Jahangirnagar University

Jahangirnagar University was established in 1970 as a residential public university. Currently it has 35 departments, 6 faculties and 2 institutes along with more than 15,000 students and over 500 academics. Its picturesque campus is situated 30 kilometers away from Dhaka, the capital city of Bangladesh, but is well linked with a national highway that goes from the main city to different parts of the country. The first parliament of Bangladesh granted the university its charter called the Jahangirnagar University Act, 1973 under which it is being operated. The emblem of the university bears the national flower, white lily, with three petals bordered by strips of a traditional floral design with the name of the university in Bangla ensconcing in a semi-circle like a garland of flowers.

Department of Government and Politics

The Department of Government and Politics formally came into being in 1976. The Department offers undergraduate, post graduate and M. Phil, Ph.D. programmes. Each year about 65-80 students register in the honours and almost the same number in the Masters Programme. 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

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classic concepts of philosophers & political scientists, Bangladesh politics, political systems, behaviors, institutions, processes and issues from multi-dimensional perspectives. Some courses integrate political issues with broader social science perspectives and some courses are more applied in nature like gender, environment, race and ethnic politics, human rights, religion and politics, planning and project management, disaster management, e-governance. 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 research. The Department organizes lectures, discussions and publishes its annual journal called the *Journal of Asian Studies*. Under the supervision of this Department functions 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.

The Faculty Members

PROFESSOR
Dr. Al Masud Hasanuzzaman
Dr. Naseem Akhter Hussain
Dr. Khurshida Begum
Dr. Abdul Latif Masum
Md. Abdul Mannan
Dr. Naim Sultan
Dr. Md. Shamsul Alam
Dr. K. M. Mahiuddin
Mr. Bashir Ahmed
Dr. Shamsun Naher Khanom
Dr. Nasrin Sultana

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR
Tarana Begum
Tamalika Sultana
Mr. Mohammad Sajedur Rahman

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
Mr. Nurul Huda Sakib
Mr. A.S.M. Firoz-Ul-Hassan
Dr. Shakil Ahmed
Mr. Mohammad Tarikul Islam
Mr. MD. Farid Hossain
Mr. Kamrul Hasan

LECTURER
Dr. Md. Sanwar Siraj
Mr. Mohammad Kamruzzaman
Mr. Ikhtiar Uddin Bhuiyan

Teaching and Research Interest of the Faculty Members
The department has academically diverse research oriented faculty members in varied sub-fields of Government and Politics and related disciplines.

Dr. Al Masud Hasanuzzaman

M. A. (Dhaka), M.Sc. (Bath), Ph.D. (Dhaka)

Scholarship/Fellowship: British Council Scholar (UK), Senior Fulbright Scholar (USA), Japan Foundation Fellow (Japan).

Teaching and Research Interests: Parliamentary Process and Politics, Political Party Affairs, Government Issues.

E-mail: amhzaman@gmail.com

Dr. Naseem Akhter Hussain

M. A. (Dhaka), M. Phil (Rajshahi) M. A. (New South Wales), Ph.D. (Macquarie)

Scholarship/Fellowship: Ford Foundation Fellow, DAAD Fellow, Senior Fulbright Scholar (USA).

Teaching and Research Interests: Gender, Environment, Development, Culture and Politics, Social Movement.

E-mail: naseemahussain2003@yahoo.com

Dr. Khurshida Begum

M. A. (Dhaka), Ph.D. (Heidelberg)

Scholarship/Fellowship: German Assistantship, DAAD Fellowship, Abul Kalam Azad Institute Fellowship, India etc.

Teaching and Research Interests: Environment and Water Politics, Bangladesh Politics, Race and Ethnic Politics, Women Emancipation and Development, Education and Politics, Education and Development, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, Leadership Analysis, Foreign Relations particularly Bangladesh and South Asian countries.

E-mail: khurshidaju@yahoo.com

Dr. Abdul Latif Masum

M.A. (Dhaka), Ph.D. (Jadavpur)

Scholarship/Fellowship: ICCR Fellow, Senior Fulbright Scholar (USA).

Teaching and Research Interests: Civil-Military Relations, Governance and Issues, International Politics, Western Political Thought and Oriental Political Thought.

E-mail: mal55ju@yahoo.com

Md. Abdul Mannan
M.A. (J.U.), M. A. (Japan)
Scholarship/Fellowship: ADB Scholar.
Teaching and Research Interests: Research Methodology, Gender and Development, Local Government and Rural Politics, Comparative Politics.
E-mail: abdulmannanju@gmail.com

Dr. Naim Sultan
M. A. (J.U.), M. A. (Waterloo), Ph.D. (Pune)
Fellowship/Scholarship: University Waterloo, ICCR
Teaching and Research Interests: Comparative Politics of Developing Areas, Research Methodology, Politics of Development, Political Economy.
E-mail: sultannaim@yahoo.com

Dr. Md. Shamsul Alam
M.S.S (J.U.), Ph.D. (J.U.)
Teaching and Research Interests: Party Politics, Political Behavior, Bangladesh Politics, Political Institutions.
E-mail: shamsulgp@yahoo.com

Dr. K. M. Mahiuddin
M.S.S (J.U.), Ph.D. (Heidelberg)
Scholarship/Fellowship: DAAD Fellow
Teaching and Research Interests: Legislative Process, E-Governance, Political Management, Comparative Government.
E-mail: mahiuddin2007@gmail.com, mahiuddinbd@yahoo.com

Mr. Bashir Ahmed
M.S.S (J.U.), M.A. (Lund, Sweden)
Teaching and Research Interests: Political Economy, Comparative Politics, Political Institutions, Political Corruption, Development Issues.
E-mail: bashir_ju@yahoo.com

Dr. Shamsun Naher Khanom
M.S.S (J.U.), M. Phil (J.U.), Ph.D. (Dhaka)
Teaching and Research Interests: Research Methods and Techniques, Local Government, Gender Issues.
E-mail: merry_fatema@yahoo.com

Dr. Nasrin Sultana
M.S.S (J.U.), Ph.D. (J.U.)
Teaching and Research Interests: Comparative Politics of Developing Areas, Political Institutions, Politics of Developing, Political Economy.
E-mail: nasrinswapna@yahoo.com

Tarana Begum
M.S.S (J.U.), M.S.S (Japan)
Scholarship/Fellowship: Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program
Teaching and Research Interests: Women and Politics, Development Issues, Political Institutions.
E-mail: taranalopa@yahoo.com

Tamalika Sultana
M.S.S (J.U.)
Teaching and Research Interests: Environmental Politics, Comparative Public Administration, Political Institutions.
E-mail: tamalikashammi@yahoo.com

Mr. Mohammad Sajedur Rahman
M.S.S (J.U.), M.P.P. (Germany)
Scholarship/Fellowship: DAAD Fellow
Teaching and Research Interests: Political Thought, Political Institutions, Religion and Politics.
E-mail: sajib1996@yahoo.com

Mr. Nurul Huda Sakib
M.S.S (J.U.)
Teaching and Research Interests: Political Science with special interest on water governance, water politics, corruption, local government and democracy.
E-mail: nurulsakib_ju@yahoo.com

Mr. A.S.M. Firoz-Ul-Hassan
M.S.S (J.U.)
Teaching and Research Interests: Political Thought, Comparative Politics, Corruption and Governance, Social Research Method, Education and International Relations.
E-mail: firoz_gp_ju@yahoo.com

Shakil Ahmed, Ph.D.
M.S.S (JU), M. A. (Tsukuba), Ph.D. (Tsukuba)
Fellowship/ Scholarship: Postdoctoral Research Fellow (Japan), Monbukagakusho Scholarship, JASSO
Teaching and Research Interests: Civil Society, Social Development, local government, party politics, comparative studies
Email: shakil.ahmed@juniv.edu

Mr. Mohammad Tarikul Islam
M.S.S (J.U.)
Teaching and Research Interest: Local Governance, International Relations, Conflict Resolution, Human Security, Development Administration
E-mail: t.islam@juniv.edu

Mr. MD. Farid Hossain
M.S.S (J.U.), M.A. (Japan)
Teaching and Research Interest: South Asian Politics, Public Policy, Labor and Migration
E-mail: faridju32@gmail.com

Mr. Kamrul Hasan
M.S.S (J.U.)
Teaching and Research Interest: Political Philosophy, Peace and Conflict Studies, Bangladesh Politics, Religion and Politics
E-mail: shimantoju@gmail.com

Md. Sanwar SIRAJ, Ph.D.
M.S.S (J.U.), Ph.D. (City University of Hong Kong)
Fellowship/ Scholarship: Hong Kong PhD Fellowship Scheme
Research Interest: Medical Ethics and Health Policy; Muslim Ethics and Health Care
Teaching Interest: Public Policy; Political Philosophy; Bioethics and Health Policy; Planning and Project Management
Email: siraj_sanwar@yahoo.com

Muhammad Kamruzzaman
M.S.S (J.U.)
Teaching and Research Interests: India-Bangladesh Relations; International Politics; Women and Gender Issues; Governance Economic Diplomacy; Local Government
Email: kzamanlec@gmail.com, k.zaman@juniv.edu

Md. Ikhtiar Uddin Bhuiyan
M.S.S (J.U.)
Teaching and Research Interests: Military and Politics; Governance and Development; Human Rights
Email: ikhtiar.buiyan@yahoo.com

MGDS Programme

One year Master of Governance and Development Studies (MGDS) has been launched from 2015 under the Department of Government and Politics at Jahangirnagar University. Overall objective of the Master Programme is to generate trained and skilled persons, who will contribute towards forming democratic society, building good governance and ensuring sustainable development in Bangladesh and the world. The MGDS is a multidisciplinary field of study and the graduates gather knowledge and proficiencies for administering the functions of the Government at national and local levels; leading non-governmental organizations and managing development agencies. With academic excellence the students get training for the entry level positions in government employment, non-profit making organizations, corporate bodies and international agencies including UN agencies. Students affiliated to this programme get ability to work in groups and take part in community-based development activities and to participate in public affairs. MGDS programme prepares students for careers in the public, private and civil society organizations. The program incorporates job oriented skills in addition to the general curriculum and thereby it prepares agency for application towards ensuring good governance and sustainable development in Bangladesh.

Admission Procedure

- **General Requirements**

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

- **Eligibility for Applicants**

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

o Masters in Social Sciences/Humanities;
o Masters in non-Social Science disciplines;
o 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;
o 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
o Candidates with any third division/class are not eligible to apply.

Application Procedure

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

- **Admission Test**

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

A successful candidate must pass both tests individually. Final merit list will be based on the scores of written and viva-voce.

- **Academic System**

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

- **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 in the first semester will be numbered from 501 onward, courses in the second semester will be numbered from 601 and onwards and courses in the third semester will be numbered from 701 and onwards.

Semesters and Credits:

Semester	Courses	Credit
1st semester	Total courses (4)	Total credit (13)
	compulsory (1)	4×3 = 12
	selective (3)	viva voce = 1
2nd semester	Total courses (4)	Total credit (13)
	compulsory (1)	4×3 = 12
	selective (3)	viva voce = 1
3rd semester	Total courses (4)	Total credit (13)
	compulsory (1)	4×3 = 12
	selective (3)	viva voce = 1

MGDS consists of 3 semesters with 39 credits

Semester	Course	Credit
1st semester courses	MGDS 501: Governance: Processes and Dynamics MGDS 502: Local Governance and Rural-Urban Development MGDS 503: Environment Sustainability and Development MGDS 504: Economic Principles and Policies MGDS 505: Organizational Behaviour MGDS 506: Society and State: Power Dynamics **Viva-voce**	Total credit 13 MGDS 501 is a compulsory course and students have to select three more courses. Each course holds 3 credits and credit for viva voce is 1.
2nd semester courses	MGDS 601: Development Studies: Discourses and Trends MGDS 602: Corporate Governance MGDS 603: Research Methodology MGDS 604: Human Rights and Social Justice MGDS 605: Development Economics MGDS 606: Media and Communication for Development **Viva-voce**	Total credit 13 MGDS 601 is a compulsory course and students have to select three more courses. Each course holds 3 credits and credit for viva voce is 1.
3rd semester courses	MGDS 701: Gender and Development MGDS 702: Disaster Management MGDS 703: Planning and Project Management MGDS 704: Public Policy Analysis MGDS 705: E-Governance MGDS 706: Public Service: System and Performance **Viva voce**	Total credit 13 MGDS 701 is a compulsory course and students have to select three more courses. Each course holds 3 credits and credit for viva voce is 1.

Class Schedule

In accordance with the credit system duration of one class will be **three** hours to be held in a week. Classes will be held on Friday and Saturday every week. Moreover, relevant seminars/workshops/debates will be organized out of the class schedules.

Evaluation and Grading

Evaluation and grading shall be determined on the basis of the following activities:
1. Semester final examination
2. Mid-semester examination
3. Tutorial
4. Assignment /term paper
5. Case studies
6. Class attendance
7. Active participation in the class discussion/ tutorial class/ group work

Grading System

Numerical scores earned by a student in tests, exams, assignment and so on will be 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)

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

Distribution of Marks for Evaluation

- Class attendance =5%
- Active participation in the class discussion/tutorial = 10%
- Term paper/home assignment and group presentation =15%
- Mid semester examination (duration of 90 minutes)=20%
- Semester final examination (Duration of 3 hours maximum) = 50%

Grading Structure for MGDS Program follows a 4-point Grading Scale

Promotion

For promotion from the first to second/final semester, a student requires 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 then "C" in a course, s/he will be allowed to repeat the term final examination only once with the immediate next batch for the purpose of grade improvement by forgoing her/his earlier term final marks.

* If a student obtains "F" grade in any course s/he shall not be awarded the degree unless s/he improves it by appearing at the semester final examination with the next batch.

* If a student gets "F" grade in the improvement examination, s/he shall automatically be dropped from the semester and the 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 weeks 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 grounds 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 of not more than 2 years. Upon re-entry, the student must complete the required courses of the program within fixed time.

Repeater

1) A student at any semester who fails to appear in more than one course-end examination 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, s/he can be a repeater.

Semester Time-Table

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

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/Examination)

Friday

From 10:00 am-1:00 pm
From 2:30 pm-8:00 pm

Saturday

From 10:00 am-1:00 pm
From 2:00 pm-8:00 pm

Master of Governance and Development Studies
Courses for the 1st Semester

WMGDS 501: Governance: Processes and Dynamics (compulsory course)

Course Description

The world today is experiencing drastic economic, cultural, political, technological and environmental changes. This is especially true for developing countries where these changes are posing challenges for human development. Governance is the instrument as well as the process through which people strive to face these challenges and achieve its goals. What is governance? How should we explain its emergence? What are its implications for public policy and democracy? Similar questions about contemporary governance are inextricably linked to philosophical and normative commitments. This course introduces major theoretical debates surrounding the concept of governance and presents empirical studies to illustrate how governance functions in practice. Why do only a few developing countries succeed to improve governance and achieve economic growth? Why other political economies remain stuck in poverty and weak governance? What exactly is good governance? In order to answer these questions the course will evaluate case studies by using analytical tools of governance. This will allow learners to understand some of the problems and possibilities of governance.

Learning Objectives
- To address the theoretical framework and apply the concepts to a wider range of governance issues.
- To understand the political context in which policy is formulated and implemented at the national and international levels.
- To explain the functional and critical role of the different key actors in ensuring democratic governance.

- To define the meaning and essence of good governance and analyze the significance of good governance in the development process.

Course Outline

Concepts of Governance: Argumentative theories, Cultural theory, Democratic and legal theories, Gender theory in Political Science, Political Economy Theories of transformation and transition.

Governance Theories: Communitarianism, Decentered theory, New Institutionalism, Neoliberalism, Rational choice theory, Systems theory.

Institutional Mechanisms and Governance: State and Institution building, Governance and Society – Deliberative policy, networks and possibilities of self – governance, co-governance and communication – Policy formulation – Policy implementation. Organs of the state Legislature, Bureaucratic structures, judicial activism, Public corporation, Boards and Commissions – Role of key actors and oversight bodies in policy making and administrative governance – state and non-state actor, Public Administration and Code of Ethics.

Good Governance: Characteristics – Participation, Consumer orientation, Accountability, Transparency, Responsiveness, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Equity, Inclusiveness, Rule of law, Predictability, Legitimacy, Voice in Decision-making, Fairness.

Major Issues in Governance : Political and Permanent Executive, Relations between Ministers and Secretaries, Generalist and Specialist, Integrity in public administration, Redressing citizen's grievances, Anti-corruption measures and machinery, Ethics in administration, Ensuring democratic accountability, social diversity and policy making, Paradigm of governance, Political allegiance, co-ordination – Neutrality and Professionalism.

Democracy and Governance: Legislative control, Political leadership, Party process, Civil society, Interest group, Decentralization and Local Governance, Mass Media – Constitutional and Legal Framework, Civil –Military relation.

Development and Governance : Public sector, Private enterprises, informal sector in the market, Public fiscal management, human development, social welfare, gender and development.

Global governance : International governance architecture, international security, international organizations, Transnational Corporations, Role of UN, Regional organizations, Bilateral/Multilateral donors.

Measuring the Quality of Governance: Challenges – Strengthening democratic governance, women's empowerment, building the state – public administration reforms, local governance, anti-corruption measures, human rights, poverty, social justice, environmental protection, conflict resolution, terrorism, multilevel governance, digital governance, deficiencies in the electoral system, global economic governance, migration and refugee problem.

Intended Learning Outcome
- Familiarity with the main theoretical and practical aspects of governance.
- Critically assess the role of state and non-state actors in socio-economic development.
- Understand strategies at national and international levels to combat corruption.
- Identify the issues that have led towards appreciation of good governance and social responsibility.

Suggested References

Huque, A.S. and Rahman, T. ,*From Domination to Alliance: Shifting Strategies and Accumulation of Power by the Bureaucracy in Bangladesh*, Public Organization Review, USA, 2003

Jahan R. (ed.), *Bangladesh: Promise and Performance*, Zed Books, London and the University Press Limited, Dhaka, 2001

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Kabeer, N. *Revised Realities: Gender Hierarchies in Development Thought*, London, 2001

Landell-Mills, P and Seregaldin, I ,*Governance and External Factors*, Proceedings of the World Bank Annual Conference on Development Economics, 1991

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Pierre, J, *Debating Governance: Authority, Steering and Democracy*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2000

Rahman A., Ali A.M.M.S., Rahman M.H., and Siddiqui K. *Towards Better Government in Bangladesh*. Dhaka: Government of Bangladesh, 1993

Rahman H.Z. *Engaging on Good Governance: A Search for Entry Points*. Dhaka: Power and Participation Research Centre, 2005

Rahman, T, *Parliamentary Control and Government Accountability in South Asia: A Comparative Analysis of Bangladesh, India and Sri Lanka*. London: Rutledge, 2007

Rhodes, R.A.W. ,*the New Governance: Governing without Government*, Political Studies. London, 1996

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Schuurman F.J. (ed.). *Beyond the Impasse: New Directions in Development Theory*. Zed Books, London, 1993

T and Peters, B.G. ,*Structure, Culture and Governance: A Comparison of Norway and the United States*. Lanham: Rowan and Littlefield Publishers, Inc, 1999

Turner, M. & Hulme, D. :*Governance, Administration and Development. Making the State Work*. London: Macmillan Press Ltd, 1997

Selective Courses for the 1st Semester
(Students have to select three courses)

WMGDS 502: Local Governance and Rural-Urban Development

Course Overview

This course is designed to provide an overview of local governance with particular reference to Bangladesh. Local governance and local issues of development have gained importance in the context of globalization, economic transformation, social-cultural-political changes. These changes have far reaching implications for poverty, economic growth, social harmony and political stability. The course will enable learners to understand and analyze the dynamics of decentralized governance and get multi-dimensional and inter-sectoral knowledge base on local government institutions and development organizations. Theoretical, conceptual, historical matters will be addressed, some of which will anchor understanding of local governance in general and some of which will be applied to Bangladesh in particular. The course explores the crucial link between governance and rural development which has emerged as a dominant approach to reconcile the goals of economic development and social equity. At the same time the course examines the types and characteristics of urbanization and how it relates to the development process of Bangladesh and the world economy.

Learning Objectives
- To analyze the functions local government can perform and values that they can foster within the national political system for the practice of democracy.
- To discuss the rules, mechanisms, processes and institutions through which important decisions are made and implemented at the local level.

- To focus on the various issues and problems associated with rural development in Bangladesh and identify the underlying structural causes of rural marginalization.
- To articulate knowledge on urban development depending on the economic context and role of actors.

Course Outline

Introduction to Local Governance: Definition, Principles, Characteristics, Rationale Importance in Democratic Society – Difference between Local Government and Local Self Government.

Decentralization: Types – Deregulation, Decentralization, Delegation, Devolution – Major principles of Subsidiarity and Autonomy – Democratic Decentralization – approaches, political, administrative, fiscal – Dimensions – social, economic, geographical – Democratic Decentralization in Rural – Urban Governance in Bangladesh.

Models of Local Governance: Institutional performance, local autonomy, democracy, accountability, control over services – Localist – Individualist – Mobilization and Centralist – Citizen-centered – Responsive – Responsible Local government.

Local Governance in Bangladesh: Historical Background – Structure and procedure of local governance – composition of local government bodies (Union Parishad, Upazila, District) – Dynamics of local governance – Elections, Committee system, fiscal management, local level planning, local justice system, process of decision-making, central-local relations, Local government finance, E-service delivery system.

Rural Development: Predominant models – Sectoral, Multisectoral, Territorial, Local – Policy Implementation – commodity support, diversification, community based development.

Rural Livelihoods and Problems: Rural power structure, patron – client relations, factional politics, leadership pattern – Issues of Rural Development. agricultural restructuring, local resource

management, depopulation and out migration, rural poverty, gender discrimination, Transformation of rural society.

Strategies of Rural Development: Initiatives by the government– microcredit, education, health – Rural Works Program, Food for Works Program, Thana Irrigation Program, Comilla Model of Rural Development, Rural Development Institutions – BARD, IRDP, NGOs, Peoples Participation.

Urban Development: Contemporary approaches – Public choice model, consequences of the growth machine, controversial development, urban growth and economic development in Bangladesh – Problems of rapid urbanization.

Urban Governance Issues : Types of urban governance – City corporations, Municipality administration – Urban Planning, urban finance, master plans, urban economic system, disbursement and use of fund, accountability of urban financial system.

Urban Livelihoods and Problems : Rural – urban migration, social and political structures of cities – urban poor – Squatters - Slums – Housing – Real Estate Business – Land use – Land grabbing, Transportation, Public sanitation, Waste management .

Urban Development Agencies: RAJUK, WASA, DESA.

Intended Learning Outcome
- Gather knowledge and become theoretically informed about the interpretation of local governance.
- Understand the difference between rural and urban environments from development perspective while avoiding misleading dichotomizations.
- Learn through case studies the challenges faced by people in rural areas and the way in which solutions are identified and implemented.
- Explore the trends of urbanization that over the last few decades have transformed many towns of Bangladesh including Dhaka as a mega-city.

Selected Readings

Miller William L (et.al.) *Models of Local Government*, Palgrave Macmillan, nd, 2007.

Mathew G and Jain LC (eds) *Decentralization and Local Governance*, Orient Blackman, 2005.

SiddiquiNureAlam, *Decentralization and Development : Theory and Practice in Bangladesh*, Dhaka, University of Dhaka, 1997.

Siddiqui Kamal, *Local Governance in Bangladesh Leading Issues and Major Challenges*, Dhaka, University Press Limited, 2000.

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Wahidul Haque (et.el.) *Towards a Theory of Rural Development*, Bangkok, Asian Development Institute, 1975.

Kearns and Paddison, 'New Challenges for Urban Governance', *Urban Studies*, Vol. 37, No. 56, 2000.

Myers GA, *Disposable Cities Garbage, Governance and Sustainable Development in Urban Africa*, Aldershot, Ashgate, 2005.

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NajmulAbedin,(1973), *Local Administration and Politics in Modernizing Societies: Bangladesh and Pakistan*, Dhaka: Oxford University Press.

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WMGDS 503: Environment Sustainability and Development

Course Overview

The course is an introduction to environmental studies exploring the relationships between human societies and the natural environment of which they are a part. Environmental problems in the developing countries are numerous and complex. People influence and are influenced by environmental changes such as deforestation, desertification, agricultural problems, climate change, bio-diversity loss. What causes these problems? How are people affected by these problems? Why is it so difficult to solve these problems? To answer these questions the course will examine the interface between development and environmental issues in a global context. It explores whether the goals of ecological sustainability and the sustainability of economic goals can be achieved together. Sustainability is addressed as ideas about sustainability were originally formulated to address some of the negative environmental impacts that emerged in the wake of industrialization and globalization processes. It also raises questions that have significant justice implications. Who actually suffers the effects of environmental degradation? Are people in poverty further marginalized by environment?

Learning Objectives

- To address the theoretical perspectives of development and environment and debates around the sustainability of development and environment.
- To identify and critically understand the complexity of bio-physical and socio-political interrelation from a specifically environmental perspective.
- To introduce policy initiatives and popular social movements around contemporary environmental issues and instruments of international environmental negotiation.

Course Outline

Basic Concepts: Environment – Nature and Hamanmade – Concept of eco-systems, Biodiversity and its conservation – Political Ecology vs Apolitical Ecology, Population vs Depopulation, Progress Explosion vs New Malthusian Trap.

Social Theories and Approaches: Rachel Carson's, "Silent Spring" (1962), Murray Bookchin's "Social Ecology" (1960), Garrett Hardin's "Tragedy of the Commons" (1968), Ecological Marxism, Treadmill of Production, Allan Schnaiberg's "The Environment" (1980), Wallerstein's World System Theory, Neoliberal theory – Ecological Modernization – Theory of Ecologism, Deep Ecology, Green Political Thought – Eco-Feminism, ElinorOstorm's Theory of 'Common Pool Resources'

Environment and Development: Capitalism and the Conquest of Nature – Impact of development on environment – types, causes, effects, controls – Environmental Pollution – Climate Change – global warming, ozone layer depletion, acid rain, land degradation, soil erosion, desertification, deforestation – Natural Hazards caused by mining, dam building, nuclear hazards, human health risks – Natural Disaster – floods, droughts, cyclones, sea level rise, earthquake – Globalization – land grabbing,

displacements, resource extraction, changing livelihoods selected case studies from different countries.

Environmental Governance: Social and environmental policy issues – Political ecology of disputes over environmental issues – Environmental law – Environmental ethics – Global environmental governance – Air-water-wildlife protection Act – Disaster management – water management - Role of civil society, NGO, IGOs UNO in Environmental security – Geopolitics of food system and food security – Resettlement and rehabilitation of project affected people, Human Rights – Environmental refugees.

Sustainable Development and Environment: Sustainable Development Goals and Climate change – Sustainable development paradigms and institutions – Conservation of forest, bio-diversity, ecosystem, use of renewable resources, agroeco system and sustainable agriculture. Community based Resource Management – Waste management, recycling – Sustainable Livelihood Approach.

Social Justice andTechnology: Appropriate Technology – Environmental justice and inequality – gender, ethnicity, race, class – local knowledge, Indigenous people and Conservation – Convergence of environmental and social justice – Environmental racism, women's right to natural resources, Toxics – Health and Labour Rights – New Social Entrepreneurship - Green business, seeking justice through creating new markets, Fair trade and commodity. International development cooperation, public engagement .

Environmental Activism: Environmentalism – relation between poverty, livelihoods and environmental dilemmas – Environmental conflicts and social movements – Resistance to genocide and ecocide – Gendered and Queer movement – Rise of Environmental and Global Civil Society.

Intended Learning Outcome

- Ability to apply tools of analysis to understand analyze and solve environmental problems and policy issues

- Assess the effectiveness of economic development in the context of environmental sustainability
- Understand vulnerability caused by climate change and related natural hazards and engage in adaptation and mitigation plans.

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WMGDS 504: Economic Principles and Policies

Course Description

The course provides an introduction to a broad range of economic concepts, theories and analytical techniques. Economics is a discipline which is intertwined in different aspects of human life. In order to successfully participate in an increasingly complex and globally interconnected world it is important to acquire a basic level of economic literacy. The course is designed to provide analytical skills to enable the learners to interpret complex events and interactions in the economic sphere. The course examines how the various actors in the economy like individuals, firms, governments make choices. It also discusses the main avenues by which these actors interact like the market and public policy. Microeconomic concepts include supply and demand, labour and capital markets, tax and cost benefit analysis. Macroeconomic issues include economic growth, unemployed, inflation, national income, product accounting, banking, monetary and fiscal Principles and Policies.

The purpose of the course is to understand simple mechanism and interactions within society and anticipate consequences in the light of basic logic of economic reasoning. Application to policy issues will be emphasized.

Learning Objectives

- To introduce the fundamental theories of microeconomics and macroeconomics.
- To provide conceptual frameworks to understand how values are created through the production and exchange of goods and services.
- To analyze how markets work and how prices are determined using principles of supply and demand.
- To examine the role of government policy to address microeconomic market failure and fulfill macroeconomic objectives.

Course Outline

The Scope of Economic Analysis: Definition, scope and methods, economic problem, production, possibility, opportunity cost, role of the market, positive and normative economics, theories and models in economics.

Micro-economic concepts:

Theory of consumer behavior security and choices inputs to produce goods and services - Rationality, utility, demand functions, substitution, demand elasticity, consumer surplus.

Theory of the firm - Technology and production, law of diminishing marginal return, cost functions, profit maximization, distinction between long and short run, fixed and variable costs, firm's supply function.

Markets - Demand and supply, equilibrium, competitive industry, monopoly, oligopoly (interdependence, game theory, reaction functions).

Market factors - Demand and supply of labor market, coordination and welfare, general equilibrium, horizontal and vertical equity, market failure, externalities, Coase theorem, government interventions, public goods, principles of taxation.

Macro-economic Issues:

Aggregation - problem of aggregation, value added, depreciation, national income, economic growth and fluctuations, real and nominal GDP, the goods market, consumption, investment, aggregate demand, income determination, taxation, government budget, automatic stabilizers, the financing of government, role of fiscal policy, paradox of thrift, imports and exports, multiplier in an open economy.

Money and banking - Role of money, commercial banks and supply of money, central bank and monetary control, equilibrium in the money market, prices and inflation, Keynesian and classical assumptions regarding wages and prices, inflation targeting, the quantity theory of money.

Unemployment - Types of unemployment, causes of unemployment, private and social costs, exchange rate determination, balance of payments, foreign currency market, capital mobility, economic growth, the steady state, technological progress, capital accumulation, convergence, policies to promote growth,

Business Cycle – Theories of the business cycle, International trade, absolute and comparative advantage, gains from trade, tariffs.

Definition and Goals of Development: Economic growth and economic development, development indicators, role of the state in investment, development planning.

Intended Learning Outcome

- Apply basic economic analysis to understand economic issues and events.
- Analyze the role of supply and demand in the economy.

- Identify and evaluate the role of government in a market economy.
- Deeper understanding of economic mechanisms and interactions as well as anticipate the consequences.

Suggested References

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WMGDS 505: Organizational Behaviour

Course Overview

The main goal of the course is to let the learners have a comprehensive understanding of what organizations are and how they work. The course takes a holistic approach to address issues faced by organizations. Organizations have been studied from the perspectives of several social science disciplines, the field on which this course is based. The course is designed to include key theories regarding organization in general and public organization in particular. It deals with the theory and practice of organizational processes, forms of organizing and their management. The key concepts of the course include behavioral aspects of management as well as contemporary tendencies in the theory of organizational management. How power relations affect the internal environment of organizations? How does external environment influence organizational functioning? How can organizations adapt and resolve conflicts? Different issues regarding public sector organizations and organizational performance are explained with reference to theories and concepts of organizational management.

Learning Objectives

- To provide knowledge in the organizational phenomenon, system and processes.
- To introduce basic paradigms, theories and concepts and critically analyze the issues of organizational management.
- To discuss the formal and informal functions of organizations including their structural types.

- To understand the specific condition of public sector organizations and impact of the internal and external factors on organizational performance.

Course Outline

Organizational Theory: Organizations defined, public – private organizations –Organizational theory, Classical, Neo-Classical, Contingency and Systems theory, Market theories, Interpretative and Critical theories, Organizational Behavior theories, Human resource theory.

Management Theory: Managers and managing – Functions and types of managers, Scientific management, Administrative, Behavioral Management – Organizational environment theory – Managerial ethics – Managing global environment.

Organizational Structure: Line organization, Functional organization, Line and Staff organization, Committee organization. Managing organizational structure – Designing organizational structure, Strategic alliance, network structures and use of ICT.

Personnel Management: Strategies and components – managing diverse employees in a diverse environment – Functions – Employment planning, recruitment, training – Job analysis, job evaluation, merit rating, wages and incentives.

Decision-making: Organizational plan, processes, strategies, mission and goal setting, decision making steps, cognitive biases, group decision making, planning and implementation.

Organizational Bahaviour: Communication and management, communication processes, organizational control system, behavioral control – organizational culture – organizational

conflict, negotiation, conflict resolution –integrative bargaining – organizational politics.

Motivation: Hierarchy of needs – Motivation – types, attitude motivation, group motivation, executive motivation – Techniques of motivation – Motivation Theory – Theory X-Y, Fear and Punishment theory, ERG theory, Theory of learned needs, Hygiene maintenance theory, Expectancy valiancy theory.

Leadership: Qualities, Leadership style, Empowering and Delegating – Time and Stress management – Managing Groups and Teams – Leader versus management – Trait and Behavior Models – Contingency Models – Transactional and Transformational leadership – Gender and leadership – Managerial Grid.

Organizational Change: Organizational change and Development, Change management – of entrepreneurship – organizational diagnosis, defining needs, types, strategies – Innovation process, organizational learning – knowledge management.

Intended Learning Outcome

- Gather knowledge on concepts and theories and develop critical thought regarding organizational management.
- Understand the structure, function and specific condition of public sector organizations and evaluate their performance.
- Acquire knowledge in the field of personnel management including motivation and leadership for developing managerial skills.

Suggested References

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WMGDS 506: Society and State: Power Dynamics

Course Description

The course on Society State and Politics aims at developing learner's capacity to engage in active citizenship with increased insight and skills to analyze socio-political and economic issues in the light of social and political science. This course includes subjects for discussion drawn from sociology, political science and philosophy. The course helps to understand active citizenship which implies duties as well as rights. It means that everyone has both a responsibility and a right to contribute fully to society through an active and continuing engagement. The course also introduces discussions on politics which signifies power and authority. Discussions are made on the production, conservation and distribution of power and authority in various institutions. How is power exerted? How is it gained and lost? How do power centers get challenged? The course addresses these questions and brings in theoretical explanations.

Learning Objectives

- To understand the intersections of society, state and politics in different perspectives
- To explore the nature of the modern nation-states and political processes in different contexts
- To inquire about ideological underpinnings, its embeddedness in society and culture, and its relation to the state.
- To address variety of state models in contemporary societies

Course Outline

Basic Concepts: Community, institutions, associations, social processes, social stratification, social mobility, social exclusion, agencies of socialization and social control, social change.

Pattern of authority and power, system and structure, constitutional and political framework, consensus and conflict, elite and mass, party politics pressure groups, state and stateless societies.

State and Society Relations: State and society under capitalism – state and class structure, citizenship and welfare state – state and society under socialism – state control and institutional autonomy, Legal evolutionism, contemporary theories of justice – liberalism, socialism, communitarianism, multiculturalism, feminism, environmentalism.

Major Sociological Perspectives: Functionalism, Neofunctionalism, Structural functionalism, Conflict theory, Exchange theory, Symbolic interactionalism, Phenomenology, Ethnomethodology.

Approaches to the State: Marxist Instrumentalist theory, Weberian tradition, Pluralism, Elite theory, Discourse theory, Neo Marxian structuralistderivationist theory, Post Marxist System

Analytic Approach, Organizational Realist Approach, Postcolonial state.

Political Behaviour and Civic Engagement: Nation building and conditions of democratization – political behaviour, opinion formulation in democratic systems, voting behaviour, party affiliation, mass political behaviour and governmental institutions, political beliefs, attitudes, practices – civil engagement, civil disobedience, democratic freedom, equality, identity.

State and Civil Society: Definition and types of civil society organization – actions – service provision, advocacy, CSOs and welfare state – CSOs power and structure at national and regional levels – Models of civil society – liberal (Anglo Sexon) model, social democratic (Nordic) model, welfare partnership (Western European) model, Deferred Democratization (Latin America) model, traditional (Africa, India) model, CSOs role in global governance, Non-State Actors.

Social Movement – Components and stages of social movements, Typology – Regressive, revolutionary, reactionary, reformatory, transformative, millenarian, expressive.

Intended Learning Outcome

- Ability to understand the concept of society, state and politics and their intersections
- Describe the different approaches to the state and their consequences in modern state
- **Compare and contrast the** ideologies and agendas of relations between, state and civil society as articulated by various scholars.
- Be conversant with the nature of civic engagement and components of social movements.

Suggested References

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Master of Governance and Development Studies
Courses for the 2nd Semester
WMGDS 601: Development Studies: Discourses and Trends (compulsory course)

Course Description

The course is designed to make learners more aware of the local, national, regional and international issues that affect development so that they become capable of taking a more informative and positive role in shaping the situation in which they live. Development is primarily defined in the context of economy as it is equated with economic development of the country. Usually a better quality of life calls for higher incomes but it involves much more. It encompasses better education, higher standards of health and nutrition, less poverty, a cleaner environment, more quality of opportunities, greater individual freedom and richer cultural life. Thereby development follows a multi-dimensional process which involves transformation in

structures, attitudes and institutions as well as the acceleration of economic growth, reduction of inequality and the eradication of absolute poverty. The course is designed with a multi-disciplinary perspective and emphasizes how economic, environmental, social and political processes interact. The course critically examines the major approaches and theories which dominate thinking about development at present. It provides insights to explain how theories are influencing policies of development agencies and how these are translated into concrete interventions and actions by the development practitioners. The course addresses a variety of developmental exercises with reference to developing countries and Bangladesh in particular.

Learning Objectives

- To explain theories and approaches of development and explore contemporary strategies and practices of development.
- To identify the different roles of development actors and the debates about their role and impact.
- To evaluate global processes and experiences in shaping poverty and creating obstacles and challenges to and opportunities for development.
- To apply knowledge on development in case studies to analyze a range of issues crucial for development policy and practice particularly in Bangladesh.

Course Outline

Concept and Goals of Development: Meaning and scope – social, economic, political and cultural – Colonialism, imperialism, post colonialism, neoliberalism.

Theories and Approaches: Development, underdevelopment, post development, modernization, dependency, post modernization – Institutional approach, Structural actor oriented approach, AmartyaSen's Capability approach, Gender approach, Ethical approach and the Idea of Justice.

Models of Development : Structural Change – Stages of Growth, Market based models –Liberal, Welfare, Socialist, Sustainable development model.

Neo Liberal World order and Globalization: Financial global crisis of the 21st century – privatization of the economy, marketization of the state, structural adjustment – paradox of globalization – war, migration, drug – human – weapon trafficking, disparity of wealth, terrorism, human rights violation, environmental degradation, ethnic cleaning, information revolution, energy crisis.

Development Institutions: State, Governance, Bureaucracy, Technology, Democracy, NGOs, Civil Society, Social Movement, Market forces, World Bank, IMF, WTO, United Nations Organization (UNO), Donor agencies, Transnational Corporations (TNCs), Debt and Development, World Trade Agreements, Regionalism and Economic cooperation.

Inequality and Poverty: Multidimensional inequality, culture of poverty – causes and effects – intersections between poverty and welfare – social development and poverty reduction – strategies in developing countries.

Issues of Development in Bangladesh: Inequality, Gender, Indigenous communities, Rural livelihoods, Agrarian change, Food, Health, Hunger, Corruption, Environment, Urbanization, Migration, Wage earners and Remittance, Displacement, Refugee, Violence, Conflict, Humanitarian assistance, Balance of trade, RMG, Industrialization, Population, Education, Human Resource, Natural Resource, Foreign Resource, Infra-structural development.

Intended Learning Outcome

- Insight to critically examine global and local preconditions and processes of development.
- Understand the main development theories, concepts, approaches in the contemporary context and apply knowledge in professional areas.
- Analytical skills to engage in developmental problems from interdisciplinary perspective and search solutions for development challenges.

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Hashemi, S.M., S.R. Schuler, & A.P. Riley. *Rural Credit Programs and Womens Empowerment in Bangladesh.* World Development 24(4), 1996

Hickson, R., *Financial services for the very poor- thinking outside the box.* Small Enterprise Development 12(2), 2001

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Rahman, A. and M.A. Eusuf. *The poverty situation of Bangladesh in the 1990s*.BIDS, Dhaka, 1998

Ray, Debraj. *Measuring inequality, and poverty: First principles, in Development Economics*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1998

Thirlwall, A.P., *Growth and Development*. Fifth edition, Macmillan, 1994

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Replay J, *Understanding Development: Theory and Practice in the Third World*, Lynne Reiner, 1996

Bhattacharya Debapriya (et.al.), *Contribution of the RMG Sector to the Bangladesh Economy*, No. 50, Centre for policy Dialogue, Dhaka, 2002

Austin Robinson, *Economic Prospects in Bangladesh*, Overseas Development Institute, London 1973

Sachs Jeffery D, *The End of Poverty*, Penguin Press, 2005

Selective Courses for the 2nd Semester

(Students have to select three courses)
WMGDS 602: Corporate Governance

Course Perspective

This Course provides an interdisciplinary overview of contemporary trends and significant transformations driven by a variety of forces in particular the influences of globalization, corporate concentration, rapid technological change, growth of personal income, increase in social polarization and fiscal challenges in state financing. Along with the globalization process corporate governance including capital movement, foreign direct investment has become a border-crossing concern creating debates on a global scale. Similarly corporate governance rules and principles operate through a complex combination of public, private, state, non-state based processes that involve national, international and transnational actors. The course will address how in the wake of globalization the power of business firms is growing whereas the regulatory power of the nation state is decreasing and the regulatory institutions on the global level are emerging. The aim of the course is to analyze the implications of the changing, operating conditions of the business firms in a globalized world for the purpose of corporate governances.

Learning Objectives

- To examine the major political and economic institutions that are central to understand corporate governance.
- To address the increasing domination of neoliberal ideology in granting increased autonomy to the markets over government regulation in decision making within society.
- To introduce various models and mechanisms of corporate governance and relationships between shareholders, stakeholders and board of directors.

- To understand why, how and under what conditions global business addresses corporate responsibility to overcome the consequences of globalization.

Course Outline

Dimensions of Globalization: Globalization as a process and globality as a condition, transcontinental and transregional economic, political, cultural, ideological exchange , inter-dependent relations, internationalization of capital.

Modern Corporate Governance: Foundations of corporate control, separation of ownership and control, legitimacy problem of business and implications for corporate governance, procedural fairness and the survival of the firm, corporate ethics and corporate responsibility.

Theoretical Overview: Theories – Agency theory, Hazard Moral theory, Stewardship theory, Team Production theory, Stakeholder theory, Resource dependence theory, Transaction cost theory, Political theory, Ethics theory, Information Asymmetry theory, Theory of efficient markets.

Models of Corporate Governance: Finance Model, Myopic market model, Abuse of Executive power, Stakeholder model, Principal agent model.

Framework: OECD principle of corporate governance in the developed countries, World Bank guidelines for developing countries. Corporate governance in the European Union and Commonwealth countries, The King Report of South Africa, Corporate Governance in the USA.

Actors and Structures: Stakeholders and shareholders, Delegation of power to the Board of Directors – Board Committees – Board and management Audit Committee – Auditor and Management – Blue Ribbon Committee – Openness,

Transparency, Independence, Accountability, Control mechanism, Social Responsibilities.

Corporate Social Responsibility (C5R): Approach – Rule based approach, principle based approach, Corporate Code of Conduct and Ethics – Historical phase of CSR, Perspectives on CSR – Social Response towards Consumers – Community _ Environment. Business firms and Societal Problems, Human Rights and the US Sarbanes environment, Oxley Act of 2002, The UK Corporate Responsibility Act 2002, Case Studies of environmental efforts, philanthropy, ethical labor practices, volunteering.

Ethical Problems: Sexual Harassment, Problem of Just Wage and Unfair Compensation, Unjust dismissal, Gift giving and Bribery, Multilevel multitasking and Pyramiding, Whistle Blowing, Conflict of Interest, Business bluffing, Merger and acquisitions.

Corporate Governance in Bangladesh: Institutionalization of corporate governance in Bangladesh, State Owned enterprises – financial and non-financial institutions – transnational companies – setectded case studies – Garment industry Medicine, Energy, Banking sector

Intended Learning Outcomes

- Asses the major debates currently underway about globalization and enhance interests that relate to global issues.
- Be able to critically analyze existing corporate governance, structures and practices.
- Gather knowledge about the main actors and forces of corporate governance and their conflicting interests.
- Understand why corporations pay increasing importance to social responsibilities.

Suggested References

Sen, Amartya, *A world of Extremes: Ten Theses on Globalization*, Times, Los Angeles, 2001

Joseph Stiglitz, *Globalization and its Discontents*, New York, WW Norton & Co. 2002.

Vreeland, James Raymond, *The International Monetary Fund: Politics of Coordinational Lending*, New York, Routledge, 2007.

Przeworski Adam, *States and Markets: A primer in Political Economy*, New York, Cambridge University Press, 2003

Pikitty Thomas, *Capital in the Twenty-First Century*, Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 2014

JurgenOsterhammel and Niels P Peterson, *Globalization: A Short History*, Princeton, Princeton University Press, 2005

Alford Barrie, *Theories of Globalization*, Marden MA, Polity Press, 2013

Hopper Paul, *Understanding Cultural Globalization*, Malden MA, Polity Press, 2007

Salvador SM (Ital), *Corporate Social Responsibility and Good Governance*, Allan Adrian Books Inc., 2010

Andre Gunder Frank, *Capitalism and Underdevelopment in Latin America*, New York, Monthly Review Press, 1969

Bangladesh Enterprise Institute, A Comparative Analysis of Corporate Governance in South Asia, Charting a Roadmap for Bangladesh, BEI, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Centre for Policy Dialogue, Financial Sector Reforms, A Report Proposed by CPD, Financial Sector Task Force, Dhaka, 2001

Guglar Klaus, *Corporate Governance and Economic Performance*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2001

Gomez P Y and Korine H, *Enterpreneurs and Democracy: A Political Theory of Corporate Governance*, London, Cambridge University Press, 2008

Matten D and Crone A, 'What is Stakeholders Democracy? Perspectives and Issues', Business Ethics, *A European Review*, 14 (1), 2005

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Agrilera RV and Alvaro CA, 'Codes of Good Governance World Wide: What is the Trigger?' *Organistion Studies* 25 (3), 2004

Cabbury A, *Corporate Governance and Development*, Washington DC, Global Corporate Governance Forum, 2003

Donaldson L and Davis JH, Stewardship Theory or Agency Theory: CEO Governance and Shareholder Returns, Australian Journal of Management, 16 (1), 1991

PK Cornelius and B Kogur (ed) *Corporate Governance and Capital Flows in a Global Economy*, New York, Oxford University Press, 2003

Scherer AG and Palazzo G, The New Political Role of Business in a Globalized World, *Journal of Management Studies* 48 (4), 2011

WMGDS 603: Research Methodology

Course Overview

The course introduces a number of research methods useful for academic and professional investigations. Research is a logical and systematic search for new and useful information on a particular subject. It is an investigation of finding solution to scientific and social problems through objective and systematic analysis. Broadly speaking research is a search for knowledge or discovery of truths. It implies a search and re-search or re-examination into the existing situations of the society. This course offers an overview of the different approaches, considerations and challenges involved is social research. The

course is designed to provide learners with the tools and skills required to understand research techniques. It helps the learners to identify the types of methods best suited for investigating different types of problems and questions. It exposes learners to and engages them in a range of contemporary research practices relevant to social science.

Learning Objectives

- To understand that methodology varies according to the subject of study, aims and objectives of investigation.
- To conceptualize and operationalize the research problem and prepare research proposal.
- To develop research questions that are built upon a critical appraisal of existing research works.
- To understand various steps in executing a research methodology.
- To analyze an event, process or phenomenon through quantitative and qualitative methods of research in order to identify cause and effect relationship.

Course Outline

Introduction: Fundamentals of Social Science Research – Types – Approaches – inductive, deductive, qualitative, quantitative – Ethical considerations in research, Concepts – Variables – Paradigm – Theory.

Research Problem Identification: Conceptualization of research problem, objectives, variables – literature review, framing research questions – hypothesis.

Sampling in Social Research: Need for sampling – Census vs Sample Social Survey, Sample size – Methods – Probability and Non-probability – Errors in sampling.

Data Collection: Secondary data – Source – Interview, Questionnaire, Observation, Focus group discussion, Oral history, Narratives, Content analysis, Case study, Document study.

Data Processing: Coding, Data entry, Editing and Tabulation, Data analysis, Interpretation and drawing inferences – Diagrammatic representation of data, Frequency tables, Line graphs, Pie charts, Bar diagrams.

Qualitative Method: Participant Observation, In-depth interview Ethnographic study, Reflexivity, Domain analysis – Biographic analysis, Historical study, Grounded theory, Mixed methodology, Social impact assessment.

Quantitative method: Social statistics – meaning, use, importance, limitations Measures of central tendency - mean, media, mode - Variables – Hypothesis measurements – reliability, validity, Index construction - scales and social indicators – Measures of dispersion, Binominal, Poisson, Normal and multinomial distribution - Correlation Techniques, contingency tables, chi square, Tests of significance – T test, F test, Regression – Organizing and analyzing quantitative data analysis.

Types of Research Design: Exploratory, descriptive, diagnostic, explanatory, experimental.

Report Writing: Structure and Format of a research report - Style of writing, Referencing and citation, Quotations – Bibliography, Footnotes, Glossary, and Appendix

Intended Learning Outcome

- Deeper understanding and application of research methods in the social sciences
- Conceptualize and design research on social problems and organize supporting data from abroad range of sources.
- Verify and test empirical facts as well as identify cause and effect relationship.
- Understand a subject through observation, interview, analysis and textualization.
- Increase critical thinking skills, considering multiple viewpoints and perspectives.

Selected Readings

L. Strause, *Qualitative Analysis for Social Scientists*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1987

Andrew ,Sayer, *Method in Social Science*, London: Routledge, 1992

Bernard S. Phillips *Social Research: Strategy and Tactices*, NewYork: Macmillan, 1976

Bridget Somekh and Cathy Lewin, *Research Methods in the Social Science*, New Delhi: Vistaar Publications, 2005

Earl Babbie, *the Practice of Social Research*, U.S.A.: Words Worth Publishing Company, 1983

King, Keohane and Verba, *Designing Social Inquiry*, Princeton; New Jersey: Princeton, University Press, 1994

Louis Cohen and Michael Holliday, *Statistics for Social Scientists*, London: Harper and Row Publishers, 1982

Martin Bulmor, *Sociological Research Methods: An Introduction*, New Brunswick (USA) and London Transaction Publishers, 1984

Sam KashKachigan, *Multivariate Statistical Analysis*, NY: Radius, 1991

Smith et. al., *Political Research Methods, Foundations and Techniques*, Houghton: Boston, 1976

William Foote Whyte, *Learning from the Field: A Guide from Experience*, USA: Sage, 1984

Ian Shapiro, Rogers M. Smith, and Tarek E. Masoud (eds.), *Problems and Methods in the Study of Politics*, New York: Cambridge University Press, 2004

মোঃআবদুলমাননান ও সামসুন্নাহারখানম মেরী, *সামাজিকগবেষণা ও পরিসংখ্যান পরিচিতি*, ঢাকা: অবসর, ২০০২।

WMGDS 604: Human Rights and Social Justice

Course Description

This course is designed to promote a critical understanding of the human rights discourse. It takes into consideration some common questions in public discourse. What are the parameters of global justice? How are social justice and human rights linked? What role does international law play in securing human rights and justice? People are also eager to make a connection between theory and practice of justice and human rights in the contemporary world. There is overlap between social justice and human rights in case of civil and political rights. But theories of social justice require further levels of equality of opportunity which is beyond the requirements of human rights. All these views prove complexities in conceptualizing human rights and social justice. Human rights theorists have tried to settle conceptual questions by emphasizing practices and institutions. This course examines different dimensions of human rights and social justice exploring their formation, activities and strategies for change. It considers the philosophical foundations of social justice and human rights and focuses on theories, issues and debates related to promoting social justice. It also explores the interpretive difficulties in identifying what constitutes human rights abuses and violations.

Learning Objectives

- To introduce a variety of theoretical frameworks including recent modifications of the laws on human rights and social justice.
- To understand the role and functions of various actors and institutions that strive to promote and enforce social justice and human rights standards.

- To explain the problems of establishing human rights of the socially and economically disadvantaged groups of people.

Course Outline

Introduction to Human Rights: History and Philosophy of Human Rights, Concept and Nature of Human Rights**,** Human Rights Standards at the Universal Level. Sources of Human Rights, interdependence of Human Rights and Development.

Concepts of Social Justice: Historical development of the concept of social justice, Components of social justice, Human rights approach to social justice, The relationship between human rights and social justice, Difference between social justice and social inclusion .

Women and Human Rights: Historical overview Human Rights of Women, The Beijing Platform for Action, Women and Violence, Women and Armed Conflict, Implementation and Monitoring of Human Rights of Women.

Child Rights: What is Children's Rights? Struggle for Protecting the Rights of the Child, Child Rights and Human/Child Security, Nature and Content of the Human Rights of Children, Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Minority and Indigenous People: Who are Minorities and indigenous under International Law? Are Indigenous Peoples Considered to be Minorities, Scope of Minorities and indigenous Rights Protection, Minority Rights Protection under International Human Rights Law.

Application of Human Rights: Civil and Political Rights, Restricting Rights, The Importance of Equality and Protection from Discrimination in International Human Rights Law, Human Rights within a State of Emergency, Accountability of Non-State Actors.

War and Human Rights: International Humanitarian Law (IHL), Human Rights in Times of War, Geneva Conventions.

Role of Mass Media: Freedom of the Press, Influence of Media, Social Responsibility of Media on Human Rights Issues.

Human Rights in Bangladesh: Civil Society, NGOs, Human Rights Commission of Bangladesh. Case studies of violation of Human Rights.

Promotion and Protection of Human Rights: The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Regional Human Rights Treaties and Monitoring Bodies, Global Challenges and Opportunities for Human Rights, International frameworks to protect Human Rights vilolation.

Intended Learning Outcome

- Awareness about human rights, encouragement to claim human rights and work for establishing equal rights.
- Knowledge about laws to stop discrimination of socially marginalized groups of people.
- Build competencies and skills to transform society towards becoming a more just society.

Selected Readings

Dongwookkim, International Nongovernmental Organizations and the Global Diffusion of National Human Rights Institutions, Dongwook Kim, *International Organization*, Vol. 67, No. 3 2013.

VineetaPathak, Promoting Human Hights: the UN record ,*The Indian Journal of Political Science*, Vol. 70, No, 2009.

Burleigh Wilkins, Rawls on Human Rights: A Review Essay,*The Journal of Ethics*, Vol. 12, No. 1, 2008.

Nilanjana Jain, Human Rights Human Rights Under Democracy,*The Indian Journal of Political Science*, Vol. 67, No. 1, 2006.

Sadako Ogata, Johan Cels, Human Security—Protecting and Empowering the People, *Global Governance*, Vol. 9, No. 3, 2003.

Gurusamy S, *Human Rights and Gender Justice*, New Delhi, APH, 2009

BR Sharma, *Encyclopaedia of Human Rights and Women's Development*, New Delhi, Sarup and Sons, 2002

John k Thomas, *Human Rights of Tribals*, Delhi, Isha Books, 2005

PM Kafare and BC Barik, *Development, Deprivation and Human Rights Violation*, New Delhi, Rawat, 2002

Kevi Boyle (ed) *New Institution for Human Rights Protection*, OUP, Claredon, 2009

R Ganga, Children's *Rights as Basic Human Rights*, New Delhi, Reference Press, 2007

Neil Mitchell, Rhoda E. Howard, Jack Donnelly, Liberalism, Human Rights, and Human Dignity,*The American Political Science Review*, Vol. 81, No. 3, 1987.

M R Ishay, *The History of Human Rights*, New Delhi, Orient Longman, 2004

Barry, Brian. , *The Liberal Theory of Justice: A Critical Examination of the Principal Doctrine in a Theory of Justice by John Rawls*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1973

Sandal Michael, *Justice: What's the Right Thing To Do?* New York, Farrar Strous, New York, Oxford University Press, 2007

Kao Grace, *Grounding Human Rights in a Pluralist World*, Washington DC, Georgetown University Press, 2011

Brooks Thom, *The Global Justice Reader*, Malden, Blackwell Publishing Ltd, 2008

Sen, Amartya, *The Idea of Justice*, New Delhi, Penguin Books, 2009

James Nickel, *Making Sense of Human Rights: Philosophical Reflections on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, Berkeley, University of California Press, 1987

John Rawls, *Law of the People*, Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 2001

Upendra Baxi, *The Future of Human Rights*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2004

Will Kymlicka (eds) *Rights of Minority Cultures*, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1995

WMGDS 605: Development Economics

Course Overview

Development economics is an immensely broad field of study. The aim of the course is to articulate an understanding of the main tenets of economic development and their application to a wide range of issues in development. It introduces the main theories of development economics and how they have shaped policy and debates overtime. It examines why some countries are underdeveloped and what determines how the development gap evolves over time. The goal of the course is to introduce the main issues of development economics. What affects economic growth inequality and poverty? Why do some countries achieve high levels of economic development and others do not? What are the policies governments can implement to change the growth of these countries? This course addresses these questions. Economic Development can be described as a process of structural change that facilitates a sustained rise in the living standards of the population as a whole. This means that structural change rather than only economic growth is emphasized and that the distribution of the gains from economic growth is a central issue. The course provides an introductory overview of current economic development issues of structural change.

Learning Objectives

- To review the historical evolution of theories on economic development.
- To examine theoretical growth models and investigate the determinants of development theoretically.
- To discuss the economics of development in less development countries and analyze issues that are of particular importance to developing countries.

Course Outline

Economic development: Development economics and Economic development, Difference between economic growth and economic development, Evolution of development indicators- Per Capita GDP and HDL

Development Economics: Historic growth and contemporary Development; The Growth Game, Economics of Growth: Capital, Labour, Technology; Historical Record: Kuznets‟s Six Characteristics of Modern Economic Growth, The perpetuation of underdevelopment

Growth and Development: Balanced and Unbalanced Growth, Rostow's Stages of Growth, Harrod-Domar Growth Model, Lewis Theory of Development, Structural Change and Patterns of Development, International Dependence revolution, Solow Neoclassical Growth Model, New Growth Theory, Starting Economic Development: The Big push, New Institutional Economics

Development and Planning: Importance of plan, types, imperative and indicative plan, institutions and instruments of planning, Balance among primary, secondary, tertiary sectors- balanced vs unbalanced growth theory.

Population, Capital and Technology: Physical and human capital in economic development, problem of capital formation, choice of technology, role of institution building

Financial Strategies: Public Finance; Public Expenditure, Revenue System; Principles of Taxation - Role of Foreign Aid in Development

Sustainable Development: Major concepts and ideas, Linkages among sustainable development, poverty, environment-indicators, Community based approaches- culture, gender- goals and targets of SDG, Financial arrangements, Institutional arrangements- challenges.

Intended learning Outcome

- Deeper understanding of theories and approaches of Development Economics.
- Increased understanding of the development process and the constraints confronted by developing countries.
- Increased knowledge of what makes underdevelopment persist and what helps development succeed.
- Ability to apply economic tools to assess economic policies of development.

Suggested References

Dwight H Perkins (etal) *Economics of Development*, WW Norton and Company, 2013

Joseph Stiglitz and Gerold Meier, *Frontiers of Deveopment Economics*, Oxford, Oxford University press, 2000

Sen, Amartya, *Development of Freedom*, Anchor Books, 2000

Gerald M Meier and James E Rauch, *Leading Issues in Economic Development*, Oxford, Oxford University press, 2005

Robert J Basro, *Determinants of Economic Growth: A Cross Country Empirical Study*, MIT Press, 1997

William Easterly, *The Elusive Quest for Growth: Economists' Adventures and Misadventures in the Tropics*, MIT Press, 2001

VirodThomes (ed) *The Quality of Growth*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2000

Nafziger E wayne, *Economic Development, Cambridge*, Cambridge University Press, 2006

Chang Ha Joon, *Rethinking Development Economics*, London, Anthem Press, 2003

Perkins D (etal) *Economics of Development*, Norton, PRL, 2006

Bardhan, P. and Udry, C, *Development Microeconomics*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1999

Colman, D and Nixson, F, *Economics of Change in Less Developed Countries*, CPD Reports (Various Issues), 1994

Ghatak, Subrata, *Introduction to Development Economics*. London and New York: Routledge, 2003

Gillis, M et al, *Economics of Development*, W.W Norton and Company, 1996

Meir, G (ed), *Leading Issues in Economic Development*, Oxford University Press, 6th edition, 1995

Roy, D., *Development Economics,* Oxford University Press, 1998

Thirwall,A.P., *Growth and Development*, MacMillan Press limited, 6th edition, 1999

WMGDS 606: Media and Communication for Development

Course Perspective

A distinctive feature of this course is analysis of the role of communication media in development. It is an interdisciplinary course containing theories, concepts, case studies around the theme of media and development and its implications for developing countries. The concept of development communication has evolved over a period of time from development support communication to more recent communication for development. The development partners have understood the role that communication can play in

empowering people to influence the decisions that affect their quality of lives. The United Nations Organization (UNO) has also adopted communication for development through Article 6 of the General Assembly Resolution 51/172 in 1997. Communication concepts have emphasized development to be people-centric, research-driven, socially inclusive and strongly based on social and behavior change. At the basic level development communication would mean that mass media are capable of creating a public atmosphere favorable to change.

Learning Objectives

- To introduce the role of information, communication and media in development and social change.
- To address the policies, actions and impact of state and non-state institutions within the area of communication, media and development.
- To explore and evaluate the issues of participatory communication and development policy frameworks at the global, regional and national levels.

Course Outline

Communication: Definition, scope, process, functions, types, significance, future trends of communication

Models of Communication: Lass well, Osgood, Schramm, Shanon and Weaver, Gerbner, David Berlo, Newcomb

Theoretical Approaches: Consistency theory, Bullet theory, Individual differences theory, Social-cultural category theory, Social relationships theory, Hot and Cool media – Approaches One way two way, upward downward, horizontal vertical, participatory, interpersonal communication.

Organization of Media: Characteristics of different media – film, radio, TV, video, print, electronic media, Traditional and folk

media, Alternative media-multimedia, new media, internet, social media.

Media Management: Ownership pattern of mass media-media industries, global media-defining stakeholders, Communication policy-media laws, code of behavior, ethics, yellow journalism, censorship- Media's influence, power, responsibility, independence-issues of media monopoly.

Communication for Development: Conceptual Evolution – Development communication, Communication in Development, Development support communication, communication for development.

Theoretical Approaches: Dominant paradigm-Lerner, Schramm, Rogers, Freire-Dependency theory, another development paradigm, globalization and cultural imperialism. Approaches – Communication effects, Diffusion of information, Extension and community development, Ideological and mass mobilization, Centralized and localized mass media, Integrated, institutional communication approach.

Interface of Communication and Development: Vertical information transfer via mass media-horizontal grass root participation, public dialogue, local values and information needs-community radio, culturally appropriate media content, traditional media, theatre and cultural activism, local knowledge.

Use of Media in Development Communication: Development intervention, social marketing, Educational entertainment – Role of advertisements in social change, motivation, corporate image building, Role of media in social and political mobilization, social movement, elections, conflicts, wars role of media in specific development areas - examples and case studies.

Intended Learning Outcome

- Understand the role of communication within the development process and social change in emerging economies.
- Examine the global debates about the influence of mass media in the cultural contexts.
- Explore how participatory development communication assures the effectiveness of change processes and the sustainability of impact.

Selected References

Wilbur Schramm, "The Beginnings of Communication Study in America: A Personal Memoir" in Steven H Chaffec and Everett M Rogers (eds) *Thousand Oaks*, CA, Sage Publication, 1997.

Melkote Srinivas and Hl Steeves, *Communication for Development in the Third World: Theory and Practice for Empowerment*, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2001.

Thomas I Mcphail (ed) *Development Communication: Reframing the Role of the Media*, Wiley Blackwell U.K., 2009.

Wilson M Warnock and Schoe Maker M, *At the Heart of Change: The Role of Communication in Sustainable Development*, Panos Institute, London, 2007.

Nair SK and Whites SA (eds) *Perspectives on Development Communication*, Sage, California, 1993.

Huesca R, 'Participatory Approaches to Communication for Development in Mody B (ed) *International and Development Communication: A 21st Century Perspective*, Sage, California, 2003.

Michael Galway (ed) *UNICEF 2005, Strategic Communication for Behavior and Social Change in South Asia*, UNICEF, 2005

Freire P, *Pedagogy of the Oppressed*, Seabury Press, New York, 1970.

Freire P, 'Cultural Action and Conscientization', *Harvard Educational Review*, 40(3), 1990.

Hedebro G, *Communication and Social Change in Developing Countries: A Critical View*, Ames, Iowa State University Press, 1982.

McPhail TL, *Development Communication: Reframing the Role of Media*, Wiley Blackwell, UK, 2009.

Wilkim KG, *Redeveloping Communication for Social Change: Theory, Practice and Power*, Rowman and Littlefield Publishers, UK, 2000.

Warschauer Mark, *Technology and Social Inclusion Rethinking the Digital Divide*, MIT Press, USA, 2004.

Mason Bim, *Theatre and Other Outdoor Performance*, London, Routledge, 1992.

Durga Das Mukhopadhay, *Folk Arts and Social Communication*, Government of India, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, 1994.

Dua MR and Gupta VS, *Media and Development: Themes in Communication and Extension*, New Delhi, Har Anand Publications, 1987.

Mody B, *Designing Messages for Development Communication*, New Delhi, Sage, 1999.

Master of Governance and Development Studies
Courses for the 3rd semester
WMGDS 701: Gender and Development
(compulsory course)

Course Perspectives:

The overall aim of the course is to impart integrated theoretical and practical knowledge on gender and development issues. It is usually understood to mean that women need to be brought on board into the development project. Post-colonial critics of the linear approach to development argue that social change linked to colonialism in the developing countries has contributed to economic and social underdevelopment. Similarly feminists have argued that development for women is more complex than a simple process of adding women to development interventions. It is now widely recognized that pervasive pre-existing gender inequalities mean that development processes have differential effects on women and men. At present if governments are serious about achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), it is essential that gender equality be taken into account for achieving all the goals. The course introduces gender as a central category of analysis and examines the policies and procedures of development. The course is designed within theoretical framework as well as in the context of policy-making and implementation.

Learning Objectives

- To articulate the diversity of perspectives on the meaning of gender and how gendered relations and identities are formed.
- To apply critical feminist theories to analyze the processes and relationships characterized by and themselves produced by gender based inequalities.

- To understand how the mainstream approaches, policies and strategies of development are gendered as well as what policies are set in place to advocate for gender justice.
- To comprehend the discrepancies between institutional rhetoric and practical strategies to integrate women into development and illustrate them by drawing case studies from developing countries.

Course Outline

Social Construction of Gender: Gender roles – Biological vs. Cultural determinism, Gender socialization and stereotyping, private women-public man, Gender ideology, Gender equality and equity, Gender discrimination, Construction Femininity-Masculinity.

Patriarchy: Male domination and female subordination: Private patriarchy-household-housewifization and motherhood, Public patriarchy-control of women at workplace, violence against women, Sexual harassment, Origin of patriarchy, Clan – castle – race ethnicity and gender.

Political Economy of Gender: Gender division of labour, waged and unwaged labour, Hidden economy, Informal economy, Occupational segregation and wage discrimination, Double exploitation by patriarchy and capitalism.

Organized Feminism: Waves of feminist movement, Liberal, Marxist-Socialist, Existential, Radical, Psychoanalytic, Post-modern feminism, Alternative feminist thinking-Black feminism, Men's feminism, Eco-feminism, Islamic feminism.

Development Perspectives: Gender needs and roles of the state, Approaches-goals-objectives, International strategies, WID-WAD-GAD, Gender mainstreaming, Human Rights, Globalization and gender perspectives.

Impact of Development Initiatives: Women's empowerment, Micro financing, NGO approaches to development, Women's

representation in the mass media, Women and Poverty, women and environment.

Gender and Governance: Women's Political Participation, electoral politics, Parliament, Local government, Political Parties, Legal status of women, Women's Development Policy, UNO initiatives, CEDAW, MDG, SDG, International conferences.

Feminist Movement: Historical overview of different waves of feminist movement, movement in Europe, USA, South Asia and Bangladesh, grassroot movements, participation of women in movements.

Gender Analysis Exercise: Gender disparity on specific issues – Household, Marriage, Ownership of property, Education, Health, Employment, Security, Technology, Agriculture, Labour Market, Industries, Garments, Environment, Disaster Management, Mass media.

Intended Learning Outcome

- Gather knowledge of the main theoretical perspectives and approaches used in gender analysis of development. Thereby analytical skills of the learners will increase to engage with contemporary issues related to research, policy-making and implementation.
- Awareness of the differential impact of development on women and men. Learners can make gender responsive planning in institutions, effectively play their part in gender sensitive development projects as well as work for mainstreaming gender.
- Exploration of analytical tools and specific guidelines for application of key concepts of gender. Learners will develop abilities to reduce gender inequalities in their households, workplaces, organizations and communities and advocate for gender justice.

Selected References

Elson Diane (ed), *Male Bias in the Development Process*, Manchester, Manchester University Press, 1991

Tinker Irene, *Persistent Inequalities, Women and World Development*, New York, Oxford University Press, 1990

KabeerNaila, *Reversed Realities, Gender Hierarchies in Development Thought*, New York, Verso Press, 1994

Jackson C and Pearson R (eds), *Feminist Visions of Development: Gender Analysis and Policy*, London, Routledge, 1988

Ostergaard L, *Gender and Development: A Practical Guide*, London, Routledge, 1992

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Claves Mosse J, *Half the World, Half the Chance: An Introduction to Gender and Development*, London, Oxfam, 1993

Judith Lorber, *Gender Inequality: Feminist Theories and Politics*, California, Boxbury Publishing Company, 1998

Imelda Whelehan, *Modern Feminist Thought*, Edinburgh, Edinburgh University Press, 1995

Butler Judith, *Gender Trouble*, New York, Routledge, 1990

Geetha V, *Patriarchy*, Calcutta, STREE, 2009

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Essed Philomena et al (eds), *A Companion to Gender Studies*, USA, Blackwell Publishing Ltd., 2005

Kimmel S Michael, *The Gendered Society: Reader*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2004

Agarwal B (ed) *Structures of Patriarchy: State, Community and Household in Modern South Asia*, New Delhi, Kali for Women, 1988

Panda Smita Mishra (ed) *Engendering Governance Institution: State, Market and Civil Society*, London, Sage, 2008

Selective Courses for the 3rd semester
(Students have to select three courses)

WMGDS 702: Disaster Management

Course Perspectives

The course is designed to introduce the core principles of *Disaster Management* focusing the scope and diversity of emergency management and its various functions. People of this planet are increasingly affected by the effects of natural and human-made hazards. Their exposure and vulnerability to such hazards and the corresponding disaster risks are addressed in this course. This course is more focused on applied hazard mitigation but it also introduces relevant theories and approaches. People try to minimize the possible impact of these hazards to reduce risk. What is a good combination of societal adaptation and geotechnical mitigation measures? This is in fact the principle of disaster management. Bangladesh is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world. In a densely populated country like Bangladesh, development is closely linked with disaster coping and management. Therefore, effective management of disaster for achieving resilience is one of the development imperatives for the country. The Course aims to disseminate knowledge in major avenues of disaster concerns covering the core methods and practices of disaster management. The course will also examine Bangladesh as a case for experiencing vulnerability and adaptation.

Learning Objectives

- Be conversant in the major issues and concepts of disaster management with a sharp understanding of the basic principles of disaster mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.
- Identify a variety of hazards, both natural and human-made, and the unique policy and management issues related to each hazard.

- Evaluate the relationships between government and different stake holders of disaster management and explore the link between development and disaster risks.

Course Outline

Introduction: Definition of main concepts of disaster management – scope and importance, Types of disaster; Global scenario and trends of disaster. Adaptation and Vulnerability – Impact of disasters on socio-economic development, financial distress, infrastructural facilities, systems – Impact on population – women, children, aged, poor, coastal and aboriginal population - **Hazards in Bangladesh:** Overview of major hazards, Nature, trend and risks of major hazards, challenges and present condition of disaster situation including climate change issues – Case studies of environmental hazards in Bangladesh.

Natural disasters - types, effects – floods, drought, cyclone, earthquake, land slide, avalanches, volcanic eruptions, heat and cold waves, climate change, global warming, sea level rise, ozone depletion. Human-made disasters – nuclear disasters, chemical, biological disaster, mining, burning coal and oil - air water pollution, deforestation, industrial waste pollution.

Disaster Management Cycle: Definition, scope and importance of Disaster Management Cycle, brief discussion on different segments of the cycle.

Risk and Vulnerability: Concept, nature, types and measurement of risk; Measurement and representation of Likelihood and consequences; Qualitative and Quantitate measurement; Trends of Hazard Risk; Risk Analysis components; Risk assessment, evaluation and Risk acceptance; Vulnerability trends.

Mitigation: Mitigation concepts, goals and types; Structural and nonstructural mitigation approaches; obstacles to mitigations process; Mitigation initiatives in Bangladesh.

Disaster Preparedness: Definition and scope of disaster Preparedness, component of Government preparedness - Planning, Exercise, Training, Equipment and statutory authority;

public preparedness, capacity building of elected members, officials and community, core team or task force – disaster communication and role of media, understanding Preparedness initiatives in Bangladesh.

Disaster Response: Definitions and major components of emergency response; disaster assessment; disaster declaration, volunteer management and evacuation; first aid medical treatment; Institutional structure of Response activities; Response structure and examples from Bangladesh experiences; Armed forces, Police and other organizations in disaster response.

Recovery: Overview of recovery; Impact of disaster; Disaster Recovery Actions and its components; Types of recovery; Examples from Bangladesh disaster recovery Practice.

Disaster Management and Development: Different stakeholders of disaster management; Governmental initiatives, NGOs and community initiatives; International strategy for disaster reduction, Role of media, Humanitarian Assistance.

Disaster Resilience: Different methods of enhancing resilience, resilience and development, Challenges for resilience, Role of women in disaster management.

Practicum: Mapping of resources and facilities, Preparing vulnerability maps, Disaster Preparedness plans, Gender sensitive plan, Seasonal mapping, Disaster specific drills – preparation of emergency kit, Application of First Aid, Safe evacuation procedures, preparation of temporary shelters, Operation of standby power and communication equipment.

Intended Learning Outcome
- Comprehend the scope, extent and complexity of natural and human-made disasters and emergencies.
- Gather knowledge on basic concepts of disaster management like Prevention, Mitigation, Preparedness, Response and Recovery.
- Learning about the mechanisms of risk assessment.
- Understand the disaster resilience, risk mitigation and recovery policies.

Selected References

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Coppola, D. P., *Introduction to International Disaster Management* (Third Edition). Oxford: Butterworth-Heinemann, 2015.

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Paul, B. K., *Environmental Hazards: Contexts, Perspectives and Management*. West Sussex: Wiley-Blackwell, 2011.

Shaw, R., Mallick, F., & Islam (eds), A., *Disaster Risk Reduction: Methods, Approaches and Practices*, Springer, 2013.

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Shesh Kenta Kafle and ZubairMorshed, *Community Based Disaster management for Local Authorities*, Bangkok, Asian Disaster Preparedness Center, 2006.

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Margaret Almond (et.al.), *Natural Disaster Hotspots Case Studies*, Washington DC, Palgrave, 2006.

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Charlotte Benson (et.al.) *Understanding the Economic and Financial Impacts of Natural Disasters*, Washington DC, World Bank, 2004.

Hugh Brammer, *Climate Change, Sea Level Rise and Development in Bangladesh*, Dhaka, University Press Ltd, 2014.

Imtiaz Ahmed, *People of Many Rivers: Tales From the River Banks*, Dhaka, University Press Ltd, 2015.

Giasuddin Ahmed Choudhury (et.al.), *Strategic Adaptation Towards Water Crisis*, Dhaka, University Press Ltd, 2014.

Philip Gain, *The Chittagong Hill Tracts Man-nature Nexus Torn*, Dhaka, University Press Ltd, 2013.

Philip Gain, *Energy Challenges and Phulbari Crisis*, Dhaka, University Press Ltd, 2013.

AtiqRahman, *Ground Water Resources and Development in Bangladesh: Background to the Arsenic Crisis, Agriculture Potential and the Environment*, Dhaka, University Press Ltd, 2003.

WMGDS 703: Planning and Project Management

Course Perspectives

The focus of the course lies on discussing the questions – how to plan, start, lead and complete projects. The course introduces developmental project as a vital category of analysis and examines project management in governmental and non-governmental sectors. It is designed to deepen critical understanding of the strategies, processes, techniques and issues involved in formulating ideas for development and turning them to practical realities with identifiable outcomes and benefits. The Planning and Project Management course helps learners to explain how successful projects are organized and administered. They learn about project life cycle. The course introduces a broad overview of important project management concepts and different dimensions. It includes discussions on tools and techniques for structural planning, how to manage change and risks as well as how to manage stakeholder's expectations. Although the course emphasizes development projects in the public sectors but the underlying principles are applicable to all types of projects.

Learning Objectives

- To gain knowledge on the principles, practices of project planning, design, preparation and appraisal techniques for project in a developmental context.
- To analyze management skills for project and project management focusing on skills for successful project implementation.
- To review, analyze and evaluate different case studies of planning project management to initiate critical understanding.

Course Outline

Introduction: Key concepts-planning, projects, project phases, life cycles, monitoring and evaluation, essentials of project management, project management principles.

Theories and Approaches: Analysis and dynamics of project management, constraints of project management and team building approach.

Project Planning: Project idea, project identification, selection initiation, pre-feasibility study, feasibility studies, implementation, developing project charter and management plan, budgeting and cost estimation. Preparing a project proposal, planning process, time planning, human resource, network analysis, modern project planning systems and project planning methods – Project Planning and Management in Bangladesh.

Selected Tools for Project Management: Logical framework, environmental impact assessment/social impact assessment, SWOT analysis, cost-benefit analysis, project feasibility, Dikert-techniques and tools, financial analysis, economic analysis, managerial administration feasibility, environmental feasibility, legal feasibility.

Budgeting: Resource consideration in project, resource allocation, scheduling project cost estimate, budgets, cost forecasting, quality management and value engineering

Organizational Structures and Issues: Roles, responsibilities of project leader, relationship between project manager and line manager, leadership styles for project management, change management, risk management, risk identification and analysis, reducing risks.

Execution and Control: Purpose of project control, designing the controlling system, project management information system, tools and techniques of controlling a project, coordination and control, communication in a project, control of progress, performance, schedule cost, PERT model- measures of variability, CPM model – Network cost system.

Monitoring and Evaluation: Project evaluation criteria, measuring the project's performance against a planned budget and schedule, project auditing and project termination.

Intended Learning Outcome

- Understand key concepts of project management and project lifecycle.
- Learn how to design a practicable project and a realistic economic plan.
- Increase awareness of available resources and professionalism in executing development projects.
- Application of diverse knowledge in achieving realistic goals.

Selected References

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

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

Choudhury, S. *Project Management*, Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Company Limited, New Delhi, 1997

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

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

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

WMGDS 704: Public Policy Analysis

Course Perspectives

This course introduces key theories, approaches and models in the study of public policy and makes a critical analysis of the main trends in contemporary public policy-making. More concretely, learners will know how public policies are enacted, what roles do different stakeholders play in formulating public policies and how such policies are implemented, monitored, and evaluated. The course includes basic elements of public policy and approach and analyses them in the socio-economic and geographical context.

The course addresses challenges which governments face especially in the developing countries for public policy formulation and implementation. As the public policy is the outcome of a number of political, economic, social and ethical factors, this course introduces explanations how governments manage financial resources, mitigate political and social conflicts among the groups and make public policies ethically permissible to the society where it is implemented. Thereby the course introduces different stages of the policy cycle and the determinants of public policy.

Learning Objectives

- To provide some of the major theoretical approaches to public policy.
- To assess the dynamics of political environment relevant to policy making process and critically analyze policy problems.
- To familiarize learners with numerous tools, techniques, processes and contexts of public policy and apply these theories to analyze the processes of making public policy
- To understand the application of public policy in the context of developing countries in general and Bangladesh in particular.

Course Outline

Basic Elements of Public Policy: Public policy analysis as a separate discipline, purpose, scope, and context of public policy analysis, relevance of public policy analysis in politics. Determinants of public policy – public opinion, political parties, technology.

Public Policy Theories: Political Systems Theory, Group Theory, Elite Theory, Institutional Theory, Rational Choice Theory, Incremental Theory, Game Theory, Public Choice Theory.

Contemporary Approaches: Punctuated equilibrium model, Advocacy –Coalition framework, Multiple streams approach, Institutional analyses, Constructivist approach, behavioral models. Use of instruments as an approach.

Policy Formulation: Approaches to policy-making, politics of policy-designing, role of bureaucracy, pressure groups, interest groups, policy networks – communities and international donors/agencies, Civic engagement, social movements.

Policy Implementation: Concepts and approaches, policy contents and contexts, characteristics of implementing bureaucracy-an interactive process.

Dynamics of Political Environment: Focus on field administration, politics-administration dichotomy-convergence vis-a-vis divergence of political and bureaucratic actors, problems of implementation with reference to developing countries, mechanisms of policy-monitoring during Implementation.

Policy Evaluation: Approaches to evaluation-planning and needs evaluation, process evaluation, efficiency evaluation, impact evaluation.

New Contexts – New Approach: Policy paradigms – Policy changes, political, economic, social and ethical issues, Globalization and public policy.

Specific Policy Issues: Food policy, health policy, education policy, digital policy, agricultural policy etc. with reference to Bangladesh

Intended Learning Outcome

- Enhance theoretical knowledge and skills to be effective participants in public policy making as policy analysts, administrators and advocates.

- Develop abilities regarding which policies should be adopted in which contexts and how financial resources are used for what purposes.
- Anticipate the issues and challenges that may arise in the policy-making process and relate different political social, economic and ethical issues.
- Recognize the competing interests and strategic alternatives that surround any policy issue.

Selected Readings

Anderson, J., *Public Policy Making*, 7th edition, Wadsworth, Cengage Learning, 2011.

Anderson Macedo de Jesus, Policy-Making Process and Interest Groups: How do Local Government Associations Influence Policy Outcome in Brazil and the Netherlands? *United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO),* pp. 69-101

Bardach, Eugene ,*the Implementation Game*, Cambridge, Mass: MIT Press, 1977

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Grindle, Merille S. (ed.), *Politics and Policy Implementation in the Third World*, Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1980

Ham Christopher and Michael Hill (ed.), *the Policy Process in the Modern Capitalist State*, New York: St. Martin Press, 1984

Jones, Charles ,*An Introduction to the Study of Public Policy*, Mass: Duxbury Press, 1975

Knoepfel, P., Larrue, C., Varone, F. and Hill, M., *Public Policy Analysis*, Bristol: The Policy Press, 2007.

Managing Development Policies and Programs: A focus on Internal dynamics of Field Bureaucracy", *Bangladesh Journal of Public Administration*, Vol. 5, No. 1 (annual Issue), 1996, pp. 23-44.

Paul A. Sabatier, Top-down and Bottom-up Approaches to Implementation Research: A Critical Analysis and Suggested, *Journal of Public Policy*, Vol. 6, No. 1 (Jan. - Mar., 1986), pp. 21-48

R. K. Sapru – *Public Policy,* PHI Learning Private Limited, New Delhi, 2010

Skylark Chadha, *Managing Projects in Bangladesh,* UPL, Dhaka, 1989

TansuDemir& Ronald C, The Politics – Administration Dichotomy: An Empirical Search for Correspondence between Theory and Practice, *Florida Atlantic University*, pp. 81-96.

Thomas R. Dye – *Understanding Public Policy,* Pearson Education Inc., 2004

Tomas M. Koontz and Jens Newig, From Planning to Implementation: Top-Down and Bottom-Up Approaches for Collaborative Watershed Management, *The Policy Studies Journal*, Vol. 42, No. 3, 2014, pp. 416-442.

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Edwords, George, *Implementing Public Policy*, Washington D.C.: Congress Quarterly Press, 1980

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Jones, Charles, *An Introduction to the Study of Public Policy*, Mass: Duxbury Press, 1975

WMGDS 705: E-governance

Course Description

E-Governance is a new way of formulating and implementing decisions and policies relating to administration, services and public participation, using ICT as a tool for accessing information. It has brought opportunities for improving administrative transparency, accountability and service delivery as well as relationship between governments and citizens. In this context this course focuses on governance and its improvement through support of technological innovation. It aims to explain management and E-Governance, Government policies, legal framework and ICT infrastructure and the course is designed to increase the ability of the learners to analyze E-governance concepts, frameworks and practices in the world in general and Bangladesh in particular. They will understand the dynamic environment of online communication and how public organizations adapt to these changes.

Learning Objectives

- To introduce the concepts of E-Governance, analyze related policies and explain data warehousing and data dining.
- To provide knowledge of good governance and overview of E-governance using Information and Communication Technologies.
- To explain ICT initiatives in Bangladesh and other countries through case studies

Course Outline

Introduction: Role of ICT in Good Governance, Meaning, components and categories of e-governance, stages of E-Governance and present global trends, ICT development, Potential impacts and Challenges– Concept of public – private partnership, Technological Framework.

Models of E-governance: Broadcasting/ Wider Dissemination Model, Critical Flow Model, Comparative Analysis Model, Mobilization and Lobbying Model, Interactive-service Model; Towards Good Governance through E-Governance Models.

Digital Divide: meaning, variation , causes, effects of the digital divide on e-governance, Current status of digital divide Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Africa – ways of bridging digital divide, Case Studies: Global context-CIC Model, Bangladesh Context- UDC Model.

Infrastructure and Strategies: Evolutionary Stages of E-Governance, E-readiness: ICT Infrastructure and public access; Legal Infrastructural Preparedness (ICT Policy, Cyber Law, Law related to e-commerce); Institutional Infrastructural Preparedness; Human capacity.

Civic Engagement: Bureaucratic Decision Making in E-Government, Public Administration Presence on the Web; Administrative transparency and accountability through e-governance, Use of social media for emergency response and citizen engagement, Knowledge sharing and innovation, Public Participation and Ethical Issues .

E-Service: What is E-service? Strategies and practices of e-service delivery by different sectors – Access to information.

Case Studies of Best Practices

Global Context: E-Khazana, E-Panchyat (India), e-Motor Revenue License project (Sri Lanka) Online tender system (Nepal), Online e-procurement System (Republic of Korea), e-Transformation Journey of Singapore.

Bangladesh Context: E-service portal, E-Procurement, E-purji, E-ticketing, computer aided voter registration, birth registration, Passport processing, vehicle registration, Judicial transparency through ICT, ICT use in Police, ICT for land management.

E-democracy: meaning, nature and importance, Using ICT for political communication and participation, Protest and movement through social media, e-voting, problems of E-democracy.

Challenges of E-Governance: Cyber security surveillance – Cyber crises – Socio – economic issues – Capacity building – Socio –

political implications – Issues of integration, networking with NGOs, CBOs – Government Resource Planning and Process re-engineering, Minimizing digital gap.

Intended Learning Outcome

- Explore key policies of ensuring accountability and transparency through ICT
- Understand the rapidly changing role of ICT in governance
- Critically evaluate E-governance practices in Bangladesh
- Identify some of the limitations and dangers involved in the use of ICT for governance.

Suggested Readings

Ashok Agarwal (ed), *E-Governance Case Studies, Computer Society of India*, India: University Press.

Calista, Donald, And James Melitski, "E-government and E-governance: Converging Constructs of Public Sector Information and Communications Technologies", *Public Administration Quarterly*, Vol. 31(1), 2007.

Habibullah N. Karim, Quamrul Mina &GolamSamdani, *Going Digital*, Dhaka: the University Press Ltd, 2011

James SL Yong (eds.), *E-Government in Asia: enabling public service innovation in the 21st century*. Times Edition, 2003.

Norris, P., *Digital Divide: Civic Engagement, Information Poverty, and the Internet Worldwide*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2001.

SubhajitBasu, "E-Government and Developing Countries: An Overview", International Review of Law Computers & Technology, Volume 18, No. 1, pp. 109–132, March 2004

ValentinaNdou, "E-Government for Developing Countries: Opportunities And Challenges", *Ejisdc*, Vol. 18, No. 1, 2004,

Prabhu CSR, *E-Governance: Concepts and Case studies*, Practice Hall, India, 2011

Backus Michael, *E-Governance in Developing Countries*, IICD Research, No 1, 2001

Tang and Bergrud (eds) *Civic Engagement in a Networked Society*, Charlotte NC, Information Age Publishing, 2008

Toshio Obi (ed), *E-Governance: A Global Perspective on a New Paradigm*, IOS Press, 2007

David Garson, *Public Information Technology and E-Governance: Meaning the Virtual State*, Jones and Barlett learning, 2006

Subhash C Bhatnagar, *E-Government: From Vision to Implementation – A Practical Guide with Case studies*, Sage, 2004

Victor Mayer, David Lazer (ed.), *Governance and Information Technology: From Electronic Government to Information Government*, MIT, USA, 2007

WMGDS 706: Public Service: System and Performance

Course Description

The course explores in international and historical perspectives the definition and meaning of the public services and the role of the public sectors in their delivery. The course will focus on creation of public value by delivering services effectively and efficiently. The course will also focus on the provision of services. This will allow learners to know how organizations provide services and information to produce public value. The course begins with a look at value creation in the public sector. Quality service delivery will be explored. This will be followed by techniques for efficient delivery of services. Performance and management of public services will also be examined. At the practical level role of technology and operation management in the developing countries will be discussed. The course develops a systematic understanding of the major economic, political, sociological issues involved in the organization, production and finance of the public services. It examines value considering public welfare and safety, social equity and resource utilization

across a range of services like healthcare, education, transportation.

Learning Objectives

- To study continuity and differences in the evolution of contemporary policy and management of public services internationally.
- To develop a systematic and critical understanding of the issues in the organization and management of public services.
- To explore the nature, efficiency and unintended consequences of techniques for public services.

Course Outline

Introduction: Public Service Management System Meaning and Context, Political, Economic, Social and Technological Advancement, Alternative Service Delivery, New Public Management Theory. Public Service advertising, Public Service Delivery and Good Governance, Role of Public Service in state and nation building.

Public Service Culture: Public service values, quality service delivery, process mapping, quality via re-engineering and quality via employee engagement, efficient service delivery, organizing workflows, managing capacity, utilization, optimizing queries addressing bottlenecks, delivery service through a supply chain.

Political Economy of the Public Services: historical perspective, public services and public sector, institutional overview, Principal-agent, relationships, contracts, trust, market failure, information and individual choices, accountability, Hierarchies, markets and quasi-market, privatization and outsourcing, regulation, inspection and audit, public office, fiscal policy and fiscal

restriction, public goods and externalities, welfare economy, efficiency and equity.

Human Resource Management: Nature and changing structure of public sector, workforce flexibility, challenges for management, industrial relations in the public sector, commitment and changing psychological contract in the public sector workforce, relationship between human resource management and public sector performance.

Monitoring and Accountability: accountability in public and private sector, monitoring public service delivery through bureau/tribunal, media; Ethics and Code of Conduct of service providers, bureaucracy, organizational culture, leadership, motivation, rewards, trade union.

Social Entrepreneurship: Concept of social entrepreneurship or social business, role of social enterprises in designing and delivering public service.

Social Capital: Concept of Social capital and relation with public service performance, community organizations and their participation, role of development agencies for enhancing public engagement.

Corruption and Performance Management: Corruption in delivering public services, Public perception and satisfaction about public service delivery, Use of ICT for citizen engagement and improving public service delivery, tools and management techniques for _ effectiveness, efficiency, citizen claims and complaints, judicial review, control through accounting and accountability, audit and inspection.

Challenges: Rapid response to disasters, scaling up and distribution, delivery of services, integrated management, time management, cost benefit analysis, quality, human resource, communication, risk management, procedural discipline, scope management.

Management Information System (MIS): Data and information, need, function, importance of MIS, evolution of MIS-

organizational structure, MIS computers and MIS information support for functional areas of management, organizing information systems- computer and MIS.

Case studies will be drawn on relevant issues

Intended Learning Outcome

- Building an insight regarding the organization and management of public services
- Examine public services through considering public welfare, safety and social equity
- Analyze public services on the basis of 'rights' – like right service – right quality – right time – right place.
- Appreciate public service management of common resources.

Suggested Readings

Anca Jarmila Guţă, "Characteristics of Public Sector Management", Annals of the University of Petroşani, Economics, Vol. 12 No.4, 2012, pp. 95-102

Alan Lawton and Aidan Rose, *Public Services Management,* New York: Financial Times/Prentice Hall, 1999.

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Kaiju Chang, *Digital Governance: New Technologies for Improving Public Service and Participation*, New York: Routledge, 2012.

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Stanislaw Mazur, "The Public Service Ethos Versus Public Management Models", *Warsaw Forum of Economic Sociology*, 4:2(8) Autumn 2013.

Subhash Bhatnagar, *Public Service Delivery: Role of Information and Communication Technology in Improving Governance and Development Impact*, ADB Economics Working Paper Series, No.391, March 2014.

UNDP Global Centre for Public Service Excellence, Citizen Engagement in *Public Service Delivery: The Critical Role of Public Officials*, Singapore, 2016. Stig Litz JG, *Economy of the Public Sector*, 2000 Doherty TL and Hornet, *Public Service Management*, London, Routledge, 2002

Flynn N, *Public Sector Management*, Sage, 2007

James R and Pendlebury M, *Public Sector Accounting*, Harlow Pearson Education, 2000