

Overall Evaluation Policy:

- a. Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE): Marks - 00
- b. Year-End Examination (YEE): Marks - 100

Bloom's Category	Marks (100)
Remember	30
Understand	20
Apply	20
Analyze	10
Evaluate	10
Create	10

- c. Grading Scheme: *As in Section 19*

Policy for Make-Up Classes:

- Utilize the open slots in consultation with students
- Swap classes with colleagues

Basic Text

Dornbusch, R., Fischer, S., & Startz, R. (2018). *Macroeconomics* (13th ed.). New York: McGraw Hill Education.

Recommended References

- 3. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (Different years). Bangladesh Statistical Yearbook (Various issues).
- 1. Blanchard, O. (2021). *Macroeconomics* (8th ed.). Pearson.
- 2. Mankiw, N. G. (2018). *Macroeconomics* 10th ed.). Worth Publishers.

Other Resources

- Online video lectures
- Course-packs
- Handouts

Course Code: ECON 203	Course Title: Research Methodology
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Course Type (GED/ Core/ Elective): Core

Year/Level/Semester/ Term: 2nd Year

Academic Session: 2022-23 & 2023-24

Course Teacher/Instructor:

Pre-requisite (if any): ECON 104

Credit Hours: 04

Contact Hours: 60

Course Rationale: Economic professionals are often required to undertake qualitative and quantitative research. As such, a good understanding of research methodology and methods in economics and other social sciences is imperative. This course contains the core of research methodology for both quantitative and qualitative research in Social Sciences.

Course Objective: The main aim of this course is to impart the basic concepts of research, research methods and methodology to the students. It attempts prepare students with clear understanding of the meaning of scientific research, the research design, the sampling frame and the various types of data collection techniques.

Course Learning Outcomes: After successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

1. understand some basic concepts of research and research methodology and methods;
2. identify appropriate research topics;
3. identify appropriate sampling frame and the sample for the research topic at hand; and
4. apply the appropriate research method for the chosen topic.

CLOs Mapped to PLOs

CLO/PLO	PLO	PLO2	PLO3	PLO4	PLO5	PLO6	PLO7	PLO8	PLO9
CLO1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CLO2	2	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	2
CLO3	1	1	2	3	2	1	2	2	1
CLO4	1	2	3	3	3	2	1	2	3

Course Contents

Topic	Topic Title and Content Summary	Class Hours	CLOs
1	<p>An Introduction to Research methodology: Meaning and objective of research; Motivation in research; Factors to consider for undertaking research; Criteria of good research, constraints while conducting research, A Brief Idea about research ethics; What is Research Methodology? Methodology VS Research Methods; Types of research; Nature and context of social research; social research process – Steps in planning a research study, Research classification: Basic Research vs Applied Research, inductive and deductive methods, Research Process; Stages of that Process; How do we select a research problem?</p>	6	1, 2
2	<p>Research strategies: Overview of the Nature of Theory and Theorizing in Economics: Deductive methodology; Abstractions and assumptions; Logic and hypothesis; Inductive method: Observation; Decision; Interpretation; Formulation of hypothesis; Further evidence; Generalizations; Relative strengths and weakness of these methods. Epistemological and Ontological considerations.</p>	6	4
3	<p>Types of research methods/paradigms: Qualitative method and quantitative method-definition, examples, characteristics, common pitfalls, factors to consider for choosing these methods. Quantitative method: Purposes, Main steps in quantitative research; Concepts and their measurements; Key preoccupations of quantitative researchers; The critique of quantitative research, Two main branches: Descriptive statistics and Inferential statistics, Population vs sample, Importance of sample population, Descriptive statistics: Descriptive statistical methods & interpretation of these tests with data set; Inferential statistics: uses, Sampling, Inferential statistical methods & interpretation, How to choose the right quantitative methods. Sources of Numerical Data for Quantitative Research: Data collected by specialized agencies and institutions and past researchers; Data collected specifically for a given study; Factors influencing the source and type of data to be used.</p>	6	4

4	<p>Qualitative Analysis: Definition & main steps in qualitative research; Concepts in qualitative research; Main preoccupations of qualitative researchers; The critique of qualitative research;</p> <p>Methods and tools of qualitative research: including interviews; Research tools: Consultation Workshop; Ethnographic studies; Textual Analysis; Observation; A Case Study sample; FGDs & KII: Definition, examples, advantages, disadvantages; FGD: types, Detailed outline of the process, how to conduct; KII vs. In-depth interviews, FGD vs. KII.</p>	4	4
5	<p>Methodology section: Key issues of methodology section of a research paper? /Complete research methodology aspects, Explanation, Prepare/conduct a methodology for a sample research related to economy and trade issues.</p> <p>SWOT Analysis:</p>	4	4
6	<p>Research Design: What is research design; Importance of research design; Criteria in social research – reliability, replication and validity; Different research designs – Experimental design,</p> <p>Empirical Research in Economics:</p> <p>a. Problems of Empirical Research in Economics; Non-experimental situation; Problem of reliability; Initial condition and accumulation of empirical knowledge.</p> <p>b. Objective of Empirical Research: Description of economic reality through indices and measures; Observation and experience.</p> <p>c. Formulation of General Hypothesis: Operationalization of hypotheses.</p> <p>d. Explanation of Economic Phenomena: Estimation of parameters; Testing of specific or alternative hypothesis supplied by economic theory of observations.</p>	4	4
7	<p>Data collection methods, data sources, and data analysis:</p> <p>What is data; classification of data, Observing & collecting data; sources of data-EPB, Bangladesh Bank, NBR, BBS, MoC, Economic review, BMET (Manpower Export), ERD (Aid Flow), ITC, WTO, EU, ADB, CIA Fact Book, ERS-USDA Data Sets, World Bank UNCTAD etc.;</p> <p>Advantages and disadvantages of primary and secondary data, Why is the primary data better than the secondary data in research; Collection of Primary Data: Census and Survey; Legitimate areas of survey research; Decisions about census and survey methods; Personal interviews; Telephone interviews; Delivered by mail or by person, FGDs, KII, Specification of data; Problems of non-response; Problems of response error; Coping with response error; Removal of inconsistencies; Interpretation of data.</p>	6	1, 3, 4
8	<p>Questionnaire development:</p> <p>What is questionnaire? Logical Steps, General objectives, specific objectives, Characteristics of a good questionnaire, What are the necessary guidelines for designing a questionnaire? Verification of questionnaire, Questions appropriate for field research, Define open-ended question and filter question with example? Types of questionnaire;</p> <p>Prepare a questionnaire for a sample survey on economy and trade related issues.</p>	4	1, 2, 4

9	Survey Design: A. Important issues in Survey Design. B. Planning: Selection of research staff; Preliminary investigations etc. C. Sampling Design and Sample Selection: Basic organizational concepts; Sample and population; The Frame: Definition, Units of analysis, Interviews, Size of the samples; Drawing the sample: Random and non-random samples; Considerations in choosing sample types; Random samples; Sampling mean and variances; Stratified sampling; Choice of stratum; Sampling fraction; Proportional and optimal allocation; Mean and variances; Pooled within stratum; Variance compared with stratum variance; The effects of unjustified pooling of variance. Cluster Sampling and Multiple Sampling: Reasons for cluster and multiple-stage sampling; Estimation of population mean and variance; Stratified cluster and multiple-stage sampling.	4	3
10	Coding and concept formation: What exactly qualitative Coding is? Different coding approaches and methods; How to code data step by step?	4	1, 3
11	Writing research proposals, Term Papers and Reports; Referencing – Harvard, Chicago, and Cambridge.	8	1, 2, 3, 4

Class Schedule:

Lesson Plan

Week(s)	Topic(s)	#Classes	CLO(s)	Remarks
1 – 3	1	1 – 6	1, 2	
4 – 6	2	7 – 12	4	
7 – 9	3	13 – 18	4	
10 – 11	4	19 – 22	4	Class Test 1: (Topics 1 - 3) 19th Class
12 – 13	5	23 – 26	4	
14 – 15	6	27 – 30	4	
16 – 18	7	31 – 36	1, 3, 4	Class Test 2: (Topics 4 - 6) 31st Class
19 – 20	8	37 – 40	1, 2, 4	
21 – 22	9	41 – 44	3	
23 – 24	10	45 – 48	1, 3	
25 – 28	11	49 – 56	1, 2, 3, 4	Class Test 3: (Topics 7 - 9) 49th Class
29 – 30	1 - 11	57 – 60		Review

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- Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE): Marks - 00
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Bloom's Category	Marks (100)
Remember	30
Understand	20
Apply	20
Analyze	10
Evaluate	10
Create	10

- Grading Scheme: *As in Section 19*

Policy for Make-Up Classes:

- Utilize the open slots in consultation with students
- Swap classes with colleagues

Basic Texts

1. Bryman, A. (2015). *Social Research Methods*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
2. Kothari, C. R., & Garg, G. (2008). *Research Methodology: Methods and Technique* (4th ed.). New Age International Publishers.

Recommended References

1. Bhattacharjee, A. (2012). *Social Science Research: Principles, Methods, and Practices* (2nd ed.). University of South Florida.

Other Resources

- Online video lectures
- Course-packs
- Handouts

Course Code: ECON 204	Course Title: Advanced Statistics
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Course Type (GED/ Core/ Elective): Core

Year/Level/Semester/Term: 2nd Year

Academic Session: 2022-23 & 2023-24

Course Teacher/Instructor:

Pre-requisite (if any): ECON 104

Credit Hours: 04

Contact Hours: 60

Course Rationale: Statistical research inevitably necessitates hypothesis testing which in turn applies the theory of probability. A good grasp of the probability theory is therefore essential for carrying out empirical research. A significant part of this course focuses on probability theory. Besides, this course also provides the basis for understanding econometrics. It also covers stochastic variables and their distributions, inference such as point- and interval estimation and hypothesis testing,

Course Objectives: The main objective of the course is to provide a solid foundation of the probability theory and the inferential statistics. It also aims at enabling students with different types of surveys, sampling methods, data collection methods and questionnaire construction. Further, it introduces students to the nature and characteristics of time series data.

Course Learning Outcomes: After successful completion of the course, students should be able to:

1. understand and apply the basic concepts of probability theory;
2. model random processes described by both discrete and continuous random variables;
3. calculate and interpret sampling distributions;
4. calculate and interpret confidence intervals for both large and small samples dealing with population means and proportions;
5. form and test well-defined hypotheses about a population’s mean or proportion; and
6. conduct and interpret the results of simple regression analysis;
7. understand the components and dynamics of time-series data;

CLOs Mapped to PLOs

CLO/PLO	PLO1	PLO2	PLO3	PLO4	PLO5	PLO6	PLO7	PLO8	PLO9
CLO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CLO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CLO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CLO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CLO5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CLO6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CLO7	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3