** Decentralization: Interpretations and Ramifications, History of Decentralized Governance in Bangladesh, The Context and Condition of Decentralization in Bangladesh

- **Civil Service and Public Administration in Bangladesh:** Genesis and Key Characteristic Development of Civil Service in Bangladesh, Elitism and Public Administration in Bangladesh, Constitutional Basis of Public Administration, An Overview of the Central and Field Administration in Bangladesh

Suggested Readings

- Abedin N. (1973), *Local Administration and Politics in Modernizing Societies: Bangladesh and Pakistan*. Dhaka: NIPA.
- Ahmed A. (1968), *Role of Higher of civil Servants in Pakistan*. Dhaka: NIPA.
- Ahmed E. (1980), *Bureaucratic Elites in Segmented Economic Growth: Bangladesh and Pakistan*. Dhaka: University Press Limited.
- Ahmed M. (1979), *Bangladesh: Constitutional Quest for Autonomy*. Dhaka: BBI.
- Anisuzzaman M. (1979), *Bangladesh Public Administration and Society*. Dhaka: BBI.
- Barenstein J. (1994), *Overcoming Fuzzy Governance in Bangladesh*. Dhaka: University Press Limited.
- Berkley, G. and Rouse J. (1998), *The Craft of Public Administration*. New York: McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.
- Braibanti R. (ed.) (1966) *Asian Bureaucratic Systems: Emergent from British Imperial Tradition*. Durham, N.C.: Duke UP.
- Chowdhury A.M. and Alam F. (eds.) (2002), *Bangladesh on the Threshold of the Twenty-First Century*. Dhaka: Asiatic Society of Bangladesh.
- CPD and Pathak Shamabesh (2002), *Bangladesh Development Debates: Perspectives from Policy Dialogues*. Dhaka: Centre for Policy Dialogue.
- CPD and UPL (2003), *Developing a Policy Agenda for Bangladesh: Civil Society's Task Force Reports 2001*. Dhaka: Centre for Policy Dialogue and Dhaka: University Press Limited.
- Elliott J.A. (1994), *An Introduction to Sustainable Development*. London and New York: Routledge.
- Fesler J.W. (1980), *Public Administration-Theory and Practice*. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice Hall, Inc.
- GoB (2004), *Unlocking the Potential: National Strategy for Accelerated Poverty Reduction*. Dhaka: Planning Commission.
- Golembewski R. (1977), *Public Administration as a Developing Discipline*. New York: Marcel Dekker.
- Huque, A.H. (1990), *Paradoxes in Public Administration: Dimensions of Development*. Dhaka: University Press Limited.
- Huque, A.H. and Rahman, M.T (2003), 'From Domination to Alliance: Shifting Strategies and Accumulation of Power by the Bureaucracy in Bangladesh', *Public Organization Review*, 403-418
- Henry, N. (2001), *Public Administration and Public Affairs*. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall Inc.
- Hye H.A. (ed.) (2000), *Governance: South Asian Perspectives*. Dhaka: The University Press Limited.

- Islam N. (1979) *Development Planning in Bangladesh*. Dhaka: The University Press Limited.
- Jahan R. (ed.) (2003), *Bangladesh: Promise and Performance*. London: Zed Books and Dhaka: University Press Limited.
- Khan M.M and Zafarullah H. (eds.) (1981), *Bangladesh: Politics and Bureaucracy in a New Nation*. Dhaka: Centas.
- Khan M.M. (1980), *Bureaucratic Self Preservation*. Dhaka: Dhaka University Press.
- Mamun M. and Roy J.K. (1988), *Inside Bureaucracy: Bangladesh*. Dhaka: Pallab Publishers.
- Nigro F. and Nigro L. (1980), *Introduction to Public Administration*. New York: The McGraw –Hill Companies, Inc.
- Rahman A., Ali A.M.M.S., Rahman M.H., and Siddiqui K. (1993), *Towards Better Government in Bangladesh*, Report to the Prime Minister. Dhaka: Government of Bangladesh.
- Rahman H.Z. (2005), *Engaging on ‘Good Governance’: A Search for Entry Points*. Dhaka: Power and Participation Research Centre.
- Rahman M. (ed.) 2004. *Human Rights and Good Governance*. Dhaka: Empowerment through Law of the Common People.
- Rehman S. and Ahmed M. (1981) *Public Enterprise in an Intermediate Regime*. Dhaka: Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies.
- Robbins, S. P (2005), *Organization Behavior*, Prentice-Hall Inc, New Delhi, India.
- Rosenbloom D. H. and Kravchuk, R.S. (2005). *Public Administration: Understanding Management, Politics, and Law in the Public Sector* .6th Edition. McGraw-Hill Publishers: New York
- Shafritz, J.M. (2000) (ed.), *Defining Public Administration: Selections from the International Encyclopedia of Public Policy and Administration*. Boulder: Westview.
- Shafritz, J. M. and Hyde, Albert C. (1997), *Classics of Public Administration*, fourth ed. Fort Worth, TX: Harcourt Brace.
- Stillman, R.J (2000), *Public Administration Concepts and Cases*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co.
- Waldo D. (1955), *The Study of Public Administration*. New York: Random House.
- World Bank (1996), *Bangladesh: Government that Works: Reforming the Public Sector*. Dhaka: University Press Limited.
- _____ (2000), *Taming Leviathan: Reforming Governance in Bangladesh*. Dhaka: World Bank.

DS 201: Development Economics

Course Objective

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

Course Contents

Part One: Analysis of Economics of Growth, Economics of Development and Theories of Growth

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

Part Two: Economics of Policy Issues: A Sectoral Perspective

- Distribution and Poverty
- Agricultural Transformation and Rural development
- Industrialization
- Population
- Health and Education, Human Resource Development
- Choice of Techniques

- Development and the Environment
- Foreign Aid Dependence
- Participatory Development and the Empowerment Process
- Structural Adjustment Policies
- International Trade and New International Economic Order

Suggested Readings

- Bardhan, P. and Udry, C (1999), *Development Microeconomics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Colman, D and Nixon, F (1994), *Economics of Change in Less Developed Countries*. London: Harvester.
- CPD (2002), *Bangladesh Economy and Forthcoming Development Forum 2002*. Dialogue Report, May 2002. Dhaka: CPD.
- Eatwell, J. (ed.) (1989), *Economic Development*. New York: Macmillan.
- Ghatak, S. (2003), *An Introduction to Development Economics*. 4th Edition. London and New York: Routledge.
- Gillis, M et al (1996), *Economics of Development*. New York: Norton.
- Meir, G (ed.) (1995), *Leading Issues in Economic Development*. 6th Edition. Oxford: Oxford University Press,
- Meir, G. and Rauch, J.E (2000), *Leading Issues in Economic Development*. 7th Edition. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Roy, D. (1998), *Development Economics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Thirwall, A.P. (1999), *Growth and Development*. New York: Macmillan.
- Todaro, M.P. and Stephen, C.S. (2003), *Economic Development*. Singapore: Pearson Education Eighth edition.

DS 202: Organizational Theories and Behavior

Course Objective

This course provides a theoretical orientation to the study of organizations. It examines the range of organizational theories, their purposes, and application to human service systems, structures, and processes. How organizations change, organizational pathologies, and organizational effectiveness are also explored. Later, this course is organized around these three levels of focus: individuals, groups (or teams), and organizations. The course starts at the individual level with topics such as learning, personality, interpersonal perception, values, ethics, and motivation. It will then examine how individuals fit together into groups and teams. Finally, the course will discuss organizational culture and structure, and examine how these concepts can influence behavior in the organization.

Course Contents

Part One: Organization Theory

- ❑ **Introduction to Organizational Behavior in the Public Sector:** A Baseline for Organization Theory and Public Administration
- ❑ **Theories of Organizations:** Classical Organization Theory, Neo-Classical Theory: Organizations as Decision-Sets, Human Relations Theory: Integrating Individuals and Organizations, Systems Theory: Organizations as Purposive Entities, Contingency Theory: Organization as context, Market Theories: Organizing as Revealed Self Interest, Interpretive and Critical Theories: Organizing as Social Action; Theories of Emergence: Organizing as Discovered Rationality

Part Two: Organization Behavior

- ❑ **Theories to Understand Organizational Behavior:** Theories of Perception, Theories of Learning, Theories of Motivation,
- ❑ **Leadership:** Meaning, Approaches, Leadership Theories (Trait, Behavioral and Situational)
- ❑ **Organizational Change:** Organizational Change and Development, Types of Organizational Change, Change Management
- ❑ **Managing Team:** Individual Differences with Team Members, Decision-making Methods and Goal-setting in the Team Environment, Methods to Handle Conflict, Ethics and Social Responsibility in Organizational Behavior
- ❑ **Organizational Dynamics;** Organizational Decision Making, Organizational Communication, Organizational Culture Organizational Change
- ❑ **Worker Participation and Total Quality Management**

Suggested Readings

- Daft, Richard, (2004), *Organization Theory and Design*. Ohio: Thomson.
- Denhardt, Robert B (2004), *Theories of Public Organization*. 4th Edition. Pacific Grove, CA: Wadsworth Publishing Company.
- Farazmand, Ali (2002), *Modern Organizations: Theory and Behavior*. 2nd Edition. Westport, CT: Praeger.
- Hall,R(1991), *Organizations: Structures, Processes, and Outcomes*. 5th Edition. NJ: Prentice-Hall.
- Hatch, Mary Jo (1997) *Organization Theory: Modern, Symbolic and Postmodern Perspectives*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Hofstede, Geert (1984), *Culture's Consequences*. London: Sage.
- Luthans, Fred (2008), *Organizational Behavior*. 11th Edition. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Lussiered, R. N., & Achua, C. F. (2004), *Leadership: Theory, Application, Skill Development* (2nd.). Egan, MN: Thompson South-Western
- McShane, S. L. and VonGlinow, M. A. (2004) *Organizational Behavior*. Second Edition, Irwin: McGraw-Hill.
- Morgan, Gareth (1995), *Images of Organization*. California: Sage
- Robbins, Stephen P. and Neil Barnwell (2002), *Organization Theory*. 4th Edition. Eaglewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall.
- Robbins, Stephen P(2002), *Organizational Behavior*. 10th Edition. Eaglewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall
- Scott, W.R (1995), *Institutions and Organizations*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.
- Scott, W. R (1998), *Organizations: Rational, Natural and Open*. 4th Edition. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall Inc.
- Shafritz, Jay J. Ott, Steven and Jang, Yong Suk (2005), *Classics of Organization Theory*. 6th Edition. Pacific Grove, CA: Wadsworth Publishing Company.
- Tosi, Henry L and Mero,Neal (2003), *Fundamentals of Organizational Behavior: What Managers Need to Know*. London: Blackwell Business

DS 203: Development Theories and Approaches

Course Objective

The course provides a through analytical overview of the evolution of development theories and associated strategies over the period since the first industrial revolution. It treats development as a holistic, multi-disciplinary phenomenon that recognizes both global inter-connections as well regional specificities and path dependence.

The course traces the emergence, evolution and eclipse of development theories in conjunction with characterizations of the socio-economic and political realities and social imaginations from which they originate. Summary treatments are sketched of the classical political economy Malthusian, neo-classical and utilitarian, Keynesian, welfare, neo-institutional economic, Marxian, dependency, structural, human development, and post-modern, traditions.

The course also deals in particular with debates on themes and dimensions of crucial contemporary significance including gender; poverty, inequality and vulnerability; environment; new technologies; culture, religion, identity and citizenship; state and civil society; migrants and migration; capital flows and macro-economic instability; democracy and rights, governance, globalization and so on.

Course Contents

- **Introduction:** What is a Theory? Theories and Models- What Do the Theories of Development Tell Us? Historical Challenges and Development Theories.
- **Classical (Pre-1914) Economic Development Theories:** The Ricardian Growth Model, The Malthusian Population Theory, Trade as the Engine of Growth, Adam Smith's vent-for-surplus Theory, Ricardian Comparative Advantage Theory, 'Pure' Trade Theory: Textbook Analysis and Empirical Reality.
- **Postwar Neo-classical Theories (1945-1973):** New Agenda, New Terminology: The two axes Worldview, The Golden Age of Modeling, Vicious Circle of Poverty and the Population Trap, The Big Push Theory of Industrialization, The Rostowian Stages Theory, Balanced versus unbalanced Growth, Economic Dualism: The Lewis two-sector Model, Import Substitution Industrialization (ISI), Export Promotion and the Infant Industry argument, Neo-classical Growth and Distribution Theories, The Trickle-down Theory and Western Capitalism, Radical Interpretation of Underdevelopment (Dependency and Growth), Disenchantment with Trickle-down Theory, Migration and Labor Market Modeling, Participatory Approach to Development, The Gender Bias of Development, The Basic Needs Approach, Development as Liberation, Development as Freedom
- **The Latest State of the Art:** Economic Development Theorizing since 1980: The New Institutionalism, Debt, Deficit and Structural Adjustment, Sustainable Development, State versus Market Debate, The New Growth Theory: Human Capital Revisited, Pro-poor Growth, Globalization or Tri-polarity

Suggested Readings

- Agarwala, A.N. and Singh, S.P. (ed.)(1973), *The Economics of Underdevelopment*. London: OUP.
- Agarwal, Narmal (1983), *The Development of a Dual Economy*. Calcutta: K P Bagchi & Company.
- Basu, Kaushik (1998), *Analytical Development Economics- The Less Developed Economy Revisited*. New Delhi: OUP.
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- Haque, M. Shamsul(1999), *Restructuring Development Theories and Policies*. Albany: State University of New
- Landes, David (2002), *The Wealth and Poverty of Nations*. London: Abacus.
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- Lehman, David (ed.) (1979), *Development Theory: Four Critical Studies*. London: Frank Cass.
- Livingstone, Ian (ed.) (1981), *Development Economics and Policy Readings*. London: George Allen & Unwin
- Meier, Gerald M. and Baldwin, Robert E. (1970), *Economic Development- Theory, History, Policy*. Bombay: Asia Publishing House.
- Meier, Gerald M. and Rauch, James E. (2000), *Leading Issues in Development* (Seventh Edition), New York: OUP.
- Meier, Gerald M and Stiglitz, Joseph E. (ed.)(2001), *Frontiers of Development Economics- The Future in Perspective*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
- Nurkse, Ragnar. (1953), *Problems of Capital Formation in Underdeveloped Countries*. Oxford: Blackwell.
- Peet, Richard and Hartwick, Elaine (1999), *Theories of Development*. New York/ London: The Gulliford Press.
- Prendergast Renee and Stewert, Frances (eds.) (1994), *Market Forces and World Development*, New York: St. Martin’s Press.
- Ralph, John (2002), *Understanding Development: Theory and Practice in the Third World*. London: Lynne Rienner Publishers.
- Ray, Debraj (2000), *Development Economics*. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press.

- Rahnema, Majid and Bawtree, Victoria. (1997), *The Post Development Reader*. Dhaka: University Press Limited.
- Robinson, Joan (1979), *Aspects of Development and Underdevelopment*. London: CUP.
- Streeten, Paul Patrick (1995), *Thinking About Development*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Stiglitz, Joseph. (1999), *State Versus Market- Have Asian Currency Crises Affected the Reforms*. Dhaka: University Press Limited.
- Todaro, Michael P. and. Smith, Stephen C. (2003), *Economic Development* (Eighth Edition). London: Addison Wesley.
- Toye, John (1993), *Dilemmas- Development*. Oxford: Blackwell.
- Valenzuela, Samuel J., and Arturo Valenzuela (1978), 'Modernization and Dependency: Alternative Perspectives in the Study of Latin American Underdevelopment', *Comparative Politics* 10 (4):535-552.
- Wiard, J. Howard. (1998), *Non-western Theories of Development: Regional Norms vesus Global Trends*. New York: Wadsworth Publishing.
- Wilber, Charles K. (ed.) (1979), *The Political Economy of Development and Underdevelopment*. New York: Random House.
- Wills, Katie (2005), *Theories and Practices of Development*. London: Routledge.
- Wolf, Charles Jr.(1993), *Markets or Governments- Choosing between Imperfect Alternatives*. Cambridge MA: The MIT Press.

DS 204: Basic Statistics for Development

Course Objective

This course builds up the basic ideas of statistics systematically and provides an introduction to selected important topics in statistical concepts and reasoning. It represents an introduction to the field and includes specific topics such as Frequency, central tendency, dispersion, probability, sampling, estimation, hypothesis, chi-square, regression and correlation, hypothesis testing, time series, index numbers and so on. While there are formulae and computational elements to the course, the emphasis is equally on interpretation and concepts.

Course Contents

- **Introduction:** What is statistics? Origin and Development of Statistics, Nature of Statistics, Role of Statistics, Statistics and Development Studies.
- **Frequency Distributions:** Construction of a Frequency Distribution, Class Limits-Other Considerations in Constructing Frequency Distributions, Graphic Presentation of Frequency Distributions, Cumulative Frequency Distributions, Descriptive Measures for Frequency Distributions.
- **Measures of Central Tendency:** The Arithmetic Mean-The Median-Characteristics and Uses of the Arithmetic Mean and Median-Mode.
- **Measures of Dispersion:** Distance Measures, Dispersion: Average Deviation Methods, Relative Dispersion: Coefficient of Variation- Errors in Prediction, Problems of Interpretation.
- **Introduction to Probability:** The Meaning of Probability-Elementary probability Rules-Bayes' Theorem-Counting Principles and Techniques.
- **Discrete Random Variables and Probability Distributions:** Random Variables, Probability Distributions of Discrete Random Variables, The Uniform Distribution, The Binomial Distribution, The Multinomial Distribution, The Hypergeometric Distribution, The Poisson Distribution, Summary Measures for Probability Distributions, Expected Value of a Random Variable, Variance of a Random Variable, Expected Value and Variance of Sums of Random Variables, Joint Probability Distributions.
- **Sampling and Sampling Distributions:** Introduction, Why Sample? Errors-Accuracy versus Precision, Design of the Investigation, Construction of Methodology, Some Fundamental Concepts, Sampling Distribution for the Mean, The Central Limit Theorem, Sampling Distribution of a Proportion, Continuous Distributions, The Normal Distribution.
- **Estimation:** Point and Interval Estimation, Criteria of Goodness of Estimation, Confidence Interval Estimation (Large Sample), Confidence Interval Estimation (Small Sample), Determination of Sample Size.
- **Hypothesis Testing:** The Rationale of Hypothesis Testing, One-Sample Test (Large Samples), Two-Sample Tests (Large Samples), The t-distribution: Small Samples with Unknown Population Standard Deviation(s), The t-Test for Paired Distributions.

- **Chi-Square Tests and Analysis of Variance:** Tests of Goodness of Fit, Tests of Independence, Analysis of Variance: Tests for Equality of Several Means.
- **Regression and Correlation Analysis:** Scatter Diagram, Purpose of Regression and Correlation Analysis, Estimation Using Regression Line, Confidence and Prediction Intervals in Regression Analysis, Correlation Analysis, Measures of Association, Inference about Population Parameters in Regression and Correlation, Caveats and Limitations, Multiple Regression and Correlation Analysis.
- **Time Series:** Introduction, The Classical Time Series Model, Description of Trend, Fitting Trend Lines by the Method of Least Squares, Measurement of Seasonal Variations, Methods of Forecasting.
- **Index Numbers:** The Need for and Use of Index Numbers, Aggregative Price Indices, Average of Relative Indices, General Problems of Index Number Construction, Quantity Indices, Deflation of Value Series by Price Indices, Some Considerations in the Use of Index Numbers.

Suggested Readings

- Hamburg, Morris (1979), *Statistical Analysis for Decision Making*, Second edition. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc.
- Moroney, M.J. (1990), *Facts From Figures*. London: Penguin Books.
- Mills, Richard L. *Statistics for Applied Economics and Business*. New Delhi: McGraw-Hill Book Company.
- Bowers, David. *Statistics for Economists*. London: ELBS/Macmillan.
- Bowen, Earl K. and Starr, Martin K.: *Basic Statistics for Business and Economics*. New Delhi: McGraw-Hill International Editions.
- Frank, Harry & Steven C. Althoen (1995), *Statistics: Concepts and Applications*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

DS 205: Agriculture and Rural Development

Course Objective

This course consists of two parts. The first part gives the students an in-depth theoretical understanding of the evolution of agriculture and its contribution to the overall development of a developing society like Bangladesh and acquaints students with the major issues and problems in agriculture to demonstrate how problems in this critical arena of development are being addressed. The second part traces the history of rural development in Bangladesh and embarks upon the models, institutions and the shifting patterns of strategies of rural development undertaken by government and NGOs in Bangladesh.

Course Contents

- **Defining Agriculture:** Evolution of Agriculture from Slash and Burn Agriculture to Modern Commercial Agriculture, Energy Efficiency of Food Systems, Energy Efficiency versus Price Efficiency of the Food Systems.
- **Peasants, Economics, Political Economy and Peasant Culture:** Peasant Societies, The Peasant Farm Household, The Economic Definition of Peasants, Family, Household and Women.
- **The Neoclassical Theory of Farm Production:** Farm Decision-making-The Production Function, Substitution between Inputs, Enterprise Choice- Constrained Production: the Linear Programming Approach.
- **Elements of Peasant Political Economy:** Peasants and Political Economy- Concepts in Marxian Political Economy- Peasants and Surplus- Peasants and State.
- **The Theory of Optimizing Peasant:** The Profit Maximizing Peasant- Allocative, Technical, and Economic Efficiency- In Pursuit of Efficient Peasant-Policy Aspects- Wider Perspective.
- **The Risk-averse Peasant:** Uncertainty and Peasants- Types of Uncertainty- Definition of Risk and Uncertainty-Analysis of Risk Behavior-Expected Utility and Decision Theory-Research into Peasant Risk Behavior- Policy Aspects- Wider Perspectives.
- **The Drudgery-averse Peasant:** Peasants as Consumers and Producers-Revision of Indifference Curve Analysis-The Chayanovian Farm Household Model-Policy Aspects, Wider Perspectives.
- **The Farm Household Peasant:** Household Decision with a Labor Market- New Home Economics- The Barnum-Square Farm Household Model- The Low Farm Household Model-Policy Perspective, Wider Perspectives.
- **The Sharecropping Peasant:** Agrarian Institutions and Peasants as Share Tenants- Risk, Imperfect Information and missing Markets- Interlocked Markets- Share Cropping as Exploitation- The Diversity of Agrarian Contracts-Policy Aspects- Wider Perspectives.
- **Women in Peasant Household:** The Invisible Peasant, Concepts for the Analysis of Women, Time Allocation and the Economic Role of Peasant Farm Women,

- Scope of the New Home Economics, Alternative Approaches to Intra-Household Economics, Time Constraint as an Example, Policy Aspects, Wider Perspective.
- **Farm Size and Productivity Debate:** Technical Change in Agriculture: Private versus Social Efficiency- Peasants and the Environment- Sustainable Agriculture and Farm Household Decision- Open Access Resources and the Peasantry- Common Property Resources and the Peasantry- Land Reform and Agricultural Development- Development of Marketing Institutions- Agricultural Price Policy and Economic Development.
 - **Rural Development:** Defining Rural Development, Models of Rural Development (Japanese, Korean, Chinese and Vietnamese), History of Rural Development in Bangladesh, Importance of Rural Development in Bangladesh, Strategies of Rural Development and the Bangladesh Context, Building Institutions for Rural Development and the Bangladesh Context, Lessons Learnt from Rural Development Experience in Bangladesh, Whose Development is Rural Development? Rural Leadership and Rural Power Structure, Rural Development and Agrarian Change, Local Government and Rural Development, Financing Rural Development, Women in Rural Development, Micro-credit and Rural Development, NGOs in Rural Development, State and Rural Development.

Suggested Readings

- Bardhan, P.K. and T.N. Srinivasan(1971), 'Cropsharing Tenancy in Agriculture: A Theoretical and Empirical Analysis', *American Economic Review*, 61(1).
- Bardhan, Pranab K. (1984), *Land, Labor and Rural Poverty-Essays in Development Economics*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Bardhan, Pranab. K (ed.) (1989), *The Economic Theory of Agrarian Institutions*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Bernstein, Henry Ben Crow and Hazel Johnson (eds.)(1992), *Rural Livelihoods, Crises and Responses*. Oxford: Oxford University.
- Bhaduri, Amit (1983), *The Economic Structure of Backward Agriculture*. Delhi: Macmillan.
- Blair, Harry W.(1978), 'Rural Development, Class Structure and Bureaucracy in Bangladesh', *World Development*, 6(1)65-82.
- Breman, Jan and Sudipto Mundle (eds.)(1991), *Rural Transformation in Asia*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Chayanov, A.V. (1966), *The Theory of Peasant Economy*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Cheung, S.N.S. (1968), 'Private Property Rights and Sharecropping', *Journal of Political Economy*, 76:1107-1122.
- Cox, Terry(1986), *Peasants, Class, and Capitalism: The Rural Research of L.N. Kraitsman and His School*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Desai, Meghnad Susanne Hoeber Rudolph and Ashok Rudra (eds.)(1984), *Agrarian Power and Agricultural Productivity in South Asia*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Dorner, Peter (1972), *Land Reform and Economic Development*. London: Penguin Books Limited.

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- Hopper D.W. (1965), 'Allocational Efficiency in Traditional Indian Agriculture', *Journal of Farm Economics*, 47.
- Howes. M. and M. Greeley (eds.)(1982), *Rural Technology, Rural Institutions and the Rural Poorest*. Dhaka, CIRDAP/IDS.
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- Khan, Azizur Rahman(1979), 'The Comilla Model and the Integrated Rural Development Programme of Bangladesh: An Experiment in Cooperative Capitalism', *World Development*, 7(4-5): 397-422.
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- Lenin, V.I. (1977), *Development of Capitalism in Russia*. Moscow: Progress Publishers.
- Lipton, M (1968), 'The Theory of Optimizing Peasant', *Journal of Development Studies*, 4: 327-351.
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- Potter, Jack M., May N. Diaz and George M. Foster (Ed.)(1967), *Peasant Society: A Reader*. Boston: Little, Brown and Company.
- Quddus,M.A.(1995), *Poverty-focused Rural Development*. Comilla. BARD.
- Rao, C.H.H.(1971), 'Uncertainty, Entrepreneurship and Sharecropping in India', *Journal of Political Economy*, 79(3): 578-595.
- Reynolds, Lloyd G. (ed.) (1975), *Agriculture in Development Theory*. New Haven and London: Yale University Press.
- Rudra, Ashok (1982), *Indian Agricultural Economics: Myths and Realities*. New Delhi: Allied Publishers Private Limited.
- Schultz T.W. (1964), *Transforming Traditional Agriculture*. New Haven, Connecticut: Yale University Press.
- Southworth, H.M and Johnston, B.F. (eds.)(1967), *Agricultural Development and Economic Growth*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press.
- Vylder, Stefan de(1982), *Agriculture in Chains- Bangladesh-A Case Study in Contradictions and Constraints*. New Delhi: Zed Press in association with Vikas Publishing House.
- Wahid, Abu. N.M(1994), 'The Grameen Bank and Poverty Alleviation In Bangladesh: Theory, Evidence and Limitations', *The American Journal of Economics and Sociology*, 53(1): 1-16.
- Yotopoulos, P.A. (1968), 'On the Efficiency of Resource Utilization in Subsistence Agriculture', *Food Research Institute Studies*, 13(2).

DS 206: International Trade and Globalization

Course Objective

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

Course Contents

- **Introduction:** Intra and International Trade, Economic Base of International Trade, Importance of International Trade, Mercantilist Theories on Trade, Theory of Absolute Advantage, Theory of Comparative Advantage, Theory of Opportunity Cost, International Equilibrium, Offer Curves, Terms of Trade.
- **Theories:** The Basic Assumptions of Heckscher-Ohlin Model, Factor Intensity, Factor Abundance, propositions of Heckscher-Ohlin model - Rybczynski Theorem, Heckscher-Ohlin Theorem, Stolper-Smauelson Theorem, Factor –Price Equalization Theorem.
- **Theories:** Empirical Testing of the Ricardian Theory, the Leontief Paradox, the Specific Factors Model, Empirical Challenge to Traditional Theories, Linder’s Thesis, Technological Gap and Production Cycle Theories.
- **Tariff:** Types of Tariffs, Partial Equilibrium Analysis of Tariff, General Equilibrium Analysis of Tariff – Small and Large Country Case, Tariff and World Welfare, Effective Protection, Arguments for and against Protection.
- **Preferential Trading Arrangements:** Various Types of Integration-Theory of Customs Union, Static and Dynamic Effects-Trade Creation and Trade Diversion-Rationale for Regional Trade Agreements among Developing Countries.
- **Growth and Trade:** Trade as an Engine of Growth, Sources of Economic Growth, Effects of Growth on Small and Large Countries, Trade Liberalization, Linkages between Trade Liberalization, Growth and Poverty
- **Trade Policy of Bangladesh:** Trade, Development and Poverty Reduction in the Context of Bangladesh, Trade and Industrial Policy Environment in Bangladesh, Export Diversification, RMG and Post MFA, FDI - Trends in FDI in the Developing Countries, Countries attracting FDIs, Trends in FDI in Bangladesh, Role of UNCTAD, BoI, EPB, BEPZA
- **Multilateral and Regional Trade:** WTO, Origin of WTO: From GATT to WTO, GATS, DFQF, NAMA, SPS, TRIPS, SAFTA, South–South Trade
- **Hands on Exercise:** Trade Statistics and its Sources, HS code, cross country export-import comparison, Bangladesh OTS (Operative Tariff Schedule), Calculation the impact of tariffs
- **Globalization:** Meaning, Definition, Characteristics of Globalization, Phases of Globalization, Emergence of Global Institutions and their Role in Integration of

Global Economy, Social and Economic Costs and Benefits of Globalization,
Peripheral Economics in the Process of Globalization: The Case of Bangladesh

Suggested Readings

- Ahmed, N (2001), *Trade Liberalization in Bangladesh*. Dhaka: The University Press Limited.
- Ahmed Sadiq and Mahmud, Wahiduddin (2006), *Growth and Poverty*. Dhaka: The University Press Limited.
- Ahmed Sadiq and Sattar, Zaidi (2004), *Trade Liberalization, Growth and Poverty Reduction: The Case of Bangladesh*. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.
- Rahman, Atiur Eusuf, Abu and Faruque (2006), *Trade Made Easy*. Dhaka: Unnayan Shamannay-CUTS.
- Rahman, M. and D. Bhattacharya (2000), "Bangladesh Experience with Trade and Investment Liberalisation. A Perspective on Poverty Alleviating Implications." In *Liberalisation and Poverty: Is There a Virtuous Circle*. Jaipur: Consumer Unity and Trust Society (CUTS).
- Chacholiades, Miltiades (1990), *International Economics*. New York: McGraw-Hill Publishing company
- CPD (2005), *Bangladesh in the Global Trade Regime*. Dhaka: Pathak Shamabesh.
- CPD (2005), *WTO and Bangladesh*. Dhaka: Center for Policy Dialogue.
- CPD (2006), *Regional Cooperation in South Asia: A Review of Bangladesh's Development 2004*. Dhaka: CPD and UPL.
- CPD (2006), *The Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration: An assessment from the LDC perspective*, Report 83.
- CPD (2006), WTO Hong Kong Ministerial Meeting and Bangladesh Trade Policy
- CPD (2006), Cancun WTO Ministerial: An ex-post assessment, Report 76.
- Crawford, J., and Laird, S. (2000), "Regional Trade Agreements and the WTO", CREDIT Research Paper, 00/3, University of Nottingham.
- DDS (2004), *WTO and Cancun Meeting: Future of Bangladesh's Development*. Dhaka: DDS.
- Eusuf M.A and Rahman, Atiur (2006), Cost of Non cooperation in South Asia. Jaipur: CUTS International.
- Eusuf and Toufique (2006), Trade, Development and Poverty Linkage: A Case Study of Cellular Phone in Bangladesh, Unnayan Shamannay & CUTS
- Eusuf et al.(2006), *Trade Liberalization and Poverty: The Bangladesh Experience*. SDPI, Pakistan
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- Frankel, J.A. and Romer, D. (1999), "Does Trade Cause Growth", *American Economic Review*, 89(3): 379-99.
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- Hertel and Winters (2006), *Poverty and the WTO*, MacMillan and World Bank.
- Krueger, A. (1999), "Are Preferential Trading Arrangements Trade Liberalizing or Protectionists?", *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 13(4): 105-24.

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- Mujeri (2002), 'Globalization and Poverty Links In Bangladesh: Some Broad Observations', in Rehman Sobhan (ed.), *Bangladesh Facing The Challenges of Globalization: A Review of Bangladesh's Development 2001*. Dhaka: Centre for Policy Dialogue and The University Press Limited, 143-176.
- Mujeri and Khondker (2002), *Poverty Implications of Trade Liberalization in Bangladesh: A General Equilibrium Approach*. Dhaka: Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies.
- Razzaque, M.A. (2004), *Trade reforms and export response: Post MFA policy implications for Bangladesh*, Ministry of Commerce.
- Razzaque, M.A. (2005), *Bangladesh Export Propensity in Global Context: a Comparative Analysis*. *Social Science Review*, 22(1).
- Razzaque (2005), *Sustaining RMG Export Growth after MFA Phase-out: An Analysis of Relevant Issues*, UNDP and Ministry of Commerce.
- Razzaque, M.A and Eusuf, M.A (2006), *Trade, Development and Poverty Linkage: A Case Study of Ready Made Garment Industry in Bangladesh*, Unnayan Shamannay & CUTS
- Razzaque, M.A and Raihan, S (2006), *Multilateral and regional trade negotiations: Implications for the Bangladesh Economy*, Unnayan Shamannay and UNDP Colombo.
- Razzaque, M.A. et al. (2003), "Trade Liberalization and Economic Growth: Empirical Evidence on Bangladesh", Paper Presented at the BIDS-World Bank Workshop on Trade Policies in South Asia, 6-7 October.
- Razzaque, M.A. et al. (2003), "Export-Growth Nexus and Trade Liberalisation" Chapter 3 in *Trade Liberalisation and Economic Growth: Empirical Evidence on Bangladesh*, BIDS, mimeo
- Razzaque, Raihan and Eusuf (2006), *Trade and industrial policy environment in Bangladesh*, Unnayan Shamannay and UNDP Colombo.
- Rodriguez, F., and Rodrik, D. "Trade Policy and Economic Growth: A Skeptic's Guide to Cross National Evidence", *NBER Macroeconomics Annual* 2000.
- Roy (1991), "Determinants of Export Performance Of Bangladesh", *The Bangladesh Development Studies*, Vol. 19 NO. 04.
- Sager, M. (1997), "Regional Trade Agreements: Their Role and the Economic Impact on Trade Flows", *The World Economy*, vol. 20., pp. 239-252.
- Salim (2003), 'Economic Liberalization and Productivity Growth: Further Evidence from Bangladesh' in *Oxford Development Studies*, Vol. 31(1): 85-98
- Salvatore, Dominick (1998). *International Economics*. Sixth Edition. Prentice Hall.
- Santos-Paulino (2002), "The Effect of Trade Liberalization on Imports in Selected Developing Countries", *World Development*, 30(6): 959-974.
- Sodersten, B. and Reed, G. (1994), *International Economics*, Macmillan
- Stiglitz, Joseph (2002), *Globalization and Its Discontents*. New York: Norton
- Winters, Alan, 2000, *Trade Liberalization and Poverty*, Center for Economic Policy Research, London. February, 2000
- Winters, Alan, 2000, *Trade, Trade Policy and Poverty, What are the Links?* Centre for Economic Policy Research, London. February 2000

DS 207: Human Development

Course Objective

The course will acquaint the students with critical theoretical and policy relevant issues of human development, human development discourse, index, states of global and human development, investment on education and health, poverty reduction and human development, and human development perspectives in Bangladesh.

Course Contents

- **Introduction:** What is Human Development; Economic Development Versus Human Development; Human Dimensions of Development; Human Development Index (HDI), Gender-Related Development Index (GDI).
- **Significance of Human Development:** Major Mistakes of Traditional Development Discourse; Quality of Human Agents; Population Quality; Investment in Health and Education; Skill Development.
- **Education and Human Development:** Education, Economic Growth and Productivity; Education, Poverty and Inequality; Education, Health and Demographic Changes; Education and Gender Development; Bangladesh Perspectives.
- **Health and Human Development:** Health as Freedom; Health and Poverty; Health and Economic Growth; Impact of Health on Human Capital Formation; Health as the Center of Sustainable Development; Bangladesh Perspectives.
- **Global Concerns of Human Development:** Inequality and Human Development; Aid, Self-Reliance and Human Development; International Trade and Human Development; Sanitation, Water and Agriculture; Human Development Costs of Violent Conflict; Human Security and Development.
- **Employment, Technology and Human Development:** Macroeconomic Policy, Employment and Human Development, Trade Liberalization and Technological Choice; ICT and Employment; Gender Discrimination in Employment; Education, Skill-Training and Employment in South Asia.
- **Millennium Development Goals:** MDGs, Poverty and Development; Extreme Poverty and Hunger; Education and Women's Empowerment; Women and Child Health; Threats of HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases; Environment and Sustainable Development; Partnership for Development and Human Advancements.
- **Human Development and PRSP:** Human Development in Bangladesh; Investing in Education; Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Education; Technical and Vocational Education and Training; Literacy and Non-Formal Adult Education; Social Experimentation in Primary and Secondary Education; Investing in Health; Health and Related Issues in Bangladesh; Child, Maternal and Reproductive Health; Adolescent Health; Health Governance and Finance; Social Entrepreneurship in Health Care Delivery.
- **Public Investment in Human Development in Bangladesh:** Health, Education and National Budget; Right to Development and Constitutional Obligations;

Trend of National Budget in Education and Health Sectors; Education Planning and Policy; Health Policy.

Suggested Readings

- Alkire, Sabina (2002), 'Dimensions of Human Development', *World Development*, 30(2): 181-205.
- Anand, Sudhir (2000), 'Human Development and Economic Sustainability', *World Development*, 28(12): 2029-2049.
- BIDS (2001). *Fighting Human Poverty: Bangladesh Human Development Report 2000*. Dhaka: BIDS.
- GoB (2005), *Unlocking the Potential: National Strategy for Accelerated Poverty Reduction*. Dhaka: Planning Commission, Government of Bangladesh.
- Haq, Khadija (2002), 'Human Development Challenges in South Asia', *Journal of Human Development*, 1: 71-82.
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- Mahbub ul Haq Centre for Human Development (1999), *Human Development in South Asia, 1999*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
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- Rahman, Atiur (2002). *Education for Development: Lessons from Southeast Asia for Bangladesh*. ISEAS, Singapore.
- Rahman, Atiur et. al (2002), *Budget and the Poor*. Dhaka: University Press Limited.
- Rahman, Atiur and Kabir, Mahfuz (2005). "Education and Development: The Context of Bangladesh" In: *Education in the Rapidly Changing World: Bangladesh Context*. Dhaka: IUB.
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- Ravallion, Martin (1997), 'Good and Bad Growth: The Human Development Report', *World Development*, 25(5): 631-638.
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- Sen, Amartya (1999), *Development as Freedom*. New York: Alfred A Knopf.
- UNDP, Human Development Report, various issues.

Welzel, C., Inglehart, R. and Klingemann, D (2003), 'The Theory of Human Development: A Cross Cultural Analysis', *European Journal of Political Research*, 42:341-379.

DS 208: Environment and Development

Course Objective

The course is primarily aimed at introducing the students to the world of ‘environment and development’ by acquainting them with the key concepts, debates, approaches, issues and strategies relating to the analyses and dynamics of various environmental sectors, developmental practices, and linkages between the two.

Course Contents

- **Introduction:** Key Interpretations of the Concept of Development, Key Interpretations of the Concept of Environment, The Study of Environment: Key Schools of Thoughts; Significance and History.
- **People and Environment:** Understanding the Environmental Issues, Gender and Environment, Co-existing with Nature in a Developing World.
- **Towards an Understanding of Environment and Development from a Global Perspective:** Changing Perceptions of the Concept of Development, Changing Perceptions of the Concept of Environment, Sustainable Development: A Reconciliation of Environment and Development Resources for the Society.
- **Sustainable Development:** The Challenges: Learning From (and Avoiding Mistakes of) Past Development, Inequalities in Access to Resources, The Geographical Retreat of Poverty, The Human Cost of Contemporary Development, Over Stretched Environmental Capacity (The Environment Cannot Cope).
- **Global Challenges for The Future:** Questions of Responsibility and Response, The Power and Capacity to Respond, Question of Sovereignty.
- **A Sectoral Overview of The Bangladesh Environment:** Land and Agriculture, Forestry (Including Biodiversity), Water, Health, Industry, Energy, Fisheries and Other Sectors and Issues.
- **Policies, Legislations and Management Regimes Concerning the Bangladesh Environment:** A Primer on Public Policy: Definition and Process, Selected Key Environment Policies and Management Regimes in Bangladesh’, Critique and Conclusion.

Suggested Readings

- Agrawal A. and Gibson C.C (1990), ‘Enchantment and Disenchantment: The Role of Community in Natural Resource Conservation’, *World Development*, 27(4):629-649.
- Byron N. and Arnold M (1999), ‘What Futures for the People of Tropical Forests?’ *World Development*, 27(5):789-805.
- Chowdhury A.M. and Alam F. (eds.) (2002), *Bangladesh on the Threshold of the Twenty-First Century*. Dhaka: Asiatic Society of Bangladesh.

- CPD and Pathak Shamabesh (2002), *Bangladesh Development Debates: Perspectives from Policy Dialogues*. Dhaka: Center for Policy Dialogue.
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- Elliott J.A. (1994), *An Introduction to Sustainable Development*. London and New York: Routledge.
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- Government of Bangladesh (2005), *Bangladesh Economic Review*. Dhaka: Ministry of Finance, GoB.
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- Korten D.C. (ed.) (1987), *Community Management: Asian Experience and Perspectives*. West Hartford: Kumarian Press.
- Lee Y.F.(1998), 'Intermediary Institutions, Community Organisations, and Urban Environmental Management: The Case of Three Bangkok Slums', *World Development*, 26(6):993-1011.
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- Rahman A. (ed.) (1994), *Environment and Development in Bangladesh*. Dhaka: University Press Limited, Dhaka.
- Rahman A. (ed.) (1998), *Environment and Poverty: Key linkages for Global Sustainable Development*. Dhaka: University Press Limited.
- Rahman A. *Beel Dakatia: The Environmental Consequences of a Development Disaster*, Dhaka: The University Press Limited.
- Rahman A., Ali M.A. and Chowdhury F. (eds.) (2001), *People's Report on the Bangladesh Environment*. Dhaka: Unnayan Shamannay and University Press Limited.
- Sadeque S.Z. (ed.)(1992), *Environment and Natural Resource Management in Bangladesh*, Bangladesh Sociological Association, Dhaka.
- SEHD. (eds.)(2002), *Bangladesh Environment: Facing the 21st Century*. Dhaka: Society for Environment and Human Development.
- Songorwa A.N. (1999), 'Community Based Wildlife Management in Tanzania: Are the Communities Interested?' *World Development*, 27(12):2061-2079.
- Taylor B.K. (1973), 'Popular Participation in Development', *Community Development Journal*, 8(2):77-92.
- Ullah M (1999), *Environmental Politics in Bangladesh*. Dhaka: CFSD.
- United Nations (2000), *The Common Country Assessment: Bangladesh*. Dhaka: University Press Limited.

- Velasquez J., Yashiro M., Yoshimura S., and Ono I. (eds.) (2005), *Innovative Communities: People-centred Approaches to Environmental Management in the Asia Pacific Region*. Tokyo and New York: UN University Press.
- World Bank (1996), *Bangladesh: Pursuing Common Goals: Strengthening Relations between Government and Development NGOs*. Dhaka: University Press Limited.
- World Bank and BCAS (1998), *Bangladesh 2020: A Long term Perspective Study*. Dhaka: The World Bank and Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Study.
- World Bank (2000), *Bangladesh: A Proposed Rural Development Strategy: A World Bank Study*. Dhaka: University Press Limited.
- World Bank (2002), Community Driven Development, [in] The World Bank. *Empowerment and Poverty Reduction: A Source Book*. Washington D.C.: The World Bank, 201-229.

DS 301: Gender and Development

Course Objective

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

Course Contents

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

Suggested Readings

- Chant, Sylvia and Guttman, M.C. (2002), 'Men-streaming' gender? Questions for Gender and Development Policy in the Twenty-first Century', *Progress in Development Studies*, 2(4): 269-282.
- Cleaver, F. (ed) (2002), *Masculinities Matter: Men, Gender and Development*, London: Zed Books.
- Cornwell, A. (1997) 'Men, Masculinities and 'Gender' in development, *Gender and Development*, 5(2): 8-13.
- El-Bushra, Judy. E.(2000), 'Rethinking Gender and Development for the Twenty-first Century', *Gender and Development*, 8(1): 55-62.

- Garcia, Brigida. (2000) *Women, Poverty and Demographic Change*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Jackson, C. and Pearson, R. (1998) *Feminist Visions of Development: Gender, Analysis and Policy*. London: Routledge.
- Kabeer, N. (2001), *Revised Realities: Gender Hierarchies in Development Thought*, London: Verso.
- Koczberski, G (1998) 'Women in Development: A Critical Analysis', *Third World Quarterly* 19(3) 395-409
- Momsen, J.H (2001), 'Backlash: or how to snatch from the Jaw of Success in Gender and Development', *Progress in Development Studies*, 1(1): 51-56.
- Momsen, J.H. (2004), *Gender and Development* London: Routledge.
- Sawicki, J.(1991), *Disciplining Foucault, Feminism, Power and the Body*, Routledge: New York/London.
- Sinha, M. (1997), *Colonial Masculinity : The Manly Englishman and the Effeminate Bengali in the Late 19th Century*, Delhi: Kali for Women.
- Sweetman, C. (ed.) (1997), *Men and Masculinity*. Oxford: Oxfam.
- United Nations (1995), *The World's Women 1995: Trends and Statistics*. New York: United Nations.

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

DS 302: Public Finance

Course Objective

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

Course Contents

- **Introduction:** Definition of Public Finance, Emergence of Public Finance as a Separate Branch, Scope and Limitations of Public Finance.
- **The Government:** Economic Functions of the Government-Allocative Functions, Distributive Functions, Public Choice and Macroeconomic Stability, Tools of the Government to achieve its Objectives (Taxation, Subsidies, Expenditure, Regulations, Borrowing) - Conflicts between Various Functions of Government
- **Economic Rationale of the Government's Intervention:** Market Failure and Rationale for Government Intervention, Other Rationales – Income Distribution and Merit Goods.
- **Theory of Public Goods:** Definition, Characteristics and Classification of Public Goods, Public Goods and Merit goods, the Nature of Market Failure in the Presence of Public Goods, Public Goods and Government Intervention, Demand for Public Goods, the Free Rider Phenomenon, Pareto Efficient Conditions in the Presence of Public Goods, Efficiency Conditions for Private and Public Goods, Private Provision of Public Goods.
- **Theory of Externalities:** Definition and Classification of Externalities, Market Failure and Government Intervention - The Coase Theorem, Tragedy of the Commons.
- **Basics of Taxation:** Different Sources of Revenue, Classification of Taxes: Direct and Indirect Taxes, Personal Income Tax and Corporate Income Tax, Sales and Value added Tax; Requirement of a Good tax system, Canons of Taxes, Horizontal and Vertical Utility, Taxation and Deadweight Loss, Tax Evasion and Tax Avoidance, Principles of Taxation, Tax Incidence, Economic Effects of Various Taxes, Tax Administration, Tax Structure of Developed and Developing Countries with Special Focus on Bangladesh Tax Structure.
- **Budget:** Different Concepts Related to Budget, Budget Process, Preparation, Legislation and Execution, Role of Parliament in Budget Oversight, Arguments for and against Balanced Budget, Budget Forecasting, Bangladesh Budget Analysis.
- **Fiscal System in Bangladesh:** Structure of Tax Revenue and Non-tax Revenue, Pattern of Current Expenditure, Pattern of Development Expenditure, Expenditure on Human Resource Development and Poverty Alleviation Sector, Fiscal Constraint and Vulnerability of Development Expenditure, Fiscal Instruments and

- Effects on Output, Employment and Inflation, Sustainability of Fiscal Deficit, Fiscal Policies in Developing Countries with Special Focus on Bangladesh.
- **Public Debt:** Public and Private Debt, Limits to Raising Public Debt, Public Debt and Economic Growth, Public Debt and Inflation, Public Debt and Taxation, Debt Redemption and Debt Management.

Suggested Readings

- Atkinson, A.B. and J.E. Stiglitz (1980), *Lectures in Public Economics*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Baumol, W.A (1986), *Supper Fairness; Applications & Theory*. Cambridge, Mass.; London : MIT press.
- Browning E.K. and J.M. Browning (1994), *Public Finance and the Price System*. 4th Edition. Upper Saddle River, New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
- Collis J. and P. Jones(1992), *Public Finance and Public Choice: Analytical Perspective*. New York: McGraw Hill Book Co Ltd.
- Dean, Peter N. (1989), *Government Budgeting in Developing Countries*. London: Routledge.
- Due, Jhon F.(1970), *Indirect Taxation in Developing Countries*. Baltimore and London: Johns Hopkins University Press.
- E.Ahmed & N. Stern, (1991), *The Theory and Practice of Tax Return in Developing Countries*. C.U.P.
- Goode, R. (1984), *Government Finance in Developing Countries*. Washington: Brookings Institute.
- Gruber, Jonathan. (2005), *Public Finance and Public Policy*. New York NY: Worth Publishers.
- Herber, Bernard P (1983), *Modern Public Finance*. 5th Edition. Illinois: Irwin.
- Hossain, M.I (1988), *Sarkari Arthabaybostha* (Bangla).
- Lewis, S.R (1984), *Taxation for Development*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Musgrave R.A and Musgrave, P.B (1989), *Public Finance in Theory and Practice*. 5th Edition. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Rosen, H. S. (2004), *Public Finance*. 7th Edition Boston: Irwin McGraw-Hill.
- Stiglitz, J.E(2002), *Economics of Public Sector*. 3rd Edition. New York: Norton.
- Thomson, W. (2001), *A Guide for the Young Economist*. Cambridge: MIT Press.
- Tresch, R. (2002), *Public Finance: A Normative Theory, Second Edition*. San Diego, CA: Academic Press.
- Veseth, M (1984), *Public Finance*. Reston Va: Reston Publishing Company.
- Wolf, Jr. (1988), *Markets or Government: Choosing Between Imperfect Alternatives*. Cambridge, Mass.; London: MIT Press.

Additional Resources

- World Bank: Bangladesh Public Expenditure Review (various Issues). Dhaka: World Bank.
- Budgets of Bangladesh Government (various years)
- Bangladesh Economic Review (various years)

DS 303: Project Management

Course Objective

The course is primarily aimed at introducing the students to the world of ‘projects’ and ‘project analysis’ by acquainting them with the key concepts, debates, approaches, tools and strategies relating to the analyses and dynamics of project management. At the end of the course, the students are expected to develop a broad based understating of the key contexts, tools, and issues surrounding project design and analysis both globally and nationally.

Course Contents

- ❑ **Introducing Projects as ‘Cutting Edge’ of Development:** Concept, Rationale, Categories, Features and Characteristics, Project Life Cycles, Basic Ideas of Project Analysis, The Place of Economic and Financial Analysis in Project Evaluation, Points of Views in Project Analysis: Economic, Social, and Financial
- ❑ **Project Planning and Design:** Project Planning and Designing Process, Why Plan? Typical Steps in Planning and Designing
- ❑ **Project Monitoring and Evaluation:** Project Monitoring, Project Evaluation, Practical Cases/Examples: GoB, UN, EU Format and Practices, PRA
- ❑ **Costs and Benefits in Project Analysis:** Identifying the Costs and Benefits of Project with a Special Reference to a Developmental Project Benefit – Cost Ratio
- ❑ **Discounted Cash Flow Measures and Application:** Selected Popular Measures of Discounted Cash Flows, Net Present Worth, Internal Rate of Return
- ❑ **Selected Popular Tools of Project Analysis, Design, and Management:** Social Impact, Assessment, Stakeholder Analysis, Logical Framework, SWOT Analysis Others
- ❑ **Project Planning and Management Practices and Culture in Bangladesh:** Key Processes, Procedures and Institutions in Project Planning in Bangladesh, Critical Factors affecting Project Planning and Management

Suggested Readings

- Belli P., Anderson J.R., Barnum H.N., Dixon J.A., and Tan J. (2001), *Economic Analysis of Investment Operations*, Washington: The World Bank.
- Booth W., Ebrahim R. and Morin R. (1998), *Participatory Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting*. South Africa: Pact.
- Casley D.J. and Lury D.A. (1982), *Monitoring and Evaluation of Agriculture and Rural Development Projects*. Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press for the World Bank.
- Chada S. (1989), *Managing Projects in Bangladesh*. Dhaka: University Press Limited.
- Chambers, Robert (1994), ‘The Origin and Practice of Participatory Rural Appraisal’, *World Development*, 22(7): 953-969.

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- Choudhury S. (1993), *Project Management*. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Co.
- Curry S. and Weiss J. (2000), *Project Analysis in Developing Countries*. London: Macmillan Press Ltd.
- EC (2002), *Project Cycle Management Handbook*, European Commission, EuropeAid Cooperation Office.
- Gittinger J.P. (1977), *Economic Analysis of Agricultural Projects*. Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press for the World Bank.
- Gasper Ges (2000), 'Evaluating the Logical Framework Approach: Towards Learning Oriented Development Evaluation', *Public Administration and Development*, 20: 17-28.
- Gosling L. and Edwards M. (1995), *Toolkits: A Practical Guide to Assessment, Monitoring, Review and Evaluation*. London: Save the Children.
- ILO n.d. *Project Preparation Implementation Monitoring, Evaluation: User's Hand Book*. Dhaka: International Labour Organization.
- Khan N.A. (1997), 'Logical Framework as a Tool for Participatory Development Planning: Revisiting the Debate', *Chittagong University Studies*, Vol.xvii & xviii, No.1, pp.117-127.
- Majid M.A. (1995), *Prakalpa Byabasthapon* (in Bengali). Dhaka: Bangla Academy.
- NORAD (1999), *The Logical Framework Approach*. Oslo: Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation.
- SIDA (1996), *Manual on Self-Evaluation Parts 1 and 2*. Switzerland: Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation.
- Squire L. and Tak H.G. (1975), *Economic Analysis of Projects*. Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press for the World Bank.
- Team Technologies Inc. n.d. *Teams and Project Design: TeamUP Workbook*, Team Technologies Inc.
- UNDP (1997), *Results-oriented Monitoring and Evaluation*, New York: UNDP.
- Young T. (2003), *The Project Management Manual*, New Delhi: Penguin Books.

DS 304: Children Youth and Development

Course Objective

The course takes an interdisciplinary, rights-based approach that draws on the study of education, health, sexuality, work/employment, conflict, rights and culture to address issues of youth welfare, participation and justice.

The course begins with a general introductory block “Rethinking Childhood, youth and development: introduction to child and youth studies”, which introduces the field of childhood and youth studies, with a focus on childhood and youth in developing countries (especially in Bangladesh) and in the international arena.

The second block explores children’s rights in the legal context, with its main focus on the rationale, content and implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and links new ideas on child/ youth agency and participation to child right-based approaches in programming.

The third block (which occupies half of the course) engages students in a critical overview of changing ideas and debates on selected problem areas: (a) work and education (b) health and sexuality (c) violence, abuse, conflict and abandonment. Additional sessions are devoted to the specific features, problems and needs of urban childhood and youth.

Course Contents

- ❑ **Childhood, Youth and Development:** Introduction to the Course and Course Framework , Participants’ Experience and Interests
- ❑ **Child and Youth Studies:** What Is Child? Key Ideas and Debates in Development Psychology, Key Ideas and Debates on Childhood and Youth in Development Economics, Child/Youth Rights: The Emergence of Ideas of Children’s Rights, Up to the UNCRC, Implementing CRC, Rights Based Approaches, Hope or Hype? Rights –Based Programming in Principle and Practice
- ❑ **Education, Work & Labor and Education:** Models, Styles and Contents (Theories and Debates In Pedagogy), Education for All? Universalizing Primary Education: Mission Impossible?, Education for Marginalized People, Child Work and Education: Key Issues and Debates, Interventions in Child Labor: IGOs, Governments, NGOs, Movements of Working Children.
- ❑ **Youth and Political Participation :** Health and Sexuality, Children, Health and Well-Being, Pleasure and Danger: Sexuality of Children and Adolescents
- ❑ **Violence, Abuse and Neglect:** Urban Poverty and “Street Children”, Children /Youth and Armed Conflict

Suggested Readings

- Ansell, Nicola (2005), *Children, Youth and Development*. London: Routledge.
- Hart,R.(1997) *Children's Participation : The Theory and Practice of Involving Young Citizens in Community Development and Environmental Care*. London: Earthsacn/UNICEF.
- Save the Children (2001) *An Introduction to Child Rights Programming: Concept and Application*. London: International Save the Children Alliance.
- Smith Peter (2003), *Understanding Children's Development*. London: Blackwell Publishers.
- Tomasevski ,K (2003) *Education Denied: Cost and Remedies* , London , Zed Books.
- Woodhead, M., Montogmary & R.Burr (eds.) (2003) *Changing Childhoods, Local and Global*. Chichester : Wiley/Open University.

DS 305: Governance and Development

Course Description

Reformers in many governments as well as donors, civil society and investors increasingly view governance as key for socio-economic development of a country. This course provides students with a theoretically informed understanding of debates on governance, enhancing their capacity to develop and implement policies in public organizations and NGOs. The course aims to cover both the 'state-centric' and 'societal' aspects of governance, although the primary focus is on the functioning of political institutions in their societal context. It is aimed both at those interested in research careers and at those aspiring to work in the applied side of development governance in the developed or/and the developing world.

Course Contents

- ❑ **Introduction to Governance:** Evolution, Meaning, Concepts, Linkage with Development, Versions of governance, Key stakeholders
- ❑ **Theoretical Aspects of Governance:** Measuring Governance, Theories, Models/ Approaches/ Five Propositions
- ❑ **Good Governance:** Features/Indicators, Good Governance-The Case of Bangladesh E-governance, Good Enough Governance
- ❑ **Major Typology of Governance:** Corporate Governance, NGO Governance, Global Governance, Local Governance (Governance and Citizen), Community Governance
- ❑ **Governance and Service Delivery Institutions:** (Health, Education, Police), Revenue Management and Collection Agencies
- ❑ **Key Governance Institutions:** Parliament, Judiciary and Bureaucracy
- ❑ **Major Governance Actors:** Civil Society, NGOs, Donors
- ❑ **Critical Issues of Governance:** Urban Governance, PRSP and Governance, Governance Quality, Governance Failures, Gender and Governance

Suggested Readings

- Ahmed, N. (2002), *The Parliament of Bangladesh*. Aldershot: Ashgate Publishing Limited.
- Aminuzzaman, S. (ed.), (2006), *Governance and Development: Bangladesh and Regional Experiences*. Dhaka: Department of Development Studies
- Ayres R. (ed.) 1995. *Development Studies: An Introduction through Selected Readings*. Kent: Greenwich University Press.
- Azmat F and Coghill, K (2005, 'Good Governance and Market-based Reform: A Study of Bangladesh', *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 71(4)-625-638.
- Backus, M. (2001), *E-governance and Developing Countries: Introduction and Examples*. Research Report No-3, The Hague: International Institute for Communication and Development.

- Barenstein J. (1994), *Overcoming Fussy Governance in Bangladesh*. Dhaka: University Press Limited.
- CPD and Pathak Shamabesh(2002),. *Bangladesh Development Debates: Perspectives from Policy Dialogues*. Dhaka: Centre for Policy Dialogue.
- CPD and UPL(2003), *Developing a Policy Agenda for Bangladesh: Civil Society's Task Force Reports 2001*. Dhaka: Centre for Policy Dialogue and University Press Limited, Dhaka.
- David, B (2005), 'Electronic Government and Public Administration', *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 71(2):241-254.
- GoB (2004), *Unlocking the Potential: National Strategy for Accelerated Poverty Reduction*. Dhaka: Planning Commission, Government of Bangladesh.
- GoB and UN (2005), Millennium Development Goals: Bangladesh Progress Report, Government of Bangladesh and United Nations Country Team, Dhaka, 2005.
- Grindle, Merilee. S (2007), 'Good Enough Governance Revisited', *Development Policy Review*, 25(5): 553-574.
- Hasan, S (2003), 'Introducing E-government in Bangladesh: Problems and Prospects', *International Social Science Review*, 78(3&4): 111-125.
- Hossain, M(2003), Development through Democratization and Decentralization: The Case of Bangladesh, *South Asia: Journal of South Asia Studies*, 26(3): 297-308
- Hye H.A. (ed.) 2000. *Governance: South Asian Perspectives*. Dhaka: The University Press Limited.
- Huque, A.S. and Rahman, T.(2003), 'From Domination to Alliance: Shifting Strategies and Accumulation of Power by the Bureaucracy in Bangladesh', *Public Organization Review*, (USA), 3(4) : 403-418.
- Jahan R. (ed.), (2001) *Bangladesh: Promise and Performance*, Zed Books, London and The University Press Limited, Dhaka.
- Khan, M.M (2003), 'The State of Governance in Bangladesh', *The Round Table*, 370: 391-405
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- Landell-Mills, P and Seregaldin, I (1991), Governance and External Factors Proceedings of the World Bank Annual Conference on Development Economics.
- Panandikar, V.A.P(ed.), (2000), *Problems of Governance in South Asia*. Delhi: Konark Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
- Pierre, J (2000), *Debating Governance: Authority, Steering and Democracy*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Osborne,D and Gaebler, T (1992), *Reinventing Government*. Reading Mass:Addison-Wesley.
- Rahman A., Ali A.M.M.S., Rahman M.H., and Siddiqui K. 1993. *Towards Better Government in Bangladesh*. Dhaka: Government of Bangladesh,
- Rahman H.Z. 2005. Engaging on 'Good Governance': A Search for Entry Points. Dhaka: Power and Participation Research Centre.
- Rahman, T (2006), *Parliamentary 'Problems of Democratic Consolidation in Bangladesh: A Cultural Explanation'* in R. Ahmed (ed.) *The Role of Public Administration in Building Harmonious Society*. Manila: Asian Development Bank. pp.-569-588

- Rahman, T (2007), *Parliamentary Control and Government Accountability in South Asia: A Comparative Analysis of Bangladesh, India and Sri Lanka*. London: Routledge .
- Rhodes, R.A.W. (1996), 'The New Governance: Governing without Government', *Political Studies*, 44: 652-666.
- Rhodes, R.A.W. (1997), *Understanding Governance*. Buckingham: Open University Press.
- Schuurman F.J. (ed.) 1993. *Beyond the Impasse: New Directions in Development Theory*. Zed Books, London.
- Siddiqui, K. (ed.), (1992): *Local Government in South Asia- A Comparative Study*. Dhaka: University Press Limited.
- Siddiqui, K. (ed.), (2006): *Local Government in Bangladesh*. Dhaka: University Press Limited.
- Sobhan,Rehman(1998), *Towards a Theory of Governance and Development: Learning from East Asia*. Dhaka: University Press Limited.
- Stoker, G(1998), 'Governance as Theory: Five Propositions', *International Social Science Journal*, 155:17-28.
- Stowe, K (1992), 'Good Piano Won't Play Bad Music: Administrative Reform and Good Governance', *Public Administration*, 70: 387-394.
- Turner, M. & Hulme, D. (1997): *Governance, Administration and Development. Making the State Work*. London: Macmillan Press Ltd.
- UNDP(1997), *Governance for Sustainable Human development*: New York: UNDP
- Varun, Gauri (2005), 'NGOs in Bangladesh: Activities, Resources and Governance', *World Development*, 33(12):2045-2065.
- World Bank (2002), *Taming Leviathan: Reforming Governance in Bangladesh*. Washington D.C. : The World Bank.
- World Bank (2006), *Economics and Governance of Nongovernmental Organizations in Bangladesh*. Bangladesh Development Series, paper no-11. Dhaka : The World Bank.
- World Bank (1996). *Bangladesh: Pursuing Common Goals: Strengthening Relations between Government and Development NGOs*. Dhaka: The University Press Limited.
- World Bank (1996). *Government that Works: Reforming the Public Sector*. Dhaka: The University Press Limited.
- Werlin, Herbert H. (2003), 'Poor Nations, Rich Nations: A Theory of Governance', *Public Administration Review*, 63(3):329-342.
- Zafarullah, H (2003), 'Globalization, State and Politics in Bangladesh: Implications for Democratic Governance', *South Asia: Journal of South Asia Studies*, 26(3): 283-296.

DS 306: Poverty Alleviation: Programs and Strategies

Course Objective

The course is intended to provide students with a comprehensive training in the conceptualization, identification and measurement of poverty and help students develop skill and capability to use this training in the analysis of processes generating poverty; in the design and impact assessment of strategic and specific policy interventions and of the dynamics of spontaneous subaltern responses aimed at eliminating poverty. The course will help students develop comprehensive ideas about policies, strategies and interventions adopted by the public and private sectors to reduce poverty in Bangladesh. On completion of the course, students will also be able to identify meaningful sources to undertake data analysis related to poverty.

Course Contents

- ❑ **Understanding Poverty:** The Meaning of Poverty, Vicious Circle of Poverty, Causes of Poverty, Income VS Multidimensional Concept of Poverty, Absolute and Relative Poverty, Subjective and Objective Approach of Poverty, Chronic Poverty, Social Exclusion.
- ❑ **Measuring Poverty:** Operationalizing the Definition of the Poor, Determination of Poverty Lines, Measurement of Absolute Poverty: Head Count Index, Income Gap Index, Sen Index, Foster-Greek-Thorbecke (FGT), Measurement of Relative Poverty: Income Inequality, Gini-Coefficient, Lorenz Curve
- ❑ **Composite Indicators:** Human Development Index (HDI), Human Poverty Index (HPI), Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI), Relation Between HDI & HPI, Compare GNP And HDI, Happiness Index
- ❑ **Entitlements, Poverty and Famines**
- ❑ **Micro Credit as a Tool of Poverty Alleviation:** Experience from Bangladesh
- ❑ **Growth and Poverty Nexus, Poverty and Trade**
- ❑ **Millennium Development Goals and Poverty, PRSP:** Aims of PRSP, Core Principles of PRSP, PRSP in Practice, PRSP in Bangladesh, Is PRSP Making a Difference to the Reality of Poverty?
- ❑ **Population and Poverty**
- ❑ **Poverty and Environment**
- ❑ **Decent Work:** A New Development Paradigm? What is Decent Work? How Does it Relate to Development Processes, and How amenable is to Development Policies
- ❑ **ICTs and Poverty Alleviation**
- ❑ **Income Transfers, Social Safety Net Programs:** The Case of Bangladesh
- ❑ **Hands on Exercise and Poverty Data Sources (Bangladesh):** Household Income-Expenditure Surveys by BBS, Contents of Survey Questionnaire, Poverty Monitoring Survey by BBS, Village Survey by Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS), Village Rural Micro-Credit Survey (RMS) by BIDS-World Bank Research Project, Urban Poverty Survey by BIDS, Survey on Study of Urban Poverty in Bangladesh by ADB, Bangladesh Nutrition Survey.

Suggested Readings

- BIDS (1990), Special Issue on Poverty in Bangladesh volume XVIII, No. 3, Bangladesh Development Studies.
- Brockerhoff, M. And E. Brennam (1998), 'The Poverty of Cities in Developing Regions', *Population And Development Review*, 24(1): 75-114.
- Carvalho, S. And H. White (1997), *Combining The Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches to Poverty Measurement and Analysis*. World Bank Technical Paper No. 366. Washington D.C.: The World Bank.
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- Hulme, D. and Paul Mosley (1996), *Finance against Poverty*. Volume 1, Routledge, London and New York
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- Khandker, S.R. (1999), *Fighting Poverty with Microcredit*. Dhaka: The University Press Limited.
- Ravallion, M. and Sen, B. (1996), 'When Method Matters: Monitoring Poverty in Bangladesh', *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 44: 761-92.
- Ray, Debraj (1998), *Development Economics*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
- Sen, B. (2002), *Poverty in Bangladesh: A Review*. Dhaka: Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies.
- Sen, B. and S. Begum, (1998), *Methodology for Identifying the Poorest at Local Level*. Dhaka: Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS).
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- World Bank (2000), *World Development Report 2000/2001: On Attacking Poverty*. Washington D.C.: The World Bank.
- World Bank, (1996), *Bangladesh: Pursuing Common Goals, Strengthening Relations between Government and Development NGOs*. Dhaka: University Press Limited.
- Written, Ellen (1995), 'Conceptualizing Urban Poverty', *Environment and Urbanization* 7(1): 11-36.
- Yunus, M (2003), Expanding Micro Credit Outreach to Reach the Millennium Development Goal – Some Issues for Attention. Paper Presented at The

International Seminar on ‘Attacking Poverty with Micro Credit’ Organized By
Palli Karma–Sahayak Foundation (PKSF) in Dhaka on January 8 – 9, 2003.

DS 307: Area Studies

Course Objective

The objective of this course is to familiarize the students with the development process in selected Asian countries. The fundamental assumption is that the social structure, political process and initial conditions in terms of surplus available and availability of entrepreneurial capabilities in these countries have similarities with Bangladesh. Therefore, Bangladesh can gain from the development experiences of these countries. The economies that have been selected are Newly Industrializing Economies of East Asia, Malaysia and India.

Course Contents

- **The Newly Industrializing Economies of East Asia:** The Rise of the East Asian Newly Industrializing Economies- History and Geo-Politics-Explaining the Success: The State Versus The Market, Agrarian Transformation- Growth and Trade Liberalization, Industrial Policy- Foreign Investment and Technology Transfer- Financial Deepening- Labor and Human Resource Development- Putting Shackles on Labor Activism, Macroeconomic Management- Taming External Shock, Poverty, Inequality and Economic Development- the Challenges Ahead.
- **Malaysia:** The Colonial Legacy: Early Political Development, Early Economic Development; Post Independence Economic Development, Consociational Politics: from Alliance to Barisan Nasional, The New Economic Policy- NEP Objectives and the Development of Political Patronage, Poverty Reduction- Restructuring and the Growth of State Capitalism, Policy Implementation and Non-Bhumiputera Discontent- Bhumiputeras and The NEP- Privatizing State Assets and the Political Economy of Privatization, The 'New Rich'- Mahathir and Malaysia's Fostered Capitalists, UMNO Factionalism and Politics of Money- Non-Bhumiputera Capitalists And Their Political Link- Liberalization After 1990?- Politics, Policies And Patronages- Rents, Redistribution And Restructuring- Election, Accommodation and Investments- Post Mahathir Period- Is Malaysia Leading towards a Political Crisis from Economic Crisis?
- **India:** Polity and Society in British India- The Economy under The Raj (Overall Trends, Rural Development, Trade And Industry- The Development of The Labor Market- The Effects of Legacy of The Raj; The Independent India- The Economy Under Planning, Gandhi and 'Hind Swaraj', The Rise of Planning, Overall Trends- Agricultural Growth- Savings- Capital Flows- Investment, and the Growth of the Public Sector; Industrial Development- Industrial Development in India: Growth or Stagnation, Public Policy and the Industrial Sector- Monopoly Capital, Private Corporate Sector And The Indian Economy- Foreign Investment In Indian Industry- Industrialization, Technological Choices And The Urban Labor Markets, Agriculture: Policy And Performance. Energy Policy: Problems,

- Perceptions and Reforms; Recent Trends- From Crisis to Growth- Macroeconomic Developments- Progress in Structural Reforms- Perspectives from the Poor- Macroeconomic Vulnerabilities and Structural Weaknesses- Unleashing Agricultural Growth Potential. External Prospects and Financing Requirements; Aspects of Class Relations: Agrarian Relations- The Big Bourgeoisie, Private Foreign Capital, Government and the Public Sector- Conflicts, Crisis And Options- Conflict Management and its Relation to Democratic Process, India's Security Perception and its Impact on Economic Development: Contemporary Controversies: Poverty, Distribution and Growth- India's Performance in the Social Sector, Environment and the Development of Indian Economy.
- **China:** History, Politics and Culture Of China, Governance in China, Rural Development in China, Unprecedented Economic Growth in China, Technology and Development in China, From Brain Drain to Brain Gain and the Role of Chinese Migrants in China's Development, China and its Relationship with Hong Kong and Taiwan, China's Role in Regional and Global Economy and Politics, China's Relations With India, Pakistan And Bangladesh

Suggested Readings

- Bagchi Amiya and Banerjee Nirmala (1981), *Change and Choice in Indian Industry*. Calcutta: Centre for Studies in Social Sciences.
- Bardhan, Pranab (1984), *The Political Economy of Development in India*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell.
- Chowdhury, Anis and Islam, Iynaatul (1993), *The Newly Industrializing Economies of East Asia*. London: Routledge.
- Dreze, Jean and Sen Amartya (2005), *India: Development and Participation*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Gallagher, Mary.E (2002), Reform and Openness: Why China's Economic Growth Has Delayed Democracy' *World Politics*, 54: 338-372.
- Gomez, Edmund Terence, and K. S. Jomo (1997), *Malaysia's Political Economy: Politics, Patronage and Profits*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Haque, M. Shamsul (2003), 'The Role of the State in Managing Ethnic Tensions in Malaysia: A Critical Discourse', *The American Behavioral Scientist*, 47(3): 240-267.
- Jain, B.M.(2004), 'India-China Relations: Issues and Emerging Trends', *The Round Table*, 93(374): 253-269.
- Jalan, Bimal (ed.)(1992), *The Indian Economy- Problems and Prospects*. New Delhi: Penguin Books.
- Jalan, Bimal(2004), 'Economics, Politics and Governance in India', *Vikalpa*, 29(2): 1-7.
- Johnson, Graham. E and Woon, Yuen-fong (1997), 'Rural Development Patterns in Post-Reform China: The Pearl River Delta Region in the 1990s', *Development and Change*, 28: 731-751.
- Klintworth, Gary (2001), 'China, Taiwan and the United States', *Pacifica Review*, 13(1): 41-61.

- Lal, Deepak (1989), *The Hindu Equilibrium- Cultural Stability and Economic Stagnation- India c. 1500 BC-AD 1980*. Volume-1. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Landell-Mills, Pierre (2003), 'Coming to Grip with Governance: The Lessons of Experience', *Journal of Contemporary China*, 12(35), 357-371.
- Mauzy, Diane.K and Milne, R.S. (1983-84), 'The Mahathir Administration in Malaysia: Discipline through Islam', *Pacific Affairs*, 56(4): 617-648.
- Sachs, Jeffrey and Woo, Wing Thye (2000), 'Understanding China's Economic Performance', *Policy Reform*, 4: 1-50.
- SAU, Ranjit (1981), *India's Economic Development. Aspects of Class Relations*. New Delhi: Orient Longman.
- Srinivasan, T.K. (2004), 'China and India: Economic Performance, Competition and Cooperation: An Update', *Journal of Asian Economics*, 15:613-636.
- World Bank (1996), *India: Five Years of Stabilization and Reform and the Challenges Ahead*. Washington, DC: The World Bank.

Note: Various Issues of Journals such as *Asian Survey*, *Third World Quarterly*, *Contemporary South Asia*, *Asian Affairs*, *Pacific Affairs* and *World Development* will be great use to the students.

DS 308: Civil Society and Development

Course Objective

In the last two decades civil society actors have emerged as major players in governance, development, and social problem solving. They are both agents and objects of globalization, democratization, and shifting patterns of governance. The aim of this course is to examine the nature and processes involved in deepening democracy in order to increase social participation in development and to familiarize students with the theoretical explanations and debate concerning the Civil Society and Development. This course also explores the contributions that civil society organizations (CSOs) can make to sustainable development and constructive social change. It emphasizes experiences from the developing world.

Course Contents

- ❑ Civil Society-Meaning, Definition, Components of Civil Society, Characteristics of Civil Society
- ❑ The History of the Development of Civil Society
- ❑ Civil Society Organizations, Civil Society Organizations and Institutions as a Continuum of Interaction among Non-State Institutions and With State Institutions
- ❑ The Role of Civil Society in the Development Process (Political, Economic and Societal Development, in Promoting Good Governance)
- ❑ State-Civil Society Relations, Market - State - Civil Society Relations
- ❑ Globalization, Transnational Issues and CSOs: The Impacts of Globalization on Civil Society Actors and their Roles in Transnational Governance and Problem-solving.
- ❑ Civil Society: Country Differences and Civil Society:
- ❑ Civil Society: Legitimacy and Accountability
- ❑ Role of NGOs in Civil Society
- ❑ The Current State of Civil Society in Bangladesh
- ❑ Engaging the State: Advocacy and Cooperation: Cases: Expanded Rural Immunization in Bangladesh, and Slum Rehabilitation in Pakistan
- ❑ Civil Society and Social Entrepreneurs: Case: Farmer Organization in Gal Oya: Improving Irrigation Management in Sri Lanka.

Suggested Readings

- Alan W. (1998). 'NGOs, Civil society and the State'. *Development in Practice*. 8 (3): 343-48.
- Chandhoka, Neera (2001), 'The Civil and the Political in Civil Society', *Democratization*, 8(2): 1-24
- Clark, John (2003), *Worlds Apart: Civil Society and the Battle for Ethical Globalization*. Bloomfield, CT: Kumarian Press.
- Edwards, Michael (2004), *Civil Society*. Cambridge: Polity Press.

- Evans, Peter. "Government Action, Social Capital and Development: Reviewing the Evidence on Synergy," *World Development*, Vol. 24, No. 6, 1996.
- Fukuyama, Francis (2001), 'Social Capital, Civil Society and Development', *Third World Quarterly*, 22(1):7-20.
- Fukuyama, Francis(1995), The Primacy of Culture, *Journal of Democracy*, 6(1): 7-14
- Hall, J. A. (ed.) (1995). *Civil Society: Theory, History, Comparison*. Pluto. London.
- Hall, Peter (ed). (1995), *Civil Society*. Cambridge: Polity Press.
- Harcourt, W. (ed.) (1996). 'Civil society: the Third Sector in Action'. *Development*. 3: 6-69.
- Howell, Jude, and Pearce, Jenny(2001),. *Civil Society and Development*. Colorado: Lynne Rienner.
- Kaldor,M (2003), *Global Civil Society: An Answer to War*. London: Polity.
- Mercer, Claire(2002), NGOs, Civil Society and Democratization: A Critical Review of the Literature', *Progress in Development Studies*, 2(1): 5-22.
- Muller, Karel. B (2006), 'The Civil Society-State Relationship in Contemporary Discourse: A Complementary Account from Gidden's Perspective', *British Journal of Politics and International Relations*, 8: 311-330.
- Putnam, Robert (1993), *Making Democracy Work*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Rahman, Masudur (2007), 'Market - State - Civil Society Relations and Development in Post-Independent Bangladesh: Some Theoretical Reflections' *Bangladesh e-Journal of Sociology*, 4(2): 1-13.
- Roy, Indrajit (2003), 'Development and its Discontents: Civil Society as the New Lexicon', *Development*, 46(1):80-87.
- Thomas, G. Dale (1998), 'Civil Society: Historical Uses Vesus Global Context', *International Politics*, 35: 49-64.
- White, Sarah. C (1999), 'NGOs, Civil Society and the State in Bangladesh; The Politics of Representing the Poor', *Development and Change*, 30: 307-326.
- Wildeman, Caroline (2000), 'The Missing Link: The Role of Civil Society in the Development Process', *Development*, 43(2): 36-39.

Note: Various Issues of *Civil Society and Development* Journal can be consulted.

DS 401: Political Economy of Bangladesh

Course Objective

This objective of this course is to orient students with key concepts and theories of economic systems and their relation to political system and institutions of government and apply concepts to analyze various problems faced by contemporary societies and their governments. This course will help students understand basic economics to grasp different theories of political economy and to know different approaches to understanding political economy. On completing this course, students shall develop analytical skills which enable them to consider and analyze moral, ideological and instrumental orientations to the political and economic structures of Bangladesh and other regions of the world especially Asia.

Course Contents

Political Economy: Meaning, History and Theories

- **Introduction to Political Economy:** Meaning of Economics, Politics, Government and Political Economy
- **History Of Political Economy:** Understanding Historical Development of Political Economy Focusing on the Debate, Theories and Perspectives Evolved at Early Level
- **Theories Of Political Economy:** Review and Analysis of the Historical Development and Commonalities and Contrasts between and Among Different Theories(Classical Liberal Perspective, Radical Perspective, Conservative Perspective and Modern Perspective).

Issues in Contemporary Political Economy of Bangladesh

- **A Brief Historical Review of the Emergence of Bangladesh:** Touching upon the Colonial Period, Creation of Pakistan and the Emergence of Bangladesh.
- **Political Economy of Two Economy:** Origins of Economic Disparity between East and West Pakistan and the Quest for Autonomy of East Pakistan.
- Emergence of Bangladesh through Armed Liberation Struggle, Reconstruction of the War Ravaged Economy, Bangladesh Termed an Economic Basket Case and a Test Case of Economic Development.
- **Formation of Bangladesh Planning Commission:** The Dynamics of Planning in the Initial Years of Bangladesh, Attempts to Build up a Socialist Economy and the Attendant Political and Economic Crisis, Relaxation of Ceiling on Private Investment and the Initiation of the Process of Economic Reform, the Growth of the Private Sector.
- **Political Economy of Famine in 1974:** Sen's Failure in Exchange Entitlement Theory and Alamgir's Theory of The Political Economy Mass Starvation.

- ❑ **Political Economy of Different Regimes in Bangladesh:** Fiscal, Monetary and Trade Policies During Zia And Ershad Regimes, Patterns Of Growth during Mujib, Zia And Ershad Regimes.
- ❑ **Political Economy of Key Issues:** Structural Adjustment Reforms, Political Economy Of Rural Development Strategies And Rural Development Efforts, Political Economy of Land Reforms and the Feasibility of Land and Tenure Reforms, Population Dynamics and Population Policies since the Inception of Bangladesh.
- ❑ **Performance of Bangladesh Economy Between 1991 and 2006:** The Impact of Liberalization and the Policies of Opening Up.
- ❑ **Impact of Globalization on the Economy of Bangladesh:** Bangladesh and WTO, World Bank and The IMF.
- ❑ **Poverty Alleviation and Developemnt:** Political Economy of NGO Participation in Economic Development, Political Economy of The Micro Credit and The Grameen Experiment, Welfare and Social Safety Net Programs in Bangladesh – How Effective They Are?
- ❑ **Nexus Matters:** Political Economy of Poverty – Growth Nexus, Democracy and the Development Nexus, Governance and Development Nexus.
- ❑ **A Comparative Analysis of Sectoral Growth in Bangladesh:** Why Does the Sectoral Growth Patterns Deviate from The Classical Growth Patterns.
- ❑ **Political Economy Of Capital Accumulation:** The Role of Primitive Accumulation, Corruption, Rent Seeking, Banking Network, Bank Loan, Trade Margin, Remittance Flows, Government and Private Savings and the Surplus Generated by the Agriculture Sector.
- ❑ **Broad Characteristics of the Bangladesh Economy:** With Respect to the Size of the Economy, Population Dynamics, Sectoral Contribution, Employment Patterns, Balance of Trade, Balance of Payments, Foreign Sectors, Urbanization, Infrastructural Development, Land Utilization, State-Market Configuration, Plan and Market Configuration and Saving and Investment Patterns.

Suggested Readings

- Ahmad, Q.K. (ed) (1994), *Bangladesh: Past Two Decades and the Current Decade*. Dhaka: Bangladesh Unnayan Parishad.
- Ahmed, Modud (1995), *Democracy and the Challenge of Development*. Dhaka: University Press Limited.
- Ahmed, Muzaffar(1987), *State and Development: Essays on Public Enterprise*. Dhaka: University Press Limited.
- Ahmed, S (2005), *Transforming Bangladesh into a Middle Income Country*. New Delhi: Macmillan.
- Alamgir, Mohiuddin(1977), *Bangladesh: A Case of Below Poverty Level Equilibrium Trap*. Dhaka: Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies.
- Ali,A. Islam,M.F and Kuddus,R(eds.) (1996), *Development Issues of Bangladesh*. Dhaka: University Press Limited.
- Caporaso, J and Levine, D (1992), *Theories of Political Economy*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

- Chomsky,N(1999), *Profit over People: Neoliberalism and the Global Order*. New York: Seven Stories Press.
- Clarke, B (1998), *Political Economy: A Comparative Perspective* (2nd Edition). Westport: Praeger.
- Faaland, J and Parkinson, J.R(1976), *Bangladesh: the Test Case for Development*. Dhaka: University Press Limited.
- Gilpin, R (2001), *Global Political Economy: Understanding the International Order*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Hossain,A and Rashid, S (1996), *In Quest of Development: The Political Economy of South Asia*. Dhaka: University Press Limited.
- Islam,N (2003), *Making of a Nation – Bangladesh: An Economist’s Tale*. Dhaka: University Press Limited.
- Islam, R and M. Muqtada (eds.) *Bangladesh: Selected Issues in Employment and Development*. New Delhi: ILO-ARTEP
- Khan A.R., and M. Hossain(1989), *The Strategy of Development in Bangladesh*. London. The Macmillan press Ltd..
- Kochanek, S.A (1993), *Patron-Client Politics and Business in Bangladesh*. Dhaka:University Press Limited.
- McMurthy, J (1998), *Unequal Freedoms: The Global Market as an ethical System*. West Hartford: Kumarian Press.
- Quibria, M.G(1997), *The Bangladesh Economy in Transition*. Dhaka: University Press Limited.
- Norbye, Ole David Koht (ed)(1990), *Bangladesh Faces the Future*. Dhaka: University Press Limited.
- Rahman, Anisur (1993), *The Lost Moment – Papers on Political Economy of Bangladesh*. Dhaka: University Press Limited.
- Rahman,H.Z, Hossain, M and Sen, B (eds.)(1996), *1987 – 1994: Dynamics of Rural Poverty in Bangladesh* (mimeo). Dhaka: Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies.
- Rahman, M. Akhlaqur (1984), *Foreign Aid and Self-reliant Growth – the Case of Bangladesh*. Dhaka: CSS, Dhaka University.
- Rashid, Salim (ed.)(1995), *Bangladesh Economy – Evaluation and Research Agenda*. Dhaka: University Press Limited.
- Ullah, Mahbub (1996), *Land, Livelihood and Change in Rural Bangladesh*. Dhaka: University Press Limited.
- _____(2001), *Arthniti – Bazaar, Unnayan O Rajniti*. Dhaka:Gyan Bitarani.
- _____(2003), *Bangladesh Economy – Turns of the Decades*. Dhaka: Adorn.
- _____(2005), *Arthaniti- Chalti Prasanga*. Dhaka: Adorn.

Note: Various publications of BBS, Bangladesh Bank, Ministry of Finance – GOB, Publications of the World Bank Dhaka Office and ADB Dhaka Office.

DS 402: Quantitative Research Methods

Course Objective

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

Course Contents

- **Introduction to Econometrics:** What is Econometrics? Importance as a Separate Discipline, Methodology Used in Econometrics, Understanding Econometric Modeling, Use of Econometrics for Social Scientist and Business Executives
- **Two Variable Linear Regression Model (CLRM):** Population Regression Function, Significance of Stochastic Error Term, Sample Regression Function, the Role of Statistical Packages for Econometric Study.
- **Estimation of Two Variable Regression Model:** The Method of Ordinary Least Square (OLS), Properties of Least Square estimation, Co-variance between $\hat{\alpha}$ and $\hat{\beta}$, Goodness of Fit, Confidence Interval for Regression, Coefficients α and β , Prediction
- **Hypothesis Testing:** Confidence Interval and Test of Significance Approach
- **Estimation of Multiple Linear Regression Model:** The Multiple Co-efficient of Determination R^2 Adjusted R^2 The Matrix Approach to Linear Regression Model
- **Multicollinearity (M):** Nature and Consequences of M, Detection of M, Remedial Measure
- **Regression on Dummy Variable:**
- **Heteroskedasticity (H):** GLS/WLS, Nature of H, Consequences of Using OLS in the Presence of H, Detection of H
- **Specification Bias:** Types of Specification Error, Errors of Measurement, Consequences and Test of Specification Error
- **Autocorrelation:** Consequences, Detection and Remedial Measure
- **Dummy Variable:** Dummy Variable in the Explanatory Variable, Dummy Variable in the Dependent Variable (Linear Probability Model, Logit model, Probit Model)
- **Special Topics in Quantitative Research Methods:** Factor Analysis, Social Network Analysis, Time-Series Forecasting and Panel Data Analysis
- **Topics in Quantitative Research Methods:** Primary and Secondary Data Analysis, Sampling, Questionnaire Design, Survey Design, and Experimental Designs
- **Hands on Exercise Using Selected Software:** SPSS, STATA, Microfit, Eviews

Suggested Readings

- Hamilton, Lawrence C. (2004), *Statistics with Stata (updated for version 9)*. Stata Corporation.
- Hellevik, Ottar (1984), *Introduction to Causal Analysis: Exploring Survey Data by Crosstabulation*. Oslo: Scandinavian University Press.
- Bridges, George S. Gillmore, Gerald M, Pershing, Jana L. Bates, Kristin A. (1998), 'Teaching Quantitative Research Methods: A Quasi-Experimental Analysis' *Teaching Sociology*, 26(1): 14-28
- Gujarati, D. N., (2003), *Basic Econometrics*. New York: McGraw Hill.
- Kamanta.J (1971), *Elements of Econometrics*. New York: Macmillan Publishing Co. Inc.

DS 403: Qualitative Research Methods

Course Objective

This course is designed to demystify the process of qualitative research which will expose students to a range of techniques and approaches associated with qualitative research - from writing a research proposal, collecting data and analyzing the results, to writing up the research report. Given the increasing consideration to qualitative research, this course is intended to orient students towards understanding and exploring the complexities of meanings and interpretations. It is expected that at the end of this course students will be fairly able to design their own qualitative research and fieldwork plans. Being an undergraduate course this module will require reasonably extensive readings; classes will be interactive and participatory. Students are expected to ask questions, clarifications and volunteer answers.

Course Contents

- **Research Epistemology:** The Philosophy of Social Research, School of Thoughts in Social Science: Positivism, Critical Perspective (Hermeneutics, Critical Theory, Feminism and Postmodernism)
- **Social Theory and Social Research:** Relationship between Social Theory and Social Research, Linking Theory and Research, Situating Social Theory and Research
- **Ethics in Social Research:** Research Ethics, Ethical Codes, Some Common Ethical Concerns in Social Science Research, Consent of the Respondents, Confidentiality and Anonymity
- **Qualitative Research Methods:** Introduction-Introduction to Qualitative Research Method, Qualitative vs. Quantitative Research Methods, History and Origin of Qualitative Methods, Advantages and Disadvantages of Qualitative Methods
- **Designing Qualitative Research:** The Research Problem, Literature Review, Debunking on Theoretical issues, Designing the Project and Writing up the Research Proposal, Operationalization, Conceptualization
- **Data Collection:** Getting into the Field, Rapport Buildup, Pains and Pleasures of Fieldwork, Units of Analysis, Sampling Techniques
- **Methods of Data Collection:** Interviewing, Questionnaires: Open-ended and Semi-structured, Surveys, Participant Observation, Focus Group Discussion, Case Studies, Historical and Oral Traditions/Life Histories/Narrative Analysis, PRA, RRA, Participatory Action Research, Taking Field Notes, Use of Audio-visual Equipments, Maintaining Diary
- **Writing Qualitative Research Report:** Data into Text, Text and Reality, Kinds of Data, Dilemma over Subjective and Objective Representation, Structure of the Write up, Bibliography Presentation, Feedback and Rewriting

Suggested Readings

- Atkinson, Paul. (1990), *The Ethnographic Imagination: Textual Constructions of Reality*. New York: Routledge.
- Berg, Bruce L. (2001), *Qualitative Research Methods for the Social Sciences*. Allyn and Bacon: Boston.
- Bernard, H. Russell. (2002), *Research Methods in Anthropology*, 3rd Edition. Alta Mira Press.
- Clifford, J. (1986), "Introduction." in James Clifford and George E. Marcus, eds., *Writing Culture: The Poetics and Politics of Ethnography*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1-26.
- Ellen, R.F. (1984), *Ethnographic Research: A Guide to General Conduct*. Academic Press: London.
- Emerson, Robert M. Fretz, Rachel I, & Shaw, Linda L. (1995), *Writing Ethnographic Fieldnotes*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Geertz, C. (1973), "Thick description: Toward an Interpretive Theory of Culture." in: *The Interpretation of Cultures*. New York: Basic Books, 3-30.
- Goffman, E. (1989), "On fieldwork." *Journal of Contemporary Ethnography*, 18:123-132.
- Hammersley, M. & Atkinson, P. (1995), "What is Ethnography?" in: *Ethnography: Principles in Practice*. London: Routledge, 1-22.
- Hammersley, Martin (1995), *The Politics of Social Research*. London: Sage Publications.
- Hollis, Martin (1994), *The Philosophy of Social Science*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Hughes, John A. and Sharrock, Wesley W. (1997), *The Philosophy of Social Research*. 3rd Edition. London and New York: Longman.
- May, Tim (1997), *Social Research: Issues, Methods and Process*. 2nd Edition. Buckingham and Philadelphia: Open University Press.
- Ng, Pedro Pak-tao. (2003), *Effective Writing: A Guide for Social Science Students*. Hong Kong: Chinese University Press.
- Pennings, Paul, Keman, Hans and Kleinnijenhuis, Jan(1999), *Doing Research in Political Science*. London: Sage Publications.
- Ragin, Charles C. (1987), *The Comparative Method: Moving Beyond Qualitative and Quantitative Strategies*. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press.
- Ragin, Charles C. (1992), *What is a Case? Exploring the Foundations of Social Enquiry*. Cambridge: Cambridge Press.
- Rice, L. Pranee & Ezzy, Douglas. (1999), *Qualitative Research Methods: A Health Focus*. Victoria: Oxford University Press.
- Rosaldo, R. (1986), "From the Door of his Tent: The Fieldworker and the Inquisitor", in James Clifford and George Marcus (eds.) *Writing Culture: The Poetics and Politics of Ethnography*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Sanjek, Roger (ed.) (1990), *Fieldnotes: The Makings of Anthropology*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press.

DS 404: Contemporary Development Issues in Bangladesh

Course Objective

This course critically reviews the contemporary burning issues of development in Bangladesh from a multidimensional point of view. The primary goal is to help students develop a deeper theoretical understanding of the contemporary development issues and grasp the real-world implications of these issues and thereby providing them with skills to develop as successful, socially productive professionals. There is no good single textbook for this course. For each lecture students are expected to read a chapter-length piece that will be handed out the week before.

Course Contents

- ❑ RMG Sector and Economic Development in Bangladesh
- ❑ Bangladeshi Migrant Workers and Bangladesh Economy
- ❑ Energy Sector and Economic Development in Bangladesh
- ❑ Corruption and Economic Development in Bangladesh
- ❑ Price Hike of Essentials and Economy of Bangladesh
- ❑ Urban poor and their Contribution to Economic Development in Bangladesh
- ❑ Informal Economy in Bangladesh
- ❑ Real Estate Business, Construction Sector and Urban economy
- ❑ Prospects of Pharmaceuticals Sector in Bangladesh
- ❑ Poultry and Fisheries Sector and Bangladesh Economy
- ❑ Shrimp Culture- Impact on Environment, Economy, Politics and Society of Bangladesh
- ❑ MDGs and PRSP in Bangladesh
- ❑ Arsenic Contamination in Ground Water in Bangladesh
- ❑ Impact of Global warming and rise of sea level on Bangladesh
- ❑ Political Economy of Chittagong Hill Tracts Region
- ❑ The Caretaker Government in Bangladesh
- ❑ Bangladesh Military in UN Peacekeeping
- ❑ Trade Union, Politics and Economy in Bangladesh
- ❑ Politicization of Education and academic institutions in Bangladesh
- ❑ On being an MP- Critical discussion
- ❑ Political Economy of Hartal in Bangladesh

Suggested Readings

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- Zafrullah, H (2001), 'Dissecting Public Sector Corruption in Bangladesh: Issues and Problems of Control', *Public Organization Review: A Global Journal*, 1: 465-486.
- Zafarullah, H and Aktar, M.Y(2003), 'Non-political Caretaker Administration and Democratic Election in Bangladesh', *Government and Opposition* 345-370.

DS 405: Studying Classics in Social Sciences

Course Objective

In this course, a student will choose one of the following classics in Social Sciences for exhaustive reading and comprehension. The student will make an oral presentation on the basic line of argument and evidence presented by the author and their contemporary problematic of development. The student will write review article on the book too. The student will be evaluated on the following aspects:

- Tenacity and depth in reading
- Capacity to grasp the main chain of argument
- Summarizing the evidence presented in the book
- Skill of articulation in oral presentation

Suggested Readings

- Baran, Paul. A (1957), *Political Economy of Growth*. New York: Monthly Review Press.
- Beck, Ulrich (1992), *Risk Society: Towards a New Modernity*. London: Sage Publication.
- Bernard, C.I. (1938), *The Functions of the Executive*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.
- Chomsky, Noam(1973), *For Reasons of State*. Harmondsworth: Penguin Books.
- Fukuyama, Francis (1993), *The End of History and The Last Man*. New York: Free Press.
- Hunter, W. W(1965),*The Annals of Rural Bengal* (reprint of 6th edition), Calcutta.
- Huntington, Samuel P. (1996), *The Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of World Order*. New York: Simon and Schuster.
- Myrdal, G. (1968), *Asian Drama: An Inquiry into the Poverty of Nations*. London: Penguin.
- Popper, Karl (1995), *The Open Society and Its Enemies*. London: Routledge (Golden Jubilee Edition, Single volume version). Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1945.
- Putnam, Robert D., Robert Leonardi and Raffaella Y. Nanetti (1993), *Making Democracy Work*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Sachs Wolfgang (1992), *The Development Dictionary: A Guide to Knowledge as Power*. London: Zed Books.
- Said, Edward (1978), *Orientalism*. New York: Pantheon.
- Sen, Amartya (1999), *Development as Freedom*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Simon, H.A. (1997), *Administrative Behavior*, 4th ed., New York: The Free Press.
- Smith, A (), *Wealth of Nations*
- Stiglitz, Joseph, E. (2002), *Globalization and its Discontents*. New York: W.W. Norton and Company.
- Taylor, Frederick W. (1911), *The Principles of Scientific Management*. New York: Harper Bros.
- Weber, Max 1904-1905 (1958) *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*. New York: Scribner's.

World Commission on Environment and Development (1987), *Our Common Future*, Report of the World Commission Environment and Development with an Introduction by Gro Harlem Brundtland. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

DS 406: Public Policy Analysis

Course Objective

The course intends to look at some basic concepts including various policy models to describe, explain, and evaluate both the policy-making process, including the institutions that make, implement and evaluate them, and the impact of policies as they unfold. This course will help understanding current policies, understanding why governments act as they do, and for predicting what particular governments might do. This course is not confined to general and theoretical understanding of public policy, some major specific public policies in the field of health, environment and education in Bangladesh will be analyzed too in the light of the theoretical knowledge learnt.

Course Contents

- ❑ Introduction: Definition, Scope, Importance
- ❑ Public Policy: Approaches, Theories and Models
- ❑ Policy Cycle, Policy Flow Analysis
- ❑ Policy-making Process
- ❑ Actors and Institutions in Public Policy-making: Cabinet, Parliament, Bureaucracy, Judiciary, Business, Civil Society, Donors, MNCs (Timmerman 2001)
- ❑ Policy Networks
- ❑ Public Participation in Policy Choices
- ❑ Comparative Policy Analysis
- ❑ Policy-making Process in Bangladesh
- ❑ Analyzing Public Policy in Major Sectors in Bangladesh- Health Policy, Education Policy, Environment Policy and so on

Suggested Readings

- Aminuzzaman, S.M (2002), *Public Policy in Bangladesh*. Dhaka: Asiatic Society of Bangladesh.
- Anderson, J(1975), *Public Policy-making*. New York: Praeger.
- Barkley, S and Birkland, T (1998), *Law, Policy-making and the Policy Process: Closing the Gap*, *Policy Studies Journal*, 26(2): 227-243.
- Bishop,P and Davis, G (2002), 'Public Participation in Policy Choices', *Australian Journal of Public Administration*, 61(1): 14-29.
- Dror, Y(1969), *Public Policy-making Reexamined*. San Francisco: Chandler.
- Dunn, W.N (1983), *Public Policy Analysis: An Introduction*. Englewood Cliffs, N.J: Practice Hall.
- Dye, T.R (1992), *Understanding Public Policy*. Englewood Cliffs, N.J: Practice Hall.
- Fisher, F (1984), *Methodological Foundation for Public Policy Analysis*, *Policy Studies Journal*, 399-409.

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- John, Peter (2006), *Analyzing Public Policy*. London: Continuum: London.
- Klijn, Erik-Hans (1996), 'Analyzing and Managing Policy Processes in Complex Network and its Problems', *Administration and Society*, 28(1): 90-119
- Koven, S.G (1996), 'Public Policy: Assessing the State of the Contemporary Literature', *Policy Studies Journal*, 22(3): 540-544.
- Robey, J.S(1981), Major Contributors to Public Policy Analysis.
- Simmons, R.H. and Davis, B.W(1974), Policy Flow Analysis: A Conceptual Model for Comparative Policy Analysis Research', *The Western Political Quarterly*, 27(3): 457-468.
- Skok, J.E (1995), 'Policy Issue Network and the Public Policy Networks: A Structural-Functional Framework for Public Administration', *Public Administration Review*, 55(4):325-332.
- Timmerman, Arco (2001), Arenas as Institutional Sites for Policy Making: Patterns and Effects in Comparative Perspectives', *Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis: Research and Practice*, 3: 311-337.
- Ukeles,J.B. (1977), 'Policy Analysis: Myth or Reality', *Public Administration Review*, 27(3): 223-228.
- Walker, W.E, Rahman, S.A and Cave, J (2001), 'Adaptive Policies, Policy Analysis and Policy-making', *European Journal of Operational Research*, 128: 282-289.
- Walter, L.C., Aydelotte, J and Miller, J(2000), 'Putting More Public in Policy Analysis', *Public Administration Review*, 60(4): 349-359.

DS 407: Research Paper

Course Objective

The aim of the course is to give the students training in doing a substantial individual research project.

Course Guidelines

- ❑ The aim of the course is to train the student in basic research work, scientific writing, the application of suitable research methods, critical evaluation of sources and in a seminar to defend her/his study.
- ❑ The student must prepare a project proposal of at least 4 pages within the first two weeks of 8th and final semester of the undergraduate program. On the basis of the project proposal, a faculty member will be appointed as academic supervisor in accordance with the guidelines approved by the Academic Committee of the department.
- ❑ This is a limited independent research task with duration of approximately 12 to 16 weeks. This work ends up with a scientific report of 30 - 40 pages of typed text. The basic task is to solve a well defined delimited research problem within a wider development focused context by applying well established scientific methods and, when applicable, to make use of theoretical frameworks.
- ❑ Professional guidance is continuously given and the work is closely followed by the supervisor. Detailed guidelines for writing the research paper and research areas will be provided by the department at the beginning of the 8th semester.

DS 408: Comprehensive Examination

Comprehensive examination, which carries 4 credit weights, must be passed by students willing to complete their undergraduate degree in development studies. The examination consists of two parts-written and oral. Comprehensive examination attempts to test knowledge of the student's subject area covering all the courses studied by the student in the previous semesters.