

Master of Governance and Development Studies (MGDS)



Weekend Masters Programme Department of Government and Politics Jahangirnagar University

Weekend Masters Programme Student Handbook 2015-2016

About Jahangirnagar University

Jahangirnagar University accustomed as a residential university in 1970 has now 34 departments and six faculties along with two Institutes, with added than fifteen thousand students, and about five hundred academics adherent to teaching and research. The sprawling arresting campus is anchored 30 kilometers from Dhaka; able-bodied affiliated with a civic highway. The aboriginal assembly of Independent Bangladesh accepted the university its Charter in 1973 beneath which the university is getting operated. The badge of the university bears the civic annual 'white lily' with three petals belted by strips of an acceptable floral architecture with the name of the university in Bangla ensconcing in a semi-circle like a band of flowers. Located at Savar abreast Dhaka, Jahangirnagar University is one of the arch universities in Bangladesh. It was formally launched on 12 January 1970 by its aboriginal adjudicator Rear Admiral S.M. Ahsan, Governor of then East Pakistan. After emergence of Bangladesh the Government allowable the Jahangirnagar University Act. 1973 repealed the antecedent authorization and renamed the University as Jahangirnagar University.

About the Department of Government and Politics

The Department of Government and Politics formally came into being in 1976. The department offers undergraduate, Masters, M. Phil and Ph.D. programs. Each year about 65-80 students register in the honors and almost same number in the masters levels. The enrolment of students in the M. Phil and Ph.D. programs ranges within 50-60. The medium of instruction is both Bangla and English. The curricula of the department include a wide range of fields and are devised to offer a thorough grounding on the discourses of government and politics with scopes for further specialization. The main areas of concentration are: political thought, comparative politics, international politics, political economy, public policy, governance issues, social anthropology, political analysis and research methods. The core courses include political theories and classic concepts of philosophers & political scientists and empirical courses cover Bangladesh politics, political systems, behaviors, institutions, processes and issues from multi-dimensional perspectives. M. Phil and Ph.D. programs are designed to explore and disseminate knowledge and train students in conducting independent research with diverse methodologies and approaches. There are several optional advance courses to complement research interests of post-graduate students. Required seminar presentations of M. Phil and Ph.D. students bring forth the faculties, supervisors and students to share and expand critical opinions and excellence in higher research. The department organizes lectures, discussions and publishes its annual journal called the Journal of Asian Studies. Under the auspicious of this department, there is a center called Center for Governance Studies (CGS) that provides a platform to trigger interaction between students and teachers on emerging governance and development issues.

MGDS Programme: From the Programme Coordinator's Desk

One year Master of Governance and Development Studies (MGDS) is launched in 2015 under the Department of Government and Politics at Jahangirnagar University. Overall objective of Master's Programme is to generate trained and skilled manpower, who will contribute towards forming democratic society, building good governance and ensuring sustainable development in Bangladesh and exterior. The Development and Governance Studies is a multidisciplinary field of study and practice to spread out knowledge and proficiencies while administering the functions of the Government at national and local levels; leading and administering non-governmental organizations and managing development agents. In order for academic excellence in the preparation of students for the entry level positions in the government employment, non-profit making organization, corporate arena and international agencies including UN agencies and students affiliated to this programme shall work in groups and take part in community-based development and will actively participate in public affairs. MGDS programme prepares students for careers in the public, private and civil society organizations' sectors by incorporating job oriented skills into the general curriculum thereby produces agent forces for assurance of good governance and sustainable development in Bangladesh.

Admission Procedure

I. General Requirements:

The admission policy is endowed with an outline for the selection of students to MGDS programme on a competitive basis of their performance in qualifying examinations, comprising of a written test and an interview.

II. Eligibility for Applicants:

Interested students who may have any of the following backgrounds would be considered for enrollment in MGDS programme:

- Masters in Social Sciences/Humanities;
- Masters in non-Social Science disciplines;
- Who have at least a Bachelor with Honors Degree (three or four Years) from any recognized university or a four-year Bachelor in engineering /MBBS/BDS degree from Engineering Universities/Colleges/ Medical Colleges having minimum CGPA 2.5 on an average;
- A Master's Degree is compulsory for B.A. (Pass) applicants. A candidate already having one master's degree is also eligible to apply; and
- Candidates with any third division/class are not eligible to apply.

III. Application Procedure:

A candidate shall apply in the prescribed form obtained from the office of the Department of Government and Politics following payment of necessary fees.

IV. Admission Test:

The Department of Government and Politics will administer admission test constituting of a written test and a viva voce.

Medium of Instruction:

The medium of instruction of the programme is English.

Course Code System:

Course code will be determined in the name of abbreviation of Master of Governance and Development Studies/MGDS. Courses belong to first semester will be numbered from 501 onward, courses belong to second semester will be numbered from 601 and onwards and courses belong to third semester will be numbered from 701 and onwards.

Semesters and Credits:

MGDS consisting of 3 semesters with 39 credits

Semester	Course	Credit
1st semester courses	MGDS 501: Introduction to Governance MGDS 502: Introduction to Economics MGDS 503: State, Politics and Development MGDS 504: Organization: Theory and Management Viva-voce	12 (four courses will be offered and each course holds 3 credits)
2nd semester courses	MGDS 601: Introduction to Research Methodology MGDS 602: Problems of Development in Bangladesh MGDS 603: Development Economics MGDS604:Local Governance and Rural Development in Bangladesh Viva-voce	12 (four courses will be offered and each course holds 3 credits)
3rd semester courses	MGDS 701: Planning & Project Management MGDS 702: Disaster & Environmental Management MGDS 703: Poverty: Concepts, Issues and Strategies MGDS 704: Gender and Development MGDS 705: Public Policy Analysis MGDS 706: Human Rights and Social Justice Viva voce *Internship is not mandatory but students are encouraged to undertake this opportunity with utmost sincerity. If it is not possible, credit fixed for internship will add to term paper and viva	15 (3 courses & each course holds 3 credits, 3 credits for term paper/internship) 3 credit for viva

*** Course contents with suggested references are found in Annex-1*

Academic System:

Jahangirnagar University follows a model of higher education consisting of semesters, courses, credit hours, continuous evaluation and letter grading.

Class Schedules:

In adherence to the credit set for, one class having **three** hours duration will be held in a week time. To attract more professional at across sector (public/private), classes will be held on Friday and Saturday in every week. Moreover, relevant seminars/workshops/debates will be organized out of class schedules.

Evaluation and Grading:

Evaluation and grading shall be determined on the basis of the following

1. Semester final examination
2. Tutorial
3. Home assignment
4. Class attendance
5. Active participation in the discussion class/ tutorial class/ group work

Grading System:

Numerical scores earned by a student in tests, exams, assignment and so on will be cumulated and converted to letter grades. The grades at the Jahangirnagar University are provided underneath:

Numerical scores	Letter grades	Grade points
80% and above	A+	(4.0)
75% and less than 80%	A	(3.75)
70% and less than 75%	A-	(3.50)
65% and less than 70%	B+	(3.25)
60% and less than 65%	B	(3.00)
55% and less than 60%	B-	(2.75)
50% and less than 55%	C+	(2.50)
45% and less than 50%	C	(2.25)
40% and less than 45%	D	(2.00)
Less than 40%	F	Fail
Incomplete	I	(0.0)

GAP= $\frac{\text{Sum of (grade points X Credits)}}{\text{Sum of credits}}$

Sum of credits

Distribution of Marks for Evaluation:

- Class attendance =10%
- Active participation in the discussion class/tutorial class/group presentation/class test= 20%
- Semester final examination (Duration of 4 hours) =70%

Grading Structure for MDGS Programs follows a 4-point Grading Scale

Promotion:

For promotion from the first to second/final semester, a student shall require to earn a minimum CGPA of 2.00 (D) on an average.

Improvement:

* A student earning “F” grade in any course shall be allowed to improve the grade with the immediate next batch. If a student obtains a grade lower than “C” in a course, he/she shall be allowed to repeat the term final examination only once with the immediate next batch for the purpose of grade improvement by forgoing his/her earlier term final marks.

* A student obtains “F” grade 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 a 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 Programme Coordinator at least 3 (three) weeks before the start of the semester final examination. Please note that a student shall be allowed to improve the grade of a particular course only for single occasion.

* No improvement shall be allowed for the 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.

Withdrawal:Withdrawal from course

Withdrawal from a course may be allowed to a student after approval from the authority during a semester. S/he needs to apply for a withdrawal within three weeks from the beginning of a semester. As far as course fee is concerned, if the student applies for a withdrawal within (a) 3 week s/he will get full refund, (b) 5 weeks s/he will get 50% refund. There would be no refund for withdrawal from the course after 5 weeks.

Withdrawal from program

The academic committee may allow withdrawal on valid occasions but a student must complete the program within a period of 3 academic years from the date of initial registration. Student can get withdrawal from the program for a period no more than 2 years. Upon re-entry, the student must complete the required courses of the program remaining in force. The student can only be accommodated within the course offered for the general students.

Repeater:

- 1) A student at any semester who fails to appear in more than one course-end examinations for some valid reasons may, on recommendation of the Programme Coordinator be allowed by the Vice-Chancellor to continue for one more semester and repeat all the courses of that semester.
- 2) If any student fails in more than one course in any semester.

Semester Time-Table:

Semester	Time-table
First Semester (Spring)	January- April
Second Semester (Summer)	May- August
Third Semester (Fall)	September- December

Fees Structure:

The approximate fees for the MGDS (Weekend) programme are shown below:

One time general fees for the whole programme

Items	Cost (BDT)
Admission Fees	8,000
Seminar Library Fees	3,000
Computer Lab Fees	3,000
Co-curricular Activity Fees	3,000
Semester Fees	3,000
Total Cost (BDT)	20,000

Semester	Fees (BDT)
First semester	-20,000
Second semester	-20,000
Third Semester	-20,000

Accreditation:

The MGDS is accredited by Jahangirnagar University

Result Publications and Issuance of Certificates:

MGDS Coordination Committee will periodically send results of the students who have completed semester with success to the office of JU Examination Controller. Office of the JU Examination Controller will be responsible for publication of results as well as issuance of certificates in favor of successful students.

Schedule for Academic Affairs (Classes/Exam):

Weekend (Friday)

From 10:00 am-1:00 pm

From 2:30 pm-5:30 pm

Saturday

From 2:30 pm-8:00 pm

Master Program Management Staff:

3 member coordination committee

Coordinator:

Members:

- 1.
- 2.

Support staff:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Annexure-1: Master of Governance and Development Studies (course contents with suggested references)

1st Semester

MGDS 501: Introduction to Governance

Course Contents

1. Understanding of the basic concepts and issues underlying the course, including, the concept of 'Governance' with definition, parameters of governance;
2. Collaborative Governance in Theory and Practice;
3. Role of different stakeholders in Governance (CSOs, Media, Pressure Groups, Interest Groups, and so on);
4. Democracy, Governance and Economic Performance;
5. Interplay: Governance and Development, Governance and Public Administration, Governance and Globalization.
6. Problems of Governance in Bangladesh.

Suggested References

- 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 .
- Jahan R. (ed.), (2001), *Bangladesh: Promise and Performance*, Zed Books, London and the University Press Limited, Dhaka.
- Kooiman, J (ed.) 1993. *Modern Governance*. London;
- Kooiman, J (2003), *Governing as Governance*. London; Sage.
- Kabeer, N. (2001), *Revised Realities: Gender Hierarchies in Development Thought*, London
- 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.
- 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 (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. London.
- 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.
- T and Peters, B.G. (1999), *Structure, Culture and Governance: A Comparison of Norway and the United States*. Lanham: Rowan and Littlefield Publishers, Inc.
- Turner, M. & Hulme, D. (1997): *Governance, Administration and Development. Making the State Work*. London: Macmillan Press Ltd.

MGDS 502: Introduction to Economics

Course Contents

1. Introduction: Economics – Definition, Scope and Methods.
2. Demand – Determinants, Law of Demand, Production, Cost and Supply. Price and output determination in different types of market. Pricing of inputs – Wage, rent, interest and profit; budget and fiscal policy.
3. Concepts of National output aggregate – Aggregate demand and Aggregate Supply. Determination of National income and output.
4. Concept and definitions of development, difference between economic growth and economic development, Evolution of development indicators the nature and role of the state in Investment Criteria
5. Development Planning and the New International Economic Order
6. Political Economy and Development
7. Economic efficiency, market failure and role of Government
8. The concepts of globalizations and index of globalization
9. Various aspects of current thinking about governance reform in the context of new international economic order.

Suggested References

- Marshall, Alfred (1949), *Principles of Economics: An Introductory Volume*, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.: Porcupine Press.
- Charles, Beard (2002), *Economic Basis of Politics*, New Brunswick, NJ: Transaction Publishers.
- Elbert V. Bowden,(1983), *Principles of Economics*, U.S.: South-Western Publishing Co. McGraw-Hill.
- Mankiw, N.G. (2000), *Macroeconomics*, Fourth Edition, Worth Publishers.
- Samuelson, Paul A., and Nordhaus William D. (2001), *Economics*, McGraw-Hill/Irwin; 17 edition.
- Bardhan, P. and Udry, C (1999), *Development Microeconomics*, Oxford: Oxford University
- Meir, G (ed) (1995), *Leading Issues in Economic Development*, Oxford University Press, 6th edition.
- Meir, G. and Rauch, J.E (2000), *Leading Issues in Economic Development*, Oxford University Press, 7th edition.
- Roy, D. (1998), *Development Economics*, Oxford University Press.
- Thirwall, A.P.(1999), *Growth and Development*, MacMillan Press limited, 6th edition.

MGDS 503: State, Politics and Development

Course Contents

1. State- concept, definition, origin and stages of state development
2. Basic concepts of colonialism, imperialism, neo-colonialism, capitalism, socialism Political Institutions- legislature, executive, judiciary, political parties, pressure group, interest group, electorates, bureaucracy and mass media
3. Democracy and development
4. Non-state actors in development
5. State and service deliveries
6. Overview of the evolution of development theories and associated strategies; Development as a holistic, multi-disciplinary phenomenon that recognizes both global inter-connections as well regional specificities and path dependence.
7. Classical economic theories-Adam Smith, Malthus; neo-classical and utilitarian, neo-institutional economic, Marxian, dependency, structural and human development.
8. 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
9. Economic functions of the state
10. Challenges to the modern state
11. Selected case studies on:

- The state and market
- Agency and actors
- Knowledge based development
- Choice, freedom and development
- Structural change and development
- Inclusive development
- Technology and development
- Power, welfare and development

12. Challenges to the modern state

Suggested References:

- Ball, A. R. and Peters, B. G. (2000), *Modern Politics and Government*. Houndmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire: Macmillan Press.
- Basu, Kaushik (1998), *Analytical Development Economics-The Less Developed Economy Revisited*. New Delhi: OUP.
- Brazel, Yorman (2002), *A Theory of the State*, Cambridge University Press.
- Besley, Timothy and Cord, Louise J.(eds.) (2007), *Delivering on the Promise of Pro-Poor Growth: Insights and Lessons from country Experiences*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan; Washington DC : World Bank.
- Deutsch, Karl W. (1961), *Social Mobilization and Political Development*, American Political Science Review
- Due, F John and Friedlaender, F Ann (1973), *Government Finance, Economics of the Public Sector*, Richard D. Irwin, Inc.
- David (2002), *the Wealth and Poverty of Nations*. London: Abacus
- Dalton, Hugh (1954), *Principles of Public Finance*, Routledge Ltd, London
- Fukuyama, Francis (2004), *State Building*, Cornell University Press, New York
- Frank, Andre Gunder (1966), *the Development of Underdevelopment*, Monthly Review.
- Galbraith, John Kenneth (1965), *Economic Development*. London: OUP.
- Ghatak, Subrata (1995), *Introduction to Development Economics*. London: Routledge.
- Haque, M. Shamsul(1999), *Restructuring Development Theories and Policies*. Albany: State University of New Landes
- Kothari, Uma and Minogue, Martin (2002), *Development Theory and Practice: Critical Perspectives*. Houndmills: Palgrave. Lehman
- Harold D. Lasswell,(1958) *Politics: Who Gets What, When and How*, New York: The World Publishing Company.
- Michael P. and. Smith, Stephen C. (2003), *Economic Development* (Eighth Edition). London: Addison Wesley.
- Myron Weiner and Samul P. Huntington (1965), *Understanding Political Development*, Boston: Little Brown and Co
- Musgrave, Richard and Musgrave, Peggy (1984), *Public Finance in Theory and Practice*, Mcgraw-Hill
- 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.
- Said, Edward (1978), *Orientalism*. New York: Pantheon.
- Titmuss, M Richard (1963), *Essays on the Welfare State*, Un-win University Books
- Turner, M. and Hulme, D. (1997), *Governance, Administration and Development: Making the State Work*. London: Macmillan Press Ltd.

সুলতানা, নাসরীন (২০১৩), *বাংলাদেশ - নির্ভরশীল পূর্জিতাত্ত্বিক উন্নয়ন*, বাংলাপ্রকাশ, ঢাকা।

MGDS 504: Organization: Theory and Management

Course Contents

1. Organizational theories, their purposes, and application to human service systems, structures, and processes
2. Studies on Individuals, groups and organizations in the light of interpersonal perception, values, ethics, and motivation
3. Organizational culture and structure, and examine how these concepts can influence behavior in the organization
4. 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; Organization Behavior Theories to Understand Organizational Behavior; Theories of Perception, Theories of Learning, Theories of Motivation Leadership: Meaning, Approaches, Leadership Theories.
5. Organizational Change: Organizational Change and Development, Types of Organizational Change, Change Management and 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 and Organizational Dynamics;
6. Organizational Decision Making, Organizational Communication, Organizational Culture Organizational Change and Worker Participation and Total Quality Management

Suggested References

- 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, 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.
- Jomo KS and Ben Fine (2006), *the New Development Economics after Washington Consensus*, Zed Books and Tulika Books, London/New Delhi.

2nd Semester

MGDS 601: Introduction to Research Methodology

Course Content

1. Social Research: Its meaning, importance and limitations. Various types of social research. Basic elements of social research: Concept, definition, variable, hypothesis, paradigm, theory, ethics in social research.
2. Measurement and Operationalism, Reliability and Validity, Research Design, Sampling in Social Research.
3. Methods of data collection: Social survey, case study, content analysis, experimental method, observation, interview, questionnaire, document study.
4. Data processing, frequency distribution, graphical representation of data, report writing.
5. Social Statistics: Meaning, use, importance, limitations.
6. Measures of central tendency, measures of dispersion, Binominal, Poisson, Normal and Multinomial distribution, Correlation Techniques-Contingency tables, Chi-square, Tests of significance-T test, F test, Regression.

Selected Readings

- L. Strause, (1987), *Qualitative Analysis for Social Scientists*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Andrew Sayer (1992), *Method in Social Science*, London: Routledge.
- Bernard S. Phillips, (1976), *Social Research: Strategy and Tactics*, New York: Macmillan.
- Bridget Somekh and Cathy Lewin, (2005), *Research Methods in the Social Science*, New Delhi: Vistaar Publications.
- Earl Babbie, (1983), *the Practice of Social Research*, U.S.A.: Words Worth Publishing Company.
- King, Keohane and Verba (1994), *Designing Social Inquiry*, Princeton; New Jersey: Princeton, University Press.
- Louis Cohen and Michael Holliday (1982), *Statistics for Social Scientists*, London: Harper and Row Publishers.
- Martin Bulmor, (1984), *Sociological Research Methods: An Introduction*, New Brunswick (USA) and London Transaction Publishers.
- Sam Kash Kachigan (1991), *Multivariate Statistical Analysis*, NY: Radius.
- Smith et al (1976), *Political Research Methods, Foundations and Techniques*, Houghton: Boston.
- William Foote Whyte (1984), *Learning from the Field: A Guide from Experience*, USA: Sage
- Ian Shapiro, Rogers M. Smith, and Tarek E. Masoud (eds.) (2004), *Problems and Methods in the Study of Politics*, New York: Cambridge University Press.
- মোঃ আবদুল মান্নান ও সামসুন্নাহার খানম মেরী, সামাজিক গবেষণা ও পরিসংখ্যান পরিচিতি, ঢাকা: অবসর, ২০০২।

MGDS 602: Problems of Development in Bangladesh

Course Contents

1. Conceptual clarity of development and different approaches to development studies
2. institutional dimension of development in Bangladesh
3. Technology dimension of development
4. Governance dimensions and growth in Bangladesh
5. Bureaucratic implications on development in Bangladesh
6. Cultural dimension of development in Bangladesh
7. Gender dimension of development in Bangladesh
8. Rural Development Policies and strategies in Bangladesh
9. Sector specific problems of development
 - RMG
 - Agriculture
 - Industrialization

- *Health and Development*
- *Education and Manpower*
- *Population and Human Resource*
- *Environment*
- *Domestic Resources*
- *Foreign Resources*

Suggested references

- 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)
- Barenstein J. (1994), *Overcoming Fussy Governance in Bangladesh*. Dhaka: University Press Limited.
- Christensen, El-Bushra, Judy. E.(2000), *Rethinking Gender and Development for the Twenty-first Century*, Gender and Development,8(1)
- Garcia, Brigida. (2000) *Women, Poverty and Demographic Change*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Goetz, A.M. & R.S. Gupta (1996). *Who takes the credit? Gender, power, and control over loan use in rural credit programmes in Bangladesh*. World Development 24(1)
- Hashemi, S.M., S.R. Schuler, & A.P. Riley (1996). *Rural Credit Programs and Womens Empowerment in Bangladesh*. World Development 24(4)
- Hickson, R. (2001) *Financial services for the very poor- thinking outside the box*. Small Enterprise Development 12(2)
- Hulme, D. and Paul Mosley (1996). *Finance against poverty*. Volume 1, Routledge, London and New York.
- Rahman, A. and M.A. Eusuf (1998). *The poverty situation of Bangladesh in the 1990s*. BIDS, Dhaka.
- Ray, Debraj (1998). *Measuring inequality, and poverty: First principles, in Development Economics*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
- Thirlwall, A.P. (1994). *Growth and Development*. Fifth edition, Macmillan.
- Jackson, C. and Pearson, R. (1998), *Feminist Visions of Development: Gender, Analysis and Policy*. London: Routledge.

MGDS 603: Development Economics

Course Contents

1. Understanding Development Economics: Theories and Perspective
2. Development, Difference between economic growth and economic development, Evolution of development indicators
3. 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, The perpetuation of underdevelopment
4. 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
5. Sectoral Development and Planning
6. Mass Participation in Rural Development; Social Security Poverty
7. Alleviation Strategies; Public Finance: Public Expenditure, Revenue System; Principles of Taxation;
8. Role of Foreign Aid in Development. Role of International Financial Institutions, WB, IMF, and ADB

9. Structural Adjustment and Development
10. The New International Economic Order

Suggested references

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*, CPD Reports (Various Issues)
 Ghatak, Subrata (2003), *Introduction to Development Economics*. London and New York: Routledge.
 Gillis, M et al (1996), *Economics of Development*, W.W Norton and Company.
 Meir, G (ed) (1995), *Leading Issues in Economic Development*, Oxford University Press, 6th edition.
 Roy, D. (1998), *Development Economics*, Oxford University Press.
 Thirwall, A.P. (1999), *Growth and Development*, MacMillan Press limited, 6th edition.

MGDS 602: Local Governance and Rural Development in Bangladesh

Course Content

1. Approaches to the Study of Local Government.
2. Local Government in Bangladesh: Historical growth of local bodies.
3. Structure of local bodies: Linkage between formal structure and informal structure.
4. Dynamics of local government in Bangladesh: The Process of decision-making, the administration of local finance, local level planning.
5. Local level Politics: Emerging socio-anthropological structure, Rural Power Structure. The Pattern of leadership-politics of brokerage, Politics of factionalism: Patron-Client relation.
6. Local resource management
7. Rural poverty: origin, causes, conditions and alleviation
8. Decentralization, Social Change: Rural Development, Problems and trends, Political Participation. (Field Study)

Selected Readings

Ahmed Shafiqul Haq (1988), *Politics and Administration in Bangladesh*, Dhaka: UPL.
 Ali Ahmed (1979), *Administration of Local Self-Government for Rural Areas in Bangladesh*, Dhaka: NILG.
 Dalem Chandra Barman (1988), *Emerging Leadership Patterns in Rural Bangladesh*, Dhaka: CSS.
 Eliot Tepper, *Changing Patterns of Administration in Rural East Pakistan*, Michigan: Michigan state University Press, 1966.
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 M. Rashiduzzaman, (1968) *Politics and Administration in the Local Councils*, Dhaka: OUP.
 Najmul Abedin, (1973), *Local Administration and Politics in Modernizing Societies: Bangladesh and Pakistan*, Dhaka: Oxford University Press.
 S. Maqsood Ali, (1981), *Decentralization and People's Participation in Bangladesh*, Dhaka: NIPA.
 মো: আবদুল মাননান, *গ্রামীণ সমাজ ও রাজনীতি*, ঢাকা: অবসর প্রকাশনা, ২০১০।
 -----, *গ্রামীণ দারিদ্র্য*, ঢাকা: অবসর প্রকাশনা, ২০০৬।
 মো: মকসুদুর রহমান, বাংলাদেশের স্থানীয় স্বায়ত্তশাসন, রাজশাহী: আলীগড় লাইব্রেরী, ২০০৫।
 কে এম মহিউদ্দিন ও মোজাম্মেল হক, *ইউনিয়ন পরিষদে নারী: পরিবর্তনশীল ধারা*, ঢাকা: বাংলাদেশ নারী প্রগতি সংঘ, ২০০০।
 বি.কে জাহাঙ্গীর, *বাংলাদেশের গ্রামাঞ্চল ও শ্রেণী সংগ্রাম*, ঢাকা: সমাজ নিরীক্ষণ কেন্দ্র, ১৯৯৭।
 আনু মোহাম্মদ, *গ্রামীণ সমাজ ও অর্থনীতি*, ঢাকা: ডানা প্রকাশনী, ১৯৮৭।
 আরেফিন হেলাল উদ্দিন, *শিমুলিয়া: বাংলাদেশের পরিবর্তনশীল কৃষি কাঠামো*, ঢাকা: সমাজ নিরীক্ষণ কেন্দ্র, ১৯৯৪।
 আরেফ ইয়েনেকা ও বুরদ্যান ইউস ফান, *রাগড়াপুর: গ্রাম বাংলার গৃহস্থ ও নারী*, অনুবাদ: নিলুফার মতিন, ঢাকা: গণ প্রকাশনী, ১৯৮০।
 কামাল সিদ্দিকী, *বাংলাদেশের গ্রামীণ দারিদ্র: স্বরূপ ও সমাধান*, ঢাকা: ডানা প্রকাশনী, ১৯৮৫।

বার্টোসি পিটার ডে, অস্পষ্ট গ্রাম: পূর্ব পাকিস্তানের গ্রামীণ সামাজিক কাঠামো এবং সম্প্রদায় ভিত্তিক সংগঠন, অনুবাদ: মোহাম্মদ আব্দুর রহমান মিয়া, ঢাকা: ন্যাশনাল ইনস্টিটিউট অব লোকাল গভর্নমেন্ট, ১৯৯২।

রহমান আসহাবুর, বাংলাদেশের কৃষি কাঠামো কৃষক সমাজ ও উন্নয়ন, ঢাকা: ইউনিভার্সিটি প্রেস লি., ১৯৮৬।

রহমান হোসেন জিলুর, মাঠ গবেষণা ও গ্রামীণ দারিদ্র: পদ্ধতি বিষয়ে কতিপয় সংলাপ, ঢাকা: ইউনিভার্সিটি প্রেস লি., ১৯৯৪।

3rd Semester

MGDS 701: Planning & Project Management

Course Contents

1. Key concepts, approaches, tools and strategies relating to the analyses and dynamics of project management. Deepen understanding on the analytical techniques for planning, appraising and evaluating projects and the links between the analysis of projects and economic policy through the application of variety of techniques.
2. Towards an understanding of ‘Projects’ and ‘Project Analysis’ in a developing country scenario with particular focus on Bangladesh.
3. Change management in organizations
4. Project planning & design; monitoring & evaluation (Project evaluation Practical cases/examples: GoB, UN, WB and others)
5. Cost-Benefit analysis: Identifying the costs and benefits of project with a special reference to a developmental project Benefit as well as selected case studies
6. Social Impact Assessment; Stakeholder Analysis; Logical Framework; SWOT Analysis
7. Project planning and management practices and culture in the context of Bangladesh

Selected references

Casley D.J. and Lury D.A. (1982), *Monitoring and Evaluation of Agriculture and Rural Development Projects*, The Johns Hopkins University Press for the World Bank, Baltimore and London.

Chada S. (1989), *Managing Projects in Bangladesh*, University Press Limited, Dhaka.

Choudhury S. (1993), *Project Management*, Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Co., New Delhi.

Curry S. and Weiss J. (2000), *Project Analysis in Developing Countries*, Macmillan Press Ltd., London. EC.

Project Cycle Management Handbook, European Commission, Europe Aid Cooperation Office.

Gittinger J.P. (1977), *Economic Analysis of Agricultural Projects*, The Johns Hopkins University Press for the World Bank, Baltimore and London.

Gosling L. and Edwards M. (1995), *Toolkits: A Practical Guide to Assessment, Monitoring, Review and Evaluation*, Save the Children, London.

Project Preparation Implementation Monitoring, Evaluation: User’s Hand Book, International Labour Organization, Dhaka.

The Logical Framework Approach, Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation, Norway. SIDA 1996.

MGDS 702: Disaster & Environmental Management

Course Contents

1. Introduction to Disaster Management, Environmental Management, Disaster Governance, Environmental Governance
2. Environment, power and politics; Political ecology: scope and importance; political relationship behind environmental issues
3. Environmental political thinking: Green political thought, Ecologism, Ecofeminism
4. Collective actions of people towards environment, Theories of common pool resources
5. Environment and Justice, Human rights and global scenario, environmental racism, Environmental conflict and Social movement
6. Concepts and Terms in Disaster Management & Environmental Management
7. The Tools and Methods of Disaster Governance & Environmental Governance
8. Disaster Governance & Environmental Governance-interplay
9. Climate Change Adaptation, Governance and Diplomacy with focus on Bangladesh
10. Environmental Approach & Laws; Disaster Management Approaches and Laws in Bangladesh
11. Role of UN, Development Partners, NGOs and others in Disaster Governance & Environmental Governance

Suggested Readings

- ADB (1992) *Disaster Mitigation in Asia and the Pacific*. Manila, ADB.
- Ahmed, Bashir, Rahman, Sajedur, Islam, Mohammad Tarikul, *Environmental Governance in Bangladesh: Prospects and Challenges*, Global Journal of Science Frontier Research, USA, Vol. XIV, Issue. IV, Version-1, 2014
- Ahmed, Bashir, Islam, Mohammad Tarikul, *Role of Disaster Management Committee in Post Disaster Response Management: Rural Bangladesh Perspective*, Journal of South Asia Disaster Studies, SAARC DMC, India, Vol. 6, 2012 (published in July 2014)
- Blakie, P. et al (1994) *At Risk: Natural Hazards, People's Vulnerability and Disasters*. London, Routledge.
- Carter, W.N. (1991) *Disaster Management: A Disaster Manager's Handbook*. Manila, ADB.
- Betsill, M. and Corell, E. (eds) (2007), *NGO Diplomacy: The Influence of Nongovernmental Organizations in International Environmental Negotiations*, MIT Press.
- Biermann, F, Pattberg, P. and Zelli, F. (eds) (2010), *Global Climate Governance Beyond 2012: Architecture, Agency and Adaptation*, Cambridge University Press.
- Biermann, F., Siebenhuner, B. and Schreyogg, A. (eds) (2009), *International Organizations in Global Environmental Governance*, Routledge.
- Brown, O.(2008), *Migration and Climate Change*, International Organization for Migration, IOM Publication, Geneva
- Black, R. (1998), *Refugees, Environment and Development*, Addison Wesley Longman Limited, New York, USA
- Crawford, A (1997), *the local governance of crime: Appeals to community and partnership*, Oxford University Press. Oxford, UK
- Chasek, Pamela S., David L. Downie, and Janet Welsh Brown (2006), *Global Environmental Politics*, 4th Edition. Boulder: Westview Press.
- Castles, Stephen (2002), *Environmental Change and Forced Migration: Making Sense of the Debate*, UNHCR, Geneva, Switzerland
- Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, *National Plan for Disaster Management 2010-2015* , Dhaka, Bangladesh, March 2010
- Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, *Standing Orders on Disaster* , Dhaka, Bangladesh, 2010
- Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, *Disaster Management Act 2012*, Dhaka, Bangladesh, 2012
- Hall, G. and Snedden, R. (1996) *Natural Disasters: Fact finders*. Bristol, Parragon.
- Islam, Mohammad Tarikul, *Climate Change Diplomacy-Apparatus for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation: A Reflection in the Context of Bangladesh*, British Journal of Environment and Climate Change, London, Volume-4, Issue-12014
- Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), *Bangladesh Environmental Policy*, Dhaka, 1992
- Nizamuddin, K. (ed) (2001) *Disaster in Bangladesh*. Dhaka, DRTMC.

Smith, K. (1992) *Environmental Hazards: Assessing Risk and Reducing Disaster*. London, Routledge.
United Nations University, *Report on Human Security, Climate Change and Environmentally Induced Migration*, Institute for Environment and Human Security, 30 June 2008.

MGDS 703: Poverty: Concepts, Issues and Strategies

Course Content

1. Dimensions and Experiences of Poverty: the history of the concept of poverty, the culture of poverty, the causes of poverty and its effects.
2. Relationship between social development and poverty reduction: Intersections between poverty and health, human rights and education in a variety of international contexts.
3. Capital, infrastructure, foreign aid and sustainable development.
4. Policies and poverty alleviation at both the global or international level and from community perspectives.
5. Economic liberalization, globalization, development and Poverty Reduction.
6. Examination of the World Bank / IMF process of Poverty Reduction Strategy in developing countries perspective
7. Poverty condition in Bangladesh
8. Case studies on emerging issues related to poverty in Bangladesh

Suggested References

"Measuring Inequality". The World Bank. 2011.
Friedman, Rose. D. (1965). "*Poverty: Definition and Perspective*". *American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research* (Washington, D.C.).
Sachs, Jeffrey D. (30 December 2005). *the End of Poverty*. Penguin Press.
Sen, Amartya (March 1976). *Poverty: An Ordinal Approach to Measurement*. Econometric.
Sen, Amartya (1981), *Poverty and Famines: an essay on entitlement and deprivation*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
Sen, Amartya. *Development as Freedom*. New York: Knopf, 1999

MGDS 704: Gender and Development

Course Content:

1. Feminism - Theories-Experiences-Movements against oppression of women, Social Construction of Feminism, Crisis in Feminism, Men in Feminism, Post-Feminism.
2. Some basic concepts – gender discrimination, gender stereotyping, gender inequality, gender equity, gender awareness, gender balance, gender sensitivity, gender mainstreaming.
3. Feminist Theoretical Approaches - Liberal, Radical, Marxist and Socialist, Psychoanalytic, Existential, Post modernism, Development. Feminism, Black Feminism, African Feminism, Eco Feminism, Third World Feminism, Islamic Feminism.
4. Constructing gender: sexualities; postmodernism/discourse theory; colonialism and kinship
5. Theoretical perspectives in gender and development: from WID to GAD
6. Production and reproduction: transformation of the feminist economy; gender and technology; multiculturalism; postcolonial theory; queer theory
7. Women and Politics: Legal status of women, Constitutional rights, Religious personal law, Industrial labour law, Penal law, Property law, Salish, Fatwa, Anti sexual harassment law, Legal aid, Participation in legislature-executive-judiciary, Participation in Local Government, Political parties, Gender planning, Gender budget, Public policy issues and women's agenda.

8. Gender and Development: Women and human rights, UNO initiatives, Women's international conferences, NGO approach and women's empowerment, Micro credit and women as a target group.
9. State, justice and citizenship
10. Gender and rights-based development
11. Men and masculinity in development
12. Gender and violence
13. Gender, culture and religion
14. Gender and development: Bangladesh perspective

Suggested References

- Carole Peteman,(1987), *the Disorder of Women: Democracy Feminism and Political Theory*, Dhaka: Stamford University Press.
- Ebshtain Jera Bethke,(1981) *Public Man Private Woman*, Martin Peterson: Oxford.
- Haideh Moghissi,(1999) *Feminism and Islamic Fundamentalism*, London: Zed Books.
- Jackson, C. and Pearson, R. (Eds) (1988) *Feminist Visions of Development: Gender analysis and policy*, London: Routledge.
- Nussbaum, M. and Glover, J. (1995) *Women, Culture and Development*, New York: Oxford University Press.
- Ostergaard L (1992) *Gender and Development: a practical guide*. London: Rutledge
- Pascall, G (1997) *Social policy: a new feminist analysis*. London: Rutledge

MGDS 705: Public Policy Analysis

Course Content

1. Basic elements and definitions of public policy; emergence of public policy analysis as a separate discipline, purpose, scope, and context of public policy analysis, relevance of public policy analysis in politics.
2. Approaches to policy-making, politics of policy-designing, role of bureaucracy, pressure groups, and international donors/agencies in public policy-making.
3. Policy implementation analysis; concepts and approaches, policy contents and contexts and characteristics of implementing bureaucracy-an interactive process,
4. Implementing policy-focus on field administration, politics-administration dichotomy-the convergence vis-a-vis divergence of political and bureaucratic actors, problems of implementation with reference to developing countries, mechanisms of policy-monitoring during Implementation.
5. Policy evaluation; approaches to evaluation-planning and needs evaluation, process evaluation, efficiency evaluation, impact evaluation.
6. Inter-disciplinary nature of public policy analysis; political, economic, social and ethical etc.

Selected Readings

- Allison, Graham (1971), *Essence of Decision*, Boston: Little Brown and Company.
- Bardach, Eugene (1977), *the Implementation Game*, Cambridge, Mass: MIT Press.
- Edwards, George,(1980) *Implementing Public Policy*, Washington D.C.: Congress Quarterly Press.
- Grindle, Merille S. (ed.) (1980), *Politics and Policy Implementation in the Third World*, Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Ham Christopher and Michael Hill (ed.) (1984), *the Policy Process in the Modern Capitalist State*, New York: St. Martin Press.

Jones, Charles(1975), *An Introduction to the Study of Public Policy*, Mass: Duxbury Press.
Managing Development Policies and Programmes: A focus on Internal dynamics of Field Bureaucracy”, *Bangladesh Journal of Public Administration*, Vol. 5, No. 1 (annual Issue), 1996, pp. 23-44.
Susan, Barrett and Colin Fudge (ed.) (1981), *Policy and Action*, London: Methuen.

MGDS 706: Human Rights and Social Justice

Course Contents

1. Human rights - meaning & development of the concept
2. Fundamentals of International human rights law and practice
3. War and human rights
4. Understanding children's, women's, minorities and indigenous and other marginal groups human rights
5. Role of United Nations and others international Human Rights Organizations
6. Social Justices- equality, discrimination and identities & social justices & human rights-Interplay
7. Human rights and mass media
8. Human rights in Bangladesh
9. Case studies on different human rights organizations in Bangladesh including Human Rights Commission of Bangladesh.

Suggested Readings

Barker, Ernest (Ed.). (1958), *Social Contract: Essays by Locke, Hume, and Rousseau*. London: Oxford University Press, 1958.
Barry, Brian. (1973), *the Liberal Theory of Justice: A Critical Examination of the Principal Doctrine in a Theory of Justice by John Rawls*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
Black, Cyril E. and Richard Falk. (1971), *the Future of the International Legal Order. Vol. III: Conflict Management*. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press.
Law in a Multicultural World. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1971.
Universal Declaration of Human Rights. UN/DPI
Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments. Volume 1. UN/DPI.
United Nations Action in the Field of Human Rights.
United Nations Reference Guide in the Field of Human Rights