Professional Master in Governance Studies (PMGS) Program
Department of Political Science
University of Dhaka

Curriculum and Faculty Information
Academic Session: 2022-2023 to 2027-2028

Professional Master in Governance Studies (PMGS) Program
Department of Political Science
University of Dhaka

Curriculum and Faculty Information
Academic Session: 2022-2023 to 2027-2028

PROGRAM CO-ORDINATOR

Professor Dr. Nelofar Parvin
M.S.S. (Dhaka), Ph.D. (Leeds) Diploma (Upsala)
Teaching and Research Interests: Religion and Politics, Public Intellectuals, Partisanship, Democracy and Civil Society

FACULTY MEMBERS

Dr. Tasneem Siddiqui
PROFESSOR & CHAIRPERSON,
Department of Political Science
M.S.S. (Dhaka), Ph.D. (Griffith)
Teaching and Research Interests: Labour Migration, Diaspora, Remittance and Public Policy Analysis.

PROFESSORS

Dr. Dil Rowshan Zinnat Ara Nazneen
M.S.S., Ph.D. (Dhaka)
Teaching and Research Interests: Local Government and Rural Development; Area Studies with Emphasis on India, Pakistan, Malaysia and Indonesia, Research Methodology; Ethnicity and Conflict Resolution; Women's Issues; Islam and Politics.

Dr. Nasima Khatun
M.S.S., M.Phil., Ph.D. (Dhaka)
Teaching and Research Interests: Local Governance, Empowerment and Social Stability, Public Administration, Political Thought; Political and Constitutional Development in Bangladesh

Dr. Farid Uddin Ahmed
M.S.S. (Dhaka), M.A. (Western, Canada), Ph.D. (Sydney, Australia)
Teaching and Research Interests: Research Methodology; Globalization, Regionalism and International Financial Institutions; Public Sector Management; Environmental Governance and Sustainable Development; State-Society Relations; Political Business

Dr. Abeda Sultana
M.S.S. (Chattogram), Ph.D. (Dhaka)
Teaching and Research Interests: Gender, Politics and Development; Political and Social Development in British India, Principles of Sociology

Dr. Gobinda Chakraborty
M.S.S. (Dhaka), MPIA (Pittsburgh, USA) Ph.D. (JNU, New Delhi)
Teaching and Research Interests: Non-military Approaches to International Security; Economics of Natural Resources; Resource Planning; Hydropolitics and Hydrosecurity; Conflicts and Cooperation over International River Basins.

Dr. Shantanu Majumder
M.S.S. (Dhaka), M.Sc. (London), Ph.D (Institute of Commonwealth Studies, London)
Teaching and Research Interests: Political Economy of Development; Problems of Governance; Modernism and Post-Modernism; State and Civil Society.

Dr. Mohammad Sohrab Hossain
M.S.S. (Dhaka), Ph.D. (Dhaka)
Teaching and Research Interests: South and Southeast Asian Governance and Development; Political Dimension of Good Governance; Comparative Foreign Government; Public Administration.

Dr. Sabbir Ahmed
M.S.S. (Dhaka), M.A. and Ph.D. (Leeds)
Teaching and Research Interests: Political Theory, Democratization, Governance, Geopolitics and Bangladesh, Research Methodology, Political Economy of Bangladesh and Political Islam.

Dr. S. M. Ali Reza
M.S.S. (Dhaka), M.L. and Ph.D. (Japan)
Teaching and Research Interests: Major Foreign Governments; Comparative Politics of South and Southeast Asia; Western and Oriental Political Thought; Political Development in Bangladesh.

ASSOCIATE PROFESSORS

Mr. Md. Shariful Islam
M.S.S. (Dhaka), LL.M. (HKU)
Teaching and Research Interests: Environment, Governance, Human Rights, Human Security, South Asian Politics, American Politics.

Mr. Kazi Mohammad Mahbobor Rahman
M.S.S. (Dhaka), MPP (Central European University)
Teaching and Research Interests: Politics of Globalization, Ethnic Conflict Resolution and Public Policy with special reference to Bangladesh.

Mr. Mohammad Aynul Islam
M.S.S. (Dhaka), MA in Governance and Development (Antwerp, Belgium), PGD (NTU, Singapore)
Teaching and Research Interests: Conflict, political violence, (micro) governance and development, land and development, Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT), etc.

Dr. Zahid Ul Arefin Choudhury
M.S.S. (Dhaka), MPA (Arizona State University), Ph.D. (Iwoa).
Teaching and Research Interests: Political Economy; Politics, Power and Corruption; Conflict Resolution

Mr. Md. Monirul Islam
M.S.S. (Dhaka)
Teaching and Research Interests: Public Policy, Modernization, Political Development and Social Change.

Dr. Mamun Al Mostofa
M.S.S. (Dhaka), Ph.D. (London)
Teaching and Research Interests: Political Economy; Politics of Identity.

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS

Ms. Fatema Samina Yasmin
M.S.S. (Dhaka), MPP (Australia)
Teaching and Research Interests: Youth Development and Related Concerns, Public Policy, Political Economy, Public Sector Management, Governance and Political Development with special reference to South Asia.

Mr. Mohammad Rashed Alam Bhuiyan
M.S.S. (DU), M.Sc. (Exeter)
Teaching and Research Interests: Migration and Development, Climate Change related Migration, Adaptation to Climate Change, Inclusive and Sustainable Cities and migrants' rights and Well-being

Ms. Sharmin Bhuiyan
M.S.S. (Dhaka)
Teaching and Research Interests:Local Government and Rural Development, Area Studies with emphasis on India, Pakistan, Malaysia and Indonesia, Ethnicity & Conflict resolution, Security issues, Human rights.

Ms. Gazi Alif Laila
M.S.S. (Dhaka), M.A. (Bristol)
Teaching and Research Interests: E-Governance, Village Court

Dr. Muhammad Badrul Hasan
M.S.S. (Dhaka), Ph.D. (Utrecht)
Teaching and Research Interests: Governance and Development, Government and Politics in Bangladesh, Political System in South Asia, International Politics and Comparative Political System, Water Governance

University of Dhaka
Department of Political Science
Professional Master in Governance Studies (PMGS) Program
Curriculum: An Overview

1.1   Journey of Enlightenment

The University of Dhaka is one of the rare examples of higher seats of learning which acted as a catalyst and performed the most significant role in the strenuous struggle for independent identity of a social community. Ultimately, in the tumultuous journey of the human beings in this deltaic geography, it took the lead, supplied the drive, gave the impetus and at the end of a critical juncture of internal colonialism established a nation which was there but got the solid footing in the global theatre. Along with this, the Dhaka University in one sense helped most to give birth to an independent country through long struggle culminating in a critical phase of liberation war. This is an institution which did its best to create a country, a new flag, a new state and a governance of our own.

This university was established in 1921 and from the very first day of its functioning, the department of political science was there with teachers and students combining with economics and named as economics and political science. In 1938 the department of political science got total and separate identity as an independent discipline and lunched its academic endeavor with the vision of generating and disseminating theoretical knowledge and empirical training in different sub-fields of political science. Over the course of the time the Department has emerged as one of the largest departments of the University of Dhaka with enrollment of about 500 hundred students in Bachelor of Social Sciences Honors), Master in Social Sciences, M. Phil. and Ph.D. programs each year. The department has in fact enriched itself with a very long journey to create a knowledge-based enlightened society through its teaching capability, learning process, rigorous research, intellectual efforts, regular journals, and publications of research books by the faculties and through its products - the students. From 2016, the department has put forward its vision through 'Towards Hundred Years'. This vision goes forward: (i) with the objectives to overhaul its entire curriculum and governance, (ii) making the department attuned with new global surroundings and new problems and challenges ahead of our nation, (iii) preparing the learners to be intellectually capable and epistemologically sound to face boldly the issues in front, for simultaneously bringing individual and collective welfare of the country and of the committee of nations belonging to humanity as whole.

1.2   **PMGS - a new horizon**

The Department of Political Science, with a view to enriching academic excellence of teaching and fulfilling the social commitment, has introduced Professional Master in Governance Studies (PMGS) which is designed for individuals of different background, preferably young interested learners to be enlightened with theoretical and empirical knowledge about governance in a comparative perspective. The program duration is one year and a half (i.e., eighteen months). The degree awarded for this program is named Professional Master in Governance Studies (PMGS).

Professional Master in Governance Studies (PMGS) covers theoretical and empirical aspects of governance which include courses related to Concept, Theory and Perspectives of Governance; Democratization, Human Rights and Access to Justice; The Art and Science of Leadership; Introduction to Economics; Public Policy in Theory and Practice; Research Methodology and Quantitative Analysis; Public Sector Management: Theory and Practice; Political and Economic Governance in Bangladesh: Theories and Realities; Corruption, Politics and Development Challenges; Gender and Governance: Theory and Perspectives; Global Governance and Development Discourse; Local Governance, Empowerment and Social Stability; E-Governance in Comparative Perspective; Governance and Migration; Corporate Governance: Theory and Practice; Developing Public-Private Partnerships; Ethics in Governance; Environmental Governance and Sustainable Development; Building Accountability and Transparency; Thesis Research; Internship; and Comprehensive Examination.

2. Professional Master in Governance Studies (PMGS): Degree Requirements

2.1   The PMGS degree program consists of 48 credits and is divided into 4 semesters. The time frame for each semester is 19 weeks, of which 15 weeks are for class-room teaching, class test and mid-term examination along with a take-home assignment to be completed by the students within stipulated time by giving individual and independent efforts. Another 2 weeks remain there as break for preparation, and 2 weeks for holding the semester final examination.

2.2   Each full unit course is of 100 marks excepting the written comprehensive examination during fourth semester having 50 marks.

2.3   The program includes teaching of 16 course units for a total of 1600 marks, which is to be converted into 48 credit hours.

2.4   The total credit hours are evaluated on the basis of 1600 total marks, of which 1500 marks are for 15 full units taught courses (1300 marks for 13 full unit taught courses and 200 marks for thesis/internship) while 50 marks are allotted for comprehensive written examinations. The other 50 marks are divided into four viva-voce examinations each consisting of 12.5 marks and each to be held after every course final written examination from first to fourth semesters. This has brought similarity to the practice followed in the B.S.S. Honors and M.S.S. programs of the department. This has given opportunity for more rational distribution of marks ensuring justice in the total examination systems of the PMGS program and simultaneously it would make the concern students smarter. For non- thesis/non-internship group, students need to take 15 courses (1500 marks) and appear in the comprehensive examination. (See also 4.1.1)

2.5   There are 4 courses in each semester with 100 marks each, resulting in 12 earned credits per semester.

2.6   Number of lecture classes/contact hours per week is being determined on the basis of the credit hours assigned to each course. For a 3 credit course unit, there are two lecture classes of 3 hours each. In addition to lecture classes, there are 06 contact hours for each course by two faculties who are taking 06 classes each. The contact hours include group discussion/tutorial class/lab work/group presentations/class test every week.

2.7 The distribution of course units, marks and credits built-up for the PMGS Degree for 1600 marks are divided as follows:

Semester	Number of Courses	Total/Marks	Earned Credits
First	4	400	12
Second	4	400	12
Third	4	400	12
Fourth	Thesis Group: 1 Thesis (30% students): Thesis and 1 course Non-Thesis Group (70% students) : 2 Courses and 1 Internship /Major Research Paper/Project Paper	300	9
	Comprehensive (Written) with 50 marks	50	1.5
	Oral Examination with 50 marks divided into four viva-voce in four semester final each containing 12.5 marks	$12.5 \times 4 = 50$	1.5
Total	16	1600	48

2.8 Classes for the PMGS Degree Program are taken primarily on Friday and Saturday. If necessary, classes can be scheduled on Thursday.

3. Admission Requirements

3.1 Eligibility for Admission

3.1.1 Students are admitted into PMGS program in the month of January and July of each calendar year.

3.1.2 Admission is open to the candidates, either Bangladeshi or foreign nationals, who have at least a bachelor degree, or its equivalent with minimum 2.5 CGPA from any recognized university/college, including medical colleges, engineering universities/colleges, agricultural universities/colleges, etc. Professionals from public and private sectors are also encouraged to apply for admission. Foreign students are required to take permission from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bangladesh.

3.1.3 Persons, who have appeared in the bachelor degree final examination or its equivalent degrees, may also apply. But, they have to submit their certificates or marks sheets concurrently on the day of admission test to be held as last opportunity. Otherwise, their candidatures would be cancelled.

3.1.4 Candidates who have passed at least 5 papers in GCE "0" level and 2 papers of "A" level with Honors or bachelor degree, or its equivalent, may also apply. For such candidates to be eligible to apply, one should obtain at least B grade in all papers (7 papers at "0" and "A" levels).

3.2   Application Procedure

Application form along with prospectus and information leaflet is available in the Department of Political Science on payment of fees determined by the Department. The filled-in application form has to be submitted to the office of the Department of Political Science within the date notified in the advertisement.

3.3   Selection of Students

Seventy five (75) students are admitted into the PMGS Degree program. Students are selected on the basis of written admission test (75 marks), oral test (10 marks) and previous results (15 marks). The passing mark in admission test is at least 40% of the total marks. The value of the previous results is distributed as following:

Certificate/Degree	Results (Division/Class/(C)GPA]		
	1st/3.5*	2nd /2.5*	Others /2.0*
SSC or Equivalent	3	2	1
HSe or Equivalent	3	2	1
Bachelor Degree (Pass) or	4	3	2
Bachelor Degree (Honors)	5	4	3
Master Degree	1	1	1
Experiences (At least 2 years)	3		
Total with Honors Degree Marks	15		

   * In a 5-point scale, first class/division, second class/division, and others are to be
    equivalent to (C) GPA of 4.0, 3.0, and 2.0 respectively.

3.4   Registration

Applicants, finally accepted to the PMGS Degree Program, have to obtain the prescribed form for admission from the Office of the Department of Political Science and submit the completed form along with 7 passport-size and one stamp size photographs plus other required documents within the stipulated time. Candidates who complete the above formalities must pay the requisite fees as decided by the PMGS program authority. Enrollment in the PMGS Degree Program is conditional upon completion of all admission formalities including the payment of all fees.

4.   Curriculum

4.1   Course of Study

4.1.1   The course of study of PMGS Degree Program can be completed by two ways:

(a)   By having 15 full unit taught courses (15^xl00=1500 marks) and a written comprehensive examination for 50 marks (1500+50=1550 marks). In addition to this, the students have to appear for viva-voce of 12.5 marks after completion of written examinations of 4 courses in each semester. Thus 12.5 x 4 = 50 marks allotted for 04 rigorous process for examining the students' knowledge about the courses and their ability, language skill, presence of mind,

and presentation standard. Thus, finally the total marks become (1500 + 50 + 50) = 1600.
or

(b)   By having 13 full unit taught courses (13ˣl00=1300 marks), a thesis research/internship for 200 marks, and a written comprehensive examination for 50 marks and other 50 marks divided into 4 viva-voce after each course final examination containing 12.5 marks each. (1300+200+50+50= 1600 marks)

Thus total marks of 1600 have to be converted into 48 credit hours.

4.1.2   The curriculum of the program is divided into 2 forms of courses: Core courses and Elective Courses.

4.1.3   Four (4) course units are taught at the foundation level and 4 course units at the integration level. These 8 courses are mandatory for all students. Core courses will provide students with a functional basis for analytical skills and a framework for a deep understanding of the critical issues of governance studies.

4.1.4   The elective level is spread over two semesters: third and fourth semester. 4 courses out of 6 courses are taught in the third semester. Students are to select 4 elective courses from the alternative choices. Selection of elective courses is dependent on four highest frequencies of interests expressed by the students.

A thesis/internship and one elective course are offered in the fourth semester. However, there remains an option for the students to take two more elective courses, instead of doing a thesis. Students have to select the elective course(s) from the alternative choices. Selection of an elective course would be dependent on the highest frequency of interests expressed by the students. At the end of this level, all students have to appear in the written comprehensive examination.

4.1.5   The distribution of course units marks and credit built-up for the PMGS Degree program is presented below:

Semester I: Core Course (400 marks, 12 Credits)			
Course Code	*Course Title*	*Total Marks*	*Earned Credits*
PMGS 1001	Concept, Theory and Perspectives of Governance	100	3
PMGS 1002	Democratization, Human Rights and Access to Justice	100	3
PMGS 1003	The Art and Science of Leadership	100	3
PMGS 1004	Introduction to Economics	100	3

Semester II: Core Course (400 marks, 12 Credits)			
Course Code	*Course Title*	*Total Marks*	*Earned Credits*
PMGS 2001	Public Policy in Theory and Practice	100	3
PMGS 2002	Research Methodology and Quantitative Analysis	100	3
PMGS 2003	Public Sector Management: Theory and Practice	100	3
PMGS 2004	Political and Economic Governance in Bangladesh:	100	3

Theories and Realities		

Semester III: Core Course (400 marks, 12 Credits)			
Course Code	*Course Title*	*Total Marks*	*Earned Credits*
PMGS 3001	Corruption, Politics and Development Challenges	100	3
PMGS 3002	Gender and Governance: Theories and Perspectives	100	3
PMGS 3003	Global Governance and Development Discourse	100	3
PMGS 3004	Local Governance, Empowerment and Social Stability	100	3
PMGS 3005	E-Governance in Comparative Perspective	100	3
PMGS 3006	Governance and Migration	100	3

Semester IV: Elective Course (350 marks, 10.5 Credits) 1.5 Credits spread over. 4 Viva-voce, one each after semester final including 12.5 marks, thus making $12.5 \times 4 = 50$ marks equivalent to 1.5 credits			
Course Code	*Course Title*	*Total Marks*	*Earned Credits*
PMGS 4001	Corporate Governance: Theory and Practice	100	3
PMGS 4002	Developing Public-Private Partnerships	100	3
PMGS 4003	Ethics in Governance	100	3
PMGS 4004	Environmental Governance and Sustainable Development	100	3
PMGS 4005	Building Accountability and Transparency	100	3
PMGS 4006	Thesis Research/Internship	100	3
PMGS 4007	Thesis Research/Internship	100	3
PMGS 4008	Written Comprehensive Examination (Covering all the courses of IS', 2nd, 3^{n1} and 4th Semester)	50	1.5
Viva-Voce	12.5 marks for oral examination in each semester after each course final. Thus, $12.5 \times 4 = 50$	50	1.5

4.2   Administration of the Examination

4.2.1 The Program Coordinator of PMGS Degree Program in consultation with the committee members have to provide the students with a semester calendar before the beginning of a semester indicating the duration of 15 weeks for class-room teaching, dates of mid-semester examination, date of submission of assignment/term paper, duration of the preparation week, dates for the semester final examinations, and date for the commencement of the next semester.

4.2.2 At the beginning of the semester, a course teacher has to provide the students with a course outline indicating the objectives, contents and activities (teaching approaches such as case studies, field work, lecture, presentation, etc.) related to the course, text books to be followed, the dates for mid-semester and submission of term papers/home assignments.

4.2.3   The course teacher has to announce the results of the class test, mid-semester examination and term papers/home assignments at least 10 days before the date of holding of the semester final examination, and submit the marks to the Chairperson of the Examination Committee, immediately after the announcement of the result and also submit the same to the office for giving those to Deputy Controller of Examinations, University of Dhaka.

4.2.4   All semester final examinations have to be conducted by the Department, except for the semester final examination of the fourth semester of the PMGS Degree Program. (see also 4.2.6)

4.2.5   All students of the semester concerned have to fill in the semester final examination entry form, supplied by the Department, on payment of dues determined by the PMGS authority, for appearing at the semester final examination, except for the semester final examination of the fourth semester of the PMGS Degree Program. 4.2.6 The Controller of the Examinations shall conduct only the semester final examination of the fourth semester of the PMGS degree program.

4.2.7   All students shall have to fill in the examination entry form, supplied by the Controller of Examinations, on payment of dues, for appearing at the semester final examination of the fourth semester of the PMGS Degree Program.

4.2.8   The Controller of the Examinations shall publish the cumulative results of the PMGS Degree Program and shall provide the transcript showing course-wise grades and the Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) of the candidates for the degree concerned.

4.3 Evaluation and Grading

4.3.1   Evaluation and grading are determined on the basis of an overall evaluation of students' performance in class attendance, active participation in the discussion class/tutorial class/group presentation/class test, term papers/home assignments, mid-semester examination, and semester final examination. This is a rigorous and continuous assessment process along with semester final written and oral examination.

4.3.2 The distribution of marks for evaluation are as follows:

Class Attendance	10%
Active participation in the discussion class/tutorial presentation/class test	10%
Term papers/home assignments	10%
Mid-semester Examination *(Duration 0{75 minutes)*	20%
Semester final examination *(Duration of 3 hours)*	50%
Total	100%

4.3.3   A total of 200 marks for thesis/internship are distributed as 150 marks for thesis/internship evaluation and 50 marks for viva on thesis/internship.

For each course, student's performance in class attendance; active participation in the discussion class/tutorial class/group presentation/class test; term papers/home assignments; mid-semester examination; and semester final examination shall be evaluated and totaled by the course teacher and converted into letter-grades following a 4-point grading scale presented below:

Grading Structure for PMGS Degree Program in a 4-Point Grading Scale

Mark Range (in percent)	Letter Grade	Explanation	Grade Point
80 and above	A+	Excellent	4.00
75-79	A		3.75
70-74	A-		3.50
65-69	B+	Very Good	3.25
60-64	B		3.00
55-59	B-		2.75
50-54	C+	Satisfactory	2.50
45-49	C		2.25
40-44	D	Pass	2.00
Below 40	F	Fail	0.00
....	I		.... Incomplete
....	W		..... Withdrawn

4.4 Interpretation of the Grades

- 'A+', 'A' and 'A-' grades are indicative of 'Excellent' performance overall by a student, earning grade points of 4.0,3.75, and 3.50 respectively.
- 'B+', 'B' and 'B-' grades are indicative of 'very good' performance overall by a student, earning grade points of3.25, 3.00, and 2.75 respectively.
- 'C+' and 'C' grades are indicative of 'satisfactory' performance overall by a student, earning grade points of 2.50, and 2.25 respectively.
- 'D' grade is indicative of minimally acceptable 'passing' performance overall by a student, earning a grade point of 2.00.
  'F' grade is indicative of an unacceptable 'failing' performance overall by a student, i.e., fail to earn any credit point.
- 'I' grade is indicative of a situation where a student, for non-academic reasons beyond his/her control, is unable to complete the full requirements of the course for not being able to sit for the semester final examination. With the submission of valid and authenticated evidence of such reason(s), and the recommendation of the course teacher (to be reported to the Chairperson of the Examination Committee along with director and coordinator of PMGS program), that particular student shall be allowed to complete the semester final examination with the next batch. Meanwhile, the student concerned will be promoted to the next semester. If an 'Incomplete' grade is not cleared with the next batch, the'!' grade shall automatically be changed to an 'F' grade. A maximum of two'!', grades shall be allowed to a student in one semester. However, to get an 'Incomplete' grade, a student must submit an application to the Chairperson of the Department/Director/Coordinator of PMGS through Chair of the semester final examination committee at least 2 weeks before the beginning of examination.

- 'W' grade shall be awarded when a student is permitted to withdraw/drop a course/semester without penalty. Withdrawals without penalty are not permitted after the mid-semester examination. A student may take readmission in the semester concerned with the next batch by paying the fees for two semesters.

4.5   Promotion

4.5.1   For promotion from the first to the second semester, a student shall require to earn a minimum Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA) of 2.00.

4.5.2   For promotion from the second semester through the final semester, a student shall require to earn a minimum SGPA of 2.25 in each semester.

4.5.3   To obtain an PMGS degree, a student must have a minimum Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) of 2.25, taking into consideration all the grade points earned in all courses of first through the final semester and improved grade, if any.

4.5.4   A student failing to clear up any dues to the university or department during the study shall not be promoted to the next semester.

4.6   Improvement

4.6.1   A student earning 'F' grade in any course shall be allowed to improve the grade once only with the next batch. In such case, the student shall be allowed to improve the grades in semester final examination including mid semester examination.

4.6.2   If a student obtains grade 'B' or less in a course, she/he shall be allowed to improve the grade through final examination and midterm examination with the following batch. Students failed to obtain required grade point shall also be allowed to appear in the examination. If they fail to obtain required marks/grade points in the improvement examination, they must seek readmission with the following batch. In both cases, penalties ascertained by the PMGS authority must be given by the student concerned. Transactions must be done through bank only.

4.6.3   Such improvement shall be allowed only once in a course and in such case the student's previous grade shall be automatically cancelled.

4.6.4   If a student obtains 'B+' or better grade in any course, she/he shall not be allowed to repeat the course for the purpose of grade improvement.

4.6.5   If a student likes to improve the grade point earned in a course of 4th semester for the PMGS Degree Program, she/he must apply for such improvement examination before the certificate is issued.

4.6.6   Improvement shall not be allowed once the certificate is issued.

4.6.7   A student carrying grade 'F' in any course shall not be awarded the degree unless he/she improves it by appearing at the semester final examination with the next batch.

4.6.8   If the student gets 'F' in the improvement examination, he/she 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. Moreover, dues will have to be paid.

4.6.9 For improvement of grade in a course, the student shall apply to the Director/Coordinator of PMGS Degree Program at least 4 (four) weeks before the start of the semester final examination.

4.6.10 Student shall be allowed to improve the grade of a particular course only once.

4.7 Readmission

4.7.1 A student failing to get the requisite grade points for promotion (clause 4.5) from one semester to the next may seek readmission with the following batch.

4.7.2 For readmission, a student shall have to apply within two weeks after the announcement of result of the concerned semester.

4.7.3 On readmission, grades earned earlier by a student in the class of readmission shall cease to exist and the student has to retake all the course works and examinations.

4.7.4 A student shall not be allowed readmission in more than two semesters during the entire PMGS degree program.

4.8 Drop out

4.8.1 A student failing to earn the GPA for promotion from one semester to the next after taking readmission in any semester shall be dropped out of the program.

4.8.2 A student earning 'F' grade in any course after taking improvement examinations or readmission in any semester class shall be dropped out of the program.

4.9 Grievances

4.9.1 If any students have concerns about the teacher's teaching, evaluation or grading, a formal application may be submitted to the committee formed by PMGS Coordination Committee. This committee will comprise the Chairperson of the department! Director of PMGS, the Coordinator of the program and two other teachers working as member of PMGS Coordination Committee.

4.92 Grievances shall be recorded by a student within a week after the publication of the result.

4.9.3 If the student is dissatisfied with any grade given by the concerned course teacher, he/she can lodge an appeal to the Director/Coordinator of PMGS Degree Program and request for re-evaluation of his/her work. A Grievance Committee consisting of three senior faculties as members will be formed by the PMGS Coordination Committee for this purpose. The decision of the Grievance Committee shall be the final.

4.10 Adoption of Unfair Means

4.10.1 If a student adopts unfair means such as copying, cheating etc. in any examination or home assignment, the teacher/invigilator shall report in writing to the Chairperson of the Examination Committee/Chief Invigilator and if necessary, to /Coordinator of PMGS for consideration of PMGS Coordination Committee for action as per university rules/or rules and decisions of the PMGS authority.

4.11 Completion of PMGS Degree program

4.11.1 A student shall be allowed to complete the PMGS Degree program within four years from the date of admission into the program.

5.   General Facilities
The Department of Political Science has built up support facilities required for the program.

5.1   Specialized Library
A specialized library containing a rich collection of books, periodicals and visual materials related to governance and development will be set up by the Department. The collection of relevant books and articles for the library has already begun. A library and Database networking officer is always there to assist.

5.2   Computer Laboratory
The computer laboratory of the department is well equipped with 15 computers, 1 photo copy machine, and multimedia projectors for the students and faculties. The students and the faculties of the department enjoy fiber optics broadband Internet facilities with an independent domain.

5.3   Student Counseling Services
Different forms of interaction between students and faculties are an integral part of the program. Students are assigned to a counseling service cell, which would works with the students on various aspects of the academic program and students' lives.

6.   Faculty
Faculties will include from the Department of Political Science, and if required then from national and foreign universities as well as from governmental and non-governmental organizations.

7.   Course Selection and Designing Curriculum
It will be the responsibility of the Coordination Committee of PMGS program to design courses and curriculum and get it approved by the Departmental Academic Committee, Faculty and Academic Council. This condition for the curriculum and syllabus has been fulfilled. The referred committee of the PMGS program may include and drop any courses in such a way that students will not face any problem in taking courses related to their specialization in a particular area in subsequent semesters.

8.   Administration of the Program
In the department, there will be a 3-member PMGS Program Coordination Committee in which the Chairperson of the department will act as a committee member . The Academic Committee of the Department will select a Coordinator of the PMGS program. The term of the Committee and Coordinator is two years. If required, it may be increased for few days more. If the Coordinator cannot perform his/her duties or resigns for any reasons, the senior-most member of the committee will work as an acting Coordinator until the Academic Committee selects a new Coordinator for the program. The Program Coordinator will accomplish different types of tasks along with and in consultation with the Program Director. The Program Coordinator will preside over all the meetings of PMGS Program Committee.. All kinds of financial transactions such as issuing cheques will be done by the joint signature of the Director and the Coordinator.

The department Academic committee will form the PMGS Program Coordination Committee as per following guidelines:

(a)   Program Coordinator: The Chairperson of the department will become the member as ex officio. The Coordinator will be selected from Professors only. Another member will be included in the committee from Professors/ Associate Professors on the basis of seniority.
(b)   Membership: Membership will rotate up to the level of Associate Professor as per seniority. If the coordinator or a member of the committee fails to complete his/her two-year term because of authorized leave of absence, the Academic Committee of the Department may consider his/her case to complete the full tenure.

The PMGS Program Coordination Committee will generally perform the following functions:
(a) Overall coordination of the program;
(b) Assignment of duties and responsibilities to each member of the committee;
(c) Curriculum development and publication;
(d) Selection of courses to be offered in each semester, revision, and publication of syllabus;
(e) Conducting examinations;
(f) Provisional publication of results;
(g) Checking course outlines;
(h) Administration of the teacher's evaluation form as designed by the PMGS Coordination Committee;
(i) Compilation and submission of results to the Controller of Examinations for publication;
(j) Preparation of budgets and maintaining proper accounts;
(k) Decisions relating to make-up courses;
(1) Disciplinary actions, dealing with irregularity in the examinations;
(m) Dealing with cases of defaulters;
(n) Publication of research and utilization of research fund, publication of books, and arranging seminars;
(0) Reporting the decisions of the PMGS Committee to the Departmental Academic Committee;
(P) Engaging and using staff for PMGS would be determined by the PMGS Coordination Committee and in between the meetings, the decision would be taken by the Coordinator.
(q) Any other task fixed by the PMGS Committee Meeting for itself.

<div align="center">

Syllabus
Professional Master in Governance Studies (PMGS)
Department of Political Science
Session: 2017-2018 to 2024-2025
</div>

First Semester
(All compulsory)
Course Code PMGS 1001: Concept, Theory and Perspectives of Governance
Course Code PMGS 1002: Democratization, Human Rights and Access to Justice
Course Code PMGS 1003: The Art and Science of Leadership
Course Code PMGS 1004: Introduction to Economics

Second Semester
(All compulsory)
Course Code PMGS 2001: Public Policy in Theory and Practice
Course Code PMGS 2002: Research Methodology and Quantitative Analysis
Course Code PMGS 2003: Public Sector Management: Theory and Practice
Course Code PMGS 2004: Political and Economic Governance in Bangladesh: Theories and Realities

Third Semester
(Any four from six options given below.)
Course Code PMGS 3001: Corruption, Politics and Development Challenges
Course Code PMGS 3002: Gender and Governance: Theory and Perspectives
Course Code PMGS 3003: Global Governance and Development Discourse
Course Code PMGS 3004: Local Governance, Empowerment and Social Stability
Course Code PMGS 3005: E-Governance in Comparative Perspective
Course Code PMGS 3006: Governance and Migration

Fourth Semester

Course Code PMGS 4001: Corporate Governance: Theory and Practice
Course Code PMGS 4002: Developing Public-Private Partnerships
Course Code PMGS 4003: Ethics in Governance
Course Code PMGS 4004: Environmental Governance and Sustainable Development
Course Code PMGS 4005: Building Accountability and Transparency
Course Code PMGS 4006: Thesis Research/Internship
Course Code PMGS 4007: Thesis Research/Internship
Course Code PMGS 4008: Comprehensive Examination (Written)
(Covering all the courses of 1", 2nd, 3rd and 4th Semester)

First Semester
Course Code PMGS 1001: Concept, Theory and Perspectives of Governance

Objectives

The concept of governance as social-political contract and service delivery develops itself to a new height from old type of government as traditional format and formal machinery. It puts emphasis on practical performance without neglecting the physical structures, albeit to be reformed drastically. The objective of this course is to make the learners understand the comprehensive dynamics of statecraft and governance and management along with the dimensions of pattern, practicality and performance. Governance as a subject not only provides ideas about politics, power, decision-making, policy formulation, allocation and implementation at the helm of affairs. Rather, the course goes for intense brain-storming and in-depth analysis for understanding national, local, regional, global and glocal dimensions and issues from a holistic angle, so that the learners become well acquainted with indigenous social setting and global surroundings.

Outlines

Conceptual underpinnings of governance; meaning and significance; Governance in political science and public administration, World Bank and UNDP approaches; WGI as a concept; Current theories of governance: Good Governance, , Governance Failure, and Governance Network; Cybernetic Model of Governance. Measuring Governance; Innovation, Practice, Learning and Experimentalist Governance. Comprehensive dynamics of statecraft and governance: pattern, practicality and performance.

Governance: A critical appraisal; World Corporate Capitalism, Liberalism, Neo-liberalism, and Dependency. Institutional Framework of Governance: Executive, Legislature and Judiciary; Structural Framework of Governance: Governing and Non-Governing Elites; Political Party, Civil Society, Mass Media and Private Sector; Substantive Framework of Governance: Education, Culture and Development Dimensions; Normative Framework of Governance: Leadership, Mass Participation, Socialization and Ethics; Determinants of Governance: Basic Social and Political Contract, Dynamic Constitutionalism and Rule of Law; Consensus on Fundamentals; De-politicization of Issues of Vital National Interests; Access, Involvement, Entitlement and Empowerment of the Multitudes. Referendum and Public Sphere Enhancement; Public Service Institutions, Structures and Mechanisms: Transparency and Accountability.

Readings

Ahmed, Farid Uddin (2018), 'Neopatrimonial Governance: Revisiting the Theoretical Discourse with reference to Bangladesh', *Journal of Democratic Governance and Public Affairs*, Vol. 2, no.1 , pp.1-11.

Ahmed, Imtiaz (1997), 'Political System and Political Process in Bangladesh: Consensus on Intolerance and Conflict', *The Journal of Social Studies,* no. 78, October.

Al-Ahsan, Abdullah and Young B. Stephen (2017), *Qur'anic Guidance for Good Governance: A Contemporary Perspective,* Springer.

Ansell, Christopher and Torfmg, Jacob (2016), *Handbook on Theories of Governance,* Edward Elgar Publishing.

Argiolas, Giuseppe (nd), *Social Management: Principles,* Governance and Practice, Springer.

Bache, I, and Flinders, M. (2004), eds., *Multi Level Governance,* Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Bang, Henrik Paul (2003), *Governance as Social and Political Communication,* Manchester University Press.

Barenstein, J. (1994), *Overcomming Fuzzy Governance in Bangladesh: Policy Implementation in Least Developing Countries,* Dhaka: UPL.

Benedix, Reinhard (1978), *Kings or People: Power and the Mandate To Rule,* Berkeley: University of California Press.

Besacon, Marie (2003), *Good Governance Rankings: The Art of Measurement,* World Peace Foundation.

Bevir, Mark (2012), *Governance: A Very Short Introduction,* Oxford: OUP.

Bevir, M. (2011), 'Governance as Theory, Practice and Dilemma' in Mark Bevir, eds., *The Sage Handbook of Governance,* London: Sage Publication Limited.

Bevir, Mark (2009), *Key Concepts in Governance,* London: Sage.

Bovaird Tony and Lobbles, E. (2003), 'Evaluating the Quality of Public Governance: Indicators, Models and Methodologies', *International Review of Administrative Sciences,* vol. 63(3).

Braithwaite V. and Levi, M. (1998), eds., *Trust and Governance,* New York: Russell Sage Foundation.

Chhotray, V. and Stoker, G. (2009) *Governance: Theory and Practice- A Cross- disciplinary Approach,* Basingstoke, England: Palgrave Macmilan.

Choudhury, Hasanuzzaman (2015), 'Controlling State and Governance: Correlation of Philosophy and Practicality', in *BSPR,* vol. 11, no. 1, December, pp. 5-31, Dhaka: Department of Political Science, University of Dhaka.

Choudhury, Hasanuzzaman (2016), *Mapping Political Consensus Building: Magnetic Touch of Thematic and Pragmatic Dimensions,* Dhaka: CSRB.

Choudhury, Hasanuzzaman (2017a), *Comprehensive Dynamics of Statecraft and Governance: Pattern, Practicality and Performance,* Dhaka: CSRB.

Choudhury, Hasanuzzaman (2017b), *From 'We the Politicians' To 'We the People': Reexamining Referendum Ramifications - A Charter of Social Contract,* Dhaka: CSRB.

Hirst, Paul (1994), *Associative Democracy: New Forms of Economic and Social Governance,* Massachusetts: University Massachusetts Press.

Hye, Hasnat Abdul (2000), ed., *Governance South Asian Perspectives,* Dhaka: UPL. Ibrahim, Saad Eddin (1994), *Governance and Structural Adjustment: The Egyptian Case,* The World Bank.

Islam, Nurul and Asaduzzaman M. (2008), eds., *Ship Adrift: Governance and Development in Bangladesh,* Dhaka: BIDS.

Kanie, Norichika and Biermaun, Frank (2017), *Governing through Goals: Sustainable Development Goals as Governance Innovation,* MIT Press.

Kaufmann, D. and Kraay, A. (2002), *Governance Indicators, Aid Allocation and the Millennium Challenge Account: A Summary,* Washington DC: The World Bank.

Kaufmann, D. and Kraay, A. (2003), *Governance and Growth: Casualty Which Way? - Evidence for the World, in Brief,* Washington DC: The World Bank.

Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A. and Mastruzzi, M. (2006), *Governance Matters,* Washington DC: The World Bank.

Keasey, Kevin, Thompson, Steve and Wright, Michael (2005), *Corporate Governance: Accountability, Enterprise and International Comparisons,* John Wiley and Sons.

Kennedy, Scott (2017), *Global Governance and China: The Dragon's Learning Curve,* Taylor & Francis.

Kooiman, Jan (1993), *Modern Governance,* London: Sage.

Kooiman, Jan (2003), *Governing as Governance,* London: SAGE Publications Ltd.

Kothari, Rajni (1989), *State Against Democracy: In Search of Human Governance,* Ajanta Publications.

Leftwich, A. (1993), 'Governance, Democracy and Development in the Third World', *Third World Quarterly,* vol. 14, No.3.

Levi, Brian (2007), *Governance Reform: Bridging Monitoring and Action,* Washington DC: The World Bank.

Levi-Faur, D. (2012), ed., *Oxford Handbook of Governance,* Oxford: Oxford University Press.

March, G. J. and Olsen, P. J. (1995), *Democratic Governance,* New York: The Free Press. Minogue, Martin (1998), *Is Good Governance a Universal Value?,* Manchester: Institute for Development and Management.

Munshi, S. and Abraham B. Paul (2007), eds., *Good Governance, Democratic Society and Globalization,* New Delhi: Sage Publications.

Nizam Ahmed (2014), ed., *40 Years of Public Administration and Governance in Bangladesh,* Dhaka: UPL.

Nye, Joseph S. and Donahue, John D. (2000), *Governance in a Globalizing World,* Brookings Institution Press.

Osborne, S. P. (2010), *The New Public Governance: Emerging Perspective on the Theory and Practice of Public Governance,* London, UK: Routledge.

Peters B. G. and Savoie, D. J. (1995), eds., *Governance in a Changing Environment,* Montreal and Kingston: McGill/Queens University Press.

Peters, B. G. (1996), *The Future of Governing: Four Emerging Models,* Lawrence, Kan: University of Kansas Press.

Peters, B. G. (2000), *The New Governance: States,* Markets, and Networks, London: Macmillan.

Pierre J. (2000), ed., *Debating Governance: Authority,* Steering, Democracy, New York, NY: Oxford University Press.

Pierre Jon and Guy, Peters B. (2000), *Governance, Politics and the State,* New York: St. Martin's Press.

Rhodes, R. A. W. (1997), *Understanding Governance, Policy Networks, Governance, Reflexivity and Accountability,* Buckingham: Open University Press.

Robichau, Robbie W. (2011), 'The Mosaic of Governance: Creating a Picture with Definitions, Theories, and Debates', *The Policy Studies Journal,* vol. 39, no. S1.

Ron, Amit (2012) 'Modes of Democratic Governance' in Levi-Faur, David, ed., *Oxford Handbook of Governance,* Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Rosenau, J. N. and Czempiel, O. (1992), eds., *Governance without Government: Order and Change in World Politics,* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Rothstein, B. (2012) 'Good Governance' in Levi-Faur, David, ed., *Oxford Handbook of Governance,* Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Schroeder, Kent (2017), *Politics of Gross National Happiness: Governance and Development in Bhutan,* Springer International Publishing.

Silva, De K. M. (1993), ed., *Problems of Governance,* New Delhi: Konarak Publishing Private Ltd.

Sobhan, Rehman (1993), *Problems of Governance in Bangladesh,* Dhaka: UPL.

Sobhan, Rehman (1998), *Towards a Theory of Governance and Development: Learning From East Asia,* Dhaka: UPL.

Sobhan, Rehman (2007), *The Political Economy of Malgovernance,* vol. 3, Dhaka: UPL.

Sudders, M. and Nahem, J. (2004), *Governance Indicators: A User's Guide,* Oslo: United Nations

Development Programme (UNDP).

UNDP (1997), *Governance for Sustainable Human Development,* New York: Management Development and Governance Division, UNDP.

UNDP (1997), *Reconceptualizing Governance,* Discussion Paper 2, New York: UNDP. Vartola, Juha (2013), et.al., eds., *Towards Good Governance in South Asia,* Dhaka: Osder Publications.

Vayunandan, E. and Mathew, Dolly (2003), eds., *Good Governance Initiatives in India,* New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India.

Williamson, Oliver E. (1996), *The Mechanisms of Governance,* Oxford University Press. Wolf, Charles Jr. (1988), *Markets or Governments: Choosing Between Imperfect Alternatives,* The MIT Press.

World Bank (1992), *Governance and Development,* Washington DC: The World Bank. World Bank (1996), *Government that Works: Reforming the Public Sector,* Dhaka: World Bank.

World Bank (2002), *Taming Leviathan Reforming Governance in Bangladesh As Institutional Review,* Dhaka: The World Bank.

World Bank (2010), *The Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI)* , Project Reports, Washington DC: The World Bank.

Course Code PMGS 1002: Democratization, Human Rights and Access to Justice

Objectives
The main objective of this course is to provide the learners proper knowledge and dynamic outlook regarding democratization, human rights and access to justice in the milieu of democracy as superstructure over capitalistic economy as base. On the face of globalization, liberalism and neo-liberalism under world corporate capitalist order, the topics of this course go for a critical search of the process of democratization relating it to governance. In fact, the basic question would be to find out how actual democratization and proper governance can converge themselves at a cross-road making possible successful statecraft management, and keeping the multitudes integrated with the social development dynamics.

Outlines
Democratization- Governance interface: transitional and consolidated democracies, their deficits and governance imperatives; Democratic rights, freedom and obligations; social roots of democratization, conflict management and governance.

Human Rights and Governance: Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and re-conceptualization of governance; Equal access to justice, due process of law and the judicial system, international human rights norms and national obligations.

Governance and Development: Basic needs approach vis-a-vis Rights-based approach to development; the role of government in terms of promotion, protection and enforcement of rights and responsibilities of citizens; Governance and Reduction of Poverty: political rights and economic entitlements, safety net and legal framework for citizens from poverty and starvation.

Readings

Ahmed, Farid Uddin (2017) 'The Contribution of Elite and Mass Actors to the Transition to

Democracy: A Comparative Analysis with special reference to Bangladesh', *Bangladesh Political Science Review*, Vol. 14, no.1.

Alam, Quamrul & Teicher, Julian (2012), 'The State of Governance in Bangladesh: The Capture of State Institutions', *South Asia: Journal of South Asian Studies,* 35:4, pp. 858-884.

Boix, C. and Stokes, S. C. (2003), 'Endogenous Democratization', *World Politics,* 55, pp. 517-549.

Bunce, V. (2000), 'Comparative Democratization: Big and Bounded Generalizations', *Comparative Political Studies,* 33, pp. 703-734.

Bunce, V. (2003), 'Rethinking recent democratization: Lessons from the post-communist experience', *World Politics,* 55, 2, pp. 167-192.

Choudhury, Hasanuzzaman (2017c), ed., *State, Governance and Politics: Disabled, Child, Women and Arbitration* (in Bangla), Dhaka: CSRB.

Choudhury, Hasanuzzaman and Noman, Shiblee (2016), *Brexit Referendum: Democratic Dividend or Deficit: a pioneer research contribution from peripheral geography,* Dhaka: CSRB.

Choudhury, Hasanuzzaman (2015), 'Controlling State and Governance: Correlation of Philosophy and Practicality', in *BPSR,* vol. 11, no. 1, December, pp. 5-31, Dhaka: Department of Political Science, University of Dhaka.

Czempiel, Ernst-Otto (1992), 'Governance and Democratization' in Rosenau, James & Czempiel,Ernst-Otto, *Governance without government: order and change in world politics,* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

DeGooyer, Stephanie (2014), *Democracy: Give or Take?, Humanity,* International Journal of Human Rights, Humanitarianism and Development, vol. 5, number 1.

Diamond, Larry (2002), 'Election without Democracy: Thinking about Hybrid Regimes', *Journal of Democracy,* volume 13, number 2, pp.21-35.

Diamond, Larry J. (1994), 'Toward Democratic Consolidation', *Journal of Democracy,* vol. 5, number 3.

Howard, Jeffrey W. (2015) 'Democracy as the Search for Justice: A Defence of the Democracy/ Contractualism Analogy', *Political Studies,* vol. 63, pp. 259-275.

Islam, Md. Shariful (2012), *Human Rights and Governance,* Hong Kong, China: Asian Legal Resource Centre.

Munck, G. L. and Verkinlen, J. (2002), 'Conceptualization and measuring democracy: Evaluating alternative indices', *Comparative Political Studies,* 35, pp. 5-34.

Sorensen, G. (2008), *Democracy and democratization: processes and prospects in a changing world,* Boulder, CO: West View Press, 3rd edition.

Svasand, L. and Randall, V. (2007), 'Introduction: The Contribution of Parties to Democracy and Democratic Consolidation', *Democratization,* 9: 3, pp. 1-10.

Course Code PMGS 1003: The Art and Science of Leadership

Objectives
The main objective of this course is to explain concept, theories, context, traits, styles, management process, power handling and decision-making capability of leadership. This course would examine the correlations and interrelations among leaders, followers, circumstances and goals. It would give knowledge about how setting and context with time and trend influence over leadership phenomenon and how leadership as individual or collective entity of particular group of power holders both from inside and outside help changing the circumstances, scenario and surroundings.

Outlines

Concept and theories of Leadership: political leadership and its centrality in democratic governance; leaders to initiate and manage change in the new century. Disciplinary Perspectives on Leadership: biographical approach, educational or developmental approach, environmental approach, personality approach, clinical approach, evolutionary approach, cognitive approach, social approach, work approach. Tasks of Leading;

Context, Traits and Styles of political leadership; relational, communicative and visionary leadership; Visioning as a roadmap to change the current realities, Ethics: the heart of leadership

Leadership and Management; Corporate Leadership: Powers and Functions; Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chairman of the Company's Board of Governors (BoG); Non-executive Leadership in the BoG Contemporary leadership in Western and Asian countries: Major insights in terms of performance, values and ethics; Global Leadership and its Challenges in the 21st Century.

Readings

Ahmed, Farid Uddin (2009) 'The Vulnerability of Political Leadership: A Comparative Study of Canada and Australia', *Bangladesh Political Science Review*, vol.7, no.1.

Ambrose, D. (2003), *Leadership: The Journey in Word,* Kendall Hunt.

Bass, Bernard (1995), *Leadership and Performance, Beyond Expectations,* New York: Free Press.

Bertocci, D. I. (2009), *Leadership in Organizations: There is a Difference Between Leaders and Managers,* University Press of America.

Birch, P. (1999), *Instant Leadership,* Kogan Page Publishers.

Brooker, Paul (2010), *Leadership in Democracy,* New York: Palgrave MacMillan. Choudhury, Hasanuzzaman (1995), 'Charismatic Leadership in Bangladesh Politics', in Majid, M., ed., *The Nature of Leadership* (in Bangla), Dhaka: Bangla Academy, pp. 48-69.

Day, D. V. (2014), *The Oxford Handbook of Leadership and Organizations,* Oxford University Press.

Gardner, J. (1993), *On Leadership,* Simon and Schuster.

Homer, Melissa (1997), 'Leadership Theory: past, present and future', in *Team Performance Management,* vol. 3, issue 4, pp. 270-287.

Iszatt-White, Marian and Saunders, Christopher (2020) *Leadership*, Oxford: Oxford University Press

Kanter, Rosabeth (1993), *The Change of Masters,* New York: Simon and Schuster.

OECD (2001), *Public Sector Leadership for the* 21" *Century,* Paris: OECD.

Pendleton, David & Furnham, Adrian (2011), *Leadership: All You Need To Know,* New York: Palgrave MacMillan.

Riaz, Ali (2012) 'Dynastic Politics and the Political Culture of Bangladesh' in Riaz, Ali, *Inconvenient Truths About Bangladeshi Politics,* Dhaka: Prothoma Prokashan.

Sadler, Philip (2005), *Leadership,* New Delhi: Kogan Page India Private Limited.

Stewart, N. A. (2010), *Leadership: Reflection,* Trafford Publishing.

Tichy, Noel M. & Devanna, Mary Anne (1990), *The Transformational Leader,* New York: Chichester, Brisbane, Toronto and Singapore.

Western, S. (2007), *Leadership: A Critical Text,* SAGE.

Yukl, Garry A. (2002), *Leadership in Organizations,* Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall.

Course Code PMGS 1004: Introduction to Economics

Objectives
The principal objective of this course is to give thorough and deeper understanding about different concepts, terminologies, aspects and factors of economics as introductory knowledge both from micro-economics and macro-economics. The main problem of a country like Bangladesh under world corporate capitalism and globalization is that it has no way out but to settle the issues, find out the best options and implementing the same with proper grasp over the situation, so that balanced, optimum and desired growth, development and progress of our economy may get a self sustained dynamics. This is a course which would give a basis in understanding statecraft and governance from practical perspectives.

Outlines
Microeconomics: *Supply and Demand:* Opportunity Costs and the Gains from Trade; Market, Supply and Demand, and Elasticity; Price Controls and Taxes; and Marginal Analysis and Consumer Choice. *Welfare Economics:* Markets, Efficiency, Welfare; and Welfare Analysis of Taxes, Tariffs and Transfers *Firm Behavior in a Competitive Market* Production, Inputs and Costs; Firm behavior in the short run and Entry, Exit and long run equilibrium. *Property Rights and Market Failures:* Property Rights, Public Goods and Externalities. *Market Power and Regulation:* Monopoly and Oligopoly, Strategic Behavior, and Game Theory. *Factor Markets:* The Labor Market; Poverty, Inequality and Discrimination and Time and Risk and Information.
Macroeconomics: *Real Economy in the Long-run:* Macro and Economic Growth: Economic Growth & Convergence: Savings, Investment and the Financial System; *Money. Banking and Prices:* Banking and Bangladesh Bank and Money Supply and Demand; *Open Economics, Macroeconomic Fluctuations and Stabilization:* Aggregate Demand, Aggregate Supply and Macro Equilibrium; Aggregate Demand Management; Inflation and Unemployment; Current Issues in Macroeconomics.

Readings
Atkinson, Anthony B. and Stiglitz, Joseph E. (2015), *Lectures on Public Economics*, Princeton: Princeton University Press
Baumol, William and Blinder, Allan (1985), *Economic Principles and Policy,* San Diego, NY: Harcourt, Brace Jovanovich.
Lipsey, Richard, G. (1975), *An Introduction to Positive Economics,* Great Britain: English Language Book Society.
Mankiw, N. Gregory (2010), *Macroeconomics,* New York: Worth Publishers. Mansfield, Edwin (1997), *Applied Microeconomics,* NY: W. W. Norton & Co.
Samuelson, Paul A. (1980), *Economics,* London: McGraw-Hill.

<u>**Second Semester**</u>

Course Code PMGS 2001: Public Policy in Theory and Practice

Objective
This course teaches various definitions, concepts models and analysis of public policy both from theoretical and practical perspectives. It gives knowledge about decision- making and policy formulation by the elites, leaders and stakeholders and acquaints the learners with the process of policy decisions. It gives knowledge about identifying the issues, giving in-depth information and understanding regarding the setting of policy agenda. Moreover, with special reference to Bangladesh, it studies different public policies of the country through which the learners get proper idea about the conflict, conciliation, congruence, consensus and integrity points between public policy and governance functioning.

Outlines
Public Policy: definition, concepts, study of public policy in Political Science. Policy analysis and policy advocacy; Models of Policy Analysis: Institutional model- policy as institutional output; process model- policy as political activity; rational model- policy as maximum social gain; Incremental model- policy as variation of the past; Group model- policy as rational choice in competitive situation; Public choice model- policy as public choice; Game Theory.

The Policy Making Process: decision making activities- identifying issues; setting policy agenda; stakeholders' analysis- elite/mass; alternative decisions, experts' input, draft policy formulation, sharing with interested stakeholders, persuasion by interested parties in different ministries, enactment of policy; Policy legitimization: policy makers; policy implementing bureaucracy, policy monitoring and evaluation-output mapping process; Policy making institutions in Bangladesh: Ministry of Finance, Planning Commission, Experts, Civil Society Actors, International Actors, Private Sector, Development Partners. Process Analysis of Selected Public Policies of Bangladesh: Education policy, industrial policy, agricultural policy, energy policy, Human resource development policy, National Security policies - defense, border, natural resources, water; Poverty reduction polices- SAP, PRSP, PRGF, Sixth Five Year Plan, Overseas Employment Policy

Readings:

Ahmed, Farid Uddin (2008) 'Policy Community in an Advanced Country: A Conceptual Analysis', *Bangladesh Political Science Review*, vol. 6, no.1.
Anderson, James E. (2014), *Public Policymaking: An Introduction,* 8th edition, Cengage Learning.
Carter, Wilson, A. (2008), *Public Policy: Continuity and Change,* Waveland Press, Inc.
Fischer, Frank, Miller, Gerald and Sidney, Mara (2007), eds., *Handbook of Public Policy Analysis: Theory, Politics and Methods,* CRC/Taylor & Francis.
Hogwood, B. W. and Peters, B. G. (1983), *Policy Dynamics,* Brighton: Weatsheaf.
Howlett, Michael, Ramesh, M. and Perl, Anthony (2020) *Studying Public Policy: Principles and Processes*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
Kennett, Patricia (2008), *Governance Globalization and Public Policy, Cheltenham, Gloss,* UK: Edward Elgar Publishing Ltd.
Kraft, Michael and Furlong, Scott (2013), *Public Policy: Politics, Analysis and Alternatives,* Los Angeles: Sage.
Sapru, R. K. (2007), *Public Policy: Formulation, Implementation and Evaluation.*

Course Code PMGS 2002: Research Methodology and Quantitative Analysis

Objectives

This course is designed to give the students proper understanding about research, methodology and quantitative analysis. It keeps in its domain methods, methodologies, research problems, strategies and designs. Using statistical tools, this course would help the students to involve themselves in various kinds of empirical research activities either in their academic pursuits or in their profession's assigned duties and required actions successfully.

Outlines

Meanings of Research, Method and Methodology; Research Proposal and Its Components; Selection of research Problem, Research Strategies: Theory, Induction/Induction, Research designs: Experimental design; Cross-sectional design; Longitudinal design(s); Case study design and Comparative design.

Data Collection and Analysis: Sampling, Measurement and Scaling, Survey, Interviews, Content Analysis, Focus Group Discussion (FGD), Participant Observation method, Data Analysis in Qualitative and Quantitative Research, coding, tabulation, interpretation of data; Frequency distribution; Graphical representation of data; Measures of Central Tendency - Mean, Median, Mode; Measures of dispersions; mean deviation, standard deviation; Forms of Distributions- The Moments, Skewness and Kurtosis; Correlation and Regression.

Readings

Aminuzzaman, Salahuddin (2011), *Essentials of Social research,* Dhaka: Osder Publication.

Bryman, Alan (2016), *Social Research Methods,* Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Halperin, Sandra and Heath, Oliver (2020) *Political Research: Methods and Practical Skills*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Hart, Chris (2001), *Doing a Literature Review,* London: Thousand Oaks; New Delhi: Sage Publications.

Marsh, David and Stoker (2002), eds., *Theory and Methods in Political Science,* 2nd edition, Houndmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire: Macmillan Press Ltd.

Neuman, W. Lawrence (2006), *Social Research Methods* (Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches), India: Pearson.

Pennings, Paul, et.al. (1999), *Doing Research in Political Science,* London, Thousand Oaks and New Delhi: Sage Publications.

Punch, Keith (2013), *Introduction to Social Research: Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches,* London: Sage Publications.

Silverman, David (2001), *Interpreting Qualitative Data* (Methods for Analysing Talk, Text and Interaction), 2nd edition, London: Thousand Oaks; New Delhi: Sage Publications Ltd.

Silverman, David (2002), *Doing Qualitative Research - A Practical Handbook,* London, Thousand Oaks and New Delhi: Sage Publications Ltd.

Course Code PMGS 2003: Public Sector Management: Theory and Practice

Objectives
In recent years, the organization and structure of the public sector has been transformed in both developed and developing economies. This course sketches the nature of transformation with a focus on the changing role of the government and the state. These changes are marked by a series of paradigm shifts first from government to public management and then from public management to governance. In the growing literature, the term governance is referred to changes in which markets and networked partnerships are increasingly used for delivering public services. These changes influence not only the process of policy-making, they also influence the process of delivering public services in different sectors of the economy.

Outlines
Public Sector Management: Meaning and nature, Public services, The boundary between the public and private sector; Old Public Management: Continental Traditions, British Tradition, American Tradition; Governance: Major theoretical approaches; State as the main actor: Old public management and the era of hierarchy; State as a marketized agent: New public management and the era of markets; State as a hollowed out agent: Governance and the era of networks; Re-inventing the State and the Government: Nature and Forms of State, Bangladesh as a State; Whole-of-Government Approach.

The Nature of Public Sector: A Comparative Outlook; Public Sector Reform in Theory and Practice; Coordination in Public Management; Coordination in partnership working; Accountability and blame shifting; Engaging with citizens and stakeholders; Policy- making in networks; Public spending: Sources of money and managing public spending; Performance measurement and management; Strategic management, Public sector project. Management, Talent management; Public entrepreneurship.

Readings
Amsden, Alice H. (2010), 'The State and Taiwan Economic Development' in Evans, Peter B., Geert, Bouckaert, Guy, Peters, B. and Verhoest, Koen, *The Coordination of Public Sector Organization: Shifting Patterns of Public Management,* Hampshire: Palgrave Macmillan, Chap. 1, 2, 3.

Baydoun, M. (2010), 'Risk Management of Large-scale Development Projects 10 Developing Countries: Cases from MDI's Projects', *International Journal of Technology Management and Sustainable Development,* vol. 9, no. 3.

Bouckaert G., Peters, B. and Verhoest, K. (2010), *The Coordination of Public Sector Organizations,* London: Palgrave Macmillan.

Bovaird, Tony and Lotller, Elke (2003), eds., 'The Size and Scope of Public Sector' *Public Management and Governance,* New York: Routledge, chapter 3.

Christopher, Pollitt and Bouckaert, Geert (2000), *Public Management Reform: A Comparative Analysis,* Oxford: The Oxford University Press.

David, Osborne and Ted, Gaebler (1993), *Reinventing Government: How the Entrepreneurial Spirit*

is Transforming the Public Sector, New York: Pulme.

Dietrich, Rueschemeyer and Evans, Peter (1985), 'The State and Economic Transformation: Toward an Analysis of the Condition Underlying Effective State Intervention' in Evans, Peter B., Dietrich, Rueschemeyer and Scokpol, Theda, eds., *Bringing the State Back In,* New York: Cambridge University Press.

Evans, Dietrich Rueschemeyer and Theda Scokpol, eds., *Bringing the State Back In,* New York: Cambridge University Press.

Fard, Hassan Danaee, Moshabbaki, A., Abbasi, Tayebeh and Hassanpoor, Akbar (2011), 'Strategic Management in the Public Sector: Reflections on Its Applicability to Iranian Public Organizations', *Public Organization Review,* issue 11, pp. 385-406.

Feldman, Martha S. and Khademian, Anne M. (2002), 'To Manage is to Govern', *Public Administration Review,* vol. 62, no. 5.

Flynn, Norman and Asquer, Alberto (2017) *Public Sector Management*, London: Sage Publications

Giovanni, Valotti (2012), 'Public Sector Reforms: State of the Art and Future Challenges' in *Reforming the Public Sector: How to achieve better transparency, service, and leadership,* Washington: Brookings Institution Press.

Guy, Peters (2010), 'Public Administration in the United States: Anglo-American, Just American or Which American?' in Painters, M. and Peters, B., eds., *Tradition and Public Administration,* London: Macmillan.

Hall, Mark and Holt, Robin (2003), 'Developing a Culture of Performance Learning in U.K. Public Sector Project Management', *Public Performance & Management Review,* vol. 26, no. 3.

Haque, Ahmed Shafiqul (2010), 'Managing the Public Sector in Hong Kong: Trends and Adjustments', *Asian Journal of Political Science,* vol. 18, no. 3.

Heritier, Adrienne and Eckert, Sandra (2008), 'New Modes of Governance in the Shadow of Hierarchy: Self-regulation by Industry in Europe', *Journal of Public Policy,* vol. 28, no. 1, pp 113-138.

Humpage, Louise (2005), "Experiencing with a 'Whole of Government' approach: Indigenous Capacity Building in New Zealand and Australia", *Policy Studies,* vol. 26, no. l.

Joyce, Paul (1999), *Strategic Management for the Public Services,* Buckingham: Open University Press, chapter 1, & 2.

Laurence E. Jr., Lynn (2006), *Public Management: Old and New,* London: Routledge.

Lodge, Martin and Gill, Derek (2011), 'Toward a New Era of Administration Reform? The Myth of Post-NPM in New Zealand', *Governance: An International Journal of Policy, Administration, and Institutions,* vol. 24, no. l.

Osborne, Stephen P. (1990), ed., *The New Public Governance? Emerging perspectives on the theory and practice of public governance.*

Peter, Evans (1989), 'Predatory, Developmental and Other Apparatus: A Comparative Political Economy Perspective on the Third World State', *Sociological Forum,* vol. 4. no. 4.

Peter, Evans (1995) *Embedded Autonomy: States and Industrial Transformation,* Princeton: Princeton University Press, chapter 3.

Rirnington, John (2009), 'Public Management and Administration: a Need for Evolution', *The Political Quarterly,* vol. 80, no. 4. October-December.

Schraeder, Mike and Jordan, Mark (2011), 'A Practical Perspective on Managing Employee Performance', *The Journalfor Quality and Participation,* July.

Sing, Chandra B. P. (1991) 'Interdepartmental Coordination in Public Sector: Myth or Reality',

Indian Journal of Industrial Relations, vol. 27, no. 2. pp. 52-62.

Tony, Bovaird and Loftler, Elke (2003), eds., *Public Management and Governance,* New York: Routledge.

Wise, Lois Recascino (2002), 'Public Management Reform: Competing Drivers of Change', *Public Administration Review,* vol. 62, no. 5.
.

Course Code PMGS 2004: Political and Economic Governance in Bangladesh: Theories and Realities

Objectives

The prime objective of this course is to give practical understanding about functioning of governance in both political and economic domain and from theoretical and practical perspectives. With special reference to Bangladesh, this course is designed to enhance the knowledge of both learners and to serve the requirements and enrich the mental and tangible horizon of the professionals engaged in different fields with academic and field level admixture of brain storming.

Outlines

(i) Political governance: meaning and significance; political governance, constitution and political consensus building; political culture and citizenship; participation, referendum and public policy making; electoral governance, Election commission, Representation of People's Order (RPO), power transfer and legitimacy; Jatiya Sangsad and national representation; Rules of Procedures (ROP), role of treasury and Opposition, Debate, Law- making, Amendments, Committee functioning, Public Accounts Committee; Professionalism versus politicization of bureaucracy.

(ii) Economic Governance: meaning and significance; Capitalism, Corporate Capitalism and Influencing factors; State: facilitating functions and market regulation; Budget, Parliament and Public involvement, State-Business Relations, Chamber of Commerce, BGMEA; Labor management and trade union, Corporate social responsibility.

Issues concerning Political Economy: Privatization, NRB factor, Government Sector Institution (GSI)-Private Sector Institution (PSI) collaboration, Export, FDI, Tax Reforms, Banking Management and Ethics, Financial Sectors Reforms.

Development perspectives: obstacles, determinants, management, corruption; service oriented, people centered, pro-poor economic governance; poverty reduction, human resource building, local and mass initiatives and inclusive development; NGO, micro credit, Islamic finance.

Readings

Ahmad, Ehtisham and Nicolas Stem (1991), *The Theory and Practice of Tax Reform in Developing Countries,* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Ahmed, Farid Uddin (2019) 'Money Politics and the Structural Power of Business in the Political Economy of Bangladesh', The Asia Dialogue, no.25 July, University of Nottingham.

Ahmed, Moudud (2012), *Bangladesh: A Study of the Democratic Regimes,* Dhaka: The University Press Limited.

Ahmed, Nizam (2012), *Aiding the Parliament of Bangladesh: Experience of Prospect,* Dhaka: UPL.

Ahmed, Nizam (2014), ed., *40 Years of Public Administration and Governance in Bangladesh,* Dhaka: UPL.

Alamgir, Diwan A. H. (1998), *Microfinancial Services in Bangladesh,* Dhaka: Credit and Development Forum - CDF.

Baran, Paul A. (1962 and latest edition), *The Political Economy of Growth,* New York: Monthly Review Press.

Baran, Paul and Sweezy Paul (1967), *Monopoly Capital: An Essay on the American Economic and Social Order,* Penguin Books.

Bruno, Michael, Ravallion, Martin and Lyn, Squire (1995), 'Equality and Growth in Developing Countries: Old and New Perspectives on the Policy Issues', in Tanzi, V. and Chu, K., eds., *Income Distribution and High Quality Growth,* Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

Chang, Ha-Joon (2002), *Kicking Away The Ladder - Development Strategy in Historical Perspective,* London: Anthem Press.

Choudhury, Hasanuzzaman (2017d), 'Decentralization and Governance Success: Points of Convergence and Concretization from a Non-conformist Deliberation', in *BPSR,* vol. 14, December, pp. 5-23, Dhaka: Department of Political Science, University of Dhaka.

Grindle and John (1991), *Public Choices and Policy Change: The Political Economy of Reform in Developing Countries,* Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press.

Hakim, Muhammad A. (1993), *Bangladesh Politics: The Shahabuddin Interregnum,* Dhaka: University Press Limited.

Hasan, Kabir (1998), 'The Crisis of Governance in the Banking Sector', in *Thoughts on Economics,* Dhaka.

Helliwell, John (1994), 'Empirical Linkages Between Democracy and Economic Growth', in *British Journal of Political Science,* 24, pp. 225-48.

Herman, E. S. (1979), *Corporate Control, Corporate Power,* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Hilferding, R. (1981), *Finance Capital,* London: Routledge and Kegan.

Hussain, Shakhawat (2012), *Electoral Reform in Bangladesh 1972-2008,* Dhaka: Palok Publishers.

ILO (1976), *Employment, Growth and Basic Needs: A One World Approach,* Geneva: International Labor Organization.

Institute of Development Studies (2010), *An Upside Down View of Governance,* Brighton, UK.

Jahan, Rounaq (2005), *Bangladesh Politics: Problems and Issues,* Dhaka: University Press Limited.

Johnson, Susan and Rogali, Ben (1997), *Micro Finance and Poverty Reduction,* UK: Oxfam. Mahmud, Wahiduddin and Ahmed, Sadiq (2006), ed., *Growth and Poverty: The Development Experience of Bangladesh,* Dhaka: UPL.

Malinvaud, Edmond, et.al. (1997), *Development Strategy and Management of the Market Economy,* vol. 1, London: Oxford University Press.

North, Douglass (1990), *Institutions, Institutional Change, Economic Performance,* New York: Cambridge University Press.

Overseas Development Institute (2008), *The Political Economy of Pro-Poor Growth: The*

Challenge of Making Growth Pro-Poor, ODI Briefing Note 38, London, UK.

Pitelis, Christos (2004), *Corporate Capital: Control, Ownership,* Saving and Crisis, London and New York: Cambridge University Press.

Rahman, Hasibur (2014), *Electoral Management in Bangladesh,* Dhaka: A H Development Publishing House.

Representation of People's Order (RPO), Dhaka: Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

RIPE Series in Global Political Economy (2016), *Ethics And Economic Governance: Using Adam Smith to Understand Global Financial Crisis,* Routledge.

Rodrik, Dani (2002), *Institutions, Integration and Geography: In Search of the Deep Determinants of Economic Growth,* Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.

Samuels, Warren J. (2002), *Economics, Governance and Law,* Edward Elgar Publishing. Schick, Allen (1997), *Modern Budgeting,* Paris: OECD.

Scott, J. (1985), *Corporations, Classes and Capitalism,* London: Hutchinson.

Shahabuddin, Quazi and Rahman, Rushidan Islam (2009), eds., *Development Experience and Emerging Challenges: Bangladesh,* Dhaka: University Press Limited.

Sobhan, Rehman (2007), *Challenging Injustice: The Odyssey of a Bangladeshi Economist,* vol. 1., Dhaka: Centre for Policy Dialogue.

Sobhan, Rehman (2007), *The Political Economy of Malgovernance in Bangladesh,* vol. 3., Dhaka: Centre for Policy Dialogue.

Sobhan, Rehman, Akash M. M. and Akram Tanweer (1998), eds., *Reform of State-Owned Enterprizes and Privatization,* Dhaka: Pathak Shamabesh.

Tanzi, Vito and Schuknecht, Ludger (2000), *Public Spending in the 20th Century,* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

The Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Dhaka: Ministry of Law and Parliamentary Affairs.

Thiagarajah, Jeevan (1996), ed., *Governance and the Electoral Process in Bangladesh: Parliamentary Elections* 1996, Colombo: International Centre for Ethnic Studies.

UNCTAD (1991), *Government Policies and Foreign Direct Investment,* New York: United Nations Publication.

UNDP (1997), *Governance for Sustainable Development,* New York.

Usher, D. (1981), *The Economic Prerequisite to Democracy,* Oxford, UK: Basil Blackwell. Vittas D. (1993), ed., *Financial Regulations: Changing Rules of the Game,* Washington DC: World Bank.

Wade, Robert (1990), *Governing the Market: Economic Theory and the Role of Government in East Asian Industrialization, Princeton,* NJ: Princeton University Press.

Williamson, John (1994), *The Political Economy of Policy Reform,* Washington: International Institute for International Economics.

World Bank (1998), *Strategy for Establishing a Sound and Competitive Banking Sector.*

Zring, Lawrence (1992), *Bangladesh From Mujib to Ershad*: *An Interpretive Study,* Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Third Semester
Course Code PMGS 3001: Corruption, Politics and Development Challenges

Objectives
The chief objective of this course is to spell out varied definitions of corruption as well as different dimensions of the same. Corruption can be seen and explained from various angles. Approaches for analyzing corruption may also be of different types. Understanding all this things, the learners and professionals engaged with this course may get deeper realization by which they can not only theoretically know, but also practically make themselves motivated and prepared for combating corruption with the intention of reducing it first and eradicating the same through continuous and monitored action program. To make development and progress possible and to ensure proper distribution and justice, the principal task before the nation as well as before the world community is to fight corruption and remove it as much as possible. This course would help getting motivation, preparedness and action program for corruption destruction, which would in turn help getting sustainable and successful governance.

Outlines
Defining and analyzing Corruption as a major political and economic concern: transition of the phenomenon as an ethical concern for worldwide challenge to development; examining under complex multidisciplinary framework: governance deficit, corporate behavior and cultural norms.

Corruption, economic growth and political dynamics: causes of corruption, nature and pattern of growth and distribution, corporate strategies and degree of social tolerance; Level of development of political institutions: accountability, transparency, capability, maturity and competitiveness; administrative capacity and discretion, punishment and reward-system for bureaucracy, leadership, corporate bodies, business, industries, organization, individual and for the people of all strata.

Measuring corruption and approaches for its reduction and eradication.
Corruption Control and Role of the State: legal framework, public-private sector governance network, effectiveness of watch-dog agencies like Anti-corruption Commission and parliamentary committees; impact of media, civil-society groups and development partners.

Readings
Aidt, Toke S. (2009), 'Corruption, Institutions and Economic Development', *Oxford Review of Economic Policy,* 25 (2),271-91.
Anti-Corruption Commission of Bangladesh (2007), *Shape of Thinks to Come,* Dhaka: ACCB.
Balwin, D. A. (1989), *Paradoxes of Power,* Oxford: Basil Blackwell.
Braibanti, Ralph (1962), 'Reflections on Bureaucratic Corruption', *Public Administration,* Winter, London.
Choudhury, Hasanuzzaman (2015), 'Combating Corruption in Bangladesh', in *Journal of Democratic Governance and Public Affairs,* vol. 1, no. 1, June, pp. 01-32, Dhaka: Governance Research and Innovation Society (GRIS), Department of Political Science, University of Dhaka.
Clarke, Michael (1983), *Corruption: Causes, Consequences and Control,* New York: Palgrave MacMillan.
Dwivedi, S. N. and Bhargave, G. S. (1967), *Political Corruption in India,* New Delhi: Popular Book House.
Evans, B. R. (1999), *The Cost of Corruption,* UK: Teerfund.

Guhan, S. and Paul, Samuel (1997), eds., *Corruption in India: Agenda for Action,* New Delhi: Vision.

Halayyu, M. (1995), *Corruption in India,* New Delhi: East-West.

Heiden, Heimer A. J. (1970), *Political Corruption: Reading in Comparative Analysis,* New York: Holt Rinehart and Winston.

Jain, A. (1996), ed., *The Political Economy of Corruption,* London and New York: Routledge.

Johnston, Michael (2005), *Syndromes of Corruption: Wealth, Power and Democracy,* New York: Cambridge University Press.

Johnston, Michael (2008), 'Japan, Korea, the Philippines, China: Four Syndromes of corruption', *Crime, Law and Social Change,* 49, pp. 205-23.

Kaufmann, Daniel, Kraay, Aart and Mastruzzi, Massimo (2006), 'Measuring Corruption: Myths and Realities', in *Development Outreach,* Washington: World Bank, September.

Kochanek, Stanley A. (2010), 'Corruption and the criminalization of politics in South Asia', in Paul R. Brass, ed., *Routledge Handbook of South Asian Politics: India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Srilanka and Nepal,* New York: Routledge.

Kurer, Oskar (2005), 'Corruption: An Alternative Approach to its Definition and Measurement', in *Political Studies,* 53(1), 222-39.

Kuziemko.T. and Werker, E. (2006), 'How Much is a Seat on the Security Council Worth? Foreign Aid and Bribery at the United Nations', in *Journal of Political Economy,* 114(5), pp. 905-930.

Mauro, Paolo (1995), 'Corruption and Growth', *The Quarterly Journal of Economics, 110* (3), pp. 681-712. Accessed on March 27, 2011 from Jstor Full Text Database.

Muttalib, M. A. (1990), *Strengthening, Work Procedures to Curb Corruption in India,* New Delhi: Alekh.

Olken, Ben (2005), 'Monitoring Corruption: Evidence from a Field Experiment in Indonesia', in *NBER Working Paper,* no. 11753, Cambridge, MA: National Bureau of Economic Research.

Paul, Paksha Biru (2010), 'Does corruption foster growth in Bangladesh?', *International Journal of Development Issues,* 9 (3), 246-62.

Quddus, Munir (2001), 'Bureaucratic Corruption and Business Ethics: The Case of the Garment Exports from Bangladesh', *Journal of Bangladesh Studies,* 3, 16-24.

Robinson, Mark (1998), 'Corruption and Development: An Introduction', in Mark Robinson, ed., *Corruption and Development,* London: Frank Cass Publishers.

Rose-Ackerman, Susan (1978), *Corruption: a study in political economy,* New York: Academic Press.

Scott, J. C. (1972), *Comparative Political Corruption,* Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall.

Theobold, Robin (1990), *Corruption: Development and Underdevelopment,* Durham: Duke University Press.

Thomas, Amos Owen (2021) *Shadow Trades: The Dark Side of Global Business*, Sage Publications.

United Nations Convention Against Corruption (2005), Parties: 183, Signatories: 140, Effective from: 14 December.

Wrong, D. H. (2009), *Power: Its Forms, Bases and Uses,* New York: Harper and Row.

Course Code PMGS 3002: Gender and Governance: Theory and Perspectives

Objectives

The principal objective of this course is to bring to light the actual environment and the crucial problem of the social order both in the center and peripheral geography regarding gender balance, gender parity and gender acuity. Along with the formal and documentary gender development concerns, this course tries to go through the human society at large both at home and abroad observing and analyzing the issues of burning interests. Through this, it gives an effort simultaneously from academic and practical angles for making a total convergence between gender problem and governance functioning and success.

Outlines

Gender, sex, and gender as social construction; Gender related terminologies: roles, needs, awareness, mainstreaming, equity and equality, planning and building gender analytical framework; Gender issues: theory, concept, approach; patriarchy, feminism, poverty, class, parity, empowerment, development; Gender development concerns: WID, WAD, GAD, WED - critical evaluation;

International instruments and UN initiatives: critique of CEADAW, BPA, Beijing-5; Gender issues, changes in development discourse agenda: critique of PRSP, MDGs, SDGs, gender budgeting; Women development networks: national policy, budget, education; participation in politics, state power and governance (national and local); Violence against women: trafficking, prostitution, wife battering, sex worker menace, women advertising; curriculum mis-engineering; government policies and measures; Female-male relationship in complicated transitional perspectives: complaints, conflicts, contradictions and cases - influences of media and cultural dimensions, familial relations, economic transactions, social and religious dimensions; Gender and class contradictions: women liberation vs class and mass emancipation struggle; Weltanschauung narrowed down? Critique of gender conceptualization and social construction; Women in Globalization: Underhand and subtle control of corporate capitalism, world imperialism and globalization.

Readings

Barbara J. Nelson and Chowdhury, Najma, eds., *Women and Politics Worldwide.*

Bhasin K. and Khan, S. et.al, (2006), *Feminism and its relevance in South Asia,* New Delhi: Women Unlimited.

Boserup, E. (1970), *Women's Role in Economic Development,* New York: St. Martin Press.

Bums, Schlozman, K. L. and Verba, S. (2001), *Private roots of public action: Gender, equality and political participation,* Cambridge, MA: Cambridge University Press.

Chowdhury, ajma, 'Women in Bangladesh Politics' in Kalam, Abul, ed., *Bangladesh: Internal Dynamics and External Linkages.*

Jahan, Rounaq (1996), 'The Elusive Agenda: Mainstrea~ing Women in Development', in *The Pakistan Development Review,* 35: 4, part II, Winter, pp. 825-834.

Kabeer W. (1994), *Reversed realities: Gender hierarchies in development thought,* London: Verso.

Khan, S. (1988), *The Fifty Percent: Women in Development and Policy in Bangladesh,* Dhaka: UPL.

Mathur, Kanchan (2021) *Countering Gender Violence: Initiatives Towards Collective Action in Rajasthan*, India: Sage Publications.

Momsen, J. H. (1991), *Women and development in the third World,* London: Routledge.

Oakley, A. (1972), *Sex, Gender and Society,* London: Temple Smith.
Sobhan, Rehman (1992), *Planning and Public Actionfor Asian W~men.'* Dhaka: UPL.
Thomas, S. (1994), *How Women Legislate,* New York: Oxford University Press.
UNDP (2002), *Training Program on Making Governance Gender Responsive: A Basic Course,*
      UNDP-Paragon.

Course Code PMGS 3003: Global Governance and Development Discourse

Objectives
The main objective of this course is to make the students understand the phenomenon of global governance connecting its dynamics with different stages of the growth of capitalism and specifically monopoly and finance capital under world corporate and imperialist capitalism. Liberalism and neo-liberalism with trade, market, mega corporation and with international organizations mostly serving interests of the global center, such as WB, IMP, WTO, IDA etc. are being taken in this course as most influential factors and stakeholders controlling the entire world, especially the countries of vast peripheral geography across the continents. Dependency of satellites on metropolis on the one hand, and dominance of global capital over the clients on the other hand also come within the dimension and domain of this course making an interface and correlation between global governance and development discourse.

Outlines
Development of Capitalism: Mercantile capitalism, From competition to monopoly, Finance Capitalism and Imperialism; Modernization Theory; World Capitalist System; Center-periphery relation; World trade system: Trade Liberalization; Market economy versus Protectionism; Different rounds of GATT, Dunkel Draft & WTO; Different Aspects of WTO; Globalization of Capital: Multinational company or Mega corporations; World Bank, and IMP: Structure and Roles; Affiliated institutions and their Roles (IDA, IFC etc.); Neoliberalism and Structural adjustment policies; The Critique of Neoliberalism and Policy of Hugo Chavez; Recent jargons: Development Partnership, PRSP, MDGs, SDGs; From poverty alleviation to poverty reduction- a retreat; Regionalism and Microregionalism: Theories and Realities: Case studies: NAFTA, AFTA, SAARC, ASEAN and EU; Politico-Developmental Structure of Global Governance: The Role of UNO; Nationalism to Supra Nationalism? Success or failure?

Readings

Ahmed, Farid Uddin (2015) 'Is Global Governance an Illusion?', *Journal of Democratic Governance and Public Affairs*, vol.1 , no.1.
Ahmed, Farid Uddin (2013) 'Globalization, State Power and Global Developmental Conundrum: An Analysis', *Bangladesh Political Science Review*, vol.10, no.1.
Ahmed, Farid Uddin (2000) 'Japanese Modernization: Main Features of Cultural Pattern in Nation Building Process', *Journal of Asiatic Society of Bangladesh (Humanities)* , vol.45, no.2.
Anderson, Barnebeck, Thomas, Hansen Henrik & Markussen Thomas (2006), 'US Politics and World Bank IDA-Lending', *The Journal of Development Studies,* vol 42, no. 5, pp. 772-794.
Baehr, Peter and Gordenker, Leon (2005), *The United Nations: Reality and Ideal,* New York: Palgrave Macmillan.

Bevir, Mark and Hall, Ian (2011), 'Global Governance' in Mark Bevir, ed., *The Sage Handbook of Governance,* London: Sage Publications Ltd.

Bird, Graham (2001), 'A Suitable Case for Treatment? Understanding the ongoing debate about IMF', *Third World Quarterly,* vol.22, no.5, pp. 823-848.

Bishaw Bank - IMF - ADB Gana Tribunal, in Bangla, (2009), Dhaka: Sanghati Prakashan. Callinicos, Alex. (2002), 'Marxism and Global Governance', in Held, David and McGrew, Anthony, eds., *Governing Globalization,* Malden: Blackwell.

Chimni, S. B. (1992), 'Political Economy of the Uruguay Round of Negotiations: A Perspective', *International Studies,* vol.29, no.2, pp. 386-379.

Clark, David (2003), 'Iraq Has Wrecked Our Case for Humanitarian Wars: The US Neo-Cons Have Broken the Kosovo Liberal Intervention', *The Guardian,* August 12.

Finkelstein, Lawrence S. (1995), *What is Global Governance,* Global Governance, vol. 1, no. 3, pp. 367-372 .

Gilpin, Robert. (2002), 'A Realist Perspective on International Governance', in Held, David and McGrew, Anthony, eds., *Governing Globalization,* Malden: Blackwell.

Halliday, Fred (2000), 'Global Governance: Prospects and Problems', in Held, David and McGrew, Anthony, eds., *The Global Transformations Reader: An Introduction to the Globalization Debate,* Cambridge: Polity.

Hossain, Ferdous (1996), *GATT Theke WTO,* in Bangla, Dhaka: Progressive Publishers. Imbar, Mark F. (2002), 'Functionalism', in Held, David and McGrew, Anthony, eds., *Governing Globalization,* Malden: Blackwell.

Jagjit, Plahe Kaur and Chris, Nyland (2003), 'The WTO and patenting of life forms: Policy options for developing countries', *Third World Quarterly,* vol.24, no.l, 29-45.

Kobrin, Stephen J. (2008), 'Globalization, Transnational Corporations and the Future of Global Governance', in Scherer, Andreas George and Palazzo, Guido, eds., *Handbook of Research on Global Corporate Citizenship,* Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar.

Koenig-Archibugi, Mathias (2011), 'Global governance', in Michie, Jonathan, ed., *The Handbook of Globalisation,* Cheltenham: Edward Elgar Publishing Ltd.

Lawson, Stephanie (2003), *International Relations,* Cambridge: Polity.

Lenger, Alexander and Schumacher, Florian (2015), eds., *Understanding the Dynamics of Global Inequality: Social Exclusion, Power Shift and Structural Changes,* Heidelberg, Germany: Springer, DOl 10.1007/978-3-662-44766-6.

Lenin, V. I. (1917), 'Imperialism: Highest Stage of Capitalism', *Selected Works,* vol. 1, Petrograd, Moscow.

McGrew, Anthony (2000), 'Democracy Beyond Borders', in Held, David and McGrew, Anthony, eds., *The Global Transformation Readers: An Introduction to the Globalization Debate,* Malden: Blackwell.

McGrew, Anthony (2002), 'Liberal Internationalism: Between Realism and Cosmopolitanism', in David Held and Anthony McGrew, eds., *Governing Globalization,* Malden: Blackwell.

Mittelman, H. James (1994), 'The Globalization Challenge: Surviving at the Margins', *Third World Quarterly,* voLl5, no.3.

Morrissey, Oliver and Rai, Yogesh (1995), 'The GATT Agreement on Trade Related Investment Measures: Implications for Developing Countries and their Relationship With Transnational Corporations', *The Journal of Development Studies,* vol. 31, no. 5, June, pp. 702-724.

Nesadauri, E. S. Hellen (2003), 'Attempting Developmental Regionalism Through AFTA: The Domestic Sources of Regional Governance', *Third World Quarterly,* vol. 24, no. 2, pp. 235-253.

Overbeek, Henk, Dingwerth, Klaus, Pattberg, Philipp and Compagnon, Daniel (2010), 'Global Governance: Decline or Maturation of an Academic Concept?' *International Studies Review,* 12, pp. 696-719.

Pastor, Robert A. (2004), 'The Great Powers in an Age of Global Governance: Are They Still Great?', in Clarke, John N. and Geoffrey, R. Edwards, eds., *Global Governance in the Twenty-first Century,* New York: Palgrave Macmillan.

Puchala, Donald J. (2003), *Theory and History in International Relations,* New York: Routledge.

Report of the Commission on Global Governance (1995), Our Global Neighbourhood. Accessed on June 20, 2015 from http://www.gdrc.org/u-gov/global-neighbourhood/chap 1. htm.

Rosenau, James (1995), 'Governance in the Twenty-first Century', *Global Governance,* vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 13-43.

Schmukler, L. Sergio (2004), 'Financial Globalization: Gain and Pain for Developing Countries', *Federal Reserve Bank of Altana Economic Review,* second quarter.

Sobhan, Rehman (1991), ed., *Structural Adjustment Policies in the Third World,* Dhaka: University Press Limited.

Stiglitz E. Joseph (1999), 'The World Bank At The Millennium', *The Economic Journal,* 109, November, pp. 577-597.

Stokstad, Eric (2015), 'Sustainable Goals from the U. N. under Fire', *Science,* 13 February, vol. 347, Issue 6223.

Stripple, Johannes and Stephan, Hannes (2013), 'Global Governance', in Falkner, Robert, ed., *The Handbook of Global Climate and Environment Policy,* John Wiley and Sons Ltd.

Thacker, C. Storm (1999), 'The High Politics of IMP Lending', *World Politics, 52,* October, pp. 38-75.

Thomas, Oatley (2004), *The International Political Economy,* Singapore: Pearson Education.

Vayrynen, Raimo (2002), 'Reforming the World Order: Multi and Pluralist Approaches', in Hettne, Biorn and Bertil, eds., *Global Governance in the 21st Century: Alternative Perspective on World Order,* Stockholm: Almkvist and Wiksell International.

Weiss, Thomas G. (2012), *What is Wrong with the UN and How to Fix it?,* Cambridge: Polity.

Whitman, Jim (2009), *The Fundamentals of Global Governance,* New York: Plagrave MacMillan.

William, Robinson 2002, 'Remapping development in light of globalization: from a territorial to a social cartography', *Third World Quarterly,* vol.23, no.6, 1047-1071.

Course Code PMGS 3004: Local Governance, Empowerment and Social Stability

Objectives

This course makes acquaintance and connectivity between learners and the local government at urban regional sub-urb and rural/peripheral level within the social, political and environmental domain of the vast population geography. It gives knowledge about existing local government under central authority and control. It also builds-up aspiration for local self-government as demos-centered governance. Access, involvement and participation of mass are also within its purview. It

gives the learners a comparative study of local governance around the globe especially with reference to ASEAN Countries and nearest neighborhood.

Outlines

Local Governance and Local Self Governance: Concepts and Theories. Decentralization: De-concentration, Devolution and related ideas and innovations in global perspectives.

Institutional framework of local governance and characteristics: Bangladesh Context. Political, economic and societal problems: Institutionalizing effective structures and roles of local governance; Representation Dilemma: Local and National.

Financing local government: political, constitutional, administrative and financial constraints.

Local Resource Mobilization and Empowerment: Local initiatives, local control and local participation; Local Resource Mobilization and capacity building.

Comparative analysis of selected South East Asian countries: Japan, Korea, Malaysia and Singapore vis-a-vis Bangladesh.

Local governance and Non-government Organizations: opportunities and dilemmas; local-global nexus and international involvement for effective participation, development and social peace in Bangladesh.

Readings

Ahmed, Nizam (2009), *Bureaucracy and Local Politics in Bangladesh, A Study in Roles and Relationships,* Dhaka: A H Development Publishing House.

Ahmed, Noor (1996), Local Government in Bangladesh: Problems and Issues, *Journal of Local Government NILG,* volume 15, no. 1, pp. 15-28, Dhaka: NILG.

Ahmed, Tofail (2016), *Bangladesh Reform Agenda for Local Govenance,* Dhaka: Prothoma Prokashon.

Ali, Quazi Azher (1985), *Decentralised Administration in Bangladesh,* Dhaka: University Press.

Aminuzzaman, Salahuddin, M. (2003), 'Strengthening the UP: Problems and Prospects', paper presented in a workshop on *Local Government and Reforms: Issues and Prospects at Bangladesh,* Public Administration Training Centre, Dhaka.

Barakat, Abul, et.al. (2015), *Local Governance and Decentralization in Bangladesh,* Dhaka: Pathok Shamabesh.

Blanchard, Ken, Carlos, John P. and Randolph, Alan (2001), *Empowerment Takes More than a Minute.* California: Berrett-Koehler Publishers Inc.

Cheema, G. Shabbir and Rondinelli, Dennis A. (1983), *Decentralization and Development, Policy Implementation in Developing Countries,* Beverly Hills: Sage.

Choudhury, Hasanuzzaman (2017d), 'Decentralization and Governance Success: Points of Convergence and Concretization from a Non-conformist Deliberation', in *BPSR,* vol. 14, December, pp. 5-23, Dhaka: Department of Political Science, University of Dhaka.

Faguet, J. P. (2013), 'Decentralization and Governance', in *World Development,* vol. 53, pp.2-13.

Huq, Parvez Azharul (2014), 'The Limits of Citizen Participation in the Urban Local

Governance Process in Bangladesh', *International Journal of Public Administration,* vol. 37, pp. 424-438.

Khan, M. M. (1997), 'Urban Local Governance in Bangladesh: an Overview', in *Urban Governance in Bangladesh,* Dhaka Centre for Urban Studies.

Majumdar, Badiul Alam (2010), *Local Governance and Political Reform,* Dhaka: Agamee

Prokashoni.

Mallick, Bishawjit (2004), *Local Government: Local People's Institution, A compilation on Local Government issue,* Dhaka: A H Development Publishing House.

Mitlin, Diana and David Satterthwaite (2004), eds., *Empowering squatter citizen: local government, civil society, and urban poverty reduction.* London: Earthscan.

Morphet, Janice (2008), *Modern Local Government.* New Delhi: The Sage Publications. Quddus, Md. Abdul (1992), *Rural Development in Bangladesh Strategies and Experiences,* Comilla: BARD.

Shah, Anwar (2006), ed., *Local governance in developing countries,* Washington D.C: The World Bank.

Shahbuddin, Quazi and Rahman, Rushidan Islam (2009), *Development Experience and Emerging Challenges Bangladesh,* Dhaka: University Press Ltd.

Sharma, Aradhana (2008), *Logics of empowerment: development, gender, and governance in Neoliberal India,* Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.

Siddiqui, K. (1992), ed., *Local Government in South Asia: a Comparative Study on Bangladesh,* Dhaka: University Press Limited.

Siddiqui, K. (1994), ed., *Local Government in Bangladesh,* 2nd edition, Dhaka: NILG. Siddiqui, Kamal (1995), *Local Government in Bangladesh,* Dhaka: University Press Limited.

Siddiqui, Kamal (2000), *Local Governance in Bangladesh. Leading Issues and Major Challenges,* Dhaka: University Press Ltd.

Siddiqui, Noore A., Hulme, David (1999), *Decentralization in Bangladesh: Promises, Performances and Politics,* in Turner, Mark, ed., Central-Local Relations in Asia Pacific: Convergence or Divergence?, New York: Palgrave.

Talukdar, Mohammad Rafiqul Islam (2015), *Local Governance in Bangladesh: Policy and Strategy Framework,* Dhaka: Osder Publications.

Vazquez, J. M. (2011), *The Impact of Fiscal Decentralization: Issues in Theory and Challenges in Practice,* Manilla: Asian Development Bank.

Course Code PMGS 3005: E-Governance in Comparative Perspective

Objectives

This course has an objective to introduce the young learners and the professionals with the new beginning and latest way of governing the statecraft through electronic and ICT medium. Twenty first century has noticed e-governance, e-communication, e-commerce, e-education, newer form of cybernetic and ICT technologies. These things have accelerated data and information storage, quicker decision making, high standard office memory, speed and management dynamics, along with confident action, increasing implementation and effective monitoring in case of governance functioning. E-governance, if practiced for smooth functioning of state affairs, would give better and effective governance. It can be viewed in comparative perspective also, though the indigenous setting and environment and the education and consciousness of the population factor would have to be kept in mind simultaneously. Understanding e-governance by the young learners and professionals would certainly push forward the nation in future. This introductory course has been designed for attaining the national goals fulfilling above-mentioned purpose.

Outlines

E-Governance: Concepts and application; Local Governance and Information Systems; Information systems to support decentralization initiatives in planning and local governance network; ICT in Education; E-commerce; E-Banking, Fin Tech, KYC (Know Your Customer); Cyber law, legal issues; MIS and Computers in Project management; Use of information resources available through Internet; Case studies of ICT application in development from around the world. E-Governance in Bangladesh

Readings

Alam, Shakhawat (2003), 'Electronic Government', *e-Biz Magazine,* April 4, p. 28.

Allen, B. A., Juliet, L., Paquet, G. and Roy, J. (2001), 'E-Governance and Government Online in Canada: Partnerships, People & Prospects', in *Government Information Quarterly,* 18, pp. 93-104.

Backus, M. (2001), *E-Governance and Developing Countries: Introduction and Examples,* Research Report.

Bong, Mark (2000), *The IT Global Revolution.*   .

Calder, Alan (2005), *IT Governance: Guidelines for Directors,* IT Governance Limited.

Dhal, Sangita (2021) E-governance and Citizen Engagement New Directions in Public Administration, Sage Publications.

Department of Information Technology (IT) (2000), *IT Policy of Union Territory of Chandigarh,* April, Punjab, India: Chandigarh Administration.

Finger, M., & Sultana, F. M. (2012), *E-Governance: A Global Journey,* IOS Press.

Habil, Professor and et.al. (2005), *The Role of E-Government in the Development of the New Economic in Lithunia.*

Hasan, Sadik (2002), 'Prespects of IT in Bangladesh: The Case of Election Pledges of the Major Political Parties', in *Bangladesh Journal of Resources and Development, 1:1,* December, p. 119.

Heeks, Richard (2001), 'Understanding e-governance for Development', *Information Technology in Developing Countries,* 11 :3, December.

Holliday, Ian (2002), 'Building e-Government in East and Southeast Asia: Regional Rhetoric and National (In) Action', in *Public Administration and Development, 22:4,* October.

Kenny, C. (2002), *The costs and benefits of ICTs for direct poverty alleviation,* The World Bank.

Madon, S. (2000), 'The Internet and Socio-Economic Development: Exploring the Interaction', in Information, *Technology and People,* 13(2), pp. 85-101.

Misuraca, G. (2007), *E-Governance in Africa, From Theory to Action: A Handbook on ICTs for Local Governance,* IDRC.

Moon, M. Jack (2002), 'The Evolution of E-Government Among Municipalities: Rhetoric or Reality?', in *Public Administration Review,* 62:4, July.

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

Ramnarine, D., & Endeley, R. R. (2008), *Bringing Growth and Success Through E-Governance: Lessons, Learned from Case Studies in Cyprus and Malta,* Commonwealth Secretariat.

Taifur, SAMS (2006), *SICT's Steps Towards Good Governance Through ICTs: E- Governance Strategies,* Dhaka: Ministry of Planning, Government of Bangladesh.

Tapscott, D. & Agnew, D. (1999), 'Governance in the Digital Economy', in *Finance and*

Development, December, pp. 84-87.

UNCTAD (2007), *Information Economy Report 2007-2008 - Science and Technology for Development,* The New Paradigm ofICT, New York and Geneva: United Nations.

UNDPEPAIASPA, *Benchmarking E-Governance, 5.*

UNDPEPAIASPA, *Benchmarking E-Governance, 54.*

UNDPEPAIASPA, *Benchmarking E-Governance, 69.*

United Nations (2008), *UN Global E-Government Survey 2008.*

United Nations Division for Public Economics and Public Administration/American Society for Public Administration (UNDPEPAIASPA) (2002), *Benchmarking E-Government: A Global Perspective: Assessing the Progress of UN Member States,* Washington DC: United Nation Division for Public Economic and Public Administration and American Society for Public Administration.

Unni, Krishnan, P. V. (nd), *SEVANA - Towards a Holistic and Human Centered Approach to E-Governance.*

World Bank Group (2005), *E-Development: From Excitement to Effectiveness,* Washington DC: Global Information and Technology Department, The World Bank Group.

Course Code PMGS 3006: Governance and Migration

Objectives
This course is designed to address some of the major theoretical debates on migration and development. It is also designed to gain a better understanding of migration dynamics with especial interest on migration governance within the context of globalization and development.

Outlines
Introduction: Globalisation and Migration; Theories and Typologies of Migration; Sociology and Anthropology of Migration; Transnational Migration and Diaspora; Securitisation and Migration; Migration, Inequality and Social Change; Migration and Gender; Migration and Development: Recent Experiences of the Receiving and Sending Countries; Global Forum and Bodies on Migration; Remittances and Development; Climate Change and Migration; Legal, Policy, Human Rights and Governance Aspects of Migration.

Readings
Acosta, P. (2006), *Labour Supply, School Attendence and Remittances from International Migration: The Case ofEL Salvador,* Washington, D.C., The World Bank, pp. 1-57.

Adams, R. H. (2003), *International Migration, Remittances, and the Brain Drain A Study of* 24 *Labor-Exporting Countries,* Washington, D.C., Poverty Reduction Group, Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Network, The World Bank, pp. 1-36.

Adger, W. N., Kelly, P. M., et al. (2002), 'Migration, Remittances, Livelihood Trajectories, and Social Resilience', *Ambio* 31(4), pp. 358-366.

Afsar, R. (1994), 'Internal Migration and Women: An insight to. Causes, Consequences and Policy Implications' *Bangladesh Development Studies,* 22(2-3), pp. 217-243.

Afsar, R. (1998), 'Rural-Urban Migration and Development: Evidence from Bangladesh', in Bilsborrow, R. E., *Migration, Urbanization, and Development: New Directions and Issues,* New

York, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), pp. 319-356.

Afsar, R. (2000), *Rural Urban Migration in Bangladesh*: *Causes, Consequences and Challenges,* Dhaka: University Press Limited.

Afsar, R. (2000a), *Causes, Consequences and Challenges of Rural-Urban Migration in Bangladesh,* Dhaka: University Press Limited.

Afsar, R. (2002), 'Gender Dimensions of Labour Migration in Dhaka City's Formal Manufacturing Sector', in Miller, C. and Vivian, J., *Women's Employment in the Textile Manufacturing Sectors of Bangladesh and Morocco,* Geneva: United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD), pp. 103-150.

Afsar, R. (2003), 'Migration and Rural Livelihoods, in Toufique K. A and Turton, c., *Hands Not Land: How Livelihoods are Changing in Rural Bangladesh,* Dhaka: Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS) and UK: Department for International Development (DFID), pp. 89-96.

Afsar, R. (2005), 'Internal Migration and the Development Nexus: The Case of Bangladesh', in Siddiqui, T., *Migration and Development: Pro-Poor Policy Choices,* Dhaka: University Press Limited, pp. 39-70.

Agunias, D. R. and Newland, K. (2007), *Circular Migration and Development: Trends, Policy Routes, and Ways Forward,* Washington DC: Migration Policy Institute (MPI).

Ahsan, R. M. (1997), 'Migration of Female Construction Labourers to Dhaka City, Bangladesh', *International Journal of Population Geography,* 3(1), PP. 49-61.

Castles, S. and Miller, M. J. (2003), *The Age of Migration: International Population Movements in the Modern World,* New York: Palgrave Macmillan.

Chant, S. (1998), 'Households, Gender and Rural-urban Migration: Reflections on Linkages and Considerations for Policy', *Environment and Urbanization,* 10(1), pp. 1-21.

Clawen, A. (2002), 'Female Labour Migration to Bangkok: Transforming Rural-Urban Interactions and Social Networks through Globalization', *Asia-Pacific Population Journal,* 17(3), pp. 53-78.

de Bruyn, T. and Kuddus, U. (2005), *Dynamics of Remittance Utilization in Bangladesh,* Geneva: International Organization for Migration, (10M), pp. 1-98.

de Haan, A (1999), 'Livelihoods and Poverty: The Role of Migration - A Critical Review of the Migration Literature', *Journal of Development Studies,* 36(2), pp. 1-47.

de Haan, A (2002), 'Migration and Livelihoods in Historical Perspective: A Case Study of Bihar, India', Journal of Development Studies, 38(5), pp. 115-142.

de Haan, A (2006), 'Migration, Gender, Poverty: Family as the missing link', in Arya, S. & Roy, A, *Poverty, Gender and Migration, Women and Migration in Asia,* volume 2, London,Sage,pp.l07-128.

de Haas, H. (2005), *International Migration, Remittances and Development: Myths and Fact,* Geneva: Global Commission on International Migration (GCIM), pp. 1-20.

de Haas, H. (2007), *Remitances, Migration and Social Development: A Conceptual Review of the Literature,* Geneva: United Nation Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD), pp. 1-46.

Goldscheider, C. (1987), 'Migration and Social Structure: Analytic Issues and Comparative Perspectives in Developing Nation', *Sociological Forum* 2(4), pp. 674-696.

Kuhn, R. (2005), *Community or Connections? A Social Networks Approach to Chain Migration,* Boulder, pp. 1-47.

Siddiqui, T. (2001), *Transcending Boundaries: Labour Migration of Women from Bangladesh,* Dhaka: Unviersity Press Limited.

Siddiqui, T. (2004), *Institutionalising Diaspora Linkage the Emigrant Bangladeshis in UK and USA,* Dhaka: Ministry of Expatriates, Welfare and Overseas Employment, Government of Bangladesh and International Organization for Migration (10M).

Siddiqui, T. (2005), 'Migration and Development Pro-Poor Policy Choice', in *International Migration as a Livelihood Strategy of the Poor: The Bangladesh Case,* Dhaka: University Press Limited, pp. 71-103.

Stark, O. (1984), 'Rural-to-Urban Migration in LDCs: a Relative Deprivation Approach', *Economic Development and Cultural Change,* 32(3), pp. 475-486.

Stark, O. (1991), *The Migration of Labor,* Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

Taylor, J. E. (1999), 'The New Economics of Labour Migration and the Role of Remittances in the Migration Process', *International Migration,* 37(1), pp. 63-88.

Taylor, J. E. and Martin, P. L. (2001), 'Human Capital: Migration and Rural Population Change', in Gardner, B. L. and Rausser, G. *C., Handbook of Agricultural Economics,* Amsterdam, Elsevier, 1 (A), pp. 457-511.

Fourth Semester
Course Code PMGS 4001: Corporate Governance: Theory and Practice

Objectives

Corporate governance comes into existence and prominence at the age of finance capitalism, and in the environment and surroundings of corporate capitalism and globalization. Not only monopoly capital in the indigenous economy, but beyond the domain multi-national corporations (MNCs) and transnational corporations (TNCs) have also been controlling in the world and global economy. At this juncture, corporate governance becomes a world-wide trend. It has a vast domain and a complex arrangements covering evolution of economy, ownership groups, cultural pattern, legal aspects, financial involvement, organizational behavior, capital market, accounting process, credit control, broader stakeholder approach etc. All these things come within the study area of corporate governance. Students are given lessons in this course in such a way so that various theories, aspects, dimensions, interests are considered, focused and analyzed together. This brings opportunity for the young learners as well as against professional to get both introductory and basic knowledge about corporate governance.

Outlines

Corporate Governance: Its meaning, philosophy and purposes; Principles of corporate governance; Theories of corporate governance: Stewardship theory and (ii) Agency theory; Corporate Governance and value creation; Business Ethics and Corporate Governance; Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR); Environmental Issues and Corporate Governance, Structures and Processes of Corporate Governance: Board of Directors (BOD); Board Committees; Shareholders; Institutional Shareholders; Other Stakeholders; Auditors and Bank Corporate Governance and Competition; Economics and Politics of Corporate finance and Corporate control; Corporate Governance in Bangladesh: Theory and Practice.

Corporate Governance: Concepts, Issues and Domain; External Governance: Law and Regulation; Internal Governance: Controls and Accountability; Codes of Best Practice and Norms of Behavior; Corporate Leadership and Risk Management; Financial Market Supervision and Control; Governance and Financial Market Economics; External Reporting Need vs. Delivery; and

Definition Inconsistency and System Improvement; Corporate Governance and Bangladesh Experience.

Readings

Ahmed, Homayara Latifa, Alam, Md. Jahangir, Jafar, Saeed Alamgir and Zama, Sawkat Hilmi (2008), *A Conceptual Review on Corporate Governance and its Effect an Firm's Performance: Bangladesh Perspective,* working paper no. AIUB-BUS-ECON, American International University Bangladesh.

Banks, Erick (2004), *Corporate Governance: Financial Responsibility, Control and Ethics,* New York: Palgrave MacMillan.

Berghe, L. van Den (1999), *International Standardization of Good Corporate Governance: Best Practices for the Board of Directors,* Springer Science and Business Media.

Calder, Alan (2008), *Corporate Governance: A Practical Guide to the Legal Frameworks and International Codes of Practice,* Kogan Page Publishers.

Casson, Julia, *A Review of the Ethical Aspects of Corporate Governance Regulation and Guidance in the EU,* occasional paper 8, London: Institute of Business Ethics.

Chew, D. (1997), ed., *Studies in International Corporate Finance and Governance Systems,* Oxford University Press.

Chowdhury, Dhiman (2004), *Incentives, Control and Development: Governance in Private and Public Sector with special Reference to Bangladesh,* Dhaka: Dhaka University Press.

Clarke, Thomas (2022) *Corporate Governance: Cycles of Innovation, Crisis and Reform*, Sage Publications.

Das, Sub ash Chandra (2009), *Corporate Governance in India: An Evaluation,* New Delhi: **PHI** Learning Private Limited.

ICGN (2005), *Statement on Global Corporate Governance Principles,* London: International Corporate Governance Network.

Kalam, Shakil (2019) *A Hand Book of Corporate Governance In Bangladesh*, Foundation for Research on Social Development

Mallin, Christine A. (2007), *Corporate Government,* New Delhi: Oxford University Press, Indian Edition.

McGregor, L. (2000), *Human Face of Corporate Governance,* New York: Palgrave and Macmillan.

Mitchell, L. (2000), *Corporate Irresponsibility,* New Haven: Yale University Press.

Randall, K. Merck and Steier, Lloyd (2005), *The Global History of Corporate Control,* USA: University of Chicago Press.

Vives, Xavier, (2002), ed., *Corporate Governance Theoretical and Empirical Perspectives,* Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.

Ward, R. (1997),21; *Century Corporate Board,* New York: John Wiley.

Wright, Mike, Siegel, Donald S., Keasey, Kevin, Filatotchev, Igore (2013), *The Oxford Handbook of Corporate Governance,* Oxford: OUP.

Course Code PMGS 4002: Developing Public-Private Partnerships

Objectives

Public-Private Partnership (PPP) has evolved out of the necessity under monopoly and corporate capitalism and under liberalism and globalization when against the back-drop of dominating world

center, the vast and backward peripheral economies cannot cope with the circumstances. Public-private partnerships under the circumstances help develop new initiatives, entrepreneurship through participatory and shared arrangements. This is done by building-up capital market and negotiation, contract and procurement possible. Overcoming different stages of project cycle, the process gets feasibility and implementation. Thus, young learners and professionals get the knowledge of building-up partnership patterns and practicality in their favor through studying this course.

Outlines
Public Private Partnership: Issues, Scope and Importance; Government/State and Public Private Partnership with reference to Developed and Developing Democracies; Market and Public Private Partnership with reference to Developed and Developing Economies. Public Private Project Cycle: Stage 1: Output Specification and Preliminary Evaluation of Possible Projects, Project Selection Criteria, Core and Non-core Services, Bundling the Market Appetite, and Developing a Strong Bid Market; Stage 2: Bid Process, Market Development, Bid Costs, Methods for Selecting Contractors (Auction Theory and Practice), Expression of Interest, Invitation to Negotiate and Tender Stages, Bid Evaluation and Selection, and Competition and Competitive Tension; Stage 3: Final Negotiations, PPP Finance, Capital Market Discipline, Negotiation Terms, Embedded Options.

Contract Management Practice; Comparative International Review of Procurement Methods; and Case Studies: PPP Projects from Developed and Developing Countries.

Readings
Biswas, A. K. and Tortajada, C. (2014), *Water Pricing and Public-Private Partnership,* Routledge.
Cellucci, T. A. (2011), *A Guide to Innovative Public-Private Partnerships: Utilizing the Resources of the Private Sector for the Public Good,* Governance Institutes.
Grindle, M. and Hilderbrand M. (1994), *Building Sustainable Capacity Challenges for the Public Sector,* Cambridge, USA: Harvard Institute of International Development.
Link, A. N. (2006), *Public-Private Partnership: Innovations Strategies and Policy Alternatives,* Springer Science & Business Media.
Longa, R. D. (2011), *Urban Models and Public-Private Partnerships,* Springer Science & Business Media.
Shaffer, G. C. (2003), *Defending Interest: Public-Private Partnership in WTO Litigation,* Brookings Institution Press.
Sharma, y. (2008), *Public-Private Partnership in Infrastructure,* Vitasta Pub.
UNDP (1997), *Public-Private Partnership for the Urban Development,* New York: UNDP. Urio, P. (2010), *Public-Private Partnership: Success and Failure Factor for In-transition Countries,* University Press of America.
World Bank (2009), *Attracting Investors to African Public-Private Partnership: A Project Preparation Guide,* World Bank Publications.
Yescombe, E. R. (2011), *Public-Private Partnership: Principles of Policy of Finance,* Elsevier.

Course Code PMGS 4003: Ethics in Governance

Objectives
Ethics in Governance course offers to students an ethical response to contemporary governance

deficits. Understanding correlation between governance and ethics has great relevance for policy makers, strategists and citizens. For instance, the economic, social and political benefits of good governance, and the need for codes of ethics for politicians and business, have been high on the agenda of state and non-state organizations and its governance process. This course combines normative and empirical approaches to ethics and values and applies them to the analysis of governance, policies and processes. In this course, we approach 'ethics before the rules' and analyze the origins of ethical thought, the practice of different ethical perspectives, and the application of ethics to current governance problems at both the institutional and individual levels. It takes Bangladesh as applied case analysis for ethics, values and governance. Ethics in Governance course is designed to study more deeply the major ethical questions raised by and within the governance policies, structures and processes. It also intends to discern the values and ethical concerns involved in particular governance process or social and political practices and to propose appropriate strategies for taking these values and ethical concerns into consideration.

Outlines
(i) Concept and theories of ethics: Defining and significance of ethics; Moral values and ethics; Philosophical ethics and metaethics; Virtue ethics; Governance ethics; and Altruism.
(ii) Theoretical foundation of governance ethics: Nichomachean ethics; Religion and ethics; Contemporary ethics (in the 21st Century);
(iii) Ethics in governance: Ontological stances and boundary setting; Normativity and governance; Ethics and integrity of governance.
(iv) Applied ethics with reference to Bangladesh: Public sector ethics: Shaping, problems and prospects; Business ethics: Organizational integrity and moral principles; Political ethics and responsible government; Leadership and organizational ethics; Decision-making: Logic of ethics; Ethics in corporate governance; Environmental and ecological ethics; Ethics in social media and communication.
(v) Ethics related behavioral and functional issues: Regulation, service, accommodation, allocation, distribution, combating corruption, work culture, achievement criteria, behavioral and functional positive change, and ensuring justice.

Readings
Aristotle (2009), *The Nicomachean Ethics,* trans & eds., Ross, D. and Brown, L. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
Badiou, A. (2002), *Ethics: An Essay on the Understanding of Evil,* Verso.
Bowie, Norman E. (2013), *Business Ethics in the 21st Century,* New York: Springer. pp. 183-204. Caiden, G. E. (2001), 'Corruption and Governance', in Caiden, G. E., Dwivedi, O. P. & Jabbra, J., eds., *Where Corruption Lives,* Bloomfield: Kumarian Press, pp. 15-37.
Choudhury, Hasanuzzaman (2017), 'Ethics and Governance', in *Community Legal Support: Empowering Marginalized and Subaltern,* Dhaka: Community Legal Service, YPSA, UKaid, British Council, Maxwell Stamp PLC and CEDR, pp. 1-10.
Cohen, A. 1. and Wellman, C. H. (2005), *Contemporary Debates in Applied Ethics,* Oxford: The Blackwell Publishing.
Cooper, T. L. (2001), ed., *Handbook of Administrative Ethics,* 2ndedition, New York: Marcel Dekker. Denis, S. M and Thompson, F. (2006), eds., *Public ethics and Governance: Standards and Practices in Comparative Perspective,* New York: Elsevier.

Dobel, P. J. (1999), *Public Integrity,* Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press.

Douglas, Paul H. (1953), *Ethics in Government,* Cambridge: Harvard University Press. Drushel, B. and German, K. (2011). eds., *The Ethics of Emerging Media: Information, Social Norms, and New Media Technology,* London: The Continuum International Publishing Group.

Dutelle, A.W. (2001), *Ethics for the public service professional,* New York: The Taylor & Francis Group.

Dworking, Ronald (2000), *Sovereign Virtue: The Theory and Practice of Equality,* Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

Frey, R. G. and Neilman, Christopher Heath (2003), eds., *A Companion to Applied Ethics,* Malden, MA, USA and Oxford, UK: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.

Gensler, H. J. (2006), *Ethics: A contemporary Introduction,* London: Routledge.

Gorke, M. (2003), *The Death of Our Planet's Species A Challenge to Ecology and Ethics,* New York: The Island Press, pp. 103-115.

Hocutt, Max (2000), *Grounded Ethics: The Empirical Bases of Normative Judgement,* New Burnswick, NJ: Transaction.

Huberts, Leo W. J. C. (2008), *Ethics and Integrity of Governance: Perspectives Across Frontiers,* UK: Edward Elgar.

Kieran, M. (1998), ed., *Media Ethics,* London: Routledge. pp. 1-15. Lillie, William (1966), *An Introduction to Ethics,* London: Methuen.

Mathur, B. P. (2015), *Ethics for Governance: Reinventing Public Services,* Delhi: Routledge India; 1st edition, December 18,2014.

Mukhopadhyay, Ashok (1995), 'Ethics in Governance', in the *Indian Journal of Public Administration,* vol. XLI, no. 3, July-September.

Ottens on, James R. (2006), *Actual Ethics,* New York: Cambridge University Press. Sampford, C. and Preston, N. (1998), eds., *Public Sector Ethics: Finding and Implementing Values,* London: Routledge.

Singer, Peter (1996), ed., *Applied Ethics,* New York: Oxford University Press.

Wieland, J. (2014), *Governance Ethics: Global value creation, economic organization and normativity,* Switzerland: Springer International Publishing.

Wolff, Jonathan (2011), *Ethics and Public Policy: A Philosophical Enquiry,* London and New York: Routledge.

Woods, M. (1981), trans., *Aristotle's Eudemian Ethics,* Books I, II and VIII, Clarendon Aristotle Series, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Course Code PMGS 4004: Environmental Governance and Sustainable Development

Objectives
This course aims at acquainting students with the environmental challenges at global and local level and show how environment and development interact with each other. It also introduces them to various instruments designed to reconcile potentially conflicting concerns for environmental protection and economic development. Moreover, the course includes concepts, theories and ideas related to environment impact assessment, environmental strategic assessment, environmental auditing and reporting. In doing so, it examines the case studies in relation to concepts and theories.

Outlines

International Political Economy and the Environment; Environmental Governance: Meanings, importance and related concepts; Environmental citizenship; Theories of Global Environmental Change: Market Liberal Vision, Institutionalist Vision, Bio-Environmentalist Vision, Social Green Vision; Environmental Management Systems: Broad Frameworks for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA); Environmental Management Systems in Global Perspective: Environmental Impact Assessment; Auditing, Monitoring, Reporting and Adaptive Management; Bangladesh Perspective; State of Environment and Development in Bangladesh- Pollution, Deforestation, Land Degradation, Waste Disposal, Bio Diversity Management, Climate Change; Environmental Management System in Bangladesh.

Dimensions of Global Environmental Problem: Deforestation, soil erosion, water scarcity, loss of bio-diversity, loss of common property resources, outdoor pollution, indoor pollution, climate change; Case Studies: Ozone Layer Depletion, Global Climate Change; Dimensions of Global Environmental Problem: Agricultural Biotechnology; Global Environmental Governance (GEG): Initiatives and Movement; Sustainable development: Meanings, Approaches and strategies; State and Global Institutions; State system and International Environmental Law; Environment and Sustainable Development: Revisiting the Relationships.

Readings

Ahmed, Farid Uddin (2010) 'The Role of Canada in the Context of Climate Change and Implementation of the Kyoto Protocol', *Bangladesh Political Science Review*, vol. 8, no.1.
Baker, Susan (2006), *Sustainable Development,* London: Routledge.
Bevir, Mark (2009), 'Environmental governance' in *Key Concepts in Governance,* Sage publications.
Clapp, Jennifer and Dauvergne, Peter (2011), *Paths to a Green World? Four Visions for a Healthy Global Environment,* MIT Press.
Clapp, Jennifer and Helleiner, Eric (2012), 'International political economy and the environment: back to the basics?', *International Affairs,* 88: 3 (2012), pp. 485-501.
Falkner, R. (2009), *Business Power and Conflict* in *International Environmental Politics.*
Garrett, Hardin (1968), 'The Tragedy of the Commons', *Science,* vol. 162, pp. 1243-1248.
Glasson, John, Therivel, Riki, and Chadwick, Andrew (2013), *Natural and Built Environment Series: Introduction to Environmental Impact Assessment,* 4th edition, Florence, KY, USA: Routledge.
Islam, Nazneen (2012), *Sustainable Development in Bangladesh,* Dhaka: A H Development Publishing House.
Kandpal, Prakash Chand (2019) *Environmental Governance in India: Issues and Challenges*, Sage Publications
Newell, Peter (2007), 'Environmental governance' in Bevir, Mark, ed., *Encyclopedia of Governance,* Thousand Oaks: Sage Publication Ltd.
Nicholson, Simon (2014), *Governance and Global Environmental Issues: Cooperation in the Twenty-First Century.*
Patterson, Matthew (2000), *Understanding Global Environmental Politics: Domination, Accumulation, Resistance,* chap. 2, Realism, Liberalism and the Origins of Global Environmental Change.

Smith, Mark J. and Pangsapa, Piya (2008), *Environment and Citizenship: Integrating Justice, Responsibility and Civic Engagement,* London: Zed Books, chapter: introduction, chapter: 3.

Smith, Roy, Anis, Imad El and Farrands, Christopher (2013), *Environment- International Political Economy in the 21" Century Contemporary Issues and Analyses,* New York: Routledge, chap. 9.

Thomas, Ian and Murfitt, Paul (2011), *Environmental Management: Processes and practices for Australia,* The Federation Process.

Upreti, Bishnu Raj (2013), 'Environmental security and sustainable development' in Rita Floyd and Richard A. Matthew, eds., *Environmental security: Approaches and issues.*

Course Code PMGS 4005: Building Accountability and Transparency
Course Code PMGS 4006: Thesis Research Internship
Course Code PMGS 4007: Thesis Research Internship
Course Code PMGS 4008: Comprehensive Examination (Written, Covering all the courses of 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Semester).