Master of Economics (MEcon)
in
Development Economics

Prospectus

Session: 2026-27

Dhaka School of Economics (DScE)
(A Constituent Institution of the University of Dhaka)
Established: 2010

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Dhaka School of Economics (DScE)
Bangladesh Economic Association Bhaban
4/C Eskaton Garden Road, Dhaka 1000, Bangladesh
PABX: 88-02-41031824, 41031826, 41031828
E-mail: *info@dsce.edu.bd*, Website: www.dsce.edu.bd

Table of Contents

PART-I

Introduction

1.1 About Dhaka School of Economics (DScE)

The newly established Dhaka School of Economics (DScE), a Constituent Institution of the University of Dhaka, has begun its journey on 8 April 2010 aspiring to promote advanced studies and research in economics and other related subjects to cater to the fast growing demand for well-trained economists and professionals, particularly in the areas of applied environmental, development and international economics and in related areas to contribute to teaching, research and evaluation, policy making and implementation of nation-building programmes for the fast expanding economy of Bangladesh. Apart from its main focus on teaching and research, the school is also committed to establishing a 'data-bank', with easy access for those who intend to engage themselves in economic research and policy analysis.

To achieve these targets, Dhaka School of Economics sets out to establish it as a 'Centre of Excellence' for advanced teaching and research in economics in line with London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE) and Delhi School of Economics (DSE), for example. More specifically, the school targets to continue its activities to fulfill the following missions:

- To deliver challenging, stimulating and research-oriented academic programmes in an environment that facilitates learning and development of independent critical thinking among the students.
- To ensure, through critical self-reflection, that its teaching and research remain at the forefront of economics and related disciplines, addressing the evolving challenges of the contemporary society.
- To make the institution internationally competitive and establish it as a 'Centre of Excellence' for advanced study and research in economics and related disciplines.
- To establish and intensify interactions with society in Bangladesh and leading academic institutions in different parts of the world.

The School is presently housed in the Bangladesh Economic Association (BEA) Building at Eskaton Garden Road. The place is free from noise and transport hazards. DScE aspires to shift to its permanent campus in the course of time.

1.2 Academic Programmes

DScE has formally started its teaching programmes from the academic session, 2011-12. At present it is offering degrees in the following programmes:

1.2.1 Bachelor Programmes (4 years duration) :

- **Bachelor of Social Sciences (Honours) in**
  - Environmental and Resource Economics
  - Development Economics
  - Entrepreneurship Economics

1.2.2 Master Programmes (18 months duration):

- Master of Economics (Environmental Economics)
- Master of Economics (MEcon) in Development Economics
- Master of Economics (Entrepreneurship Economics)

1.2.3 Master Programme (12 months duration):

- Master of Environmental and Resource Economics for students completing 4-years degree from DScE.

DScE focuses on the application of theoretical, methodological and applied research-oriented approaches so that the students can acquire in-depth knowledge and understanding of the subjects studied. As a result, the students can confidently apply the knowledge and experiences gained in their respective fields to cope with the fast changing circumstances of a growing economy and an evolving society like Bangladesh. Special focus, thus, is given on applied economics, along with computer applications, besides endowing the students with a strong theoretical understanding on the courses taught.

In addition to the formal class lecturers, the school also organizes regular seminars, extension lectures and open discussions on various issues of contemporary interests including socio-economic, environmental and other multidisciplinary issues with strong involvement of students, scholars and faculty members. This helps the students/scholars to improve their knowledge and practical understanding on diverse economic and related issues through interaction with a large number of specialists and experts from home and abroad from various fields.

Other programmes like masters and research degree including M. Phil and Ph.D. will be introduced in phases.

1.3 Research Programmes

Dhaka School of Economics cherishes the philosophy of 'spreading advanced teaching and research in economics' for a fast growing economy like Bangladesh to deal with the challenges the country is increasingly facing in relation to the production of quality graduates and economists. In this regard, research and evidence-based teaching are given very high emphasis.

A focus of DScE's applied economics research programme is to contribute to poverty eradication through multi-directional and multi-disciplinary applied research and giving special emphasis on relevant subjects. Climate change, environment, water and other emerging development challenges are given proper attention. Currently, a multi-dimensional and inter-disciplinary research programme is being developed, where such concerns will be given special emphasis through research. With the consultation of present Chairman of the School Professor Dr. A. K Enamul Haque the research programmes of DScE are being carried out mostly by its own faculty members. Besides these, a number of other research project proposals are currently being developed by Dhaka School of Economics under its multi-disciplinary research programme.

1.4 Library

DScE has set-up its own modern library and has procured a considerable number of important text books, reference books, research publications and periodicals. The school has given the highest priority on purchase of quality books on various subjects. A good collection of text and reference books on environmental economics, including the most widely refereed textbooks are also available in the DScE library. Many of the highly refereed research manuals and methodology books on environmental and development economics are also available in the DScE library.

It is also in the process to collect sufficient digital resources, including access to journals, on-line books and other study materials suitable for students and researchers. Currently it also subscribes to a number of refereed journals, both local and international, which are helpful for academic and research activities.

1.5 Data Centre

Data deficiency, unavailability of data in required formats and limited access to data as required for various purposes are some of the major problems in conducting research and policy analysis in most developing countries, including Bangladesh. In order to overcome such challenges and to create an atmosphere for more economic research and analyses, DScE has started to establish a state of the art data bank. Data on various socio-economic, environmental and other development indicators will be collected, analyzed, categorized and stored. Apart from this, important secondary data will also be organized, stored and made available to all in a user-friendly way so that interested researchers could conduct research and policy analysis much hurdle. The school may also try to explore the possibility of joining with other similar institutes and organizations that work on data and get access to their data resources.

It is expected that besides DScE's own students, faculty members and researchers, other economists, policy makers, researchers, investors and freelance researchers from Bangladesh would be benefited from the data bank through user-friendly data accessibility on issues of diverse economic interests.

1.6 Governing Body (GB) of DScE (As per approval of the University of Dhaka)

Category	Member
Chairman	**Dr. A K Enamul Haque**, Chairman, Governing Body
Member Secretary	**Rehana Parvin**, Director, Dhaka School of Economics
Educationist	**Dr. Firdousi Nahar**, Professor, Department of Economics, University of Dhaka
	Shabnaz Amin, Professor, Department of Finance, University of Dhaka
Representatives from the Academic Council, University of Dhaka	**Dr. Shamsun N. Ahmed**, Professor (Retd.), Department of Economics, University of Dhaka
	Dr. Serajul Hoque, Professor, Department of Marketing, University of Dhaka
Dean of the Relevant Faculty	**Dean**, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Dhaka
Representative from the Ministry of Education	**Joint Secretary (University Wing-2)**, Secondary and Higher Education Division, Ministry of Education
Teacher Representatives	**Dr. Narayan Chandra Sinha**, Associate Professor, Dhaka School of Economics
	Tonmoy Chowdhury, Assistant Professor, Dhaka School of Economics

PART-II

Master of Economics (MEcon) in Development Economics

2.1 About the MEcon in Development Economics Programme

Master of Economics (MEcon) in Development Economics is an 18-months programme where, students will be required to complete their course works and a dissertation over four semesters. Each of the first three semesters will be of four months duration, while the last and final semester will last for six months. In all, students will complete 11 compulsory courses, each equivalent of 100 marks; plus a dissertation carrying 200 marks OR two optional courses (for non-dissertation group only), each carrying 100 marks (4 credit). Thus, students will have a total of 1300 marks equivalent of course and dissertation works.

- ***TWO options of the programme:***

Dissertation Option: A minimum of 3.75 CGPA (cumulative grade point average) on a 4.0 scale in course works through the first three semesters will be required to go for this option. The dissertation will carry 200 marks (8 credits), equivalent to two courses; but the school, in certain exceptional cases, may allow a student to choose writing a dissertation instead of the optional courses. However, any change in the guidelines by Dhaka University for Master's dissertation will be applicable in this regard.

Non-dissertation Option: Students with a CGPA of less than 3.75 (on a 4.0 scale) in course works through the first three semesters will have to opt for two theoretical courses each carrying 100 marks, in lieu of the dissertation. However, the School (DScE) reserves the right to permit a student with a CGPA of less than 3.75 to choose the dissertation option under certain exceptional circumstances.

Students are expected to learn the basic economic theories and methods/techniques along with necessary mathematical and statistical tools that are widely used/applied in economics. Furthermore, they will be exposed to some advanced and updated theories, state of the art tools of development economics, and research methodology. Dissertation group students will be required to write a dissertation on any aspect of development challenges, particularly faced by Bangladesh.

It is expected that upon completing this programme, a student will have acquired advanced theoretical and methodological knowledge and understanding on advanced development economics with academic depth and professional skills, which will enable her/him to understand the nature of developmental challenges, deal with them in an appropriate manner from both theoretical and practical points of view. It is expected that upon completion of the proposed programme, students would be able to deal effectively with various development challenges in our national planning and development, besides being more productive and effective in their professional life. Thus, the basic aim of this programme is to create human capabilities aimed at meeting existing gaps in the said areas.

2.2 Salient Features of the Programme

Master of Economics (MEcon) in Development Economics programme has the following features:

- Total 1,300 marks and 52 credits;
- Total 4 semesters over 18 months, out of which the first three semesters will be of four months duration, while the final semester for six months;

- Dissertation group students will take 11 courses/papers (of 1,100 marks and 44 credits) plus a dissertation carrying 200 marks (8 credits);
- Non-dissertation group students will have to complete two optional courses/papers (of 200 marks and 8 credits) in addition to 11 compulsory courses/papers;
- English is the medium of instruction;
- Classes will be held three days on a week (the classes of this programme generally held on Saturday, Monday, and Wednesday). Besides, it is informed that DScE open Saturday to Wednesday for completing each and every activity of the students. However, occasionally there may be special classes/seminars/discussion sessions on other days of the week.

2.3 Eligibility Criterion & Admission for the MEcon in Development Economics Programme

For admission to the 18-months Master's Programme in Development Economics, the School has set up the criterion that a candidate should at least have a bachelor and/or Masters degree from a recognized university, or an equivalent institute with good academic records (no 3rd class/division at any level) in the following subjects:

- Economics (with any area of concentration);
- Development Studies or any other subject with background in Economics/Statistics.

Students are also admitted from other backgrounds in certain exceptional cases. For those who have passed their qualifying examinations from outside Bangladesh or from any public/private university of Bangladesh, DScE shall determine equivalence of degrees awarded. Also, those who are working full-time will need to submit permissions from their employers that they will be allowed to attend classes regularly. A student already admitted or a continuing student in a full-time academic programme is not eligible to apply for this programme.

2.4 Selection Process

The selection criteria comprise written test and an interview of the short-listed candidates. The written test will comprise questions on basic economics (microeconomics, macroeconomics, and development economics), quantitative techniques (basic statistics and mathematics) plus knowledge of English and contemporary economic/development issues. The School reserves the right to change its admission procedure. Any decision made by the DScE authority will be final.

2.5 Evaluation and Grading[1] System

Evaluation and grading shall be carried out as per the rules of the University of Dhaka.

[1] This section is prepared following the guidelines of the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of Dhaka (DU).

- Semester final examination;
- Term papers and assignments;
- Class attendance; and
- Active participation in class/tutorial/group discussion and class tests.

Table 2.5.1: Distribution of Marks for the MEcon in Development Economics

Evaluation Criterion	% of Marks
Class Attendance	10
Active participation in the discussion class/tutorial class /group discussion and class tests.	20
Term Papers and Assignments	20
Semester Final Examination	50
Total	100

For each course, marks awarded in the semester final examinations, and the marks awarded by the course teacher for class attendance, term papers and assignments, class performance based on active participation, tutorial classes and class tests shall be totaled and converted into letter grades following a 4-point grading scale as shown below:

Table 2.5.2: Grading Structure for the 4-Point Grading Scale in the MEcon in Development Economics

Mark Range (in %)	Letter Grade	Explanation	Grade Point
80 and above	A+	Excellent	4.00
75 to less than 80	A		3.75
70 to less than 75	A-		3.50
65 to less than 70	B+	Very Good	3.25
60 to less than 65	B		3.00
55 to less than 60	B-		2.75
50 to less than 55	C+	Good	2.50
45 to less than 50	C		2.25
40 to less than 45	D	Pass	2.00
Below 40	F	Fail	0.00
…………………………	I		Incomplete
…………………………	W		Withdrawal

- ‘F’ grade is indicative of an unacceptable ‘failing’ performance overall by a student, i.e. fail to earn any credit. If a student, in certain exceptional cases, fails to appear a course final examination (maximum one course in a single semester) and if the Examination Committee recommends her/his case to the University of Dhaka, then the case will be considered as ‘F’ grade. In such a case, a student shall be required to appear at the semester final examination for the course(s) s/he fails with the immediate next batch without a(ny) fine (maximum two courses in a single semester).
- ‘I’ grade is indicative of a situation where a student, for any non-academic reason (beyond her/his control), is unable to complete full requirements of a course and becomes

unable to sit for the semester final examination. Upon submission of valid and authenticated evidence(s) of such reason(s), and recommendation of the course teacher (to be reported to the Chairman of Examination Committee), that particular student shall be allowed to complete the semester final examination of the course with the immediate next batch. Meanwhile, the student concerned will be promoted to the next semester. If an 'incomplete' grade (Grade 'I') is not cleared with the next batch, the 'I' grade shall automatically be changed into an 'F' grade (fail). A maximum of two 'I' grades shall be allowed to a student in one semester. In such a case, a student shall be required to pay the normal fee without fine for every course s/he appears at (maximum two courses in a single semester).

- 'W' (withdrawal) grade shall be awarded when a student is permitted to withdraw/drop a course/semester without fine. Withdrawals without any fine are not permitted after two months following the beginning of any semester. A student may seek re-admission in the semester concerned with the next batch by paying the full fees for that semester.

2.6 Promotion/Improvement/Readmission/Drop-out Policies[2]

Promotion

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

Improvement/Repeat

- A student earning 'F' grade in any course shall be allowed to improve the grade with the next batch without any fine.
- If a student obtains a grade lower than 'B-' (B minus) in a course, s/he shall be allowed to repeat the semester final examination only once with the immediate next batch, for the purpose of grade improvement by forgoing her/his earlier term final marks. In such a case, sessional marks earned by a student shall remain the same and only the semester final grade can be improved.

[2]This section is prepared following the guidelines of the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of Dhaka (DU). Any changes in the DU guidelines will be applicable in this case.

- If a student obtains 'B-' (B minus) or a better grade in any course, s/he shall not be allowed to repeat the course for the purpose of grade improvement.
- If a student likes to improve the grade point earned in a course of the 4th semester (in case, if s/he scores less than B minus in a course), s/he must apply for such improvement examination before the certificate is issued. In such a case, a student shall be allowed to appear at the grade improvement examination within the next 45 days of publication of the final result. In such a case, a student shall be required to inform DScE about her/his intent to improve the grade within 7 days of the publication of her/his final result.
- Improvement shall not be allowed once the certificate is issued.
- A student carrying 'F' grade in any course shall not be awarded the degree unless s/he improves it by appearing at the semester final examination with the next batch.
- If a student gets 'F' grade in any improvement examination, s/he shall automatically be dropped out of the semester and the student shall have to take re-admission with the next batch, provided the student concerned is eligible for such re-admission.
- For improvement of grade in a course, a student shall have to apply to the Director of Dhaka School of Economics (DScE) at least 4 (four) weeks before the start of the semester final examination.
- A student shall be allowed to improve the grade of a particular course only once.
- No student shall be allowed to improve the grade of any term paper/assignment, active participation in the class discussion/tutorial class/ group discussion/class test marks and the grade earned in the written or oral (if any) comprehensive examination, that is no improvement shall be allowed for sessional marks/grades once awarded to a student for any course in a semester, but semester final grade may be improved, should the need be.

Re-admission

- A student failing to get the necessary grade points for promotion from one semester to the next may seek re-admission with the following batch.
- For re-admission, a student shall have to apply within one month following the announcement of result of the semester.
- Having re-admitted, grades earned earlier by a student in the semester of re-admission shall cease to exist and the student has to retake all the course works and examinations.
- A student shall not be allowed re-admission in more than two semesters during the total time span (18 months) of the MEcon in Development Economics programme.

Drop Out

- A student failing to earn the GPA required for promotion from one semester to the next after taking the re-admission in any semester shall be dropped from DScE's MEcon in Development Economics programme.

- A student earning 'F' grade in any course after taking re-admission or improvement examination(s) in any semester shall be dropped out from DScE's MEcon in Development Economics programme.

2.7 Fee Structure of the Master of Economics (MEcon) in Development Economics Programme

Sl No	**Particulars**	**Total Amount**	**Amount** (Admission & 1st Semester fee)	**Amount** (2nd-4th Semester) **Each Semester**
	University of Dhaka fees (Subject to Change, on Basis of DU decision) **A**			
1	Registration fee for non DU Students	5,000.00	5,000.00	
2	Migration fee for non DU Students	1,000.00	1,000.00	
3	Final exam fee	8,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
4	Transcript	1,800.00	450.00	450.00
4	Exam entry fee	400.00	100.00	100.00
5	Sub: Total Amount =	**16,200.00**	**8,550.00**	**2,550.00**
	Registration fee for non DU Students			
1	Migration fee for non DU Students	8,800.00	0.00	0.00

2	Library Fee	3,000.00	3,000.00	0.00
3	Examination Centre fee	8,000.00	2,000.00	2000.00
5	Tuition fees for the amme	85,800.00	21,450.00	21,450.00
6	Computer Laboratory fee	6,000.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
7	Class test/tutorial nation fee	4,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
8	Miscellaneous Expenses	4,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
9	Library Caution Money able)	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00
10	ID Card (only admission time)	200.00	200.00	0.00
	Sub: Total Amount =	**1,20,800.00**	**39,950.00**	**26,950.00**
	Total Amount =	**1,37,000.00**	**48,500.00**	**29,500.00**

Note:-

*DU Passed graduate will pay less amount of TK. 6,000/- (Six thousand

*Fees for the whole programme may be paid at a time of admission or in four ents maximum

2.8 Course Structure and Syllabi of the MEcon Degree in Development Economics

MEcon in Development Economics programme is designed to span over four semesters. Each of the first three semesters will be of four months duration. The last semester will be a six-month long one. During each of the first three semesters the students will study three courses. Each of the courses will be a 100-marks course, equivalent to 04 (four) credit hours.

The courses designed for the first semester are (1) Microeconomics – I, (2) Macroeconomics – I, and (3) Mathematical Economics.

The second semester will comprise three courses, namely (1) Microeconomics – II, (2) Statistics and Econometrics, and (3) Theory of Economic Development – I.

In the third semester, students will take the following courses, (1) Trade and Open Economy Macroeconomics-II, (2) Theory of Economic Development-II, and (3) History of Economic Thought.

During the last semester all students (*both Dissertation and Non-dissertation Groups*) will take the following two courses: (1) Economic History of Bangladesh, and (2) Research Methodology and Software Applications.

In addition, during the last semester the Dissertation Group students will have to pursue and complete work on writing a dissertation carrying 200 marks, while Non-dissertation Group students will take two of the three elective courses – each carrying 100 marks (in lieu of the dissertation). These are: i) Project Planning and Evaluation, ii) Trade and Environment, and iii) Public Economics.

NOTE: If all three courses are not offered, students will have no choice but to take the two courses that will be offered.

Thus, a student will pursue and complete 1300 marks worth of courses equivalent to 52 credits.

Semester	**Semesters, Courses and Marks, Semester Focus**

	Courses	Total Marks	Semester Focus
First (1st)	C-101 : Microeconomics-I C-102 : Macroeconomics-I C-103 : Mathematical Economics	100 100 100	Economics theories
Second (2nd)	C-201 : Microeconomics-II C-202 : Statistics and Econometrics C-203 : Theory of Economic Development-I	100 100 100	Advanced economic theory, econometric methods and theories of economic development
Third (3rd)	C-301 : Trade and Open Economy Macroeconomics-II C-302 : Theory of Economic Development-II C-303 : History of Economic Thought	100 100 100	Open economy macroeconomics, applied aspect of economic development, and history of economic thought.
Fourth (4th)	C-401 : Economic History of Bangladesh C-402 : Research Methodology and Software Applications **Non-dissertation Group** (Two out of three courses) C-403 : Project Planning and Evaluation C-404 : Trade and Environment C-405 : Public Economics **Dissertation Group** C-410 : Dissertation	100 100 100 100 100 200	Orientation with Bangladesh economic and research methods.
Total Marks		**1300**	**Total Credits: (4*13)=52**

*Students of non-dissertation group will have to choose any two of the following three (elective) courses carrying 100 marks each in lieu of dissertation (carrying 200 marks), provided that all three courses are offered during the semester. If not, they will have no choice but to take the two courses that will be offered.

2.9 Syllabi of the MEcon in Development Economics

2.9.1 First Semester Courses:

C-101: Microeconomics – I

Marks: 100 **Credit: 4**

1. **The basics of supply and Demand:** Supply and Demand, The Market Mechanism, Changes in Market Equilibrium, Elasticities of Supply and Demand, Short-Run versus Long-Run Elasticities, Understanding and Predicting the Effects of Changing Market Conditions, Effects of Government Intervention—Price Controls.
2. **Consumer Behavior:** Consumer Preferences, Budget Constraints, Consumer Choice, Revealed Preference, Marginal Utility and Consumer Choice, Cost-of-Living Indexes.
3. **Individual and Market Demand:** Individual Demand, Income and Substitution Effects, Market Demand, Consumer Surplus, Network Externalities, Empirical Estimation of Demand.
4. **Uncertainty and Consumer Behavior:** Describing Risk, Preferences toward Risk, Reducing Risk, The Demand for Risky Assets.
5. **Production:** Firms and Their Production Decisions, Production with One Variable Input (Labor), Production with Two Variable Inputs, Returns to Scale.
6. **The cost of Production:** Measuring Cost, Cost in the Short Run, Cost in the Long Run, Long-Run versus Short-Run Cost Curves, Production with Two Outputs—Economies of Scope, Dynamic Changes in Costs— The Learning Curve, Estimating and Predicting Cost.
7. **Profit Maximization and Competitive Supply:** Perfectly Competitive Markets, Profit Maximization, Marginal Revenue, Marginal Cost and Profit Maximization, Choosing Output in the Short Run, The Competitive Firm's Short-Run Supply Curve, The Short-Run Market Supply Curve, Choosing Output in the Long Run, The Industry's Long-Run Supply Curve.
8. **The Analysis of Competitive Markets:** Evaluating the Gains and Losses from Government Policies Consumer and Producer Surplus, The Efficiency of a Competitive Market, Minimum Prices, Price Supports and Production Quotas, Import Quotas and Tariffs, The Impact of a Tax or Subsidy.

Books Recommended

1. Pindyck, R. S. and D. L. Rubinfeld (2017). Microeconomics, 9th Edition, Pearson Education.
2. Varian, H. R. (2009). Intermediate Microeconomics: A Modern Approach, 8th Edition, Norton, W. W. & Company, Inc.
3. Varian, H. R. (1992). Microeconomic Analysis, 3rd Edition, W. W. Norton & Company, New York.
4. Nicholson, W. and Snyder, C. (2009). Intermediate Microeconomics and Its Application, 11th Edition, Cengage Learning.

C-102: Macroeconomics-I

Marks: 100 **Credit: 4**

1. **Introduction and the Measurement Structure of the Economy:**

What Macroeconomics is about; Objectives and Subject Matter of Macroeconomics; Business Cycle; Unemployment; Inflation; Long-Run Economic Growth; Macroeconomic Policy; Why Macroeconomists Disagree.

1.1 **National Income Accounting:** The measurement of Production, Income and Expenditure; The National Income and Product Accounts; Gross Domestic Products (GDP); Gross National Income (GNI); Gross National Product (GNP); Calculation of GDP; All approaches of GDP Measurement; Consumer Price Index (CPI); Producers' Price Index (PPI); Real GDP; Price Indices; Interest Rates; Nominal vs. Real; How is National Income is Distributed to the Factor of Production; Factor Prices.

2. **Business Cycle Theory: The Economy in the Short Run:**

2.1 **The Facts about Business Cycle:** Inflationary Gap, Recessionary Gap, GDP and its Components; Real GDP; Unemployment & Okun's Law; Phillips Curve; Real Business Cycle Theory.

2.2 **Growth, Accumulation and Policy:** Growth Accounting; Growth Theory: The Neoclassical Model; Growth Model: Endogenous Growth; Solow Steady State; Technological Progress in Solow Model; Growth Policy.

2.3 **Time Horizons in Macroeconomics:** How the Short Run and Long Run Differs; the Model of Aggregate Demand and Aggregate Supply.

2.4 **Aggregate Demand (AD) & Aggregate Supply (AS) Schedule:** The quantity Equation of AD; Derivation of AD Curve; Why AD Curve Slopes Downward; Shifts in AD; AS Curve; Derivation and the Slope of AS Curve; The AS curve in the Long Run: The Vertical AS Curve; The AS in the Short Run: The Horizontal AS Curve; Shifts in the AD & AS; From Short Run to Long Run; New Keynesian Model of Sticky Nominal Prices and Wages.

2.5. **Stabilization Policy:** Shocks in AD & AS; AS Price Adjustment Mechanism; AD Policy under Alternative Supply Assumptions; Supply-side Economy; AD-AS in the Long Run.

3. **Wages, Price and Unemployment:**

3.1 **Inflation and Unemployment :** Stagflation; expected inflation and the Inflation-Expectations-Augmented Phillips Curve; The Rational Expectation Revolution; The Wage-Unemployment Relationships; Why are Wages Sticky?; From Phillips Curve to AS curve; Supply Shocks; The Anatomy of Unemployment**;** The Cost of Unemployment & Inflation; Inflation & Indexation: Inflation Proofing the Economy; Hyperinflation; Interest Rate and Inflation – the Fisher's Equation; Money Growth and the Inflation Tax; Is Little Inflation Good for the Economy? Political Business Cycle Theory; Unemployment Terminologies; Natural Rate of Unemployment; Unemployment Insurance; Minimum Wage; and related issues.

4. **The Monetary System: What It Is & How it Works**

4.1 **Definitions:** What is Money; Functions and Types of Money; Fiat Money; High-powered Money; How the Quantity of Money is Controlled.

4.2 Money Demand, Money Supply and Equilibrium Interest Rate; Money Multiplier; Monetary Policy & Open Market Operation; Transmission Mechanism; Choosing Money or Choosing the Interest Rate? ; The effects of Money Growth; The Short Run, Medium Run and the Long Run; Disinflation: A first Pass, Expectations & Credibility; The Lucas Critique; Nominal Rigidities and Contracts; Boumol-Tobin Model; Partial Adjustment Model; Error Correction Model.

4.3 Money, Bonds & Other Assets; What Banks Do; The Supply and Demand for Central Bank Money Supply; Central Bank Fund Markets; Fund Rates; Component of Base Money; Central Bank's Balance Sheet and Base Money Instruments; Intermediate Target and Goals of Central Bank, Under What Circumstances the Central Bank Should Target Money Stock and/or Interest Rate.

4.4 Exchange Rate: Flexible and Fixed; Flexible vs. Fixed exchange Rate; Foreign Exchange Market; J-Curve.

5. Goods and Financial Markets:

5.1 The Goods Market and the IS Curve: The Keynesian Cross; the Interest Rate; Investment and the IS Curve; Fiscal Shifts in IS.

5.2 Money Market and LM Curve: The Theory of Liquidity Preferences; Income, Money Demand and the LM Curve; How Monetary Policy Shifts the LM Curve; the Short Run Equilibrium.

5.3 Applying the IS-LM Model : Explaining Fluctuations with the IS-LM Model; IS-LM as a Theory of AD; The Great Depression: the Spending Hypothesis; Shocks in the LM Curve; The Liquidity Trap; Equilibrium In the Goods & Money Market.

Books Recommended

1. Abel, A. B.; Bernanke, B. S.; and Crushore, D. (2009). Macroeconomics, Latest available edition.
2. Wiliamson, S. D. (2010). Macroeconomics, Latest available edition.
3. Branson, W. H. (1989). Macroeconomic Theory and Policy, Latest available edition.
4. Dornbusch, R. et al. (2004). Macroeconomics, McGraw-Hill International, Ninth/Latest available edition.
5. Froyen, R T. Macroeconomics: Theories and Policies, Tenth/Latest available edition.
6. Hall, R. E. and Taylor, J. B. (1996). Macroeconomics: Theory, Performance & Policy, Norton, Fifth or Latest available Edition.
7. Mankiw, N. G. (2016). Macroeconomics, 9th Edition.

C-103: Mathematical Economics

Marks: 100 **Credit: 4**

1. **Basic Concepts in Matrix Algebra and its Operations:** Addition; Subtraction; Multiplication; Minors; Cofactors; Determinants.
2. **Cofactor method:** Finding inverse matrices and use Cramer's rule to solve the system of equations.
3. **Derivatives:** Rules of differentiation; Higher order derivatives and their uses and application in economics.
4. **Indefinite and Definite Integrals:** Theories and their uses and application in economics.
5. **Exponential and Logarithmic Functions:** Theories and uses in economics.
6. **Optimization Problems:** Maximization and minimization in economics.
7. **Difference and Differential Equations:** Theories and application in economics.
8. **Index Number:** Theories and uses in economics.
9. **Time Series Analysis:** Components; Methods of determination of components and application in economics.

Books Recommended

1. Hoy, M., J. Livernois, C. McKenna, R. Rees and T. Stengos (2009). Mathematics for Economics, Second Edition, PHI Learning Private Limited, New Delhi
2. Chiang, A. C. and K. Wainwright (2005). Fundamental Methods of Mathematical Economics, Fourth Edition, McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.
3. Dowling, E. T. (2004). Mathematical Economics, Third Edition, Schaum's Outline Series, McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.
4. S.C. Gupta and V. K. Kapoor (1996). Fundamentals of Applied Statistics, Sultan Chand & Sons, New Delhi.Latest Available Edition.
5. Carl P. Simon, Lawrence E. Blume (1994). Mathematics for Economists, 1st Edition.

2.9.2 Second Semester Courses:

C-201: Microeconomics - II

Marks: 100 **Credit: 4**

1. **Market Power: Monopoly and Monopsony:** Monopoly, Monopoly Power, Sources of Monopoly Power, The Social Costs of Monopoly Power, Monopsony, Monopsony Power, Limiting Market Power.

2. **Pricing with market Power:** Capturing Consumer Surplus, Price Discrimination, Intertemporal Price Discrimination and Peak-Load Pricing, The Two-Part Tariff, Bundling, Advertising.

3. **Monopolistic Competition and Oligopoly:** Monopolistic Competition, Oligopoly, Price Competition, and Competition versus Collusion: The Prisoners' Dilemma, Implications of the Prisoners' Dilemma for Oligopolistic Pricing, Cartels.

4. **Game Theory and Competitive Strategy:** Gaming and Strategic Decisions, Dominant Strategies, The Nash Equilibrium, Repeated Games, Sequential Games, Threats, Commitments, and Credibility, Entry Deterrence, Auctions.

5. **General Equilibrium and Economic Efficiency:** General Equilibrium Analysis, Efficiency in Exchange, Equity and Efficiency, Efficiency in Production, An Overview—The Efficiency of Competitive Markets, Why Markets Fail.

6. **Markets with Asymmetric Information:** Quality Uncertainty and the Market for Lemons, Market Signaling, Moral Hazard, The Principal–Agent Problem, Managerial Incentives in an Integrated Firm, Asymmetric Information in Labor Markets: Efficiency Wage Theory.

7. **Externalities and Public Goods:** Externalities, Ways of Correcting Market Failure, Stock Externalities, Externalities and Property Rights, Common Property Resources, Public Goods.

8. **Behavioral Economics:** Reference Points and Consumer Preferences, Fairness, Rules of Thumb and Biases in Decision Making, Bubbles, Behavioral Economics and Public Policy.

Books Recommended

1. Pindyck, R. S. and D. L. Rubinfeld (2017). Microeconomics, 9th Edition, Pearson Education.
2. Varian, H. R. (2009). Intermediate Microeconomics: A Modern Approach, 8th Edition, Norton, W. W. & Company, Inc.
3. Varian, H. R. (1992). Microeconomic Analysis, 3rd Edition, W. W. Norton & Company, New York.
4. Nicholson, W. and C. Snyder (2009). Intermediate Microeconomics and Its Application, 11th Edition, Cengage Learning.

C-202: Statistics and Econometrics

Marks: 100 **Credit: 4**

1. **Central Location and Dispersion:** Notations; Measures of central location; Normal and skewed distribution; Measures of dispersion; Range; Mean deviation; Variance; Standard deviation; Coefficient of variation.

2. **Probability Theory:** Definition and calculation; Experiment; Population or sample space; Sample point; Event; Independent events; Mutually exclusive events; Not mutually exclusive events; Equally likely and collectively exhaustive events; Random variable; Discrete and continuous random variable; Conditional probability; Probability function; Probability density function.

3. **Random Variables:** Expectation of random variable; Conditional expectation of random variables; Variance and covariance of random variables.

4. **Distribution and Hypothesis Testing:** Binomial distribution; Poisson distribution; Normal distribution and exponential distribution; Sampling distribution; estimation of parameters and test of hypothesis.

5. **Correlation and Regression Analysis:** Correlation, OLS, BLUE properties.

6. **Regression Analysis:** Multiple regression analysis; Multicollinearity, Heteroscedasticity and Autocorrelation; Distributed-lag models; Panel data regression models; Simultaneous-equation models.

Books Recommended

1. Baneroft, G and O' Sullivan (1993). Quantitative Methods for Accounting and Business Studies, 3rd edn.McGraw Hill.
2. Burton, Carrol and Wall (1999). Quantitative Methods for Business and Economics, Pearson Education Limited, England.
3. G. Udny Yule and M. G. Kendal (1999): An Introduction to the Theory of Statistics. UBS Publishers' Distribution, New Delhi.
4. D. R. Anderson, D. J. Sweeney, T. A. Williams, (2005): Statistics for Business and Economics, Eighth Edition, Thomson South-western.
5. G. S. Maddala (2001): Introduction to Econometrics, Third Edition, John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.
6. Wooldridge, J. M. (2005). Introductory Econometrics: A Modern Approach, 3rd Edition, South-Western College Pub.
7. Gujarati, D. (2004). Basic Econometrics, 4th Edition, McGraw-Hill.

C-203: Theory of Economic Development – I

Marks: 100 **Credit: 4**

1. **Nature of Development and Underdevelopment:** Conceptualization of development and underdevelopment—development indicators and statistical systems--concept of economic development as economic growth plus institutional change— Modernization School of development—Basic needs approach—Human development—development as freedom—Millennium Development Goals.

2. **Growth, Poverty and Income Distribution:** Structures and characteristics of developing countries; Growth, balanced vs. unbalanced growth; Poverty and income distribution, Size and functional distributions of income; Growth vs. poverty and growth vs. income inequality/equity.

3. **Theories of Development:** (a) Smith; Malthus; Ricardo; Schumpeter; Rostow (b) Theories of dual Economy: Lewis; Fei-Ranis; Social dualism; Technological dualism and financial dualism (c) Modernization school: Theory of big push; Leibenstein's critical minimum effort, Rosenstein - Rodan, Hirschman, Myrdal.

4. **Marxist Theories of Imperialism:** a) Marx; Luxemburg; Hilferding; Bukharin and Lenin b) A historical review of the process of development and underdevelopment; Theories of the world system analysis: Paul Baran; A.G. Frank; Emmanuel; Samir Amin; HamzaAlavi.

5. **Economics of Population and Development:** Theory of demographic transition, the Malthusian population trap, low level equilibrium trap, the micro-economic theory of fertility, policy approaches.

6. **Labor and Growth:** Characteristics of labor markets, labor migration, and employment policy.

Books Recommended

1. C.K. Wilber, Ed. (1996).The Political Economy of Development and Underdevelopment. New York, McGraw Hill, Inc.
2. Coleman, D. and F. Nixon (1986). Economics of Changes in Less Developed Countries. Better World Books, Mishawaka, IN, USA.
3. Mydral, G. (1968). Asian Drama: An Inquiry into the Poverty of Nations, 2, Corinthian Press.
4. Amin, S. (1957). The Origins of Underdevelopment: Capitalist Accumulation on a World Scale.
5. Brown, M. B. (1974). The Economics Of Imperialism, Penguin Education.
6. Baran, P. A. (1968). The Political Economy Of Growth. New York Monthly Review Press.
7. Thirwal, (2005).Growth and Development with Special Reference to Developing Countries.
8. Frank, A.G. (1967). Capitalism and Underdevelopment in Latin America. New York and London.
9. Chenery, H. and M. Syrquin (1975). Patterns Of Development 1950-1970, Oxford University Press, UK.
10. Ranis and Fei (1964). Development of the Labor Surplus Economy: Theory and Practice. Home Wood, lll: Irwin.
11. Gerscehenkron (1962). Economic Backwardness in Historical Perspective, Cambridge, Massachusetts (Belknep Press).
12. Chenery, H. and Srinivasan (Ed.). Handbook of Development Economics.
13. U. Melotti, (1977). Marx and the Third World. Macmillan.
14. Robinson, J. (1979). Aspects of Development and Underdevelopment. Modern Cambridge Economics Series.

15. Roxborough, I. (1979), Theories of Underdevelopment. Macmillan.
16. Meir, G.M. and R.E. Baldwin (1957), Economic Development: Theory, History and Policy. New York, John Wiley and Sons.
17. Todaro, M. and Smith, S. (2011). Economic Development, 11th Edition, Pearson Education, Addison Wesley.
18. Meier, G.M. (1995). Leading Issues in Economic Development. Oxford University Press.
19. Bhagwati, J. N. and T.N. Srinivasan. (1983). Lecture Notes. MIT.
20. Ray, D. (1998). Development Economics, Oxford University Press.

2.9.3 Third Semester Courses:

C-301: Trade and Open Economy Macroeconomics – II

Marks: 100 **Credit: 4**

1. **The Open Economy Revisited:**
   The Mundell–Fleming Model;The Small Open Economy under Floating Exchange Rates and Fixed Exchange Rates.
2. **Understanding Consumer Behavior:**
   John Maynard Keynes and the Consumption Function; Irving Fisher and Intertemporal Choice; Franco Modigliani and the Life-Cycle Hypothesis; Milton Friedman and the Permanent-Income Hypothesis; Robert Hall and the Random-Walk Hypothesis.
3. **Government Debt and Budget Deficits:**
   The Mechanism of financing budget, Size and Determinants of Deficits, Debt-financed Deficits; Tax Rate Changes and Budget Deficits; Fiscal Stimulus and Deficits; Deficits; Money Growth and the Inflation Tax; Money Finance on the Budget Deficit; Introduction of Wealth Effect; Bond Finance of the Deficits and Crowding out; The Burden of Debt; Measuring the Government Debt; The Traditional View of Government Debt; The Ricardian View of Government Debt; Other Perspectives on Government Debt.
4. **International Trade: Theories and Policies**
   Why Everybody Trades; Classical, Neo-classical, New Trade Theories; Gains from Trade; Growth and Trade; Economic Integration, Free Trade Agreement (FTA), Customs Union, etc., Regional Trade Agreement (RTA); Trade, Trade Policy-tools, RTA and WTO - Bangladesh Perspective.
5. **International Financial Management:**
   Exchange Rate; Exchange Rate Regimes, Balance of Payments, Current Account, Capital and Financial Account, Official Reserve Assets, Statistical Discrepancy; Foreign Exchange Market; International Money Market; International Credit Market; International Bond Market; International Stock Market; Exchange Rate Determination; Exchange Rate Movements and Equilibrium; Influence on Exchange Rate; Exposure to Exchange Rate Fluctuations.
6. **International Lending and Financial Crises:**
   Global Financial and Economic Crisis; How the Crisis Happened; Causes and Amplifiers;

Books Recommended

1. Mankiw, N. G. (2016). Macroeconomics, 9th Edition.
2. Thomas A. Pugel. (2012). International Economics, 16th Edition.
3. Jeff Madura. (2018). International Financial Management, 13th Edition.
4. Paul R. Krugman, Maurice Obstfeldand Marc J. Melitz. (2018). International Economics: Theory & Policy, 11th Edition.

C-302: Theory of Economic Development -II

Marks: 100 **Credit: 4**

1. **Growth Theory:** Harrod-Domar Model, Solow Model, Endogenous Growth Models, Human Capital Models.
2. **Technology and Development:** Production techniques and innovation: Choice of technique and employment; Treatment of technological progress in international trade theory; Mechanism and impact of technology transfer on LDCs; The appropriate technology debate.
3. **Trade and Development:** Neo-Ricardian, unequal exchange and dependency theories, critique of New-Ricardianisrn and unequal exchange, analysis and interpretation of new international economic order; Import substitution vs. export promotion strategy vis-à-vis Bangladesh.
4. **Foreign Aid:** The economics of foreign aid, effects of aid on LDCs, and external dependency.
5. **Foreign investment and Multinational Corporations:** Theories of international investment, effects of international investment on the periphery upon development policies and economic growth; foreign investment.
6. **Sustainable Development:** Concept of sustainable development, green economy, eco-economy and low carbon economy; Evolution of sustainability; Indicators of sustainable development.

Books Recommended

1. Wilber, C.K. Ed.(1996). The Political Economy of Development and Underdevelopment. New York, McGraw Hill, Inc.
2. Coleman, D. and F. Nixon (1986), Economics of Changes in Less Developed Countries. Better World Books, Mishawaka, IN, USA.
3. Mydral, G. (1968). Asian Drama: An Inquiry into the Poverty of Nations, 2, Corinthian Press.
4. Amin, S. (1957). The Origins of Underdevelopment: Capitalist Accumulation on a World Scale.
5. Brown, M. B. (1974). The Economics Of Imperialism. Penguin Education.
6. Baran, P. A. (1968). The Political Economy Of Growth. New York, Monthly Review Press.
7. Kay, G. (1975). Development and Underdevelopment: A Marxist Analysis. Macmillan.
8. Thirwal, A.P. (2005). Growth and Development with Special Reference to Developing Countries.
9. Todaro, M. and Smith, S. (2011). Economic Development, 11th Edition, Pearson Education, Addison Wesley.
10. Meier, G. M. (1995), Leading Issues in Economic Development. Oxford University Press.

11. Baldwin, R. E. and J. D. Richardson Eds. (1986). International Trade and Finance. Boston, Little Brown.
12. Ray, D. (1998). Development Economics, Oxford University Press.
13. Sen, A.K.(1973). On Economic Inequality, Oxford: Clarendon Press.
14. Sen, A.K.(1975). Employment, Technology and Development, Oxford: Clarendon Press.
15. Srinivasan, T.N. (1994), "Human Development: A New Paradigm or Reinvention of the Wheel?", American Economic Review 84, 238-243.

C-303: History of Economic Thought

Marks: 100 **Credit: 4**

1. **Introduction:** Need for the study of the history of economic thought, a distinction between history of economics and economic history.
2. **Ancient period:** Hindu and Hebrew economic thought, Greek economic thought.
3. **Medieval Economic Thought:** Feudalism, emergence of capitalism, scholasticism.
4. **Mercantilism:** The contribution of the mercantilists to economic analysis.
5. **Physiocracy:** Contribution of the physiocrats.
6. **Classical Economists:** Contributions of- a) Adam Smith b) Thomas Robert Malthus c) David Ricardo d) Nassau Senior and John Stuart Mill e) J. B. Say f) Other Classicists.
7. **Socialist Alternatives to Classical Theory:** Historical school of Hegel and Marx's scientific socialism; Schumpeter and capitalism, developments in Soviet economy; Chinese communism and the ideas of Fabian society.
8. **Marginal Revolution and Neoclassical Foundations:** The marginal concept and notions of optimization as found in Jevons, Menger, etc. Neo-classical foundations of microeconomics as lay down by Marshal. The general equilibrium theories of Walras, Pareto and Leontief; Veblen and the development of institutional economics.
9. **Modern Paradigms:** Keynes, the Keynesian-Monetarist debate and resurgence of neoclassical ideas including the supply-side economics, new Classical and new Keynesian School.

Books Recommended

1. Blaug, M. (1997). Economic Theory in Retrospect, 5th revised edition, Cambridge Unversity Press.
2. Hunt, E.K.(1976). History of Economic Ideas: A Critical Perspective, Wadsworth Publishing Company, California.
3. Roll, E. (1954). A History Of Economic Thought, Faber and Faber, 1992.
4. Ekelund and Hebert (1983). A History Of Economic Theory and Method, McGraw Hill.
5. Gray, A. (1967). The Development of Economic Doctrine, Longman.
6. Schumpeter, J.A. (1954). History Of Economic Analysis, Allen and Unwin.
7. Heilbroner, R. L. (1972). The Worldly Philosophers, Simon and Schuster, NY.

2.9.4 Fourth Semester Courses:

C- 401: Economic History of Bangladesh

Marks: 100 **Credit: 4**

1. **Ancient Bengal:** Land, People, Commodities, Trade.
2. **Socioeconomic History of Bangladesh from Early till the Colonial Period:** Formation of statehood of Bengal - land relations. Rural-urban relations, class relations—dynastic changes. Muslim conquest and related socio-economic changes the daily life of the people. The growth of artisan and commercial economy. Land system and revenue system in the Moghul Bengal.
3. **Colonial Rivalry Over Bengal:** Bengal under the East India Company- assumption of revenue administration — famine of 1776 - drain of the economy - de-industrialization of Bengal. The Sunset Law and the Permanent Settlement- commercialization of agriculture – development of market in tenure rights. Development of credit – growth of commercial crops and credit relations.
4. **The Representative Bengal Famines**: The causes and consequences – the peasant rebellions and their impact on land relations.
5. **Prelude to the Partition of India and Bengal: T**he rise of 'The Indian National Congress' – the Nationalist Movement during the early twentieth century – the rise of the Muslim League and urge for independent Muslim bourgeois - Hindu–Muslim rivalry and the establishment of Pakistan.
6. **The Pakistan Era:** Regional Disparity and the two-economy. The role of the state.
7. **The State of Bangladesh:** socio economic developments since independence.

Books Recommended

1. Dutt, R. C. (2001, originally 1902). Economic History of India., Vol.1, Kegan Paul, Trench Trubner, Routledge.
2. Islam, S. Ed. History of Bangladesh, Voll-II, Asiatic Society of Bangladesh.
3. Ray, R. L. The Bengal Zamindars: Local Magnets and the State before the Permanent Settlement.
4. Islam, M.M. (1978). Bengal Agriculture 1920-1946: A Quantitative Study, Cambridge University Press.
5. Collection of Articles on Ancient and Medieval Bengal.
6. Banglapaedia, Asiatic Society of Bangladesh.
7. Islam, N. (2003). Making of a Nation: Bangladesh-An Economist's Tale, UPL.
8. Schendel, W. V. (2009). A History of Bangladesh, Cambridge University Press.

C- 402: Research Methodology and Software Applications

Marks: 100 **Credit: 4**

1. **Introduction:**
   The research methodology/process using practitioner-oriented approach. Use of modern statistical software, e.g. STATA, R, SPSS and E-views; Data management and data analysis, Python, GAMS, GAMPACK.

2. **Research Process:** A quick glance - formulating research problem, constructing instruments for data collection, selecting sample, writing a research proposal, collecting data, processing and displaying data and writing research report.

3. **Identifying Variables:** Converting concepts into variables; types of variables from the viewpoint of (i) causal measurement, (ii) study design, and (iii) unit of measurement.

4. **Constructing Hypothesis:** Definition of hypothesis; function of hypothesis; testing of hypothesis; errors in testing hypothesis and hypothesis in quantitative research.

5. **Research Design:** Study design based on number of contacts; study design based on the nature of investigation; cross-over comparative experimental design; replicated cross-sectoral design; trend studies, cohort studies, panel studies and so on.

6. **Study Design in Qualitative Research:** Case study, oral history, focus group discussion, participant observation, holistic research, community discussion forum, action research.

7. **Methods for Data Collection:** Difference in methods of data collection in quantitative and qualitative research; major approaches to information gathering, collecting data using primary sources such as observation, the interview, questionnaire, pre-testing a research instrument, using data from secondary sources.

8. **Selecting Sample:** Sampling in quantitative research – concepts of sampling, principles of sampling, types of sampling, the systematic sampling design, the calculation of sample size.

9. **Collecting Data Using Attitudinal Scale:** Measurement of attitudinal scale in quantitative and qualitative research; types of attitudinal scales such as Likert scale, Thurstone scale, and Guttman scale.
10. **Establishing the Validity and Reliability of a Research Instrument:** The concept of validity and types of validity in quantitative research.
11. **Considering Ethical Issues in Data Collection:** Ethics-the concept; stakeholders in research and ethical issues.
12. **Evaluation:** Evaluation of programme monitoring and planning – from different perspectives.

13. **Computer Applications:** Among various tools and techniques which will be taught in the class may include use of Excel, SPSS, Eviews and other relevant statistical software commonly used in economics research. Students will also be encouraged to use the acquired knowledge in writing their dissertation.

Books Recommended

1. Kothari, C.R. (2008). Research Methodology, New Delhi, India.
2. Kumar, R. (1996). Research Methodology- A Step by Step Guide for Beginners, Sage, New Delhi.
3. May, T. (2001). Social Research: Issues, Methods and Process, Buckingham: Open University Press.
4. Babbie, E. (2007). The Practice of Social Research, Thomson Wadsworth.
5. Manuals on Excel, SPSS and E-views.

Non-Dissertation Group

(Two out of three following courses)

C- 403: Project Planning and Evaluation

Marks: 100 **Credit: 4**

1. **Introduction:** Concept and understanding of development projects; techniques of project planning, appraisal and evaluation.

2. **Concept of Development Project:** Introduction to development projects; concept, rationale, categories, features and characteristics; project life cycles; the four P's: people, planning, policies and project; role of development projects in economic development.

3. **Project Planning, Design, Monitoring and Evaluation:** Project planning and designing process; steps in project planning and designing; tools of project monitoring and evaluation.

4. **Selected Tools of Project Analysis, Design and Management:** Social/economic/environmental impact assessment, stakeholder analysis, logical framework and SWOT analysis; role of cost- benefit analysis.

Books Recommended

1. Chowdhury, S. (1993). Project Management, Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Co., New Delhi, India.
2. Curry, S and Weiss, J. (2000). Project Analysis in Developing Countries, McMillan Press Limited, London.
3. Gosling, L and Edwards M. (1995). Toolkits: A Practical Guide to Assessment, Monitoring, Review and Evaluation, Save the Children, London.
4. Weide, Ad van der (2004). Project Planning and Management, Purdue University Press.
5. Lester, A. (2006). Project Management, Planning and Control, Butterworth-Heinemann.
6. Santos, J. Weide M. D. (2013). Project Management: A Systems Approach to Planning, Scheduling and Controlling, Wiley, John & Sons.
7. John Glasson, J., R. Therivel and A. Chadwick (2012). Introduction to Environmental Impact Assessment, Taylor and Francis.

C-404: Trade and Environment

Marks: 100 **Credit: 4**

1. **International Trade Theory:** The law of comparative advantage, the standard theory of international trade; demand and supply, offer curves and the terms of trade; factor endowments and the Heckscher-Ohlin theory; economic growth and international trade.

2. **International Trade Policy:** Trade restrictions - tariff, non- tariff and para-tariff trade barriers; economic integration, international resource movements.

3. **WTO, Trade and Environment:** Origins, principles and national environmental management; WTO and international trade; environmental requirements and market access: ecolabels, EMS certification and international trade, environmental management system certification; green economy and WTO; environmental provisions in RTAs, MEAs and WTO.

4. **Trade, Environment and Technologies:** Trade opening in environmental technologies; environmental techniques and intellectual property rights; environmental goods and services negotiations; environment related support measures; environmentally harmful subsidies: cases of fossil fuels and fisheries.

Books Recommended

1. Krugman, P.; M. Obstfeld and M. Melitz (2011). International Economics: Theory and Policy, 9th Edition, Prentice Hall.
2. Krugman, P. (1990). Rethinking International Trade, Cambridge: MIT Press.
3. Copeland, B. and M S Taylor (2003). Trade and the Environment: Theory and Evidence, Princeton University Press.
4. Najam, A.; M. Halle and Melendez-Ortiz, R. Eds (2007). Trade and Environment: A Resource Book, IISD, ICTSD and the Ring.
5. Environment and Trade: A Handbook, IISD and UNEP, 2000.
6. Antweiler, W.; Copeland, B. R. R. & Taylor, M. S. (2001)., "Is free trade good for the environment?", American Economic Review, Vol. 91(4), pp. 877-908.
7. Copeland, B. R and Taylor, M S (1994). "North-South Trade and the Environment", The Quarterly Journal of Economics, MIT Press, Vol. 109(3), pp. 755-787.
8. Salvatore, D. (2011). International Economics: Trade and Finance, 10th Edition, Wiley-India.

C-405: Public Economics

Marks: 100 **Credit: 4**

1. **Introduction:** Role of government in a mixed economy, positive vs. normative view in economics, public finance vs. private finance, central and local government finance, public sector in national income accounting.
2. **Theory of public goods:** Concepts and provision of public goods - pure and impure public goods, private provision of public goods, publicly provided private goods, optimal provision of public goods, partial equilibrium and general equilibrium analysis, Wicksell and Lindahl's model, mixed goods, externalities-private solution to externalities; merit goods.
3. **Government expenditure:** Structure and growth, causes of public expenditure growth, incidence and effects of public expenditure, efficiency and distribution, causes and effects of some indirect government program such as education, health care, defense social insurance etc. negative income tax, government expenditure in Bangladesh.
4. **Different Kinds and Choice of Taxes:** Proportional, progressive and regressive taxation, direct and indirect tax; income tax, excise tax, corporation income tax and expenditure tax, excess burden of taxation.
5. **Incidence and Effects of Taxation:** Concepts of incidence, partial equilibrium analysis of incidence, general equilibrium analysis of incidence, effects of taxation on consumption & savings, on work effort, etc.
6. **Government Budgeting:** (a) **Budget:** concepts and implications of balanced and unbalanced budget, budget and development plans, analysis of the recent Bangladesh budget; (b) **Government Revenue:** revenue sources of government, objectives of taxation, characteristics of a good taxation system, principles of taxation; and (c) **Taxation in Bangladesh:** structure and growth, incidence and effects, tax burden & VAT.
7. **Public debt:** reasons for public debt, burden of public debt, role of public debt, shifting of burden to future generations, repayment, Recardian equivalence theorem; public choice.

Books Recommended

1. Bhatia, H L (2002): Public Finance, Vikas Publishing House Ltd, Twenty Third edition.
2. Browning, E K and J M Browning (1994): Public Finance and Price System, Pearson Education, Fourth edition.
3. Herber, B P (1999): Modern Public Finance, A.I.T.B.S. Publishers and Distributors, Fifth edition.
4. Hyman, D N (2005): Public Finance, South-Western, Eighth edition.
5. Mankar, V G and L S Sarma (2001): Public Finance Theory and Practice, Himalaya Publishing House, Fifth edition.
6. Musgrave, R A and P B Musgrave (1989): Public finance in Theory and Practice, McGraw-Hill, USA, Fifth edition.
7. Musgrave, R A (1959): The Theory of Public Finance – A Study in Public Economy, McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc, NY, USA.
8. Stiglitz, J E (1988): Economics of the Public Sector, W. W Norton and Company, USA, Second edition.

Dissertation Group

C-410: Dissertation

Marks: 200 **Credit: 8**

Introduction:

It will be expected of a MEcon graduate that he/she be capable of conducting some socioeconomic research. The knowledge and skill that they will earn through the course programme should be enough to impart them with the capability. Dhaka School of Economics has it as its objectives that through writing dissertations its graduates: (i) become acquainted with research problem formulation; (ii) learn the techniques of data management and data processing; and (iii) know how to write a research report using the findings.

The following will be the guidelines for writing the dissertation:

(1) **Choice of the Research Topic:** Students will be at large in utilizing their acquired knowledge and techniques throughout the coursework to choose a research topic. The very capability of a student of choosing an enlightening research topic wills partially contributory to his/her credits in the overall programme. This should be an empirical work and the use of both primary and secondary data will be encouraged. In the selection of the research topic students will be required to discuss with their (assigned) respective supervisors.

(2) **Development of the Synopsis:** Once the research topic is selected (on the basis of consultation with the respective supervisor), a student will be required to design a research proposal/synopsis on the proposed work within a month of the start of the final semester. Upon completion of the synopsis they will have to make formal presentations of their research proposals for faculty approval. The faculty members along with academic council members are expected to be present in the synopsis presentations among others, to provide useful guidelines. Following the suggestions made on their presentations students will have to finalize their synopsis within fifteen days of research presentations and submit the same to assigned supervisors.

(3) **Duration of the Research & Dissertation Writing:** Once the synopsis is finally approved, students will be required to start their research works formally. The supervisors will have regular meetings with the students and provide scholarly guidance. The students will have to complete their research works and complete writing dissertation within four months from the final approval of their synopsis. Once the research is completed, they will have to make final presentation in the presence of an expert panel. The students will be allowed ten days to incorporate suggestion(s) made by the expert panel and submit the final version of the dissertation for evaluation.

This section is prepared following the guidelines of the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of Dhaka (DU). Any changes in the DU guidelines will be applicable in this case.